

**二零一一 / 一二年學生服用藥物情況調查**

**The 2011/12 Survey  
of Drug Use among Students**

**保安局禁毒處**

**Narcotics Division, Security Bureau**

2011/12

學生服用藥物情況調查

Survey of Drug Use among Students

報告

Report

保安局 禁毒處 委託

Commissioned by

Narcotics Division, Security Bureau

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# 第一部分 引言

## Part I. Introduction

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## 1. 調查背景

為收集有關青少年飲酒、吸煙及吸食毒品的資料，當局在 1987/88 至 2008/09 年間，進行了七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生為研究對象，而從 2008/09 年的統計調查（下稱「2008/09 年調查」）開始，調查涵蓋範圍擴展至包括所有高小至大專程度的學生。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，並收集最新的有關資料，禁毒處決定在 2011/12 年展開第八輪統計調查。精確市場研究中心獲委託進行《2011/12 年學生服用藥物情況調查》（下稱「2011/12 年調查」）。該小組主要負責數據收集、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

2011/12 年調查的主要目的如下：

- 一、蒐集本港主要教育課程的全日制學生吸食毒品的最新趨勢；
- 二、找出吸食毒品的學生的吸毒模式及其概況資料；
- 三、研究學生對吸食毒品的認識及態度；

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## 1. Survey background

To collect information on the taking of alcohol, tobacco and drugs amongst adolescents, seven large-scale surveys targeting students were conducted during the period of 1987/88 to 2008/09. While the earlier surveys primarily focused on secondary students, the survey in 2008/09 (hereafter refers to the 2008/09 Survey) was 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 abreast of the latest trend in the prevalence of drug-taking among students and to collect other useful and up-to-date information, the Narcotics Division decided to conduct the eighth survey in 2011/12 school year. The research team of Consumer Search Hong Kong Limited was commissioned to conduct the 2011/12 Survey of Drug Use among Students (hereafter refers to the 2011/12 Survey). The team was mainly responsible for data collection, data processing and analysis work. The survey design and survey report compilation were undertaken by the Narcotics Division and the research team in collaboration.

## 2. Objectives

The main objectives of the 2011/12 Survey are as follows:

- (a) to obtain the latest drug-taking trends among full-time students in major education programmes in Hong Kong;
- (b) to find out the drug-taking pattern of student drug-takers and their profiles;
- (c) to assess students' knowledge of and attitude towards drug-taking;

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四、評估學生接觸毒品的風險；以及

五、探討與吸食毒品有關的因素，包括人口特徵、家庭、態度、行為及學校有關的因素。

### 3. 涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

2011/12 年統計調查在設計上與 2008/09 年的調查相若；這樣，各項主要調查結果與以往數據便可作比較。2011/12 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）；

二、中學（包括本地中學中一至中七年級及國際學校中學第七至第十三年級）；

三、專上課程（包括公帑資助及自資學士學位及副學位課程）<sup>1</sup>。

(d) to find out students' exposure to the risk of drugs; and

(e) to examine if there are demographic, family, attitudinal, behavioural and school variables associated with drug-taking.

### 3. Coverage and sample design

The design of the 2011/12 Survey was similar to the 2008/09 Survey so as to maintain the comparability of key findings. The 2011/12 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);

(b) Secondary (i.e. Secondary 1 to 7 of Local Secondary Schools and Year 7 to 13 of International Secondary Schools);

(c) Post-secondary (covering publicly-funded and self-financing degree and sub-degree programmes)<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> 專上程度課程包括 (i) 八間由大學教育資助委員會資助的院校所提供的學士學位課程 (ii) 九間自資院校所提供的學士學位課程 (iii) 香港演藝學院所提供的學士學位課程 (iv) 由 29 間院校所提供的全日制經評審的本地副學位課程，其中包括副學士學位及證書／文憑／高級文憑課程等。有關參與本統計調查的專上院校的詳細列表，請參照詞彙。 Post-secondary programmes consist of (i) degree programmes provided by eight institutions funded by the University Grants Committee (UGC); (ii) degree programmes provided by nine self-financing institutions; (iii) degree programmes provided by Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts; (iv) sub-degree programmes, including associate degree and certificate/ diploma/ advanced diploma programmes etc., provided by 29 institutions providing full-time locally-accredited self-financing sub-degree programmes. For the list of institutions offering post-secondary programmes covered in the Survey, please refer to the Glossary of Terms.

研究小組採用了分層系統成羣抽樣法，在本地日間中、小學的學生中進行抽樣：首先以學校分區、種類、學校大小及曾否參與 2008/09 年調查為分層變數；而被隨機抽選的學校的所有小四至中七學生均會被邀請參與統計調查。

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 2011/12 年的調查。

所有就讀於由大學教育資助委員會資助院校、其中一間自資院校及香港演藝學院所提供的學士學位課程的學生均獲邀參與 2011/12 年的調查，而就讀於其他專上院校的專上學生則以課程種類及學科種類為分層變數，進行分層系統成羣抽樣，向所有被隨機抽選的學生作出邀請。

為配合不同抽樣比例這因素及每條問題的不同回應率，數據已作適當的加權來計算整體數據。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**

為確保可以參考以往幾次調查的數據，2011/12 年的調查問卷以 2008/09 年調查所採用的問卷為設計藍本並加以適當修改。2011/12 年的問卷涵蓋下列有關的問題：

Students in 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, school size and whether took part in the 2008/09 Survey as the stratifying variables; then all Primary 4 to Secondary 7 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 2011/12 Survey.

All post-secondary students attending degree programmes offered by the UGC-funded institutions, one of the self-financing institutions, and the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts were invited to participate in the 2011/12 Survey whereas post-secondary students attending the remaining post-secondary institutions were invited from samples drawn by using a stratified systematic cluster sampling method with type of programme and type of discipline as the stratifying variables.

Appropriate weightings had been applied to cater for the different sampling rates by schools and the different response rates of individual questions 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 2011/12 Survey largely adopted the design of 2008/09 questionnaire with suitable modifications. The 2011/12 questionnaire covered the followings areas:

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一、毒品的非醫療用途；

(a) non-medical use of drugs;

二、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；

(b) use of alcohol and tobacco, but the number of questions was limited to the extent of investigating their relationship with drug-taking;

三、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；

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

四、學生接觸毒品的風險、對禁毒信息的認知及參與禁毒活動的情況；以及

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

五、學生的人口特徵。

(e) students' demographic information.

爲了減輕高小學生的負擔，同時亦有助他們理解問卷，2011/12 年調查爲他們設計了一份包括 30 條問題的簡化版問卷。中學及專上課程的學生則採用一份包括 38 條問題的完整版本問卷。兩個版本的問卷內容大致相同。

To reduce upper primary students' burden and to facilitate their understanding, a simplified version of questionnaires, comprising 30 questions, was prepared for them. A full version of the questionnaire with 38 questions was used for secondary and post-secondary students. The content of the two questionnaires have similar scope of coverage.

問卷草擬本在 2011 年 7 月（中文版）及 10 月（英文版）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。

The draft questionnaires were pilot tested in July 2011 (Chinese version) and October 2011 (English version). Subsequently, the layout and contents of the questionnaire were revised taking into account feedbacks from participating students. Specimen in both English and Chinese, are attached in Appendix 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。

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

## 5. 保密

## 5. Confidentiality

鑑於題材的敏感性，2011/12 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收集。這些措施可紓緩學生因提供敏感資料而產生的心理負擔。

Owing to the sensitive nature of the subject matter, a number of measures were implemented to ensure confidentiality and avoid disclosure of students' identity. 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識辨，所有學生，不論曾否吸食毒品，均須回答相同數目的問題。

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課室秩序。

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，每位在網上進行統計調查的則會收到為其特設的網站連結，以供直接在網上填寫問卷。填妥的問卷會直接傳送到研究小組經加密的伺服器中，只有授權人員才能獲取有關資料。

收集到的數據絕對保密。所有問卷原稿會由研究小組在調查報告確認後三個月內徹底銷毀。

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 time, all students, regardless of whether they had taken drugs or not, were required to answer the same number of questions.

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

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

Fourth, students who joined the online survey were each provided a unique link for access to 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.

Data collected were handled with strict confidence. All raw questionnaires would be completely 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.



## 6. 資料蒐集

2011/12 年調查的實地調查工作在 2011 年 10 月至 2012 年 6 月期間進行。爲了配合學校緊密的課程安排（尤以本學年見證著高中及高等教育新學制下首屆三年新高中課程及香港中學文憑考試（文憑試）的發生），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，以減少拒絕參與調查學校的數目。例如以靈活的方法安排調查日程，以確保學校能積極參與。具體的情況是個別學校的中六或中七班級可選擇利用網上問卷或課堂問卷，並在公開試完成後才參與活動。至於國際學校組群，藉著提供網上及課堂問卷的靈活安排，以促進學校更理想的回應。

除上述特別安排外，所有中、小學校的學生均採用紙本問卷在校內完成訪問。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，並獲發專爲他們準備的實地調查指引手冊，當中載述了統計調查的概念及進行點算時須依循的程序。

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、爲確保數據保密所採取的措施、以及問卷的結構。

## 6. Data collection

The fieldwork enumeration for the 2011/12 Survey was conducted from October 2011 to June 2012. Owing to the tight school schedule (particularly the school year witnessed the first cohort of the 3-year New Senior Secondary curriculum under the New Academic Structure and the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination (HKDSE)), sampled schools were first invited to participate by letters, followed up by phone calls. Other appropriate follow-up actions were also taken to minimize the number of refusal cases as far as possible. For instance, flexibility in survey scheduling was adopted to help raise response rate of school participation. Specifically, options of organizing survey with classes of secondary 6 or secondary 7 of selected schools using online approach or conducting class sessions after the public examination were implemented. Both online and classroom approaches were offered as one mean to facilitate higher response of the International secondary school sector.

Other than the special arrangements as mentioned in the previous paragraph, classroom survey was conducted among students attending upper primary and secondary schools. Online or classroom survey as deemed appropriate was deployed for students of post-secondary institutions.

Experienced fieldwork enumerators were sent to individual schools to administer the Survey in class. Proper training and supervision were given to them beforehand. Fieldwork instruction manuals on survey concepts and procedures to be followed in the enumeration process were specially prepared for them.

All participating students were briefed of the survey objectives, measures that had been taken to ensure data confidentiality and the structure of the questionnaires beforehand.

在處理學生私隱及保密資料時，研究小組在網上統計調查期間採取了下列管  
控措施：

- 一、每名已登記的學生均獲發為其特  
設的網站連結；
- 二、只有獲院校授權的人士才可使用  
學生的電郵作出邀請；
- 三、學生的答案會儲存於調查機構的  
加密伺服器，只有獲機構授權的  
人士才可使用相關數據；以及
- 四、禁止任何人士將學生電郵與儲存  
於加密伺服器的問卷答案連結，  
互相參照學生的個人資料及問卷  
答案。

## 7. 訪問結果

統計調查的目標為 287836 名學生。扣  
除 30245 個基於課程緊迫或調查的題目  
較為敏感而未能接觸的個案，100405 個  
不回應及 1327 個無效（未能通過正確  
性測試而作廢的個案）的問卷後，共有  
155859 名學生成功填妥問卷，有關數據  
會用作分析之用。

2011/12 年調查的整體回應率為 54.1%，  
與 2008/09 年的調查相若（55.3%）。按  
教育程度細分的回應率概述如下：

- 一、中學生的回應率最高，有 76.3%；

To ensure confidentiality and students' privacy,  
the following control measures had been  
implemented for the online survey execution:

- (a) a unique hyperlink was used for each  
registered student;
- (b) the email invitation of students was carried  
out by the authorised persons of each of  
the participating institutions;
- (c) students' responses were stored in a  
secured server of the survey administrator  
and only authorised person of the survey  
administrator had access to the database;  
and
- (d) students' email addresses and responses  
stored in the secured server could not be  
linked up, disallowing cross-referencing of  
databases.

## 7. Enumeration results

A total of 287 836 students had been targeted in  
the Survey. After excluding 30 245 non-contact  
cases as a result of schools' refusal to participate  
because of tight timetabling of schools, sensitive  
nature of the Survey etc, 100 405 non-response  
cases and 1 327 invalid cases (cases failed the  
data validity test and cancelled), a total of  
155 859 students had successfully completed the  
questionnaires and their data were used for  
analysis.

The overall response rate of the 2011/12 Survey  
was 54.1%, which was comparable with that in  
the 2008/09 Survey (55.3%). The response rate  
by education level is summarized as follows:

- (a) The response rate was the highest, 76.3%,  
for secondary students;

二、鑑於部分小學只允許較高年級（例如小六年級）的學生參與是項調查以及部分學生因家長反對而沒有參與是項調查，高小的回應率相對地較低，只有 63.5%；

三、由於所有就讀於由大學教育資助委員會撥付公帑資助的院校的專上學生均獲邀請參與網上統計調查，而其他數據收集方法（例如班房內自填問卷的方法）一般較網上統計調查的回應率為高，所以專上學生的回應率相對地更低，只有 31.8%。

與統計調查所涵蓋的全部約 792800 名學生比較，整體的抽樣率為 19.7%。按教育程度分組的成功個案數目如下：

一、100 所日間小學的 30060 名學生；

二、106 所日間中學的 84528 名學生；以及

三、31 所專上院校提供有關專上課程的 41271 名學生。

有關回應率及抽樣率的細節，請參考附錄 II。

按學校的大小（以班別數目計算）分析，有參與及沒有參與調查的學校並無顯著分別，有關概況已載列在附錄 III。

(b) The response rate for upper primary students was lower at 63.5% as some schools only allowed students of higher levels (e.g. primary 6) to participate in the Survey. Also, some parents did not consent their children to participate in the Survey;

(c) That for post-secondary students was even lower at 31.8% as all post-secondary students attending UGC-funded institutions were invited to complete the online survey where the rate of non-response is normally higher than other means of data collection such as self-completion at class sessions.

Compared with the population of about 792 800 students covered by the Survey, the overall sampling fraction was 19.7%. A breakdown of successful cases by education level are given below:

(a) 30 060 cases from 100 Primary Day Schools;

(b) 84 528 cases from 106 Secondary Day Schools; and

(c) 41 271 cases from 31 institutions which offered post-secondary programmes.

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

No obvious difference in school profile in terms of school size (measured by number of classes) of the participating and non-participating schools was noted. The details are summarised in Appendix III.

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## 8. 調查限制

2011/12 年調查所用的詞彙，部分與 2008/09 年所用的詞彙有少許差異。有關的差異已於附錄 I 所載的相關圖表內註明。

雖然問卷經過測試並作出適當的修改，高小學生，尤指本地小學小四及國際學校小學第五級的學生，在填寫時仍有困難。部分學生不明白填選答案的正確方法，只懂圈選預設答案。

鑑於大部分專上學生的課堂安排沒有固定的規律，因此他們主要採用網上問卷。為了取得足夠的回應，所有合資格的學生均獲邀參與以代替隨機抽樣。此方法的缺點是回應率較低。

## 9. 技術性建議

下文為技術性建議，以供往後的調查作參考之用。

- 一、高小學生問卷的篇幅要再簡短，版面設計要簡單，用字要簡淺。這些修訂有助小學學生理解問卷，對小四／第五年級學生尤甚。假若問卷版面設計統一尤為重要，當局則要考慮調查應否涵蓋小四／第五年級學生。

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## 8. Survey limitations

There were slight differences in some of the terms adopted in the 2008/09 and 2011/12 Survey. Details of the differences were remarked in relevant Charts and Tables presented in Appendix I.

Although the questionnaire was pilot tested and subsequent modifications were made, it was observed that some students, particularly those of Primary 4 in local schools and Year 5 in international schools had difficulties in completing the questionnaires. Some students did not understand the correct way of choosing the answers: they circled the pre-listed descriptions as their answers instead.

In response to the irregularity of class sessions of most post-secondary students, the online survey was mainly used. In order to maximize the response rate, all eligible students were invited to participate in the survey instead of using random sampling approach. One drawback of this method, however, is that it can contribute to a low response rate.

## 9. Technical suggestions

For future surveys, suggestions on the following technical aspects are highlighted for further consideration:

- (a) A shorter version of questionnaire with simpler format and wordings should be considered for upper primary students. This modification might facilitate better understanding of primary students, particularly those from Primary 4/ Year 5 students. If layout consistency across different groups is a critical factor of consideration, whether Primary 4/ Year 5 students should be included in the survey coverage should be carefully considered.

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二、研究發現部分學生只完成數條問題就終止了網上調查。假如日後要繼續採用網上調查作搜集數據，問卷的篇幅應再縮短。

三、可嘗試考慮容許學校自行決定資料收集方法。例如已擁有良好網絡系統的學校，應准許他們自行選擇網上或紙本的問卷較為合適。

(b) It was observed that some students completed only several questions and then disconnected from the online survey. The length of the questionnaire should be shortened if online approach continues to be used.

(c) It is worth considering the option of allowing schools to determine the appropriate option of data collection. For those schools with proper IT infrastructure, they should be empowered to select their best option of using either online or paper questionnaires.

## 10. 鳴謝

研究小組及禁毒處謹致鳴謝所有參與調查的學生、教師和校長及相關的學校和院校。感謝他們積極投入，付出寶貴的時間和努力，使這項重要而有意義的研究得以順利完成。此外，承蒙各實地調查員協力進行調查工作，特此鳴謝。

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## 10. Acknowledgments

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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

本章節羅列了曾吸食毒品<sup>2</sup>、一年內曾吸食毒品<sup>3</sup>及30天內曾吸食毒品<sup>4</sup>的學生比例。

## 1.1 曾服用各種物質者所佔比例 (圖 1.1)

2011/12 年的調查發現，在所有涵蓋的學生中，曾飲酒、曾吸煙及曾吸食毒品的學生比例分別為 56.0%、8.8% 及 2.2%。於 2008/09 年，曾服用上述三種物質的學生比例則分別為 61.4%、10.6% 及 3.7%。

估計曾吸食毒品的學生數目為 17500，與 2008/09 年的數字 30200 比較，減少了 42.1%。

各教育程度組別學生曾吸食毒品的比例分別為：高小學生 1.1%、中學學生 2.3% 及專上學生 3.3%，全都低於 2008/09 年錄得的相應數字：高小學生 1.6%、中學學生 4.3% 及專上學生 4.4%。

# Chapter 1 Prevalence of substance use among students

The proportions of the prevalence of lifetime<sup>2</sup>, 1-year<sup>3</sup> and 30-day<sup>4</sup> drug-taking students are highlighted as in the following paragraphs.

## 1.1 Proportion of lifetime substance users (Chart 1.1)

Among all covered students, the proportions of lifetime alcohol-taking, tobacco-taking, and drug-taking students were 56.0%, 8.8% and 2.2% respectively in the 2011/12 Survey, while the proportions of students taking these three substances were 61.4%, 10.6% and 3.7% in the 2008/09 Survey.

The number of lifetime drug-taking students was estimated to be 17 500, which had decreased by 42.1% from the corresponding figure of 30 200 in the 2008/09 Survey.

The prevalence rate of lifetime drug-taking in different education levels were: 1.1% for upper primary, 2.3% for secondary and 3.3% for post-secondary. These were all lower than the corresponding rates recorded in the 2008/09 Survey: 1.6% for upper primary, 4.3% for secondary and 4.4% for post-secondary.

2 「曾吸食毒品學生」指學生曾經吸食毒品最少一次。

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

3 「一年內曾吸食毒品學生」指學生在調查前一年內曾經吸食毒品。

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

4 「30 天內曾吸食毒品學生」指學生在調查前 30 天內曾經吸食毒品。

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

**1.1.1 年齡及性別 (表 1.1-1.3)**

2011/12 年的調查顯示，曾飲酒的學生比例會隨著年齡而增加，從 10 歲或以下學生的 23.4% 增至 21 歲或以上學生的 79.9%。曾吸煙及曾吸食毒品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 15.3% 及 3.5%)。2008/09 年調查亦有相似的比例分布。曾飲酒的學生比例也是隨著年齡而增加，從 12 歲或以下學生的 42.9% 增至 21 歲或以上學生的 83.9%。曾吸煙及曾吸食毒品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 18.6% 及 5.2%)。

2011/12 年的調查發現曾飲酒、曾吸煙及曾吸食毒品的男學生比例分別為 56.3%、10.0% 及 2.7%，而女學生的比例則分別為 56.0%、7.5% 及 1.6%。2008/09 年的調查顯示，曾飲酒、曾吸煙及曾吸食毒品的男學生比例分別為 62.7%、11.5% 及 4.2%，而女學生的比例則分別為 61.7%、9.9% 及 2.9%。

**1.2 一年內曾服用各種物質者所佔比例 (圖 1.2)**

2011/12 年的調查顯示，一年內曾飲酒、曾吸煙及曾吸食毒品的學生比例分別為 41.0%、4.4% 及 0.7%。於 2008/09 年，曾服用上述三種物質的學生比例分別為 43.4%、5.6% 及 2.0%。

估計一年內曾吸食毒品的學生數目為 5800，與 2008/09 年的數字 16700 比較，減少了 65.3%。

**1.1.1 Age and sex (Tables 1.1-1.3)**

In the 2011/12 Survey, the proportion of lifetime alcohol-taking students increased with age, from 23.4% in those aged 10 or below to 79.9% in those aged 21 or above. Both the proportions of tobacco-taking and drug-taking students peaked at the age of 21 years old or above (15.3% and 3.5% respectively). Similar patterns were found in the 2008/09 Survey. The proportion of lifetime alcohol-taking students increased with age, from 42.9% in those aged 12 or below to 83.9% in those aged 21 or above. Both the proportions of lifetime tobacco-taking and drug-taking students peaked at the age of 21 or above (18.6% and 5.2% respectively).

The proportions of lifetime alcohol-taking, tobacco-taking and drug-taking male students were 56.3%, 10.0% and 2.7% respectively in the 2011/12 Survey; while the corresponding proportions of female students were 56.0%, 7.5% and 1.6% respectively. The proportions of lifetime alcohol-taking, tobacco-taking and drug-taking male students in the 2008/09 Survey were 62.7%, 11.5% and 4.2%; for females, the figures were 61.7%, 9.9% and 2.9% respectively.

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

The proportions of 1-year alcohol-taking, tobacco-taking and drug-taking students were 41.0%, 4.4% and 0.7% respectively in the 2011/12 Survey, while the proportions of students taking these three substances were 43.4%, 5.6% and 2.0% in the 2008/09 Survey.

The number of 1-year drug-taking students was estimated to be 5 800, which had decreased by 65.3% from the corresponding figure of 16 700 in the 2008/09 Survey.



各教育程度組別學生中一年內曾吸食毒品的比例分別為：高小學生 0.3%、中學學生 0.8%及專上學生 1.1%，亦是全都低於 2008/09 年錄得的相應數字：高小學生 0.8%、中學學生 2.6%及專上學生 1.8%。

### 1.2.1 年齡及性別（表 1.4）

以年齡組別劃分，一年內曾飲酒、曾吸煙及曾吸食毒品比例最高的年齡組別為 21 歲或以上的學生，分別佔 68.0%、8.0% 及 1.2%。

一年內曾飲酒、曾吸煙及曾吸食毒品的男學生比例分別為 41.9%、5.3%及 0.9%，而女學生比例則分別為 40.4%、3.5%及 0.5%。

### 1.3 30 天內曾服用各種物質者所佔比例（圖 1.3）

在 2011/12 年的調查中，30 天內曾飲酒、曾吸煙及曾吸食毒品的學生整體比例分別為 18.4%、0.4%及 0.5%。2008/09 年的調查顯示，曾服用上述三種物質的學生整體比例分別為 23.2%、3.9%及 1.2%。

估計 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生數目為 4100，與 2008/09 年的數字 9500 比較，減少了 56.8%。

各教育程度組別學生中 30 天內曾吸食毒品的比例分別為：高小學生 0.2%、中學學生 0.5%及專上學生 0.8%，全都低於 2008/09 年錄得的相應數字：高小學生 0.5%、中學學生 1.5%及專上學生 0.9%。

The prevalence rate of 1-year drug-taking in different education levels were: 0.3% for upper primary, 0.8% for secondary and 1.1% for post-secondary. These were also all lower than the corresponding rates recorded in the 2008/09 Survey: 0.8% for upper primary, 2.6% for secondary and 1.8% for post-secondary.

### 1.2.1 Age and sex (Table 1.4)

In terms of age, 1-year alcohol-taking, tobacco-taking and drug-taking students peaked at the age of 21 or above, cited by 68.0%, 8.0% and 1.2% respectively.

The proportions of 1-year alcohol-taking, tobacco-taking and drug-taking male students were cited by 41.9%, 5.3% and 0.9%; whilst the corresponding proportions for female students were 40.4%, 3.5% and 0.5%.

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

The overall proportions of 30-day alcohol-taking, tobacco-taking and drug-taking students in the 2011/12 Survey were 18.4%, 0.4%, and 0.5% respectively, while the proportions of students taking these three substances were 23.2%, 3.9% and 1.2% in the 2008/09 Survey.

The number of 30-day drug-taking students was estimated to be 4 100, which had decreased by 56.8% from the corresponding figure of 9 500 in the 2008/09 Survey.

The prevalence rate of 30-day drug-taking in different education levels were: 0.2% for upper primary, 0.5% for secondary and 0.8% for post-secondary. All were lower than the corresponding rates recorded in the 2008/09 Survey: 0.5% for upper primary, 1.5% for secondary and 0.9% for post-secondary.

**1.3.1 年齡及性別 (表 1.5)**

30 天內曾飲酒的學生比例與第 1.1 節有關曾飲酒學生比例的結果接近；即飲酒學生比例也是隨著年齡而增加，從 10 歲或以下學生的 3.2% 增至 21 歲或以上學生的 35.0%。30 天內曾吸煙及曾吸食毒品比例最高的年齡組別均為 21 歲或以上的學生(分別佔 2.0% 及 0.8%)。在 2008/09 年的調查中，30 天內曾飲酒學生比例也是隨著年齡而增加，從 12 歲或以下學生的 11.7% 增至 21 歲或以上學生的 40.6%。30 天內曾吸煙比例最高的年齡組別為 21 歲或以上的學生 (7.6%)，而曾吸食毒品比例最高的年齡組別為 15-16 歲的學生 (1.6%)。

2011/12 年的調查發現，30 天內曾飲酒、曾吸煙及曾吸食毒品的男學生比例分別為 20.1%、0.4% 及 0.7%，而女學生的比例則分別為 16.9%、0.3% 及 0.3%。2008/09 年的調查顯示，30 天內曾飲酒、曾吸煙及曾吸食毒品的男學生比例分別為 25.5%、4.5% 及 1.3%，而女學生的比例則分別為 21.4%、3.4% 及 0.9%。

**1.4 吸食毒品學生在樣本學校／院校的分布**

2011/12 年的調查抽選了 100 所小學，其中 86 所高小學生表示曾吸食毒品，而 45 所高小學生表示在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品。

**1.3.1 Age and sex (Table 1.5)**

Similar to the findings of lifetime alcohol-taking students in Section 1.1, the proportion of 30-day alcohol-taking students increased with age, from 3.2% in those aged 10 or below to 35.0% in those aged 21 or above, whereas the proportions of 30-day tobacco-taking and drug-taking students both peaked at the age of 21 or above (2.0% and 0.8% respectively). Gradual increase of the proportion of 30-day alcohol-taking students with age, from 11.7% in those aged 12 or below to 40.6% in those aged 21 or above was similarly noted in the 2008/09 Survey. While the proportion of 30-day tobacco-taking students peaked at the age of 21 or above (7.6%), drug-taking students peaked at 15-16 (1.6%).

The proportions of 30-day alcohol-taking, tobacco-taking and drug-taking male students were 20.1%, 0.4% and 0.7% respectively in the 2011/12 Survey, whilst the corresponding proportions of female students were 16.9%, 0.3% and 0.3% respectively. The proportions of 30-day alcohol-taking, tobacco-taking and drug-taking male students in the 2008/09 Survey were 25.5%, 4.5% and 1.3%; for females, the figures were 21.4%, 3.4% and 0.9% respectively.

**1.4 Distribution of drug-taking students in sampled schools and institutions**

100 primary schools were sampled in the 2011/12 survey. Lifetime drug abusers and 30-day drug abusers amongst upper primary students were reported in 86 schools and 45 schools respectively.

中學方面，在抽選的 106 所中學當中，105 所有學生表示曾吸食毒品，而 87 所有學生表示在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品。在這些學校中，每所學校曾吸食毒品的學生數目中位數為 17；而 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生數目中位數為 4。

訪問的 31 所提供專上課程的院校中，30 所有學生表示他們曾吸食毒品；25 所則有學生表示他們曾於調查前 30 天內吸食毒品。

學校吸食毒品學生的分布只涉及有參與此調查研究的學校，因此需謹慎作出數據詮釋。

As for secondary schools, 106 schools were sampled. Amongst them, lifetime drug abusers were reported in 105 schools and 30-day drug abusers in 87 schools. Among these schools, the median number of lifetime drug-taking students was 17 and the median number of 30-day drug-taking students was 4.

Of the 31 post-secondary institutions enumerated in the survey, 30 had lifetime drug-taking students and 25 had 30-day drug-taking students reported.

These figures reflected the distribution of drug-taking students in the sampled schools only. Interpretation and generalisation should be done with caution.

## 第二章 曾吸食毒品的學生的特性

本章重點分析曾吸食毒品的學生的概況資料及吸毒行為。

### 2.1 吸食毒品的頻密程度(圖 2.1)

在曾吸食毒品的學生中，23.6%在調查前30天內曾吸食毒品。各教育程度的學生的比例為：高小學生 21.3%、中學學生 23.5%及專上學生 24.6%。

在調查前30天內曾吸食毒品的學生會被問及其吸毒的頻密程度。45.3%在調查前30天內曾每天吸食毒品，21.0%曾吸食毒品一次，17.4%曾每星期有2至3天吸毒，10.8%曾每星期吸毒，而5.4%曾每兩星期吸毒。

### 2.2 吸食毒品種類(圖 2.2－2.3 及表 2.1－2.4)

2011/12 年的調查發現曾吸食危害精神毒品的學生比例由 2008/09 年調查的 3.7%，減少至 2.2%。而曾吸食海洛英的學生比例則維持在 0.2%，與 2008/09 年的調查結果相同。

## Chapter 2 Characteristics of lifetime drug-taking students

This chapter focuses on analysing the profiles and drug-taking behaviours of lifetime drug-taking students.

### 2.1 Drug-taking frequency (Chart 2.1)

Among all drug-taking students, about 23.6% took drugs within 30 days before survey enumeration. In particular, the proportions in different education levels were: 21.3% for upper primary, 23.5% for secondary and 24.6% for post-secondary.

Students who reported having taken drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration were asked of their drug-taking frequency. 45.3% took drugs every day in the preceding 30 days, 21.0% took drugs once, 17.4% took drugs 2-3 days per week, 10.8% took drugs every week and 5.4% took drugs every two weeks.

### 2.2 Type of drugs taken (Charts 2.2 – 2.3 and Tables 2.1–2.4)

In the 2011/12 Survey, the proportion of students who had ever taken psychotropic drugs decreased to 2.2% from 3.7% in the 2008/09 Survey. On the other hand, the proportion of students who had ever taken heroin remained at 0.2%, same as the 2008/09 Survey.

高小、中學及專上學生曾吸食危害精神毒品的比例分別為 1.1%、2.2%及 3.3%，均低於 2008/09 年調查所得的相應比例 1.6%、4.3%及 4.4%。他們曾吸食海洛英的比例分別為 0.1%、0.2%及 0.3%，而 2008/09 年調查的相應比例 0.1%、0.2%及 0.2%。

曾吸食危害精神毒品的比例在不同性別與年齡組別學生中均有下調的趨勢。然而，曾吸食海洛英的比例在男性和年齡 19 - 20 歲的學生中有輕微增長。

2011/12 年的調查發現，曾吸食各個危害精神毒品種類的學生數目均有下跌。最常被學生吸食的三類毒品的下跌數字為：「大麻」由 2008/09 年的 11800 (39.2%) 下跌至 2011/12 年的 8000 (45.3%)，「氯胺酮」由 2008/09 年的 13300 (44.2%) 下跌至 2011/12 年的 5800 (33.3%)，「搖頭丸」由 2008/09 年的 9500 (31.4%) 下跌至 2011/12 年的 3900 (22.1%)。

最常被高小學生吸食的三類毒品為「咳水／咳丸」、「天拿水」和「冰毒」，吸食的學生數目的下跌數字為：「咳水／咳丸」由 2008/09 年的 1140 下跌至 2011/12 年的 720 (38.3%)，「天拿水」由 2008/09 年的 940 下跌至 2011/12 年的 300 (15.7%)，「冰毒」由 2008/09 年的 320 下跌至 2011/12 年的 270 (14.3%)。

最常被中學生吸食的三類毒品為「大麻」、「氯胺酮」和「冰毒」，吸食的學生數目的下跌數字為：「大麻」由 2008/09 年的 7290 下跌至 2011/12 年的 4520 (42.9%)，「氯胺酮」由 2008/09 年的 10110 下跌至 2011/12 年的 3810 (36.1%)，「冰毒」由 2008/09 年的 4170 下跌至 2011/12 年的 2350 (22.3%)。

There were 1.1%, 2.2% and 3.3% of students in upper primary, secondary and post-secondary levels respectively who had ever taken psychotropic drugs, all lower than the corresponding proportions, 1.6%, 4.3% and 4.4%, recorded in 2008/09 Survey. The proportions of students in these education levels who had ever taken heroin were 0.1%, 0.2% and 0.3%; while the corresponding proportions were 0.1%, 0.2% and 0.2% in 2008/09 Survey.

A downward trend in lifetime psychotropic drug-takers was observed in students of both sexes and across different age groups. However, slight increases were noted in the proportions of lifetime heroin takers in male students and students aged 19 - 20.

Drops in the number of drug-takers across all psychotropic drug types were recorded in the 2011/12 Survey. The number of takers of the three most common drugs decreased from 11 800 (39.2%) to 8 000 (45.3%) (cannabis), from 13 300 (44.2%) to 5 800 (33.3%) (ketamine), and from 9 500 (31.4%) to 3 900 (22.1%) (ecstasy), as compared to 2008/09.

The three most common drugs for upper primary students are cough medicines, thinner and ice. The number of drug-takers decreased from 1 140 to 720 (38.3%) (cough medicines), from 940 to 300 (15.7%) (thinner) and from 320 to 270 (14.3%) (ice) as compared to 2008/09.

The three most common drugs for secondary students were cannabis, ketamine and ice. The number of drug-takers decreased from 7 290 to 4 520 (42.9%) (cannabis), from 10 110 to 3 810 (36.1%) (ketamine), and from 4 170 to 2 350 (22.3%) (ice) as compared to 2008/09.

最常被專上學生吸食的三類毒品為「大麻」、「氯胺酮」和「搖頭丸」，吸食的學生數目的下跌數字為：「大麻」由 2008/09 年的 4160 下跌至 2011/12 年的 3280 (64.2%)，「氯胺酮」由 2008/09 年的 2980 下跌至 2011/12 年的 1790 (35.0%)，「搖頭丸」由 2008/09 年的 2580 下跌至 2011/12 年的 1590 (31.1%)。

57.4% 曾吸毒學生只吸食過一種毒品，其中超過四分之三 (76.1%) 曾吸食毒品的高小學生只會吸食一種毒品。與 2008/09 年的調查比較，在曾吸毒學生中曾吸食超過一種毒品的比例，除男性高小學生外，在不同性別與教育程度組別均下降。

在調查中，受訪者在回答曾吸食的毒品種類可選擇多於一項，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情況下吸食不同毒品。

### 2.3 購買毒品的主要金錢來源 (表 2.5)

45.2% 吸食毒品的中學或以上學生<sup>5</sup>表示毒品是「免費」的。其次，「零用錢」是第二項最常作為購買毒品的主要金錢來源，佔吸食毒品的中學或以上學生的 34.0%。首次作出獨立分析的項目－「援交」(19.0%) 是第三項最常作為購買毒品的主要金錢來源。

在不同教育程度組別中，這三項都是最常作為購買毒品的主要金錢來源。

The three most common drugs for post-secondary students were cannabis, ketamine and ecstasy. The number of drug-takers decreased from 4 160 to 3 280 (64.2%) (cannabis), from 2 980 to 1 790 (35.0%) (ketamine), and from 2 580 to 1 590 (31.1%) (ecstasy) as compared to 2008/09.

57.4% of drug-taking students had taken one type of drug only. In particular, over three-quarters (76.1%) of drug-taking students of upper primary level had taken one single type of drug only. Compared with 2008/09 Survey, except for the male upper primary students, drops in proportions of drug-taking students who had taken more than one type of drugs in both sexes and across different education levels were noted.

In the Survey, respondents could choose more than one type of drugs. However, it should be noted that the results did not show whether they took more than one type of drugs at the same time or on different occasions.

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

45.2% of drug-taking students in secondary or above levels<sup>5</sup> claimed that the drugs they took were “free of charge”. The second commonly reported source of money was “pocket money” (34.0%). “Compensated dating” (19.0%), itemized for the first time, was the third most common sources of money for buying drugs.

These three were observed to be the most common sources of money for buying drugs across different education levels.

<sup>5</sup> 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Upper primary students were not asked of the question.

在 2008/09 年的調查中，免費取得毒品（61.2%）及「零用錢」（35.7%）同樣地亦是曾吸食毒品的中學及專上學生購買毒品的主要金錢來源；而「援交」作為購買毒品的金錢來源的資料則沒有搜集。

## 2.4 通常吸食毒品的地方(表 2.6)

2008/09 年及 2011/12 年的調查皆指出，最普遍吸食毒品的三個地方其中包括「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」（2011/12 年佔 33.3%；2008/09 年佔 34.4%）及學生「自己家中」（2011/12 年佔 26.0%；2008/09 年佔 24.8%）。2011/12 年的調查指出另一最普遍吸食毒品的地方為「酒吧」（20.4%），而 2008/09 年的調查所得為「卡拉 OK」（28.5%）

「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」也是中學學生其中的一個吸食毒品熱點（22.9%）；而較多高小學生在「網吧」（14.8%）吸食毒品。

## 2.5 通常獲取毒品的地方(表 2.7)

2011/12 年的調查首次問及吸食毒品學生通常獲取毒品的地方。調查發現各教育程度組別內的曾吸食毒品學生從不同地方獲取毒品。

Similarly in the 2008/09 Survey, “free of charge” (61.2%) and “pocket money” (35.7%) were the major sources of money for buying drugs recorded amongst drug-taking students of secondary and post-secondary levels, while information on “compensated dating” as source of money for drugs was not collected.

