

第二章 會吸食毒品的學生的特 性

本章重點分析會吸食毒品的學生的概況資料及吸毒行爲。

2.1 吸食毒品的頻密程度(圖 2.1)

在會吸食毒品的學生中，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爲：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⁵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 levels⁵ 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.

⁵ 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의毒品的供應者及在調查前30天內所吸食의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⁶ 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 levels⁶ 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%).

⁶ 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%）、「逃避不开心或不安的感覺」（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⁷（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 students⁷ (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.

⁷ 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).