

4 2016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 2016

4.1 在2016年所有被呈報的8 077名吸毒者中，1 927人或24%是首次被呈報，餘下6 150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70%，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2h）

4.2 在2016年，首次被呈報吸毒者的資料主要來執法部門和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，分別佔首次被呈報吸毒者的45%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43%。

年齡和性別（表2a及圖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，18%是在21歲以下，而曾被呈報吸毒者的相應數字則為

4.1 Of all 8 077 drug abusers reported in 2016, 1 927 or 24% were newly reported and the remaining 6 150 (76%) were previously reported. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among young drug abusers under 21 was much higher, at 70%, 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 2h)

4.2 For the newly reported drug abusers, law enforcement agencies and drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling were the major sources of reporting in 2016, taking up 45% 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 2016, taking up 44% and 43% respectively of the drug abusers concerned.

Age and Sex (Table 2a and Chart 4.1)

4.4 The age distribution of the newly reported drug abusers was quite different from that of the previously reported ones. While 18% of the newly reported drug

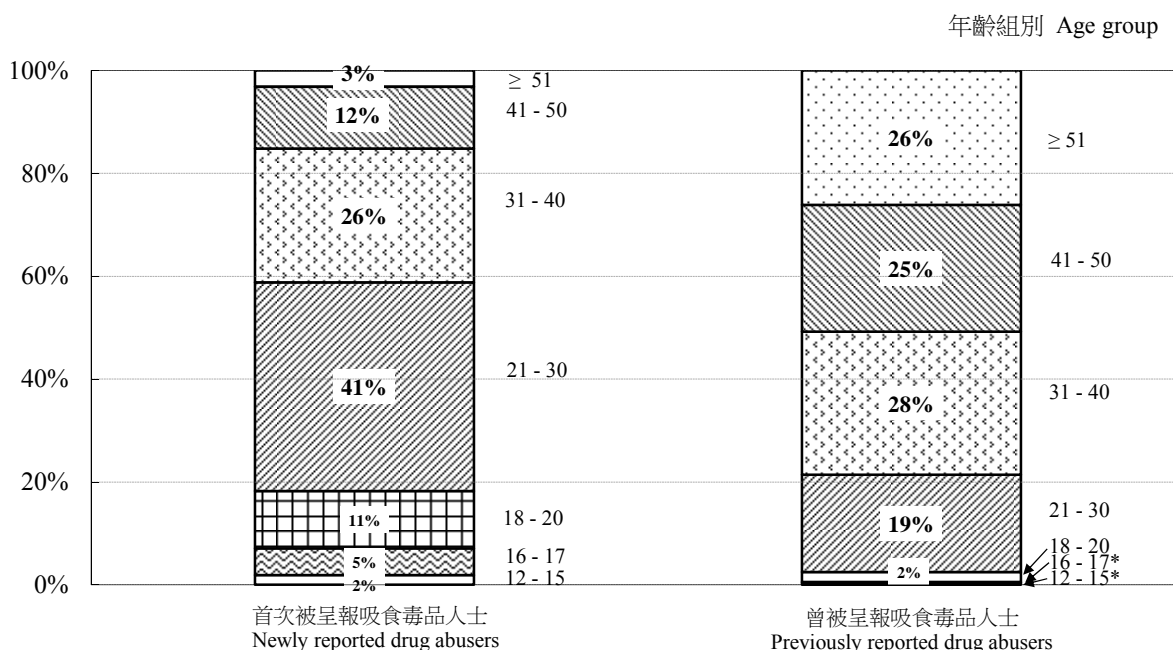
2%。大部分(41%)首次被呈報吸毒者介乎21至30歲，而79%曾被呈報吸毒者則為31歲及以上。首次被呈報吸毒者中，21至35歲的年輕成年人佔55%。首次被呈報吸毒者的平均年齡為30歲，相對於平均年齡為42歲的曾被呈報吸毒者較為年輕。

abusers were aged under 21, the corresponding figure of the previously reported ones was only 2%. The majority (41%) of the newly reported drug abusers were aged 21-30, while 79% of the previously reported ones were aged 31 and over. Young adults aged 21-35 accounted for 55% of all newly reported drug abusers. The newly reported drug abusers, at an average age of 30 years, were in general much younger than the previously reported ones (at an average age of 42 years).

4.5 在性別分布方面，女性佔首次被呈報吸毒者25%，但在曾被呈報吸毒者中所佔的百分比則較低，只有16%。

4.5 Regarding sex distribution, 25% of the newly reported drug abusers were females, while the respective proportion among the previously reported abusers was lower, only at 16%.

圖 4.1 2016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 2016 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)

4.6 首次被呈報的吸毒者平均在 23 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毒，平均在 18 歲開始，其中半數已吸毒不少於 2.4 年才被首次呈報。

被吸食的毒品種類 (表 2b 及圖 4.2)

4.7 在 2016 年首次被呈報吸毒者中，最常被吸食的毒品種類為甲基安非他明(40%)，其次為氯胺酮(21%)及可卡因(19%)。

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(62%)，其次為甲基安非他明(27%)及三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆(14%)。

Age of First Abuse (Table 2d)

4.6 The newly reported drug abusers on average started to abuse drugs at the age of 23 years, and half of them had abused drugs for at least 4.6 years. Meanwhile, the previously reported drug abusers on average started earlier at the age of 18 years and half of them had abused drugs for at least 2.4 years before first reported.

