



Enjo-kōsai

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愛自己 活得起
預防青少年援交計劃
C.A.R.E. Project

香港青少年援交現象研究2011 A study of youths involved in compensated dating in Hong Kong 2011

「愛自己。活得起」預防青少年援交計劃 C.A.R.E. Project



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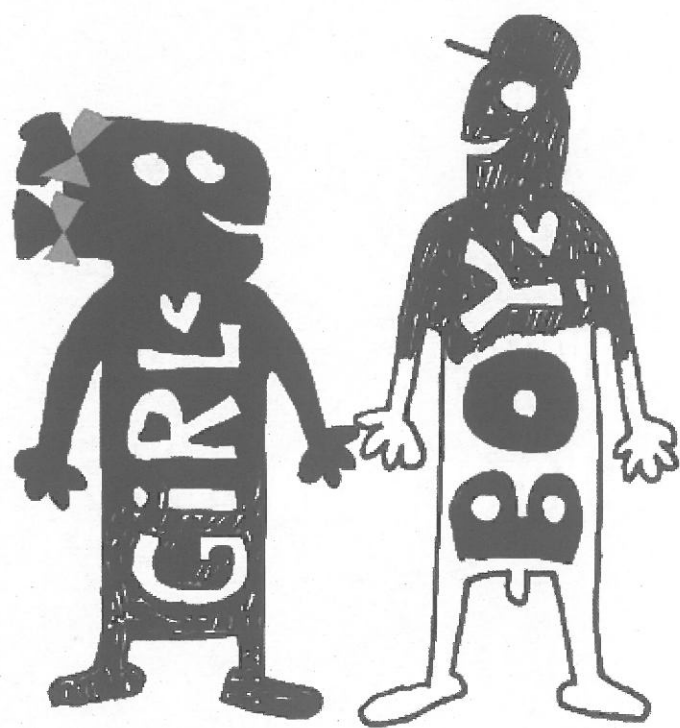
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鳴謝

在此要感謝各協作參與研究的單位。全靠你們的支持，研究調查報告才能夠順利完成及推出。特別要鳴謝香港公益金資助本機構的「愛自己·活得起」預防青少年援交計劃及贊助是次研究，讓各業界及社會大眾更進一步了解青少年援交活動背後的成因，並且有助本計劃更準確地回應青少年的成長需要。

同時，我們非常感激所有青少年受訪者對我們工作小隊的信任，以協助完成研究調查報告。



研究撮要

青少年參與援助交際(Enjo-kō sai/簡稱援交)的現象不但是近年本港社會關注的焦點，亦有日漸上升的趨勢。自 2005 年本機構的前線社工接觸及輔導不多於 10 位個案，當中發現援交活動不單只是性交易問題，還與青少年精神健康、濫藥問題、家庭管教模式等有密切關係。

是次研究調查，有 57 位參與援交的青少年接受本計劃的輔導服務(估計本計劃接觸個案與實際參與援交的青少年數字有較大的差距)。為了更深入了解他們參與援交的成因及需要，本研究會探討他們參與援交的基本情況、背景及其生理及心理的共同特質，透過他們對參與援交後的經歷、影響及感受，歸納出導致青少年參與援交的重要範疇，包括(一)成長經歷、(二)利益概念、(三)危機解難、(四)性愛態度及(五)自我形象的身心狀況。從而建議出協助援交青少年時的介入考慮及各業界的服務建議。

香港青少年援交現象 2011

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香港青少年援交現象 2011

1. 前言

本處油尖旺青少年綜合發展中心於 2005 年開始接觸到從事援交活動個案並於 2006 年中以結構性面談(Structured interview)方式了解個案參與援交活動的原因和經歷，並於 2006 年 12 月初步完成了個案的訪問。從訪問中發現援交與網絡有密切關係，故於 2007 年初至 2008 年 5 月分別進行兩個階段有關「援交網絡」的研究及分析。於第一份報告「香港少女援助交際初探」中發現，進行援交的青少年主要原因有：青少年未能抗拒對物慾的誘惑而「搵快錢」、道德觀念模糊、忽略對援交的負面影響。再加上，網絡世界隱閉，令青少年容易接觸援交資訊，加劇援交的普及性。另外，家庭功能失效令青少年未能從中得到愛和關懷，促使他們透過援交活動尋求未被滿足的需要。

2009 年，本處成立「愛自己·活得起」預防青少年援交計劃，以全面及深入的介入模式為參與援交活動的青少年提供服務，主要包括個案輔導服務，提供生理及心理的情緒支援，減低援交後所造成的困擾，更重要的是，提供足夠的空間讓青少年表達需要。大眾預防教育方面，計劃社工會到全港中小學進行有關援交活動的預防及教育工作。

大眾對援交狀況已有一定的認識及關注，各界亦作出不同的預防及應對工作，實際上本計劃所接觸的個案反而有增無減，亦發現有男性個案參與援交活動。就上次調查報告「香港少女援助交際現象初探」中只讓我們對援交狀況作初步認識，而於是次研究中，工作小隊對參與援交個案的需要及心聲作深入的分析及了解，綜合出五項與青少年參與援交活動有密切關係的成長狀況，包括(一)成長經歷(缺乏關懷和創傷經歷等)、(二)利益概念(重視金錢、物質)、(三)危機解難(缺乏支援系統)、(四)性愛態度(早年性經驗及色情文化影響)及(五)自我形象(缺乏身體認同及自主)的身心狀況。希望是次個案研究帶給大眾對參與援交的青少年有更全面的了解，以包容、接納及體諒的態度與他們相處，共建

和諧的社會。我們亦會隨著各社會環境因素的改變而不斷了解並作出修正，以能

夠更有效地回應服務需要。

2. 研究背景

本處油尖旺區青少年服務一直關注涉及少女色情文化的情況。由二十世紀八十年代的「魚蛋妹」問題，九十年代的「卡拉 OK 未成年少女伴唱」現象、「老泥妹」、玩 line、伴遊、私鐘妹、色情網吧指導員、網上徵友等都在影響著不少的青少年的成長。

隨著不同的年代，這些牽涉少女的行為現象或是相關的色情文化，亦以不同的形態出現。至 2005 年，本處油尖旺青少年綜合發展中心陸續接觸到一些未成年少女，以「援助交際」（下稱援交）的形式，與自己年齡相距較大的成年男性「交往」，並從中獲取利益。相信這是香港援助交際現象的初始期。為了了解當時的援交狀況及成因，我們於 2006 年中以結構性面談(Structured interview)方式了解青少年參與援交活動的原因及經歷，並於 2006 年 12 月初步完成了「香港少女援助交際研究初探」的個案訪問及於 2007 年發佈有關的研究結果。另外又因為從個案口中得知有關互聯網上援交網絡的資料，故於 2007 年初至 2008 年 5 月分別進行兩個階段有關「援交網絡」的研究及分析，並將兩次研究之報告綜合發表，引起了社會大眾對援交現象的關注。

不過，當時所接觸到並願意參與研究訪問的受訪人數有限，而所接觸到有參與援交的青少年，亦全部以少女為主(2008 年後我們亦陸續接觸到男生參與援交活動的情況)，只能呈現援交活動部分的情況。由上次研究發表至今經歷近三年的時間，期間發生了少女因為參與援交活動而遭到殺害並肢解的慘劇，因而喚起了社會大眾的關注及輿論。本機構由 2009 年起成立全港第一隊專責援交輔導服務計劃，開始接觸到更多參與援交的個案並進行分析，以提升我們對青少年參與援交活動的敏銳度，並作出更適切的服務，回應青少年的需要。

3. 研究目的及方法

3.1 探討目的

- ♥ 探討本地參與援交活動的青少年基本狀況及共通特質
- ♥ 探討導致參與援交的重要因素
- ♥ 探討青少年參與援交後的生理及心理狀況及影響
- ♥ 提出服務建議及方向

3.2 概念定義：

3.2.1 「援助交際」來源

「援助交際」簡稱援交(enkō)，日語拼音為(Enjo-kō sai)，英文解釋為Compensated Dating 或 Subsidized Dating。是一個源自日本的名詞。最早由日本記者黑沼克史於1986年《中學女生放學後的危機遊戲》中提及，及後《朝日新聞》晚報於1994年9月20日報導。起初是指女學生們利用自己的身體「援助」中年男性的孤單寂寞，以這種「交際」形式來換取零用錢或名貴的禮物。換句話說，少女們為了獲得金錢而答應與男士約會，當中不一定有性行為，而是以親密關係來交換物質滿足的一種特殊的「雙向互動」交易。演變至今，卻成為少男、少女們提供性交易的代名詞。

不過，在日本方面亦有過不少關於援交的定義的爭論。因日本方面，提供援交服務的形式可以是由任何年齡(如主婦)、任何性別的人士。因此日本有不少學者如Fukutomi Mamoru (1997)、Udagawa Yoshie (2007)等，曾就青少年援助交際、少婦援助交際、女生賣淫及一般性工作者作類分，亦就部份性工作者是否將「援助交際」概念「騎劫」或「綁架」並使用等作出討論，在此不作贅述。

於定義是次研究課題時，我們認為值得關注有關性工作及援交的分野。特別由於近年出現不少原本從事性工作(如妓女、鳳姐等)之性工作者或有關的中介人士發現以援交的稱呼能引起一些宣傳作用，因而將原本的性工作或服務稱作援

交。故近年可以聽到有關援交稱呼的人士或討論，部份往往也包括一些原本從事性工作之性工作者。

至於援交活動與性工作者，或過往從事色情活動的青少年(如八十年代「魚蛋妹」、「私鐘妹」，九十年代「卡拉OK伴唱少女」、「色情網吧指導員」、「老泥妹」及「Line Friend」等)所存在之分別，在2008年上載至本機構網站的「香港少女援助交際現象初探」已作有關討論，因此不作重覆。

事實上，關於性工作者使用援交一詞作稱呼的現象也可以作為其他日後研究的焦點。因為在2003年，即香港出現援交現象之前兩年，有學者(Lam, O.W. 2003)探討過為何援交現象會從日本登陸台灣，而不會在香港出現。Lam當時的分析認為，港、台兩地對於性工作之法律地位/身份、執法情況、相關組織及團體的支援及參與爭取性工作之權益狀況均存在分野，令商業性工作難以在台灣生存，因而衍生援交現象。相比香港，因為商業性工作存有生存空間，而無需要衍生援交現象。

不過，援交現象不但於兩年後從日本登陸至香港，還有上升趨勢。而「援交」一詞更反過來被本身已從事性工作的性工作者所借用作稱呼，反映了援交浪潮的威力及影響。有志研究者亦可考慮於此現象再作深入探討。

是次有關援助交際的定義會就一般青少年參與援交與借用援交一詞作稱呼之原性工作者作出區分，以避免在討論上引起混亂。具體定義如下：

3.2.2 援助交際的定義主要包括：

- ♥ 少男、少女以明示或暗示可以利用身體或親密關係來交換 / 接受成年客人(男士為主)的物質「援助」，包括金錢、飾物和食物等物質滿足；而成年客人則接受少男、少女以性/親密關係的「援助」。
- ♥ 援交的服務可以包括以自己身體、聲音、衣物、時間及活動(吃飯、飲酒、唱歌、口交、手淫…)等。
- ♥ 物質滿足為開始援交活動的首要考慮因素。發展長遠關係的元素(如對方的

忠誠、關愛、人格、前途或彼此責任)均為次等考慮。

- ♥ 為了更有效了解一般青少年參與援交的原因，是次研究的對象主要針對性地了解那些在參與有相關援交活動之前未曾參與任何性工作或沒有考慮以性工作為職業的青少年。(當中會涉及將青少年參與援交與本身已決定/曾經從事性工作而使用援交一詞作稱呼的之性工作者作出區分)
- ♥ 就有關少男向中年女性提供援助的「交際」形式，亦被稱為「逆援助交際」(gyaku-enjo-kō sai)。由於在前線工作上我們沒有接觸到這類少男個案。故是次研究的內容，亦未能涉及有關討論。
- ♥ 由於「援助交際」與援交一詞常被交替使用，故於本報告亦會作交替使用。

3.2.3 性工作者

因本研究調查的研究範圍需要，我們只用狹義的角度，去定義性工作者，是指為不特定對象提供性服務(性交易--出售性交、口交、手淫等有性器官接觸的服務)以獲得報酬的人，例如：俗稱「一樓一」、「妓女」等。此外，一些於夜晚娛樂場所，包括：夜總會、酒吧及卡拉 OK 等的陪酒女郎及拳手等，亦與是次研究調查對象有所不同。

3.2.4 研究對象

指約在 24 歲以下參與援交的香港青少年。在參與援交時可以是仍在學、在職、非固定職業或無業者，而在參與有相關援交活動之前未曾參與任何性工作或沒有將性工作作為職業考慮的青少年。

3.3 個案來源

個案來源主要透過轉介、主動發掘及個案主動求助。

其中，轉介來源以學校(老師、社工)轉介為主，其次為家長、同學、外展社工、綜合家庭服務、感化組、其他非牟利機構(NGOs)轉介等，亦有部份個案來自朋友、網友、嫖客及警方轉介。而從網絡搜尋及宣傳中亦接觸到部份個案。

3.4 探討方法

由於「援助交際」在香港是一項新興活動，在香港只出現約五至六年時間，既缺乏研究數據，亦難找到充分有關本地援助交際情況的文獻，故小組採用了探索性研究方法(Exploratory Study)，透過對前線工作對象的資料搜集，對現象作出分析。

工作小組主要以個案研究作為資料搜集的方法。小組從本計劃的輔導個案中，認識有關青少年從事援交的原因、經歷及遭遇，並參考前線社工對個案的觀察、分析、輔導介入的模式及成效，以加強研究調查分析的效果。

調查員主要分析於 2007 年 12 月至 2011 年 1 月從事有關援交的青少年的資料作出分析，並按指引提交報告。

3.5 研究限制

限制一：由於此研究屬探索性質，加上可接觸的本地援交個案有限，因此會著重於受訪者生理及心理狀況分析及了解，多於數字上的統計。故此研究結果的代表性亦有一定的限制。

限制二：由於研究的資訊繁多，所能涵蓋的亦受到本計劃的人力、時間等資源所限制，故能收集的有關資料可能未見詳盡全面。

3.6 研究結果

個案基本背景

期間： 2007 年中至 2011 年初(參與援交行為)

對象： 57 位曾參與有相關援交行為，而之前未曾參與任何性工作的青少年（包括 9 位男性個案及 48 位少女）

教育程度： 小六至大專(開始援交行為)

年齡： 11-22(17 歲以下佔>70%)

家庭狀況： 關係疏離，部份父母離異(主要討論部分再作詳述)

居住地區： 九龍 34，新界 19，香港 4

4. 文獻回顧

2007 年，本處油尖旺青少年綜合發展中心發表了香港首份關於香港援助交際現象的「香港少女援助交際現象初探」個案部份研究報告。由於當時援交在香港是一項新興活動，當時所接觸到的個案數目有限(只有六位)，亦以少女個案為主，故對於援交個案的了解只屬有限而且非常初步。

其實，本處從 05-08 年間亦曾多次於不同的性教育講座及培訓中分享了對此新興活動的關注，可惜當時大眾只將援交活動等同過往的少女賣淫活動看待。而 2007 年發表的「香港少女援助交際現象初探」研究報告亦因訪問個案有限，而未能令大眾對援交狀況作出更深層的了解。及至 2008 年，一名少女因為在參與援交活動時被殺害及肢解，大眾對援交活動才開始有更多的關注，及後有關香港援交現象的文章才相繼出現。

當中包括 2009 年基督教香港信義會尚德中心青少年綜合服務中心向將軍澳區七間中學，共 1,214 位初中學生進行調查，了解他們對初中學生戀愛及性觀念的看法。結果發現，有近四份一的學生接受自己或朋友以性關係換取金錢，當中更有 4.1%表示不介意朋友知道。另有 68.9%受訪青少年認同與十六歲或以下的未成年人士發生性關係；接受十四歲或以下者亦有 13.5%。

而 2009 年香港基督教服務處深中樂 Teen 會發表的「香港青少年對援助交際的看法」調查研究。調查訪問了 586 名年齡介乎十二至二十歲青少年，了解他們對援交的意見。調查發現，34%受訪者曾考慮援交，當中以想「搵快錢」的人最多，其次包括想幫補家計、出於好奇心及希望得到性趣等。而想參與援交的青少年中，男比女的數目為多，又相信援交與提供性服務不同，認為援交是「高級的」及「未必涉及性交易」等。

同年，香港性教育研究及治療專業協會的「學生對援交的認識及取向」問卷調查探討中學生對援交的認識及價值觀。調查訪問了近 3000 名平均年齡為十五歲的學生。結果發現，不少中學生對援交抱持希望嘗試的心態。45%受訪學生認

為援交是一種「互相利用、各取所需的社交生活」，有 6.6% 的受訪學生說認識正在援交的同學，而 4.6% 的受訪學生聲稱自己也有可能參與援交。

另外，香港浸會大學社工系邵家臻先生於 2009 年 12 月發表的「物慾泥沼難自拔？－對香港援交問題的再思」研究以針對主流援交論述及介入的反思，當中特別提醒對香港援交論述的關注及要對援交少女的聲音作更深入探討等。

2010 年，基督教香港信義會長腿叔叔信箱服務的「性情－兒童之聲」調查，則是為了了解兒童對「援交」及「性侵犯」的認知、態度及自我保護意識等。調查成功訪問了 1,100 名小五至中三學生，以了解本港青少年的性態度及本港性教育的推廣情況。調查發現，小學生的性開放程度令人擔憂，中學生更為嚴重。調查結果顯示，逾一成受訪學生直認可接受跟網上認識的人援交，以「陪吃飯換金錢」。約 4% 受訪者同意在收費下讓對方拍性感照、撫摸身體，甚至提供性服務。其中 2.1% 小五生接受與網友發生性行為而獲取金錢，中三學生中則有 9%。雖然青少年對朋友及自己的標準或有不同，但相信這份問卷較能反映受訪者心底的價值觀。

綜觀多項於本地進行的研究，大多以普遍青少年的看法為主。有關研究能提醒我們對一般青少年當下心態的了解，特別了解到青少年以性行為去獲取金錢的接納性。惟仍缺乏對經已參與援交活動的青少年的實際情況作更多的理解。

而與本港文化較接近而又有不少援交活動的台灣，則不乏對此課題的討論。當中包括何春蕤（1999），《與陳俊志談援助交際》中，何春蕤認為援助交際出現在亞洲這個文化脈絡之內實有其意思。她指這個勢利的身體文化中，如果想跟一個人發展一些情感或身體的關係，要經歷各種婚姻市場中的考驗，還要提供強烈的承諾才可能達成某種協議。「援助交際」則穿越了這些文化藩籬，透過簡單的協商方式，「援助」那些在求偶市場上出局的人進行另外一些「交際」，以達成身體方面的協議。換句話說，就是因為我們的文化在身體方面太禁閉了，因此才需要援助交際來疏通一下。她又認為援助交際可以提昇女性自主的能力，讓女性的身體不再因為性而成為聖殿，或者因為性而成為垃圾。簡言之，援助交際是在自

己的操控之下進行的短暫身體關係或互動。

另外，陳慈幸老師於國立中正大學犯罪防治研究所（2002 年 11 月 22 日），「網路援助交際問題」新興犯罪座談會中，則以其僑居日本經驗，就少女對於物質需求、對肉慾放縱，以及日本家庭文化等觀點等，分析日本援助交際的狀況及少女從事援交的青少年次文化。陳慈幸指出「援助交際」一詞，在日語中並沒有任何意涵，起初並不代表賣春行為，只是色情業者開始使用並賦予性暗示，是雙方各有需求並能滿足對方，你情我願的交換。它多發生在東京、大阪等大都市的高中女生與中年男子之間的故事。這印證犯罪率與都市發展成正比的說法；雖然青少年任意出賣靈肉，被許多人歸咎於物質崇尚，但以援助交際少女們的說法，以勞力獲取自己所欲之物質是正常的行為。

在李宗憲（2003）·《青少年援助交際問題面面觀》中，筆者就以文獻資料、訪談經驗、網路觀察與研究結果所得之資料，介紹台灣援助交際現況。筆者在其碩士論文中針對援交少女與性交易、色情行業少女、一般少女四組樣本進行的自我概念比較，發現援交少女與性交易少女的家庭關係自我概念也是最低的，而援交少女與家庭的關係較傾向缺乏關懷與愧疚，而性交易少女與家庭的關係則較傾向於衝突。由此可見，援交少女對於愛與關懷等情感的需求是相當高的。因此，他認為援助交際所突顯的並不只在性交易的氾濫，或性態度的轉變等社會問題，更基於青少年對於情感的需求。因此，面對青少年從事援助交際，或更需要我們關注的是青少年內心世界。

勵馨社會福利事業基金會·勵馨總會研發部 2009 年勵馨年度報告則指，台灣自 1995 年公布施行「兒童及少年性交易防制條例」，自 1996 年開始承接「兒童及少年性交易防制個案追蹤輔導委託專家服務」，而 2003 年（台北縣）、2004 年（延吉少年服務中心）開始提供相關服務，服務持續至今。而網路援交案件不斷上升，有見及此，於 2009 年也發展了「兒少網路性安全外展服務方案」，由社工主動進入聊天室進行外展工作及宣導服務，反映個案的上升及服務需要。

另外，勵馨總會研發部於 2010 年 7 月 31 日在公益電子報報導則提到，勵馨

基金會及台灣展翅協會聯合在記者會直指國內網路聊天室沒有年齡限制，缺乏會員驗證，成為色情集團誘拐少女的場域。而且網路聊天室是「性內容明顯」的空間，成為色情業者誘拐青少年的工具。雖然業者強調自律，於網路聊天室設置聊天室守則及會員/管員辦法，包含禁止發表色情言論、性訊息等，但並無成效。建議政府可參照其他國家政府積極監管網路風氣，如德國的所有成人網站，設年齡驗證機制等。

