4 2023 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 2023

4.1 在 2023 年所有被呈報的 5 500 名吸毒者中，1 998 人或 36%是首次被呈報，而 3 502 人（64%）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 65%，遠高於被呈報的 21 歲及以上成年吸毒者（32%）。下文比較首次被呈報及曾被呈報吸毒者的特徵。

4.1 Of all 5 500 drug abusers reported in 2023, 1 998 or 36% were newly reported and 3 502 (64%) had been previously reported. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among young drug abusers under 21 was much higher, at 65%, as compared against 32% 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 2h）

Sources of Reported Drug Abusers
(Table 2h)

4.2 在 2023 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機構，分別佔有關吸毒者的57%和 22%。

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 2023, taking up 57% and 22% respectively of the drug abusers concerned.

4.3 同年，曾被呈報吸毒者的主要資料來源是美沙酮診所及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，分別佔有關吸毒者的 51%和 29%。

4.3 For those previously reported drug abusers, methadone clinics and drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling were the major sources of reporting in 2023, taking up 51% and 29% respectively of the drug abusers concerned.

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

4.4 The age distribution of the newly

吸毒者的年齡分布頗為不同。首次被呈報吸毒者中，22%是在 21 歲以下，而曾被呈報吸毒者的相應數字則為 7%。43%首次被呈報吸毒者是介乎 21 至 35 歲的年輕成年人，而 82%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 31 歲，相對於平均年齡為 45 歲的曾被呈報吸毒者較為年輕。
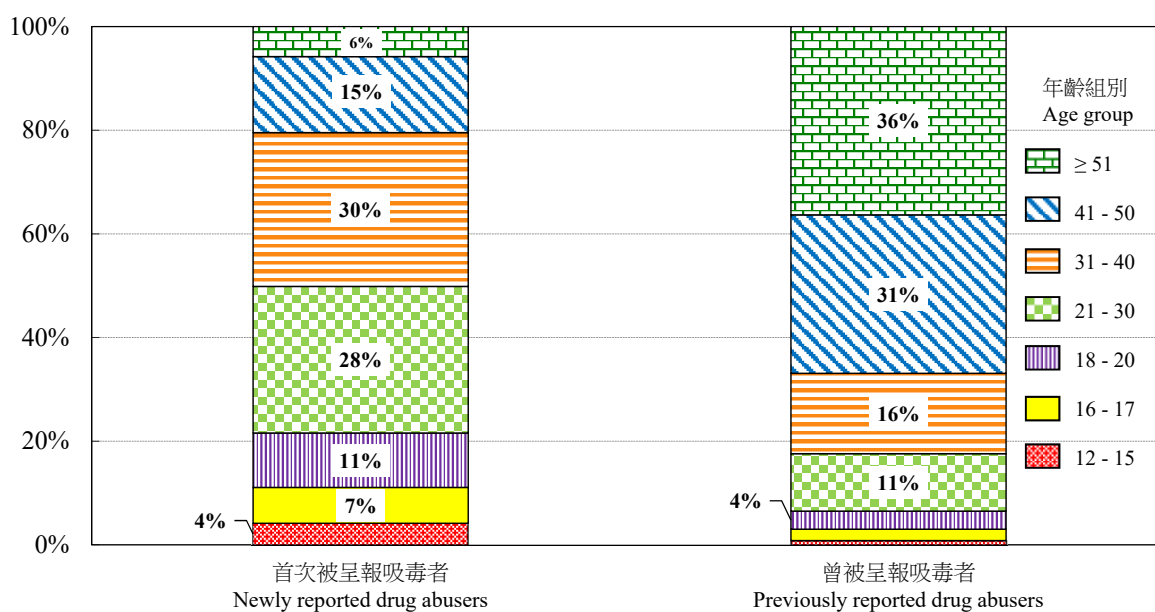
reported drug abusers was quite different from that of the previously reported ones. While 22% of the newly reported drug abusers were aged under 21, the corresponding figure of the previously reported ones was only 7%. 43% of the newly reported drug abusers were young adults aged 21-35, while 82% of the previously reported ones were aged 31 and over. The newly reported drug abusers, at an average age of 31 years, were in general much younger than the previously reported ones (at an average age of 45 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 19%。

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 19%.

