

2023/24

# 學生服用藥物 情況調查

*Survey of Drug Use  
among Students*



保安局禁毒處  
Narcotics Division,  
Security Bureau

2023/24 年學生服用藥物情況調查

2023/24 Survey of Drug Use among Students

報告

Report

保安局 禁毒處 委託

Commissioned by

Narcotics Division, Security Bureau

精確市場研究中心進行

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# 第一部分 引言

## **Part I. Introduction**

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## 1. 調查背景

為搜集有關青少年吸食毒品的資料，保安局禁毒處在 1987/88 至 2020/21 年間，定期進行了十一次以學生為對象的大規模統計調查。早期的統計調查主要以中學學生為研究對象，而從 2008/09 年的統計調查開始，調查涵蓋範圍擴展至包括所有高小至專上程度的學生。這些調查結果提供了有用的指標，以顯示學生對毒品的認識及對吸食毒品的態度。

為了掌握現今學生吸食毒品的普遍程度，並搜集最新的有關資料，禁毒處在 2023/24 年展開第十二輪統計調查。精確市場研究中心的研究小組獲委託進行《2023/24 年學生服用藥物情況調查》（下稱「2023/24 年調查」）。該小組主要負責數據搜集、數據處理及分析工作。至於問卷設計和調查報告編製工作，則由禁毒處與研究小組合力進行。

## 2. 目的

2023/24 年調查的主要目的如下：

- 一、搜集香港學生的最新吸毒趨勢；
- 二、找出曾吸毒學生的吸毒模式及概況；
- 三、研究學生對吸毒議題的認識及態度；
- 四、評估學生接觸毒品的風險；

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## 1. Survey background

To collect information on the taking of drugs amongst adolescents, eleven large-scale surveys targeting students were conducted by the Narcotics Division of the Security Bureau during the period of 1987/88 to 2020/21. While the earlier surveys primarily focused on secondary students, surveys from 2008/09 onward were extended to cover students from upper primary to post-secondary levels. The results of the surveys provided useful indicators on students' knowledge of drugs and attitudes towards drug-taking.

In order to keep track of the latest trend in the prevalence of drug-taking among students and to collect other up-to-date information, the Narcotics Division conducted the twelfth survey in 2023/24. The research team of Consumer Search Hong Kong Limited was commissioned to conduct the 2023/24 Survey of Drug Use among Students (hereafter referred to as “the 2023/24 Survey”). The team was mainly responsible for data collection, data processing and analysis work. The questionnaire design and survey report compilation were undertaken by the Narcotics Division and the research team in collaboration.

## 2. Objectives

The main objectives of the 2023/24 Survey are as follows:

- (a) to obtain the latest drug-taking trends among students in Hong Kong;
- (b) to find out the drug-taking patterns and profiles of student drug-takers;
- (c) to study students' knowledge of and attitudes towards drug-taking;
- (d) to assess students' exposure to the risk of drugs;

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五、探討與吸毒有關的因素，包括人口特徵、家庭、態度、行為等；及

六、找出其他吸毒有關的問題。

(e) to examine factors associated with drug-taking including demographics, family, attitudes, behaviours, etc.; and

(f) to find out other problems relating to drug-taking.

### 3. 涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

2023/24 年統計調查在設計上與 2020/21 年學生服用藥物情況調查（下稱「2020/21 年調查」）相同；這樣，各項主要調查結果與以往數據便可作比較。2023/24 年調查涵蓋所有就讀下列全日制教育課程的學生：

一、高小（包括本地小學小四至小六年級及國際學校小學第五至第六年級）<sup>1</sup>；

二、中學（包括本地中學中一至中六年級及國際學校中學第七至第十三年級）<sup>1</sup>；及

三、專上（包括全日制學士學位及副學位課程）<sup>2</sup>。

### 3. Coverage and sample design

The design of the 2023/24 Survey was same as the 2020/21 Survey of Drug Use among Students (hereafter referred to as “the 2020/21 Survey”) so as to maintain the comparability of key findings. The 2023/24 Survey covered all full-time students of the following education programmes:

(a) Upper primary (i.e. Primary 4 to 6 of Local Primary Schools and Year 5 to 6 of International Primary Schools)<sup>1</sup>;

(b) Secondary (i.e. Secondary 1 to 6 of Local Secondary Schools and Year 7 to 13 of International Secondary Schools)<sup>1</sup>; and

(c) Post-secondary (covering full-time degree and sub-degree programmes)<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> 包括普通小學及中學日校，但不包括特殊學校及由營辦補習班、職業訓練及成人教育的私立學校所開辦的日間中學課程。

<sup>2</sup> 專上課程包括由 29 間院校（包括八間由大學教育資助委員會資助的院校）所提供的 (i) 全日制學士學位課程；及 (ii) 經本地評審全日制副學位課程，其中包括副學士學位及證書／文憑／毅進文憑／高級文憑課程。有關參與 2023/24 年統計調查的專上院校的詳細列表，請參照詞彙。

<sup>1</sup> Includes ordinary primary and secondary day schools, but not special schools and secondary day courses operated by private schools offering tutorial, vocational and adult education courses.

<sup>2</sup> Post-secondary programmes consist of the following programmes provided by 29 institutions (including eight institutions funded by the University Grants Committee (UGC)): (i) full-time degree programmes; and (ii) locally-accredited full-time sub-degree programmes, including associate degree and certificate / diploma / diploma Yi Jin / advanced diploma programmes. For the list of institutions offering post-secondary programmes covered in the 2023/24 Survey, please refer to the Glossary.

研究小組採用了分層系統成群抽樣法，在本地日間中、高小學的學生中進行抽樣：首先以學校分區、種類及規模為分層變數；而被隨機抽選的學校內所有小四至中六學生均會獲邀參與。

另外，所有在國際學校就讀的第五至第十三年級學生均獲邀參與 2023/24 年調查。

至於專上院校，所有就讀全日制副學位/學士學位的學生均獲邀參與 2023/24 年調查。

為配合不同抽樣比例這因素，數據已作適當的加權來估算整體數據。因此，實際選擇某一答案的學生數目不能簡單地把相應的百分比乘以學生整體數目而獲得。

#### 4. 問卷設計

為確保可以與以往幾次調查的數據互相參照，2023/24 年調查的問卷以 2020/21 年調查所採用的問卷為設計藍本並加以適當修改。2023/24 年調查的問卷涵蓋下列有關的問題：

一、毒品的非醫療用途；

二、學生對吸食毒品的認識及態度，以及他們的自我形象及價值觀；

三、學生接觸毒品的風險、對禁毒訊息的認知及參與禁毒活動的情況；

四、學生的人口特徵；以及

Students in upper local primary and secondary day schools were sampled using a stratified systematic cluster sampling method: schools were first randomly selected with district, type of school and school size as the stratifying variables; then all Primary 4 to Secondary 6 students from the randomly selected schools were invited to participate.

Besides, all Year 5 to 13 students from international schools were invited to participate in the 2023/24 Survey.

For post-secondary institutions, all students attending sub-degree/degree programmes of post-secondary institutions were invited to participate in the 2023/24 Survey.

Appropriate weightings had been applied to cater for the different sampling rates by schools for compiling aggregated statistics. As such, the number of actual respondents for a particular answer of a question could not be derived directly by multiplying the respective percentage with the total number of students.

#### 4. Questionnaire design

In order to make useful reference of data with previous rounds, the 2023/24 Survey adopted the design of the 2020/21 Survey questionnaire with suitable modifications. The questionnaire of the 2023/24 Survey covered the followings areas:

(a) non-medical use of drugs;

(b) students' knowledge of and attitudes towards drug-taking, self-perception and values;

(c) students' exposure to risk of drug-taking, awareness of anti-drug messages and participation in anti-drug activities;

(d) students' demographic characteristics; and

五、有關飲酒和吸煙的問題，但問題只限於飲酒和吸煙與吸食毒品的關係。

至於在問卷中毒品種類的選項，依托咪酯（或在毒品市場俗稱之為「太空油毒品」）在 2023/24 年調查開展時仍未明顯在香港出現，所以並未被列為單獨的毒品類別供學生選擇。

為了減輕高小學生的負擔，同時亦有助他們理解問卷，2023/24 年調查為他們設計了一份包括 29 條問題的簡化版問卷。中學及專上的學生則採用一份包括 37 條問題的完整版本問卷。兩個版本的問卷內容大致相同。

問卷草擬本在 2023 年 6 月至 9 月中旬（高小、中學學生及專上學生）期間進行測試。其後，問卷的版面及內容，按參與測試學生的意見適當地作出修改。問卷定稿樣本（中英對照）載於附錄 IV。

除了採用紙本問卷外，調查亦有採用擁有自動跳問功能的網上問卷。

## 5. 保密

鑑於題材的敏感性，2023/24 年調查採取了多項措施，確保數據能夠在保密和避免學生身分被披露的情況下搜集。這些措施可紓緩學生因提供敏感資料而產生的心理負擔。

(e) use of alcohol and tobacco, but the questions were limited to the extent of investigating their relationship with drug-taking.

For the types of drugs listed in the questionnaires, etomidate (or its street name “space oil drug” in the drug market) was not listed as a separate category of drugs for student to select as its presence in Hong Kong was not significant at the time when the 2023/24 Survey began.

To reduce upper primary students’ burden and to facilitate their understanding, a simplified version of questionnaire, comprising 29 questions, was prepared for them in the 2023/24 Survey. A full version of the questionnaire with 37 questions was used for secondary and post-secondary students. The content of the two questionnaires are similar.

The draft questionnaires were pilot-tested in June to mid-September 2023 (upper primary, secondary and post-secondary students). Subsequently, the layout and content of the questionnaire were revised taking into account the feedback from participating students. Specimen, in both Chinese and English, are attached in Appendix IV.

In addition to the paper version, an online version with an auto-skip function according to students’ response to the questionnaire was deployed.

## 5. Confidentiality

Owing to the sensitive nature of the subject matter, a number of measures were implemented in the 2023/24 Survey to ensure confidentiality and avoid disclosure of students’ identity in data collection. These measures relieved students’ psychological burden when providing sensitive information.

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首先，為免吸食毒品的學生因為與其他同學的完成問卷時間不同而被辨識，所有學生，不論曾否吸食毒品，均須回答數目相約的問題。

第二，學生在課堂時於課室或學校禮堂內進行填寫問卷期間，教師和其他教職員皆被要求離場。只有少數學校強制要求教職員留守在課室或學校禮堂內，但他們的職責只限於維持秩序。

第三，調查採用不記名問卷。所有填妥的問卷由調查員放入信封並封存。

第四，受邀參與網上統計調查的學生每位會收到為其特設的網上問卷連結。填妥的問卷會直接傳送到研究小組經加密的伺服器中，只有授權人員才能取用。此外，學生的電郵地址與儲存於加密伺服器的問卷回應不能連結，無法互相參照。

搜集到的數據絕對保密。所有填妥的問卷會由研究小組在調查報告確認後三個月內銷毀。

本調查只公布整體統計數據，個別學校或學生的資料絕對保密。

First, to avoid drug-taking students from being identified from others owing to their different completion times, all students, regardless of whether they had taken drugs or not, were required to answer a similar number of questions.

Second, for students completing the questionnaire in the classrooms or school halls during normal class periods, teachers and other school staff were requested to leave the venue during fieldwork execution. Only a few schools mandatorily required to assign teachers / school staff to be present in the venue. Under these circumstances, their roles were limited to maintaining order only.

Third, the questionnaire was anonymous. Completed questionnaires were collected by enumerators and sealed in envelopes.

Fourth, students invited to participate in the online survey were each provided with a unique link to access the questionnaire. The results of the completed questionnaires were directed to the secured server of the research team, where access was restricted to authorised persons only. Besides, students' email addresses and responses stored in the secured server could not be linked up, avoiding cross-referencing of databases.

Data collected were handled with strict confidence. All completed questionnaires would be destroyed by the research team three months upon confirmation of the final report.

Only aggregated statistics for the survey are released. Data pertaining to individual schools or students are treated with strict confidentiality.



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## 6. 資料搜集

2023/24 年調查的實地調查工作在 2023 年 9 月至 2024 年 11 月期間進行。為了配合學校緊密的課程安排，經抽選的學校先會收到邀請信，然後再作出電話跟進。研究小組還採取了其他跟進的措施，例如以靈活的方法安排調查日程，以鼓勵學校積極參與。同一間學校的資料搜集可分多日進行；個別學校的中六班級可在香港中學文憑考試完成後才參與調查。

除上述特別安排外，所有高小、中學學校的學生均採用紙本問卷在校內完成訪問。因應實際需要，小部分學校亦獲安排使用網上問卷。而專上院校學生會因應實際需要，選用網上或紙本問卷完成統計調查。

經驗豐富的實地調查員會被派往各間學校執行課堂統計調查。他們在事前已接受適當的訓練和指導，並獲發實地調查指引手冊，當中載述了統計調查的概念及進行點算時特定的程序。

在開始填寫問卷前，調查員會先向所有參與調查的學生簡介調查的目的、為確保數據保密而採取的措施，以及問卷的結構。

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## 6. Data collection

The fieldwork enumeration for the 2023/24 Survey was conducted from September 2023 to November 2024. Owing to the tight school schedule, sampled schools were first invited by letters to participate, and then followed up by phone calls. Other appropriate follow-up actions, for instance, allowing a flexible survey schedule, were adopted to encourage active participation of schools. Fieldwork enumeration could be conducted on different day for a single school. Arrangement was also made to enumerate classes of secondary 6 of selected schools after the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination.

Other than the special arrangements as mentioned in the previous paragraph, classroom survey was conducted among students attending upper primary and secondary schools. Online approach was used as appropriate to meet practical needs of a small number of schools. For post-secondary institutions, online or classroom survey as deemed appropriate was deployed for students.

Experienced fieldwork enumerators were sent to individual schools to administer the survey in class. Proper training and guidance were given to them in advance. Fieldwork instruction manuals on survey concepts and specified procedures to be followed in the enumeration process were also given to them.

All participating students were briefed on the survey's objectives, measures that had been taken to ensure data confidentiality and the structure of the questionnaires before filling in the questionnaires.

## 7. 訪問結果

2023/24 年調查涵蓋的學生人數為 683 329。當中，有 100 189 學生參與調查。扣除 581 個無效（未能通過正確性測試而作廢的樣本）的樣本後，共有 99 608 份填妥的問卷用作分析之用。整體的有效抽樣率為 14.6%。而 2020/21 年調查的相應抽樣率為 16.1%。按教育程度分組的成功樣本數目如下：

- 一、106 所日間小學的 28 381 個樣本；
- 二、100 所日間中學的 52 274 個樣本；以及
- 三、26 所專上院校提供有關專上課程的 18 953 個樣本。

有關抽樣率的細節，請參考附錄 II。

全港學校及參與學校按學校的大小（以班別數目計算）的分析載列在附錄 III。

## 8. 調查限制

在表示曾吸食毒品的同學中，只有四成填報吸食的毒品種類（2020/21 年為六成）。對於未有填報毒品種類的同學，根據以往做法，他們在其他題目提供的資料，都會被用作分析。

按毒品分類及有關吸毒的詳細分析，百分比是以有提供相關資料的學生為基礎，按權重估算出來的。因此使用有關估算時，需留意這個限制。

## 7. Enumeration results

A total of 683 329 students were covered in the 2023/24 Survey. Among them, 100 189 students participated in the survey. After excluding 581 invalid samples (samples which failed the data validity test and were thus cancelled), a total of 99 608 completed questionnaires were used for analysis. The overall effective sampling fraction was 14.6%. The corresponding fraction in the 2020/21 Survey was 16.1%. A breakdown of successful samples by education level is given below:

- (a) 28 381 samples from 106 primary day schools;
- (b) 52 274 samples from 100 secondary day schools; and
- (c) 18 953 samples from 26 institutions which offered post-secondary programmes.

For details of the sampling fraction, please refer to Appendix II.

School profile in terms of school size (measured by number of classes) of all schools in Hong Kong and that of participating schools are summarised in Appendix III.

## 8. Survey limitations

Only 40% of the students who reported having ever taken drugs specified the types of drugs taken (60% in the 2020/21 Survey). For students who did not specify the types of drugs ever taken, their responses to other questions were used for analysis according to previous practices.

Analysis involving type of drugs were compiled from weighted estimates based on the information provided by those students who provided such information. Hence these estimates should be interpreted with caution due to this limitation.

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## 9. 鳴謝

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## 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<sup>3</sup>、一年內曾吸食<sup>4</sup>及30天內曾吸食<sup>5</sup>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 lifetime<sup>3</sup>, 1-year<sup>4</sup> and 30-day<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 「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。

<sup>4</sup> 「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。

<sup>5</sup> 「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。

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

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

<sup>5</sup> “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.

## 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<sup>6</sup>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 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” (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).

<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.

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<sup>7</sup>（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<sup>8</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，6.5%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%。

<sup>7</sup> 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

<sup>8</sup> 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%) 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 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 levels<sup>8</sup> 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%.

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

<sup>8</sup> 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<sup>9</sup>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 levels<sup>9</sup> claimed that they had taken drugs outside Hong Kong.

<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.

**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<sup>10</sup> (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 students<sup>10</sup> (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).

<sup>10</sup> 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

<sup>10</sup> 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).

## 第三章 不曾吸食毒品的學生接觸毒品的風險和所得的 禁毒資訊

在 2023/24 年調查中，針對曾吸食毒品的學生，問卷會問及他們吸食毒品的行為。至於不曾吸食毒品的學生，問卷則問及他們是否曾被提供毒品的經歷、成功拒絕的因素和拒絕技巧等資料。這有助了解年青一代面對毒品引誘的風險及防禦因素。

除此之外，2023/24 年的調查亦搜集有關學生對禁毒訊息的認識和參與禁毒活動的數據。這些資料對籌劃既吸引又能配合大部分學生興趣的宣傳活動，有參考價值。

### 3.1 接觸毒品的風險

#### 3.1.1 曾否獲提供毒品（表 3.1）

不曾吸食毒品的學生中，只有 1.9% 曾獲提供毒品。其中，專上教育的比例最高，為 3.0%，其次是高小，為 1.9%，中學為 1.2%。2020/21 年調查的相應整體比例較高（2.2%）。

## Chapter 3 Exposure to risk of drugs and anti-drug messages among non-drug-taking students

In the 2023/24 Survey, drug-taking students were asked about their drug-taking behaviour. Non-drug-taking students were asked about their experience on being offered drugs by others, factors for their successful refusal and refusal skills adopted. Such information is helpful in understanding the risk and protective factors of youths against the temptation of drugs.

The 2023/24 Survey also collected data on students' awareness of anti-drug messages and participation in anti-drug activities. Such information would be useful as a reference in the planning of publicity programmes that could reach out, draw the attention of and match the interests of most students.

### 3.1 Exposure to risk of drugs

#### 3.1.1 Whether been offered drugs (Table 3.1)

Among the non-drug-taking students, only 1.9% of them had been offered drugs. The percentage was the highest for post-secondary at 3.0%, followed by upper primary at 1.9% and 1.2% for secondary. The corresponding overall percentage in the 2020/21 Survey was higher (2.2%).

**3.1.2 向學生提供毒品的人（表 3.1）**

不曾吸食毒品但曾獲提供毒品的學生中，首三位最常見的毒品供應者為「朋友」（44.5%）、「同學」（27.5%）及「朋友的朋友」（25.5%）。是項發現，與曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生，表示首三位首次向他們供應毒品的人是「朋友」、「同學」及「朋友的朋友」，同出一轍。

不曾吸食毒品的高小學生表示，除了「朋友」（34.7%）外，較普遍曾經向他們提供毒品的人是「毒販」（26.5%）、「同學」（15.5%）及「陌生人／其他人」（14.2%）。

**3.1.3 學生曾獲提供毒品的地點（表 3.2）**

在所有不曾吸食毒品的學生中，曾獲提供毒品的表示，提供毒品最常見的地點是「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」（21.2%），其次是「酒吧」（19.4%）及「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」（19.0%）。

值得注意的是，按不同教育程度而言，「自己家中」（20.0%）為不曾吸食毒品的高小學生曾獲提供毒品的其中一個排列前三位的地點。另外，不曾吸食毒品的專上學生亦普遍在「學校〔包括宿舍〕」（19.6%）獲提供毒品。

**3.1.2 Persons who offered drugs to students (Table 3.1)**

“Friends” (44.5%), “schoolmates” (27.5%) and “friends of friends” (25.5%) were the top three persons who had offered drugs to the non-drug-taking students. This is consistent with that “friends”, “schoolmates” and “friends of friends” were the top three suppliers of drugs to drug-taking students in secondary or above levels at the first time.

For non-drug-taking students in upper primary level, apart from “friends” (34.7%), they were more commonly offered drugs by “drug dealers” (26.5%), “schoolmates” (15.5%) and “strangers / others” (14.2%).

**3.1.3 Localities where students were offered drugs (Table 3.2)**

The most common locality at which all non-drug-taking students were offered drugs was “public playground / pitch / park / public toilet” (21.2%), followed by “bar (or pub)” (19.4%) and “friends’ / schoolmates’ / neighbours’ homes” (19.0%).

By education levels, it is worth noting that “at home” (20.0%) was one of the top three localities of drug offer as claimed by the non-drug-taking upper primary students. On the other hand, “school (including dormitory)” (19.6%) was a common locality of drug offer to non-drug-taking post-secondary students.

**3.1.4 令學生遠離毒品的因素（表 3.3）**

81.8%不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生表示，令他們遠離毒品的因素是他們害怕「吸毒所帶來的後果」，包括「吸食毒品會損害健康」（68.3%），「藏有毒品是違法的」（57.7%）及「害怕上癮」（49.7%）。其他幫助他們遠離毒品的因素還包括「不喜歡吸毒者的形象」（55.0%）及「其他人的影響」（53.9%）。

少於三成不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生表示，「傳媒／偶像」（23.2%）、「非吸食毒品朋友」（24.0%）及「老師」（27.4%）的影響是令他們遠離毒品的因素。

**3.1.5 拒絕毒品的的方法（表 3.4）**

68.6%不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生會「直接地拒絕」接受毒品，其次是「即時離開」（23.9%）、「裝作聽不到，轉換了話題或提議做其他事」（15.7%）及「找藉口拒絕」（15.5%）。

**3.1.4 Factors that kept students away from drugs (Table 3.3)**

81.8% of non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels reported that the factor that kept them away from drugs was their fear of the “consequences of using drugs”, including “drugs were harmful to health” (68.3%), “possessing drugs was illegal” (57.7%) and “will get addicted to drugs” (49.7). Other common reasons that kept them away from drugs were “did not like the image of drug-takers” (55.0%) and “influence of others” (53.9%).

Less than three in ten of non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels claimed that the “influence of media / celebrities” (23.2%), the “influence of non-drug-taking friends” (24.0%) and the “influence of teachers” (27.4%) were factors that kept them away from drugs.

**3.1.5 Methods used to refuse drugs (Table 3.4)**

68.6% of the non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels “refused drugs directly”, followed by “left immediately” (23.9%), “pretended that I did not know of the offer and I changed the topic or suggested doing something else” (15.7%) and “refused with an excuse” (15.5%).



**3.1.6 若得知好友吸食毒品後會做的事情 (表 3.5)**

在不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生中，55.7%表示會「勸吸食毒品的朋友不要吸毒／鼓勵他們戒毒」。他們亦會「直接與他們對話了解情況」(36.8%)和「鼓勵他們向其他人〔如社工〕尋求協助」(34.1%)。另一方面，超過一成不曾吸食毒品的學生表示若得知好友吸食毒品後會選擇「裝作不知道／甚麼也不做」(13.5%)及「不知怎麼做」(11.3%)。

值得一提的是不曾吸食毒品的高小學生有較大傾向去尋求其他成年人的幫助，例如「告訴老師」(50.0%)、「告訴吸食毒品的朋友的父母」(46.0%)、「告訴自己的父母」(39.6%)、「告訴社工」(30.6%)及「報警」(29.8%)。

**3.1.7 如果有機會，會嘗試勸人戒毒的原因 (表 3.6)**

67.8%不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生表示，如果有機會，他們會嘗試勸身邊的人戒毒。主要原因是他們擔心吸毒者的「健康」(89.2%)、「精神狀況」(71.9%)及「學業及前途」(59.3%)。

**3.1.6 Things to do if realised that close friends were taking drugs (Table 3.5)**

55.7% of the non-drug-taking students in different education levels reported that they would “tell their drug-taking friends not to take drugs / encourage them to quit drugs”. They would also “ask them why they take drugs” (36.8%) and “tell them to seek help from others (e.g. social workers)” (34.1%). On the other hand, over one tenth would “pretend I do not know / do nothing” (13.5%) and “did not know what to do” (11.3%) if they realised their close friends were taking drugs.

It is worth noting that non-drug-taking upper primary students demonstrated a higher tendency to call on other adults to help, e.g. “tell teachers” (50.0%), “tell parents of their drug-taking friends” (46.0%), “tell their parents” (39.6%), “tell social workers” (30.6%) and “call the police” (29.8%).

**3.1.7 Reasons for trying to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs if there was a chance (Table 3.6)**

67.8% of the non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels would try to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs if there was a chance and the main reasons for attempting to do so were that they were worried about the “health” (89.2%), “mental conditions” (71.9%) and “studies and future” (59.3%) of the drug-takers.

### 3.1.8 如果有機會，不會嘗試勸人戒毒的原因（表 3.6）

32.2%不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生不會嘗試勸身邊的人戒毒，他們主要提及的原因是「身邊沒有吸毒的人」（76.3%），其次是「不懂得如何去勸吸毒的人」（26.2%）及「覺得吸毒的人不會理會他們」（20.7%）。

## 3.2 禁毒資訊和活動

### 3.2.1 對禁毒活動的認識和參與（表 3.7-3.8）

80.8%不曾吸食毒品的學生對禁毒資訊皆有所聞。禁毒資訊通常來自「學校課程／資料」（73.5%）、「禁毒講座」（69.5%）、「電視，收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介」（60.2%）和「互聯網／智能手機／平板電腦〔包括應用程式／電郵／Blog／討論區／YouTube／TikTok／抖音／Instagram／Facebook〕」（51.1%）。這些亦是各教育程度的學生接收禁毒資訊的主要途徑，儘管比例上略有不同。

51.7%不曾吸食毒品的學生曾參與禁毒活動。最普遍曾參與的活動包括「研討會／講座」（76.7%）、「課堂活動〔如專題研習〕」（42.5%）和「禁毒話劇／綜藝表演／音樂會」（22.7%）。

### 3.1.8 Reasons for not trying to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs if there was a chance (Table 3.6)

For the 32.2% of non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels who would not try to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs if there was a chance, the major reason was “did not know anyone who uses drugs” (76.3%), followed distantly by “did not know how to persuade drug-takers” (26.2%) and “thought the drug-takers would ignore them” (20.7%).

## 3.2 Anti-drug messages and activities

### 3.2.1 Awareness of and participation in anti-drug activities (Tables 3.7 – 3.8)

80.8% of the non-drug-taking students had come across anti-drug messages. Generally, they received anti-drug messages through “school curriculum / materials” (73.5%), “anti-drug talks” (69.5%), “mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper, etc.” (60.2%), and “the Internet / smartphone / tablet computer (including apps / email / blog / discussion forums / YouTube) / TikTok / Douyin / Instagram / Facebook” (51.1%). These channels were also main sources reported by students across different education levels despite in different proportions.

51.7% of the non-drug-taking students participated in anti-drug activities. “Seminars / talks” (76.7%), “classroom activities (e.g. project work)” (42.5%) and “anti-drug dramas / variety shows / concerts” (22.7%) were the most common activities participated in.

## 3.2.2 傳遞禁毒資訊的人物（表 3.9）

以「已戒毒人士」的真實個人經驗分享來傳遞禁毒資訊最為受歡迎，在不曾吸食毒品的學生中佔39.3%。13.0%的學生選擇「父母」，尤其是高小學生（23.1%）。少於一成不曾吸食毒品的學生喜歡「老師」（10.0%）或「社工」（4.1%）向他們傳遞禁毒資訊。

在 2023/24 年調查中，曾吸食毒品的學生也被問到這問題。「已戒毒人士」（31.6%）和「朋友／同學」（12.4%）亦是最為受歡迎的傳遞禁毒資訊給曾吸食毒品的學生的人士。

## 3.2.2 Person to provide anti-drug information (Table 3.9)

Real life personal experience shared by “ex-drug abusers” was cited as the most welcomed mode of delivering anti-drug messages, as indicated by 39.3% of the non-drug-taking students. “Parents” accounted for 13.0%, particularly among non-drug-taking upper primary students (23.1%). Less than one-tenth preferred to have “teachers” (10.0%) or “social workers” (4.1%) delivering anti-drug messages.

Drug-taking students were also asked this question in the 2020/21 Survey. “Ex-drug abusers” (31.6%) and “friends / schoolmates” (12.4%) were also the most welcomed mode of delivering anti-drug messages to the drug-taking students.

## 第四章 對吸食毒品的態度及相關因素

### 4.1 對吸食毒品的態度

吸食毒品是眾多青少年問題的其中一環。這通常與其他行為、家庭、人際關係和在校的問題有關。2023/24 年的調查搜集了學生對吸食毒品的態度、自我形象、在校表現和與家人及朋輩關係等資料。這些資料將有助分析與學生吸毒行為可能相關的特徵，及早找出有較大吸毒風險的學生組別。

#### 4.1.1 是否接受別人吸食毒品（表 4.1）

大部分學生（89.0%）表示「不接受任何人吸食毒品」。當中，不曾吸食毒品的學生（89.2%）不接受的比例明顯較吸食毒品的學生（77.8%）為高。

#### 4.1.2 對毒品禍害的看法（表 4.2）

關於對吸食毒品禍害的看法，大部分中學或以上的學生同意「吸食毒品會損害健康」（97.0%），「吸食毒品會令他們的外表變得難看」（94.8%），及「吸食毒品必定使他們的學業受到影響」（88.8%）。

## Chapter 4 Attitudes towards drug-taking and associated factors

### 4.1 Attitudes towards drug-taking

Drug-taking is one of the facets of youth problems. It is usually associated with other behavioural, family, relationship and school problems. The 2023/24 Survey collected information regarding students' attitudes towards drug-taking, self-perception, school performance and relationship with family and peers. Such information would shed light on characteristics that might be associated with drug-taking behaviours of students, and early identification of vulnerable groups that might be subject to higher risk of taking drugs.

#### 4.1.1 Whether it was okay for people to take drugs (Table 4.1)

The majority of students (89.0%) considered “it was not okay for anyone to use drugs”. The proportion of non-drug-taking students (89.2%) who said so was substantially higher than that of drug-taking students (77.8%).

#### 4.1.2 Perception on harmful effects of drugs (Table 4.2)

As regards the perception on harmful effects of drugs, the majority of students in secondary or above levels agreed that “using drugs will harm one's health” (97.0%), “using drugs will affect their appearance” (94.8%) and “using drugs will affect their study” (88.8%).

該比例在不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生中更高：97.5%同意「吸食毒品會損害健康」、95.4%同意「吸食毒品會令他們的外表變得難看」及 89.4%同意「吸食毒品必定使他們的學業受到影響」。只有 81.6%、74.8%及 70.2%的曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生分別持上述三項看法。

#### 4.1.3 學生吸食毒品的傾向（表 4.3）

總括來說，絕大部分不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上的學生均對吸食毒品持不認同的態度。當中超過 90%不同意「如果有機會的話他們會嘗試吸食毒品」、「吸食毒品可令他們受到異性的歡迎」、「吸食毒品是很合潮流的事」、「吸食毒品可以令他們和朋友更容易相處」及「如果他們拒絕吸食毒品，朋友會笑他們沒膽量」。然而，在曾吸食毒品的中學或以上的學生中，不同意上述言論的比例相對較低（佔 68.3%至 85.1%）。

#### 4.2 自我形象（表 4.4）

除與毒品有關的資料之外，這次調查還搜集了一些內在和外在屬性的資料，如學生的自我形象、與家人、學校和朋輩的關係、及其人口特徵等。

一般而言，不曾吸食毒品的學生較有自信。舉例說，64.2%相信「如果他們盡力去做的話，他們總是能夠解決難題的」（相對 53.5%曾吸食毒品的學生），59.7%認為「總括來說，他們對自己感到滿意」（相對 56.1%曾吸食毒品的學生），及 47.1%認為「與別人爭執時他們會以『心平氣和』的態度來解決問題」（相對 41.1%曾吸食毒品的學生）。

The percentages were even higher among non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels: 97.5% agreed that “using drugs will harm one’s health”, 95.4% for “using drugs will affect their appearance” and 89.4% for “using drugs will affect their study”. Only 81.6%, 74.8% and 70.2% of drug-taking students in secondary or above levels agreed with the above three statements respectively.

#### 4.1.3 Students’ inclination to take drugs (Table 4.3)

On the whole, the vast majority of non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels held attitudes against taking drug. Over 90% of them disagreed that “they will try drugs if there is an opportunity”, “using drugs will help them become popular to the opposite sex”, “using drugs is cool”, “using drugs helps them to get along with my friends better” and “if they refuse to use drugs, their friends will make fun of them”. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of drug-taking students in secondary or above levels disagreed with the above beliefs (ranging from 68.3% to 85.1%).

#### 4.2 Self-perception (Table 4.4)

Besides drug-related information, some internal and external attributes such as students’ self-perception, relationship with family, school and peers, and their demographic characteristics, were obtained in this study.

In general, non-drug-taking students showed higher self-confidence. For instance, 64.2% reported that “they can always manage to solve difficult problems if they try hard enough” (versus 53.5% of drug-taking students), 59.7% considered that “most of the time, they are satisfied with themselves” (versus 56.1% of drug-taking students), and 47.1% regarded that “they handle arguments calmly” (versus 41.1% of drug-taking students).

### 4.3 與家人、校方及朋輩的關係 (表 4.5)

63.6%不曾吸食毒品的學生認為「父母關注他們的感受」，而曾吸毒的學生中有65.0%持相同看法。

較少不曾吸食毒品的學生表示「他們常常會不遵守校規」(12.9%相對37.1%的曾吸食毒品的學生)。

### 4.4 閒暇的運用

2023/24 年調查還搜集了學生的消閒活動的資料，尤其是他們在上網時常做的事情。這些資料對籌劃可讓大部分學生參與、有吸引力又能配合他們興趣的宣傳活動，有參考價值。

#### 4.4.1 在空閒時常做的事情 (表 4.6)

不曾吸食毒品的學生空閒時最常做的活動是「跟朋友聊天」(67.8%)，其次是「在家玩電子遊戲」(60.2%)及「上網」(52.6%)。曾吸食毒品的學生會在空閒時「跟朋友聊天」(61.6%)、「在家玩電子遊戲」(49.2%)及「看電影」(45.2%)。

「去娛樂場所〔如卡拉 OK／酒吧〕」、「到網吧／電子遊戲機中心」及「到親友家中玩樂」是明顯地有較多曾吸食毒品的學生參與的閒餘活動(曾吸食毒品的學生分別佔23.3%、9.8%和21.8%，不曾吸食毒品的學生分別佔7.9%、3.1%和17.8%)。

### 4.3 Relationship with family, school and peers (Table 4.5)

63.6% of non-drug-taking students agreed that “their parents care about their feelings”, while 65.0% of drug-taking students claimed the same.

Fewer non-drug-taking students reported that “they often break school rules” (12.9% versus 37.1% of drug-taking students).

### 4.4 Use of free time

Information on what students would do during their free time, and in particular what they would do when surfing the Internet, was collected in the 2023/24 Survey. Such information would be useful as reference in the planning of publicity programmes.

#### 4.4.1 Things to do in free time (Table 4.6)

The most popular activities during their free time among non-drug-taking students were “chat with friends” (67.8%), followed by “play electronic games at home” (60.2%) and “surf the Internet” (52.6%). The most popular activities among drug-taking students were “chat with friends” (61.6%), “play electronic games at home” (49.2%) and “watch movies” (45.2%).

“Go to entertainment venue (e.g. karaoke / bar (or pub))”, “go to cyber cafés / electronic games centres” and “play in friends’ and relatives’ home” were the prominent activities that were more common among drug-taking students (23.3%, 9.8% and 21.8% respectively) than non-drug-taking students (7.9%, 3.1% and 17.8% respectively).

## 4.4.2 在上網時常做的事情（表 4.7）

所有學生在上網時常做的事情包括「看 YouTube／TikTok／抖音／短片／電視節目／電影」（82.7%），「跟朋友聊天／分享〔如發電郵／玩 WhatsApp／WeChat／Line／Telegram／Snapchat／Facebook／Instagram／寫 blog〕」（64.7%）及「玩網上遊戲」（62.9%）。

「網上交友」及「上討論區／聊天室／留言板等」是兩項有較多曾吸食毒品的學生參與的網上活動（曾吸食毒品的學生分別佔 18.8%和 20.5%，不曾吸食毒品的學生分別佔 12.4%和 17.6%）。

## 4.5 行為及學業問題（表 4.8）

在曾吸食毒品的學生中，普遍來說，在調查前六個月內最常見的行為及學業問題是「不滿意學業成績」（66.2%）、「被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信」（50.9%）、「被父母責備」（45.2%）、「曠課」（40.9%）、「被陌生人騷擾」（39.1%）及「和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面」（37.2%）。然而，「被同學欺負」（35.3%）亦是曾吸食毒品的高小學生常見的問題。

除了「不滿意學業成績」（70.6%）及「被父母責備」（52.0%）外，較少不曾吸食毒品的學生有行為及學業的問題，當中較顯著的包括「被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信」（35.3%）、「和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面」（30.6%）及「被陌生人騷擾」（29.9%）。

## 4.4.2 Things to do when surfing the Internet (Table 4.7)

The most popular things to do when surfing the Internet were “watch YouTube / TikTok / Douyin / video clips / TV shows / movies” (82.7%), “chat / share with friends (e.g. through email / WhatsApp / WeChat / Line / Telegram / Snapchat / Facebook / Instagram / blog)” (64.7%) and “play online games” (62.9%).

“Make friends online” and “go to discussion forums / chat rooms / message boards, etc.” were the two activities on the Internet that were more common among drug-taking students (18.8% and 20.5% respectively) than non-drug-taking students (12.4% and 17.6% respectively).

## 4.5 Behavioural and academic problems (Table 4.8)

In the six months preceding survey enumeration, the common behavioural and academic problems of the drug-taking students in general were “dissatisfied with academic results” (66.2%), “warned by school” (50.9%), “blamed by parents” (45.2%), “skipped school” (40.9%), “harassed by strangers” (39.1%) and “have not seen mom or dad for more than a week” (37.2%). “However, “bullied by schoolmates” (35.3%) was also a common problem for upper primary drug-takers.

For non-drug-taking students, other than “dissatisfied with academic results” (70.6%) and “blamed by parents” (52.0%), behavioural and academic problems were relatively less common with the more significant ones being “warned by school” (35.3%), “had not seen mom or dad for more than a week” (30.6%) and “harassed by strangers” (29.9%).

#### 4.6 吸食毒品與飲酒和吸煙的關係（表 4.9）

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%）。

#### 4.7 人口特徵

##### 4.7.1 是否與父母同住（表 4.10）

2023/24 年的調查顯示，75.2% 不曾吸食毒品的學生與父母同住，而曾吸食毒品的學生與父母同住的比例為 63.2%，而 8.1% 不曾吸食毒品的學生沒有與父母同住，曾吸食毒品的學生的比例則為 18.1%。

##### 4.7.2 家庭每月總收入（表 4.11）

2023/24 年的調查顯示，與不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生比較，曾吸食毒品的學生較多來自經濟能力較低或較高的家庭。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）。

2020/21 年調查得出的比例分布亦相若：8.4% 曾吸食毒品的學生每月家庭收入 \$10,000 或以下（相對 5.7% 不曾吸食毒品的學生），24.6% 則來自每月家庭收入達 \$50,000 或以上的家庭（相對 10.6% 不曾吸食毒品的學生）。

#### 4.6 Relationship between drug-taking and use of alcohol and tobacco (Table 4.9)

It was observed that 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 counterparts (6.4% of smokers, and 5.7% of both smokers and alcohol users).

#### 4.7 Demographic characteristics

##### 4.7.1 Whether living with parents (Table 4.10)

In the 2023/24 Survey, 75.2% of non-drug-taking students were living with both parents (versus 63.2% of drug-taking students), while 8.1% of non-drug-taking students were not living with both parents (versus 18.1% of drug-taking students).

