

3 二零零七年被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Reported Drug Abusers in 2007

與去年情況的主要比較

(表 1a、1b、2a、2b 及 4a)

3.1 在二零零七年，被呈報吸毒者共有 13 591 人，較零六年增加 339 人，升幅為 2.6%。

3.2 被呈報吸食海洛英的人數持續下跌，在二零零七年為 7 419 人，較零六年減少 8.6%。而被呈報吸食海洛英者的比例由零六年的 61.6% 下降至零七年的 54.9%。

3.3 反之，在二零零七年，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數持續上升，較零六年上升 506 人(或 6.8%)至 7 908 人，而他們的比例也繼續上升，由零六年的 56.2% 升至零七年的 58.6%。

3.4 被呈報的二十一歲以下吸毒青少年的人數，由二零零六年的 2 578 人上升至零七年的 2 999 人，增幅為 16.3%。十六歲以下被呈報吸毒人數有較高的增幅，為 43.9%。而被呈報吸毒青少年的比例由 19.5% 上升至 22.1%。

3.5 二零零七年所有被呈報吸毒者和年青吸毒者的平均年齡分別為 34 歲和 17 歲，與零六年的水平相同。

3.6 被呈報女性吸毒人數在二零零七年為 2 466 人，較零六年減少 3.1%。

Major Comparison with Previous Year

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

3.1 In 2007, there were 13 591 reported drug abusers in total, representing an increase of 339 persons or 2.6% compared with that of 2006.

3.2 The number of reported heroin abusers continued to decline, to 7 419 in 2007, 8.6% lower than that of 2006. Its proportion fell from 61.6% in 2006 to 54.9% in 2007.

3.3 On the contrary, the number of reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole continued to rise, by 506 (or 6.8%), to 7 908 in 2007. Its proportion also continued to rise from 56.2% in 2006 to 58.6% in 2007.

3.4 The number of reported young drug abusers aged under 21 rose by 16.3% from 2 578 in 2006 to 2 999 in 2007. The rise was greater for those aged under 16, by 43.9%. The proportion of reported young drug abusers rose from 19.5% to 22.1%.

3.5 The mean age of all reported drug abusers and young drug abusers remained at 34 and 17 respectively in 2007, the same level as that in 2006.

3.6 The number of reported female drug abusers was 2 466 in 2007, 3.1% lower than that of 2006.

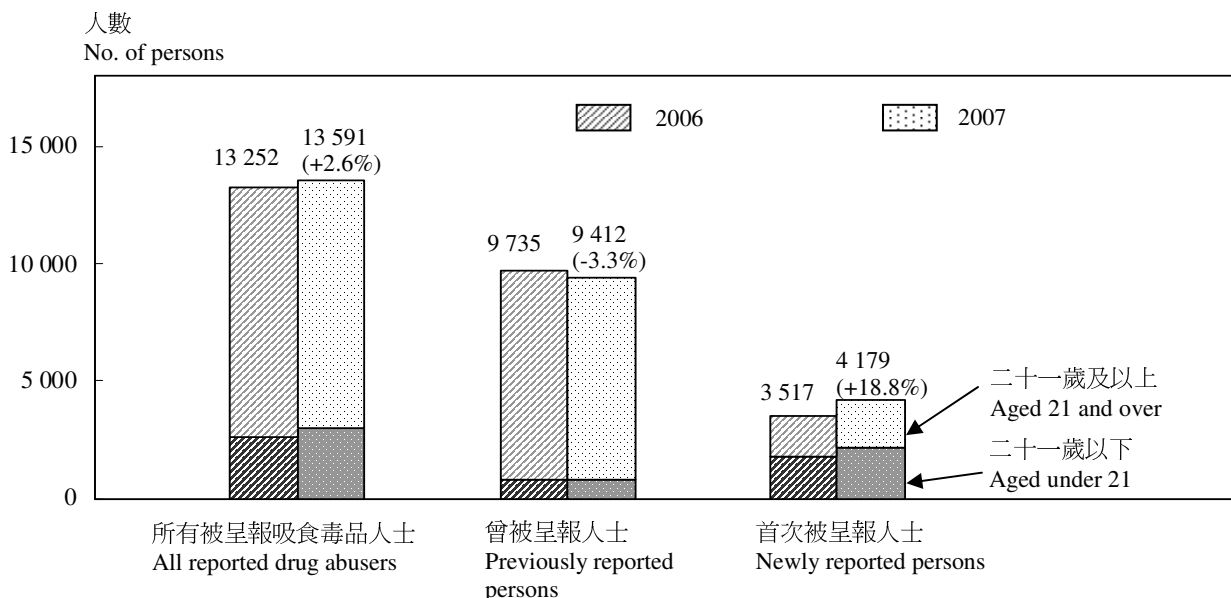
首次/曾被呈報吸毒者 (表 1b)