## 2.4 Usual venues for taking drugs (Table 2.6)

“Friends’/ schoolmates’/ neighbours’ home” (33.3% for 2011/12 and 34.4% for 2008/09), particularly for students in secondary or above levels, and students’ own “home” (26.0% for 2011/12 and 24.8% for 2008/09) continued to be amongst the top three usual venues for taking drugs in both the 2008/09 and 2011/12 surveys. The other usual venue for taking drugs was “bar, pub or club” (20.4%) in the 2011/12 Survey, but “karaoke” (28.5%) in the 2008/09 Survey.

“Public playground/ park/ public toilet” (22.9%) was also a common venue for drug-taking students in secondary level to take drugs, whereas more upper primary students took drugs in “internet café” (14.8%).

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

The usual venue for obtaining drugs was a new question asked in the 2011/12 Survey. Drug-taking students of different education levels obtained drugs from different venues.

「學生自己家中」(27.6%)和「網吧」(17.1%)是高小學生獲取毒品最普遍的兩個地方。「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」(32.7%)、「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」(18.3%)和「酒吧」(18.2%)是中學學生獲取毒品最普遍的地方。專上學生則從「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」(45.0%)、「酒吧」(18.2%)和「學校(包括宿舍)」(13.0%)獲取毒品。

值得注意的是，在曾吸食毒品的學生中，首三位最常取得毒品的地方包括「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」(33.6%)、「酒吧」(17.7%)和學生「自己家中」(15.5%)，與首三位最常吸食毒品的地方一樣，其比例分別為33.3%、20.4%及26.0%。

## 2.6 提供毒品的人 (表 2.8)

2011/12 年的調查發現，在各教育程度及不論中學及專上學生是第一次或是在調查前 30 天內吸食毒品，「朋友」及「同學」均為最普遍的毒品供應者。具體來說，那些供應毒品的「朋友」主要為「其他朋友」。

此外，大部分曾吸食毒品的學生表示，「陌生人／其他人」最常供應毒品給他們。當中，「陌生人／其他人」供應毒品給曾吸食毒品的高小學生的比例較為高(35.4%)，高於作為供應者的「朋友」(28.1%)。

For upper primary drug takers, the top two venues were students' own "home" (27.6%) and "internet café/ cyber café" (17.1%). While "friends'/ schoolmates'/ neighbours' home" (32.7%), "public playground/ park/ public toilet" (18.3%) and "bar, pub or club" (18.2%) were common venues to obtain drugs for secondary drug-takers, post-secondary drug-takers got their drugs at "friends'/ schoolmates'/ neighbours' home" (45.0%), "bar, pub or club" (18.2%) and "school (including dormitory)" (13.0%).

It is worthwhile to note that among all drug-taking students, the top three usual venues for obtaining drugs: "friends'/ schoolmates'/ neighbours' home" (33.6%), "bar, pub or club" (17.7%) and students' own "home" (15.5%) were the same as the top three usual venues for taking drugs with respective proportions of 33.3%, 20.4% and 26.0%.

## 2.6 Suppliers of drugs (Table 2.8)

"Friends" and "schoolmates" were two of the most commonly reported suppliers of drugs reported in the 2011/12 Survey across different education levels and irrespective of when the secondary and post-secondary students took drugs, i.e. either for the first time or within 30 days preceding survey enumeration. Specifically, the "friends" who supplied drugs were reported to be mainly "other friends".

In addition, a relatively high proportion of drug-taking students claiming that "strangers and others" had supplied them with drugs was observed; such proportion (35.4%) was particularly high for drug-taking students of upper primary level, surpassing that for friends (28.1%) as suppliers of drugs.



向中學或以上學生供應毒品的人是以供應他們第一次所吸食的毒品的供應者及在調查前 30 天內所吸食的毒品的供應者來區分。

### 2.6.1 首次吸食毒品

除了「朋友」和「同學」為兩類最常供應毒品給首次吸食毒品的學生的人外，「朋友的朋友」是第三類最常為首次吸食毒品的中學學生（15.1%）和專上學生（18.2%）供應毒品。

### 2.6.2 在調查前 30 天內吸食毒品

與首次吸食毒品所得的結果相似，「朋友」和「同學」是首兩類最常供應毒品予在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生。另外，「毒販」是第三類最常供應毒品予在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生（24.3%）及專上學生（19.8%）的人。

## 2.7 一起吸食毒品的人（表 2.9）

在 2011/12 年的調查中，超過半數吸食毒品的中學學生（53.4%）及專上學生（56.7%）是與「朋友」一起吸食毒品的，尤其是「其他朋友」（中學學生 45.2% 及專上學生 49.4%）。這與上文第 2.6 節所述「朋友」是吸食毒品的學生的主要供應者的調查結果呼應。

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」（中學學生 27.9% 及專上學生 28.4%）及「自己一個人吸食」（中學學生 19.9% 及專上學生 22.0%）。

For students of secondary or above levels, suppliers who provided drugs to the drug-taking students for first time drug use and drug use within 30 days preceding survey enumeration were differentiated.

### 2.6.1 First time drug use

Other than “friends” and “schoolmates” that were reported as the top two common suppliers of drugs for the students’ first drug-taking, “friends of friends” came third for the drug-taking students of both secondary (15.1%) and post-secondary (18.2%) level.

### 2.6.2 Drug use within 30 days preceding survey enumeration

Similar to the results obtained for the first-time drug-taking, “friends” and “schoolmates” were the top two common suppliers of drugs for the students’ drug-taking within 30 days preceding survey enumeration. “Drug dealers”, on the other hand, were the third most common suppliers of drugs for the drug-taking students of both secondary (24.3%) and post-secondary (19.8%) levels within 30 days preceding survey enumeration.

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

In the 2011/12 Survey, over half of the drug-taking students of secondary (53.4%) and post-secondary (56.7%) levels took drugs with “friends”, particularly “other friends” (45.2% for secondary and 49.4% for post-secondary). This coheres with the results in Section 2.6 which shows that “friends” were the main suppliers of drugs for drug-taking students.

Besides “friends”, the drug-taking students of secondary or above levels commonly took drugs with “schoolmates” (27.9% for secondary and 28.4% for post-secondary) and “alone” (19.9% for secondary and 22.0% for post-secondary).

2008/09 年的調查結果亦為相近，即超過六成吸食毒品的中學及專上學生表示是與「朋友」一起吸毒的（中學學生 63.2% 及專上學生 76.2%），尤其是「其他朋友」（中學學生 47.5% 及專上學生 67.9%），其次是「同學」（中學學生 24.0% 及專上學生 28.8%）。

## 2.8 首次吸食毒品年齡（表 2.10）

在 2011/12 年的調查中，47.1% 曾吸食毒品的中學或以上程度學生<sup>6</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，約一成（10.7%）首次吸食毒品的年齡為 10 歲或以下，較 2008/09 年調查的相應比例 14.0% 為低。

中學學生和專上學生首次吸毒年齡的中位數分別為 13.5 和 16.5，較 2008/09 年調查所得的相應數字高：中學學生 12.2 和專上學生 16.0。

## 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（2011/12 年 33.2% 及 2008/09 年 35.8%）。在 2011/12 年的調查中，高小學生吸毒的其他原因還包括「受朋輩影響」（17.2%）和「感到苦悶／沒有其他事情可以做」（16.7%）。

In the 2008/09 Survey, a similar pattern was noted with over 60% of drug-taking students of secondary and post-secondary levels claiming to take drugs with “friends” (63.2% for secondary and 76.2% for post-secondary), “other friends” (47.5% for secondary and 67.9% for post-secondary) in particular, followed by “schoolmates” (24.0% for secondary and 28.8% for post-secondary).

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

In the 2011/12 Survey, 47.1% of drug-taking students in secondary or above levels<sup>6</sup> claimed that they did not remember their age of first drug-taking. Of all drug-taking students at secondary or above, around one tenth (10.7%) first took drugs at age of 10 or below. The corresponding proportion in the 2008/09 Survey was higher at 14.0%.

The median age of first drug-taking was 13.5 for secondary students and 16.5 for post-secondary students, which were higher than the corresponding figures in the 2008/09 Survey: 12.2 for secondary students and 16.0 for post-secondary students.

## 2.9 Reasons for taking drugs (Table 2.11)

“Curiosity” remained as the most common reason for drug-taking by upper primary students (33.2% in 2011/12 and 35.8% in 2008/09). Other common reasons that upper primary drug-takers took drugs in the 2011/12 Survey were “peer influence” (17.2%) and that they were “feeling bored/ nothing else to do” (16.7%).

<sup>6</sup> 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Upper primary students were not asked of the question.

中學或以上學生吸食毒品的原因以他們第一次吸食毒品的原因及在調查前30天內吸食毒品的原因來區分。

### 2.9.1 首次吸食毒品

「好奇」、「受朋輩影響」和「尋求刺激」是吸食毒品的中學學生（分別是55.5%，31.5%和27.0%）和專上學生（分別是64.1%，33.1%和29.8%）首次吸食毒品最常見的三個原因。

### 2.9.2 在調查前30天內吸食毒品

在調查前30天內吸食毒品的原因有所不同。中學學生在調查前30天內吸食毒品的主要原因為「解悶」（30.6%）、「減輕壓力」（28.1%）及「尋求刺激」（27.6%）；而專上學生吸食毒品的主要原因為「尋求刺激」（24.1%）、「逃避不開心或不安的感覺」（22.9%）和「解悶」（21.9%）。

## 2.10 居住地區（表 2.12）

在2011/12年的調查中，吸食毒品的學生比例最高的居住地區為中西區（3.2%）、灣仔區（3.1%）、南區（2.7%）及離島區（2.7%）。

元朗區（1556）、沙田區（1413）和觀塘區（1341），有最多吸食毒品的學生居住。

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

### 2.9.1 First time drug use

“Curiosity”, “friends’ influence” and “to seek excitement” were the top three reasons for drug takers of secondary (55.5%, 31.5% and 27.0% respectively) and post-secondary (64.1%, 33.1% and 29.8% respectively) levels to take drugs for the first time.

### 2.9.2 Drug use within 30 days preceding survey enumeration

The reasons for taking drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration were different. While secondary drug-takers took drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration mainly “to relieve boredom” (30.6%), “to get away from stress” (28.1%) and “to seek excitement” (27.6%), those post-secondary drug-takers took drugs “to seek excitement” (24.1%), “to get away from depression/ anxiety” (22.9%) and “to relieve boredom” (21.9%).

## 2.10 Residential districts (Table 2.12)

In the 2011/12 Survey, residential districts with the highest proportion of drug-taking students were Central and Western (3.2%), Wan Chai (3.1%), Southern (2.7%) and the Islands (2.7%).

Residential districts with the highest number of drug-taking students were Yuen Long (1 556), Sha Tin (1 413) and Kwun Tong (1 341).

## 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

34.3%曾吸食毒品的學生表示過往曾在香港以外地方吸食毒品，而30天內曾吸食毒品的學生中有65.3%表示有此情況。

### 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63.9%和40.3%曾吸食毒品的學生曾於「中國內地／澳門」和「海外」吸食毒品；而在30天內曾吸食毒品學生中，曾在該兩地吸毒的比例分別為71.9%和38.4%。

曾吸食毒品或30天內曾吸食毒品的學生在「中國內地／澳門」最普遍吸食毒品的地方完全相同，包括「深圳」（35.1%和38.4%）及「澳門」（19.2%和28.5%）。

## 2.12 向他人求助的模式（表 2.14）

### 2.12.1 曾否向他人求助

2011/12 年的調查發現，22.4%吸食毒品的學生曾向他人求助；在吸食毒品的中學或以上學生中，18.9%曾向他人求助，較2008/09 年的調查結果有輕微下降（23.0%）。

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

### 2.11.1 Whether took drugs outside Hong Kong

While 34.3% of lifetime drug-taking claimed that they had taken drugs outside Hong Kong, 65.3% of those 30-day drug-takers did so.

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

Among those who claimed that they had taken drugs outside Hong Kong, 63.9% and 40.3% of lifetime drug-taking students had taken drugs in “Mainland China/ Macao” and “overseas” respectively; while the respective proportions of 30-day drug-taking students were 71.9% and 38.4%.

The most commonly reported places in “Mainland China/ Macao”, where the drug-taking students had taken drugs, were identical for both lifetime and 30-day drug-taking students. These were “Shenzhen” (35.1% and 38.4% respectively) and “Macao” (19.2% and 28.5% respectively).

## 2.12 Help seeking patterns (Table 2.14)

### 2.12.1 Whether sought help from others

In the 2011/12 Survey, 22.4% of drug-taking students reported that they had sought help from others. Amongst those drug-takers in secondary or above levels, 18.9% of them had sought help from others which was slightly lower than the results in the 2008/09 Survey (23.0%).

### 2.12.2 給予最大幫助的人

2011/12 年的調查發現，曾吸食毒品而又曾向他人求助的學生中，「朋友」給予他們的幫助最大（27.0%），尤其是「男朋友／女朋友」（12.3%）和「其他朋友」（10.7%），其次是「社工」（13.9%），當中包括「外展社工／輔導員」（5.9%），「戒毒機構社工／輔導員」（4.2%）和「學校社工」（3.8%）。其他被認為能給予幫助的人是「家長」（13.3%）和「同學」（13.3%）。

按教育程度分析，「朋友」是給予曾吸食毒品的高小至專上學生最大幫助的人。「社工」是第二位給予曾吸食毒品的中學及專上學生最大幫助的人（中學學生為 14.4% 和專上學生為 22.0%）；而「父母」則是給予高小學生第二最大幫助的人（19.7%）。

## 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

超過半數曾吸食毒品的中學學生（54.7%）和專上學生<sup>7</sup>（53.6%）曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒，而少於三分之一 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學學生（36.9%）和專上學生（25.5%）表示會嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒。

### 2.12.2 Person who gave the greatest help

Among those who reported having sought help from others in the 2011/12 Survey, the persons who gave them the greatest help were reported to be “friends” (27.0%), particularly “boyfriend/ girlfriend” (12.3%) and “other friends” (10.7%), followed by “social workers” (13.9%), including “outreaching social workers/ counsellors” (5.9%), “social workers/ counsellors in drug treatment organisations” (4.2%) and “school social workers” (3.8%). The other helpful persons were considered to be “parents” (13.3%) and “schoolmates” (13.3%).

By education levels, “friends” were the persons who gave the greatest help to drug-taking students of upper primary to post-secondary levels. The second top-rated persons who gave the greatest help to drug-taking students of secondary and post-secondary levels were “social workers” (14.4% for secondary and 22.0% for post-secondary); and that of upper primary level were “parents” (19.7%).

## 2.13 Attempt to stop taking drugs or give up drugs (Table 2.15)

### 2.13.1 Whether attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs

While over half of the lifetime drug-taking secondary (54.7%) and post-secondary students<sup>7</sup> (53.6%) had attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, less than one-third of the 30-day drug-taking secondary (36.9%) and post-secondary students (25.5%) had done so.

<sup>7</sup> 高小學生沒有被問及此題。

Upper primary students were not asked of the question.

### 2.13.2 曾嘗試停止吸食毒品的原因

驅使吸食毒品的中學或以上學生嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的三個最主要原因是「吸毒影響他們的健康」(50.9%)、「吸毒影響他們的日常生活」(30.4%)及「吸毒影響他們的學業」(27.7%)。

這些也是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(分別是41.4%，30.7%及29.3%)

值得一提的是曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生較多表達「吸毒影響他們的健康」(曾吸食毒品50.9%及30天內曾吸食毒品41.4%)及「吸食毒品是犯法的，他們怕被拘捕」(曾吸食毒品27.6%及30天內曾吸食毒品22.9%)是他們嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的主要原因。

另外，較多30天內曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生表示，嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的原因是「沒有足夠金錢」(在調查前30天內曾吸食毒品18.7%及曾吸食毒品10.6%)。

### 2.13.3 未曾嘗試停止吸食毒品的原因

曾吸食毒品和在調查前30天內曾吸食毒品的學生未嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的三個最主要原因是「他們不覺得自己已經上癮」(曾吸食毒品58.2%及30天內曾吸食毒品56.1%)、「他們很喜歡吸食毒品後的感覺」(曾吸食毒品33.1%及30天內曾吸食毒品45.8%)及「他們不認為吸食毒品會對身體造成嚴重損害」(曾吸食毒品25.4%及30天內曾吸食毒品32.7%)。

### 2.13.2 Reasons for attempting to stop taking drugs

The three most common reasons for attempting to stop taking drugs by lifetime drug-takers in secondary or above levels were “using drugs affected their health” (50.9%), “using drugs affected their daily lives” (30.4%) and “using drugs affected their studies” (27.7%)

These reasons were also reported by 30-day drug-takers as the top three reasons to stop taking drugs (41.4%, 30.7% and 29.3% respectively).

It is noteworthy that more lifetime drug-taking students cited “using drugs affected their health” (50.9% for lifetime and 41.4% for 30-day) and “being afraid of getting arrested as using drugs is illegal” (27.6% for lifetime and 22.9% for 30-day) as reasons for attempting to stop taking drugs.

On the other hand, more 30-day drug-taking secondary or above students cited that they attempted to stop taking drugs as they “did not have enough money” (18.7% for 30-day and 10.6% for lifetime).

### 2.13.3 Reasons for not attempting to stop taking drugs

The top three reasons for drug-taking students not attempting to stop taking drugs were the same for lifetime and 30-day drug-takers. These reasons were “they did not think they had become addicted” (58.2% for lifetime and 56.1% for 30-day), “they liked the feeling that drugs gave them” (33.1% for lifetime and 45.8% for 30-day) and “they did not think using drugs was harmful to health” (25.4% for lifetime and 32.7% 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

2011/12 年調查的設計，確保曾吸食毒品和不曾吸食毒品的學生所填寫問卷的長短大致相同。這樣，學生便不須害怕因用了較長時間填寫問卷，而被懷疑為吸毒的學生。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，問卷則問及他們關於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。這有助當局了解年青一代面對毒品引誘的風險及防禦因素。

除此之外，2011/12 年的調查亦收集有關學生對禁毒信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，十分有用。

### 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 2.2% 曾獲提供毒品。該比例隨教育程度的提升而增加，由高小學生 1.4% 至中學學生 2.2% 及專上學生 3.0%。於 2008/09 年，只包括中學或以上的學生的相應比例較高（中學學生 3.3% 及專上學生 3.6%）。

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

The 2011/12 Survey has been designed in such a way that drug-taking and non-drug-taking students would be filling in the same number of questions. Thus, students would not have the fear of being speculated to be drug-taking students by spending more time on the questionnaire. Drug-taking students were asked of their drug-taking behaviour; non-drug-taking students were required to provide information regarding 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 2011/12 Survey also collected data on students' awareness of anti-drug messages and participation in anti-drug activities. Such information would be useful for 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 2.2% of them had been offered drugs. The percentage increased with education level, from 1.4% for upper primary to 2.2% for secondary and 3.0% for post-secondary. The corresponding percentages in the 2008/09 Survey which covered secondary or above students only were higher (3.3% for secondary and 3.6% for post-secondary).

**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」（51.5%），尤其是「其他朋友」（45.4%）、「朋友的朋友」（28.2%）及「同學」（25.6%）。是項發現，與曾吸食毒品的學生－尤指中學或以上的學生，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。

然而，不曾吸食毒品的高小學生表示「毒販」（36.5%）、「朋友」（32.4%）及「陌生人／其他人」（27.0%）是較普遍曾經向他們提供毒品的人。

**3.1.3 學生曾獲提供毒品的地方（表 3.2）**

在不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生中，曾獲提供毒品的表示，提供毒品最常見的地方是「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」（27.9%），其次是「酒吧」（26.2%）及「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」（19.4%）。上述這些地方亦是曾吸食毒品的學生普遍吸食毒品的地方。

值得注意的是，按不同教育程度而言，「卡拉 OK」（28.7%）及「網吧」（26.0%）為不曾吸食毒品的高小學生曾獲提供毒品的其中兩個排列前三位的地方。另外，不曾吸食毒品的專上學生亦普遍在「學校（包括宿舍）」（17.9%）獲提供毒品。

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

“Friends” (51.5%), “other friends” (45.4%) in particular, “friends of friends” (28.2%) and schoolmates” (25.6%) were the top three persons who had offered drugs to the non-drug-taking students. This is consistent with, particularly the information provided by drug-taking students in secondary or above levels, that “friends”, “schoolmates” and “friends of friends” were the top three suppliers of drugs to them at the first time.

However, for non-drug-taking students in upper primary level, they were more commonly offered drugs by “drug dealers” (36.5%), “friends” (32.4%) and “strangers/ others” (27.0%).

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

The most common place in which non-drug-taking students in different education levels were offered drugs was “public playground/ park/ public toilet” (27.9%), followed by “bar, pub or club” (26.2%) and “friends’/ schoolmates’/ neighbours’ home” (19.4%). The latter two venues were also the common places in which drug-taking students took drugs.

By education levels, it is worth noting that “karaoke” (28.7%) and “Internet café/ cyber café” (26.0%) were two of the top three venues as claimed by the non-drug-taking upper primary students. On the other hand, “school (including dormitory)” (17.9%) was a common place 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」，特別是「吸食毒品會損害健康」（71.4%），「藏有毒品是違法的」（53.8%）及「他們害怕上癮」（49.8%）。其他幫助他們遠離毒品的因素還包括「他們不喜歡吸毒者的形象」（63.4%）及「有其他比吸食毒品更有趣的事情可做」（49.5%）。

少於三成不曾吸食毒品的學生表示，「傳媒／偶像」（20.6%）、「老師」（25.6%）及「非吸食毒品朋友」（27.5%）的影響是令他們遠離毒品的因素。

**3.1.5 拒絕毒品的方法（表 3.4）**

超過七成不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生會「直接地拒絕」接受毒品（72.2%），其次是「找藉口拒絕」（20.8%）及「即時離開」（15.6%）。

**3.1.6 若得知好友吸食毒品後的反應（表 3.5）**

在不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生中，72.9% 表示會「勸吸食毒品的朋友不要吸毒／鼓勵他們戒毒」。他們亦會與吸食毒品的朋友對話，以了解他們吸食毒品背後的動機（47.9%）和「鼓勵他們向其他人尋求協助」（44.7%）。另一方面，少於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」（9.4%）、「不知怎麼做」（9.0%）及「甚麼也不做」（7.6%）。

**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”, specifically, the consequence that “drugs were harmful to health” (71.4%), “processing drugs was illegal” (53.8%) and “they would get addicted to drugs” (49.8%). “They disliked the image of drug-takers” (63.4%) and “there were more interesting things to do other than taking drugs” (49.5%) were other common reasons that kept them away from drugs.

Less than three-tenths of non-drug-taking students claimed that the “influence of media/celebrities” (20.6%), the “influence of teachers” (25.6%) and the “influence of non-drug-taking friends” (27.5%) were factors that kept them away from drugs.

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

Over 70% of the non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels “refused drugs directly” (72.2%), followed by “refusing with an excuse” (20.8%) and “leaving immediately” (15.6%).

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

72.9% 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 talk to them to understand the motive behind taking drugs (47.9%) and persuade them to “seek help from others” (44.7%). On the other hand, less than 10% would “pretend of knowing nothing” (9.4%), “do not know what to do” (9.0%) and “do nothing” (7.6%) if their close friends were taking drugs.

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」（56.2%）、「告訴吸食毒品的朋友的父母」（49.6%）、「告訴社工」（46.4%）、「告訴父母」（35.3%）及「報警」（28.9%）。

### 3.1.7 如果有機會，會嘗試勸人戒毒的原因（表 3.6）

70.2%不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生表示，如果有機會，他們會嘗試勸人戒毒。主要原因是他們擔心吸毒者的「健康」（90.3%）、「精神狀況」（70.4%）、「學業及前途」（69.7%）。

### 3.1.8 如果有機會，不會嘗試勸人戒毒的原因（表 3.6）

那些不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生不會嘗試勸人戒毒的主要原因是「他們身邊沒有吸食毒品的人」（68.8%），其次是「他們不懂得如何去勸導吸食毒品的人」（38.9%）及「他們覺得吸食毒品的人不會理會他們」（32.0%）。

It is worth noting that non-drug-taking upper primary students demonstrated a higher tendency to call on other adults to help, e.g. their teachers (56.2%), parents of their drug-taking friends (49.6%), social workers (46.4%), their parents (35.3%) and the police (28.9%).

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

70.2% 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 was that they “were worried about the health of the drug-takers” (90.3%), “their mental conditions” (70.4%) and “their studies and future” (69.7%).

### 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 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 “they did not know anyone who took drugs” (68.8%), followed distantly by “they did not know how to persuade them” (38.9%) and “they thought the drug-takers would ignore them” (32.0%).

## 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)

90.1% 不曾吸食毒品的學生對禁毒資訊皆有所聞。禁毒資訊通常傳自「禁毒講座」(81.9%)、「電視、收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介」(77.7%)、「禁毒宣傳海報」(70.8%)和「學校課程」(69.9%)。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。

曾參與禁毒活動的不曾吸食毒品的學生大幅增加(2011/12 年 69.9% 及 2008/09 年 47.6%)。那些曾參與禁毒活動的學生，最普遍曾參與的活動包括「研討會／講座」(76.8%)、「課堂活動(如專題研習)」(40.9%)和「比賽(如音樂、標語創作)」(27.9%)。

### 3.2.2 有興趣參加的禁毒活動及傳遞禁毒資訊的人物 (表 3.9 -3.10)

對於所有不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生，不論他們曾否參與禁毒活動，問卷都會問及他們有興趣參加的禁毒活動。

不曾吸食毒品的學生中，他們最感興趣的活動是「電影欣賞」(21.4%)，其次順序是「參觀(如戒毒所)」(19.0%)、「話劇」(16.5%)及「電子、網上遊戲／短片／網劇」(16.2%)。雖然「研討會／講座」及「課堂活動(如專題研習)」是學生最普遍參與的兩種禁毒活動，但它們亦是最少學生感興趣的兩種活動，分別佔 8.1% 和 5.5%。

## 3.2 Anti-drug messages and activities

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

90.1% of the non-drug-taking students had heard of anti-drug messages. Generally, they received the anti-drug messages through “anti-drug talks” (81.9%), “mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper” (77.7%), “anti-drug posters” (70.8%) and “school curriculum/ materials” (69.9%). These channels were also top sources reported by students across different education levels despite in different proportions.

A remarkable increase in the participation in anti-drug activities amongst the non-drug-taking students (69.9% in 2011/12 and 47.6% in 2008/09) was noted. Among those who participated in anti-drug activities, “seminars/ talks” (76.8%), “classroom activities (e.g. project work)” (40.9%) and “competition (e.g. music/ slogan-making)” (27.9%) were the most common activities participated.

### 3.2.2 Anti-drug activities preferred and person to give drug information (Tables 3.9 – 3.10)

Irrespective of previous participation in the anti-drug activities or not, non-drug-taking students in all education levels were asked of the type of anti-drug activities they preferred.

Non-drug-taking students’ more commonly preferred activities were to be in the form of “movie shows” (21.4%), followed by “visits to places such as rehabilitation/ treatment centres” (19.0%), “drama” (16.5%) and “video or online games/ video clips/ online drama” (16.2%). “Seminars/ talks” (8.1%) and “classroom activities (e.g. project work)” (5.5%), though were the top common anti-drug activities participated, were two of the least preferred activities.

另一方面，45.2%不曾吸食毒品的學生表示對列出的禁毒活動都不感興趣，但需留意，曾參與禁毒活動的學生比例已大幅增加(上文 3.2.1 段)。在過去數年政府和社會動員大力推動禁毒運動的背景下，要已參加禁毒活動的學生，參與更多感興趣的活動會有一定的挑戰。

至於專上學生方面，不曾吸食毒品的專上學生除了會考慮參與「參觀如戒毒所」(21.0%)及「電影欣賞」(20.6%)的禁毒活動之外，相對較大比例會考慮參與「義務工作」(18.5%)。

關於由誰傳遞禁毒資訊方面，以「曾經吸毒人士」的真實個人經驗分享最受歡迎，在不曾吸食毒品的學生中佔 47.2%。12.1%的學生選擇「電視／電影明星或流行歌手」，而 11.2%會選擇「父母」。少於 10%的不曾吸食毒品的學生喜歡「老師」(6.6%)或「社工」(5.1%)向他們傳遞禁毒資訊。

除了「曾經吸毒人士」外，較高比例的不曾吸食毒品的高小學生最喜歡由「父母」(27.2%)傳遞禁毒資訊。

On the other hand, 45.2% of them responded that they were not interested in any of the listed anti-drug activities. It should, however, be noted that the proportion of non-drug-taking students who had participated in anti-drug activities had significantly increased (Section 3.2.1 above). Against the background of an escalated anti-drug campaign mobilised by the Government and the society, it can be challenging to motivate students who had participated in anti-drug activities to participate in further programmes.

Other than “visits to places such as rehabilitation/ treatment centres” (21.0%) and “movie shows” (20.6%), a relatively higher proportion of post-secondary non-drug-taking students considered “voluntary work” (18.5%) as a preferred type of anti-drug activity.

Real life personal experience recounted by “ex-drug abusers” was cited the most welcomed mode of giving anti-drug messages, as indicated by 47.2% of all non-drug-taking students. “TV/ movie stars or pop singers” accounted for 12.1% and “parents” (11.2%) followed closely. Less than 10% preferred to have “teachers” (6.6%) or “social workers” (5.1%) giving anti-drug messages.

A significantly higher proportion of non-drug-taking upper primary students opined that “parents” (27.2%) was their preferred person to give drug information.

## 第四章 學生對吸食毒品的態度 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。2011/12 年的調查收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（93.8%）表示「不接受別人吸食毒品」。不曾吸食毒品的學生中（94.5%），不接受別人吸毒的學生比例，明顯較吸食毒品的學生（59.2%）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，超過 90% 的中學或以上的學生同意「吸食毒品會損害健康」（98.2%）及「吸食毒品會令他們的外表變得難看」（95.1%）。此外，92.3% 認為「吸食毒品會影響學業」。

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

### 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 2011/12 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)

Majority of students (93.8%) considered "it was not okay for people to take drugs". The proportion of non-drug-taking students (94.5%) who said so was substantially higher than that of drug-taking students (59.2%).

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

As regards to the perception on harmful effects of drugs, over 90% of all students in secondary or above levels agreed that "using drugs would harm one's health" (98.2%) and that "using drugs would affect their appearance" (95.1%). In addition, 92.3% of them agreed that "using drugs would affect their study".

該比例在不曾吸食毒品的學生中還要高：98.6%同意「吸食毒品會損害健康」、95.7%同意「吸食毒品會令他們的外表變得難看」及92.8%同意「吸食毒品會影響他們的學業」。只有分別82.0%、71.7%及70.5%的曾吸食毒品的學生持上述看法。

#### 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持不認同吸食毒品的態度。當中超過90%不同意「吸食毒品的青少年可受到異性的歡迎」、「如果有機會的話他們會嘗試吸食毒品」、「吸食毒品可以令他們和朋友更容易相處」、「吸食毒品是很合潮流的事」及「如果他們拒絕吸食毒品，朋友會取笑他們沒膽量」。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70.5%至79.3%）。

#### 4.2 對戒毒及復康服務的認識（表 4.4）

2011/12 年的調查首次收集了中學或以上的學生對戒毒及復康服務的認知。

79.9%中學或以上的學生曾接觸過戒毒及復康服務的資訊。整體而言，這些資訊通常傳自「禁毒講座」（75.2%）、「電視、收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介」（71.0%）和「學校課程」（50.9%）。

曾吸食毒品的中學或以上的學生曾接觸過相關資訊的比例（67.9%）相對較少。

The percentages were even higher among non-drug-taking students: 98.6% agreed that “using drugs would harm one’s health”, 95.7% for “using drugs would affect their appearance” and 92.8% for “using drugs affect their study”. Only 82.0%, 71.7% and 70.5% of drug-taking students agreed with the above three statements respectively.

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

On the whole, the great majority of non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels held attitudes against taking drug. Over 90% of them disagreed that “taking drugs would help them find a date”; “they would try drugs if there was an opportunity”; “taking drugs helped them to get along with friends better”; “using drugs was cool” and “friends would make fun of them if they refused to take drugs”. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of drug-taking students disagreed with the above beliefs (ranging from 70.5% to 79.3%).

#### 4.2 Awareness of drug treatment and rehabilitation services (Table 4.4)

In the 2011/12 Survey, it was the first time to collect awareness of drug treatment and rehabilitation services among students in secondary or above levels.

79.9% of students in secondary or above levels had heard of information regarding drug treatment and rehabilitation services. Generally, they received the information through “anti-drug talks” (75.2%), “mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper” (71.0%), and “school curriculum/ materials” (50.9%).

A relatively lower proportion of drug-taking students (67.9%) had heard of the services.

### 4.3 自我形象 (表 4.5)

除與毒品有關的資料之外，這次調查還蒐集了一些內在和外在屬性，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，86.2%相信「如果盡力去做，總能解決難題」（相對 75.8%曾吸食毒品的學生），另 76.2%認為「總括來說，他們對自己感到滿意」（相對 67.6%曾吸食毒品的學生）。

### 4.4 與家人、校方及朋輩的關係 (表 4.6)

不曾吸食毒品的學生與父母的關係較好，78.6%認為「他們的父母關注他們的感受」，而曾吸毒的學生中只有 68.0%持相同看法。

72.3%不曾吸食毒品的學生認為「在好朋友之間他們常常有自己的主意」；曾吸食毒品的學生中有相同觀感的比例亦相約（70.0%）。可是當被問及是否「容易受朋友影響」時，較多曾吸食毒品的學生表示同意（40.8%相對 35.4%不曾吸食毒品的學生）。

較少不曾吸食毒品的學生表示「他們常常不遵守校規」（18.4%相對 39.6%的曾吸食毒品的學生）。

### 4.3 Self-perception (Table 4.5)

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 general, non-drug-taking students showed higher self-esteem. For instance, 86.2% reported that "they could always manage to solve difficult problems if they tried hard enough" (versus 75.8% of drug-taking students) and 76.2% of them reported that "most of the time, they were satisfied with themselves" (versus 67.6% of drug-taking students).

### 4.4 Relationship with family, school and peers (Table 4.6)

Non-drug-taking students indicated a closer relationship with their parents, with 78.6% of them agreed that "their parents cared about their feelings", while 68.0% of drug-taking students claimed the same.

When they were asked of whether "they had their own ideas among their group of friends", 72.3% of them agreed, which was very close to the response of drug-taking students (70.0%). However, more drug-taking students agreed that they were "influenced by their friends easily" (40.8% versus 35.4% of non-drug-taking students).

Fewer non-drug-taking students reported that "they often break school rules" (18.4% versus 39.6% of drug-taking students).

**4.5 閒暇的運用 (表 4.7 - 4.8)**

2011/12 年調查還蒐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，既吸引又能配合他們興趣的宣傳活動，十分有用。

**4.5.1 在空閒時常做的事情 (表 4.7)**

不曾吸食毒品的學生空閒時最常做的活動是「看電視／聽電台節目或音樂」(69.8%)，其次是「上網」(67.0%)及「與朋友聊天」(63.2%)。曾吸食毒品的學生會在空閒時「與朋友聊天」(57.5%)、「上網」(51.3%)及「看電視／聽電台節目或音樂」(48.7%)。

「去卡拉 OK／酒吧」及「到網吧／機舖打機」是兩項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 30.8%和 18.5%，不曾吸食毒品的學生分別佔 13.4%和 6.5%)。

**4.5.2 在上網時常做的事情 (表 4.8)**

所有學生在上網時常做的事情包括「睇 YouTube／短片／電視節目／電影」(79.3%)、「與朋友聊天／分享如發電郵／玩 MSN、QQ／玩 Facebook／寫 blog」(71.7%)及「玩網上遊戲」(50.0%)。

除了「網上交友」(曾吸食毒品的學生 20.9%及不曾吸食毒品的學生 11.7%)外，大部分的網上活動均是不曾吸食毒品的學生較普遍會常做。

**4.5 Use of free time (Tables 4.7 - 4.8)**

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 2011/12 Survey. Such information would be useful for the planning of publicity programmes.

**4.5.1 Things to do in free time (Table 4.7)**

The most popular activities among non-drug-taking students were “watching TV/ listening to the radio or music” during their leisure time (69.8%), followed by “surfing the Internet” (67.0%) and “chatting with friends” (63.2%). The most popular activities among drug-taking students were “chatting with friends” (57.5%), “surfing the Internet” (51.3%) and “watching TV/ listening to the radio or music” (48.7%).

“Go to karaoke/ bars or clubs” and “play electronic games in cyber cafés/ video game centres” were the two prominent activities that were more common among drug-taking students (30.8% and 18.5% respectively) than non-drug-taking students (13.4% and 6.5% respectively).

**4.5.2 Things to do when surfing the Internet (Table 4.8)**

The most popular things to do when surfing the Internet were “watching YouTube/ video clips/ TV shows/ movies” (79.3%), “chatting/ sharing with friends (e.g. through email, MSN, QQ, Facebook, blog)” (71.7%) and “playing online games” (50.0%) amongst all students.

Most activities on the Internet were more common amongst non-drug-taking students except “to make friends online” (20.9% for drug-taking students and 11.7% for non-drug-taking students).



## 4.6 行爲及學業問題 (表 4.9)

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爲及學業問題是「午夜在街上流連」(40.7%)、「被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信」(33.9%)、「逃學」(33.4%)、「和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面」(26.3%)及曾「與黑社會來往」(25.4%)。然而，「被同學欺負」(41.3%)是曾吸食毒品的高小學生最常見的問題。

較少不曾吸食毒品的學生有行爲及學業的問題，當中較顯著的包括「被同學欺負」(16.1%)、「被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信」(15.8%)、「午夜在街上流連」(13.0%)及「和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面」(12.4%)。

## 4.7 吸食毒品與飲酒和吸煙的關係 (表 4.10)

在曾吸食毒品的學生中，曾吸煙者的比例(52.9%)，尤其是曾吸煙及飲酒者的比例(49.6%)，遠高於不曾吸食毒品的學生的相應比例(曾吸煙者 7.8%；曾吸煙及飲酒者 7.3%)。

## 4.8 人口特徵

### 4.8.1 是否與父母同住 (表 4.11)

2011/12 年的調查顯示，83.0%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 69.8%。3.8%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 12.4%。

## 4.6 Behavioural and school problems (Tables 4.9)

In the six months preceding survey enumeration, the common behavioural and school problems of the drug-taking students in general were “roamed around at night” (40.7%), “warned by school” (33.9%), “skipped school” (33.4%), “had not seen mother or father for more than a week” (26.3%) and “had contact with gangsters/triad members” (25.4%). However, “bullied by schoolmates” (41.3%) was the most common problem for upper primary drug-takers.

