

## 4 2013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 2013

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4.1 在2013年所有被呈報的10 069名吸毒者中，2 497人或25%是首次被呈報，餘下7 572人（75%）則曾經被呈報。在被呈報的21歲以下年青吸毒者當中，首次被呈報者的百分比為60%，遠高於被呈報的21歲及以上成年吸毒者的20%。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 10 069 drug abusers reported in 2013, 2 497 or 25% were reported for the first time in the year (or newly reported) and the remaining 7 572 (75%) were previously reported. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among young drug abusers under 21 was much higher, at 60%, as compared against 20% 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 (表 4.1)

### Sources of Reported Drug Abusers (Table 4.1)

4.2 在2013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／戒毒輔導服務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38%，34%和17%。

4.2 For newly reported drug abusers, law enforcement departments, drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling of NGOs and youth outreaching teams of NGOs were the three major sources of reporting in 2013, taking up 38%, 34% and 17% 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／戒毒輔導服務中心，分別佔有關吸毒者45%、44%和26%。

4.3 For those previously reported drug abusers, law enforcement departments, methadone clinics and drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling of NGOs were the top three major sources of reporting in 2013, taking up 45%, 44% and 26% respectively of the concerned drug abusers.

表 4.1 按呈報機構類別劃分的 2013 年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者

Table 4.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2013 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.	%
<b>所有年齡 All ages</b>				
執法部門 Law enforcement departments <sup>(1)</sup>	944	37.8	3 434	45.4
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	202	8.1	3 297	43.5
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心/濫用精神藥物者 輔導中心/戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers/Centres for drug counselling of NGOs	855	34.2	1 977	26.1
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	418	16.7	421	5.6
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院/診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals/clinics	180	7.2	258	3.4
<b>21 歲以下 Aged under 21</b>				
執法部門 Law enforcement departments <sup>(1)</sup>	243	34.2	132	28.0
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	12	1.7	15	3.2
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/戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers/Centres for drug counselling of NGOs	158	22.2	113	24.0
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	300	42.2	222	47.1
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院/診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals/clinics	27	3.8	8	1.7

註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內可能同時被多於一個機構呈報。

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。

(1) Figures include Hong Kong Police Force, Correctional Services Department and Probation Offices under Social Welfare Department.

#### 年齡和性別 (表 2a 及圖 4.1)

#### Age and Sex (Table 2a and Chart 4.1)

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。首次被呈報吸毒者中，28%是在 21 歲以下，而曾被呈報吸毒者的相應數字則為 6%。大部分 (40%) 首次被呈報吸毒者介乎 21 至 30 歲，而 73% 曾被呈報吸毒者則為 31 歲及以上。首次被呈報吸毒者的平均年齡為 27 歲，相對於平均年齡為 40 歲的曾被呈報吸毒者較

4.4 The age distribution of newly reported drug abusers was quite different from that of previously reported ones. While 28% of newly reported drug abusers were aged under 21, the corresponding figure of previously reported ones was only 6%. Most (40%) of the newly reported drug abusers were aged 21-30, while 73% of previously reported ones were aged 31 and

