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# Report on Survey of Young Drug Abusers



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NAR  
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**Narcotics Division  
Government Secretariat  
Hong Kong  
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# Survey of Young Drug Abusers

## NOTE

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Enquiries may be addressed to :

The Central Registry of Drug Abuse,  
Narcotics Division,  
Government Secretariat,  
23/F Queensway Government Offices,  
66 Queensway,  
Hong Kong.

Tel. : 2867 2753

Faxline : 2810 1790

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## **BACKGROUND**

On the advice of the Research Sub-committee of the Action Committee Against Narcotics (ACAN), the Narcotics Division conducted a study in early 1994 to examine the motivational/attitudinal aspects of drug abuse by youngsters, in order to gain a deeper insight into the problem. Field work for the survey was completed in April 1994, and was followed by analysis of the data collected in the survey. Results of the survey were presented to the Research Sub-committee of ACAN in September 1994.

## **COVERAGE OF THE SURVEY**

2. The survey covers a study and a comparison group. The study group are young drug abusers who are at Correctional Services Department's Drug Addiction Treatment Centres and training centres, on probation or in Boys' and Girls' Homes run by the Social Welfare Department, or clients of outreaching social workers. The comparison group are young persons under 21 selected from Chinese-speaking secondary schools.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY**

3. The specific objectives of the survey are :
- (a) to identify whether there are common psychosocial features among young drug abusers, and if so, what these factors are;

- (b) to identify the events precipitating the use of drugs;
- (c) to obtain more knowledge on young drug abusers' pattern of drug use and on the attitudes of young people towards drug use; and
- (d) to seek the opinions of young people on the treatment needs of drug abusers.

#### VARIABLES UNDER STUDY

4. The survey adopts two slightly different questionnaires written in colloquial Chinese for the study and comparison groups (Annexes I (a) and (b)). Basically, the questionnaires cover the following major variables in order to achieve the objectives :

- (a) family background such as current status of parents and relationship with family members;
- (b) school life such as academic performance and behavioural and relationship problems at school;
- (c) drug abuse patterns and events precipitating the use of drugs (for study group only) and opinion on drug abuse and treatment needs; and

- (d) purpose in life and self-esteem.

#### SAMPLE FOR ANALYSIS

5. A sample of 512 young drug abusers and 500 secondary students was randomly selected to participate in the survey. Excluding the refusal cases and some invalid returns, a total of 477 young drug abusers (study group) and 500 students (comparison group) are studied in the survey.

#### SURVEY FINDINGS

6. Major observations from the data are set out in the paragraphs below. The findings are presented in two parts, first a description of the characteristics of the study group and second, a comparison between the findings of the two groups. Reference can be made to the statistical data at Annex II for further details.

#### A. Results in respect of the whole study group (Annex II)

##### Personal characteristics

7. The study group comprises 81.1% of males and 18.9% of females, with an average age of 17.7. About half (56.2%) of them are in either full-time or part-time employment. The majority (71.7%) do not have any religious belief. 89.4% have a previous conviction history, in mainly drug-related offences

(55.0%), theft (24.9%) and robbery (14.6%). About 70% admit that they have been affiliated to a triad society, with the most from 1 - 4 years.

#### Family background and relationship

8. About 70% of the respondents in the study group have both father and mother alive and living together. 21.6% are from broken family with parents separated/divorced. 88.5% of the respondents have their fathers currently working and 64.1% for their mothers. The majority of the respondents are not isolated from their family. Only 4.2% live alone and 18.8% have not had any dinner with their family members for a month. As regards their perceived relationship with their family members, the majority of the respondents consider that their relationship with their parents, siblings and grandparents are not bad. Comparatively, father tends to be the least favourably rated, with 8.8% report to have bad relationship with their fathers, while the corresponding percentages for mothers and siblings are 4.3% and 4.8%.

#### School life

9. Over half of the respondents rate that their academic performance is lower than average and 13.2% say that their performance is above average. About one-third (34.9%) of them say that they have 10 or more close friends at schools while a slightly greater percentage (38.5%) have less than 5. About 60% do not participate in extra-curricular activities. A great majority indicate that they have truancy experience (86.1%) and study problem (72.6%). About 60% say that they have behavioural problem and only a moderate percentage (19.0%) have relationship problem.

10. On their opinions towards schooling, teachers and schoolmates, about half say that they dislike attending schools and about 80% think that most of their teachers are not friendly to them when they have done something wrong. However, over half indicate that their teachers are fair, their schoolmates are helpful when they have study problem and support is always available at school when they have personal problems.

#### Opinions on drug abuse and treatment

11. Over 80% of the respondents are aware of the danger of drug taking. 94.7% of them think that treatment is required for heroin abuse but a lower percentage (61.0%) think likewise for psychotropic substance abuse. For heroin abuse, over half of them consider that in-patient treatment with medicine is the most effective, followed by gospel detoxification (25.5%) and out-patient treatment (11.5%). For psychotropic substance abuse, counselling is considered by 61.3% of the respondents to be the most effective, followed by gospel detoxification (19.5%). About 60% of the respondents think that they can control their drug-taking habit to avoid dependence on psychotropic substances, but only 26.2% indicate the same for heroin abuse.

#### Drug abuse pattern

12. Heroin, cannabis and cough medicines are the three most commonly abused drugs. The frequency the majority of them abuse for each drug is 2-7 times per week. There is a relatively high percentage of heroin abusers who take the drug more than 21 times per week. For current heroin abusers, over half

report to start drug abuse with psychotropic substances. Almost all of the respondents in the study group (98.9%) say that they have close friends taking drugs. Most of the respondents (73.0%) take drugs with their friends and most (85.8%) are introduced to take drug by friends. Over 70% think that they can get rid of drug taking if dissociated from their friends. On the factors leading to their choice of drugs, recommendation by friends is the most important, followed by seeking new experiences, easy availability and price of drug.

#### Reasons for drug abuse

13. Curiosity and to identify with peers are cited as the main reasons for initial drug use. Only about 5% of the respondents report seeking mystical experience and self-medication as the reasons. In terms of satisfaction from drug taking, to make them forget about trouble ranks the highest, followed by to get high and to relax. Prior to taking drug, the respondents usually have relationship problem such as conflicts with parents (48.2%), problems with boy/girl friends (44.7%) and conflicts with/rejection from peers (31.2%) and teachers (26.6%), and academic failure (43.3%). A smaller proportion also say that they have suffered from the death of a close friend/relative (11.5%) or friend's emigration (9.8%) before taking drug.

#### Purpose in life and self-esteem

14. The study group is assessed on a 7-point scale on 20 purpose-in-life (PIL) items with scores given from 1 to 7 and on a 4-point scale on 10 self-esteem items with scores given from 1 to 4. For both scales, a low score

indicates the negative attitude of a person towards his life or self-esteem while a high score reflects his positive attitude towards these aspects.

15. On the whole, the mean score for most of the 20 items for the study group is between 3 and 5. The highest score (5.3) is obtained for PIL 16 asking respondents whether they have thought of suicide, and the lowest score (2.7) for PIL 10 asking respondents to evaluate whether they consider their lives worthwhile.

16. As for self-esteem, the study group obtain a mean score of less than 3 for all the 10 self-esteem questions. The lowest is obtained for self-esteem 8 regarding respect for self and the highest is for self-esteem 4 on ability to do things as well as others.

#### **B. Comparison of the study and comparison groups (Annex III, Graphs 1-3)**

17. Conventional statistical techniques are adopted to find out if the differences between the study and comparison groups are statistically significant at a prespecified risk level, after adjusting for the difference in sex distribution in the two samples. The results of the statistical tests are summarised at Annex III. However, it is not necessary to understand the technical details as the main conclusions from the tests are given below for reference.

### Personal characteristics

18. The differences between the two groups in all the personal variables, except for religious belief, are statistically significant. More of the comparison group of secondary school students are not at work than their counterparts in the study group. Also, there is a lower percentage of them having been previously convicted and most of them are not affiliated to a triad society.

### Family background and relationship

19. Except for the questions on whether mother is currently working and relationship with brothers/sisters, the difference between the study group and the comparison group on other family variables under examination is statistically significant. On the whole, the statistics suggest that a greater percentage of the comparison group have their parents alive and living together, and the percentage of separated/divorced parents is much lower. Also, there is a greater percentage of them living with their parents and having dinners with them. A higher percentage than the study group also report having a good relationship with their parents.

### School life

20. The differences between the two groups are statistically significant in all study variables regarding school life and opinions on school-related questions except for perceived support at school when having personal problems.

21. The statistics show that the academic performance of the study group is generally lower than the comparison group. A greater proportion of the study group have lower than average performance. The study group is also less active in school activities, with greater proportion of them reporting to have no participation at all. As regards problems at schools, the study group report a greater proportion in truancy, study and behavioural problems while the comparison group have a greater proportion with relationship problem. On the opinions about schooling and related questions, the comparison group give more favourable responses. A greater proportion of them report that they like attending school, think that their teachers are fair and friendly to them, and their schoolmates are helpful on their study. However, there is no significant difference in the percentage of reports on having support in personal problems.