For non drug-taking students, behavioural and school problems were much less common with the more significant ones being “bullied by schoolmates” (16.1%), “warned by school” (15.8%), “roamed around at night” (13.0%) and “had not seen their mother or father for more than a week” (12.4%).

## 4.7 Relationship between drug-taking and use of alcohol and tobacco (Table 4.10)

It was observed that the proportions of drug-taking students who were smokers (52.9%), and in particular those who were both smokers and alcohol users (49.6%), were much higher than those of their non-drug-taking counterparts (7.8% of smokers, and 7.3% of both smokers and alcohol users).

## 4.8 Demographic characteristics

### 4.8.1 Whether living with parents (Table 4.11)

In the 2011/12 Survey, 83.0% of non-drug-taking students were living with both parents (versus 69.8% of drug-taking students). 3.8% of non-drug-taking students were not living with both parents (versus 12.4% of drug-taking students).

**4.8.2 家庭每月總收入（表 4.12）**

2011/12 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偏低或偏高的家庭。8.1%的曾吸食毒品的學生，每月家庭總收入只有\$6,000 或以下（相對 3.4% 不曾吸食毒品的學生），而 17.6%的每月家庭總收入達\$50,000 或以上（相對 7.2% 的不曾吸食毒品的學生）。

2008/09 年調查得出的比例分布亦相若：6.5%曾吸食毒品的學生每月家庭收入\$5,000 或以下（相對 3.1%不曾吸食毒品的學生），13.7%則來自每月家庭收入達\$50,000 或以上的家庭（相對 7.9%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生）。

**4.8.3 在港居住年期（表 4.13）**

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 82.9%和不曾吸食毒品學生的 91.5%。

2008/09 年調查顯示，在香港出生或已在港居住七年或以上的學生所佔比例同樣高，分別佔曾吸食毒品學生的 82.7%和不曾吸食毒品學生的 92.2%。

**4.8.2 Monthly household income (Table 4.12)**

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. 8.1% of them came from families with monthly income of \$6,000 or below (versus 3.4% of non-drug-taking students), while 17.6% of them came from families with monthly income of \$50,000 or above (versus 7.2% of non-drug-taking students).

A similar pattern was also observed in the 2008/09 Survey: 6.5% of drug-taking students came from families with monthly income of \$5,000 or below (versus 3.1% from non-drug-taking students) and 13.7% of them from families with monthly income of \$50,000 or above (versus 7.9% from non-drug-taking students).

**4.8.3 Years of living in Hong Kong (Table 4.13)**

The majority of drug-taking students (82.9%) and non-drug-taking students (91.5%) either were Hong Kong-born or had lived in Hong Kong for seven years or more.

Similarly, high proportions of drug-taking students (82.7%) and non-drug taking students (92.2%) who either were Hong Kong-born or had lived in Hong Kong for seven years or more were noted in the 2008/09 Survey.

**4.8.4 居住的房屋種類（表 4.14）**

33.4%曾吸食毒品的學生住在「公營租住單位」，另 39.9%住在「私人住宅單位」。39.2%不曾吸食毒品的學生住在「公營租住單位」及 39.6%住在「私人住宅單位」。分別有 9.2%和 5.2%曾吸食毒品及不曾吸食毒品的學生表示他們在居住在「其他」房屋類型或「不清楚」他們居住的是甚麼房屋類型。

**4.8.4 Type of housing (Table 4.14)**

33.4% of drug-taking students lived in “public rental housing” and 39.9% of them lived in “private housing”, while 39.2% of non-drug-taking students lived in “public rental housing” and 39.6% of them lived in “private housing”. 9.2% and 5.2% of drug-taking and non-drug-taking students respectively claimed to be living in “other” housing types or “uncertain” of the housing types that they were living in.

## 第五章 報告摘要

## Chapter 5 Summary of key findings

2011/12 年<sup>8</sup>調查就學生吸食毒品的情況提供了非常有用的數據，範圍涵蓋高小至專上學生。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 2008/09 年調查）作對比。

The 2011/12<sup>8</sup> Survey provides very useful data about the drug-taking situation among students from upper primary to post-secondary level. Several key observations are highlighted in this chapter. They generally refer to all covered students as illustration and comparisons with the previous survey (the 2008/09 Survey), unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires.

### 5.1 學生吸食毒品比例有下跌的趨勢

### 5.1 Downward trend of drug-taking among students

不同教育程度的學生吸食毒品〔尤以危害精神毒品〕的比例，在 2011/12 年調查中有顯著下降的跡象。

The 2011/12 Survey has denoted a remarkable drop in the prevalence of drug use among students across all education levels, in particular the taking of psychotropic drugs.

曾吸食毒品的學生比例由 2008/09 年的 3.7% 回落至 2011/12 年的 2.2%；一年內曾吸食毒品的比例亦由 2008/09 年的 2.0% 回落至 2011/12 年的 0.7%；而 30 天內曾吸食毒品的比例則由 2008/09 年的 1.2% 回落至 2011/12 年的 0.5%。

The percentage of lifetime drug-taking students dropped from 3.7% in 2008/09 to 2.2% in 2011/12; that of 1-year drug-taking from 2.0% in 2008/09 to 0.7% in 2011/12; and that of 30-day drug-taking from 1.2% in 2008/09 to 0.5% in 2011/12.

估計 2011/12 年曾吸食毒品的學生數目 17 500，較 2008/09 下跌 42.1%；一年內曾吸食毒品學生 5 800 人，下跌 65.3%；而 30 天內曾吸食毒品學生 4 100 人，下跌 56.8%。

The estimated number of lifetime drug-taking students was 17 500, 42.1% drop from the last survey in 2008/09. The estimated number of 1-year drug-takers was 5 800, 65.3% drop from the last survey. The number of those who took drugs within 30-day prior to the survey were 4 100, 56.8% drop from the last survey.

<sup>8</sup> 「大埔區校園驗毒試行計劃」已於 2009/10 學年開始推行。

Please note that “Trial Scheme on School Drug Testing in Tai Po District” has been implemented in schools since 2009/10 school year.

調查顯示的回落趨勢與藥物濫用資料中央檔案室<sup>9</sup>的數據一致。檔案室的數據指出，21歲以下的吸毒青年數字由2008年的3 474回落至2011年<sup>10</sup>的2 024（圖2.3及表1.3至1.5）。

2011/12年的調查顯示，曾表示在調查前30天內曾吸食毒品的學生中，45.3%在調查前30天內曾每天吸食毒品；另外，21.0%只會吸食毒品一次（圖2.1）。

## 5.2 吸食危害精神毒品為主

吸食毒品的學生大部分吸食危害精神毒品，而曾吸食各個危害精神毒品類別的學生數目均有下跌。與此同時，吸食「海洛英」的比例則保持在0.2%的水平（圖2.2）。

曾吸食毒品的高小學生最常吸食的毒品首兩類為「咳水／咳丸」（38.3%）及「天拿水」（15.7%）（表2.3）。

吸食「氯胺酮」的中學生數目顯著下跌。中學生最常吸食的毒品為「大麻」（42.9%）及「氯胺酮」（36.1%）。專上學生最常吸食的毒品也是一樣（「大麻」64.2%及「氯胺酮」35.0%）（表2.3）。

The downward trend is in line with that shown in the Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA)<sup>9</sup>, in which the number of reported young drug abusers aged under 21 decreased consistently from 3 474 in 2008 to 2 024 in 2011<sup>10</sup> (Chart 2.3 and Tables 1.3 - 1.5).

Among the reported 30-day drug-taking students in the 2011/12 Survey, 45.3% took drugs every day and 21.0% took drugs once in the preceding 30 days (Chart 2.1).

## 5.2 Psychotropic drugs predominant

Drug-taking students predominantly took psychotropic drugs and drops in number of drug-takers across all psychotropic types were noted. Meanwhile, the drug-taking rate for heroin maintained at 0.2% (Chart 2.2).

The top two most common types of drugs taken by drug-taking upper primary students continued to be “cough medicines” (38.3%) and “thinner” (15.7%) (Table 2.3).

The number of secondary students taking ketamine has recorded a remarkable decrease. The most common type of drugs among the secondary students in the 2011/12 Survey are now cannabis (42.9%) and ketamine (36.1%). Post-secondary students have the same pattern (64.2% for cannabis and 35.0% for ketamine) (Table 2.3).

<sup>9</sup> 藥物濫用資料中央檔案室是一個自願呈報系統。檔案室備有曾與呈報機構（包括執法部門、戒毒治療及福利機構及醫院等）接觸而又被這些機構呈報的吸毒者資料。

CRDA is a voluntary reporting system. It records information of drug abusers who have come into contact with and been reported by reporting agencies, including law enforcement departments, treatment and welfare agencies and hospitals.

<sup>10</sup> 表5.1對比數個海外國家類似調查的結果，以供參考。在香港，曾吸毒的中學學生比例（2.3%）遠較美國（34.7%）及英國（17.0%）的低。

As background reference, a table of comparison with similar surveys in several overseas jurisdictions is at Table 5.1. The lifetime prevalence rate of drug-taking among secondary students in Hong Kong (2.3%) is far less than that in the United States (34.7%) and the United Kingdom (17.0%).

### 5.3 年少學生吸毒減少

2011/12 年的調查顯示，12 歲或以下的涵蓋學生中吸食毒品的比例為 1.3%，低於 2008/09 年調查的相應比例 2.3%（表 1.3）。

曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生首次吸食毒品的年齡為 10 歲或以下的其百分比，由 2008/09 年調查的 14.0% 下降到 2011/12 年調查的 10.7%。中學或以上學生首次吸毒年齡的中位數亦由 2008/09 年的 13.3 上升至 2011/12 年的 14.4（表 2.10）。

### 5.4 吸食毒品的普遍性、人口特徵及其他因素

2011/12 年的調查顯示，吸食毒品的歪風縱使比 2008/09 年調查時較為收斂，但仍繼續於高小至專上學生中出現，涉及不同的學校／院校（1.4 節）、地區（表 2.12）及家庭（表 4.11）。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，2011/12 年的調查抽選了 100 所小學，其中 86 所有高小學生表示曾吸食毒品。中學方面，在抽選的 106 所中學當中，105 所有學生表示曾吸食毒品。訪問的 31 所提供專上課程的院校中，30 所有學生表示他們曾吸食毒品（1.4 節）。

### 5.3 Less drug-taking at young age

In the 2011/12 Survey, drug prevalence among covered students of age 12 or below was 1.3%, lower than the corresponding rate of 2.3% in the 2008/09 Survey (Table 1.3).

Proportion of lifetime drug-taking students at secondary or above levels whose first age was 10 or below dropped from 14.0% in the 2008/09 Survey to 10.7% in the 2011/12 Survey. The median age of first drug-taking also rose to 14.4 from 13.3 in 2008/09 for drug-taking students at secondary or above levels (Table 2.10).

### 5.4 General prevalence, demographic characteristics and other factors

The 2011/12 Survey reveals that the prevalence of drug-taking has continued to spread across various education levels from upper primary to post-secondary (though in a lesser extent as compared to the 2008/09 Survey), affecting different schools/ institutions (Section 1.4), districts (Table 2.12) and families (Table 4.11). 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 100 primary schools surveyed, lifetime drug abusers were reported in 86 schools respectively. Out of 106 secondary schools surveyed, lifetime drug abusers were reported in 105 schools. Of the 31 post-secondary institutions enumerated, 30 had lifetime drug-taking students reported (Section 1.4).

又例如，曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生中家庭收入少於\$6,000 的比例（8.1%）較不曾吸食毒品學生（3.4%）的高。在家庭收入高（即家庭收入\$50,000 或以上）的學生組別中亦發現相類似的比例分布，分別佔曾吸食毒品學生及不曾吸食毒品學生的 17.6%及 7.2%（表 4.12）。

另一發現是，曾吸食毒品的學生中不與父母同住的比例（12.4%）較不曾吸食毒品的學生（3.8%）的相應比例高（表4.11）。

在曾吸食毒品的學生中，曾吸煙者的比例（52.9%），尤其是曾吸煙及飲酒者的比例（49.6%），遠高於不曾吸食毒品的學生的相應比例（曾吸煙者 7.8%；曾吸煙及飲酒者 7.3%）（表4.10）。

「好奇」是高小學生的吸食毒品的主因（33.2%），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 55.5%及專上學生 64.1%）。中學學生在調查前 30 天內吸食毒品的主要原因則是「解悶」（30.6%）、「減輕壓力」（28.1%）及「尋求刺激」（27.6%）。而專上學生吸食毒品主要是爲了「尋求刺激」（24.1%）、「逃避不开心或不安的感覺」（22.9%）及「解悶」（21.9%）（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 4.5），與家人、校方及同輩的關係（表 4.6），消閒活動（表 4.7－4.8），以及行爲與學業問題（表 4.9）。

As another example, a larger proportion of drug-taking secondary or above students had a family income of less than \$6,000 (8.1%) when compared with their non-drug-taking counterparts (3.4%). A similar pattern was also observed in the high income group (i.e. family income of \$50,000 or above). The proportions of drug-taking and non-drug-taking students in this income group were 17.6% and 7.2% respectively (Table 4.12).

As another illustration, a larger proportion of drug-taking students were not living with both of their parents (12.4%) when compared with their non-drug-taking counterparts (3.8%) (Table 4.11).

The proportions of drug-taking students who were smokers (52.9%), and in particular those who were both smokers and alcohol users (49.6%), were much higher than those of their non-drug-taking counterparts (7.8% of smokers, and 7.3% of both smokers and alcohol users) (Table 4.10).

“Curiosity” was a major reason for drug-taking upper primary students (33.2%) and for drug-taking students at secondary or above levels to take drugs for the first time (55.5% for secondary and 64.1% for post-secondary). However, the 30-day secondary drug-takers took drugs mainly to “relieve boredom” (30.6%), “to get away from stress” (28.1%) and “to seek excitement” (27.6%). On the other hand, the 30-day post-secondary drug-takers took drugs mainly “to seek excitement” (24.1%), “to get away from depression/ anxiety” (22.9%) and to “relieve boredom” (21.9%) (Table 2.11).

Other factors relating to drug-taking surveyed included self-perception (Table 4.5), relationship with family, school and peers (Table 4.6), pastimes (Table 4.7-4.8) and behavioural and school problems (Table 4.9).

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。

The youth drug problem seems complex relating to growth, family, school and other aspects.

### 5.5 對吸食毒品的禍害的看法

### 5.5 Perceived harmfulness of taking drugs

大部分（超過 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）。

The majority (over 90%) of non-drug-taking students at secondary level or above agreed that taking drugs will affect their health, appearance and study. Even for drug-taking students at secondary or above, such proportions were more than 70% (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」（71.4%）（表 3.3）。另一方面，58.2% 曾吸食毒品或 56.1% 在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的中學或以上的學生表示，從未嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒的原因是因為「他們不覺得自己已經上癮」（表 2.15）。

81.8% of non-drug-taking students at secondary level or above 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” (71.4%) (Table 3.3). On the other hand, 58.2% of lifetime or 56.1% of 30-day drug-taking students at secondary or above reported that they had not attempted to stop taking drugs because “they did not think they had become addicted” (Table 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信息。日後亦需要繼續加強這方面的工作。

The result may reflect that the publicity and preventive education efforts of the Government have imparted anti-drug messages upon most students. Such efforts should be sustained in future.

### 5.6 青年吸毒的隱蔽性

### 5.6 Hidden nature of drug-taking among the youth

青年吸毒的隱蔽性在 2011/12 年的調查中再一次得到印證。

The hidden nature of drug-taking among the youth has further been substantiated in the 2011/12 Survey.

最普遍吸食毒品的三個地方其中包括「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」（33.3%）及學生「自己家中」（26.0%）（表 2.6）。

“Friends’/ schoolmates’/ neighbours’ homes” (33.3%) and students’ own “homes” (26.0%) were amongst the top three usual venues for taking drugs (Table 2.6).



曾吸食毒品的學生「自己一個人」吸食毒品的比例由 2008/09 年調查的 14.6% 增加至 2011/12 年調查的 20.7% (表 2.9)。

77.6% 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表示，「朋友」是給予他們幫助最大的人 (27.0%)。「社工」是第二位給予曾吸食毒品的中學及專上學生最大幫助的人 (中學學生 14.4% 及專上學生 22.0%)；而則「父母」被認為是給予高小學生第二最大幫助的人 (19.7%) (表 2.14)。

## 5.7 在香港以外地方吸食毒品

34.3% 曾吸食毒品的學生表示過往曾在香港以外地方吸食毒品，而有 65.3% 在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生表示有此經歷。後者當中，有 71.9% 表示曾在中國內地／澳門吸食毒品，最普遍的地方為深圳 (38.4%) 和澳門 (28.5%)；而 38.4% 則表示曾在海外吸食毒品 (表 2.13)。

## 5.8 接觸毒品的途徑

45.2% 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」，而「零用錢」(34.0%) 及「援交」(19.0%) 是另外兩個最常作為購買毒品的主要金錢來源 (表 2.5)。

有 2.2% 不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生曾獲提供毒品 (表 3.1)。

The proportion of drug-taking students who took drugs “alone” increased from 14.6% in the 2008/09 Survey to 20.7% in 2011/12 Survey (Table 2.9).

77.6% of drug-taking students reported that they had never sought help from others. For those who reported having sought help from others, the persons who gave them the greatest help were reported to be “friends” (27.0%). It is worth-noting that the second top-rated persons who gave the greatest help to drug-taking students of secondary and post-secondary levels were “social workers” (14.4% for secondary and 22.0% for post-secondary); and that of upper primary level were “parents” (19.7%) (Table 2.14).

## 5.7 Drug-taking outside Hong Kong

While 34.3% of lifetime drug-takers had taken drugs outside Hong Kong in the 2011/12 Survey, 65.3% of those 30-day drug-takers did so. Among the latter, 71.9% had taken drugs in Mainland China/ Macao, with Shenzhen (38.4%) and Macao (28.5%) being the most common places of drug-taking outside Hong Kong; whereas 38.4% had taken drugs overseas (Table 2.13).

## 5.8 Accessibility of drugs

45.2% of drug-taking students in secondary or above levels claimed that the drugs they took were “free of charge”. “Pocket money” (34.0%) and “compensated dating” (19.0%) were the other two commonly reported sources of money for buying drugs (Table 2.5).

2.2% of non-drug-taking students of all education levels had been offered drugs (Table 3.1).

最常見的毒品供應者是「朋友」（首次吸毒的中學學生 48.3%，首次吸毒的專上學生 53.2%及不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生 51.5%）、「同學」（首次吸毒的中學學生 28.2%，首次吸毒的專上學生 27.4%及不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生 25.6%）及「朋友的朋友」（首次吸毒的中學學生 15.1%，首次吸毒的專上學生 18.2%及不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生 28.2%）。值得注意的是，「毒販」對提供毒品給在調查前30天內吸食毒品的中學或以上的學生，有較重要的作用（中學學生 24.3%及專上學生 19.8%）（表2.8及3.1）。

The most common drug suppliers were “friends” (48.3% for secondary students’ first drug-taking, 53.2% for post-secondary students’ first drug-taking and 51.5% for non-drug-taking students of all education levels), followed by “schoolmates” (28.2% for secondary students’ first drug-taking, 27.4% for post-secondary students’ first drug-taking and 25.6% for non-drug-taking students of all education levels) and “friends of friends” (15.1% for secondary students’ first drug-taking, 18.2% for post-secondary students’ first drug-taking and 28.2% for non-drug-taking students of all education levels). It is noteworthy that “drug dealers” played a more important role in supplying drugs to 30-day drug-takers at secondary or above levels (24.3% for secondary and 19.8% for post-secondary) (Tables 2.8 & 3.1).

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## 2. 曾吸食毒品的學生的特性

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## 5. 報告摘要

## 5. Summary of key findings

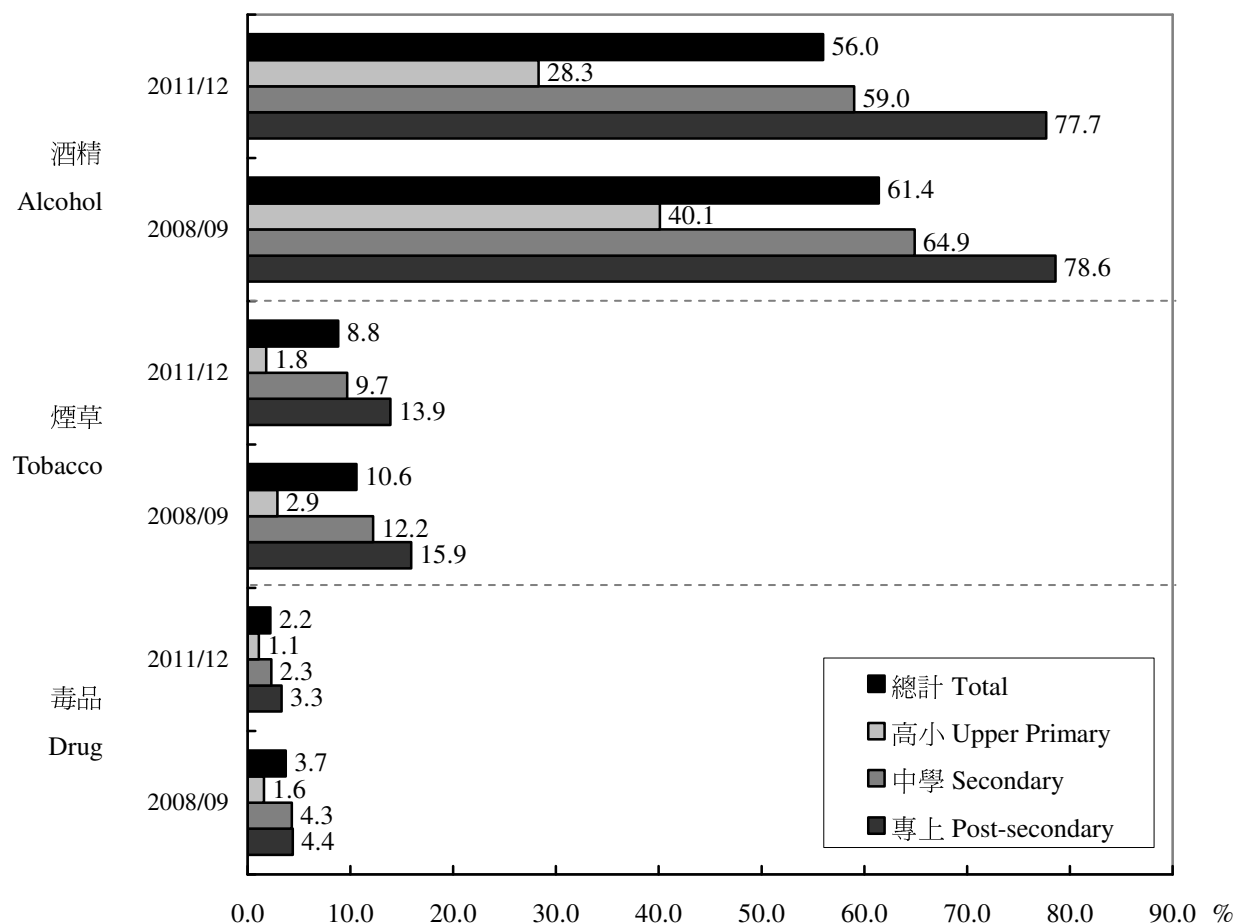
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# 1. 學生服用各類物質的普遍性

## Prevalence of substance use among students

圖1.1 曾飲酒、吸煙、吸食毒品的學生所佔比例(按教育程度分組)(2008/09年及2011/12年)

Chart 1.1 Proportion of lifetime alcohol-, tobacco- or drug-taking students by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12



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 曾飲酒的學生所佔比例(按年齡、性別及教育程度分組)(2008/09年及2011/12年)  
 Table 1.1 Proportion of lifetime alcohol-taking students by age, by sex and by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

年齡／性別 Age / Sex	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
年齡								
Age								
10 歲或以下 10 years old or below	42.9	23.4	34.1	23.3	52.8	39.6	76.0	72.2
11-12		35.2	48.1	33.1				
13-14		60.5	50.0	47.6				
15-16	67.4	62.2	67.4		62.2			
17-18	74.7	69.0	74.0		68.7			
19-20	81.9	75.9	74.9		72.6	82.9		
21-22	83.9	79.9				85.5	79.8	
23 歲或以上 23 years old or above						80.5		
合計 Overall	61.4	56.0	40.1	28.3	64.9	59.0	78.6	77.7
性別								
Sex								
男 Male	62.7	56.3	44.0	31.5	65.2	59.3	81.6	78.4
女 Female	61.7	56.0	35.4	25.3	64.9	58.7	82.7	77.5
合計 Overall	61.4	56.0	40.1	28.3	64.9	59.0	78.6	77.7

註釋： 百分比是以調查範圍內有提供相關資料的各年齡／性別組別及教育課程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)(2008/09年及2011/12年)  
Table 1.2 Proportion of lifetime tobacco-taking students by age, by sex and by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

年齡／性別 Age / Sex	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
年齡 Age								
10 歲或以下 10 years old or below	3.3	1.3	1.9	1.3	5.3	3.1	17.9	17.6
11-12		2.4	3.9	2.1				
13-14	10.8	6.7	11.7	5.4	10.8	6.8		
15-16	14.5	11.4			14.4	11.3		
17-18	15.5	12.6			14.9	12.2		
19-20	14.2	12.0			14.5	14.5	13.8	11.3
21-22	18.6	15.3	19.3	13.2				
23 歲或以上 23 years old or above				21.9				
合計 Overall	10.6	8.8	2.9	1.8	12.2	9.7	15.9	13.9
性別 Sex								
男 Male	11.5	10.0	3.6	2.3	12.4	10.7	20.6	17.4
女 Female	9.9	7.5	1.9	1.2	12.0	8.5	12.9	10.8
合計 Overall	10.6	8.8	2.9	1.8	12.2	9.7	15.9	13.9

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 曾吸食毒品的學生所佔比例（按年齡、性別及教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 1.3 Proportion of lifetime drug-taking students by age, by sex and by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

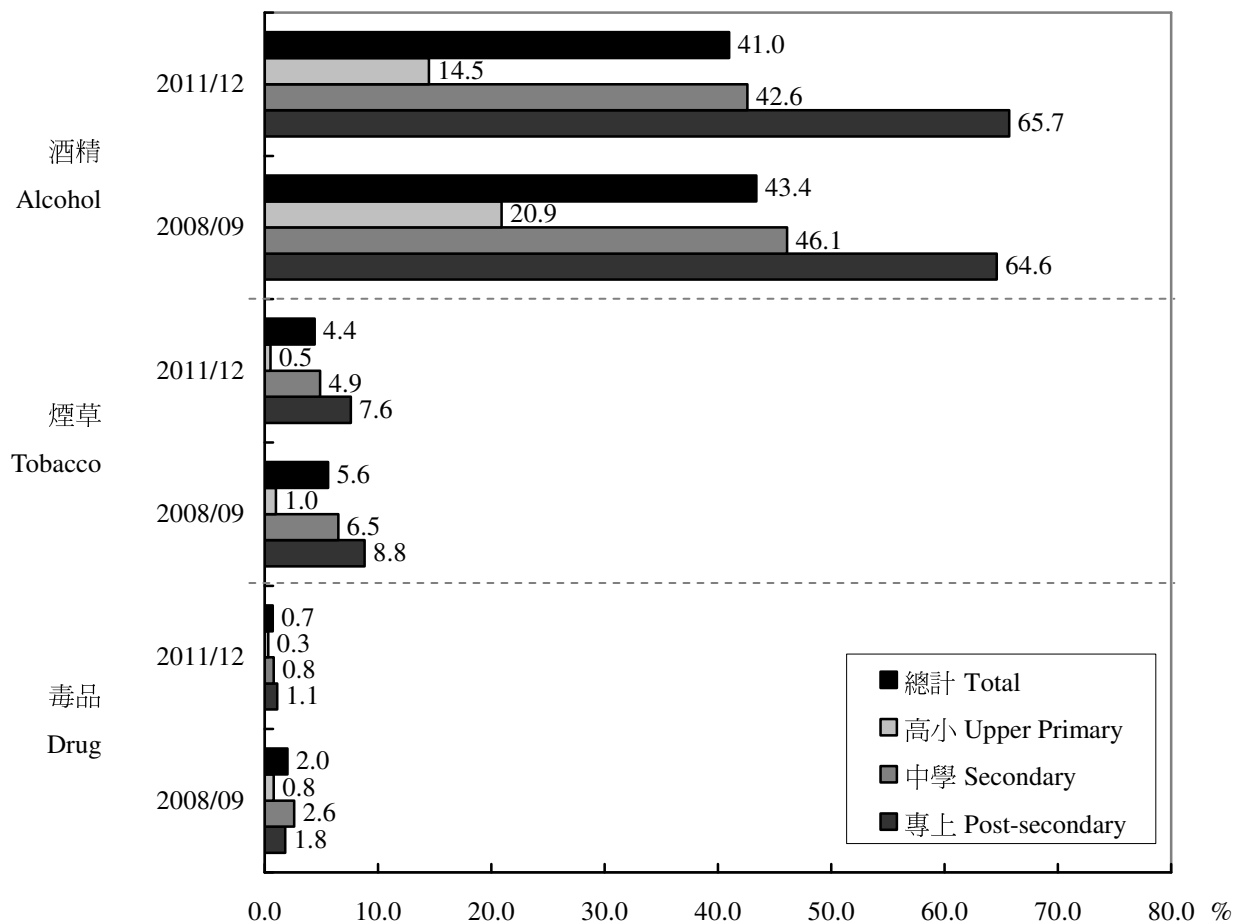
年齡／性別 Age / Sex	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
<b>年齡</b> Age								
10 歲或以下 10 years old or below	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.3	4.6	1.8		
11-12		1.2	1.3	0.9				
13-14	4.4	1.9	2.0	1.6	4.4	1.9	5.3	4.1
15-16	4.6	2.5			4.5	2.5		
17-18	4.1	2.7			3.9	2.5		
19-20	2.7	2.5					2.7	2.6
21-22					2.9	2.1		2.7
23 歲或以上 23 years old or above	5.2	3.5					5.3	5.8
合計 Overall	3.7	2.2	1.6	1.1	4.3	2.3	4.4	3.3
<b>性別</b> Sex								
男 Male	4.2	2.7	1.9	1.5	4.6	2.7	5.8	4.5
女 Female	2.9	1.6	1.0	0.6	3.7	1.7	2.7	2.2
合計 Overall	3.7	2.2	1.6	1.1	4.3	2.3	4.4	3.3

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 一年內曾飲酒、吸煙、吸食毒品的學生所佔比例（按教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Chart 1.2 Proportion of 1-year alcohol-, tobacco- or drug-taking students by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12



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 一年內曾飲酒、吸煙、吸食毒品的學生所佔比例（按年齡及性別分組）（2008/09年及2011/12年）

Table 1.4 Proportion of 1-year alcohol-, tobacco- or drug-taking students by age and by sex, 2008/09 and 2011/12

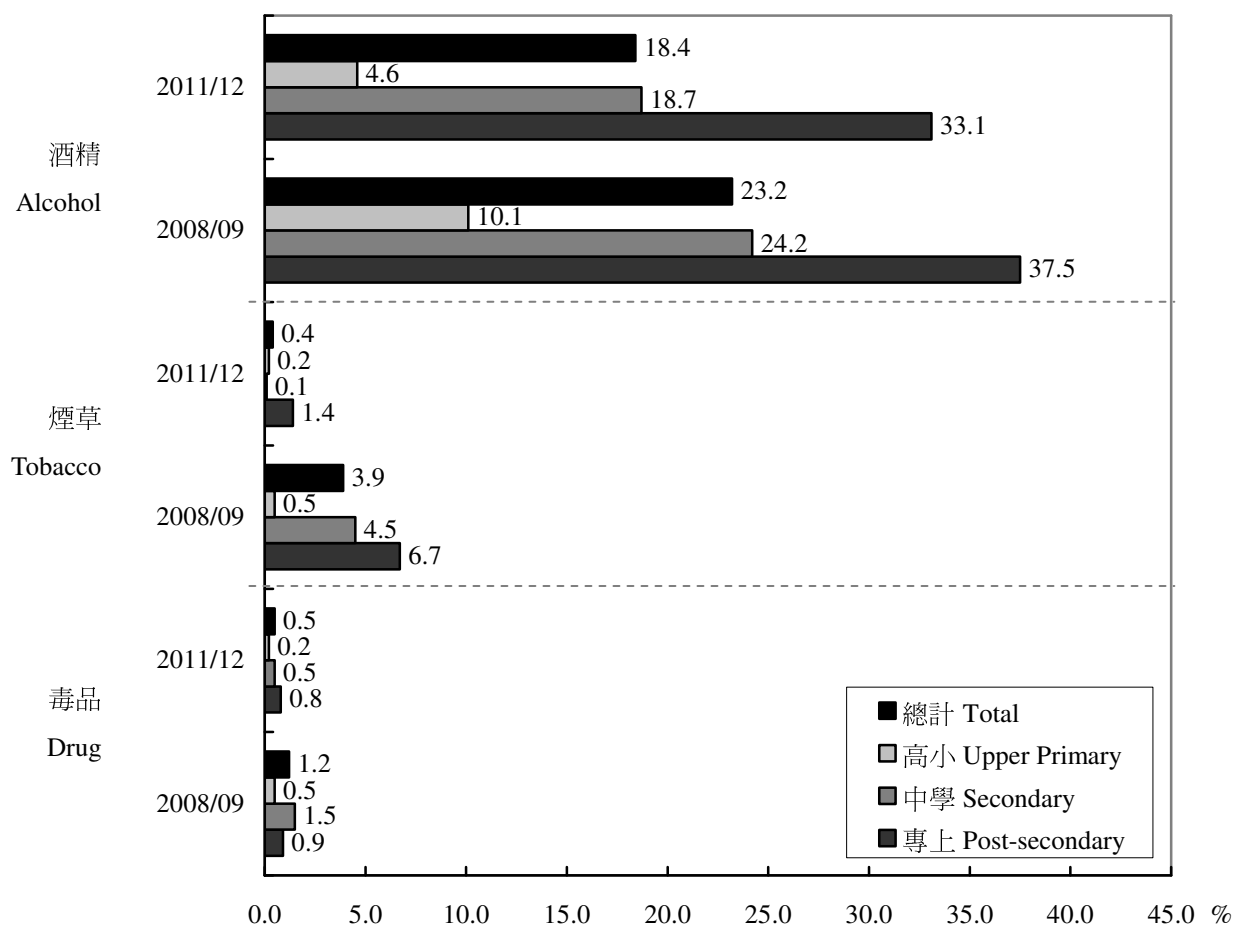
年齡／性別 Age / Sex	酒精 Alcohol		煙草 Tobacco		毒品 Drug	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
<b>年齡</b> Age						
10 歲或以下 10 years old or below	23.5	10.9	1.3	0.4	1.2	0.4
11-12		19.5		0.8		0.2
13-14	42.0	33.3	6.4	3.6	2.7	0.5
15-16	48.9	45.9	8.1	6.0	2.8	1.1
17-18	57.2	53.6	8.0	6.5	2.3	0.9
19-20	65.6	62.4	6.7	5.9	1.2	0.8
21 歲或以上 21 years old or above	69.4	68.0	9.9	8.0	1.9	1.2
合計 Overall	43.4	41.0	5.6	4.4	2.0	0.7
<b>性別</b> Sex						
男 Male	44.9	41.9	6.2	5.3	2.2	0.9
女 Female	43.0	40.4	5.1	3.5	1.7	0.5
合計 Overall	43.4	41.0	5.6	4.4	2.0	0.7

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 天內曾飲酒、吸煙、吸食毒品的學生所佔比例（按教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Chart 1.3 Proportion of 30-day alcohol-, tobacco- or drug-taking students by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12



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 天內曾飲酒、吸煙、吸食毒品的學生所佔比例（按年齡及性別分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 1.5 Proportion of 30-day alcohol-, tobacco- or drug-taking students by age and by sex, 2008/09 and 2011/12

年齡／性別 Age / Sex	酒精 Alcohol		煙草 Tobacco		毒品 Drug	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
<b>年齡</b> Age						
10 歲或以下 10 years old or below	11.7	3.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3
11-12		6.6		0.2		0.2
13-14	23.0	14.0	4.1	0.1	1.5	0.4
15-16	25.4	20.1	5.9	0.1	1.6	0.7
17-18	30.3	24.9	6.0	0.1	1.3	0.6
19-20	36.2	30.3	4.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
21 歲或以上 21 years old or above	40.6	35.0	7.6	2.0	1.0	0.8
合計 Overall	23.2	18.4	3.9	0.4	1.2	0.5
<b>性別</b> Sex						
男 Male	25.5	20.1	4.5	0.4	1.3	0.7
女 Female	21.4	16.9	3.4	0.3	0.9	0.3
合計 Overall	23.2	18.4	3.9	0.4	1.2	0.5

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。

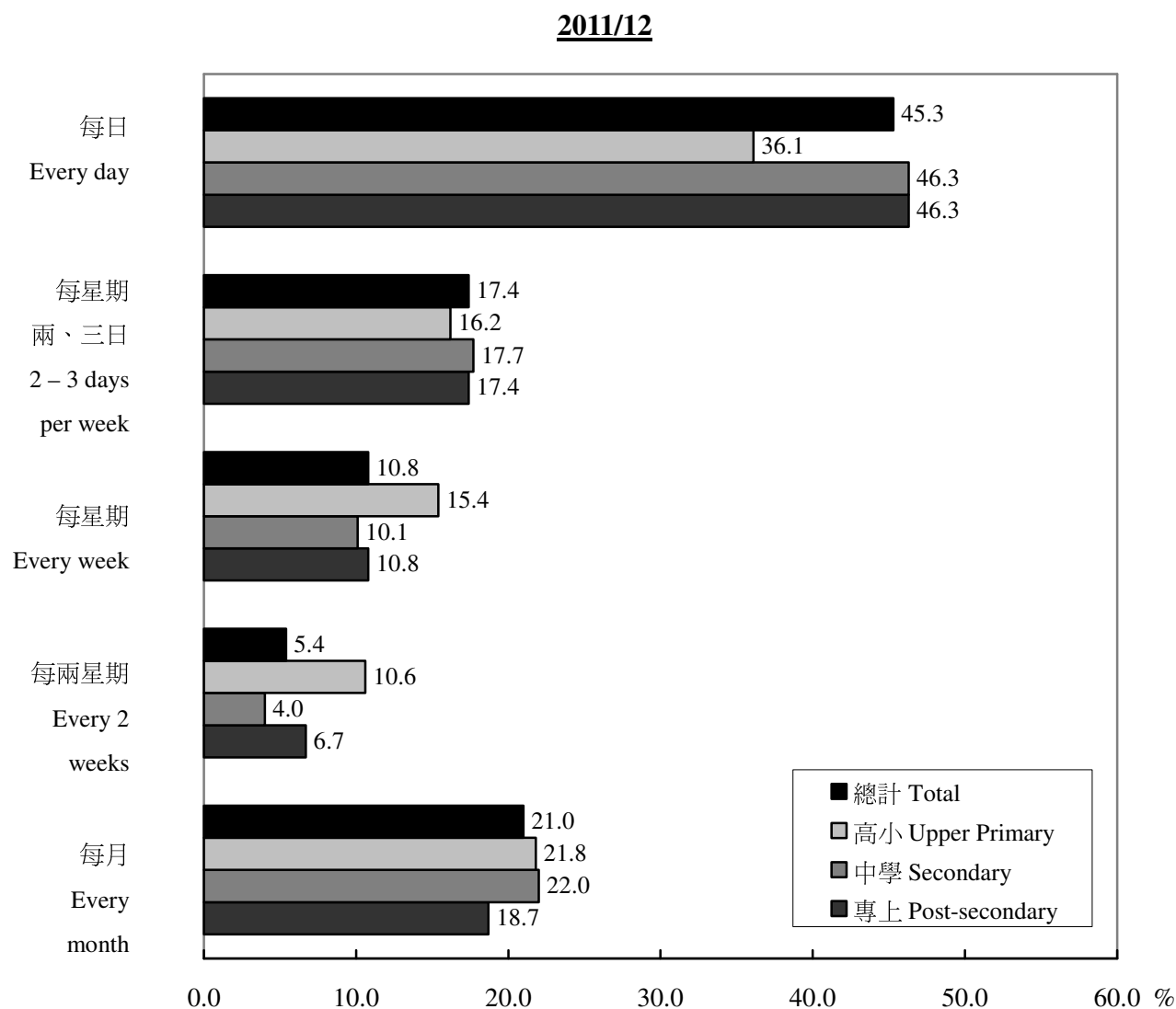
Note: Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective age/sex groups who had provided the relevant information.

