

3 二零零六年濫用藥物者的特徵 Characteristics of Drug Abusers in 2006

與去年情況的主要比較

(表 1a、1b、2a、2b 及 4a)

3.1 在二零零六年，濫用藥物者共有 13 204 人，較零五年減少 909 人，跌幅為 6.4%。在這些濫用藥物者中，首次被呈報的人數由二零零五年的 3 723 人減至零六年的 3 482 人，跌幅為 6.5%；而二零零六年曾被呈報的人數則為 9 722 人，下降了 6.4%。以佔所有濫用藥物者的百分比計算，首次被呈報人士的比例在二零零五年及零六年均維持在 26.4%。

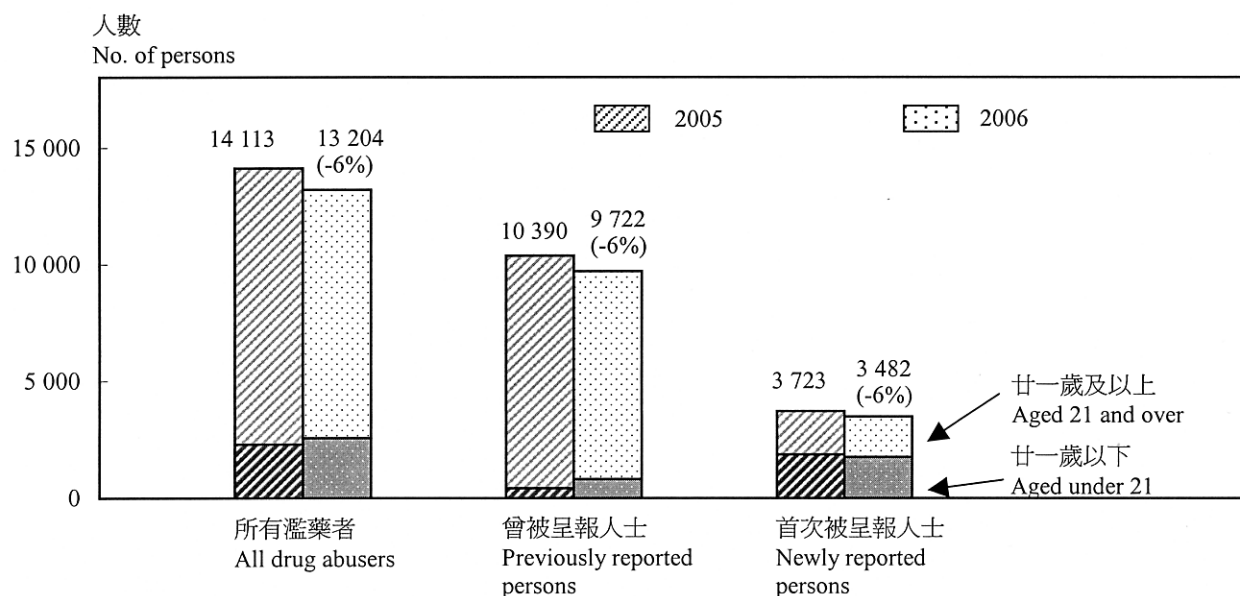
Major Comparison with Previous Year

(Tables 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b and 4a)

3.1 In 2006, there were 13 204 drug abusers in total, representing a decrease of 909 persons or 6.4% compared with that of 2005. Among them, the number of newly reported persons decreased by 6.5% from 3 723 in 2005 to 3 482 in 2006, while that of previously reported persons decreased by 6.4% and stood at 9 722 in 2006. As a percentage of all drug abusers, the proportion of newly reported persons remained at 26.4% in both 2005 and 2006.

