

## 第四章 中學學生對吸食毒品的 態度及相關因素

## Chapter 4 Attitudes towards drug-taking and associated factors among secondary 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。這通常與其他行爲、家庭、人際關係及在校的問題有關。二零零八／零九年的調查收集了學生對吸食毒品的態度、自我形象、在校表現及與家人關係等資料。這些資料將有助分析與學生吸毒行爲可能相關的特徵，及早找出有較大吸毒風險的學生組別。

#### 4.1.1 是否贊成別人吸食毒品及其次數 (表 4.1)

大部分中學學生 (96.5%) 不贊成別人吸食毒品。不曾吸食毒品的中學學生不贊成別人吸毒的比例 (97.4%) 明顯較吸食毒品的中學學生 (76.1%) 爲高。

#### 4.1.2 對毒品禍害的看法 (表 4.2 - 4.4)

就對吸食毒品禍害的看法，超過 90% 的中學學生同意 (同意／十分同意) 「吸食毒品會損害健康」 (94.7%) 及「吸食毒品會令他們的外表變得難看」 (91.9%)。此外，89.5% 認爲「吸食毒品會影響學業」。

### 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 2008/09 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 Whether approved of people taking drugs and their frequencies (Table 4.1)

Majority of secondary students (96.5%) disapproved of people taking drugs. The proportion of non-drug-taking secondary students (97.4%) who disapproved of people taking drugs was higher than that of drug-taking secondary students (76.1%).

#### 4.1.2 Perception on harmful effects of drugs (Tables 4.2 - 4.4)

As regards to the perception on harmful effects of drugs, over 90% of all secondary students agreed (agreed/ strongly agreed) that "using drugs would harm one's health" (94.7%) and that "using drugs would affect their appearance" (91.9%). In addition, 89.5% of them agreed that "using drugs would affect their study".

在不曾吸食毒品的中學學生中，95.2%同意「吸食毒品會損害健康」，92.7%同意「吸食毒品會令他們的外表變得難看」，90.3%同意「吸食毒品會影響他們的學業」。在吸食毒品的中學學生中，持上述看法的比例分別為 82.9%、74.7% 及 71.4%。

問卷要求中學學生比較「濫用藥物」及「吸食毒品」對健康的損害，還是兩者根本沒有分別。57.9%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生認為「濫用藥物」與「吸食毒品」沒有分別。59.0%吸食毒品的中學學生持相同意見。

當被問及「傳統毒品」（如白粉）還是「危害精神毒品」（包括丸仔類毒品如搖頭丸、K仔、冰毒等）對健康的損害較大時，94.2%的中學學生認為吸食「危害精神毒品」與「傳統毒品」的損害相同，甚至較大。

至於不曾吸食毒品的中學學生中，94.6%認為吸食「危害精神毒品」的損害與「傳統毒品」相同，甚至較大。在吸食毒品的中學學生中，85.5%持相同意見。

#### 4.1.3 學生吸食毒品的傾向 (表 4.5)

大部分不曾吸食毒品的中學學生對吸食毒品持正面態度。當中超過 90%不同意「吸食毒品可以令他們和朋友更容易相處」、「如果有機會的話他們會嘗試吸食毒品」、「吸食毒品的青少年可受到異性的歡迎」、「吸食毒品是很合潮流的事」及「吸食毒品可以令他們玩得更開心」。然而，在吸食毒品的中學學生中，反對上述言論的比例相對較低（佔 54.8%至 82.7%）。

Among non-drug-taking secondary students, 95.2% of them agreed that “using drugs would harm one’s health”, “using drugs would affect their appearance” (92.7%) and “using drugs affect their study” (90.3%), while there were 82.9%, 74.7% and 71.4% of drug-taking secondary students who agreed with the above three statements.

All secondary students were asked to compare the harmfulness of “substance abuse” and “drug abuse”, or that they were the same. 57.9% of non-drug-taking secondary students claimed that “substance abuse” and “drug abuse” were equally harmful. 59.0% of drug-taking secondary students made the same response.

All secondary students were also asked to compare whether taking “traditional drugs” (such as heroin) and/or “psychotropic drugs” (including psychotropic substances such as ecstasy, ketamine, ice, etc) were more harmful to health. 94.2% of all secondary students felt that “psychotropic drugs” were equally or even more harmful than “traditional drugs”.

For non-drug-taking secondary students, 94.6% felt that “psychotropic drugs” were equally harmful to or even more harmful than “traditional drugs”. 85.5% of drug-taking secondary students reported the same.

#### 4.1.3 Students’ inclination to taking drugs (Table 4.5)

Majority of non-drug-taking secondary students held positive attitudes against taking drugs. Over 90% of them disagreed that “taking drugs helped them to get along with friends”, “they would try drugs if there was an opportunity”, “drug abusers were attractive to the opposite sex”, “using drugs was trendy” and “taking drugs would bring them more fun”. However, a smaller proportion of drug-taking secondary students disagreed with the above beliefs (ranging from 54.8% to 82.7%).

