

二零零七年各主要類別被呈報吸毒者的特徵

5 Characteristics of Major Categories of Reported Drug Abusers in 2007

5.1 吸毒者吸食超過一種毒品的現象十分普遍。被呈報吸食多種毒者是指在指定時期內被呈報吸食超過一種毒品的人士，不論有關毒品是否在同一時間混合服用。

5.1 It is a common phenomenon for drug abusers to abuse more than one type of drugs. A multiple drug abuser is defined to be a person who is reported to have taken more than one type of drugs within the specified period, irrespective of whether the drugs were taken concurrently on the same occasion or not.

被呈報吸食多種毒品人士 (表 1c)

Reported Multiple Drug Abusers (Table 1c)

5.2 在二零零七年的所有被呈報吸毒者中，有 3 564 人或 26.4% 吸食超過一種毒品。二零零七年吸食多種毒品人士按其曾經被呈報吸食毒品種類數目及主要組合劃分的分布資料載於下表：

5.2 Of all reported drug abusers, 3 564 or 26.4% took more than one type of drugs in 2007. The distribution of reported multiple drug abusers by number of reported drug types ever taken in 2007 and their major combination are presented in the following table:

吸食毒品種類數目/主要吸食毒品組合 Number of drug types taken / major combination of drugs taken	被呈報吸毒者人數 No. of reported drug abusers	佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比 % of all reported drug abusers
吸食兩種毒品 Two drug types taken	2 825	20.9
(i) 海洛英和“白瓜子”/“藍精靈” Heroin & Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	1 302	9.6
(ii) “K 仔”和“搖頭丸” Ketamine & Ecstasy	353	2.6
(iii) “K 仔”和可卡因 Ketamine & Cocaine	211	1.6
(iv) 海洛英和“冰” Heroin & Ice	121	0.9
(v) “K 仔”和“冰” Ketamine & Ice	120	0.9
吸食三種毒品 Three drug types taken	521	3.9
(i) “K 仔”、大麻和“搖頭丸” Ketamine, Cannabis & Ecstasy	53	0.4
(ii) “K 仔”、“五仔”和“搖頭丸” Ketamine, Nimetazepam & Ecstasy	53	0.4
吸食多過三種毒品 More than three drug types taken	218	1.6

5.3 在二零零七年，20.9%的吸毒者吸食兩種毒品，而海洛英及三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆(或俗稱“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”)是最常被吸食的毒品組合。另有 3.9%的吸毒者吸食三種毒品，只有 1.6%的吸毒者吸食超過三種毒品。

被呈報吸食海洛英人士與被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士的比較

5.4 以下各段就被呈報吸食海洛英人士與被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士的特徵作比較，並載列有關各主要被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士類別(即為氫胺酮(“K仔”)、三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆(“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”)、“冰”、“搖頭丸”、大麻及可卡因)主要特徵的分項數字。

年齡和性別 (表 3a 及 4a)

5.5 在二零零七年，共有 7 419 名被呈報吸食海洛英人士，平均年齡為 42 歲，當中大部分(87.2%)是男性。而在 7 908 名被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士中，77.3%是男性。被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者遠較被呈報吸食海洛英者年輕，其平均年齡為 27 歲。相對來說，在被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者中，女性所佔的比例(22.7%或 1 793 人)較在被呈報吸食海洛英者所佔的比例(12.8%或 948 人)為高。

5.3 Some 20.9% of reported drug abusers had taken two types of drugs in 2007. The most common combination of two types of drugs taken was heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone. Another 3.9% took three types of drugs, while only 1.6% of reported drug abusers took more than three types of drugs.

Comparison of Reported Heroin Abusers with Reported Psychotropic Substance Abusers

5.4 In the ensuing paragraphs, a comparison of the characteristics of reported heroin abusers and reported psychotropic substance abusers is presented. Separate figures on the salient characteristics of the more popular categories of reported psychotropic substance abusers viz. ketamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, ice, ecstasy, cannabis and cocaine abusers are also included.

Age and Sex (Tables 3a & 4a)

5.5 In 2007, there were 7 419 reported heroin abusers of whom the great majority (87.2%) were males. Their overall average age was 42. As for the 7 908 reported psychotropic substance abusers, 77.3% were males. They were far much younger than reported heroin abusers, with an average age of 27. Comparatively speaking, there were proportionally more reported female psychotropic substances abusers (22.7% or 1 793) than reported female heroin abusers (12.8% or 948).