##### 4.7.2 Monthly household income (Table 4.11)

In the 2023/24 Survey, compared to non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels, larger proportions of drug-taking students came from families of higher and lower income groups. 8.6% of them 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).

A similar pattern was also observed in the 2020/21 Survey: 8.4% of drug-taking students came from families with monthly income of \$10,000 or below (versus 5.7% from non-drug-taking students) and 24.6% of them from families with monthly income of \$50,000 or above (versus 10.6% from non-drug-taking students).



**4.7.3 在港居住年期（表 4.12）**

大部分學生皆是在香港出生或已在港居住七年或以上，分別佔曾吸食毒品學生的 84.1% 和不曾吸食毒品學生的 89.7%。2020/21 年調查結果分別為佔曾吸食毒品學生的 86.0% 和不曾吸食毒品學生的 90.8%。

**4.7.4 居住的房屋種類（表 4.13 及 4.14）**

33.8% 曾吸食毒品的學生居住在「公營租住房屋〔例如：公屋、中轉屋〕」，另 46.8% 居住在「私人永久性房屋（包括租住私人住宅）〔例如：私人住宅單位、平房、村屋〕」。40.4% 不曾吸食毒品的學生居住在「公營租住房屋〔例如：公屋、中轉屋〕」及 43.6% 居住在「私人永久性房屋（包括租住私人住宅）〔例如：私人住宅單位、平房、村屋〕」。

分別有 11.2% 和 10.0% 曾吸食毒品及不曾吸食毒品的學生表示他們居住在「資助自置居所房屋〔例如：居屋、自置公屋〕」。至於居住在「劏房」的比例，曾吸食毒品的學生（11.4%）較不吸食毒品的學生（6.1%）為高。

**4.7.3 Length of living in Hong Kong (Table 4.12)**

The majority of drug-taking students (84.1%) and non-drug-taking students (89.7%) were either Hong Kong-born or had lived in Hong Kong for seven years or more. In the 2020/21 Survey, the corresponding proportions for drug-taking students and non-drug taking students were 86.0% and 90.8% respectively.

**4.7.4 Type of housing (Table 4.13 and 4.14)**

33.8% of drug-taking students lived in “public rental housing (e.g. public housing estates, interim housing)” and 46.8% of them lived in “private permanent housing (including rented private housing) (e.g. private residential flats, bungalows, village houses)”, while 40.4% of non-drug-taking students lived in “public rental housing (e.g. public housing estates, interim housing)” and 43.6% of them lived in “private permanent housing (including rented private housing) (e.g. private residential flats, bungalows, village houses)”.

11.2% and 10.0% of drug-taking and non-drug-taking students respectively claimed to be living in “subsidised home ownership housing (e.g. Home Ownership Scheme Housing, Tenants Purchase Scheme Housing)”. The proportion of drug-taking students (11.4%) who were living in a “subdivided flat” was higher than non-drug-taking students (6.1%).

## 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<sup>11</sup>」（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<sup>11</sup>」（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 medicine<sup>11</sup>” (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 medicine<sup>11</sup>” (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).

<sup>11</sup> 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。

<sup>11</sup> 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).

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表 4.4	自我形象（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及2023/24 年）	Table 4.4	Self-perception by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24
表 4.5	與家人、校方及朋輩的關係（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及2023/24 年）	Table 4.5	Relationship with family, school and peers by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

表 4.6	在空閒時常做的事情（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及2023/24 年）	Table 4.6	Things to do in free time by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24
表 4.7	在上網時常做的事情（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及2023/24 年）	Table 4.7	Things to do when surfing the Internet by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24
表 4.8	在調查前六個月內曾遇到行為與學業問題的學生所佔比例（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及2023/24 年）	Table 4.8	Behavioural and academic problems in the six months preceding survey enumeration by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24
表 4.9	吸食毒品與飲酒和吸煙的關係（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及2023/24 年）	Table 4.9	Relationship between drug-taking and use of alcohol and tobacco by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24
表 4.10	是否與父母同住（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及2023/24 年）	Table 4.10	Whether living with parents by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24
表 4.11	家庭每月總收入（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及2023/24 年）（中學或以上的學生）	Table 4.11	Monthly household income by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24 (Secondary or above students)
表 4.12	在港居住年期（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及2023/24 年）	Table 4.12	Length of living in Hong Kong by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24
表 4.13	居住的房屋種類（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及2023/24 年）	Table 4.13	Type of housing by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24
表 4.14	是否居住在「劏房」（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及2023/24 年）	Table 4.14	Whether living in a “subdivided flat” by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

## 5. 報告摘要

## 5. Summary of key findings

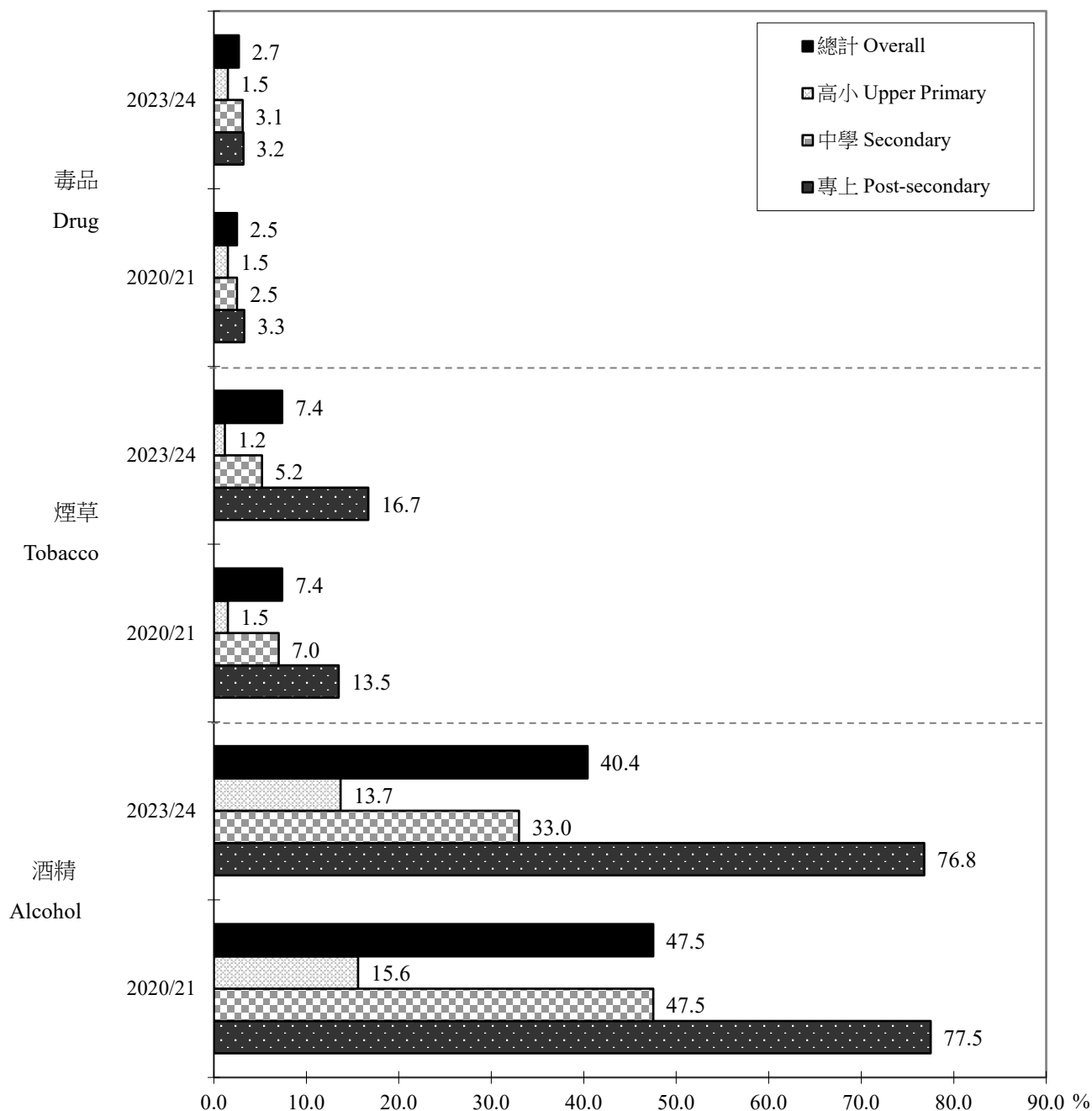
表 5.1	國際比較	Table 5.1	International Comparison
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# 1. 學生服用各類物質的普遍性

## Prevalence of substance use among students

圖1.1 曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙、曾飲酒的學生所佔比例（按教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Chart 1.1 Proportion of lifetime drug-, tobacco- or alcohol-taking students by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24



註釋：百分比是以調查範圍內各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels covered by the survey.

表1.1 曾吸食毒品的學生所佔比例(按年齡、性別及教育程度分組)(2020/21年及2023/24年)

Table 1.1 Proportion of lifetime drug-taking students by age, by sex and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

年齡／性別 Age / Sex	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary		
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	
年齡									
Age									
10 歲或以下 10 or below	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.8	3.8	2.0	2.2	
11-12	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.0					
13-14	2.2	3.4	1.2	1.2	2.2	3.5			
15-16	2.4	2.8			2.4	2.7			
17-18	2.4	2.5			2.7	2.9			
19-20	2.5	2.4			3.9	3.3	2.4	2.3	
21-22	5.1	4.4	1.2	1.2			4.7	4.2	
23 歲或以上 23 or above							6.1	4.7	
合計 Overall	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.5	2.5	3.1	3.3	3.2	
性別									
Sex									
男 Male	3.0	3.1	1.8	1.8	3.0	3.3	4.6	4.2	
女 Female	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.2	2.0	2.8	2.5	2.4	
合計 Overall	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.5	2.5	3.1	3.3	3.2	

註釋：百分比是以調查範圍內有提供相關資料的各年齡／性別組別及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective age / sex groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

表1.2 曾吸煙的學生所佔比例(按年齡、性別及教育程度分組)(2020/21年及2023/24年)  
 Table 1.2 Proportion of lifetime tobacco-taking students by age, by sex and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

年齡／性別 Age / Sex	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
年齡								
Age								
10 歲或以下 10 or below	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.2	2.9	7.3	10.8
11-12	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.3				
13-14	4.6	3.8	7.2	3.7	4.5	3.8		
15-16	8.0	5.8			8.0	5.6		
17-18	9.8	8.1			11.2	7.0		
19-20	11.9	15.6			19.0	8.9	11.5	15.9
21-22	19.3	20.5					17.8	19.9
23 歲或以上 23 or above							22.8	21.4
合計 Overall	7.4	7.4	1.5	1.2	7.0	5.2	13.5	16.7
性別								
Sex								
男 Male	8.1	7.8	2.0	1.4	7.9	4.9	15.6	19.9
女 Female	6.7	7.0	1.1	1.1	6.0	5.4	12.0	14.0
合計 Overall	7.4	7.4	1.5	1.2	7.0	5.2	13.5	16.7

註釋： 百分比是以調查範圍內有提供相關資料的各年齡／性別組別及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective age / sex groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

表1.3 曾飲酒的學生所佔比例(按年齡、性別及教育程度分組)(2020/21年及2023/24年)  
 Table 1.3 Proportion of lifetime alcohol-taking students by age, by sex and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

年齡／性別 Age / Sex	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
年齡								
Age								
10 歲或以下 10 or below	11.2	9.8	11.2	9.8	27.1	19.4	70.7	67.3
11-12	22.0	17.4	19.7	16.8				
13-14	37.9	24.9	35.5	30.1	38.0	24.8		
15-16	52.0	34.4			52.1	34.1		
17-18	67.7	54.2			65.8	47.1		
19-20	78.3	77.6			74.2	56.8	78.6	78.5
21-22	80.1	80.9					80.5	80.9
23 歲或以上 23 or above			78.9	80.8				
合計 Overall	47.5	40.4	15.6	13.7	47.5	33.0	77.5	76.8
性別								
Sex								
男 Male	45.6	39.1	16.6	15.5	47.9	33.1	75.3	74.8
女 Female	49.2	42.0	14.5	11.7	47.1	33.3	79.2	78.5
合計 Overall	47.5	40.4	15.6	13.7	47.5	33.0	77.5	76.8

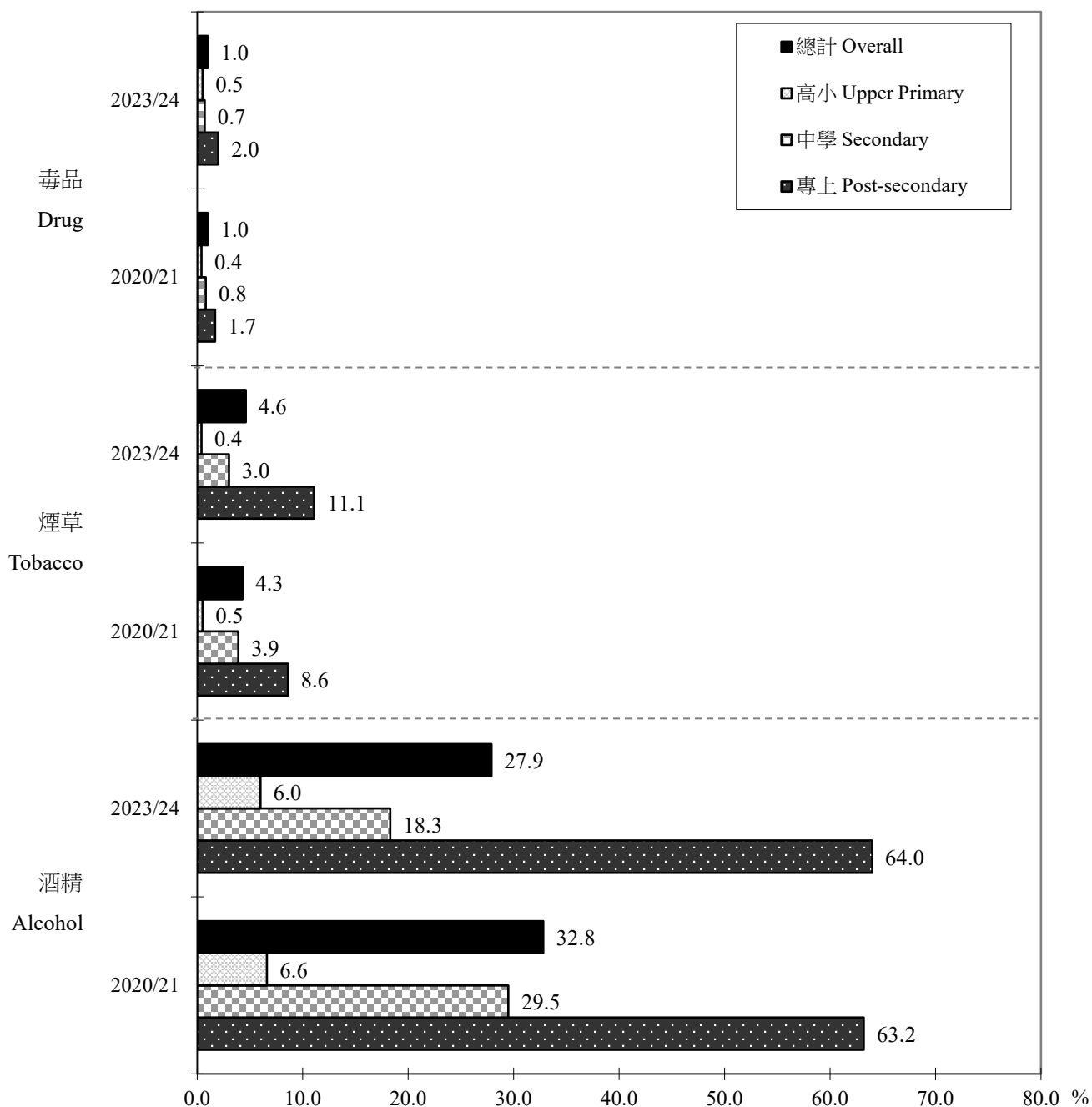
註釋：百分比是以調查範圍內有提供相關資料的各年齡／性別組別及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective age / sex groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.



圖1.2 一年內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙、曾飲酒的學生所佔比例（按教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Chart 1.2 Proportion of 1-year drug-, tobacco- or alcohol-taking students by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24



註釋： 百分比是以調查範圍內各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels covered by the survey.

表1.4 一年內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙、曾飲酒的學生所佔比例(按年齡及性別分組)(2020/21年及2023/24年)

Table 1.4 Proportion of 1-year drug-, tobacco- or alcohol-taking students by age and by sex, 2020/21 and 2023/24

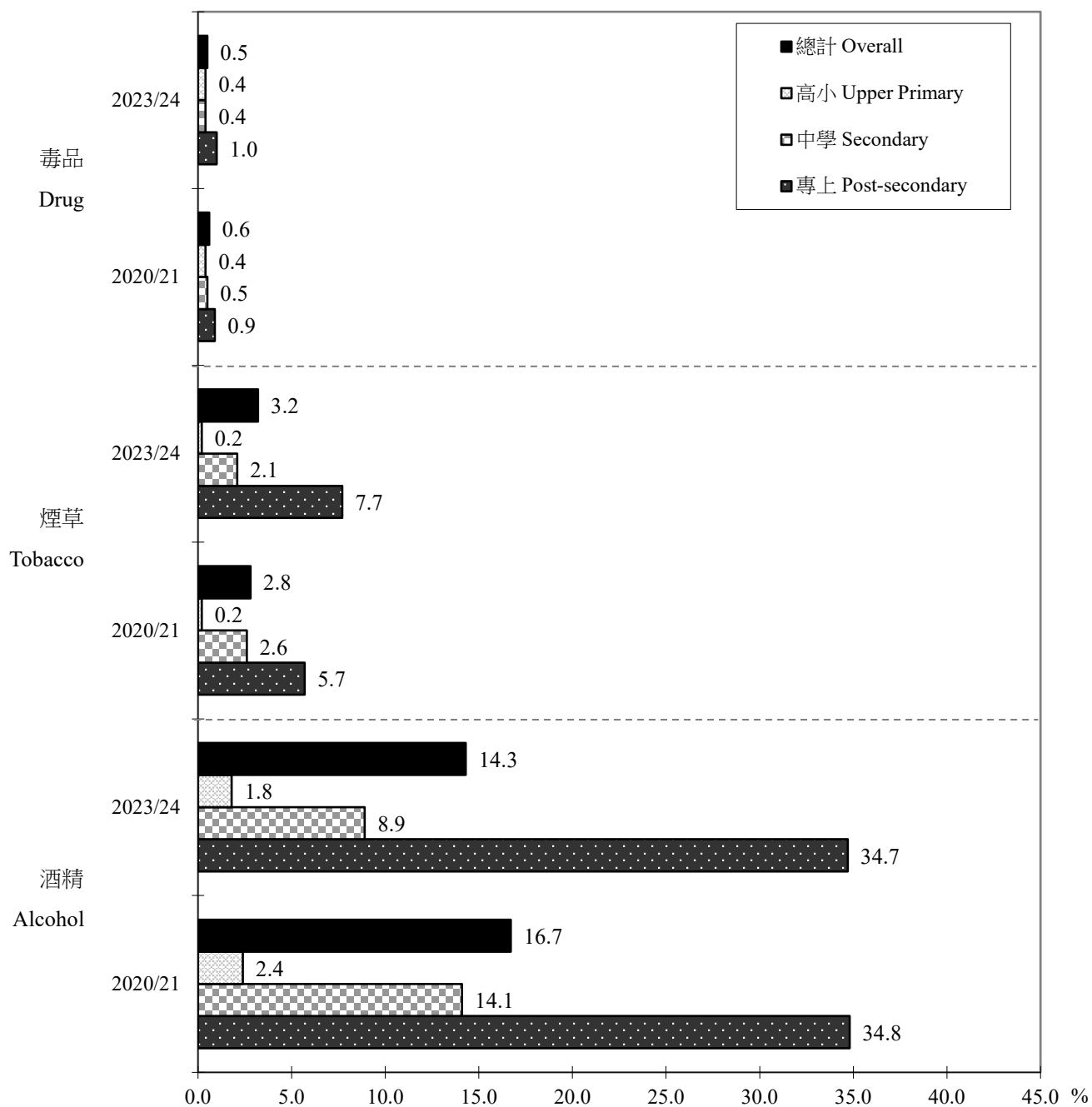
年齡／性別 Age / Sex	毒品 Drug		煙草 Tobacco		酒精 Alcohol	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>年齡</b> Age						
10 歲或以下 10 or below	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	4.2	3.8
11-12	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	9.7	7.4
13-14	0.4	0.6	2.5	2.1	20.2	11.8
15-16	1.0	0.6	4.5	3.6	33.1	20.0
17-18	1.2	1.4	5.9	5.3	52.2	39.1
19-20	1.4	1.3	7.4	10.6	63.2	65.8
21 歲或以上 21 or above	2.5	2.7	12.0	13.2	64.1	65.1
合計 Overall	1.0	1.0	4.3	4.6	32.8	27.9
<b>性別</b> Sex						
男 Male	1.2	1.1	4.6	4.9	30.8	26.6
女 Female	0.8	0.9	4.0	4.3	34.7	29.4
合計 Overall	1.0	1.0	4.3	4.6	32.8	27.9

註釋： 百分比是以調查範圍內有提供相關資料的各年齡／性別組別的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective age / sex groups who had provided the relevant information.

圖1.3 30 天內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙、曾飲酒的學生所佔比例（按教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Chart 1.3 Proportion of 30-day drug-, tobacco- or alcohol-taking students by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24



註釋：百分比是以調查範圍內各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels covered by the survey.

表1.5 30 天內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙、曾飲酒的學生所佔比例（按年齡及性別分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 1.5 Proportion of 30-day drug-, tobacco- or alcohol-taking students by age and by sex, 2020/21 and 2023/24

年齡／性別 Age / Sex	毒品 Drug		煙草 Tobacco		酒精 Alcohol	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>年齡</b> Age						
10 歲或以下 10 or below	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.1
11-12	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	3.7	2.0
13-14	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.1	8.5	4.9
15-16	0.7	0.4	3.0	2.6	15.7	9.8
17-18	0.7	0.6	4.2	4.2	27.9	20.8
19-20	0.7	0.7	4.8	7.0	33.8	35.0
21 歲或以上 21 or above	1.2	1.1	8.3	9.1	36.9	36.5
合計 Overall	0.6	0.5	2.8	3.2	16.7	14.3
<b>性別</b> Sex						
男 Male	0.7	0.7	3.2	3.5	16.2	14.1
女 Female	0.4	0.4	2.5	2.9	17.3	14.5
合計 Overall	0.6	0.5	2.8	3.2	16.7	14.3

註釋： 百分比是以調查範圍內有提供相關資料的各年齡／性別組別的學生為基礎而計算。

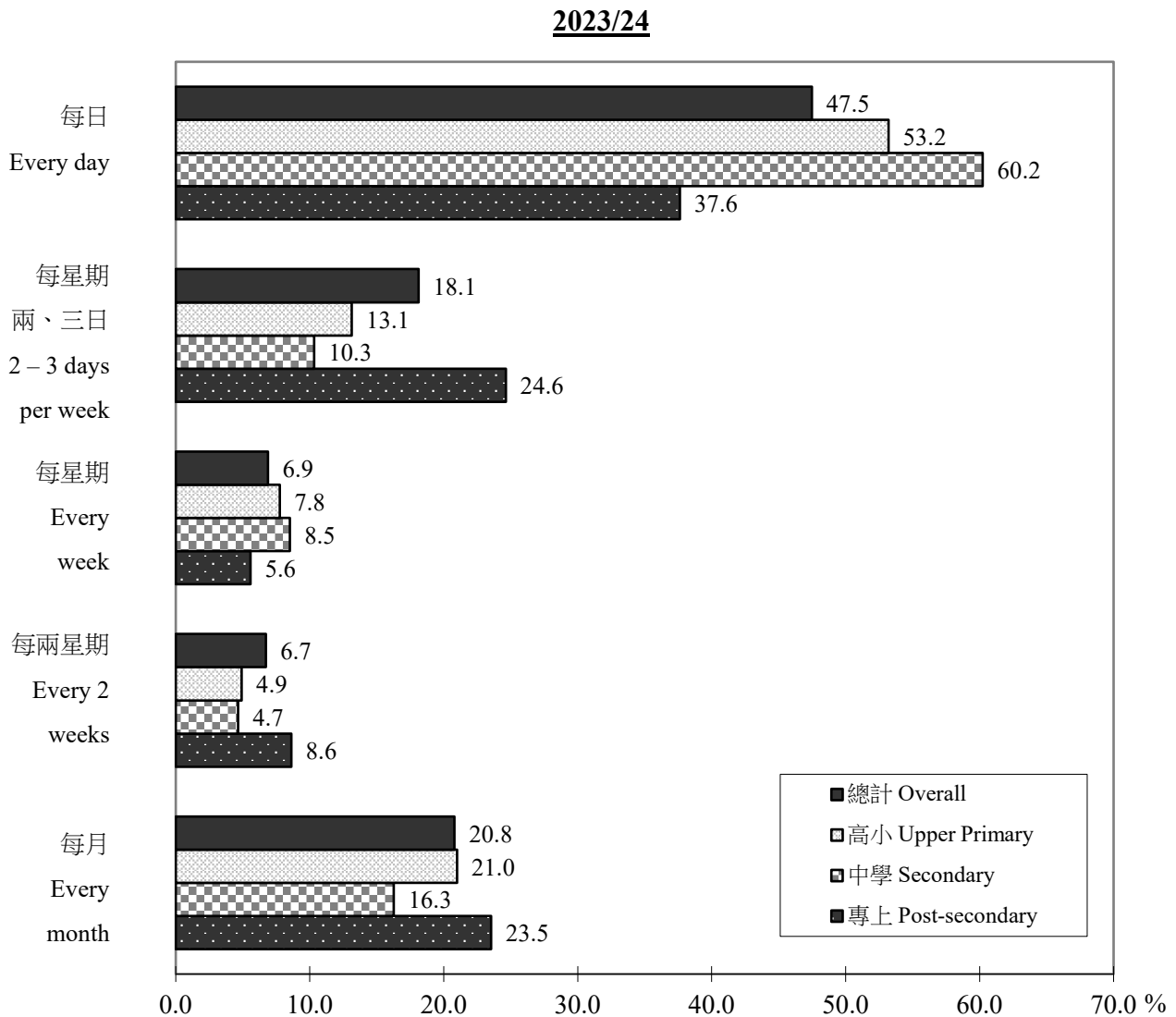
Note: Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective age / sex groups who had provided the relevant information.

## 2. 曾吸食毒品的學生的特徵

### Characteristics of lifetime drug-taking students

圖2.1 在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生吸食毒品的次數（按教育程度分組）（2023/24 年）

Chart 2.1 Drug-taking frequency of students who took drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration by education level, 2023/24

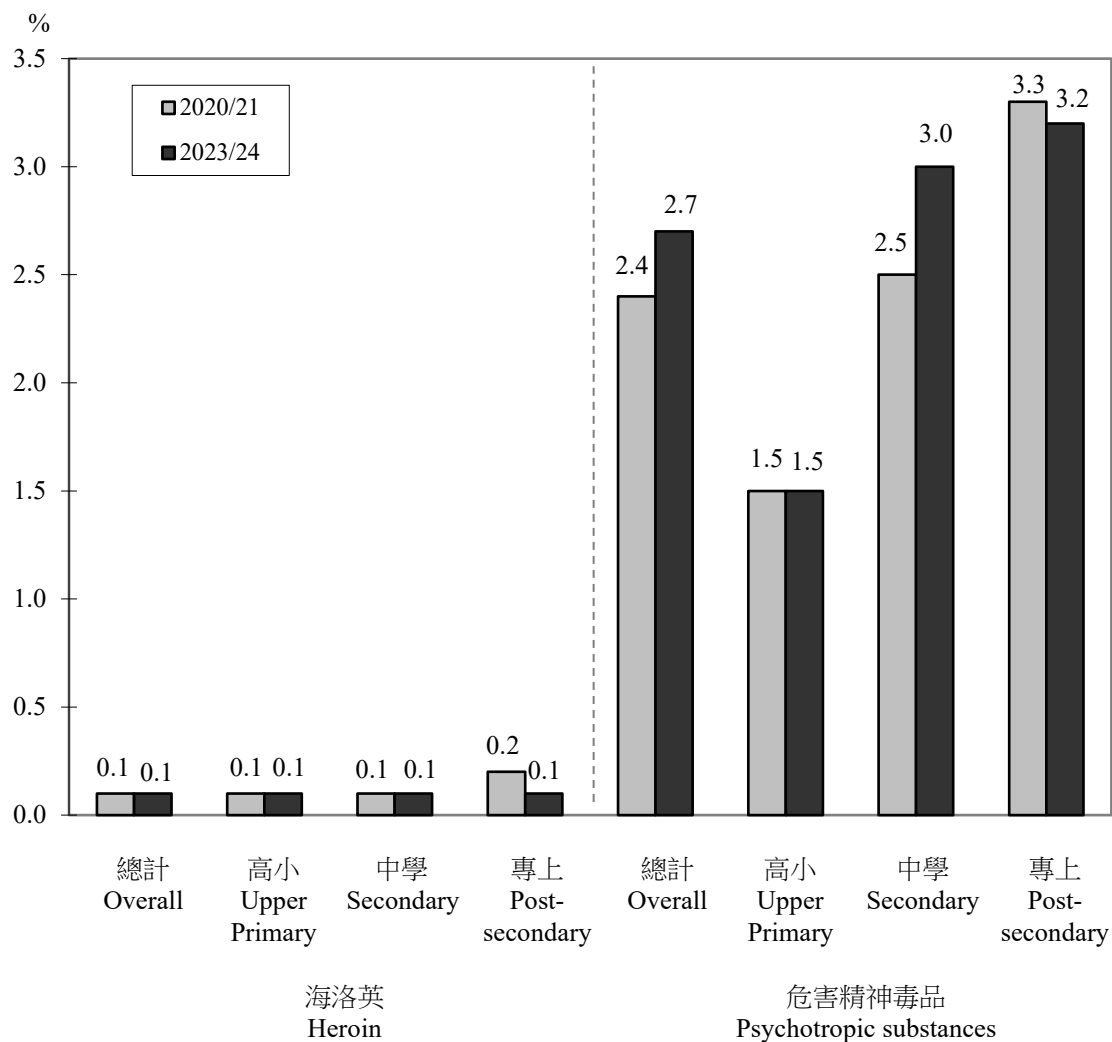


註釋：百分比是以在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品並有提供相關資料的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had taken drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration, and had provided relevant information.

圖2.2 曾吸食海洛英／危害精神毒品的學生所佔比例（按教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Chart 2.2 Proportion of lifetime heroin / psychotropic substance-taking students by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

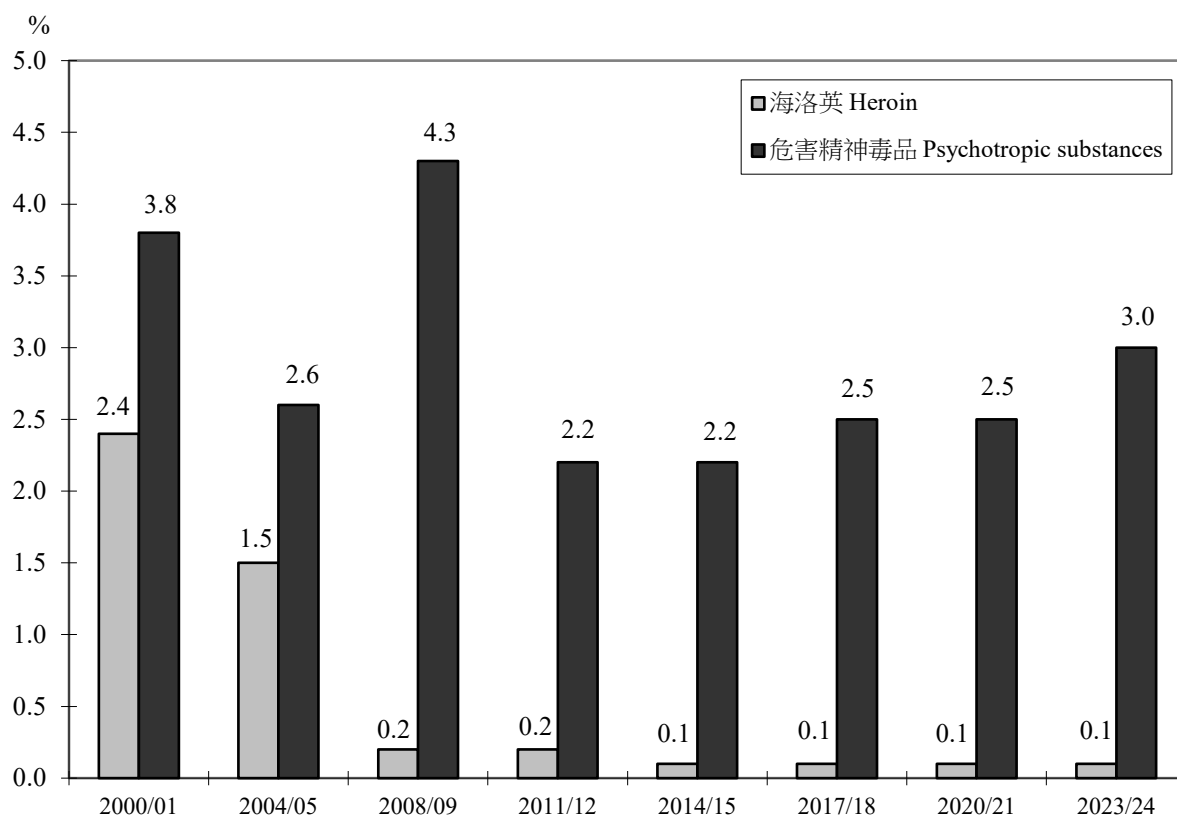


註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。  
2. 百分比是以調查範圍內各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
2. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels covered by the survey.

圖2.3 曾吸食海洛英／危害精神毒品的學生所佔比例（2000/01 年至 2023/24 年）（中學學生）

Chart 2.3 Proportion of lifetime heroin / psychotropic substance-taking students, 2000/01 – 2023/24 (Secondary students)



註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。  
2. 百分比是以調查範圍內所有中學學生為基礎而計算。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
2. Percentages are calculated based on all secondary students covered by the survey.

表2.1 曾吸食海洛英的學生所佔比例（按年齡、性別及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 2.1 Proportion of lifetime heroin-taking students by age, by sex and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

年齡／性別 Age / Sex	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>年齡</b> Age								
10 歲或以下 10 or below	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	***	0.1		
11-12	#	0.1	0.1	0.1				
13-14	0.1	0.1			0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
15-16	0.2	0.1			0.2	0.1		
17-18	0.2	0.1			0.1	0.1		
19-20	0.1	0.1	***	***			0.1	0.1
21-22					***	***	0.2	0.2
23 歲或以上 23 or above	0.2	0.1					0.3	***
合計 Overall	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>性別</b> Sex								
男 Male	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
女 Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
合計 Overall	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

- 註釋：
1. 百分比是以調查範圍內有提供相關資料的各年齡／性別組別及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
  2. \*\*\* 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，該估計不予公布。為免從總數減去餘數後能得出未有顯示的數字，在有需要時，另一數字亦同時不會顯示。
  3. # 大於 0 但少於 0.05。

- Notes:
1. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective age / sex groups and education levels who had provided relevant information.
  2. \*\*\* Estimates are not released due to relatively large sampling error. When necessary, an additional cell is also suppressed to prevent the deduction of a suppressed cell from the total.
  3. # Greater than 0 but less than 0.05.



表2.2 曾吸食危害精神毒品的學生所佔比例（按年齡、性別及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 2.2 Proportion of lifetime psychotropic substance-taking students by age, by sex and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

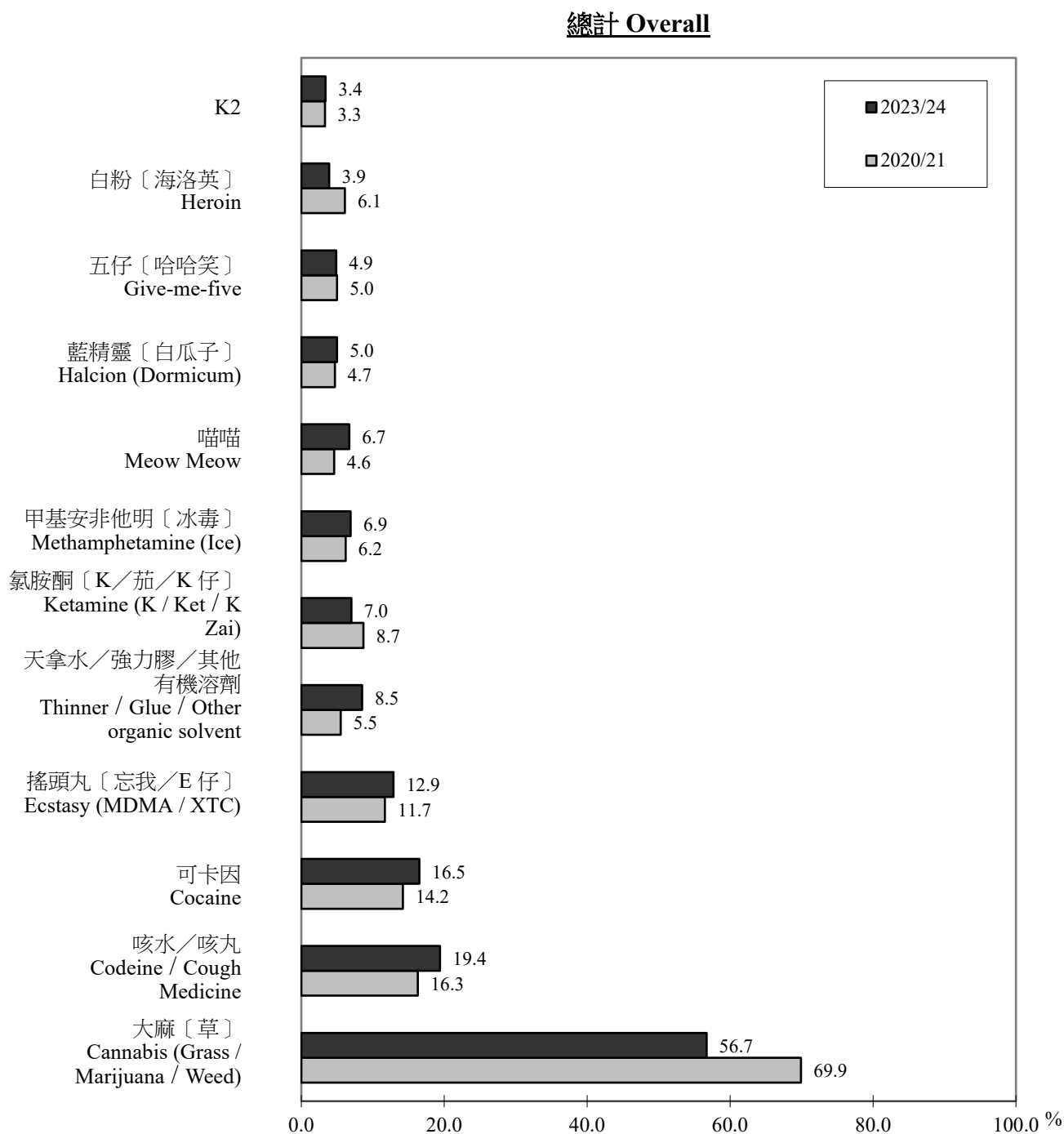
年齡／性別 Age / Sex	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
年齡 Age								
10 歲或以下 10 or below	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.8	3.7	2.0	2.2
11-12	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.0				
13-14	2.2	3.4	1.2	1.2	2.2	3.4		
15-16	2.4	2.7			2.4	2.6		
17-18	2.4	2.5			2.7	2.9		
19-20	2.4	2.4					2.4	2.3
21-22	5.1	4.4			3.9	3.3	4.7	4.2
23 歲或以上 23 or above							6.1	4.7
合計 Overall	2.4	2.7	1.5	1.5	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.2
性別 Sex								
男 Male	3.0	3.1	1.7	1.7	2.9	3.3	4.6	4.2
女 Female	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.2	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.4
合計 Overall	2.4	2.7	1.5	1.5	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.2

註釋：百分比是以調查範圍內有提供相關資料的各年齡／性別組別及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective age / sex groups and education levels who had provided relevant information.