圖 3.1 按年齡組別劃分的二零零五及零六年首次/曾被呈報濫用藥物人士

Chart 3.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2005 and 2006 by age group



3.2 廿一歲以下濫用藥物青少年的人數，由二零零五年的 2 276 人上升至零六年的 2 549 人，增幅為 12.0%。十六歲以下濫藥青少年人數有較高的增幅，為 18.0%。而濫藥青少年的比例由 16.1% 上升至 19.3%。

3.2 The number of young drug abusers aged under 21 rose by 12.0% from 2 276 in 2005 to 2 549 in 2006. The rise was greater for those aged under 16, by 18.0%. The proportion of young drug abusers rose from 16.1% to 19.3%.

3.3 二零零六年所有濫藥者的平均年齡為 34 歲，較零五的 35 歲低一歲。首次被呈報人士及廿一歲以下濫用藥物青少年的平均年齡在零六年分別為 23 及 17 歲，與零五年的水平相同。

3.4 女性濫藥者人數在二零零六年為 2 534 人，較零五年減少 4.9%。

3.5 濫用海洛英人數在二零零六年為 8 101 人，較零五年減少 17.0%。而海洛英濫用者的比例由零五年的 70.0% 下降至零六年的 61.7%。

3.6 在二零零六年，濫用精神藥物者整體總人數為 7 364 人，較零五年上升 1 029 人(或 16.2%)，而他們的比例繼續上升，由零五年的 45.5% 升至零六年的 56.1%。除了濫用“搖頭丸”和大麻人數均下降外，其他物質濫藥人數和比例均有所增長。

年齡和性別 (表 1a)

3.7 在二零零六年所有被呈報的 13 204 名濫用藥物者中，26.3% 的年齡介乎 21 至 30 歲，22.3% 介乎 31 至 40 歲，15.9% 介乎 16 至 20 歲，只有 3.4% 在 16 歲以下。他們整體平均年齡為 34 歲。在女性中，年齡介乎 21 至 30 歲 (35.8%) 和在 21 歲以下 (31.7%) 者的比例較在所有濫藥者中相關比例為高。

3.8 濫用藥物者大部分 (80.8%) 為男性，他們的平均年齡為 36 歲，一般較女性濫藥者 (平均年齡為 27 歲) 為年長。

3.3 The mean age of all drug abusers lowered by 1 year from 35 years in 2005 to 34 in 2006. The mean age of newly reported persons and young drug abusers remained at 23 and 17 respectively in 2006, the same level as that in 2005.

3.4 The number of female drug abusers was 2 534 in 2006, 4.9% lower than that of 2005.

3.5 The number of heroin abusers was 8 101 in 2006, 17.0% lower than that of 2005. Its proportion fell from 70.0% in 2005 to 61.7% in 2006.

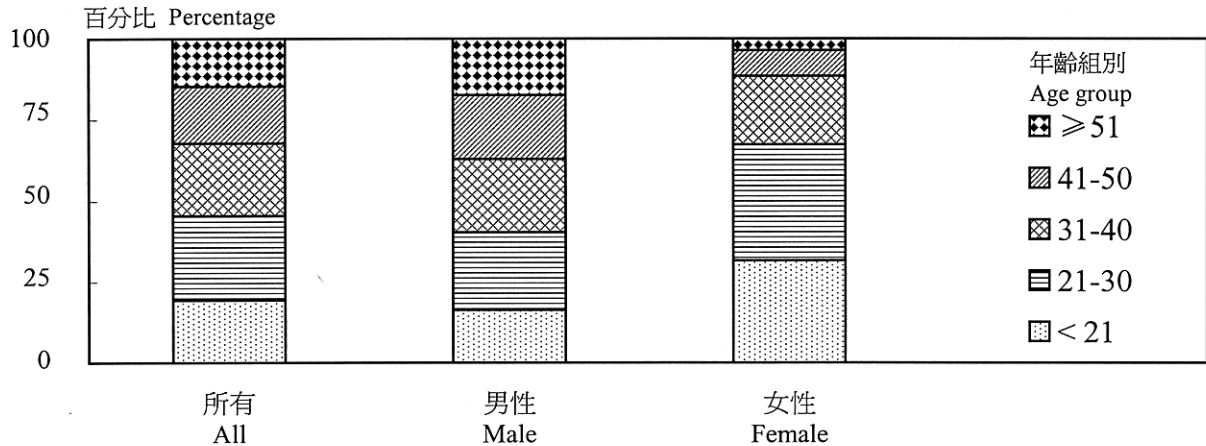
3.6 The number of psychotropic substance abusers as a whole rose by 1 029 (or 16.2%) to 7 364 in 2006. Its proportion continued to rise from 45.5% in 2005 to 56.1% in 2006. Except for ecstasy and cannabis abusers for which a decline in their number was recorded, increases in both the number and proportion for abusers of most types of other substances were observed.

