

第四章 學生對吸食毒品的態度 及相關因素

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。2014/15 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。

4.1.1 是否接受別人吸食毒品（表 4.1）

大部分學生（90.0%）表示「不接受任何人吸食毒品」。不曾吸食毒品的學生中（90.1%），不接受別人吸毒的學生比例明顯較吸食毒品的學生（77.2%）為高。

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「吸食毒品會令外表變得難看」（95.4%）。此外，90.9% 認為「吸食毒品會使學業受到影響」。

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

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 2014/15 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 it was okay for people to take drugs (Table 4.1)

Majority of students (90.0%) considered "it was not okay for anyone to use drugs". The proportion of non-drug-taking students (90.1%) who said so was substantially higher than that of drug-taking students (77.2%).

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 will harm one's health" (98.2%) and that "using drugs will affect their appearance" (95.4%). In addition, 90.9% of them agreed that "using drugs will affect their study".

該比例在不曾吸食毒品的學生中還要高：98.7%同意「吸食毒品會損害健康」、96.0%同意「吸食毒品會令外表變得難看」及 91.4%同意「吸食毒品會使學業受到影響」。只有分別 79.8%、68.7%及 66.7%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「吸食毒品可令自己受到異性的歡迎」、「吸食毒品是很合潮流的事」、「如果有機會的話會嘗試吸食毒品」、「吸食毒品可以令他們和朋友更容易相處」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 67.3%至 80.5%）。

4.2 自我形象（表 4.4）

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的資料，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，84.8%相信「如果盡力去做的話，他們總是能解決難題的」（相對 75.2%曾吸食毒品的學生），另 72.6%認為「總括來說，他們對自己感到滿意」（相對 67.7%曾吸食毒品的學生）。

The percentages were even higher among non-drug-taking students: 98.7% agreed that “using drugs will harm one’s health”, 96.0% for “using drugs will affect their appearance” and 91.4% for “using drugs will affect their study”. Only 79.8%, 68.7% and 66.7% 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 large majority of non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels held attitudes against taking drug. Over 90% of them disagreed that “using drugs will help them find a date”; “using drugs is cool”; “they will try drugs if there is an opportunity”; “using drugs helps them to get along with friends better” and “if they refuse to use drugs, their friends will make fun of them”. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of drug-taking students disagreed with the above beliefs (ranging from 67.3% to 80.5%).

4.2 Self-perception (Table 4.4)

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 this study.

In general, non-drug-taking students showed higher self-confidence. For instance, 84.8% reported that “they can always manage to solve difficult problems if they try hard enough” (versus 75.2% of drug-taking students) and 72.6% of them reported that “most of the time, they are satisfied with themselves” (versus 67.7% of drug-taking students).

4.3 與家人、校方及朋輩的關係 (表 4.5)

不曾吸食毒品的學生與父母的關係較好，78.5%認為「父母關注他們的感受」，而曾吸毒的學生中只有 68.6%持相同看法。

較少不曾吸食毒品的學生表示「他們常常不遵守校規」(16.5%相對 36.1%的曾吸食毒品的學生)。

4.4 閒暇的運用 (表 4.6 - 4.7)

2014/15 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，有參考價值。

4.4.1 在空閒時常做的事情 (表 4.6)

不曾吸食毒品的學生空閒時最常做的活動是「與朋友聊天」(63.2%)，其次是「看電視／聽電台節目或音樂」(61.6%)及「上網」(61.2%)。曾吸食毒品的學生會在空閒時「與朋友聊天」(54.6%)、「上網」(45.1%)及「看電影」(41.6%)。

4.3 Relationship with family, school and peers (Table 4.5)

Non-drug-taking students indicated a closer relationship with their parents, with 78.5% of them agreed that “their parents care about their feelings”, while 68.6% of drug-taking students claimed the same.

Fewer non-drug-taking students reported that “they often break school rules” (16.5% versus 36.1% of drug-taking students).

4.4 Use of free time (Tables 4.6 - 4.7)

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 2014/15 Survey. Such information would be useful as reference in the planning of publicity programmes.

4.4.1 Things to do in free time (Table 4.6)

The most popular activities during their free time among non-drug-taking students were “chat with friends” (63.2%), followed by “watch TV/ listen to the radio or music” (61.6%) and “surf the internet” (61.2%). The most popular activities among drug-taking students were “chat with friends” (54.6%), “surf the internet” (45.1%) and “watch movies” (41.6%).

「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 25.1% 和 14.4%，不曾吸食毒品的學生分別佔 9.5% 和 4.7%）。

4.4.2 在上網時常做的事情（表 4.7）

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」（84.5%）及「與朋友聊天／分享（如發電郵／玩 WhatsApp／玩 WeChat／玩 Line／玩 QQ／玩 Facebook／玩 Instagram／寫 blog）」（64.5%）。

除了「網上交友」（曾吸食毒品的學生 13.5% 及不曾吸食毒品的學生 6.9%）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 行為及學業問題（表 4.8）

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為及學業問題是「逃學」（37.2%）、「午夜在街上流連」（36.6%）、「被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信」（27.1%）、「和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面」（26.9%）及「賭博」（26.6%）。然而，「被同學欺負」（40.0%）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為及學業的問題，當中較顯著的包括「被同學欺負」（16.2%）、「被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信」（14.7%）、「和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面」（14.0%）、「逃學」（13.8%）及「午夜在街上流連」（11.5%）。

“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 (25.1% and 14.4% respectively) than non-drug-taking students (9.5% and 4.7% respectively).

