

## 第三章 不會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會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。至於不會吸食毒品的學生，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）

不會吸食毒品的學生中，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之下，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.