Age and Sex (Table 1a)

3.7 Of all 13 204 drug abusers reported in 2006, 26.3% were aged 21-30, 22.3% aged 31-40, 15.9% aged 16-20 and just 3.4% aged under 16. Their mean age was 34. The proportions of females in the age groups of 21-30 (35.8%) and under 21 (31.7%) were higher than those for all drug abusers.

3.8 The majority of drug abusers (80.8%) were males. Male drug abusers, with an average age of 36, were in general older than their female counterparts (with an average age of 27).

圖 3.2 二零零六年男性和女性濫用藥物人士的年齡分布
Chart 3.2 Age distribution of drug abusers of both sexes in 2006



濫用藥物的種類 (表 1d)

3.9 在二零零六年，有 61.7% 的濫用藥物者被呈報曾濫用海洛英。其他較常被濫用的藥物依次為“K 仔”(23.2%)、“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”(16.9%)、“搖頭丸”(11.6%)、大麻(7.4%)、“冰”(6.5%)和咳藥(5.7%)。

3.10 在廿一歲以下的濫用藥物青少年中，“K 仔”是最常被濫用的藥物。在二零零六年，有 73.1% 的濫藥青少年被呈報濫用“K 仔”。排行第二位的最常被濫用藥物種類為“搖頭丸”(42.7%)，其次是大麻(18.7%)、硝甲西洋(或俗稱“五仔”(13.5%)、“冰”(10.4%)和咳藥(7.0%)。男性和女性最常濫用的藥物種類的模式相若。

3.11 在廿一歲及以上的年長濫用藥物者中，海洛英是最多被濫用的藥物種類(佔 75.9%)。“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”則是排行第二位的最常被濫用藥物種類(20.3%)。