圖 2.4 主要被吸食的毒品種類（按教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

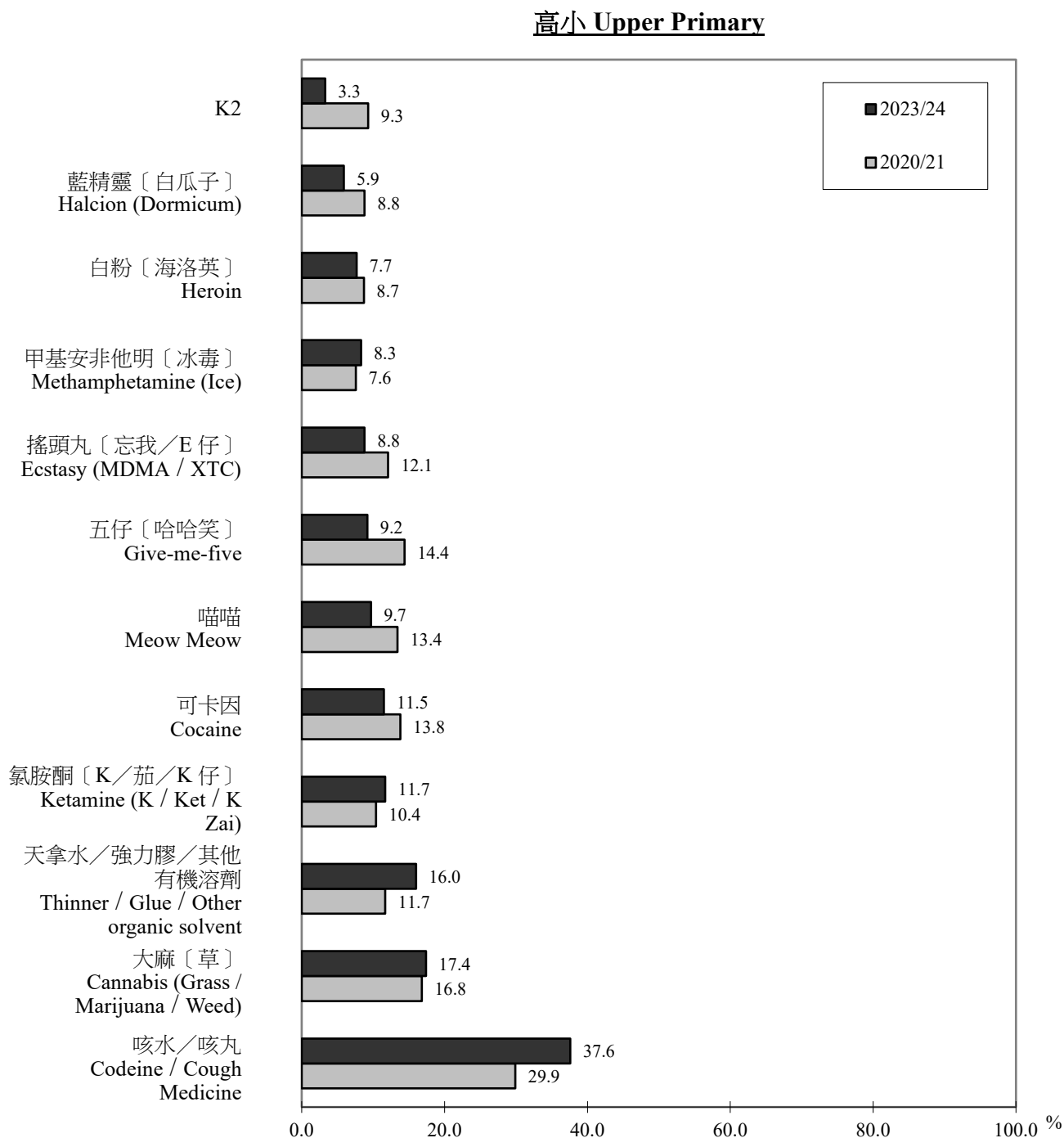
Chart 2.4 Major types of drugs taken by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24



註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。  
2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
2. Percentages are calculated based on students who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

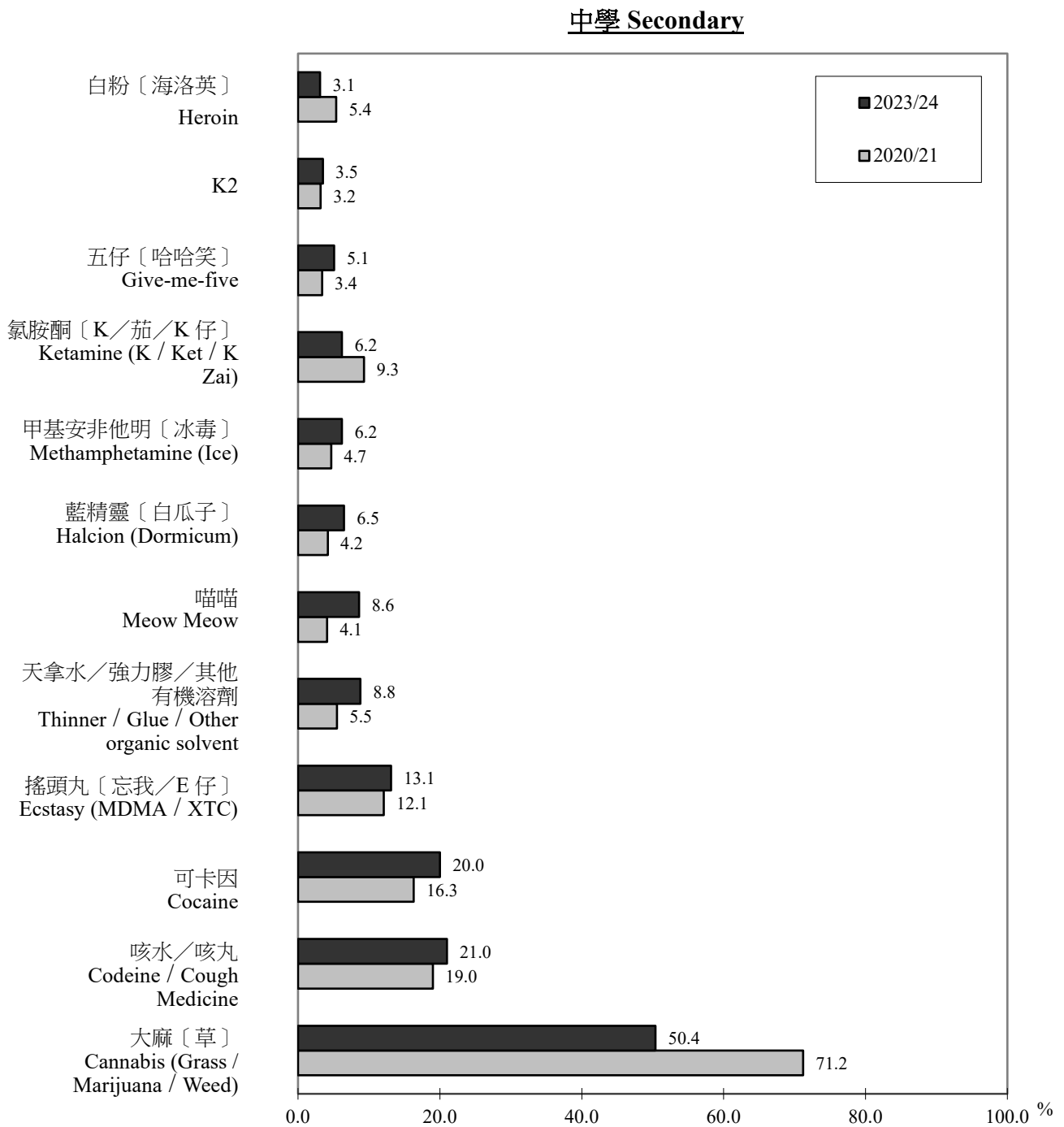
圖 2.4 (續) 主要被吸食的毒品種類 (按教育程度分組) (2020/21 年及 2023/24 年)  
 Chart 2.4 (cont'd) Major types of drugs taken by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24



註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。  
 2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
 2. Percentages are calculated based on students who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

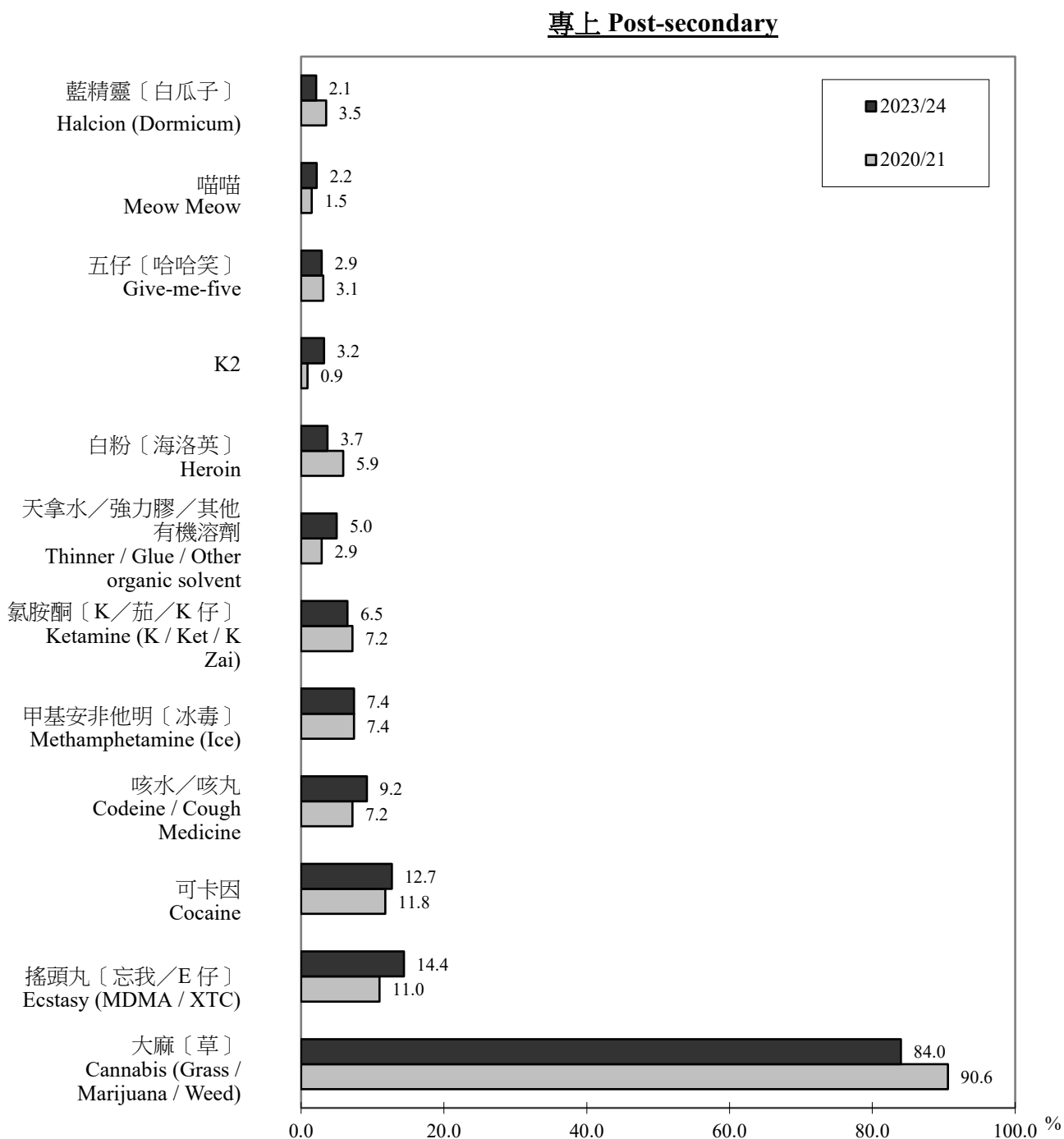
圖 2.4 (續) 主要被吸食毒品種類 (按教育程度分組) (2020/21 年及 2023/24 年)  
 Chart 2.4 (cont'd) Major types of drugs taken by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24



註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。  
 2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
 2. Percentages are calculated based on students who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

圖 2.4 (續) 主要被吸食毒品種類 (按教育程度分組) (2020/21 年及 2023/24 年)  
 Chart 2.4 (cont'd) Major types of drugs taken by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24



註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。  
 2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
 2. Percentages are calculated based on students who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

表2.3 主要被吸食的毒品種類（按教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 2.3 Major types of drugs taken by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

主要的毒品種類 Major types of drugs	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
大麻〔草〕 Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Weed)	69.9	56.7	16.8	17.4	71.2	50.4	90.6	84.0
咳水／咳丸 Codeine / Cough Medicine	16.3	19.4	29.9	37.6	19.0	21.0	7.2	9.2
可卡因 Cocaine	14.2	16.5	13.8	11.5	16.3	20.0	11.8	12.7
搖頭丸〔忘我／E 仔〕 Ecstasy (MDMA / XTC)	11.7	12.9	12.1	8.8	12.1	13.1	11.0	14.4
天拿水／強力膠／其他有機溶劑 Thinner / Glue / Other organic solvent	5.5	8.5	11.7	16.0	5.5	8.8	2.9	5.0
氯胺酮〔K／茄／K 仔〕 Ketamine (K / Ket / K Zai)	8.7	7.0	10.4	11.7	9.3	6.2	7.2	6.5
甲基安非他明〔冰毒〕 Methamphetamine (Ice)	6.2	6.9	7.6	8.3	4.7	6.2	7.4	7.4
喵喵 Meow Meow	4.6	6.7	13.4	9.7	4.1	8.6	1.5	2.2
藍精靈〔白瓜子〕 Halcion (Dormicum)	4.7	5.0	8.8	5.9	4.2	6.5	3.5	2.1
五仔〔哈哈笑〕 Give-me-five	5.0	4.9	14.4	9.2	3.4	5.1	3.1	2.9
白粉〔海洛英〕 Heroin	6.1	3.9	8.7	7.7	5.4	3.1	5.9	3.7
K2	3.3	3.4	9.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	0.9	3.2

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。  
2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
2. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

表2.4 吸食的毒品種類的數目（按性別及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 2.4 Number of types of drugs taken by sex and education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

吸食的毒品種類的數目 Number of types of drugs taken	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>男</b> <b>Male</b>								
只有一種 One only	74.5	75.6	79.1	77.5	66.3	72.2	78.6	76.1
超過一種 More than one	25.5	24.4	20.9	22.5	33.7	27.8	21.4	23.9
<b>女</b> <b>Female</b>								
只有一種 One only	75.5	81.1	67.6	71.3	74.4	86.4	78.1	80.6
超過一種 More than one	24.5	18.9	32.4	28.7	25.6	13.6	21.9	19.4
<b>總計</b> <b>Overall</b>								
只有一種 One only	74.9	78.1	74.7	74.7	69.5	80.5	78.4	78.0
超過一種 More than one	25.1	21.9	25.3	25.3	30.5	19.5	21.6	22.0

註釋： 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

表2.5 購買毒品的主要金錢來源（按教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）（中學或以上的學生）

Table 2.5 Main sources of money for buying drugs by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24 (Secondary or above students)

主要金錢來源 Main sources of money	總計 Overall		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
免費 Free of charge	48.6	42.7	48.3	38.9	48.8	45.2
零用錢 Pocket money	34.7	32.7	39.0	38.9	31.9	28.9
做合法兼職得來的錢 Earn from doing legal part-time jobs	24.0	22.4	11.0	4.5	32.8	33.8
非法途徑 Illegal sources	9.9	13.4	16.2	17.6	5.6	10.7
偷竊 Stealing	5.6	7.1	8.9	8.8	3.4	6.0
出售毒品 Sell drugs	4.1	6.2	6.1	9.0	2.7	4.5
其他非法途徑 Other illegal sources	3.3	8.4	5.1	13.0	2.1	5.5
援交 Compensated dating	5.7	8.3	8.0	11.1	4.1	6.5
向朋友／同學借來的錢 Borrow from friends / schoolmates	4.0	4.3	5.5	5.6	2.9	3.5
以上之外的其他財政來源 Other sources of money except the above	3.2	5.4	5.9	8.8	1.3	3.2

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。  
2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
2. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.



表2.6 通常吸食毒品的地點（按教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 2.6 Usual localities for taking drugs by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

通常吸食毒品的地點 Usual localities for taking drugs	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
自己家中／朋友家中 Own homes / homes of friends	60.2	61.5	38.6	42.0	55.9	62.2	67.4	64.2
朋友／同學／鄰居家中 Friends' / schoolmates' / neighbours' homes	39.5	38.8	6.8	7.4	37.9	42.9	47.3	41.8
自己家中 At home	33.8	34.6	35.2	36.8	30.5	24.7	35.5	38.7
大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷 Staircase or public area in building / back alley	15.7	18.6	5.0	12.0	19.4	36.9	15.5	11.4
公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁 Public playground / pitch / park / public toilet	18.8	16.2	12.5	14.8	28.5	27.6	13.9	11.3
酒吧 Bar (or pub)	12.1	14.4	8.0	7.8	14.9	25.1	11.2	10.7
學校〔包括宿舍〕 School (including dormitory)	8.0	12.9	5.7	10.3	4.6	9.2	10.6	15.0
沙灘 Beach	8.0	11.4	6.5	7.1	8.4	24.5	8.1	6.1
出租屋／渡假屋／酒店／其他出租地方 Holiday rental resort / rental place / hotel / other rental places	9.2	8.2	6.4	4.5	7.0	3.9	11.1	10.7
卡拉 OK 房 Karaoke room	5.0	6.3	10.1	16.5	4.3	5.5	4.4	5.1
其他樓上娛樂場所〔如樓上咖啡店／書店／派對房間〕 <sup>3</sup> Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafés / bookstores / party rooms) <sup>3</sup>	5.0	5.6	4.7	8.0	5.1	4.1	4.9	5.9
其他住宅單位〔如空置單位〕 Other residential flats (e.g. vacant flats)	4.5	4.3	3.5	3.3	6.2	7.3	3.7	3.1
遊艇 Yacht	4.6	4.2	4.6	3.7	5.2	4.7	4.2	4.1
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	2.4	3.3	7.7	3.2	1.8	4.0	1.7	3.0
商場／商店 Shopping mall / retail shop	3.2	3.2	9.8	7.4	2.2	3.4	2.4	2.4
網吧 Internet café / cyber café	3.1	2.5	8.2	3.6	3.9	5.1	1.6	1.1
戲院 Cinema	2.9	2.3	7.0	8.0	3.6	3.6	1.7	0.9
藥房 Pharmacy	2.7	1.3	9.2	2.9	2.3	2.8	1.6	0.4
其他地方 Other places	7.6	11.8	24.6	18.4	10.7	8.8	2.2	12.1

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。  
2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。  
3. 在 2020/21 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「其他樓上娛樂場所〔如樓上咖啡店／書店〕」。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
2. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.  
3. In the 2020/21 Survey, the choice was phrased as: "Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafés / bookstores)".

表2.7 通常取得毒品的地點（按教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 2.7 Usual localities for obtaining drugs by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

通常取得毒品的地點 Usual localities for obtaining drugs	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
自己家中／朋友家中 Own homes / homes of friends	51.9	51.1	34.0	34.1	48.8	58.2	58.9	51.1
朋友／同學／鄰居家中 Friends' / schoolmates' / neighbours' homes	40.7	36.7	11.0	15.3	39.9	40.2	49.3	39.4
自己家中 At home	16.1	18.2	24.4	25.0	14.0	18.6	15.2	16.5
大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷 Staircase or public area in building / back alley	12.1	18.7	4.3	7.7	15.3	32.8	12.0	14.0
學校〔包括宿舍〕 School (including dormitory)	7.0	8.9	6.8	7.2	4.4	5.4	8.8	11.0
酒吧 Bar (or pub)	11.7	8.4	9.4	11.9	13.9	6.9	10.8	8.4
公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁 Public playground / pitch / park / public toilet	14.2	7.8	9.5	6.0	19.1	5.6	12.2	9.3
卡拉 OK 房 Karaoke room	4.7	6.1	10.8	13.4	3.3	2.5	4.0	6.3
藥房 Pharmacy	5.3	5.7	11.8	8.3	4.9	3.3	3.8	6.4
其他樓上娛樂場所〔如樓上咖啡店／書店／派對房間〕 <sup>3</sup> Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafés / bookstores / party rooms) <sup>3</sup>	5.1	4.9	9.2	6.3	4.4	3.9	4.5	5.1
商場／商店 Shopping mall / retail shop	4.6	4.5	6.2	7.5	3.6	2.3	4.9	4.9
遊艇 Yacht	4.4	3.9	4.2	3.0	5.1	3.9	4.0	4.0
網吧 Internet café / cyber café	3.5	3.6	7.6	13.8	3.1	2.1	2.7	2.2
沙灘 Beach	5.1	3.4	6.8	2.9	4.7	3.9	4.9	3.3
其他住宅單位〔如空置單位〕 Other residential flats (e.g. vacant flats)	5.0	3.3	5.1	7.3	5.0	3.4	5.0	2.5
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	2.7	3.3	4.8	9.0	2.3	4.1	2.3	1.8
出租屋／渡假屋／酒店／其他出租地方 Holiday rental resort / rental place / hotel / other rental places	4.5	3.3	4.4	2.5	3.4	2.5	5.3	3.9
戲院 Cinema	2.4	2.3	5.8	4.5	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
其他地方 Other places	9.6	14.2	23.9	19.3	12.4	7.9	3.8	16.2

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

3. 在 2020/21 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「其他樓上娛樂場所〔如樓上咖啡店／書店〕」。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

3. In the 2020/21 Survey, the choice was phrased as: "Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafés / bookstores)".

表2.8 提供毒品的人（按教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 2.8 Suppliers of drugs by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

提供毒品的人 Suppliers of drugs	高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary				專上 Post-secondary			
			首次 First Time		之前 30 天 Preceding 30 days		首次 First Time		之前 30 天 Preceding 30 days	
	2020/21 (%) <sup>2</sup>	2023/24 (%) <sup>2</sup>	2020/21 (%) <sup>2</sup>	2023/24 (%) <sup>2</sup>	2020/21 (%) <sup>3</sup>	2023/24 (%) <sup>3</sup>	2020/21 (%) <sup>2</sup>	2023/24 (%) <sup>2</sup>	2020/21 (%) <sup>3</sup>	2023/24 (%) <sup>3</sup>
朋友 Friends	23.4	21.8	64.8	71.8	57.8	58.8	73.4	57.9	59.7	49.9
朋友 Friends	12.0	13.0	59.3	54.0	54.2	29.0	64.4	50.1	49.9	46.6
男朋友／女朋友 Boyfriend / girlfriend	7.8	7.9	8.2	33.1	6.7	35.3	7.9	7.5	12.2	7.5
網友 Online friends	8.4	6.6	3.8	9.4	1.9	13.8	4.6	3.6	4.7	4.6
同學 Schoolmates	18.8	18.8	18.0	30.2	15.5	30.1	21.5	25.1	17.7	17.6
毒販 Drug dealers	9.5	12.2	7.1	25.1	36.4	17.8	7.0	10.5	29.6	41.3
父母 Parents	17.1	11.8	7.0	6.5	11.0	8.4	2.8	3.3	4.9	2.8
藥房職員 Staff of pharmacies	6.0	10.2	3.7	3.0	12.0	10.5	2.6	3.5	1.7	10.8
兄弟姊妹 Brothers / sisters	10.7	9.8	1.7	24.3	6.2	***	2.8	4.3	2.7	2.8
鄰居 Neighbours	6.4	8.9	1.6	1.9	3.6	10.2	1.6	0.3	2.6	4.4
朋友的朋友 Friends of friends	6.0	5.7	14.9	33.3	15.5	11.4	17.2	12.0	8.7	10.6
娛樂場所工作人員 Staff of entertainment venues	3.3	5.4	1.3	1.9	2.7	5.0	1.8	4.9	***	10.1
兼職同事 Part-time colleagues	***	3.9	1.5	***	2.3	***	3.2	1.8	4.0	3.4
親戚 Relatives	7.9	3.0	2.2	2.6	2.7	10.0	2.3	1.1	2.9	4.2
陌生人／其他人 Strangers / others	35.1	38.2	9.3	7.5	15.0	11.8	0.7	8.4	***	6.4

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

4. \*\*\* 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，該估計不予公布。為免從總數減去餘數後能得出未有顯示的數字，在有需要時，另一數字亦同時不會顯示。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

3. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had taken drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration, and had provided the relevant information.

4. \*\*\* Estimates are not released due to relatively large sampling error. When necessary, an additional cell is also suppressed to prevent the deduction of a suppressed cell from the total.

表2.9 一起吸食毒品的人（按教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）（中學或以上的學生）

Table 2.9 Companions of drug-taking by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24 (Secondary or above students)

一起吸食毒品的人 Companions of drug-taking	總計 Overall		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
朋友 Friends	76.7	74.4	74.9	71.2	78.0	75.8
朋友 Friends	69.9	66.0	68.1	64.9	71.1	66.5
男朋友／女朋友 Boyfriend / girlfriend	15.2	24.4	15.8	35.4	14.8	19.5
網友 Online friends	5.2	10.0	4.5	17.8	5.7	6.6
自己一個人 Alone	24.4	31.4	18.1	35.8	28.7	29.5
同學 Schoolmates	20.4	30.6	19.6	39.2	21.1	26.8
朋友的朋友 Friends of friends	15.9	18.7	16.9	31.0	15.2	13.2
兄弟姊妹 Brothers / sisters	4.2	13.7	6.7	33.0	2.4	5.2
親戚 Relatives	3.7	12.0	4.0	28.9	3.5	4.5
毒販 Drug dealers	7.3	8.4	10.3	12.6	5.2	6.6
兼職同事 Part-time colleagues	4.4	6.7	3.0	8.0	5.4	6.1
鄰居 Neighbours	3.3	6.6	3.1	9.6	3.4	5.3
父母 Parents	5.6	5.3	8.7	10.5	3.4	3.0
陌生人／其他人 Strangers / others	4.8	6.6	10.4	14.6	0.9	3.1

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。  
2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
2. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

表2.10 首次吸食毒品年齡（按教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）（中學或以上的學生）

Table 2.10 Age of first drug-taking by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24 (Secondary or above students)

首次吸食毒品年齡 Age of first drug-taking	總計 Overall		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
10 歲或以下 10 or below	6.8	6.5	8.2	4.9	5.0	9.3
11-12	2.1	1.8	3.2	2.4	0.6	0.8
13-14	6.2	9.5	9.6	12.0	1.9	5.2
15-16	14.8	7.7	16.8	2.9	12.4	15.8
17-18	13.6	8.7	5.9	0.9	23.6	21.7
19-20	12.6	11.2			28.3	30.1
21 歲或以上 21 or above	7.4	4.9			16.7	13.2
記不起 Forgot	36.5	49.6	56.3	76.9	11.4	3.9
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
中位數 Median	16.8	16.4	14.6	13.2	18.6	18.1

註釋： 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

表2.11 吸食毒品的原因（按教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 2.11 Reasons for taking drugs by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

吸食毒品的原因 Reasons for taking drugs	高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary				專上 Post-secondary			
			首次 First Time		之前 30 天 Preceding 30 days		首次 First Time		之前 30 天 Preceding 30 days	
	2020/21 (%) <sup>2</sup>	2023/24 (%) <sup>2</sup>	2020/21 (%) <sup>2</sup>	2023/24 (%) <sup>2</sup>	2020/21 (%) <sup>3</sup>	2023/24 (%) <sup>3</sup>	2020/21 (%) <sup>2</sup>	2023/24 (%) <sup>2</sup>	2020/21 (%) <sup>3</sup>	2023/24 (%) <sup>3</sup>
好奇 Curiosity	31.3	29.4	62.3	69.3	19.0	45.4	65.1	67.7	11.7	25.4
逃避不开心或不安的感覺 To get away from depression / anxiety	15.5	17.0	19.7	22.3	31.5	53.9	23.5	20.7	32.9	25.3
解悶 / 消磨時間 Feeling bored / nothing else to do / killing time	7.8	15.8	18.8	23.5	35.4	52.4	17.4	19.8	31.3	34.8
減輕壓力 To get away from stress	6.8	14.7	20.0	13.8	44.9	61.4	30.4	20.8	46.0	32.0
尋求刺激 To seek excitement	8.6	12.5	25.7	25.6	42.5	57.0	30.7	30.4	24.7	36.9
受朋輩影響 Friends' influence	10.8	12.0	29.4	50.1	17.4	52.8	27.6	28.6	18.3	15.3
避免因沒有服食藥物時而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of drugs absence	10.1	11.8	4.5	7.4	14.4	37.5	2.6	4.1	7.8	13.9
減肥 To lose weight	11.4	11.3	6.6	10.5	12.7	37.8	2.6	2.8	4.8	10.3
止痛 To kill pain	11.1	9.3	7.9	8.3	17.7	36.5	8.3	5.5	12.8	16.7
炫耀 To show off	6.3	7.0	6.3	10.1	9.8	48.8	3.9	7.9	5.5	7.2
跟潮流 To be cool	6.2	4.8	8.8	19.3	12.2	51.5	6.4	9.2	5.1	6.5
提神 To keep myself awake and focused	5.8	4.5	8.5	9.1	14.1	48.1	7.4	7.5	11.6	19.9
其他原因 Other reasons	25.4	27.6	10.4	10.2	13.9	36.0	1.0	4.7	***	7.0

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

4. \*\*\* 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，該估計不予公布。為免從總數減去餘數後能得出未有顯示的數字，在有需要時，另一數字亦同時不會顯示。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

3. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had taken drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration, and had provided the relevant information.

4. \*\*\* Estimates are not released due to relatively large sampling error. When necessary, an additional cell is also suppressed to prevent the deduction of a suppressed cell from the total.

表2.12 吸食毒品學生的估計人數和所佔比例(按居住地區及教育程度分組)(2020/21年及2023/24年)

Table 2.12 Estimated number and proportion of drug-taking students by residential district and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

居住地區 Residential district	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
中西區 Central and Western	1 000 (4.7)	730 (4.2)	50 (1.1)	60 (1.6)	510 (5.2)	200 (3.3)	430 (7.0)	470 (6.4)
灣仔區 Wan Chai	530 (5.6)	310 (2.8)	60 (2.5)	*** (***)	270 (5.5)	90 (1.7)	210 (9.1)	200 (7.1)
東區 Eastern	860 (2.0)	820 (2.2)	120 (1.0)	160 (1.7)	480 (2.4)	340 (1.9)	260 (2.2)	330 (3.1)
南區 Southern	1 010 (4.2)	1 410 (5.7)	50 (0.8)	60 (0.8)	780 (6.3)	1 100 (8.7)	180 (3.4)	240 (5.1)
油尖旺區 Yau Tsim Mong	710 (3.0)	770 (3.3)	80 (1.5)	80 (1.6)	240 (2.1)	450 (4.0)	390 (5.3)	250 (3.2)
深水埗區 Sham Shui Po	680 (1.8)	900 (2.2)	110 (1.1)	70 (0.6)	270 (1.4)	590 (2.7)	300 (3.0)	240 (2.6)
九龍城區 Kowloon City	760 (1.8)	1 250 (3.0)	210 (1.8)	140 (1.4)	190 (1.0)	800 (4.8)	360 (3.5)	320 (2.2)
黃大仙區 Wong Tai Sin	740 (2.3)	870 (2.6)	130 (1.7)	90 (1.2)	270 (1.9)	510 (3.2)	340 (3.2)	270 (2.7)
觀塘區 Kwun Tong	1 300 (1.9)	730 (1.2)	220 (1.3)	180 (1.3)	520 (1.5)	330 (1.1)	560 (2.8)	220 (1.2)
葵青區 Kwai Tsing	890 (2.0)	820 (2.0)	90 (0.9)	80 (0.9)	540 (2.6)	370 (1.8)	260 (2.0)	380 (2.9)
荃灣區 Tsuen Wan	710 (2.5)	510 (2.0)	110 (1.6)	80 (1.1)	350 (2.7)	260 (2.3)	250 (3.2)	170 (2.4)
屯門區 Tuen Mun	740 (1.6)	950 (2.1)	160 (1.3)	180 (1.5)	280 (1.3)	510 (2.4)	310 (2.6)	270 (2.2)
元朗區 Yuen Long	1 840 (2.9)	1 000 (1.8)	290 (1.7)	160 (1.2)	950 (3.3)	610 (2.2)	600 (3.5)	220 (1.5)
北區 North	540 (1.5)	870 (3.0)	100 (1.1)	70 (0.9)	280 (1.5)	640 (4.5)	170 (2.0)	160 (2.3)
大埔區 Tai Po	680 (2.5)	440 (1.7)	100 (1.3)	70 (1.1)	370 (2.7)	260 (2.2)	210 (3.4)	110 (1.6)
沙田區 Sha Tin	1 520 (2.3)	2 160 (3.3)	210 (1.2)	170 (1.1)	710 (2.2)	1 040 (3.4)	590 (3.7)	940 (4.9)
西貢區 Sai Kung	830 (2.0)	1 230 (2.8)	90 (0.9)	320 (3.6)	310 (1.7)	340 (1.7)	440 (3.3)	560 (4.0)
離島 Islands	550 (3.0)	600 (3.7)	50 (1.2)	*** (***)	220 (2.4)	200 (2.3)	280 (6.1)	380 (11.1)
全港總計 Overall Hong Kong	16 810 (2.4)	17 950 (2.7)	2 670 (1.5)	2 500 (1.5)	7 930 (2.4)	9 590 (3.0)	6 210 (3.4)	5 860 (3.2)
中國內地／澳門 Mainland China / Macao	510 (4.2)	710 (3.4)	60 (8.5)	50 (1.6)	220 (10.3)	500 (3.8)	230 (2.5)	150 (3.2)

註釋： 1. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

2. 由於部分學生沒有提供他們的住處，因此全港的學生數目不能從所有居住地區相加所得。

3. \*\*\* 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，該估計不予公布。為免從總數減去餘數後能得出未有顯示的數字，在有需要時，另一數字亦同時不會顯示。

Notes: 1. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

2. As some of the students did not report their area of residence, hence the sum of all residential districts cannot add up to the overall figure of Hong Kong.

3. \*\*\* Estimates are not released due to relatively large sampling error. When necessary, an additional cell is also suppressed to prevent the deduction of a suppressed cell from the total.

表2.13 曾否在香港以外地方吸食毒品及曾在香港以外吸食毒品的地方（按教育程度分組）  
（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）（中學或以上的學生）

Table 2.13 Whether took drugs outside Hong Kong and places of drug-taking outside Hong Kong by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24 (Secondary or above students)

曾否在香港以外地方吸食毒品 <sup>2</sup> ／ 曾在香港以外吸食毒品的地方 Whether took drugs outside Hong Kong <sup>2</sup> / Places of drug-taking outside Hong Kong	總計 Overall		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
沒有 No	75.0	45.7	83.4	47.7	64.2	43.2
有，那些地方 <sup>3</sup> 是... Yes, the places <sup>3</sup> were...	25.0	54.3	16.6	52.3	35.8	56.8
中國內地／澳門 Mainland China / Macao	29.0	19.8	44.6	23.9	19.6	14.9
深圳 Shenzhen	19.3	11.0	25.2	11.0	15.7	10.9
廣州 Guangzhou	12.5	9.8	18.4	10.5	9.0	8.9
東莞 Dongguan	12.3	9.1	19.4	8.3	8.1	10.1
珠海 Zhuhai	11.4	7.9	17.6	6.8	7.7	9.1
澳門 Macao	11.1	10.2	18.0	12.2	7.0	8.0
其他中國內地城市 Other cities in Mainland China	8.3	7.7	17.6	12.2	2.7	2.4
海外地區 <sup>4</sup> Overseas <sup>4</sup>	79.0	60.8	70.0	30.4	84.3	96.4
泰國 Thailand	N.A.	***	N.A.	***	N.A.	50.7
美國 USA	N.A.	***	N.A.	***	N.A.	18.5
加拿大 Canada	N.A.	***	N.A.	***	N.A.	12.9
法國 France	N.A.	***	N.A.	***	N.A.	11.4
其他海外地區 Other overseas places	N.A.	***	N.A.	***	N.A.	35.8
沒有回答 No answer	0.9	30.2	***	56.0	***	***

- 註釋：
- 除了選項「沒有」外，學生可選擇多過一個答案。
  - 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。
  - 百分比是以各教育程度的曾在香港以外的地方吸食毒品並有提供相關資料的曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。
  - N.A. 在 2020/21 年的調查中，沒有提供「海外地區」以下的選項。而是次調查的地區選項，是參照 2020/21 年調查中，同學最常自行填寫的海外地區。
  - \*\*\* 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，該估計不予公布。為免從總數減去餘數後能得出未有顯示的數字，在有需要時，另一數字亦同時不會顯示。

- Notes:
- Except the option “No”, students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
  - Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
  - Percentages are calculated based on students under the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs and taken drugs in places outside Hong Kong, and had provided the relevant information.
  - N.A. In the 2020/21 Survey, the choices under “Overseas” were not available. The places listed were made reference to the most commonly overseas places filled in by students in the 2020/21 Survey.
  - \*\*\* Estimates are not released due to relatively large sampling error. When necessary, an additional cell is also suppressed to prevent the deduction of a suppressed cell from the total.



表2.14 曾否因為吸食毒品問題而向他人求助及給予最大幫助的人（按教育程度分組）  
（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 2.14 Whether sought help from others in dealing with problems resulting from taking drugs and persons who gave the greatest help by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

曾否向他人求助 <sup>1</sup> ／ 給予最大幫助的人 Whether sought help from others <sup>1</sup> / Persons who gave the greatest help	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
沒有 No	85.8	82.8	60.5	61.4	89.4	83.3	92.7	89.2
有，給予最大幫助的人 <sup>2</sup> 是... Yes, persons who gave the greatest help <sup>2</sup> were...	14.2	17.2	39.5	38.6	10.6	16.7	7.3	10.8
父母 Parents	15.5	31.8	23.6	13.2	8.6	59.5	***	8.3
朋友 Friends	29.1	24.5	19.3	17.0	42.5	18.9	28.3	42.4
朋友 Friends	18.4	14.1	11.5	9.2	25.5	7.2	22.3	31.1
網友 Online friends	2.7	5.4	***	5.8	5.1	3.2	***	***
男朋友／女朋友 Boyfriend / girlfriend	8.0	5.0	6.5	***	11.9	8.5	***	***
同學 Schoolmates	10.3	8.6	14.9	17.6	4.5	6.1	10.2	***
老師 Teachers	4.1	6.0	5.7	14.1	4.3	***	***	***
其他親人〔如長輩〕 Other relatives (e.g. seniors)	3.1	6.0	***	3.4	***	4.8	***	***
兄弟姊妹 Brothers / sisters	4.0	5.6	4.7	6.9	***	***	***	11.5
社工 Social workers	10.5	5.2	3.0	3.2	10.0	***	30.1	14.8
戒毒機構社工／輔導員 Social workers / counsellors in drug treatment organizations	1.9	2.0	***	***	1.1	***	6.3	6.9
外展社工／輔導員 Outreaching social workers / counsellors	3.8	1.8	***	***	***	***	17.7	***
學校社工／輔導員 School social workers / counsellors	4.8	1.3	***	***	8.2	***	***	***
致電「186 186」或發訊息到 WhatsApp／ 微信「98 186 186」禁毒熱線 Call "186 186" or use WhatsApp / WeChat "98 186 186" Anti-drug Hotlines	4.9	2.7	4.8	8.7	7.5	***	***	***
警方的學校聯絡主任 Police School Liaison Officer	2.7	2.5	5.7	3.3	***	1.8	***	***
神職人員／教牧人員 Clergies / churchmen	2.4	2.4	***	***	4.7	3.6	***	3.3
醫生及醫護人員 Doctors and medical staff	4.6	***	3.2	***	***	***	10.1	***
其他人 Others	8.8	4.0	10.7	10.0	10.9	2.2	***	***

註釋： 1. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的曾吸食毒品學生為基礎而計算。

2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的曾因為吸食毒品問題而向他人求助的曾吸食毒品學生為基礎而計算。

3. \*\*\* 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，該估計不予公布。為免從總數減去餘數後能得出未有顯示的數字，在有需要時，另一數字亦同時不會顯示。

Notes: 1. Percentages are calculated based on students under the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

2. Percentages are calculated based on students under the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs and sought help from others in dealing with problems resulting from taking drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

3. \*\*\* Estimates are not released due to relatively large sampling error. When necessary, an additional cell is also suppressed to prevent the deduction of a suppressed cell from the total.