上述資料足見台灣的網絡援交現象對青少年的影響及禍害的關注。而參照台灣不少文獻顯示，「援助交際」之所以廣泛盛行，歸因於價值觀的薄弱、網絡及媒介文化、物質生活的要求和家人關係等。有關的分析、介入考慮及果效亦有待見證，但確有參考作用。但在香港的情況又是否一樣呢？因此，希望透過是次研究，對更多個案作出分析，更深入地了解本港現象與台灣狀況的類同及差異，亦可找出恰當的輔導手法，使他們健康愉快成長。

5. 青少年援交個案的基本狀況及共同特質

職業	學生 43/ 無業 8/ 在職 6
性經驗	有 44/ 無 13

5.1 接觸援交途徑、形式、對象、對象身份、時間及地點

a. 接觸援交途徑：

互聯網

主動接觸援交資訊網頁	19
巧合接觸援交資訊網頁	13
在線遊戲(online game)	3

友人

網友推介 / 經中介人(Agent)	4
朋友介紹	14

其他

於娛樂場所(巧合接觸)、受威逼	4
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從有關數據可以看到，大部分受訪者(66%)是通過互聯網接觸到援交資訊或參與援交的，但亦不等於青少年不能通過其他渠道接觸及參與援交。由於我們陸續發現有更多青少年透過朋友介紹而接觸及參與援交，因此預防青少年援交的工作亦應透過多個層面及多渠道的介入。

b. 援交交易次數

訪問過程中，得知受訪者參與援交最高交易紀錄，三個月二十次以上。亦有受訪者一日內早、午及晚進行三次援交活動。此外，青少年參與援交途徑或個案數字未能完全反映他們的交易次數，實際上，他們有些在網上討論區刊登廣告的次數只得兩次，但回覆的訊息有過百條，甚至過千條。此外，由於客人與青少年援交後不時會對他們的表現作出評分(賽後報告)，會於網上流傳，就算援交青少年不再刊登廣告，「師兄」(客人)亦可向透過私人短訊(Private Message/PM)與他們提出交易要求。故此，不能單靠網上討論區刊登廣告多少而估計參與援交活動的青少年數量。上述交易方式，一方面反映參與援交活動的隱蔽性、自由度及選擇性非常高，另一方面，有了互聯網的方便，大大增加了援交活動的蔓延性。

c. 個案數字增幅

從2007年開始，本計劃接觸不足十位青少年參與援交活動的個案，直至2011年初，已超過六十位青少年接受輔導服務。本計劃於四年之間所輔導的援交個案數字增幅達六倍之多。除了本計劃所接觸的個案，全港還有不少社會服務團體及自助組織提供相關服務(是次調查對象只是本計劃的個案)，本計劃深信實際參與援交的青少年，較本計劃所接觸到的個案數字為多。

d. 援交形式

青少年參與的援交形式有多種，大致可分類為：

兼職形式(非性交)： 兼職女伴、出租情人 PTGF(Part-time Girl Friend)、船P女伴、色情電話(Phone-Sex)(可以有親密而非性交活動，如陪陌生人行街購物、吃飯、陪拍拖、陪唱K、看戲、娛樂…及親密觸摸、愛撫、接吻、讓陌生人擁抱、撫摸身體，以收取報酬等)

兼職形式(性交)： 「TRADE」(口交、手淫、性交)

賣物形式： 照片、賣內衣褲(收取高價錢讓客人從自己身體上脫除內衣褲)

網絡形式： 以中介身分行騙青少年參與援交、虛擬性愛(Cyber-Sex)、視像性行為(Cam-Sex)

其他： 收彈鐘費、恐嚇、行騙、介紹朋友以收取佣金

由於援交形式有很多種，而且當中可以不涉及性行為。因此不少受訪者認為自己有時只是認識新朋友，而非作出援交活動。部份運作形式，如受薪情人，透過運用自己的身體及時間(如外出約會、拖手等)交換酬勞而已。加上形式不一定是金錢，也可以是物質，如貴重飾物、禮物等，而對方(客人)亦會以「表達心意」的藉口送贈禮物。故受訪者認為自己與過往少女從事色情活動有明顯分別，包括自主性高(可選擇對象、形式及不受非法色情組織操控)、彈性更大(可決定何時進行)、隱閉性高(以交友作包裝，不易被親友、同學等發現)等。

由於援交活動以非性工作的形態出現，減低了青少年對援交活動的負面觀感。他們在未遇到嚴重的負面經驗之前，不容易表露出來。加上，難以從外表辨識出來，加添了輔導介入的困難。

e. 援交對象(客人)

受訪者表示接觸到的客人通常是網友、同學、熟客和朋友介紹的熟客。從交談中，他們聽到客人的背景是多樣化的，包括公司老闆、律師、大學教職員、紀律部隊、學生、有黑社會背景、打工仔等。有部份更因為獲得名貴禮物或得到高級房車接送及在酒店交易而認為客人相當富有。雖然其真確性存疑，但大部份受訪者均相信客人說話。

青少年受訪者參與援交時都會期望援交對象外表是年輕及順眼(靚仔)的。不過實際上，受訪者參與援交時接觸到的客人外表及身份事實上是各種各樣。從受訪者的形容，客人外表分別有：

- a. 年長、醜或噁心的 (通常在第一次交易而未懂拒絕、等錢用時)
- b. 外表年輕 (估計是學生、最多廿幾歲等)
- c. 外表唔醜 (估計後生時都靚仔、OK 啦等)
- d. 靚仔，不過老d!

雖然受訪者都會想遇到，甚至會向友人表示援交對象外表是「後生靚仔」的，但從所有受訪者的表達中，未有一位在交易中遇到過他們所期待的「後生靚仔」。

受訪者雖然表示自己有選擇權，但又同意有時選擇不多。而選擇是否進行交易方面，亦往往因為是初次交易或自信不足而未懂或未敢斷言拒絕。有更多情況會因為經濟需要或基於義氣(如協助友人還債、和友人分擔痛苦等)而仍接受與他們認為年長、醜或噁心的客人交易。這一點，反映了受訪者實際上知道自己在交易方面的選擇權是有限的。

f. 援交交易時間

受訪者表示差不多可以在任何時間都會有可能和客人進行交易。概括而言，當中包括日間、放學、晚間、過夜等。

事實上，援交可以在任何時間進行，只要受訪者在當刻的心情認為想做，又有有關客人提出要求，他們便可進行交易。因此，部份學生身份的受訪者會有曠課或於學校假期時進行交易。

g. 援交地點

受訪者表示他們幾乎可以在不同地點與客人進行交易。當中包括公眾地方(如戲院、餐廳、卡拉ok、商場、梯間、公園)及其他地方如酒店、住宅(男方家/女方家或多出的單位)、辦公室/工作地點、汽車、船、外地等。

由於受訪者對客人進行交易的地點及環境缺乏戒心，因此有部分個案曾在進行交易的地點遭偷拍及威嚇而造成壓力及傷害。

整體而言，受訪者表示他們多在等錢用、心情不佳如抑鬱、寂寞、不開心或

好奇時尋求與客人進行交易。至於造成上述事項出現的因素，將會在「青少年參與援交的成因-潛在因素及促成事件」部分詳述。

5.2 援交個案常見的共同特質

是次研究嘗試從受訪者的家庭關係、朋輩關係、生命重要事件等作深入探討。當中，我們可以從青少年**個人、朋輩、家庭、社會**等四方面作了解。我們除了整合援交青少年的基本情況外，亦就其個案的消費模式、心理狀況、朋輩關係、家人相處及處身的環境，歸納出他們參與援交的共同特質，進一步深入了解他們的需要。

5.2.1 個人層面：

從個人方面而言，受訪者在參與援交時會受著不同因素所影響而參與援交。

(1) 消費模式

青少年的消費大致分為兩類：基本生活開支(需要)及額外開支(想要)

- a. 基本生活開支：每天三餐、交通費、學費、文具等；
- b. 額外開支：朋友聚會、逛街、名牌手袋、服飾、電話、給朋友的禮物等。

部份受訪者表示需要賺取金錢支持以上兩項開支，當中因為家庭經濟背景有困難、與父母關係不和諧及希望能彰顯個人的獨立自主等因素，而令他們藉援交賺錢支持生活開支，受訪者表示：「問阿媽攞錢又係度問長問短，好煩囉，寧願自己搞掂算喇！」；有些甚至希望藉著參與援交來替家人、朋友、或自己還清債務；同時，在第二項的開支上，青少年能滿足對物質的追求，受訪者表示：「想買對新嘅跳舞鞋呀！可以俾人覺得好型同好勁囉！成千蚊架，唔搵錢點買啊？」他們把擁有物質等同個人成就，希望獲得別人的欣賞，在朋輩間因而覺得「有面子」，藉此增強個人自信；與朋友約會時由自己負責支付費用，亦令他們認為能增加朋輩間的認同(朋友方面再詳述之)；有些受訪者曾每月需要付上過千元的電話費，主要是與朋友的短訊，亦表示「無電話會死架！點搵Friend啊！」一定

要擁有部最新型號之手提電話，既能與朋友聯繫，亦更覺有面子，這都反映出他們十分重視與朋友間的聯繫。

從表面看來，有時我們對青少年的消費模式很快便定論他們為「沒有量力而為」，其實以上都在提醒我們，他們在追求深層次的需要。

(2) 滿足好奇心及性需要

處於青春階段受訪者漸對性、戀愛十分好奇，要滿足這份好奇心，他們往往從朋友口中、互聯網(包括色情資訊)、電影、電視等平台了解，有些甚至想透過親身嘗試及經驗去掌握更多。援交對於他們來說很新鮮，當中有受訪者曾表示「未試過，想試下！」，這反映出他們對自己和異性的身體存有好奇，而想親身經驗去「增進認識」及滿足這份好奇心。當社會大眾面對「性」抱有忌諱的態度時，受訪者未能擁有一個開放平台去討論，未能正確及全面認識「性」，當中的疑問亦未被回應，以有限的認識去處理這份好奇心，很易造成知識及態度上的謬誤而不自知。此外，他們視援交(尤其是性行為)為一種享樂，會帶來生、心理的快感，滿足到他們對性慾的渴求。因此，這提醒了我們，性教育對受訪者的重要性。

(3) 獲得認同感

一個人獲得別人讚賞能增加個人認同感，受訪者亦如是。訪問的過程中反映出受訪者希望自己的能力能得到別人認同，包括：

- a. 賺錢的能力 - 「我十幾歲咪一樣可以搵到錢！仲搵得多過啲大人啦！」。他們認為年紀輕輕能找到份時薪幾百元，或每月可賺過七八千元(當中包括接客、做中介人抽佣、介紹費、騙彈鐘錢)，讓他們擁有經濟獨立的能力。
- b. 社交地位 - 受訪者認為擴大社交網絡、人面廣是展現社交地位的好方法，結識不同朋友能讓他們接觸到不同的賺錢方法；同時，他們亦希望被欣賞個人的社交能力，受訪者表示：「個客話同我一齊好舒服好正，仲話我

哋得佢好開心，覺得自己好有價值！」。能夠哄得客人開心讓他感到自己的存在價值，正正滿足到他們對認同感的追求。此外，受訪者說過：「Trade完之後都好想快D睇個賽後報告！」。可見，他們都很重視客人的口頭讚美、網上的「賽後報告」(援交客人對援交青年的評價)等。

- c. 突顯個人魅力 - 處於青春期的階段裡，受訪者漸建立對自我的認同，他們重視自己的外表、衣著，透過化妝、悉心打扮、追上潮流等，而渴望展現個人魅力，獲得別人的讚賞。「援交時我會化妝扮靚，同平時係兩個樣，然後佢地(客人)會因為咁而讚我，又會再搵我，個人即刻自信好多。」

(4) 渴望得到關愛

不少受訪者表示與家人關係欠佳(家庭方面會詳述之)、自信較低，因而轉移到其他地方去尋找被愛與接納的感覺，就如一個補償作用；他們曾表示「搵客有時都係想有個人陪下我、錫下我啫，唔鍾意自己一個人…」，這反映出他們渴望有人陪伴、與人熟絡，並希望藉援交來建立情感依附，如與客人的聯繫。援交的過程中，他們與客人有身體接觸，並把身體的「親近」視為「親密」，「唔鍾意都唔搞(性交)我，唔送野俾我啦！」，這為他們帶來短暫的滿足。由此可見，「渴望被愛」都是驅使青少年參與援交的共同特質。

(5) 彰顯自主

不少青少年認為從事援交有選擇權、自主性高，有別於性工作者，能選擇客人(外表、年紀、性格)、服務內容、價錢、地點等，當中還包括一般拍拖的活動，如吃飯、逛街、看戲，感覺較為高尚。有受訪者表示，「我梗係唔係雞(妓女)啦，就算我係雞，都係高級雞！」這反映出他們內心有份優越感，認為自己與一般的性工作者有異；這份優越感模糊化了「身體換取金錢物質」這概念。反之，更促進他們合理化或平常化援交活動。

5.2.2 朋友層面：

青少年的成長階段中，朋友扮演著很重要的角色，當中甚至對他們參與援交有著深遠的影響：

(1) 朋友的正面援交經歷

有受訪者表示，他們參與援交的途徑，是經朋友介紹，他們曾表示：「*啲Friend* 做過都無事啦，邊有咁易出事！」這反映出他們見朋友的援交經歷也順利安全（沒有涉及性行為、變態行為、受傷、危及生命安全等），又能夠賺到快錢，於是，這成為一份助力誘使他們參與當中。

(2) 「平常化」援交行為

受訪者及他們的朋輩圈子裡都有參與援交，以朋友間的看法作標準，覺得「其他人都做架啦，又有咩所謂嗎！」，淡化當中所潛在的後果。令他們「平常化」援交行為。

(3) 講求朋友間的「義氣」

有受訪者因為「為朋友、講義氣」而參與援交。她服務過一個客人後介紹給她的朋友，但她們都得到同一客人不同的待遇。朋友被客人強迫發生性行為，她感到內疚並覺得是自己連累了朋友，於是為了「義氣」而主動找該名客人性交；「我覺得係我累左佢，個心好唔安樂…」由此可見，青少年很重視朋輩關係。「義氣」背後其實是希望「分擔後果」及與朋友有同等的經歷。

(4) 維繫彼此關係

受訪者為了追得上朋輩間的潮流，被人慫恿而不敢反抗，他們曾說：「*啲Friend* 都做緊，你唔跟大隊會俾人杯（杯葛）架…」，他們希望藉與朋友有同等經歷去維繫關係，去避免朋輩間因差異而被排斥的情況。其實，他們害怕與人有差異，是反映出他們欠缺自信，沒有信心憑個人價值在朋輩間立足。

(5) 保持「面子」

青少年很重視朋輩關係，更重視朋友圈子間有否被認同。就前文曾提過，他們希望與朋友約會時由自己負責支付費用（「搵到錢咪益下朋友囉！」）、有些更想為朋友還債，能夠幫到朋友令他們覺得「有面子」，為了負擔這些費用，參與援交成了他們賺錢的方法。有受訪者表示：「你拎個名牌袋出街，人地都覺得你有錢啲，都會俾面你，唔敢蝦你。」

(6) 朋輩知識有限

有些受訪者表示經朋友說服下而參與援交，他們很信任朋友，覺得對方能夠明白自己的經歷與想法，與家人有異。一旦遇上疑惑或危機，如懷孕、染性病等，都不敢找協助，欠思考其他方法，只單靠朋友的幫忙，但往往青少年未有足夠的正確知識去協助朋輩，因而更令他們陷入危機。

5.2.3 家庭層面：

訪問的過程中顯示出受訪者與家人關係佔了其中重要的一環：

(1) 家庭關係及溝通

受訪者與家人關係疏離，他們未有建立正面的溝通模式，如缺乏關注、體諒、接納，多以指責、衝突、暴力、抱怨、批評、比較、威脅。加上父母有時很易著眼於子女的表面行為，更令他們未能關切到子女的真正需要。令受訪者「有事都唔想搵佢地幫手，佢地一出聲就嘈，唔想煩。」

有受訪者兒時曾遭性侵犯，家人的處理方式是帶他搬離當時的住所，不聞不問有關女兒的心理狀態，她曾表示：「阿爸阿媽都唔信我…」，令她認為家人的反應是代表對她的否定及不信任，同時亦令她對自我及身體的概念較負面。

有受訪者成長的環境得到家人的「條件式關愛」，以獎賞為一種操控子女行為的方式，受訪者曾表示：「搵到好成績先讚下我，平時淨係識得鬧…」，他們需要子女得到某些成績、成就等才給予讚賞及關愛，當他們能力上未達至家人的要

求，就不能獲得關愛、被接納及包容。

亦有受訪者在成長過程中接收家人的負面評價或指責，甚少得到讚賞，與家人的互動比較緊張，正如有受訪者曾說：「我做咩佢都唔滿意架啦，又成日話我無用，唔係關就踩…」，這都對青少年的自我形象造成負面影響。

家人對子女的關心能讓他們感到被愛及被接納，這是青少年成長階段中，建立其自我形象的重要因素。在家庭環境未能滿足，便會驅使他們參與援交活動，去獲得被關注的感覺。

(2) 管教方式

父母管教的方式過於嚴謹或寬鬆，都會影響受訪者的選擇能力：

過於控制的父母會「監管」子女的日常生活，包括學業、課外活動、社交等，有受訪者表示：「就算阿媽唔俾我係屋企用電腦上網搵客，我咪一樣可以係第二度上網！」。這亦在提示著我們「控制」方式未能最有效處理。有受訪者亦認為父母成了他們的「私人秘書」，令他們認為太多不必要的限制，感到沒有自由。這促使子女更渴望擁有自主及長大，務求脫離父母的管束，獨立生活，甚至靠自己的方式賺錢。

有些父母採用過於寬鬆的管教方式（這或因為工時過長、父母也集中處理個人需要、精神行為能力等），而未能投放心機照顧子女，導致疏離的親子關係；有受訪者表示：「有阿爸好似無阿爸咁，我一個星期都見唔到佢兩次。」、「佢地成日掛住返工，我覺得錢比我更加重要囉！我根本唔稀罕住大屋，而係想佢地陪下我！」青少年在成長上需要情感依附(Attachment)，希望獲得別人的關愛或與人熟絡，當家庭未能給予這些元素，他們便很容易透過援交去滿足。

(3) 父母身教

父母自身的行為及想法對子女有深遠的影響，如父母間的婚姻關係（離婚、有外遇、嫖妓等）及父母的價值觀。當父母關係不和諧時，也很容易把情緒投射在子女上而影響彼此關係，子女同樣感受到當中的緊張氣氛，他們藉參與援交去表達不滿與內心的訴求，把焦點從父母爭吵上轉移到自己身上，去吸引父母的注意，同時令父母避開爭吵。

有受訪者的父親嫖妓或父母其中一方有婚外情等，都令子女認為自己也可「有樣學樣」，或會抱著想向父母報復的心態而參與援交。這一方面影響青少年對感情及身體界線關係上的想法，更重要的是，影響了子女對父母親的期望及親子關係。

父母的金錢觀念對青少年都有一定的影響。有些父母以物質去滿足子女、十分重視金錢及崇尚名牌等，如：「媽媽說別人要搞破壞，刮花一架普通私家車也不敢刮花名貴跑車」，有些亦會向女兒明示暗示「嫁個有錢人」的好處。此舉也會鼓吹青少年對利益的崇尚，這也成了其中一個誘因驅使他們參與援交。

5.2.4 社會層面：

(1) 拜金主義

在拜金主義氛圍下，受訪者追捧著物質，崇尚名牌，以此跟上「羊群式潮流」的步伐，認為能與時代接軌，「個個都用緊 smart-phone(智能手機)，如果你仲用緊啲舊電話成個阿婆咁，會同時代脫軌架！」；加上速食文化的推動下，想盡快滿足即時需要。「等得太耐先買，到時個款都 out 晒啦！」他們希望以短時間賺快錢，以滿足對物慾的追求；以短時間發展情感關係，以滿足對愛的追求。

(2) 成人文化

社會對性的接納程度漸見開放，傳媒在一些報導，如女子與已婚富豪產子、明星被包養等著墨不少，鼓吹了一種開放的風氣。受訪者表示：「有邊個唔想同個有錢人一齊？結唔結婚都無所謂啦！一齊嘅時候換到自己想要嘅嘢（高質素生活）咪得！」同時，亦對兩性關係與金錢的定位上連上關係，平常化「以親密關係換取物質」的行為，令受訪者潛移默化這價值觀。

(3) 互聯網的普及性

網絡世界的資訊流通及方便，催化了色情事業的發展，大部份受訪者都表示容易接觸色情資訊、結識朋友，如討論區的不同版面、聊天室、社交網站等，但其隱蔽性卻增加了他們的危機。

6. 男性參與援交情況

本計劃接觸的男援交受訪者，他們都表示自己有同性性向，其援交對象都是與同性（男性），故此與日本的「逆援助交際」（gyaku-enjo-kō sai）不同，在此再一次清楚服務對象的特性。

九位受訪者中，他們進行援交活動之前，都習慣用網絡途徑交朋結友，尤其於專屬的同志論壇，所以很多時候都不會於一般的綜合討論區顯示（出 post）。故此他們自覺於網上交友完全沒有問題，不會有任何危險。而他們進行援交活動時的動機及出發點都與一般少女援交相同，用金錢或物質作唯一考慮的因素。

