

4 2015 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 2015

4.1 在 2015 年所有被呈報的 8 598 名吸毒者中，2 103 人或 24% 是首次被呈報，餘下 6 495 人（76%）則曾經被呈報。在被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者當中，首次被呈報者的百分比為 61%，遠高於被呈報的 21 歲及以上成年吸毒者（21%）。下文比較首次被呈報及曾被呈報吸毒者的特徵。

被呈報吸毒者的資料來源 (表 4.1)

4.2 在 2015 年，首次被呈報吸毒者的資料主要來自戒毒治療和康復服務中心／濫用精神藥物者輔導中心／戒毒輔導服務中心和執法部門，分別佔首次被呈報吸毒者的 43% 和 36%。

4.3 同年，曾被呈報吸毒者的主要資料來源是美沙酮診所和執法部門，分別佔有關吸毒者的 44% 和 41%。

4.1 Of all 8 598 drug abusers reported in 2015, 2 103 or 24% were newly reported and the remaining 6 495 (76%) were previously reported. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among young drug abusers under 21 was much higher, at 61%, as compared against 21% 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.

Sources of Reported Drug Abusers (Table 4.1)

4.2 For the newly reported drug abusers, drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling and law enforcement agencies were the major sources of reporting in 2015, taking up 43% and 36% respectively of the drug abusers concerned.

4.3 For those previously reported drug abusers, methadone clinics and law enforcement agencies were the major sources of reporting in 2015, taking up 44% and 41% respectively of the drug abusers concerned.

表 4.1 按呈報機構類別劃分的 2015 年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者

Table 4.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2015 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 Law enforcement agencies ⁽¹⁾	764	36.3	2 683	41.3
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	218	10.4	2 860	44.0
非政府機構 Non-governmental organisations				
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	908	43.2	1 707	26.3
青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams	146	6.9	374	5.8
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	130	6.2	188	2.9
21 歲以下 Aged under 21				
執法部門 Law enforcement agencies ⁽¹⁾	174	43.0	56	21.5
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	14	3.5	19	7.3
非政府機構 Non-governmental organisations				
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	117	28.9	60	23.1
青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams	100	24.7	136	52.3
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	15	3.7	@	@

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，19%是在 21 歲以下，而曾被呈報吸毒者的相應數字則為 4%。大部分（42%）首次被呈報吸毒者介乎 21 至 30 歲，而 76% 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 29 歲，相對於平

4.4 The age distribution of the newly reported drug abusers was quite different from that of the previously reported ones. While 19% of the newly reported drug abusers were aged under 21, the corresponding figure of the previously reported ones was only 4%. Most (42%) of the newly reported drug abusers were aged