Newly / Previously Reported Drug Abusers (Table 1b)

3.7 首次被呈報吸毒者的人數由二零零六年的 3 517 人增加至零七年的 4 179 人，升幅為 18.8%；而曾被呈報的人數則為 9 412 人，下降了 3.3%。佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比計算，首次被呈報人士的比例在二零零七年上升至 30.7%。

3.7 The number of newly reported persons increased by 18.8% from 3 517 in 2006 to 4 179 in 2007, while that of previously reported persons decreased by 3.3% and stood at 9 412 in 2007. As a percentage of all reported drug abusers, the proportion of newly reported persons further rose to 30.7% in 2007.

圖 3.1 按年齡組別劃分的二零零六及零七年首次/曾被呈報吸食毒品者
Chart 3.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2006 and 2007 by age group



年齡和性別 (表 1a)

Age and Sex (Table 1a)

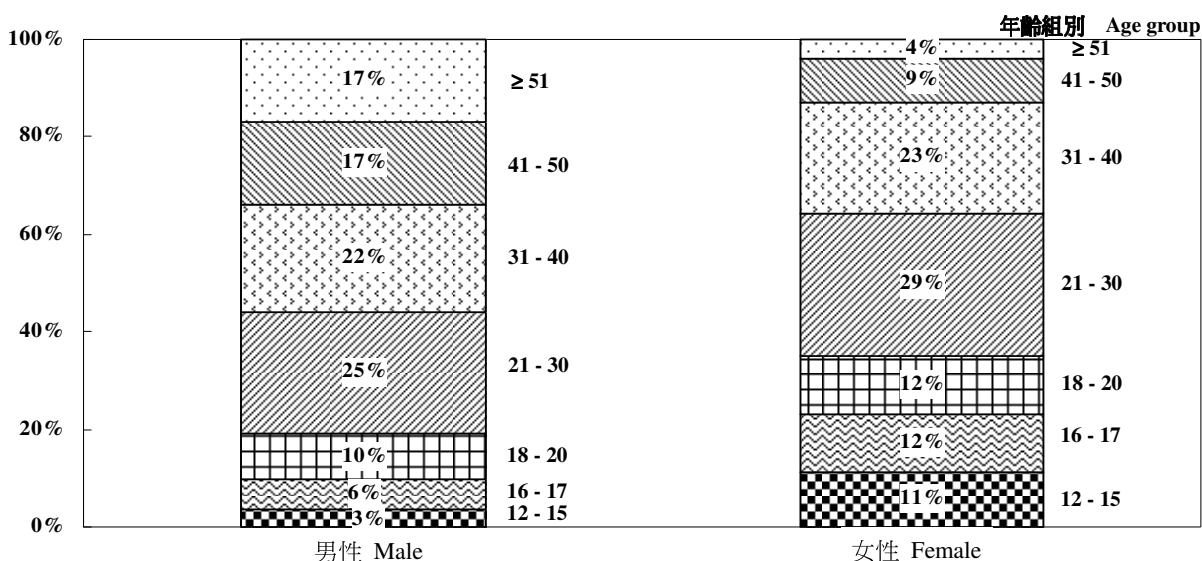
3.8 在二零零七年所有被呈報的 13 591 名吸毒者中，25.6% 的年齡介乎 21 至 30 歲，22.2% 介乎 31 至 40 歲，17.2% 介乎 16 至 20 歲，只有 4.9% 在 16 歲以下。他們整體平均年齡為 34 歲。在女性中，年齡介乎 21 至 30 歲 (29.0%) 和在 21 歲以下 (35.1%) 人士的比例較在所有被呈報吸毒人士中相關比例為高。

3.8 Of all 13 591 reported drug abusers reported in 2007, 25.6% were aged 21-30, 22.2% aged 31-40, 17.2% aged 16-20 and just 4.9% aged under 16. Their mean age was 34. The proportion of those aged 21-30 (29.0%) and under 21 (35.1%) among females were higher than the corresponding proportions among all reported drug abusers.

