

# 第四章 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。2017/18 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（88.1%）表示「不接受任何人吸食毒品」。不曾吸食毒品的學生中（88.3%），不接受別人吸毒的學生比例明顯較吸食毒品的學生（74.7%）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」（98.1%）及「吸食毒品會令他們的外表變得難看」（95.2%）。此外，88.7% 認為「吸食毒品必定使他們的學業受到影響」。

# Chapter 4 Attitudes towards drug-taking and associated factors

## 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 2017/18 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)

The majority of students (88.1%) considered “it was not okay for anyone to use drugs”. The proportion of non-drug-taking students (88.3%) who said so was substantially higher than that of drug-taking students (74.7%).

### 4.1.2 Perception on harmful effects of drugs (Table 4.2)

As regards 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” (98.1%) and that “using drugs will affect their appearance” (95.2%). In addition, 88.7% of them agreed that “using drugs will affect their study”.

該比例在不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生中更高：98.6%同意「吸食毒品會損害健康」、96.0%同意「吸食毒品會令他們的外表變得難看」及 89.5%同意「吸食毒品必定使他們的學業受到影響」。只有分別 80.8%、67.9% 及 62.9% 的曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生持上述看法。

#### 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「吸食毒品可令他們受到異性的歡迎」、「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」及「如果他們拒絕吸食毒品，朋友會笑他們沒膽量」。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 62.9% 至 84.3%）。

#### 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，83.7% 相信「如果他們盡力去做的話，他們總是能解決難題的」（相對 78.0% 曾吸食毒品的學生），另 70.7% 認為「與別人爭執時他們會以『心平氣和』的態度來解決問題」（相對 64.4% 曾吸食毒品的學生）。

The percentages were even higher among non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels: 98.6% agreed that “using drugs will harm one’s health”, 96.0% for “using drugs will affect their appearance” and 89.5% for “using drugs will affect their study”. Only 80.8%, 67.9% and 62.9% of drug-taking students in secondary or above levels agreed with the above three statements respectively.

#### 4.1.3 Students’ inclination to take drugs (Table 4.3)

On the whole, the vast 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 become popular to the opposite sex”, “using drugs is cool”, “they will try drugs if there is an opportunity”, “using drugs helps them to get along with their 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 in secondary or above levels disagreed with the above beliefs (ranging from 62.9% to 84.3%).

#### 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, 83.7% reported that “they can always manage to solve difficult problems if they try hard enough” (versus 78.0% of drug-taking students) and 70.7% of them reported that “they handle arguments calmly” (versus 64.4% 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，77.2%認為「父母關注他們的感受」，而曾吸食的學生中只有 70.5%持相同看法。

較少不曾吸食毒品的學生表示「他們常常會不遵守校規」(16.4% 相對 37.5% 的曾吸食毒品的學生)。

### 4.4 閒暇的運用 (表 4.6 - 4.7)

2017/18 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、有吸引力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「跟朋友聊天」(65.8%)，其次是「用手機玩電子遊戲」(61.9%) 及「看電視／聽電台節目或音樂」(60.7%)。曾吸食毒品的學生會在空閒時「跟朋友聊天」(62.8%)、「上網」(54.3%) 及「看電影」(50.5%)。

「去娛樂場所〔如卡拉OK／酒吧〕」及「到親友家中玩樂〔如參加派對〕」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 32.5% 和 24.3%，不曾吸食毒品的學生分別佔 11.8% 和 15.8%)。

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

Non-drug-taking students indicated a closer relationship with their parents, with 77.2% of them agreed that “their parents care about their feelings”, while 70.5% of drug-taking students claimed the same.

Fewer non-drug-taking students reported that “they often break school rules” (16.4% versus 37.5% 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 2017/18 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” (65.8%), followed by “play electronic games on mobile phone” (61.9%) and “watch TV/ listen to the radio or music” (60.7%). The most popular activities among drug-taking students were “chat with friends” (62.8%), “surf the Internet” (54.3%) and “watch movies” (50.5%).

“Go to entertainment venue (e.g. karaoke/ bar (or pub))” and “play in friends’ and relatives’ home (e.g. attend parties)” were the two prominent activities that were more common among drug-taking students (32.5% and 24.3% respectively) than non-drug-taking students (11.8% and 15.8% respectively).

#### 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「看 YouTube／短片／電視節目／電影」(90.3%) 及「跟朋友聊天／分享〔如發電郵／玩 WhatsApp／玩 WeChat／玩 Line／玩 QQ／玩 Facebook／玩 Instagram／寫 blog〕」(65.5%)。

「網上交友」及「上討論區／聊天室／留言板等」是兩項明顯地有較多曾吸食毒品的學生參與的網上活動（曾吸食毒品的學生分別佔 16.5% 和 22.0%，不曾吸食毒品的學生分別佔 7.4% 和 19.4%）。

#### 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「不滿意學業成績」(53.6%)、「午夜在街上流連」(41.4%)、「被父母責備」(38.4%)、「曠課」(37.1%) 及「和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面」(29.7%)。然而，「被同學欺負」(42.5%) 亦是曾吸食毒品的高小學生常見的問題。

除了「不滿意學業成績」(66.9%) 及「被父母責備」(51.0%) 外，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」(16.3%)、「曠課」(15.4%) 及「和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面」(15.0%)。

#### 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” (90.3%) and “chat/ share with friends (e.g. through email/ WhatsApp/ WeChat/ Line/ QQ/ Facebook/ Instagram/ blog)” (65.5%).