5.6 在六大類被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者中，女性佔被呈報吸食“搖頭丸”和“冰”人士的百分比比較高，分別為 39.6% 及 34.4%。在被呈報吸食“K仔”、“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”、大麻和可卡因人士當中，女性的相應百分比則分別為 25.9%、16.0%、16.0% 和 16.5%。

5.7 在被呈報吸食各類危害精神毒品人士年齡方面，吸食“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”者的平均年齡為 39 歲，遠較其他五大類危害精神毒品人士年長。吸食“K仔”、“冰”、“搖頭丸”、大麻及可卡因人士的平均年齡分別是 21、27、20、24 及 23 歲。

首次吸毒年齡 (表 3c)

5.8 在二零零七年，被呈報吸食“K仔”及“搖頭丸”的人士中，首次吸食該毒品類別的平均年齡為 18 歲，被呈報吸食海洛英及大麻人士的有關平均年齡則為 19 歲。相對來說，被呈報吸食“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”人士平均在較大的年齡首次吸食該類毒品，有關年齡為 26 歲。

現時吸食毒品原因 (表 4c)

5.9 被呈報吸食海洛英者中，當時吸食海洛英的最普遍原因是“避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適”(佔被呈報吸食海洛英者 52.2%)，其次是“受到同輩朋友影響”(48.0%)。對於被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者，最普遍

5.6 Among the six major categories of reported psychotropic substance abusers, the proportion of female was relatively higher among reported ecstasy and ice abusers, being 39.6% and 34.4% respectively. The corresponding proportions for abusers of ketamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cannabis and cocaine were 25.9%, 16.0%, 16.0% and 16.5% respectively.

5.7 Comparing the age of various categories of psychotropic substance abusers, triazolam / midazolam / zopiclone abusers, with an average age of 39, were much older than the other five major types of psychotropic substance abusers. The mean ages of ketamine, ice, ecstasy, cannabis and cocaine abusers were 21, 27, 20, 24 and 23 respectively.

Age of First Abuse (Table 3c)

5.8 Reported abusers of ketamine and ecstasy on average started to abuse the respective kind of substances at the age of 18 in 2007 while heroin and cannabis abusers at 19. Reported triazolam / midazolam / zopiclone abusers on average started to abuse the substances concerned at a relatively older age, at 26.

Reason for Current Drug Use (Table 4c)

5.9 Among reported heroin abusers, the most common reason for currently taking heroin was “avoid discomfort of its absence” (52.2% of reported heroin abusers), followed by “peer influence” (48.0%). Among reported psychotropic substance abusers,

的原因是“受到同輩朋友影響”(48.2%)，其次是“解悶”(44.6%)和“出於好奇”(44.4%)。

居住地區 (表 3b 及 4b)

5.10 在二零零七年，較多被呈報吸食海洛英者居住在深水埗(佔被呈報吸食海洛英者 13.9%)、油尖旺(11.9%)及觀塘(9.2%)。對於所有被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者，較多人居住在元朗(9.4%)及觀塘(9.4%)。再者，元朗(13.7%)是最多被呈報吸食“K仔”者居住的地區；對於被呈報吸食“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”者，深水埗(12.8%)居首位；對於被呈報吸食“冰”者，觀塘(10.8%)居首位；對於被呈報吸食“搖頭丸”者，北區(13.1%)居首位；對於被呈報吸食大麻者，南區(16.8%)居首位；而對於被呈報吸食可卡因者，元朗(11.0%)居首位。

每月吸毒次數

5.11 被呈報吸食海洛英及“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”者普遍有較高的每月吸食次數。在二零零七年，每月吸食次數中位數達 60 次之多。相對來說，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者的吸食次數中位數則低很多，例如服咳藥水者每月吸食次數中位數為 30 次；吸食“冰”者，9 次；吸食“K仔”、“搖頭丸”及大麻者，均為 4 次。

“peer influence”(48.2%) came the first and “relief of boredom”(44.6%) and “curiosity”(44.4%) came the second and the third respectively.

District of Residence (Tables 3b and 4b)

5.10 More reported heroin abusers in 2007 resided in Sham Shui Po (13.9% of reported heroin abusers), Yau Tsim Mong (11.9%) and Kwun Tong (9.2%). For reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole, more people resided in Yuen Long (9.4%) and Kwun Tong (9.4%). More specifically, for reported ketamine abusers, more of them resided in Yuen Long (13.7%). For reported triazolam / midazolam / zopiclone abusers, Sham Shui Po (12.8%) topped the list; for reported ice abusers, Kwun Tong (10.8%); for reported ecstasy abusers, the North (13.1%); for cannabis abusers, the South (16.8%); and for cocaine abusers, Yuen Long (11.0%).

Monthly Frequency of Abusing Drugs

5.11 Reported abusers of heroin and triazolam / midazolam / zopiclone had a relatively higher monthly frequency of abusing drugs in general, with a median monthly frequency of abusing drugs at 60 times in 2007. The counterpart figures for abusers of all other psychotropic substances were much lower, such as 30 times for cough medicine abusers, 9 times for ice abusers, 4 times for ketamine, ecstasy and cannabis abusers.