表2.15 曾否嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒及其原因（按吸食毒品的學生類型及教育程度分組）  
（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）（中學或以上的學生）

Table 2.15 Whether attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs and the respective reasons by type of drug-taking students and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24 (Secondary or above students)

曾否嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒 <sup>2</sup> ／ 其原因 Whether attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs <sup>2</sup> / Respective reasons	總計 Overall 2020/21 2023/24 (%) (%)		中學 Secondary 2020/21 2023/24 (%) (%)		專上 Post-secondary 2020/21 2023/24 (%) (%)	
曾吸食毒品的學生						
Lifetime drug-taking students						
未曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒，原因 <sup>3</sup> 是...	51.7	49.0	51.7	48.1	51.8	49.7
Never attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, reasons <sup>3</sup> were...						
我不覺得自己已經上癮 I do not think I am addicted	76.8	70.0	66.1	56.9	84.3	75.8
我不認為吸食毒品會對身體造成嚴重損害 I do not think using drugs is harmful to health	33.3	30.6	27.8	26.8	37.1	32.2
我很喜歡吸食毒品後的感覺 I like the feeling that drugs give me	24.1	26.1	23.9	29.1	24.3	24.7
我的朋友仍有吸食毒品 My friends are still using drugs	10.4	17.4	13.9	20.5	8.0	16.0
我的家人不知道／沒有阻止我 My family did not know / stop me	9.9	12.9	14.0	22.0	7.0	8.9
戒毒很辛苦 It is hard to give up drugs	4.9	8.8	7.9	19.1	2.8	4.3
其他原因 Other reasons	8.4	27.1	18.9	42.1	***	20.4
曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒，原因 <sup>4</sup> 是...	48.3	51.0	48.3	51.9	48.2	50.3
Having attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, reasons <sup>4</sup> were...						
吸毒影響我的學業 Using drugs affected my study	21.3	28.3	27.8	39.7	15.6	20.1
吸毒影響我的健康 Using drugs affected my health	37.3	27.9	39.5	23.4	35.5	31.1
吸毒影響我的家庭 Using drugs affected my family	14.5	24.9	17.4	41.9	11.8	12.4
吸毒是犯法的，我怕被拘捕 I was afraid of getting arrested as using drugs is illegal	28.6	21.2	31.2	18.6	26.3	23.2
吸毒影響我的日常生活 Using drugs affected my daily life	21.0	20.7	21.7	8.5	20.4	29.6
吸毒影響我與朋友的關係 Using drugs affected my relationship with friends	12.8	12.4	16.2	12.0	9.8	12.8
我沒有足夠金錢 I did not have enough money	13.5	10.5	16.3	6.1	11.0	13.8
男朋友／女朋友不喜歡 My boyfriend / girlfriend did not like it	11.3	5.0	14.7	3.7	8.3	6.0
其他原因 Other reasons	29.6	32.4	25.7	35.6	33.0	30.0

曾否嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒 <sup>2</sup> ／ 其原因 Whether attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs <sup>2</sup> / Respective reasons	總計 Overall 2020/21 2023/24 (%) (%)		中學 Secondary 2020/21 2023/24 (%) (%)		專上 Post-secondary 2020/21 2023/24 (%) (%)	
<b>30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>30-day drug-taking students</b>						
未曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒，原因 <sup>3</sup> 是... Never attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, reasons <sup>3</sup> were...	67.7	69.2	64.6	79.2	70.6	64.0
我不覺得自己已經上癮 I do not think I am addicted	68.0	72.9	62.0	73.7	72.7	72.4
我很喜歡吸食毒品後的感覺 I like the feeling that drugs give me	40.0	43.9	35.3	47.9	43.8	41.4
我不認為吸食毒品會對身體造成嚴重損害 I do not think using drugs is harmful to health	42.7	40.8	38.1	39.0	46.4	41.9
我的朋友仍有吸食毒品 My friends are still using drugs	17.3	33.2	23.2	34.7	12.5	32.3
我的家人不知道／沒有阻止我 My family did not know / stop me	14.9	25.0	19.4	37.6	11.3	17.5
戒毒很辛苦 It is hard to give up drugs	7.6	18.2	12.4	31.0	3.7	10.6
其他原因 Other reasons	10.0	22.9	20.6	30.4	***	18.5
曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒，原因 <sup>4</sup> 是... Having attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, reasons <sup>4</sup> were...	32.3	30.8	35.4	20.8	29.4	36.0
吸毒影響我的日常生活 Using drugs affected my daily life	17.5	43.7	15.1	***	20.4	51.2
吸毒影響我的學業 Using drugs affected my study	30.7	33.4	37.6	23.5	22.6	36.2
吸毒影響我的健康 Using drugs affected my health	46.7	33.4	48.2	25.9	44.9	35.4
我沒有足夠金錢 I did not have enough money	19.4	28.1	18.8	28.4	20.0	28.1
吸毒是犯法的，我怕被拘捕 I was afraid of getting arrested as using drugs is illegal	19.4	18.4	21.8	18.0	16.6	18.5
吸毒影響我與朋友的關係 Using drugs affected my relationship with friends	12.1	17.6	18.1	***	***	19.7
男朋友／女朋友不喜歡 My boyfriend / girlfriend did not like it	16.5	11.7	14.2	27.1	19.2	7.4
吸毒影響我的家庭 Using drugs affected my family	8.6	11.7	8.3	***	9.0	12.5
其他原因 Other reasons	17.5	16.0	17.4	***	17.7	19.5

- 註釋： 1. 除了選項「沒有」外，學生可選擇多過一個答案。
2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的不同吸食毒品情況及各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料，並表示未曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的不同吸食毒品情況及各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
4. 百分比是以有提供相關資料，並表示曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的不同吸食毒品情況及各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
5. \*\*\* 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，該估計不予公布。為免從總數減去餘數後能得出未有顯示的數字，在有需要時，另一數字亦同時不會顯示。

- Notes: 1. Except the option “No”, students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
2. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels, who had provided the relevant information.
3. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had not attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
4. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
5. \*\*\* Estimates are not released due to relatively large sampling error. When necessary, an additional cell is also suppressed to prevent the deduction of a suppressed cell from the total.

### 3. 不曾吸食毒品的學生接觸毒品的風險和所得的禁毒資訊

#### Exposure to risk of drugs and anti-drug messages among non-drug-taking students

表3.1 不曾吸食毒品的學生曾否獲提供毒品及毒品提供者(按教育程度分組)(2020/21年及2023/24年)

Table 3.1 Whether non-drug-taking students had been offered drugs and the offering persons by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

曾否獲提供毒品 <sup>2</sup> / 毒品提供者 Whether been offered drugs <sup>2</sup> / Offering persons	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
沒有 No	97.8	98.1	98.2	98.1	98.0	98.8	97.3	97.0
有，提供者 <sup>3</sup> 是... Yes, the offering persons <sup>3</sup> were...	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.2	2.7	3.0
朋友 Friends	47.8	44.5	29.4	34.7	50.4	44.8	56.3	49.6
朋友 Friends	41.9	34.5	17.7	16.5	46.3	38.4	51.7	41.7
網友 Online friends	6.9	8.5	13.8	14.8	5.8	6.0	4.0	6.7
男朋友／女朋友 Boyfriend / girlfriend	3.1	5.6	3.1	11.6	2.5	3.0	3.8	4.1
同學 Schoolmates	27.8	27.5	15.6	15.5	28.4	34.5	34.7	29.3
朋友的朋友 Friends of friends	20.2	25.5	8.5	8.9	22.0	33.4	25.4	29.3
毒販 Drug dealers	16.4	13.1	31.5	26.5	16.0	10.3	7.3	7.7
娛樂場所工作人員 Staff of entertainment venues	3.9	4.3	5.8	5.5	2.6	3.1	4.3	4.5
兄弟姊妹 Brothers / sisters	2.2	3.7	6.1	7.2	1.1	2.1	1.0	2.8
親戚 Relatives	3.0	3.5	6.2	7.4	2.2	0.8	1.9	3.2
兼職同事 Part-time colleagues	2.4	3.5	3.3	4.9	1.9	1.9	2.6	3.8
父母 Parents	2.9	3.0	12.0	10.6	0.6	1.1	***	0.3
鄰居 Neighbours	3.1	2.9	8.2	7.7	1.9	0.6	1.4	1.8
陌生人／其他人 Strangers / others	12.1	13.1	24.4	14.2	12.3	15.4	4.3	11.0

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。

2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料，並曾獲提供毒品的不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

4. \*\*\* 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，該估計不予公布。為免從總數減去餘數後能得出未有顯示的數字，在有需要時，另一數字亦同時不會顯示。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had provided the relevant information.

3. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had been offered drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

4. \*\*\* Estimates are not released due to relatively large sampling error. When necessary, an additional cell is also suppressed to prevent the deduction of a suppressed cell from the total.

表3.2 不曾吸食毒品的學生曾否獲提供毒品及提供毒品的地點（按教育程度分組）  
（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 3.2 Whether non-drug-taking students had been offered drugs and localities of offer by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

曾否獲提供毒品 <sup>2</sup> ／ 提供毒品予學生的地點 Whether been offered drugs <sup>2</sup> / Localities of offer	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
沒有 No	97.9	98.2	98.1	98.3	98.1	98.8	97.3	97.0
有，提供地點 <sup>3</sup> 是... Yes, localities of offer <sup>3</sup> were...	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.2	2.7	3.0
公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁 Public playground / pitch / park / public toilet	24.5	21.2	24.3	28.2	32.5	26.6	15.0	14.3
酒吧 Bar (or pub)	17.6	19.4	12.6	10.1	16.1	28.1	22.6	18.7
朋友／同學／鄰居家中 Friends' / schoolmates' / neighbours' home	21.8	19.0	7.1	14.7	19.9	12.6	34.0	25.1
學校〔包括宿舍〕 School (including dormitory)	13.0	14.0	4.9	3.8	11.5	13.4	20.4	19.6
大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷 Staircase or public area in building / back alley	14.7	11.2	13.6	11.7	18.7	13.7	10.8	9.4
自己家中 At home	8.1	9.8	18.6	20.0	3.8	10.3	6.3	4.4
其他樓上娛樂場所〔如樓上咖啡店 ／書店／派對房間〕 <sup>5</sup> Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafes / bookstores / party rooms) <sup>5</sup>	4.5	8.6	6.8	11.7	3.6	6.7	4.0	8.1
卡拉OK房 Karaoke room	8.2	8.2	14.3	14.4	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.4
其他住宅單位〔如空置單位〕 Other residential flats (e.g. vacant flats)	5.0	6.0	5.8	6.8	4.7	2.1	4.9	8.1
商場／商店 Shopping mall / retail shop	5.9	5.8	10.3	13.6	6.3	4.7	2.5	2.6
網吧 Internet café / cyber café	5.6	4.9	9.4	9.2	5.7	4.1	2.8	3.3
出租屋／渡假屋／酒店／其他出租 地方 Holiday rental resort / rental place / hotel / other rental places	5.9	4.6	7.0	8.2	4.3	1.1	7.1	4.9
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	3.5	4.4	8.0	11.7	2.5	3.4	1.7	1.3
沙灘 Beach	6.5	3.9	5.7	4.6	9.7	1.3	3.3	5.2
藥房 Pharmacy	2.3	3.9	6.5	11.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.4
遊艇 Yacht	2.8	2.6	3.9	5.7	2.4	1.6	2.5	1.7
戲院 Cinema	1.7	1.9	3.1	4.8	1.9	***	***	1.3
其他地點 Other places	11.1	11.2	20.9	13.0	11.3	9.3	4.3	11.5

- 註釋：1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。  
2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。  
3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料，並曾獲提供毒品的不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。  
4. \*\*\* 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，該估計不予公布。為免從總數減去餘數後能得出未有顯示的數字，在有需要時，另一數字亦同時不會顯示。  
5. 在 2020/21 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「其他樓上娛樂場所〔如樓上咖啡店／書店〕」。

- Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
2. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had provided the relevant information.  
3. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had been offered drugs, and had provided the relevant information.  
4. \*\*\* Estimates are not released due to relatively large sampling error. When necessary, an additional cell is also suppressed to prevent the deduction of a suppressed cell from the total.  
5. In the 2020/21 Survey, the choice was phrased as: "Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafés / bookstores)".

表3.3 令不曾吸食毒品的學生遠離毒品的因素（按教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）（中學或以上的學生）

Table 3.3 Factors that kept non-drug-taking students away from drugs by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24 (Secondary or above students)

令學生遠離毒品的因素 Factors that kept students away from drugs	總計 Overall		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
我害怕吸毒所帶來的後果 I am afraid of the consequences of using drugs	86.6	81.8	83.5	78.2	91.9	86.9
吸食毒品會損害健康 Drugs are harmful to health	76.2	68.3	71.2	60.2	84.9	80.0
藏有毒品是違法的 Possessing drugs is illegal	61.1	57.7	59.0	52.8	64.8	64.8
我害怕上癮 I will get addicted to drugs	56.9	49.7	52.4	43.4	64.8	58.8
我害怕影響學業 My study will be affected	49.4	44.1	48.9	40.9	50.2	48.8
我害怕連累家人 My family will be implicated	50.6	42.9	50.4	40.9	50.8	45.6
我害怕影響外表 My appearance will be affected	47.1	40.5	42.9	35.6	54.3	47.6
其他後果 Other consequences	7.9	7.5	8.6	8.6	6.9	5.9
我不喜歡吸毒者的形象 I do not like the image of drug-takers	62.4	55.0	58.6	49.3	69.0	63.3
其他人的影響 Influence of others	57.3	53.9	55.6	52.0	60.2	56.5
父母／兄弟姊妹的影響 Influence of parents / brothers and sisters	44.9	41.0	44.3	41.0	45.9	40.9
老師的影響 Influence of teachers	31.4	27.4	30.0	24.7	33.9	31.2
非吸食毒品朋友的影響 Influence of non-drug-taking friends	27.8	24.0	26.6	22.4	29.9	26.3
傳媒／偶像的影響 Influence of media / celebrities	25.3	23.2	21.7	19.1	31.3	29.2
有其他比吸食毒品更有趣的事情可做 There are more interesting things to do other than using drugs	50.7	42.2	47.5	39.6	56.3	46.1
我有堅強的意志力去抵抗吸毒 I have strong will power to resist drugs	47.2	37.8	44.0	34.5	52.6	42.6
其他因素 Other factors	3.1	3.6	4.3	3.7	1.1	3.5

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。

2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective education levels who had never taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

表3.4 不曾吸食毒品的學生拒絕毒品的方法(按教育程度分組)(2020/21年及2023/24年)  
(中學或以上的學生)

Table 3.4 Methods used to refuse drugs among non-drug-taking students by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24 (Secondary or above students)

拒絕毒品的方法 Methods used to refuse drugs	總計 Overall		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
我直接地拒絕 I refused directly myself	72.7	68.6	67.0	61.6	79.8	73.1
我即時離開 I left immediately	16.1	23.9	18.9	31.2	12.5	19.2
我裝作聽不到，轉換了話題或提議做其他事 I pretended that I did not know of the offer and I changed the topic or suggested doing something else	11.3	15.7	12.6	17.8	9.7	14.4
找藉口拒絕 I refused with an excuse	23.2	15.5	23.7	19.7	22.6	12.8
在場的朋友助我拒絕 My friends helped me refuse at the scene	7.3	7.1	9.2	5.1	5.0	8.4
我向其他人尋求協助〔如報警〕 I sought help from others (e.g. called the police)	1.2	4.9	1.5	11.0	0.9	1.0
其他方法 By other methods	3.7	4.1	6.6	4.6	***	3.8

- 註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。
  2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料，並曾獲提供毒品的各教育程度的不曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。
  3. \*\*\* 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，該估計不予公布。為免從總數減去餘數後能得出未有顯示的數字，在有需要時，另一數字亦同時不會顯示。

- Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
  2. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective education levels who had been offered drugs, yet had never taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
  3. \*\*\* Estimates are not released due to relatively large sampling error. When necessary, an additional cell is also suppressed to prevent the deduction of a suppressed cell from the total.

表3.5 不曾吸食毒品的學生得知好友吸食毒品後會做的事情（按教育程度分組）  
（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 3.5 Things to do if realised that close friends were taking drugs among non-drug-taking students by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

得知好友吸食毒品後會做的事情 Things to do if realised that close friends were taking drugs	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
勸他／她不要吸毒或鼓勵他／她戒毒 Tell them not to take drugs / encourage them to quit drugs	67.5	55.7	68.5	60.6	65.0	51.0	71.0	58.4
直接與他／她對話了解為何吸毒 <sup>3</sup> Ask them why they take drugs <sup>3</sup>	44.8	36.8	32.6	33.3	44.5	35.2	56.9	42.2
鼓勵他／她向其他人〔如社工〕尋求協助 Tell them to seek help from others (e.g. social workers)	41.1	34.1	32.8	32.8	40.5	30.0	49.9	41.2
告訴老師 Tell teachers	23.4	23.5	45.3	50.0	20.9	17.8	6.8	8.8
疏遠他／她或絕交 Stay away from them / break off relationships	15.8	22.2	16.5	20.5	15.2	21.2	16.2	25.2
告訴我自己的父母 Tell my parents	19.9	20.8	35.7	39.6	16.9	16.6	9.9	10.5
告訴他／她的父母 Tell their parents	21.9	19.4	48.3	46.0	15.9	12.1	7.1	7.1
報警 Call the police	11.5	19.0	20.1	29.8	9.6	17.0	6.6	12.5
告訴社工 Tell social workers	20.1	18.2	28.5	30.6	20.5	15.9	11.2	10.8
致電「186 186」或發訊息到 WhatsApp／微信「98 186 186」禁毒熱線 Call “186 186” or use WhatsApp / WeChat “98 186 186” Anti-drug Hotlines	16.6	17.2	29.7	32.4	12.9	12.2	10.4	11.3
裝作不知道／甚麼也不做 Pretend I do not know / do nothing	10.3	13.5	5.5	7.0	12.2	16.0	11.6	15.4
不知怎麼做 Do not know what to do	10.6	11.3	5.5	5.4	12.2	13.7	12.8	12.9
其他 Others	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.8

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。  
2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的不曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。  
3. 在 2020/21 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「直接與他／她對話了解情況」。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
2. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective education levels who had never taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.  
3. In the 2020/21 Survey, the choice in Chinese was phrased slightly different.



表3.6 如果有機會，不曾吸食毒品的學生會否嘗試勸人戒毒及其原因（按教育程度分組）  
（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）（中學或以上的學生）

Table 3.6 Whether would try to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs if there was a chance and the respective reasons among non-drug-taking students by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24 (Secondary or above students)

會否嘗試勸人戒毒 <sup>2</sup> ／其原因 Whether would try to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs <sup>2</sup> / Respective reasons	總計 Overall		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
不會嘗試勸身邊的人戒毒，原因 <sup>3</sup> 是... Would not try to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs, reasons <sup>3</sup> were...	24.1	32.2	28.7	36.6	16.1	24.8
我身邊沒有吸毒的人 I do not know anyone who uses drugs	77.1	76.3	80.4	81.2	67.0	66.1
我不懂得如何勸他／她 I do not know how to persuade them	21.8	26.2	18.5	19.5	32.1	40.3
我覺得他／她不會理會我 I think they will ignore me	19.7	20.7	17.4	19.0	26.9	24.3
我對吸毒沒有認識 I do not know much about drug use	11.6	11.5	10.7	10.1	14.2	14.4
其他原因 Other reasons	7.4	6.1	7.1	5.7	8.3	7.0
會嘗試勸身邊的人戒毒，原因 <sup>4</sup> 是... Would try to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs, reasons <sup>4</sup> were...	75.9	67.8	71.3	63.4	83.9	75.2
我擔心他／她的健康 I am worried about their health	92.9	89.2	92.3	87.0	93.8	91.7
我擔心他／她的精神狀況 I am worried about their mental conditions	75.0	71.9	76.0	71.7	73.6	72.1
我擔心他／她的學業及前途 I am worried about their studies and future	62.0	59.3	65.9	60.9	56.1	57.6
其他原因 Other reasons	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.9	1.2	1.8

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。

2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的不曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料，並表示不會嘗試勸人戒毒的各教育程度的不曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

4. 百分比是以有提供相關資料，並表示會嘗試勸人戒毒的各教育程度的不曾吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective education levels who had never taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

3. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective education levels who had never taken drugs, had indicated that they would not try to persuade drug-takers to quit drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

4. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective education levels who had never taken drugs, had indicated that they would try to persuade drug-takers to quit drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

表3.7 不曾吸食毒品的學生曾否接觸禁毒資訊及禁毒訊息的主要資訊來源（按教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 3.7 Whether ever come across anti-drug messages and main sources of anti-drug messages among non-drug-taking students by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

曾否接觸禁毒資訊 <sup>2</sup> ／ 禁毒訊息的主要資訊來源 Whether ever come across anti-drug messages <sup>2</sup> / Main sources of anti-drug messages	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
沒有 No	18.5	19.2	34.7	30.8	14.7	17.8	9.6	11.6
有，主要的資訊來源 <sup>3</sup> 是... Yes, main sources <sup>3</sup> were...	81.5	80.8	65.3	69.2	85.3	82.2	90.4	88.4
學校課程／資料 <sup>4</sup> School curriculum / materials <sup>4</sup>	70.3	73.5	56.5	68.3	73.6	74.4	74.4	75.5
禁毒講座 Anti-drug talks	67.6	69.5	39.4	57.5	75.9	74.9	73.5	69.1
電視，收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介 Mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper, etc.	65.1	60.2	61.2	53.3	61.7	56.5	73.5	70.6
互聯網／智能手機／平板電腦〔包括應用程式／電郵／Blog／討論區／YouTube／TikTok／抖音／Instagram／Facebook〕 <sup>5</sup> The Internet / smartphone / tablet computer (including apps / email / blog / discussion forums / YouTube / TikTok / Douyin / Instagram / Facebook) <sup>5</sup>	46.1	51.1	45.4	51.2	45.9	52.6	46.8	48.8
禁毒宣傳海報 Anti-drug posters	45.7	46.0	40.0	43.3	45.5	44.0	50.1	51.1
宣傳單張／展板／小冊子 Anti-drug leaflets / billboards / pamphlets	33.1	31.6	27.0	26.2	34.4	32.2	35.3	34.4
禁毒活動〔如禁毒話劇／嘉年華會〕 Anti-drug activities (e.g. anti-drug dramas / carnivals)	27.2	29.8	15.0	26.1	27.7	29.0	34.9	33.5
親人〔如父母／兄弟姊妹／長輩〕 Relatives (e.g. parents / brothers / sisters / seniors)	22.4	21.5	26.4	27.0	24.5	24.0	16.0	13.7
書本 Books	16.8	16.0	24.1	24.3	16.9	14.9	11.8	11.9
同學／朋友 Schoolmates / friends	11.2	11.3	10.4	13.2	12.7	12.5	9.4	8.1
志願青少年機構 NGOs (voluntary youth agencies)	8.8	8.0	4.7	6.6	8.4	7.4	12.4	10.1
香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地 The Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre	7.0	7.3	5.5	9.8	7.1	6.6	7.8	6.7
其他 Other sources	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5

- 註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。
  2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
  3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料，並曾接觸禁毒資訊的不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
  4. 在 2020/21 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「學校課程」。
  5. 在 2020/21 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「互聯網／智能手機／平板電腦〔包括應用程式／電郵／Blog／討論區／YouTube〕」。

- Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
  2. Percentages are calculated based on the non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had provided the relevant information.
  3. Percentages are calculated based on the non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had come across anti-drug messages, and had provided the relevant information.
  4. In the 2020/21 Survey, the choice in Chinese was phrased slightly different.
  5. In the 2020/21 Survey, the choice was phrased as: "The Internet / smartphone / tablet computer (including apps / email / blog / discussion forums / YouTube)".

表3.8 不曾吸食毒品的學生曾否參與禁毒活動及曾參與的禁毒活動（按教育程度分組）  
（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 3.8 Whether ever participated in anti-drug activities and anti-drug activities ever participated among non-drug-taking students by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

曾否參與禁毒活動 <sup>2</sup> ／ 曾參與的禁毒活動 Whether ever participated in anti-drug activities <sup>2</sup> / Anti-drug activities ever participated	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
沒有 No	51.0	48.3	69.4	54.8	47.2	47.4	39.9	44.4
有，曾參與的禁毒活動 <sup>3</sup> 是... Yes, anti-drug activities ever participated <sup>3</sup> were...	49.0	51.7	30.6	45.2	52.8	52.6	60.1	55.6
研討會／講座 Seminars / talks	77.4	76.7	62.8	67.1	80.8	79.5	79.2	78.8
課堂活動〔如專題研習〕 Classroom activities (e.g. project work)	41.2	42.5	37.4	40.4	39.3	42.4	46.1	44.2
禁毒話劇／綜藝表演／音樂會 Anti-drug dramas / variety shows / concerts	25.3	22.7	20.4	26.6	24.5	20.8	28.9	23.1
電子或網上遊戲／短片／網劇 Electronic or online games / video clips / online dramas	19.6	20.4	31.4	28.8	19.5	21.4	14.1	13.1
比賽〔如音樂／標語創作／話劇／短片 製作〕 Competitions (e.g. music / slogan- making / dramas / producing video clips)	12.9	11.0	14.3	12.4	13.3	12.1	11.6	8.2
電影欣賞 Movies	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.9	11.5	10.5	13.9	10.7
嘉年華會 Carnivals	9.3	8.8	9.5	10.1	8.7	8.0	10.1	9.3
參觀〔如康復／戒毒所／香港賽馬會 藥物資訊天地〕 <sup>4</sup> Visits (e.g. rehabilitation / treatment centres / the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre) <sup>4</sup>	7.1	8.2	8.5	11.3	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.9
戶外活動 Outdoor activities	6.5	7.0	7.7	9.0	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.3
義務工作 Voluntary work	6.1	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.1	5.9	7.7	6.5
其他 Others	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.1

- 註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。
2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料，並曾參與禁毒活動的不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
4. 在 2020/21 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「參觀〔如戒毒所〕」。

- Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
2. Percentages are calculated based on the non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had provided the relevant information.
3. Percentages are calculated based on the non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had participated in anti-drug activities, and had provided the relevant information.
4. In the 2020/21 Survey, the Chinese version of the choice was phrased as: "Visits (e.g. rehabilitation / treatment centres)".

表3.9 最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊（按教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 3.9 Most preferred person to provide anti-drug information by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊 Most preferred person to provide anti-drug information	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> <b>All students</b>								
已戒毒人士 Ex-drug abusers	40.3	39.1	26.4	26.8	43.7	43.8	47.9	43.1
父母 Parents	13.0	12.9	25.4	23.0	10.7	11.9	4.8	5.4
老師 Teachers	9.3	9.9	10.6	11.8	8.7	9.2	9.1	9.2
醫生及醫護人員 Doctors and medical staff	8.9	8.3	6.7	5.5	7.9	6.9	12.6	12.8
電視／電影明星或流行歌手 TV / movie stars or pop singers	7.9	7.8	4.5	4.0	8.8	8.8	9.7	9.8
著名運動員 Famous athletes	3.7	5.6	10.6	14.2	1.3	2.1	1.2	3.0
朋友／同學 Friends / schoolmates	5.7	4.8	4.8	4.3	6.5	5.6	5.3	4.1
社工 Social workers	5.0	4.1	2.9	2.5	5.8	4.4	5.7	5.1
政府官員 Government officials	2.0	3.1	2.7	3.3	1.4	2.6	2.5	3.8
其他親人〔如兄弟姊妹／長輩〕 Other relatives (e.g. brothers / sisters / seniors)	1.7	1.7	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.2
其他 Others	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.0	3.6	3.1	0.4	2.6
<b>曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Drug-taking students</b>								
已戒毒人士 Ex-drug abusers	31.5	31.6	16.9	14.3	34.4	43.1	36.4	26.6
朋友／同學 Friends / schoolmates	15.1	12.4	6.5	6.8	15.5	9.8	19.9	17.5
著名運動員 Famous athletes	9.1	10.7	33.0	44.8	3.3	4.7	2.5	2.6
父母 Parents	9.1	10.0	16.0	11.2	9.3	11.1	4.7	8.2
醫生及醫護人員 Doctors and medical staff	6.7	6.5	4.4	3.3	3.8	3.4	12.0	11.1
電視／電影明星或流行歌手 TV / movie stars or pop singers	5.5	5.4	1.7	1.4	5.9	4.0	7.2	8.6
社工 Social workers	5.0	4.4	2.8	1.7	5.9	3.8	5.0	6.3
老師 Teachers	4.0	4.1	4.5	3.5	4.8	6.9	2.5	1.2
政府官員 Government officials	2.8	3.6	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.9	4.6	5.8
其他親人〔如兄弟姊妹／長輩〕 Other relatives (e.g. brothers / sisters / seniors)	2.8	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.7	0.9	3.5	2.5
其他 Others	8.4	9.8	10.0	8.1	12.8	10.3	1.7	9.9

最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊 Most preferred person to provide anti-drug information	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
不曾吸食毒品的學生 Non-drug taking students								
已戒毒人士 Ex-drug abusers	40.4	39.3	26.6	27.0	43.9	43.9	48.2	43.6
父母 Parents	13.0	13.0	25.5	23.1	10.7	11.9	4.8	5.3
老師 Teachers	9.4	10.0	10.7	11.9	8.8	9.2	9.3	9.4
醫生及醫護人員 Doctors and medical staff	8.9	8.4	6.7	5.6	8.0	7.0	12.6	12.9
電視／電影明星或流行歌手 TV / movie stars or pop singers	8.0	7.9	4.6	4.1	8.9	8.9	9.7	9.9
著名運動員 Famous athletes	3.6	5.5	10.3	13.8	1.3	2.0	1.2	3.0
朋友／同學 Friends / schoolmates	5.5	4.6	4.8	4.3	6.3	5.5	5.0	3.6
社工 Social workers	5.0	4.1	2.9	2.6	5.8	4.4	5.7	5.0
政府官員 Government officials	2.0	3.1	2.7	3.3	1.4	2.6	2.4	3.7
其他親人〔如兄弟姊妹／長輩〕 Other relatives (e.g. brothers / sisters / seniors)	1.7	1.7	2.9	2.5	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.1
其他 Others	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.9	3.5	2.9	0.4	2.4

註釋： 1. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: 1. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

#### 4. 對吸食毒品的態度及相關因素

##### Attitudes towards drug-taking and associated factors

表4.1 是否接受別人吸食毒品（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 4.1 Whether it was okay for people to take drugs by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

是否接受別人吸食毒品 <sup>1</sup> Whether it was okay for people to take drugs <sup>1</sup>	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> <b>All students</b>								
不接受 <sup>2</sup> It was not okay <sup>2</sup>	93.5	95.2	97.4	97.9	93.3	96.0	90.3	91.6
任何人吸食毒品 For anyone to use drugs	88.3	89.0	92.5	92.3	86.5	88.2	87.3	87.5
我的家人／男、女朋友吸食毒品， 但我接受其他人定期吸毒／有吸食 毒品的習慣 For my family members / boyfriend or girlfriend to use drugs, but it is okay for other people to use drugs on a regular basis or as a habit	11.7	11.0	7.5	7.7	13.5	11.8	12.7	12.5
接受別人 <sup>3</sup> ... It was okay for people to <sup>3</sup> ...	6.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	6.7	4.0	9.7	8.4
在某些情況下〔如在派對裡、不開 心時〕吸食毒品 Use drugs in a specific occasion (e.g. at parties or when feeling unhappy)	67.4	66.7	61.6	61.8	65.1	62.7	71.6	71.0
定期吸毒／有吸食毒品的習慣 Use drugs on a regular basis or as a habit	32.6	33.3	38.4	38.2	34.9	37.3	28.4	29.0
<b>曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Drug-taking students</b>								
不接受 <sup>2</sup> It was not okay <sup>2</sup>	51.1	58.6	82.8	78.1	63.2	74.8	25.9	27.3
任何人吸食毒品 For anyone to use drugs	75.8	77.8	81.9	81.0	80.5	80.0	55.1	65.4
我的家人／男、女朋友吸食毒品， 但我接受其他人定期吸毒／有吸食 毒品的習慣 For my family members / boyfriend or girlfriend to use drugs, but it is okay for other people to use drugs on a regular basis or as a habit	24.2	22.2	18.1	19.0	19.5	20.0	44.9	34.6
接受別人 <sup>3</sup> ... It was okay for people to <sup>3</sup> ...	48.9	41.4	17.2	21.9	36.8	25.2	74.1	72.7
在某些情況下〔如在派對裡、不開 心時〕吸食毒品 Use drugs in a specific occasion (e.g. at parties or when feeling unhappy)	61.5	63.6	49.4	57.5	59.0	62.6	63.9	64.7
定期吸毒／有吸食毒品的習慣 Use drugs on a regular basis or as a habit	38.5	36.4	50.6	42.5	41.0	37.4	36.1	35.3

是否接受別人吸食毒品 <sup>1</sup> Whether it was okay for people to take drugs <sup>1</sup>	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Non-drug-taking students</b>								
不接受 <sup>2</sup> It was not okay <sup>2</sup>	94.5	96.2	97.6	98.2	94.0	96.6	92.6	93.7
任何人吸食毒品 For anyone to use drugs	88.5	89.2	92.6	92.5	86.6	88.4	87.6	87.7
我的家人／男、女朋友吸食毒品， 但我接受其他人定期吸毒／有吸食 毒品的習慣 For my family members / boyfriend or girlfriend to use drugs, but it is okay for other people to use drugs on a regular basis or as a habit	11.5	10.8	7.4	7.5	13.4	11.6	12.4	12.3
接受別人 <sup>3</sup> ... It was okay for people to <sup>3</sup> ...	5.5	3.8	2.4	1.8	6.0	3.4	7.4	6.3
在某些情況下〔如在派對裡、不開 心時〕吸食毒品 Use drugs in a specific occasion (e.g. at parties or when feeling unhappy)	68.7	67.6	62.7	62.5	66.0	62.7	74.2	73.4
定期吸毒／有吸食毒品的習慣 Use drugs on a regular basis or as a habit	31.3	32.4	37.3	37.5	34.0	37.3	25.8	26.6

- 註釋：
1. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
  2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料，並不接受別人吸食毒品的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
  3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料，並接受別人吸食毒品的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

- Notes:
1. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.
  2. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who thought it was not okay for people to use drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
  3. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who thought it was okay for people to use drugs, and had provided the relevant information.

表4.2 對毒品禍害的看法（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）  
（中學或以上的學生）

Table 4.2 Perception on harmful effects of drugs by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24 (Secondary or above students)

同意下列句子的比例 Proportion agreeing with the following statements	總計 Overall		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> <b>All students</b>						
「我相信吸食毒品會損害健康。」 “I believe using drugs will harm one’s health.”	97.6	97.0	97.5	97.8	97.8	95.9
「我相信吸食毒品會令我的外表變得難看。」 “I believe using drugs will affect my appearance.”	94.1	94.8	93.5	95.4	95.3	94.0
「我相信吸食毒品必定使我的學業受到影響。」 “I believe using drugs will affect my study.”	88.4	88.8	89.8	91.2	86.0	85.2
<b>曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Drug-taking students</b>						
「我相信吸食毒品會損害健康。」 “I believe using drugs will harm one’s health.”	81.2	81.6	83.5	88.1	77.5	72.4
「我相信吸食毒品會令我的外表變得難看。」 “I believe using drugs will affect my appearance.”	69.3	74.8	73.7	83.6	62.3	63.0
「我相信吸食毒品必定使我的學業受到影響。」 “I believe using drugs will affect my study.”	61.9	70.2	69.6	79.8	49.5	57.6
<b>不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Non-drug taking students</b>						
「我相信吸食毒品會損害健康。」 “I believe using drugs will harm one’s health.”	98.0	97.5	97.9	98.1	98.3	96.7
「我相信吸食毒品會令我的外表變得難看。」 “I believe using drugs will affect my appearance.”	94.8	95.4	94.0	95.7	96.2	95.0
「我相信吸食毒品必定使我的學業受到影響。」 “I believe using drugs will affect my study.”	89.1	89.4	90.3	91.5	87.0	86.2

註釋： 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.