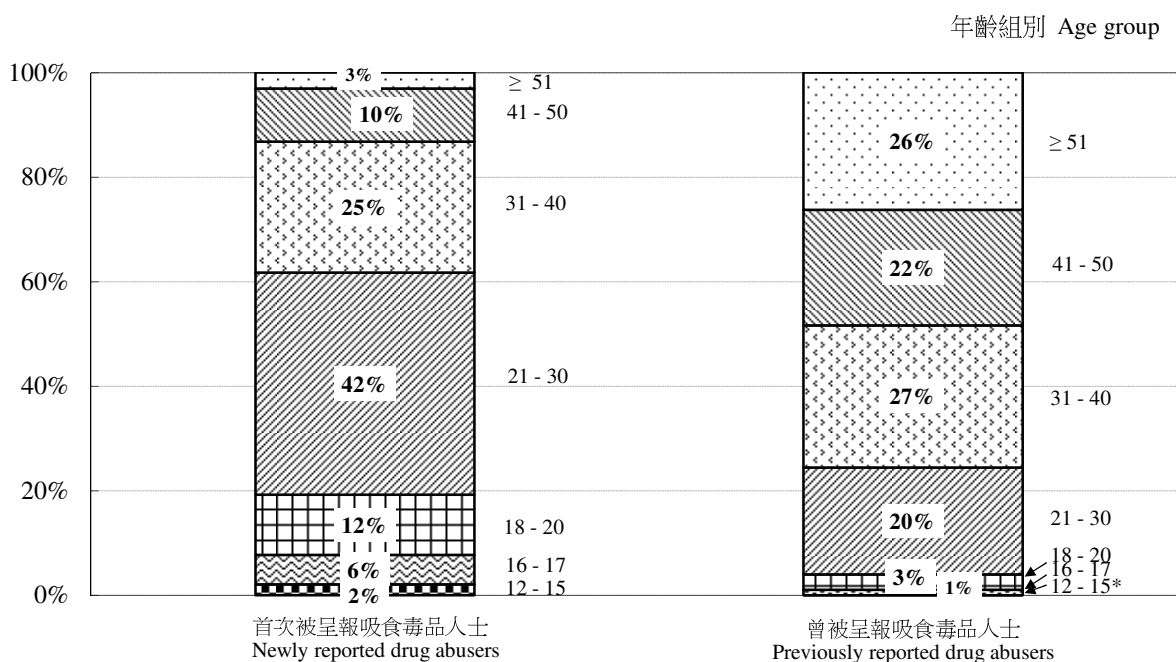
均年齡為 41 歲的曾被呈報吸毒者較為年輕。

21-30, while 76% of the previously reported ones were aged 31 and over. The newly reported drug abusers, at an average age of 29 years, were in general much younger than the previously reported ones (at an average age of 41 years).

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 17%。

4.5 Regarding sex distribution, 30% of the newly reported drug abusers were females, while the respective proportion among the previously reported abusers was lower, only at 17%.

圖 4.1 2015 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 2015 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 22 歲開始吸毒，其中半數已吸毒不少於 5.8 年。而曾被呈報者則較早開始吸

4.6 The newly reported drug abusers on average started to abuse drugs at the age of 22 years, and half of them had abused drugs

毒，平均在 17 歲開始，其中半數已吸毒不少於 2.3 年才被首次呈報。

for at least 5.8 years. Meanwhile, the previously reported drug abusers on average started earlier at the age of 17 years and half of them had abused drugs for at least 2.3 years before first reported.

被吸食的毒品種類 (表 2b 及圖 4.2)

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

4.7 在 2015 年首次被呈報吸毒者中，最常被吸食的毒品種類為氯胺酮 (36%)，其次為甲基安非他明 (35%) 及海洛英 (14%)。

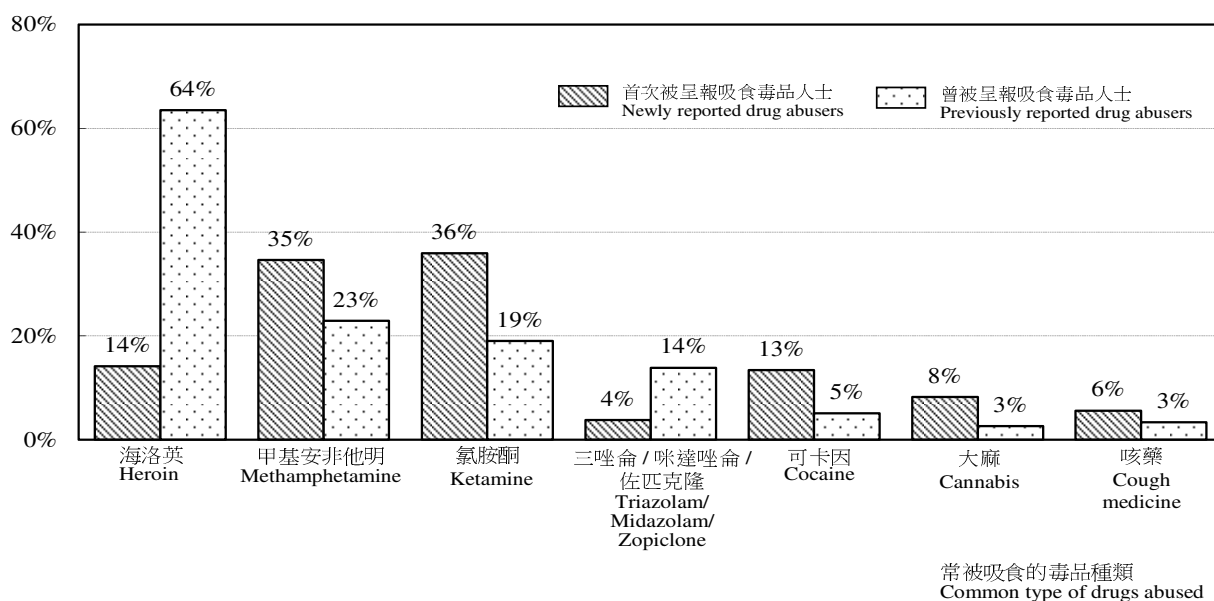
4.7 Among the newly reported drug abusers in 2015, the most common type of drug abused was ketamine (36%), followed by methamphetamine (35%) and heroin (14%).

