第三章
不曾吸食毒品的學生接觸毒品的風險和所得的禁毒資訊

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

2020/21 年調查的設計確保曾吸食毒品和不曾吸食毒品的學生所填寫問卷的長度大致相同。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。至於不曾吸食毒品的學生，問卷則問及他們關於是否曾被提供毒品的經歷、成功拒絕的因素和拒絕技巧等資料。這有助了解年青一代面對毒品引誘的風險及防禦因素。

The 2020/21 Survey was designed in such a way that drug-taking and non-drug-taking students were required to answer a similar number of questions. Thus, students should not be worried about being speculated to be drug-taking students when they spent 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 youths against the temptation of drugs.

除此之外，2020/21 年的調查亦收集有關學生對禁毒訊息的認識和參與禁毒活動的數據。這些資料對籌劃既吸引又能配合大部分學生興趣的宣傳活動有參考價值。

The 2020/21 Survey also collected data on students' awareness of anti-drug messages and participation in anti-drug activities. Such information would be useful as a reference in the planning of publicity programmes that could draw the attention of and match the interests of most students.

3.1 接觸毒品的風險

3.1 Exposure to risk of drugs

3.1.1 曾否獲提供毒品（表 3.1）

3.1.1 Whether been offered drugs (Table 3.1)

不曾吸食毒品的學生中，只有 2.2%曾獲提供毒品。該比例隨教育程度的提升而增加，由高小學生的 1.8%、中學學生的 2.0%至專上學生的 2.7%。於 2017/18 年調查的相應整體比例的較低（2.1%）。

Among the non-drug-taking students, only 2.2% of them had been offered drugs. The percentage increased with education level, from 1.8% for upper primary, 2.0% for secondary to 2.7% for post-secondary. The corresponding overall percentage in the 2017/18 Survey was lower (2.1%).

3.1.2 向學生提供毒品的人（表 3.1）

不曾吸食毒品但曾獲提供毒品的學生中，首三位最常見的毒品供應者為「朋友」（47.8%）、「同學」（27.8%）及「朋友的朋友」（20.2%）。是項發現，與曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生，表示首三位首次向他們供應毒品的人是「朋友」、「同學」及「朋友的朋友」相若。

然而，不曾吸食毒品的高小學生表示「毒販」（31.5%）、「朋友」（29.4%）及「陌生人／其他人」（24.4%）是較普遍曾經向他們提供毒品的人。

3.1.3 學生曾獲提供毒品的地點（表 3.2）

在不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生中，曾獲提供毒品的表示，提供毒品最常見的地點是「公眾遊樂場／球場／公園／公廁」（24.5%），其次是「朋友／同學／鄰居家中」（21.8%）及「酒吧」（17.6%）。

值得留意的是，按不同教育程度而言，「自己家中」（18.6%）為不曾吸食毒品的高小學生曾獲提供毒品的其中一個排列前三位的地點。另外，不曾吸食毒品的專上學生亦普遍在「學校〔包括宿舍〕」（20.4%）獲提供毒品。

3.1.2 Persons who offered drugs to students (Table 3.1)

"Friends" (47.8%), "schoolmates" (27.8%) and "friends of friends" (20.2%) were the top three persons who had offered drugs to the non-drug-taking students. This is consistent with that "friends", "schoolmates" and "friends of friends" were the top three suppliers of drugs to drug-taking students in secondary or above levels at the first time.

However, for non-drug-taking students in upper primary level, they were more commonly offered drugs by "drug dealers" (31.5%), "friends" (29.4%) and "strangers / others" (24.4%).

3.1.3 Localities where students were offered drugs (Table 3.2)

The most common locality at which non-drug-taking students in different education levels were offered drugs was "public playground/ pitch/ park/ public toilet" (24.5%), followed by "friends'/ schoolmates'/ neighbours' home" (21.8%) and "bar (or pub)" (17.6%).