圖 4.1　　2023 年按首次／曾被呈報吸毒者劃分的年齡分布

Chart 4.1　　Age distribution of newly/previously reported drug abusers by age group, 2023

註釋：　曾被呈報吸毒者中，12 至 15 歲及 16 至 17 歲的吸毒者分別佔少於 1% 和 2%。

Note：　Among previously reported drug abusers, those aged 12-15 and aged 16-17 accounted for less than 1% and 2% respectively.

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，其中半數的毒齡不少於 6.0 年。而曾被呈報者則較早開始吸毒，平均在 18 歲開始，其中半數在首次被呈報時的毒齡為不少於 2.4 年。

吸食的毒品種類
（表 2b 及圖 4.2）

4.7　在 2023 年首次被呈報吸毒者中，最常吸食的毒品種類為可卡因（33%），其次為大麻（25%）及甲基安非他明（21%）。

4.8　曾被呈報的吸毒者最常吸食的毒品種類則是海洛英（64%），其次為三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆（15%）及可卡因（15%）。

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 a drug abuse history of at least 6.0 years.　Meanwhile, the previously reported drug abusers on average started earlier at the age of 18 years and half of them had a drug abuse history of at least 2.4 years before first being reported.

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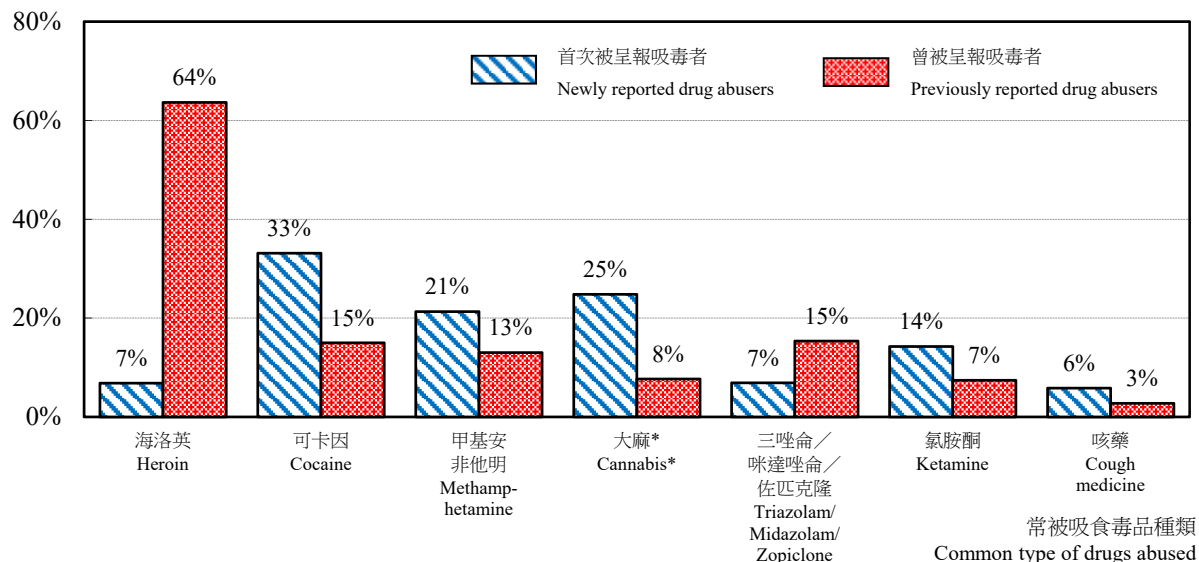*(Table 2b and Chart 4.2)*

4.7　Among the newly reported drug abusers in 2023, the most common type of drug abused was cocaine (33%), followed by cannabis (25%) and methamphetamine (21%).

