4 二零一零年首次被呈報及曾被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Newly and Previously Reported Drug Abusers in 2010

4.1 在二零一零年所有被呈報的12 420名吸毒者中，3 719人或29.9%是首次被呈報，餘下8 701人(70.1%)則曾經被呈報。在被呈報的二十一歲以下年青吸毒者當中，首次被呈報者的百分比為63.8%，遠高於在被呈報的二十一歲及以上成年吸毒者的20.3%。現於下文比較首次被呈報及曾被呈報吸毒者的特徵。

4.1 Of all 12 420 drug abusers reported in 2010, 3 719 or 29.9% were reported for the first time in the year (or newly reported) and the remaining 8 701 (70.1%) were previously reported. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among young drug abusers under 21 was much higher, at 63.8%, as compared against 20.3% among reported adult abusers aged 21 and over. A comparison of the characteristics between newly and previously reported drug abusers is given in the ensuing paragraphs.

被呈報吸毒者的資料來源

4.2 在二零一零年，首次被呈報吸毒者的資料主要來自執法部門、非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心／濫用精神藥物者輔導中心及非政府機構的青少年外展隊，分別佔首次被呈報吸毒者的43.4%，24.0%和23.7%。

Sources of Reported Drug Abusers

4.2 For newly reported drug abusers, enforcement departments, methadone clinics and drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers of NGOs and youth outreaching teams of NGOs were the three major sources of reporting in 2010, taking up 43.4%, 24.0% and 23.7% respectively of the concerned drug abusers.

4.3 同年，曾被呈報吸毒者的三大主要資料來源是執法部門、美沙酮診所及非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心／濫用精神藥物者輔導中心，分別佔有關吸毒者47.2%、45.5%和23.5%。

4.3 For those previously reported drug abusers, enforcement departments, methadone clinics and drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers of NGOs were the top three major sources of reporting in 2010, taking up 47.2%, 45.5% and 23.5% respectively of the concerned drug abusers.

圖 4.1　二零一零年首次／曾被呈報吸毒者按呈報機構類別的分布

Chart 4.1　Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2010 by type of reporting agency

呈報機構 Reporting agency	首次被呈報人士 Newly reported		曾被呈報人士 Previously reported	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
所有年齡 All ages				
執法部門 Enforcement departments (1)	1 615	43.4	4 107	47.2
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	273	7.3	3 961	45.5
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心／濫用精神藥物者輔導機構 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	891	24.0	2 044	23.5
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	883	23.7	672	7.7
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所／醫院/診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals/clinics	205	5.5	272	3.1
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21				
執法部門 Enforcement departments (1)	616	35.1	360	36.1
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	43	2.4	14	1.4
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心／濫用精神藥物者輔導機構 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	364	20.7	174	17.5
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	745	42.4	491	49.3
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所／醫院/診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals/clinics	46	2.6	12	1.2

註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內可能同時被多於一個呈報機構呈報。
Notes : An individual drug abuser may be reported by more than one agency in a given year.
(1) 數字包括香港警務處、懲教署和社會福利署轄下的感化辦事處。
Figures include Hong Kong Police Force, Correctional Services Department and Probation Office under Social Welfare Department.