3.9 被呈報吸毒者大部分(81.9%)為男性，他們的平均年齡為 35 歲，一般較女性被呈報吸毒者(平均年齡為 28 歲)為年長。

3.9 The majority of reported drug abusers (81.9%) were males. Reported male drug abusers, with an average age of 35, were in general older than their female counterparts (with an average age of 28).

圖 3.2 二零零七年男性和女性被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布
Chart 3.2 Age distribution of drug abusers of both sexes in 2007



首次吸食毒品年齡 (表 1i)

Age of First Abuse (Table 1i)

3.10 約有 42.2% 的被呈報吸毒者聲稱在 16 至 20 歲之間開始吸毒，36.9% 在 16 歲之前，11.7% 在 21 至 25 歲之間，其餘 9.1% 則在 25 歲之後。所有被呈報吸毒者及二十一歲以下的年青被呈報吸毒者首次吸毒的平均年齡分別是 18 歲及 15 歲。

3.10 Some 42.2% of reported drug abusers claimed to have started drug abuse at the age between 16 and 20, 36.9% under 16, 11.7% between 21 and 25, and the remaining 9.1% over 25. The mean age of first abuse of all reported abusers and youngsters under 21 was 18 and 15 respectively.

吸食的毒品種類 (表 1d)

Type of Drugs Abused (Table 1d)

3.11 在二零零七年，有 54.9% 的吸毒者被呈報曾吸食海洛英。其他較常被吸食的毒品依次為“K仔”(30.1%)、“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”(13.6%)、“冰”(8.2%)、“搖頭丸”(6.8%)、大麻(5.8%)和可卡因(5.3%)。

3.11 In 2007, 54.9% of drug abusers were reported to have abused heroin. Other commonly abused drugs were ketamine (30.1%), triazolam / midazolam / zopiclone (13.6%), ice (8.2%), ecstasy (6.8%), cannabis (5.8%) and cocaine (5.3%).

3.12 在被呈報的二十一歲以下年青吸毒者中，“K仔”是最常被吸食毒品。在二零零七年，有80.3%的被呈報年青吸毒者吸食“K仔”，其次是“搖頭丸”(21.2%)、“冰”(13.7%)、大麻(12.2%)和可卡因(12.0%)。男性和女性首兩位最常吸食的毒品均相同。

3.12 Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse and was taken by 80.3% of reported young drug abusers in 2007. This was followed by ecstasy (21.2%), ice (13.7%) cannabis (12.2%) and cocaine (12.0%). Males and females had the same top two popular drugs of abuse.

3.13 在被呈報的二十一歲及以上成年吸毒者中，海洛英是最常被吸食的毒品種類(佔69.9%)，其次是“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”(16.9%)和“K仔”(15.8%)。

3.13 Among adult reported drug abusers aged 21 and over, heroin was the most common type of drugs abused (69.9%), followed by triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (16.9%) and ketamine (15.8%).

3.14 自二零零一年起，“K仔”一直是最多人吸食的危精神毒品，吸食人數近年持續上升。在零六和零七年，吸食搖頭丸和大麻的人數均見下降。反之，自零四年起，吸食“冰”和可卡因的人數則大幅上升。

3.14 Ketamine has remained the most common psychotropic substance of abuse since 2001 and has been on a rising trend in recent years. Declines in the number of abusers taking ecstasy and cannabis were observed in 2006 and 2007. On the contrary, there was significant increase in numbers taking ice and cocaine since 2004.

圖 3.3 按年齡組別及性別劃分的二零零七年被呈報吸毒者的常吸食毒品種類
Chart 3.3 Common type of drugs abused by reported drug abusers in 2007 by age group by sex

佔在相關性別組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品人士的百分比
 Percentage of reported drug abusers in the respective sex groups