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 (64%)，其次為甲基安非他明 (23%) 及氯胺酮 (19%)。

4.8 As for previously reported drug abusers, heroin (64%) was the dominant type of drug abused, followed by methamphetamine (23%) and ketamine (19%).

圖 4.2 2015 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 2015



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／情緒低落／壓力」(52%)和「受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片」(37%)，隨後是「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(29%)和「出於好奇」(27%)。

4.10 至於曾被呈報吸毒者，現時吸食毒品的最常見原因，分別是「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(51%)、「受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片」(43%)和「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」(43%)。

經濟活動身分 (表 2e)

4.11 在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有 42%是全職工作人士，32%是失業人士及 14%是散工／兼職工作人士。在曾被呈報吸毒者中，失業人士的比重較高，達 49%，另 33%是全職工作人士及 11%是散工／兼職工作人士。

教育程度 (表 2f)

4.12 首次被呈報吸毒者中，有 50%曾接受初中教育，36%曾接受高中教育及 7%曾接受專上教育。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，52%有初中教育程度，26%

Reason for Current Drug Abuse (Table 2c)

4.9 For the newly reported drug abusers, the most common reasons for current drug use were “relief of boredom/depression/stress” (52%) and “peer influence/to identify with peers” (37%), followed by “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (29%) and “curiosity” (27%).

4.10 As for the previously reported persons, the most common reasons for current drug use were “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (51%), “peer influence/to identify with peers” (43%) and “relief of boredom/depression/stress” (43%).

Economic Activity Status (Table 2e)

4.11 Of all newly reported drug abusers, 42% were full-time workers, 32% unemployed and 14% casual/part-time workers. Among the previously reported persons, the proportion of the unemployed was relatively higher, at 49%. Another 33% were full-time workers and 11% casual/part-time workers.

Educational Attainment (Table 2f)

4.12 For the newly reported drug abusers, 50% attained lower secondary, 36% upper secondary and 7% post-secondary education. Another 7% attained primary education or below.

4.13 For the previously reported abusers, their educational level was relatively lower,

有小學程度或以下，21%有高中教育程度及 2%有專上教育程度。

婚姻狀況 (表 2g)

4.14 在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有 66%從未結婚，而曾被呈報吸毒者中則有較少比重從未結婚，為 44%。已婚和同居者合計，分別佔首次被呈報吸毒者的 26%和曾被呈報吸毒者的 36%，而鰥寡、離婚或分居者合計，則分別佔前者的 8%和後者的 21%。

4.15 在已婚或同居的首次被呈報者中，有 22%報稱其伴侶亦吸毒，而曾被呈報者有吸毒伴侶的比例為 18%。

with 52% attaining lower secondary education, 26% primary education or below, 21% upper secondary education and 2% post-secondary education.

Marital Status (Table 2g)

4.14 66% of the newly reported drug abusers were never married while the respective proportion among the previously reported persons was lower, at 44%. Married and cohabiting persons together took up 26% of the newly reported drug abusers and 36% of the previously reported drug abusers, while the widowed, divorced or separated together took up 8% of the former group and 21% of the latter group.

4.15 Of those married or cohabiting newly reported abusers, 22% reported that their partners also abused drugs, while the corresponding figure for the previously reported abusers with drug taking partners was 18%.