### Opinion on drug abuse and treatment

22. The two groups show statistically significant difference in all questions on drug use and treatment, except for the question on treatment of heroin abusers and opinion on whether drug users are considered useless to the society.

23. The comparison group are found to be less associated with drug abusers. A great majority of them do not have close friends who are drug abusers while for those in the study group, nearly all of them have drug abusers as close friends and it is not unusual that some have more than the 50% of their friends taking drugs. On treatment required, while both groups share the view that treatment is required for heroin abuse but not for psychotropic substance abuse, a greater percentage among the study group consider that there is no need

to be treated. As regards the more effective treatment modes, both the study and comparison groups select in-patient treatment with medicine as more effective for heroin abuse. For psychotropic substance abuse, the comparison group think that gospel detoxification is more effective but the study group elect counselling. On the dangers of drug abuse, although a great number in both the study and comparison groups agree that drug taking is dangerous, the percentage is significantly higher for the comparison group.

#### Purpose in life and self-esteem

24. As depicted from the statistics in Annex III and Graphs 1-3, the comparison group have a higher total score as well as in all the 20 items for purpose in life and the five factors so constructed. Except for Items 11, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20, as well as the Choice Factor, all the other differences are found to be statistically significant.

25. Regarding self-esteem, the study group also have a higher total score than the comparison group which is statistically significant. However, a number of the 10 items under examination are found not to show a statistically significant difference. Also, the self-esteem score for Item 4 is even lower than that obtained by the study group.

#### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

26. This study examines whether there are differences between the study and comparison groups in personal background and several major psychosocial variables viz., family background, school life, purpose in life and

self-esteem. The study shows that drug abusers are commonly affiliated to a triad society and have drug abusers as their close friends. Their interaction with their family members is less frequent and they do not have as good a relationship with their family members as those not taking drugs. In school, they are low achievers in academic performance and have more problems. They are also reported not to have a liking for school. The drug abusers are found to be less satisfied with life and cannot identify the goal/meaning of their existence. They are afraid of death and have less sense of responsibility. However, the results reveal that relationship problem and lack of support in dealing with personal problems at school are experienced by other youths, who are non drug-abusers. The differences between the drug abusers and the comparison group in their evaluation of choice in life and some self-esteem items are not significant.

27. On the study of the drug abuse problem, the results indicate that there is still common belief that psychotropic substance abuse is not dangerous and that treatment is not strictly required for abuse of these drugs. The study results are also in line with previous research findings that drug taking is usually initiated by curiosity and peers play an important role in influencing their first attempt as well as their choice of drugs. In addition, the results show that relationship problem is commonly found to precede drug taking which is felt by drug abusers as a way to help them forget about their troubles.

#### **CONCLUSION**

28. The study identifies some of the risk factors associated with drug abuse by adolescents. The findings of the study are therefore made known to



professionals and agencies involved in the provision of youth and drug rehabilitation services for reference.

29. The opportunity is taken to thank all schools and agencies which participated in the survey, and those who have given advice to the Narcotics Division on the study.

機 密

青少年濫用藥物調查

引言

呢個調查係幫助政府加深認識青少年食藥嘅情況。回答呢份問卷完全係自願同埋唔需要寫上姓名嘅。希望你能夠誠實咁回答所有問題。你提供嘅資料係會絕對保密。多謝合作。

問題

呢份問卷只應由21歲以下食過藥（例如白粉、大麻、丸仔、咳水同天拿水等嘅物品）嘅青少年作答。請圈出適當嘅答案或喺答案加上「✓」號或另外寫出答案。

A部：個人資料

1. 性別：  
1 男                      2 女
2. 年齡：\_\_\_\_\_
3. 你而家係咪讀緊日校？  
1 係                      2 唔係
4. 過去一個月內，你有冇做嘢？（如果你而家喺院社，請回答入院前的一個月內有冇做工）  
1 有，全職  
2 有，兼職  
3 冇

5. 你而家有冇信教？

- 1 有
- 2 冇

6. 你有冇跟過「大佬」？

- 1 有，已經 \_\_\_\_\_ 年
- 2 冇

7. 你有冇被判過罪？（可圈多項）

- 1 有，同毒品有關
- 2 有，同其他有關（例如打劫、爆格、高買）\_\_\_\_\_
- (請清楚說明)
- 3 冇

**B部：家庭背景**

8. 你父母而家點樣？

- 1 兩人都在生，而且一齊住
- 2 父親已去世
- 3 母親已去世
- 4 父母都已去世
- 5 父母已分居／離婚
- 6 其他：\_\_\_\_\_
- (請清楚說明)

9. 你平時同乜人住？

- 1 自己住
- 2 同父母住
- 3 同其他家人（包括兄弟姊妹和(外)祖父母）住
- 4 同其他人住：\_\_\_\_\_
- (請清楚說明)

10. 你父母係咪都有做工？

	係	唔係	不適用
(a)父親	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b)母親	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. 過去一個月，你每個禮拜有幾多晚同屋企人食晚飯？（如果你而家喺院社，請回答入院前一個月內嘅情況）

- 1 有，每星期 \_\_\_\_\_ 晚
- 2 冇
- 3 我根本無屋企人（包括父母、兄弟姊妹和(外)祖父母）

12. 你同屋企人嘅關係好唔好？

	非常好	好	普通	好差	非常差	不適用
(a)父親	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b)母親	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c)大部分嘅 兄弟姊妹	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d)(外)祖父母	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**C部：學校生活**

如果你讀緊書，呢啲問題係有關你而家嘅學校生活。但如果你已經冇讀書，呢啲問題就係問你上一次讀書時嘅情況。

13. 你喺學校有幾多個老友？\_\_\_\_\_

14. 比起其他同班的同學，你嘅學業成績點？

- 1 差好多
- 2 差少少
- 3 差唔多
- 4 好少少
- 5 好好多

15. 你有冇參加學校搞嘅課外活動（例如童軍、義工組或其他學會）？

- 1 有，一個學期參加多過五次
- 2 有，一個學期參加大約五次或以下
- 3 冇，因為\_\_\_\_\_
- (請說明原因)

16. 你嘅學校有冇試過或遇過下面嘅情況？

- |                                      |                          |                          |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                                      | 有                        | 冇                        |
| (a) 逃學                               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) 人際關係問題<br>(例如俾人蝦、<br>做替死鬼)       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) 行為問題<br>(例如同黑社會有來往、<br>打架、向同學屈錢) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) 讀書問題<br>(例如考試唔合格、因成<br>績差而俾老師罰)  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

17. 請講出你對下列句子嘅意見：

- |  |                          |                          |                          |                          |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | 好同意                      | 同意                       | 唔同意                      | 好唔同意                     |
| (a) 我鍾意返學                              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) 大部分老師對我都很公道                        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) 即使我做錯嘢，<br>老師對我都好friend            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) 當我讀書有嘢唔識，<br>大部分同學都會樂意幫我           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (e) 當我遇到有個人嘅問題，<br>喺學校裡面隨時都可以<br>搵到人傾訴 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

D部：濫用藥物的模式

呢個部份嘅所有問題，係關於你食藥嘅情況。而藥物係指白粉、大麻、丸仔、咳水同天拿水等嘅物品。

18. 請列出你曾食過嘅藥同次數：

藥名	次數 (平均每星期多少次)
(a)	
(b)	
(c)	
(d)	

19. 你第一次食藥嘅主要原因係乜？

- 1 好奇
- 2 朋友影響/想同朋友埋堆
- 3 唔Happy
- 4 醫病
- 5 搵刺激
- 6 尋求虛幻神秘感
- 7 其他原因 \_\_\_\_\_

(請清楚說明)

20. 食藥之後，你覺得最滿足嘅係乜？(1代表最滿足，其次是2，如此類推)

- |                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
|                        | 排列次序  |
| (a) High啲              | _____ |
| (b) 做嘢更為集中精神           | _____ |
| (c) 麻醉自己，冇煩惱           | _____ |
| (d) 覺得好輕鬆              | _____ |
| (e) 覺得有多啲自信            | _____ |
| (f) 對事物有多啲 Feeling(感覺) | _____ |
| (g) 無拘無束，想做就去做         | _____ |

21. 你通常係自己定係同人一齊食藥？

- 1 我通常係自己食
- 2 我通常係同班 friend 一齊食
- 3 我通常係同其他人一齊食

(請清楚說明)

22. 你班老友，有幾多成係有食藥嘅？

\_\_\_\_\_ 成

23. 你食嘅藥係咪大部分嘅朋友嗰度嚟嘍？

- 1 係
- 2 唔係

24. 係邊個教你食藥？

- 1 朋友
- 2 家人
- 3 同事
- 4 同學

- 5 其他人：\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 冇人教，自己食

(請清楚說明)

25. 假如你想戒甩啲癮，有班Friend係咪容易啲？

- 1 係
- 2 唔係

26. 當你諗食乜藥嘅時候，下面邊三個原因最重要。(1代表最重要，其次是2，接着是3)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 有新藥就試
- \_\_\_\_\_ 搵到乜食乜
- \_\_\_\_\_ 未試過就試吓
- \_\_\_\_\_ 乜嘢平就食乜
- \_\_\_\_\_ 班friend介紹嘅就食