在接觸及輔導過程中，他們參與援交的成因及生、心理狀況都與援交少女十分相似。唯一較困難的地方是受訪者一方面要面對援交這個問題，另一方面其自身的性向亦要用上較多的時間進行輔導等工作（例如：接納自己的性向、朋輩壓力等），尤其是接觸他們的家長時，不論受訪者及家長都會面對「雙重」壓力（double-pressure），故所需的時間及過程都要較長及小心。

本計劃除接觸到男同性戀者參與援交外，亦曾經輔導女同性戀者參與援交。她們參與援交的成因、生心理狀況及所受壓力都與一般參與援交的青少年無異，但有別於男同性戀的客人是男性，她們尋找援交的對象是男性，並不是女性。受訪者表示有部分客人要指定尋找女同性戀，他們自覺女同性戀者只會與同性交往，比較「乾淨」不擔心染上性病，性交過程會要求不戴安全套，反映出她們參與援交的危機及傷害。此外，因為她們不喜歡男性，於交往及性交時會出現嚴重的心理矛盾的情況，亦需要較長時間作輔導工作，找出參與援交的背後原因。

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6. 男性參與援交情況

本計劃接觸的男援交受訪者，他們都表示自己有同性性向，其援交對象都是與同性（男性），故此與日本的「逆援助交際」（gyaku-enjo-kō sai）不同，在此再一次清楚服務對象的特性。

九位受訪者中，他們進行援交活動之前，都習慣用網絡途徑交朋結友，尤其於專屬的同志論壇，所以很多時候都不會於一般的綜合討論區顯示（出 post）。故此他們自覺於網上交友完全沒有問題，不會有任何危險。而他們進行援交活動時的動機及出發點都與一般少女援交相同，用金錢或物質作唯一考慮的因素。

在接觸及輔導過程中，他們參與援交的成因及生、心理狀況都與援交少女十分相似。唯一較困難的地方是受訪者一方面要面對援交這個問題，另一方面其自身的性向亦要用上較多的時間進行輔導等工作（例如：接納自己的性向、朋輩壓力等），尤其是接觸他們的家長時，不論受訪者及家長都會面對「雙重」壓力（double-pressure），故所需的時間及過程都要較長及小心。

本計劃除接觸到男同性戀者參與援交外，亦曾經輔導女同性戀者參與援交。她們參與援交的成因、生心理狀況及所受壓力都與一般參與援交的青少年無異，但有別於男同性戀的客人是男性，她們尋找援交的對象是男性，並不是女性。受訪者表示有部分客人要指定尋找女同性戀，他們自覺女同性戀者只會與同性交往，比較「乾淨」不擔心染上性病，性交過程會要求不戴安全套，反映出她們參與援交的危機及傷害。此外，因為她們不喜歡男性，於交往及性交時會出現嚴重的心理矛盾的情況，亦需要較長時間作輔導工作，找出參與援交的背後原因。

7. 青少年參與、停止及重覆援交的因素

對於青少年參與援交活動，我們可以劃分為三個主要因素及一個停止援交的因素：包括潛在因素(Predisposing factors)、促成因素(Precipitating factors)及持續因素(Perpetuating factors)。及後再整合受訪者保護/停止的因素(Protecting factors)和引致重覆援交的因素。

7.1 潛在因素(Predisposing factors)

受訪者參與援交的潛在因素包括：(A-E 於第十章「導致及影響青少年參與援交的五大範疇」詳述)

- A) **低自尊**：因受過性侵犯而自我標籤(唔乾淨)、缺乏愛、認為自己被忽視(隱形青年)
- B) **成長傷害**：身體虐待、忽略、侵犯、性侵害
- C) **家庭關係**：成長感情分割、單親家庭、批判型父母
- D) **缺乏社交支援**：家人、老師、同學疏離、不受重視、不善與人相處
- E) **金錢價值觀念**：物慾需求等
- F) **服從**：容易受物質利誘而服從指示
- G) **偏執**：固執、低選擇性
- H) **性格障礙**：邊緣人格障礙 (Borderline Personality Disorder)
- I) **對性好奇**：對自己及異性身體有好奇

7.2 促成因素(Precipitating factors)

促成受訪者參與援交的原因包括：

- A) **經濟壓力**：欠債、參與課餘活動、買禮物、生活支出
- B) **金錢誘惑**：容易賺錢
- C) **朋輩影響**：義氣(為朋友/同等化)、朋輩氣氛、朋輩慫恿
- D) **新環境**：離家出走、新學校、網絡引誘(如新招聘廣告、新網站)
- E) **壓力**：與人比較(賺取金錢使能高消費，例如買名牌手袋)、欺凌、家人管教過嚴、受威迫
- F) **衝突**：與家人、同學、伴侶衝突後的情緒表達方法

7.3 持續的因素(Perpetuating factors)

令受訪者持續援交的原因包括：

- A) **負面環境未解決**：促成事件的持續或上面各項持續的負面環境未解決(如欠債、離家、失落、朋輩關係差)
- B) **觀念問題**：認為得多失少、有選擇權、自由度高、容易賺錢、合理化(拍拖≠交易)/得到愛/得到保護/得到關心、付出少，收獲大、「本身都無左(貞節)，點解唔收錢做?」、誤將電話價值等同朋友關係(「無電話會死嫁!」)、認同身體可按意願「出售」、將物質擁有等同個人成就。
- C) **維持物質生活**：等錢用(還債、購物、享樂)，難捨名牌、因為喜歡對方送贈的名貴禮物，為了賺錢濫用毒品
- D) **朋輩氣氛**：朋輩同樣參與援交活動
- E) **對家庭的抗議**：脫離家庭管束、追求未滿足/失落的愛，為了尋回被寵愛的感覺(追求關愛、自主、成就)，補償(自尊、權力)
- F) **援交過程的感覺**：受不住客人的哀求，甚至是因為自己亦享受援交過程的感覺或成癮(fun of sex, intimacy)。

7.4 保護/停止的因素(Protecting factors)

受訪者保護/停止援交的原因包括：

- A) 負面經驗：在援交活動中受傷、受虐、懷孕、性病、偷拍、起底
- B) 關係：與家人關係改善
- C) 環境：生活環境上得到改善
- D) 性格：膽小、怯懦、顧慮多
- E) 認知轉變：教育/輔導工作

7.5 引致重覆援交的因素

- A) 報復：不滿家人行為（嫖妓、離婚、疏忽照顧及身心傷害）
- B) 爆發：壓抑情緒、家人過度管束
- C) 創傷：補償成長過程未被滿足的需要、自覺無價值
- D) 強迫心理：對性慾及金錢物質的需求
- E) 對危機敏感度遞減：未曾遇過不快經歷，更從中得到快感，如客人的關懷和讚賞，令青少年平常化援交活動
- F) 環境：被客人威脅、債務
- G) 絕望：感覺對自己的人生沒有希望

8. 青少年參與援交後的經歷及影響

參與援交後的負面經歷及影響基本可以分為心理及生理兩方面。

8.1 心理方面

受訪者表示他們覺得對援交欲斷難斷，既想脫離，又捨不得，認為自己做得夠安全，不會有事，同時又卻怕難以抽身，心情矛盾。另外，他們一方面感到不道德，但仍繼續參與，所以感覺自己邪惡。他們既想求助，又怕人知，特別怕與友人一起時重遇客人被認出。更有受訪者參與援交時受過創傷，事後出現回閃症狀（如覺得帶著客人體味）。

部分受訪者就因為上客人家中交易被偷拍、受威脅，甚至遭客人網上起底，而造成心理壓力。更有部分受訪者因為客人網上起底後，再將受訪者資料於「賽後報告」中分享而被同學、校方及家人發現，造成情緒低落及緊張。有些又因家人、伴侶知道後持續的冷淡態度、抱怨、不諒解、不接納，甚至持續衝突而感難受，因而進行其他自殺或自殘行動，有些更以吸毒舒解情緒。

8.2 生理方面

受訪者表示他們援交後因各種壓力而有失眠、反胃、噁心等狀況，更普遍是染有性傳染病、意外懷孕、強姦、各種暴力對待/虐待甚至性命危險。由於他們交易方式較性工作者更隱蔽，因此更難得到相關的支援（例如姐仔職安健、性教育等）。

部份受訪者表示由於曾感染性傳染病，故憂慮與男友的性關係及怕被發現。也有受訪者表示曾被騙徒騙財騙色（包括被偷走錢包、電話等）、有部份墜入非法色情組織的操控，不能抽身，最後因警方搗破有關集團才可脫身。

有部份受訪者表示援交可以滿足自己的性需要。他們認為從援交活動中既可以賺錢，亦可以得到性快感並且享受其中，滿足到性慾。

普遍受訪者認為自己在過程中，一方面做足保障自己安全的措施，另一方面，

即使他們對客人/「師兄」的背景了解有限，亦基於朋輩的影響及互聯網推廣，認為可靠，因而看輕援交過程的危機；他們有些更認為自己有足夠能力應付，又可有選擇權隨時收手，低估了當中後果，結果面對了上面各種生、心理的影響。

9. 援交青少年對參與援交的看法和感受

不少在訪問中均有雙重的價值觀。受訪者一方面認為援交沒什麼問題，但另一方面又認為援交造成了不同的身心困擾。受訪者的矛盾心情可總結如下：

對道德既順從又懷疑： 援交青少年對參與援交的道德感特別矛盾。從大社會的社教作用，令援交青少年出現矛盾心情。他們既從過往學習中相信援交是不道德的，但亦看見成人世界的拜金主義(重名牌、賺快錢、速食文化)及成人文化(隨便的性愛關係、與已婚富豪產子、明星被包養等)的雙重標準，加上對物慾的追求及快錢的吸引力，讓青少年雖然感不道德，但仍想要做。

愛恨交纏： 部份受訪個案認為援交生活與日常生活所追求的期望未能被滿足，如伴侶溝通、關懷、了解和希望得到家人的關懷，想被愛錫，但卻墮入惡性循環之中。更有受訪者認為，當自己主動追求性愛時，不會感內疚，「自己都想做，無所謂啦！」；但當交易的對象外表不合心意時，又感覺後悔、噁心及難受。

自感邪惡： 受訪者既想做又感到不道德，往往知道男友會不喜歡但依然要做。當伴侶被自己隱瞞時又心感歉疚。更有受訪個案因為以援交來換取的金錢/禮物送給男友而感覺反感及討厭自己。「果時因為聖誕節唔夠錢買禮物俾男朋友而做援交，之後每次見到佢用果樣野時我都會好內疚。」

又驚又想做： 受訪者表示會怕被偷拍、威脅、遭網上起底、或怕與友人一起時被客人認出而心理感到壓力，但往往又源於捨不得已有的物品(如智能手機及月費)及客人的親密對待而「心思思」繼續做。因此對援交感覺是既吸引又憂慮，既害怕又想做。

兩個世界： 有受訪者表示援交有快樂和得著，反而現實世界中自己是失敗又痛苦。在援交世界可以得到客人的呵護，而現實世界中則受家人的漠視及冷待。「我覺得我好似生活於兩個好唔同嘅世界，援交世界中我好受歡迎，而且好吸引。相反真實世界都唔會有人留意到我，好似隱形人咁。有時，我反而鍾意援交世界。」

對過去經歷放不下： 有受訪者表示放不下家人過去對自己的傷害及冷待，故企圖傷害家人、又傷害自己；有的因為被家人指責為無用或不顧家，故希望以給予家用或買貴重品回家証明心裡愛惜他們。

既然援交對受訪者造成許多困擾，那麼受訪援交個案除了為金錢、物質因素以外，為何仍願意繼續參與呢？這點，日本的赤枝六本木診療所院長，婦產科醫生赤枝恒雄博士（Dr. Akaeda Tsuneo，2003）的文章，「少年性崩壞：低齡化性行為的危機」可作參考。

赤枝恒雄醫生於診所裡發覺有越來越多因為懷孕、感染性病卻一直拖到無計可施才來就診的十幾歲青少年。從諮詢中，接觸的少女指與男性作性行為會帶來舒服及享受的感覺。雖然在開始性行為時會有不舒適的感覺，但隨著性行為的次數增加，亦會漸漸感到愜意及舒適的。

此外，赤枝恒雄醫生又指出，青少年在缺乏家庭/父母關愛，沒時間照顧、條件式關愛甚至只針對子女的不足時，最終亦會令追求關愛、渴望能與人聯繫，尋找愛和被愛的子女在受到男子要求性關係時，以此追求有關的認同。

赤枝恒雄醫生的論述，與我們的其中一些發現也極為接見。下文將作詳述。

10. 導致及影響青少年參與援交的五大範疇

從受訪者的基本狀況、共同特質、後果及其感受，我們可以歸納出導致青少年參與援交的五大範疇。包括（一）成長經驗、（二）利益概念、（三）危機解難、（四）性愛態度及（五）自我形象等。更重要是，受訪個案的需要亦是普遍青少年所面對的問題，亦很容易被社會所忽視。因此，以下將詳列一些個案的聲音及共通點，讓大眾更了解受訪者的心聲及作出反思。

10.1 成長經驗

大部分受訪個案中，其成長經歷及影響，可算是他們援交的深層次原因。成長經歷亦可分為四個範疇：1) 家人關係 2) 父母管教方式 3) 父母自己感情關係 4) 成長時遇過傷害。

a. 家人關係： 受訪者與家人（父、母及兄弟姐妹）欠缺正面的溝通方式，一般以「鬧」為溝通。他們只感受到指責、批評等負面溝通方式：「我做乜都比佢地鬧，都無問下我個原因」，所以導致家人關係疏離及冷漠，維繫力薄弱。一旦遇上問題時只好自行解決，不想亦不願意家人知道：「有事一定唔比阿爸阿媽知，想比佢鬧咩！佢都唔會幫我！」，這亦是家人溝通上的一大問題，亦反映出受訪者的家庭支援網絡較薄弱。

b. 父母管教方式： 受訪者普遍於兩類型的管教模式成長：A) 操控型—過分照顧日常生活，包括學業、交友、娛樂及興趣等。受訪者表示完全受家人的控制及監視，沒有按他們的成長需要改變其管教方式。從父母的角度而言：「我都係關心佢，安排好各樣活動同時間」。操控型管教只會被青少年感到失去自由及不信任的表現。更重要的是，子女沒有表達自己的機會，亦缺乏拒絕能力。「佢地都唔信我，我自己其實都有信心去做，佢地都無俾機會我去試下」。B) 放

任性一家人可能因各種原因而沒有時間去照顧其子女，大多出現由小五至中三這段時間，這亦是青少年心性發展一個重要的階段。這階段的青少年是最想追求關愛、渴望能與人熟絡，當中他們透過援交可尋回父母未能給予子女的愛和被愛的感覺，放任型管教只會讓子女感到完全沒有安全感，得不到正常的家庭溫暖「我做乜都無人理我，我都感覺唔到咩嘢叫家庭溫暖」。這兩類型的管教方式，都會讓青少年未能得到真正的關愛，從而於援交過程中滿足未能得到的渴求。

c. 父母自己感情關係： 兒童期至青少年成長階段中，父母之間的關係都會直接或間接影響他們的心理成長。受訪者中大部分的父母關係都不和諧，約一半父母是離異的，亦有部分受訪者的原生父或母已經與另一伴侶同住。這樣會影響青少年對男女之間的感情關係上，存有很大的質疑。部分亦會對父母的行為感到不滿意，透過從事援交活動達致「報復」的心理行為，「佢(父親)做乜要離婚呀！搞都阿媽唔開心，我去 trade(援交)，佢(父親)一定會好唔開心、好嬲，大家一齊唔開心囉！」。

d. 成長時遇過傷害： 調查發現有一半受訪者成長時曾經受過不同程度的傷害：A)身體及精神上傷害：身體上例如虐打及疏忽照顧「都真係唔知我係唔係佢地親生，打到我咁，都唔理我」。B)性侵犯：這類傷害對青少年的成長階段及對自己身體的概念實有重大的影響。他們會對別人感到缺乏信任，被原本可信的親人侵犯，亦會責備自己，相信自己把事情做錯了，才令到家庭分離和家人痛苦。更嚴重的會是他們覺得自己因有份參與性行為，感到羞恥和污穢，甚至憎恨自己，認為自己不值得受尊重和被愛，從而透過援交可重獲被尊重、可控制對方及被愛的複雜矛盾心情：「我細個都比人搞左(性侵犯)，無左啦(不是處子之身)，都唔值得人地關心我，我都無價值，出黎 trade(援交)都無所謂啦！」。

上述的成長經歷，可以是單一事件的發生，亦可以是按成長不同階段陸續發生，四個範疇互相緊扣。

10.2 利益概念

從本計劃對援交的定義中：物質滿足為開始關係的首要考慮(動機、出發點)，不考慮發展長遠關係。大部分受訪者都覺得援交行為是賺快錢的其中一個最好的方法，他們起初的著眼點及動機投放於利益、物質及金錢上，「付出少，收入多」是他們對援交的理解。此外，他們會覺得援交行為與一般社交生活沒有太大的分別，初時出來援交都只是逛街、看戲及吃飯等活動，他們自覺得多於失。

青少年利益概念是透過社會環境、家人朋友及自我形象等各個層面而建立出來。他們一方面會覺得援交活動賺錢非常容易：「一個鐘成千蚊嘞！啲 friend 做 M 記一個鐘得二十幾蚊！做成日都無！」。另一方面自覺自己的賺錢能力與朋友不同，其優越感亦提升不少，他們可以透過買名牌、請朋友同學吃飯、娛樂等，都會覺得很有「面子」：「你成日請佢地食野，佢地受左恩惠唔多唔少都會俾面你啦。」

部分受訪者會用大量金錢去購買一些名牌用品，包括衣物服飾、手提電話及化妝品等，他們表示真的很想擁有這些東西，但部分的受訪者不會用大量金錢買名牌，反之用來買大量價錢一般的用品，他們都表示可以享受「想買就買，唔洗睇價錢！」的過程，滿足其心理擁有的一種慾望。

當然，家人對利益概念亦會深深影響青少年對金錢的看法，例如家人期望女兒可以「嫁個有錢人」、覺得「多勞多得」是「過時」的概念等。

10.3 危機解難

大部分受訪者面對危機時的處理方法都較貧乏，他們只會用一些單一或消極的方法去解決問題。當中會有不同的原因導致他們缺乏危機解難方法：

a. 缺乏支援系統： 因部分受訪者與家人關係不好，部分知道自己家庭財政上有困難，故面對各種問題時一方面「唔想同家人講，佢地都已經好煩！」，另一方面會覺得「屋企冇錢，幫唔到！」。於缺乏支援的情況下，解難能力自然會較低。

b. 只用「認同」去避免出現「差異」的情況： 部分受訪者都是透過朋友的介紹或慫恿的情況下做援交。他們為求得到朋輩間的認同感，再加上容易相信別人及缺乏拒絕能力技巧等，他們只好認同朋輩的建議去做援交，避免與朋友的經歷有所差異而被排斥，「咪當成班 friend 一齊去玩囉。佢地叫到唔去好似好怪」。

c. 高估自己解難能力，低估援交風險： 受訪者大多自覺可以控制援交的整個過程，不論只是逛街吃飯，或有身體接觸及性行為等形式，他們自覺自主性高、有自主權：「我會做足安全防範」、「食飯之嘛，又唔係咩，最多走人！」。但當中可能受到不同的誘惑、被偷拍、虐打、粗暴性行為及強姦等情況。這些情況是他們意想不到，或沒有足夠能力去應付。

d. 缺乏網絡危機意識： 以為網絡上隱蔽性高，就算做援交都沒有其他人知道，但實際情況當然不是這樣。部分受訪者做完援交後，對方(客人)於網上進行所謂「起底」行為，不但知道她的住址及就讀學校，還把她日常生活的照片都於網絡上流傳，讓案主感到非常煩憂。「我點知佢(客人)可以咁快起我底，我唔知點算好呀！」。

10.4 性愛態度

性愛態度可以分兩層面去探討：

(1) 對性行為態度

大部分受訪者會把自己身體「物化」，他們都表示：「自己同男友都做啦！都無左(貞節)，點解唔收錢做？」。亦有些受訪者認為，只要每次援交(發生性行為)之前與對方逛街、看戲及吃飯等類似一般男女拍拖都會做的事情，就自覺不算是「妓女、雞」，「就算是『妓女、雞』都是『高級雞』」。

部分受訪者正處於青春期階段，不論對自己或異性身體都產生好奇感，尤其是性行為方面。部分受訪者做援交之前都經常於網上交友，收看及下載一些性愛短片，以滿足他們的成長需要(學習如何與異性相處及性愛關係)。他們都表示：「未試過，想試下」、「自己都想試，無覺得後悔」。而且他們的身體界線變得模糊：「俾佢攞下摸下抽下水啫！無所謂！」。部分受訪者表示，之前與男朋友什麼東西(性行為招式)都試過，不會害怕這些「變態」行為，反之會覺得自己年紀輕輕可以掌握各種性愛術語及技巧，是成熟的象徵。

(2) 對男女感情態度

受訪者對「親密」的感覺有不同的理解。他們覺得只要與對方有身體肌膚之親，就同對方十分「親密」。但他們往往忽略了思想上的交流，如是否真正了解對方、對方的人品、是否關心自己等男女間的重要元素。

有受訪個案表示，「都唔知點解啲男人會咁(尋找援交女性)，佢地都有大好嘅家庭同仔女。」因此不少受訪個案都對男性帶有負面印象，所以都以隨便的態度對待異性。不少援交受訪者都表示：「個個男人都咸濕，唔抽水都唔係男人啦！我唔信男人，亦唔打算同男人有將來，無左(貞操)無所謂」。因此她們都容易與異性發生性關係。