為年輕。

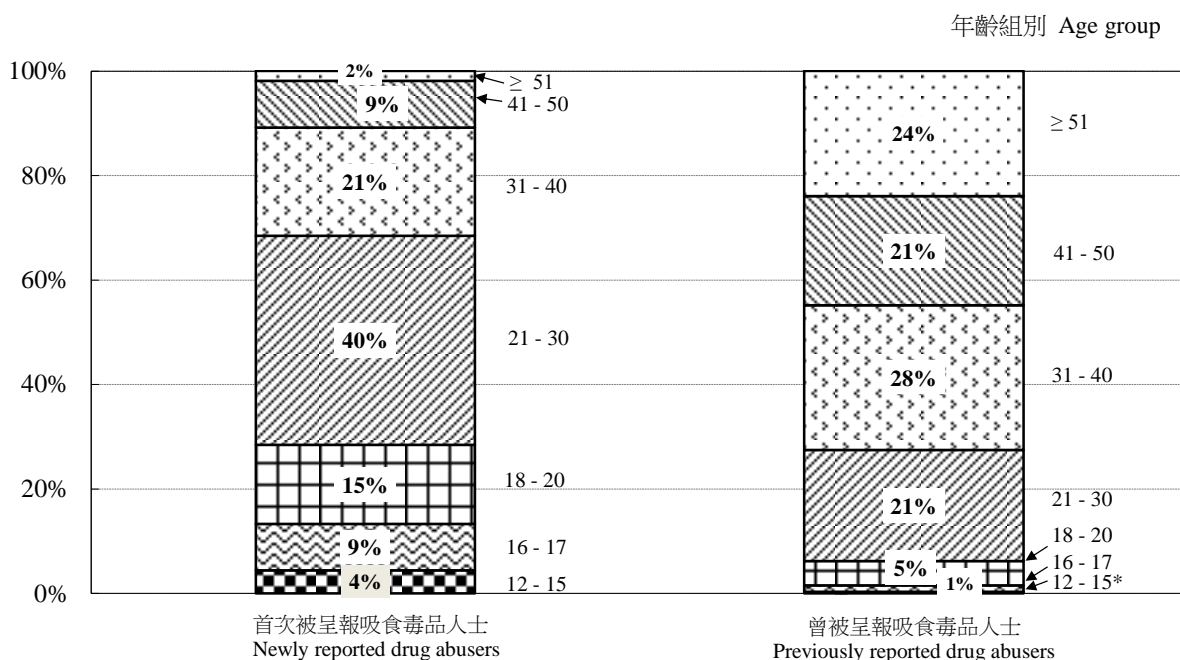
over. Newly reported drug abusers, with a mean age of 27, were in general much younger than previously reported ones (with a mean age of 40).

4.5 在性別分布方面，女性佔首次被呈報吸毒者 30%，但在曾被呈報吸毒者中所佔的百分比則較低，只有 15%。

4.5 Regarding sex distribution, 30% of newly reported drug abusers were female, while the respective proportion among previously reported abusers was lower, only at 15%.

圖 4.1 2013 年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者的年齡組別分布

Chart 4.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2013 by age group



註釋： \* 少於 0.5%。

Note : \* Less than 0.5%.

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 21 歲開始吸毒，其中半數已吸毒不少於 4.6 年。而曾被呈報者則較早開始吸

4.6 Newly reported drug abusers on average start to abuse drugs at 21, and half of them had abused drugs for at least 4.6 years.

毒，平均在 17 歲開始，其中半數已吸毒不少於 2.2 年才被首次呈報。

Meanwhile, the previously reported ones started earlier at 17 and half of them had abused for at least 2.2 years before first reported.

**被吸食毒品種類 (表 2b 及圖 4.2)**

**Type of Drugs Abused (Table 2b and Chart 4.2)**

4.7 在 2013 年首次被呈報吸毒者中，最常被吸食的毒品種類為氯胺酮 (46%)，其次為甲基安非他明 (25%) 及可卡因 (17%)。

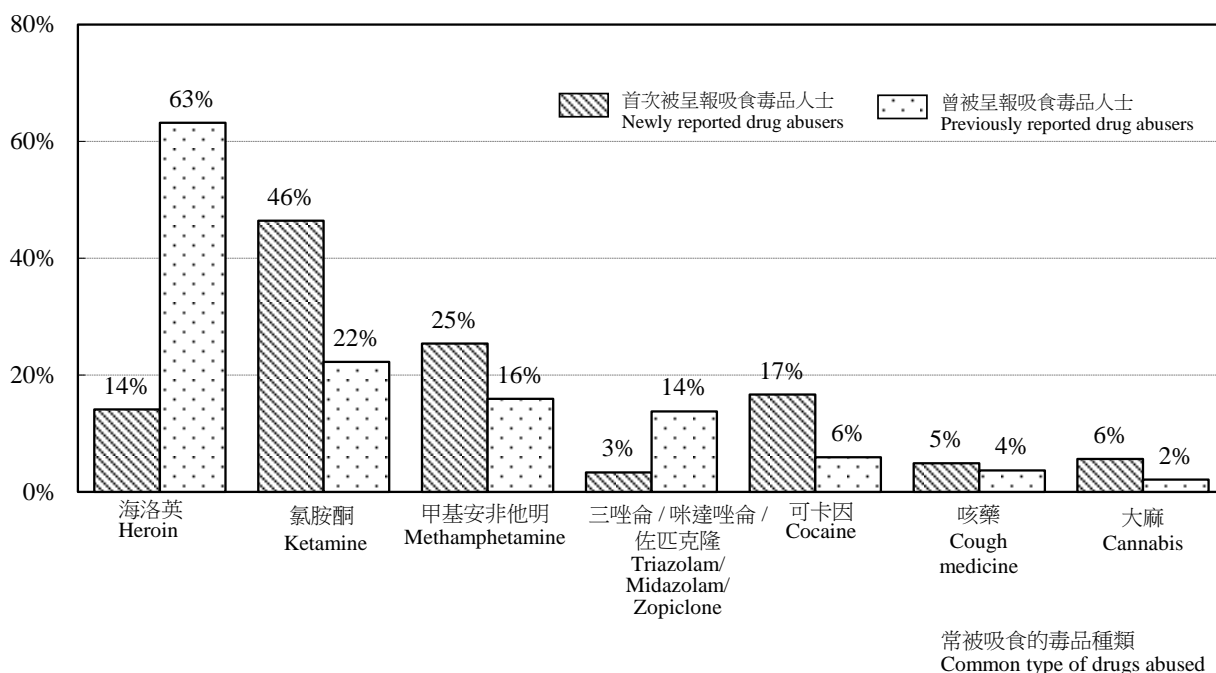
4.7 Among newly reported drug abusers in 2013, the most commonly abused type of drugs was ketamine (46%), followed by methamphetamine (25%) and cocaine (17%).

