

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室

第五十九號報告書

Central Registry of Drug Abuse

Fifty-ninth Report

二零零零年至二零零九年
2000-2009

中華人民共和國 香港特別行政區
保安局禁毒處
Narcotics Division, Security Bureau
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
People's Republic of China

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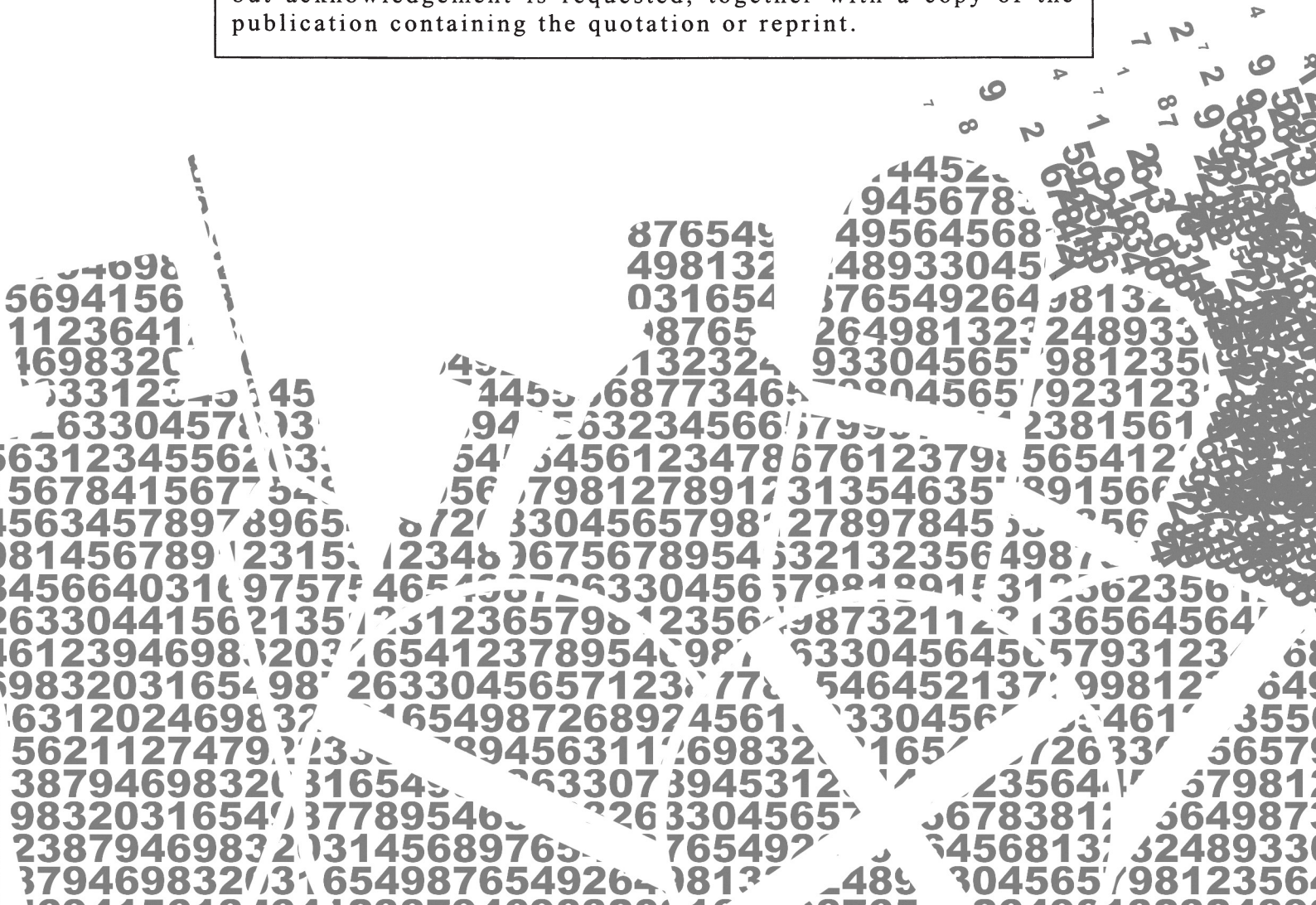
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二零零零年至二零零九年

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背景

Background

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的範圍

1. 這是藥物濫用資料中央檔案室(檔案室)報告書系列中的第五十九號，載列二零零零至二零零九年間香港被呈報吸食毒品統計數字。這些統計數字是由不同界別的呈報機構向檔案室呈報的吸食毒品人士個案資料所編製，有關機構包括執法部門、戒毒治療及福利機構、專上學院、醫院和診所。

2. 雖然檔案室的呈報網絡範圍廣泛，但檔案室是屬於自願呈報系統，只能記錄曾與呈報機構接觸而又被這些機構呈報的吸食毒品人士。因此，檔案室不可能確定香港吸食毒品人士的確實人口數字。根據檔案室資料而編製的統計數字應視作反映吸食毒品趨勢的指標，而非吸食毒品情況的絕對界定。

3. 在準確計算吸食毒品人士的確實人口數字方面，其實沒有一個普遍被接受的方法，亦沒有任何一個方法本身足以全面地研究吸食毒品各方面的問題。檔案室的被呈報吸食毒品數字應與其他呈報系統所提供的定性和定量數據的資料一併應用。除了參考學生服用藥物情況調查和非定期進行的毒品研究項目之外，當局亦會參考其他數據和數字(如戒毒治療

Scope of the Central Registry of Drug Abuse

1. This is the fifty-ninth issue in a series of Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) Reports to present reported drug abuse statistics in Hong Kong for the period 2000 – 2009. These statistics were based on information on drug abuse records collated by the CRDA from reports sent to it by a wide network of reporting agencies including law enforcement departments, treatment and welfare agencies, tertiary institutions, hospitals and clinics.

2. Although the reporting network of the CRDA is comprehensive, it is a voluntary reporting system which can only record those abusers who have come into contact with and been reported by the reporting agencies. It is therefore not possible for the CRDA to ascertain the exact size of the drug abusing population in Hong Kong. The statistics should be taken as indicators of the trends in drug abuse over time rather than a finite definition of the situation.

3. There is no universally accepted method to accurately measure the size of the drug abusing population. No single method by itself is sufficient to study all aspects of the drug abuse problem. CRDA statistics should be viewed as complementary to the quantitative and qualitative data obtained from other sources. Apart from surveys on drug use among students and ad hoc drug research studies, reference is also made to other data

及復康服務機構提供的入院數字的季報，載有緝毒和與毒品犯罪有關而被捕數字的報告)，以判斷香港的吸食毒品情況。

4. 吸食毒品的趨勢情況可從每年向檔案室呈報的吸食毒品總人數顯示出來。這些統計資料每季都會更新及在禁毒處的網頁(www.nd.gov.hk/tc/drugstatistics.htm)公布。在檔案室的範疇內，吸食毒品人士是指一名曾與某一機構接觸且被得悉或懷疑曾在洽見日期前四星期內服用危害或可能危害其身體、精神健康、或其家庭和社會關係的人士，而劑量或服用期超過正常的治療劑量或服用期。被吸食的物質可分為麻醉鎮痛劑及危害精神毒品兩大類物質。麻醉鎮痛劑指海洛英、鴉片、嗎啡和菲仕通 / 美沙酮。而危害精神毒品包括迷幻劑、鎮抑劑、興奮劑、鎮靜劑和其他物質，例如氯胺酮、咳藥和有機溶劑等。飲用酒精及吸食煙草則不被列作吸食毒品。

報告書的範圍

5. 報告書分別在五個不同章節展列多年來被呈報吸食毒品趨勢和被呈報吸食毒品人士特徵的分析。第二章旨在分析二零零零至二零零九年

and figures (such as quarterly reports on admission statistics from treatment and rehabilitation service agencies, reports on drug seizures and drug-offence related arrests) to gauge the drug abuse situation in Hong Kong.

4. The total number of reported drug abusers reported to the CRDA within a year is compiled each year to indicate the overall trend. Statistics on reported drug abuse are updated and released on a quarterly basis on the Narcotics Division web page (www.nd.gov.hk/en/drugstatistics.htm). In the ambit of the CRDA, a drug abuser is defined to be a person who has come into contact with a particular agency and is known or suspected to have taken substances during the four weeks before the date of contact, and the substances taken harms or threatens to harm the physical, mental or social well-being of an individual, in doses above or for periods beyond those normally regarded as therapeutic. Substance of abuse can be broadly divided into two categories - narcotics analgesics and psychotropic substances. Narcotics analgesics refer to heroin, opium, morphine and physeptone/methadone, while psychotropic substances include hallucinogens, depressants, stimulants, tranquillizers and other substances such as ketamine, cough medicine and organic solvents. Taking alcohol and tobacco are however not regarded as drug abuse.