同時間，她們會認為援交與一般交友沒有太大分別，只是對方會付錢或禮物作「心意」。從援交活動當中亦可擴闊社交圈子，能與不同階層異性溝通，增強自信心。就上述的性愛態度而言，他們都有不同程度的理解及體會，對他們日後發展一段男女感情及關係有一定的影響。

10.5 自我形象

自我形象對青少年而言是十分重要的一環。在成長過程中，他們會透過各種行為表現去確立自我形象。這亦是其中一項導致青少年從事援交的深層次原因。大部分受訪者對自己的自我形象都較低。他們不論外貌、學校成績及做事能力都認為自己比不上其他人，各方面都得不到認同，就好像「隱形青年」。隨了日常生活得不到認同外，其成長經歷、利益概念、解難能力及性愛態度都會影響其自我形象。受訪個案都表示透過援交可以得到客人的正面回應、獲得認同、肯定及欣賞：「佢地(客人)都會讚我靚，由細到大都無人咁樣讚我，我好開心」。亦可用自己的能力及魅力獲得對方的正面回應(金錢、禮物等)。受訪者亦會感到心靈寂寞及情緒低落，其成長經歷得不到愛及關心。他們表示：「我一直都無人錫，我無價值！」，這時候透過援交可以得到一時的慰藉。

11. 總結

從援交個案引申的青少年成長的關注

是次調查發現，參與援交的青少年主要原因是1) 家庭功能失效。有援交經驗的青少年大部分與家人關係不理想，未能從家庭中得到愛及溫暖，甚至影響到其自尊感，因此透過援交的過程尋求補償。2) 青少年未能抗拒對物慾的誘惑。為要「搵快錢」，不惜參與援交活動。3) 青少年性愛態度轉變，道德觀念出現矛盾的情況，身體界線模糊，都會使他們淡化援交的影響及傷害，甚至對援交有「合理化」及「正常化」的情況。4) 青少年不論外表及能力上，未能於日常生活中得到認同，直接影響其自信心及形象，透過援交滿足其成長需要5) 網絡世界的資訊內容、隱閉性及容易接觸程度，加劇援交普及性。

11.1 家庭成長方面：

參與援交活動個案的成長經歷及家庭功能失效，特別是那些在成長中經歷過不同程度的傷害或困擾的青少年。其中包括受到虐待、忽略、拋棄、怪責及性侵犯等，而未能得到基本的關懷和愛護。雖然部分受訪者的創傷經歷(性侵犯)已在當年得到跟進，但從我們的介入及輔導經驗而言，不少曾遇上創傷經歷的個案對有關經歷仍未能釋懷及解決，並因此參與援交活動，讓自己重新得到認同及重覆受到傷害的感覺，這樣的矛盾心情實做成嚴重的身、心困擾。

11.2 援交青少年方面：

(1) 難拒物慾，消費模式的轉變

受訪者大部分都覺得援交行為是賺快錢的其中一個最好的方法。他們著眼點及動機只放於利益、物質及金錢上，「付出少，收入多」是他們對援交的理解。部分受訪者會用大量金錢去購買一些名牌用品，亦有部分受訪者只享受「想買就買，唔洗睇價錢！」的過程，滿足慾望。這樣會因此過度消費而要償還貸款。當

然，部分的受訪者亦只是應付日常的生活支出，例如食物、交通及交學費等。此外，亦要了解他們追求物質的背後深層原因，如自信心不足、缺乏解難能力及安全感等。

(2) 性愛態度轉變，身體界線模糊，出現矛盾心情

受訪者表示接受與剛認識的「朋友」(客人)有親密的行為，例如：拖手、接吻等，甚至他們不介意於陌生人面前裸露自己的身體，這樣做他們只覺十分平常的事情，「friend 前性行為好平常！」、「我都需要享受性愛！」。此外，就他們的援交對象而言，都想與一些「好樣嘞」的客人進行交易，部分受訪者表示「如果等錢用就唔理得個樣咁多！」，亦有受訪者表示因第一次援交與一個大年紀及「醜樣」的客人交易，其後她持續援交的部分原因是想找一個「靚仔」作「補償」，反映出青少年對外表的重視及要求，但亦知道用這形式去「結識」異性是不好的方法，這矛盾的心情實影響她的心理發展及日後與朋友交往。

(3) 自覺自主性高，援交不是賣淫

因提供援交活動的方式有多樣性及可選擇性，由不需要見面的色情電話至有身體親密接觸的性行為，當中不論援交青少年的自主性及「想做先去做」的自由度，使他們不覺得自己是一般的性工作者，亦有一種超越的感覺，可以用身體去控制對方，合理及平常化援交活動。但事實上，不少受訪者又表示他們在參與援交活動時，亦經常不能完全控制活動的情況。故實際上他們經常表述的自主性似乎是用於合理化多於現實。

(4) 參與援交活動時的危機及傷害

受訪者參與援交活動時，有不少令人擔憂的危機及負面影響。1)身體傷害：行劫或勒索、強姦、被拍下性愛片段放在互聯網上、受性病感染及懷孕等。2)心理及人際關係：身體受傷所引發的困擾、怕被朋友及家人蔑視而掩飾行為，帶

來的心理壓力。3)影響發展正常社交及兩性關係，對異性伴侶產生負面印象等。

更重要的是，我們在前線接觸的個案中，因為參與援交而引致不同程度的傷害或困擾，其中包括受到虐待、粗暴性行為、又或是其他異常性行為而造成的情緒困擾及焦慮等。部分青少年又因為在接觸援交的過程中誤交不良分子，有的被偷怕而被受威脅，遭受誘騙從事性交易或遭到性侵害，有的則被人在網上「起底」而深受困擾，部分曾經歷離家出走、或曾有自殘、自殺等經驗。於整個輔導的過程發現到他們面對上述各種問題而深受困擾。

(5) 參與援交相關連的毒品問題

從受訪個案中，我們發現八名吸毒青少年，多半有嚴重焦慮或有嚴重抑鬱，亦有嚴重壓力。而他們吸毒的主要原因，主要是受朋輩影響，其次是參與援交後情緒低落及要解悶。一半個案在參與援交前沒有吸毒習慣，反映參與援交會引伸吸毒問題。雖然情況未算嚴重，但亦值得我們注意。而部分又為了賺錢購買毒品而繼續援交。

(6) 從援交帶來的認同感

受訪者表示，於現時這樣競爭激烈的社會中，自己不論外表及能力上，都未能於日常生活中得到讚賞及認同，自尊感與自我價值亦普遍負面及偏低。透過參與援交活動，不論自我感覺、掌控能力及對方(客人)的肯定及金錢都能重獲所失的「認同感」，但當中的「認同感」都是短暫、不實在及只用來「合理化」及「美化」援交行為。這亦是我們進行輔導時需特別注意的地方。

(7) 關注男、女同性戀援交個案的需要

受訪男、女同性戀個案表示在學時常受欺凌等問題，尤其是有關自己的性向，經常被同學用作取笑的話題。案主們都不敢向教師、社工傾訴，怕他們告訴家人和學校，「驚其他人點樣睇我」，有時亦不堪壓力想過自殺。此外，他們因其

性向關係，一般人(老師、家長及朋友等)都認為他們不會參與援交活動，其隱蔽性之高，他們要遇到較嚴重的問題時(被性侵犯、患上性病及犯法等)才會尋求協助，其問題就較難及所需長時間去處理。

11.3 網絡色情問題及援交活動方面：

網絡色情及援交的現象近年出現泛濫(2007 楊震社會服務處 油尖青少年綜合發展中心 - 青少年對網上性資訊及「網上軟性侵犯」的態度研究調查)，其「形式」更規模化及普及化。是次調查亦發現有一半以上受訪者是通過網絡進行援助交際的交易，又極端信任網絡資訊，反映出青少年一方面受不良資訊影響，另一方面又缺乏價值判斷能力，因而有機會在不良資訊的影響下，更容易參與援交活動。

(1) 了解青少年男、女色情活動的轉變、與時並進

本處由八十年代的「魚蛋妹」問題起，一直關注涉及少女色情文化的情況，九十年代的「卡拉 OK 未成年少女伴唱」現象，繼後出現的「老泥妹」、玩 line、伴遊、私鐘妹、色情網吧指導員、網上徵友等都反映著潮流、文化、環境及科技均影響著不少的青少年的成長。上述各項活動，部分是「集團式經營」，亦有部分是沒特定的操控者。現今的援交活動正介乎於以上兩種模式之間，當中混雜了集團操控或個人活動。參與援交活動的青少年大都認為援交活動的「自主性較大」及「有選擇權」、沒有特定操控者，容易參與或離開此活動。更重要的是，他們進行援交活動之前，都會以不同形式(例如：傾電話、朋友介紹、SMS 及 MSN)等途徑與對方溝通，見面後如大家「接納」對方，就好像一般「情侶」逛街吃飯發展「感情」，最後她們亦有「被人照顧的感覺」，而大部分人都強調不是進行「性交易」活動，跟一般的姘女或「一樓一鳳」等形式亦不同。青少年如要參與傳統式的色情事業，他們都要認識一些「有背景」的人士或組織，但現今情況只需要

有可上網的電腦或手提電話，於任何時間地點都可以接觸有關資訊，不論自主性及隱閉性提高，而彈性更大(可決定何時進行)等，亦讓青少年參與援交的動機提高，與此同時降低求助意欲。

(2) 現今援交活動結構性轉變

本中心由 2006 年 12 月起做調查研究時，六名受訪者的援交模式確實是「自主性較大」及「有選擇權」。但調查小組發現由 2007 年底開始，互聯網上有關援交活動的網頁及內容都出現變化，不論形式及內容，都有特定的模式，當中會有「中介人」出現，安排時間及地點等，經營模式日趨「職業化」。近年有大量援交網站出現，分佈於互聯網的「援交區」、「成人區」、「徵友區」及「各個論壇」，甚至出現於「求職區」及「網絡遊戲」(online game)中。此外，互聯網提供誘導性的資訊，如援交工作指引、入門方法、「不良客人」排行榜及危機處理等，直接或間接鼓勵青少年參與相關活動及其「安全性」大增。此外，部分參與援交的青少年及其「客人」，會於網站內詳細列明交易價錢、細則及賽後報告等資料(網友會在網上互相傳遞相關資訊，內容露骨，明目張膽列明條件)，讓青少年覺得很多人在做援交，容易會把援交活動「正常化」。網絡為青少年提供了一個隱藏身份的機會，亦令他們能在父母不知情的情況下從事非法活動，令援交及援交的中介工作禁之不絕。

11.4 社會大眾方面：

(1) 參與援交青少年的需要

從個案分析中得知，青少年不是純粹為金錢，或是社會所指貪慕虛榮、物質主義、性開放等而參與援交。他們在成長、個人、家庭、社會背景及心理狀況上有許多不同之處，由富有到貧困、由名校生到隱形學生、由小學生到大學生、由溺愛家長到暴怒家長，原因有很多。我們除了指責他們外，還可多以關心的態度去了解 and 關注他們，細心地去聆聽他們每個獨特的故事，了解他們行為背後的原

因和需要。如青少年從援交過程中希望得到的東西（別人的關心、愛護等）和想法。

是次調查只讓我們認識到一部份參與援交個案的經歷和處境，要更有效回應援交個案的需要，本計劃認為仍需要透過深入的輔導服務，讓我們對參與援交青少年有更深入的了解並提供更多的支援。社會服務業界亦須更進一步檢視我們對援交個案的服務，從而不斷改進及配合不同援交個案的動態而不斷變化的需要。

(2) 社會大眾的自省機會

不少受訪者表示社會狀況其實不比自己的行為更好，這點也與普遍認為社會風氣敗壞、互聯網失控、媒體報導偏差點、拜金主義、物慾抄作、性教育失衡、家庭關係薄弱等不謀而合。成人世界的自相矛盾，一方面批評青少年的不是，另一方面未能建立良好的榜樣。那到底實在是誰做錯了？誰人需要被關注和多加檢討呢？

(3) 關注公眾衛生問題

不少客人對參與援交的青少年有不少迷思，他們普遍認為參與援交的青少年年紀輕或因同性戀關係，一方面性經驗會相對較少，另一方面只會與同性別的人發生親密行為，因而感染性病的機會會較低，所以客人與他們作出交易時都會要求不用配戴安全套進行性行為，當中不少個案因此染上性傳染疾病，部分亦相當嚴重。可見援交行為所涉及公眾衛生（性病傳染）的問題是非常嚴重，值得我們的關注。

12. 介入考慮及服務建議

12.1 對家長方面：

(1) 建立良好及正面的溝通模式

父母應該與子女建立良好、關懷及信任關係，調查發現有一半的受訪者與家人的關係疏離，欠缺良好及有效溝通模式，使他們感受到指責、批評等負面溝通方式，導致青少年對自我形象出現嚴重的問題。要建立良好及正面的溝通模式，就要由子女年少時開始，可由日常生活的話題開始，讓子女表達對事件的看法，父母就可從旁引導他們，用開放「討論」的形式，遠勝過早去「定論」，保持互相發表及尊重自己的意見，達到和諧的溝通模式。

(2) 恰當的管教方式

父母亦要留意其管教方式，操控形及放任型的管教方式，很可能出現現時我們經常看到的「怪獸家長」、「直昇機父母」及「天生天養」等。這樣的管教方式都會讓青少年未能得到真正的關愛，只會帶來操控、壓力及討厭的感覺。我們先要意識個人採用的管教方式，反思是否合適，繼而按著子女的不同成長階段，作出恰當的調整，一方面要給予他們的自由，另一方面要讓他們有承擔責任及決策的機會，在這兩者上取得平衡，讓他們面對引誘及挑戰時都懂得如何自處，這亦是青少年踏出成長的重要一步。

(3) 「身教」重於「言教」

父母本身的夫妻關係是十分重要的，由兒童至青少年成長過程，是一個確立良好價值觀的重要階段，不論是金錢利益概念及男女性愛態度等，青少年大部分都是學習其父母。「我都想個女嫁個有錢人！」及「唔啱就離婚，無所謂！」等，都會潛移默化影響青少年的道德價值觀。試用早前於各大傳媒刊登，有關一名城中富豪與女藝人及他們所誕下孩子的圖片為例，一些父母會對著自己的女兒說：

「梁洛施就勁啦，咁就可以控制李先生，日後真係大把錢用，唔洗憂啦！」。試想其子女聽後有什麼想法？可能演繹出「只要為金錢就能用什麼方法都可以，甚至『出賣』自己身體」。其動機及出發點是我們所擔心、憂慮的。在此例子上，我們會用多角度去探討這事件，其重點會討論李先生與梁小姐是否已經成為合法的夫婦關係、未婚發生性行為是對嗎？這不是現今青少年對性行為及身體界線薄弱、模糊不清的表現嗎？這正是我們需要關注的。更重要的是，我們都需反思自身抱有什麼個人價值及其對子女的影響，這是身教上不可忽視的一步，

(4) 向暴力、傷害說不

不論是身體、精神、性虐待及疏忽照顧等，對兒童及青少年成長影響極為重要，他們會對自己的身體及自我形象出現非常矛盾的情況，一方面自覺不再值得被愛，反之用任何方法再次尋求被愛的感覺，進行援交活動正好滿足其需要。更有部份這類兒童及青少年長大成人後會有嚴重的後遺症，包括精神病、人格障礙（例如：邊緣人格障礙 Borderline Personality Disorder）甚或演變成為另一侵犯者。

試想一下，如果青少年於這樣的家庭環境下生活，除了得不到人類最基本需要的「安全感」外，亦感受不到「家庭溫暖」，他們只好向外尋求。故此，家長應多關心子女日常生活的情況，例如情緒、經濟及朋輩交往。更重要的是，建立良好溝通模式，給予子女適當的管教及意見，幫助子女建立對性及價值觀的正確觀念。此外，建議家長可多了解子女對性與愛的認知上的想法，以主動及開放的態度與子女談性，更重要的是讓他們學習選擇及分辨，而非只是以壓制式的消極方法處理子女對性的好奇。

12.2 對青少年方面：

(1) 認清援交危機及傷害

援交對一般青少年而言可能不知道是什麼，定義亦十分模糊，往往不自覺地已經進行援交活動（出租女友、兼職情人）。故此，青少年應清楚了解援交定義外，亦要了解援交背後危機及傷害，不要為著眼前的利益或各種原因，進行援交活動，「援交所賺來的錢，很快會花掉。援交所失去的東西，永遠賺不回來」節錄於《我的16歲援交手記》：中山美里，這正好反映出援交的危機及傷害，包括身體、心靈及前途等，實遠多於得到的。

(2) 了解自己成長需要，用恰當方法去滿足

青少年成長的過程中，實有不少的需求要達到及滿足，例如建立對自我的認同、學習如何與異性及同輩交往、自己如何才能與眾不同及獨立自主生活。青少年應主動發掘自己的興趣，用各種活動去滿足自己的需要及認同，從而增強自己的自信心，確立自我效能感及自我價值，達致懂得選擇、管理及反思能力。

(3) 增強抗逆解難能力，鍛鍊獨立思考

青少年遇上困難應從多角度去思考尋求解決問題的方法，當中可以主動尋找家人、師長、社工及可信的朋友協助，亦避免過份高估自己解決問題的能力。面對困難時只要尋找恰當的協助，任何問題都能用正確、合乎現實及負責任的態度去處理。此外，網絡及日常生活中有不少引誘及虛假失實的事情，互聯網提供誘導性的資訊，如援助交際工作指引、入門方法及危機處理等，直接或間接鼓勵青少年參與相關活動。這些援交網站內詳細列明了交易價錢、細則及賽後報告（網友會在網上互相傳遞相關資訊，內容露骨，明目張膽列明條件），讓少女覺得很多人在做援交，容易會把援交活動「正常化」。青少年應該抱著清晰頭腦，用獨立思考態度去面對疑問。

(4) 「想要」「需要」分清楚

物質豐裕的社會，人們容易陷入「炫耀性消費」的泥沼。追逐名牌的思想充斥社會。大部分受訪者皆出身小康之家，參與援交的表面原因都表示想賺快錢，購買自己的心頭好，滿足自己購物這慾望，又或因過度消費要償還貸款。故此，青少年都要清楚了解及明白所購買的東西是「想要」（看見朋友/名人用，自己好想擁有）還是「需要」（真正有實際用途，不難找到代替品），不要盲目追求物質，應就自己的能力作首要的考慮。此外，亦要了解追求物質的背後深層原因：「有錢我覺得好有安全感」、「有錢先有朋友」、「我用個名牌袋，朋友覺得我好勁」上述都是受訪者表達出金錢及物質所帶來的深層次需要。

(5) 正確兩性態度，切忌「物化」身體

援交很容易使青少年以為可以用肉體去滿足個人的物質慾望，如身體是賺錢的工具，透過身體去換取利益及優越的對待、兩性關係以物慾為基礎。部分受訪者表示，透過利用自己的身體交換成年男士長期的生活照顧，以此維持生活。形式不一定是金錢，也可以是物質，如貴重飾物、禮物等，這些都是「物化」自己身體的表現，兩性關係亦被扭曲。援交帶來的不只是「即食」的物質享受，還有「成熟」身份。而不少受訪者覺得援交不是做「雞」（妓女），僅是徵友、交友的延續。在過程中可以有自主權，可以先跟對方見面，才決定是否跟對方有性關係。把援交合理化，這些道德價值均會大大影響青少年發展正常的社交及兩性關係。故此，青少年應有清楚的身體界線，確立良好的兩性態度，用恰當的方法去滿足自己的需要。

12.3 對執法及司法方面：

(1) 制定合適法律，堵塞漏洞

現時香港沒有任何針對援交的相關法案，我們會否參考台灣制定相關條列（見於3.5文獻回顧）及設立相應的專業服務。此外，台灣司法亦反對警方用「釣

魚」行動（類似香港警方「放蛇」行動）引誘援交青少年出來，之後檢控他們，這樣做是否可以治本嗎？有部分的受訪者表示，有人利用互聯網之便變身「網上馬伕」，在網上招募青少年參與援交活動，並代為在網上刊登廣告「搵客」，甚至不單是於成人交友區出現，還於二手買賣區、徵友交友區、求職區及網絡遊戲區等。這些「中介人」或賣淫犯罪集團誘使青少年進行援交活動，有關方面是否應該著力打擊這些犯罪集團，而非援交青少年。

(2) 加強網絡資訊的監管

社會上均有關注及防範青少年沉溺上網、瀏覽色情資訊等的訊息。惟互聯網的資訊以爆炸式傳遞，存在很多灰色地帶，法例上未能涵蓋，以致執法上出現困難及漏洞。政府應成立專責小組，打擊網上色情活動及監管援交形式的活動，防治更多青少年對援交活動的誤解及迷思。故此，政府要馬上檢視現行法例對援交活動監管的漏洞。

(3) 確立轉介服務，讓青少年得到合適的服務

本計劃的個案來源，包括主動求助、家人、社工、學校、客人及警方等轉介到本計劃，全部都屬自願性質。但當中亦有很多的援交青少年未能接觸適當的服務。希望有關當局可以確立轉介服務守則及程序，例如警方執法過程中接觸的青少年，可考慮轉介到相關服務團體，讓青少年得到合適的服務。

12.4 社會大眾方面：

檢視成人社會價值觀（性與金錢）上的矛盾。對援交狀況及對所知的常提出疑問，開放地面對新的可能及挑戰，不作既定結論。

「援助交際」問題不減反增，青少年靠肉體從事援助交際性交易工作，均是個人、家庭、學校教育、社會等需承擔的。若單靠警方取締只是本末倒置，治標不治本。社會大眾應從瞭解青少年文化開始，加強對青少年親職及學校的價值觀