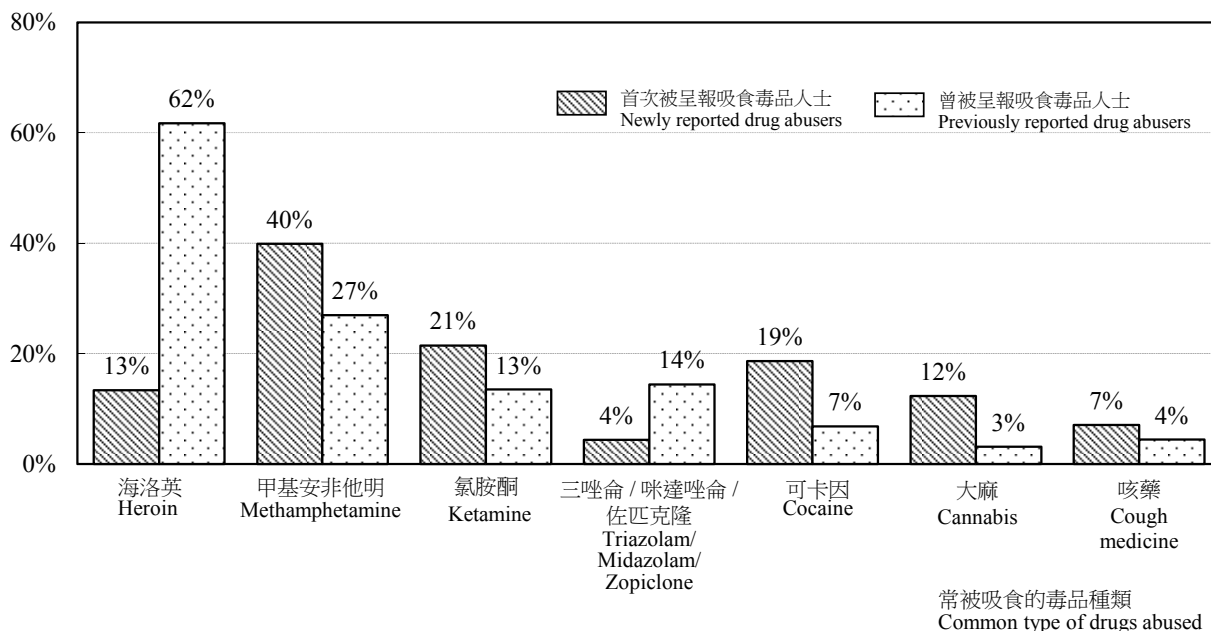
Type of Drugs Abused (Table 2b and Chart 4.2)

4.7 Among the newly reported drug abusers in 2016, the most common type of drug abused was methamphetamine (40%), followed by ketamine (21%) and cocaine (19%).

4.8 As for previously reported drug abusers, heroin (62%) was the dominant type of drug abused, followed by methamphetamine (27%) and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (14%).

圖 4.2 2016 年首次／曾被呈報吸毒者通常吸食毒品種類

Chart 4.2 Common types of drugs abused by newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2016



現時吸食毒品原因 (表 2c)

Reason for Current Drug Abuse (Table 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」(47%)，其次是「受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片」(36%)、「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(26%)和「出於好奇」(25%)。

4.9 For the newly reported drug abusers, the most common reason for current drug use was “relief of boredom/depression/stress” (47%), followed by “peer influence/to identify with peers” (36%), “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (26%) and “curiosity” (25%).

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」(55%)、「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」(42%)和「受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片」(32%)。

4.10 As for the previously reported persons, the most common reasons for current drug use were “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (55%), “relief of boredom/depression/stress” (42%) and “peer influence/to identify with peers” (32%).

經濟活動身分 (表 2e)

4.11 在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有 37% 是失業人士，35% 是全職工作人士及 17% 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 51%，另 31% 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 51% 曾接受初中教育，35% 曾接受高中教育及 6% 曾接受專上教育。只有 8% 曾接受小學程度或以下的教育。

4.13 曾被呈報吸毒者的教育水平相對較低，51% 有初中教育程度，26% 有小學程度或以下，22% 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 65% 從未結婚，而曾被呈報吸毒者中則有較少比重從未結婚，為 45%。已婚和同居者合計，分別佔首次被呈報吸毒者的 25% 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 10% 和後者的 19%。

Economic Activity Status (Table 2e)

4.11 Of all newly reported drug abusers, 37% were unemployed, 35% were full-time workers and 17% were casual/part-time workers. Among the previously reported persons, the proportion of the unemployed was relatively higher, at 51%. Another 31% were full-time workers and 11% casual/part-time workers.

Educational Attainment (Table 2f)

4.12 For the newly reported drug abusers, 51% attained lower secondary, 35% upper secondary and 6% post-secondary education. Only 8% attained primary education or below.

4.13 For the previously reported abusers, their educational level was relatively lower, with 51% attaining lower secondary education, 26% primary education or below, 22% upper secondary education and 2% post-secondary education.

Marital Status (Table 2g)

4.14 65% of the newly reported drug abusers had never been married while the respective proportion among the previously reported persons was lower, at 45%. Married and cohabiting persons together took up 25% of the newly reported drug abusers and 36% of the previously reported drug abusers, while the widowed, divorced or separated together took up 10% of the former group and 19% of the latter group.

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 19%。

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 19%.