Scope of Report

5. The Report presents the analysis of reported drug abuse trends and characteristics of reported drug abusers over the years in five separate chapters. Chapter 2 focuses on the

過去十年間被呈報吸食毒品的重要趨勢。第三章載述二零零九年所有被呈報吸食毒品人士的主要特徵，並與二零零八年情況作相應比較。第四章就二零零九年首次被呈報及曾被呈報的吸食毒品人士的特徵作比較。而第五章則羅列及對比二零零九年各主要被呈報吸食毒品人士類別的統計數字。

數字的進位

6. 由於進位原因，統計表及統計圖內個別項目數字的總和可能與總數略有出入。

代號

7. 統計表所採用的符號如下：

@ 為使個別人士所提供的資料得以保密，數據及其相關百分比不予公布

* 百分比少於 0.05

- 無

n.a. 數字不詳

important reported drug abuse trends for the past decade from 2000 to 2009. Chapter 3 presents the major characteristics of all reported drug abusers in 2009, together with their comparison against 2008. Chapter 4 compares the characteristics of newly and previously reported drug abusers in 2009. Chapter 5 shows comparative statistics of major categories of drug abusers in 2009.

Rounding of Figures

6. There may be slight discrepancies between the sums of individual items and the totals as shown in the tables and charts due to rounding.

Symbols

7. The following symbols are adopted in the tables:

@ value and its corresponding percentage are suppressed for data confidentiality

* percentage less than 0.05

- nil

n.a. not available

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1 摘要 Executive Summary

I. 摘要結果

- 在二零零九年，檔案室錄得被呈報吸毒總人數減少 2.3% 至 13 909 人（零八年為 14 241 人），是零七及零八年均錄得上升後，首次下跌。（表 1a）
- 至於二十一歲以下的青少年吸毒者，近年所見的持續升勢令人憂慮。在二零零九年，人數雖然稍微回落，仍高達 3 359 人，在三年間增加了 30.3%；而被呈報吸毒總人數在這三年間只錄得 5.0% 的升幅。（表 1a）
- 在二零零九年，被呈報吸毒者的整體平均年齡維持於 33 歲，是近年的低位。而二十一歲以下的吸毒者佔總吸毒人數的比例，則由零三年的 14.0%，持續上升至零八及零九年的 24%。被呈報年青吸毒者的平均年齡在近年則維持於 17 歲。（表 1a）
- 在二零零九年，所有被呈報吸毒者及二十一歲以下吸毒者的平均首次吸毒年齡分別維持於 18 及 15 歲。（表 1i）
- 承接過去幾年的下降趨勢，被呈報吸食海洛英人數減少至二零零九年的 6 901 人（或 49.8% 的被呈報吸毒者）。相反地，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數的上升趨勢持續，在零九年更創新高至 8 424 人（或 60.8%）。在二零零九

I. Summary Findings

- The total number of reported drug abusers in 2009 decreased by 2.3% to 13 909 (as against 14 241 in 2008), after recorded increases in 2007 and 2008. (Table 1a)
- There was a worrying rising trend for young drug abusers aged under 21 in recent years. Although the number decreased slightly to 3 359 in 2009, an increase of 30.3% was recorded in three years. Meanwhile, the total number of reported drug abusers increased only by 5.0% in these three years. (Table 1a)
- The mean age of all reported drug abusers decreased in recent years and remained at a low of 33 in 2009. The proportion of those aged under 21 increased steadily from 14.0% in 2003 to 24% in both 2008 and 2009. The mean age of reported young drug abusers remained at 17 in recent years. (Table 1a)
- In 2009, the mean age of first abuse of all reported drug abusers and young drug abusers aged under 21 remained at 18 and 15 respectively. (Table 1i)
- Continuing with the past declining trend, the number of reported heroin abusers in 2009 fell to 6 901 (or 49.8% of reported drug abusers). Conversely, the number of reported psychotropic substance abusers continued its rising trend and reached a record high of 8 424

年，檔案室更連續第三年錄得被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數較傳統或鴉片類毒品(主要為海洛英)的相關人數為多。(表 1d)

- 氯胺酮(或俗稱“K 仔”)仍然是最常被吸食的危害精神毒品(佔 37.6% 的被呈報吸毒者)。在二零零九年，被呈報吸食大麻、可卡因、“搖頭丸”及“五仔”的人數均見下降。反之，吸食“K 仔”及“冰”的人數則保持升勢，而吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆及咳藥的人數亦有回升。(表 1d)
- 被呈報的二十一歲以下青少年吸毒者中，“K 仔”是最常被吸食的毒品(84.3% 的吸毒青少年吸食“K 仔”)，其次是“冰”(16.6%)、“搖頭丸”(11.9%)、大麻(7.4%) 和可卡因(6.5%)。(表 1d)
- 在二零零九年，首次被呈報吸毒人數和在整體人數中所佔的比例均有回落。(表 1b)
- 在二零零九年，1 458 名被呈報吸毒者曾在中國內地(主要在深圳)吸毒，較零八年上升 18.4%。他們當中，420 人為二十一歲以下，較零九年則減少 3.9%。(表 1f)
- 吸毒地點方面，以在家和在休憩地方/公園/公廁居多。二零零九年，78.4% 被呈報的二十一歲及以上吸毒者曾在家/朋友的家中

(or 60.8%) in 2009. The number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances was bigger than the number of those taking traditional drugs or opiates (mainly heroin) for three successive years. (Table 1d)

- Among psychotropic substances, ketamine (37.6% of drug abusers) remained the most commonly abused type. Declines in the number of reported abusers taking cannabis, cocaine, ecstasy and nimetazepam were observed in 2009. On the contrary, those taking ketamine and ice were increasing, meanwhile those taking triazolam/midazolam/ zopiclone and cough medicine also went up again. (Table 1d)
- Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse (84.3% of young reported drug abusers), followed by ice (16.6%), ecstasy (11.9%), cannabis (7.4%) and cocaine (6.5%). (Table 1d)
- Both the number and proportion of newly reported drug abusers among all abusers went down in 2009. (Table 1b)
- 1 458 drug abusers were reported to have taken drugs in the Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen) in 2009, being 18.4% higher than that in 2008. Among them, 420 were aged under 21, being 3.9% lower than that in 2008. (Table 1f)
- Regarding the locality of drug abuse, home and recreation area/public garden/public toilet topped the list. 78.4% of reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over took drugs at home/ friend's home

吸毒，另 37.5% 曾在休憩地方/公園/公廁吸毒。而 71.0% 二十一歲以下吸毒者曾在家/朋友的家吸毒，43.4% 曾在休憩地方/公園/公廁吸毒(二零零八年為 41.3%)。(表 1g)

- 在二零零零至二零零九年間，約四分之三的被呈報吸毒人士曾有犯罪紀錄(零九年為 73.4%)。同時，曾有犯罪紀錄的二十一歲及以上的成年吸毒者的比例於零九年為 82.5%，而二十一歲以下的青少年吸毒者的相應比例於零九年為 43.0%。(表 1p)
- 至於現時吸毒原因方面，被呈報的二十一歲以下年青吸毒者以“解悶/情緒低落/焦慮”作為原因的比率，則由二零零一年的 26.4% 逐步上升至零九年的 51.1%。(圖 2.4)
- 至於每月吸食毒品次數方面，被呈報吸食海洛英及“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”者普遍較高；在二零零九年，每月吸食次數中位數分別達 60 次及 53 次之多。相對來說，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者的吸食次數中位數則低很多，例如服食咳藥者每月服食次數中位數為 19 次；吸食“冰”者，9 次；吸食“K 仔”者，6 次；“搖頭丸”、大麻、可卡因及硝甲西洋者，均為 4 次。(圖 5.1)

in 2009 and 37.5% at recreation area/public garden/public toilet. As for drug abusers aged under 21, 71.0% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home, 43.4% at recreation area/public garden/public toilet (41.3% in 2008). (Table 1g)

- From 2000 to 2009, about three quarters of reported drug abusers were previously convicted (73.4% in 2009). Among adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, the proportion of previously convicted was 82.5% in 2009, while for young drug abusers aged below 21, the corresponding proportion was 43.0% in 2009. (Table 1p)
- Regarding the reason for the current drug use, the proportion of reported young abusers aged under 21 citing “relief of boredom/depression/ anxiety” as a reason increased gradually from 26.4% in 2001 to 51.1% in 2009. (Chart 2.4)
- Regarding the monthly frequency of abusing drugs, reported abusers taking heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone were relatively higher in general, with a median monthly frequency of abusing drugs at 60 times and 53 times respectively in 2009. The counterpart figures for abusers of all other psychotropic substances were much lower, such as 19 times for cough medicine abusers, 9 times for ice abusers, 6 times for ketamine, 4 times for ecstasy, cannabis, cocaine and nimetazepam abusers. (Chart 5.1)

II. 概要一覽

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
所有被呈報吸毒者										
人數	18 335	18 513	17 966	15 790	14 854	14 115	13 252	13 593	14 241	13 909
平均年齡	32	33	34	34	35	35	34	34	33	33
男性	15 355	15 640	14 780	13 272	12 200	11 449	10 706	11 127	11 334	11 161
佔所有的百分比	83.7	84.5	82.3	84.1	82.1	81.1	80.8	81.9	79.6	80.2
平均年齡	34	34	35	36	36	37	36	35	35	35
女性	2 980	2 873	3 186	2 518	2 654	2 666	2 546	2 466	2 907	2 748
佔所有的百分比	16.3	15.5	17.7	15.9	17.9	18.9	19.2	18.1	20.4	19.8
平均年齡	25	26	27	28	28	28	27	28	27	27
二十一歲以下年青人	4 020	3 902	3 002	2 207	2 186	2 278	2 578	2 999	3 473	3 359
佔所有的百分比	21.9	21.1	16.7	14.0	14.7	16.1	19.5	22.1	24.4	24.1
平均年齡	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
首次被呈報人士	5 395	5 644	5 241	4 444	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 396
佔所有的百分比	29.4	30.5	29.2	28.1	25.3	26.4	26.5	30.8	32.5	31.6
平均年齡	23	23	24	25	24	23	23	23	23	23