27. 假如你食過白粉，你開頭食邊種藥？

- 1 白粉
- 2 大麻
- 3 其他(例如丸仔、咳水、天拿水)：\_\_\_\_\_

(請清楚說明)

4. 我根本冇食過白粉

28. 你最近一個月裡面有冇食藥？(如果你而家喺院社，請回答入院前一個月有冇食藥)

- 1 有，食\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 冇

(請清楚說明)

29. 喺你啱啱開始食藥之前，有冇發生過下面嘅事？

	有	冇
(a) 成績唔好	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) 同爸爸媽媽唔妥	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) 同老師唔妥	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) 同朋友唔妥	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) 男女感情問題	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) 功課太多	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) 生病	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h) 至親/好友逝世	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(i) 朋友移民	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(j) 其他傷心的經驗：	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(請清楚說明)

30. 你認為以下嘅人要唔要接受戒毒治療：

- |                            |                          |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                            | 要                        | 唔要                       |
| (a) 食白粉嘅人                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) 食其他藥（例如丸仔、大麻、咳水、天拿水）嘅人 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

31. 請寫出你聽過嘅戒毒治療機構。

32. 你認為下面邊種戒毒治療對食藥嘅人最有效？

- |                                |                          |                          |                          |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                                | 住院戒毒                     | 福音戒毒                     | 美沙酮                      | 非住院<br>輔導                |
| (a) 食白粉嘅人                      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) 食其他藥<br>(例如丸仔、大麻、咳水、天拿水)嘅人 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

E部：對濫用藥物的態度

33. 請講出你對以下句子嘅意見：

- |  |                          |                          |                          |                          |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | 好同意                      | 同意                       | 唔同意                      | 好唔同意                     |
| (a) 食白粉好危險                               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) 食丸仔、大麻、咳水同天拿水之類嘅藥好危險                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) 食藥嘅人對社會無用                            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) 我可控制我食藥嘅習慣，因此食丸仔、大麻、咳水同天拿水之類嘅藥唔會令我上癮 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (e) 我可控制我食白粉嘅習慣，因此食白粉唔會令我上癮              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

F部：人生目的

34. 下面嘅句子係有關人生目的嘅，請圈出最接近真實嘅號碼。請注意，呢啲號碼由一種極端嘅情感延伸到另一種相反嘅情感。「無意見」表示不作任何判斷；請盡量少用。

- (a) 我通常是
- |        |   |   |       |   |   |              |
|--------|---|---|-------|---|---|--------------|
| 1      | 2 | 3 | 4     | 5 | 6 | 7            |
| 十分煩厭生活 |   |   | (無意見) |   |   | 熱愛生活<br>活力充沛 |

- (b) 生命對我來說，似乎
- |               |   |   |       |   |   |      |
|---------------|---|---|-------|---|---|------|
| 1             | 2 | 3 | 4     | 5 | 6 | 7    |
| 總是令人興奮<br>和鼓舞 |   |   | (無意見) |   |   | 十分刻板 |

- (c) 在我的生命裡，我
- |        |   |   |       |   |   |             |
|--------|---|---|-------|---|---|-------------|
| 1      | 2 | 3 | 4     | 5 | 6 | 7           |
| 完全沒有目標 |   |   | (無意見) |   |   | 有很清楚<br>的目標 |

- (d) 我個人的存在是
- |               |   |   |       |   |   |              |
|---------------|---|---|-------|---|---|--------------|
| 1             | 2 | 3 | 4     | 5 | 6 | 7            |
| 完全沒有意義<br>和目的 |   |   | (無意見) |   |   | 十分有意義<br>和目的 |

- (e) 每一天對我來說
- |        |   |   |       |   |   |            |
|--------|---|---|-------|---|---|------------|
| 1      | 2 | 3 | 4     | 5 | 6 | 7          |
| 經常都是新的 |   |   | (無意見) |   |   | 絕對都是<br>一樣 |

- (f) 如果我可以選擇，我會
- |                   |   |   |       |   |   |                      |
|-------------------|---|---|-------|---|---|----------------------|
| 1                 | 2 | 3 | 4     | 5 | 6 | 7                    |
| 選擇從來沒有<br>在這個世界出現 |   |   | (無意見) |   |   | 十分希望<br>擁有我現在<br>的生命 |

- (g) 當我退休之後，我會  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 做一些我經常 (無意見) 空閒地渡過  
 想做而今我興 我的生命  
 奮的事情
- (h) 在達致我生命目標的過程中，我  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 從來沒有任何 (無意見) 已經完全達  
 進展 成我的理想
- (i) 我的生命是  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 空虛和充滿 (無意見) 充滿著十分  
 著沮喪 多姿多采的  
 事情
- (j) 如果我今天死了，我會覺得我已經過了的生命是  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 十分有價值 (無意見) 十分沒有  
 價值
- (k) 當我思想我的生命的時候，我  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 經常想知道我 (無意見) 經常領會到  
 為甚麼存在 我為何存在  
 的原因
- (l) 當我看這個世界與我生命的關係時，這個世界  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 令我感到 (無意見) 很有意義地  
 十分混亂 與我的生命  
 吻合
- (m) 我是一個  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 十分不負責任 (無意見) 十分負責  
 的人 的人

- (n) 關於人可以自由抉擇的問題，我相信人是  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 完全有自 (無意見) 完全被遺  
 由去做任 傳和環境  
 何有關生 因素所限  
 命的抉擇 制
- (o) 對於死亡，我是  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 有準備 (無意見) 沒有準備  
 和不懼怕 和懼怕
- (p) 對於自殺，我  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 曾經很嚴肅和 (無意見) 完全沒有  
 認真地認為它 考慮過  
 是解決問題的  
 一種方法
- (q) 我認為我對於尋找生命的意義、目標或任務的能力是  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 十分強 (無意見) 完全沒有
- (r) 我的生命是  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 我可以掌握 (無意見) 我不可以  
 和控制的 掌握和被  
 外在因素  
 所控制的
- (s) 面對我日常的任務是  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 快樂和滿足 (無意見) 十分痛苦  
 感的來源 和沉悶

- (t) 在我的生命裡，我已經發現
- |      |   |   |       |   |   |      |
|------|---|---|-------|---|---|------|
| 1    | 2 | 3 | 4     | 5 | 6 | 7    |
| 完全沒有 |   |   | (無意見) |   |   | 有十分鮮 |
| 目標和任 |   |   |       |   |   | 明的目標 |
| 務    |   |   |       |   |   | 和令我滿 |
|      |   |   |       |   |   | 足的生命 |
|      |   |   |       |   |   | 目的   |

G部：自我評價

35. 請細閱下面嘅句子並在適當嘅空格裡面加上「✓」號。

- |                                | 好同意                      | 同意                       | 唔同意                      | 好唔同意                     |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) 整體來說，我對自己感到滿意。             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) 有時，我會認為自己一無可取。             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) 我覺得自己有很多優點。                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) 別人做得好的事情，我也有能力同樣地做得到。      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (e) 我感覺到自己沒有甚麼可以自豪。            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (f) 有時，我確實感到自己無用。              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (g) 我感覺自己是有價值的人，最低限度和別人同樣地有價值。 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (h) 我希望我能夠更為尊重自己。              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- |                         | 好同意                      | 同意                       | 唔同意                      | 好唔同意                     |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) 總括來說，我傾向覺得自己是一個失敗者。 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (j) 我是用正面的態度面對自己。       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

— 本問卷完 —  
— 多謝作答 —

機 密

青少年濫用藥物調查

引言

呢個調查係幫助政府探討青少年食藥嘅成因，回答呢份問卷完全係自願同埋唔需要寫上姓名嘅。希望你能夠誠實咁回答所有問題。你提供嘅資料係會絕對保密。多謝合作。

問題

呢份問卷只應由21歲以下嘅青少年作答。請圈出適當嘅答案或喺答案加上「✓」號或另外寫出答案。

A部：個人資料

1. 性別：  
1 男            2 女
2. 年齡：\_\_\_\_\_
3. 過去一個月內，你有冇做嘢？  
1 有，全職  
2 有，兼職  
3 冇
4. 你而家有冇信教？  
1 有            2 冇



5. 你有冇跟過「大佬」？

1 有，已經 \_\_\_\_\_ 年                      2 冇

6. 你有冇被判過罪？(可圈多項)

- 1 有，同毒品有關
- 2 有，同其他有關 (例如打劫、爆格、高買) \_\_\_\_\_  
(請清楚說明)
- 3 冇

**B部：家庭背景**

7. 你父母而家點樣？

- 1 兩人都在生，而且一齊住
- 2 父親已去世
- 3 母親已去世
- 4 父母都已去世
- 5 父母已分居／離婚
- 6 其他： \_\_\_\_\_  
(請清楚說明)

8. 你平時同乜人住？

- 1 自己住
- 2 同父母住
- 3 同其他家人 (包括兄弟姊妹和(外)祖父母) 住
- 4 同其他人住： \_\_\_\_\_  
(請清楚說明)

