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• 中文摘要	<p>本研究之主要目的在於探討非法藥物濫用之性別差異。研究方法包括行政機關統計與通報資料分析、次級資料分析，以及深度訪談。在次級資料分析方面，係針對衛生署疾病管制局有關毒品病患之委託研究中之在監受刑人與毒癮者研究資料庫進行次級分析。次級分析資料庫之樣本包括以分層取樣方式所訪得的 13,428 名成年男性收容人樣本（回應率為 91.6%）、以普查方式所訪得的全國女性在監收容人樣本 2,486 位（回應率為 82.5%）與全國少年在監收容人 1,363 位（回應率為 90.6%）。本研究結果發現，在曾使用毒品的青少年收容人與成年收容人樣本中，在用毒經驗、主要用毒方式等重要變項，均有顯著的性別差異。從七十六年至九十五年法務系統有關毒品罪初犯人口數的統計分析，可以發現整體毒品犯罪人數總計有 245,736 人，其中，女性共有 42,115 人，佔 17%；而且女性的毒品初犯人口數約為男性的三分之一至五分之一。青少年收容人第一次使用的毒品種類主要為 K 他命與安非他命，與青少年收容人相似；但在戒毒經驗與使用毒品的原因等變項則有顯著的性別差異；有 41.8% 的女生有戒毒經驗，顯著比男生（28.3%）多。而在成年女性收容人方面，研究結果發現女性收容人第一次使用毒品的平均年齡為 25.3±6.6 歲，值得注意的是，有高達 81.0% 使用毒品的收容人係以「注射」為最主要使用方式，自述曾經使用過的毒品以海洛英（79.3%）和安非他命（66.6%）為最多數。然而，進一步透過生命週期的觀點將成年女性收容人分為育齡女性（50 歲以下）、更年期女性（51~64 歲），以及老年女性（65 歲以上）三組樣本來探討其差異情形，結果發現各組收容人樣本第一次用毒的平均年齡依序為 22.0±6.8 歲、40.3±7.1 歲、25.5±9.6 歲；而且在曾經懷孕的樣本中，表示過去曾經在懷孕期間使用毒品的比例依序為 56%、50%，以及 64%。質性訪談的部分，受訪的女性藥癮者之所以會開始接觸毒品和家庭功能的失調與同儕團體的影響有關；在女性藥癮者戒毒意願及戒毒失敗因素則包括戒斷的生理痛苦以及心理因素。除了藥癮對身體與心理的影響，女性藥癮者出獄後的環境也扮演一個重要的角色，因此出獄後如何繼續輔導她們，提供正面的支持是政府婦女的反毒政策所要思考的。除此之外，毒癮媽媽與毒癮寶寶的追蹤，也應被社會當局重視。因此，在藥物濫用的議題上，不僅要關注兩性在對毒物反應的差異、犯罪經驗以及犯罪史上的差異，包括戒毒的過</p>		

程、出獄後的社會適應、心理適應等問題，也應關注女性毒癮者的懷孕過程、懷孕過程中用毒以及戒毒的情況，這些議題都需要專業人員以及政府政策的協助。

The major purpose of this study was to examine the gender differences of illicit drug abuse. Research methods included analyzing illicit drug using statistics reports from government agencies, conducting secondary research data analyses, and conducting in-depth interviews. Secondary research dataset involved data collection through stratified sampling of 13,428 male inmates (response rate 91.6%), and census survey of 2,486 female inmates (response rate 82.5 %) and 1,363 juveniles inmates (response rate 90.6%). Results of this study revealed significant gender differences among juvenile inmates as well as adult inmates, in terms of demographic characteristics, illicit drug use experiences, and main drug using method. Statistical analyses from the criminal justice system has shown the cumulative number of the drug related first offenders was 245,736 during the time period between 1987 to 2006. The number of female drug related first offenders was 42,115, which occupied 17% of total drug related first offenders. The female to male ratio of them was between one-third and one-fifth. The most common first time used drugs among female juvenile inmates were ketamine and amphetamine. It is similar to that of male juvenile inmates. However, there are significant gender differences on some variables, e.g., quitting drug experiences and reasons for drug uses. Roughly 41.8% of female juvenile inmates reported ever tried to quit drug, which was higher than that of male juvenile inmates (28.3%). As for adult female inmates, the average first drug-using age among female inmates was 25.3 ± 6.6 , compared to 26.5 ± 7.4 among males. It is noted that 81.0% of their main drug use method was “injection”. In addition, the most common used drug were heroin and amphetamine according to their self-report. Based on the life-cycle time period, we divided the female inmates into childbearing age women (less than 50), menopausal women (age 51 to 64), and elderly women (age 65 and above). We found that the average age of initiation drug use in each group was 22.0 ± 6.8 , 40.3 ± 7.1 , and 25.5 ± 9.6 year-old respectively. The proportion of ever pregnant female inmates who used drug during pregnancy was 56%, 50%, and 64%, respectively. Results of qualitative interview revealed that the reason female drug users start using drugs were related to peer pressure and their dysfunction family. Physical pain and psychological factors were important factors related to female drug users’ willingness to quit drug, as well as failures of quitting drug addiction. In addition to physical and psychological factors, the living environment of female drug users also played an important role after leaving prison. Hence, the question on how to provide them with counseling opportunities and offer them positive support will be a critical issue. Furthermore, the government should pay more attention on tracking of female drug users and their infants after they left the correctional institutions. On the issue of drug abuse, not only should we pay attention to gender difference on their criminal experiences and their biological reaction to drug including the process of quitting drug, adaptation to social environment and mental adaptation, but also on the female drug users’ pregnancy experiences, using and quitting drug during pregnancy. These issues mentioned above required more advanced help from health professionals and government.

- 英文摘要