“Make friends online” and “go to discussion forums/ chat rooms/ message boards, etc.” were the two prominent activities on the Internet that were more common among drug-taking students (16.5% and 22.0% respectively) than non-drug-taking students (7.4% and 19.4% respectively).

#### 4.5 Behavioural and academic problems (Tables 4.8)

In the six months preceding survey enumeration, the common behavioural and academic problems of the drug-taking students in general were “dissatisfied with academic results” (53.6%), “roamed around at late night” (41.4%), “blamed by parents” (38.4%), “skipped school” (37.1%) and “had not seen mom or dad for more than a week” (29.7%). However, “bullied by schoolmates” (42.5%) was also a common problem for upper primary drug-takers.

For non-drug-taking students, other than “dissatisfied with academic results” (66.9%) and “blamed by parents” (51.0%), behavioural and academic problems were much less common with the more significant ones being “bullied by schoolmates” (16.3%), “skipped school” (15.4%) and “had not seen mom or dad for more than a week” (15.0%).

## 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（47.9%），尤其是曾吸煙及飲酒者的比例（45.8%），遠高於不曾吸食毒品的學生的相應比例（曾吸煙者 5.9%、曾吸煙及飲酒者 5.6%）。

## 4.7 人口特徵

### 4.7.1 是否與父母同住（表 4.10）

2017/18 年的調查顯示，80.3% 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 68.8%。5.1% 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 15.0%。

### 4.7.2 家庭每月總收入（表 4.11）

2017/18 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。9.5% 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 4.3% 不曾吸食毒品的學生），而 26.2% 的每月家庭總收入達 \$50,000 或以上（相對 11.0% 的不曾吸食毒品的學生）。

2014/15 年調查得出的比例分布亦相若：12.4% 曾吸食毒品的學生每月家庭收入 \$10,000 或以下（相對 6.6% 不曾吸食毒品的學生），22.5% 則來自每月家庭收入達 \$50,000 或以上的家庭（相對 8.9% 不曾吸食毒品的學生）。

## 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 (47.9%), and in particular those who were both smokers and alcohol users (45.8%), were much higher than those of their non-drug-taking counterparts (5.9% of smokers, and 5.6% of both smokers and alcohol users).

## 4.7 Demographic characteristics

### 4.7.1 Whether living with parents (Table 4.10)

In the 2017/18 Survey, 80.3% of non-drug-taking students were living with both parents (versus 68.8% of drug-taking students). 5.1% of non-drug-taking students were not living with both parents (versus 15.0% of drug-taking students).

### 4.7.2 Monthly household income (Table 4.11)

In the 2017/18 Survey, 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. 9.5% of them came from families with monthly income of \$10,000 or below (versus 4.3% of non-drug-taking students), while 26.2% of them came from families with monthly income of \$50,000 or above (versus 11.0% of non-drug-taking students).

A similar pattern was also observed in the 2014/15 Survey: 12.4% of drug-taking students came from families with monthly income of \$10,000 or below (versus 6.6% from non-drug-taking students) and 22.5% of them from families with monthly income of \$50,000 or above (versus 8.9% 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 81.0%和不曾吸食毒品學生的 92.6%。2014/15 年調查結果分別為佔曾吸食毒品學生的 82.3%和不曾吸食毒品學生的 92.3%。

**4.7.4 居住的房屋種類（表 4.13）**

28.7% 曾吸食毒品的學生住在「公營租住房屋〔例如：公屋、中轉屋等〕」，另 49.1% 住在「私人永久性住宅」。37.5% 不曾吸食毒品的學生住在「公營租住房屋〔例如：公屋、中轉屋等〕」及 40.3% 住在「私人永久性住宅」。分別有 9.2% 和 12.9% 曾吸食毒品及不曾吸食毒品的學生表示他們住在「資助自置居所房屋〔例如：居屋、自置公屋等〕」。

**4.7.3 Length of living in Hong Kong  
(Table 4.12)**

The majority of drug-taking students (81.0%) and non-drug-taking students (92.6%) either were Hong Kong-born or had lived in Hong Kong for seven years or more. In the 2014/15 Survey, the corresponding proportions for drug-taking students and non-drug taking students were 82.3% and 92.3% respectively.

**4.7.4 Type of housing (Table 4.13)**

28.7% of drug-taking students lived in “public rental housing (e.g. public housing estates, interim housing, etc.)” and 49.1% of them lived in “private permanent housing”, while 37.5% of non-drug-taking students lived in “public rental housing (e.g. public housing estates, interim housing, etc.)” and 40.3% of them lived in “private permanent housing”. 9.2% and 12.9% of drug-taking and non-drug-taking students respectively claimed to be living in “subsidised home ownership housing (e.g. Home Ownership Scheme Housing, Tenants Purchase Scheme Housing, etc.)”.