9. 你父母係咪都有做工？

	係	唔係	不適用
(a) 父親	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) 母親	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. 過去一個月，你每個禮拜有幾多晚同屋企人食晚飯？

- 1 有，每星期 \_\_\_\_\_ 晚
- 2 冇
- 3 我根本無屋企人 (包括父母、兄弟姊妹和(外)祖父母)

11. 你同屋企人嘅關係好唔好？

	非常好	好	普通	好差	非常差	不適用
(a) 父親	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) 母親	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) 大部分嘅 兄弟姊妹	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) (外) 祖父母	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**C部：學校生活**

12. 你嘅學校有幾多個老友？ \_\_\_\_\_

13. 比起其他同班的同學，你嘅學業成績點？

- 1 差好多
- 2 差少少
- 3 差唔多
- 4 好少少
- 5 好好多

14. 你有冇參加學校搞嘅課外活動 (例如童軍、義工組或其他學會) ？

- 1 有，一個學期參加多過五次
- 2 有，一個學期參加大約五次或以下
- 3 冇，因為 \_\_\_\_\_

(請說明原因)

15. 你喺學校有冇試過或遇過下面嘅情況？

- |                                      |                          |                          |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                                      | 有                        | 冇                        |
| (a) 逃學                               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) 人際關係問題<br>(例如俾人蝦、<br>做替死鬼)       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) 行爲問題<br>(例如同黑社會有來往、<br>打架、向同學屈錢) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) 讀書問題<br>(例如考試唔合格、因成<br>績差而俾老師罰)  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

16. 請講出你對下列句子嘅意見：

- |  |                          |                          |                          |                          |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | 好同意                      | 同意                       | 唔同意                      | 好唔同意                     |
| (a) 我鍾意返學                              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) 大部分老師對我都很公道                        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) 即使我做錯嘢，<br>老師對我都好friend            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) 當我讀書有嘢唔識，<br>大部分同學都會樂意幫我           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (e) 當我遇到有個人嘅問題，<br>喺學校裡面隨時都可以<br>搵到人傾訴 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

D部：濫用藥物的問題

17. 你認為以下嘅人要唔要接受戒毒治療：

- |                                |                          |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                                | 要                        | 唔要                       |
| (a) 食白粉嘅人                      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) 食其他藥（例如丸仔、<br>大麻、咳水、天拿水）嘅人 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

18. 請寫出你聽過嘅戒毒治療機構。

19. 你認為下面邊種戒毒治療對食藥嘅人最有效？

- |                                    |                          |                          |                          |                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                                    | 住院戒毒                     | 福音戒毒                     | 美沙酮                      | 非住院<br>輔導                |
| (a) 食白粉嘅人                          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) 食其他藥<br>(例如丸仔、大麻、咳水、<br>天拿水)嘅人 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

20. 請講出你對以下句子嘅意見：

- |                              |                          |                          |                          |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                              | 好同意                      | 同意                       | 唔同意                      | 好唔同意                     |
| (a) 食白粉好危險                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) 食丸仔、大麻、咳水同<br>天拿水之類嘅藥好危險 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) 食藥嘅人對社會無用                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

21. 你嘅老友，有幾多成係有食藥(例如白粉、丸仔、大麻、咳水同天拿水等嘅物品)嘅？

\_\_\_\_\_成

E部：人生目的

22. 下面的句子係有關人生目的嘅，請圈出最接近真實嘅號碼。請注意，呢啲號碼由一種極端嘅情感延伸到另一種相反嘅情感。「無意見」表示不作任何判斷；請盡量少用。

- (a) 我通常是  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 十分煩厭生活 (無意見) 熱愛生活  
 活力充沛
- (b) 生命對我來說，似乎  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 總是令人興奮 (無意見) 十分刻板  
 和鼓舞
- (c) 在我的生命裡，我  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 完全沒有目標 (無意見) 有很清楚  
 的目標
- (d) 我個人的存在是  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 完全沒有意義 (無意見) 十分有意義  
 和目的
- (e) 每一天對我來說  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 經常都是新的 (無意見) 絕對都是  
 一樣
- (f) 如果我可以選擇，我會  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 選擇從來沒有 (無意見) 十分希望  
 在這個世界出現 擁有我現在  
 的生命

- (g) 當我退休之後，我會  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 做一些我經常 (無意見) 空閒地渡過  
 想做而令我興 我的生命  
 奮的事情
- (h) 在達致我生命目標的過程中，我  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 從來沒有任何 (無意見) 已經完全達  
 進展 成我的理想
- (i) 我的生命是  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 空虛和充滿 (無意見) 充滿著十分  
 著沮喪 多姿多采的  
 事情
- (j) 如果我今天死了，我會覺得我已經過了的生命是  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 十分有價值 (無意見) 十分沒有  
 價值
- (k) 當我思想我的生命的時候，我  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 經常想知道我 (無意見) 經常領會到  
 為甚麼存在 我為何存在  
 的原因
- (l) 當我看這個世界與我生命的關係時，這個世界  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 令我感到 (無意見) 很有意義地  
 十分混亂 與我的生命  
 吻合
- (m) 我是一個  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
 十分不負責任 (無意見) 十分負責  
 的人 的人

(n) 關於人可以自由抉擇的問題，我相信人是

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
完全有自由去做任何有關生命的抉擇			(無意見)			完全被遺傳和環境因素所限制

(o) 對於死亡，我是

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
有準備和不懼怕			(無意見)			沒有準備和懼怕

(p) 對於自殺，我

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
曾經很嚴肅和認真地認為它是解決問題的一種方法			(無意見)			完全沒有考慮過

(q) 我認為我對於尋找生命的意義、目標或任務的能力是

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
十分強			(無意見)			完全沒有

(r) 我的生命是

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
我可以掌握和控制的			(無意見)			我不可以掌握和被外在因素所控制的

(s) 面對我日常的任務是

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
快樂和滿足感的來源			(無意見)			十分痛苦和沉悶

(t) 在我的生命裡，我已經發現

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
完全沒有目標和任務			(無意見)			有十分鮮明的目標和令我滿足的生命目的

F 部：自我評價

23. 請細閱下面嘅句子並在適當嘅空格裡面加上「✓」號。

	好同意	同意	唔同意	好唔同意
(a) 整體來說，我對自己感到滿意。	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) 有時，我會認為自己一無可取。	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) 我覺得自己有很多優點。	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) 別人做得好的事情，我也有能力同樣地做得到。	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) 我感覺到自己沒有甚麼可以自豪。	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) 有時，我確實感到自己無用。	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) 我感覺自己是有價值的人，最低限度和別人同樣地有價值。	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h) 我希望我能夠更為尊重自己。	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- |                         | 好同意                      | 同意                       | 唔同意                      | 好唔同意                     |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) 總括來說，我傾向覺得自己是一個失敗者。 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (j) 我是用正面的態度面對自己。       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

— 本問卷完 —  
— 多謝作答 —

Annex II

**Findings for the Survey on Young Drug Abusers**

(A) Statistics analysed by variable under study (excluding purpose in life and self-esteem)

Variable under study	Male		Female		Total*	
	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %
<b>I. Personal characteristics</b>						
1. Age						
11	-	-	-	1	-	1
12	-	22 9.2	-	25 9.8	-	47 9.5
13	3 0.8	39 16.3	-	33 13.0	3 0.6	72 14.6
14	12 3.1	29 12.1	6 6.7	27 10.6	18 3.8	56 11.3
15	22 5.7	36 15.1	10 11.2	42 16.5	32 6.7	79 16.0
16	55 14.3	40 16.7	11 12.4	49 19.3	66 13.9	89 18.0
17	66 17.1	34 14.2	17 19.1	45 17.7	83 17.5	79 16.0
18	79 20.5	27 11.3	12 13.5	20 7.9	91 19.2	47 9.5
19	78 20.3	8 3.3	24 27.0	10 3.9	102 21.5	18 3.6
20	70 18.2	4 1.7	9 10.1	2 0.8	80 16.8	6 1.2

Variable under study	Male		Female		Total*	
	Study group No.	Comparison group %	Study group No.	Comparison group %	Study group No.	Comparison group %
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
<b>2. Employment</b>						
a) Full-time job	162	42.2	-	-	186	39.2
b) Part-time job	63	16.4	15	5.8	81	17.1
c) No job	159	41.4	224	94.2	208	43.8
<b>3. Religious belief</b>						
a) Yes	104	26.9	60	25.1	135	28.3
b) No	282	73.1	179	74.9	342	71.7
<b>4. Affiliation to triad societies</b>						
a) Less than 1 year	7	2.2	1	25.0	9	2.7
b) 1 - 2 years	112	35.9	1	25.0	124	37.2
c) 3 - 4 years	105	33.7	1	25.0	107	32.1
d) 5 or more years	75	24.0	1	25.0	79	23.7
<b>5. Previously convicted of which,</b>						
a) Drug-related offences	328	91.6	1	0.4	398	89.4
	173	52.7	-	-	219	55.0