4.4.2 Things to do when surfing the internet (Table 4.7)

The most popular things to do when surfing the internet were “watch YouTube / video clips / TV shows / movies” (84.5%) and “chat/ share with friends (e.g. through email/ WhatsApp/ WeChat/ Line/ QQ / Facebook/ Instagram/ blog)” (64.5%).

Most activities on the internet were more common amongst non-drug-taking students except “make friends online” (13.5% for drug-taking students and 6.9% for non-drug-taking students).

4.5 Behavioural and school problems (Tables 4.8)

In the six months preceding survey enumeration, the common behavioural and school problems of the drug-taking students in general were “skipped school” (37.2%), “roamed around at night” (36.6%), “warned by school” (27.1%), “had not seen mother or father for more than a week” (26.9%) and “gambled” (26.6%). However, “bullied by schoolmates” (40.0%) 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” (16.2%), “warned by school” (14.7%), “had not seen mother or father for more than a week” (14.0%), “skipped school” (13.8%) and “roamed around at night” (11.5%).

4.6 吸食毒品與飲酒和吸煙的關係 (表 4.9)

在曾吸食毒品的學生中，曾吸煙者的比例 (48.4%)，尤其是曾吸煙及飲酒者的比例 (45.4%)，遠高於不曾吸食毒品的學生的相應比例 (曾吸煙者 6.6%、曾吸煙及飲酒者 6.1%)。

4.7 人口特徵

4.7.1 是否與父母同住 (表 4.10)

2014/15 年的調查顯示，81.1% 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 68.4%。4.4% 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 14.3%。

4.7.2 家庭每月總收入 (表 4.11)

2014/15 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。12.4% 的曾吸食毒品的學生，每月家庭總收入只有 \$10,000 或以下 (相對 6.6% 不曾吸食毒品的學生)，而 22.5% 的每月家庭總收入達 \$50,000 或以上 (相對 8.9% 的不曾吸食毒品的學生)。

2011/12 年調查得出的比例分布亦相若：13.5% 曾吸食毒品的學生每月家庭收入 \$10,000 或以下 (相對 9.4% 不曾吸食毒品的學生)，17.6% 則來自每月家庭收入達 \$50,000 或以上的家庭 (相對 7.2% 不曾吸食毒品的中學學生)。

4.6 Relationship between drug-taking and use of alcohol and tobacco (Table 4.9)

It was observed that the proportions of drug-taking students who were smokers (48.4%), and in particular those who were both smokers and alcohol users (45.4%), were much higher than those of their non-drug-taking counterparts (6.6% of smokers, and 6.1% of both smokers and alcohol users).

4.7 Demographic characteristics

4.7.1 Whether living with parents (Table 4.10)

In the 2014/15 Survey, 81.1% of non-drug-taking students were living with both parents (versus 68.4% of drug-taking students). 4.4% of non-drug-taking students were not living with both parents (versus 14.3% of drug-taking students).

4.7.2 Monthly household income (Table 4.11)

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. 12.4% of them came from families with monthly income of \$10,000 or below (versus 6.6% of non-drug-taking students), while 22.5% of them came from families with monthly income of \$50,000 or above (versus 8.9% of non-drug-taking students).

A similar pattern was also observed in the 2011/12 Survey: 13.5% of drug-taking students came from families with monthly income of \$10,000 or below (versus 9.4% from non-drug-taking students) and 17.6% of them from families with monthly income of \$50,000 or above (versus 7.2% from non-drug-taking students).

4.7.3 在港居住年期 (表 4.12)

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 82.3% 和未曾吸食毒品學生的 92.3%。

2011/12 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 82.9% 和未曾吸食毒品學生的 91.5%。

4.7.4 居住的房屋種類 (表 4.13)

31.0% 曾吸食毒品的學生住在「公營租住單位」，另 45.9% 住在「私人住宅單位」。38.3% 未曾吸食毒品的學生住在「公營租住單位」及 41.3% 住在「私人住宅單位」。分別有 8.9% 和 4.9% 曾吸食毒品及未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。

4.7.3 Length of living in Hong Kong (Table 4.12)

The majority of drug-taking students (82.3%) and non-drug-taking students (92.3%) either were Hong Kong-born or had lived in Hong Kong for seven years or more.

Similarly, high proportions of drug-taking students (82.9%) and non-drug taking students (91.5%) who either were Hong Kong-born or had lived in Hong Kong for seven years or more were noted in the 2011/12 Survey.

4.7.4 Type of housing (Table 4.13)

31.0% of drug-taking students lived in “public rental housing” and 45.9% of them lived in “private housing”, while 38.3% of non-drug-taking students lived in “public rental housing” and 41.3% of them lived in “private housing”. 8.9% and 4.9% 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.