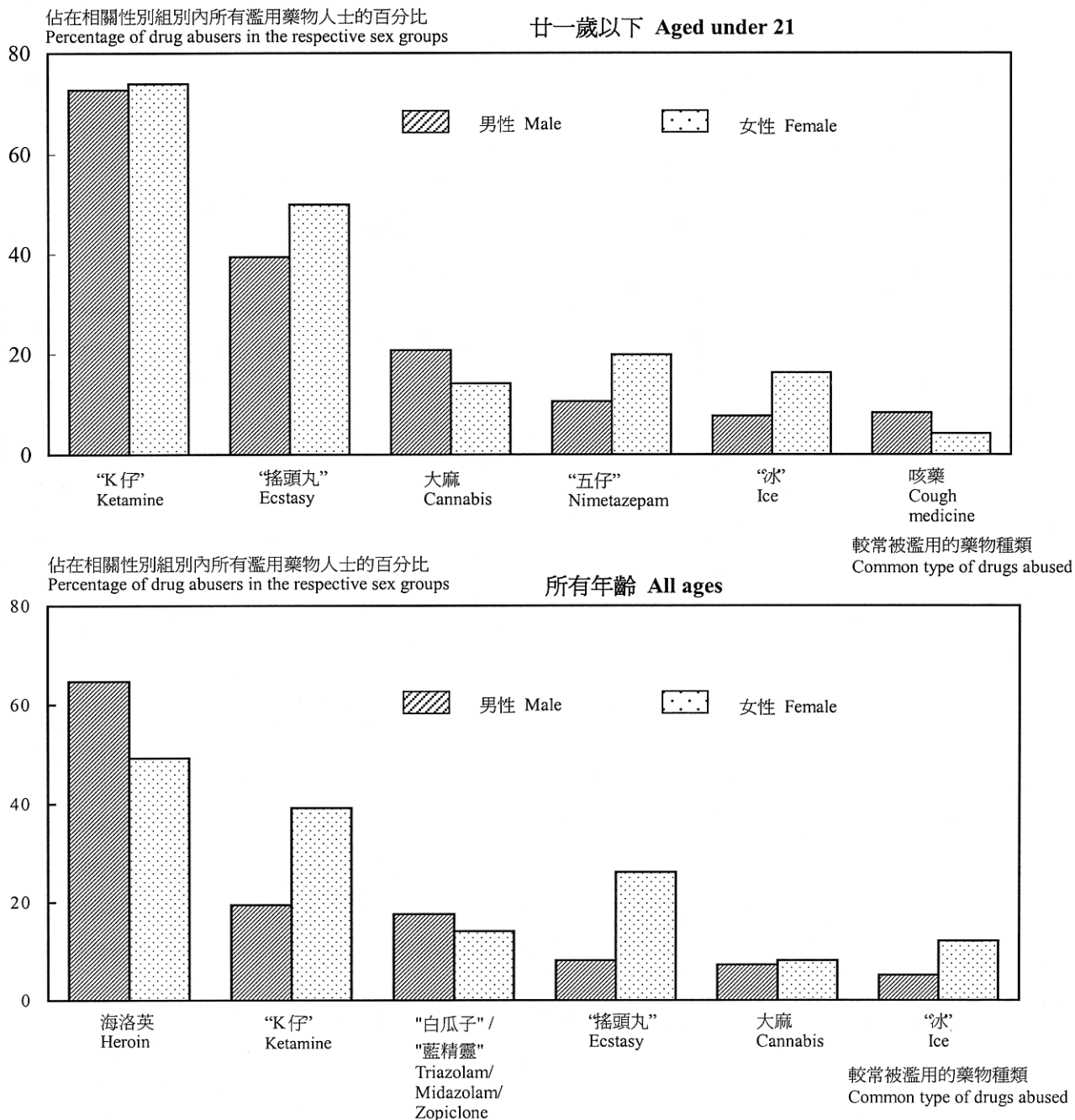
Type of Drugs Abused (Table 1d)

3.9 In 2006, 61.7% of drug abusers were reported to have abused heroin. Other commonly abused drugs were ketamine (23.2%), triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (16.9%), ecstasy (11.6%), cannabis (7.4%), ice (6.5%) and cough medicine (5.7%).

3.10 Among young drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse and was taken by 73.1% of young drug abusers in 2006. This was followed by ecstasy (42.7%), cannabis (18.7%), nimetazepam (13.5%), ice (10.4%) and cough medicine (7.0%). Males and females had similar patterns.

3.11 Among adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, heroin was the most common type of drugs abused (75.9%). Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone ranked the second most commonly abused type (20.3%).

圖 3.3 按年齡組別、性別及較常被濫用的藥物種類劃分的二零零六年濫用藥物人士
 Chart 3.3 Drug abusers in 2006 by age group by sex by common type of drugs abused



服用海洛英方法 (表 1e)

3.12 海洛英濫用者最多採用的服用海洛英方法是注射，在二零零六年，他們當中有 57.7%採用這種服用方法，其次的兩種較常用的方法，依次為吸入煙霧(41.3%)和以香煙或煙管吸食(13.4%)。

Method of Taking Heroin (Table 1e)

3.12 Among heroin abusers, injection was the most common method of taking heroin, with 57.7% of heroin abusers adopting it in 2006. Fume inhaling (41.3%) and smoking (13.4%) were the next two common methods taken.