Variable under study	Male		Female		Total*	
	Study group No.	Comparison group %	Study group No.	Comparison group %	Study group No.	Comparison group %
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
<b>b) Offences not related to drugs</b>						
i) theft	81	24.7	18	26.1	99	24.9
ii) robbery	51	15.5	7	10.1	58	14.6
iii) assault	46	14.0	3	4.3	49	12.3
iv) burglary	38	11.6	3	4.3	41	10.3
v) others	21	6.4	7	10.1	28	7.0
<b>II. Family Background</b>						
<b>6. Current status of parents</b>						
a) Both alive and live together	263	68.3	226	94.6	321	67.4
b) One parent died	39	10.1	6	2.5	50	10.5
c) Both died	1	0.3	1	0.4	2	0.4
d) Separated/divorced	82	21.3	6	2.5	103	21.6
			234	90.3	462	92.4

Variable under study	Male		Female		Total*	
	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %
	7. Usual living arrangement					
a) Alone	14 3.6	5 2.1	6 6.8	2 0.8	20 4.2	7 1.4
b) With parents	271 70.4	194 81.5	46 52.3	220 84.9	318 67.1	416 83.4
c) With other family members	86 22.3	38 16.0	14 15.9	37 14.3	100 21.1	75 15.0
8. Working parents						
a) Father currently working	301 89.1	223 95.3	67 85.9	239 97.2	369 88.5	464 96.3
b) Mother currently working	222 63.2	144 62.1	55 67.1	150 60.7	278 64.1	294 61.1
9. Dining with family members						
a) Yes	324 84.6	234 98.3	59 66.3	255 99.6	384 81.2	491 99.0
of which,						
i) 1-2 nights/week	56 17.3	10 4.3	23 39.0	8 3.1	79 20.6	18 3.7
ii) 3-4 nights/week	90 27.8	8 3.4	15 25.4	16 6.3	105 27.3	24 4.9
iii) 5-6 nights/week	103 31.8	49 20.9	13 22.0	37 14.5	117 30.5	86 17.5
iv) 7 nights/week	75 23.1	167 71.4	8 13.6	194 76.1	83 21.6	363 73.9

Variable under study	Male		Female		Total*	
	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %
	b) Not at all	59 15.4	4 1.7	30 33.7	1 0.4	89 18.8
10. Relationship with family members						
a) Father						
i) good	168 49.3	151 64.3	30 38.5	175 70.9	199 47.4	328 67.8
ii) ordinary	147 43.1	66 28.1	37 47.4	64 25.9	184 43.8	130 26.9
iii) bad	26 7.6	18 7.7	11 14.1	8 3.2	37 8.8	26 5.4
b) Mother						
i) good	275 76.2	196 84.1	49 57.6	215 85.7	325 72.7	413 85.0
ii) ordinary	73 20.2	31 13.3	30 35.3	30 12.0	103 23.0	61 12.6
iii) bad	13 3.6	6 2.6	6 7.1	6 2.4	19 4.3	12 2.5
c) Brothers/sisters						
i) good	242 67.0	156 70.0	43 53.8	193 79.1	285 64.6	350 74.6
ii) ordinary	103 28.5	52 23.3	32 40.0	50 20.5	135 30.6	102 21.7
iii) bad	16 4.4	15 6.7	5 6.3	1 0.4	21 4.8	17 3.6





Variable under study	Male		Female		Total*	
	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %
	ii) disagree	190 50.3	66 27.6	39 43.3	62 23.9	230 49.0
b) Most of teachers are fair to me						
i) agree	224 59.4	192 80.3	46 51.1	203 78.4	270 57.7	397 79.4
ii) disagree	153 40.6	47 19.7	44 48.9	56 21.6	198 42.3	103 20.6
c) Most of teachers are friendly to me even if I have done something wrong						
i) agree	78 20.9	92 38.8	18 20.0	107 41.5	97 20.9	199 40.0
ii) disagree	295 79.1	145 61.2	72 80.0	151 58.5	367 79.1	298 60.0
d) Most of my schoolmates are helpful when I have difficulty in my study						
i) agree	242 64.5	179 74.9	72 80.0	228 88.4	314 67.4	408 81.8
ii) disagree	133 35.5	60 25.1	18 20.0	30 11.6	152 32.6	91 18.2

Variable under study	Male		Female		Total*	
	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %
	e) Support is always available at school when I have personal problems					
i) agree	208 55.2	118 49.4	51 56.7	159 61.6	259 55.3	278 55.7
ii) disagree	169 44.8	121 50.6	39 43.3	99 38.4	209 44.7	221 44.3
<b>IV. Attitudes toward drug use</b>						
16. % of close friends having abused drugs						
a) None	5 1.3	205 90.3	-	232 92.4	5 1.1	439 91.5
b) Less than or equal to 50%	185 48.9	19 8.4	56 65.1	18 7.2	241 51.9	37 7.7
c) More than 50%	188 49.7	3 1.3	30 34.9	1 0.4	218 47.0	4 0.8
17. Thought that treatment was required for						
a) Heroin abusers	364 95.0	225 94.5	84 93.3	256 99.6	449 94.7	483 97.2
b) Psychotropic substance abusers	230 61.5	217 90.8	51 58.6	248 96.5	282 61.0	467 93.8

Variable under study	Male		Female		Total*	
	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %
	18. Treatment agencies heard of					
a) DATCs	218 60.4	3 1.6	37 43.5	1 0.5	255 57.0	4 1.0
b) Gospel detoxification agencies	114 31.6	26 13.5	48 56.5	41 19.0	163 36.5	67 16.4
c) SARDA	123 34.1	16 8.3	21 24.7	19 8.8	144 32.2	35 8.6
d) Methadone clinics	42 11.6	87 45.3	12 14.1	128 59.3	54 12.1	216 52.8
e) PS33	7 1.9	15 7.8	10 11.8	8 3.7	17 3.8	23 5.6
19. Types of treatment perceived to be more effective to heroin abusers						
a) In-patient treatment with medicine	195 51.2	119 49.8	54 60.7	119 46.3	249 52.9	239 48.0
b) Gospel detoxification	98 25.7	75 31.4	21 23.6	94 36.6	120 25.5	170 34.1
c) Out-patient treatment	44 11.5	39 16.3	10 11.2	38 14.8	54 11.5	77 15.5
d) Counselling	44 11.5	6 2.5	4 4.5	6 2.3	48 10.2	12 2.4

Variable under study	Male		Female		Total*	
	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %
	20. Types of treatment perceived to be more effective to substance abusers					
a) Counselling	220 59.9	52 21.8	57 67.1	48 18.7	277 61.3	100 20.1
b) Gospel detoxification	72 19.6	96 40.3	16 18.8	108 42.0	88 19.5	204 41.0
c) In-patient treatment with medicine	66 18.0	72 30.3	10 11.8	78 30.4	76 16.8	151 30.4
d) Out-patient treatment	9 2.5	18 7.6	2 2.4	23 8.9	11 2.4	42 8.5
21. Opinions on the following statements						
a) Taking heroin is dangerous						
i) agree	336 87.0	231 97.1	78 86.7	255 98.5	415 87.0	488 97.8
ii) disagree	50 13.0	7 2.9	12 13.3	4 1.5	62 13.0	11 2.2

Variable under study	Male		Female		Total*	
	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %
	b) Taking psychotropic substances is dangerous i) agree ii) disagree	317 82.3 68 17.7	229 95.8 10 4.2	70 77.8 20 22.2	253 98.1 5 1.9	387 81.3 89 18.7
c) People who take drug are useless to the society i) agree ii) disagree	169 43.8 217 56.2	86 36.1 152 63.9	33 36.7 57 63.3	101 39.3 156 60.7	203 42.6 274 57.4	188 37.8 309 62.2
d) I can control my drug taking habit to make substance abuse not addictive i) agree ii) disagree	229 60.0 154 40.2	N.A. N.A.	57 63.3 33 36.7	N.A. N.A.	286 60.3 188 39.7	N.A. N.A.

Variable under study	Male		Female		Total*	
	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %
	e) I can control my heroin taking habit to make heroin abuse not addictive i) agree ii) disagree	94 25.0 282 75.0	N.A. N.A.	28 31.8 60 68.2	N.A. N.A.	122 26.2 343 73.8
<b>V. Drug use pattern</b> 22. Types of drugs ever used						
a) Heroin	310 80.7	N.A.	71 80.7	N.A.	382 80.8	N.A.
b) Cannabis	241 62.8	N.A.	65 73.9	N.A.	307 64.9	N.A.
c) Cough medicines	189 49.2	N.A.	52 59.1	N.A.	242 51.2	N.A.
d) Solvent	26 6.8	N.A.	6 6.8	N.A.	32 6.8	N.A.
e) Other psychotropic substances	188 49.0	N.A.	58 65.9	N.A.	247 52.2	N.A.

