

第三章 不會吸食毒品的中學學生接觸毒品的風險和所得的禁毒資訊

二零零八／零九年調查的設計，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，問卷則提問他們曾否被提供毒品的經歷、成功拒絕毒品的因素和技巧等。這有助當局了解青少年拒絕毒品引誘的風險及防禦因素。

除此之外，二零零八／零九年的調查亦收集學生對禁毒信息的認識和參與禁毒活動的數據。這些資料對籌劃吸引及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)

在不會吸食毒品的中學學生中，3.3%曾獲提供毒品。

3.1.2 向學生提供毒品的人 (表 3.2)

在不會吸食毒品但曾獲提供毒品的中學學生中，57.0%表示提供毒品的是「朋

Chapter 3 Exposure to risk of drugs and anti-drug messages among non-drug-taking secondary students

The 2008/09 Survey has been designed in such a way that drug-taking and non-drug-taking students would be answering 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 refusing drugs among the youths.

The 2008/09 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 secondary students, 3.3% of them had been offered drugs.

3.1.2 Persons who offered drugs to students (Table 3.2)

Among the non-drug-taking secondary students who had been offered drugs, 57.0% of them got

友」。而吸食毒品的中學學生亦表示，最常向他們供應毒品的人是「朋友」（39.5%）。兩項數據同出一轍。

3.1.3 學生曾獲提供毒品的地方 (表 3.3)

在不曾吸食毒品的中學學生中，曾獲提供毒品的表示，最常獲提供毒品的地方是「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」（34.4%），其次是「卡拉 OK／的士高」（23.4%）及「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」（20.4%）。上述這些地方亦是吸食毒品的中學學生的吸毒地方。

3.1.4 令學生遠離毒品的因素 (表 3.4)

接近 90% 不曾吸食毒品的中學學生表示，令他們遠離毒品的因素是「吸食毒品會損害健康」，其次是「他們害怕吸毒所帶來的後果」（71.0%）、「他們不喜歡吸毒者的形象」（66.5%）及「藏有毒品是違法的」（64.3%）。

少於三分之一不曾吸食毒品的中學學生聲稱，「父母／兄弟姊妹」（28.8%）、「老師」（19.7%）及「非吸食毒品朋友」（19.6%）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 3.5)

多於 65% 不曾吸食毒品的中學學生會直接拒絕接受毒品，其次是「找藉口拒絕」（23.7%）。

3.1.6 若得知好友吸食毒品後的反應 (表 3.6)

在不曾吸食毒品的中學學生中，超過半數表示會「直接與吸食毒品的朋友對話」及「勸他們向其他人尋求協助」（分別

such offer from “friends”. This is consistent with the information provided by drug-taking secondary students that the most common supplier of drugs was “friends” (39.5%).

3.1.3 Places where students were offered drugs (Table 3.3)

The most common place in which non-drug-taking secondary students were offered drugs was “public playground/ park/ public toilet” (34.4%), followed by “karaoke/ disco” (23.4%) and “friend’s/ schoolmate’s/ neighbour’s home” (20.4%). These were also the places in which drug-taking secondary students took drugs.

3.1.4 Factors that kept students away from drugs (Table 3.4)

Nearly 90% of non-drug-taking secondary students reported that the factor that kept them away from drugs was “drugs were harmful to health”, followed by “they were afraid of the consequences of using drugs” (71.0%), “they disliked the image of drug users” (66.5%) and “possessing drugs was illegal” (64.3%).

Less than one-third of non-drug-taking secondary students claimed that the influence of parents/ brothers and sisters (28.8%), teachers (19.7%) and non-drug-taking friends (19.6%) were factors that kept them away from drugs.

3.1.5 Methods used to refuse drugs (Table 3.5)

Over 65% of the non-drug-taking secondary students refused drugs directly, followed by “refusing with an excuse” (23.7%).

3.1.6 Things to do if realized that close friends were taking drugs (Table 3.6)

Over half of the non-drug-taking secondary students reported that they would “talk to their drug-taking friends” and “persuade them to seek

佔 52.3%及 50.4%)。然而，16.8%得知好友吸食毒品後會選擇「裝作不知道」。

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 - 3.10)

90.8%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生對禁毒資訊皆有所聞。禁毒資訊通常來自「電視、收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介」(79.1%)、「禁毒講座」(71.6%)及「禁毒宣傳海報」(68.1%)。

這些學生中，不足半數曾參與禁毒活動(49.4%)。而他們最常參與的禁毒活動有「研討會／講座」(83.2%)、「電子遊戲／短片／網上遊戲」(20.8%)及「電影欣賞」(20.1%)。

3.2.2 有興趣參與的禁毒活動及傳遞禁毒資訊的人物

(表 3.11 及 3.12)

對於所有不曾吸食毒品的中學學生，問卷都會問及他們有興趣參與的禁毒活動。

不曾吸食毒品的中學學生表示對「電影欣賞」最感興趣(31.2%)，其次是「電子遊戲／短片／網上遊戲」(25.7%)、「綜藝表演／音樂會」(23.7%)及「嘉年華會」(23.5%)。30.5%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生表示對任何禁毒活動都不感興趣。

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，在不曾吸食毒品的中學學生中佔

help from others” (52.3% and 50.4%). However, 16.8% of them claimed that they would “pretend of knowing nothing” if their close friends were taking drugs.

3.2 Anti-drug messages and activities

3.2.1 Awareness of and participation in anti-drug activities (Tables 3.7 – 3.10)

90.8% of the non-drug-taking secondary students had heard of anti-drug messages. Generally, they received the anti-drug messages through “mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper” (79.1%), “anti-drug talks” (71.6%) and “anti-drug posters” (68.1%).

Among these students, less than half participated in anti-drug activities (49.4%). For those who participated in anti-drug activities, “seminars/ talks” (83.2%), “video games/ video clips/ online games” (20.8%) and “movie shows” (20.1%) were the most common activities participated.

3.2.2 Anti-drug activities preferred and person to give drug information (Tables 3.11 – 3.12)

All non-drug-taking secondary students were asked of the type about anti-drug activities they preferred.

Non-drug-taking secondary students’ most preferred activities to be in the form of “movie shows” (31.2%), followed by “video games/ video clips/ online games” (25.7%), “variety shows/ concerts” (23.7%) and “carnivals” (23.5%). 30.5% of them responded that they were not interested in any kind of anti-drug activities.

Real life personal experience recounted by “ex-drug abusers” was cited the most welcomed mode of giving anti-drug messages, as indicated

44.2%。17.4%的學生選擇「電視／電影明星或流行歌手」。少於 10.0%的學生喜歡「父母」或「老師」向他們傳遞禁毒資訊。

by 44.2% of all non-drug-taking secondary students. “TV/ movie stars or pop singers” accounted for 17.4%. Less than 10.0% of them preferred to have “parents” or “teachers” giving anti-drug messages.