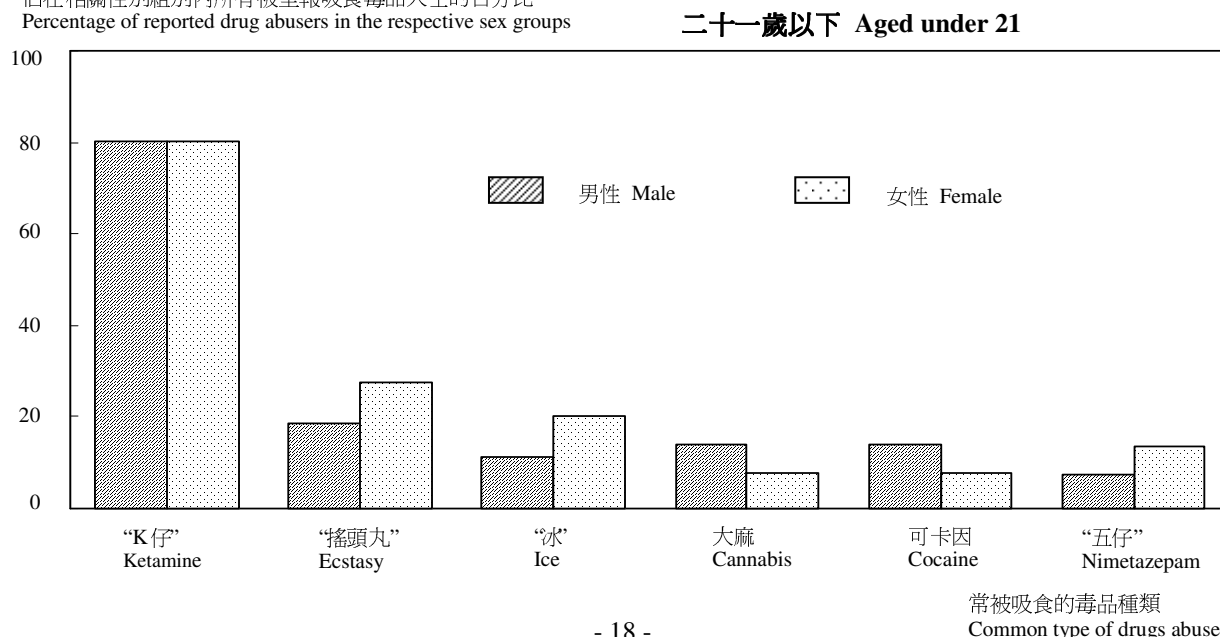
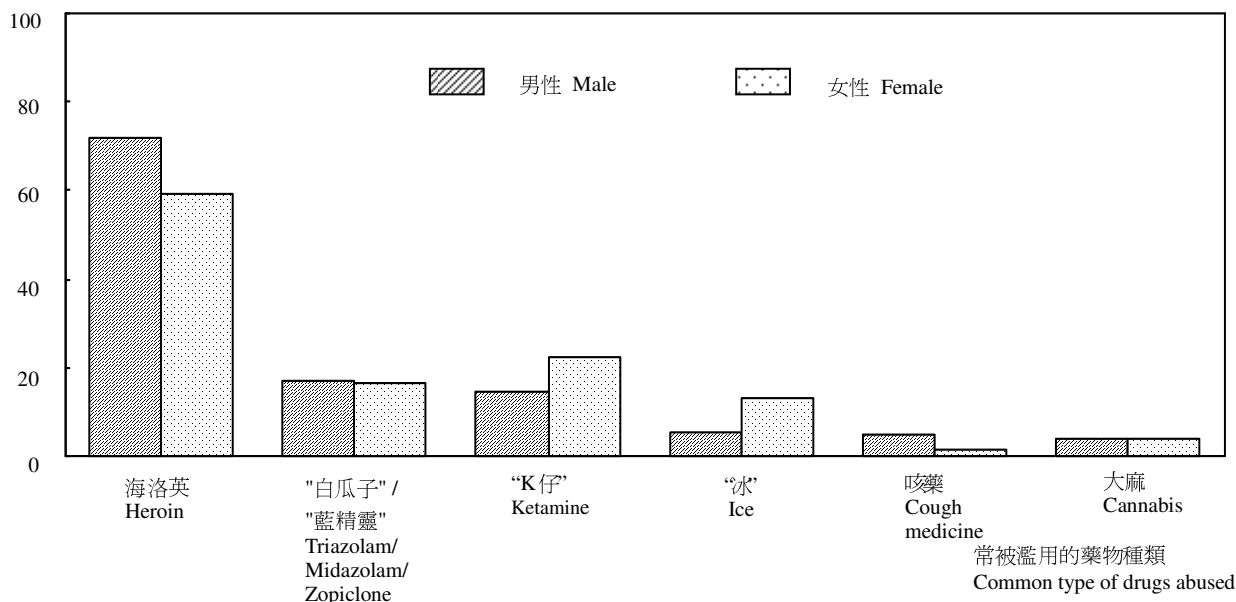


圖 3.3 (續) 按年齡組別及性別劃分的二零零七年被呈報吸毒者的常吸食毒品種類
 Chart 3.3 Common type of drugs abused by reported drug abusers in 2007 by age group (Cont'd) by sex

佔在相關性別組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品人士的百分比
 Percentage of reported drug abusers in the respective sex groups

二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 and above



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內可能同時吸食多過一種毒品。
 Note: An individual drug abuser may abuse more than one type of drugs concurrently in a given year.