年齡和性別 *(表 2a)*

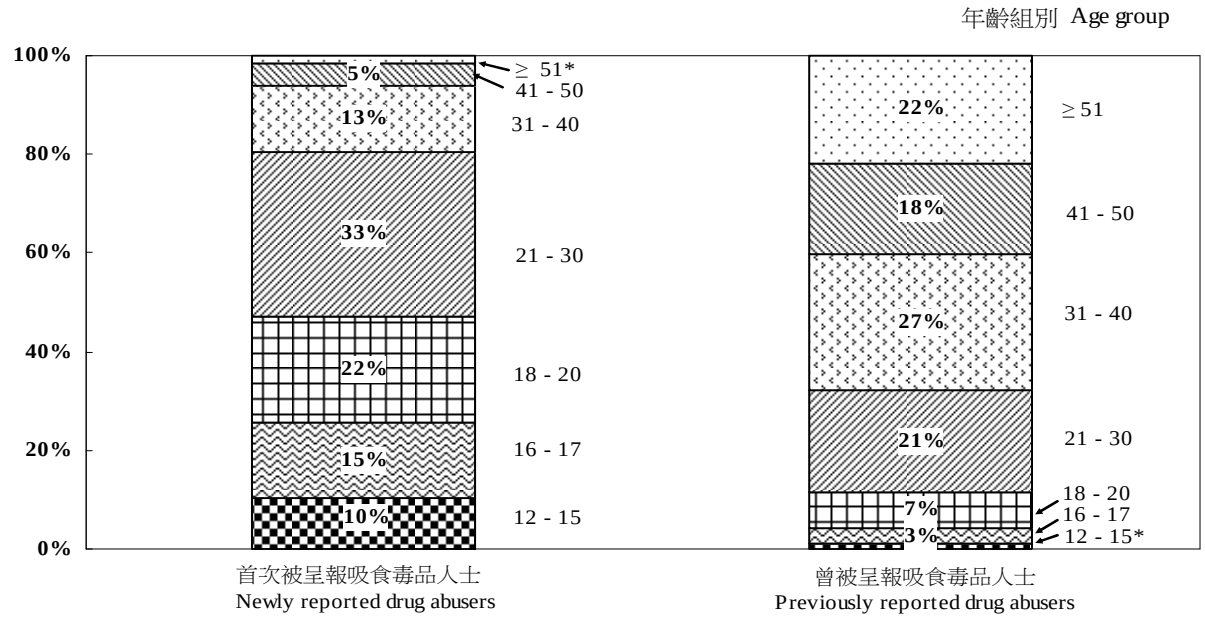
4.4 首次被呈報吸毒者和曾被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布頗為不同，前者有少於半數(47.2%)的年齡在 21 歲以下及約三分之一（33.3%）介乎 21 至 30 歲。後者則有約十分之一(11.4%)的年齡在 21 歲以下及約三分之二（67.6%）在 31 歲及以上。首次被呈報吸毒者的平均年齡為 24 歲，相對於平均年齡為 38 歲的曾被呈報吸毒者較為年輕。

Age and Sex *(Table 2a)*

4.4 The age distribution of newly reported drug abusers was quite different to that of previously reported ones. Less than half (47.2%) of the former were aged under 21 and about one-third (33.3%) were aged 21-30, whereas about one-tenth (11.4%) of the latter were aged under 21 and about two-thirds (67.6%) were aged 31 and over. Newly reported drug abusers, with a mean age of 24, were in general much younger than their previously reported counterparts (with a mean age of 38).

圖 4.2　　二零一零年首次／曾被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布

Chart 4.2　Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2010 by specific age group



註釋：　*　少於 2%。
Note :　Less than 2%.

4.5　在性別分布方面，女性佔首次被呈報吸毒者 30.2%，但在曾被呈報吸毒者中所佔的百分比則較低，只有 15.7%。

4.5　Regarding sex distribution, 30.2% of newly reported drug abusers were female, while the respective proportion among previously reported abusers was lower, only at 15.7%.

首次吸食毒品的年齡　*(表 2d)*

Age of First Abuse　*(Table 2d)*

4.6　首次被呈報的吸毒者平均在 20 歲開始吸毒，其中半數已吸毒 2.8 年以上。而曾被呈報者則較早開始吸毒，平均在 17 歲開始，其中半數已吸毒 2.0 年以上才被首次呈報。

4.6　Newly reported drug abusers on average start to abuse drugs at 20, and half of them had abused drugs for at least 2.8 years. Meanwhile, the previously reported ones started earlier at 17 and half of them had abused for at least 2.0 years before first reported.