念教育，而整個社會也應相當重視此一行為所帶來傳統文化的衝擊，才能有效解決問題。

12.5 服務業界方面：(社工及教育界)

(1) 正視援交社會現象，成立專隊的重要性

援助交際這現象正在「邊緣化」，故此，進一步了解青少年參與援交活動的背後的各種原因是十分急切的，如果再不正視這現象，援交活動趨勢只會有增無減。我們不願意再「追」著問題，反之我們要「站」在問題的前方，制定一套有效的預防方法。有見及此，我們建議成立專業服務隊負責協助及輔導這群青少年，當中包括社工、專科醫生(婦產科、泌尿科、心理及精神科醫生)、化驗所、院舍、就業等各專業部門提供支援。更重要的是，提供足夠空間讓他們表達自己的需要，以全面的角度去理解、跟進及回應他們，希望做到「一站式」服務，協助他們重建自信，確立美好人生。此外，除了輔導援交青少年，其身邊的重要系統(System)，包括父母長輩、兄弟姐妹、朋輩同學及學校老師等都需要提供相應輔導服務，強化個案本身的重要資源，有助他們脫離援交及預防重覆援交等問題。

部分受訪者表示，除了自己本人需要輔導外，他們覺得其客人都十分需要輔導。「佢地都結左婚，有仔有女，好幸福！點解都要出嚟玩！」。這樣都提醒我們客人都有其身、心的需要。而本計劃亦接觸過好幾位的客人轉介個案給我們，最後他們亦需要接受輔導服務。專隊的成立就有更大的空間為有需要的人提供服務，填補服務空隙。

(2) 加強討論及交流

援交這個現象，只是出現於本港不足十年，尚有不少未知及有待了解的事項，建議業界可從多角度深入分析其成因，定期舉辦有關研討會多作討論及交流，可提升同工的敏銳度之餘，亦可掌握最新的情況(與援交相關的問題，例如詐騙、網絡“起底”及欺凌等)。更重要的是，尋求各類有效的介入及輔導模式。

(3) 預防勝於治療，推行整全性教育

學校通常以「水過鴨背」、「點到即止」方式教授性知識，非針對學生的實際需要，現行的性教育內容未能滿足青少年因成長期及青春期的產生對自我的探索、自我肯定及對異性的好奇，亦與急速蛻變的社會價值觀未能接軌。兩性關係(尊重及平等)、戀愛態度等課題不受重視，對青少年身心健康的發展亦有所窒礙。整全的性教育除了教導一般青春期的生理及心理變化、正確性知識、性謬誤及法律責任等教育外，如何建立正面的兩性關係及戀愛態度亦是不可或缺的。一方面可以有助擺脫依附於傳統性別觀念，例如：男強女弱、男女天職等傳統觀念等。另一方面，就現時社會文化會扭曲兩性形象，用誇張失實等方式去演繹男女之間的關係。此外，兩性平等教育實有助青少年重新學習及尊重異性，透過整全而不是逃避的性教育，不僅能使青少年盡早具備完整的性知識，更可減少不當的模仿及性謬誤，讓青少年身心得到正常健康的發展。故希望教育局及有關當局增加資源及指引，讓性教育不再是「可有可無」的補救性工作，讓學校能推行整全的性教育課程。

由於缺乏性傾向教育，老師又常把學生性傾向難題當一般情緒問題處理。因此當局宜考慮加強相關輔導資源，或提供指引供教師參考，教導其他同學接納別人，鼓勵青少年接納自己，亦應該尊重和聆聽他們的意願，避免同學受到不必要的欺凌，讓他們能在關愛及和諧的校園成長。

同性戀在大多數中國人對同性性行為仍然持反感態度的文化下，而且無法律明確聲明要保護同性戀者的合法權利。同性戀者在社會上仍受到一定程度的歧視與欺壓。故此，不論學校及社會上應有整體的性教育及生命教育，營造和諧共融的社會環境氣氛。

(4) 加強正確道德及價值觀教育

調查發現，大部份受訪者都認為，可以用肉體作工具交換金錢這援交活動方式去演繹男女之間的關係。這樣反映出整個社會對金錢的「神化」，把吃喝玩樂

等物慾的無止境追求「正常化」。此外，更淡化援交所帶來的危險，不單是身心創傷，更有機會被行劫、勒索、強姦或被拍下性愛片段放在互聯網上。有少女因援交活動而意外懷孕，甚至染上性病，嚴重忽略了心靈及情緒的反應。治本的最佳方法是，培養青少年正確的價值觀及道德觀念，以合情合理、重人重己的標準看待人、看待性及看待人生，不要為滿足自己慾望而做出害己害人的行為。更重要的是，學習正確途徑尋求性知識，方能有效地識別及抗衡不正確的社會風氣。

12.6 青少年處理壓力識別量表

分別於 2007 年及 2011 年兩次進行對援交青少年的深入分析、評估及調查研究後，結論得知影響他們進行援交的背後各種原因，歸納出五個範疇(詳情參閱：9. 導致及影響青少年參與援交的五大範疇)，並設計出「青少年處理壓力——識別量表」。從中可以清楚了解青少年面對壓力時的反應(例如：拍拖戀愛、網上交友、援交、私影、消費文化及價值觀等青少年現象)。更重要的是，能夠掌握他們解決問題的能力及方法、其背後的成因及價值觀，我們就能及早制定介入策略，做好預防教育、輔導及跟進等工作。

12.7 其他範疇調查研究

由於是次調查個案數字有限，未能全面及深入的檢視整體香港青少年參與援交的情況。此外，由於援交活動內容及形式千變萬化，例如：男性援助交際、「客人」及「嫖客」等情況，在是次調查均未能全面涵蓋，故希望有關當局或團隊就網絡援交活動作詳細的探討，提供更適切的服務協助青少年。

13. 「愛自己·活得起」——預防青少年援交計劃簡介

計劃名稱：

中文名稱：「愛自己·活得起」預防青少年援交計劃

英文名稱：Concern Action in Relieving Enjo-kosai youth (C.A.R.E. Project)

計劃背景及理念：

2005 年，循道衛理楊震社會服務處·油尖旺青少年綜合發展中心社工在前線服務當中發現不少青少年因為參與援交活動而引致不同程度的傷害或困擾，其中包括行劫、虐待、偷拍及粗暴性行為等。於是在 2006 年開始探討有關情況，並於 2007 及 2008 年先後以「香港少女援助交際現象初探」調查報告發表有關現況。鑑於青少年參與援交現象有上升趨勢，故本機構自資於 2009 年 6 月成立全港第一個專責協助援交青少年服務，名為「愛自己·活得起」預防青少年援交計劃。及至 2010 年 4 月，獲香港公益金資助三年服務，於全港提供更全面的「一站式」服務。

透過各種生、心理治療及輔導工作，協助曾參與援交的青少年，減輕援交所後所造成生、心理的困擾及影響，同時讓他們學會保護自己，重新了解及用恰當的方式去滿足自己的需要。並且透過各種成長活動及技能訓練，提升他們的自我形象及確立正面的人生價值觀，學習接納自己，提升自我能力感，從而可以重整生活，建立健康及愉快的生活模式。

計劃對象：

- 1) 為曾經參與援交活動之 24 歲或以下的青少年提供生、心理輔導及發展工作
- 2) 為曾經參與援交活動青少年的父母、伴侶及朋輩提供支援服務
- 3) 為社會人士(學生、老師、社工、醫護人士及青年工作者等)提供的教育、預防及支援服務

計劃目標：

提供「一站式」預防及輔導服務 -- 個案輔導、專題講座、工作坊、專業培訓及社區教育，透過各種理論及輔導模式，協助青少年了解、反思並抗衡現今性愛文化所帶來的負面影響；同時讓老師、家長及青年工作者緊貼青少年文化，明白他們的成長需要，營造更理想的生活環境，讓青少年健康快樂地成長。

計劃內容：

a. 協助援交青少年

- ♥ 積極面對及處理因援交後所造成的生、心理困擾及影響。
- ♥ 確立正面自我形象及人生價值，健康快樂地生活。

援交個案輔導主要分為「愛自己」及「活得起」兩個階段：

「愛自己」階段：

- ♥ 處理援交所造成的生、心理困擾
- ♥ 重建自信，確立正面自我形象，重整正確人生價值

「活得起」階段：

- ♥ 透過個人成長小組(技能興趣、就業、理財及歷奇輔導等)，建立案主能力感及發揮潛能，改善兩性社交、朋友及家庭關係。
- ♥ 讓案主能懂得自我管理、選擇及反思能力，有正面及良好的依附。

b. 協助援交青少年的家人及朋友

- ♥ 家人及朋友的支援和接納是十分重要，透過小組及輔導服務，讓他們了解其成長需要，提供有效及良好的溝通模式，讓青少年感受到「走投有路」的安全環境。

c. 社區教育

- ♥ 提升社會人士認識援交青少年的困擾及需要，從而作出適當的回應、支援及關注，營造和諧社會環境。
- ♥ 持續地進行青少年援交個案及服務分析：包括青少年參與援交的成因、狀況、背景分析等。亦會就青少年援交現象提供討論空間，歡迎各界給予建議，完善服務。

d. 培訓及支援 - (家長、老師、學生及青年工作者)：

- ♥ 舉辦有關講座、小組及工作坊等
- ♥ 推行學生「性朋輩輔導員計劃」
- ♥ 設立「網絡搜查隊」，主動發掘個案及提供支援
- ♥ 倡導整全及正面性教育文化

e. 支援團隊

專業社工、顧問醫生(精神科、普通科、婦產科)、顧問律師、臨床心理學家、化驗所等。

f. 服務提供

為全港有需要人士提供「一站式」服務，包括：身體檢查、心理諮詢、法律支援、個案面談、心理輔導、小組、家庭及朋輩支援、潛能發展、生活計劃等輔導服務。

轉介及查詢：

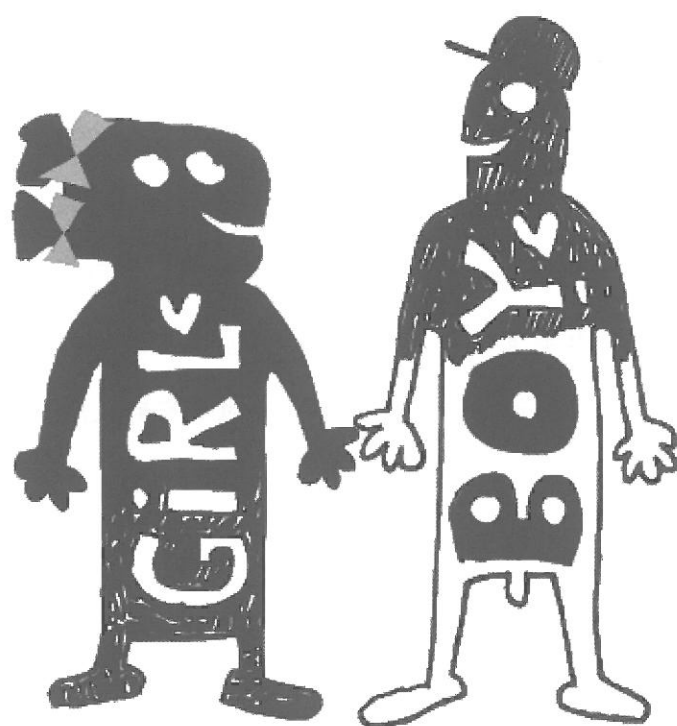
網頁：<http://careproject.yang.org.hk>

(下載計劃單張、性教育及個案轉介表等資料)

電郵：careproject@yang.org.hk

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Abstract

The hitting trend of Enjo Kosai originated from Japan landed in Hong Kong since 2005. The term Enjo Kosai or in English, Compensated Dating was used to be thought of as equal to teenage prostitution. However, with long term intervention and investigation into the issue since our first identification of compensated dating cases in 2005 and the study about the issue launched in 2006, we identified that compensated dating is not merely a commercial sex trade issue, but also something closely related to teenage mental wellbeing, illegal drug use, parenting, trauma, cyber bullying, sex exploitation, cross boundary issue, etc.

In this research, we interviewed 57 participants involved in compensated dating. Both male and female participants are talked with and 5 aspects were identified to be some significant contributing factors to the trend of compensated dating among Hong Kong adolescents. Among them are 1) Developmental Obstacles (lack of care, concern, recognition, trust, autonomy, or conditional kind of love, and abusive or traumatic experience in their childhood), 2) Material or Monetary Concept developed (significance of money, associate the social status with the value of products), 3) Problem Solving Ability (support network, assertiveness, quick-fix culture), 4) Sex Attitude (double standard of sexuality exist in Hong Kong, earlier or pre-marital sex experience, casual sex in dating, knowledge from pornography), and 5) Self Identity (rapid body growth, new identity on sexual roles, autonomy from parents, negative self worth). Of course, some other significant findings was also discussed in this study and hoped that this study could provide insight to the future intervention and support to this teenage issue.

A study of youths involved in compensated dating in Hong Kong 2011

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A study of youths involved in compensated dating in Hong Kong 2011

1. Introduction

Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service identified the problems related to Compensated Dating in 2005 when some cases were identified involved in the activity and conducted the first study in 2006 to understand the cause and effect of the activity. However, this hot activity drew more public attention in Hong Kong when a 16-year-old girl who involved in the Compensated Dating was murdered and dismembered by her customer in April 2008.

Although a fatal event happened, Compensated Dating is still an increasing trend among the teenagers in Hong Kong. Various surveys conducted with secondary students in Hong Kong even showed their interest in participating Compensated Dating irrespective of the traumatic physical and psychological harm that it may cause.

In fact, with the popularity of the terminology that spread around the internet, those curious individual youth, the commercial sex industry and the sex predators try to take advantage of the convenience of internet communication to either involve in the Compensated Dating activity or to lure and absorb teenagers to this sex activity. As a result, we discovered that many teenagers suffered with STD, unwanted pregnancy, robbed, physical hurt, raped and video taped of the transaction. Some teenager's personal information was even unveiled to the public via the internet after the transaction. The problems are, therefore, not limited to physical and psychological harm, but also public hygiene and ethics.

With the concern about the wellbeing of our teenagers, we established the CARE Project in 2009 to serve those teenagers involved in Compensated Dating. The major work focus is to link up the support of various parties, like parents, teachers, etc, to understand, support and help the teenagers to prevent or relieve their problems suffered from the negative effect of the activity.

The purpose of this study is to understand the causes, thinking and effect that related to teenagers' involvement in Compensated Dating and try to figure out methods to better help the teenagers involved in the activity.

2. Background of the Study

Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service always concern about the wellbeing of the teenagers. We also have a long history of concern and study on issues related to teenager prostitution and other sex related issues. Since early 1980s, we have conducted the various studies about teenagers, especially girls, involved in various commercial sex businesses. We have try to understand their problems, suffers, and consequences due to their involvement in the sex business. In 2005, we identified some teenagers involved in the newly emerged activity called “Compensated Dating” and reported with various negative results due to their involvement in the activity. So, in 2006, we conducted the first Case Study about the issue of Compensated Dating in Hong Kong and the result was released to the public in 2007.

Also, in 2007 we conducted another study about the messages related to Compensated Dating on the internet. The main purpose of the study is to understand how the activity is operating on the internet? How people could be involved, whether they are the teenagers, the pimps, the whoremaster, etc? The ideology and message related to the information on the Compensated Dating websites, etc, are also investigated. The two studies were combined and published in 2008 in order to let the public understand more about the activity as well as the teenagers involved.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Purpose of the study

- ♥ To explore about the background and situation of the youths involved in Compensated Dating in Hong Kong.
- ♥ To explore the factors affecting the participation of compensated dating
- ♥ To explore the negative experiences and influences of youths involved in Compensated Dating
- ♥ To formulate suggestions and service plans for the Compensated Dating issue.

3.2 Definition of Terms:

3.2.1 Origin of “Compensated Dating”

Compensated Dating comes from a Japanese term “Enjo kōsai”, with ‘enjo’ meaning subsidy and ‘kosai’ meaning companionship or association. It is originated in Japan during 1990s where older men give money or luxury gifts to attractive women for their companionship, and possibly sexual favors. Most will consider Compensated Dating as a juvenile prostitution because it involved a trade between the girl’s body and the luxury goods. There is no love, loyalty, personality consideration, life-long commitment between both of them. Some girls involved will claim it as a kind of dating with older boy friend or having a ‘sugar daddy’.

The definition of Compensated Dating was very controversial among Japanese and the Hong Kong public. Although most regard it as another type of schoolgirl prostitution, however, as sexual transaction is not necessarily a part of the duty

exchange while the decision-making authority is more in the girl's hands, so most teenagers still believe it as different from prostitution. They are not totally wrong, especially because it may involve non-sexual activities such as shopping, karaoke singing and "Part-time Girlfriend". It is possible for the girls to keep their regular life, including school while participating in Compensated Dating. Moreover, it charges higher for Compensated Dating transaction when comparing to a prostitute. So, many teenagers believe it as higher class doing Compensated Dating like courtesan, and hence, are more willing to participate in the activity.

In fact, there were different discussions about Compensated Dating in Japan too. In Japan, even a middle-aged married woman will use the term of "Compensated Dating" to provide her services. It therefore includes people of different ages who do the transaction. Different scholars like Fukutomi Mamoru, 1997 and Udagawa Yoshie, 2007 has different definition about the use of the terminology. Some focused on the origin of the phenomenon and define it as transaction of the schoolgirls and other has the definition included also those commercial prostitutes who took advantage of the popularity of the name, "Compensated Dating" to sell their sex business.

In Hong Kong, the definition of "Compensated Dating" is also controversial among different parties. Like Japan, those already involved in the commercial sex business also claim themselves as doing "Compensated Dating". This made our provision of service more complicate since the need and problem faced by a commercial prostitute and the school youth who participated in the transaction may be different. We, therefore, have the main focus about those who have not participated in any sex industry before their participation in "Compensated Dating" in order to make a clear understanding about the need of this target group.

3.2.2 Conceptual Definition of 'Compensated Dating' in this study :

- ♥ It is the transaction that boys or girls who try to get money, luxury gifts or other material rewards through the exchange of their own companionship, possibly with sexual favors, with an adult.
- ♥ The transaction or service could include the use of their body, voice, underwear, time or activities like dating, having meal, singing, oral sex, or other various forms of sex activities.
- ♥ Material or money return is the major concern of the teenagers. There is no love, loyalty, personality consideration, life-long commitment between both of the transaction parties.
- ♥ The major participants of this study are those who have involved in "Compensated Dating". Prior to that, they have no experience in doing any commercial sex business or planning to involve in commercial sex business as their future career.
- ♥ In Japan, there is also service offered by boys to the middle aged women called gyaku-enjo-kōsai. Since we have never contacted any service target who do this transaction in Hong Kong, this group of people will not be discussed in this study.
- ♥ "Compensated Dating" and "Enjo- kōsai" may be used interchangeably in this report.

3.2.3 Sex worker or prostitute

In this study, we try to make it clear about the different definition between prostitutes and compensated dating. For prostitutes, they are people who offer sex service to customers like oral sex, intercourse, masturbation, or other types of sexual contact, coital activity or erotic acts. Usually, the prostitutes are named whore or hooker. Traditionally, they are working in specific venue and offering sex service as their career. They serve in the places like one-woman brothels and nightclubs.

3.2.4 Participants of the Study

The participants are those who have involved in Compensated Dating. Age under 24. They can either be students, working, part-time worker or unemployed. They have never involved in any prostitution work or considering involving in prostitution work as their future career.

3.3 Sources of case referral

It is found from our work experience that the majority of our cases are approached through referral. Still some of the cases who involved in compensated dating come to approach us through knowing our service on the internet, radio broadcasting or through direct contact with us while we have the sex education service in school.

Among the referrals, those referred by the teachers and school social worker ranked the most. Besides, we have cases referred by the parents, classmates, social workers from IFSC, outreaching social workers, probation officers, etc.

Still a few of the cases were referred by the police, friend or boyfriend of the case, customers, etc.

Of course, we also approach some of the case through our internet service but the number of successful contact is still in a low rate.

3.4 Methodology

As Compensated Dating emerges in Hong Kong for only about 6 years and there are limited studies about the issue. It is therefore very difficult to find any supporting documents and reference. The study try to use the Exploratory Study to investigate on the condition and situation faced by the youths involved in Compensated Dating.

The data collected were analyzed using general qualitative analyses. The data collected will be group to different theme and related coding will be made for reference. Both the information from the teenage participants' direct experience and the information supplement from the social workers would be collected for analysis.

The finding of this study is including only the information of the teenagers involved in Compensated Dating in the year within Dec 2007 to Jan 2011.

3.5 Limitation of the study

1 : The data were collected mainly by in-depth case interviews and social workers' observations. The difficulties in approaching the sufficient number of cases for interview may cause some limitations to the result of this study.

2 : With the limited human resource and time to explore the various areas that is related to compensated dating, the findings maybe limited to a certain areas only.

3.6 Research Findings

Basic Information

Period: late 2007- early 2011 (involved in compensated dating)

Participants: 57 youths with experience in compensated dating. All with no previous experience in any sex business. (9 males and 48 females)

The finding in this study discovered a rise in the number of male cases involved in compensated dating.