By education levels, it is worth noting that "at home" (18.6%) was one of the top three localities of drug offer as claimed by the non-drug-taking upper primary students. On the other hand, "school (including dormitory)" (20.4%) was a common locality of drug offer to non-drug-taking post-secondary students.

3.1.4 令學生遠離毒品的因素（表 3.3）

86.6%不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生表示，令他們遠離毒品的因素是他們害怕「吸毒所帶來的後果」，特別是「吸食毒品會損害健康」（76.2%），「藏有毒品是違法的」（61.1%）及「害怕上癮」（56.9%）。其他幫助他們遠離毒品的因素還包括「不喜歡吸毒者的形象」（62.4%）及「有其他比吸食毒品更有趣的事情可做」（50.7%）。

少於三分一不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生表示，「傳媒／偶像」（25.3%）、「非吸食毒品朋友」（27.8%）及「老師」（31.4%）的影響是令他們遠離毒品的因素。

3.1.5 拒絕毒品的方法（表 3.4）

72.7%不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生會「直接地拒絕」接受毒品，其次是「找藉口拒絕」（23.2%）及「即時離開」(16.1%)。

3.1.6 若得知好友吸食毒品後會做的事情（表 3.5）

在不曾吸食毒品的各教育程度的學生中，67.5%表示會「勸吸食毒品的朋友不要吸毒／鼓勵他們戒毒」。他們亦會「直接與他們對話了解情況」（44.8%）和「鼓勵他們向其他人〔如社工〕尋求協助」（41.1%）。另一方面，約一成不曾吸食毒品的學生表示若得知好友吸食毒品後會選擇「不知怎麼做」（10.6%）及「裝作不知道／甚麼也不做」（10.3%）。

3.1.4 Factors that kept students away from drugs (Table 3.3)

86.6% of non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels reported that the factor that kept them away from drugs was their fear of the "consequences of using drugs", specifically, the consequences that "drugs were harmful to health" (76.2%), "possessing drugs was illegal" (61.1%) and "will get addicted to drugs" (56.9%). "Did not like the image of drug-takers" (62.4%) and "there were more interesting things to do other than using drugs" (50.7%) were other common reasons that kept them away from drugs.

Less than one-third of non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels claimed that the "influence of media/ celebrities" (25.3%), the "influence of non-drug-taking friends" (27.8%) and the "influence of teachers" (31.4%) were factors that kept them away from drugs.

3.1.5 Methods used to refuse drugs (Table 3.4)

72.7% of the non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels "refused drugs directly", followed by "refused with an excuse" (23.2%) and "left immediately" (16.1%).

3.1.6 Things to do if realised that close friends were taking drugs (Table 3.5)

67.5% of the non-drug-taking students in different education levels reported that they would "tell their drug-taking friends not to take drugs/ encourage them to quit drugs". They would also "ask them why they take drugs" (44.8%) and "tell them to seek help from others (e.g. social workers)" (41.1%). On the other hand, about one-tenth "did not know what to do" (10.6%) and would "pretend I do not know/ do nothing" (10.3%) if they realised their close friends were taking drugs.

值得一提的是不曾吸食毒品的高小學生有較大傾向去尋求其他成年人的幫助，例如「告訴吸食毒品的朋友的父母」（48.3%）、「告訴老師」（45.3%）、「告訴自己的父母」（35.7%）、「告訴社工」（28.5%） 及「報警」（20.1%）。

It is worth noting that non-drug-taking upper primary students demonstrated a higher tendency to call on other adults to help, e.g. “tell parents of their drug-taking friends” (48.3%), “tell teachers” (45.3%), “tell their parents” (35.7%), “tell social workers” (28.5%) and “call the police” (20.1%).

3.1.7 如果有機會，會嘗試勸人戒毒的原因（表 3.6）

3.1.7 **Reasons for trying to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs if there was a chance** (Table 3.6)

75.9%不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生表示，如果有機會，他們會嘗試勸身邊的人戒毒。主要原因是他們擔心吸毒者的「健康」(92.9%)、「精神狀況」(75.0%)及「學業及前途」（62.0%）。

75.9% of the non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels would try to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs if there was a chance and the main reasons for attempting to do so were that they were worried about the “health” (92.9%), “mental conditions” (75.0%) and “studies and future” (62.0%) of the drug-takers.