被吸食的毒品種類　*(表 2b)*

Type of Drugs Abused　*(Table 2b)*

4.7　在二零一零年首次被呈報吸毒者中，最常被吸食的毒品種類為氯胺酮 (64.5%)，其次為甲基安非他明 (18.3%) 及海洛英 (11.6%)。

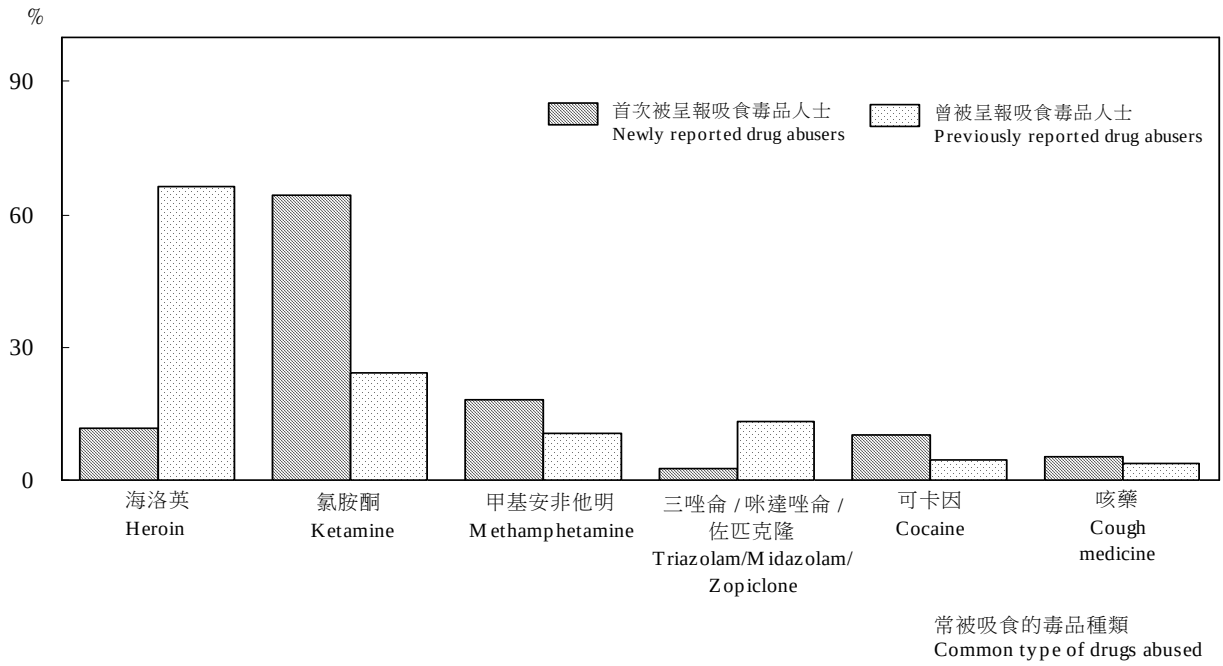
4.7　Among newly reported drug abusers in 2010, the most commonly abused type of drugs was ketamine (64.5%), followed by methamphetamine (18.3%) and heroin (11.6%).

4.8 至於在曾被呈報的吸毒者中，最常被吸食的毒品種類則是海洛英(66.3%)，其次為氯胺酮(24.1%)及三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆(13.2%)。

4.8 As for previously reported drug abusers, heroin was the dominant type of drugs abused (66.3%), followed by ketamine (24.1%) and triazolam/midazolam/ zopiclone (13.2%).

圖 4.3 二零一零年首次／曾被呈報吸毒者常吸食的毒品種類

Chart 4.3 Common type of drugs abused by newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2010



現時吸食毒品原因 *(表 2c)*

4.9 首次被呈報吸毒者現時吸食毒品的三個最常見原因，分別是“受到同輩朋友影響”(52.8%)、“解悶”(46.7%)和“出於好奇”(34.5%)。

4.10 至於曾被呈報吸毒者，現時吸食毒品的三個最常見原因，分別是“受到同輩朋友影響”(51.5%)、“解悶”(47.9%)和“避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適”(47.8%)。

Reason for Current Drug Abuse *(Table 2c)*

4.9 For newly reported drug abusers, the three most common reasons for current drug use were “peer influence” (52.8%), “relief of boredom” (46.7%) and “curiosity” (34.5%).

