
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

Chapter 1 Prevalence of substance use among students

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

The proportions of the prevalence of lifetime², 1-year³ and 30-day⁴ drug-taking students are highlighted as in the following paragraphs.

1.1 曾服用各種物質者所佔比例 (圖 1.1)

1.1 Proportion of lifetime substance users (Chart 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%。

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.

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%。

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.

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%。

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 5 800，與 2008/09 年的數字 16 700 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 所有高小學生表示曾吸食毒品，而 45 所有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.