

## 第二部分 主要結果

### **Part II. Major Findings**

# 第一章 服用各類物質的普遍性

本調查的其中一個目的，是要得知學生濫用藥物的普遍程度，並與以往的調查結果作比較，藉以監察濫用藥物的趨勢。本調查得出的結論是，相對於二零零零年錄得的數字，曾濫用藥物的學生<sup>4</sup>及 30 天內曾濫用藥物的學生<sup>5</sup>的比例，均大幅下降。

## 1.1 曾服用各種物質的學生所佔比例(圖 1.1)

二零零四年的調查發現，曾喝酒、吸煙、濫用海洛英或精神藥物中任何一種物質的學生的比例，一律下降。曾飲酒、吸煙、濫用海洛英及精神藥物學生所佔比例，二零零四年的數字分別為 67.4%、16.3%、1.6% 及 2.7%，而二零零零年的相應數字則為 79.7%、22.2%、2.6% 及 4.1%。整體而言，曾服用全部四種物質中任何一種的普遍率都是自一九九六年以來最低的。

### 1.1.1 年齡及性別(表 1.1-1.4)

過去四年，所有年齡組別中男、女學生曾服用上述四種物質任何一種的普遍率，皆一致下降。

# Chapter 1 Prevalence of substance use

One of the objectives of the Survey was to obtain the prevalence of drug use amongst students and to monitor the drug use trends by comparing findings with previous rounds of the survey. The Survey revealed that the proportions of both lifetime<sup>4</sup> and 30-day<sup>5</sup> drug-taking students decreased considerably as compared with the figures recorded in 2000.

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

The proportion of lifetime users for any of all the four substances viz. alcohol, tobacco, heroin and psychotropic substances, decreased across the board in 2004. The proportions of lifetime users of alcohol, tobacco, heroin and psychotropic substances in 2004 were 67.4%, 16.3%, 1.6% and 2.7% respectively, as against the corresponding figures of 79.7%, 22.2%, 2.6% and 4.1% in 2000. Prevalence rates for any of the four substances were the lowest since 1996.

### 1.1.1 Age and sex (Tables 1.1-1.4)

Decrease in the prevalence rates over the past four years was noted for both males and females, and for all age groups, again, across the board for any of the four substances mentioned above.

<sup>4</sup> 「曾濫用藥物的學生」指曾濫用藥物最少一次的學生。  
“Lifetime drug-taking students” refer to students who had ever used drugs at least once in their lifetime.

<sup>5</sup> 「30 天內曾濫用藥物的學生」指在調查前 30 天內曾濫用藥物至少一次的學生。  
“30-day drug-taking students” refer to students who had ever taken drugs in the past 30 days before survey enumeration.

研究小組注意到，男學生中曾服用四種物質中任何一種的比率<sup>6</sup>，較女學生的比率為高。這項性別上的差異在濫用精神藥物和飲酒的學生當中相對較小。

總的來說，本調查發現曾飲酒、吸煙及濫用精神藥物學生所佔比例，隨着年齡而增加。曾飲酒的比率，由最小年齡組別(12歲或以下)的49.3%，增至最大年齡組別(19歲或以上)的81.5%；曾吸煙的比率，由6.6%增至24.4%；而曾濫用精神藥物的比率，則由1.7%增至4.0%。

不過，曾濫用海洛英者的分布模式卻略有不同。在最小及最大年齡組別學生中錄得曾濫用海洛英者的比率，較年齡介乎16至18歲的學生為高。其中一個可能的原因，是部分濫用海洛英者在中三完成強迫教育後輟學。

## 1.2 30天內曾服用各種物質的學生所佔比例(圖 1.2)

圖 1.2 顯示 30 天內曾服用各種物質的學生所佔比例。二零零四年的調查發現，在 30 天內曾飲酒、吸煙、濫用海洛英及精神藥物學生的比率<sup>7</sup>，分別是 26.6%、6.7%、0.3% 及 0.7%。與二零零零年的調查結果比較，全部數字都顯著下降。在 30 天內曾吸煙或濫用精神藥物的比率，均是自一九九二年以來最低的。

It is noticed that the lifetime rates<sup>6</sup> of using any of the four substances among males were higher than their female counterparts. The gender difference was, comparatively speaking, smaller for psychotropic substance users and alcohol users.

Generally speaking, for 2004, the proportions of lifetime users of alcohol, tobacco and psychotropic substances increased with age. The lifetime rate for using alcohol increased from 49.3% for the youngest age group of 12 or below to 81.5% for the eldest age group of 19 or above; that for tobacco increased from 6.6% to 24.4%; and for psychotropic substances, from 1.7% to 4.0%.

However, the distribution pattern for lifetime heroin users was slightly different. Students at the youngest and eldest age groups recorded comparatively higher lifetime rates for heroin use than students aged between 16 and 18. One possible reason was that some heroin users had dropped-out from schools after completion of compulsory education in Secondary 3.

## 1.2 Proportion of 30-day substance users (Chart 1.2)

Chart 1.2 presents the proportion of 30-day substance users. The 30-day rates<sup>7</sup> for using alcohol, tobacco, heroin and psychotropic substances in 2004 were 26.6%, 6.7%, 0.3% and 0.7% respectively. All of these figures decreased significantly as compared with results of the 2000 Survey. The 30-day rates for using tobacco and psychotropic substances were both the lowest since 1992.

<sup>6</sup> 曾服用某種物質的比率，指在某一組別學生中曾服用該物質學生所佔比例。  
Lifetime rate for using a substance refers to the proportion of lifetime substance users within a particular group of students.

<sup>7</sup> 30天內曾服用某種物質的比率，指在某一組別學生中在調查前30天內曾服用該物質者所佔比例。  
30-day rate for using a substance refers to the proportion of 30-day substance users within a particular group of students.

### 1.2.1 年齡及性別(表 1.5-1.8)

按年齡組別及性別劃分，在 30 天內曾服用該四種物質任何一種的比率，與曾服用者的比率比較，模式相若。例如：男學生中在 30 天內曾服用四種物質中任何一種的比率，較女學生的比率為高，但性別上的差異在濫用精神藥物和飲酒的學生當中相對較小。另外，大體上在 30 天內曾飲酒、吸煙及濫用精神藥物學生所佔比例，隨着年齡而增加，但濫用海洛英者的模式卻略有不同。

一如二零零零年的調查所得，二零零四年錄得的 30 天內曾飲酒、吸煙及濫用海洛英的比率，男學生較女學生為高。不過，女學生在 30 天內曾濫用精神藥物的比率，則與男學生在同一水平(同樣是 0.7%)。女性濫用精神藥物的趨勢，必須繼續加以密切監察。

### 1.2.1 Age and sex (Tables 1.5-1.8)

The patterns of 30-day rates for using the four substances by age groups and by sex were more or less similar with the lifetime rates. For instance, the 30-day rates of using any of the four substances among males were higher than their female counterparts. The gender difference was smaller for psychotropic substance users and alcohol users. Moreover, the proportions of 30-day users of alcohol, tobacco and psychotropic substances increased with age in general, whilst that for heroin users was slightly different.

As in the 2000 Survey, 30-day rates for males using alcohol, tobacco and heroin recorded in 2004 were higher than that for females. However, the 30-day rate for females using psychotropic substances stood at the same level with their male counterparts, both at 0.7%. The trend of females taking psychotropic substances should continue to be monitored closely.