吸食毒品方法 (表 3d)

Method of Taking Drugs (Table 3d)

3.15 吸食鴉片類和危害精神毒品者各有不同吸毒方法。被呈報吸食海洛英和“白瓜子”／“藍精靈”者最普遍是用注射方法吸毒(在二零零七年，他們當中逾半採用這種方法吸毒)，而鼻吸是吸食“K 仔”最常用方法(佔吸食“K 仔”者 82.4%)，吸入煙霧是吸食“冰”最常用方法(佔吸食“冰”者 61.9%)，口服是服食“搖頭丸”唯一最普遍方法(佔服食“搖頭丸”者 95.9%)，而以香煙或煙管吸食是服食大麻及可卡因較普遍方法(分別佔服大麻者 82.4%及服可卡因者 46.8%)。

3.15 Abusers of opiates and psychotropic substances have different habit with regard to the method of taking drugs. While injection was the more popular method of taking heroin and triazolam / midazolam / zopiclone (taken by over half of the concerned abusers in 2007), sniffing was the single most popular method of taking ketamine (82.4% of ketamine abusers), fume inhaling was the more common method of taking ice (61.9% of ice abusers), oral ingestion was the single most common method of taking ecstasy (95.9% of ecstasy abusers), and smoking was the more common method of taking cannabis and cocaine for both cannabis and cocaine abusers (82.4% of cannabis abusers and 46.8% of cocaine abusers).

吸食毒品地方 (表 1f)

3.16 在二零零七年，1 468 名被呈報吸毒者(或佔吸毒者 11.2%)曾在中國內地(主要在深圳)吸毒，較零六年上升 7.0%。他們大部分均有在香港吸毒。當中，505 人為二十一歲以下年青吸毒者(佔年青吸毒者 18.2%)，較零六年減少 7.3%。

吸食毒品地點 (表 1g)

3.17 吸毒地點方面，以在家和在休憩地方／公園／公廁居多。二零零七年，76.6% 被呈報的二十一歲及以上成年吸毒者曾在家／朋友的家中吸毒，另 36.3% 曾在休憩地方／公園／公廁吸毒。而 59.8% 青少年吸毒者曾在家／朋友的家吸毒(二零零六年為 45.3%)*，40.8% 曾在卡拉 OK／的士高吸毒(零六年為 63.8%)，以及 38.8% 曾在休憩地方／公園／公廁吸毒(零六年為 26.5%)。

* 在家或在朋友的家吸毒的青少年，大部分也在其他地點吸毒，例如娛樂場所。在二零零六和零七年，只在家或在朋友的家吸毒的青少年分別佔 13.2% 和 21.2%。

Place of abusing drugs (Table 1f)