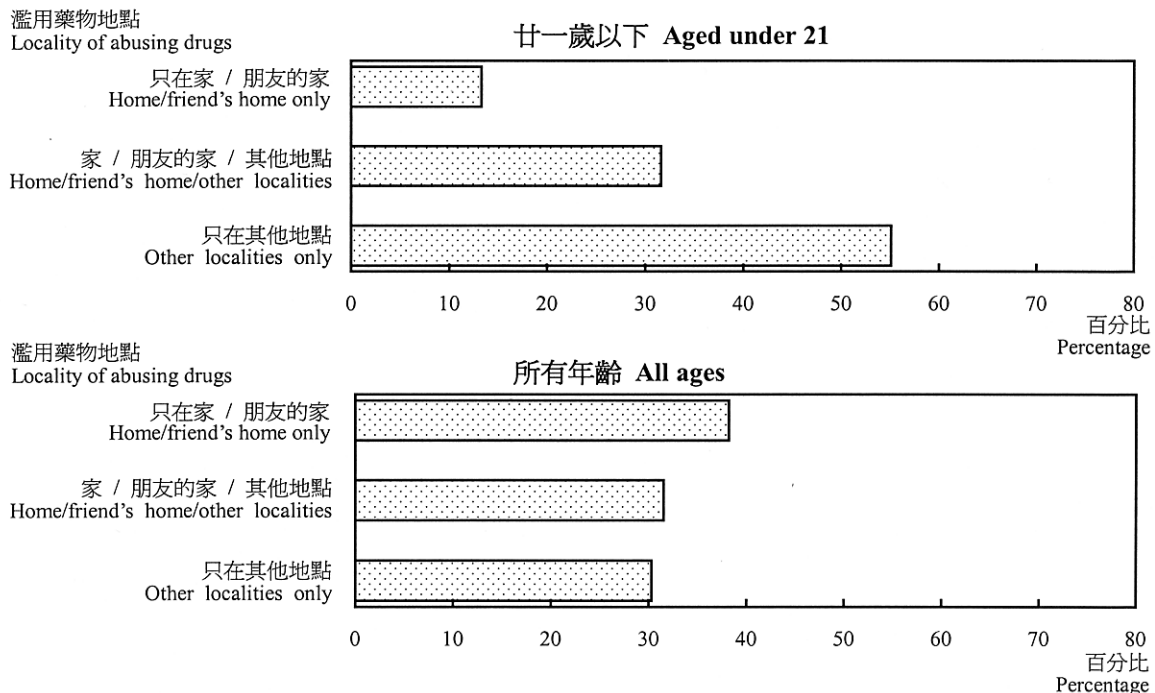
濫用藥物地方* (表 1f)

Place of abusing drugs * (Table 1f)

3.13 在二零零六年，約 11.3%濫用藥物者被呈報曾在中國內地(主要在深圳)濫用藥物，他們大部分均有在香港濫藥。

3.13 About 11.3% of drug abusers in 2006 were reported to have taken drugs in the Mainland of China (mainly in Shenzhen). Most of them also took drugs in Hong Kong.

圖 3.4 按年齡組別及濫用藥物地點劃分的二零零六年濫用藥物人士
Chart 3.4 Drug abusers in 2006 by age group by locality of abusing drugs



濫用藥物地點* (表 1g)

Locality of abusing drugs * (Table 1g)

