

5 二零零六年各主要類別濫用藥物者的特徵 Characteristics of Major Categories of Drug Abusers in 2006

5.1 濫用藥物者濫用超過一種藥物的現象十分普遍。濫用多種藥物者是指在指明時期內被呈報濫用超過一種藥物的人士，不論有關藥物是否在同一時間混合服用。

5.1 It is a common phenomenon for drug abusers to abuse more than one type of drugs. A multiple drug abuser is defined to be a person who is reported to have taken more than one type of drugs within the specified period, irrespective of whether the drugs were taken concurrently on the same occasion or not.

濫用多種藥物者 (表 1c)

Multiple Drug Abusers (Table 1c)

5.2 在二零零六年的所有濫用藥物者中，有 4 216 人或 32.1% 濫用超過一種藥物。二零零六年濫用多種藥物者按其曾經濫用藥物種類數目及主要組合劃分的分布資料載於下表：

5.2 Of all drug abusers, 4 216 or 32.1% took more than one type of drugs in 2006. The distribution of multiple drug abusers by number of drug types ever taken in 2006 and their major combination are presented in the following table:

濫用藥物種類數目/主要濫用藥物組合 Number of drug types taken / major combination of drugs taken	濫用人數 No. of abusers	佔所有濫用藥物者的百分比 % of all drug abusers
濫用兩種藥物 Two drug types taken	3 276	25.0
(i) 海洛英和“白瓜子”/“藍精靈” Heroin & Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	1 603	12.2
(ii) “搖頭丸”和“K 仔” Ecstasy & Ketamine	609	4.6
(iii) 海洛英和“冰” Heroin & Ice	120	0.9
(iv) 大麻和“K 仔” Cannabis & Ketamine	81	0.6
濫用三種藥物 Three drug types taken	657	5.0
(i) 大麻、“搖頭丸”和“K 仔” Cannabis, Ecstasy & Ketamine	100	0.8
(ii) 海洛英、“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”和“冰” Heroin, Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone & Ice	40	0.3
濫用多過三種藥物 More than three drug types taken	283	2.2

5.3 在二零零六年，25.0%的濫用藥物者濫用兩種藥物，而海洛英及三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆(或俗稱“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”)是最常被濫用的兩種藥物的組合。另有5.0%的濫用藥物者濫用三種藥物，只有2.2%的濫用藥物者濫用超過三種藥物。

海洛英濫用者與精神藥物濫用者的比較

5.4 以下各段就被呈報的海洛英濫用者與精神藥物濫用者的特徵作比較，並載列有關各主要精神藥物濫用者類別(即為氯胺酮、三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆、“搖頭丸”及大麻)主要特徵的分項數字。

年齡和性別 (表3a及4a)

5.5 在二零零六年，共有8 101名海洛英濫用者，當中大部分(84.7%)是男性，其平均年齡為41歲。而在7 364名濫用精神藥物者中，75.3%亦是男性。精神藥物濫用者一般較海洛英濫用者年輕，其平均年齡為28歲。相對來說，在濫用精神藥物者中，女性所佔的比例(24.7%或1 821人)較在濫用海洛英者中所佔的比例(15.3%或1 236人)為高。

5.3 Some 25.0% of drug abusers had taken two types of drugs in 2006. The most common combination of two types of drugs taken was heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone. Another 5.0% took three types of drugs, while only 2.2% of drug abusers took more than three types of drugs.

Comparison of Heroin Abusers with Psychotropic Substance Abusers

5.4 In the ensuing paragraphs, a comparison of the characteristics of heroin abusers and psychotropic substance abusers is presented. Separate figures on the salient characteristics of the more popular categories of psychotropic substance abusers viz. ketamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, ecstasy and cannabis abusers are also included.

Age and Sex (Tables 3a & 4a)

5.5 In 2006, there were 8 101 heroin abusers of whom the great majority (84.7%) were males. Their overall average age was 41. As for the 7 364 psychotropic substance abusers in 2006, 75.3% were also males. They were generally much younger than heroin abusers, with an average age of 28. Comparatively speaking, there were proportionally more female psychotropic substances abusers (24.7% or 1 821) than female heroin abusers (15.3% or 1 236).