常被吸食毒品

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(1) 被呈報並備有吸食毒品種類資料者										
人數	16 424	16 333	15 939	13 960	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 850
(2) 被呈報吸食海洛英者										
人數	12 188	11 575	11 826	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 901
佔 (1) 的百分比	74.2	70.9	74.2	74.2	69.8	70.0	61.6	54.9	51.0	49.8
(3) 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者										
人數	5 561	6 022	5 581	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 424
佔 (1) 的百分比	33.9	36.9	35.0	37.4	42.7	45.5	56.2	58.6	59.0	60.8
被呈報吸食氯胺酮者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	9.8	16.8	16.9	14.0	17.8	15.1	23.4	30.1	35.9	37.6
被呈報吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	5.6	5.5	7.8	11.2	12.1	14.6	16.9	13.6	9.6	10.1
被呈報吸食“冰”者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	5.9	5.8	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.5	8.2	9.7	10.0
被呈報吸食咳藥者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	1.9	1.8	2.4	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.8
被呈報吸食大麻者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	8.7	7.5	8.1	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.4	5.8	5.4	4.4
被呈報吸食可卡因者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.7	5.3	4.9	3.7
被呈報吸食“搖頭丸”者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	14.2	13.9	8.6	7.0	8.8	12.2	11.6	6.8	5.6	3.7

II. Highlights at a Glance

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All reported drug abusers										
No.	18 335	18 513	17 966	15 790	14 854	14 115	13 252	13 593	14 241	13 909
Mean age	32	33	34	34	35	35	34	34	33	33
Male	15 355	15 640	14 780	13 272	12 200	11 449	10 706	11 127	11 334	11 161
% of all	83.7	84.5	82.3	84.1	82.1	81.1	80.8	81.9	79.6	80.2
Mean age	34	34	35	36	36	37	36	35	35	35
Female	2 980	2 873	3 186	2 518	2 654	2 666	2 546	2 466	2 907	2 748
% of all	16.3	15.5	17.7	15.9	17.9	18.9	19.2	18.1	20.4	19.8
Mean age	25	26	27	28	28	28	27	28	27	27
Young persons aged under 21	4 020	3 902	3 002	2 207	2 186	2 278	2 578	2 999	3 473	3 359
% of all	21.9	21.1	16.7	14.0	14.7	16.1	19.5	22.1	24.4	24.1
Mean age	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Newly reported persons	5 395	5 644	5 241	4 444	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 396
% of all	29.4	30.5	29.2	28.1	25.3	26.4	26.5	30.8	32.5	31.6
Mean age	23	23	24	25	24	23	23	23	23	23

Common drugs abused

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
(1) Reported drug abusers with type of drugs reported										
No.	16 424	16 333	15 939	13 960	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 850
(2) Reported heroin abusers										
No.	12 188	11 575	11 826	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 901
% of (1)	74.2	70.9	74.2	74.2	69.8	70.0	61.6	54.9	51.0	49.8
(3) Reported psychotropic substance abusers										
No.	5 561	6 022	5 581	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 424
% of (1)	33.9	36.9	35.0	37.4	42.7	45.5	56.2	58.6	59.0	60.8
Reported ketamine abusers										
% of (1)	9.8	16.8	16.9	14.0	17.8	15.1	23.4	30.1	35.9	37.6
Reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers										
% of (1)	5.6	5.5	7.8	11.2	12.1	14.6	16.9	13.6	9.6	10.1
Reported methylamphetamine (ice) abusers										
% of (1)	5.9	5.8	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.5	8.2	9.7	10.0
Reported cough medicine abusers										
% of (1)	1.9	1.8	2.4	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.8
Reported cannabis abusers										
% of (1)	8.7	7.5	8.1	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.4	5.8	5.4	4.4
Reported cocaine abusers										
% of (1)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.7	5.3	4.9	3.7
Reported MDMA (ecstasy) abusers										
% of (1)	14.2	13.9	8.6	7.0	8.8	12.2	11.6	6.8	5.6	3.7

2 二零零零至二零零九年吸毒趨勢 Drug Abuse Trends for 2000 - 2009

整體吸毒趨勢 (表 1a)

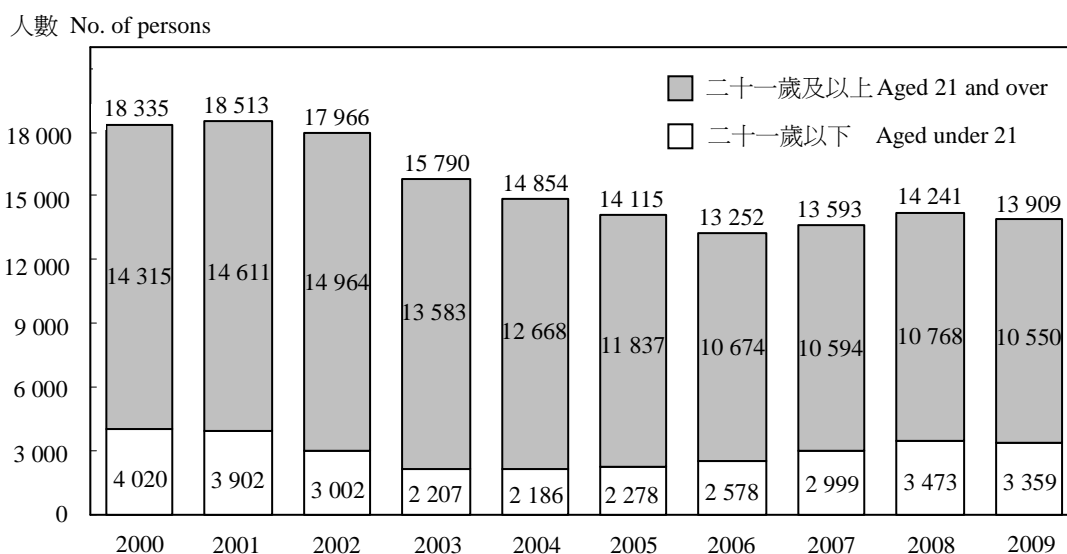
2.1 多年來，檔案室接獲呈報的吸毒者總人數都有出現升跌起伏。人數由二零零一年的 18 513 人，穩步下降至零六年的 13 252 人。在零七及零八年，數字才逆轉回升，分別達至 13 593 人和 14 241 人。在二零零九年，數字再次回落至 13 909 人，跌幅為 2.3%。

Overall Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

2.1 The total number of drug abusers reported to CRDA fluctuated over the years. The number has decreased steadily from 18 513 in 2001 to 13 252 in 2006. In 2007 and 2008, the number reversed and picked up to 13 593 and 14 241 respectively. In 2009, the number went down again by 2.3% to 13 909.

圖 2.1 按年齡組別劃分的被呈報吸毒者

Chart 2.1 Reported drug abusers by age group



吸食鴉片類 / 危害精神毒品趨勢 (表 1d)

2.2 在香港，鴉片類毒品(主要是海洛英)一直是最多人吸食的傳統毒品，但這類毒品的流行程度日漸下降。在二零零零至零九年間，被呈報吸食鴉片類毒品的人數，由 12 241

Opiates / Psychotropic Substance Abuse Trends (Table 1d)

2.2 Opiates (mainly heroin) have long been the dominant, traditional illicit drugs in Hong Kong but its popularity is steadily decreasing. During 2000 to 2009, the number of reported abusers taking opiates has

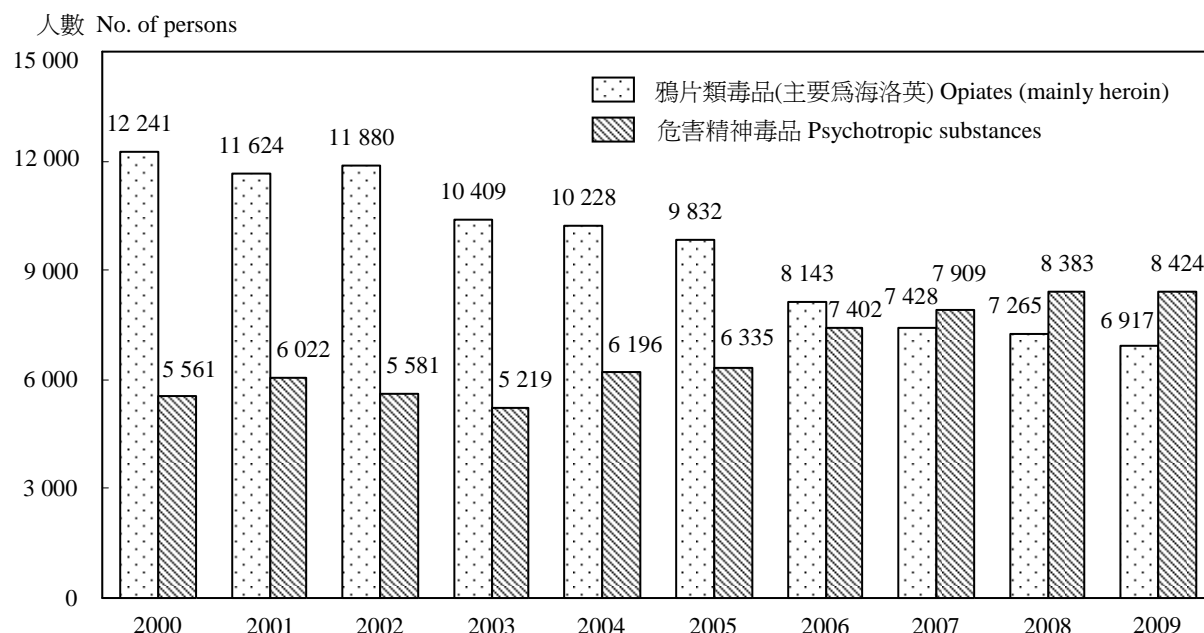
人降至 6 917 人，減幅為 43.5%。反之，同期被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數則由 5 561 人升至 8 424 人，增幅達 51.5%。在二零零九年，吸食危害精神毒品的人數比鴉片類毒品的相關人數多達 1 507 人(或 21.8%)。