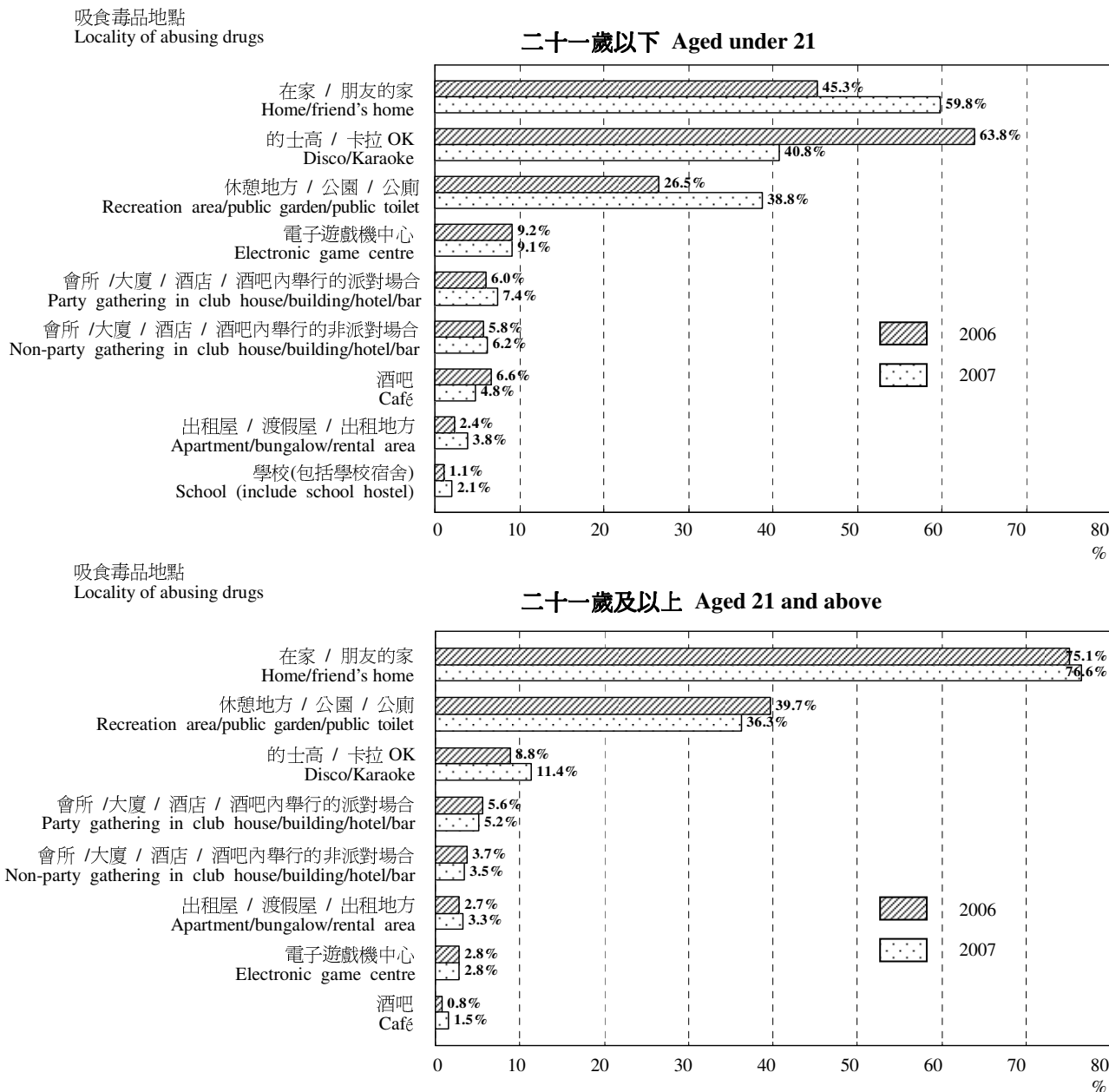
3.16 1 468 persons (or 11.2% of reported drug abusers) in 2007 were reported to have taken drugs in the Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen), being 7.0% more than that in 2006. Most of them also took drugs in Hong Kong. Among them, 505 (18.2% of young drug abusers) were aged under 21, being 7.3% lower than that in 2006.

Locality of abusing drugs (Table 1g)

3.17 Regarding the locality of drug abuse, home and recreation area/public garden/public toilet topped the list. Some 76.6% of reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home in 2007 and 36.3% at recreation area/public garden/public toilet. As for drug abusers aged under 21, 59.8% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home (45.3% in 2006)*, 40.8% at karaoke/disco (63.8% in 2006) and 38.8% at recreation area/public garden/public toilet (26.5% in 2006).

* Most of those young drug abusers taking drugs at home or at friend's home also took drug elsewhere, such as entertainment venues. The proportion of those only taking drugs at home or at friend's home was 13.2% and 21.2% in 2006 and 2007 respectively.

圖 3.4 按年齡組別劃分的二零零六及二零零七年被呈報吸毒者吸食毒品地點分布
Chart 3.4 Locality of abusing drugs of reported drug abusers in 2006 and 2007 by age group



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內報稱的地點可超過一處。

Note: More than one locality may be reported for each individual drug abuser in a given year.

現時吸食毒品原因 (表 1h)

Reason for Current Drug Abuse (Table 1h)

3.18 四個現時吸食毒品原因按遞降次序是“受到同輩朋友影響”(佔被呈報吸毒者 47.1%)、

3.18 The four popular reasons for current drug abuse in descending order were “peer influence” (47.1% of reported drug abusers),