表4.3 學生吸食毒品的傾向(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2020/21年及2023/24年)  
(中學或以上的學生)

Table 4.3 Students' inclination to take drugs by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24 (Secondary or above students)

同意下列句子的比例 Proportion agreeing with the following statements	總計 Overall		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> <b>All students</b>						
「如果我吸食毒品，我不介意朋友知道。」 “If I use drugs, I do not mind letting my friends know.”	22.2	19.7	24.6	21.2	18.0	17.4
「如果我吸食毒品，我不介意家人知道。」 “If I use drugs, I do not mind letting my family know.”	16.5	15.7	19.5	18.1	11.2	12.2
「今時今日，吸食毒品與吸煙一樣，只是一種嗜好。」 “Just like smoking, drug use is a hobby nowadays.”	13.6	12.6	15.0	13.3	11.2	11.5
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我玩得更開心。」 “I believe using drugs brings me more fun.”	12.2	12.5	11.1	10.8	14.3	15.0
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我和朋友更容易相處。」 “I believe using drugs helps me to get along with my friends better.”	5.8	6.6	5.1	5.0	7.0	9.0
「我相信如果我拒絕吸食毒品，朋友會笑我沒膽量。」 “I believe if I refuse to use drugs, my friends will make fun of me.”	5.6	6.4	6.0	6.3	5.0	6.5
「我相信吸食毒品是很合潮流的事。」 “I believe using drugs is cool.”	5.0	5.8	4.6	4.4	5.6	8.0
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我受到異性的歡迎。」 “I believe using drugs will help me become popular to the opposite sex.”	4.5	5.8	4.3	4.6	4.9	7.6
「如果有機會的話我會嘗試吸食毒品。」 “I will try drugs if there is an opportunity.”	5.1	5.6	4.6	4.5	6.0	7.4
<b>曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Drug-taking students</b>						
「如果我吸食毒品，我不介意朋友知道。」 “If I use drugs, I do not mind letting my friends know.”	54.4	53.5	46.6	40.0	66.8	72.5
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我玩得更開心。」 “I believe using drugs brings me more fun.”	52.6	48.4	41.8	32.5	69.8	68.4
「今時今日，吸食毒品與吸煙一樣，只是一種嗜好。」 “Just like smoking, drug use is a hobby nowadays.”	37.7	36.3	33.3	30.4	44.8	44.4
「如果有機會的話我會嘗試吸食毒品。」 “I will try drugs if there is an opportunity.”	35.5	31.7	27.8	19.6	47.8	49.1
「如果我吸食毒品，我不介意家人知道。」 “If I use drugs, I do not mind letting my family know.”	27.5	28.6	27.6	24.3	27.4	34.3
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我和朋友更容易相處。」 “I believe using drugs helps me to get along with my friends better.”	27.2	26.4	21.6	17.7	36.2	37.8
「我相信吸食毒品是很合潮流的事。」 “I believe using drugs is cool.”	19.3	19.4	18.3	15.5	20.8	24.8
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我受到異性的歡迎。」 “I believe using drugs will help me become popular to the opposite sex.”	16.3	18.3	17.6	15.4	14.1	22.2
「我相信如果我拒絕吸食毒品，朋友會笑我沒膽量。」 “I believe if I refuse to use drugs, my friends will make fun of me.”	12.7	14.9	16.1	16.7	7.4	12.5

同意下列句子的比例 Proportion agreeing with the following statements	總計 Overall		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Non-drug-taking students</b>						
「如果我吸食毒品，我不介意朋友知道。」 “If I use drugs, I do not mind letting my friends know.”	21.4	18.7	24.0	20.7	16.6	15.5
「如果我吸食毒品，我不介意家人知道。」 “If I use drugs, I do not mind letting my family know.”	16.3	15.3	19.3	17.9	10.8	11.4
「今時今日，吸食毒品與吸煙一樣，只是一種嗜好。」 “Just like smoking, drug use is a hobby nowadays.”	13.0	11.9	14.5	12.8	10.3	10.5
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我玩得更開心。」 “I believe using drugs brings me more fun.”	11.2	11.4	10.4	10.1	12.8	13.3
「我相信如果我拒絕吸食毒品，朋友會笑我沒膽量。」 “I believe if I refuse to use drugs, my friends will make fun of me.”	5.5	6.1	5.8	6.0	4.9	6.3
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我和朋友更容易相處。」 “I believe using drugs helps me to get along with my friends better.”	5.2	6.0	4.7	4.6	6.2	8.1
「我相信吸食毒品是很合潮流的事。」 “I believe using drugs is cool.”	4.6	5.4	4.3	4.1	5.2	7.5
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我受到異性的歡迎。」 “I believe using drugs will help me become popular to the opposite sex.”	4.2	5.4	4.0	4.2	4.7	7.1
「如果有機會的話我會嘗試吸食毒品。」 “I will try drugs if there is an opportunity.”	4.3	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.9	6.0

註釋： 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

表4.4 自我形象（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 4.4 Self-perception by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

同意下列句子的比例 Proportion agreeing with the following statements	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> <b>All students</b>								
「如果我盡力去做的話，我總是能夠解決難題的。」 “I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough.”	80.3	63.9	80.5	78.7	79.4	79.5	81.5	25.9
「總括來說，我對自己感到滿意。」 “Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself.”	63.3	59.6	63.3	65.7	61.6	63.1	66.4	49.2
「與別人爭執時我會以『心平氣和』的態度來解決問題。」 “I handle arguments calmly.”	68.4	46.9	65.8	62.2	67.4	65.0	73.0	4.9
「有些時候，我會覺得自己是一無是處。」 “Sometimes I think I am no good at all.”	54.5	42.0	43.6	45.0	58.3	59.2	58.5	11.1
「我有自信能有效地應付突如其來的事情。」 “I am confident that I can deal efficiently with unexpected events.”	59.5	41.4	57.9	57.6	59.1	58.2	61.8	2.1
「當我遇到困難，我很容易放棄。」 “I give up very easily when I am challenged.”	32.5	26.0	24.8	26.8	36.6	40.2	32.8	1.9
<b>曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Drug-taking students</b>								
「總括來說，我對自己感到滿意。」 “Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself.”	57.9	56.1	54.3	57.2	57.4	63.6	60.7	45.2
「如果我盡力去做的話，我總是能夠解決難題的。」 “I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough.”	73.5	53.5	61.1	64.0	73.8	71.1	80.1	24.1
「有些時候，我會覺得自己是一無是處。」 “Sometimes I think I am no good at all.”	51.4	47.5	45.0	40.0	52.4	53.7	53.2	41.0
「與別人爭執時我會以『心平氣和』的態度來解決問題。」 “I handle arguments calmly.”	61.5	41.1	54.4	57.1	59.7	53.7	68.6	17.8
「我有自信能有效地應付突如其來的事情。」 “I am confident that I can deal efficiently with unexpected events.”	61.1	38.6	43.3	45.2	61.8	57.3	70.0	10.3
「當我遇到困難，我很容易放棄。」 “I give up very easily when I am challenged.”	33.9	30.4	33.6	36.2	35.5	40.1	31.5	14.5
<b>不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Non-drug-taking students</b>								
「如果我盡力去做的話，我總是能夠解決難題的。」 “I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough.”	80.4	64.2	80.8	78.9	79.6	79.8	81.5	25.9
「總括來說，我對自己感到滿意。」 “Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself.”	63.4	59.7	63.4	65.8	61.7	63.1	66.6	49.3
「與別人爭執時我會以『心平氣和』的態度來解決問題。」 “I handle arguments calmly.”	68.6	47.1	66.0	62.3	67.6	65.4	73.1	4.5
「有些時候，我會覺得自己是一無是處。」 “Sometimes I think I am no good at all.”	54.5	41.8	43.6	45.1	58.4	59.3	58.6	10.1
「我有自信能有效地應付突如其來的事情。」 “I am confident that I can deal efficiently with unexpected events.”	59.5	41.5	58.2	57.7	59.0	58.2	61.6	1.8
「當我遇到困難，我很容易放棄。」 “I give up very easily when I am challenged.”	32.5	25.9	24.6	26.6	36.6	40.2	32.8	1.5

註釋： 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

表4.5 與家人、校方及朋輩的關係（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 4.5 Relationship with family, school and peers by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

同意下列句子的比例 Proportion agreeing with the following statements	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> <b>All students</b>								
「我的父母關注我的感受。」 “My parents care about my feelings.”	74.6	63.6	77.3	79.3	73.4	74.8	74.2	32.6
「我的朋友不可以做違法或違規的事情。」 “My friends cannot do anything that breaks the law.”	72.8	54.6	83.7	81.8	70.9	74.6	65.5	1.6
「在朋友之間我常常有自己的主意。」 “I always have my own idea among my group of friends.”	70.4	51.7	65.0	70.2	71.5	73.0	73.8	1.7
「我容易受朋友影響。」 “I can be influenced by my friends easily.”	44.8	41.0	31.2	36.5	51.1	51.1	46.9	27.7
「我覺得自己在學校裡佔有重要的位置。」 “I feel I am well-liked in school.”	36.6	29.2	34.7	43.1	36.7	39.5	38.2	1.7
「我常常會不遵守校規。」 “I often break school rules.”	12.2	13.5	7.9	8.8	14.8	18.3	11.6	9.3
<b>曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Drug-taking students</b>								
「我的父母關注我的感受。」 “My parents care about my feelings.”	64.2	65.0	62.5	64.9	63.4	68.1	66.4	60.6
「我的朋友不可以做違法或違規的事情。」 “My friends cannot do anything that breaks the law.”	69.8	47.7	57.5	58.6	67.9	69.1	79.8	13.6
「我容易受朋友影響。」 “I can be influenced by my friends easily.”	41.5	42.6	30.7	35.1	44.7	45.4	42.3	41.0
「我常常會不遵守校規。」 “I often break school rules.”	32.7	37.1	25.6	22.6	35.4	39.0	32.3	38.9
「我覺得自己在學校裡佔有重要的位置。」 “I feel I am well-liked in school.”	46.3	34.8	38.6	46.1	45.9	46.9	51.1	14.0
<b>不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Non-drug-taking students</b>								
「我的父母關注我的感受。」 “My parents care about my feelings.”	74.8	63.6	77.5	79.4	73.6	75.0	74.4	31.6
「我的朋友不可以做違法或違規的事情。」 “My friends cannot do anything that breaks the law.”	73.5	55.0	84.0	82.2	71.5	75.2	66.7	1.1
「在朋友之間我常常有自己的主意。」 “I always have my own idea among my group of friends.”	70.4	51.8	65.1	70.3	71.6	73.1	73.6	1.3
「我容易受朋友影響。」 “I can be influenced by my friends easily.”	44.9	40.9	31.2	36.5	51.3	51.3	47.1	27.3
「我覺得自己在學校裡佔有重要的位置。」 “I feel I am well-liked in school.”	36.4	29.1	34.7	43.1	36.5	39.3	37.8	1.3
「我常常會不遵守校規。」 “I often break school rules.”	11.7	12.9	7.6	8.6	14.3	17.7	11.1	8.3

註釋：百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

表4.6 在空閒時常做的事情(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2020/21年及2023/24年)

Table 4.6 Things to do in free time by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

在空閒時常做的事情 Things to do in free time	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>所有學生 All students</b>								
跟朋友聊天 Chat with friends	68.8	67.6	60.8	63.9	71.2	69.9	72.1	67.0
在家玩電子遊戲 Play electronic games at home	62.4	59.9	70.7	68.4	66.5	64.6	47.7	44.7
上網 Surf the Internet	57.4	52.4	47.0	45.4	58.4	53.6	65.5	56.4
看電視／聽電台節目或音樂 Watch TV / listen to the radio or music	57.7	51.3	62.9	59.4	53.8	51.0	59.5	44.8
在家無所事事／睡覺 Hang around at home / sleep	49.3	50.2	31.4	34.1	53.2	55.6	59.4	55.1
跟家人玩樂／聊天 Chat / play with family	42.0	41.9	50.0	51.0	36.5	38.4	43.7	39.8
看電影 Watch movies	41.4	37.9	29.0	28.6	40.7	39.1	54.3	44.0
購物／逛街 Shopping / wander on streets	33.8	36.9	24.7	31.8	32.6	34.8	44.5	45.0
做運動／戶外活動〔如郊遊／遠足〕 Do sports / outdoor activities (e.g. outing / hiking)	34.6	36.7	32.0	37.1	33.7	36.3	38.8	37.3
閱讀 Read books	36.2	30.6	41.3	36.9	31.2	27.4	39.9	30.5
奏玩樂器／畫畫／跳舞／參與其他文化活動 Play musical instruments / drawing / dancing / participate in other cultural activities	28.8	28.4	34.5	39.1	27.5	27.5	25.5	20.7
看漫畫 Read comics	27.7	24.2	31.9	31.9	25.6	21.2	27.4	22.4
到親友家中玩樂 Play in friends' and relatives' home	18.9	17.9	22.7	23.4	17.1	17.5	18.3	13.7
參加課外活動〔如童軍／學會活動〕 (e.g. scouts and guides / society activities)	12.0	15.6	14.3	20.3	11.5	14.6	10.8	13.1
去娛樂場所〔如卡拉OK／酒吧〕 (or pub))	7.9	8.3	2.1	2.9	6.8	7.8	15.2	13.8
參與義工服務 Participate in voluntary work	6.2	7.3	4.5	6.2	4.7	6.0	10.5	10.4
參加教會或宗教活動 Participate in church / religious activities	6.5	5.9	6.2	7.3	6.1	5.1	7.3	6.0
到網吧／電子遊戲機中心 Go to cyber cafés / electronic games centres	3.6	3.3	4.5	5.2	3.3	2.3	3.5	3.2
其他 Others	2.6	2.8	4.3	4.0	2.7	2.7	0.7	1.9

在空閒時常做的事情 Things to do in free time	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>曾吸食毒品的學生 Drug-taking students</b>								
跟朋友聊天 Chat with friends	64.4	61.6	43.4	47.0	65.3	63.1	71.9	65.1
在家玩電子遊戲 Play electronic games at home	51.8	49.2	58.6	45.8	56.9	54.7	42.5	41.8
看電影 Watch movies	46.9	45.2	28.8	32.0	41.8	41.2	61.0	56.9
在家無所事事／睡覺 Hang around at home / sleep	49.8	44.2	21.4	27.4	48.1	41.5	63.7	55.2
上網 Surf the Internet	48.9	44.0	28.2	26.8	45.2	39.5	62.1	58.3
看電視／聽電台節目或音樂 Watch TV / listen to the radio or music	50.6	43.2	41.4	42.7	47.0	40.0	58.9	48.4
做運動／戶外活動〔如郊遊／遠足〕 Do sports / outdoor activities (e.g. outing / hiking)	41.6	40.1	20.5	25.6	39.4	37.6	53.2	49.8
購物／逛街 Shopping / wander on streets	38.8	39.6	23.3	23.2	38.1	39.0	46.1	47.2
跟家人玩樂／聊天 Chat / play with family	32.3	33.6	32.4	36.4	30.9	31.1	33.9	36.6
閱讀 Read books	25.0	26.4	14.6	19.0	18.9	21.1	37.0	37.8
去娛樂場所〔如卡拉 OK／酒吧〕 Go to entertainment venue (e.g. karaoke / bar (or pub))	26.6	23.3	5.5	8.5	21.5	18.0	41.8	37.5
奏玩樂器／畫畫／跳舞／參與其他文化活動 Play musical instruments / drawing / dancing / participate in other cultural activities	26.2	23.0	24.1	26.2	20.9	22.0	33.9	23.2
到親友家中玩樂 Play in friends' and relatives' home	22.8	21.8	19.1	19.6	21.0	20.9	26.6	24.1
看漫畫 Read comics	17.2	16.8	19.0	20.0	15.8	15.9	18.2	16.8
參加課外活動〔如童軍／學會活動〕 Participate in extra-curricular activities (e.g. scouts and guides / society activities)	12.5	11.6	9.3	11.7	10.4	9.4	16.4	14.9
到網吧／電子遊戲機中心 Go to cyber cafés / electronic games centres	11.5	9.8	16.4	19.0	11.6	7.0	9.5	10.6
參與義工服務 Participate in voluntary work	9.8	8.9	4.5	4.5	7.9	6.0	14.3	15.2
參加教會或宗教活動 Participate in church / religious activities	7.4	8.6	2.7	8.2	8.2	7.0	8.3	11.3
其他 Others	5.5	7.0	9.2	9.0	7.8	7.3	1.1	5.8

在空閒時常做的事情 Things to do in free time	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>不曾吸食毒品的學生 Non-drug-taking students</b>								
跟朋友聊天 Chat with friends	68.9	67.8	61.0	64.2	71.3	70.1	72.2	67.0
在家玩電子遊戲 Play electronic games at home	62.7	60.2	70.9	68.8	66.7	64.9	47.9	44.8
上網 Surf the Internet	57.6	52.6	47.3	45.7	58.7	54.0	65.7	56.4
看電視／聽電台節目或音樂 Watch TV / listen to the radio or music	57.9	51.5	63.2	59.7	54.0	51.3	59.5	44.6
在家無所事事／睡覺 Hang around at home / sleep	49.3	50.4	31.5	34.2	53.3	56.1	59.3	55.1
跟家人玩樂／聊天 Chat / play with family	42.2	42.1	50.2	51.2	36.7	38.6	44.0	39.9
看電影 Watch movies	41.3	37.7	29.0	28.6	40.6	39.1	54.1	43.6
購物／逛街 Shopping / wander on streets	33.7	36.9	24.7	32.0	32.4	34.6	44.4	45.0
做運動／戶外活動〔如郊遊／遠足〕 Do sports / outdoor activities (e.g. outing / hiking)	34.5	36.7	32.1	37.2	33.5	36.2	38.3	36.9
閱讀 Read books	36.5	30.7	41.7	37.2	31.5	27.6	40.0	30.3
奏玩樂器／畫畫／跳舞／參與其他文化活動 Play musical instruments / drawing / dancing / participate in other cultural activities	28.8	28.6	34.7	39.3	27.6	27.7	25.2	20.6
看漫畫 Read comics	28.0	24.4	32.1	32.1	25.8	21.4	27.8	22.6
到親友家中玩樂 Play in friends' and relatives' home	18.8	17.8	22.8	23.4	17.0	17.4	18.0	13.4
參加課外活動〔如童軍／學會活動〕 (e.g. scouts and guides / society activities)	12.0	15.7	14.3	20.4	11.5	14.7	10.6	13.1
去娛樂場所〔如卡拉 OK／酒吧〕 (or pub))	7.4	7.9	2.0	2.8	6.4	7.5	14.3	13.0
參與義工服務 Participate in voluntary work	6.2	7.2	4.5	6.2	4.6	6.0	10.4	10.3
參加教會或宗教活動 Participate in church / religious activities	6.4	5.8	6.3	7.3	6.0	5.1	7.3	5.9
到網吧／電子遊戲機中心 Go to cyber cafés / electronic games centres	3.4	3.1	4.3	5.0	3.1	2.2	3.3	2.9
其他 Others	2.5	2.7	4.3	4.0	2.6	2.5	0.7	1.8

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。

2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

表4.7 在上網時常做的事情(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2020/21年及2023/24年)

Table 4.7 Things to do when surfing the Internet by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

有否上網的習慣 <sup>2</sup> ／在上網時常做的事情 Whether had the habit of surfing the Internet <sup>2</sup> / Things to do when surfing the Internet	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> <b>All students</b>								
沒有上網的習慣 No	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.7
有，在上網時常做的事情 <sup>3</sup> 是... Yes, things to do when surfing the Internet <sup>3</sup> were...	98.4	98.3	97.6	98.0	98.6	98.4	98.8	98.3
看 YouTube／TikTok／抖音／短片／電視節目／電影 <sup>5</sup> Watch YouTube / TikTok / Douyin / video clips / TV shows / movies <sup>5</sup>	88.5	82.7	86.5	83.1	89.2	81.5	89.2	84.3
跟朋友聊天／分享〔如發電郵／玩 WhatsApp／WeChat／Line／Telegram／Snapchat／Facebook／Instagram／寫 blog〕 Chat / share with friends (e.g. through email / WhatsApp / WeChat / Line / Telegram / Snapchat / Facebook / Instagram / blog)	67.7	64.7	54.6	55.0	72.5	69.6	71.6	65.1
玩網上遊戲 Play online games	61.6	62.9	67.7	69.7	65.2	66.1	49.9	51.6
做網上功課 Do homework on the Internet	52.7	44.9	49.6	47.4	48.1	38.4	63.4	53.6
尋找資料〔如看維基百科／查看地圖／查詢交通〕 Find information (e.g. through Wikipedia / map search / route search)	38.1	37.4	25.8	25.4	35.2	32.9	54.5	55.2
瀏覽網頁〔如看報紙文章／漫畫〕 Browse websites (e.g. read newspaper articles / comics)	33.2	30.9	17.1	15.6	33.1	29.7	48.4	46.3
下載相片／歌曲等 Download photos / songs, etc.	28.7	27.0	24.0	24.3	32.5	30.5	26.6	23.6
上討論區／聊天室／留言板等 Go to discussion forums / chat rooms / message boards, etc.	19.5	17.7	9.8	8.6	18.5	17.3	30.2	26.2
網上交友 Make friends online	12.6	12.6	12.3	11.7	13.7	13.6	11.1	11.7
其他 Others	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.6



有否上網的習慣 <sup>2</sup> ／在上網時常做的事情 Whether had the habit of surfing the Internet <sup>2</sup> / Things to do when surfing the Internet	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Drug-taking students</b>								
沒有上網的習慣 No	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.8	3.5	2.5	0.9
有，在上網時常做的事情 <sup>3</sup> 是... Yes, things to do when surfing the Internet <sup>3</sup> were...	97.3	97.4	97.3	96.7	97.2	96.5	97.5	99.1
看 YouTube／TikTok／抖音／短片／電 視節目／電影 <sup>5</sup> Watch YouTube / TikTok / Douyin / video clips / TV shows / movies <sup>5</sup>	82.0	74.8	71.8	68.6	81.6	73.1	86.7	79.8
跟朋友聊天／分享〔如發電郵／玩 WhatsApp／WeChat／Line／Telegram／ Snapchat／Facebook／Instagram／寫 blog〕 Chat / share with friends (e.g. through email / WhatsApp / WeChat / Line / Telegram / Snapchat / Facebook / Instagram / blog)	61.4	58.3	36.1	32.3	60.3	56.6	73.3	71.0
玩網上遊戲 Play online games	52.8	53.0	59.4	55.1	59.5	56.5	41.7	47.0
做網上功課 Do homework on the Internet	43.7	36.9	35.6	32.1	34.2	26.7	58.9	53.9
尋找資料〔如看維基百科／查看地圖 ／查詢交通〕 Find information (e.g. through Wikipedia / map search / route search)	32.9	29.6	12.5	12.8	24.7	18.1	51.5	53.4
瀏覽網頁〔如看報紙文章／漫畫〕 Browse websites (e.g. read newspaper articles / comics)	30.4	27.1	11.0	10.4	22.2	19.2	48.6	45.5
下載相片／歌曲等 Download photos / songs, etc.	25.4	25.3	18.2	25.7	27.5	25.2	25.7	25.2
上討論區／聊天室／留言板等 Go to discussion forums / chat rooms / message boards, etc.	26.1	20.5	10.3	8.9	19.1	13.9	41.4	34.9
網上交友 Make friends online	21.3	18.8	19.8	14.8	22.5	19.1	20.4	20.1
其他 Others	4.0	5.3	5.9	7.4	6.3	5.7	***	3.8

有否上網的習慣 <sup>2</sup> ／在上網時常做的事情 Whether had the habit of surfing the Internet <sup>2</sup> / Things to do when surfing the Internet	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Non-drug-taking students</b>								
沒有上網的習慣 No	1.5	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.7
有，在上網時常做的事情 <sup>3</sup> 是... Yes, things to do when surfing the Internet <sup>3</sup> were...	98.5	98.3	97.6	98.0	98.7	98.5	98.9	98.3
看 YouTube／TikTok／抖音／短片／電 視節目／電影 <sup>5</sup> Watch YouTube / TikTok / Douyin / video clips / TV shows / movies <sup>5</sup>	88.7	82.9	86.7	83.3	89.4	81.8	89.2	84.4
跟朋友聊天／分享〔如發電郵／玩 WhatsApp／WeChat／Line／Telegram／ Snapchat／Facebook／Instagram／寫 blog〕 Chat / share with friends (e.g. through email / WhatsApp / WeChat / Line / Telegram / Snapchat / Facebook / Instagram / blog)	67.8	64.9	54.9	55.3	72.8	70.0	71.5	64.9
玩網上遊戲 Play online games	61.9	63.1	67.9	70.0	65.3	66.3	50.2	51.8
做網上功課 Do homework on the Internet	52.9	45.1	49.8	47.6	48.5	38.7	63.6	53.6
尋找資料〔如看維基百科／查看地圖 ／查詢交通〕 Find information (e.g. through Wikipedia / map search / route search)	38.3	37.6	25.9	25.5	35.5	33.3	54.6	55.2
瀏覽網頁〔如看報紙文章／漫畫〕 Browse websites (e.g. read newspaper articles / comics)	33.3	31.0	17.2	15.7	33.4	30.0	48.4	46.3
下載相片／歌曲等 Download photos / songs, etc.	28.8	27.1	24.0	24.3	32.7	30.7	26.7	23.5
上討論區／聊天室／留言板等 Go to discussion forums / chat rooms / message boards, etc.	19.3	17.6	9.8	8.6	18.5	17.4	29.8	25.9
網上交友 Make friends online	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.6	13.5	13.4	10.8	11.4
其他 Others	1.5	1.3	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.5

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。

2. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料，並有上網的習慣的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

4. \*\*\* 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，該估計不予公布。為免從總數減去餘數後能得出未有顯示的數字，在有需要時，另一數字亦同時不會顯示。

5. 在 2020/21 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「看 YouTube／抖音／短片／電視節目／電影」。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.

2. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

3. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had the habit of surfing the Internet, and had provided the relevant information.

4. \*\*\* Estimates are not released due to relatively large sampling error. When necessary, an additional cell is also suppressed to prevent the deduction of a suppressed cell from the total.

5. In the 2020/21 Survey, the choice was phrased as: "Watch YouTube / TikTok / video clips / TV shows / movies".

表4.8 在調查前六個月內曾遇到行為與學業問題的學生所佔比例（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 4.8 Behavioural and academic problems in the six months preceding survey enumeration by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

行為與學業問題 Behavioural and academic problems	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> <b>All students</b>								
不滿意學業成績 Dissatisfied with academic results	63.5	70.5	57.6	59.7	71.1	74.0	55.8	73.5
被父母責備 Blamed by parents	45.3	51.8	55.9	58.6	49.9	53.5	26.6	44.0
被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信 Warned by school	12.3	35.7	9.0	11.0	19.7	24.5	2.5	73.8
和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面 Have not seen mom or dad for more than a week	12.6	30.8	10.1	10.5	12.7	15.6	14.7	71.1
被陌生人騷擾 Harassed by strangers	9.2	30.2	6.7	9.4	10.9	15.0	8.6	69.1
曠課 Skipped school	8.7	24.7	1.9	10.9	5.7	8.7	20.9	59.6
與黑社會來往 Had contact with gangsters / triad members	1.5	22.8	0.9	0.8	2.3	1.9	0.8	71.1
偷東西 Stole things	1.8	22.8	1.9	3.0	2.2	2.7	1.0	67.4
被同學欺負 Bullied by schoolmates	9.7	22.4	16.4	19.7	9.4	12.1	3.5	40.2
離家出走 Ran away from home	1.7	15.8	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.4	47.3
援交 Compensated dating	1.4	14.3	N.A.	N.A.	1.6	2.1	1.1	33.5
刻意傷害自己身體 Committed self-harm intentionally	6.7	9.7	7.9	9.9	7.6	8.7	4.0	11.1
毆打他人 Attacked someone	2.9	7.8	4.2	6.0	3.3	4.7	1.0	13.5
午夜在街上流連 Roamed around at late night	8.5	6.7	2.9	2.6	10.7	10.8	10.0	4.5
賭博 Gambled	5.4	4.8	1.7	2.6	6.5	6.5	7.1	3.9

行為與學業問題 Behavioural and academic problems	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>曾吸食毒品的學生 Drug-taking students</b>								
不滿意學業成績 Dissatisfied with academic results	54.5	66.2	52.1	49.0	60.2	60.9	46.7	79.4
被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信 Warned by school	23.2	50.9	24.7	22.7	32.9	40.3	6.6	76.4
被父母責備 Blamed by parents	37.8	45.2	46.6	41.4	45.0	40.5	21.3	52.7
曠課 Skipped school	28.9	40.9	17.5	19.3	24.4	21.8	42.4	73.0
被陌生人騷擾 Harassed by strangers	20.6	39.1	24.7	19.8	23.0	24.3	14.6	65.1
和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面 Have not seen mom or dad for more than a week	21.5	37.2	21.3	20.7	19.4	22.2	25.0	64.4
與黑社會來往 Had contact with gangsters / triad members	15.2	33.7	12.8	9.3	19.0	14.0	10.3	68.2
被同學欺負 Bullied by schoolmates	17.8	29.0	37.4	35.3	17.8	19.2	7.0	40.3
離家出走 Ran away from home	11.6	25.2	14.4	16.5	12.9	9.7	8.1	49.0
毆打他人 Attacked someone	12.7	23.3	18.7	16.6	14.2	14.4	6.8	36.7
午夜在街上流連 Roamed around at late night	32.5	21.9	15.9	16.0	34.4	34.0	38.3	9.1
偷東西 Stole things	13.0	20.9	14.5	14.5	15.9	19.1	7.5	25.5
援交 Compensated dating	11.4	20.7	N.A.	N.A.	12.3	14.2	9.8	29.8
刻意傷害自己身體 Committed self-harm intentionally	18.8	16.6	21.0	21.0	21.6	13.5	13.0	18.8
賭博 Gambled	21.9	16.5	13.7	15.6	22.0	19.0	26.3	13.3

行為與學業問題 Behavioural and academic problems	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Non-drug-taking students</b>								
不滿意學業成績 Dissatisfied with academic results	63.7	70.6	57.7	59.8	71.3	74.3	56.0	73.3
被父母責備 Blamed by parents	45.4	52.0	56.0	58.8	50.0	53.9	26.7	43.7
被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信 Warned by school	12.1	35.3	8.8	10.8	19.4	24.0	2.4	73.7
和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面 Have not seen mom or dad for more than a week	12.4	30.6	9.9	10.3	12.6	15.4	14.5	71.4
被陌生人騷擾 Harassed by strangers	8.9	29.9	6.4	9.3	10.6	14.7	8.4	69.2
曠課 Skipped school	8.3	24.3	1.6	10.8	5.3	8.3	20.3	59.2
偷東西 Stole things	1.5	22.8	1.7	2.8	1.8	2.2	0.8	68.7
與黑社會來往 Had contact with gangsters / triad members	1.2	22.5	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.6	0.5	71.1
被同學欺負 Bullied by schoolmates	9.5	22.2	16.0	19.5	9.2	11.9	3.4	40.1
離家出走 Ran away from home	1.5	15.5	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.2	47.3
援交 Compensated dating	1.2	14.1	N.A.	N.A.	1.4	1.8	0.8	33.6
刻意傷害自己身體 Committed self-harm intentionally	6.5	9.6	7.7	9.7	7.3	8.5	3.8	10.8
毆打他人 Attacked someone	2.7	7.4	4.0	5.9	3.0	4.4	0.8	12.8
午夜在街上流連 Roamed around at late night	7.9	6.3	2.7	2.4	10.1	10.1	9.2	4.4
賭博 Gambled	5.0	4.5	1.5	2.4	6.1	6.1	6.6	3.6

註釋： 1. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

2. N.A. 高小學生在相應的調查中沒有被問及此題。

Notes: 1. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

2. N.A. Upper primary students were not asked this question in the corresponding surveys.

表4.9 吸食毒品與飲酒和吸煙的關係（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 4.9 Relationship between drug-taking and use of alcohol and tobacco by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

吸食毒品與飲酒和吸煙的關係 Relationship between drug-taking and use of alcohol and tobacco	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> All students								
不曾吸煙或飲酒者 <sup>1</sup> Neither tobacco nor alcohol user <sup>1</sup>	52.1	58.8	84.0	85.9	52.2	65.8	21.9	22.4
曾飲酒但不曾吸煙者 User of alcohol but not tobacco	40.5	33.8	14.4	12.8	40.9	29.0	64.6	60.9
曾吸煙但不曾飲酒者 User of tobacco but not alcohol	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.8
曾吸煙及飲酒者 Both tobacco and alcohol user	6.9	6.5	1.1	0.9	6.6	4.0	13.0	15.9
<b>曾吸食毒品的學生</b> Drug-taking students								
不曾吸煙或飲酒者 <sup>1</sup> Neither tobacco nor alcohol user <sup>1</sup>	37.4	40.6	75.2	79.2	35.3	51.7	24.2	5.5
曾飲酒但不曾吸煙者 User of alcohol but not tobacco	18.0	17.7	14.3	9.1	22.7	18.7	13.6	19.7
曾吸煙但不曾飲酒者 User of tobacco but not alcohol	2.3	4.9	2.9	4.7	2.2	5.4	2.2	4.3
曾吸煙及飲酒者 Both tobacco and alcohol user	42.3	36.7	7.6	7.0	39.8	24.2	60.0	70.5
<b>不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> Non-drug-taking students								
不曾吸煙或飲酒者 <sup>1</sup> Neither tobacco nor alcohol user <sup>1</sup>	52.5	59.3	84.2	86.0	52.6	66.3	21.9	23.0
曾飲酒但不曾吸煙者 User of alcohol but not tobacco	41.1	34.3	14.4	12.9	41.3	29.3	66.3	62.3
曾吸煙但不曾飲酒者 User of tobacco but not alcohol	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.6
曾吸煙及飲酒者 Both tobacco and alcohol user	6.1	5.7	1.0	0.8	5.8	3.4	11.3	14.1

註釋： 1. 「不曾吸煙或飲酒者」包括未有提供相關資料的學生。  
2. 百分比是以調查範圍內的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Notes: 1. “Neither tobacco nor alcohol user” includes those who had not provided any relevant information.  
2. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels covered by the survey.

表4.10 是否與父母同住（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 4.10 Whether living with parents by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

是否與父母同住 Whether living with parents	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> <b>All students</b>								
父母親都與我同住 Both my parents are living with me	77.6	74.9	82.2	83.6	77.8	78.9	73.1	60.7
只有父親與我同住 Only my father is living with me	3.9	5.3	3.2	9.3	4.3	3.6	3.8	4.5
只有母親與我同住 Only my mother is living with me	13.0	11.5	11.3	4.8	13.4	13.5	13.8	13.8
父母親都不是與我同住 Both my parents are not living with me	5.5	8.3	3.3	2.3	4.5	4.0	9.3	21.0
<b>曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Drug-taking students</b>								
父母親都與我同住 Both my parents are living with me	64.5	63.2	69.9	75.7	69.2	72.5	56.3	43.7
只有父親與我同住 Only my father is living with me	6.6	6.4	5.9	9.4	7.2	5.0	6.2	7.4
只有母親與我同住 Only my mother is living with me	16.3	12.3	16.7	6.5	15.9	14.0	16.7	11.8
父母親都不是與我同住 Both my parents are not living with me	12.6	18.1	7.5	8.4	7.7	8.5	20.8	37.2
<b>不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Non-drug-taking students</b>								
父母親都與我同住 Both my parents are living with me	77.9	75.2	82.4	83.7	78.0	79.1	73.6	61.2
只有父親與我同住 Only my father is living with me	3.8	5.2	3.2	9.3	4.3	3.6	3.8	4.4
只有母親與我同住 Only my mother is living with me	12.9	11.5	11.2	4.8	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.9
父母親都不是與我同住 Both my parents are not living with me	5.3	8.1	3.3	2.2	4.4	3.8	8.9	20.5

註釋： 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

表4.11 家庭每月總收入(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2020/21年及2023/24年)(中學或以上的學生)

Table 4.11 Monthly household income by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24 (Secondary or above students)

家庭每月總收入 Monthly household income	總計 Overall		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> <b>All students</b>						
\$10,000 以下 Below \$10,000	5.7	5.0	4.1	3.3	8.4	7.8
\$10,000 - \$19,999	13.0	9.5	10.6	6.6	17.0	14.1
\$20,000 - \$49,999	21.4	21.3	16.8	16.5	29.1	29.1
\$50,000 或以上 \$50,000 or above	11.0	13.4	9.6	12.1	13.2	15.6
不知道 Didn't know	48.9	50.8	58.8	61.6	32.1	33.5
<b>曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Drug-taking students</b>						
\$10,000 以下 Below \$10,000	8.4	8.6	7.6	6.6	9.5	11.6
\$10,000 - \$19,999	9.9	8.5	8.5	4.6	11.8	14.4
\$20,000 - \$49,999	20.6	18.2	14.0	14.6	28.9	23.5
\$50,000 或以上 \$50,000 or above	24.6	25.9	20.5	21.0	29.7	33.3
不知道 Didn't know	36.4	38.8	49.5	53.3	20.2	17.2
<b>不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Non-drug-taking students</b>						
\$10,000 以下 Below \$10,000	5.7	4.9	4.1	3.2	8.4	7.7
\$10,000 - \$19,999	13.1	9.5	10.7	6.6	17.2	14.0
\$20,000 - \$49,999	21.4	21.4	16.9	16.5	29.2	29.2
\$50,000 或以上 \$50,000 or above	10.6	13.0	9.4	11.8	12.7	15.0
不知道 Didn't know	49.3	51.2	59.0	61.9	32.5	34.0

註釋： 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.



表4.12 在港居住年期（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 4.12 Length of living in Hong Kong by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

在港居住年期 Length of living in Hong Kong	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> <b>All students</b>								
7 年或以上 7 years or above	90.7	89.6	90.7	92.4	92.4	93.0	87.6	81.5
在香港出生 Born in Hong Kong	74.3	75.6	69.5	76.9	79.0	78.4	70.7	69.9
7 年或以上 7 years or above	16.4	14.0	21.3	15.5	13.4	14.6	16.9	11.6
4 至 6 年 4-6 years	4.1	3.2	5.4	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.2	2.8
1 至 3 年 1-3 years	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.2	5.0	6.7
少於 1 年 Less than 1 year	1.6	3.6	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.6	4.2	8.9
<b>曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Drug-taking students</b>								
7 年或以上 7 years or above	86.0	84.1	74.4	83.7	86.7	89.3	89.8	76.3
在香港出生 Born in Hong Kong	62.7	64.5	36.2	50.4	62.2	67.6	74.1	65.4
7 年或以上 7 years or above	23.3	19.6	38.2	33.3	24.5	21.7	15.7	10.9
4 至 6 年 4-6 years	5.5	3.8	15.0	8.8	5.3	3.0	1.9	3.2
1 至 3 年 1-3 years	5.6	5.9	7.2	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2	7.4
少於 1 年 Less than 1 year	3.0	6.2	3.4	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.1	13.2
<b>不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Non-drug-taking students</b>								
7 年或以上 7 years or above	90.8	89.7	91.0	92.5	92.6	93.1	87.5	81.7
在香港出生 Born in Hong Kong	74.6	75.9	69.9	77.3	79.4	78.7	70.6	70.1
7 年或以上 7 years or above	16.2	13.8	21.0	15.2	13.1	14.4	16.9	11.7
4 至 6 年 4-6 years	4.1	3.1	5.3	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.2	2.8
1 至 3 年 1-3 years	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.1	5.0	6.7
少於 1 年 Less than 1 year	1.6	3.5	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.6	4.3	8.8

註釋：百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

Note: Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

表4.13 居住的房屋種類（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2020/21 年及 2023/24 年）

Table 4.13 Type of housing by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

居住的房屋種類 Type of housing	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> <b>All students</b>								
公營租住房屋〔例如：公屋、中轉屋〕 Public rental housing (e.g. public housing estates, interim housing)	38.6	40.2	36.1	40.6	39.7	42.1	39.0	37.8
資助自置居所房屋〔例如：居屋、自置公屋〕 Subsidised home ownership housing (e.g. Home Ownership Scheme Housing, Tenants Purchase Scheme Housing)	10.0	10.0	8.7	9.3	8.7	9.3	13.2	11.4
私人永久性房屋（包括租住私人住宅） 〔例如：私人住宅單位、平房、村屋〕 Private permanent housing (including rented private housing) (e.g. private residential flats, bungalows, village houses)	40.0	43.6	38.0	47.6	39.3	45.6	43.1	38.5
兩房或以下 Two bedrooms or below	17.8	19.6	16.3	21.1	17.3	19.2	20.0	19.0
三房或以上 Three bedrooms or above	22.1	24.1	21.7	26.5	22.0	26.4	22.6	19.5
不知道 Unknown no. of bedrooms	0.1	***	***	***	***	***	0.4	***
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.2	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.9
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.9	0.8
學生宿舍 <sup>3</sup> Student dormitory <sup>3</sup>	N.A.	3.5	N.A.	0.2	N.A.	0.3	N.A.	9.6
其他／不清楚 Others / uncertain	8.2	***	15.0	***	9.0	***	0.5	***

居住的房屋種類 Type of housing	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Drug-taking students</b>								
公營租住房屋〔例如：公屋、中轉屋〕 Public rental housing (e.g. public housing estates, interim housing)	30.9	33.8	28.3	42.9	33.5	39.2	28.6	25.0
資助自置居所房屋〔例如：居屋、自置公屋〕 Subsidised home ownership housing (e.g. Home Ownership Scheme Housing, Tenants Purchase Scheme Housing)	9.0	11.2	11.2	12.0	6.8	7.9	11.0	14.5
私人永久性房屋（包括租住私人住宅） 〔例如：私人住宅單位、平房、村屋〕 Private permanent housing (including rented private housing) (e.g. private residential flats, bungalows, village houses)	43.8	46.8	32.1	39.5	39.6	49.1	53.3	46.6
兩房或以下 Two bedrooms or below	16.9	21.4	14.0	17.2	14.0	27.3	21.4	16.4
三房或以上 Three bedrooms or above	26.8	25.4	18.0	22.4	25.6	21.8	31.6	30.2
不知道 Unknown no. of bedrooms	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	3.2	1.8	2.4	***	3.0	2.0	3.6	1.9
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	2.5	0.7	2.8	1.4	1.8	0.7	3.3	0.4
學生宿舍 <sup>3</sup> Student dormitory <sup>3</sup>	N.A.	5.8	N.A.	3.2	N.A.	1.1	N.A.	11.7
其他／不清楚 Others / uncertain	10.6	***	23.1	***	15.3	***	***	***

居住的房屋種類 Type of housing	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24	2020/21	2023/24
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Non-drug-taking students</b>								
公營租住房屋〔例如：公屋、中轉屋〕 Public rental housing (e.g. public housing estates, interim housing)	38.8	40.4	36.2	40.6	39.8	42.2	39.3	38.2
資助自置居所房屋〔例如：居屋、自置公屋〕 Subsidised home ownership housing (e.g. Home Ownership Scheme Housing, Tenants Purchase Scheme Housing)	10.0	10.0	8.6	9.3	8.8	9.4	13.3	11.3
私人永久性房屋（包括租住私人住宅） 〔例如：私人住宅單位、平房、村屋〕 Private permanent housing (including rented private housing) (e.g. private residential flats, bungalows, village houses)	39.9	43.6	38.0	47.7	39.3	45.5	42.7	38.2
兩房或以下 Two bedrooms or below	17.8	19.5	16.3	21.1	17.4	18.9	20.0	19.0
三房或以上 Three bedrooms or above	22.0	24.0	21.8	26.6	21.9	26.6	22.3	19.2
不知道 Unknown no. of bedrooms	0.1	***	***	***	***	***	0.4	***
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.9
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.9	0.8
學生宿舍 <sup>3</sup> Student dormitory <sup>3</sup>	N.A.	3.4	N.A.	0.2	N.A.	0.3	N.A.	9.6
其他／不清楚 Others / uncertain	8.1	***	14.9	***	8.8	***	0.5	***

註釋： 1. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

2. \*\*\* 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，該估計不予公布。為免從總數減去餘數後能得出未有顯示的數字，在有需要時，另一數字亦同時不會顯示。

3. N.A. 在 2020/21 調查中沒有此選項。

Notes: 1. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

2. \*\*\* Estimates are not released due to relatively large sampling error. When necessary, an additional cell is also suppressed to prevent the deduction of a suppressed cell from the total.