## 2. 曾吸食毒品的學生的特性

### 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)(2011/12年)

Chart 2.1 Drug-taking frequency of students who took drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration by education level, 2011/12



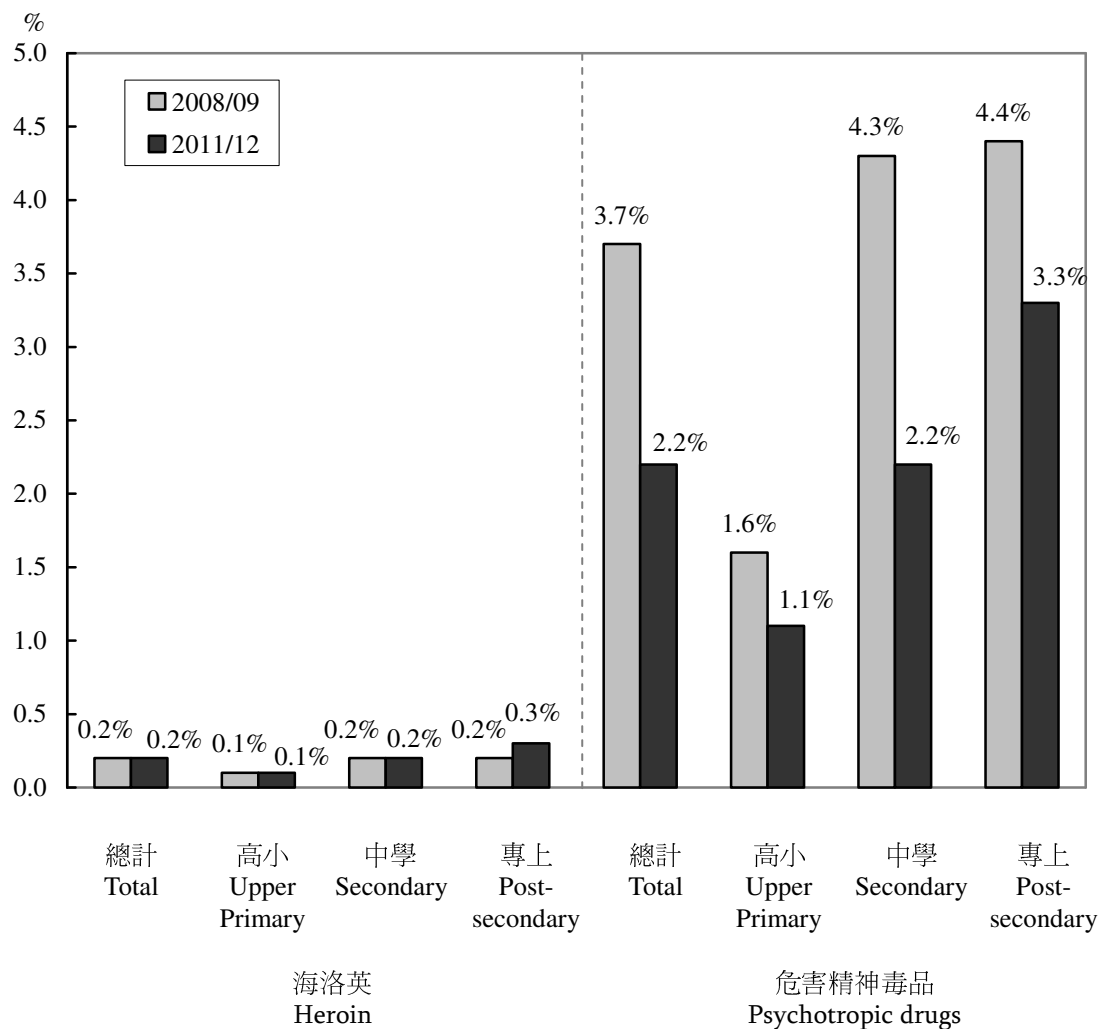
註釋： 百分比是以在調查前三十天內曾吸食毒品並有提供相關資料的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。

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）（2008/09年及2011/12年）

Chart 2.2 Proportion of lifetime heroin / psychotropic drug-taking students by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12



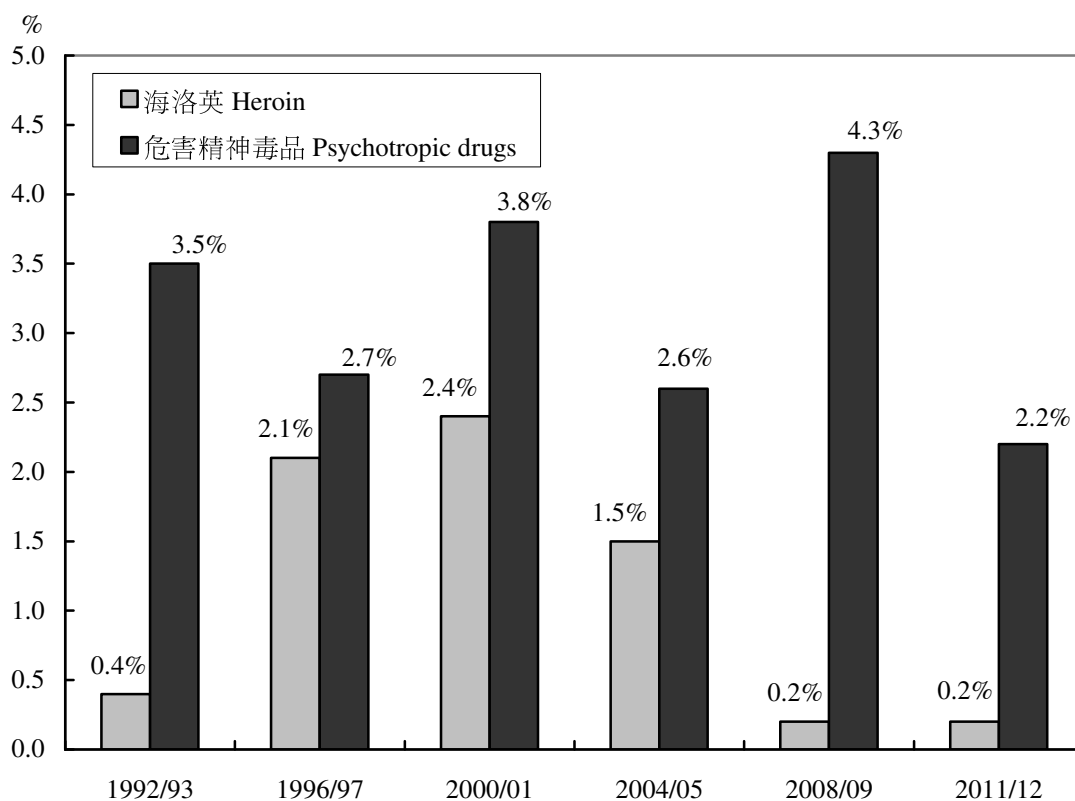
註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。

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

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。

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(1992/93年至2011/12年)(中學學生)  
 Chart 2.3 Proportion of lifetime heroin / psychotropic drug-taking students, 1992/93 – 2011/12  
 (Secondary students)



- 註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。  
 Notes: Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
 2. 百分比是以調查範圍內所有中學生為基礎而計算。  
 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）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 2.1 Proportion of lifetime heroin-taking students by age, by sex and by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

年齡／性別 Age / Sex	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
<b>年齡</b> Age								
10 歲或以下 10 years old or below	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1		
11-12		0.1	0.1	0.1				
13-14	0.2	0.1			0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
15-16	0.3	0.3			0.3	0.3		
17-18	0.3	0.3			0.3	0.3		
19-20	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4			0.1	0.3
21-22					#	0.2		0.2
23 歲或以上 23 years old or above	0.2	0.2					0.2	0.3
合計 Overall	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
<b>性別</b> Sex								
男 Male	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5
女 Female	0.2	0.1	0.1	#	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
合計 Overall	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3

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. # 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. # 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）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 2.2 Proportion of lifetime psychotropic drug-taking students by age, by sex and by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

年齡／性別 Age / Sex	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
<b>年齡</b> Age								
10 歲或以下 10 years old or below	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.3	4.6	1.7		
11-12		1.1	1.3	0.8				
13-14	4.4	1.9			4.4	1.9	5.3	4.1
15-16	4.5	2.5			4.4	2.4		
17-18	4.1	2.6			3.9	2.5		
19-20	2.7	2.5	2.0	1.6			2.7	2.6
21-22					2.9	2.1		2.7
23 歲或以上 23 years old or above	5.2	3.4					5.3	5.8
合計 Overall	3.7	2.2	1.6	1.1	4.3	2.2	4.4	3.3
<b>性別</b> Sex								
男 Male	4.1	2.7	1.9	1.4	4.6	2.6	5.7	4.4
女 Female	2.9	1.6	1.0	0.6	3.7	1.7	2.7	2.2
合計 Overall	3.7	2.2	1.6	1.1	4.3	2.2	4.4	3.3

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.

表2.3 主要被吸食的毒品種類（按教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 2.3 Major type of drugs taken by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

主要的毒品種類 Major type of drugs	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
大麻（草） Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Weed)	39.2	45.3	12.2	8.1	35.3	42.9	64.8	64.2
K 仔（茄／氯胺酮） Ketamine (K / Ket / K Zai)	44.2	33.3	8.2	13.3	49.0	36.1	46.4	35.0
搖頭丸（忘我／E 仔） Ecstasy (MDMA / XTC)	31.4	22.1	10.8	14.2	31.8	19.1	40.2	31.1
冰毒 Ice	17.8	20.4	10.3	14.3	20.2	22.3	13.7	18.7
咳水／咳丸 Codeine / Cough medicines	24.4	20.1	36.6	38.3	26.2	18.1	12.6	17.5
可卡因 Cocaine	13.5	18.8	5.9	11.2	13.7	19.3	16.5	20.5
五仔（哈哈笑／Give-me-five） Give-me-five	14.0	11.3	2.8	7.4	14.1	9.8	18.9	15.8
天拿水／強力膠／其他有機溶劑 Thinner / Glue / Other organic solvent	15.4	10.8	30.0	15.7	15.2	11.1	8.9	8.3
白粉（海洛英） Heroin	4.9	9.0	6.3	5.8	4.9	9.5	4.3	9.0
藍精靈（白瓜子） Halcion (Dormicum)	8.1	8.5	5.4	5.5	8.5	8.0	7.9	10.8
K2	N.A.	4.7	N.A.	8.1	N.A.	4.0	N.A.	4.9
喵喵 Meow Meow	N.A.	4.4	N.A.	7.6	N.A.	3.9	N.A.	4.0

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. N.A. 學生在 2008/09 年的調查中沒有被提供此答案。

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. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2008/09 Survey.

表2.4 吸食毒品種類的數目（按性別及教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 2.4 Number of types of drugs taken by sex and education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

吸食的毒品種類的數目 Number of types of drugs taken	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
<b>男</b> Male								
只有一種 One only	50.0	57.4	73.4	71.4	47.8	57.6	42.7	52.8
超過一種 More than one	50.0	42.6	26.6	28.6	52.2	42.4	57.3	47.2
<b>女</b> Female								
只有一種 One only	48.1	56.9	60.9	85.6	46.4	55.5	47.8	53.2
超過一種 More than one	51.9	43.1	39.1	14.4	53.6	44.5	52.2	46.8
<b>總計</b> Total								
只有一種 One only	50.4	57.4	71.2	76.1	47.6	56.8	46.5	53.1
超過一種 More than one	49.6	42.6	28.8	23.9	52.4	43.2	53.5	46.9

註釋： 百分比是以有提供相關資料的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）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）（中學或以上的學生）

Table 2.5 Main sources of money for buying drugs by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12 (Secondary or above students)

主要金錢來源 Main sources of money	總計 Total		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
免費 Free of charge	61.2	45.2	61.6	45.0	60.3	45.5
零用錢 Pocket money	35.7	34.0	37.4	36.3	32.5	30.4
援交 Compensated dating	N.A.	19.0	N.A.	17.7	N.A.	21.2
做合法兼職得來的錢 Earn from doing legal part-time jobs	14.2	12.4	8.5	9.6	25.5	16.8
偷竊 Stealing	8.7	11.8	10.0	11.2	6.1	12.9
出售毒品 Sell drugs	7.9	9.9	8.6	10.6	6.5	8.7
其他非法途徑 Other illegal sources	6.4	9.4	7.7	9.1	4.0	9.9
向朋友／同學借來的錢 Borrow from friends / schoolmates	5.4	6.1	5.7	6.5	4.7	5.3
以上之外的其他財政來源 Other sources of money except of the above	7.5	8.0	7.8	8.6	6.7	7.2

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. N.A. 學生在 2008/09 年的調查中沒有被提供此答案。

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. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2008/09 Survey.

表2.6 通常吸食毒品的地方（按教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 2.6 Usual venues for taking drugs by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

通常吸食毒品的地方 Usual venues for taking drugs	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
朋友／同學／鄰居家中 Friends' / schoolmates' / neighbours' home	34.4	33.3	11.4	6.6	36.2	34.5	41.0	40.4
自己家中 At home	24.8	26.0	28.1	36.3	25.0	25.3	23.0	23.6
酒吧 Bar, pub or club	19.1	20.4	12.2	16.2	17.0	20.8	26.3	21.3
公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁 Public playground / park / public toilet	19.2	18.6	15.0	9.4	22.0	22.9	15.6	14.8
大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷 <sup>2</sup> Staircase or public area in building / back alley <sup>2</sup>	13.3	13.1	5.7	5.8	16.3	16.7	10.8	9.6
卡拉 OK <sup>3</sup> Karaoke <sup>3</sup>	28.5	12.4	16.4	11.8	25.1	13.3	40.8	11.2
學校（包括宿舍） School (including dormitory)	10.9	10.8	8.7	10.2	10.9	10.9	11.7	10.9
其他樓上娛樂場所（如樓上咖啡店、書店等） Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafés / bookstores etc)	10.0	9.2	9.1	7.0	10.3	8.7	9.9	10.9
沙灘 Beach	8.5	8.7	8.4	7.5	8.3	10.4	9.1	6.4
網吧 Internet café / cyber café	11.9	8.5	20.8	14.8	13.6	8.8	4.6	5.7
其他住宅單位（如空置單位等） Other residential flats (e.g. vacant flats etc)	N.A.	7.9	N.A.	5.9	N.A.	8.5	N.A.	7.5
電子遊戲機中心 Video game centre	6.9	7.1	8.6	9.7	7.6	6.8	4.6	6.6
出租屋／渡假屋／酒店／其他出租地方 <sup>4</sup> Holiday rental resort / rental place / hotel / other rental places <sup>4</sup>	8.4	7.1	11.7	4.0	6.9	8.0	9.8	6.7
遊艇 Yacht	N.A.	6.9	N.A.	4.9	N.A.	6.8	N.A.	7.7
戲院 Cinema	4.7	4.8	8.3	4.8	4.4	5.3	3.6	4.0
商場／商店 <sup>5</sup> Shopping mall / retail shop <sup>5</sup>	6.7	4.7	8.7	8.2	7.2	4.0	4.9	4.7
其他地方 Other places	24.3	10.3	37.9	14.0	23.9	10.3	19.0	9.0

註釋：

1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
2. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方」。
3. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「卡拉 OK／的士高」。
4. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「出租屋／渡假屋／出租地方」。
5. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為（一）「商場」及（二）「酒店」。
6. 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。
7. N.A. 學生在 2008/09 年的調查中沒有被提供此答案。

Notes:

1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
2. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Staircase or public area in building".
3. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Karaoke / disco".
4. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Holiday rental resort / rental place".
5. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as: i) "Shopping malls"; and ii) "Shops".
6. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
7. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2008/09 Survey.



表2.7 通常取得毒品的地方（按教育程度分組）（2011/12 年）

Table 2.7 Usual venues for obtaining drugs by education level, 2011/12

通常獲取毒品的地方 Usual venues for obtaining drugs	2011/12			
	總計 Total (%)	高小 Upper Primary (%)	中學 Secondary (%)	專上 Post-secondary (%)
朋友／同學／鄰居家中 Friends' / schoolmates' / neighbours' home	33.6	4.0	32.7	45.0
酒吧 Bar, pub or club	17.7	13.9	18.2	18.2
自己家中 At home	15.5	27.6	14.8	12.7
公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁 Public playground / park / public toilet	14.8	11.9	18.3	10.1
卡拉 OK Karaoke	11.3	14.0	12.6	8.2
大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷 Staircase or public area in building / back alley	11.2	6.1	14.4	7.6
網吧 Internet café / cyber café	10.0	17.1	10.2	7.2
其他樓上娛樂場所（如樓上咖啡店、書店等） Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafés / bookstores etc)	9.9	7.5	9.3	11.6
學校（包括宿舍） School (including dormitory)	9.6	5.0	8.4	13.0
其他住宅單位（如空置單位等） Other residential flats (e.g. vacant flats etc)	8.6	8.0	10.0	6.4
電子遊戲機中心 Video game centre	7.5	10.5	8.4	4.9
沙灘 Beach	7.0	8.7	7.4	5.7
遊艇 Yacht	5.5	7.4	5.0	5.6
商場／商店 Shopping mall / retail shop	5.0	5.8	5.2	4.3
出租屋／渡假屋／酒店／其他出租地方 Holiday rental resort / rental place / hotel / other rental places	4.3	5.2	4.4	3.7
戲院 Cinema	4.2	8.8	3.8	3.5
其他地方 Other places	12.6	23.0	12.5	9.3

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2.8 提供毒品的人（按教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 2.8 Suppliers of drugs by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

提供毒品的人 Suppliers of drugs	高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary			專上 Post-secondary		
	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12		2008/09	2011/12	
				首次	之前三十天		首次	之前三十天
	(%) <sup>4</sup>	(%) <sup>4</sup>	(%) <sup>4</sup>	First Time (%) <sup>4</sup>	Preceding 30 days (%) <sup>5</sup>	(%) <sup>4</sup>	First Time (%) <sup>4</sup>	Preceding 30 days (%) <sup>5</sup>
朋友 Friends	35.7	28.1	47.4	48.3	38.1	64.2	53.2	35.2
其他朋友 Other friends	19.1	16.7	39.5	38.4	25.4	59.9	42.7	26.6
網友 Online friends	17.0	10.2	8.8	6.1	8.8	4.4	5.6	7.9
男朋友／女朋友 Boyfriend / girlfriend	12.5	8.8	10.7	8.4	13.1	9.3	10.4	10.0
同學 Schoolmates	18.9	16.4	19.4	28.2	33.8	23.1	27.4	25.5
父母 Parents	15.0	15.9	7.9	7.6	13.0	4.4	5.7	13.4
毒販 Drug dealers	19.2	15.3	13.0	9.9	24.3	19.7	7.9	19.8
朋友的朋友 Friends of friends	N.A.	9.4	N.A.	15.1	13.9	N.A.	18.2	12.6
藥房職員 <sup>2</sup> Staff of pharmacies <sup>2</sup>	13.3	9.2	7.5	4.1	8.3	6.3	3.7	11.5
親戚 Relatives	11.6	7.3	4.2	4.4	5.3	4.3	2.7	6.9
娛樂場所工作人員 Staff of entertainment venues	N.A.	6.4	N.A.	3.0	9.5	N.A.	2.9	7.8
鄰居 Neighbours	13.2	6.3	4.8	2.6	5.8	5.1	2.8	6.7
兄弟姊妹 Brothers / sisters	7.3	4.4	24.8	4.5	7.0	11.3	3.6	9.5
兼職同事 Part-time colleagues	N.A.	2.7	N.A.	2.1	4.1	N.A.	4.0	5.2
陌生人／其他人 <sup>3</sup> Strangers / others <sup>3</sup>	47.5	35.4	23.2	9.1	15.1	20.9	6.5	9.2

- 註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
  2. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「藥房」。
  3. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為（一）「陌生人」及（二）「其他人」。
  4. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的各教育程度的吸食毒品的學生為基礎而計算。
  5. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的在調查前三十天內曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。
  6. N.A. 學生在 2008/09 年的調查中沒有被提供此答案。

- Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
  2. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Pharmacies".
  3. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as: i) "Strangers"; and ii) "Others".
  4. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
  5. 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.
  6. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2008/09 Survey.

表2.9 一起吸食毒品的人（按教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）（中學或以上的學生）

Table 2.9 Companions of drug-taking by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12 (Secondary or above students)

一起吸食毒品的人 Companions of drug-taking	總計 Total		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
朋友 Friends	67.4	54.7	63.2	53.4	76.2	56.7
其他朋友 Other friends	53.9	46.8	47.5	45.2	67.9	49.4
男朋友／女朋友 Boyfriend / girlfriend	20.3	12.5	21.7	11.6	17.2	14.1
網友 Online friends	8.9	6.5	10.1	6.9	6.2	6.0
同學 Schoolmates	25.5	28.1	24.0	27.9	28.8	28.4
自己一個人 Alone	14.6	20.7	14.7	19.9	14.5	22.0
朋友的朋友 Friends of friends	N.A.	16.4	N.A.	17.4	N.A.	14.9
毒販 Drug dealers	8.8	9.8	9.1	9.7	8.2	9.9
父母 Parents	6.7	7.6	7.8	8.7	4.2	5.8
兄弟姊妹 Brothers / sisters	6.7	5.8	7.8	6.3	4.4	5.0
親戚 Relatives	6.7	4.3	7.4	4.5	5.0	4.0
兼職同事 Part-time colleagues	N.A.	4.3	N.A.	3.5	N.A.	5.5
鄰居 Neighbours	5.8	4.0	6.4	3.8	4.5	4.3
陌生人／其他人 <sup>2</sup> Strangers / others <sup>2</sup>	22.3	8.3	23.9	9.7	18.8	5.9

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。  
2. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為（一）「陌生人」及（二）「其他人」。  
3. 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。  
4. N.A. 學生在 2008/09 年的調查中沒有被提供此答案。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
2. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as: i) "Strangers"; and ii) "Others".  
3. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.  
4. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2008/09 Survey.

表2.10 首次吸食毒品年齡（按教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）（中學或以上的學生）

Table 2.10 Age of first drug-taking by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12 (Secondary or above students)

首次吸食毒品年齡 Age of first drug-taking	總計 Total		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
10 歲或以下 10 or below	14.0	10.7	15.6	10.8	9.1	10.7
11-12	4.9	4.1	5.7	5.2	2.2	1.9
13-14	10.8	12.5	11.5	15.0	8.5	7.5
15-16	8.8	13.4	6.6	14.1	16.0	11.9
17-18	4.2	6.3	1.2	2.6	13.9	14.0
19-20	2.3	3.6	#	0.0	9.7	11.0
21 歲或以上 21 or above	0.9	2.3			3.8	7.0
記不起 Forgot	54.0	47.1	59.4	52.5	36.7	36.2
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
中位數 Median	13.3	14.4	12.2	13.5	16.0	16.5

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. # 大於 0 但少於 0.05。

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. # Greater than 0 but less than 0.05.

表2.11 吸食毒品的原因（按教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 2.11 Reasons for taking drugs by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

吸食毒品的原因 Reason for taking drugs	高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary			專上 Post-secondary		
	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12		2008/09	2011/12	
	(%) <sup>3</sup>	(%) <sup>3</sup>	(%) <sup>3</sup>	首次 First Time (%) <sup>3</sup>	之前三十天 Preceding 30 days (%) <sup>4</sup>	(%) <sup>3</sup>	首次 First Time (%) <sup>3</sup>	之前三十天 Preceding 30 days (%) <sup>4</sup>
好奇 Curiosity	35.8	33.2	39.4	55.5	22.2	52.2	64.1	21.3
受朋輩影響 Friends' influence	24.3	17.2	29.5	31.5	21.0	33.5	33.1	16.5
解悶 <sup>2</sup> Feeling bored / nothing else to do <sup>2</sup>	25.6	16.7	29.7	20.4	30.6	29.4	16.7	21.9
減輕壓力 To get away from stress	19.8	14.7	24.5	17.6	28.1	25.5	17.4	19.1
逃避不开心或不妥的感 覺 <sup>2</sup> To get away from depression / anxiety <sup>2</sup>	N.A.	13.9	N.A.	19.8	24.2	N.A.	17.9	22.9
止痛 To kill pain	N.A.	13.3	N.A.	6.6	17.5	N.A.	6.5	15.3
提神 To keep myself awake and focused	9.9	11.1	16.0	8.4	19.3	12.0	9.4	16.3
尋求刺激 To seek excitement	17.9	11.4	24.7	27.0	27.6	33.6	29.8	24.1
減肥 To lose weight	N.A.	10.9	N.A.	7.9	18.7	N.A.	6.4	16.9
避免因沒有服食藥物時 而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of drugs absence	N.A.	10.7	N.A.	4.3	15.2	N.A.	2.7	10.7
跟潮流 To be cool	10.1	9.3	16.0	10.4	16.5	11.5	8.1	15.3
炫耀 To show off	7.7	8.9	13.4	8.8	16.9	9.3	7.8	15.8
其他原因 Other reasons	35.2	22.9	25.5	10.9	16.7	19.6	7.4	10.1

- 註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多過一個答案。
  2. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，兩個選項統一為「消  
愁解悶／逃避不开心或不妥的感覺」。
  3. 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。
  4. 百分比是以有提供相關資料的在調查前三  
十天內曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為  
基礎而計算。
  5. N.A. 學生在 2008/09 年的調查中沒有被提  
供此答案。

- Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one  
answer.
  2. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choices were combined  
into one category as: "Relief of boredom /  
depression / anxiety".
  3. Percentages are calculated based on students in the  
respective education levels who had ever taken  
drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
  4. 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.
  5. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer  
in the 2008/09 Survey.

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）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 2.12 Estimated number and proportion of drug-taking students by residential district and by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

居住地區 Residential district	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
中西區 Central and Western	960 (3.8)	805 (3.2)	62 (1.0)	14 (0.2)	608 (4.3)	500 (3.8)	290 (6.0)	290 (5.1)
灣仔區 Wan Chai	527 (4.2)	321 (3.1)	54 (1.5)	42 (1.7)	391 (5.2)	205 (3.4)	83 (5.4)	73 (4.1)
東區 Eastern	1 843 (3.1)	971 (1.6)	146 (1.1)	139 (1.2)	1 372 (3.8)	448 (1.2)	325 (3.3)	383 (3.4)
南區 Southern	868 (3.0)	749 (2.7)	95 (1.5)	111 (1.9)	593 (3.3)	481 (2.8)	179 (3.8)	158 (3.2)
油尖旺區 Yau Tsim Mong	1 143 (3.8)	543 (2.1)	74 (1.1)	58 (1.3)	791 (4.3)	315 (2.0)	278 (5.6)	170 (3.3)
深水埗區 Sham Shui Po	1 579 (4.1)	1 039 (2.4)	127 (1.4)	123 (1.2)	1 235 (5.4)	745 (2.9)	217 (3.1)	172 (2.4)
九龍城區 Kowloon City	1 171 (3.0)	952 (2.4)	185 (1.7)	77 (0.7)	698 (3.3)	517 (2.5)	288 (4.2)	358 (4.3)
黃大仙區 Wong Tai Sin	1 210 (2.7)	785 (1.7)	123 (1.5)	46 (0.6)	773 (2.7)	461 (1.7)	313 (3.6)	278 (2.8)
觀塘區 Kwun Tong	2 898 (4.1)	1 341 (1.9)	230 (1.4)	106 (0.7)	2 269 (5.2)	837 (1.9)	399 (3.7)	397 (3.1)
葵青區 Kwai Tsing	1 692 (2.9)	1 089 (2.0)	69 (0.5)	77 (0.6)	1 268 (3.6)	750 (2.4)	355 (3.5)	263 (2.3)
荃灣區 Tsuen Wan	1 109 (3.3)	679 (2.1)	145 (1.6)	75 (1.0)	728 (3.8)	413 (2.1)	236 (4.7)	191 (3.4)
屯門區 Tuen Mun	1 619 (2.6)	1 261 (2.2)	249 (1.8)	130 (1.2)	921 (2.5)	768 (2.3)	449 (4.2)	363 (3.1)
元朗區 Yuen Long	2 897 (3.9)	1 556 (2.1)	342 (1.8)	200 (1.3)	2 024 (4.5)	980 (2.2)	531 (5.4)	376 (2.9)
北區 Northern	1 454 (3.6)	720 (1.9)	123 (1.3)	57 (0.7)	1 087 (4.6)	457 (2.0)	243 (3.5)	206 (2.9)
大埔區 Tai Po	1 262 (3.4)	752 (2.5)	68 (0.9)	113 (1.9)	900 (4.1)	396 (2.3)	293 (3.7)	244 (3.4)
沙田區 Sha Tin	1 987 (2.9)	1 413 (2.0)	336 (2.1)	212 (1.5)	1 117 (2.9)	778 (1.8)	534 (3.8)	424 (2.9)
西貢區 Sai Kung	1 894 (4.1)	925 (1.7)	236 (1.9)	70 (0.6)	1 221 (4.9)	537 (1.7)	437 (5.2)	317 (3.1)
離島 Islands	915 (4.8)	517 (2.7)	105 (1.7)	40 (0.9)	726 (6.8)	333 (2.7)	83 (4.0)	144 (5.9)
全港總計 Overall Hong Kong	29 413 (3.6)	16 840 (2.1)	3 089 (1.6)	1 839 (1.1)	20 027 (4.2)	10 151 (2.2)	6 298 (4.4)	4 850 (3.2)
中國內地 Mainland China	762 (14.8)	695 (8.9)	38 (3.2)	50 (2.8)	610 (20.9)	390 (14.2)	114 (11.2)	255 (7.7)

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 18 區相加所得。

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 the 18 districts cannot add up to the overall figure of Hong Kong.

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）  
（2011/12 年）

Table 2.13 Whether took drugs outside Hong Kong and places of drug-taking outside Hong Kong by education level, 2011/12

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	2011/12							
	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	曾吸食毒品 的學生 Lifetime drug-takers (%)	30 天內 曾吸食毒品 的學生 30-day drug-takers (%)	曾吸食毒品 的學生 Lifetime drug-takers (%)	30 天內 曾吸食毒品 的學生 30-day drug-takers (%)	曾吸食毒品 的學生 Lifetime drug-takers (%)	30 天內 曾吸食毒品 的學生 30-day drug-takers (%)	曾吸食毒品 的學生 Lifetime drug-takers (%)	30 天內 曾吸食毒品 的學生 30-day drug-takers (%)
沒有 No	65.7	34.7	48.3	27.4	72.7	36.7	54.4	32.7
有，那些地方 <sup>3</sup> 是… Yes, the places <sup>3</sup> were...	34.3	65.3	51.7	72.6	27.3	63.3	45.6	67.3
中國內地／澳門 Mainland China/ Macao	63.9	71.9	82.7	95.4	66.2	68.5	57.1	72.0
深圳 Shenzhen	35.1	38.4	28.7	28.1	36.9	40.8	34.2	36.8
澳門 Macao	19.2	28.5	18.0	24.3	20.7	29.1	17.8	28.5
廣州 Guangzhou	19.1	27.7	20.5	33.2	22.6	28.0	14.6	25.5
東莞 Dongguan	18.6	28.0	12.3	17.3	22.4	30.2	15.4	26.8
珠海 Zhuhai	15.1	24.2	10.5	19.6	18.4	25.3	12.2	23.5
其他中國城市 Other cities in China	15.9	19.6	24.3	21.9	18.9	20.9	10.3	16.5
海外地區 Overseas	40.3	38.4	19.6	15.9	40.0	43.3	45.0	35.4

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. 百分比是以不同吸食毒品情況及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學生為基礎而計算。

Notes: 1. Except the option "No", students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
2. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels, and had provided the relevant information.  
3. Percentages are calculated based on students in the respective education levels who had taken drugs in places outside Hong Kong, and had provided the relevant information.

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）  
（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 2.14 Whether sought help from others in dealing with problems resulted from taking drugs and persons who gave the greatest help by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

曾否向他人求助 <sup>4</sup> ／ 給予最大幫助的人 Whether sought help from others <sup>4</sup> / Persons who gave the greatest help	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
沒有 No	77.0	77.6	N.A.	39.4	75.8	80.6	80.9	82.1
有，給予最大幫助的人 <sup>5</sup> 是… Yes, persons who gave the greatest help <sup>5</sup> were...	23.0	22.4	N.A.	60.6	24.2	19.4	19.1	17.9
朋友 Friends	30.8	27.0	N.A.	24.2	29.2	30.2	36.5	22.6
男朋友／女朋友 Boyfriend / girlfriend	12.4	12.3	N.A.	15.1	12.5	11.6	12.2	10.9
其他朋友 Other friends	15.7	10.7	N.A.	5.5	13.9	14.2	22.3	7.8
網友 Online friends	2.7	4.1	N.A.	3.6	2.8	4.4	2.1	3.8
社工 Social workers	37.6	13.9	N.A.	4.4	41.1	14.4	25.1	22.0
外展社工／輔導員 <sup>1</sup> Outreaching social workers / counsellors <sup>1</sup>	13.8	5.9	N.A.	2.8	14.3	5.6	11.9	9.6
學校社工 <sup>1</sup> School social workers <sup>1</sup>		3.8		0.7		3.8		7.0
戒毒機構社工／輔導員 <sup>2</sup> Social workers / counsellors in drug treatment organizations <sup>2</sup>	23.8	4.2	N.A.	0.9	26.8	5.0	13.2	5.4
同學 Schoolmates	8.8	13.3	N.A.	17.0	8.5	13.8	9.9	8.7
父母 Parents	4.7	13.3	N.A.	19.7	4.7	12.0	5.0	10.2
神職人員／教牧人員 Clergies / churchmen	N.A.	7.3	N.A.	1.0	N.A.	7.4	N.A.	13.3
警察的學校聯絡主任 Police school Liaison Officer	1.6	3.3	N.A.	2.7	1.8	2.8	1.0	5.2
老師 Teachers	0.6	2.8	N.A.	4.0	0.4	1.2	1.3	5.2
其他親戚（如長輩） <sup>3</sup> Other relatives (e.g. seniors) <sup>3</sup>	0.8	2.6	N.A.	8.4	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.4
醫生及醫務人員 Doctors and medical staff	2.1	2.5	N.A.	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.9	4.3
兄弟姊妹 Brothers / sisters	2.4	1.9	N.A.	4.0	2.2	1.7	3.2	0.3
鄰居 Neighbours	0.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.7	N.A.	0.9	N.A.
其他人 Others	9.7	11.9	N.A.	12.1	8.8	13.6	12.9	7.9

- 註釋：
1. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，兩個選項結合為「社工」。
  2. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「戒毒機構」。
  3. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「親戚」。
  4. 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。
  5. 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。
  6. N.A. 學生在 2008/09 年的調查中沒有被提供此答案／問及此題。

- Notes:
1. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choices were combined into one category as: "Social workers".
  2. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Drug treatment organizations".
  3. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Relatives".
  4. Percentages are calculated based on students under the respective education levels who had ever taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
  5. 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 resulted from taking drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
  6. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer/asked of the question in the 2008/09 Survey.



