

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。2023/24 年的調查搜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（89.0%）表示「不接受任何人吸食毒品」。當中，不曾吸食毒品的學生（89.2%）不接受的比例明顯較吸食毒品的學生（77.8%）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，大部分中學或以上的學生同意「吸食毒品會損害健康」（97.0%），「吸食毒品會令他們的外表變得難看」（94.8%），及「吸食毒品必定使他們的學業受到影響」（88.8%）。

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 2023/24 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 (89.0%) considered “it was not okay for anyone to use drugs”. The proportion of non-drug-taking students (89.2%) who said so was substantially higher than that of drug-taking students (77.8%).

4.1.2 Perception on harmful effects of drugs (Table 4.2)

As regards the perception on harmful effects of drugs, the majority of students in secondary or above levels agreed that “using drugs will harm one’s health” (97.0%), “using drugs will affect their appearance” (94.8%) and “using drugs will affect their study” (88.8%).

該比例在不曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生中更高：97.5%同意「吸食毒品會損害健康」、95.4%同意「吸食毒品會令他們的外表變得難看」及 89.4%同意「吸食毒品必定使他們的學業受到影響」。只有 81.6%、74.8%及 70.2%的曾吸食毒品的中學或以上學生分別持上述三項看法。

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對吸食毒品持不認同的態度。當中超過 90%不同意「如果有機會的話他們會嘗試吸食毒品」、「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」、「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 68.3%至 85.1%）。

4.2 自我形象（表 4.4）

除與毒品有關的資料之外，這次調查還搜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，64.2%相信「如果他們盡力去做的話，他們總是能夠解決難題的」（相對 53.5%曾吸食毒品的學生），59.7%認為「總括來說，他們對自己感到滿意」（相對 56.1%曾吸食毒品的學生），及 47.1%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 41.1%曾吸食毒品的學生）。

The percentages were even higher among non-drug-taking students in secondary or above levels: 97.5% agreed that “using drugs will harm one’s health”, 95.4% for “using drugs will affect their appearance” and 89.4% for “using drugs will affect their study”. Only 81.6%, 74.8% and 70.2% 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 “they will try drugs if there is an opportunity”, “using drugs will help them become popular to the opposite sex”, “using drugs is cool”, “using drugs helps them to get along with my 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 68.3% to 85.1%).

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, 64.2% reported that “they can always manage to solve difficult problems if they try hard enough” (versus 53.5% of drug-taking students), 59.7% considered that “most of the time, they are satisfied with themselves” (versus 56.1% of drug-taking students), and 47.1% regarded that “they handle arguments calmly” (versus 41.1% of drug-taking students).

4.3 與家人、校方及朋輩的關係 (表 4.5)

63.6%不曾吸食毒品的學生認為「父母關注他們的感受」，而曾吸毒的學生中有65.0%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」(12.9%相對37.1%的曾吸食毒品的學生)。

4.4 閒暇的運用

2023/24 年調查還搜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」(67.8%)，其次是「在家玩電子遊戲」(60.2%)及「上網」(52.6%)。曾吸食毒品的學生會在空閒時「跟朋友聊天」(61.6%)、「在家玩電子遊戲」(49.2%)及「看電影」(45.2%)。

「去娛樂場所〔如卡拉 OK／酒吧〕」、「到網吧／電子遊戲機中心」及「到親友家中玩樂」是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23.3%、9.8%和21.8%，不曾吸食毒品的學生分別佔7.9%、3.1%和17.8%)。

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

63.6% of non-drug-taking students agreed that “their parents care about their feelings”, while 65.0% of drug-taking students claimed the same.

Fewer non-drug-taking students reported that “they often break school rules” (12.9% versus 37.1% of drug-taking students).

4.4 Use of free time

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 2023/24 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” (67.8%), followed by “play electronic games at home” (60.2%) and “surf the Internet” (52.6%). The most popular activities among drug-taking students were “chat with friends” (61.6%), “play electronic games at home” (49.2%) and “watch movies” (45.2%).

“Go to entertainment venue (e.g. karaoke / bar (or pub))”, “go to cyber cafés / electronic games centres” and “play in friends’ and relatives’ home” were the prominent activities that were more common among drug-taking students (23.3%, 9.8% and 21.8% respectively) than non-drug-taking students (7.9%, 3.1% and 17.8% 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／TikTok／抖音／短片／電視節目／電影」（82.7%），「跟朋友聊天／分享〔如發電郵／玩 WhatsApp／WeChat／Line／Telegram／Snapchat／Facebook／Instagram／寫 blog〕」（64.7%）及「玩網上遊戲」（62.9%）。

「網上交友」及「上討論區／聊天室／留言板等」是兩項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 18.8%和 20.5%，不曾吸食毒品的學生分別佔 12.4%和 17.6%）。

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」（66.2%）、「被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信」（50.9%）、「被父母責備」（45.2%）、「曠課」（40.9%）、「被陌生人騷擾」（39.1%）及「和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面」（37.2%）。然而，「被同學欺負」（35.3%）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」（70.6%）及「被父母責備」（52.0%）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「被學校記缺點、小過、大過或收警告信」（35.3%）、「和父親或母親超過一星期沒見面」（30.6%）及「被陌生人騷擾」（29.9%）。

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 / TikTok / Douyin / video clips / TV shows / movies” (82.7%), “chat / share with friends (e.g. through email / WhatsApp / WeChat / Line / Telegram / Snapchat / Facebook / Instagram / blog)” (64.7%) and “play online games” (62.9%).