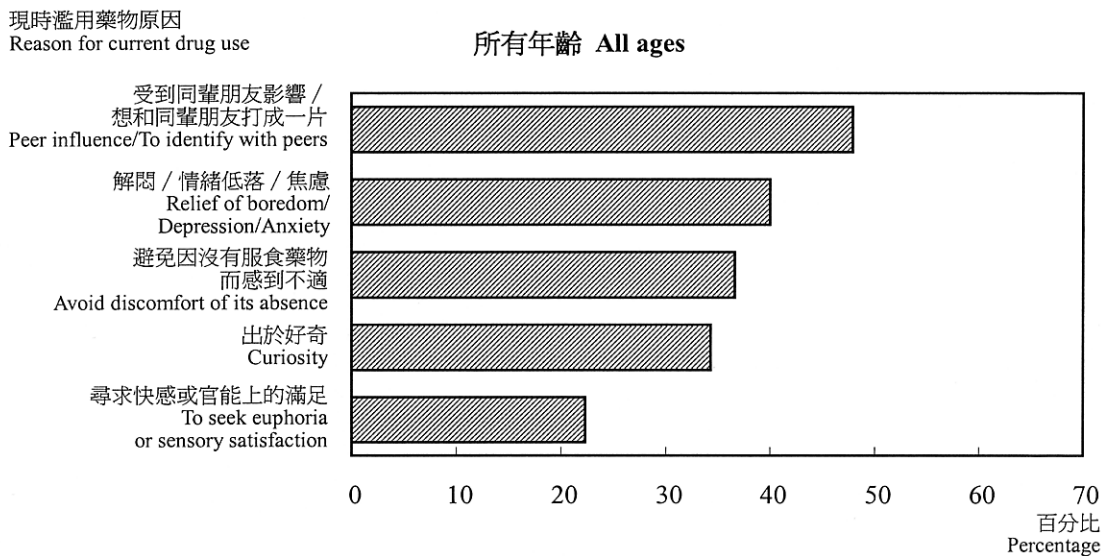
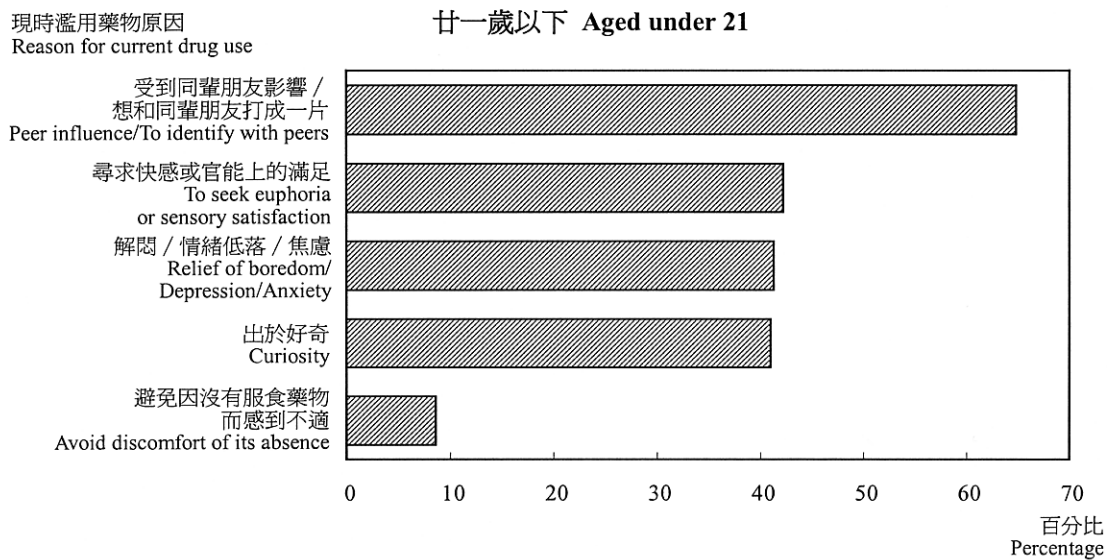
3.14 在二零零六年，38.2%的濫藥者被呈報只在家/朋友的家中濫用藥物，另 31.5%同時在家/朋友的家及其他地點(主要為休憩地方/公園/公廁及的士高/卡拉OK)濫藥，餘下 30.3%只在其他地點濫藥。在廿一歲以下濫藥青少年中，只在家/朋友的家中的濫藥的比例較低，為 13.3%；但只在其他地點(主要為的士高/卡拉OK)的比例則較高，為 55.1%。