4.8　As for the previously reported drug abusers, heroin (64%) was the dominant type of drug abused, followed by triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (15%) and cocaine (15%).

圖 4.2　　2023 年首次／曾被呈報吸毒者通常吸食的毒品種類

Chart 4.2　Common types of drugs abused by newly/previously reported drug abusers, 2023

佔在相關組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品種類的吸毒者百分比
Percentage of all reported drug abusers with known drugs abused in the respective groups

註釋：　　個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種毒品。

　　　　　* 自 2023 年起，大麻包括合成大麻素。

Notes :　　More than one type of drugs may be reported for an individual drug abuser in a given year.

　　　　　* From 2023, cannabis includes synthetic cannabinoids.

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」（54%），其次是「想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩朋友影響」（33%）和「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」（22%）。

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」（57%）、「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」（45%）和「想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩朋友影響」（30%）。

Reason for Current Drug Use
(Table 2c)

4.9　　For the newly reported drug abusers, the most common reason for current drug use was "to relieve boredom/depression/stress" (54%), followed by "to identify with peers/ peer influence" (33%) and "to avoid discomfort of its absence" (22%).

4.10　　As for the previously reported abusers, the most common reasons for current drug use were "to avoid discomfort of its absence" (57%), "to relieve boredom/depression/stress" (45%) and "to identify with peers/peer influence" (30%).

經濟活動身分 *（表 2e）*

4.11 在所有首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有 31%是全職工作人士，27%是失業人士及 20%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 48%，另 22%是全職工作人士及 15%是散工／兼職工作人士。在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，學生的比重為 11%，高於其在曾被呈報吸毒者中的比重（3%）。

Economic Activity Status *(Table 2e)*

4.11 Of all newly reported drug abusers, 31% were full-time workers, 27% were unemployed and 20% were casual/part-time workers. Among the previously reported abusers, the proportion of the unemployed was higher, at 48%. Another 22% were full-time workers and 15% were casual/part-time workers. The proportion of students among newly reported drug abusers was 11%, higher than that among previously reported abusers (3%).

教育程度 *（表 2f）*

4.12 首次被呈報吸毒者中，50%有初中教育程度，33%有高中教育程度及 11%有專上教育程度。只有 6%有小學程度或以下。

Educational Attainment *(Table 2f)*

4.12 For the newly reported drug abusers, 50% attained lower secondary, 33% upper secondary and 11% post-secondary education. Only 6% attained primary education or below.

4.13 曾被呈報吸毒者的教育水平相對較低，53%有初中教育程度，22%有高中教育程度，22%有小學程度或以下及 3%有專上教育程度。

4.13 For the previously reported drug abusers, their educational level was relatively lower, with 53% attaining lower secondary education, 22% upper secondary education, 22% primary education or below and 3% post-secondary education.

婚姻狀況 *（表 2g）*

4.14 在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有 67%從未結婚，而曾被呈報吸毒者中則有較少比重從未結婚，為 43%。已婚和同居者合計，分別佔首次被呈報吸毒者的 21%和曾被呈報吸毒者的 31%，而鰥寡、離婚或分居者合計，則分別佔前者的 12%和後者的 26%。

Marital Status *(Table 2g)*

4.14 67% of the newly reported drug abusers had never been married, while the respective proportion among the previously reported persons was lower, at 43%. Married and cohabiting persons together took up 21% of the newly reported drug abusers and 31% of the previously reported drug abusers, while the widowed, divorced, or

separated together took up 12% of the former group and 26% of the latter group.

4.15 在已婚或同居的首次被呈報者中，有26%報稱其伴侶亦吸毒，與曾被呈報者有吸毒伴侶的比例相似（20%）。

4.15 Of those married or cohabiting newly reported abusers, 26% reported that their partners also abused drugs, which was similar to the corresponding figure for the previously reported abusers with drug-taking partners (20%).