表2.15 曾否嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒其原因（按教育程度及吸食毒品的學生類型分組）  
（2008/09 年及 2011/12 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, 2008/09 and 2011/12 (Secondary or above students)

曾否嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒 <sup>3</sup> ／ 其原因 Whether attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs <sup>3</sup> / Respective reasons	總計 Total		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
<b>曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>Lifetime drug-taking students</b>						
未曾嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒，原因 <sup>4</sup> 是… Never attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, reasons <sup>4</sup> were...	30.5	45.7	31.9	45.3	25.8	46.4
我不覺得自己已經上癮 <i>I do not think I am addicted</i>	66.8	58.2	64.2	53.1	76.9	66.7
很喜歡吸食毒品後的感覺 <i>I like the feeling that drugs give me</i>	33.7	33.1	36.0	35.0	24.7	30.0
我不認為吸食毒品會對身體造成嚴重損害 <i>I do not think using drugs is harmful to health</i>	20.8	25.4	22.3	24.4	14.9	26.9
我的朋友仍有吸食毒品 <i>My friends are still using drugs</i>	22.4	18.4	23.8	19.1	16.9	17.1
我的家人不知道／沒有阻止我 <sup>2</sup> <i>My family did not know / stop me<sup>2</sup></i>	17.8	16.9	19.5	19.1	11.0	13.1
戒毒很辛苦 <i>It is hard to give up drugs</i>	13.6	15.8	14.5	18.1	10.1	11.9
其他原因 <i>Other reasons</i>	29.2	23.2	31.9	26.6	18.5	17.4
曾嘗試停止吸食毒品及戒毒，原因 <sup>5</sup> 是… Having attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, reasons <sup>5</sup> were...	69.5	54.3	68.1	54.7	74.2	53.6
吸毒影響我的健康 <i>Using drugs affected my health</i>	59.7	50.9	59.7	52.3	59.7	48.2
吸毒影響我的日常生活 <i>Using drugs affected my daily life</i>	34.3	30.4	34.3	32.0	34.1	27.4
吸毒影響我的學業 <i>Using drugs affected my study</i>	35.1	27.7	36.4	30.7	31.2	22.4
吸食毒品是犯法的，我怕被拘捕 <i>I am afraid of getting arrested as using drugs is illegal</i>	N.A.	27.6	N.A.	31.0	N.A.	21.5
吸毒影響我的家庭 <i>Using drugs affected my family</i>	25.4	22.3	27.0	23.2	20.6	20.5
吸毒影響我與朋友的關係 <i>Using drugs affected my relationship with friends</i>	21.3	18.4	22.8	19.9	16.8	15.5
男朋友／女朋友不喜歡 <i>My boyfriend / girlfriend did not like it</i>	N.A.	18.1	N.A.	21.4	N.A.	12.2
我沒有足夠金錢 <i>I do not have enough money</i>	20.9	10.6	21.6	10.8	18.6	10.3
其他原因 <i>Other reasons</i>	34.5	23.4	34.9	19.3	33.2	30.8

曾否嘗試停止吸食毒品或戒毒 <sup>3</sup> ／ 其原因 Whether attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs <sup>3</sup> / Respective reasons	總計 Total		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<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>4</sup> 是... Never attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, reasons <sup>4</sup> were...	58.2	66.8	58.8	63.1	55.1	74.5
我不覺得自己已經上癮 I do not think I am addicted	61.2	56.1	59.9	55.0	68.8	58.1
我很喜歡吸食毒品後的感覺 I like the feeling that drugs give me	49.2	45.8	49.8	49.0	45.6	40.2
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	31.5	32.7	32.5	32.8	26.1	32.4
我的朋友仍有吸食毒品 My friends are still using drugs	33.0	24.4	33.0	26.2	32.9	21.2
我的家人不知道／沒有阻止我 <sup>2</sup> My family did not know / stop me <sup>2</sup>	28.1	22.4	28.8	26.3	23.7	15.5
戒毒很辛苦 It is hard to give up drugs	21.4	21.5	21.3	23.5	22.2	18.0
其他原因 Other reasons	31.5	19.1	33.0	21.5	23.1	14.7
曾嘗試停止吸食毒品及戒毒，原因 <sup>5</sup> 是... Having attempted to stop taking drugs or give up drugs, reasons <sup>5</sup> were...	41.8	33.2	41.2	36.9	44.9	25.5
吸毒影響我的健康 Using drugs affected my health	58.0	41.4	60.2	42.7	47.5	37.6
吸毒影響我的日常生活 Using drugs affected my daily life	34.1	30.7	35.1	34.1	29.1	20.9
吸毒影響我的學業 Using drugs affected my study	39.0	29.3	39.8	32.4	34.8	20.4
吸食毒品是犯法的，我怕被拘捕 I am afraid of getting arrested as using drugs is illegal	N.A.	22.9	N.A.	25.5	N.A.	15.5
男朋友／女朋友不喜歡 My boyfriend / girlfriend did not like it	N.A.	21.2	N.A.	26.8	N.A.	5.1
吸毒影響我的家庭 Using drugs affected my family	23.7	19.3	25.2	20.2	16.6	16.9
沒有足夠金錢 I do not have enough money	31.2	18.7	30.4	19.5	34.7	16.3
吸毒影響我與朋友的關係 Using drugs affected my relationship with friends	21.9	17.2	22.7	20.0	18.0	9.0
其他原因 Other reasons	24.8	19.0	25.9	15.9	19.6	27.7

- 註釋：
- 除了選項「沒有」外，學生可選擇多過一個答案。
  - 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「我的家人沒有阻止我」。
  - 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。
  - 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。
  - 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。
  - N.A. 學生在 2008/09 年的調查中沒有被提供此答案。

- Notes:
- Except the option "No", students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
  - In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as "My family did not stop me".
  - Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels, who had provided the relevant information.
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2008/09 Survey.

### 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)(2008/09年及2011/12年)

Table 3.1 Whether non-drug-taking students had been offered drugs and the offering persons by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

曾否獲提供毒品 <sup>3</sup> ／ 毒品提供者 Whether been offered drugs <sup>3</sup> / Offering persons	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
沒有 No	96.6	97.8	N.A.	98.6	96.7	97.8	96.4	97.0
有，提供者 <sup>4</sup> 是… Yes, the offering persons <sup>4</sup> were...	3.4	2.2	N.A.	1.4	3.3	2.2	3.6	3.0
朋友 Friends	65.1	51.5	N.A.	32.4	64.0	55.4	68.3	52.8
其他朋友 Other friends	59.0	45.4	N.A.	20.2	57.0	49.5	65.1	49.4
網友 Online friends	8.4	8.6	N.A.	16.7	9.8	8.4	4.4	4.7
男朋友／女朋友 Boyfriend / girlfriend	5.7	4.3	N.A.	4.8	6.3	4.6	3.8	3.5
朋友的朋友 Friends of friends	N.A.	28.2	N.A.	13.8	N.A.	30.9	N.A.	29.9
同學 Schoolmates	23.5	25.6	N.A.	15.0	21.2	23.6	30.3	35.7
毒販 Drug dealers	8.9	13.7	N.A.	36.5	9.9	11.0	6.1	7.8
陌生人／其他人 <sup>2</sup> Strangers / others <sup>2</sup>	28.4	11.7	N.A.	27.0	30.0	10.0	23.5	7.3
娛樂場所工作人員 Staff of entertainment venues	N.A.	7.5	N.A.	9.5	N.A.	7.4	N.A.	6.7
兼職同事 Part-time colleagues	N.A.	3.7	N.A.	4.6	N.A.	2.7	N.A.	5.5
親戚 Relatives	2.5	3.0	N.A.	5.7	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.7
鄰居 Neighbours	3.0	2.9	N.A.	7.1	3.4	2.7	1.8	1.3
父母 Parents	1.0	2.1	N.A.	6.5	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.8
兄弟姊妹 Brothers / sisters	1.0	1.6	N.A.	2.6	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.9

- 註釋：
1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。
  2. 在2008/09年的調查中，選項的字眼為（一）「陌生人」及（二）「其他人」。
  3. 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。
  4. 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。
  5. N.A. 學生在2008/09年的調查中沒有被提供此答案／問及此題。

- Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
  2. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as: (i) "Strangers"; and (ii) "Others".
  3. Percentages are calculated based on non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had provided the relevant information.
  4. 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.
  5. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer/asked of the question in the 2008/09 Survey.

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方（按教育程度分組）  
（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 3.2 Whether non-drug-taking students had been offered drugs and places of offer by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

曾否獲提供毒品 <sup>6</sup> / 提供毒品予學生的地方 Whether been offered drugs <sup>6</sup> / Places of offer	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
沒有 No	96.7	97.3	N.A.	96.9	96.7	97.6	96.4	96.8
有，提供地方 <sup>7</sup> 是… Yes, places of offer <sup>7</sup> were...	3.3	2.7	N.A.	3.1	3.3	2.4	3.6	3.2
公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公厕 Public playground / park / public toilet	29.8	27.9	N.A.	32.5	34.4	31.0	16.2	15.6
酒吧 Bar, pub or club	18.5	26.2	N.A.	25.5	14.8	22.8	29.5	34.7
朋友／同學／鄰居中 Friends' / schoolmates' / neighbours' home	21.1	19.4	N.A.	10.7	20.4	21.9	23.0	23.4
卡拉 OK <sup>2</sup> Karaoke <sup>2</sup>	27.4	18.6	N.A.	28.7	23.4	15.7	39.1	13.8
大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方／後巷 <sup>3</sup> Staircase or public area in building / back alley <sup>3</sup>	11.1	16.6	N.A.	22.2	12.6	16.4	6.8	10.8
網吧 Internet café / cyber café	13.2	15.6	N.A.	26.0	15.9	13.9	5.1	7.9
學校〔包括宿舍〕 School (including dormitory)	10.4	11.8	N.A.	8.0	9.1	11.0	14.4	17.9
電子遊戲機中心 Video game centre	7.8	10.8	N.A.	22.0	8.6	7.3	5.5	6.1
其他樓上娛樂場所〔如樓上咖啡店、書店等〕 Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafés / bookstores etc)	8.9	7.8	N.A.	11.9	8.4	6.1	10.5	7.1
自己家中 At home	4.0	6.1	N.A.	11.0	4.2	4.7	3.5	3.8
沙灘 Beach	6.0	5.8	N.A.	7.7	6.6	5.8	4.1	3.7
出租屋／渡假屋／酒店／其他出租地方 Holiday rental resort / rental place / hotel / other rental places <sup>4</sup>	4.6	5.7	N.A.	9.6	4.4	4.8	5.0	3.5
商場／商店 <sup>5</sup> Shopping mall / retail shop <sup>5</sup>	5.7	5.7	N.A.	11.8	6.6	4.0	3.1	2.6
其他住宅單位〔如空置單位等〕 Other residential flats (e.g. vacant flats etc)	N.A.	5.3	N.A.	6.9	N.A.	5.0	N.A.	4.4
遊艇 Yacht	N.A.	5.0	N.A.	8.9	N.A.	4.0	N.A.	3.0
戲院 Cinema	2.2	3.4	N.A.	7.4	2.6	2.4	1.0	1.1
其他地方 Other places	23.7	10.2	N.A.	15.5	26.3	8.3	15.9	8.6

註釋：1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。

2. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「卡拉 OK／士高」。

3. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「大廈梯間或大廈的公眾地方」。

4. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「出租屋／渡假屋／出租地方」。

5. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為（一）「商場」及（二）「酒店」。

6. 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。

7. 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。

8. N.A. 學生在 2008/09 年的調查中沒有被提供此答案／問及此題。

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

2. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Karaoke / disco".

3. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Staircase or public area in building".

4. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Holiday rental resort / rental place".

5. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as: i) "Shopping malls"; and ii) "Shops".

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

7. 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.

8. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer/ asked of the question in the 2008/09 Survey.

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）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 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, 2008/09 and 2011/12 (Secondary or above students)

令學生遠離毒品的因素 Factors that kept students away from drugs	總計 Total		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
我害怕吸毒所帶來的後果 <sup>3</sup> I am afraid of the consequences of using drugs <sup>3</sup>	93.5	81.8	93.1	83.0	94.6	78.2
吸食毒品會損害健康 Drugs are harmful to health	88.8	71.4	88.1	71.7	91.2	70.4
藏有毒品是違法的 Possessing drugs is illegal	64.5	53.8	64.3	55.1	65.3	49.9
我害怕上癮 I will get addicted to drugs	N.A.	49.8	N.A.	49.9	N.A.	49.7
我害怕影響學業 My study will be affected	N.A.	46.6	N.A.	48.7	N.A.	40.2
我害怕影響外表 My appearance will be affected	N.A.	44.7	N.A.	45.6	N.A.	41.9
我害怕連累家人 My family will be implicated	N.A.	42.9	N.A.	44.1	N.A.	39.3
其他後果 Other consequences	70.8	8.7	71.0	8.7	70.0	8.7
我不喜歡吸毒者的形象 I do not like the image of drug-takers	66.0	63.4	66.5	63.7	64.3	62.4
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	40.2	49.5	39.4	49.5	42.7	49.7
我有堅強的意志力去抵抗吸毒 I have strong will power to resist drugs	45.6	49.0	45.4	48.3	46.3	51.3
父母 / 兄弟姊妹的影響 Influence of parents / brothers and sisters	28.8	41.2	28.8	41.0	28.7	42.0
非吸食毒品朋友的影響 Influence of non-drug-taking friends	19.1	27.5	19.6	27.8	17.3	26.6
老師的影響 Influence of teachers	19.3	25.6	19.7	26.0	17.9	24.5
傳媒 / 偶像的影響 Influence of media / celebrities	13.1	20.6	12.5	19.9	15.0	22.7
其他因素 Other factors	10.8	4.1	11.5	4.1	8.6	4.1

- 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中學或以上程度的學生為基礎而計算。
  3. 「我害怕吸毒所帶來的後果」的百分比是以有在「吸食毒品會損害健康」、「我害怕上癮」、「我害怕影響外表」、「藏有毒品是違法的」、「我害怕連累家人」、「我害怕影響學業」或「其他後果」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。
  4. N.A. 學生在 2008/09 年的調查中沒有被提供此答案。

- Notes:
1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
  2. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the secondary level or above who had never taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.
  3. Percentages for “I am afraid of the consequences of using drugs” are calculated based on the students in the respective education levels who had never taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information on “drugs are harmful to health”, “I will get addicted to drugs”, “my appearance will be affected”, “possessing drugs is illegal”, “my family will be implicated”, “my study will be affected”, and/or “other consequences”.
  4. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2008/09 Survey.

表3.4 不曾吸食毒品的學生拒絕毒品的的方法(按教育程度分組)(2008/09年及2011/12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, 2008/09 and 2011/12 (Secondary or above students)

拒絕毒品的方法 Methods used to refuse drugs	總計 Total		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
我直接地拒絕 I refused directly myself	69.5	72.2	66.2	69.7	79.3	78.1
找藉口拒絕 I refused with an excuse	22.1	20.8	23.7	21.8	17.2	18.7
我即時離開 I left immediately	N.A.	15.6	N.A.	17.1	N.A.	12.1
在場的朋友助我拒絕 My friends helped me to refuse at the scene	11.4	13.7	12.6	15.1	7.7	10.5
我裝作聽不到，轉換了話題或提議做其他事 <sup>2</sup> I pretended that I did not know of the offer and I changed the topic or suggested doing something else <sup>2</sup>	11.1	12.8	12.0	14.4	8.5	8.9
我向其他人尋求協助(如報警) I sought help from others (e.g. called the police)	2.5	3.4	2.8	4.2	1.5	1.4
其他方法 By other ways	13.9	4.9	15.8	5.7	7.9	3.2

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。  
2. 在2008/09年的調查中，選項的字眼為「我轉了話題／提議做其他事」。  
3. 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。  
4. N.A. 學生在2008/09年的調查中沒有被提供此答案。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
2. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as "I changed the topic / suggested to do something else".  
3. 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.  
4. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2008/09 Survey.

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）  
（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 3.5 Things to do if realised that close friends were taking drugs among non-drug-taking students by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

得知好友吸食毒品後會做的事情 Things to do if realized that close friends were taking drugs	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
勸他不要吸毒 / 鼓勵他戒毒 Tell them not to take drugs / encourage them to quit drugs	N.A.	72.9	N.A.	78.7	N.A.	71.1	N.A.	71.7
直接與他對話了解情況 Ask them why they are taking drugs	50.5	47.9	38.1	39.6	52.3	48.4	61.8	55.4
鼓勵他向其他人（如社工）尋求協助 <sup>2</sup> Tell them to seek help from others (e.g. social workers) <sup>2</sup>	53.9	44.7	57.5	51.9	50.4	42.3	60.6	43.6
告訴社工 Tell social workers	N.A.	24.8	N.A.	46.4	N.A.	21.7	N.A.	9.7
告訴老師 <sup>3</sup> Tell my teachers <sup>3</sup>	31.1	23.2	67.6	56.2	22.2	17.0	9.9	5.0
告訴我自己的父母 <sup>3</sup> Tell my parents <sup>3</sup>		17.3		35.3		13.4		9.0
疏遠他 Stay away from them	30.1	17.6	37.6	20.8	28.4	16.9	25.4	15.9
告訴他的父母 Tell their parents	N.A.	17.2	N.A.	49.6	N.A.	9.2	N.A.	4.7
報警 Call the police	N.A.	11.5	N.A.	28.9	N.A.	6.8	N.A.	6.0
裝作不知道 Pretend I do not know	13.9	9.4	7.6	6.1	16.8	10.6	12.9	9.5
不知怎麼做 Do not know what to do	N.A.	9.0	N.A.	5.0	N.A.	10.4	N.A.	9.2
甚麼也不做 Do nothing	N.A.	7.6	N.A.	3.9	N.A.	8.5	N.A.	8.8
其他 Others	11.2	1.2	11.8	1.1	11.5	1.3	9.7	1.4

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。  
2. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「勸他們向其他人尋求協助」。  
3. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，兩個選項結合為「告訴老師或父母」。  
4. 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。  
5. N.A. 學生在 2008/09 年的調查中沒有被提供此答案。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
2. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Persuade them to seek help from others".  
3. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choices were combined into one category as: "Tell my teacher or parents".  
4. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective education levels who had never taken drugs, and had provided the relevant information.  
5. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2008/09 Survey.

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）  
（2011/12 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, 2011/12 (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	2011/12		
	總計 Total (%)	中學 Secondary (%)	專上 Post-secondary (%)
不會嘗試勸人戒毒，原因 <sup>3</sup> 是… Would not try to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs, reasons <sup>3</sup> were...	29.8	31.0	26.1
我身邊沒有吸毒的人 <i>I do not know anyone who uses drugs</i>	68.8	71.1	60.3
我不懂得如何勸他 <i>I do not know how to persuade them</i>	38.9	37.9	42.3
我覺得他不理會我 <i>I think they will ignore me</i>	32.0	32.5	30.3
我對吸毒沒有認識 <i>I do not know much about drug use</i>	19.5	17.4	27.0
其他原因 <i>Other reasons</i>	7.3	7.2	7.7
會嘗試勸人戒毒，原因 <sup>4</sup> 是… Would try to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs, reasons <sup>4</sup> were...	70.2	69.0	73.9
我擔心他的健康 <i>I am worried about their health</i>	90.3	90.0	91.1
我擔心他的精神狀況 <i>I am worried about their mental conditions</i>	70.4	69.8	71.9
我擔心他的學業及前途 <i>I am worried about their studies and future</i>	69.7	71.4	64.9
其他原因 <i>Other reasons</i>	4.3	4.4	3.9

- 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 曾否接觸禁毒資訊及禁毒信息的主要資訊來源（按教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 3.7 Whether ever heard of anti-drug messages and main sources of anti-drug messages among non-drug-taking students by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

曾否接觸禁毒資訊 <sup>3</sup> ／ 禁毒信息的主要資訊來源 Whether ever heard of anti-drug messages <sup>3</sup> / Main sources of anti-drug messages	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
沒有 No	10.2	9.9	13.9	14.5	9.2	7.9	8.5	10.8
有，主要的資訊來源 <sup>4</sup> 是… Yes, main sources <sup>4</sup> were...	89.8	90.1	86.1	85.5	90.8	92.1	91.5	89.2
禁毒講座 Anti-drug talks	63.3	81.9	45.1	77.3	71.6	88.0	59.8	67.4
電視、收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介 Mass media, such as TV, radio, newspaper, etc	79.1	77.7	72.3	74.0	79.1	76.7	88.3	84.7
禁毒宣傳海報 Anti-drug posters	66.3	70.8	58.7	70.3	68.1	73.1	70.5	64.2
學校課程 School curriculum / materials	58.5	69.9	49.3	63.4	61.1	72.7	61.7	67.9
宣傳單張／展板 Anti-drug leaflets / billboards	N.A.	47.0	N.A.	45.2	N.A.	48.6	N.A.	43.8
互聯網〔包括電郵／Blog／MSN／討論區〕 <sup>2</sup> The Internet (including mail / blog / MSN / discussion forums) <sup>2</sup>	23.9	29.2	23.9	22.8	23.0	30.1	26.9	33.5
禁毒活動〔如嘉年華會〕 Anti-drug activities (e.g. carnivals)	N.A.	27.8	N.A.	31.6	N.A.	27.4	N.A.	24.8
親人〔如父母、兄弟姊妹、長輩〕 Relatives (e.g. parents / brothers / sisters / seniors)	N.A.	26.8	N.A.	37.4	N.A.	26.7	N.A.	15.7
書本 Books	30.3	25.8	39.8	34.4	28.0	24.9	25.7	19.1
志願青少年機構 NGOs (voluntary youth agencies)	14.2	14.1	9.7	11.0	15.1	14.6	17.3	15.7
同學／朋友 Schoolmates / friends	N.A.	13.6	N.A.	17.8	N.A.	13.3	N.A.	10.1
香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地 The Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre	8.6	10.4	9.6	15.7	9.1	10.1	5.8	5.7
其他 Other sources	11.4	0.8	15.4	1.4	11.0	0.8	7.3	0.6

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。  
2. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「互聯網（包括電郵／網誌／即時傳信）」。  
3. 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。  
4. 百分比是以有提供相關資料，並曾接觸禁毒信息的不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生為基礎而計算。  
5. N.A. 學生在 2008/09 年的調查中沒有被提供此答案。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
2. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as: "The internet (including email / blog / MSN)".  
3. Percentages are calculated based on the non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had provided the relevant information.  
4. Percentages are calculated based on the non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had heard of anti-drug messages, and had provided the relevant information.  
5. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2008/09 Survey.

表3.8 曾否參與禁毒活動及曾參與的禁毒活動（按教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 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, 2008/09 and 2011/12

曾否參與禁毒活動 <sup>4</sup> ／ 曾參與的禁毒活動 Whether ever participated in anti-drug activities <sup>4</sup> / Anti-drug activities ever participated	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
沒有 No	52.4	30.1	53.1	34.5	50.6	25.8	57.3	38.1
有，曾參與的禁毒活動 <sup>5</sup> 是… Yes, anti-drug activities ever participated <sup>5</sup> were...	47.6	69.9	46.9	65.5	49.4	74.2	42.7	61.9
研討會／講座 Seminars / talks	76.0	76.8	58.0	69.2	83.2	80.7	76.0	72.3
課堂活動〔如專題研習〕 Classroom activities (e.g. project work)	N.A.	40.9	N.A.	36.6	N.A.	40.6	N.A.	47.6
比賽〔如音樂、標語創作〕 <sup>3</sup> Competitions (e.g. music / slogan-making) <sup>3</sup>	2.9	27.9	5.1	26.6	2.3	31.0	2.3	17.8
電子、網上遊戲／短片／網劇 <sup>2</sup> Video or online games / video clips / online drama <sup>2</sup>	24.9	26.4	44.3	31.7	20.8	27.4	11.2	15.8
電影欣賞 Movies	20.5	22.4	22.6	18.6	20.1	24.8	19.2	18.2
話劇 Drama	12.6	20.3	16.5	22.2	12.1	22.8	8.6	8.8
嘉年華會 Carnivals	19.6	20.1	22.9	24.2	18.0	19.3	21.0	17.7
參觀〔如戒毒所〕 Visits (e.g. rehabilitation / treatment centres)	N.A.	12.8	N.A.	17.1	N.A.	12.1	N.A.	10.0
義務工作 Voluntary work	10.1	10.0	10.7	9.3	8.4	9.4	15.6	12.8
綜藝表演／音樂會 Variety shows / concerts	6.8	9.3	8.0	6.4	5.9	10.9	8.3	7.2
戶外活動 Outdoor activities	8.4	8.5	13.3	12.2	6.5	7.5	8.6	7.6
其他 Others	10.9	0.2	18.8	0.7	8.7	0.0	7.1	0.0

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。  
2. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「電子遊戲／短片／網上遊戲」。  
3. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「跳舞／音樂比賽」。  
4. 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。  
5. 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。  
6. N.A. 學生在 2008/09 年的調查中沒有被提供此答案。

Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.  
2. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as: "Video games / video clips / online games".  
3. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as: "Dance / music competitions".  
4. Percentages are calculated based on the non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had provided the relevant information.  
5. 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.  
6. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2008/09 Survey.

表3.9 有興趣參與的禁毒活動（按教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 3.9 Preferred types of anti-drug activities among non-drug-taking students by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

有興趣參與的禁毒活動 Preferred types of anti-drug activities	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
電影欣賞 Movies	31.9	21.4	34.3	4.6	31.2	23.9	31.0	20.6
參觀〔如戒毒所〕 Visits (e.g. rehabilitation / treatment centres)	N.A.	19.0	N.A.	5.6	N.A.	20.1	N.A.	21.0
話劇 Drama	22.4	16.5	27.7	5.5	21.8	19.5	17.3	11.9
電子、網上遊戲／短片／網劇 <sup>2</sup> Video or online games / video clips / online drama <sup>2</sup>	30.8	16.2	51.5	11.6	25.7	17.8	19.2	13.3
綜藝表演／音樂會 Variety shows / concerts	22.3	14.8	18.0	1.1	23.7	16.8	23.5	14.3
嘉年華會 Carnivals	27.3	13.0	39.3	7.2	23.5	13.6	23.5	13.4
義務工作 Voluntary work	16.1	11.7	17.8	1.7	13.0	10.8	24.1	18.5
戶外活動 Outdoor activities	17.2	10.2	24.4	2.4	14.2	11.1	17.3	10.8
研討會／講座 Seminars / talks	12.8	8.1	19.8	14.1	10.3	7.1	11.6	8.7
比賽〔如音樂、標語創作〕 <sup>3</sup> Competitions (e.g. music slogan-making) <sup>3</sup>	17.1	6.4	14.3	2.1	18.5	6.9	16.3	6.7
課堂活動〔如專題研習〕 Classroom activities (e.g. project work)	N.A.	5.5	N.A.	5.0	N.A.	5.4	N.A.	5.6
其他 Others	N.A.	0.4	N.A.	0.4	N.A.	0.4	N.A.	0.3
我對以上活動均沒有興趣參加 None of the above	26.8	45.2	15.8	39.6	30.5	44.9	30.0	48.1

註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。

- 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「電子遊戲／短片／網上遊戲」。
- 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「跳舞／音樂比賽」。
- 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。
- N.A. 學生在 2008/09 年的調查中沒有被提供此答案。

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

- In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as: "Video games / video clips / online games".
- In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as: "Dance / music competitions".
- Percentages are calculated based on the non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had provided the relevant information.
- N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2008/09 Survey.

表3.10 最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊（按教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 3.10 Most preferred person to give drug information among non-drug-taking students by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊 Most preferred person to give drug information	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
曾經吸毒人士 Ex-drug abusers	40.4	47.2	24.5	28.5	44.2	51.1	49.7	55.8
電視／電影明星或流行歌手 TV / movie stars or pop singers	15.5	12.1	12.0	9.6	17.4	13.8	14.0	9.9
父母 Parents	9.7	11.2	23.4	27.2	6.2	7.7	2.4	3.8
老師 Teachers	6.0	6.6	10.8	9.8	4.6	5.7	3.8	5.5
醫生及醫護人員 <sup>1</sup> Doctors and medical staff <sup>1</sup>	10.0	6.5	11.8	6.5	8.3	5.4	13.3	9.7
社工 Social workers	4.0	5.1	4.2	5.2	4.0	5.3	3.7	4.5
朋友／同學 Friends / schoolmates	N.A.	4.8	N.A.	5.5	N.A.	4.6	N.A.	4.4
政府官員 Government officials	1.6	1.7	2.7	2.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.9
有名的運動員 Famous athletes	2.7	1.1	2.3	0.8	2.7	1.2	2.9	1.3
其他親人〔如兄弟姊妹／長輩〕 Other relatives (e.g. brothers / sisters / seniors)	N.A.	1.0	N.A.	2.1	N.A.	0.7	N.A.	0.5
其他 Others	10.1	2.8	8.4	2.2	11.4	3.0	8.4	2.7

註釋： 1. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「醫療界專業人士」。  
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. N.A. 學生在 2008/09 年的調查中沒有被提供此答案。

Notes: 1. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as: "Medical professionals".  
2. Percentages are calculated based on the non-drug-taking students in the respective education levels who had provided the relevant information.  
3. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2008/09 Survey.

#### 4. 學生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）（2011/12 年）

Table 4.1 Whether it was okay for people to take drugs by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12

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>	2011/12			
	總計 Total (%)	高小 Upper Primary (%)	中學 Secondary (%)	專上 Post-secondary (%)
<b>所有學生</b> All students				
不接受 It was not okay	93.8	97.1	93.1	92.2
接受別人 <sup>2</sup> ... It was okay for people to <sup>2</sup> ...	6.2	2.9	6.9	7.8
有吸食毒品的習慣 Use drugs habitually	40.0	32.5	39.7	44.1
在某些情況下吸食毒品 Use drugs in a specific occasion	60.0	67.5	60.3	55.9
<b>所有曾吸食毒品的學生</b> All drug-taking students				
不接受 It was not okay	59.2	73.3	58.8	54.7
接受別人 <sup>2</sup> ... It was okay for people to <sup>2</sup> ...	40.8	26.7	41.2	45.3
有吸食毒品的習慣 Use drugs habitually	45.7	35.7	46.6	46.2
在某些情況下吸食毒品 Use drugs in a specific occasion	54.3	64.3	53.4	53.8
<b>所有不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> All non-drug-taking students				
不接受 It was not okay	94.5	97.3	93.8	93.4
接受別人 <sup>2</sup> ... It was okay for people to <sup>2</sup> ...	5.5	2.7	6.2	6.6
有吸食毒品的習慣 Use drugs habitually	39.1	32.1	38.7	43.6
在某些情況下吸食毒品 Use drugs in a specific occasion	60.9	67.9	61.3	56.4

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. 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 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）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 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, 2008/09 and 2011/12 (Secondary or above students)

同意下列句子的比例 Proportion agreeing with the following statements	總計 Total		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> All students						
「我相信吸食毒品會損害健康。」 “I believe using drugs will harm one’s health.”	94.8	98.2	94.7	98.4	95.2	97.6
「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.”	92.0	95.1	91.9	95.4	92.5	94.2
「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.”	89.5	92.3	89.5	93.1	89.7	89.7
<b>所有曾吸食毒品的學生</b> All drug-taking students						
「我相信吸食毒品會損害健康。」 “I believe using drugs will harm one’s health.”	83.2	82.0	82.9	83.4	84.0	79.1
「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.”	74.4	71.7	74.7	74.5	73.1	66.0
「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.”	71.0	70.5	71.4	72.6	69.8	66.3
<b>所有不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> All non-drug taking students						
「我相信吸食毒品會損害健康。」 “I believe using drugs will harm one’s health.”	95.3	98.6	95.2	98.8	95.7	98.2
「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.”	92.8	95.7	92.7	95.9	93.3	95.2
「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.”	90.3	92.8	90.3	93.6	90.6	90.5

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4.3 學生吸食毒品的傾向(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2008/09年及2011/12年)  
(中學或以上的學生)

Table 4.3 Students' inclination to taking drugs by drug use status and by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12 (Secondary or above students)

同意下列句子的比例 Proportion agreeing with the following statements	總計 Total		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> All students						
「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.”	29.5	19.3	31.4	20.4	22.8	15.7
「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.”	18.1	13.8	19.3	14.5	13.9	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.”	15.4	11.3	16.4	11.8	12.2	9.8
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我玩得更開心。」 “I believe using drugs brings me more fun.”	9.9	10.9	9.7	10.1	10.6	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.”	11.6	7.2	12.5	7.5	8.4	6.4
「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.”	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.6	6.0
「我相信吸食毒品是很合潮流的事。」 “I believe using drugs is cool.”	6.5	4.2	6.4	3.8	6.6	5.1
「如果有機會的話我會嘗試吸食毒品。」 “I will try drugs if there is an opportunity.”	5.8	4.1	5.6	3.6	6.3	5.6
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我受到異性的歡迎。」 <sup>2</sup> “I believe using drugs will help me find a date.” <sup>2</sup>	5.6	3.9	5.8	3.5	5.0	5.2
<b>所有曾吸食毒品的學生</b> All drug-taking students						
「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.”	46.0	42.5	45.2	42.6	49.1	42.4
「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.”	25.4	26.4	26.0	25.9	23.3	27.5
「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.”	30.8	34.6	30.7	35.6	31.2	32.6
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我玩得更開心。」 “I believe using drugs brings me more fun.”	33.0	43.5	30.6	41.8	41.6	46.9
「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.”	21.5	20.7	22.6	22.0	17.5	18.0
「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.”	17.8	27.3	17.3	26.5	19.4	28.9
「我相信吸食毒品是很合潮流的事。」 “I believe using drugs is cool.”	19.8	22.7	20.7	23.1	17.0	21.9
「如果有機會的話我會嘗試吸食毒品。」 “I will try drugs if there is an opportunity.”	25.3	29.5	23.8	27.6	30.3	33.2
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我受到異性的歡迎。」 <sup>2</sup> “I believe using drugs will help me find a date.” <sup>2</sup>	17.1	21.0	17.5	21.8	15.8	19.4

同意下列句子的比例 Proportion agreeing with the following statements	總計 Total		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>所有不會吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>All 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.”	28.7	18.7	30.8	19.9	21.7	14.8
「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.”	17.8	13.4	19.0	14.3	13.5	10.9
「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.”	14.7	10.7	15.7	11.3	11.3	9.0
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我玩得更開心。」 “I believe using drugs brings me more fun.”	8.9	10.1	8.8	9.4	9.2	12.2
「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.”	11.1	6.9	12.0	7.2	8.0	6.0
「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.”	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.9	5.3
「我相信吸食毒品是很合潮流的事。」 “I believe using drugs is cool.”	5.9	3.7	5.8	3.4	6.1	4.6
「如果有機會的話我會嘗試吸食毒品。」 “I will try drugs if there is an opportunity.”	4.9	3.5	4.8	3.1	5.3	4.7
「我相信吸食毒品可以令我受到異性的歡迎。」 <sup>2</sup> “I believe using drugs will help me find a date.” <sup>2</sup>	5.1	3.5	5.3	3.0	4.5	4.7

註釋： 1. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，該陳述句的字眼為「我相信吸食毒品的青少年可受到異性的歡迎」。

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. In the 2008/09 Survey, the statement was stated as: “I believe drug abusers are attractive to the opposite sex”.

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4.4 曾否接觸過任何有關戒毒和復康服務的資訊及其主要的資訊來源（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2011/12 年）（中學或以上的學生）

Table 4.4 Whether ever heard of any information regarding drug treatment and rehabilitation services and main sources of those information by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12 (Secondary or above students)

曾否接觸過任何有關戒毒和復康服務的資訊 <sup>2</sup> / 其主要的資訊來源 Whether ever heard of any information regarding drug treatment and rehabilitation services <sup>2</sup> / Main sources of those information	2011/12		
	總計 Total (%)	中學 Secondary (%)	專上 Post-secondary (%)
<b>所有學生</b> <b>All students</b>			
沒有 No	20.1	16.9	29.7
有，主要的資訊來源 <sup>3</sup> 是… Yes, the main sources of those information <sup>3</sup> were...	79.9	83.1	70.3
禁毒講座 Anti-drug talks	75.2	79.8	59.1
電視、收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介 Mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper, etc	71.0	70.3	73.6
學校課程 School curriculum / materials	50.9	51.2	49.5
戒毒或復康宣傳海報 Drug treatment / rehabilitation posters	43.2	45.8	33.8
宣傳單張／展板 Drug treatment / rehabilitation leaflets / billboards	42.5	44.9	33.9
互聯網〔包括電郵／Blog／MSN／討論區〕 The Internet (including email / blog / MSN / discussion forums)	25.1	24.9	25.8
禁毒活動（如嘉年華會） Anti-drug activities (e.g. carnivals)	22.2	22.7	20.3
老師、校長 Teachers / school principals	19.9	21.1	15.6
學校社工 School social workers	18.5	19.6	14.4
政府部門或機構〔如警方、社會福利署〕 Government departments / organizations (e.g. Police Force / Social Welfare Department)	16.3	16.7	14.7
書本 Books	16.2	17.1	12.8
曾經嘗試戒毒的人 Drug abusers who have undergone drug treatment / rehabilitation programme	13.4	14.8	8.3
親人〔如父母、兄弟姊妹、長輩〕 Relatives (e.g. parents / brothers / sisters / seniors)	11.8	13.2	6.8
志願青少年機構 NGOs (voluntary youth agencies)	11.8	11.4	13.3
醫院 Hospitals	10.3	10.2	10.7
同學／朋友 Schoolmates / friends	8.4	8.8	7.1
香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地 The Hong Kong Jockey Club Info Centre	7.9	8.6	5.2
其他資訊來源 Other sources of information	1.0	1.0	0.9

<b>曾否接觸過任何有關戒毒和復康服務的資訊<sup>2</sup>／ 其主要的資訊來源</b> <b>Whether ever heard of any information regarding drug treatment and rehabilitation services<sup>2</sup> /</b> <b>Main sources of those information</b>	2011/12		
	<b>總計 Total (%)</b>	<b>中學 Secondary (%)</b>	<b>專上 Post-secondary (%)</b>
<b>所有曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>All drug-taking students</b>			
沒有 No	32.1	30.1	36.3
有，主要的資訊來源 <sup>3</sup> 是… Yes, the main sources of those information <sup>3</sup> were...	67.9	69.9	63.7
禁毒講座 Anti-drug talks	57.9	64.4	43.4
電視、收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介 Mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper, etc	52.2	52.2	52.0
學校課程 School curriculum / materials	40.5	43.1	34.6
宣傳單張／展板 Drug treatment / rehabilitation leaflets / billboards	32.5	34.5	28.0
戒毒或復康宣傳海報 Drug treatment / rehabilitation posters	31.6	34.5	25.0
禁毒活動〔如嘉年華會〕 Anti-drug activities (e.g. carnivals)	25.4	28.5	18.6
互聯網〔包括電郵／Blog／MSN／討論區〕 The Internet (including email / blog / MSN / discussion forums)	24.1	23.1	26.4
老師、校長 Teachers / school principals	21.3	22.9	17.9
學校社工 School social workers	20.5	22.8	15.4
同學／朋友 Schoolmates / friends	16.5	16.8	15.8
書本 Books	16.2	17.3	13.6
政府部門或機構〔如警方、社會福利署〕 Government departments / organizations (e.g. Police Force / Social Welfare Department)	15.0	15.5	14.0
親人〔如父母、兄弟姊妹、長輩〕 Relatives (e.g. parents / brothers / sisters / seniors)	14.3	16.2	9.9
曾經嘗試戒毒的人 Drug abusers who have undergone drug treatment / rehabilitation programme	14.3	16.1	10.3
醫院 Hospitals	13.8	13.4	14.9
志願青少年機構 NGOs (voluntary youth agencies)	13.4	12.3	15.7
香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地 The Hong Kong Jockey Club Info Centre	9.7	10.7	7.6
其他資訊來源 Other sources of information	4.7	5.3	3.4

曾否接觸過任何有關戒毒和復康服務的資訊 <sup>2</sup> ／ 其主要的資訊來源 Whether ever heard of any information regarding drug treatment and rehabilitation services <sup>2</sup> / Main sources of those information	2011/12		
	總計 Total (%)	中學 Secondary (%)	專上 Post-secondary (%)
<b>所有不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>All non-drug-taking students</b>			
沒有 No	19.8	16.6	29.5
有，主要的資訊來源 <sup>3</sup> 是… Yes, the main sources of those information <sup>3</sup> were...	80.2	83.4	70.5
禁毒講座 Anti-drug talks	75.6	80.0	59.6
電視、收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介 Mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper, etc	71.5	70.7	74.3
戒毒或復康宣傳海報 Drug treatment / rehabilitation posters	43.4	46.0	34.0
宣傳單張／展板 Drug treatment / rehabilitation leaflets / billboards	42.7	45.1	34.1
學校課程 School curriculum / materials	51.1	51.4	49.9
互聯網〔包括電郵／Blog／MSN／討論區〕 The Internet (including email / blog / MSN / discussion forums)	25.1	25.0	25.7
禁毒活動〔如嘉年華會〕 Anti-drug activities (e.g. carnivals)	22.1	22.6	20.4
老師、校長 Teachers / school principals	19.9	21.1	15.5
學校社工 School social workers	18.4	19.6	14.3
政府部門或機構〔如警方、社會福利署〕 Government departments / organizations (e.g. Police Force / Social Welfare Department)	16.3	16.7	14.7
書本 Books	16.2	17.1	12.7
曾經嘗試戒毒的人 Drug abusers who have undergone drug treatment / rehabilitation programme	13.4	14.8	8.3
志願青少年機構 NGOs (voluntary youth agencies)	11.8	11.4	13.2
親人〔如父母、兄弟姊妹、長輩〕 Relatives (e.g. parents / brothers / sisters / seniors)	11.7	13.1	6.7
醫院 Hospitals	10.2	10.1	10.5
同學／朋友 Schoolmates / friends	8.2	8.6	6.9
香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地 The Hong Kong Jockey Club Info Centre	7.8	8.6	5.1
其他資訊來源 Other sources of information	0.9	0.9	0.9

- 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中學或以上的學生為基礎而計算。
3. 百分比是以有提供相關資料，並曾接觸有關戒毒和復康服務資訊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 secondary or above 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 heard of the information regarding drug treatment and rehabilitation, and had provided the relevant information.