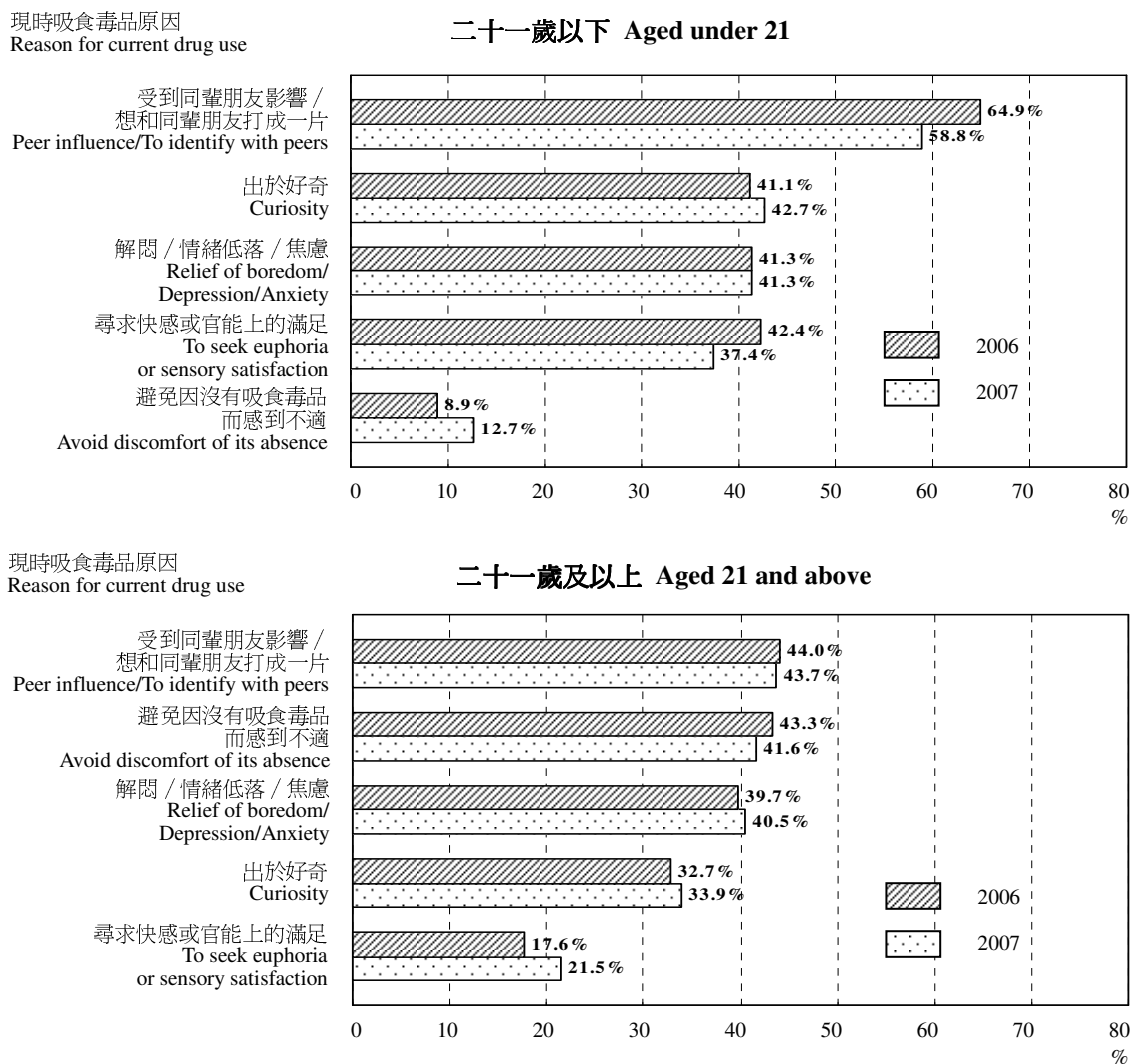
“解悶” (40.7%)、“出於好奇” (35.9%)和“避免因沒有服食藥物而感到不適” (35.1%)。

“relief of boredom” (40.7%), “curiosity” (35.9%) and “avoid discomfort of its absence” (35.1%).

3.19 在被呈報的二十一歲以下年青吸毒者當中，“受到同輩朋友影響” (佔被呈報吸毒青少年 58.8%) 是現時吸毒的最主要原因，其次是“出於好奇” (42.7%) 和“解悶” (41.3%)。

3.19 Among those reported young abusers aged under 21, “peer influence” (58.8% of reported young drug abusers) topped the list, followed by “curiosity” (42.7%) and “relief of boredom” (41.3%).

圖 3.5 二零零七年被呈報吸毒者現時吸食毒品原因
Chart 3.5 Reason for current drug use of reported drug abusers in 2007



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內報稱的原因可超過一個。

Note: More than one reason may be reported for each individual drug abuser in a given year.