4.10 As for previously reported persons, the three most common reasons for current drug use were “peer influence” (51.5%), “relief of boredom” (47.9%) and “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (47.8%).

經濟活動狀況 *(表 2e)*

4.11 在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有37.7%是全職工作人士，32.0%是失業人士，14.1%是學生及12.1%是散工／兼職工作人士。在曾被呈報吸毒者中，失業人士的比例高很多，達49.2%，另30.6%是全職工作人士，12.0%是散工／兼職工作人士及3.0%是退休人士。

Economic Activity Status *(Table 2e)*

4.11 Of all newly reported drug abusers, 37.7% were full-time workers, 32.0% unemployed, 14.1% students and 12.1% casual/part-time workers. Among previously reported persons, the proportion of the unemployed was much higher, at 49.2%. Another 30.6% were full-time workers, 12.0% casual/part-time workers and 3.0% retired persons.

教育水平 *(表 2f)*

4.12 在首次被呈報吸毒者當中，具有較高教育水平的比例較大，有57.6%曾接受初中教育，33.1%高中教育，2.6%專上教育及6.4%小學教育，只有0.3%從沒接受教育或只有幼稚園的教育水平。

Educational Attainment *(Table 2f)*

4.12 A greater proportion of newly reported drug abusers attained higher educational level, with 57.6% being lower secondary, 33.1% upper secondary, 2.6% tertiary education and 6.4% primary education. Only 0.3% had no schooling or at kindergarten level.

4.13 至於曾被呈報吸毒者，有53.4%初中教育，17.1%高中教育，0.9%專上教育，26.9%曾接受小學教育及1.6%從沒接受教育或只有幼稚園教育水平。

4.13 For previously reported abusers, 53.4% had lower secondary, 17.1% upper secondary, 0.9% tertiary education, 26.9% had primary education and 1.6% no schooling or kindergarten.

婚姻狀況 *(表 2g)*

4.14 在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有79.3%從未結婚，而曾被呈報吸毒者中則有較少比例從未結婚，為49.9%。已婚和與人同居者一共分別佔前者的16.2%和後者的36.8%，而喪偶、已離婚或分居者則合共分別佔前者的4.4%和後者的13.3%。

Marital Status *(Table 2g)*

4.14 Some 79.3% of newly reported drug abusers were never married while the respective proportion among previously reported persons was lower, at 49.9%. Married and cohabiting persons together took up 16.2% of the former group and 36.8% of the latter group, while the widowed, divorced or separated altogether took up 4.4% of the former group and 13.3% of the latter group.

4.15 在已婚或與人同居的首次被呈報者，有23.7%報稱其伴侶亦吸毒，而曾被呈報者有吸毒伴侶的比例為20.7%。在已婚或與人同居的男性中，14.4%的首次被呈報吸毒者報稱其伴侶亦吸毒，較曾被呈報者有吸毒伴侶的比例(10.7%)為高。而在已婚或與人同居的女性中，情況正好相反。41.4%的首次被呈報吸毒者報稱其伴侶亦吸毒，較曾被呈報者有吸毒伴侶的比例(56.6%)為低。

4.15 Of those married or cohabiting newly reported abusers, 23.7% reported that their partners also abused drugs, while the corresponding figures for the previously reported abusers with drug taking partner was 20.7%. For the married or cohabiting males, 14.4% of the newly reported abusers were with drug taking partner which was higher than that of the previously reported abusers with drug taking partner (at 10.7%). For the married or cohabiting females, the situation was reversed. 41.4% of the newly reported abusers were with drug taking partner, which was lower than that of the previously reported abusers with drug taking partner (at 56.6%).