decreased from 12 241 to 6 917, or a drop of 43.5%. On the contrary, the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances over the same period, increased from 5 561 to 8 424, or an increase of 51.5%. Reported abusers taking psychotropic substances were 1 507 (or 21.8%) more than those taking opiates in 2009.

2.3 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數除了在二零零二及零三年下跌外，在二零零零至零九年期間大致上升，有關人數在二零零九年更創新高至 8 424 人。

2.3 There was a general rising trend in number of reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole between 2000 and 2009, except for 2002 and 2003. The number of reported psychotropic substance abusers rose to a record high of 8 424 in 2009.

圖 2.2 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品及鴉片類毒品者
Chart 2.2 Reported drug abusers of psychotropic substances and opiates



註釋：個別吸毒者在某年內可同時吸食鴉片類毒品及危害精神毒品。

Note: An individual abuser may take both opiates and psychotropic substances during a given year.

青少年吸毒趨勢 (表 1a)

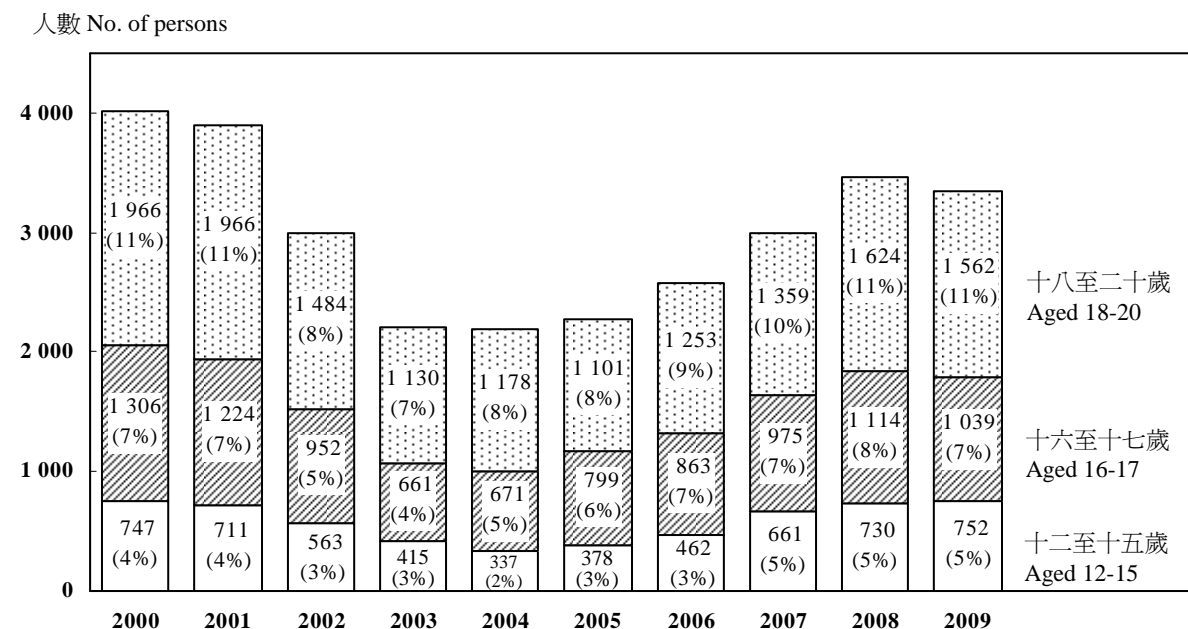
2.4 至於二十一歲以下青少年吸毒者，近年所見的上升趨勢令人憂慮。這年齡組別的被呈報吸毒者由二零零五的 2 278 人上升至零八年的 3 473 人，升幅為 52.5%。在零九年，人數回落至 3 359 人，減少了 3.3%。整體吸毒人口漸趨年輕，二十一歲以下吸毒者佔總吸毒人數的比例，由零三年的 14.0%，分別升至零八及零九年的 24.4% 和 24.1%。特別是年齡在 12 至 15 歲間的青少年吸毒者的人數及比例，亦由零四年的 337 人及 2.3%，大幅上升至零九年的 752 人及 5.4%。

Youth Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

2.4 There was a worrying rising trend for young drug abusers aged under 21 in recent years. The number in this age group has increased by 52.5% from 2 278 in 2005 to 3 473 in 2008. In 2009 the number went down by 3.3% to 3 359. The overall drug abuse population is becoming younger, with the proportion of those aged under 21 as against the total rising from 14.0% in 2003 to 24.4% and 24.1% in 2008 and 2009 respectively. In particular, both the number and proportion of those aged 12-15 has increased significantly from 337 and 2.3% in 2004 to 752 and 5.4% in 2009.

圖 2.3 二十一歲以下被呈報吸毒青少年按指定年齡組別分布

Chart 2.3 Reported young drug abusers aged under 21 by specific age group



註釋： % 指佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

Notes: Refers to the percentage of all reported drug abusers.

十二歲以下的吸毒者所佔的百分比少於 0.5%。

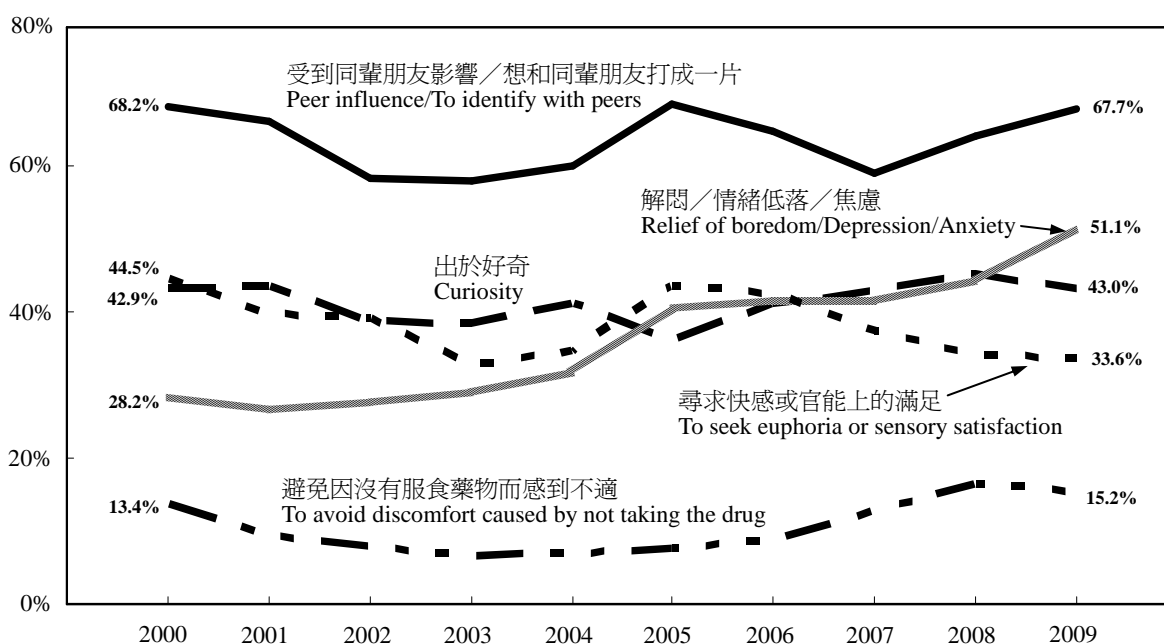
Percentage for those drug abusers aged under 12 are less than 0.5%.

2.5 在被呈報的二十一歲以下年青吸毒者當中，以“解悶／情緒低落／焦慮”作為原因的比率，則由二零零一年的 26.4% 逐步上升至零九年的 51.1%。而以“避免因沒有服食藥物而感到不適”作為他們現時吸毒原因的比率於二零零零年至零三年間由 13.4% 逐步下降至 6.6%。但是該趨勢於二零零四年至零八年間有所逆轉，由 6.6% 上升至 16.3%，及後回落至零九年的 15.2%。

2.5 Among the young drug abusers aged under 21, the proportion of abusers citing “relief of boredom/depression/anxiety” as a reason increased gradually from 26.4% in 2001 to 51.1% in 2009. For those citing “to avoid discomfort of its absence” as a reason for their current drug use decreased gradually from 13.4% to 6.6% during 2000 to 2003. However, this trend reversed and the proportion increased from 6.6% to 16.3% during 2004 to 2008 and then decreased to 15.2% in 2009.