Variable under study	Male		Female		Total*	
	Study group No.	Comparison group No.	Study group No.	Comparison group No.	Study group No.	Comparison group No.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
23. Frequency of drug use						
a) Heroin						
i) 1 time or less/week	15	N.A.	11	N.A.	26	N.A.
ii) 2-7 times/week	162	N.A.	28	N.A.	190	N.A.
iii) 8-14 times/week	36	N.A.	5	N.A.	41	N.A.
iv) 15-21 times/week	25	N.A.	7	N.A.	32	N.A.
v) 22 times or more/week	38	N.A.	10	N.A.	48	N.A.
b) Cannabis						
i) 1 time or less/week	86	N.A.	26	N.A.	112	N.A.
ii) 2-7 times/week	95	N.A.	27	N.A.	122	N.A.
iii) 8 times or more/week	18	N.A.	5	N.A.	23	N.A.
c) Cough medicines						
i) 1 time or less/week	41	N.A.	9	N.A.	50	N.A.
ii) 2-7 times/week	107	N.A.	24	N.A.	131	N.A.
iii) 8 times or more/week	14	N.A.	5	N.A.	19	N.A.

Variable under study	Male		Female		Total*	
	Study group No.	Comparison group No.	Study group No.	Comparison group No.	Study group No.	Comparison group No.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
d) Solvent						
i) 1 time or less/week	9	N.A.	1	N.A.	10	N.A.
ii) 2-7 times/week	11	N.A.	4	N.A.	15	N.A.
iii) 8 times or more/week	1	N.A.	-	N.A.	1	N.A.
e) Other psychotropic substances						
i) 1 time or less/week	55	N.A.	13	N.A.	68	N.A.
ii) 2-7 times/week	85	N.A.	30	N.A.	115	N.A.
iii) 8 times or more/week	22	N.A.	6	N.A.	28	N.A.
24. Life events occurred immediately before taking drugs						
a) Conflicts with parents	178	N.A.	48	N.A.	227	N.A.
b) Problems with boy friend/ girl friend	169	N.A.	41	N.A.	210	N.A.
c) Failure in academic results	170	N.A.	32	N.A.	203	N.A.
d) Conflicts with/rejection from peers	118	N.A.	29	N.A.	147	N.A.
e) Conflicts with teachers	105	N.A.	18	N.A.	124	N.A.

Variable under study	Male		Female		Total*	
	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %
f) Personal illness	70 18.4	N.A.	10 11.4	N.A.	80 17.1	N.A.
g) Heavy homework	58 15.4	N.A.	6 6.8	N.A.	64 13.7	N.A.
h) Death of a close friend/relative	49 12.9	N.A.	5 5.7	N.A.	54 11.5	N.A.
i) Friend's emigration	43 11.3	N.A.	3 3.4	N.A.	46 9.8	N.A.
25. Main reason for initial drug use						
a) Curiosity	223 58.8	N.A.	46 52.3	N.A.	270 57.7	N.A.
b) Peer influence/to identify with peers	91 24.0	N.A.	17 19.3	N.A.	108 23.1	N.A.
c) To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	27 7.1	N.A.	6 6.8	N.A.	33 7.1	N.A.
d) Relief of boredom/depression/anxiety/frustration	21 5.5	N.A.	9 10.2	N.A.	30 6.4	N.A.
e) To seek mystical experience	13 3.4	N.A.	8 9.1	N.A.	21 4.5	N.A.
f) For self-medication	3 0.8	N.A.	-	N.A.	3 0.6	N.A.

Variable under study	Male		Female		Total*	
	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %
26. Rank in terms of satisfaction after taking drugs						
It numbs me so that I don't need to think of my troubles	Rank 1	N.A.	Rank 1	N.A.	Rank 1	N.A.
It gets me high	Rank 2	N.A.	Rank 2	N.A.	Rank 2	N.A.
It makes me feel relaxed	Rank 3	N.A.	Rank 3	N.A.	Rank 3	N.A.
It makes me feel free and less inhibited	Rank 4	N.A.	Rank 4	N.A.	Rank 4	N.A.
It heightens my sensations so I experience things more intensely	Rank 5	N.A.	Rank 5	N.A.	Rank 5	N.A.
It helps me to concentrate more at work or on what I do	Rank 6	N.A.	Rank 7	N.A.	Rank 6	N.A.
It helps me to feel good and confident about myself	Rank 7	N.A.	Rank 6	N.A.	Rank 7	N.A.

Variable under study	Male		Female		Total*	
	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %
	27. Rank in terms of importance of the factors affecting choice of drugs to take					
I take drugs recommended by my friends	Rank 1	N.A.	Rank 1	N.A.	Rank 1	N.A.
I switch from drug to drug to seek new experiences	Rank 2	N.A.	Rank 2	N.A.	Rank 2	N.A.
I try my drug that is new	Rank 3	N.A.	Rank 3	N.A.	Rank 3	N.A.
I take any drug that is easily available to me	Rank 4	N.A.	Rank 4	N.A.	Rank 4	N.A.
I take anything that is of cheaper price	Rank 5	N.A.	Rank 5	N.A.	Rank 5	N.A.
28. Whether taking drug alone or in group						
a) Alone	84 22.0	N.A.	20 22.7	N.A.	104 22.1	N.A.
b) With friends	277 72.7	N.A.	65 73.9	N.A.	343 73.0	N.A.
c) With other persons	20 5.2	N.A.	3 3.4	N.A.	23 4.9	N.A.
29. Obtaining drugs from friends	184 48.0	N.A.	51 58.0	N.A.	236 50.0	N.A.

Variable under study	Male		Female		Total*	
	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %	Study group No. %	Comparison group No. %
	30. Persons who introduced drug taking					
a) Friends	332 86.7	N.A.	73 83.0	N.A.	405 85.8	N.A.
b) Classmates	10 2.6	N.A.	3 3.4	N.A.	13 2.8	N.A.
c) Colleagues	6 1.6	N.A.	-	N.A.	6 1.3	N.A.
d) On own initiative	27 7.0	N.A.	11 12.5	N.A.	39 8.3	N.A.
31. Thought that dissociation from current group of friends would help stay away from drugs	278 72.4	N.A.	60 68.2	N.A.	339 71.7	N.A.
32. Current drug users	266 69.8	N.A.	57 64.8	N.A.	323 68.7	N.A.
33. Types of drugs currently taken						
a) Heroin	186 69.9	N.A.	41 71.9	N.A.	227 70.3	N.A.
b) Cough medicines	35 13.2	N.A.	6 10.5	N.A.	41 12.7	N.A.
c) Cannabis	23 8.6	N.A.	10 17.5	N.A.	33 10.2	N.A.
d) Other psychotropic substances	36 13.5	N.A.	11 19.3	N.A.	47 14.6	N.A.

Variable under study	Male		Female		Total*		
	Study group No.	Comparison group %	Study group No.	Comparison group %	Study group No.	Comparison group %	
	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	
34. For current heroin abusers, the initial drug of abuse was							
a) Heroin	95	51.4	N.A.	11	26.8	106	46.9
b) Cannabis	45	24.3	N.A.	16	39.0	61	27.0
c) Cough medicines	23	12.4	N.A.	8	19.5	31	13.7
d) Other psychotropic substances	22	11.9	N.A.	6	14.6	28	12.4

Notes :

(a) \* including two respondents in the study group and one respondent in the comparison group with unknown sex.

(b) N.A. - not applicable.

(B) Means and standard deviations of Purpose In Life (PIL) items

Item	Male				Female				Total*			
	Study group Mean	Study group S.D.	Comparison group Mean	Comparison group S.D.	Study group Mean	Study group S.D.	Comparison group Mean	Comparison group S.D.	Study group Mean	Study group S.D.	Comparison group Mean	Comparison group S.D.
	PIL 1	4.2668	1.8301	5.2427	1.2930	4.1000	1.7421	5.2741	1.1838	4.2411	1.8157	5.2600
PIL 2	3.9482	1.9427	4.9414	1.4307	3.8222	1.8818	5.1004	1.2627	3.9245	1.9279	5.0280	1.3472
PIL 3	4.5492	1.8611	5.0460	1.4090	4.9222	1.6161	5.0927	1.3320	4.6247	1.8230	5.0780	1.3710
PIL 4	4.5440	1.6731	5.2678	1.3976	4.7222	1.5508	5.1737	1.2958	4.5828	1.6526	5.2180	1.3484
PIL 5	3.2383	2.0425	4.4435	1.6308	3.4222	1.9829	4.5560	1.6282	3.2809	2.0356	4.4980	1.6270
PIL 6	4.4896	2.0516	5.0377	1.8950	4.5667	2.0774	5.0811	1.7491	4.5094	2.0555	5.0560	1.8263
PIL 7	4.2876	2.2245	4.8828	2.0505	4.3111	2.2064	4.9382	2.0317	4.2851	2.2216	4.9120	2.0388
PIL 8	3.5311	1.6134	4.5105	1.1518	3.8000	1.5080	4.4440	1.1274	3.5765	1.5986	4.4740	1.1524
PIL 9	4.5959	1.7529	5.0628	1.4261	4.4111	1.7411	5.2355	1.2708	4.5660	1.7521	5.1520	1.3522
PIL 10	2.7124	1.9547	3.6527	1.8811	2.7000	1.8509	3.9730	1.6340	2.7191	1.9416	3.8080	1.7679
PIL 11	3.7176	1.8727	4.0418	1.6546	3.9889	1.8451	4.0116	1.5762	3.7631	1.8710	4.0260	1.6207
PIL 12	3.5803	1.7932	4.0042	1.6283	3.5111	1.5882	4.2432	1.3805	3.5744	1.7601	4.1340	1.5102
PIL 13	4.5207	1.6501	4.8828	1.4063	4.3778	1.5183	5.2857	1.1047	4.4927	1.6239	5.0960	1.2736
PIL 14	4.6010	2.0428	4.6778	1.7444	4.8667	1.9899	5.1158	1.5509	4.6562	2.0342	4.8980	1.6653
PIL 15	3.9067	2.1177	4.1506	1.9387	3.6667	1.9256	4.0154	1.8801	3.8553	2.0849	4.0800	1.9134
PIL 16	5.5207	2.0119	5.6151	1.7400	4.4667	2.1630	5.2548	1.8875	5.3249	2.0796	5.4260	1.8263
PIL 17	4.6477	1.6053	4.8577	1.2655	4.3111	1.4737	4.8649	1.3093	4.5891	1.5874	4.8660	1.2882
PIL 18	4.6399	1.9692	4.7531	1.7180	4.6778	1.9420	4.7799	1.6024	4.6520	1.9630	4.7660	1.6616
PIL 19	4.5285	1.8235	4.7615	1.5166	3.9889	1.7059	4.8417	1.5358	4.4319	1.8144	4.8040	1.5278
PIL 20	4.7073	1.6702	4.9665	1.3716	4.9111	1.4584	5.0965	1.2828	4.7379	1.6400	5.0380	1.3267