3.14 Some 38.2% of drug abusers in 2006 were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home only, 31.5% at both home/friend's home and other localities (mainly recreation area/public garden/public toilet and disco/karaoke) and the remaining 30.3% at other localities only. Among young drug abusers aged under 21, the respective proportion of those taking drugs at home/friend's home only was much lower, at 13.3%, whereas that of taking drugs at other localities only (mainly disco/karaoke) was much higher, at 55.1%.

註：* 該項新增項目的數字只在二零零六年起才編製。

Note：* Statistics on these new items were compiled only as from 2006.

圖 3.5 按現時濫用藥物原因劃分的二零零六年濫用藥物人士
Chart 3.5 Drug abusers in 2006 by reason for current drug use



現時濫用藥物原因 (表 1h)

Reason for Current Drug Abuse (Table 1h)

3.15 四個最主要現時濫用藥物原因按遞降次序是“受到同輩朋友影響”(佔濫用藥物者 47.9%)、“解悶”(40.0%)、“避免因沒有服食藥物而感到不適”(36.6%)和“出於好奇”(34.3%)。

3.15 The four most popular reasons for current drug abuse in descending order were “peer influence” (47.9% of drug abusers), “relief of boredom” (40.0%), “avoid discomfort of its absence” (36.6%) and “curiosity” (34.3%).

3.16 在廿一歲以下的濫用藥物青少年當中，“受到同輩朋友影響”（佔濫用藥物青少年 64.8%）是現時濫用藥物的最主要原因，其次是“尋求快感或官能上的滿足”（42.2%）、“解悶”（41.3%）和“出於好奇”（41.0%）。

首次濫用藥物的年齡 (表 1i)

3.17 約有 41.8%的濫用藥物者聲稱在 16 至 20 歲之間開始濫用藥物，36.8%在 16 歲之前，12.0%在 21 至 25 歲之間，其餘 9.4%則在 25 歲之後。所有濫藥者及廿一歲以下的濫藥者首次濫用藥物的平均年齡分別是 18 歲及 15 歲。

活動狀況 (表 1j)

3.18 在被呈報時，約有 52.3%的濫用藥物者為失業人士，另 31.1%是全職工人，7.5%是散工/兼職工人及 4.8%是學生。而學生佔濫用藥物青少年的比例則高得多，達 23.5%。

教育水平 (表 1k)

3.19 在二零零六年的濫用藥物者，約半數(51.6%)曾接受初中教育，27.1%小學教育，18.6%高中教育及 1.0%專上教育。

3.16 Among those young abusers aged under 21, “peer influence” (64.8% of young drug abusers) ranked the most popular reason for current drug abuse, followed by “to seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction” (42.2%), “relief of boredom” (41.3%) and “curiosity” (41.0%).

Age of First Abuse (Table 1i)

3.17 Some 41.8% of drug abusers claimed to have started drug abuse at the age between 16 and 20, 36.8% under 16, 12.0% between 21 and 25, and the remaining 9.4% over 25. The mean age of first abuse of all abusers and youngsters under 21 was 18 and 15 respectively.

Activity Status (Table 1j)

3.18 Some 52.3% of drug abusers were unemployed at the time of report. Another 31.1% were full-time workers, 7.5% being casual/part-time workers and 4.8% being students. Among young drug abusers, the proportion of students was much higher, at 23.5%.

Educational Attainment (Table 1k)

3.19 About half (51.6%) of drug abusers in 2006 had attained lower secondary education, another 27.1% primary education, 18.6% upper secondary and 1.0% tertiary education.