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 (63%)，其次為氯胺酮 (22%) 及甲基安非他明 (16%)。

4.8 As for previously reported drug abusers, heroin was the dominant type of drugs abused (63%), followed by ketamine (22%) and methamphetamine (16%).

**圖 4.2 2013 年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者通常吸食的毒品種類**

**Chart 4.2 Common type of drugs abused by newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2013**



### 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最常見原因是「解悶」(49%)和「受到同輩朋友影響」(45%)，隨後是「出於好奇」(27%)和「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(26%)。

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」(49%)、「解悶」(49%)和「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(46%)。

### 經濟活動狀況 (表 2e)

4.11 在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有43%是全職工作人士，33%是失業人士，13%是散工／兼職工作人士及6%是學生。在曾被呈報吸毒者中，失業人士的比重較高，達50%，另32%是全職工作人士，12%是散工／兼職工作人士及3%是退休人士。

### 教育水平 (表 2f)

4.12 首次被呈報吸毒者中，有55%曾接受初中教育，34%高中教育及4%專上教育。另有7%只有小學程度或以下。

4.13 曾被呈報吸毒者的教育水平相對較低，有53%初中教育，19%高中教育及1%專上教育。只有小學程度或

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

4.9 For newly reported drug abusers, the most common reasons for current drug use were “relief of boredom” (49%) and “peer influence” (45%), followed by “curiosity” (27%) and “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (26%).

4.10 As for previously reported persons, the three most common reasons for current drug use were “peer influence” (49%), “relief of boredom” (49%) and “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (46%).

### Economic Activity Status (Table 2e)

4.11 Of all newly reported drug abusers, 43% were full-time workers, 33% unemployed, 13% casual/part-time workers and 6% students. Among previously reported persons, the proportion of the unemployed was relatively higher, at 50%. Another 32% were full-time workers, 12% casual/part-time workers and 3% retired persons.

### Educational Attainment (Table 2f)

4.12 For newly reported drug abusers, 55% attained lower secondary, 34% upper secondary and 4% tertiary education. Another 7% attained primary education or below.

4.13 For previously reported abusers, their educational level were relatively lower, with 53% attaining lower secondary, 19% upper

以下者達 27%。

#### 婚姻狀況 (表 2g)

4.14 在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有 70%從未結婚，而曾被呈報吸毒者中則有較少比重從未結婚，為 46%。已婚和同居者合計，分別佔前者的 23%和後者的 36%，而鰥寡、離婚或分居者合計，則分別佔前者的 7%和後者的 18%。

4.15 在已婚或同居的首次被呈報者中，有 25%報稱其伴侶亦吸毒，而曾被呈報者有吸毒伴侶的比例為 17%。

secondary and 1% tertiary education. Those having attained primary education or below were as high as 27%.

#### Marital Status (Table 2g)

4.14 70% of newly reported drug abusers were never married while the respective proportion among previously reported persons was lower, at 46%. Married and cohabiting persons together took up 23% of the former group and 36% of the latter group, while the widowed, divorced or separated altogether took up 7% of the former group and 18% of the latter group.

4.15 Of those married or cohabiting newly reported abusers, 25% reported that their partners also abused drugs, while the corresponding figure for the previously reported abusers with drug taking partners was 17%.