圖 2.4 二十一歲以下被呈報吸毒青少年現時吸食毒品原因

Chart 2.4 Reason for current drug use of reported young drug abusers aged under 21



註釋：個別吸毒者在某年內報稱的原因可超過一個。

Note: More than one reason may be reported for each individual drug abuser in a given year.

2.6 氯胺酮（或俗稱“K 仔”）、三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆（或俗稱“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”）、甲基安非他明（或俗稱“冰”）、咳藥及大麻是近年較常被呈報吸食的危險精神毒品。在二零零零年，

2.6 Among psychotropic substances, ketamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, methylamphetamine (or commonly known as ice), cough medicine and cannabis were more commonly abused in recent years. In 2000, ecstasy topped the list of commonly abused

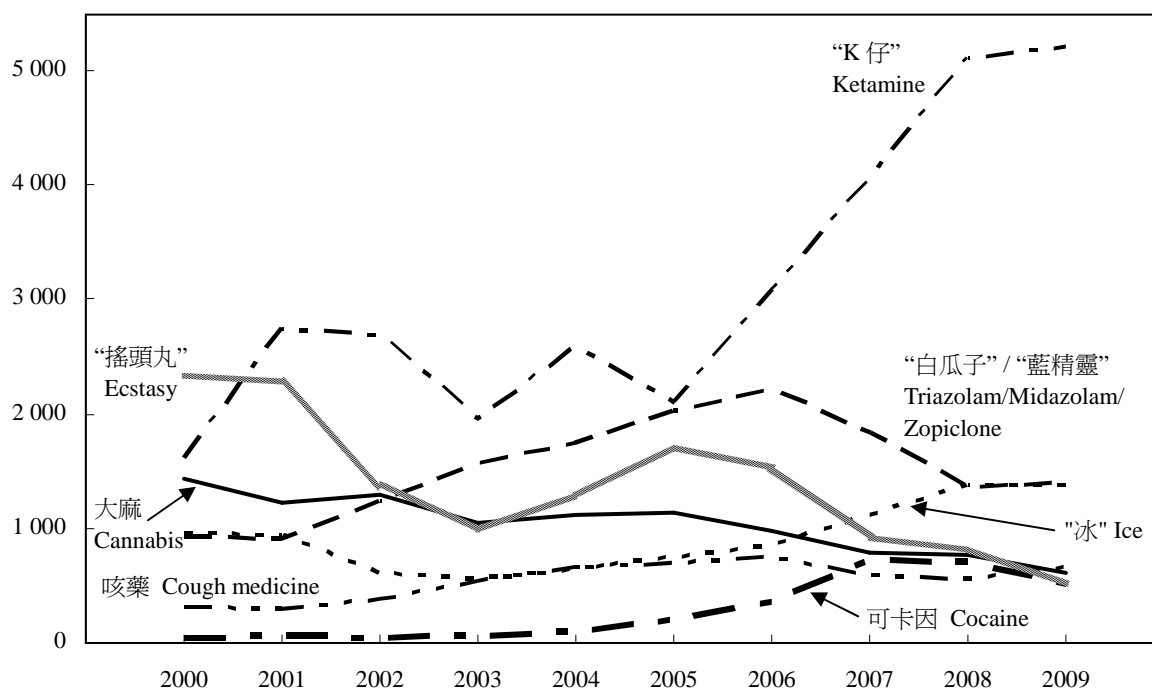
“搖頭丸”為最常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品，其次是“K仔”及大麻。由零一年起，“K仔”超越“搖頭丸”置於首位。“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”在零二年漸趨普遍，自零三年起成為第二類常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品。而吸食“冰”的人數亦自零四年起不斷上升，在零八年曾超越“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”，首次排行第二位，但在零九年又回落至第三位。而咳藥及大麻則分別排行第四及五位。

psychotropic substances, followed by ketamine and cannabis. Starting from 2001, ketamine overtook ecstasy to top the list. Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone became increasingly popular starting from 2002 and ranked the second since 2003. The number of drug abusers abusing ice has been increasing since 2004. It overtook triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone and ranked the second for the first time in 2008. However, ice returned to the third in 2009. Meanwhile, cough medicine and cannabis ranked the fourth and fifth respectively on the list.

圖 2.5 被呈報吸食各種主要危害精神毒品者

Chart 2.5 Reported drug abusers of major types of psychotropic substances

人數 No. of persons



註釋：個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種毒品種類。

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

首次/曾被呈報吸毒者的吸毒趨勢 (表 1b)

2.7 首次被呈報的吸毒人數自二零零一年高峰(5 644 人)持續下降至

Drug Abuse Trends for Newly / Previously Reported Drug Abusers (Table 1b)

2.7 The number of newly reported drug abusers has been declining steadily to 3 517

零六年的 3 517 人，其後回升至零八年的 4 625 人；在零九年，數字再次回落至 4 396 人。他們的平均年齡從零一年的 23 歲上升至零三年的 25 歲，其後回落至零五年的 23 歲，數字在近年來保持不變。他們在整體人數中所佔的百分比自零五年起持續上升至零八年的 32.5%，在零九年則輕微下跌至 31.6%。

2.8 曾被呈報吸毒人士數目多年來持續下降，在二零零七年錄得 9 413 人，零八年則回升到 9 616 人，其後再次回落至零九年的 9 513 人。他們一般較首次被呈報者年長，平均年齡大多介乎 36 至 39 歲，零九年的數字為 38 歲。

男性/女性被呈報吸毒的趨勢 (表 1a)

2.9 男性吸毒的情況較女性普遍，而女性吸毒者所佔的比例大致呈現上升趨勢，零九年佔總人數的 20%。被呈報男性吸毒者人數在過去數年持續下降，零七及零八年略為回升，在零九年再下跌至 11 161 人，較零八年減少 1.5%。而被呈報女性吸毒者人數近年出現升跌起伏。零二年人數為 3 186 人，下降至零九年的 2 748 人。

2.10 被呈報男性吸毒者的平均年齡從二零零五年的 37 歲下降至零七

in 2006 since reaching its peak at 2001 (5 644) and then picked up to 4 625 in 2008. In 2009, the number decreased again to 4 396. Their average age rose from 23 in 2001 to 25 in 2003 and then fell to 23 again in 2005. The average age remained stable in recent years. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among all abusers has been increasing since 2005 and stood at 32.5% in 2008. In 2009, the proportion decreased slightly to 31.6%

2.8 The number of previously reported drug abusers has been declining steadily over the years and stood at 9 413 in 2007. It then picked up to 9 616 in 2008 and decreased again to 9 513 in 2009. These abusers were generally older than their newly reported counterparts, with an average age mainly between 36 and 39. In 2009, the average age was 38.

Reported Male / Female Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

2.9 Drug abuse is more common among males than females and the proportion of female abusers generally increased to 20% of total number of drug abusers in 2009. The number of reported male drug abusers has been declining for some years. It picked up in 2007 and 2008. In 2009, it decreased again to 11 161, 1.5% lower than that in 2008. The number of reported female drug abusers fluctuated in recent years. In 2002, it stood at 3 186 and then fell to 2 748 in 2009.

2.10 The average age of reported male drug abusers declined from 37 in 2005 to 35

至零九年的 35 歲。被呈報女性吸毒者一般較男性的年輕，她們的平均年齡在零九年為 27 歲。

被呈報吸毒者的經濟狀況

(表 1j)

2.11 約半數的被呈報吸毒者為失業人士，從二零零一年所佔比例的 47.8% 上升至零四年的 58.1%，其後逐步回落至零九年的 44.8%。被呈報吸毒者當中，學生所佔比例近年出現回升。由二零零零年的 4.5% 上升至二零零一年的 5.1%，其後下跌至零四年的 3.5%，然後逐步回升至零九年的 7.4%。

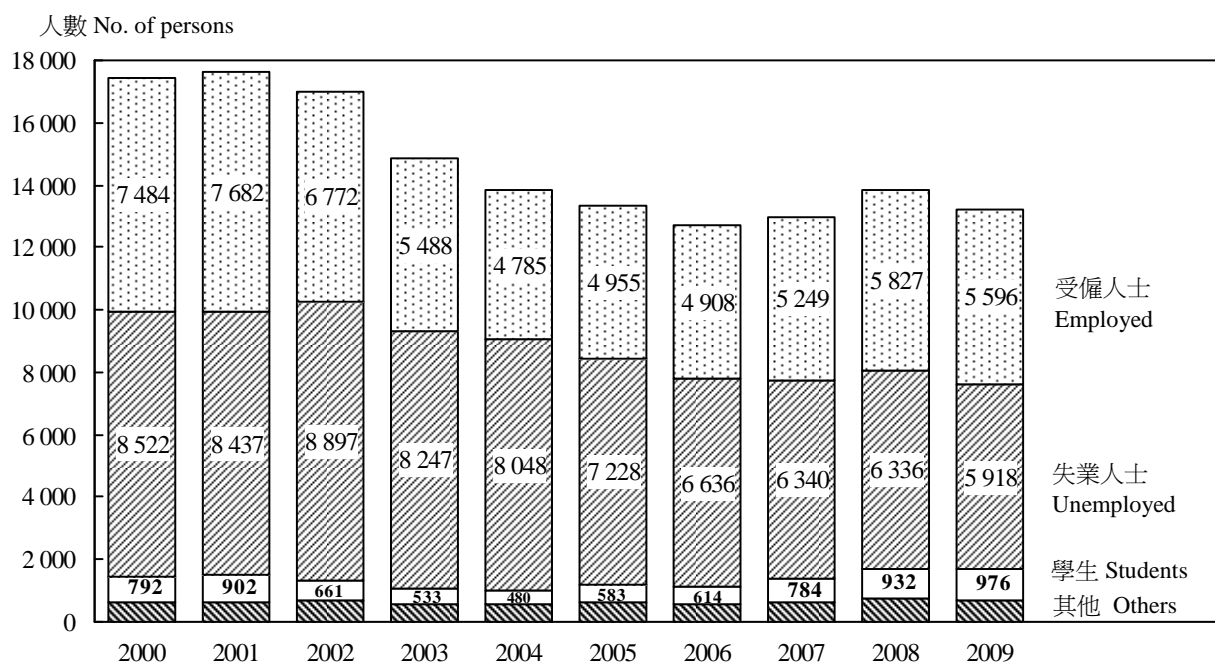
in 2007-2009. Reported female drug abusers were generally younger than the male counterparts. Their average age was 27 in 2009.