5.6 在四大類精神藥物濫用者中，在濫用氯胺酮及“搖頭丸”人士當中，女性的百分比比較高，分別為 32.3% 和 43.2%。在濫用大麻者和濫用三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者當中，女性的相應百分比則分別為 21.0% 和 16.0%。

5.7 在精神藥物濫用者年齡方面，濫用三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者的平均年齡為 38 歲，平均遠較其他三大類精神藥物濫用者年長。濫用氯胺酮、“搖頭丸”及大麻者的平均年齡分別是 21、23 及 20 歲。

居住地區 (表 3b 及 4b)

5.8 在二零零六年，較多海洛英濫用者居住在深水埗(佔海洛英濫用者 13.5%)、油尖旺(11.4%)及觀塘(10.8%)。對於所有濫用精神藥物者，較多人居住在觀塘(10.3%)、深水埗(7.9%)及沙田(7.8%)。再者，觀塘(10.5%)及沙田(10.1%)是濫用氯胺酮者最多人居住的地區；對於濫用三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者，深水埗(12.8%)居於首位；對於濫用大麻者，南區(15.1%)居於首位；而對於濫用“搖頭丸”者，北區(13.8%)居於首位。

現時濫用藥物原因 (表 4c)

5.9 在二零零六年，海洛英濫用者當時濫用海洛英的最普遍原因是“避免因沒有服食藥物而感到不

5.6 Among the four major categories of psychotropic substance abusers, the proportion of female abusers was relatively higher among ketamine and ecstasy abusers, being 32.3% and 43.2% respectively. This compared with the corresponding proportion of 21.0% and 16.0% for cannabis and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone.

5.7 As for the age of psychotropic substance abusers, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers, with an average age of 38, were on average much older than the other three major types of psychotropic substance abusers. The mean ages of ketamine, ecstasy and cannabis abusers were 21, 23 and 20 respectively.

District of Residence (Tables 3b and 4b)

5.8 More heroin abusers in 2006 resided in Sham Shui Po (13.5% of heroin abusers), Yau Tsim Mong (11.4%) and Kwun Tong (10.8%). For psychotropic substance abusers as a whole, more people resided in Kwun Tong (10.3%), Sham Shui Po (7.9%), Shatin (7.8%). More specifically, for ketamine abusers, Kwun Tong (10.5%) and Shatin (10.1%) were the two most popular district of residence. For triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers, Sham Shui Po (12.8%) topped the list; for cannabis abusers, the Southern (15.1%) topped the list, and for ecstasy abusers, the North (13.8%) topped the list.

Reason for Current Drug Use (Table 4c)

5.9 Among heroin abusers in 2006, the most popular reason for currently taking heroin was “avoid discomfort of its absence”

適”(佔海洛英濫用者 51.2%)，其次是“受到同輩朋友影響”(48.2%)。對於濫用精神藥物者，最普遍的原因是“受到同輩朋友影響”(50.2%)，其次是“解悶”(44.2%)和“出於好奇”(42.6%)。

首次濫用藥物的年齡 (表 3c)

5.10 在二零零六年，濫用海洛英及大麻者首次濫用該藥物類別的平均年齡為 19 歲，濫用氯胺酮及“搖頭丸”者的有關平均年齡則分別為 18 歲及 17 歲。相對來說，三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆濫用者平均在較大的年齡首次濫用該藥物，有關年齡為 27 歲。

(51.2% of heroin abusers), followed by “peer influence” (48.2%). Among psychotropic substance abusers, “peer influence” (50.2%) came the first and “relief of boredom” (44.2%) and “curiosity” (42.6%) came the second and the third respectively.

Age of First Abuse (Table 3c)

5.10 Abusers of both heroin and cannabis on average started to abuse the respective kind of substances at the age of 19 in 2006 while ketamine and ecstasy abusers at 18 and 17 respectively. Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers on average started to abuse the substances concerned at a relatively older age, at 27.