#### 4.1.4 對在港吸食毒品的違法性的看法 (表 4.6)

超過 90% 不曾吸食毒品的中學學生認為，不論吸食「傳統毒品」還是「危害精神毒品」皆屬犯法。超過 80% 吸食毒品的中學學生持相同意見。

#### 4.2 自我形象 (表 4.7)

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，不曾吸食毒品的中學學生較有自信。舉例說，87.1% 相信「如果盡力去做，總能解決難題」（相對 77.3% 吸食毒品的中學學生），另有 78.4% 認為「總括來說，他們對自己感到滿意」（相對 69.7% 吸食毒品的中學學生）。

#### 4.3 與家人、校方及同輩的關係 (表 4.8)

不曾吸食毒品的中學學生與父母的關係較好，76.8% 認為「他們的父母關注他們的感受」。在吸食毒品的中學學生中，只有 65.6% 持相同看法。

四分三（75.2%）不曾吸食毒品的中學學生認為「在好朋友之間他們常常有自己的主意」（相對 69.9% 的吸食毒品的中學學生）。可是當被問及是否「容易受好朋友影響」時，半數（50.1%）表示同意，比例與吸食毒品的中學學生（49.0%）相若。

#### 4.1.4 Perception on illegality of taking drugs in Hong Kong (Table 4.6)

Over 90% of non-drug-taking secondary students perceived that taking either “traditional drugs” or “psychotropic drugs” was against the law. Over 80% of drug-taking secondary students had the same perception.

#### 4.2 Self-perception (Table 4.7)

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 secondary students showed higher self-esteem. For instance, 87.1% reported that “they could always manage to solve difficult problems if they tried hard enough” (versus 77.3% of drug-taking students) and 78.4% of them reported that “most of the time, they were satisfied with themselves” (versus 69.7% of drug-taking students).

#### 4.3 Relationship with family, school and peers (Table 4.8)

Non-drug-taking secondary students indicated a closer relationship with their parents, with 76.8% of them agreed that “their parents cared about their feelings”, while 65.6% of drug-taking secondary students claimed the same.

Three-quarters (75.2%) of non-drug-taking secondary students reported that “they had their own ideas among their group of friends” (versus 69.9% of drug-taking secondary students). Nevertheless, when they were asked of whether they were “influenced by their close friends easily”, half of them agreed (50.1%), which was very close to the response of drug-taking students (49.0%).

較少非吸食毒品的中學學生表示「他們常常不遵守校規」(22.4%)(相對40.1%的吸食毒品的中學學生)。

#### 4.4 閒餘的運用 (表 4.9)

二零零八／零九年調查還蒐集了吸食毒品和不曾吸食毒品的中學學生消閒活動的資料。這些資料對籌劃宣傳活動十分有用。

不曾吸食毒品的中學學生閒餘時最常做的活動是「看電視／聽電台節目或音樂」(71.1%)，其次是「上網／寫網誌／即時傳信」(64.6%)、「與朋友聊天」(64.0%)及「睡覺」(61.8%)。吸食毒品的中學學生會在閒餘時「與朋友聊天」(56.8%)、「看電視／聽電台節目或音樂」(54.7%)及「睡覺」(54.5%)。

「往卡拉 OK 或的士高」是唯一一項有較多吸食毒品中學學生參與的活動(27.3%，相對18.7%的不曾吸食毒品的中學學生)。

#### 4.5 調查前六個月內的行爲及學業問題 (表 4.10)

超過半數(50.9%)吸食毒品的中學學生曾「被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信」，43.7%曾於「午夜在街上流連」，33.7%曾「被同學欺負」，27.2%曾「被流氓騷擾」及26.9%曾「與黑社會來往」。

約30%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生曾「被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信」或「被同學欺負」，20.6%曾於「午夜在街上流連」，15.8%「和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面」及11.8%曾「被流氓騷

Fewer non-drug-taking secondary students reported that “they often break school rules” (22.4% versus 40.1% of drug-taking secondary students).

#### 4.4 Use of free time (Table 4.9)

The 2008/09 Survey also collected information on what drug-taking and non-drug-taking secondary students would do during their free time. Such information would be useful for the planning of publicity programmes.

The most popular activities during free time among non-drug-taking students were “watching TV/ listening to the radio or music” (71.1%), followed by “surfing the Internet/ writing Blog/ MSN” (64.6%), “chatting with friends” (64.0%) and “sleeping” (61.8%). The most popular activities among drug-taking secondary students were “chatting with friends”(56.8%), “watching TV/listening to the radio or music”(54.7%) and “sleeping” (54.5%).

“Go to karaoke or discos” was the only activity that was more common among drug-taking secondary students (27.3%) than non-drug-taking secondary students (18.7%).

#### 4.5 Behavioural and school problems in the six months before survey enumeration (Table 4.10)

Over half (50.9%) of the drug-taking secondary students had been “warned by school”, 43.7% had “roamed at night”, 33.7% had been “bullied by schoolmates”, 27.2% had been “harassed by triads/ gangsters” and 26.9% had been “involved in triad society”.