Reported Drug Abusers by Activity Status (Table 1j)

2.11 About half of the reported drug abusers were unemployed. The proportion increased from 47.8% in 2001 to 58.1% in 2004, then declined steadily to 44.8% in 2009. Among the reported drug abusers, the proportion of reported student drug abusers picked up again in recent years. The proportion rose from 4.5% in 2000 to 5.1% in 2001, then dropped to 3.5% in 2004 and followed by a steady increase to 7.4% in 2009.

圖 2.6 被呈報吸毒者按經濟狀況分布

Chart 2.6 Reported drug abusers by activity status



吸食超過一種毒品 (表 1c)

2.12 吸毒者吸食超過一種毒品已成為當今一個普遍的現象。被呈報吸食多種毒品人士是指在某指定年份內被呈報吸食超過一種毒品的人士，不論有關毒品是否在同一時間混合吸食。

2.13 被呈報吸食多種毒品人士的比例多年來持續上升，達二零零六年的 31.9%，其後逐步回落到二零零九年的 21.8%。他們大部分同時吸食兩種毒品。

被呈報吸食毒品人士的資料來源

2.14 在二零零零年至二零零九年間，二十一歲及以上成年吸毒者資料的兩大來源分別為執法部門及美沙酮診所；在二零零九年，分別約佔該等吸毒者 53.4% 和 43.0%。居第三位的是非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心 / 濫用精神藥物者輔導中心，同期佔該等吸毒者約四分之一。

2.15 執法部門曾是最主要提供二十一歲以下年青吸毒者的資料來源（在一九九五至九九年間，佔約半數的青年吸毒者），其次是美沙酮診所及非政府機構的青少年外展隊（在一九九五至九九年間，分別各約佔年青吸毒者的四分之一）。但是，自二零

Abuse of More Than One Drug (Table 1c)

2.12 Taking more than one type of drugs has become a common phenomenon among drug abusers nowadays. A reported multiple drug abuser is defined to be a person who is reported to have taken more than one type of drugs in a given year, irrespective of whether the drugs were taken concurrently on one occasion or not.

2.13 The proportion of reported multiple drug abusers has been increasing over the years, reached 31.9% in 2006, but fell steadily to 21.8% in 2009. The majority of them abused two types of drugs at the same time.

Sources of Reported Drug Abusers

2.14 For adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, enforcement departments and methadone clinics were the two major sources of reporting during 2000 to 2009, each taking up about 53.4% and 43.0% of the concerned drug abusers respectively in 2009. Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) ranked the third, taking up about a quarter of the concerned drug abusers during the period.

2.15 As for young drug abusers aged under 21, enforcement departments used to be the major source of reporting (taking up about half of the young ones during 1995 to 1999), followed by methadone clinics and youth outreaching teams of NGOs (each taking up about a quarter in during 1995 to 1999). However, since 2004, youth

零四年起，非政府機構的青少年外展隊(在二零零五年至零九年間比例介乎 47.0%至 66.9%)取代執法部門為最主要的資料來源，執法部門則居次位(在零五年至零九年間比例介乎 21.4%至 36.4%)。居第三位的為非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心 / 濫用精神藥物者輔導中心(在零五年至零九年間比例介乎 11.5%至 22.3%)。現時，美沙酮診所再不是年青吸毒者資料的普遍來源(比例由二零零零年的 10.5%大幅下降至二零零九年的 1.3%)。事實上，年青吸毒者最常吸食毒品種類是危害精神毒品而非海洛英。

outreaching teams of NGOs overtook enforcement departments to become the major source of reporting (proportion ranging between 47.0% and 66.9% during 2005 to 2009), and enforcement departments ranked the second (proportion ranging between 21.4% and 36.4% during the period). Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers of NGOs ranked the third (proportion ranging between 11.5% and 22.3% during the period). Methadone clinics were no more a common source of reporting among young drug abusers nowadays (proportion significantly declining from about 10.5% in 2000 to 1.3% in 2009), given the fact that psychotropic substances rather than heroin were the dominant types of substances of abuse among them.

圖 2.7 被呈報吸毒者按年齡組別及呈報機構類別分布
Chart 2.7 Reported drug abusers by age group by type of reporting agency

呈報機構 Reporting agency	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21						
執法部門 Enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	38.7	21.4	27.7	36.0	36.4	32.9
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	10.5	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心 / 濫用精神藥物者輔導中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	7.7	11.5	13.4	16.1	17.2	22.3
非政府機構-青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	49.9	66.9	58.8	50.6	49.6	47.0
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	1.7	1.8	3.1	1.6	1.9	3.3
二十一歲以上 Aged 21 and over						
執法部門 Enforcement Departments ⁽¹⁾	61.7	57.2	61.0	59.5	54.3	53.4
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	43.3	44.9	39.2	40.0	44.1	43.0
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心 / 濫用精神藥物者輔導中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	17.9	20.7	21.5	21.1	21.0	23.9
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	1.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	3.8	2.8
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	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.8	2.9	3.4

圖 2.7 (續) 被呈報吸毒者按年齡組別及呈報機構類別分布

Chart 2.7 Reported drug abusers by age group by type of reporting agency

(Cont'd)

呈報機構 Reporting agency	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
%						
所有年齡 All ages						
執法部門 Enforcement Departments ⁽¹⁾	56.7	51.4	54.5	54.3	50.0	48.5
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	36.1	38.0	31.7	31.4	33.6	32.9
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心 / 濫用精神藥物者輔導中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	15.7	19.2	19.9	20.0	20.1	23.5
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	11.7	12.6	13.0	12.6	14.9	13.5
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	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.3	2.6	3.4

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。

Figures include Hong Kong Police Force, Correctional Services Department and Probation Offices under Social Welfare Department

3 二零零九年被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Reported Drug Abusers in 2009

與去年情況的主要比較

(表 1a、1b、2a、2b 及 4a)

3.1 在二零零九年，被呈報吸毒者共有 13 909 人，較零八年減少 332 人，跌幅為 2.3%。

3.2 被呈報吸食海洛英的人數持續下跌，在二零零九年為 6 901 人，較零八年減少 4.8%。而被呈報吸食海洛英者佔所有被呈報吸毒人數的比例由零八年的 51.0%下降至零九年的 49.8%。

3.3 反之，在二零零九年，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數持續上升，較零八年上升 41 人(或 0.5%)至 8 424 人，而他們的比例也繼續上升，由零八年的 59.0%微升至零九年的 60.8%。

3.4 被呈報的二十一歲以下吸毒青少年的人數，由二零零八年的 3 473 人下降至零九年的 3 359 人，減幅為 3.3%。主要是由於 16-20 歲的年青吸毒者減少了 137 人(或 5.0%)。而被呈報吸毒青少年的比例由 24.4%下降至 24.1%。

3.5 二零零九年所有被呈報吸毒者平均年齡維持於 33 歲。至於被呈報年青吸毒者的平均年齡，則維持在 17 歲。

Major Comparison with Previous Year

(Tables 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b and 4a)

3.1 In 2009, there were 13 909 reported drug abusers in total, representing a decrease of 332 persons or 2.3% compared with that of 2008.

3.2 The number of reported heroin abusers continued to decline, to 6 901 in 2009, 4.8% lower than that of 2008. Its proportion in total number of reported drug abusers fell from 51.0% in 2008 to 49.8% in 2009.

3.3 On the contrary, the number of reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole continued to rise, by 41 (or 0.5%), to 8 424 in 2009. Its proportion also continued to rise slightly from 59.0% in 2008 to 60.8% in 2009.

3.4 The number of reported young drug abusers aged under 21 decreased by 3.3% from 3 473 in 2008 to 3 359 in 2009, which was mainly contributed by the decrease of 137 (or 5.0%) of those aged 16-20. The proportion of reported young drug abusers decreased from 24.4% to 24.1%.

3.5 The mean age of all reported drug abusers remained at 33 in 2009. For the young drug abusers, the mean age remained at 17.