Education: Primary 6 – tertiary education. (Involved in compensated dating)

Age: 11-22 (with over 70% below the age of 17)

Family relationship: Isolated, with majority of the parents are divorced

Living District: Kowloon 34, New Territories 19, Hong Kong Island 4

4. Literature Review

The trend of Compensated Dating landed in Hong Kong since 2005 when Yau Tsim Mong Integrated Centre of Youth Development of Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service identified a few cases involved in the activity. In 2006, Yau Tsim Mong Integrated Centre of Youth Development conducted the first research in Hong Kong studying the cause, effect and the trend of Compensated Dating. The study interviewed 6 girls who have involved in the transaction and also explored how the transaction was spread among the different websites. The study report was uploaded to the website of Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service in 2008 with the report name of “A study of girls involved in compensated dating in Hong Kong” and tries to raise the public concern about the negative effects that might be related to the activity.

In fact, the issue of Compensated Dating drew more public attention in Hong Kong when a 16-year-old girl who involved in the Compensated Dating was murdered and dismembered by her customer in April 2008. Although a fatal event happened, Compensated Dating is still an increasing trend among teenagers in Hong Kong. With the seriousness of the problem, various other surveys conducted later with secondary students in Hong Kong to increase public concern, especially about the traumatic physical and psychological harm that it may cause.

One of this is the survey conducted with 1,214 lower secondary students of the 7 schools in Tseung Kwan O by the Evangelical Lutheran Church Social Service Hong Kong in 2009. ¼ of the students are willing to and also accept their friends to get money through the exchange of their own body, and possibly sexual favors with the strangers. 4.1% also don't mind it being known by friends. Another 68.9% accept

having sex with people under the age of 16. And 13.5% accept having sex with people under 14.

In 2009, the survey by the Hong Kong Christian Service came just after a grisly court case in July in which a 24-year-old man was jailed for life for murdering a 16-year-old girl he met over the Internet. Of 586 youngsters aged 12 to 20 questioned, 34 percent said they would consider offering compensated dating as a full-time job. Sixty percent of those who said they would consider compensated dating said they would do it mainly to earn quick cash, while 23 percent said they would do it for their own sexual gratification. They also believe that compensated dating is different from commercial sex activity and some believe compensated dating as a kind of courtesan, which means, high-class prostitute.

In the same year, the survey of compensated dating conducted by The Hong Kong Association of Sexuality Educators, Researchers & Therapists Limited (HKASERT) interviewed 2966 students and 40 social workers. The results disclosed that 4.6% of the interviewed students are interested to try compensated dating and about 45% of the interviewed students believe it as a mutual beneficial social activity. 6.6% claimed that they know some friends involved in compensated dating.

According to the study by Wallace, K C SHIU of Hong Kong Baptist University in 2009 on the Re-thinking of compensated dating problem in Hong Kong, he reminded the public about the need to hear the voice of the girls involved in compensated dating and also queried about the general perception of compensated dating activities.

In 2010, another survey conducted by the Evangelical Lutheran Church Social Service Hong Kong, polled 1,110 children in primary Five to Secondary Three. The

survey indicated that about 4 percents of the respondents accept to have sexy or naked picture taken and 1 percents accept having intimated or sexual contact in exchange for payment.

Amongst these studies conducted in Hong Kong, we can have a preliminary picture about the view values of the teenagers in the contemporary time. Especially, it reminds us that most teenagers consider compensated dating as an ordinary part time job instead of one of prostitution. They think compensated dating to be a casual job which is lack of restriction and can be quitted at anytime. However, the information about the cause and difficulties faced by the teenagers, especially those involved in compensated dating, is still very limited.

In Taiwan, the studies and discussions about compensated dating are a lot more. Josephine Chuen-juei Ho (1999) in "the dialogue with Mickey Chen" has talked about the special function of compensated dating in the contemporary culture of marriage. She claimed that this activity can help those who is failed in the marital market and can also enhance the self determination of women, especially over their own bodies.

Cathy T.H.CHEN (2002) has shared her experience about how compensated dating has been functioned in Japan. She shared that "Enjo kōsai", which is originated in Japan during 1990s does not have any meaning about sex trade originally. It is popular in Tokyo and Osaka area where older men give money or luxury gifts to attractive women for their companionship. But this activity was then framed by the commercial sex business as something related to some sexual favors. For most involved girls, they will consider Compensated Dating as a normal transaction because it involved a trade between the girl's efforts for the luxury goods.

Li Zongxian (2003) discussed about the compensated dating phenomenon in Taiwan. He identified the low self identity of the girls who have involved in compensated dating and how their urge for love and caring from their families. This reminded us of the importance of the understanding about the internal world of the girls involved in compensated dating.

The annual report 2009 of the Garden of Hope Foundation pointed out that since the adoption of the Child and Youth Sex Trade Prevention Act in 1996, and the placement of girls in the Midway School, the cases identified with relation to compensated dating through the internet still recorded a rising figure. This reflected a rising need of the relevant service. They then introduced the online outreaching service in order to tackle the issue. They further pointed out in their electronic news 2010-07-31 <http://enews.url.com.tw/goh/59112> that the lack of legislation on the age limit to approach the chat room and discuss forum may give convenience to those sex business or sex predators to lure the teenagers into the sex industries. They highly recommend the Taiwan government to control and have law enforcement on pornographic matters circulate on the internet and set up the age limit for approaching to the pornographic websites.

The studies and actions in Taiwan reflect their concern over the impact of compensated dating. According to the major studies and discussions about compensated dating there, the reasons for their participation are (1) poor personal value, (2) influence of the internet and mass media, (3) the material urge or mammonism, and (4) poor family relation. Our study will discuss whether these factors also influence the teenager in Hong Kong.

5. Case Background and common characteristics among the youth involved in compensated dating

Occupation : Student 43/ Unemployed 8/working 6

Previous sex experience : Yes 44/ No 13

5.1 Case background

a. How to get involved in compensated dating:

Internet

Approaching the compensated dating websites internationally 19

Approaching the compensated dating websites accidentally 13

Online game 3

Online friends / online agent (pimps) 4

Friends

Introduced by friends 14

Other

Inside the public place of entertainment 4

(Approached by customer coincidentally)

From the above figures we can see that the majority of youths (66%) participated in compensated dating through the internet. Still, some come across with compensated dating with other means like being introduced by friends. This figure tells us that the

approach to handle the issue of compensated dating cannot only targeting on the problem or number of posts and advertisements over the internet. A multi-dimension intervention should be developed in order to better help the youths from being affected by the negative consequences of compensated dating.

b. Number of transaction

The maximum number of transaction as disclosed by the participant is over 20 times within 3 months. Some participants told us that they have posted their own advertisement once or twice only but received in private message over a thousand responds and requests for transaction through the customer's referral in their reports.

c. Rate of case increment in the past 5 years (Oct 2007-Mar 2011)

A six times increment in the number of cases being served was recorded in the period between late 2007 to the first season of 2011 (from 9 cases served in 2007 to over 60 cases served in early 2011)

d. Types of transactions

The youths do the compensated dating transaction in various ways. These included:

Part time (without sex intercourse): Part Time Girl Friend (PTGF), Party Partner, Other companion activities like shopping, dating, dining, film watching, etc, and other intimate touch like hugging, kissing for rewards.

Part time (with sex / intercourse): TRADE (blow job, hand job, sex intercourse)

Goods selling: selling underwear (can be undressed by customer from the girl's body with higher price) or photos (sexy or in specially requested wears)

Online: To do the pimp service online like an agent or middleman.

Other: Charge customer for traveling, threaten or cheating the customers, getting commission through introducing friends to do compensated dating.

As we can see, compensated dating transaction can involve different methods and sexual transaction is not necessarily a part of the duty exchange in compensated dating. This is also why most involved teenagers still believe it as something different from prostitution. Some work in the way like a Part-time Girlfriend (PTGF) and will claim to their friends or social workers as having an "older boyfriend" or having a 'sugar daddy' and got the luxury goods as gifts from their "boyfriends". Also, as the decision-making authority is more in the girl's hands to choose the customers and the content of the transaction, they believed their action as greatly different from prostitution where the whores have no freedom to choose customers or to decide when to do the transactions.

Since compensated dating transaction seems different from prostitute and have a covert nature, this minimized the negative impression of the teenagers over compensated dating. Furthermore, the hidden transactions means used among different youths also cause a lot of difficulties to our intervention.

e. Appearance of the customer

Most teenagers believed that they can choose the customer in doing the transaction and they also think that they will only have transaction with some good

looking guys. However, the customers they encountered are of different age and appearance, according to what they described:

1. Old aged, ugly or disgusting (the deal usually happened in the first transaction when the teenagers do not know how to reject or when they are greatly in need of money) °
2. Young (believed to be students below 30)
3. Appearance not bad (acceptable, guess the customer to be good looking when he was young in before)
4. good looking, just a bit old !

From the description of the youths, we cannot find any wording like handsome, attractive, young and good-looking, things like that, as most usually wanted. In many situations, they may even promise to deal with the customers they regarded as disgusting, especially when they are in need of money or in the time when they do not know or not dare to reject. Some of the girls also said that they do the transactions only because they want to help their homosexual girlfriends to pay the debts. They have neither interest in men nor any curious in having sexual intercourse. These shake their beliefs on the self-determination authority in compensated dating transactions.

Customer backgrounds

The customers they contacted are mostly strangers connected through the internet. Some have familiar customers introduced by friends. The backgrounds of the customers including businessmen, lawyers, university staffs, teachers, disciplinary force, students, member of the triad society, common people, etc. Most believed in

what their customers told them and some believed the customer to be very rich as they sometimes got luxury gifts like the smart phones, branded handbags, etc from the customers and was sometimes picked up by the customers with expensive vehicles.

f. Time they will do the transaction

Compensated dating can be happened in almost anytime like daytime (ran-away from school), after school, evening, overnight, etc. In fact, the transaction happened anytime when the teenagers wanted to and of course, with customers available. This is also why ran-away from school is common among these students. Of course, the transaction will also happen during school vacation.

Time when they are looking for transaction opportunity

The transaction happened when there are in need of money, in bad mood, like feeling depress, lonely, sad, bored, curious, etc. We will talk in detail on the following part of predisposing and precipitating factors in compensated dating transaction.

g. Place of transaction

Transactions can be done in anywhere. These includes, public places (cinemas, restaurants, karaoke room, shopping mall, staircases, parks, etc) or places like hotel, residential apartment, office, workplace, inside the car, yacht, or even outside Hong Kong.

Since they lack the alertness about their safety, some youths were being robbed, raped, video shot and threaten or blackmailed by their customers.

Reason for re-participating in compensated dating

The reasons for re-participating in transaction happened when they are in need of money or in bad mood. Some wanted to keep enjoying the luxury goods and entertainments while other found it difficult to reject the urge from their customers. Still some said that they enjoy the transaction process of getting praise and attention and felt being loved and cared.

We will talk in detail on the following part of perpetuating factors in compensated dating transaction.

5.2 The common characteristics among the youths involved in compensated dating

In this study, we try to explore in more detail about the individual developmental issues, social background and the present situation of the participants, including their family relationship, school relationship, peer relationship and other significant life events that the participants have come across. In the following sessions, we will try to discuss the issues faced by the participants according to individual, peer, guidance, family and social aspect. Also, we will try to understand the Predisposing factors, Precipitating factors and Perpetuating factors that lead to participants' participation and continued involvement in compensated dating.

5.2.1 Individual factors :

In exploring the personal reasons that lead to their participation in compensated dating, the following factors are identified;

(1) Commodity consumption :

In observing the consumption patterns of our participants, 2 main types of consumption patterns were identified: Money expenses on daily necessities (something in "need") and other extra expenses on commodities or services they are interested (something they "want" to possess).

A. Basic need required: food, transportation, school fee, stationary, etc.

B. Other expenses : For entertainments like peers gathering, shopping, or for commodities like branded handbag, clothing, smart phone, gifts for friends, etc.

The about reasons may exist individually or interweaved together. Some need the money for some basic need because the family cannot support. Some of the participants even need the money to help paying the debts of the parents. It is expressed by our participants like "I rather earn money by myself than asking from my annoying mother!"

The sense of "face" was important under the teenage developmental period with the ability to buy and show the branded goods in front of the friends, and pay for food and entertainment for friends. Also the influence of peer pressure can also lead to the owning of symbolic goods to improve personal visibility and in turn, a sense of self confidence among the friends. This could be identified from their wording like "I need over a thousand dollar to buy that pair of dancing shoes. This is so trendy and should be admired by friends!"

Some of the participants need the money to pay for the thousand dollar mobile fee. The major charges were found on their text message and online fee. Most claimed

that, “I can’t survive without the smart phone!” all these reflected how much they concern about the connection and linkage with peers in this developmental period.

The craving in money for daily expenses and commodity expenses reflect their tangible need as well as their psychological need of attachment to peers and a higher self-identity.

(2) Curiosity and sex gratification :

Interest about sex and relationship are the normal developmental need of the teenagers. Other than knowing sex from friends, films, TV programs and internet websites become the most affordable and convenient medium to acquire such information. For most participants, compensated dating is a fresh new event that has some implication about sex. The curiosity about sex and the eager to experience sex can be identified from the frequent expression of our participants, “really want to try sex that I never experienced before”. Even more there are some participants who try to re-experience the sex pleasure after they have several sexual transactions with the customers. As it is always a taboo to talk about sex in the traditional Chinese culture, most teenagers cannot get the proper knowledge about sex through the proper channel. Even they are willing to ask, they cannot get the appropriate responses from parents or even from the teachers. The search of sex information from the various websites, without the guidance on good or bad, can cause a lot of problem. Some of the participants were fell into the traps of the sex predators or the pimps and start their first compensated dating transaction while they are just looking for sex information.

(3) Sense of belonging :

The sense of recognition and appreciation is important to many people, so do the teenagers. Some participant told that they do compensated dating in order to get the sense of belonging and recognition.

a. The ability to earn – The ability to earn money, especially gets over \$7,000 a month is a huge a mount to our teenagers. This ability gives them a sense of power and in Chinese wording, “face”. The ability to buy and show the branded goods in front of the friends, and even pay for the entertainment fee for friends let them also feel superior because peers of similar age cannot earn that sum. This also gives them a sense of independence because they can buy anything without the permission of the parents. That’s why some participants said, “I’m only a teenager but can earn more than most adults!”

b. Social status – The ability to know people of different background not only expand their horizon, or feel superior to friends, but also let them approach more customers to earn more money. Other than that, some feel themselves as helping professional as they can sometimes let some customers feel happy. Some participants express like this, “The customer feel good and praise my service. I feel really happy about that!” Some participants also feel happy as they found the customers give them praise in their “transaction report” on the websites. This can be understood in wording like, “I enjoy reading the customers’ report on the internet!”

c. Concern about individual attractiveness and visibility– During the stage when personal identity is of prime concern, teenagers tend to concern a lot about their appearance. Most participants used a lot of money earn from compensated dating in buying clothing, smart phones, cosmetics, etc, in order to show off in front of their

friends. The owning of symbolic goods has the important function to improve personal visibility among friends.

(4) Care and concern :

Most participants told us about the broken attachment with their family members (this will be discussed in more detail in the later part about the family system). The poor family relation cause a lot of problems like poor emotion, low self esteem, etc. some participants told us that they do compensated dating for at lease they got hug, praise, care and gifts from their customers. As what the participants said, "Sometimes I feel lonely and just looking for some companion through compensated dating. I hate being alone!". This urge for intimacy reflects the need of the participants to get care and concern from the other which they may have long missed in their families.

(5) Autonomy :

Most teenagers believe compensated dating as different from prostitution as sexual transaction is not necessarily a part of the duty exchange while the decision-making authority is more in the teenagers' hands. They believed that they can have choice in their customers, transaction contents, transaction location, etc. They feel superior when talk about some of their 'good experiences' like going to high class restaurant or try the luxury car ride. These 'good experiences' let them normalize their transactions and blurred their concept about sex trade. We can understand their perception like, "I don't think I am whore or prostitute...Even I am doing prostitution, I am higher class like courtesan.

5.2.2 Peers :

Peers play a significant function in the development of the teenagers. They can have:

(1) Reinforcing factors:

Some participants participate in compensated dating through the invitation from friends (mostly classmates). Before participating in compensated dating, most believed that it is safe and interesting because their friend also tried before and earn good money. The friends' good experience together with their trust about their friends let them participate in the activity. Some expressed that, "our friends also try compensated dating without any problem, I don't think it will happen to me!"

(2) Normalization:

With friends also participated in compensated dating, their feeling toward it become more normal. Also, as they tried with some good experiences, they tend to desensitized about the negative affect of the action. This can be seen in wordings like, "I don't think it is a big problem doing compensated dating. Many teenagers also do that!"

(3) Sense of support and togetherness:

Some participant try compensated dating to help the close friend to pay the debts. A few of our participant who are lesbian told us that they are totally uninterested in men but just have to do the transaction because they need to help their 'girlfriends' to pay the debts. Some who have introduced the friend for a meal with a business man only finally resulted in sex transaction. In order to share the friend's sorrow and also,

as a sense of togetherness, they try calling the business man for sex trade too. "I feel sorry to let my close friend having the sex transaction with that man!"

(4) Teenagers prefer to identify with their peer groups by merging their individual identities with that of the group. In order to gain the sense of belonging, together with the persuasion by friends, the participants crave money to own brand-name luxuries to gain satisfaction and recognition from friends. These reflect their lack of confidence and the fear of feeling different among the friends. They believe that "People believe you are higher class and will not look down on you if you carry an expensive hand bag!"

(5) The craving for money to own brand-name luxuries to gain satisfaction and jealousy from friends also reflect their need of peer recognition. It is especially the case when they are in the period of identity development. The frequent interaction with peers can lead to social comparison. Also, the endorsement of materialistic values in our society encourage the owning of symbolic goods to improve personal visibility. Under the influence of the value of 'face', participants keep on earning the money from compensated dating to pay for peers' entertainment and even to help the close friends to pay the debts.

(6) Peers play the significant role in the development of the teenagers, especially when it is involved in some important decision making. Most teenagers tend to believe in peers' experience, and also think that the peers understand them the most. Also, there are increasing conflicts between adolescents and parents due to their divergent view on everyday issues, such as personal decisions, dating and rights. Hence, adolescents tend to seek relationships that give value to their perspectives and ensure that feelings are understood and they will easily go to their peers. In many

participants' experience, they start compensated dating with the invitation by friends and also seek their help on issues like terminating pregnancy and treating sexual transmitted diseases.

5.2.3 Family factors :

Family relationship also pay a significant part to teenager's participation in compensated dating ;

(1) Family relation and communication pattern :

Feeling of isolation within the family is the common affection of most participants. The communication was full of blaming, comparison, aggression, lack acceptance, etc. These made the teenagers believed their parents to be uncaring or cold and so, their need of relatedness cannot be fulfilled. Participants, therefore, don't want to ask for support from parents, "I don't want to have their help. They keep blaming!"

Some expressed that, "my parents do not believe me!" The inability or lack of knowledge of the parents to handle the trauma faced by their children in dealing with the sex abused experience in their childhood also let some of our participants feel bad and uncared. Some participants also disclosed that they feel shameful about their own bodies and have a negative concept about themselves.

Most of our participants can only experience an 'If' style love. Some recalled their parents always used money to 'encourage' them to get higher marks in school and some was required to behave in order the get the love or toys from their parents. "They always blame me! They praise only if I score high marks in school." These let

them feel secure from earning money and believed that if they want to get love, affection and recognition from the others, they need to have done something for the other's favor. These may be the reasons why some of the participants can easily follow what the customers request them to do in the transactions.

Instead of getting the praise and recognition from their parents, most participants claimed that they always get the negative comments and blaming. "They always scold me. I can never satisfy them or make them feel happy!" These increased the conflicts and tensions between adolescents and parents. Some of the participants feel even worse when their parents keep on restating their compensated dating issues even when they have stopped already.

Parental concerns are important. Proper support, recognition, care and trust are important to the growth of the children and can also lead to the healthy development of them to cope with their problems and prevent them from participating in compensated dating.

(2) Parenting :

Parenting needs some wisdom. It should not be too loose or too controlling. For both can lead to some negative effects that may affect the motivation and decision making abilities of the children :

Over-controlling parents tend to have too much care or attention to the daily issues (including schooling, extra curricular activities, friends-making, entertainment, interests, etc.) of the participants. They give no freedom and autonomy for the children to decide. These developed both the dependency of the children or the urge

for freedom and self determination. Some participants involved in compensated dating just wanted to escape from the control and manipulation of their parents.

The lassie faire parents tend to give very little attention to their children. They may have a lot of reasons (like busy working, full of personal problems, etc) that cannot allow them with much time and efforts to take care of their children. "I meet my father for once or twice a week. It seems like I have no father!", "They keep working. I feel like money is more important than their daughter!" Participants in this significant period of the psychological developmental need care, attention, linkage with significant others, and look for love and belonging. The inability to fulfill these needs let them look for compensation through compensated dating.

(3) Behaviors of the Parents :

The behaviors of the parents pose another factor significant to the development of the children. The couple relation can be one factor affecting the psychological development of the children. According to the description of the participants, most of their parents have poor couple relation (like having extra marital affairs (EMA), frequent conflicts, or divorced). The parental conflicts sometimes focused on their children and make the children feel nervous.

Some of the participants question about the moral values of their parents because they witnessed their parents having EMA and do not trust in true love. Some even took revenge on their parent by doing compensated dating. All these affect a lot the parent child relationship.

The endorsement of materialistic values by their parents causes another influence. Some participants recalled their parents always used money to 'encourage' them to

get higher marks in school and let them feel secure from earning money. Some learnt from the parents that girl marry wealthy men are worth to be praised. When teenagers see their parents are becoming crazy with the stock market, together with the normalization of casual sex. It is no strange to see teenagers participating in compensated dating for quick money.