For non-drug-taking secondary students, about 30% had been “warned by school” or “bullied by schoolmates”, 20.6% had “roamed around at night”, 15.8% “had not seen their mother or father for more than a week” and 11.8% had

擾」。

#### 4.6 吸食毒品與吸煙和飲酒的關係 (表 4.11)

吸食毒品的中學學生吸煙及飲酒的比例分別為 39.6% 及 66.8%，不曾吸食毒品的中學學生的相應比例則為 11.0% 及 64.9%。在吸食毒品的中學學生中，同時吸煙和飲酒的比例為 37.1%，相對 10.5% 不曾吸食毒品的中學學生。

#### 4.7 人口特徵

##### 4.7.1 是否與父母同住 (表 4.12)

二零零八／零九年的調查顯示，超過 85% 不曾吸食毒品的中學學生與父母同住，而吸食毒品的中學學生與父母同住的比例為 77.2%。2.5% 不曾吸食毒品的學生沒有與父母同住，吸食毒品的中學學生的比例則為 7.7%。

##### 4.7.2 家庭每月總收入 (表 4.13)

二零零八／零九年的調查顯示，吸食毒品的中學學生較多來自經濟能力偏低或偏高的家庭。5.8% 的吸食毒品的中學學生，每月家庭總收入只有 \$5,000 或以下（相對 2.4% 不曾吸食毒品的中學學生）。另有 13.4% 的每月家庭總收入達 \$50,000 或以上（相對 8.5% 的不曾吸食毒品的中學學生）。

二零零八／零九年調查得出的比例分佈與二零零四／零五年的相若。例如，在

been “harassed by triads/ gangsters”.

#### 4.6 Relationship between drug-taking and use of tobacco and alcohol (Table 4.11)

It was observed that the proportions of drug-taking secondary students who were smokers or alcohol users were 39.6% and 66.8%. The corresponding proportions of non-drug-taking secondary students were 11.0% and 64.9% respectively. The proportions being both smokers and alcohol users among drug-taking secondary students were 37.1%, versus 10.5% of non-drug-taking secondary students.

#### 4.7 Demographic characteristics

##### 4.7.1 Whether living with parents (Table 4.12)

In the 2008/09 Survey, over 85% of non-drug-taking secondary students were living with both parents (versus 77.2% of drug-taking students). 2.5% of non-drug-taking secondary students were not living with both parents (versus 7.7% of drug-taking students).

##### 4.7.2 Monthly household income (Table 4.13)

Compared to non-drug-taking secondary students, larger proportions of drug-taking secondary students came from families of higher and lower income groups. 5.8% of them came from families with monthly income of \$5,000 or below (versus 2.4% of non-drug-taking secondary students) and 13.4% of them came from families with monthly income of \$50,000 or above (versus 8.5% of non-drug-taking secondary students).

A similar pattern was also observed in the 2004/05 Survey. 6.5% of drug-taking

二零零四／零五年，6.5%吸食毒品的中學學生每月家庭收入\$5,000 或以下（相對 4.0%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生），10.3%則來自每月家庭收入達\$50,000 或以上的家庭（相對 5.6%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生）。

#### 4.7.3 在港居住年期 (表 4.14)

在吸食毒品的中學學生中，在港居住年期不足七年的比率，較不曾吸食毒品的中學生高。6.0%吸食毒品的中學學生在港居住了四至六年（相對 3.4%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生）。6.4%吸食毒品的中學學生在港居住了一至三年（相對 3.1%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生）。5.8%吸食毒品的中學學生在港居住的年期不足一年（相對 1.4%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生）。

#### 4.7.4 居住的房屋種類 (表 4.15)

41.3%吸食毒品的中學學生住在「公營租住單位」，另有 40.6%住在「私人住宅單位」。39.5%不曾吸食毒品的中學學生住在「公營租住單位」，另有 43.0%住在「私人住宅單位」。

secondary students came from families with monthly income of \$5,000 or below (versus 4.0% of non-drug-taking secondary students) and 10.3% of them from families with monthly income of \$50,000 or above (versus 5.6% of non-drug-taking secondary students).

#### 4.7.3 Years of living in Hong Kong (Table 4.14)

Among the drug-taking secondary students, the proportion who had been living in Hong Kong for less than seven years was higher than the proportion among non-drug-taking secondary students. 6.0% of drug-taking secondary students had been living in Hong Kong for four to six years (versus 3.4% of non drug-taking secondary students). 6.4% of drug-taking secondary students had been living in Hong Kong for one to three years (versus 3.1% of non-drug-taking secondary students). 5.8% of drug-taking secondary students who had been living in Hong Kong for less than a year (versus 1.4% of non-drug-taking secondary students).

#### 4.7.4 Type of housing (Table 4.15)

41.3% of drug-taking secondary students lived in “public rental housing” and 40.6% of them lived in “private housing”. For non-drug-taking secondary students, 39.5% of them lived in “public rental housing” and 43.0% of them lived in “private housing”.