Item	Male				Female				Total*			
	Study group		Comparison group		Study group		Comparison group		Study group		Comparison group	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
Factor 1	41.4171	10.3680	47.6611	9.8667	40.0778	10.4034	48.0425	9.5974	41.1929	10.3855	47.8580	9.7377
Factor 2	27.6088	6.6575	29.7741	5.7853	27.9222	6.4933	30.2934	5.3764	27.6792	6.6187	30.0620	5.5929
Factor 3	6.6192	3.0617	7.8033	2.9589	6.3667	2.7497	7.9884	2.6872	6.5744	3.0016	7.8880	2.8262
Factor 4	4.6010	2.0428	4.6778	1.7444	4.8667	1.9899	5.1158	1.5509	4.6562	2.0342	4.8980	1.6653
Factor 5	4.2876	2.2245	4.8828	2.0505	4.3111	2.2064	4.9382	2.0317	4.2851	2.2216	4.9120	2.0388
Total	84.5337	16.5597	94.7992	16.8439	83.5444	15.8371	96.3784	15.5365	84.3878	16.4211	95.6180	16.2189

Notes :

(a) PILi refers to the ith purpose in life item in the questionnaire. For example, PIL 15 refers to item 15 in the purpose in life question which asks whether the respondent is prepared and unafraid with regard to death.

(b) The five factors are constructed from the 20 purpose in life items, based on the results of a previous research conducted by Dr. SHEK (Chinese Journal of Psychology 1986, Vol. 28 No. 1, 51 - 60). The five factors and their interpretations are as follows :

Factor 1 : Quality of Life

The main theme of this factor is related to the mode of existence that the individual perceives his life to be, whether it is enthusiastic or boring, exciting or routine, full or empty, new or unchanged, satisfied or dissatisfied, prefer to have it or not prefer to have it, and confused or clear about it.

Factor 2 : Meaning of existence

The essence of this factor emphasizes an individual's attitude towards goals and meaning in life, whether the person finds any goals or not, and whether the person thinks that he has any ability to find meaning or not.

Factor 3 : Death

This factor emphasizes the constraints imposed by existence, mainly related to an individual's attitudes towards death.

Factor 4 : Choice

This factor is related to whether an individual regards himself as having any choice in existence or not.

Factor 5 : Self-responsibility

This factor is related to an individual's attitudes towards retirement and their sense of self-responsibility.

(c) \* including two respondents in the study group and one respondent in the comparison group with unknown sex.



(C) Means and standard deviations of Self-esteem Items

Item	Male		Female		Total*	
	Study group Mean	Comparison group S.D.	Study group Mean	Comparison group S.D.	Study group Mean	Comparison group S.D.
Self-esteem 1	2.5207	0.6453	2.4333	0.5816	2.5073	0.6371
Self-esteem 2	2.4508	0.6558	2.3333	0.6534	2.4277	0.6559
Self-esteem 3	2.3316	0.5934	2.1889	0.5785	2.3040	0.5922
Self-esteem 4	2.9508	0.5857	3.0000	0.6870	2.9602	0.6050
Self-esteem 5	2.5596	0.6011	2.5556	0.6553	2.5577	0.6109
Self-esteem 6	2.4301	0.6849	2.2556	0.6797	2.3962	0.6862
Self-esteem 7	2.9689	0.5667	2.8889	0.5697	2.9539	0.5669
Self-esteem 8	1.8394	0.5537	1.8444	0.5591	1.8407	0.5536
Self-esteem 9	2.6321	0.7521	2.5778	0.7640	2.6205	0.7536
Self-esteem 10	2.8938	0.5690	2.7444	0.5913	2.8658	0.5751
Total	25.5777	2.8605	24.8222	3.4236	25.4340	2.9829
					26.2940	3.7884

Notes :

(a) Self-esteem i refers to the ith self-esteem item in the questionnaire. For example, self-esteem 4 refers to item d in the self-esteem question which asks the respondent whether he is able to do things as well as most other people.

(b) \* including two respondents in the study group and one respondent in the comparison group with unknown sex.

Statistical tests for comparing the findings of the study and comparison group with adjustment for sex effect

(A) Chi-square test on selected variables

Variable under study	Chi-square value	P-value
<b>I. Personal characteristics</b>		
Age	258.455	0.000*
Employment	258.484	0.000*
Religious belief	0.036	0.850
Affiliation to triad societies	422.595	0.000*
Previous conviction involving drug-related offences	287.190	0.000*
offences not related to drugs	330.958	0.000*
<b>II. Family Background</b>		
Current status of parents	96.353	0.000*
Usual living arrangement	70.601	0.000*
Working parents		
father currently working	40.404	0.000*
mother currently working	0.787	0.675
Dining with family members	328.607	0.000*
Relationship with family members		
father	56.528	0.000*
mother	24.819	0.000*
brothers/sisters	9.593	0.022
grandparents	15.634	0.001*

Variable under study	Chi-square value	P-value
<b>III. School life</b>		
No. of close friends at school	17.484	0.000*
Academic performance	9.953	0.007*
Participation in extra-curricular activities	57.607	0.000*
Problems at school		
truancy	592.517	0.000*
study problem	42.135	0.000*
behavioral problem	295.033	0.000*
relationship problem	8.951	0.003*
Opinions on the following statements		
'I like going to school'	43.073	0.000*
'Most of teachers are fair to me'	51.997	0.000*
'Most of teachers are friendly to me even if I have done something wrong'	36.390	0.000*
'Most of my schoolmates are helpful when I have difficulty in my study'	10.869	0.001*
'Support is always available at school when I have personal problems'	0.510	0.475

Variable under study	Chi-square value	P-value
<b>IV. Attitudes toward drug use</b>		
% of close friends having abused drugs	757.602	0.000*
Thought that treatment was required for heroin abusers	1.398	0.237
psychotropic substance abusers	125.085	0.000*
Types of treatment perceived to be more effective to heroin abusers	24.712	0.000*
Types of treatment perceived to be more effective to substance abusers	151.334	0.000*
Opinions on the following statements		
'Taking heroin is dangerous'	33.713	0.000*
'Taking psychotropic substances is dangerous'	54.142	0.000*
'People who take drug are useless to the society'	1.755	0.185

Note :

\* Significant at  $\alpha = 0.01$  where  $\alpha$  is the risk of making a Type I error.

(B) ANOVA Results on Purpose In Life (PIL) items

Item	F value <sup>#</sup>	P-value
PIL 1	96.57	0.0001*
PIL 2	91.27	0.0001*
PIL 3	12.99	0.0003*
PIL 4	38.75	0.0001*
PIL 5	89.00	0.0001*
PIL 6	16.49	0.0001*
PIL 7	17.31	0.0001*
PIL 8	85.98	0.0001*
PIL 9	29.51	0.0001*
PIL 10	68.50	0.0001*
PIL 11	3.74	0.0533
PIL 12	21.73	0.0001*
PIL 13	28.72	0.0001*
PIL 14	1.07	0.3006
PIL 15	4.12	0.0426
PIL 16	5.52	0.0190
PIL 17	10.40	0.0013*
PIL 18	0.79	0.3756
PIL 19	13.93	0.0002*
PIL 20	5.44	0.0199
Factor 1	97.56	0.0001*
Factor 2	28.55	0.0001*
Factor 3	44.07	0.0001*
Factor 4	1.07	0.3006
Factor 5	17.31	0.0001*
Total	98.80	0.0001*

Notes :

# The F value is computed for measuring if there is any difference between the study and the comparison group after adjusting for the sex effect, based on 2-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) with the group and sex effects analysed.