表4.5 自我形象（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 4.5 Self-perception by drug use status and by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

同意下列句子的比例 Proportion agreeing with the following statements	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> All students								
「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.”	86.8	86.0	85.1	85.3	86.6	86.1	89.4	86.5
「總括來說，我對自己感到滿意。」 “Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself.”	78.7	76.0	79.1	72.3	78.0	75.6	80.7	81.4
「我有自信能有效地應付任何突如其來的事情。」 “I am confident that I could deal efficiently with unexpected events.”	68.8	68.1	66.6	65.2	68.7	67.7	72.0	72.5
「當我遇到困難，我很容易放棄。」 “I give up very easily when I am challenged.”	26.0	25.3	18.7	18.3	28.6	27.8	27.5	25.7
「有些時候，我會覺得自己是一無是處。」 “Sometimes I think I am no good at all.”	46.2	47.4	37.4	39.1	48.5	51.0	50.7	46.0
「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.”	67.0	69.7	66.6	68.3	65.2	68.2	74.1	75.8
<b>所有曾吸食毒品的學生</b> All drug-taking students								
「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.”	77.3	75.8	68.5	71.0	77.3	76.2	81.8	76.8
「總括來說，我對自己感到滿意。」 “Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself.”	70.0	67.6	66.2	59.6	69.7	66.6	73.1	72.6
「我有自信能有效地應付任何突如其來的事情。」 “I am confident that I could deal efficiently with unexpected events.”	65.4	64.5	52.0	54.0	65.4	63.6	72.5	70.3
「當我遇到困難，我很容易放棄。」 “I give up very easily when I am challenged.”	33.9	35.1	31.5	34.6	34.5	35.8	33.1	34.0
「有些時候，我會覺得自己是一無是處。」 “Sometimes I think I am no good at all.”	49.5	49.3	44.0	49.7	50.3	49.9	49.8	48.1
「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.”	57.4	60.7	50.6	50.3	56.0	58.7	65.8	68.8
<b>所有不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> All non-drug-taking students								
「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.”	87.1	86.2	85.4	85.5	87.1	86.3	89.8	86.8
「總括來說，我對自己感到滿意。」 “Most of the time, I am satisfied with myself.”	79.1	76.2	79.3	72.4	78.4	75.8	81.0	81.7
「我有自信能有效地應付任何突如其來的事情。」 “I am confident that I could deal efficiently with unexpected events.”	68.9	68.1	66.8	65.3	68.9	67.8	72.0	72.6
「當我遇到困難，我很容易放棄。」 “I give up very easily when I am challenged.”	25.7	25.1	18.5	18.1	28.3	27.6	27.3	25.4
「有些時候，我會覺得自己是一無是處。」 “Sometimes I think I am no good at all.”	46.1	47.4	37.3	39.0	48.4	51.0	50.7	45.9
「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.”	67.4	69.9	66.9	68.5	65.6	68.4	74.4	76.1

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 與家人、校方及同輩的關係（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 4.6 Relationship with family, school and peers by drug use status and by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

同意下列句子的比例 Proportion agreeing with the following statements	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>所有學生 All Students</b>								
「我非常容易受朋友影響。」 <sup>1</sup> “I am influenced by my friends easily.” <sup>1</sup>	45.9	35.6	29.0	23.2	50.0	40.5	55.2	34.4
「我的父母關注我的感受。」 “My parents care about my feelings.”	77.5	78.4	77.7	79.3	76.4	76.8	81.0	81.9
「我覺得自己在學校裡佔有重要的位置。」 “I feel I am well-liked in school.”	48.4	44.6	42.9	37.2	48.1	44.4	57.2	53.3
「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.”	73.7	72.3	67.2	66.0	75.0	73.1	78.4	76.6
「我的朋友不可以做違法或違規的事情。」 <sup>2</sup> “My friends do not do anything that breaks the law.” <sup>2</sup>	69.9	68.8	82.2	83.9	65.5	65.0	68.0	63.6
「我常常會不遵守校規。」 “I often break school rules.”	20.5	18.8	13.0	9.8	23.1	21.0	22.2	22.2
<b>所有曾吸食毒品的學生 All drug-taking students</b>								
「我非常容易受朋友影響。」 <sup>1</sup> “I am influenced by my friends easily.” <sup>1</sup>	48.1	40.8	40.7	31.9	49.0	42.7	49.0	40.3
「我的父母關注我的感受。」 “My parents care about my feelings.”	66.5	68.0	65.2	70.4	65.6	65.8	70.5	71.6
「我覺得自己在學校裡佔有重要的位置。」 “I feel I am well-liked in school.”	49.8	51.5	48.5	44.9	48.1	51.5	56.5	54.2
「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.”	69.9	70.0	59.9	64.0	69.9	69.4	75.0	73.6
「我的朋友不可以做違法或違規的事情。」 <sup>2</sup> “My friends do not do anything that breaks the law.” <sup>2</sup>	51.4	47.7	61.5	61.7	51.6	46.9	45.3	44.0
「我常常會不遵守校規。」 “I often break school rules.”	40.4	39.6	38.2	24.4	40.1	40.0	42.5	44.6
<b>所有不曾吸食毒品的學生 All non-drug-taking students</b>								
「我非常容易受朋友影響。」 <sup>1</sup> “I am influenced by my friends easily.” <sup>1</sup>	45.8	35.4	28.8	23.1	50.1	40.4	55.5	34.3
「我的父母關注我的感受。」 “My parents care about my feelings.”	77.9	78.6	77.9	79.4	76.8	77.1	81.4	82.3
「我覺得自己在學校裡佔有重要的位置。」 “I feel I am well-liked in school.”	48.3	44.4	42.8	37.1	48.1	44.3	57.2	53.3
「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.”	73.8	72.3	67.3	66.0	75.2	73.2	78.6	76.8
「我的朋友不可以做違法或違規的事情。」 <sup>2</sup> “My friends do not do anything that breaks the law.” <sup>2</sup>	70.6	69.3	82.5	84.1	66.2	65.4	69.0	64.2
「我常常會不遵守校規。」 “I often break school rules.”	19.8	18.4	12.6	9.6	22.4	20.6	21.3	21.5

註釋： 1. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「我非常容易受好朋友影響」。  
2. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「我的好朋友不可以做違法或違規的事情」。  
3. 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. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as: “I am influenced by my close friends easily.”  
2. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as: “My close friends do not do anything that breaks the law.”  
3. 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 在空閒時常做的事情(按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組)(2008/09年及2011/12年)

Table 4.7 Things to do in free time by drug use status and by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

在空閒時常做的事情 Things to do in free time	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> <b>All students</b>								
睇電視／聽電台節目或音樂 Watch TV / listen to the radio or music	69.0	69.3	67.2	69.9	70.4	71.2	66.9	63.2
上網 <sup>4</sup> Surf the Internet <sup>4</sup>	59.5	66.7	40.9	62.8	63.9	78.1	69.9	36.4
同朋友聊天 Chat with friends	62.1	63.1	53.1	50.9	63.7	65.5	69.2	69.4
在家中打機〔包括電視／電腦遊戲機等〕 <sup>5</sup> Play electronic games at home (including video games / computer games) <sup>5</sup>	57.2	46.6	65.1	55.4	57.2	46.9	45.8	35.6
閱讀 Read books	43.6	42.7	49.4	50.9	40.5	39.7	46.4	42.7
睇電影 Watch movies	48.2	41.9	33.3	25.5	50.8	44.0	60.1	54.1
在家無所事事／睡覺 <sup>2</sup> Hanging around at home / sleep <sup>2</sup>	66.4	41.6	51.1	25.0	70.3	44.9	74.5	50.3
購物／逛街 Shopping / wandering on streets	46.1	40.0	32.2	26.4	48.7	41.5	56.4	50.7
同屋企人玩／聊天 Chat / play with family	N.A.	35.6	N.A.	43.2	N.A.	31.9	N.A.	38.4
做運動／戶外活動〔如郊遊／遠足〕 Do sports / outdoor activities (e.g. outing / hiking)	42.7	34.3	46.3	36.4	41.7	32.6	41.3	37.1
玩樂器／畫畫／跳舞／其他文化活動 Play musical instruments / drawing / dancing / other cultural activities	20.0	31.2	25.3	40.7	17.9	30.3	19.4	23.2
睇漫畫 Read comics	35.9	27.3	49.6	39.0	32.5	24.2	28.5	23.4
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)	24.6	18.3	32.6	25.4	22.2	17.0	21.6	14.2
到親友家中玩〔如參加派對〕 Play in friends' and relatives' home (e.g. attend parties)	N.A.	16.3	N.A.	21.6	N.A.	15.4	N.A.	13.0
去卡拉OK／酒吧 <sup>3</sup> Go to karaoke / bars or clubs <sup>3</sup>	17.0	13.8	4.0	2.4	19.1	15.0	28.1	23.2
參與義工服務 Participate in voluntary work	10.7	11.4	9.4	8.7	9.9	11.2	15.2	14.9
參加教會或宗教活動 Participate in church / religious activities	N.A.	11.3	N.A.	11.0	N.A.	10.8	N.A.	13.0
到網吧／機舖打機 Play electronic games in cyber cafés / video game centres	N.A.	6.8	N.A.	3.3	N.A.	8.4	N.A.	5.6
其他 Others	17.3	3.1	17.8	4.5	18.0	2.9	13.9	2.4

在空閒時常做的事情 Things to do in free time	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>所有曾吸食毒品的學生 All drug-taking students</b>								
同朋友聊天 Chat with friends	55.6	57.5	39.7	40.2	56.8	59.6	59.9	59.5
上網 <sup>4</sup> Surf the Internet <sup>4</sup>	47.0	51.3	22.9	46.9	48.9	58.0	52.7	39.1
睇電視／聽電台節目或音樂 Watch TV / listen to the radio or music	53.0	48.7	44.5	40.0	54.7	52.1	51.1	44.9
睇電影 Watch movies	47.3	44.2	32.4	29.0	46.6	43.4	57.5	51.6
購物／逛街 Shopping / wandering on streets	45.2	38.9	28.5	21.8	46.5	41.2	49.2	40.4
在家無所事事／睡覺 <sup>2</sup> Hanging around at home / sleep <sup>2</sup>	62.5	38.4	52.0	25.0	63.7	39.5	63.9	41.0
在家中打機〔包括電視／電腦遊戲機等〕 <sup>5</sup> Play electronic games at home (including video games / computer games) <sup>5</sup>	49.8	37.3	58.1	46.1	51.0	38.8	41.7	30.7
做運動／戶外活動〔如郊遊／遠足〕 Do sports / outdoor activities (e.g. outing / hiking)	36.9	32.2	36.2	28.4	35.6	30.1	42.0	37.8
去卡拉 OK／酒吧 <sup>3</sup> Go to karaoke / bars or clubs <sup>3</sup>	28.1	30.8	15.8	11.4	27.3	32.2	37.3	35.1
閱讀 Read books	27.7	25.8	25.9	27.6	26.6	23.4	32.6	30.1
同屋企人玩／聊天 Chat / play with family	N.A.	24.1	N.A.	20.2	N.A.	24.0	N.A.	25.8
玩樂器／畫畫／跳舞／其他文化活動 Play musical instruments / drawing / dancing / other cultural activities	16.2	22.7	14.6	27.9	15.8	22.9	18.2	20.4
到網吧／機舖打機 Play electronic games in cyber cafés / video game centres	N.A.	18.5	N.A.	14.9	N.A.	21.2	N.A.	14.3
到親友家中玩〔如參加派對〕 Play in friends' and relatives' home (e.g. attend parties)	N.A.	18.3	N.A.	16.1	N.A.	19.3	N.A.	17.2
睇漫畫 Read comics	27.1	17.0	41.2	30.8	26.7	15.1	21.3	16.0
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)	18.4	13.6	23.6	18.3	18.4	13.7	15.8	11.8
參加教會或宗教活動 Participate in church / religious activities	N.A.	11.3	N.A.	9.8	N.A.	11.1	N.A.	12.4
參與義工服務 Participate in voluntary work	10.2	10.3	9.0	4.5	10.0	9.5	11.6	14.2
其他 Others	23.9	8.0	19.5	6.9	25.4	8.5	21.0	7.4

在空閒時常做的事情 Things to do in free time	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>所有不曾吸食毒品的學生 All non-drug-taking students</b>								
睇電視／聽電台節目或音樂 Watch TV / listen to the radio or music	69.6	69.8	67.6	70.2	71.1	71.6	67.6	63.9
上網 <sup>4</sup> Surf the Internet <sup>4</sup>	59.9	67.0	41.2	63.0	64.6	78.5	70.6	36.4
同朋友聊天 Chat with friends	62.3	63.2	53.3	51.0	64.0	65.6	69.6	69.8
在家中打機〔包括電視／電腦遊戲機等〕 <sup>5</sup> Play electronic games at home (including video games / computer games) <sup>5</sup>	57.4	46.8	65.2	55.5	57.5	47.1	46.0	35.8
閱讀 Read books	44.2	43.1	49.8	51.1	41.1	40.0	47.0	43.2
睇電影 Watch movies	48.3	41.9	33.4	25.4	51.0	44.0	60.2	54.2
在家無所事事／睡覺 <sup>2</sup> Hanging around at home / sleep <sup>2</sup>	66.6	41.7	51.0	25.0	70.6	45.0	74.9	50.7
購物／逛街 Shopping / wandering on streets	46.1	40.0	32.3	26.4	48.8	41.5	56.7	51.1
同屋企人玩／聊天 Chat / play with family	N.A.	35.9	N.A.	43.5	N.A.	32.0	N.A.	38.9
做運動／戶外活動〔如郊遊／遠足〕 Do sports / outdoor activities (e.g. outing / hiking)	42.9	34.3	46.5	36.5	42.0	32.6	41.3	37.1
玩樂器／畫畫／跳舞／其他文化活動 Play musical instruments / drawing / dancing / other cultural activities	20.1	31.4	25.5	40.9	18.0	30.5	19.5	23.3
睇漫畫 Read comics	36.2	27.5	49.7	39.1	32.8	24.5	28.8	23.6
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)	24.8	18.4	32.8	25.5	22.4	17.1	21.9	14.3
到親友家中玩〔如參加派對〕 Play in friends' and relatives' home (e.g. attend parties)	N.A.	16.2	N.A.	21.6	N.A.	15.3	N.A.	12.8
去卡拉 OK／酒吧 <sup>3</sup> Go to karaoke / bars or clubs <sup>3</sup>	16.6	13.4	3.8	2.3	18.7	14.6	27.7	22.8
參與義工服務 Participate in voluntary work	10.7	11.4	9.4	8.8	9.9	11.2	15.4	15.0
參加教會或宗教活動 Participate in church / religious activities	N.A.	11.3	N.A.	11.0	N.A.	10.8	N.A.	13.1
到網吧／機舖打機 Play electronic games in cyber cafés / video game centres	N.A.	6.5	N.A.	3.2	N.A.	8.1	N.A.	5.4
其他 Others	17.0	3.0	17.8	4.5	17.7	2.7	13.6	2.2

- 註釋： 1. 學生可選擇多於一個答案。
2. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為（一）「在家無所事事」及（二）「睡覺」。
3. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「去卡拉 OK／的士高」。
4. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「互聯網活動」。
5. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，選項的字眼為「玩電子遊戲」。
6. 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。
7. N.A. 學生在 2008/09 年的調查中沒有被提供此答案。

- Notes: 1. Students were allowed to choose more than one answer.
2. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as: i) "Hanging around at home"; ii) "Sleep".
3. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Go to karaoke or discos".
4. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Internet activities (e.g. surfing the Internet / writing Blog / MSN)".
5. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Play video games".
6. Percentages are calculated based on the students in the respective drug use status groups and education levels who had provided the relevant information.
7. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer in the 2008/09 Survey.



表4.8 在上網時常做的事情（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2011/12 年）

Table 4.8 Things to do when surfing the Internet by drug use status and by education level, 2011/12

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	2011/12			
	總計 Total (%)	高小 Upper Primary (%)	中學 Secondary (%)	專上 Post-secondary (%)
<b>所有學生</b> All students				
沒有上網的習慣 No	2.2	4.0	1.4	2.3
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...	97.8	96.0	98.6	97.7
睇 YouTube／短片／電視節目／電影 Watch YouTube / video clips / TV shows / movies	79.3	67.3	83.5	79.6
同朋友聊天／分享〔如發電郵／玩 MSN、QQ／玩 Facebook／寫 Blog〕 Chat / share with friends (e.g. through email / MSN / QQ / Facebook / blog)	71.7	55.5	76.9	73.1
玩網上遊戲 Play online games	50.0	74.6	47.3	31.6
瀏覽網頁〔如看報紙／漫畫等〕 Browse websites (e.g. read newspaper / comics etc)	46.7	27.8	48.4	61.9
搵資料〔如看維基百科／查地圖／查交通〕 Find information (e.g. through Wikipedia / map search / route search)	42.7	37.1	39.2	59.2
下載相片／歌曲等 Download photos / songs etc	40.3	24.3	46.8	37.9
上討論區／聊天室／留言板等 Go to discussion forums / chat rooms / message boards etc	29.8	13.7	32.9	37.6
網上交友 Make friends online	11.9	10.0	13.1	10.3
其他 Others	3.2	5.6	2.7	1.9
<b>所有曾吸食毒品的學生</b> All drug-taking students				
沒有上網的習慣 No	5.0	4.2	4.0	7.4
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...	95.0	95.8	96.0	92.6
睇 YouTube／短片／電視節目／電影 Watch YouTube / video clips / TV shows / movies	70.8	55.7	73.7	70.2
同朋友聊天／分享〔如發電郵／玩 MSN、QQ／玩 Facebook／寫 Blog〕 Chat / share with friends (e.g. through email / MSN / QQ / Facebook / blog)	61.1	34.0	66.4	60.0
玩網上遊戲 Play online games	42.8	70.5	42.9	32.2
下載相片／歌曲等 Download photos / songs etc	39.9	21.2	44.0	38.2
瀏覽網頁〔如看報紙／漫畫等〕 Browse websites (e.g. read newspaper / comics etc)	36.3	19.5	33.0	49.9
搵資料〔如看維基百科／查地圖／查交通〕 Find information (e.g. through Wikipedia / map search / route search)	29.9	19.2	25.4	43.7
上討論區／聊天室／留言板等 Go to discussion forums / chat rooms / message boards etc	26.7	14.3	26.8	31.2
網上交友 Make friends online	20.9	17.9	21.9	20.0
其他 Others	8.4	9.5	8.7	7.3

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	2011/12			
	總計 Total (%)	高小 Upper Primary (%)	中學 Secondary (%)	專上 Post-secondary (%)
<b>所有不會吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>All non-drug-taking students</b>				
沒有上網的習慣 No	2.1	4.0	1.4	2.1
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...	97.9	96.0	98.6	97.9
睇 YouTube／短片／電視節目／電影 Watch YouTube / video clips / TV shows / movies	79.5	67.4	83.7	79.9
同朋友聊天／分享〔如發電郵／玩 MSN、QQ／玩 Facebook／寫 Blog〕 Chat / share with friends (e.g. through email / MSN / QQ / Facebook / blog)	71.9	55.7	77.2	73.6
玩網上遊戲 Play online games	50.2	74.6	47.4	31.6
瀏覽網頁〔如看報紙／漫畫等〕 Browse websites (e.g. read newspaper / comics etc)	46.9	27.9	48.7	62.4
搵資料〔如看維基百科／查地圖／查交通〕 Find information (e.g. through Wikipedia / map search / route search)	42.9	37.3	39.5	59.7
下載相片／歌曲等 Download photos / songs etc	40.3	24.3	46.9	37.9
上討論區／聊天室／留言板等 Go to discussion forums / chat rooms / message boards etc	29.8	13.7	33.0	37.9
網上交友 Make friends online	11.7	9.9	12.9	10.0
其他 Others	3.0	5.5	2.6	1.7

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。

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.

表4.9 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）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 4.9 Behavioural and school problems in the six months preceding survey enumeration by drug use status and by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

行為與學業問題 Behavioural and school problems	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> <b>All students</b>								
被同學欺負 Bullied by school mates	28.8	16.2	32.8	29.7	30.1	13.7	18.3	8.6
被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信 Warned by school	22.6	16.1	8.1	8.6	31.0	22.2	13.6	6.3
午夜在街上流連 Roaming around at night	18.5	13.6	4.3	4.3	21.6	15.6	27.9	17.9
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	16.1	12.7	8.8	9.9	16.2	11.2	26.0	20.1
逃學 Skipped school	10.8	8.7	1.1	1.2	7.0	5.0	37.8	28.4
被流氓騷擾 Harassed by gangsters / triad members	10.4	5.0	4.9	3.9	12.5	5.4	11.1	4.8
毆打他人 Beat someone	6.8	4.2	3.5	3.9	8.5	4.5	5.5	3.5
偷東西 Stole things	5.1	2.7	2.3	2.2	6.3	2.8	4.8	2.7
與黑社會來往 Had contact with gangsters / triad members	4.2	2.7	1.0	0.8	5.5	3.4	4.1	2.8
離家出走 Run away from home	3.8	2.3	1.4	1.4	4.5	2.5	4.4	2.7
援交 Compensated dating	N.A.	1.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.6	N.A.	2.3
<b>曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>All drug-taking students</b>								
午夜在街上流連 Roaming around at night	43.5	40.7	21.3	19.1	43.7	44.6	54.2	40.9
被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信 Warned by school	45.3	33.9	28.6	24.0	50.9	42.8	34.4	19.6
逃學 Skipped school	29.8	33.4	11.8	13.7	24.4	28.0	57.5	51.8
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	26.9	26.3	15.3	21.6	25.5	24.4	37.8	32.0
與黑社會來往 Had contact with gangsters / triad members	25.0	25.4	14.4	12.2	26.9	28.4	23.9	24.1
被同學欺負 Bullied by school mates	32.7	23.0	40.6	41.3	33.7	22.0	25.1	18.1
毆打他人 Beat someone	24.2	22.0	21.7	15.4	25.3	24.0	21.6	20.2
偷東西 Stole things	18.9	19.4	15.7	17.3	19.8	20.4	17.7	18.0
離家出走 Run away from home	17.9	17.4	12.4	11.3	18.7	18.6	17.7	17.3
被流氓騷擾 Harassed by gangsters / triad members	26.1	19.2	16.4	19.0	27.2	19.5	27.3	18.7
援交 Compensated dating	N.A.	17.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16.9	N.A.	17.2

行為與學業問題 Behavioural and school problems	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>不會吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>All non-drug-taking students</b>								
被同學欺負 Bullied by school mates	28.6	16.1	32.7	29.5	30.0	13.6	18.0	8.2
被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信 Warned by school	21.7	15.8	7.8	8.4	30.1	21.7	12.7	5.8
午夜在街上流連 Roaming around at night	17.6	13.0	4.0	4.2	20.6	14.9	26.7	17.1
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	15.7	12.4	8.7	9.8	15.8	10.9	25.5	19.7
逃學 Skipped school	10.1	8.2	0.9	1.1	6.3	4.5	36.9	27.7
被流氓騷擾 Harassed by gangsters / triad members	9.8	4.6	4.7	3.8	11.8	5.1	10.4	4.4
毆打他人 Beat someone	6.1	3.8	3.2	3.8	7.8	4.1	4.8	2.9
偷東西 Stole things	4.6	2.3	2.1	2.0	5.7	2.4	4.2	2.2
與黑社會來往 Had contact with gangsters / triad members	3.4	2.2	0.8	0.7	4.5	2.8	3.3	2.1
離家出走 Run away from home	3.2	2.0	1.2	1.2	3.9	2.2	3.8	2.2
援交 Compensated dating	N.A.	1.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.3	N.A.	1.8

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 2008/09 年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 of the question in the 2008/09 Survey.

表4.10 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）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 4.10 Relationship between drug-taking and use of alcohol and tobacco by drug use status and by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

吸食毒品與吸煙和飲酒的關係 Relationship between drug-taking and use of alcohol and tobacco	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
<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>	38.0	43.4	59.5	71.3	34.5	40.3	20.8	21.5
曾飲酒但不曾吸煙者 User of alcohol but not tobacco	51.3	47.9	37.6	27.0	53.3	50.0	63.3	64.6
曾吸煙但不曾飲酒者 User of tobacco but not alcohol	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
曾吸煙及飲酒者 Both tobacco and alcohol user	10.1	8.2	2.6	1.4	11.6	9.0	15.4	13.2
<b>所有曾吸食毒品的學生</b> All drug-taking students								
不曾吸煙或飲酒者 <sup>1</sup> Neither tobacco nor alcohol user <sup>1</sup>	31.4	24.0	57.4	62.4	30.7	22.8	20.7	12.2
曾飲酒但不曾吸煙者 User of alcohol but not tobacco	27.5	23.1	24.7	24.6	29.7	23.6	21.7	21.5
曾吸煙但不曾飲酒者 User of tobacco but not alcohol	2.4	3.3	1.2	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.6	4.0
曾吸煙及飲酒者 Both tobacco and alcohol user	38.7	49.6	16.7	9.9	37.1	50.5	54.9	62.3
<b>所有不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> All non-drug-taking students								
不曾吸煙或飲酒者 <sup>1</sup> Neither tobacco nor alcohol user <sup>1</sup>	38.3	43.7	59.6	71.4	34.6	40.7	20.8	21.7
曾飲酒但不曾吸煙者 User of alcohol but not tobacco	52.3	48.5	37.8	27.0	54.4	50.6	65.3	66.2
曾吸煙但不曾飲酒者 User of tobacco but not alcohol	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6
曾吸煙及飲酒者 Both tobacco and alcohol user	9.0	7.3	2.3	1.3	10.5	8.1	13.5	11.5

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4.11 是否與父母同住（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 4.11 Whether living with parents by drug use status and by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

是否與父母同住 Whether living with parents	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> All students								
父母親都與我同住 Both my parents are living with me	84.7	82.7	87.1	84.7	85.5	83.7	78.4	77.4
只有父親與我同住 Only my father is living with me	2.3	2.8	2.5	3.3	2.3	2.9	2.1	2.0
只有母親與我同住 Only my mother is living with me	9.2	10.6	7.8	9.1	9.4	10.8	10.6	11.6
父母親都不是與我同住 Both my parents are not living with me	3.8	3.9	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	8.9	8.9
<b>所有曾吸食毒品的學生</b> All drug-taking students								
父母親都與我同住 Both my parents are living with me	74.9	69.8	79.0	74.9	77.2	73.0	64.9	61.3
只有父親與我同住 Only my father is living with me	3.4	5.5	4.7	9.2	3.2	5.5	3.5	4.2
只有母親與我同住 Only my mother is living with me	12.4	12.2	11.8	11.5	11.9	12.5	14.2	12.0
父母親都不是與我同住 Both my parents are not living with me	9.3	12.4	4.4	4.5	7.7	9.0	17.3	22.5
<b>所有不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> Non-drug-taking students								
父母親都與我同住 Both my parents are living with me	85.0	83.0	87.2	84.9	85.9	83.9	79.0	78.0
只有父親與我同住 Only my father is living with me	2.3	2.7	2.5	3.2	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.0
只有母親與我同住 Only my mother is living with me	9.1	10.5	7.8	9.1	9.3	10.7	10.4	11.6
父母親都不是與我同住 Both my parents are not living with me	3.6	3.8	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.6	8.6	8.5

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4.12 家庭每月總收入（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）  
（中 學或以上的學生）

Table 4.12 Monthly household income by drug use status and by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12 (Secondary or above students)

家庭每月總收入 Monthly household income	總計 Total		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> <b>All students</b>						
\$6,000 以下 <sup>1</sup> Below \$6,000 <sup>1</sup>	3.2	3.5	2.6	2.6	5.4	6.2
\$6,000 - \$19,999 <sup>2</sup>	28.3	26.7	25.1	24.1	39.4	34.5
\$20,000 - \$49,999	17.5	18.8	15.8	16.6	23.4	25.5
\$50,000 或以上 \$50,000 or above	8.2	7.5	8.7	7.3	6.3	8.1
不知道 Didn't know	42.8	43.5	47.8	49.4	25.4	25.7
<b>所有曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>All drug-taking students</b>						
\$6,000 以下 <sup>1</sup> Below \$6,000 <sup>1</sup>	6.5	8.1	5.8	7.1	8.7	10.2
\$6,000 - \$19,999 <sup>2</sup>	20.9	20.3	19.3	19.1	26.5	22.7
\$20,000 - \$49,999	14.3	13.2	12.1	10.5	21.8	18.9
\$50,000 或以上 \$50,000 or above	13.7	17.6	13.4	17.0	14.8	19.0
不知道 Didn't know	44.6	40.8	49.4	46.3	28.2	29.2
<b>所有不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>All non-drug-taking students</b>						
\$6,000 以下 <sup>1</sup> Below \$6,000 <sup>1</sup>	3.1	3.4	2.4	2.5	5.3	6.1
\$6,000 - \$19,999 <sup>2</sup>	28.6	26.8	25.3	24.2	40.0	34.9
\$20,000 - \$49,999	17.7	19.0	16.0	16.7	23.5	25.8
\$50,000 或以上 \$50,000 or above	7.9	7.2	8.5	7.1	5.9	7.7
不知道 Didn't know	42.7	43.6	47.8	49.4	25.3	25.5

註釋： 1. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，答案選項為「\$5,000 以下」。  
2. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，答案選項為「\$5,000 至 19,999」。  
3. 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. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as "Below \$5,000".  
2. In the 2008/09 Survey, the choice was phrased as "\$5,000 - 19,999".  
3. 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 在港居住年期（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 4.13 Years of living in Hong Kong by drug use status and by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

在港居住年期 Years of living in Hong Kong	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> All Students								
在香港出生 <sup>1</sup> Born in Hong Kong <sup>1</sup>	91.8	74.6	N.A.	78.9	91.7	73.5	92.4	73.4
7 年或以上 <sup>1</sup> 7 years or above <sup>1</sup>		16.7	N.A.	10.4		18.6		17.7
4 至 6 年 4-6 years	3.0	4.5	N.A.	6.5	3.5	4.7	1.3	1.8
1 至 3 年 1-3 years	3.2	2.8	N.A.	3.1	3.3	2.4	3.2	3.7
少於 1 年 Less than 1 year	1.9	1.4	N.A.	1.0	1.6	0.8	3.2	3.4
<b>所有曾吸食毒品的學生</b> All drug-taking students								
在香港出生 <sup>1</sup> Born in Hong Kong <sup>1</sup>	82.7	62.3	N.A.	67.0	81.8	59.6	86.0	66.2
7 年或以上 <sup>1</sup> 7 years or above <sup>1</sup>		20.6	N.A.	11.6		22.8		19.3
4 至 6 年 4-6 years	5.4	6.3	N.A.	11.6	6.0	7.2	3.1	2.7
1 至 3 年 1-3 years	5.8	6.1	N.A.	6.9	6.4	6.2	3.4	5.7
少於 1 年 Less than 1 year	6.2	4.7	N.A.	2.9	5.8	4.2	7.5	6.2
<b>所有不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> All non-drug-taking students								
在香港出生 <sup>1</sup> Born in Hong Kong <sup>1</sup>	92.2	74.9	N.A.	79.0	92.1	73.8	92.6	73.7
7 年或以上 <sup>1</sup> 7 years or above <sup>1</sup>		16.6	N.A.	10.4		18.5		17.6
4 至 6 年 4-6 years	2.9	4.5	N.A.	6.5	3.4	4.7	1.2	1.8
1 至 3 年 1-3 years	3.1	2.7	N.A.	3.1	3.1	2.3	3.2	3.6
少於 1 年 Less than 1 year	1.7	1.3	N.A.	1.0	1.4	0.8	3.0	3.3

註釋： 1. 在 2008/09 年的調查中，「7 年或以上」的百分比包括「在香港出生」的學生。  
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. N.A. 學生在 2008/09 年的調查中沒有被問及此題。

Notes: 1. In the 2008/09 Survey, percentages for “7 years or above” included the students who were “born in Hong Kong”.  
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. N.A. Students were not asked of the question in the 2008/09 Survey.



表4.14 居住的房屋種類（按吸食毒品與否及教育程度分組）（2008/09 年及 2011/12 年）

Table 4.14 Type of housing by drug use status and by education level, 2008/09 and 2011/12

居住的房屋種類 Type of housing	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)	2008/09 (%)	2011/12 (%)
<b>所有學生</b> All Students								
公營租住單位〔例如：公屋、中轉屋等〕 Public rental housing (e.g. public housing estates, interim housing)	39.2	39.1	38.3	38.5	39.6	39.6	39.2	38.0
資助出售單位〔例如：居屋、自置公屋等〕 Subsidised sale flat (e.g. Home Ownership Scheme Housing, Tenants Purchase Scheme Housing)	14.7	13.8	12.9	12.1	14.7	13.5	17.0	16.7
私人住宅 Private housing	43.2	39.6	45.2	38.6	42.9	40.4	41.1	38.3
兩房或以下 Two bedrooms or below	N.A.	15.0	N.A.	13.4	N.A.	15.0	N.A.	16.7
三房或以上 Three bedrooms or above	N.A.	23.6	N.A.	23.7	N.A.	24.5	N.A.	21.1
不知道 Unknown no. of bedrooms	N.A.	1.0	N.A.	1.5	N.A.	0.9	N.A.	0.5
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.7	2.4
其他／不清楚 Others / uncertain	0.2	5.3	0.3	9.0	#	4.5	0.3	3.7
<b>所有曾吸食毒品的學生</b> All drug-taking students								
公營租住單位〔例如：公屋、中轉屋等〕 Public rental housing (e.g. public housing estates, interim housing)	41.1	33.4	44.2	35.8	41.3	34.4	38.7	30.5
資助出售單位〔例如：居屋、自置公屋等〕 Subsidised sale flat (e.g. Home Ownership Scheme Housing, Tenants Purchase Scheme Housing)	12.8	11.4	13.4	14.9	12.9	9.9	12.1	13.3
私人住宅 Private housing	40.4	39.9	34.9	35.2	40.6	40.4	42.5	40.7
兩房或以下 Two bedrooms or below	N.A.	11.5	N.A.	10.8	N.A.	11.0	N.A.	12.5
三房或以上 Three bedrooms or above	N.A.	27.7	N.A.	23.4	N.A.	28.6	N.A.	27.3
不知道 Unknown no. of bedrooms	N.A.	0.8	N.A.	0.9	N.A.	0.8	N.A.	0.8
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	3.4	3.9	5.3	2.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	6.0
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.5	1.7
其他／不清楚 Others / uncertain	0.3	9.2	0.6	10.3	0.1	9.7	1.0	7.9

居住的房屋種類 Type of housing	總計 Total		高小 Upper Primary		中學 Secondary		專上 Post-secondary	
	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12	2008/09	2011/12
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>所有不曾吸食毒品的學生</b> <b>All non-drug-taking students</b>								
公營租住單位〔例如：公屋、中轉屋等〕 Public rental housing (e.g. public housing estates, interim housing)	39.2	39.2	38.3	38.6	39.5	39.7	39.2	38.2
資助出售單位〔例如：居屋、自置公屋等〕 Subsidised sale flat (e.g. Home Ownership Scheme Housing, Tenants Purchase Scheme Housing)	14.8	13.8	12.9	12.1	14.8	13.5	17.2	16.8
私人住宅 Private housing	43.3	39.6	45.4	38.6	43.0	40.4	41.0	38.2
兩房或以下 Two bedrooms or below	N.A.	15.1	N.A.	13.4	N.A.	15.1	N.A.	16.8
三房或以上 Three bedrooms or above	N.A.	23.6	N.A.	23.7	N.A.	24.4	N.A.	20.9
不知道 Unknown no. of bedrooms	N.A.	1.0	N.A.	1.5	N.A.	0.9	N.A.	0.5
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.4
其他／不清楚 Others / uncertain	0.1	5.2	0.3	9.0	#	4.4	0.3	3.5

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. # 大於 0 但少於 0.05。

3. N.A. 學生在 2008/09 年的調查中沒有被提供此答案／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. # Greater than 0 but less than 0.05.

3. N.A. Students were not provided with the answer/asked of the question in the 2008/09 Survey.

## 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 (2011/12)	約有 84500 位中學學生 (佔總人口的 18.1%)	2.3% (中學學生)
Hong Kong (2011/12)	About 84 500 secondary students (18.1% of population)	2.3% (secondary students)
美國 (2011) <sup>1</sup>	約有 46700 位 (第八、十及十二年級) 學生 (佔總人口的 0.4%)	34.7% (第八、十及十二年級學生)
United States (2011) <sup>1</sup>	About 46 700 (Grade 8, 10 & 12) students (0.4% of population)	34.7% (Grade 8, 10 & 12 students)
英國 (2011) <sup>2</sup>	約有 7400 位 (第七至十一年級) 學生 (佔總人口的 0.2%)	17.0% (年齡介乎 11 至 15 歲的學生)
United Kingdom (2011) <sup>2</sup>	About 7 400 (Year 7 to 11) students (0.2% of population)	17.0% (students aged 11-15)
36 個歐洲國家 (2011) <sup>3</sup>	在 36 個歐洲國家中 約有 103000 位 年齡介乎 15 至 16 歲的學生	18% (年齡介乎 15 至 16 歲的學生)
36 European countries (2011) <sup>3</sup>	About 103 000 (Aged 15-16) students in 36 countries	18% (students aged 15-16)

資料來源： 1. 2011 年美國國家濫用藥物研究院的 “Monitoring the Future - National Results on Adolescent Drug Use” 報告。

2. 英國國民保健署信息中心的 “Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England - 2011” 報告。

3. “The 2011 ESPAD Report - Substance Use among Students in 36 European Countries” 報告。在每個國家的吸毒比率介乎 5% 至 43%。

Sources: 1. “Monitoring the Future - National Results on Adolescent Drug Use”, US Department of Health and Human Services, 2011

2. “Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England - 2011”, NHS Information Centre.