活動狀況 (表 1j)

3.20 約有 48.9%的吸毒者在被呈報時為失業人士，另 32.4%是全職工人，8.0%是散工/兼職工人及 6.0%是學生。而學生佔被呈報年青吸毒者的比例則頗高，達 26.5%。

教育水平 (表 1k)

3.21 在二零零七年的被呈報吸毒者中，過半數(54.7%)曾接受初中教育，24.6%小學教育，18.4%高中教育及 1.0%專上教育。

種族 (表 1l)

3.22 華人一向在被呈報吸毒者中為最主要的種裔。在二零零七年，94.6%的被呈報吸毒者為華人，其他非華人被呈報吸毒者所屬的少數族裔依次為越南人(2.1%)、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)

3.23 在被呈報吸毒者中，約有 60.9%未婚，28.8%已婚或與人同居，9.4%已離婚或分居，餘下 0.8%喪偶。男性和女性的婚姻狀況模式相若。

Activity Status (Table 1j)

3.20 Some 48.9% of reported drug abusers were unemployed at the time of report. Another 32.4% were full-time workers, 8.0% being casual/part-time workers and 6.0% being students. Among reported young drug abusers, the proportion of students was quite high, at 26.5%.

Educational Attainment (Table 1k)

3.21 Over half (54.7%) of reported drug abusers in 2007 had attained lower secondary education, another 24.6% primary education, 18.4% upper secondary and 1.0% tertiary education.

Ethnicity (Table 1l)

3.22 Chinese has always been the dominant ethnic group of reported drug abusers. In 2007, 94.6% of reported drug abusers were Chinese. Other minority ethnic groups to which the remaining non-Chinese drug abusers belonged included Vietnamese (2.1%), Nepalese (1.4%) and Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan (0.5%) in descending order.

Marital Status (Table 1m)

3.23 Some 60.9% of reported drug abusers were single, another 28.8% married or cohabiting, 9.4% divorced or separated and the remaining 0.8% widowed. Males and females had similar patterns of marital status.

伴侶有否被呈報吸食毒品 (表 1m)

3.24 在已婚或與人同居的被呈報吸毒者中，12.5%報稱他們的伴侶也吸毒。女性被呈報吸毒者當中，其伴侶也吸毒的比例為39.2%，數字遠高於男性吸毒者的相應比例(7.5%)。

居住地區 (表 1n)

3.25 深水埗(9.8%)、油尖旺(9.1%)、元朗(9.2%)和觀塘(9.0%)為四個最多被呈報吸毒者居住的地區。至於二十一歲以下的被呈報年青吸毒者，元朗(13.0%)、北區(10.1%)和觀塘(8.2%)為三個主要地區。

屋宇單位類型 (表 1o)

3.26 超過半數(58.1%)被呈報吸毒者居住在受資助的公屋租住單位，37.3%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)

3.27 在二零零七年，超過三分之二被呈報吸毒者(75.7%)被呈報曾有犯罪記錄，其中包括只與毒品有關的罪行(28.5%)、只有其他罪行(14.8%)，以及兩種罪行兼有(32.1%)。在被呈報的二十一歲及以上成年吸毒者中，曾有犯罪記錄者佔85.1%，高於在二十一歲以下青年吸毒者的相應百分比(41.4%)。

Whether Partner Took Drugs (Table 1m)

3.24 Of those married or cohabiting, 12.5% claimed that their partners also abused drugs. The proportion of reported female abusers with partners also abusing drugs was 39.2%, much higher than that of male abusers (at 7.5%).

District of Residence (Table 1n)

3.25 Sham Shui Po (9.8%), Yau Tsim Mong (9.1%) and Yuen Long (9.2%) and Kwun Tong (9.0%) were the top four districts with reported drug abusers residing there. For young drug abusers aged under 21, Yuen Long (13.0%), the North (10.1%) and Kwun Tong (8.2%) were the three more common districts.

Type of Quarters (Table 1o)

3.26 Over half (58.1%) of reported drug abusers resided in public and aided rental blocks, 37.3% in private housing and 2.9% in home ownership estates.

Whether Previously Convicted (Table 1p)

3.27 Over two-thirds (75.7%) of reported drug abusers in 2007 were reported to be previously convicted, comprising only drug-related offences (28.5%), only other offences (14.8%) and both drug-related and other offences (32.1%). The proportion of previously convicted abusers among reported adult abusers aged 21 and over was 85.1%, higher than that among their younger counterparts aged under 21 (41.4%).