

第四章 學生對吸食毒品的態度 及相關因素

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

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 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 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。

4.1.1 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 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」。

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.