5.2.4 Social factors :

Social atmosphere play a significant role in developing the mind of our teenagers :

(1) Mammonism and materialism :

While the adults are crazy with the stock market, teenagers also learnt about the idea of earning quick money and have everything in a quick-fix, "Everyone are using the smart phone now, I hate to be teased about outdated", "I cannot wait buying trendy goods". Together with the normalization of casual sex in magazine that many adult women are praised to have sex relationship and be the mistress of the wealthy men. This double standard of materialism and casual sex contribute to the materialistic lust of 'Compensated Dating' among adolescent girls in Hong Kong.

(2) Adult world :

The development of capitalism and commercialism cause great change in the social culture. Magazines everyday talk about adults have pre-martial sex, one nightstand, adultery, watch pornography and can buy sex from prostitutes and artists. All these have implanted into the girls' mind unconsciously. The double standard of

materialism and sexuality in Hong Kong society make some participants to feel acceptable to have sex trade for money. As most participants said, "Who don't want to engage with the wealthy man? If I can get what I wanted (quality life and entertainment) from him, I don't mind whether he marry me or not!"

(3) Popularity of the internet :

The development of computer technology makes interpersonal communication and information gathering easier. At the same time, the information on the internet, whether age appropriate or not, need some wisdom and guidance to digest. Some participants are connected via the internet to the pimps or those who just want to have the sex liaison with them. As told in the previous session, most (over 66%) participated in Compensated Dating through internet communication and eventually suffered with various harm.

6. Male compensated dating youths

It is found in this study that not only girls participated in compensated dating but also the boys. However, it is different from the service of gyaku-enjo-kōsai that done by the males in Japan to serves the mature women. From our service experience, all the participants identified are serving the customer of the same sex, male. And the male teenagers participated in compensated dating are all with homosexuality.

Before participating in compensated dating, all 9 participants used to make new friends through the internet websites, especially the websites for the homosexual groups. As they are already used to the friend making mechanism through the internet forums, they do not have much worry about the danger that may happened in the transaction. Money or other material returns are also the major intention of the boys to participate in compensated dating. But friend making is the significant intention of the male participants.

In fact, most male participants have similar reasons to the female participants in their reason for participating in compensated dating. However, the male participants face with another difficulty that their sexual orientation always faced with pressure due to the lack of understanding by parents, teachers and peers. Their need and feeling are always being ignore and difficult to speak out. It needs also a lot of caution and patience to let the parents understand and accept their situation.

In fact, not only the male homosexual youths involved in compensated dating. There are also some lesbian who participated in compensated dating too. However, their situation is very much different from the male as most of their customers are men of opposite sex. It is found that there is a myth among the customers that the lesbian who involved in compensated dating are more beautiful and cleaner than

Mainland prostitutes who may not have venereal disease because of youthfulness and zero experienced with male sex partner. This myth makes the customer more intended to have the sex intercourse with the lesbian girl without using the condom. This actually put these girls in greater danger and makes the girl with higher chance in getting pregnancy or suffering from venereal diseases while engaging in 'Compensated Dating'. The psychological dilemma in having sex with the unwilling partner also causes them with serious stress that need much care and counseling intervention.

7. Factors affecting the participation of compensated dating

Previous discussions by most people believed that some girls participated in compensated dating in order to regain a sense of self worth, loose ethical value over sex or due to material urge. In this study, we try to separate their reasons for participating compensated dating with reference to (Predisposing factors), (Precipitating factors) and (Perpetuating factors).

7.1 Predisposing factors

The 5 aspects to be discussed in point 10 are identified to be some of the major predisposing factors contributed to the trend of compensated dating among Hong Kong adolescent boys and girls. Among them are 1) Developmental Obstacles (lack of care, concern, recognition, trust, conditional love, abusive or traumatic experience in childhood), 2) Their Socialized Value Concept (significance of money, associate the social status with the value of products), 3) Problem Solving Ability (support network, assertiveness, quick-fix culture), 4) Sex Attitude (double standard of sexuality, earlier sex experience, knowledge from pornography), and 5) Self Identity (rapid body growth, autonomy from parents, negative self worth, etc).

However, other factors appeared in some of our participants also have significant relationships to their participation in compensated dating. These include: 1) obedience youths who can easily cooperate with the customer under rewards, 2) participants who are very stubborn that make them difficult to look for other options in facing with the problems, 3) Some of the clients who have high curiosity in sex and 4) those with mental illness like Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD).

7.2 Precipitating factors

For the precipitating factors, they include Financial Problem (debts, daily expenses), Attraction of Quick Money (from internet, for luxuries, trendy and glamorous brand products), Peer Pressure (comparison, bullying), Curiosity about Sex and Compensated Dating (looking for sex experience), Adjustment Problem (new environment, conflict with parents). All these are triggers to their participation in Compensated Dating activity. However, those with the predisposing factors will be more easily stimulated by the precipitating factors.

7.3 Perpetuating factors / factor for repeat participation

The perpetuating factors include 1) the unresolved problems in above, 2) the urge to maintain the material life, 3) Peer subculture and support, 4) Pushing factor of the family (conflicting relationship with the family members, feeling too much control or too little care, etc.), 5) Gains from the transaction (material, care, praise, cozy feeling, sex pleasure). All these factors keep the clients doing the activity.

Some regressed to the original compensated dating situation with some important triggers like the persistent complaint, control or restriction from the parents that led to the outbreak of their negative emotions. Some participant has found to have very high sex urge. Even they were motivated to stop compensated dating after a period of counseling, they still have the urge to look for casual sex through the internet that need further support and treatment. Some due to the desensitized feeling toward compensated dating and feel nothing about the action. Still other felt hopeless about their future and keep on repeating the transaction.

7.4 Protective factors that stop participants from continue participation

There are few factors that can trigger the positive change. Among them are 1) the negative experiences that are happening on the participants (physical harm, pregnancy, infection of STD, being video shot, having personal information disclosed on the internet, etc) that cause serious bad feeling. 2) The improvement in relationship between participants and their significant others such as parents or boy-friend. 3) The improvement in their condition or environment such as the debts got resolved. 4) The awareness or insight gain through education, counseling and support by teachers, social workers, or other significant people of the participants. 5) Those with very nervous mind also stop them from continue participation in compensated dating because they feel really scare and worry a lot about the consequences.

8. Experiences and influences after the transaction

There are both the psychological and physical harm that are identified in the participants after they have participated in compensated dating:

Psychologically, they faced with a lot of struggles whether to stay or to go? They found it quite safe to do the transaction but still worry about things that they cannot imagine might happen to them, like worry about being video shot by the customers.

They felt bad and unethical to do the sex trade that they are taught in the conventional value not to do so. They felt sorry both to the parents and the boy-friend. At the same time, they want to keep doing the transaction for they are used to have much money for their expenses.

Some felt worry about some customer who like to do the video shoot and have the transaction video circulated on the internet. Some were threatened by the pimp with the video of their transaction and have to keep doing compensated dating or other sex trade. Some have their personal information disclosed by the customer in the "customer report" on the internet. Other feel embarrass when they were identified by the customer while they are hanging out with friends.

The most sad feeling express by the participants are the non acceptance, blaming and cold attitudes that the parents express to them. So of the participants had attempted suicide, doing other self harm actions or resort to drug taking in resolving their bad feeling.

Physically, some participants expressed having insomnia, vomiting, or flashback (like keep having the smell or scent of the customer). More often the case is infected

with sexually transmitted disease (STD), pregnancy, being raped, or experience different form of violence. As their transaction is quite covert, it is difficult for them to get access to relevant support on job security or other sex education.

Some are worry about the disclosure of their issue to the boy friend due to the infection of STD.

Some participants lost their physical freedom because they were threaten or blackmailed into compensated dating by the pimps or illegal society. Some got theft and lose their personal properties.

In fact, most participants underestimated the potential dangers that might happen in the transaction. They believed that they are either smart enough or having sufficient protection. However, when asking about the background of the customers, most know very little about that. They only know that their friends have transaction with the customers before. That is why some of the participants finally faced with serious trouble or harm through the transaction.

Of course, there are some participants disclosed that they can enjoy the pleasure coming from sex. This is also why some participants look for sex and transaction intentionally on the internet again and again.

9. Participant's perception on their participation in compensated dating

From what is disclosed by the participants, most said that they knew some friends or classmates also involved in compensated dating. They believed that quite a lot of teenagers are now involving but not yet get known by any helping professionals because it is too easy to try and to difficult to be identified.

There are double standards established in the value views among the participants. On one hand, they find it advantageous doing the compensated dating transaction. On the other, they cannot stand the consequences that come along with the transaction. These double standards on sexuality and materialism make youths feel confusing. The following are the confusing feelings described by most participants:

Ambivalence: The traditional Chinese values learnt by most teenagers like frugality that discourage the possession of luxurious goods are contradictory to the materialistic values of nowadays. Mammonism, casual sex and the quick fix culture are popular among the adults. The double standards of materialism are, thus, formed and contribute to the materialistic lust of 'Compensated Dating' among adolescent girls.

Love and hate: They feel love and cared in doing the transaction with someone who praise them but don't like the manipulation and suffer that came along with compensated dating. Participants feel no regret to have sex and even willing to comply to what the customer request if they are looking for sex intentionally but feel bad to have sex with customers out of their expectation either in age or appearance. "I also enjoy sex, I don't feel any problem!"

Feel evil: some participants feel unethical and guilt because they do something hatred by their boyfriends. Some even said to feel a lot of guilt when she see the boyfriend enjoying the electronic game of the smart phone that bought from the money of the transaction. "I do the compensated dating to buy that smart phone for my boyfriend. But every time I see him playing the phone, I feel sad and sorry to him."

Curious and scare: Most participants feel scare about the negative consequences like being video shot by customer, disclosing of personal information on the internet, being threatened, being recognized when they are with friends. However, when thinking about the material return that came with the transaction, they feel interested to do it again.

Two different worlds: Some participants feel happy to be praised by the customers and get the material rewards through the transaction. On the contrary, they feel lonely and sad to be ignored or ill treated by the family members. As described by some participant, "It seems like I am invisible in real life. I like the life is the compensated dating would that I can be cared by patrons!"

Inability to relieve the previous unpleasant experience with the parents: Some participants still have a lot of anger and hatred about the previous unpleasant experience and harm done by their parents. Other want to prove that they are capable to earn some money for the family and concern a lot about their parents even they were always scolded by the parents as useless.

There are so many problems and negative consequences found relating to compensated dating. So, why is it that stills so many teenagers, especially the girls willing to participate? The article of Dr. Akaeda Tsuneo (2003), may explain.

According to Dr. Akaeda Tsuneo's (赤枝恒雄, 2003) medical consultation experience, many pregnant adolescent girls in his clinic told that they want to make love with boys because it is a comfortable and enjoyable sport. He found that when the girls are having sex with males, they may feel uncomfortable at the beginning, but with more sexual experience or with several sexual intercourse experiences, they will know how to feel enjoyable and comfortable and they can feel cozy and pleasure.

Also, Dr. Akaeda stated that many parents just requests their daughters to study hard and even consider them as 'useless' children. The lack of parental love and affection may let them easier attract to the men if some men request the girl that they want to get her body, she felt delighted and prided because they seek to affirm the sense of love.

10. Five aspects of youths' psycho-social characteristics

5 aspects were identified to be the major psycho-social characteristics and also the predisposing factors contributed to the trend of compensated dating among Hong Kong adolescent boys and girls. Among them are 1) Developmental Obstacles (lack of care, concern, recognition, trust, conditional love, abusive or traumatic experience in childhood etc.), 2) Their Socialized Value Concept (significance of money, associate the social status with the value of products), 3) Problem Solving Ability (support network, assertiveness, quick-fix culture etc), 4) Sex Attitude (double standard of sexuality, earlier sex experience, knowledge from pornography etc), and 5) Self Identity (rapid body growth, autonomy from parents, negative self worth, etc). Their stories reminded us of the need to pay attention to the need of our youths because these different levels of influence can also found among youths not involved in compensated dating,

10.1 Developmental experiences

According to most participants, the developmental experiences, especially the developmental obstacles have significant influence to their involvement in compensated dating. Their developmental experiences can be understood in more detail according to the following 4 aspects: 1) Family relationship, 2) Parenting methods, 3) Couple relationship, 4) Unhappy or traumatic events experienced.

In family relationship, most participants lack positive communication with their family members (parents or siblings). Blaming, scolding or negative comments are the major communication and feedbacks that participants received from their family members. These patterns of communication lead to poor or isolated relationship felt by the participants.

Two main types of parenting patterns are commonly found among the parents of the participants. A) Over-controlling: these parents tend to have too much care or attention to the daily issues (including schooling, friends-making, entertainment, interests, etc.) of the participants or give only conditional kind of love to their children. Therefore, participants got love from the parents only "if" they can fulfill what the parents expected. Some participants regard their parents to be over manipulating, and that, their personal interests were ignored by the parents. Most believed that the parents need to adjust their parenting according to the developmental change of the participants instead of keep treating them as a kid. They feel lack of freedom and not being trusted by their parents. B) The other type of parenting is the lassie faire type. Instead of offering much autonomous to the children, this type of parents give very little attention to their children. They may have a lot of reasons that cannot allow them with much time and efforts to take care of their children, especially that affected much when their children is in primary 5 to secondary 3. This is the significant period of both the psychological and physical development of the teenagers. They need care, attention, linkage with significant others, and look for love and belonging. Both types of parenting make some teenagers feel the lack of love and real concern and some of participant, hence look for this concern through compensated dating.

The couple relation of the parents can also affect the psychological development of the children. According to the description of the participants, most of their parents have poor couple relation. About half of the parents of all participants were divorced. Some of their parents have already living with the new partners or having extra marital affairs (EMA). Some of the participants question about the moral values of the adults and other do not trust in true love. Some even took revenge on their parent by participating compensated dating. "I don't understand why my dad divorced with my

mum and made her so sad? I know he will be mad if I do the transaction. I want to make him sad too!”

Unhappy or traumatic events experienced: About half of the participants have come across with different level of: A) physical or mental harms – physical harm like experienced of physical injury, the use of force, ignore, etc. “I don’t think they are my real parents. They beat me like this!” B) Sexual abuse or harms they experienced are mainly caused by the participants’ relatives or someone unknown. Participants suffered with sexual abuse, especially harms caused by relatives can have significant effects to the participants. They tend to have self blaming and regard themselves to be the major fault. They believe themselves as dirty, unlovable or having sin. Some participated in compensated dating in order to regain the sense of control, respect and feel being loved. “I am no more a virgin. I have no more value to man. I don’t feel it a problem to do the transaction!”

The above issues or experiences can exist individually or be interwoven with other that made the problem more complicate among our participants.

10.2 Their Socialized Value Concept

As what is stated in the definition of compensated dating, material or money is the major concern for the transaction. There is no love, loyalty, personality consideration, life-long commitment between both of the transaction parties. Most of the participants believed that compensated dating offered the most convenient and efficient way to earn quick money. The main reasons when starting compensated dating is for material and money advantages. They perceived that compensated dating can “earn most with the least effort”. Some regarded compensated dating as no

much different from normal social activities that involve just film watching or dining out, shopping, karaoke singing and friend making that cause no lost.

In fact, the value concepts of the teenagers are developed through socialization and their interaction with people or environment. Especial when adult go crazy in stock market, and show off the material goods to represent their success. This can be witness in the wordings of the participants like, “I earn over a thousand dollars in one hour that my friends working in McDonalds cannot gain for one whole day work!” The sense of “face” was also developed with the ability to buy and show the branded goods in front of the friends, and pay for food and entertainment for friends. “My friends should respect me. I pay for their entertainment!”

Participants used a lot of money in buying clothing, smart phones, cosmetics, etc. These are commodities they have long looking for. Contrary to most people’s expectation, even they used a large sum of money in the above commodities; most of the things they bought are of average price instead of very luxury brands. As what they said, “I just buy things as I wished. I don’t care much about the price.” They bought things that are familiar to themselves and their friends instead of the unfamiliar luxury branded goods in order that they can show off in front of their friends. The owning of symbolic goods to improve personal visibility is their prime concern.

The value concepts of the participant’s family members also matter. The double standard of value concepts from the parents like, “don’t show your genuine personal information on the internet”, “better marry a rich man” etc, and the quick-fix culture are greatly contrary to traditional Chinese values of honesty, frugality and hard-working. All these cause a lot of dilemma and ambivalence to the participants.

10.3 Problem Solving Ability

In several cases, the participants lack the methods to solve their problems or unable to think in an alternative way. Some would even resort to the very passive or pessimistic methods in reacting to their problems. There are many reasons for their lack of proper methods:

The lack of support system: It may be due to the fact that they have a poor relationship with their family members. Some consider the fact that their parents are also facing with financial difficulties and so, don't want to trouble their parents. There is always the thinking that, "It is too annoying to talk to the parents", or "My family also in debt. They can't help!" So when they lack money, they demanded earning money through 'trading' with patrons. Selling the body seems to be their only resort to deal with the debt.

In order to look for the recognition from the peers, some participant participated in compensated dating because they have the close friends already doing it or persuading them to do so. "It looks weird if I don't go alone with my friends to do the transaction!" Inasmuch as if they don't follow the trend, he or she may seems all of a kind and hence be isolated. Accordingly, they are coerced into earning money by compensated dating under peer pressure.

Most participants tend either to over-estimate their problem solving ability or under-estimate the risk in the transaction. They believed that they have prepared enough like, "I can run away if there is any situation", "It is only a dinner, nothing to worry about", "I have done the safety precautions". But in actual situation, they often faced with seduction, or forced to do the unwilling sex act. So, before they faced with any problem encountering with the customer, they tend to consider compensated

dating as an ordinary part time job instead of one of prostitution. They think compensated dating to be a casual job which is lack of restriction and can be quitted at anytime.

Internet is very well-developed in Hong Kong society. Yet, the lack of cautiousness about internet risks causes a lot of problem to the participants. They believed that it is covert to do most things on the internet, but in fact, their personal information was easily discovered by their customers. "I cannot believe it! They (the customer) can unveil my information in such a short time!" Sometimes, their transaction was also video taped by the customer and was threaten to keep on doing compensated dating or have their information circulated on the internet.

10.4 Sex Attitude

(1) With reference to their sex attitude, A) since they already have many previous sexual encounters or have premarital sex with the previous dating partners, it seems alright for them to have sex with the customer with money. Some consider compensated dating as an ordinary dating activity instead of one of prostitution. Even the nature is similar to prostitute, they believed themselves to be higher class. B) during the developmental period of the adolescent, some participant declared that they have curiosity both about sex, and the opposite sex. They felt no regret to have sex with the stranger because it is their intention to try. The only problem is that they were suffered with other relating but unwanted consequences like pregnancy. C) The distortion of moral and values of our society. Nowadays, the physical boundaries between males and female become blurred as they have more opportunities to approach sex scene without proper guidance. Some believed that it is no big deal to be

touched or even have vigorous sex with the customers. Some regard it as no more difference between making love and playing ball game.

(2) With reference to their attitude toward intimate relation, A) Some try compensated dating to get hugs from her patrons that made them felt cozy and being cared for. However, they are sometimes mixed up intimacy with caring and enjoyed in this false relationship. B) They developed a negative perception toward men after the transaction. They think that most of the customers are bad to buy sex when they already have either the girl friend or wife but still shopping for sex. At the same time, they believe it a habit of men to have sex urge and hence the request from men for sex is normal. C) Some think that compensated dating is only a normal social activity, and a means of maintaining relationship. "They just touch and hug me. There is nothing to upset with!" It is normal to receive the contribution from the customers as well as enhancing social skills and the personal esteem through interacting with men from different backgrounds. Of course, most do not envisage the problems and consequences if involved in this prurient deal.

10.5 Self Identity

Most of the participants are found to have negative self identity. They used to have negative comment about themselves whether about their appearance, academic achievement, personal ability, etc. They are neither praised with success nor closely cared with due to misconducts in school. They felt themselves as "invisible" at home, in school or even among friends. Yet, the ability to develop a positive self identity is very important to the youths because it can have the effect in affirming their self-worth and self-esteem. By involving in compensated dating, they got praise from the customers or getting praise from their peers (by owning brand-name luxuries), and

earning a sense of belonging with the peers. "I have never been praised by other like the customers do to me! I feel really happy."

11. Conclusion

The results of this study identified a few major reasons that lead to their participation in compensated dating. 1) The inability of the family to offer sufficient care and support and even lead to the development of low self esteem among the participants is one of the reasons that lead to their participation in compensated dating. 2) The materialistic and quick-fix culture in our society cause a lot of urge among the youth to crave for money and branded goods. 3) The double standard of our value nowadays make the youths feel confusing. The endorsement of materialistic value has a contradictory effect to their conventional Chinese value in frugality. Together with the double standard of sexuality on youth and adult, teenagers become doubtful about what is really right. 4) The inability to get recognition and feel competence in the daily activities (in family and particularly in school) of the teenagers also affects their development and self-concept. 5) The convenience, covert nature and versatility of the internet information further facilitate the development of compensated dating through the communication in such forums.

11.1 Family factors :

Most of the participants in this study were identified with relatively low self esteem and poor relationship with their family members due to certain level of under-functioning of the family. Especially there are some participants experienced different level of harm or abuse came from the family members or relatives. Among them are the negative emotional expression from the parents, being ignored, scolding, physical or even sexual abused. Even that the abusive issue was handled practically in before, most expressed to have unresolved emotional effect remained. These

experiences develop a negative self worth on the client and also a serious effect about their involvement in compensated dating.

11.2 The teenagers who participated in compensated dating :

(1) Difficulty in refraining from the material attractions of the society.