3. N.A. This option was not available in 2020/21 Survey.

表4.14 是否居住在「劏房」(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2020/21 年及 2023/24 年)  
Table 4.14 Whether living in a “subdivided flat” by drug use status and by education level, 2020/21 and 2023/24

是否居住在「劏房」 Whether living in a “subdivided flat”	總計 Overall		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)	2020/21 (%)	2023/24 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> All students								
否 No	N.A.	83.2	N.A.	73.8	N.A.	87.5	N.A.	85.6
是 Yes	N.A.	6.2	N.A.	6.5	N.A.	4.8	N.A.	8.0
不知道 Don't know	N.A.	10.5	N.A.	19.6	N.A.	7.8	N.A.	6.5
<b>曾吸食毒品的學生</b> Drug-taking students								
否 No	N.A.	69.5	N.A.	37.5	N.A.	67.7	N.A.	83.7
是 Yes	N.A.	11.4	N.A.	24.9	N.A.	9.3	N.A.	8.5
不知道 Don't know	N.A.	19.1	N.A.	37.6	N.A.	23.0	N.A.	7.8
<b>不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> Non-drug-taking students								
否 No	N.A.	83.6	N.A.	74.3	N.A.	88.0	N.A.	85.6
是 Yes	N.A.	6.1	N.A.	6.3	N.A.	4.7	N.A.	7.9
不知道 Don't know	N.A.	10.3	N.A.	19.4	N.A.	7.3	N.A.	6.4

註釋： 1. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各吸食毒品與否及教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

2. N.A. 學生在相應的調查中沒有被問及此題。

Notes: 1. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.

2. N.A. Students were not asked this question in the corresponding surveys.

5. 報告摘要

Summary of key findings

表 5.1 國際比較

Table 5.1 International Comparison

地區 Region	樣本數量 Sample Size	曾吸食毒品的比率 Lifetime Prevalence Rate
香港 (2023/24)	約有 52 300 位中學學生 (佔總人口的 15.9%)	3.1% (中學學生)
Hong Kong (2023/24)	About 52 300 secondary students (15.9% of population)	3.1% (Secondary students)
日本 (2024) <sup>1</sup>	約有 38 000 位初中學生 (佔總人口的 1.3%)	0.2% (初中學生)
Japan (2024) <sup>1</sup>	About 38 000 junior secondary students (1.3% of population)	0.2% (Junior secondary students)
美國 (2023) <sup>2</sup>	約有 22 300 位 (第八、十及十二年級) 學生 (佔總人口的 0.2%)	27.2% (第八、十及十二年級學生)
The United States (2023) <sup>2</sup>	About 22 300 (Grade 8, 10 & 12) students (0.2% of population)	27.2% (Grade 8, 10 & 12 students)
英國 (英格蘭) (2023) <sup>3</sup>	約有 13 200 位 (第七至十一年級) 學生 (佔總人口的 0.4%)	13.0% (年齡介乎 11 至 15 歲的學生)
England, the United Kingdom (2023) <sup>3</sup>	About 13 200 (Year 7 to 11) students (0.4% of population)	13.0% (Students aged 11-15)
37 個歐洲國家 (2024) <sup>4</sup>	在 37 個歐洲國家中 約有 113 900 位 年齡介乎 15 至 16 歲的學生	13% (年齡介乎 15 至 16 歲的學生)
37 European countries (2024) <sup>4</sup>	About 113 900 (Aged 15-16) students in 37 countries	13% (Students aged 15-16)

資料來源： 1. 2024 Nationwide school survey of substance use among junior high school students in Japan. ([https://mhlw-grants.niph.go.jp/system/files/report\\_pdf/202424027A-Executive%20Summary.pdf](https://mhlw-grants.niph.go.jp/system/files/report_pdf/202424027A-Executive%20Summary.pdf))

2. 美國國家濫用藥物研究院的“Monitoring the Future – National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2023: Overview and Detailed Results for Secondary School Students”報告。

3. 英國 NHS Digital 的“Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England - 2023”報告。

4. “The 2024 ESPAD Key Findings Report – Substance Use among Students in 37 European Countries”報告，指出在各國的吸毒比率介乎 4%至 25%。

Sources: 1. 2024 Nationwide school survey of substance use among junior high school students in Japan. ([https://mhlw-grants.niph.go.jp/system/files/report\\_pdf/202424027A-Executive%20Summary.pdf](https://mhlw-grants.niph.go.jp/system/files/report_pdf/202424027A-Executive%20Summary.pdf))

2. “Monitoring the Future – National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2023: Overview and Detailed Results for Secondary School Students”, The National Institute on Drug Abuse

3. “Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England - 2023”, NHS Digital

4. “The 2024 ESPAD Key Findings Report – Substance Use among Students in 37 European Countries”, indicating that prevalence rates of individual countries range from 4%-25%.

## 抽樣率

### SAMPLING FRACTION

		學生人數 No. of students			
		高小 Upper Primary	中學 Secondary	專上 Post- secondary	總計 Overall
目標人口的學生人數 No. of students in the target population	(A)	166 769	328 474	188 086	683 329
有效樣本 Effective samples	(B)=(C)-(D)	28 381	52 274	18 953	99 608
收回問卷數目 Total questionnaires returned	(C)	28 443	52 611	19 135	100 189
需扣除的無效問卷數目 Invalid questionnaires deducted	(D)	62	337	182	581
有效抽樣率 Effective sampling fraction	(B)/(A)	17.0%	15.9%	10.1%	14.6%

# 全港學校及參與的學校概況

## PROFILE OF ALL SCHOOLS IN HONG KONG

### AND

### PARTICIPATING SCHOOLS

學校大小 (班別數目) School Size (Number of Classes)	全港學校 All Schools in Hong Kong (%)	參與的學校 Participating Schools (%)
<b>高小</b> <b>Upper Primary</b>		
小 (≤20) Small (≤20)	39	25
中 (21-25) Medium (21-25)	29	42
大 (>25) Large (>25)	32	32
<b>中學</b> <b>Secondary</b>		
小 (≤25) Small (≤25)	69	80
中 (26-30) Medium (26-30)	20	16
大 (>30) Large (>30)	10	4



問卷樣本  
**QUESTIONNAIRE SPECIMEN**

## 第一部分：背景資料

為了幫助統計分析，這個研究需要了解一些你的基本資料。這些資料將會絕對保密，收集的數據能夠為應付香港本地吸毒問題提供有用資料。

### Q1. 性別

- ① 男      ② 女

### Q2. 班級

- ① 小四      ② 小五      ③ 小六

### Q3. 就讀學校

- ① 全日制小學      ② 上午班小學      ③ 下午班小學

### Q4. 年齡

- ① 6 歲或以下      ③ 8 歲      ⑤ 10 歲      ⑦ 12 歲      ⑨ 14 歲  
② 7 歲      ④ 9 歲      ⑥ 11 歲      ⑧ 13 歲      ⑩ 15 歲或以上

### Q5. 居住地區

- | 香港島      | 九龍     | 新界    | 內地       |
|----------|--------|-------|----------|
| ① 中西區    | ⑤ 油尖旺區 | ⑩ 葵青區 | ⑬ 大埔區    |
| ② 灣仔區    | ⑥ 深水埗區 | ⑪ 荃灣區 | ⑭ 沙田區    |
| ③ 東區     | ⑦ 九龍城區 | ⑫ 屯門區 | ⑮ 西貢區    |
| ④ 南區     | ⑧ 黃大仙區 | ⑬ 元朗區 | ⑯ 離島區    |
| ⑪ 澳門     | ⑨ 觀塘區  | ⑭ 北區  | ⑰ 深圳     |
| ⑫ 其他／不清楚 |        |       | ⑱ 其他內地城市 |
- [請註明街道／樓宇名稱]

### Q6. 父母是否與你同住？

- ① 父母親都與我同住      ③ 只有母親與我同住  
② 只有父親與我同住      ④ 父母親都不是與我同住

### Q7. 你是否在香港出生？

- ① 是，我在香港出生  
② 否[請續答跟進問題]

如「否」，你在港居住了多少年？

- ③ 7 年或以上      ④ 4 至 6 年      ⑤ 1 至 3 年      ⑥ 少於 1 年

**Q8. 你現在居住的房屋類型是甚麼？**

- |                        |  |        |
|------------------------|--|--------|
| ① 公營租住房屋[例如：公屋、中轉屋]    | ③ 私人永久性房屋 - 兩房或以下<br>(包括租住私人住宅)<br>[例如：私人住宅單位、平房、村屋] | ⑤ 臨時房屋 |
| ② 資助自置居所房屋[例如：居屋、自置公屋] | ④ 私人永久性房屋 - 三房或以上<br>(包括租住私人住宅)<br>[例如：私人住宅單位、平房、村屋] | ⑥ 員工宿舍 |
| ⑧ 其他/不清楚               | [請註明樓宇/屋苑名稱]   |        |

**Q8a. 你是否居住在「劏房」(即分間樓宇單位)？** [「劏房」是指屋宇單位被分間成兩個或以上的小面積單位，並有獨立門口直接通往共用通道、樓梯或街道，有些可能沒有獨立廁所及廚房。]

- ① 否      ② 是      ③ 不知道

**Q9. 你的父母是否擁有私人汽車(不包括電單車和營業車輛例如的士及貨車)？**

- ① 否      ② 是

**第二部分：生活習慣**

**Q10. 在空閒時，你通常會做甚麼？[可選多項]**

- |            |                    |                       |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| ① 跟朋友聊天    | ⑧ 看電視/聽電台節目或音樂     | ⑮ 奏玩樂器/畫畫/跳舞/參與其他文化活動 |
| ② 跟家人玩樂/聊天 | ⑨ 在家無所事事/睡覺        | ⑯ 上網                  |
| ③ 看電影      | ⑩ 做運動/戶外活動[如郊遊/遠足] | ⑰ 到網吧/電子遊戲機中心         |
| ④ 購物/逛街    | ⑪ 去娛樂場所[如卡拉 OK/酒吧] | ⑱ 參加教會或宗教活動           |
| ⑤ 參與義工服務   | ⑫ 參加課外活動[如童軍/學會活動] | ⑲ 其他                  |
| ⑥ 閱讀       | ⑬ 到親友家中玩樂          | [請註明]                 |
| ⑦ 看漫畫      | ⑭ 在家玩電子遊戲          |                       |

**Q11. 在上網時，你通常會做甚麼？[可選多項]**

- |   |                                  |                   |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| ① 我沒有上網的習慣  | ⑤ 上討論區/聊天室/留言板等                  | ⑧ 做網上功課           |
| ② 玩網上遊戲   | ⑥ 看 YouTube/TikTok/抖音/短片/電視節目/電影 | ⑨ 瀏覽網頁[如看報紙文章/漫畫] |
| ③ 網上交友  | ⑦ 尋找資料[如看維基百科/查看地圖/查詢交通]         | ⑩ 下載相片/歌曲等        |
| ④ 跟朋友聊天/分享[如發電郵/玩 WhatsApp/WeChat/Line/Telegram/Snapchat/Facebook/Instagram/寫 blog] |                                  |                   |
| ⑪ 其他  | [請註明]                            |                   |

### 第三部分：吸食毒品

「毒品」是指列載於問題 Q15-L 及 Q15-R 中的任何物質或其他危害精神的物品。常見毒品有海洛英、可卡因、氯胺酮（俗稱「K 仔」）、搖頭丸、甲基安非他明（俗稱「冰毒」）和大麻等。

Q12. 在你認識的人當中，有沒有人吸食毒品？

① 沒有

② 有[請續答跟進問題]

如「有」，是誰呢？[可選多項]

③ 同學

④ 男朋友／女朋友

⑤ 網友

⑥ 朋友

⑦ 鄰居

⑧ 父母

⑨ 兄弟姊妹

⑩ 親戚

⑪ 其他人

[請註明]

Q13. 你是否接受別人吸食毒品？

① 我不接受任何人吸食毒品

② 我不接受我的家人／男、女朋友吸食毒品，但我接受其他人定期吸毒／有吸食毒品的習慣

③ 我接受別人在某些情況下[如在派對裡、不開心時]吸食毒品

④ 我接受別人定期吸毒／有吸食毒品的習慣

Q14. 你有沒有曾經吸食毒品？[所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，並只作整體統計分析用途]

沒有 ①

② 有

如「沒有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題

[即 Q15-L 至 Q21-L]

如「有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題

[即 Q15-R 至 Q21-R]

Q15-L. 你曾經聽過下列哪種毒品呢？

[可選多項]

白粉[海洛英] Heroin ①

咳水／咳丸 Codeine / Cough Medicine ②

[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]

可卡因 Cocaine ③

搖頭丸[忘我／E仔] Ecstasy (MDMA / XTC) ④

大麻[草] Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Weed) ⑤

甲基安非他明[冰毒] Methamphetamine (Ice) ⑥

藍精靈[白瓜子] Halcion (Dormicum) ⑦

氯胺酮[K／茄／K仔] Ketamine (K / Ket / K Zai) ⑧

K2 ⑨

五仔[哈哈笑] Give-me-five ⑩

天拿水／強力膠／其他有機溶劑 ⑪

Thinner / Glue / Other organic solvent

[正常用途除外]

喵喵 Meow Meow ⑫

以上的毒品均沒有聽過 ⑬

請前往問題 Q16-L

Q15-R. 你曾經吸食下列哪種毒品呢？

[可選多項]

① 白粉[海洛英] Heroin

② 咳水／咳丸 Codeine / Cough Medicine

[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]

③ 可卡因 Cocaine

④ 搖頭丸[忘我／E仔] Ecstasy (MDMA / XTC)

⑤ 大麻[草] Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Weed)

⑥ 甲基安非他明[冰毒] Methamphetamine (Ice)

⑦ 藍精靈[白瓜子] Halcion (Dormicum)

⑧ 氯胺酮[K／茄／K仔] Ketamine (K / Ket / K Zai)

⑨ K2

⑩ 五仔[哈哈笑] Give-me-five

⑪ 天拿水／強力膠／其他有機溶劑

Thinner / Glue / Other organic solvent

[正常用途除外]

⑫ 喵喵 Meow Meow

⑬ 其他毒品

[請註明]

請前往問題 Q16-R

如「沒有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題  
[即 Q16-L 至 Q21-L]

如「有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題  
[即 Q16-R 至 Q21-R]

**Q16-L. 有沒有人曾經嘗試提供毒品給你？**

沒有 ①  
有[請續答跟進問題] ②  
如「有」，是誰提供給你的呢？[可選多項]

- 同學 ③
- 男朋友／女朋友 ④
- 網友 ⑤
- 朋友 ⑥
- 朋友的朋友 ⑦
- 父母 ⑧
- 兄弟姊妹 ⑨
- 親戚 ⑩
- 鄰居 ⑪
- 毒販 ⑫
- 娛樂場所工作人員 ⑬
- 兼職同事 ⑭
- 陌生人／其他人 [請註明] ⑮

**Q17-L. 這些人在甚麼地方嘗試提供毒品給你？**  
[可選多項]

- 不適用，從沒有人給予我毒品 ①
- 自己家中 ②
- 朋友／同學／鄰居家中 ③
- 學校[包括宿舍] ④
- 其他住宅單位[如空置單位] ⑤
- 網吧 ⑥
- 電子遊戲機中心 ⑦
- 卡拉 OK 房 ⑧
- 酒吧 ⑨
- 其他樓上娛樂場所[如樓上咖啡店／書店／派對房間] ⑩
- 戲院 ⑪
- 公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁 ⑫
- 大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷 ⑬
- 沙灘 ⑭
- 出租屋／渡假屋／酒店／其他出租地方 ⑮
- 商場／商店 ⑯
- 藥房 ⑰
- 遊艇 ⑱
- 其他地方 [請註明] ⑲

請前往問題 Q18-L

**Q16-R. 是誰提供毒品給你呢？[可選多項]**

- ① 同學
- ② 男朋友／女朋友
- ③ 網友
- ④ 朋友
- ⑤ 朋友的朋友
- ⑥ 父母
- ⑦ 兄弟姊妹
- ⑧ 親戚
- ⑨ 鄰居
- ⑩ 毒販
- ⑪ 藥房職員
- ⑫ 娛樂場所工作人員
- ⑬ 兼職同事
- ⑭ 陌生人／其他人

[請註明]

**Q17-R. (a) 你通常在哪些地方取得毒品？**  
**(b) 你通常會在哪些地方吸食毒品？**

- | (a) 取得毒品的地方 [可選多項]             | (b) 吸食毒品的地方                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ① 自己家中                         | ① 自己家中                         |
| ② 朋友／同學／鄰居家中                   | ② 朋友／同學／鄰居家中                   |
| ③ 學校[包括宿舍]                     | ③ 學校[包括宿舍]                     |
| ④ 其他住宅單位[如空置單位]                | ④ 其他住宅單位[如空置單位]                |
| ⑤ 網吧                           | ⑤ 網吧                           |
| ⑥ 電子遊戲機中心                      | ⑥ 電子遊戲機中心                      |
| ⑦ 卡拉 OK 房                      | ⑦ 卡拉 OK 房                      |
| ⑧ 酒吧                           | ⑧ 酒吧                           |
| ⑨ 其他樓上娛樂場所<br>[如樓上咖啡店／書店／派對房間] | ⑨ 其他樓上娛樂場所<br>[如樓上咖啡店／書店／派對房間] |
| ⑩ 戲院                           | ⑩ 戲院                           |
| ⑪ 公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁               | ⑪ 公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁               |
| ⑫ 大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷              | ⑫ 大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷              |
| ⑬ 沙灘                           | ⑬ 沙灘                           |
| ⑭ 出租屋／渡假屋／酒店／<br>其他出租地方        | ⑭ 出租屋／渡假屋／酒店／<br>其他出租地方        |
| ⑮ 商場／商店                        | ⑮ 商場／商店                        |
| ⑯ 藥房                           | ⑯ 藥房                           |
| ⑰ 遊艇                           | ⑰ 遊艇                           |
| ⑱ 其他地方                         | ⑱ 其他地方                         |

[請註明]

[請註明]

[請檢查是否已回答 Q17-R(a)和(b)兩部分的問題]

請前往問題 Q18-R

如「沒有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題  
[即 Q18-L 至 Q21-L]

如「有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題  
[即 Q18-R 至 Q21-R]

Q18-L. 如果你知道你的好朋友吸食毒品，  
你會怎樣做呢？[可選多項]

- 裝作不知道／甚麼也不做 ①
- 不知怎麼做 ②
- 告訴老師 ③
- 告訴社工 ④
- 告訴我自己的父母 ⑤
- 告訴他／她的父母 ⑥
- 直接與他／她對話了解為何吸毒 ⑦
- 勸他／她不要吸毒或鼓勵他／她戒毒 ⑧
- 鼓勵他／她向其他人[如社工]尋求協助 ⑨
- 疏遠他／她或絕交 ⑩
- 報警 ⑪
- 致電「186 186」或發訊息到 WhatsApp／  
微信「98 186 186」禁毒熱線 ⑫
- 其他 [請註明] ⑬

Q19-L. 你有沒有曾經接觸過任何有關禁毒的資訊  
(包括毒品禍害的資料)？

- 沒有 ①
  - 有[請續答跟進問題] ②
- 如「有」，哪些是主要的資訊來源？[可選多項]

- 電視，收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介 ③
- 學校課程／資料 ④
- 禁毒講座 ⑤
- 禁毒活動[如禁毒話劇／嘉年華會] ⑥
- 互聯網／智能手機／平板電腦[包括應用程式／  
電郵／Blog／討論區／YouTube／TikTok／抖音／  
Instagram／Facebook] ⑦
- 志願青少年機構 ⑧
- 書本 ⑨
- 禁毒宣傳海報 ⑩
- 宣傳單張／展板／小冊子 ⑪
- 香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地 ⑫
- 親人[如父母／兄弟姊妹／長輩] ⑬
- 同學／朋友 ⑭
- 其他 [請註明] ⑮

請前往問題 Q20-L

Q18-R. 你吸食毒品的主要原因是甚麼？  
[可選多項]

- ① 好奇
  - ② 受朋輩影響
  - ③ 尋求刺激
  - ④ 解悶／消磨時間
  - ⑤ 逃避不开心或不安的感覺
  - ⑥ 減輕壓力
  - ⑦ 炫耀
  - ⑧ 跟潮流
  - ⑨ 提神
  - ⑩ 減肥
  - ⑪ 止痛
  - ⑫ 避免因沒有服食藥物而感到不適
  - ⑬ 其他原因
- [請註明]

Q19-R. 你曾否在過去十二個月吸食毒品？

- ① 沒有
- ② 有[請續答跟進問題]

如「有」，你曾否在過去三十天吸食毒品？

- ③ 沒有
- ④ 有[請續答跟進問題]

如「有」，在過去三十天內，你吸食毒品  
有多頻密？

- ⑤ 每日多於一次
- ⑥ 每日一次
- ⑦ 每星期兩、三日
- ⑧ 每星期
- ⑨ 每兩星期
- ⑩ 每月

請前往問題 Q20-R



所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答

如「沒有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題  
[即 Q20-L 至 Q21-L]

如「有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題  
[即 Q20-R 至 Q21-R]

Q20-L. 你有沒有曾經參加下列的禁毒活動？

- 沒有 ①
- 有 [請續答跟進問題] ②
- 如「有」，是哪些呢？[可選多項]
- 研討會／講座 ③
  - 課堂活動[如專題研習] ④
  - 嘉年華會 ⑤
  - 戶外活動 ⑥
  - 義務工作 ⑦
  - 禁毒話劇／綜藝表演／音樂會 ⑧
  - 電影欣賞 ⑨
  - 電子或網上遊戲／短片／網劇 ⑩
  - 比賽[如音樂／標語創作／話劇／短片製作] ⑪
  - 參觀[如康復／戒毒所／香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地] ⑫
  - 其他 [請註明] ⑬

Q21-L. 你最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊(例如毒品禍害的資料)給你呢？  
[只選一項]

- 已戒毒人士 ①
- 父母 ②
- 其他親人[如兄弟姊妹／長輩] ③
- 老師 ④
- 醫生及醫護人員 ⑤
- 社工 ⑥
- 政府官員 ⑦
- 電視／電影明星或流行歌手 ⑧
- 著名運動員 ⑨
- 朋友／同學 ⑩
- 其他 [請註明] ⑪

請前往問題 Q22

Q20-R. 你有沒有曾經因為吸食毒品問題(除借錢吸食毒品外)而向他人求助？

- ① 沒有
- ② 有 [請續答跟進問題]
- 如「有」，是誰給你最大幫助呢？[只選一項]
- ③ 同學
  - ④ 男／女朋友
  - ⑤ 網友
  - ⑥ 朋友
  - ⑦ 父母
  - ⑧ 兄弟姊妹
  - ⑨ 老師
  - ⑩ 其他親人[如長輩]
  - ⑪ 學校社工／輔導員
  - ⑫ 外展社工／輔導員
  - ⑬ 醫生及醫護人員
  - ⑭ 戒毒機構社工／輔導員
  - ⑮ 警方的學校聯絡主任
  - ⑯ 神職人員／教牧人員
  - ⑰ 致電「186 186」或發訊息到 WhatsApp／  
微信「98 186 186」禁毒熱線
  - ⑱ 其他人 [請註明]

Q21-R. 你最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊(例如毒品禍害的資料)給你呢？  
[只選一項]

- ① 已戒毒人士
- ② 父母
- ③ 其他親人[如兄弟姊妹／長輩]
- ④ 老師
- ⑤ 醫生及醫護人員
- ⑥ 社工
- ⑦ 政府官員
- ⑧ 電視／電影明星或流行歌手
- ⑨ 著名運動員
- ⑩ 朋友／同學
- ⑪ 其他 [請註明]

請前往問題 Q22

填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 6

#### 第四部分：飲酒和吸煙

Q22. 你有沒有曾經飲酒？

〔「酒」指各類含酒精飲料，例如紅酒、白酒、啤酒、雞尾酒、仙地、白蘭地、威士忌或含酒精成份的果汁 / 其他飲料。〕

沒有 ①

② 有

如「沒有曾經」飲酒，只需回答左方問題  
[即 Q23-L]

如「有曾經」飲酒，只需回答右方問題  
[即 Q23-R]

Q23-L. 你不飲酒的原因是甚麼？[可選多項]

- 飲酒會損害健康 ①
- 我未成年，未能飲酒／購買酒 ②
- 我的朋友沒有飲酒 ③
- 我的父母不准我飲酒 ④
- 我沒有興趣飲酒 ⑤
- 我不喜歡飲酒者的形象 ⑥
- 我沒有金錢買酒 ⑦
- 我沒有機會飲酒 ⑧
- 我不喜歡酒的味道／氣味 ⑨
- 我不喜歡飲酒後帶來的不適 ⑩
- 其他 [請註明] ⑪

請前往問題 Q24

Q23-R. 你曾否在過去十二個月飲酒？

① 沒有

② 有[請續答跟進問題]

如「有」，你曾否在過去三十天飲酒？

③ 沒有

④ 有

請前往問題 Q24

Q24. 你有沒有曾經吸煙？

〔「吸煙」指吸食各類煙草及相關產品，包括香煙、雪茄、手捲煙、水煙、用煙斗吸煙及電子煙。〕

沒有 ①

② 有

如「沒有曾經」吸煙，只需回答左方問題  
[即 Q25-L]

如「有曾經」吸煙，只需回答右方問題  
[即 Q25-R]

Q25-L. 你不吸煙的原因是甚麼？[可選多項]

- 吸煙會損害健康 ①
- 我未成年，未能吸煙／購買煙 ②
- 我的朋友沒有吸煙 ③
- 我的父母不准我吸煙 ④
- 我沒有興趣吸煙 ⑤
- 我不喜歡吸煙者的形象 ⑥
- 因為煙草產品越來越貴 ⑦
- 我沒有機會吸煙 ⑧
- 我不喜歡煙的氣味 ⑨
- 因為越來越多地方不准吸煙 ⑩
- 其他 [請註明] ⑪

請前往問題 Q26

Q25-R. 你曾否在過去十二個月吸煙？

① 沒有

② 有[請續答跟進問題]

如「有」，你曾否在過去三十天吸煙？

③ 沒有

④ 有

請前往問題 Q26

填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 7



## 第五部分：生活經驗和自我形象

Q26. 在過去的六個月，你有沒有遇到以下的情況呢？

沒有 有

- |                       |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| i. 被同學欺負              | ① | ② |
| ii. 被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信 | ① | ② |
| iii. 被陌生人騷擾           | ① | ② |
| iv. 和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面    | ① | ② |
| v. 被父母責備              | ① | ② |
| vi. 不滿意學業成績           | ① | ② |

Q27. 在過去的六個月，你有沒有做過以下的事情呢？

沒有 有

- |                       |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| i. 曠課 [沒有請假／合理原因而缺課]  | ① | ② |
| ii. 偷東西               | ① | ② |
| iii. 離家出走             | ① | ② |
| iv. 毆打他人              | ① | ② |
| v. 與黑社會來往             | ① | ② |
| vi. 午夜在街上流連 [深夜在外不回家] | ① | ② |
| vii. 賭博               | ① | ② |
| viii. 刻意傷害自己身體        | ① | ② |

Q28. 你是否同意以下句子？

不同意 同意

- |                               |   |   |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| i. 我容易受朋友影響。                  | ① | ② |
| ii. 如果我盡力去做的話，我總是能夠解決難題的。     | ① | ② |
| iii. 總括來說，我對自己感到滿意。           | ① | ② |
| iv. 我的父母關注我的感受。               | ① | ② |
| v. 我覺得自己在學校裡佔有重要的位置。          | ① | ② |
| vi. 在朋友之間我常常有自己的主意。           | ① | ② |
| vii. 我有自信能有效地應付突如其來的事情。       | ① | ② |
| viii. 當我遇到困難，我很容易放棄。          | ① | ② |
| ix. 我的朋友不可以做違法或違規的事情。         | ① | ② |
| x. 有些時候，我會覺得自己是一無是處。          | ① | ② |
| xi. 我常常會不遵守校規。                | ① | ② |
| xii. 與別人爭執時我會以「心平氣和」的態度來解決問題。 | ① | ② |

～ 問卷完成，多謝參與 ～

Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

P-Eng

## 2023/24 Survey of Drug Use among Students

Commissioned by the Narcotics Division

Executed by Consumer Search Hong Kong Ltd

### SECTION 1 : BACKGROUND INFORMATION

We would like to collect some background information from you to facilitate statistical analysis. Data collected will be handled in strict confidence and provide useful information for tackling drug abuse problems in local Hong Kong.

#### Q1. Gender

① Male

② Female

#### Q2. Level of study

① Primary 4 (Grade 4)

② Primary 5 (Grade 5)

③ Primary 6 (Grade 6)

#### Q3. Type of school

① Primary School – Whole Day

② Primary School – AM Session

③ Primary School – PM Session

#### Q4. Age

① 6 years old or below

③ 8 years old

⑤ 10 years old

⑦ 12 years old

⑨ 14 years old

② 7 years old

④ 9 years old

⑥ 11 years old

⑧ 13 years old

⑩ 15 years old or above

#### Q5. In which district do you live in?

##### Hong Kong Island

① Central and Western

② Wanchai

③ Eastern

④ Southern

⑪ Macao

⑫ Others / uncertain

##### Kowloon

⑤ Yau Tsim Mong

⑥ Sham Shui Po

⑦ Kowloon City

⑧ Wong Tai Sin

⑨ Kwun Tong

##### New Territories

⑩ Kwai Tsing

⑪ Tsuen Wan

⑫ Tuen Mun

⑬ Yuen Long

⑭ Northern

##### Mainland

⑮ Tai Po

⑯ Shatin

⑰ Sai Kung

⑱ Islands

⑲ Shenzhen

⑳ Other cities in

Mainland China

(please specify the name of street / building)

#### Q6. Are your parents living with you?

① Both my parents are living with me

② Only my father is living with me

③ Only my mother is living with me

④ Both my parents are not living with me

#### Q7. Were you born in Hong Kong?

① Yes, I was born in Hong Kong

② No [ Please answer the following question ]

If "No", how long have you lived in Hong Kong?

③ 7 years or above

④ 4 – 6 years

⑤ 1 – 3 years

⑥ Less than 1 year

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Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

**Q8. What type of housing is your family living in?**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>① Public rental housing<br/>(e.g. public housing estates, interim housing)</p> <p>② Subsidized home ownership housing<br/>(e.g. Home Ownership Scheme Housing, Tenants Purchase Scheme Housing)</p> <p>③ Private permanent housing - <i>two bedrooms or below</i><br/>(including rented private housing)<br/>(e.g. private residential flats, bungalows, village houses)</p> | <p>④ Private permanent housing - <i>three bedrooms or above</i> (including rented private housing)<br/>(e.g. private residential flats, bungalows, village houses)</p> <p>⑤ Temporary housing</p> <p>⑥ Staff quarters</p> <p>⑦ Student dormitory</p> <p>⑧ Others / uncertain</p> |
|---|--|

(please specify the name of building / estate)

**Q8a. Do you live in a "subdivided flat" (i.e. subdivided unit)?** ("Subdivided flat" means that the housing unit is divided into two or more small units with independent entrances leading directly to shared passages, stairs or streets. Some may not have independent toilets and kitchens.)

- ① No      ② Yes      ③ Don't know

**Q9. Do your parents own a car (excluding motorbikes and commercial vehicles such as taxis and trucks)?**

- ① No      ② Yes

## SECTION 2 : HABITS

**Q10. What do you usually do in your free time? (multiple answers are allowed)**

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <p>① Chat with friends</p> <p>② Chat / play with family</p> <p>③ Watch movies</p> <p>④ Shopping / wander on streets</p> <p>⑤ Participate in voluntary work</p> <p>⑥ Read books</p> <p>⑦ Read comics</p> | <p>⑧ Watch TV / listen to the radio or music</p> <p>⑨ Hang around at home / sleep</p> <p>⑩ Do sports / outdoor activities<br/>(e.g. outing / hiking)</p> <p>⑪ Go to entertainment venue (e.g. karaoke / bar (or pub))</p> <p>⑫ Participate in extra-curricular activities (e.g. scouts and guides / society activities)</p> <p>⑬ Play in friends' and relatives' home</p> <p>⑭ Play electronic games at home</p> | <p>⑮ Play musical instruments / drawing / dancing / participate in other cultural activities</p> <p>⑯ Surf the Internet</p> <p>⑰ Go to cyber cafés / electronic games centres</p> <p>⑱ Participate in church / religious activities</p> <p>⑲ Others</p> |
|---|--|---|

(please specify)

**Q11. What do you usually do when surfing the Internet? (multiple answers are allowed)**

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <p>① I do not have the habit of surfing the Internet</p> <p>② Play online games</p> <p>③ Make friends online</p>                                       | <p>⑤ Go to discussion forums / chat rooms / message boards, etc.</p> <p>⑥ Watch YouTube / TikTok / Douyin / video clips / TV shows / movies</p> <p>⑦ Find information (e.g. through Wikipedia / map search / route search)</p> | <p>⑧ Do homework on the Internet</p> <p>⑨ Browse websites (e.g. read newspaper articles / comics)</p> <p>⑩ Download photos / songs, etc.</p> |
| <p>④ Chat / share with friends (e.g. through email / WhatsApp / WeChat / Line / Telegram / Snapchat / Facebook / Instagram / blog)</p> <p>⑪ Others</p> |  |  |

(please specify)

Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

### SECTION 3 : USE OF DRUGS

"Drugs" refer to any substances listed in questions Q15-L and Q15-R or any substances that will harm the mental health of a person. Common drugs are heroin, cocaine, ketamine (commonly known as "K Zai"), ecstasy, methamphetamine (commonly known as "Ice"), cannabis, etc.

Q12. Do you personally know anyone who uses drugs?

① No

② Yes ( Please answer the following question )

If "Yes", who? (multiple answers are allowed)

③ Schoolmates

④ Boyfriend / girlfriend

⑤ Online friends

⑥ Friends

⑦ Neighbours

⑧ Parents

⑨ Brothers / sisters

⑩ Relatives

⑪ Others

(please specify)

Q13. Do you think it is okay for people to use drugs?

① I think it is not okay for anyone to use drugs

② I think it is not okay for my family members / boyfriend or girlfriend to use drugs, but it is okay for other people to use drugs on a regular basis or as a habit

③ I think it is okay for people to use drugs in a specific occasion (e.g. at parties or when feeling unhappy)

④ I think it is okay for people to use drugs on a regular basis or as a habit

Q14. Have you ever used drugs? [No name will be recorded, all information provided will be handled in strict confidence and will only be used for statistical analysis.]

No ①

② Yes

If "No", answer questions in the **LEFT** column only  
(i.e. Q15-L to Q21-L)

If "Yes", answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only  
(i.e. Q15-R to Q21-R)

Q15-L. Which of these drugs have you ever heard of? (multiple answers are allowed)

Heroin 白粉[海洛英]

Codeine / Cough Medicine 咳水/咳丸

(Not taking it due to illness or cough,  
or not following instructions of doctors or  
on the medicine labels)

Cocaine 可卡因

Ecstasy (MDMA / XTC) 搖頭丸[忘我/E仔]

Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Weed) 大麻[草]

Methamphetamine (Ice) 甲基安非他明[冰毒]

Halcion (Dormicum) 藍精靈[白瓜子]

Ketamine (K / Ket / K Zai) 氯胺酮[K/茄/K仔]

K2

Give-me-five 五仔[哈哈笑]

Thinner / Glue / Other organic solvent

天拿水/強力膠/其他有機溶劑

(except for proper uses)

Meow Meow 喵喵

None of the above

Go to question Q16-L

Q15-R. Which of these drugs have you ever used? (multiple answers are allowed)

① Heroin 白粉[海洛英]

② Codeine / Cough Medicine 咳水/咳丸

(Not taking it due to illness or cough,  
or not following instructions of doctors or  
on the medicine labels)

③ Cocaine 可卡因

④ Ecstasy (MDMA / XTC) 搖頭丸[忘我/E仔]

⑤ Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Weed) 大麻[草]

⑥ Methamphetamine (Ice) 甲基安非他明[冰毒]

⑦ Halcion (Dormicum) 藍精靈[白瓜子]

⑧ Ketamine (K / Ket / K Zai) 氯胺酮[K/茄/K仔]

⑨ K2

⑩ Give-me-five 五仔[哈哈笑]

⑪ Thinner / Glue / Other organic solvent

天拿水/強力膠/其他有機溶劑

(except for proper uses)

⑫ Meow Meow 喵喵

⑬ Others

(please specify)

Go to question Q16-R

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Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

If you **HAVEN'T** used drugs, answer questions in the **LEFT** column only (i.e. Q16-L to Q21-L)

**Q16-L. Have you ever been offered any drugs?**

- No ①
- Yes [ Please answer the following question ] ②
- If "Yes", who offered you the drugs?  
(multiple answers are allowed)
- Schoolmates ③
  - Boyfriend / girlfriend ④
  - Online friends ⑤
  - Friends ⑥
  - Friends of friends ⑦
  - Parents ⑧
  - Brothers / sisters ⑨
  - Relatives ⑩
  - Neighbours ⑪
  - Drug dealers ⑫
  - Staff of entertainment venues ⑬
  - Part-time colleagues ⑭
  - Strangers / Others (please specify) ⑮

**Q17-L. Where were you offered the drugs?**  
(multiple answers are allowed)

- Not applicable. I have never been offered any drugs ①
- At home ②
- Friends' / schoolmates' / neighbours' home ③
- School (including dormitory) ④
- Other residential flats (e.g. vacant flats) ⑤
- Internet café / cyber café ⑥
- Electronic game centre ⑦
- Karaoke room ⑧
- Bar (or pub) ⑨
- Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafés / bookstores / party room) ⑩
- Cinema ⑪
- Public playground / pitch / park / public toilet ⑫
- Staircase or public area in building / back alley ⑬
- Beach ⑭
- Holiday rental resort / rental place / hotel / other rental places ⑮
- Shopping mall / retail shop ⑯
- Pharmacy ⑰
- Yacht ⑱
- Other places (please specify) ⑲

Go to question Q18-L

If you **HAVE** used drugs, answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only (i.e. Q16-R to Q21-R)

**Q16-R. Who gave drugs to you?**

(multiple answers are allowed)

- ① Schoolmates
- ② Boyfriend / girlfriend
- ③ Online friends
- ④ Friends
- ⑤ Friends of friends
- ⑥ Parents
- ⑦ Brothers / sisters
- ⑧ Relatives
- ⑨ Neighbours
- ⑩ Drug dealers
- ⑪ Staff of pharmacies
- ⑫ Staff of entertainment venues
- ⑬ Part-time colleagues
- ⑭ Strangers / Others

(please specify)

**Q17-R. (a) Where do you usually obtain drugs?**  
**(b) Where do you usually use drugs?**

(a) Place(s) to obtain drugs (multiple answers are allowed) (b) Place(s) to use drugs

- ① At home ①
- ② Friends' / schoolmates' / neighbours' home ②
- ③ School (including dormitory) ③
- ④ Other residential flats (e.g. vacant flats) ④
- ⑤ Internet café / cyber café ⑤
- ⑥ Electronic game centre ⑥
- ⑦ Karaoke room ⑦
- ⑧ Bar (or pub) ⑧
- ⑨ Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafés / bookstores / party room) ⑨
- ⑩ Cinema ⑩
- ⑪ Public playground / pitch / park / public toilet ⑪
- ⑫ Staircase or public area in building / back alley ⑫
- ⑬ Beach ⑬
- ⑭ Holiday rental resort / rental place / hotel / other rental places ⑭
- ⑮ Shopping mall / retail shop ⑮
- ⑯ Pharmacy ⑯
- ⑰ Yacht ⑰
- ⑱ Other places ⑱

(please specify)

(please specify)

[Please check if you have answered both (a) and (b) parts of Q17-R.]

Go to question Q18-R

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Page 4



Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

If you **HAVEN'T** used drugs, answer questions in the **LEFT** column only (i.e. Q18-L to Q21-L)

**Q18-L. What will you do if you know your close friends use drugs?**

(multiple answers are allowed)

- Pretend I do not know / do nothing ①
- Do not know what to do ②
- Tell teachers ③
- Tell social workers ④
- Tell my parents ⑤
- Tell their parents ⑥
- Ask them why they take drugs ⑦
- Tell them not to take drugs / encourage them to quit drugs ⑧
- Tell them to seek help from others (e.g. social workers) ⑨
- Stay away from them / break off relationships ⑩
- Call the police ⑪
- Call "186 186" or use WhatsApp / WeChat "98 186 186" Anti-drug Hotlines ⑫
- Others (please specify) ⑬

**Q19-L. Have you ever come across any anti-drug messages (including information on drug harm)?**

No ①

Yes [ Please answer the following question ] ②

If "Yes", which is the main source(s) of such information?