3.6 被呈報女性吸毒人數在二零零九年為 2 748 人，較零八年減少 5.5%。

3.6 The number of reported female drug abusers was 2 748 in 2009, 5.5% lower than that of 2008.

首次/曾被呈報吸毒者 (表 1b)

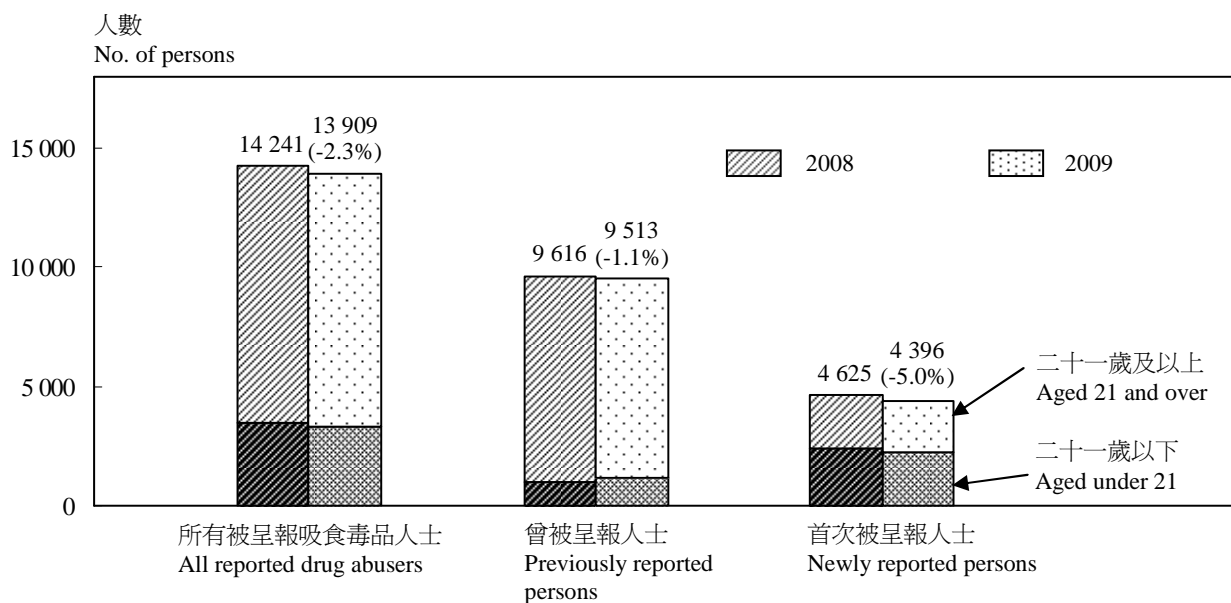
Newly / Previously Reported Drug Abusers (Table 1b)

3.7 首次被呈報吸毒者的人數由二零零八年的 4 625 人下跌至零九年的 4 396 人，降幅為 5.0%；而曾被呈報的人數則為 9 513 人，下跌了 1.1%。佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比計算，首次被呈報人士的比例在二零零九年輕微跌至 31.6%。

3.7 The number of newly reported drug abusers decreased by 5.0% from 4 625 in 2008 to 4 396 in 2009, while that of previously reported persons decreased by 1.1% to stand at 9 513 in 2009. As a percentage of all reported drug abusers, the proportion of newly reported persons decreased slightly to 31.6% in 2009.

圖 3.1 按年齡組別劃分的二零零八及零九年首次/曾被呈報吸食毒品者

Chart 3.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2008 and 2009 by age group



年齡和性別 (表 1a)

3.8 在二零零九年所有被呈報的 13 909 名吸毒者中，24.9% 的年齡介乎 21 至 30 歲，21.5% 介乎 31 至 40 歲，11.2% 介乎 18 至 20 歲，7.5% 介乎 16 至 17 歲，只有 5.4% 在 12-15 歲。他們整體平均年齡為 33 歲。

3.9 被呈報吸毒者大部分(80.2%) 為男性，他們的平均年齡為 35 歲，一般較女性被呈報吸毒者(平均年齡為 27 歲)為年長。於男性與女性的比較中，女性吸毒者年齡在 30 歲及以下的比例為 66.3%，而男性吸毒者的相關比例則只有 44.7%。

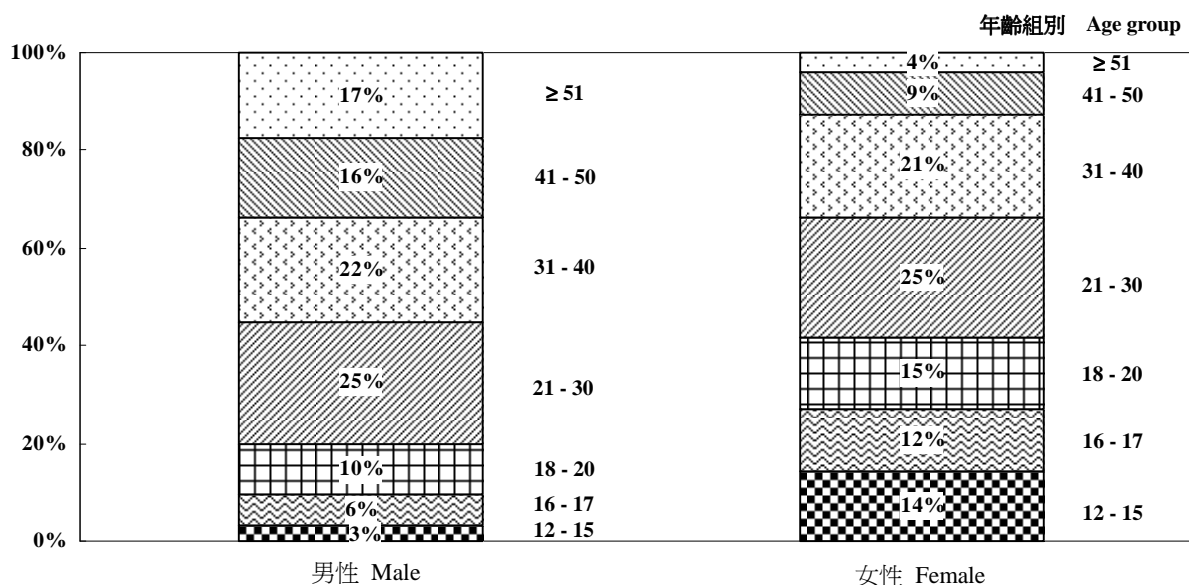
Age and Sex (Table 1a)

3.8 Of all 13 909 reported drug abusers reported in 2009, 24.9% were aged 21-30, 21.5% aged 31-40, 11.2% aged 18-20, 7.5% aged 16-17 and only 5.4% aged 12-15. Their mean age was 33.

3.9 The majority of reported drug abusers (80.2%) were males. Reported male drug abusers, with a mean age of 35, were in general older than their female counterparts (with a mean age of 27). Comparing between the male and the female, the proportion of female abusers aged 30 or below was 66.3% while the corresponding proportion of male abusers was only 44.7%.

圖 3.2 按性別劃分的二零零九年被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布

Chart 3.2 Age distribution of reported drug abusers in 2009 by sex



註釋：十二歲以下的吸毒者所佔的百分比少於 0.5%。

Note: Percentage for those drug abusers aged under 12 are less than 0.5%.

3.10 在二零零九年，被呈報吸毒人數佔每一百名人口少於 0.2 人，而男性所佔的比例一般較女性為高 (12-15 歲除外)。

3.10 In 2009, the number of reported drug abusers per 100 population was less than 0.2 person. In general, the proportion was higher in male drug abusers than the female counterparts (except for those aged 12-15).

圖 3.3

二零零九年被呈報吸毒者佔人口比例

Chart 3.3

Ratio of reported drug abusers to population in 2009

年齡 Age	男 Male		女 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
12 - 15	358	0.21	394	0.25	752	0.23
16 - 17	697	0.80	342	0.41	1 039	0.61
18 - 20	1 155	0.83	407	0.31	1 562	0.58
< 21 小計 sub-total	2 214	0.31	1 145	0.17	3 359	0.24
21 - 30	2 779	0.62	678	0.12	3 457	0.34
31 - 40	2 418	0.52	578	0.09	2 996	0.27
41 - 50	1 799	0.31	240	0.03	2 039	0.16
≥ 51	1 951	0.18	107	0.01	2 058	0.09
≥ 21 小計 sub-total	8 947	0.35	1 603	0.05	10 550	0.19
總計 Total	11 161	0.34	2 748	0.07	13 909	0.20

註釋： % 指被呈報吸毒者佔各相關年齡／性別組別內的年終人口百分比。

Notes: Refer to the proportions of reported drug abusers in the respective age/sex groups of year-end population.

首次吸食毒品年齡 (表 1i)

Age of First Abuse (Table 1i)

3.11 約 36.7% 的被呈報吸毒者報稱在 12 至 15 歲之間開始吸毒，19.6% 在 16 至 17 歲之間，21.7% 在 18 至 20 歲之間，10.9% 在 21 至 25 歲之間，其餘 8.3% 及 2.8% 分別在 25 歲之後及 12 歲之前。所有被呈報吸毒者及二十一歲以下的年青被呈報吸毒者首次吸毒的平均年齡分別是 18 歲及 15 歲。

3.11 About 36.7% of reported drug abusers claimed to have started drug abuse at the age between 12 and 15, 19.6% between 16 and 17, 21.7% between 18 and 20, 10.9% between 21 and 25, and the remaining 8.3% and 2.8% at the age over 25 and below 12 respectively. The mean age of first abuse of all reported abusers and youngsters under 21 was 18 and 15 respectively.