種族 (表 1l)

3.20 華人一向在濫用藥物者中為最主要的種族。在二零零六年，94.9%的濫用藥物者為華人，其他非華人濫用藥物者所屬的少數族裔依次為越南人(2.0%)、尼泊爾人(1.4%)和印度人/巴基斯坦人/孟加拉人/斯里蘭卡人(0.5%)。

婚姻狀況 (表 1m)

3.21 在濫用藥物者中，約有 60.3%未婚，29.1%已婚或與人同居，9.1%已離婚或分居，餘下 1.4%喪偶。男性和女性的婚姻狀況模式相若。

伴侶有否濫用藥物 (表 1m)

3.22 在已婚或與人同居的濫用藥物者中，12.7%報稱他們的伴侶也濫用藥物。女性濫用藥物者當中，其伴侶也濫用藥物的比例為 38.3%，數字遠高於男性濫用藥物者的相應比例(8.1%)。

居住地區 (表 1n)

3.23 接近三分之一濫用藥物者被呈報居住在深水埗(10.4%)、觀塘(9.8%)和油尖旺(9.3%)；接著有較多濫藥者的地區包括屯門(8.3%)、元朗(7.3%)和黃大仙(7.1%)。至於廿一歲以下的濫用藥物青少年，北區(11.6%)、沙田(9.7%)和屯門(9.2%)一共差不多佔了三分之一濫藥青少年。

Ethnicity (Table 1l)

3.20 Chinese has always been the dominant ethnic group of drug abusers. In 2006, 94.9% of drug abusers were Chinese. Other minority ethnic groups to which the remaining non-Chinese drug abusers belonged included Vietnamese (2.0%), Nepalese (1.4%) and Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan (0.5%) in descending order.

Marital Status (Table 1m)

3.21 Some 60.3% of drug abusers were single, another 29.1% married or cohabiting, 9.1% divorced or separated and the remaining 1.4% widowed. Males and females had similar patterns of marital status.

Whether Partner Took Drugs (Table 1m)

3.22 Of those married or cohabiting, 12.7% claimed that their partners also abused drugs. The proportion of female abusers with partners also abusing drugs was 38.3%, much higher than that of male abusers (at 8.1%).

District of Residence (Table 1n)

3.23 Nearly one-third of drug abusers were reported to reside in Sham Shui Po (10.4%), Kwun Tong (9.8%) and Yau Tsim Mong (9.3%). Other districts with proportionally more drug abusers included Tuen Mun (8.3%), Yuen Long (7.3%) and Wong Tai Sin (7.1%). In particular, for young drug abusers aged under 21, the North (11.6%), Shatin (9.7%) and Tuen Mun (9.2%) together had nearly one-third of young abusers.

屋宇單位類型 (表 1o)

3.24 超過半數(57.7%)濫用藥物者居住在受資助的公屋租住單位，37.6%居住在私人樓宇，2.9%居住在居屋屋苑。

曾否有犯罪記錄 (表 1p)

3.25 在二零零六年，超過三分之二濫用藥物者(77.7%)被呈報曾有犯罪記錄，其中包括與只與毒品有關的罪行(31.2%)、只與其他罪行(13.8%)，以及兩種罪行兼有(32.5%)。在廿一歲及以上年長的濫用藥物者當中，曾有犯罪記錄的百分比為86.4%，遠較於在廿一歲以下較年輕者的相應百分比(39.3%)為高。

Type of Quarters (Table 1o)

3.24 Over half (57.7%) of drug abusers resided in public and aided rental blocks, 37.6% in private housing and 2.9% in home ownership estates.

Whether Previously Convicted (Table 1p)

3.25 Over two-thirds (77.7%) of drug abusers in 2006 were reported to be previously convicted, comprising only drug-related offences (31.2%), only other offences (13.8%) and both drug-related and other offences (32.5%). The proportion of previously convicted abusers among adult abusers aged 21 and over was 86.4%, much higher than that among their younger counterparts aged under 21 (39.3%).