“Make friends online” and “go to discussion forums / chat rooms / message boards, etc.” were the two activities on the Internet that were more common among drug-taking students (18.8% and 20.5% respectively) than non-drug-taking students (12.4% and 17.6% respectively).

4.5 Behavioural and academic problems (Table 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” (66.2%), “warned by school” (50.9%), “blamed by parents” (45.2%), “skipped school” (40.9%), “harassed by strangers” (39.1%) and “have not seen mom or dad for more than a week” (37.2%). “However, “bullied by schoolmates” (35.3%) was also a common problem for upper primary drug-takers.

For non-drug-taking students, other than “dissatisfied with academic results” (70.6%) and “blamed by parents” (52.0%), behavioural and academic problems were relatively less common with the more significant ones being “warned by school” (35.3%), “had not seen mom or dad for more than a week” (30.6%) and “harassed by strangers” (29.9%).

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（41.6%），尤其是曾吸煙及飲酒者的比例（36.7%），遠高於不曾吸食毒品的學生的相應比例（曾吸煙者 6.4%、曾吸煙及飲酒者 5.7%）。

4.7 人口特徵

4.7.1 是否與父母同住（表 4.10）

2023/24 年的調查顯示，75.2% 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 63.2%，而 8.1% 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 18.1%。

4.7.2 家庭每月總收入（表 4.11）

2023/24 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較低或較高的家庭。8.6% 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 4.9% 不曾吸食毒品的學生），而 25.9% 的每月家庭總收入達 \$50,000 或以上（相對 13.0% 的不曾吸食毒品的學生）。

2020/21 年調查得出的比例分布亦相若：8.4% 曾吸食毒品的學生每月家庭收入 \$10,000 或以下（相對 5.7% 不曾吸食毒品的學生），24.6% 則來自每月家庭收入達 \$50,000 或以上的家庭（相對 10.6% 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 (41.6%), and in particular those who were both smokers and alcohol users (36.7%), were much higher than those of their non-drug-taking counterparts (6.4% of smokers, and 5.7% of both smokers and alcohol users).

4.7 Demographic characteristics

4.7.1 Whether living with parents (Table 4.10)

In the 2023/24 Survey, 75.2% of non-drug-taking students were living with both parents (versus 63.2% of drug-taking students), while 8.1% of non-drug-taking students were not living with both parents (versus 18.1% of drug-taking students).

4.7.2 Monthly household income (Table 4.11)

In the 2023/24 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. 8.6% of them came from families with monthly income of \$10,000 or below (versus 4.9% of non-drug-taking students), while 25.9% of them came from families with monthly income of \$50,000 or above (versus 13.0% of non-drug-taking students).

A similar pattern was also observed in the 2020/21 Survey: 8.4% of drug-taking students came from families with monthly income of \$10,000 or below (versus 5.7% from non-drug-taking students) and 24.6% of them from families with monthly income of \$50,000 or above (versus 10.6% 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 84.1% 和不曾吸食毒品學生的 89.7%。2020/21 年調查結果分別為佔曾吸食毒品學生的 86.0% 和不曾吸食毒品學生的 90.8%。

4.7.4 居住的房屋種類（表 4.13 及 4.14）

33.8% 曾吸食毒品的學生居住在「公營租住房屋〔例如：公屋、中轉屋〕」，另 46.8% 居住在「私人永久性房屋（包括租住私人住宅）〔例如：私人住宅單位、平房、村屋〕」。40.4% 不曾吸食毒品的學生居住在「公營租住房屋〔例如：公屋、中轉屋〕」及 43.6% 居住在「私人永久性房屋（包括租住私人住宅）〔例如：私人住宅單位、平房、村屋〕」。

分別有 11.2% 和 10.0% 曾吸食毒品及不曾吸食毒品的學生表示他們居住在「資助自置居所房屋〔例如：居屋、自置公屋〕」。至於居住在「劏房」的比例，曾吸食毒品的學生（11.4%）較不吸食毒品的學生（6.1%）為高。

4.7.3 Length of living in Hong Kong (Table 4.12)

The majority of drug-taking students (84.1%) and non-drug-taking students (89.7%) were either Hong Kong-born or had lived in Hong Kong for seven years or more. In the 2020/21 Survey, the corresponding proportions for drug-taking students and non-drug taking students were 86.0% and 90.8% respectively.

4.7.4 Type of housing (Table 4.13 and 4.14)

33.8% of drug-taking students lived in “public rental housing (e.g. public housing estates, interim housing)” and 46.8% of them lived in “private permanent housing (including rented private housing) (e.g. private residential flats, bungalows, village houses)”, while 40.4% of non-drug-taking students lived in “public rental housing (e.g. public housing estates, interim housing)” and 43.6% of them lived in “private permanent housing (including rented private housing) (e.g. private residential flats, bungalows, village houses)”.

11.2% and 10.0% 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)”. The proportion of drug-taking students (11.4%) who were living in a “subdivided flat” was higher than non-drug-taking students (6.1%).