3. “The 2011 ESPAD Report - Substance Use among Students in 36 European Countries”. Prevalence rates of individual countries range from 5-43%.

## 回應率及抽樣率 RESPONSE RATE & SAMPLING FRACTION

		高小 Upper Primary	中學 Secondary	專上 Post- secondary	總計 Total
學生人數 No. of students	總學生人數 Population	171 186	467 094	154 493	792 773
	目標人數 <sup>1</sup> Target <sup>1</sup>	47 369	110 806	129 661	287 836
	有參與的學校／院校人數 Total students in the schools/ institutions participated	33 235	99 295	125 061	257 591
	收回問卷的數目 Total questionnaires returned	30 061	84 873	42 252	157 186
	扣除無效的個案 Less 'Invalid cases'	1	345	981	1 327
	有效樣本 Effective Sample	30 060	84 528	41 271	155 859
	抽樣率 <sup>2</sup> Sampling fraction <sup>2</sup>	17.6%	18.1%	26.7%	19.7%
	回應率 <sup>3</sup> Response rate <sup>3</sup>	63.5%	76.3%	31.8%	54.1%

- 註釋：
- 目標人數是考慮到過往調查的回應率而計劃所需抽選的學生人數。
  - 學生抽樣率是指成功完成問卷的學生(有效樣本)佔所有學校或院校的學生人數(總學生人數)的比率。
  - 學生回應率是指成功完成問卷的學生(有效樣本)佔揀選學校的學生人數(目標人數)的比率。

- Notes:
- The target is defined as the total number of students planned for enumeration after taking into account the response rate in the past surveys.
  - Sampling fraction of students is defined as the number of students who had successfully completed the questionnaires (effective sample) / total number of students in all of the schools (population).
  - Response rate of students is defined as the number of students who had successfully completed the questionnaires (effective sample) / total number of students in the selected schools (the target).

## 有參與及沒有參與的高小及中學學校概況

### PROFILE OF PARTICIPATING AND NON-PARTICIPATING UPPER PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

學校大小 (班別數目) School size (Number of classes)	被揀選的學校 Selected Schools (%)	成功訪問的學校 Enumerated Schools (%)	沒有參與的學校 Schools with Non-response Status (%)
<b>高小</b> <b>Upper Primary</b>			
小 (≤20) Small (≤20)	34	37	39
中 (21-25) Medium (21-25)	28	29	27
大 (>25) Large (>25)	38	35	35
<b>中學</b> <b>Secondary</b>			
小 (≤25) Small (≤25)	18	17	17
中 (26-30) Medium (26-30)	23	15	27
大 (>30) Large (>30)	59	68	56

問卷樣本  
**QUESTIONNAIRE SPECIMEN**

**第一部分：背景資料**

爲了幫助統計分析，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，只作整體統計分析之用。

**Q1. 就讀學校**

- ① 全日制小學      ② 上午班小學      ③ 下午班小學

**Q2. 班級**

- ① 小四      ② 小五      ③ 小六

**Q3. 年齡**

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

**Q4. 性別**

- ① 男      ② 女

**Q5. 居住地區****香港島**

- ① 中西區  
② 灣仔區  
③ 東區  
④ 南區

- ⑪ 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

〔請註明街道／樓宇名稱〕

**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 其他中國城市

**Q6. 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

**Q7. 你是否在香港出生？**

- ① 是，我在香港出生

否，我在港居住了...

- ② 7年或以上      ③ 4至6年      ④ 1至3年      ⑤ 少於1年

**Q8. 你現在居住的房屋類型是甚麼？**

- ① 公營租住單位〔例如：公屋、中轉屋等〕      ③ 私人住宅〔兩房或以下〕      ⑤ 臨時房屋  
② 資助出售單位〔例如：居屋、自置公屋等〕      ④ 私人住宅〔三房或以上〕      ⑥ 員工宿舍  
⑦ 其他／不清楚      〔請註明樓宇／屋苑名稱〕

**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）？**

- ① 否      ② 是

所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答

## 第二部分：生活習慣

Q10. 在空閒時，你通常會做甚麼？〔可多項選擇〕

- |            |                    |                      |
|------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| ① 同朋友聊天    | ⑧ 睇電視／聽電台節目或音樂     | ⑭ 玩樂器／畫畫／跳舞／其他文化活動   |
| ② 同屋企人玩／聊天 | ⑨ 在家無所事事／睡覺        | ⑮ 上網                 |
| ③ 睇電影      | ⑩ 做運動／戶外活動〔如郊遊／遠足〕 | ⑯ 在家中打機〔包括電視／電腦遊戲機等〕 |
| ④ 購物／逛街    | ⑪ 去卡拉 OK／酒吧        | ⑰ 到網吧／機舖打機           |
| ⑤ 參與義工服務   | ⑫ 參加課外活動〔如童軍／學會活動〕 | ⑱ 參加教會或宗教活動          |
| ⑥ 閱讀       | ⑬ 到親友家中玩〔如參加派對〕    | ⑲ 其他〔請註明〕            |
| ⑦ 睇漫畫      |                    |                      |

Q11. 在上網時，你通常會做甚麼？〔可多項選擇〕

- |   |                        |                  |
|---|------------------------|------------------|
| ① 我沒有上網的習慣                                  | ⑤ 上討論區／聊天室／留言板等        | ⑧ 瀏覽網頁〔如看報紙／漫畫等〕 |
| ② 玩網上遊戲                                     | ⑥ 睇 YouTube／短片／電視節目／電影 | ⑨ 下載相片／歌曲等       |
| ③ 網上交友                                      | ⑦ 搵資料〔如看維基百科／查地圖／查交通〕  | ⑩ 其他〔請註明〕        |
| ④ 同朋友聊天／分享〔如發電郵／玩 MSN、QQ／玩 Facebook／寫 blog〕 |                        |                  |

## 第三部分：飲酒和吸煙

Q12. 你有沒有曾經飲酒？

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

沒有 ① ② 有

「沒有」飲酒，只需回答左方問題〔即 Q13-L〕

「有」飲酒，只需回答右方問題〔即 Q13-R〕

Q13-L. 你不飲酒的原因是甚麼？〔可多項選擇〕

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 飲酒會損害健康      | ① |
| 我未夠年齡飲酒／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     | 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 Q14

Q13-R. 你曾否在過去十二個月飲酒？

- |                   |
|-------------------|
| ① 沒有              |
| ② 有               |
| 如「有」，你曾否在過去三十天飲酒？ |
| ③ 沒有              |
| ④ 有               |

請前往問題 Q14

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 2



所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答

Q14. 你有沒有曾經吸煙？（「煙」是指各類煙草製品，例如香煙、雪茄或煙斗用煙絲。）

沒有 ① ② 有

「沒有」吸煙，只需回答左方問題〔即 Q15-L〕

「有」吸煙，只需回答右方問題〔即 Q15-R〕

Q15-L. 你不吸煙的原因是甚麼？〔可多項選擇〕

- 吸煙會損害健康 ①
- 我未夠年齡吸煙／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 Q16

Q15-R. 你曾否在過去十二個月吸煙？

① 沒有

② 有

如「有」，你曾否在過去三十天吸煙？

③ 沒有

④ 有

請前往問題 Q16

#### 第四部分：吸食毒品

「毒品」是指列載於問題 20-L 及 20-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、氯胺酮、搖頭丸和冰毒等。

Q16. 你親眼見過以下哪種毒品的實物（不包括在電視、書本或其他媒體所見的照片、片段或展覽品）？

〔可多項選擇〕

- ① 白粉〔海洛英〕
- ② 可卡因
- ③ 搖頭丸〔忘我／E 仔〕
- ④ 大麻〔草〕
- ⑤ 冰毒
- ⑥ 藍精靈〔白瓜子〕
- ⑦ K 仔〔茄／氯胺酮〕
- ⑧ K2
- ⑨ 五仔〔哈哈笑／Give-me-five〕
- ⑩ 喵喵〔Meow Meow〕
- ⑪ 我看過其他毒品
- ⑫ 我完全沒有見過以上毒品的實物
- 〔請註明〕

Q17. 在你認識的人當中，有沒有人吸食毒品？如果「有」，是誰呢？

① 完全沒有

② 有，他們是我的... 〔可多項選擇〕

- ③ 同學
- ④ 男朋友／女朋友
- ⑤ 網友
- ⑥ 其他朋友
- ⑦ 鄰居
- ⑧ 父母
- ⑨ 兄弟姊妹
- ⑩ 親戚
- ⑪ 其他人〔請註明〕

Q18. 你是否接受別人吸食毒品？

- ① 我不接受別人吸食毒品
- ② 我接受別人在某些情況下〔如在派對裡、不開心的時候等〕吸食毒品
- ③ 我接受別人有吸食毒品的習慣

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 3

所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答

**Q19. 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

「沒有」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題  
〔即 Q20-L 至 Q27-L〕

「曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題  
〔即 Q20-R 至 Q27-R〕

**Q20-L. 你曾經聽聞下列哪種毒品呢？**

〔可多項選擇〕

- 白粉〔海洛英〕 ①
- 咳水／咳丸〔醫療用途除外〕 ②
- 可卡因 ③
- 搖頭丸〔忘我／E 仔〕 ④
- 大麻〔草〕 ⑤
- 冰毒 ⑥
- 藍精靈〔白瓜子〕 ⑦
- K 仔〔茄／氨胺酮〕 ⑧
- K2 ⑨
- 五仔〔哈哈笑／Give-me-five〕 ⑩
- 天拿水／強力膠／其他有機溶劑〔正常用途除外〕 ⑪
- 喵喵〔Meow Meow〕 ⑫
- 以上的毒品均沒有聽聞 ⑬

**Q21-L. 有沒有人曾經嘗試提供毒品給你？**  
如果「有」，是誰提供給你的呢？

完全沒有 ①

有〔可多項選擇〕

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

請前往問題 Q22-L

**Q20-R. 你曾經吸食下列哪種毒品呢？**

〔可多項選擇〕

- ① 白粉〔海洛英〕
- ② 咳水／咳丸〔醫療用途除外〕
- ③ 可卡因
- ④ 搖頭丸〔忘我／E 仔〕
- ⑤ 大麻〔草〕
- ⑥ 冰毒
- ⑦ 藍精靈〔白瓜子〕
- ⑧ K 仔〔茄／氨胺酮〕
- ⑨ K2
- ⑩ 五仔〔哈哈笑／Give-me-five〕
- ⑪ 天拿水／強力膠／其他有機溶劑〔正常用途除外〕
- ⑫ 喵喵〔Meow Meow〕
- ⑬ 其他毒品〔請註明〕

**Q21-R. 是誰提供毒品給你呢？**

〔可多項選擇〕

- ① 同學
- ② 男朋友／女朋友
- ③ 網友
- ④ 其他朋友
- 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〕

請前往問題 Q22-R

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 4

所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答

「沒有」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題  
〔即 Q22-L 至 Q27-L〕

「曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題  
〔即 Q22-R 至 Q27-R〕

**Q22-L. 這些人在甚麼地方嘗試提供毒品給你？**  
〔可多項選擇〕

- 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〔如空置單位等〕 ⑤
- 網吧 ⑥
- 電子遊戲機中心 ⑦
- 卡拉 OK ⑧
- 酒吧 ⑨
- 其他樓上娛樂場所〔如樓上咖啡店、書店等〕 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
- 遊艇 ⑰
- 其他地方〔請註明〕 ⑱

**Q23-L. 如果你知道你的好朋友吸食毒品，  
你會怎樣做呢？**  
〔可多項選擇〕

- 裝作不知道 ①
- 甚麼也不做 ②
- 不知怎麼做 ③
- 告訴老師 ④
- 告訴社工 ⑤
- 告訴我自己的父母 ⑥
- 告訴他的父母 ⑦
- 直接與他對話了解情況 ⑧
- 勸他不要吸毒／鼓勵他戒毒 ⑨
- 鼓勵他向其他人（如社工）尋求協助 ⑩
- 疏遠他 ⑪
- 報警 ⑫
- 其他〔請註明〕 ⑬

**Q22-R. 你通常在哪些地方取得毒品？**  
〔可多項選擇〕

- 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〔如空置單位等〕
- ⑤ 網吧
- ⑥ 電子遊戲機中心
- ⑦ 卡拉 OK
- ⑧ 酒吧
- ⑨ 其他樓上娛樂場所〔如樓上咖啡店、書店等〕
- 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 遊艇
- ⑰ 其他地方〔請註明〕

**Q23-R. 你通常會在哪些地方吸食毒品？**  
〔可多項選擇〕

- 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〔如空置單位等〕
- ⑤ 網吧
- ⑥ 電子遊戲機中心
- ⑦ 卡拉 OK
- ⑧ 酒吧
- ⑨ 其他樓上娛樂場所〔如樓上咖啡店、書店等〕
- 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 遊艇
- ⑰ 其他地方〔請註明〕

請前往問題 Q24-L

請前往問題 Q24-R

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 5

所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答

「沒有」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題  
〔即 Q24-L 至 Q27-L〕

「曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題  
〔即 Q24-R 至 Q27-R〕

**Q24-L. 你有沒有曾經接觸過任何有關禁毒的資訊？**  
如果「有」，哪些是主要的資訊來源？

完全沒有 ①

有，從...〔可多項選擇〕

- 電視，收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介 ②
- 學校課程 ③
- 禁毒講座 ④
- 禁毒活動〔如嘉年華會〕 ⑤
- 互聯網〔包括電郵／Blog／MSN／討論區〕 ⑥
- 志願青少年機構 ⑦
- 書本 ⑧
- 禁毒宣傳海報 ⑨
- 宣傳單張／展板 ⑩
- 香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地 ⑪
- 親人〔如父母、兄弟姊妹、長輩〕 ⑫
- 同學／朋友 ⑬
- 其他〔請註明〕 ⑭

**Q25-L. 你有沒有曾經參加下列的禁毒活動？**  
如果「有」，是哪些呢？

完全沒有 ①

有〔可多項選擇〕

- 研討會／講座 ②
- 課堂活動〔如專題研習〕 ③
- 嘉年華會 ④
- 戶外活動 ⑤
- 義務工作 ⑥
- 綜藝表演／音樂會 ⑦
- 電影欣賞 ⑧
- 電子、網上遊戲／短片／網劇 ⑨
- 話劇 ⑩
- 比賽〔如音樂、標語創作〕 ⑪
- 參觀〔如戒毒所〕 ⑫
- 其他〔請註明〕 ⑬

請前往問題 Q26-L

**Q24-R. 你吸食毒品的主要原因是甚麼？**  
〔可多項選擇〕

- ① 好奇
- ② 受朋輩影響
- ③ 尋求刺激
- ④ 解悶
- 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〕

**Q25-R. 你有沒有曾經在香港以外的任何地方吸食毒品？**

① 沒有

② 有

你曾經在香港以外的哪些地方吸食毒品？

〔可多項選擇〕

- ③ 深圳
- ④ 廣州
- ⑤ 東莞
- ⑥ 珠海
- ⑦ 澳門
- ⑧ 其他中國城市〔請註明〕
- ⑨ 海外地區〔請註明〕

請前往問題 Q26-R

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 6



所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答

「沒有」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題  
〔即 Q26-L 至 Q27-L〕

**Q26-L. 下列哪些禁毒活動你會感興趣參加？**  
(可多項選擇)

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 研討會／講座         | ① |
| 課堂活動〔如專題研習〕    | ② |
| 嘉年華會           | ③ |
| 戶外活動           | ④ |
| 義務工作           | ⑤ |
| 綜藝表演／音樂會       | ⑥ |
| 電影欣賞           | ⑦ |
| 電子、網上遊戲／短片／網劇  | ⑧ |
| 話劇             | ⑨ |
| 比賽〔如音樂、標語創作〕   | ⑩ |
| 參觀〔如戒毒所〕       | ⑪ |
| 其他〔請註明〕        | ⑫ |
| 我對以上活動完全沒有興趣參加 | ⑬ |

**Q27-L. 你最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊給你呢？**  
(只選一項)

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 曾經吸毒人士         | 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 |
| 有名的運動員         | ⑨ |
| 朋友／同學          | ⑩ |
| 其他〔請註明〕        | ⑪ |

請前往問題 Q28

「曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題  
〔即 Q26-R 至 Q27-R〕

**Q26-R. 你曾否在過去十二個月吸食毒品？**

- ① 沒有  
② 有
- 你曾否在過去三十天吸食毒品？
- ③ 沒有  
④ 有
- 在過去三十天內，你吸食毒品有多頻密？
- ⑤ 每日  
⑥ 每星期兩、三日  
⑦ 每星期  
⑧ 每兩星期  
⑨ 每月

**Q27-R. 你有沒有曾經因為吸食毒品問題（除金錢問題外）而向他人求助？**  
如果「有」，是誰給你最大幫助呢？

- ① 完全沒有  
有，給我最大幫助的人是… (只選一項)
- ② 同學  
③ 男／女朋友  
④ 網友  
⑤ 其他朋友  
⑥ 父母  
⑦ 兄弟姊妹  
⑧ 老師  
⑨ 其他親人〔如長輩〕  
⑩ 學校社工  
⑪ 外展社工／輔導員  
⑫ 醫生及醫護人員  
⑬ 戒毒機構社工／輔導員  
⑭ 警方的學校聯絡主任  
⑮ 神職人員／教牧人員  
⑯ 其他人〔請註明〕

請前往問題 Q28

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 7

所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答

## 第五部分：生活經驗和自我形象

Q28.你是否同意以下句子？

	不同意	同意
i. 我非常容易受朋友影響。	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任何突如其來的事情。	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

Q29.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. 被流氓騷擾	①	②
iv. 和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面	①	②

Q30.在過去的六個月，你有沒有做過以下的事情呢？

	沒有	有
i. 逃學	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	①	②

～ 問卷完成，多謝參與 ～

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 8

**The 2011 / 12 Survey of Drug Use among Students**  
**Commissioned by the Narcotics Division, Security Bureau**  
**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 treated as strictly confidential and used for statistical analysis only.

**Q1. Type of school**

- ① Primary School – Whole Day      ② Primary School – AM Session      ③ Primary School – PM Session

**Q2. Level of study**

- ① Primary 4 (Grade 4)      ② Primary 5 (Grade 5)      ③ Primary 6 (Grade 6)

**Q3. Age**

- ① 6 years old or below    ② 7 years old    ③ 8 years old    ④ 9 years old    ⑤ 10 years old  
 ⑥ 11 years old    ⑦ 12 years old    ⑧ 13 years old    ⑨ 14 years old    ⑩ 15 years old or above

**Q4. Gender**

- ① Male      ② Female

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

**Hong Kong Island**

- ① Central and Western  
 ② Wanchai  
 ③ Eastern  
 ④ Southern

**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 China

- ㉑ Others / uncertain

(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

No, I have lived in Hong Kong for...

- ② 7 years or above    ③ 4 – 6 years    ④ 1 – 3 years    ⑤ Less than 1 year

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

- ① Public rental housing (e.g. public housing estates, interim housing)      ③ Private housing (Two bedrooms or below)      ⑤ Temporary housing  
 ② Subsidised sale flat (e.g. Home Ownership Scheme Housing, Tenants Purchase Scheme Housing)      ④ Private housing (Three bedrooms or above)      ⑥ Staff quarters

- ⑦ Others / uncertain (please specify the name of building / estate)

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

- ① No      ② Yes

RESTRICTED when entered with data



Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions.  
No name will be recorded and all information provided will be kept strictly confidential.

## SECTION 2 : HABITS

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

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

**Q11. 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 Browse websites (e.g. read newspaper / comics etc) |
| ② Play online games   | ⑥ Watch YouTube / video clips / TV shows / movies                       | ⑨ Download photos / songs etc                        |
| ③ Make friends online   | ⑦ Find information (e.g. through Wikipedia / map search / route search) | ⑩ Others (please specify)                            |
| ④ Chat / share with friends (e.g. through email / MSN / QQ / Facebook / blog) |   |  |

## SECTION 3 : USE OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO

**Q12. Have you ever drunk any alcoholic beverages?**

("Alcoholic beverages" include hard liquor, red / white wine, beer, cocktail, shandy, cooler and spirits.)

No ① Yes ②

If "No", answer questions in the LEFT column only  
(i.e. Q13-L)

If "Yes", answer questions in the RIGHT column only  
(i.e. Q13-R)

**Q13-L. Why don't you drink alcohol?**

(multiple answers are allowed)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Alcohol is harmful to health                           | ① |
| I am not old enough to drink / buy 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  | ⑦ |
| I have no chance to drink alcohol                      | ⑧ |
| I do not like the taste of alcohol                     | ⑨ |
| I do not like having a hangover                        | ⑩ |
| Others (please specify)                                | ⑪ |

Go to question Q14

**Q13-R. Did you drink in the past 12 months?**

- |       |
|-------|
| ① No  |
| ② Yes |

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

- |       |
|-------|
| ③ No  |
| ④ Yes |

Go to question Q14

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Page2



Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions.  
No name will be recorded and all information provided will be kept strictly confidential.

**Q14. Have you ever smoked before?**

("Smoking" refers to the use of tobacco products including cigarettes, cigars and pipe tobacco.)

No ① ② Yes

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

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

**Q15-L. Why don't you smoke?**

(multiple answers are allowed)

- Smoking is harmful to health ①
- I am not old enough to smoke / buy 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 become more expensive ⑦
- I have no chance to smoke ⑧
- I do not like the smell of smoking ⑨
- Smoking is banned in more public places ⑩
- Others (please specify) ⑪

Go to question Q16

**Q15-R. Did you smoke in the past 12 months?**

- ① No
- ② Yes

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

- ③ No
- ④ Yes

Go to question Q16

**SECTION 4 : USE OF DRUGS**

"Drugs" refer to any substances listed in questions Q20-L and Q20-R or any substances that will harm the mental health of a person. Common drugs are heroin, ketamine, ecstasy and ice, etc.

**Q16. Have you ever seen in person the actual substances of the following items (If you have seen them in the pictures / videos / exhibits shown on TV, books or other media, it does not count)?**

(multiple answers are allowed)

- ① Heroin
- ② Cocaine
- ③ Ecstasy (XTC)
- ④ Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Weed)
- ⑤ Ice
- ⑥ Halcion (Dormicum)
- ⑦ Ketamine (K)
- ⑧ K2
- ⑨ Give-me-five
- ⑩ Meow Meow
- ⑪ I have seen other actual substances (please specify)
- ⑫ I have never seen any of the above actual substances

**Q17. Do you personally know anyone who uses drugs? If "yes", who?**

- ① No
- ② Yes, they are my... (multiple answers are allowed)

- ③ schoolmates
- ④ boyfriend / girlfriend
- ⑤ online friends
- ⑥ other friends
- ⑦ neighbours
- ⑧ parents
- ⑨ brothers / sisters
- ⑩ relatives
- ⑪ others (please specify)

**Q18. Do you think it is okay for people to use drugs?**

- ① I think it is not okay for people to use drugs
- ② I think it is okay for people to use drugs in a specific occasion (e.g. at parties or when feeling unhappy etc)
- ③ I think it is okay for people to use drugs habitually

RESTRICTED when entered with data

Page3

Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions.  
No name will be recorded and all information provided will be kept strictly confidential.

**Q19. Have you ever used drugs?** (No name will be recorded, all information provided will be kept strictly confidential and will only be used for statistical analysis.)

No ① Yes ②

If "No", answer questions in the LEFT column only  
(i.e. Q20-L to Q27-L)

If "Yes", answer questions in the RIGHT column only  
(i.e. Q20-R to Q27-R)

**Q20-L. Do you know about any of these drugs?** (multiple answers are allowed)

Heroin	①
Codeine/ Cough Medicines (except for medical uses)	②
Cocaine	③
Ecstasy (MDMA/ XTC)	④
Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Weed)	⑤
Ice	⑥
Halcion (Dormicum)	⑦
Ketamine (K / Ket / K Zai)	⑧
K2	⑨
Give-me-five	⑩
Thinner / Glue / Other organic solvent (except for proper uses)	⑪
Meow Meow	⑫
None of the above	⑬

**Q21-L. Have you ever been offered any drugs?**  
If "yes", who offered you the drugs?

No ①

Yes (multiple answers are allowed)

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

Go to question Q22-L

**Q20-R. Which of these have you ever used?** (multiple answers are allowed)

① Heroin
② Codeine/ Cough Medicines (except for medical uses)
③ Cocaine
④ Ecstasy (MDMA/ XTC)
⑤ Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Weed)
⑥ Ice
⑦ Halcion (Dormicum)
⑧ Ketamine (K / Ket / K Zai)
⑨ K2
⑩ Give-me-five
⑪ Thinner / Glue / Other organic solvent (except for proper uses)
⑫ Meow Meow
⑬ Others (please specify)

**Q21-R. Who gave drugs to you?**  
(multiple answers are allowed)

① Schoolmates
② Boyfriend / girlfriend
③ Online friends
④ Other 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)

Go to question Q22-R

RESTRICTED when entered with data

Page4

Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions.  
No name will be recorded and all information provided will be kept strictly confidential.

If you **HAVEN'T** used drugs, answer questions in the **LEFT** column only (i.e. Q22-L to Q27-L)

If you **HAVE** used drugs, answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only (i.e. Q22-R to Q27-R)

**Q22-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 etc) ⑤
- Internet café / cyber café ⑥
- Video game centre ⑦
- Karaoke ⑧
- Bar, pub or club ⑨
- Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafes / bookstores etc) ⑩
- Cinema ⑪
- Public playground / 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
- Yacht ⑰
- Other places (please specify) ⑱

**Q23-L. What will you do if you know your close friends use drugs?**

(multiple answers are allowed)

- Pretend I do not know ①
- Do nothing ②
- Do not know what to do ③
- Tell my teachers ④
- Tell social workers ⑤
- Tell my parents ⑥
- Tell their parents ⑦
- Ask them why they are taking drugs ⑧
- Tell them not to take drugs / encourage them to quit drugs ⑨
- Tell them to seek help from others (e.g. social workers) ⑩
- Stay away from them ⑪
- Call the police ⑫
- Others (please specify) ⑬

Go to question Q24-L

**Q22-R. Where do you usually obtain drugs?**

(multiple answers are allowed)

- ① At home
- ② Friends' / schoolmates' / neighbours' home
- ③ School (including dormitory)
- ④ Other residential flats (e.g. vacant flats etc)
- ⑤ Internet café / cyber café
- ⑥ Video game centre
- ⑦ Karaoke
- ⑧ Bar, pub or club
- ⑨ Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafes / bookstores etc)
- ⑩ Cinema
- ⑪ Public playground / 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 Yacht
- ⑰ Other places (please specify)

**Q23-R. Where do you usually use drugs?**

(multiple answers are allowed)

- ① At home
- ② Friends' / schoolmates' / neighbours' home
- ③ School (including dormitory)
- ④ Other residential flats (e.g. vacant flats etc)
- ⑤ Internet café / cyber café
- ⑥ Video game centre
- ⑦ Karaoke
- ⑧ Bar, pub or club
- ⑨ Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafes / bookstores etc)
- ⑩ Cinema
- ⑪ Public playground / 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 Yacht
- ⑰ Other places (please specify)

Go to question Q24-R

RESTRICTED when entered with data

Page5



Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions.  
No name will be recorded and all information provided will be kept strictly confidential.

If you **HAVEN'T** used drugs, answer questions in the **LEFT**  
column only (i.e. Q24-L to Q27-L)

If you **HAVE** used drugs, answer questions in the **RIGHT**  
column only (i.e. Q24-R to Q27-R)

**Q24-L. Have you ever heard of any anti-drug messages? If "yes", which is the main source(s) of such information?**

No ①

Yes, from... (multiple answers are allowed)

- mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper etc ②
- school curriculum / materials ③
- anti-drug talks ④
- anti-drug activities (e.g. carnivals) ⑤
- the Internet (including email / blog / MSN / discussion forums) ⑥
- NGOs (voluntary youth agencies) ⑦
- books ⑧
- anti-drug posters ⑨
- anti-drug leaflets / billboards ⑩
- the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre ⑪
- relatives (e.g. parents / brothers / sisters / seniors) ⑫
- schoolmates / friends ⑬
- Other sources (please specify) ⑭

**Q25-L. Have you ever participated in these anti-drug activities? If "yes", which one(s)?**

No ①

Yes (multiple answers are allowed)

- Seminars / talks ②
- Classroom activities (e.g. project work) ③
- Carnivals ④
- Outdoor activities ⑤
- Voluntary work ⑥
- Variety shows / concerts ⑦
- Movies ⑧
- Video or online games / video clips / online drama ⑨
- Drama ⑩
- Competitions (e.g. music / slogan-making) ⑪
- Visits (e.g. rehabilitation / treatment centres) ⑫
- Others (please specify) ⑬

Go to question Q26-L

**Q24-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
- 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)

**Q25-R. Have you ever used drugs in any places outside Hong Kong?**

① No

② Yes

Except for Hong Kong, where have you ever used drugs?

(multiple answers are allowed)

- ③ Shenzhen
- ④ Guangzhou
- ⑤ Dongguan
- ⑥ Zhuhai
- ⑦ Macau
- ⑧ Other cities in China (please specify)
- ⑨ Overseas (please specify)

Go to question Q26-R

Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions.  
No name will be recorded and all information provided will be kept strictly confidential.

If you **HAVEN'T** used drugs, answer questions in the **LEFT**  
column only (i.e. Q26-L to Q27-L)

If you **HAVE** used drugs, answer questions in the **RIGHT**  
column only (i.e. Q26-R to Q27-R)

**Q26-L. Which of these activities would you like to participate in?** (multiple answers are allowed)

- Seminars / talks ①
- Classroom activities (e.g. project work) ②
- Carnivals ③
- Outdoor activities ④
- Voluntary work ⑤
- Variety shows / concerts ⑥
- Movies ⑦
- Video or online games / video clips / online drama ⑧
- Drama ⑨
- Competitions (e.g. music / slogan-making) ⑩
- Visits (e.g. rehabilitation / treatment centres) ⑪
- Others (please specify) ⑫
- None of the above ⑬

**Q27-L. Who would you like the most to give you drug information?** (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 Q28

**Q26-R. Did you use drugs in the past 12 months?**

- ① No
  - ② Yes
- Did you use drugs in the past 30 days?
- ③ No
  - ④ Yes
- In the past 30 days, how frequent did you use drugs?
- ⑤ Everyday
  - ⑥ 2 – 3 days per week
  - ⑦ Every week
  - ⑧ Every 2 weeks
  - ⑨ Every month

**Q27-R. Have you ever sought help from others in dealing with problems resulting from using drugs (except lack of money)?**  
If "yes", who gave you the **greatest** help?

- ① No
- Yes, I got the **greatest** help from... (choose **ONE** only)
- ② Schoolmates
- ③ Boyfriend / girlfriend
- ④ Online friends
- ⑤ Other friends
- ⑥ Parents
- ⑦ Brothers / sisters
- ⑧ Teachers
- ⑨ Other relatives (e.g. seniors)
- ⑩ School social workers
- ⑪ Outreaching social workers / counsellors
- ⑫ Doctors and medical staff
- ⑬ Social workers / counsellors in drug treatment organizations
- ⑭ Police School Liaison Officer
- ⑮ Clergies / churchmen
- ⑯ Others (please specify)

Go to question Q28

Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions.  
No name will be recorded and all information provided will be kept strictly confidential.

## SECTION 5 : EXPERIENCE AND SELF-IMAGE

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

	Disagree	Agree
i. I am 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 could deal efficiently with unexpected events.	①	②
viii. I give up very easily when I am challenged.	①	②
ix. My friends do not 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

**Q29. 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 gangsters / triad members	①	②
iv. Have not seen mom or dad for more than a week	①	②

**Q30. Did you do the following in the past 6 months?**

	No	Yes
i. Skipped school	①	②
ii. Stole things	①	②
iii. Ran away from home	①	②
iv. Beat someone	①	②
v. Had contact with gangsters / triad members	①	②
vi. Roaming around at night	①	②

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

## 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，只作整體統計分析之用。

### Q1. 班級

- ① 中一  
② 中二  
③ 中三

- ④ 中四  
⑤ 中五  
⑥ 中六  
⑦ 中七

- ⑧ 毅進計劃課程〔全日制〕  
⑨ 證書課程〔全日制〕  
⑩ 文憑課程〔全日制〕  
⑪ 副學士預科課程〔全日制〕

- ⑫ 副學士課程〔全日制〕  
⑬ 學士課程〔全日制〕  
⑭ 其他非全日制課程

### Q2. 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

### Q3. 性別

- ① 男

- ② 女

### Q4. 居住地區

#### 香港島

- ① 中西區  
② 灣仔區  
③ 東區  
④ 南區

#### 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 其他中國城市

- ㉑ 其他／不清楚

〔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

否，我在港居住了...

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



所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答

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 公營租住單位〔例如：公屋、中轉屋等〕
- ② 資助出售單位〔例如：居屋、自置公屋等〕
- ③ 私人住宅〔兩房或以下〕
- ④ 私人住宅〔三房或以上〕
- ⑤ 臨時房屋
- ⑥ 員工宿舍
- ⑦ 其他／不清楚〔請註明樓宇／屋苑名稱〕

## 第二部分：生活習慣

Q9. 在空閒時，你通常會做甚麼？〔可多項選擇〕

- ① 同朋友聊天
- ② 同屋企人玩／聊天
- ③ 睇電影
- ④ 購物／逛街
- ⑤ 參與義工服務
- ⑥ 閱讀
- ⑦ 睇漫畫
- ⑧ 睇電視／聽電台節目或音樂
- ⑨ 在家無所事事／睡覺
- ⑩ 做運動／戶外活動〔如郊遊／遠足〕
- ⑪ 去卡拉 OK／酒吧
- ⑫ 參加課外活動〔如童軍／學會活動〕
- ⑬ 到親友家中玩〔如參加派對〕
- ⑭ 玩樂器／畫畫／跳舞／其他文化活動
- ⑮ 上網
- ⑯ 在家中打機〔包括電視／電腦遊戲機等〕
- ⑰ 到網吧／機舖打機
- ⑱ 參加教會或宗教活動
- ⑲ 其他〔請註明〕

Q10. 在上網時，你通常會做甚麼？〔可多項選擇〕

- ① 我沒有上網的習慣
- ② 玩網上遊戲
- ③ 網上交友
- ④ 同朋友聊天／分享〔如發電郵／玩 MSN、QQ／玩 Facebook／寫 blog〕
- ⑤ 上討論區／聊天室／留言板等
- ⑥ 睇 YouTube／短片／電視節目／電影
- ⑦ 搵資料〔如看維基百科／查地圖／查交通〕
- ⑧ 瀏覽網頁〔如看報紙／漫畫等〕
- ⑨ 下載相片／歌曲等
- ⑩ 其他〔請註明〕

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 2



所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答

### 第三部分：飲酒和吸煙

#### Q11. 你有沒有曾經飲酒？

（「酒」指各類含酒精飲料，例如白蘭地、威士忌、紅酒、白酒、啤酒、雞尾酒、仙地或含酒精成份的果汁。）

沒有 ① ② 有

「沒有」飲酒，只需回答左方問題  
〔即 Q12-L 至 Q14-L〕

「有」飲酒，只需回答右方問題  
〔即 Q12-R 至 Q14-R〕

#### Q12-L. 你不飲酒的原因是甚麼？〔可多項選擇〕

- 飲酒會損害健康 ①
- 我未夠年齡飲酒／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 ⑨
- 我不喜歡飲酒後帶來的不適 ⑩
- 其他〔請註明〕 ⑪

#### Q13-L. 你家裡有沒有人有每星期都飲酒的習慣呢？

- 完全沒有 ①
- 有，我的〔可多項選擇〕
- 父親 ②
  - 母親 ③
  - 兄弟姊妹 ④
  - 親戚 ⑤
  - 其他〔請註明〕 ⑥

#### Q14-L. 你是否接受別人有每星期都飲酒的習慣呢？

- 不接受 ①
- 接受 ②

請前往問題 Q15

#### Q12-R. 你第一次飲酒係幾多歲？〔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

#### Q13-R. 你曾否在過去十二個月飲酒？

- ① 沒有
  - ② 有
- 如「有」，你曾否在過去三十天飲酒？
- ③ 沒有
  - ④ 有

#### Q14-R. 對上一次你在甚麼場合飲酒？〔只選一項〕

- ① 與朋友玩樂〔如聊天、派對〕
- ② 與家人一起〔如晚飯、飲宴〕
- ③ 自己一個〔如不开心時〕
- ④ 其他場合〔請註明〕

請前往問題 Q15

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 3

所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答

**Q15. 你有沒有曾經吸煙？**（「煙」是指各類煙草製品，例如香煙、雪茄或煙斗用煙絲。）

沒有 ① ② 有

「沒有」吸煙，只需回答左方問題  
〔即 Q16-L 至 Q18-L〕

「有」吸煙，只需回答右方問題  
〔即 Q16-R 至 Q18-R〕

**Q16-L. 你不吸煙的原因是甚麼？**〔可多項選擇〕

- 吸煙會損害健康 ①
- 我未夠年齡吸煙／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

**Q17-L. 你家裡有沒有人有每天吸煙的習慣呢？**

- 完全沒有 ①
- 有，我的〔可多項選擇〕
  - 父親 ②
  - 母親 ③
  - 兄弟姊妹 ④
  - 親戚 ⑤
  - 其他〔請註明〕 ⑥

**Q18-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 Q19

**Q16-R. 你第一次吸煙係幾多歲？**〔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

**Q17-R. 你曾否在過去十二個月吸煙？**

- ① 沒有
- ② 有
  - 如「有」，你曾否在過去三十天吸煙？
    - ③ 沒有
    - ④ 有

**Q18-R. 對上一次你在甚麼場合吸煙？**〔只選一項〕

- ① 與朋友玩樂〔如聊天、派對〕
- ② 與家人一起〔如晚飯、飲宴〕
- ③ 自己一個〔如不开心時〕
- ④ 其他場合〔請註明〕

請前往問題 Q19

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 4

所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答

#### 第四部分：吸食毒品

「毒品」是指列載於問題 23-L 及 23-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、氯胺酮、搖頭丸和冰毒等。

Q19. 你親眼見過以下哪種毒品的實物（不包括在電視、書本或其他媒體所見的照片、片段或展覽品）？

〔可多項選擇〕

- |                  |            |              |                        |
|------------------|------------|--------------|------------------------|
| ① 白粉〔海洛英〕        | ④ 大麻〔草〕    | ⑦ K 仔〔茄／氯胺酮〕 | ⑩ 五仔〔哈哈笑／Give-me-five〕 |
| ② 可卡因            | ⑤ 冰毒       | ⑧ K2         | ⑪ 喵喵〔Meow Meow〕        |
| ③ 搖頭丸〔忘我／E 仔〕    | ⑥ 藍精靈〔白瓜子〕 | ⑨ 我看過其他毒品    | 〔請註明〕                  |
| ⑫ 我完全沒有見過以上毒品的實物 |            |              |                        |

Q20. 在你認識的人當中，有沒有人吸食毒品？如果「有」，是誰呢？

① 完全沒有

② 有，他們是我的...