3.1.8 如果有機會，不會嘗試勸人戒毒的原因（表 3.6）

3.1.8 **Reasons for not trying to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs if there was a chance** (Table 3.6)

那些不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生不會嘗試勸身邊的人戒毒的主要原因是「身邊沒有吸毒的人」（77.1%），其次是「不懂得如何去勸吸毒的人」(21.8%)及「覺得吸毒的人不會理會他們」（19.7%）。

For the non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels who would not try to persuade drug-takers to give up drugs if there was a chance, the major reason was “did not know anyone who uses drugs” (77.1%), followed distantly by “did not know how to persuade drug-takers” (21.8%) and “thought the drug-takers would ignore them” (19.7%).

3.2 禁毒資訊和活動

3.2.1 對禁毒活動的認識和參與（表 3.7-3.8）

81.5%不曾吸食毒品的學生對禁毒資訊皆有所聞。禁毒資訊通常來自「學校課程」（70.3%）、「禁毒講座」（67.6%）、「電視，收音機及報紙等大眾傳播媒介」（65.1%）和「互聯網／智能手機／平板電腦〔包括應用程式／電郵／Blog／討論區／YouTube〕」（46.1%）。這些亦是各教育程度的學生接收禁毒資訊的主要途徑，儘管比例上略有不同。

49.0%不曾吸食毒品的學生曾參與禁毒活動。最普遍曾參與的活動包括「研討會／講座」（77.4%）、「課堂活動〔如專題研習〕」（41.2%）和「禁毒話劇／綜藝表演／音樂會」（25.3%）。

3.2.2 傳遞禁毒資訊的人物（表 3.9）

以「已戒毒人士」的真實個人經驗分享來傳遞禁毒資訊最為受歡迎，在不曾吸食毒品的學生中佔40.4%。13.0%的學生選擇「父母」，尤其是高小學生（25.5%）。少於10%的不曾吸食毒品的學生喜歡「老師」（9.4%）或「社工」（5.0%）向他們傳遞禁毒資訊。

在 2020/21 年調查中，曾吸食毒品的學生也被問到這問題。「已戒毒人士」（31.5%）、「朋友／同學」（15.1%）和「父母」（9.1%）是最為受歡迎的傳遞禁毒資訊給曾吸食毒品的學生的人士。

3.2 Anti-drug messages and activities

3.2.1 Awareness of and participation in anti-drug activities (Tables 3.7 – 3.8)

81.5% of the non-drug-taking students had come across anti-drug messages. Generally, they received anti-drug messages through "school curriculum/ materials" (70.3%), "anti-drug talks" (67.6%), "mass media such as TV, radio, newspaper, etc." (65.1%), and "the Internet/ smartphone/ tablet computer (including apps/ email/ blog/ discussion forums/ Youtube)" (46.1%). These channels were also main sources reported by students across different education levels despite in different proportions.

49.0% of the non-drug-taking students participated in anti-drug activities. "Seminars/ talks" (77.4%), "classroom activities (e.g. project work)" (41.2%) and "anti-drug dramas/ variety shows/ concerts" (25.3%) were the most common activities participated in.

3.2.2 Person to provide anti-drug information (Table 3.9)

Real life personal experience shared by "ex-drug abusers" was cited as the most welcomed mode of delivering anti-drug messages, as indicated by 40.4% of the non-drug-taking students. "Parents" accounted for 13.0%, particularly among non-drug-taking upper primary students (25.5%). Less than 10% preferred to have "teachers" (9.4%) or "social workers" (5.0%) delivering anti-drug messages.

Drug-taking students were also asked this question in the 2020/21 Survey. "Ex-drug abusers" (31.5%), "friends/ schoolmates" (15.1%) and "parents" (9.1%) were the most welcomed mode of delivering anti-drug messages to the drug-taking students.