(multiple answers are allowed)

- Mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper, etc. ③
- School curriculum / materials ④
- Anti-drug talks ⑤
- Anti-drug activities (e.g. anti-drug dramas / carnivals) ⑥
- The Internet / smartphone / tablet computer (including apps / email / blog / discussion forums / YouTube / TikTok / Douyin / Instagram / Facebook) ⑦
- NGOs (voluntary youth agencies) ⑧
- Books ⑨
- Anti-drug posters ⑩
- Anti-drug leaflets / billboards / pamphlets ⑪
- The Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre ⑫
- Relatives (e.g. parents / brothers / sisters / seniors) ⑬
- Schoolmates / friends ⑭
- Other sources (please specify) ⑮

Go to question Q20-L

If you **HAVE** used drugs, answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only (i.e. Q18-R to Q21-R)

**Q18-R. Why did you use drugs?**

(multiple answers are allowed)

- ① Curiosity
- ② Friends' influence
- ③ To seek excitement
- ④ Feeling bored / nothing else to do / killing time
- ⑤ To get away from depression / anxiety
- ⑥ To get away from stress
- ⑦ To show off
- ⑧ To be cool
- ⑨ To keep myself awake and focused
- ⑩ To lose weight
- ⑪ To kill pain
- ⑫ To avoid discomfort of drugs absence
- ⑬ Other reasons

(please specify)

**Q19-R. Did you use drugs in the past 12 months?**

① No

② Yes [ Please answer the following question ]

If "Yes", did you use drugs in the past 30 days?

③ No

④ Yes [ Please answer the following question ]

If "Yes", in the past 30 days, how frequent did you use drugs?

- ⑤ More than once per day
- ⑥ Once everyday
- ⑦ 2 - 3 days per week
- ⑧ Every week
- ⑨ Every 2 weeks
- ⑩ Every month

Go to question Q20-R

RESTRICTED when entered with data

Page 5

Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

If you **HAVEN'T** used drugs, answer questions in the **LEFT** column only (i.e. Q20-L to Q21-L)

**Q20-L. Have you ever participated in these anti-drug activities?**

No ①

Yes [ Please answer the following question ] ②

If "Yes", which one(s)? (multiple answers are allowed)

Seminars / talks	③
Classroom activities (e.g. project work)	④
Carnivals	⑤
Outdoor activities	⑥
Voluntary work	⑦
Anti-drug dramas / variety shows / concerts	⑧
Movies	⑨
Electronic or online games / video clips / online dramas	⑩
Competitions (e.g. music / slogan-making / dramas / producing video clips)	⑪
Visits (e.g. rehabilitation / treatment centres / the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre)	⑫
Others (please specify)	⑬

**Q21-L. Who would you like the most to give you anti-drug messages (such as information on drug harm)? (choose one only)**

Ex-drug abusers	①
Parents	②
Other relatives (e.g. brothers / sisters / seniors)	③
Teachers	④
Doctors and medical staff	⑤
Social workers	⑥
Government officials	⑦
TV / movie stars or pop singers	⑧
Famous athletes	⑨
Friends / schoolmates	⑩
Others (please specify)	⑪

Go to question Q22

If you **HAVE** used drugs, answer question in the **RIGHT** column only (i.e. Q20-R to Q21-R)

**Q20-R. Have you ever sought help from others in dealing with problems resulting from using drugs (except borrowing money for using drugs)?**

① No

② Yes [ Please answer the following question ]

If "Yes", who gave you the greatest help? (choose one only)

③ Schoolmates
④ Boyfriend / girlfriend
⑤ Online friends
⑥ Friends
⑦ Parents
⑧ Brothers / sisters
⑨ Teachers
⑩ Other relatives (e.g. seniors)
⑪ School social workers / counsellors
⑫ Outreaching social workers / counsellors
⑬ Doctors and medical staff
⑭ Social workers / counsellors in drug treatment organizations
⑮ Police School Liaison Officer
⑯ Clergies / churchmen
⑰ Call "186 186" or use WhatsApp / WeChat "98 186 186" Anti-drug Hotlines
⑱ Others (please specify)

**Q21-R. Who would you like the most to give you anti-drug messages (such as information on drug harm)? (choose one only)**

① Ex-drug abusers
② Parents
③ Other relatives (e.g. brothers / sisters / seniors)
④ Teachers
⑤ Doctors and medical staff
⑥ Social workers
⑦ Government officials
⑧ TV / movie stars or pop singers
⑨ Famous athletes
⑩ Friends / schoolmates
⑪ Others (please specify)

Go to question Q22

Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

#### SECTION 4 : USE OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO

**Q22. Have you ever drunk any alcoholic beverages?**

("Alcoholic beverages" refers to all drinks that contain alcohol, such as red / white wine, beer, cocktail, shandy, brandy, whisky, or fruit juice / other drinks with alcohol.)

No ①

② Yes

If "No", answer question in the **LEFT** column only  
(i.e. Q23-L)

If "Yes", answer question in the **RIGHT** column only  
(i.e. Q23-R)

**Q23-L. Why don't you drink alcohol?**

(multiple answers are allowed)

- Alcohol is harmful to health ①
- I am too young for drinking / buying any alcoholic beverages ②
- My friends do not drink ③
- My parents do not allow me to drink ④
- I am not interested in drinking ⑤
- I do not like the image of drinkers ⑥
- I have no money to buy alcohol ⑦
- I have no chance to drink alcohol ⑧
- I do not like the taste / smell of alcohol ⑨
- I do not like having a hangover ⑩
- Others (please specify) ⑪

Go to question Q24

**Q23-R. Did you drink in the past 12 months?**

- ① No
- ② Yes ( Please answer the following question )



If "Yes", did you drink in the past 30 days?

- ③ No
- ④ Yes

Go to question Q24

**Q24. Have you ever smoked before?**

("Smoking" refers to the smoking of all forms of tobacco and related products, including cigarette, cigar, hand rolled cigarette, water pipe, pipe-smoking and e-cigarette.)

No ①

② Yes

If "No", answer question in the **LEFT** column only  
(i.e. Q25-L)

If "Yes", answer question in the **RIGHT** column only  
(i.e. Q25-R)

**Q25-L. Why don't you smoke?**

(multiple answers are allowed)

- Smoking is harmful to health ①
- I am too young for smoking / buying any tobacco products ②
- My friends do not smoke ③
- My parents do not allow me to smoke ④
- I am not interested in smoking ⑤
- I do not like the image of smokers ⑥
- Tobacco products are getting more and more expensive ⑦
- I have no chance to smoke ⑧
- I do not like the smell of smoking ⑨
- Smoking has been banned in more and more public places ⑩
- Others (please specify) ⑪

Go to question Q26

**Q25-R. Did you smoke in the past 12 months?**

- ① No
- ② Yes ( Please answer the following question )



If "Yes", did you smoke in the past 30 days?

- ③ No
- ④ Yes

Go to question Q26

RESTRICTED when entered with data



Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

## SECTION 5 : EXPERIENCE AND SELF-IMAGE

**Q26. Did you experience the following situations in the past 6 months?**

	No	Yes
i. Bullied by schoolmates	①	②
ii. Warned by school	①	②
iii. Harassed by strangers	①	②
iv. Have not seen mom or dad for more than a week	①	②
v. Blamed by parents	①	②
vi. Dissatisfied with academic results	①	②

**Q27. Did you do the following in the past 6 months?**

	No	Yes
i. Skipped school (Absent without informing the school or valid reason)	①	②
ii. Stole things	①	②
iii. Ran away from home	①	②
iv. Attacked someone	①	②
v. Had contact with gangsters / triad members	①	②
vi. Roamed around at late night (Staying out at night and not going home)	①	②
vii. Gambled	①	②
viii. Committed self-harm intentionally	①	②

**Q28. Do you agree with these sentences?**

	Disagree	Agree
i. I can be influenced by my friends easily.	①	②
ii. I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough.	①	②
iii. Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself.	①	②
iv. My parents care about my feelings.	①	②
v. I feel I am well-liked in school.	①	②
vi. I always have my own idea among my group of friends.	①	②
vii. I am confident that I can deal efficiently with unexpected events.	①	②
viii. I give up very easily when I am challenged.	①	②
ix. My friends cannot do anything that breaks the law.	①	②
x. Sometimes I think I am no good at all.	①	②
xi. I often break school rules.	①	②
xii. I handle arguments calmly.	①	②

~ End of questionnaire. Thank you for your participation. ~

S-Chi

## 2023/24 年 學生服用藥物情況調查

禁毒處 委託

精確市場研究中心 進行

### 第一部分：背景資料

為了幫助統計分析，這個研究需要了解一些你的基本資料。這些資料將會絕對保密，收集的數據能夠為應付香港本地吸毒問題提供有用資料。

#### Q1. 性別

① 男

② 女

#### Q2. 班級

① 中一／七班

② 中二／八班

③ 中三／九班

④ 中四／十班

⑤ 中五／十一班

⑥ 中六／十二班

⑦ 中七／十三班

⑧ 毅進文憑課程  
[全日制]

⑨ 證書課程[全日制]

⑩ 文憑課程[全日制]

⑪ 高級文憑課程

[全日制]

⑫ 副學位先修證書課程  
[全日制]

⑬ 副學士課程[全日制]

⑭ 學士課程[全日制]

⑮ 其他全日制課程

[請註明]

⑯ 其他非全日制課程

[請註明]

#### Q2a. 你是否本地學生？

① 本地學生

② 非本地學生／來港交流生

#### Q3. 年齡

① 10 歲或以下

② 11 歲

③ 12 歲

④ 13 歲

⑤ 14 歲

⑥ 15 歲

⑦ 16 歲

⑧ 17 歲

⑨ 18 歲

⑩ 19 歲

⑪ 20 歲

⑫ 21 歲

⑬ 22 歲

⑭ 23 歲或以上

#### Q4. 居住地區

##### 香港島

① 中西區

② 灣仔區

③ 東區

④ 南區

⑪ 澳門

⑫ 其他／不清楚

##### 九龍

⑤ 油尖旺區

⑥ 深水埗區

⑦ 九龍城區

⑧ 黃大仙區

⑨ 觀塘區

##### 新界

⑩ 葵青區

⑪ 荃灣區

⑫ 屯門區

⑬ 元朗區

⑭ 北區

##### 內地

⑮ 大埔區

⑯ 沙田區

⑰ 西貢區

⑱ 離島區

⑲ 深圳

⑳ 其他內地城市

[請註明街道／樓宇名稱]

#### Q5. 父母是否與你同住？

① 父母親都與我同住

② 只有父親與我同住

③ 只有母親與我同住

④ 父母親都不是與我同住

#### Q6. 你是否在香港出生？

① 是，我在香港出生

② 否[請續答跟進問題]

如「否」，你在港居住了多少年？

③ 7 年或以上

④ 4 至 6 年

⑤ 1 至 3 年

⑥ 少於 1 年

Q7. 以你所知，你家庭的每月總收入是多少？

- ① \$6,000 以下
- ② \$6,000 至 \$9,999
- ③ \$10,000 至 \$19,999
- ④ \$20,000 至 \$49,999
- ⑤ \$50,000 至 \$79,999
- ⑥ \$80,000 或以上
- ⑦ 不知道

Q8. 你現在居住的房屋類型是甚麼？

- ① 公營租住房屋[例如：公屋、中轉屋]
- ② 資助自置居所房屋[例如：居屋、自置公屋]
- ③ 私人永久性房屋 - 兩房或以下 [包括租住私人住宅]  
[例如：私人住宅單位、平房、村屋]
- ④ 私人永久性房屋 - 三房或以上 [包括租住私人住宅]  
[例如：私人住宅單位、平房、村屋]
- ⑤ 臨時房屋
- ⑥ 員工宿舍
- ⑦ 學生宿舍
- ⑧ 其他/不清楚

[請註明樓宇/屋苑名稱]

Q8a. 你是否居住在「劏房」（即分間樓宇單位）？ [「劏房」是指屋宇單位被分間成兩個或以上的小面積單位，並有獨立門口直接通往共用通道、樓梯或街道，有些可能沒有獨立廁所及廚房。]

- ① 否
- ② 是
- ③ 不知道

## 第二部分：生活習慣

Q9. 在空閒時，你通常會做甚麼？[可選多項]

- |            |                    |                       |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| ① 跟朋友聊天    | ⑧ 看電視/聽電台節目或音樂     | ⑮ 奏玩樂器/畫畫/跳舞/參與其他文化活動 |
| ② 跟家人玩樂/聊天 | ⑨ 在家無所事事/睡覺        | ⑯ 上網                  |
| ③ 看電影      | ⑩ 做運動/戶外活動[如郊遊/遠足] | ⑰ 到網吧/電子遊戲機中心         |
| ④ 購物/逛街    | ⑪ 去娛樂場所[如卡拉 OK/酒吧] | ⑱ 參加教會或宗教活動           |
| ⑤ 參與義工服務   | ⑫ 參加課外活動[如童軍/學會活動] | ⑲ 其他                  |
| ⑥ 閱讀       | ⑬ 到親友家中玩樂          |                       |
| ⑦ 看漫畫      | ⑭ 在家玩電子遊戲          |                       |

[請註明]

Q10. 在上網時，你通常會做甚麼？[可選多項]

- |   |                                  |                   |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| ① 我沒有上網的習慣  | ⑤ 上討論區/聊天室/留言板等                  | ⑧ 做網上功課           |
| ② 玩網上遊戲   | ⑥ 看 YouTube/TikTok/抖音/短片/電視節目/電影 | ⑨ 瀏覽網頁[如看報紙文章/漫畫] |
| ③ 網上交友  | ⑦ 尋找資料[如看維基百科/查看地圖/查詢交通]         | ⑩ 下載相片/歌曲等        |
| ④ 跟朋友聊天/分享[如發電郵/玩 WhatsApp/WeChat/Line/Telegram/Snapchat/Facebook/Instagram/寫 blog] |                                  |                   |
| ⑪ 其他  |                                  |                   |

[請註明]

### 第三部分：吸食毒品

「毒品」是指列載於問題 Q14-L 及 Q14-R 中的任何物質或其他危害精神的物品。常見毒品有海洛英、可卡因、氯胺酮（俗稱「K 仔」）、搖頭丸、甲基安非他明（俗稱「冰毒」）和大麻等。

Q11. 在你認識的人當中，有沒有人吸食毒品？

- ① 沒有  
② 有[請續答跟進問題]  
如「有」，是誰呢？[可選多項]
- |           |      |        |
|-----------|------|--------|
| ③ 同學      | ⑥ 朋友 | ⑨ 兄弟姊妹 |
| ④ 男朋友／女朋友 | ⑦ 鄰居 | ⑩ 親戚   |
| ⑤ 網友      | ⑧ 父母 | ⑪ 其他人  |
- [請註明]

Q12. 你是否接受別人吸食毒品？

- ① 我不接受任何人吸食毒品  
② 我不接受我的家人／男、女朋友吸食毒品，但我接受其他人定期吸毒／有吸食毒品的習慣  
③ 我接受別人在某些情況下[如在派對裡、不開心時]吸食毒品  
④ 我接受別人定期吸毒／有吸食毒品的習慣

Q13. 你有沒有曾經吸食毒品？[所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，並只作整體統計分析用途]

沒有 ①

② 有

如「沒有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題

[即 Q14-L 至 Q24-L]

如「有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題

[即 Q14-R 至 Q25-R]

Q14-L. 你曾經聽過下列哪種毒品呢？

[可選多項]

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 白粉[海洛英] Heroin                            | ① |
| 咳水／咳丸 Codeine / Cough Medicine            | ② |
| [並非因生病咳嗽而服用，<br>或沒有按照醫生或藥物包裝指示服用]         |   |
| 可卡因 Cocaine                               | ③ |
| 搖頭丸[忘我／E仔] Ecstasy (MDMA / XTC)           | ④ |
| 大麻[草] Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Weed) | ⑤ |
| 甲基安非他明[冰毒] Methamphetamine (Ice)          | ⑥ |
| 藍精靈[白瓜子] Halcion (Dormicum)               | ⑦ |
| 氯胺酮[K／茄／K仔] Ketamine (K / Ket / K Zai)    | ⑧ |
| K2  | ⑨ |
| 五仔[哈哈笑] Give-me-five                      | ⑩ |
| 天拿水／強力膠／其他有機溶劑                            | ⑪ |
| Thinner / Glue / Other organic solvent    |   |
| [正常用途除外]                                  |   |
| 喵喵 Meow Meow                              | ⑫ |
| 以上的毒品均沒有聽過                                | ⑬ |

請前往問題 Q15-L

Q14-R. 你曾經吸食下列哪種毒品呢？

[可選多項]

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ① 白粉[海洛英] Heroin                            |  |
| ② 咳水／咳丸 Codeine / Cough Medicine            |  |
| [並非因生病咳嗽而服用，<br>或沒有按照醫生或藥物包裝指示服用]           |  |
| ③ 可卡因 Cocaine                               |  |
| ④ 搖頭丸[忘我／E仔] Ecstasy (MDMA / XTC)           |  |
| ⑤ 大麻[草] Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Weed) |  |
| ⑥ 甲基安非他明[冰毒] Methamphetamine (Ice)          |  |
| ⑦ 藍精靈[白瓜子] Halcion (Dormicum)               |  |
| ⑧ 氯胺酮[K／茄／K仔] Ketamine (K / Ket / K Zai)    |  |
| ⑨ K2  |  |
| ⑩ 五仔[哈哈笑] Give-me-five                      |  |
| ⑪ 天拿水／強力膠／其他有機溶劑                            |  |
| Thinner / Glue / Other organic solvent      |  |
| [正常用途除外]                                    |  |
| ⑫ 喵喵 Meow Meow                              |  |
| ⑬ 其他毒品                                      |  |

[請註明]

請前往問題 Q15-R

如「沒有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題  
[即 Q15-L 至 Q24-L]

**Q15-L. 有沒有人曾經嘗試提供毒品給你？**

沒有 ①

有[請續答跟進問題] ②

如「有」，是誰提供給你的呢？[可選多項]

同學 ③

男朋友／女朋友 ④

網友 ⑤

朋友 ⑥

朋友的朋友 ⑦

父母 ⑧

兄弟姊妹 ⑨

親戚 ⑩

鄰居 ⑪

毒販 ⑫

娛樂場所工作人員 ⑬

兼職同事 ⑭

陌生人／其他人 [請註明] ⑮

**Q16-L. 這些人在甚麼地方嘗試提供毒品給你？**  
[可選多項]

不適用，從沒有人給予我毒品 ①

自己家中 ②

朋友／同學／鄰居家中 ③

學校[包括宿舍] ④

其他住宅單位[如空置單位] ⑤

網吧 ⑥

電子遊戲機中心 ⑦

卡拉 OK 房 ⑧

酒吧 ⑨

其他樓上娛樂場所[如樓上咖啡店／書店／派對房間] ⑩

戲院 ⑪

公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁 ⑫

大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷 ⑬

沙灘 ⑭

出租屋／渡假屋／酒店／其他出租地方 ⑮

商場／商店 ⑯

藥房 ⑰

遊艇 ⑱

其他地方 [請註明] ⑲

請前往問題 Q17-L

如「有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題  
[即 Q15-R 至 Q25-R]

**Q15-R. 你第一次吸食毒品的年齡是多少？[只選一項]**

① 10 歲或以下

② 11-12 歲

③ 13-14 歲

④ 15-16 歲

⑤ 17-18 歲

⑥ 19-20 歲

⑦ 21 歲或以上

⑧ 我記不起

**Q16-R. (a) 你首次吸毒時，是誰提供毒品給你呢？**  
**(b) 最近三十天又是誰提供毒品給你呢？**

(a) 首次提供毒品的人 [可選多項]

① 同學 ①

② 男朋友／女朋友 ②

③ 網友 ③

④ 朋友 ④

⑤ 朋友的朋友 ⑤

⑥ 父母 ⑥

⑦ 兄弟姊妹 ⑦

⑧ 親戚 ⑧

⑨ 鄰居 ⑨

⑩ 毒販 ⑩

⑪ 藥房職員 ⑪

⑫ 娛樂場所工作人員 ⑫

⑬ 兼職同事 ⑬

⑭ 陌生人／其他人 ⑭

[請註明]

(b) 最近三十天提供毒品的人

① 同學 ①

② 男朋友／女朋友 ②

③ 網友 ③

④ 朋友 ④

⑤ 朋友的朋友 ⑤

⑥ 父母 ⑥

⑦ 兄弟姊妹 ⑦

⑧ 親戚 ⑧

⑨ 鄰居 ⑨

⑩ 毒販 ⑩

⑪ 藥房職員 ⑪

⑫ 娛樂場所工作人員 ⑫

⑬ 兼職同事 ⑬

⑭ 陌生人／其他人 ⑭

[請註明]

不適用，我最近三十天沒有吸毒 ⑮

[請檢查是否已回答 Q16-R(a)和(b)兩部分的問題]

請前往問題 Q17-R



如「沒有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題  
[即 Q17-L 至 Q24-L]

Q17-L. 你如何拒絕他 / 她們所嘗試提供的毒品?  
[可選多項]

- 不適用，從沒有人給予我毒品 ①
- 我直接地拒絕 ②
- 我即時離開 ③
- 在場的朋友助我拒絕 ④
- 找藉口拒絕 ⑤
- 我裝作聽不到，轉換了話題或提議做其他事 ⑥
- 我向其他人尋求協助[如報警] ⑦
- 其他方法 [請註明] ⑧

Q18-L. 你有沒有告訴其他人曾經有人嘗試向你提供毒品?

- 不適用，從沒有人給予我毒品 ①
- 沒有，我沒有告訴任何人 ②
- 有，我有告訴其他人 ③

[請續答跟進問題]

如「有」，你告訴了誰? [可選多項]

- 同學 ④
- 男朋友／女朋友 ⑤
- 網友 ⑥
- 朋友 ⑦
- 鄰居 ⑧
- 父母 ⑨
- 兄弟姊妹 ⑩
- 親戚 ⑪
- 醫生及醫護人員 ⑫
- 老師 ⑬
- 社工 ⑭
- 戒毒機構 ⑮
- 警方的學校聯絡主任 ⑯
- 其他人 [請註明] ⑰

請前往問題 Q19-L

如「有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題  
[即 Q17-R 至 Q25-R]

Q17-R. 你用來購買毒品的主要金錢來源是甚麼?  
[可選多項]

- ① 零用錢
- ② 向朋友／同學借來的錢
- ③ 做合法兼職得來的錢
- ④ 出售毒品
- ⑤ 偷竊
- ⑥ 援交
- ⑦ 其他非法途徑
- ⑧ 以上之外的其他財政來源
- [請註明]
- ⑨ 免費

Q18-R. (a) 你通常在哪些地方取得毒品?  
(b) 你通常會在哪些地方吸食毒品?

- | (a) 取得<br>毒品的地方 | [可選多項]           | (b) 吸食<br>毒品的地方 |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ①               | 自己家中             | ①               |
| ②               | 朋友／同學／鄰居家中       | ②               |
| ③               | 學校[包括宿舍]         | ③               |
| ④               | 其他住宅單位[如空置單位]    | ④               |
| ⑤               | 網吧               | ⑤               |
| ⑥               | 電子遊戲機中心          | ⑥               |
| ⑦               | 卡拉 OK 房          | ⑦               |
| ⑧               | 酒吧               | ⑧               |
| ⑨               | 其他樓上娛樂場所         | ⑨               |
|                 | [如樓上咖啡店／書店／派對房間] |                 |
| ⑩               | 戲院               | ⑩               |
| ⑪               | 公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁   | ⑪               |
| ⑫               | 大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷  | ⑫               |
| ⑬               | 沙灘               | ⑬               |
| ⑭               | 出租屋／渡假屋／酒店       | ⑭               |
|                 | ／其他出租地方          |                 |
| ⑮               | 商場／商店            | ⑮               |
| ⑯               | 藥房               | ⑯               |
| ⑰               | 遊艇               | ⑰               |
| ⑱               | 其他地方             | ⑱               |
|                 | [請註明]            | [請註明]           |

[請檢查是否已回答 Q18-R (a) 和 (b) 兩部分的問題]

請前往問題 Q19-R

如「沒有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題  
[即 Q19-L 至 Q24-L]

Q19-L. 哪些是令你遠離毒品的因素？

[可選多項]

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 父母／兄弟姊妹的影響       | ① |
| 非吸食毒品朋友的影響       | ② |
| 傳媒／偶像的影響         | ③ |
| 老師的影響            | ④ |
| 有其他比吸食毒品更有趣的事情可做 | ⑤ |
| 我有堅強的意志力去抵抗吸毒    | ⑥ |
| 我不喜歡吸毒者的形象       | ⑦ |
| 吸食毒品會損害健康        | ⑧ |
| 我害怕上癮            | ⑨ |
| 我害怕影響外表          | ⑩ |
| 藏有毒品是違法的         | ⑪ |
| 我害怕連累家人          | ⑫ |
| 我害怕影響學業          | ⑬ |
| 其他後果             | ⑭ |
| 其他因素             | ⑮ |

[請註明]

Q20-L. 如果你知道你的好朋友吸食毒品，  
你會怎樣做呢？ [可選多項]

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 裝作不知道／甚麼也不做                                      | ① |
| 不知怎麼做  | ② |
| 告訴老師   | ③ |
| 告訴社工   | ④ |
| 告訴我自己的父母   | ⑤ |
| 告訴他／她的父母   | ⑥ |
| 直接與他／她對話了解為何吸毒                                   | ⑦ |
| 勸他／她不要吸毒或鼓勵他／她戒毒                                 | ⑧ |
| 鼓勵他／她向其他人[如社工]尋求協助                               | ⑨ |
| 疏遠他／她或絕交   | ⑩ |
| 報警   | ⑪ |
| 致電「186 186」或發訊息到 WhatsApp／<br>微信「98 186 186」禁毒熱線 | ⑫ |
| 其他   | ⑬ |

[請註明]

請前往問題 Q21-L

如「有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題  
[即 Q19-R 至 Q25-R]

Q19-R. 你會和哪些人一同吸食毒品呢？

[可選多項]

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| ① | 通常自己一個人吸食 |
| ② | 同學        |
| ③ | 男朋友／女朋友   |
| ④ | 網友        |
| ⑤ | 朋友        |
| ⑥ | 鄰居        |
| ⑦ | 父母        |
| ⑧ | 兄弟姊妹      |
| ⑨ | 親戚        |
| ⑩ | 毒販        |
| ⑪ | 朋友的朋友     |
| ⑫ | 兼職同事      |
| ⑬ | 陌生人／其他人   |

[請註明]

Q20-R. (a) 你首次吸食毒品的原因是甚麼？

(b) 最近三十天吸食毒品的原因又是甚麼？

(a) 首次吸食  
毒品的原因

[可選多項]

(b) 最近三十天  
吸食毒品的原因

- |   |                |   |
|---|----------------|---|
| ① | 好奇             | ① |
| ② | 受朋輩影響          | ② |
| ③ | 尋求刺激           | ③ |
| ④ | 解悶／消磨時間        | ④ |
| ⑤ | 逃避不开心或不安的感覺    | ⑤ |
| ⑥ | 減輕壓力           | ⑥ |
| ⑦ | 炫耀             | ⑦ |
| ⑧ | 跟潮流            | ⑧ |
| ⑨ | 提神             | ⑨ |
| ⑩ | 減肥             | ⑩ |
| ⑪ | 止痛             | ⑪ |
| ⑫ | 避免因沒有服食藥物而感到不適 | ⑫ |
| ⑬ | 其他原因           | ⑬ |

[請註明]

[請註明]

不適用，我最近三十天沒有吸食毒品 ⑭

[請檢查是否已回答 Q20-R (a) 和 (b) 兩部分的問題]

請前往問題 Q21-R

如「沒有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題  
[即 Q21-L 至 Q24-L]

**Q21-L. 你有沒有曾經接觸過任何有關禁毒的資訊 (包括毒品禍害的資料) ?**

沒有 ①

有 [請續答跟進問題] ②

如「有」，哪些是主要的資訊來源? [可選多項]

電視，收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介 ③

學校課程／資料 ④

禁毒講座 ⑤

禁毒活動[如禁毒話劇／嘉年華會] ⑥

互聯網／智能手機／平板電腦[包括應用程式／電郵／Blog／討論區／YouTube／TikTok／抖音／Instagram／Facebook] ⑦

志願青少年機構 ⑧

書本 ⑨

禁毒宣傳海報 ⑩

宣傳單張／展板／小冊子 ⑪

香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地 ⑫

親人[如父母／兄弟姊妹／長輩] ⑬

同學／朋友 ⑭

其他 [請註明] ⑮

**Q22-L. 你有沒有曾經參加下列的禁毒活動?**

沒有 ①

有 [請續答跟進問題] ②

如「有」，是哪些呢? [可選多項]

研討會／講座 ③

課堂活動[如專題研習] ④

嘉年華會 ⑤

戶外活動 ⑥

義務工作 ⑦

禁毒話劇／綜藝表演／音樂會 ⑧

電影欣賞 ⑨

電子或網上遊戲／短片／網劇 ⑩

比賽[如音樂／標語創作／話劇／短片製作] ⑪

參觀[如康復／戒毒所／香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地] ⑫

其他 [請註明] ⑬

請前往問題 Q23-L

如「有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題  
[即 Q21-R 至 Q25-R]

**Q21-R. 你有沒有曾經在香港以外的任何地方吸食毒品 (例如大麻) ?**

① 沒有

② 有 [請續答跟進問題]

如「有」，你曾經在香港以外的哪些地方吸食毒品? [可選多項]

③ 深圳

④ 廣州

⑤ 東莞

⑥ 珠海

⑦ 其他中國內地城市

[請註明]

⑧ 澳門

⑨ 美國

⑩ 法國

⑪ 加拿大

⑫ 泰國

⑬ 其他海外地區

[請註明]

如「有」，你有否在外地學生交流時吸食毒品?

⑭ 沒有

⑮ 有

**Q22-R. 你曾否在過去十二個月吸食毒品?**

① 沒有

② 有 [請續答跟進問題]

如「有」，你曾否在過去三十天吸食毒品?

③ 沒有

④ 有 [請續答跟進問題]

如「有」，在過去三十天內，你吸食毒品有多頻密?

⑤ 每日多於一次

⑥ 每日一次

⑦ 每星期兩、三日

⑧ 每星期

⑨ 每兩星期

⑩ 每月

請前往問題 Q23-R

填入資料即成限閱文件



如「沒有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題  
[即 Q23-L 至 Q24-L]

如「有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題  
[即 Q23-R 至 Q25-R]

**Q23-L. 你最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊(例如毒品禍害的資料)給你呢? [只選一項]**

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 已戒毒人士          | ① |
| 父母             | ② |
| 其他親人(如兄弟姊妹/長輩) | ③ |
| 老師             | ④ |
| 醫生及醫護人員        | ⑤ |
| 社工             | ⑥ |
| 政府官員           | ⑦ |
| 電視/電影明星或流行歌手   | ⑧ |
| 著名運動員          | ⑨ |
| 朋友/同學          | ⑩ |
| 其他             | ⑪ |

[請註明]

**Q24-L. 如果有機會，你會否嘗試勸身邊的人戒毒?**

- 不會 ① [請回答(a)部分]  
會 ② [請回答(b)部分]

(a) 我不會嘗試勸身邊的人戒毒的原因是...

[可選多項]

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 我身邊沒有吸毒的人   | ③ |
| 我不懂得如何勸他/她  | ④ |
| 我覺得他/她不會理會我 | ⑤ |
| 我對吸毒沒有認識    | ⑥ |
| 其他原因        | ⑦ |

[請註明]

(b) 我會嘗試勸身邊的人戒毒的原因是...

[可選多項]

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 我擔心他/她的健康    | ⑧ |
| 我擔心他/她的精神狀況  | ⑨ |
| 我擔心他/她的學業及前途 | ⑩ |
| 其他原因         | ⑪ |

[請註明]

請前往問題 Q26

**Q23-R. 你有沒有曾經因為吸食毒品問題[除借錢吸食毒品外]而向他人求助?**

- ① 沒有  
② 有 [請續答跟進問題]

如「有」，是誰給你最大幫助呢? [只選一項]

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| ③ 同學    | ⑦ 父母   |
| ④ 男/女朋友 | ⑧ 兄弟姊妹 |
| ⑤ 網友    | ⑨ 老師   |
| ⑥ 朋友    | ⑩ 其他親人 |

[如長輩]

- |                              |
|------------------------------|
| ⑪ 學校社工/輔導員                   |
| ⑫ 外展社工/輔導員                   |
| ⑬ 醫生及醫護人員                    |
| ⑭ 戒毒機構社工/輔導員                 |
| ⑮ 警方的學校聯絡主任                  |
| ⑯ 神職人員/教牧人員                  |
| ⑰ 致電「186 186」或發訊息到 WhatsApp/ |
| 微信「98 186 186」禁毒熱線           |
| ⑱ 其他人                        |

[請註明]

**Q24-R. 你有沒有嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒?**

- ① 有 [請回答(a)部分]  
② 沒有 [請回答(b)部分]

(a) 我有嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的原因是...

[可選多項]

- |                |
|----------------|
| ③ 吸毒影響我的學業     |
| ④ 吸毒影響我的家庭     |
| ⑤ 吸毒影響我的健康     |
| ⑥ 吸毒影響我與朋友的關係  |
| ⑦ 吸毒影響我的日常生活   |
| ⑧ 吸毒是犯法的，我怕被拘捕 |
| ⑨ 男朋友/女朋友不喜歡   |
| ⑩ 我沒有足夠金錢      |
| ⑪ 其他原因         |

[請註明]

(b) 我沒有嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的原因是...

[可選多項]

- |                      |
|----------------------|
| ⑫ 我不覺得自己已經上癮         |
| ⑬ 我不認為吸食毒品會對身體造成嚴重損害 |
| ⑭ 我很喜歡吸食毒品後的感覺       |
| ⑮ 我的朋友仍有吸食毒品         |
| ⑯ 我的家人不知道/沒有阻止我      |
| ⑰ 戒毒很辛苦              |
| ⑱ 其他原因               |

[請註明]

請前往問題 Q25-R

填入資料即成限閱文件

■ 所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答 ■

如「有曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題

[即 Q25-R]



**Q25-R. 你最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊(例如毒品禍害的資料)給你呢?**

**[只選一項]**

- ① 已戒毒人士
- ② 父母
- ③ 其他親人[如兄弟姊妹／長輩]
- ④ 老師
- ⑤ 醫生及醫護人員
- ⑥ 社工
- ⑦ 政府官員
- ⑧ 電視／電影明星或流行歌手
- ⑨ 著名運動員
- ⑩ 朋友／同學
- ⑪ 其他

[請註明]

請前往問題 Q26

第四部分：飲酒和吸煙

Q26. 你有沒有曾經飲酒？

〔「酒」指各類含酒精飲料，例如紅酒、白酒、啤酒、雞尾酒、仙地、白蘭地、威士忌或含酒精成份的果汁 / 其他飲料。〕

沒有 ①

② 有

如「沒有曾經」飲酒，只需回答左方問題  
[即 Q27-L 至 Q28-L]

如「有曾經」飲酒，只需回答右方問題  
[即 Q27-R 至 Q28-R]

Q27-L. 你不飲酒的原因是甚麼？[可選多項]

- 飲酒會損害健康 ①
- 我未成年，未能飲酒／購買酒 ②
- 我的朋友沒有飲酒 ③
- 我的父母不准我飲酒 ④
- 我沒有興趣飲酒 ⑤
- 我不喜歡飲酒者的形象 ⑥
- 我沒有金錢買酒 ⑦
- 我沒有機會飲酒 ⑧
- 我不喜歡酒的味道／氣味 ⑨
- 我不喜歡飲酒後帶來的不適 ⑩
- 其他 [請註明] ⑪

Q28-L. 你是否接受別人有每星期都飲酒的習慣呢？

- 接受 ①
- 不接受 ②

請前往問題 Q29

Q27-R. 你第一次飲酒的年齡是多少？[只選一項]

- ① 10 歲或以下
- ② 11-12 歲
- ③ 13-14 歲
- ④ 15-16 歲
- ⑤ 17-18 歲
- ⑥ 19-20 歲
- ⑦ 21 歲或以上
- ⑧ 我記不起

Q28-R. 你曾否在過去十二個月飲酒？

- ① 沒有
  - ② 有[請續答跟進問題]
- 如「有」，你曾否在過去三十天飲酒？
- ③ 沒有
  - ④ 有

請前往問題 Q29

Q29. 你有沒有曾經吸煙？

〔「吸煙」指吸食各類煙草及相關產品，包括香煙、雪茄、手捲煙、水煙、用煙斗吸煙及電子煙。〕

沒有

①

②

有

如「沒有曾經」吸煙，只需回答左方問題

[即 Q30-L 至 Q31-L]

如「有曾經」吸煙，只需回答右方問題

[即 Q30-R 至 Q31-R]

Q30-L. 你不吸煙的原因是甚麼？[可選多項]

吸煙會損害健康

①

我未成年，未能吸煙／購買煙

②

我的朋友沒有吸煙

③

我的父母不准我吸煙

④

我沒有興趣吸煙

⑤

我不喜歡吸煙者的形象

⑥

因為煙草產品越來越貴

⑦

我沒有機會吸煙

⑧

我不喜歡煙的氣味

⑨

因為越來越多地方不准吸煙

⑩

其他 [請註明]

⑪

Q31-L. 你是否接受別人有每天吸煙的習慣呢？

不接受

①

接受

②

請前往問題 Q32

Q30-R. 你第一次吸煙的年齡是多少？[只選一項]

① 10 歲或以下

② 11-12 歲

③ 13-14 歲

④ 15-16 歲

⑤ 17-18 歲

⑥ 19-20 歲

⑦ 21 歲或以上

⑧ 我記不起

Q31-R. 你曾否在過去十二個月吸煙？

① 沒有

② 有[請續答跟進問題]

如「有」，你曾否在過去三十天吸煙？

③ 沒有

④ 有

請前往問題 Q32

## 第五部分：對毒品的看法

### Q32. 你是否同意以下句子？

不同意 同意

i. 我相信吸食毒品...

a. ...令我的外表變得難看。

①

②

b. ...會損害健康。

①

②

c. ...可以令我玩得更開心。

①

②

d. ...可以令我受到異性的歡迎。

①

②

e. ...可以令我和朋友更容易相處。

①

②

f. ...是很合潮流的事。

①

②

g. ...必定使我的學業受到影響。

①

②

ii. 如果有機會的話我會嘗試吸食毒品。

①

②

iii. 如果我吸食毒品，我不介意家人知道。

①

②

iv. 如果我吸食毒品，我不介意朋友知道。

①

②

v. 我相信如果我拒絕吸食毒品，朋友會笑我沒膽量。

①

②

vi. 今時今日，吸食毒品與吸煙一樣，只是一種嗜好。

①

②

## 第六部分：生活經驗和自我形象

### Q33. 在過去的六個月，你有沒有遇到以下的情況呢？

沒有 有

i. 被同學欺負

①

②

ii. 被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信

①

②

iii. 被陌生人騷擾

①

②

iv. 和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面

①

②

v. 被父母責備

①

②

vi. 不滿意學業成績

①

②

### Q34. 在過去的六個月，你有沒有做過以下的事情呢？

沒有 有

i. 曠課 [沒有請假／合理原因而缺課]

①

②

ii. 援交

①

②

iii. 偷東西

①

②

iv. 離家出走

①

②

v. 毆打他人

①

②

vi. 與黑社會來往

①

②

vii. 午夜在街上流連 [深夜在外不回家]

①

②

viii. 賭博

①

②

ix. 刻意傷害自己身體

①

②

Q35. 你是否同意以下句子？

	不同意	同意
i. 我容易受朋友影響。	①	②
ii. 如果我盡力去做的話，我總是能夠解決難題的。	①	②
iii. 總括來說，我對自己感到滿意。	①	②
iv. 我的父母關注我的感受。	①	②
v. 我覺得自己在學校裡佔有重要的位置。	①	②
vi. 在朋友之間我常常有自己的主意。	①	②
vii. 我有自信能有效地應付突如其來的事情。	①	②
viii. 當我遇到困難，我很容易放棄。	①	②
ix. 我的朋友不可以做違法或違規的事情。	①	②
x. 有些時候，我會覺得自己是一無是處。	①	②
xi. 我常常會不遵守校規。	①	②
xii. 與別人爭執時我會以「心平氣和」的態度來解決問題。	①	②

～ 問卷完成，多謝參與 ～

Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

S-Eng

## 2023/24 Survey of Drug Use among Students

Commissioned by the Narcotics Division

Executed by Consumer Search Hong Kong Ltd

### SECTION 1 : BACKGROUND INFORMATION

We would like to collect some background information from you to facilitate statistical analysis. Data collected will be handled in strict confidence and provide useful information for tackling drug abuse problems in local Hong Kong.