\* Significant at  $\alpha = 0.01$  where  $\alpha$  is the risk of making a Type I error.

(C) ANOVA Results on Self-esteem Items

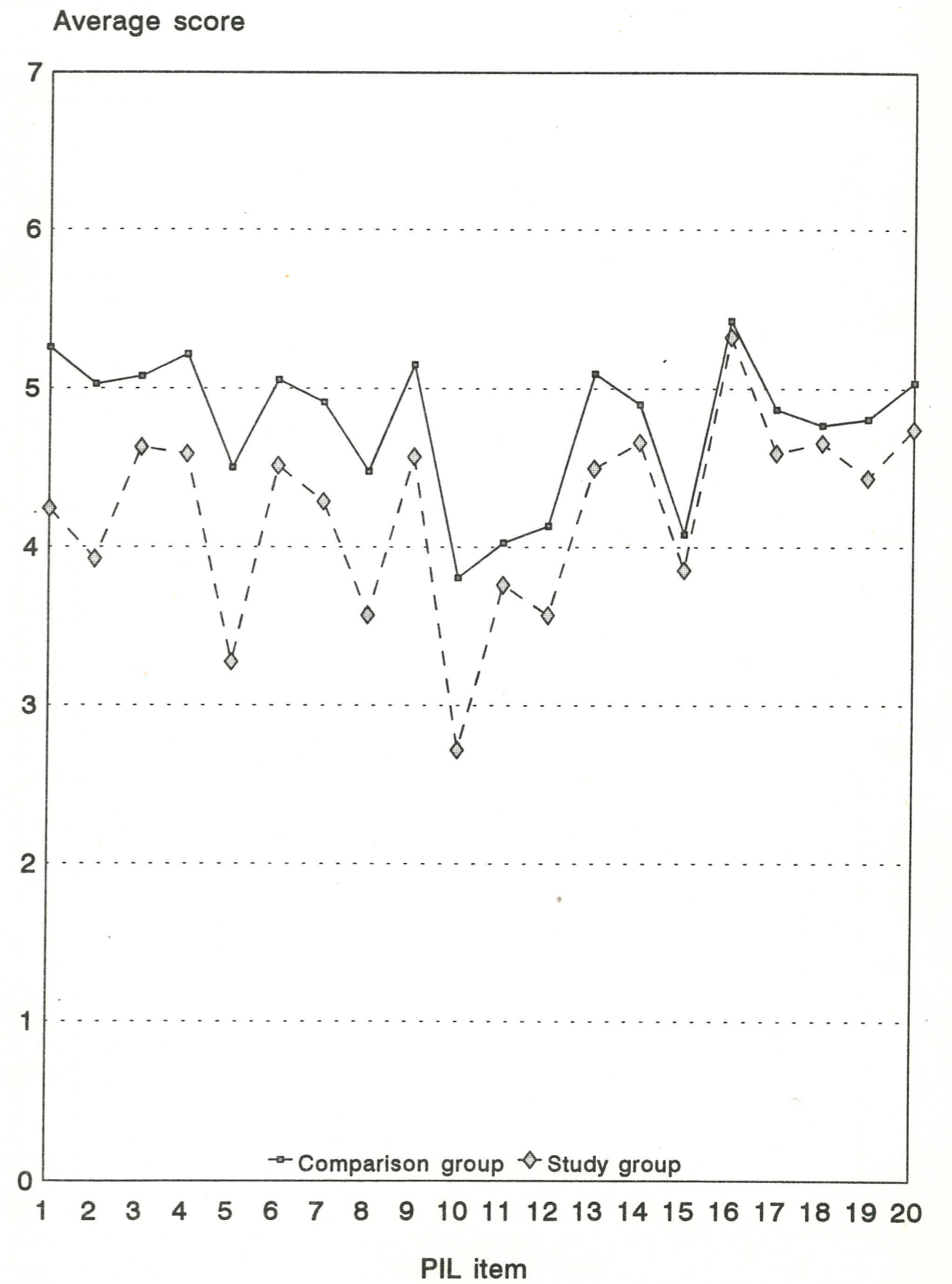
Item	F value <sup>#</sup>	P-value
Self-esteem 1	58.71	0.0001*
Self-esteem 2	9.35	0.0023*
Self-esteem 3	1.59	0.2082
Self-esteem 4	8.10	0.0045*
Self-esteem 5	1.68	0.1954
Self-esteem 6	1.21	0.2721
Self-esteem 7	11.32	0.0008*
Self-esteem 8	0.53	0.4688
Self-esteem 9	20.05	0.0001*
Self-esteem 10	7.72	0.0056*
Total	19.13	0.0001*

Notes :

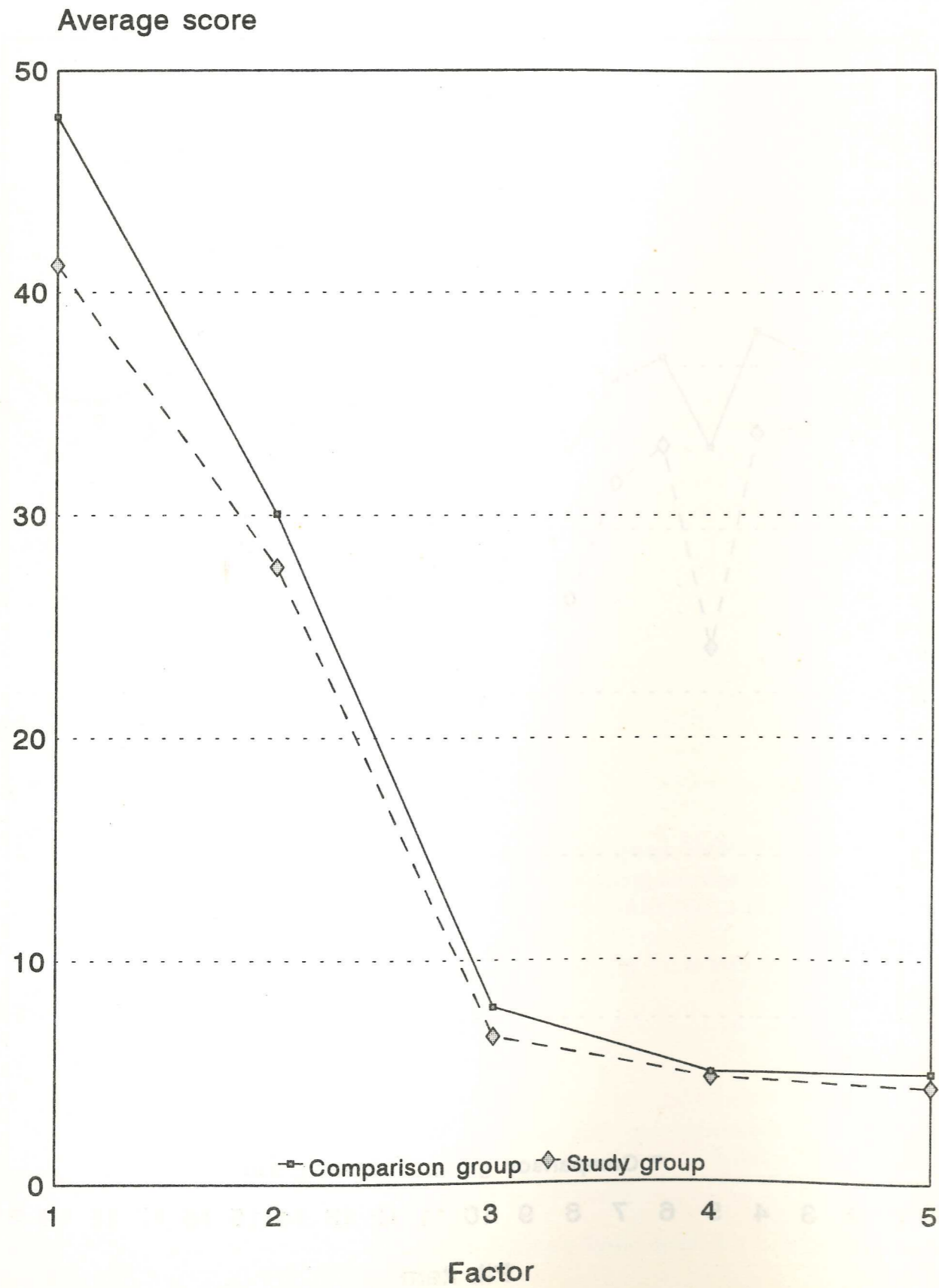
# The F value is computed for measuring if there is any difference between the study and the comparison group after adjusting for the sex effect, based on 2-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) with the group and sex effects analysed.

\* Significant at  $\alpha = 0.01$  where  $\alpha$  is the risk of making a Type I error.

Graph 1 : Comparison of scores for Purpose In Life items



Graph 2 : Comparison of scores for the factors on Purpose In Life items



Graph 3 : Comparison of scores for Self-esteem items