Almost all participants recognized the fact that compensated dating offered them the most convenient and efficient way to earn quick money. "It needs little investment to get that handsome return!" This business need little effort and investment and have the biggest return that they ever earn. Some used the money for the branded goods and claimed that, "I need not worry about the price when I have to shop!" This gave them a sense of achievement and can also satisfy their materialistic pursuits. Some use the money on daily expenses and still some use the money for entertainment like buying the online game stored-value cards. All these give them a sense of achieving success, happiness, self-fulfillment and security.

(2) The ambivalence in the value views of sex and intimacy

Most of the participants declared that it is normal to them to have the intimate acts like holding hands, hugging, kiss or even state nude with the strangers (customers). At the same time, they feel bad to have these intimate acts with those who look bad or old just because they need money. In order to compensated this "lose", they hope and tend to look for someone else who may look better in the next transaction. This practice put them into the viscous circle that affects their value view much more in the long run.

(3) Feeling of autonomy and higher decision-making authority

As sexual transaction is not necessarily a part of the duty exchange while the decision-making authority is more in the girl's hands, so most teenagers still believe it as different from prostitution. They believe themselves to have more choices and freedom and can quit at any time. They tend to believe that they can do at anytime they like to and can involve in different non-sexual activities such as shopping, karaoke singing and "Part-time Girlfriend", etc and is possible for them to keep their regular life, including school while participating in Compensated Dating. Yet, they can also tell that it is only part of the story. Most of the time, they were involved in the unpleasant acts just because they need money.

(2) Harms coming through the transactions

Most of the participants experienced different level of harm during or after the transaction. The harms included both physical (like violence, pregnancy, infection of STD, blackmailed or threaten by the pimps to continue compensated dating, etc) or psychological disturbance (like trauma, flashback of negative affection, anxiety, worry about being video shot, disclosure of personal information by the customer on the internet, etc).

In fact, not only the customers or the transaction process do harms to the participants. The participants themselves also try to do the second level harm to themselves through such acts as self blaming, self harm, committing suicide, ran away or staying away from others, etc.

(3) Drug use

8 cases involved in compensated dating were identified with drug use. 4 of them start drug use after they have participated in compensated dating to deal with their stress and anxiety after the transaction. All of them started their drug use with the invitation from friends. Some have to continue doing compensated dating due to the need for money on drug expenses.

(4) Caring about the self esteem and identity of the teenagers

This study identified that most of the participant have relatively low self worth and a negative concept about themselves. Hence, the development of a higher and successful identity through the caring and concerns from the significant adults of the teenagers like their parents and teachers can have the effect in preventing the teenagers in participating in compensated dating.

It is found that most of the participants lack the caring and love from their family and also cannot develop a successful identity in school. Some participants were hence resort to the world of compensated dating in order to gain the unrealistic care and concerns from their patrons or customers.

(5) The need of the participants who are homosexual

According to the participants who are homosexual, they have experienced different level of misunderstanding or even bullying in school. They feel annoy about being teased on their sexual orientation. Some lost even confidence about the teachers because the teachers don't seem understand about their feeling and situation. Also with the worry about labeling, they feel worry about talking to people like teachers

and social workers. The inability to share and channel their feeling cause them with a lot of stress and problem. It is important that we can have a more in-depth concern and support to these clients with special sexual orientation concern and caring services.

As disclosed by the male homosexual participants, they have frequent contact with strangers on the internet forum before they are participated in compensated dating. This also reflected their need to get care, concern and relatedness. However, the worries about the labeling on compensated dating also make them unwilling to look for service support.

11.3 Relationship between cyber sex activity and compensated dating :

Cyber sex and compensated dating activities became popular in this recent years (2007, YMMSS). The versatility and popularity need to be concerned. As teenagers become more and more attached to computer interaction, it is important that we can develop measure that can help develop their wisdom in deciding what is appropriate for their use and be more cautious about online traps.

(1) Be updated about the youth needs

It is always the concern of Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service about teenage prostitution by conducting various studies and implementing different service projects since the early 80s'. We witnessed the sex business that ran by the illegal parties or pimps. Yet, the development of computer technology, together with the convenience of the online service lead to the change in the sex business and these make it easier for the teenagers to run the own sex business or compensated dating. Also, without the control by the pimps, teenagers feel it more convenient and with more freedom. This kind of teenage prostitution is greatly different from the past that

they need not have to know anyone with some triad background or running any sex business. Instead, they can do it anytime, anywhere, with anyone they can contact on the internet. Moreover, as sexual transaction is not necessarily a part of the duty exchange while the decision-making authority is more in the teenager's hands, together with the fact that it is possible for the teenagers to keep their regular life. These also enhance the motivation of the teenagers to participate in compensated dating.

(2) Structural change in compensated dating activity

All the 6 participants in our previous study conducted in 2006 disclosed that they have higher freedom in doing compensated dating. Yet, the situation has some change since 2007. The emerge of "agent" or "pimp" facilitate the booming of the activity and sex industry as well as re-exerting their control to some teenagers involved in compensated dating. They try to post the advertisement of compensated dating on different websites like the employment websites, exchange websites, pornographic websites, etc. Some sex businessmen even put some guidelines on the internet for the teenagers to know how to involve in this compensated dating activity. Some of our participants are set up by these sex businessmen or pimps and being controlled to keep on participating in compensated dating until they were being rescued in the police action.

11.4 The general Public :

(1) The need of teenagers involved in compensated dating

Instead of just condemning the teenagers for being too materialists, it is important also to understand the underlying needs of them like the need to be concerned and

connection with peers and family members.

The responds collected in this study represent only some of the stories and experiences of those we can contact in this study. It is important to have some further knowledge of the teenagers involved in compensated dating through ongoing study and service support. Also, in order to update our understanding and responding with more appropriate service, it would be better to keep on questioning about what actually happened in our society rather than simply offer an immediate conclusion on what it is.

(2) Time for self reflection

Youths behaviour and value views are reflection of those exerted by adults. The crazy in stock market, materialism, quick-fix culture, adultery, EMA, pornography, unattached family relationship, etc are the common phenomena that happened among many adults and throughout the mass media. Hence, adults need to have self-examination and re-think about their value view and behaviour too.

(3) Public hygiene

With the high rate of sex contacts between the participants and their various customers (as discussed in the previous part that there are 6 times increase in the cases being served, they received over a thousand requests from the customers through private message, have over 20 transactions within 3 months, etc), there is a high risk in the spread of STD. Also, as there is a myth among most customers that the teenagers participated in compensated dating are cleaner and tend to have the transaction with unsafe sex contacts. These cause further danger to the public hygiene.

12. Intervention and recommendations

12.1 For Parents:

(1) Develop positive communication pattern

Trust and care play very important roles in parent-child relationship development. Half of the participants expressed that they have distant relationship with family members and lack of good communication pattern. These greatly hinder teenagers' development of positive self-image. It is definitely better to develop a healthy communication pattern in the children's early age. In daily life, parents can create an open atmosphere to encourage children to express their own views and feelings. Facilitating the discussion is far more important than making a conclusion with the children. In this sense, the children can feel that they are respected and are given opportunities to speak out.

(2) Appropriate parenting style

Parents have to aware of their own style of parenting. It's common to see 'Controlling' type and 'Loose' type of parents. Too much or too little attention on their children can influence the decision-making abilities and motivation of the children. The parenting styles can also let children feel being loved to not. Therefore, it's crucial for the parents to aware of their own parenting, and try to strive a balance between 'allowing freedom' and 'letting them bear the responsibilities and making decisions'.

(3) Being a role model

Children or teenagers tend to learn from parents, like how they think, feel and act. They will unconsciously follow their parents' ways of doing or thinking, such as some

value concept (significance of money, associate the social status with the value of products etc). As a result, parents should in the first place have self-reflection on their own personal values and how they influence their children. And more importantly, making use of comprehensive perspectives to review on daily life issues (like loving relationships, sex, money issues, etc.) can enhance the parents in demonstrating themselves as role models in front of their children.

(4) Replace violence with CARE and LOVE

Using all kinds of violence (ie. physical, psychological and sex) can create a trauma to children, which have lifelong influences. It is encouraged that parents can express their love genuinely by caring about their children's daily life condition (physical, psychological, social, and financial, etc.). Together with a positive communication pattern, love can be expressed and values education can be delivered.

12.2 For Teenagers:

(1) To recognize the harmful consequences from compensated dating

Generally teenagers may not know very well on what compensated dating is. The limited knowledge and coping skills create a first step for them to participate in such activity. It's very important for them to clearly recognize what compensated dating is and its harmful consequences (physical and psychological), rather than merely focusing on the immediate benefits or other factors.

(2) Fulfill their own developmental needs via appropriate ways

As teenagers grow, there are few significant developmental needs which they wish to build up and fulfill: Self-image, Connectedness (with friends and opposite

sex), Competence and Autonomy. It is suggested that they can explore their own interests through joining different kinds of activities, in which they can achieve self-efficacy and identified their own values. Hopefully, they are able to involve in decision-making, self-management and self-reflection.

(3) To enhance the problem-solving ability and independent thinking

In the cyberspace, there is lots of information which teenagers can reach in just one click. But there are some which is very leading, such as the 'Working guide of Compensated Dating', discussion forums, etc. Teenagers may develop a misconception that compensated dating is a very common activity. And they would 'normalize' their participation. It is inevitable for teenagers to face such challenges or contradictions in their life. It is encouraged that they can seek help from parents, mentors, social workers or trustworthy friends, etc. We hope they are able to learn the positive coping attitudes.

(4) To recognize their 'Needs' and 'Wants'

Under the influence of mammonism, people pride themselves on possessing branded commodities, such as handbags, mobile phones. Teenagers are inevitably influenced by such atmosphere. However, most of the participants are not come from rich family. They try to earn quick money and get what they 'want' without concerning much on their financial ability. Superficially, they want to fulfill their 'wants' on materials, or sometimes, pay for the debt because of over-consumption. At the same time, we cannot overlook what the underlying '**needs**' they can fulfill by the possession of such materials. For example, some participants had mentioned: 'Money can give me sense of security', 'Having money can help me maintain the connection with friends', 'I enjoy being praised by my friends when I hold a branded handbag.'

Therefore, it's important for the teenagers to distinguish between their 'needs' and 'wants'.

(5) Positive attitudes towards gender and sex

Teenagers may misinterpret that body can be used as a money-earning tool. By offering sexual favours, they can gain material goods, gifts or financial support, just like 'naming a price' on the body. They perceive that they are more superior than the sex workers because they have the decision-making authority. They view compensated dating as a continuous part of making new friends. Rationalizing these values may facilitate their continuous participation in it and hinder their normal development on social and loving relationships. Therefore, building up a healthy and positive attitude towards gender and sex is very crucial.

12.3 For Legal parties

(1) Formulation of related laws

There are no laws specifically focus on compensated dating at present. We are concerning whether implementation of some more effective and specific laws to face this issue is needed. In Taiwan, the legal parties oppose 'Sting operation' and prosecute the compensated dating youths. Similar operation is also practiced in Hong Kong presently. It is questioned that whether this is an effective way to help the youths.

With the convenience of internet, the agents or pimps recruit the youths participate in compensated dating. They 'help' them do the promotion to attract customers by releasing posts in the discussion forums. They appear in different pages, which include 'friends-making', 'trade', 'job-seeking', 'games' etc. They act as an active

role to seduce youths on involving such activities. We believe that these 'agents' or criminal gangs to be the focus of combating actions rather than the compensated dating youths.

(2) Strengthen the web monitoring

There are great public concerns on youth internet addiction and accessing pornography. With the convenience of internet, information can be circulated rapidly. This makes the law enforcement more difficult and service gaps exist. It's hard to merely make use of the law to deal with the issues in the cyber world. Monitoring work is also needed so as to resolve the loophole. It is suggested that the establishment of specialized group by the government is needed to monitor the information flow related to the compensated dating and to combat the pornography on the internet. Hence, legislation review by the government is needed to be carried out.

(3) Establishment of the referral procedures

The referral sources of our project include: self-referral, family, social workers, schools, customers and police. All of them are voluntary referral in which their consents are acquired. But, there are still lots of compensated dating youths found in the police operation are not reach to the appropriate and related social services. Hence, it is hoped that the government can establish the referral procedures firmly. For instance, some referral guidelines can be established for the police to make referrals once they reach those youths.

12.4 For Public

The social culture is greatly influenced by the mammonism which creates the double standards of materialism and casual sex. It's important for us to review our values on money and sex. In addition, an open-minded attitude should be possessed when we understand the phenomenon of 'Compensated Dating'. For instance, knowing well about the youth culture, accepting the cultural shock comes along with this phenomenon. It is crucial for us to 'raise questions' rather than view it as 'problems' and making any immediate conclusions. Besides, families and schools also play very important parts in this issue. So emphasis should be put in strengthening the parenting education, and moral education in schools.

12.5 Youth workers (Social work and education industry)

(1) Establishment of specialized team

'Compensated Dating' is a 'marginalizing' social phenomenon. There is an urge to face this issue with comprehensive intervention, which is the establishment of a specialized team to offer one-stop services to different parties. Different professionals are needed to serve in the team, which include social workers, doctors (gynecologist, urologist, clinical psychologist and psychiatrist), laboratory, hostels and so on. It is not only to serve the compensated dating youths, but also their surrounding systems, such as family members, peers, school teachers, etc. This helps consolidate the support and client's network. In addition, the 'customers' are also one of the service targets. Some participants mentioned that their customers are married and have children. This reflected that the 'customers' also have some physical and psychological needs that have to be tackled.

With the specialized team established, it is hoped that such comprehensive

services can fill the service gap.

(2) Strengthen the discussion among the professionals in the industry

The phenomenon of Compensated Dating started to appear in HK not more than a decade. There are still lots of undiscovered parts need to be explored. It is suggested that more conference can be hold to enhance the exchange of related information and discussion. This can raise the youth workers' sensitivity towards the issues and get the most updated information. More importantly, different possible intervention models can be explored.

(3) Implementation of sex education programs

Schools in Hong Kong do not emphasize much in sex education. The present ways to teach about sex do not talk much about loving relationships and their own values, which cannot fulfill the teenagers' needs on self-exploration and their curiosity on opposite sex. This may hindered their physical and psychological development. Having comprehensive sex education programs, teenagers can have opportunities to learn certain significant topics, such as changes in puberty, proper knowledge on sex, legal knowledge, positive attitudes towards sex and love and the like. Teenagers are encouraged to seek help from right ways, such as social workers, parents, teachers and so on. In addition, education on sex equality helps promote respect on opposite sex. As a result, it is hoped that Education Bureau and relevant parties can allocate more resources to support comprehensive sex education and make this no more an optional remedial work.

(4) Strengthen the positive values and moral education

From the research, it was found that most of the participants accept to use their body or intimate relationships in exchange of money or material goods. This reminds us that the society is apotheosizing money but overlooking the harmful consequences which compensated dating can bring. Hence, the most focusing ways is to nurture positive values into teenagers' mind, which facilitate them to have a healthy mind to view themselves, people around, sex and life.

12.6 Scale on identifying youth's coping ability

The five aspects of youths' psycho-social characteristics (Please refer to the five aspects stated in point 9) were identified to be the areas which we have to pay attention to in order to better care the need of the teenagers. To facilitate the understanding of the need of the teenagers, we designed 'the Scale on identifying youth's coping ability' for the schools as a reference. It may help understand the students' conditions and identify high-risks students.

12.7 Other areas explored

The trend of 'Compensated Dating' is ever changing. Some new conditions appear, for instance, boys involved in such activities, 'WebGirl' (Offering 'true man show' through the web cameras, like taking off the clothes, which can provoke the customers' sexual desire). These areas are not covered deeply in this research. Hence, it is hoped that the related parties can probe into this area and offer more resources to teenagers.

13. About C.A.R.E. Project

Project Background

The trend of Compensated Dating landed in Hong Kong since 2005 when we identified a few cases involved in the activity. In 2006, we conducted the first research in Hong Kong studying the cause, effect and the trend of Compensated Dating.

The numbers of Compensated Dating cases rise rapidly since late 2006 with the facilitation of the internet interaction. Teenagers originally expecting to earn easy money were eventually involved in "selling sex" and even fell into various dangerous traps. Some being robbed, physical hurt, raped, video taped of the transaction, and the worst case, even murdered and dismembered. Also, pregnancy and venereal disease are commonly found, and some may even have mental problem or resorted to drug use and commit suicide. All these cause serious harm not only to the youth involved but also have serious effect to public hygiene with the spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

With increasing concern from the public, Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service started the first pilot service, the CARE project, in Hong Kong in 2009, to tackling the issues involved with teenage Compensated Dating. The project was then supported by the Community Chest of Hong Kong in April 2010 for a more comprehensive service prevision.

Rationale

We concern with both the physical and psychological wellbeing of the teenagers. Medical, counseling and other supports will be offered. We believe in a Strength-Based Approach and offer the teenagers with the sufficient opportunity to learn, re-think, and develop so that they can choose their own path with the more comprehensive healthy self-identity.

Service Target of CARE Project

- 1) Offering case counseling, developmental plan and other related support (e.g. medical, legal, financial) for the youths under 24 who have been involved in Compensated Dating.
- 2) Educational and support services for the parents, sex partners and peers of the youths who have been involved in Compensated Dating.
- 3) Educational and support services (public education, lecture courses and research) for the students, teachers, helping professions and the public on the issue of Compensated Dating.

Aims of the Project

It is hoped that the CARE Project can arouse the public to re-think the nature of this newly emerged commercialistic sex activity and help the public have self-examination on their view value in order to provide a better support to those affected by compensated dating.

There are four major objectives to be achieved in this project:

- i. Through counseling and different treatments to help the youths suffered from problem related to Compensated Dating activity and to develop their ability to better protect themselves in the coming future.
- ii. To develop a more healthy self identity through training of various skills and abilities such as social skills, problem solving skills, assertiveness training, financial management, etc.
- iii. To eradicate the misconceptions from publics towards the youths engaged in 'Compensated Dating' and to let the public having a more caring view toward the teenagers;
- iv. To promote a better social environment through public education and supportive service to the public. Also, we make recommendations to handle the factors contributing to 'Compensated Dating'.

Enquiry

Email : careproject@yang.org.hk

CARE Hotline : 2332 0969

Agency: Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service

Appendix 附件

「香港青少年援交現象 2011」研究

深入訪談的問卷內容

基本資料

名稱:

年齡: 開始援交年齡: 受訪年齡:

教育: 開始援交時程度: 受訪時程度:

家長狀況/ 關係:

援交資料

援交時期: 至

如何開始(首次接觸援交方法):

曾與多少名男士交往:

曾交往男士的基本資料: 年齡: 背景: 外表:

援交期間之活動:

援交期間之活動:

對性的態度:

援交期間的得益:

援交期間感覺最壞的事情:

援交期間所造成的遺憾 / 傷害:

與家人關係:

與朋輩關係:

你怎樣形容自己:

詳細探討的部分(個案):

1. 你的家人(包括父、母、繼父、繼母、兄、弟、姊、妹等)給你哪些愉快或困擾的體驗 / 經歷呢?
 - 1.1. 何時: 年齡、中、小學等
 - 1.2. 怎樣: 教導、關懷、傷害、指責、操控
 - 1.3. 你的感受及反應? 原因?
2. 你的學校生活(包括老師、同學、學長、社工、其他教職員等)給你哪些愉快或困擾的體驗呢?
 - 2.1. 何時: 年齡、中、小學等
 - 2.2. 怎樣: 教導、關懷、傷害、指責、操控、比較
 - 2.3. 你的感受及反應? 原因?
3. 你的友儕生活給你哪些愉快或困擾的體驗呢?
 - 3.1. 何時: 年齡、中、小學等
 - 3.2. 怎樣: 教導、關懷、傷害、指責、操控、比較
 - 3.3. 你的感受及反應? 原因?
4. 誰人(家人、老師、同學、學長、社工、朋友等)最能幫助你解決困難/問題? 原因?
5. 最能幫助你解決困難的人(家人、老師、同學、學長、社工、朋友等)如何幫助你解決困難? 又幫你解決了哪些問題呢?
6. 你在成長的過去有否遇到過一些重大的負面經歷?是怎樣的?
7. 你的家人對你的援交經歷如何回應? 剛剛知道時怎樣? 其後又怎樣?
8. 你在參與援交前、後的每個月的花費大約多少錢?你是否屬於追逐名牌一族? 零用錢可否滿足自己的購物欲嗎?
9. 你通常透過什麼渠道宣傳自己做援交?網上平台有很多類似的「搵客」廣告? 網上反應通常怎樣?

10. 通常什麼人會接受你的援交?如何約見面?大家走在一起會做什麼?(除性行為外)

11. 你怎樣形容援交行為?你知道自己的行為就是援交嗎?有朋友做同樣的事?

12. 你開始援交行為後為什麼有/沒有再繼續做呢?

13. 你怎樣看性行為?你過去的性經驗與援交行為的關係?

詳細探討的部分(社工):

1. 你的個案在參與援交前有哪些行為問題呢?

1.1. 何時: 年齡、中、小學等

1.2. 怎樣: 逃學、離家出走、性行為、吸毒等

1.3. 原因?

2. 你認為你的個案對參與援交有哪些體會?睇法?期望?感受?

2.1. 對家人?

2.2. 對朋友、老師、同學?

2.3. 對自己?

2.4. 原因?

3. 你的個案在參與援交後有哪些反應(包括正、負面)呢?

3.1. 情緒問題?

3.2. 行為問題?

3.3. 精神問題?

3.4. 身體/生理問題?

3.5. 愉快?滿意?

3.6. 原因?

4. 你為你的個案提供哪些社會服務 / 支援呢?

5. 你為你個案的家人、同學、友儕提供哪些社會服務 / 支援呢?

6. 你認為你的個案的性態度是樣?自我形象?

7. 你對於處理援交行為的服務有什麼建議?

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