#### Q1. Gender

- ① Male      ② Female

#### Q2. Level of study

- |                     |                              |  |  |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| ① Form 1 / Grade 7  | ⑤ Form 5 / Grade 11          | ⑨ Certificate (Full-time)                    | ⑬ Associate degree (Full-time)             |
| ② Form 2 / Grade 8  | ⑥ Form 6 / Grade 12          | ⑩ Diploma (Full-time)                        | ⑭ Degree (Full-time)                       |
| ③ Form 3 / Grade 9  | ⑦ Form 7 / Grade 13          | ⑪ Higher diploma (Full-time)                 | ⑮ Other full-time courses (please specify) |
| ④ Form 4 / Grade 10 | ⑧ Diploma Yi Jin (Full-time) | ⑫ Certificate in General Studies (Full-time) | ⑯ Other part-time courses (please specify) |

#### Q2a. Are you a local student?

- ① Local student      ② Non-local student / exchange student from other places

#### Q3. Age

- |                         |                |                |                |                         |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| ① 10 years old or below | ④ 13 years old | ⑦ 16 years old | ⑩ 19 years old | ⑬ 22 years old          |
| ② 11 years old          | ⑤ 14 years old | ⑧ 17 years old | ⑪ 20 years old | ⑭ 23 years old or above |
| ③ 12 years old          | ⑥ 15 years old | ⑨ 18 years old | ⑫ 21 years old |                         |

#### Q4. In which district do you live in?

##### Hong Kong Island

- ① Central and Western  
② Wanchai  
③ Eastern  
④ Southern

⑫ Macao

⑬ Others / uncertain

##### Kowloon

- ⑤ Yau Tsim Mong  
⑥ Sham Shui Po  
⑦ Kowloon City  
⑧ Wong Tai Sin  
⑨ Kwun Tong

##### New Territories

- ⑩ Kwai Tsing  
⑪ Tsuen Wan  
⑫ Tuen Mun  
⑬ Yuen Long  
⑭ Northern

##### Mainland

- ⑮ Tai Po  
⑯ Shatin  
⑰ Sai Kung Islands  
⑱ Shenzhen  
⑲ Other cities in Mainland China

(please specify the name of street / building)

#### Q5. Are your parents living with you?

- ① Both my parents are living with me  
② Only my father is living with me  
③ Only my mother is living with me  
④ Both my parents are not living with me

#### Q6. Were you born in Hong Kong?

- ① Yes, I was born in Hong Kong  
② No [ Please answer the following question ] →  
If "No", how long have you lived in Hong Kong?  
③ 7 years or above  
④ 4 – 6 years  
⑤ 1 – 3 years  
⑥ Less than 1 year

RESTRICTED when entered with data



Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

**Q7. According to your understanding, what is your monthly household income?**

- ① Below \$6,000
- ② \$6,000 to \$9,999
- ③ \$10,000 to \$19,999
- ④ \$20,000 to \$49,999
- ⑤ \$50,000 to \$79,999
- ⑥ \$80,000 or above
- ⑦ Don't know

**Q8. What type of housing is your family living in?**

- ① Public rental housing  
(e.g. public housing estates, interim housing)
- ② Subsidized home ownership housing  
(e.g. Home Ownership Scheme Housing, Tenants Purchase Scheme Housing)
- ③ Private permanent housing - *two bedrooms or below*  
(including rented private housing)  
(e.g. private residential flats, bungalows, village houses)
- ④ Private permanent housing - *three bedrooms or above*  
(including rented private housing)  
(e.g. private residential flats, bungalows, village houses)
- ⑤ Temporary housing
- ⑥ Staff quarters
- ⑦ Student dormitory
- ⑧ Others / uncertain  
(please specify the name of building / estate)

**Q8a. Do you live in a "subdivided flat" (i.e. subdivided unit)?** ("Subdivided flat" means that the housing unit is divided into two or more small units with independent entrances leading directly to shared passages, stairs or streets. Some may not have independent toilets and kitchens.)

- ① No
- ② Yes
- ③ Don't know

## SECTION 2 : HABITS

**Q9. What do you usually do in your free time? (multiple answers are allowed)**

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| ① Chat with friends                       | ⑨ Hang around at home / sleep  | ⑮ Play musical instruments / drawing / dancing / participate in other cultural activities |
| ② Chat / play with family                 | ⑩ Do sports / outdoor activities (e.g. outing / hiking)                                    | ⑯ Surf the Internet   |
| ③ Watch movies                            | ⑪ Go to entertainment venue (e.g. karaoke / bar (or pub))                                  | ⑰ Go to cyber cafés / electronic games centres  |
| ④ Shopping / wander on streets            | ⑫ Participate in extra-curricular activities (e.g. scouts and guides / society activities) | ⑱ Participate in church / religious activities  |
| ⑤ Participate in voluntary work           | ⑬ Play in friends' and relatives' home   | ⑲ Others<br>(please specify)  |
| ⑥ Read books                              | ⑭ Play electronic games at home  |   |
| ⑦ Read comics                             |  |   |
| ⑧ Watch TV / listen to the radio or music |  |   |

**Q10. What do you usually do when surfing the Internet? (multiple answers are allowed)**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| ① I do not have the habit of surfing the Internet   | ⑤ Go to discussion forums / chat rooms / message boards, etc.           | ⑧ Do homework on the Internet                             |
| ② Play online games   | ⑥ Watch YouTube / TikTok / Douyin / video clips / TV shows / movies     | ⑨ Browse websites (e.g. read newspaper articles / comics) |
| ③ Make friends online   | ⑦ Find information (e.g. through Wikipedia / map search / route search) | ⑩ Download photos / songs, etc.                           |
| ④ Chat / share with friends (e.g. through email / WhatsApp / WeChat / Line / Telegram / Snapchat / Facebook / Instagram / blog) |   |   |
| ⑪ Others<br>(please specify)  |   |   |



Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

### SECTION 3 : USE OF DRUGS

"Drugs" refer to any substances listed in questions Q14-L and Q14-R or any substances that will harm the mental health of a person. Common drugs are heroin, cocaine, ketamine (commonly known as "K Zai"), ecstasy, methamphetamine (commonly known as "Ice"), cannabis, etc.

Q11. Do you personally know anyone who uses drugs?

① No

② Yes [ Please answer the following question ]

If "Yes", who? (multiple answers are allowed)

③ Schoolmates

④ Boyfriend / girlfriend

⑤ Online friends

⑥ Friends

⑦ Neighbours

⑧ Parents

⑨ Brothers / sisters

⑩ Relatives

⑪ Others

(please specify)

Q12. Do you think it is okay for people to use drugs?

① I think it is not okay for anyone to use drugs

② I think it is not okay for my family members / boyfriend or girlfriend to use drugs, but it is okay for other people to use drugs on a regular basis or as a habit

③ I think it is okay for people to use drugs in a specific occasion (e.g. at parties or when feeling unhappy)

④ I think it is okay for people to use drugs on a regular basis or as a habit

Q13. Have you ever used drugs? [ No name will be recorded, all information provided will be handled in strict confidence and will only be used for statistical analysis. ]

No ①

② Yes

If "No", answer questions in the **LEFT** column only  
(i.e. Q14-L to Q24-L)

If "Yes", answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only  
(i.e. Q14-R to Q25-R)

Q14-L. Which of these drugs have you ever heard of? (multiple answers are allowed)

Heroin 白粉[海洛英] ①

Codeine / Cough Medicine 咳水/咳丸 ②

(Not taking it due to illness or cough,  
or not following instructions of doctors or  
on the medicine labels)

Cocaine 可卡因 ③

Ecstasy (MDMA / XTC) 搖頭丸[忘我/E仔] ④

Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Weed) 大麻[草] ⑤

Methamphetamine (Ice) 甲基安非他明[冰毒] ⑥

Halcion (Dormicum) 藍精靈[白瓜子] ⑦

Ketamine (K / Ket / K Zai) 氯胺酮[K/茄/K仔] ⑧

K2 ⑨

Give-me-five 五仔[哈哈笑] ⑩

Thinner / Glue / Other organic solvent

天拿水/強力膠/其他有機溶劑

(except for proper uses) ⑪

Meow Meow 喵喵 ⑫

None of the above ⑬

Go to question Q15-L

Q14-R. Which of these drugs have you ever used? (multiple answers are allowed)

① Heroin 白粉[海洛英]

② Codeine / Cough Medicine 咳水/咳丸

(Not taking it due to illness or cough,  
or not following instructions of doctors or  
on the medicine labels)

③ Cocaine 可卡因

④ Ecstasy (MDMA / XTC) 搖頭丸[忘我/E仔]

⑤ Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Weed) 大麻[草]

⑥ Methamphetamine (Ice) 甲基安非他明[冰毒]

⑦ Halcion (Dormicum) 藍精靈[白瓜子]

⑧ Ketamine (K / Ket / K Zai) 氯胺酮[K/茄/K仔]

⑨ K2

⑩ Give-me-five 五仔[哈哈笑]

⑪ Thinner / Glue / Other organic solvent

天拿水/強力膠/其他有機溶劑

(except for proper uses)

⑫ Meow Meow 喵喵

⑬ Others

(please specify)

Go to question Q15-R

RESTRICTED when entered with data

Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

If you **HAVEN'T** used drugs, answer questions in the **LEFT** column only (i.e. Q15-L to Q24-L)

**Q15-L. Have you ever been offered any drugs?**

- No ①
- Yes [ Please answer the following question ] ②
- If "Yes", who offered you the drugs? (multiple answers are allowed)
- Schoolmates ③
  - Boyfriend / girlfriend ④
  - Online friends ⑤
  - Friends ⑥
  - Friends of friends ⑦
  - Parents ⑧
  - Brothers / sisters ⑨
  - Relatives ⑩
  - Neighbours ⑪
  - Drug dealers ⑫
  - Staff of entertainment venues ⑬
  - Part-time colleagues ⑭
  - Strangers / Others (please specify) ⑮

**Q16-L. Where were you offered the drugs?**  
(multiple answers are allowed)

- Not applicable. I have never been offered any drugs ①
- At home ②
  - Friends' / schoolmates' / neighbours' home ③
  - School (including dormitory) ④
  - Other residential flats (e.g. vacant flats) ⑤
  - Internet café / cyber café ⑥
  - Electronic game centre ⑦
  - Karaoke room ⑧
  - Bar (or pub) ⑨
  - Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafés / bookstores / party room) ⑩
  - Cinema ⑪
  - Public playground / pitch / park / public toilet ⑫
  - Staircase or public area in building / back alley ⑬
  - Beach ⑭
  - Holiday rental resort / rental place / hotel / other rental places ⑮
  - Shopping mall / retail shop ⑯
  - Pharmacy ⑰
  - Yacht ⑱
  - Other places (please specify) ⑲

Go to question Q17-L

If you **HAVE** used drugs, answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only (i.e. Q15-R to Q25-R)

**Q15-R. How old were you when you first used drugs?** (choose one only)

- ① 10 years old or below
- ② 11-12 years old
- ③ 13-14 years old
- ④ 15-16 years old
- ⑤ 17-18 years old
- ⑥ 19-20 years old
- ⑦ 21 years old or above
- ⑧ I can't remember

**Q16-R. (a) Who gave drugs to you when you first used drugs?**  
**(b) Who gave drugs to you in the past 30 days?**

- | (a) Drug suppliers for the first time | (multiple answers are allowed)                          | (b) Drug suppliers in the past 30 days |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| ①                                     | Schoolmates   | ①                                      |
| ②                                     | Boyfriend / girlfriend                                  | ②                                      |
| ③                                     | Online friends  | ③                                      |
| ④                                     | Friends   | ④                                      |
| ⑤                                     | Friends of friends                                      | ⑤                                      |
| ⑥                                     | Parents   | ⑥                                      |
| ⑦                                     | Brothers / sisters                                      | ⑦                                      |
| ⑧                                     | Relatives   | ⑧                                      |
| ⑨                                     | Neighbours  | ⑨                                      |
| ⑩                                     | Drug dealers  | ⑩                                      |
| ⑪                                     | Staff of pharmacies                                     | ⑪                                      |
| ⑫                                     | Staff of entertainment venues                           | ⑫                                      |
| ⑬                                     | Part-time colleagues                                    | ⑬                                      |
| ⑭                                     | Strangers / others                                      | ⑭                                      |
|                                       | (please specify)  | (please specify)                       |
|                                       | Not applicable, I did not use drugs in the past 30 days | ⑮                                      |

[Please check if you have answered both (a) and (b) parts of Q16-R.]

Go to question Q17-R

Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

If you **HAVEN'T** used drugs, answer questions in the **LEFT** column only (i.e. Q17-L to Q24-L)

**Q17-L. How did you refuse the offer?**  
(multiple answers are allowed)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Not applicable. I have never been offered any drugs  | ① |
| I refused directly myself  | ② |
| I left immediately   | ③ |
| My friends helped me refuse at the scene   | ④ |
| I refused with an excuse   | ⑤ |
| I pretended that I did not know of the offer and I changed the topic or suggested doing something else | ⑥ |
| I sought help from others (e.g. called the police)   | ⑦ |
| By other methods (please specify)  | ⑧ |

**Q18-L. Did you tell anyone that you were offered drugs?**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Not applicable. I have never been offered any drugs          | ① |
| No, I did not tell anyone                                    | ② |
| Yes, I told someone ( Please answer the following question ) | ③ |

If "Yes", who did you tell? (multiple answers are allowed)

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Schoolmates                   | ④ |
| Boyfriend / girlfriend        | ⑤ |
| Online friends                | ⑥ |
| Friends                       | ⑦ |
| Neighbours                    | ⑧ |
| Parents                       | ⑨ |
| Brothers / sisters            | ⑩ |
| Relatives                     | ⑪ |
| Doctors and medical staff     | ⑫ |
| Teachers                      | ⑬ |
| Social workers                | ⑭ |
| Drug treatment organisations  | ⑮ |
| Police School Liaison Officer | ⑯ |
| Others (please specify)       | ⑰ |

Go to question Q19-L

If you **HAVE** used drugs, answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only (i.e. Q17-R to Q25-R)

**Q17-R. Where did you get money to buy drugs?**  
(multiple answers are allowed)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ① | Pocket money   |
| ② | Borrow from friends / schoolmates                        |
| ③ | Earn from doing legal part-time jobs                     |
| ④ | Sell drugs   |
| ⑤ | Stealing   |
| ⑥ | Compensated dating                                       |
| ⑦ | Other illegal sources                                    |
| ⑧ | Other sources of money except the above (please specify) |
| ⑨ | Free of charge   |

**Q18-R. (a) Where do you usually obtain drugs?**  
**(b) Where do you usually use drugs?**

- | (a) Place(s) to <u>obtain</u> drugs | (multiple answers are allowed)  | (b) Place(s) to <u>use</u> drugs |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| ①                                   | At home   | ①                                |
| ②                                   | Friends' / schoolmates' / neighbours' home  | ②                                |
| ③                                   | School (including dormitory)  | ③                                |
| ④                                   | Other residential flats (e.g. vacant flats)   | ④                                |
| ⑤                                   | Internet café / cyber café  | ⑤                                |
| ⑥                                   | Electronic game centre  | ⑥                                |
| ⑦                                   | Karaoke room  | ⑦                                |
| ⑧                                   | Bar (or pub)  | ⑧                                |
| ⑨                                   | Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafés / bookstores / party room) | ⑨                                |
| ⑩                                   | Cinema  | ⑩                                |
| ⑪                                   | Public playground / pitch / park / public toilet                                    | ⑪                                |
| ⑫                                   | Staircase or public area in building / back alley                                   | ⑫                                |
| ⑬                                   | Beach   | ⑬                                |
| ⑭                                   | Holiday rental resort / rental place / hotel / other rental places                  | ⑭                                |
| ⑮                                   | Shopping mall / retail shop   | ⑮                                |
| ⑯                                   | Pharmacy  | ⑯                                |
| ⑰                                   | Yacht   | ⑰                                |
| ⑱                                   | Other places (please specify)   | ⑱ (please specify)               |

[Please check if you have answered both (a) and (b) parts of Q18-R.]

Go to question Q19-R

Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

If you **HAVEN'T** used drugs, answer questions in the **LEFT** column only (i.e. Q19-L to Q24-L)

**Q19-L. Which factor(s) keep you away from drugs?** (multiple answers are allowed)

- Influence of parents / brothers and sisters ①
- Influence of non-drug-taking friends ②
- Influence of media / celebrities ③
- Influence of teachers ④
- There are more interesting things to do other than using drugs ⑤
- I have strong will power to resist drugs ⑥
- I do not like the image of drug-takers ⑦
- I am afraid of the consequences of using drugs
  - Drugs are harmful to health ⑧
  - I will get addicted to drugs ⑨
  - My appearance will be affected ⑩
  - Possessing drugs is illegal ⑪
  - My family will be implicated ⑫
  - My study will be affected ⑬
  - Other consequences ⑭
- Other factors (please specify) ⑮

**Q20-L. What will you do if you know your close friends use drugs?** (multiple answers are allowed)

- Pretend I do not know / do nothing ①
- Do not know what to do ②
- Tell teachers ③
- Tell social workers ④
- Tell my parents ⑤
- Tell their parents ⑥
- Ask them why they take drugs ⑦
- Tell them not to take drugs / encourage them to quit drugs ⑧
- Tell them to seek help from others (e.g. social workers) ⑨
- Stay away from them / break off relationships ⑩
- Call the police ⑪
- Call "186 186" or use WhatsApp / WeChat "98 186 186" Anti-drug Hotlines ⑫
- Others (please specify) ⑬

Go to question Q21-L

If you **HAVE** used drugs, answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only (i.e. Q19-R to Q25-R)

**Q19-R. Who were with you when you used drugs?** (multiple answers are allowed)

- ① I used drugs alone
- ② Schoolmates
- ③ Boyfriend / girlfriend
- ④ Online friends
- ⑤ Friends
- ⑥ Neighbours
- ⑦ Parents
- ⑧ Brothers / sisters
- ⑨ Relatives
- ⑩ Drug dealers
- ⑪ Friends of friends
- ⑫ Part-time colleagues
- ⑬ Strangers / others
- (please specify)

**Q20-R. (a) Why did you first use drugs?**  
**(b) Why did you use drugs in the past 30 days?**

- | (a) Reasons for first drug use                          | (multiple answers are allowed) | (b) Reasons for drug use in the past 30 days |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| ① Curiosity   | ①                              | ①  |
| ② Friends' influence                                    | ②                              | ②  |
| ③ To seek excitement                                    | ③                              | ③  |
| ④ Feeling bored / nothing else to do / killing time     | ④                              | ④  |
| ⑤ To get away from depression / anxiety                 | ⑤                              | ⑤  |
| ⑥ To get away from stress                               | ⑥                              | ⑥  |
| ⑦ To show off   | ⑦                              | ⑦  |
| ⑧ To be cool  | ⑧                              | ⑧  |
| ⑨ To keep myself awake and focused                      | ⑨                              | ⑨  |
| ⑩ To lose weight  | ⑩                              | ⑩  |
| ⑪ To kill pain  | ⑪                              | ⑪  |
| ⑫ To avoid discomfort of drugs absence                  | ⑫                              | ⑫  |
| ⑬ Other reasons   | ⑬                              | ⑬  |
| (please specify)  | (please specify)               |  |
| Not applicable, I did not use drugs in the past 30 days |                                | ⑭  |

[Please check if you have answered both (a) and (b) parts of Q20-R.]

Go to question Q21-R



Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

If you **HAVEN'T** used drugs, answer questions in the **LEFT** column only (i.e. Q21-L to Q24-L)

**Q21-L. Have you ever come across any anti-drug messages (including information on drug harm)?**

No ①

Yes [ Please answer the following question ] ②

If "Yes", which is the main source(s) of such information? (multiple answers are allowed)

Mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper, etc. ③

School curriculum / materials ④

Anti-drug talks ⑤

Anti-drug activities (e.g. anti-drug dramas / carnivals) ⑥

The Internet / smartphone / tablet computer (including apps / email / blog / discussion forums / YouTube / TikTok / Douyin / Instagram / Facebook) ⑦

NGOs (voluntary youth agencies) ⑧

Books ⑨

Anti-drug posters ⑩

Anti-drug leaflets / billboards / pamphlets ⑪

The Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre ⑫

Relatives (e.g. parents / brothers / sisters / seniors) ⑬

Schoolmates / friends ⑭

Other sources (please specify) ⑮

**Q22-L. Have you ever participated in these anti-drug activities?**

No ①

Yes [ Please answer the following question ] ②

If "Yes", which one(s)? (multiple answers are allowed)

Seminars / talks ③

Classroom activities (e.g. project work) ④

Carnivals ⑤

Outdoor activities ⑥

Voluntary work ⑦

Anti-drug dramas / variety shows / concerts ⑧

Movies ⑨

Electronic or online games / video clips / online dramas ⑩

Competitions (e.g. music / slogan-making / dramas / producing video clips) ⑪

Visits (e.g. rehabilitation / treatment centres / the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre) ⑫

Others (please specify) ⑬

Go to question Q23-L

If you **HAVE** used drugs, answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only (i.e. Q21-R to Q25-R)

**Q21-R. Have you ever used drugs (e.g. cannabis) in any places outside Hong Kong?**

① No

② Yes [ Please answer the following question ]

If "Yes", except in Hong Kong, where have you ever used drugs? (multiple answers are allowed)

③ Shenzhen

④ Guangzhou

⑤ Dongguan

⑥ Zhuhai

⑦ Other cities in Mainland China

(please specify)

⑧ Macao

⑨ USA

⑩ France

⑪ Canada

⑫ Thailand

⑬ Other overseas places

(please specify)

If "Yes", have you taken drugs during student exchange outside Hong Kong?

⑭ No

⑮ Yes

**Q22-R. Did you use drugs in the past 12 months?**

① No

② Yes [ Please answer the following question ]

If "Yes", did you use drugs in the past 30 days?

③ No

④ Yes [ Please answer the following question ]

If "Yes", in the past 30 days, how frequent did you use drugs?

⑤ More than once per day

⑥ Once everyday

⑦ 2 - 3 days per week

⑧ Every week

⑨ Every 2 weeks

⑩ Every month

Go to question Q23-R

RESTRICTED when entered with data

Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

If you **HAVEN'T** used drugs, answer questions in the **LEFT** column only (i.e. Q23-L to Q24-L)

**Q23-L.** Who would you like the most to give you anti-drug messages (such as information on drug harm)? (choose **ONE** only)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Ex-drug abusers                                     | ① |
| Parents   | ② |
| Other relatives (e.g. brothers / sisters / seniors) | ③ |
| Teachers  | ④ |
| Doctors and medical staff                           | ⑤ |
| Social workers                                      | ⑥ |
| Government officials                                | ⑦ |
| TV / movie stars or pop singers                     | ⑧ |
| Famous athletes                                     | ⑨ |
| Friends / schoolmates                               | ⑩ |
| Others (please specify)                             | ⑪ |

**Q24-L.** Will you try to persuade people around you to give up drugs if there is a chance?

No ① [please answer part (a)]

Yes ② [please answer part (b)]

(a) I will not try to persuade people around me to give up drugs because... (multiple answers are allowed)

I do not know anyone who uses drugs ③

I do not know how to persuade them ④

I think they will ignore me ⑤

I do not know much about drug use ⑥

Other reasons (please specify) ⑦

(b) I will try to persuade people around me to give up drugs because... (multiple answers are allowed)

I am worried about their health ⑧

I am worried about their mental conditions ⑨

I am worried about their studies and future ⑩

Other reasons (please specify) ⑪

Go to question Q26

If you **HAVE** used drugs, answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only (i.e. Q23-R to Q25-R)

**Q23-R.** Have you ever sought help from others in dealing with problems resulting from using drugs (except borrowing money for using drugs)?

① No

② Yes [ Please answer the following question ] →

If "Yes", who gave you the greatest help?

(choose **ONE** only)

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ③ Schoolmates   | ⑦ Parents                        |
| ④ Boyfriend / girlfriend  | ⑧ Brothers / sisters             |
| ⑤ Online friends  | ⑨ Teachers                       |
| ⑥ Friends   | ⑩ Other relatives (e.g. seniors) |
| ⑪ School social workers / counsellors                                     |                                  |
| ⑫ Outreaching social workers / counsellors                                |                                  |
| ⑬ Doctors and medical staff   |                                  |
| ⑭ Social workers / counsellors in drug treatment organizations            |                                  |
| ⑮ Police School Liaison Officer   |                                  |
| ⑯ Clergies / churchmen  |                                  |
| ⑰ Call "186 186" or use WhatsApp / WeChat "98 186 186" Anti-drug Hotlines |                                  |
| ⑱ Others (please specify)   |                                  |

**Q24-R.** Have you tried to stop using drugs or give up drugs?

① Yes [please answer part (a)]

② No [please answer part (b)]

(a) I have tried to stop using drugs or give up drugs because... (multiple answers are allowed)

③ Using drugs affected my study

④ Using drugs affected my family

⑤ Using drugs affected my health

⑥ Using drugs affected my relationship with friends

⑦ Using drugs affected my daily life

⑧ I was afraid of getting arrested as using drugs is illegal

⑨ My boyfriend / girlfriend did not like it

⑩ I did not have enough money

⑪ Other reasons (please specify)

(b) I have not tried to stop using drugs or give up drugs because... (multiple answers are allowed)

⑫ I do not think I am addicted

⑬ I do not think using drugs is harmful to health

⑭ I like the feeling that drugs give me

⑮ My friends are still using drugs

⑯ My family did not know / stop me

⑰ It is hard to give up drugs

⑱ Other reasons (please specify)

Go to question Q25-R

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■ ■ Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided ■ ■ will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

If you **HAVE** used drugs, answer questions in the  
**RIGHT** column only (i.e. Q25-R)



**Q25-R.** Who would you like the most to give you anti-drug messages (such as information on drug harm)? (choose one only)

- ① Ex-drug abusers
- ② Parents
- ③ Other relatives (e.g. brothers / sisters / seniors)
- ④ Teachers
- ⑤ Doctors and medical staff
- ⑥ Social workers
- ⑦ Government officials
- ⑧ TV / movie stars or pop singers
- ⑨ Famous athletes
- ⑩ Friends / schoolmates
- ⑪ Others (please specify)

Go to question Q26

Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

#### SECTION 4 : USE OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO

**Q26. Have you ever drunk any alcoholic beverages?**

("Alcoholic beverages" refers to all drinks that contain alcohol, such as red / white wine, beer, cocktail, shandy, brandy, whisky, or fruit juice / other drinks with alcohol.)

No ①

② Yes

If "No", answer questions in the **LEFT** column only  
(i.e. Q27-L to Q28-L)

If "Yes", answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only  
(i.e. Q27-R to Q28-R)

**Q27-L. Why don't you drink alcohol?**

(multiple answers are allowed)

- Alcohol is harmful to health ①
- I am too young for drinking / buying any alcoholic beverages ②
- My friends do not drink ③
- My parents do not allow me to drink ④
- I am not interested in drinking ⑤
- I do not like the image of drinkers ⑥
- I have no money to buy alcohol ⑦
- I have no chance to drink alcohol ⑧
- I do not like the taste / smell of alcohol ⑨
- I do not like having a hangover ⑩
- Others (please specify) ⑪

**Q28-L. Do you think it is okay for people to drink alcohol every week?**

Yes ①

No ②

Go to question Q29

**Q27-R. How old were you when you first drank alcohol?** (choose one only)

- ① 10 years old or below
- ② 11-12 years old
- ③ 13-14 years old
- ④ 15-16 years old
- ⑤ 17-18 years old
- ⑥ 19-20 years old
- ⑦ 21 years old or above
- ⑧ I can't remember

**Q28-R. Did you drink in the past 12 months?**

① No

② Yes [ Please answer the following question ]



If "Yes", did you drink in the past 30 days?

③ No

④ Yes

Go to question Q29



Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

**Q29. Have you ever smoked before?**

("Smoking" refers to the smoking of all forms of tobacco and related products, including cigarette, cigar, hand rolled cigarette, water pipe, pipe-smoking and e-cigarette.)

No

①

②

Yes

If "No", answer questions in the **LEFT** column only  
(i.e. Q30-L to Q31-L)

If "Yes", answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only  
(i.e. Q30-R to Q31-R)

**Q30-L. Why don't you smoke?**

(multiple answers are allowed)

Smoking is harmful to health

①

I am too young for smoking / buying any tobacco products

②

My friends do not smoke

③

My parents do not allow me to smoke

④

I am not interested in smoking

⑤

I do not like the image of smokers

⑥

Tobacco products are getting more and more expensive

⑦

I have no chance to smoke

⑧

I do not like the smell of smoking

⑨

Smoking has been banned in more and more public places

⑩

Others (please specify)

⑪

**Q31-L. Do you think it is okay for people to smoke every day?**

No

①

Yes

②

Go to question Q32

**Q30-R. How old were you when you first smoked?** (choose one only)

① 10 years old or below

② 11-12 years old

③ 13-14 years old

④ 15-16 years old

⑤ 17-18 years old

⑥ 19-20 years old

⑦ 21 years old or above

⑧ I can't remember

**Q31-R. Did you smoke in the past 12 months?**

① No

② Yes [ Please answer the following question ]



If "Yes", did you smoke in the past 30 days?

③ No

④ Yes

Go to question Q32

Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

## SECTION 5 : PERCEPTION ON DRUGS

Q32. Do you agree with these sentences?

Disagree Agree

i. I believe using drugs...		
a. ...will affect my appearance.	①	②
b. ...will harm one's health.	①	②
c. ...brings me more fun.	①	②
d. ...will help me become popular to the opposite sex.	①	②
e. ...helps me to get along with my friends better.	①	②
f. ...is cool.	①	②
g. ...will affect my study.	①	②
ii. I will try drugs if there is an opportunity.	①	②
iii. If I use drugs, I do not mind letting my family know.	①	②
iv. If I use drugs, I do not mind letting my friends know.	①	②
v. I believe if I refuse to use drugs, my friends will make fun of me.	①	②
vi. Just like smoking, drug use is a hobby nowadays.	①	②

## SECTION 6 : EXPERIENCE AND SELF-IMAGE

Q33. Did you experience the following situations in the past 6 months?

No Yes

i. Bullied by schoolmates	①	②
ii. Warned by school	①	②
iii. Harassed by strangers	①	②
iv. Have not seen mom or dad for more than a week	①	②
v. Blamed by parents	①	②
vi. Dissatisfied with academic results	①	②

Q34. Did you do the following in the past 6 months?

No Yes

i. Skipped school (Absent without informing the school or valid reason)	①	②
ii. Compensated dating	①	②
iii. Stole things	①	②
iv. Ran away from home	①	②
v. Attacked someone	①	②
vi. Had contact with gangsters / triad members	①	②
vii. Roamed around at late night (Staying out at night and not going home)	①	②
viii. Gambled	①	②
ix. Committed self-harm intentionally	①	②

Please rest assured that no name will be recorded and all information provided will be handled in strict confidence. Please be completely honest when you answer the questions.

**Q35. Do you agree with these sentences?**

	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Agree</b>
i. I can be influenced by my friends easily.	①	②
ii. I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough.	①	②
iii. Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself.	①	②
iv. My parents care about my feelings.	①	②
v. I feel I am well-liked in school.	①	②
vi. I always have my own idea among my group of friends.	①	②
vii. I am confident that I can deal efficiently with unexpected events.	①	②
viii. I give up very easily when I am challenged.	①	②
ix. My friends cannot do anything that breaks the law.	①	②
x. Sometimes I think I am no good at all.	①	②
xi. I often break school rules.	①	②
xii. I handle arguments calmly.	①	②

~ End of questionnaire. Thank you for your participation. ~

## 詞彙 GLOSSARY

### 物質

毒品、煙草和酒精的統稱

### 毒品

麻醉鎮痛劑和危害精神毒品的統稱

### 酒精

指各類含酒精飲料，包括仙地、含酒精成分的果汁、啤酒、葡萄酒和烈酒

### 麻醉鎮痛劑

指海洛英、鴉片、嗎啡和菲仕通／美沙酮

### 危害精神毒品

任何能使人上癮和因刺激或壓抑中樞神經系統而導致幻覺或活動機能、思維、行為、感知或情緒紊亂的天然或合成物質（包括迷幻劑、鎮抑劑、興奮劑、鎮靜劑等），如附錄 VI 所列各項藥物

### 吸食毒品

吸食麻醉鎮痛劑或非為醫療用途而服用危害精神毒品

### 曾服用某項物質

在調查前曾至少一次服用某項物質

### 一年內曾服用某項物質

在調查前一年內曾至少一次服用某項物質

### 30 天內曾服用某項物質

在調查前 30 天內曾至少一次服用某項物質

### 吸食毒品的學生

在調查前曾至少一次吸食毒品的學生

### 不曾吸食毒品的學生

在調查前從未吸食毒品的學生

### Substances

A collective term for drugs, tobacco and alcohol

### Drugs

A collective term for narcotics analgesics and psychotropic substances

### Alcohol

Refers to all alcoholic beverages, including shandy, cooler, beer, wine and spirits

### Narcotics analgesics

They refer to heroin, opium, morphine and physeptone / methadone

### Psychotropic substances

Any substance, natural or synthetic (including hallucinogens, depressants, stimulants, tranquillizers etc.), which has the capacity to produce a state of dependence and central nervous system stimulation or depression resulting in hallucinations or disturbances in motor function, thinking, behaviour, perception or mood, such as items listed in Appendix VI

### Taking drugs

Take narcotics analgesics or non-medical use of psychotropic substances

### Lifetime use of a substance

Ever used a substance at least once in the lifetime preceding survey enumeration

### 1-year use of a substance

Ever used a substance at least once within the year preceding survey enumeration

### 30-day use of a substance

Ever used a substance at least once within 30 days preceding survey enumeration

### Drug-taking students

Students ever took any drug at least once in their lifetime

### Non-drug-taking students

Students never taken any drug in their lifetime

## 專上院校

專上院校包括提供全日制學士學位課程的院校及提供經本地評審全日制副學位課程院校。副學位課程包括副學士學位及證書／文憑／毅進文憑／高級文憑課程等。調查所包括的院校列表如下：

## Post-secondary Institutions

Post-secondary institutions cover institutions providing full-time degree programmes and institutions providing locally-accredited full-time sub-degree programmes, which include associate degree and certificate / diploma / diploma Yi Jin / advanced diploma programmes, etc. The institutions included are listed in the table below.

專上院校 Post-secondary Institutions	提供全日制 學士學位課程 Providing full-time degree programmes	提供經本地評審全日制 副學位課程 Providing locally-accredited full-time sub-degree programmes
明愛白英奇專業學校 Caritas Bianchi College of Careers		✓
明愛社區書院 Caritas Institute of Community Education		✓
香港城市大學 City University of Hong Kong	✓	✓
香港城市大學專業進修學院 City University of Hong Kong - School of Continuing and Professional Education	✓	
宏恩基督教學院 Gratia Christian College	✓	✓
香港三育書院 Hong Kong Adventist College		✓
香港藝術學院 (香港藝術中心附屬機構) Hong Kong Art School (a division of Hong Kong Arts Centre)	✓	✓
香港浸會大學 Hong Kong Baptist University	✓	
香港浸會大學電影學院 Hong Kong Baptist University - Academy of Film		✓
香港浸會大學國際學院 Hong Kong Baptist University - College of International Education	✓	✓
香港浸會大學持續教育學院 Hong Kong Baptist University - School of Continuing Education	✓	✓
香港珠海學院 (前稱珠海學院) Hong Kong Chu Hai College (formerly known as Chu Hai College of Higher Education)	✓	✓
港專學院 HKCT Institute of Higher Education	✓	✓
香港專業進修學校 Hong Kong College of Technology		✓
香港科技專上書院 Hong Kong Institute of Technology	✓	✓
香港都會大學 (前稱香港公開大學) Hong Kong Metropolitan University (formerly known as The Open University of Hong Kong)	✓	✓

專上院校 Post-secondary Institutions	提供全日制 學士學位課程 Providing full-time degree programmes	提供經本地評審全日制 副學位課程 Providing locally-accredited full-time sub-degree programmes
香港都會大學李嘉誠專業進修學院（前稱香港公開大學李嘉誠專業進修學院） Hong Kong Metropolitan University - Li Ka Shing School of Professional and Continuing Education (formerly known as The Open University of Hong Kong - Li Ka Shing Institute of Professional and Continuing Education)		✓
香港能仁專上學院 Hong Kong Nang Yan College of Higher Education	✓	✓
香港樹仁大學 Hong Kong Shue Yan University	✓	
嶺南大學 Lingnan University	✓	
嶺南大學持續進修學院 Lingnan University - Lingnan Institute of Further Education		✓
聖方濟各大學（前稱明愛專上學院） Saint Francis University (formerly known as Caritas Institute of Higher Education)	✓	✓
香港中文大學 The Chinese University of Hong Kong	✓	
香港中文大學專業進修學院 The Chinese University of Hong Kong - School of Continuing and Professional Studies		✓
香港教育大學 The Education University of Hong Kong	✓	✓
香港恒生大學（前稱恒生管理學院） The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong (formerly known as Hang Seng Management College)	✓	
香港演藝學院 The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts	✓	
香港理工大學 The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	✓	✓
香港理工大學 - 香港專上學院 The Hong Kong Polytechnic University - Hong Kong Community College		✓
香港理工大學專業進修學院 The Hong Kong Polytechnic University - School of Professional Education and Executive Development	✓	
香港科技大學 The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	✓	
香港大學 The University of Hong Kong	✓	
香港大學附屬學院 The University of Hong Kong - HKU SPACE Community College		✓
香港大學專業進修學院國際學院 The University of Hong Kong - HKU SPACE International College	✓	
香港大學專業進修學院保良局何鴻燊社區書院 The University of Hong Kong - HKU SPACE Po Leung Kuk Stanley Ho Community College		✓

專上院校 Post-secondary Institutions	提供全日制 學士學位課程 Providing full-time degree programmes	提供經本地評審全日制 副學位課程 Providing locally-accredited full-time sub-degree programmes
東華學院 Tung Wah College	✓	✓
香港伍倫貢學院（前稱香港城市大學專上學院） UOW College Hong Kong (formerly known as Community College of City University)	✓	✓
職業訓練局 Vocational Training Council		✓
職業訓練局 - 才晉高等教育學院 Vocational Training Council - School for Higher and Professional Education (SHAPE)	✓	
職業訓練局 - 香港高等教育科技學院 Vocational Training Council - Technological and Higher Education Institute of Hong Kong (THEi)	✓	
耀中幼教學院 Yew Chung College of Early Childhood Education	✓	✓
青年會專業書院 YMCA College of Careers		✓

## 危害精神毒品列表

### LIST OF PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

#### 危害精神毒品

#### Psychotropic substances

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| [1] K仔（氯胺酮）                       | [1] Ketamine, K, King, Ket, Kit-kat, Special k, Vitamin k (Ketamine) |
| [2] 搖頭丸／忘我／E仔／狂喜／搖搖（亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明）  | [2] Ecstasy (MDMA)   |
| [3] 草／大麻花／大麻精／大麻油（大麻）             | [3] Grass, Marijuana, Pot, Hash, Joint (Cannabis)                    |
| [4] 咳水／咳丸／O仔／MB／黃豆仔／DM丸（可待因）      | [4] Codeine / Cough Medicine (Codeine)                               |
| [5] 甲基安非他明（冰）                     | [5] Methamphetamine (Ice)  |
| [6] 白瓜子／藍精靈／速眠安（三唑侖／咪達唑侖）         | [6] Halcion / Dormicum (Triazolam / Midazolam)                       |
| [7] 膠水／強力膠／天拿水／打火機油（有機溶劑）         | [7] Glue, Solvent thinner, Lighter fuel gas (Organic Solvents)       |
| [8] 五仔／黃飛鴻／哈哈笑／Give-me-five（硝甲西洋） | [8] Give-me-five (Nimetazepam)                                       |
| [9] 可可精（可卡因）                      | [9] Snow, Crack, Coco (Cocaine)                                      |
| [10] K2 / Spice（合成大麻素）            | [10] K2 / Spice (Synthetic cannabinoids)                             |
| [11] 喵喵（甲氧麻黃酮）                    | [11] Meow Meow (Mephedrone)  |