〔可多項選擇〕

- |           |        |            |
|-----------|--------|------------|
| ③ 同學      | ⑥ 其他朋友 | 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〕 |

Q21. 你是否接受別人吸食毒品？

- ① 我不接受別人吸食毒品
- ② 我接受別人在某些情況下〔如在派對裡、不開心時等〕吸食毒品
- ③ 我接受別人有吸食毒品的習慣

Q22. 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 有 ②

「沒有」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題  
〔即 Q23-L 至 Q33-L〕

「曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題  
〔即 Q23-R 至 Q33-R〕

Q23-L. 你曾經聽聞下列哪種毒品呢？

〔可多項選擇〕

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 白粉〔海洛英〕                | ① |
| 咳水／咳丸〔醫療用途除外〕          | ② |
| 可卡因                    | ③ |
| 搖頭丸〔忘我／E 仔〕            | ④ |
| 大麻〔草〕                  | ⑤ |
| 冰毒                     | ⑥ |
| 藍精靈〔白瓜子〕               | ⑦ |
| K 仔〔茄／氯胺酮〕             | ⑧ |
| K2                     | ⑨ |
| 五仔〔哈哈笑／Give-me-five〕   | ⑩ |
| 天拿水／強力膠／其他有機溶劑〔正常用途除外〕 | ⑪ |
| 喵喵〔Meow Meow〕          | ⑫ |
| 以上的毒品均沒有聽聞             | ⑬ |

請前往問題 Q24-L

Q23-R. 你曾經吸食下列哪種毒品呢？

〔可多項選擇〕

- |                          |
|--------------------------|
| ① 白粉〔海洛英〕                |
| ② 咳水／咳丸〔醫療用途除外〕          |
| ③ 可卡因                    |
| ④ 搖頭丸〔忘我／E 仔〕            |
| ⑤ 大麻〔草〕                  |
| ⑥ 冰毒                     |
| ⑦ 藍精靈〔白瓜子〕               |
| ⑧ K 仔〔茄／氯胺酮〕             |
| ⑨ K2                     |
| ⑩ 五仔〔哈哈笑／Give-me-five〕   |
| ⑪ 天拿水／強力膠／其他有機溶劑〔正常用途除外〕 |
| ⑫ 喵喵〔Meow Meow〕          |
| ⑬ 其他毒品〔請註明〕              |

請前往問題 Q24-R

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 5

所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答

「沒有」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題（即 Q24-L 至 Q33-L）

「曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題（即 Q24-R 至 Q33-R）

**Q24-L. 有沒有人曾經嘗試提供毒品給你？如果「有」，是誰提供給你的呢？**

完全沒有 ①

有（可多項選擇）

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

**Q25-L. 這些人在甚麼地方嘗試提供毒品給你？**  
（可多項選擇）

- 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〔如空置單位等〕 ⑤
- 網吧 ⑥
- 電子遊戲機中心 ⑦
- 卡拉 OK ⑧
- 酒吧 ⑨
- 其他樓上娛樂場所〔如樓上咖啡店、書店等〕 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
- 遊艇 ⑰
- 其他地方〔請註明〕 ⑱

請前往問題 Q26-L

**Q24-R. 你第一次吸食毒品係幾多歲？**

（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

**Q25-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

（可多項選擇）

(b) 最近三十天提供毒品的人

- ① 同學
- ② 男朋友／女朋友
- ③ 網友
- ④ 其他朋友
- 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〕

〔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 Q25-R (a) 和 (b) 兩部分的問題）

請前往問題 Q26-R

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 6



所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答

「沒有」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題(即 Q26-L 至 Q33-L)

「曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題(即 Q26-R 至 Q33-R)

**Q26-L. 你如何拒絕他們所嘗試提供的毒品？**  
(可多項選擇)

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

**Q27-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，我告訴了... (可多項選擇)

同學 ③

男朋友／女朋友 ④

網友 ⑤

其他朋友 ⑥

鄰居 ⑦

父母 ⑧

兄弟姊妹 ⑨

親戚 ⑩

醫生及醫護人員 ⑪

老師 ⑫

社工 ⑬

戒毒機構 ⑭

警方的學校聯絡主任 ⑮

其他人 (請註明) ⑯

請前往問題 Q28-L

**Q26-R. 你用來購買毒品的主要金錢來源是甚麼？**  
(可多項選擇)

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

**Q27-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** (可多項選擇)

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(如空置單位等)

⑤ 網吧

⑥ 電子遊戲機中心

⑦ 卡拉 OK

⑧ 酒吧

⑨ 其他樓上娛樂場所

(如樓上咖啡店、書店等)

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 遊艇

⑰ 其他地方

(請註明)

**(b) 吸食毒品的地方**

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(如空置單位等)

⑤ 網吧

⑥ 電子遊戲機中心

⑦ 卡拉 OK

⑧ 酒吧

⑨ 其他樓上娛樂場所

(如樓上咖啡店、書店等)

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 遊艇

⑰ 其他地方

(請註明)

(請檢查是否已回答 Q27-R(a) 和 (b) 兩部分的問題)

請前往問題 Q28-R

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 7

所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答

「沒有」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題（即 Q28-L 至 Q33-L）

「曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題（即 Q28-R 至 Q33-R）

**Q28-L. 哪些是令你遠離毒品的因素？**

（可多項選擇）

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 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 |
- 我害怕吸毒所帶來的後果
- 〔請註明〕

**Q29-L. 如果你知道你的好朋友吸食毒品，你會怎樣做呢？**

（可多項選擇）

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 裝作不知道            | ① |
| 甚麼也不做            | ② |
| 不知怎麼做            | ③ |
| 告訴老師             | ④ |
| 告訴社工             | ⑤ |
| 告訴我自己的父母         | ⑥ |
| 告訴他的父母           | ⑦ |
| 直接與他對話了解情況       | ⑧ |
| 勸他不要吸毒／鼓勵他戒毒     | ⑨ |
| 鼓勵他向其他人（如社工）尋求協助 | ⑩ |
| 疏遠他              | ⑪ |
| 報警               | ⑫ |
| 其他               | ⑬ |
- 〔請註明〕

請前往問題 Q30-L

**Q28-R. 你會和哪些人一同吸食毒品呢？**

（可多項選擇）

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| ① | 通常自己一個人吸食 |
| ② | 同學        |
| ③ | 男朋友／女朋友   |
| ④ | 網友        |
| ⑤ | 其他朋友      |
| 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〕

**Q29-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

（可多項選擇）

(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             | 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〕

不適用，我最近三十天沒有吸食毒品 ⑭

（請檢查是否已回答 Q29-R (a) 和 (b) 兩部分的問題）

請前往問題 Q30-R

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 8

所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答

「沒有」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題  
〔即 Q30-L 至 Q33-L〕

**Q30-L. 你有沒有曾經接觸過任何有關禁毒的資訊？如果「有」，哪些是主要的資訊來源？**

完全沒有 ①

有，從...〔可多項選擇〕

電視，收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介 ②

學校課程 ③

禁毒講座 ④

禁毒活動〔如嘉年華會〕 ⑤

互聯網〔包括電郵／Blog／MSN／討論區〕 ⑥

志願青少年機構 ⑦

書本 ⑧

禁毒宣傳海報 ⑨

宣傳單張／展板 ⑩

香港賽馬會藥物資訊天地 ⑪

親人〔如父母、兄弟姊妹、長輩〕 ⑫

同學／朋友 ⑬

其他〔請註明〕 ⑭

**Q31-L. (a) 你有沒有曾經參加下列的禁毒活動？  
(b) 有哪些禁毒活動你會感興趣參加？**

(a) 曾經參加  
的禁毒活動

〔可多項選擇〕

(b) 感興趣  
的禁毒活動

① 完全沒有

② 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 綜藝表演／音樂會

⑧ 電影欣賞

⑨ 電子、網上遊戲／短片／網劇

⑩ 話劇

⑪ 比賽〔如音樂、標語創作〕

⑫ 參觀〔如戒毒所〕

其他〔請註明〕

〔請檢查是否已回答 Q31-L (a) 和 (b) 兩部分的問題〕

請前往問題 Q32-L

「曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題  
〔即 Q30-R 至 Q33-R〕

**Q30-R. 你有沒有曾經在香港以外的任何地方吸食毒品？**

① 沒有

② 有

你曾經在香港以外的哪些地方吸食毒品？  
〔可多項選擇〕

③ 深圳

④ 廣州

⑤ 東莞

⑥ 珠海

⑦ 澳門

⑧ 其他中國城市

〔請註明〕

⑨ 海外地區

〔請註明〕

**Q31-R. 你曾否在過去十二個月吸食毒品？**

① 沒有

② 有

你曾否在過去三十天吸食毒品？

③ 沒有

④ 有

在過去三十天內，你吸食毒品有多頻密？

⑤ 每日

⑥ 每星期兩、三日

⑦ 每星期

⑧ 每兩星期

⑨ 每月

請前往問題 Q32-R

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 9



所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答

「沒有」吸食毒品，只需回答左方問題（即 Q32-L 至 Q33-L）

「曾經」吸食毒品，只需回答右方問題（即 Q32-R 至 Q33-R）

Q32-L. 你最喜歡由誰傳遞禁毒資訊給你呢？

（只選一項）

- 曾經吸毒人士 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
- 有名的運動員 ⑨
- 朋友／同學 ⑩
- 其他〔請註明〕 ⑪

Q33-L. 如果有機會，你會否嘗試勸人戒毒？

不會 ① （請回答(a)部分）

會 ② （請回答(b)部分）

(a) 我不會嘗試勸人戒毒的原因是…  
（可多項選擇）

- 我身邊沒有吸毒的人 ③
- 我不懂得如何勸他 ④
- 我覺得他不合理會我 ⑤
- 我對吸毒沒有認識 ⑥
- 其他原因〔請註明〕 ⑦

(b) 我會嘗試勸人戒毒的原因是…  
（可多項選擇）

- 我擔心他的健康 ⑧
- 我擔心他的精神狀況 ⑨
- 我擔心他的學業及前途 ⑩
- 其他原因〔請註明〕 ⑪

請前往問題 Q34

Q32-R. 你有沒有曾經因為吸食毒品問題  
（除金錢問題外）而向他人求助？  
如果「有」，是誰給你最大幫助呢？

① 完全沒有

有，給我最大幫助的人是…（只選一項）

- ② 同學
- ③ 男／女朋友
- ④ 網友
- ⑤ 其他朋友
- ⑥ 學校社工
- ⑦ 外展社工／輔導員
- ⑧ 醫生及醫護人員
- ⑨ 戒毒機構社工／輔導員
- ⑩ 警方的學校聯絡主任
- ⑪ 神職人員／教牧人員
- ⑫ 其他人〔請註明〕
- ⑬ 父母
- ⑭ 兄弟姊妹
- ⑮ 老師
- ⑯ 其他親人〔如長輩〕

Q33-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…  
（可多項選擇）

- 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…  
（可多項選擇）

- 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 Q34

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 10



所有資料將不記名及絕對保密，請放心如實作答

Q34. 你有沒有曾經接觸過任何有關戒毒及復康服務的資訊？如果「有」，哪些是主要的資訊來源？（可多項選擇）

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| ① 沒有                     | ⑩ 宣傳單張／展板            |
| ② 電視，收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介       | ⑪ 賽馬會藥物資訊天地          |
| ③ 學校課程                   | ⑫ 親人〔如父母、兄弟姊妹、長輩〕    |
| ④ 禁毒講座                   | ⑬ 同學／朋友              |
| ⑤ 禁毒活動〔如嘉年華會〕            | ⑭ 學校社工               |
| ⑥ 互聯網〔包括電郵／Blog／MSN／討論區〕 | ⑮ 老師、校長              |
| ⑦ 志願青少年機構                | ⑯ 醫院                 |
| ⑧ 書本                     | ⑰ 政府部門或機構〔如警方、社會福利署〕 |
| ⑨ 戒毒或復康宣傳海報              | ⑱ 曾經嘗試戒毒的人           |
| ⑲ 其他資訊來源〔請註明〕            |                      |

## 第五部分：對毒品的看法

Q35. 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

注意：填入資料即成限閱文件

頁 11

## 第六部分：生活經驗和自我形象

### Q36.你是否同意以下句子？

	不同意	同意
i. 我非常容易受朋友影響。	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任何突如其來的事情。	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

### Q37.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. 被流氓騷擾	①	②
iv. 和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面	①	②

### Q38.在過去的六個月，你有沒有做過以下的事情呢？

	沒有	有
i. 逃學	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	①	②

～ 問卷完成，多謝參與 ～

S-Eng

## The 2011 / 12 Survey of Drug Use among Students

Commissioned by the Narcotics Division, Security Bureau

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 treated as strictly confidential and used for statistical analysis only.

#### Q1. Level of study

- |                    |                     |                                      |                                |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ① Form 1 (Grade 7) | ④ Form 4 (Grade 10) | ⑧ Project Yi-Jin courses (Full-time) | ⑫ Associate degree (Full-time) |
| ② Form 2 (Grade 8) | ⑤ Form 5 (Grade 11) | ⑨ Certificate (Full-time)            | ⑬ Degree (Full-time)           |
| ③ Form 3 (Grade 9) | ⑥ Form 6 (Grade 12) | ⑩ Diploma (Full-time)                | ⑭ Other part-time courses      |
|                    | ⑦ Form 7 (Grade 13) | ⑪ Pre-associate degree (Full-time)   |                                |

#### Q2. 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 |                         |

#### Q3. Gender

- |        |          |
|--------|----------|
| ① Male | ② Female |
|--------|----------|

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

- | <u>Hong Kong Island</u> | <u>Kowloon</u>  | <u>New Territories</u> | <u>Mainland</u>         |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| ① Central and Western   | ⑤ Yau Tsim Mong | ⑩ Kwai Tsing           | ⑬ Tai Po                |
| ② Wanchai               | ⑥ Sham Shui Po  | ⑪ Tsuen Wan            | ⑭ Shatin                |
| ③ Eastern               | ⑦ Kowloon City  | ⑫ Tuen Mun             | ⑮ Sai Kung              |
| ④ Southern              | ⑧ Wong Tai Sin  | ⑬ Yuen Long            | ⑯ Islands               |
|                         | ⑨ Kwun Tong     | ⑭ Northern             | ⑰ Shenzhen              |
|                         |                 |                        | ⑱ Other cities in China |

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| ⑲ Others / uncertain | (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         |
| No, I have lived in Hong Kong for... → |
| ② 7 years or above                     |
| ③ 4 – 6 years                          |
| ④ 1 – 3 years                          |
| ⑤ Less than 1 year                     |

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Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions.  
No name will be recorded and all information provided will be kept strictly confidential.

**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 Subsidised sale flat  
(e.g. Home Ownership Scheme Housing, Tenants Purchase Scheme Housing)
- ③ Private housing (Two bedrooms or below)
- ④ Private housing (Three bedrooms or above)
- ⑤ Temporary housing
- ⑥ Staff quarters
- ⑦ Others / uncertain

(please specify the name of building / estate)

## SECTION 2 : HABITS

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

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

**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 Browse websites (e.g. read newspaper / comics etc) |
| ② Play online games   | ⑥ Watch YouTube / video clips / TV shows / movies                       | ⑨ Download photos / songs etc                        |
| ③ Make friends online   | ⑦ Find information (e.g. through Wikipedia / map search / route search) | ⑩ Others (please specify)                            |
| ④ Chat / share with friends (e.g. through email / MSN / QQ / Facebook / blog) |   |  |



Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions.  
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### SECTION 3 : USE OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO

#### Q11. Have you ever drunk any alcoholic beverages?

("Alcoholic beverages" include hard liquor, red / white wine, beer, cocktail, shandy, cooler and spirits.)

No ①

② Yes

If "No", answer questions in the **LEFT** column only  
(i.e. Q12-L to Q14-L)

If "Yes", answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only  
(i.e. Q12-R to Q14-R)

#### Q12-L. Why don't you drink alcohol?

(multiple answers are allowed)

- Alcohol is harmful to health ①
- I am not old enough to drink / buy 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 ⑦
- I have no chance to drink alcohol ⑧
- I do not like the taste of alcohol ⑨
- I do not like having a hangover ⑩
- Others (please specify) ⑪

#### Q13-L. Is there anyone at your home who drinks alcohol every week?

No ①

Yes, my... (multiple answers are allowed)

- father ②
- mother ③
- brothers / sisters ④
- relatives ⑤
- others (please specify) ⑥

#### Q14-L. Do you think it is okay for people to drink alcohol every week?

No ①

Yes ②

#### Q12-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

#### Q13-R. Did you drink in the past 12 months?

① No

② Yes

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

- ③ No
- ④ Yes

#### Q14-R. What was the occasion that you last drank? (choose **ONE** only)

- ① Hanging out with friends (e.g. chatting, partying)
- ② With family (e.g. when having dinner or banquet)
- ③ Alone (e.g. when feeling unhappy)
- ④ Other occasions (please specify)

Go to question Q15

Go to question Q15

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Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions.  
No name will be recorded and all information provided will be kept strictly confidential.

**Q15. Have you ever smoked before?**

("Smoking" refers to the use of tobacco products including cigarettes, cigars and pipe tobacco.)

No ① ② Yes

If "No", answer questions in the **LEFT** column only  
(i.e. Q16-L to Q18-L)

If "Yes", answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only  
(i.e. Q16-R to Q18-R)

**Q16-L. Why don't you smoke?**

(multiple answers are allowed)

- Smoking is harmful to health ①
- I am not old enough to smoke / buy 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 become more expensive ⑦
- I have no chance to smoke ⑧
- I do not like the smell of smoking ⑨
- Smoking is banned in more public places ⑩
- Others (please specify) ⑪

**Q17-L. Is there anyone at your home who smokes every day?**

No ①

Yes, my... (multiple answers are allowed)

- father ②
- mother ③
- brothers / sisters ④
- relatives ⑤
- others (please specify) ⑥

**Q18-L. Do you think it is okay for people to smoke every day?**

No ①

Yes ②

Go to question Q19

**Q16-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

**Q17-R. Did you smoke in the past 12 months?**

① No

② Yes

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

③ No

④ Yes

**Q18-R. What was the occasion that you last smoked?** (choose one only)

- ① Hanging out with friends (e.g. chatting, partying)
- ② With family (e.g. when having dinner or banquet)
- ③ Alone (e.g. when feeling unhappy)
- ④ Other occasions (please specify)

Go to question Q19

Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions.  
No name will be recorded and all information provided will be kept strictly confidential.

## SECTION 4 : USE OF DRUGS

"Drugs" refer to any substances listed in questions Q23-L and Q23-R or any substances that will harm the mental health of a person. Common drugs are heroin, ketamine, ecstasy and ice, etc.

**Q19. Have you ever seen in person the actual substances of the following items (If you have seen them in the pictures / videos / exhibits shown on TV, books or other media, it does not count)?**

(multiple answers are allowed)

- |  |                                       |                                       |                  |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| ① Heroin   | ④ Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Weed) | ⑦ Ketamine (K)                        | ⑩ Give-me-five   |
| ② Cocaine  | ⑤ Ice                                 | ⑧ K2                                  | ⑪ Meow Meow      |
| ③ Ecstasy (XTC)  | ⑥ Halcion (Dormicum)                  | ⑨ I have seen other actual substances | (please specify) |
| ⑫ I have never seen any of the above actual substances |                                       |                                       |                  |

**Q20. Do you personally know anyone who uses drugs? If "yes", who?**

- |                       |                                |                 |                           |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| ① No                  |                                |                 |                           |
| ② Yes, they are my... | (multiple answers are allowed) |                 |                           |
|                       | ③ schoolmates                  | ⑥ other friends | ⑨ brothers / sisters      |
|                       | ④ boyfriend / girlfriend       | ⑦ neighbours    | ⑩ relatives               |
|                       | ⑤ online friends               | ⑧ parents       | ⑪ others (please specify) |

**Q21. Do you think it is okay for people to use drugs?**

- |  |
|--|
| ① I think it is <u>not okay</u> for people to use drugs  |
| ② I think it is okay for people to use drugs <u>in a specific occasion</u> (e.g. at parties or when feeling unhappy etc) |
| ③ I think it is okay for people to use drugs <u>habitually</u>   |

**Q22. Have you ever used drugs?** (No name will be recorded, all information provided will be kept strictly confidential and will only be used for statistical analysis.)

No ① Yes ②

If "No", answer questions in the LEFT column only  
(i.e. Q23-L to Q33-L)

If "Yes", answer questions in the RIGHT column only  
(i.e. Q23-R to Q33-R)

**Q23-L. Do you know about any of these drugs?** (multiple answers are allowed)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Heroin  | ① |
| Codeine/ Cough Medicines (except for medical uses)              | ② |
| Cocaine   | ③ |
| Ecstasy (MDMA/ XTC)   | ④ |
| Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Weed)                             | ⑤ |
| Ice   | ⑥ |
| Halcion (Dormicum)  | ⑦ |
| Ketamine (K / Ket / K Zai)                                      | ⑧ |
| K2  | ⑨ |
| Give-me-five  | ⑩ |
| Thinner / Glue / Other organic solvent (except for proper uses) | ⑪ |
| Meow Meow   | ⑫ |
| None of the above   | ⑬ |

Go to question Q24-L

**Q23-R. Which of these have you ever used?** (multiple answers are allowed)

- |   |
|---|
| ① Heroin  |
| ② Codeine / Cough Medicines (except for medical uses)             |
| ③ Cocaine   |
| ④ Ecstasy (MDMA / XTC)  |
| ⑤ Cannabis (Grass / Marijuana / Weed)                             |
| ⑥ Ice   |
| ⑦ Halcion (Dormicum)  |
| ⑧ Ketamine (K / Ket / K Zai)                                      |
| ⑨ K2  |
| ⑩ Give-me-five  |
| ⑪ Thinner / Glue / Other organic solvent (except for proper uses) |
| ⑫ Meow Meow   |
| ⑬ Others (please specify)   |

Go to question Q24-R

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Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions.  
No name will be recorded and all information provided will be kept strictly confidential.

If you **HAVEN'T** used drugs, answer questions in the **LEFT** column only (i.e. Q24-L to Q33-L)

If you **HAVE** used drugs, answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only (i.e. Q24-R to Q33-R)

**Q24-L. Have you ever been offered any drugs?**  
If "yes", who offered you the drugs?

No ①

Yes (multiple answers are allowed)

Schoolmates ②

Boyfriend / girlfriend ③

Online friends ④

Other friends ⑤

Friends of friends ⑥

Parents ⑦

Brothers / sisters ⑧

Relatives ⑨

Neighbours ⑩

Drug dealers ⑪

Staff of entertainment venues ⑫

Part-time colleagues ⑬

Strangers/ Others (please specify) ⑭

**Q25-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 etc) ⑤

Internet café / cyber café ⑥

Video game centre ⑦

Karaoke ⑧

Bar, pub or club ⑨

Other upstairs entertainment venues  
(e.g. upstairs cafes / bookstores etc) ⑩

Cinema ⑪

Public playground / 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

Yacht ⑰

Other places (please specify) ⑱

Go to question Q26-L

**Q24-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

**Q25-R. (a) Who gave drugs to you when you first used drugs?**  
**(b) Who gave drugs to you in the past 30 days?**

**(a) First time drug suppliers**

(multiple answers are allowed)

**(b) Drug suppliers in the past 30 days**

① Schoolmates

② Boyfriend / girlfriend

③ Online friends

④ Other 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)

(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 Q25-R.]

Go to question Q26-R

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Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions.  
No name will be recorded and all information provided will be kept strictly confidential.

If you **HAVEN'T** used drugs, answer questions in the **LEFT** column only (i.e. Q26-L to Q33-L)

If you **HAVE** used drugs, answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only (i.e. Q26-R to Q33-R)

**Q26-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 to 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 ways (please specify) ⑧

**Q27-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... (multiple answers are allowed) →

Schoolmates ③

Boyfriend / girlfriend ④

Online friends ⑤

Other friends ⑥

Neighbours ⑦

Parents ⑧

Brothers / sisters ⑨

Relatives ⑩

Doctors and medical staff ⑪

Teachers ⑫

Social workers ⑬

Drug treatment organisations ⑭

Police School Liaison Officer ⑮

Others (please specify) ⑯

Go to question Q28-L

**Q26-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

**Q27-R. (a) Where do you usually obtain drugs?  
(b) Where do you usually use drugs?**

(a) Place(s) <u>obtained</u> drugs	(multiple answers are allowed)	(b) Place(s) <u>used</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 etc)	④
⑤	Internet café / cyber café	⑤
⑥	Video game centre	⑥
⑦	Karaoke	⑦
⑧	Bar, pub or club	⑧
⑨	Other upstairs entertainment venues (e.g. upstairs cafes / bookstores etc)	⑨
⑩	Cinema	⑩
⑪	Public playground / 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	Yacht	⑯
⑰	Other places	⑰
(please specify)		(please specify)

[Please check if you have answered both (a) and (b) parts of Q27-R.]

Go to question Q28-R

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Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions.  
No name will be recorded and all information provided will be kept strictly confidential.

If you **HAVEN'T** used drugs, answer questions in the **LEFT** column only (i.e. Q28-L to Q33-L)

If you **HAVE** used drugs, answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only (i.e. Q28-R to Q33-R)

**Q28-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

**Q29-L. What will you do if you know your close friends use drugs?** (multiple answers are allowed)

- Pretend I do not know ①
- Do nothing ②
- Do not know what to do ③
- Tell my teachers ④
- Tell social workers ⑤
- Tell my parents ⑥
- Tell their parents ⑦
- Ask them why they are taking drugs ⑧
- Tell them not to take drugs / encourage them to quit drugs ⑨
- Tell them to seek help from others (e.g. social workers) ⑩
- Stay away from them ⑪
- Call the police ⑫
- Others (please specify) ⑬

Go to question Q30-L

**Q28-R. Whom 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 Other 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)

**Q29-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   |
| ② Friends' influence                   |                                | ②   |
| ③ To seek excitement                   |                                | ③   |
| ④ Feeling bored / nothing else to do   |                                | ④   |
| ⑤ To get away from depression/ anxiety |                                | ⑤   |
| ⑥ To get away from stress              |                                | ⑥   |
| ⑦ To show off                          |                                | ⑦   |
| ⑧ To be cool                           |                                | ⑧   |
| ⑨ To keep myself awake and focused     |                                | ⑨   |
| ⑩ To lose weight                       |                                | ⑩   |
| ⑪ To kill pain                         |                                | ⑪   |
| ⑫ To avoid discomfort of drugs absence |                                | ⑫   |
| ⑬ Other reasons (please specify)       |                                | ⑬ (please specify)  |
|  |                                | ⑭ Not applicable, I did not use drugs in the past 30 days |

[Please check if you have answered both (a) and (b) parts of Q27-R.]

Go to question Q30-R

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Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions.  
No name will be recorded and all information provided will be kept strictly confidential.

If you **HAVEN'T** used drugs, answer questions in the **LEFT** column only (i.e. Q30-L to Q33-L)

If you **HAVE** used drugs, answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only (i.e. Q30-R to Q33-R)

**Q30-L. Have you ever heard of any anti-drug messages? If "yes", which is the main source(s) of such information?**

No ①

Yes, from... (multiple answers are allowed)

mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper, etc ②

school curriculum / materials ③

anti-drug talks ④

anti-drug activities (e.g. carnivals) ⑤

the Internet (including email / blog / MSN / discussion forums) ⑥

NGOs (voluntary youth agencies) ⑦

books ⑧

anti-drug posters ⑨

anti-drug leaflets / billboards ⑩

the Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre ⑪

relatives (e.g. parents / brothers / sisters / seniors) ⑫

schoolmates / friends ⑬

Other sources (please specify) ⑭

**Q31-L. (a) Have you ever participated in these anti-drug activities?**

(b) Which of these anti-drug activities would you like to participate in?

(a) Anti-drug activities ever participated	(multiple answers are allowed)	(b) Anti-drug activities interested in
① None		①
② Seminars / talks		②
③ Classroom activities (e.g. project work)		③
④ Carnivals		④
⑤ Outdoor activities		⑤
⑥ Voluntary work		⑥
⑦ Variety shows / concerts		⑦
⑧ Movies		⑧
⑨ Video or online games / video clips / online drama		⑨
⑩ Drama		⑩
⑪ Competitions (e.g. music / slogan-making)		⑪
⑫ Visits (e.g. rehabilitation / treatment centres)		⑫
Others (please specify)		⑬

[Please check if you have answered both (a) and (b) parts of Q31-L.]

Go to question Q32-L

**Q30-R. Have you ever used drugs in any places outside Hong Kong?**

① No

② Yes

**Except for Hong Kong, where have you ever used drugs? (multiple answers are allowed)**

③ Shenzhen

④ Guangzhou

⑤ Dongguan

⑥ Zhuhai

⑦ Macau

⑧ Other cities in China (please specify)

⑨ Overseas (please specify)

**Q31-R. Did you use drugs in the past 12 months?**

① No

② Yes

**Did you use drugs in the past 30 days?**

③ No

④ Yes

**In the past 30 days, how frequent did you use drugs?**

⑤ Everyday

⑥ 2 - 3 days per week

⑦ Every week

⑧ Every 2 weeks

⑨ Every month

Go to question Q32-R

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Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions.  
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If you **HAVEN'T** used drugs, answer questions in the **LEFT** column only (i.e. Q32-L to Q33-L)

If you **HAVE** used drugs, answer questions in the **RIGHT** column only (i.e. Q32-R to Q33-R)

**Q32-L. Who would you like the most to give you drug information?** (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

**Q33-L. Will you try to persuade drug-takers 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 drug-takers 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 drug-takers 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 Q34

**Q32-R. Have you ever sought help from others in dealing with problems resulting from using drugs (except lack of money)?**  
If "yes", who gave you the **greatest** help?

① No

Yes, I got the **greatest** help from... (choose **ONE** only)

- ② Schoolmates
- ③ Boyfriend / girlfriend
- ④ Online friends
- ⑤ Other friends
- ⑥ Parents
- ⑦ Brothers / sisters
- ⑧ Teachers
- ⑨ Other relatives (e.g. seniors)
- ⑩ School social workers
- ⑪ Outreaching social workers / counsellors
- ⑫ Doctors and medical staff
- ⑬ Social workers / counsellors in drug treatment organizations
- ⑭ Police School Liaison Officer
- ⑮ Clergies / churchmen
- ⑯ Others (please specify)

**Q33-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 am afraid of getting arrested as using drugs is illegal
- ⑨ my boyfriend / girlfriend did not like it
- ⑩ I do 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 Q34

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Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions.  
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**Q34. Have you ever heard of any information regarding drug treatment and rehabilitation services?**

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ① No  | ⑩ Drug treatment / rehabilitation leaflets / billboards                                 |
| ② Mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper, etc                    | ⑪ The Hong Kong Jockey Club Drug InfoCentre   |
| ③ School curriculum / materials                                   | ⑫ Relatives (e.g. parents / brothers / sisters / seniors)                               |
| ④ Anti-drug talks   | ⑬ Schoolmates / friends   |
| ⑤ Anti-drug activities (e.g. carnivals)                           | ⑭ School social workers   |
| ⑥ The Internet (including email / blog / MSN / discussion forums) | ⑮ Teachers / school principals  |
| ⑦ NGOs (voluntary youth agencies)                                 | ⑯ Hospitals   |
| ⑧ Books   | ⑰ Government departments / organizations (e.g. Police Force/ Social Welfare Department) |
| ⑨ Drug treatment / rehabilitation posters                         | ⑱ Drug abusers who have undergone drug treatment / rehabilitation programmes            |
| ⑲ Other sources of information (please specify)                   |   |

**SECTION 5 : PERCEPTION ON DRUGS**

**Q35. 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 find a date.	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

Please rest assured and be completely honest when you answer the questions.  
No name will be recorded and all information provided will be kept strictly confidential.

## SECTION 6 : EXPERIENCE AND SELF-IMAGE

**Q36. Do you agree with these sentences?**

	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Agree</b>
i. I am 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 could deal efficiently with unexpected events.	①	②
viii. I give up very easily when I am challenged.	①	②
ix. My friends do not 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

**Q37. Did you experience the following situations in the past 6 months?**

	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
i. Bullied by schoolmates	①	②
ii. Warned by school	①	②
iii. Harassed by gangsters / triad members	①	②
iv. Have not seen mom or dad for more than a week	①	②

**Q38. Did you do the following in the past 6 months?**

	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes</b>
i. Skipped school	①	②
ii. Compensated dating	①	②
iii. Stole things	①	②
iv. Ran away from home	①	②
v. Beat someone	①	②
vi. Had contact with gangsters / triad members	①	②
vii. Roaming around at night	①	②

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

## 詞彙

### GLOSSARY OF TERMS

#### 物質

酒精、煙草和毒品的統稱

#### Substances

A collective term for alcohol, tobacco and drugs

#### 毒品

海洛英和危害精神毒品的統稱

#### Drugs

A collective term for heroin and psychotropic drugs

#### 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

#### Alcohol

Refers to all alcoholic beverages, including shandy, cooler, beer, wine and spirits

#### 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（包括麻醉鎮痛劑、迷幻劑、鎮抑劑、興奮劑、鎮靜劑等），如附錄 VI 所列各項藥物

#### Psychotropic drugs

Any substance, natural or synthetic (including narcotics analgesics, 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 given in Appendix VI

#### 吸食毒品

吸食海洛英或非為醫療用途而服用危害精神毒品

#### Taking drugs

Take heroin or non-medical use of psychotropic drugs

#### 曾服用某項物質

在調查前曾至少一次服用某項物質

#### Lifetime use of a substance

Ever used a substance at least once in the lifetime preceding survey enumeration

#### 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

#### 1-year use of a substance

Ever used a substance at least once within the year preceding survey enumeration

#### 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

#### 30-day use of a substance

Ever used a substance at least once within 30 days preceding survey enumeration

#### 吸食毒品的學生

在調查前曾至少一次吸食毒品的學生

#### Drug-taking students

Students ever took any drug at least once in their lifetime

#### 不曾濫用藥物的學生

在調查前從未吸食毒品的學生

#### Non-drug-taking students

Students never taken any drug in their lifetime

## 專上院校

專上院校包括可頒授學位的高等教育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／高級文憑課程等

可頒授學位的高等教育院校包括明愛專上學院、珠海學院、香港城市大學、恒生管理學院、香港演藝學院、香港浸會大學、香港樹仁大學、嶺南大學、香港中文大學專業進修學院、香港中文大學、香港教育學院、香港理工大學、香港理工大學 - 專業進修學院、香港科技大學、香港公開大學、香港大學、東華學院及職業訓練局

提供經本地評審全日制副學位課程的院校包括明愛白英奇專業學校、明愛專上學院、珠海學院、香港城市大學、香港城市大學專上學院、香港城市大學專業進修學院、恒生管理學院、香港演藝學院、香港藝術學院、香港浸會大學、香港浸會大學國際學院、香港浸會大學持續教育學院、香港專業進修學校、香港科技專上書院、香港大學專業進修學院、保良局社區書院、嶺南大學持續進修學院、嶺南大學社區學院、嘉諾撒聖心商學書院、香港中文大學專業進修學院、香港中文大學東華三院社區書院、香港教育學院、香港理工大學 - 香港專上學院、香港理工大學 - 專業進修學院、香港公開大學、香港公開大學 - 李嘉誠專業進修學院、香港大學附屬學院、東華學院、職業訓練局及耀中社區書院

## Post-secondary institutions

Post-secondary institutions cover degree-awarding higher education institutions and institutions providing locally-accredited full-time sub-degree courses, which include associate degree and certificate/ diploma/ advanced diploma programmes, etc.

Degree-awarding higher education institutions include Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Chu Hai College of Higher Education, City University of Hong Kong, Hang Seng Management College, Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong Shue Yan University, Lingnan University, School of Continuing and Professional Studies, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Institute of Education, the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, the Hong Kong Polytechnic University - School of Professional Education and Executive Development, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, the Open University of Hong Kong, the University of Hong Kong, Tung Wah College and the Vocational Training Council

Institutions providing locally-accredited full-time sub-degree courses include Caritas Bianchi College of Careers, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Chu Hai College of Higher Education, City University of Hong Kong, Community College of City University, City University of Hong Kong - School of Continuing and Professional Education, Hang Seng Management College, Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts, Hong Kong Art School, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong Baptist University - College of International Education, Hong Kong Baptist University - School of Continuing Education, Hong Kong College of Technology, Hong Kong Institute of Technology, HKU SPACE Po Leung Kuk Community College, Lingnan Institute of Further Education, the Community College at Lingnan University, Sacred Heart Canossian College of Commerce, School of Continuing and Professional Studies, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, the Chinese University of Hong Kong - Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Community College, the Hong Kong



Institute of Education, the Hong Kong Polytechnic University - Hong Kong Community College, the Hong Kong Polytechnic University - School of Professional Education and Executive Development, the Open University of Hong Kong, the Open University of Hong Kong - Li Ka Shing Institute of Professional and Continuing Education, HKU SPACE Community College, Tung Wah College, the Vocational Training Council and the Yew Chung Community College

## 毒品列表 LIST OF DRUGS

### 海洛英

### Heroin

### 危害精神毒品

### Psychotropic drugs

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| [1] K仔（氯胺酮）                       | [1] 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 Medicines (Codeine)                        |
| [5] 冰（甲基安非他明）                     | [5] Ice (Methylamphetamine)                                    |
| [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（硝甲西泮） | [8] Give-me-five (Nimetazepam)                                 |
| [9] 可可精（可卡因）                      | [9] Snow, Crack, Coco (Cocaine)                                |