吸食毒品種類 (表 1d)

3.12 在二零零九年，有 49.8% 的吸毒者被呈報曾吸食海洛英。其他較常被吸食的毒品依次為“K 仔”(37.6%)、“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”(10.1%)、“冰”(10.0%)、咳藥(4.8%)、大麻(4.4%)、可卡因和“搖頭丸”(各佔 3.7%)。

3.13 在被呈報的二十一歲以下年青吸毒者中，“K 仔”是最常被吸食的毒品。在二零零九年，有 84.3% 的被呈報年青吸毒者吸食“K 仔”，其次是“冰”(16.6%)、“搖頭丸”(11.9%)、大麻(7.4%)和可卡因(6.5%)。男性和女性首三位最常吸食的毒品均相同。

3.14 在被呈報的二十一歲及以上成年吸毒者中，海洛英是最常被吸食的毒品種類(佔 64.9%)，其次是“K 仔”(22.8%)和“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”(12.9%)。

3.15 “K 仔”仍然是最多人吸食的危害精神毒品，吸食人數在零九年亦有所上升，吸食“冰”的人數亦有增加。反之，吸食搖頭丸、可卡因和大麻的人數均見下降。

Type of Drugs Abused (Table 1d)

3.12 In 2009, 49.8% of drug abusers were reported to have abused heroin. Other commonly abused drugs were ketamine (37.6%), triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (10.1%), ice (10.0%), cough medicine (4.8%), cannabis (4.4%), cocaine and ecstasy (3.7% each).

3.13 Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse and was taken by 84.3% of reported young drug abusers in 2009. This was followed by ice (16.6%), ecstasy (11.9%), cannabis (7.4%) and cocaine (6.5%). Males and females had the same top three popular drugs of abuse.

3.14 Among reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, heroin was the most common type of drugs abused (64.9%), followed by ketamine (22.8%) and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (12.9%).

3.15 Ketamine has remained the most common psychotropic substance of abuse and the number of corresponding abusers also increased in 2009. There was also increase in the number taking ice. On the contrary, declines in the number of abusers taking ecstasy, cocaine and cannabis were observed.

圖 3.4 按年齡組別及性別劃分的二零零九年被呈報吸毒者的常吸食毒品種類
 Chart 3.4 Common type of drugs abused by reported drug abusers in 2009 by age group by sex

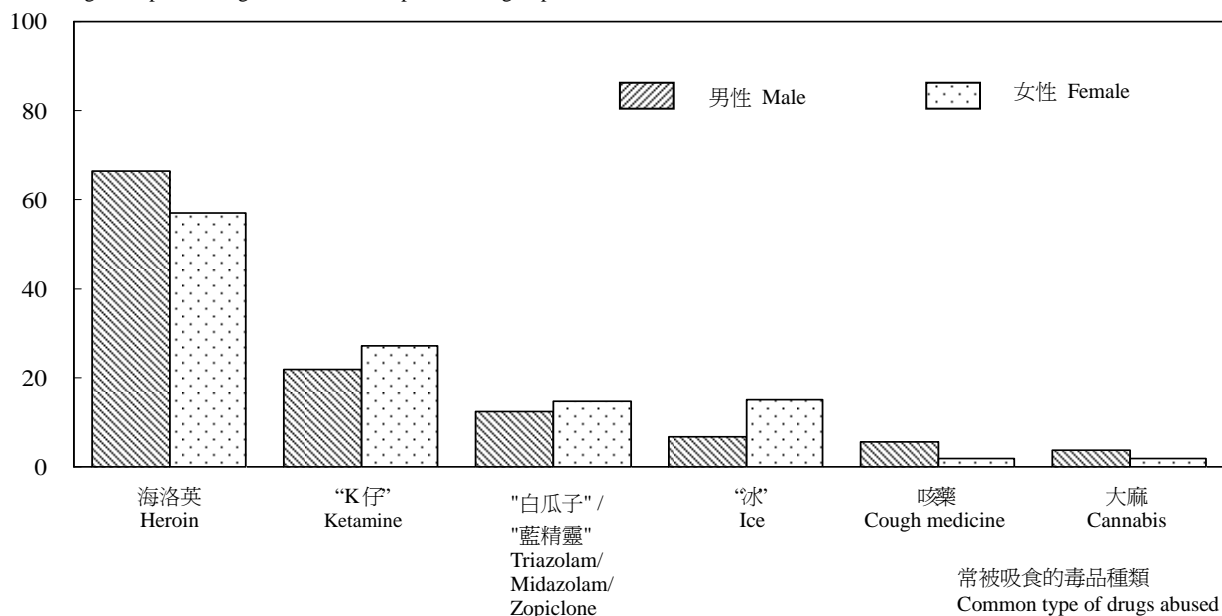
佔在相關性別組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品人士的百分比
 Percentage of reported drug abusers in the respective sex groups

二十一歲以下 Aged under 21



佔在相關性別組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品人士的百分比
 Percentage of reported drug abusers in the respective sex groups

二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 and above



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內可能同時吸食多過一種毒品。

Note: An individual drug abuser may abuse more than one type of drugs concurrently in a given year.

吸食毒品方法 (表 3d)

3.16 吸食鴉片類和危害精神毒品者各有不同吸毒方法。被呈報吸食海洛英和“冰”者最普遍是用吸入煙霧方法吸毒(在二零零九年，他們當中逾半數採用這種方法吸毒，而吸食“冰”者更逾七成)，而鼻吸是吸食“K仔”最常用方法(佔吸食“K仔”者94.5%)，注射是吸食“白瓜子”／“藍精靈”最常用方法(佔吸食“白瓜子”／“藍精靈”者49.8%)，口服幾乎是服食咳藥的唯一方法(佔服食咳藥者99.7%)，而以香煙或煙管吸食是服食大麻及可卡因較普遍方法(分別佔服大麻者77.8%及服可卡因者45.6%)。

吸食毒品地方 (表 1f)

3.17 在二零零九年，絕大部分(95.8%)被呈報吸毒者均有在香港吸毒。而有1458名吸毒者(或佔吸毒者10.6%)曾在中國內地(主要在深圳)吸毒，較零八年增加18.4%。當中，420人為二十一歲以下年青吸毒者(佔年青吸毒者12.8%)，較零八年減少3.9%。

吸食毒品地點 (表 1g)

3.18 吸毒地點方面，以在家和在休憩地方／公園／公廁居多。二零零九年，78.4%被呈報的二十一歲及以上成年吸毒者曾在家／朋友的家中吸毒，另37.5%曾在休憩地方／公園／公廁吸毒。而71.0%青少年吸毒者

Method of Taking Drugs (Table 3d)

3.16 Abusers of opiates and psychotropic substances have different habit with regard to the method of taking drugs. While fume inhaling was the more popular method of taking heroin and ice (taken by over half of the concerned abusers in 2009 and over 70% for ice abusers), sniffing was the single most popular method of taking ketamine (94.5% of ketamine abusers), injection was the more common method of taking triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (49.8% of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers), oral ingestion was almost the only method of taking cough medicine (99.7% of cough medicine abusers), and smoking was the more common method of taking cannabis and cocaine for both cannabis and cocaine abusers (77.8% of cannabis abusers and 45.6% of cocaine abusers).

Place of Abusing Drugs (Table 1f)

3.17 Great majority (95.8%) of reported drug abusers took drugs in Hong Kong in 2009. 1458 persons (or 10.6% of reported drug abusers) were reported to have taken drugs in the Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen), being 18.4% higher than that in 2008. Among them, 420 (12.8% of young drug abusers) were aged under 21, being 3.9% lower than that in 2008.

Locality of Abusing Drugs (Table 1g)

3.18 Regarding the locality of drug abuse, home and recreation area/public garden/public toilet topped the list. 78.4% of reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home in 2009 and 37.5% at

曾在家／朋友的家吸毒(二零零八年為 67.8%)*，43.4%曾在休憩地方／公園／公廁吸毒(零八年為 41.3%)，以及 29.2%曾在卡拉 OK／的士高吸毒(零八年為 33.5%)。

recreation area/public garden/public toilet. As for drug abusers aged under 21, 71.0% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home (67.8% in 2008)*, 43.4% at recreation area/public garden/public toilet (41.3% in 2008) and 29.2% at karaoke/disco (33.5% in 2008).

* 在家或在朋友的家吸毒的青少年，大部分也在其他地點吸毒，例如娛樂場所。在二零零八和零九年，只在家或在朋友的家吸毒的青少年分別佔 25.5%和 27.0%。

* Most of those young drug abusers taking drugs at home or at friend's home also took drug elsewhere, such as entertainment venues. The proportion of those only taking drugs at home or at friend's home was 25.5% and 27.0% in 2008 and 2009 respectively.

圖 3.5 按年齡組別劃分的二零零八及二零零九年被呈報吸毒者吸食毒品地點分布
Chart 3.5 Locality of abusing drugs of reported drug abusers in 2008 and 2009 by age group

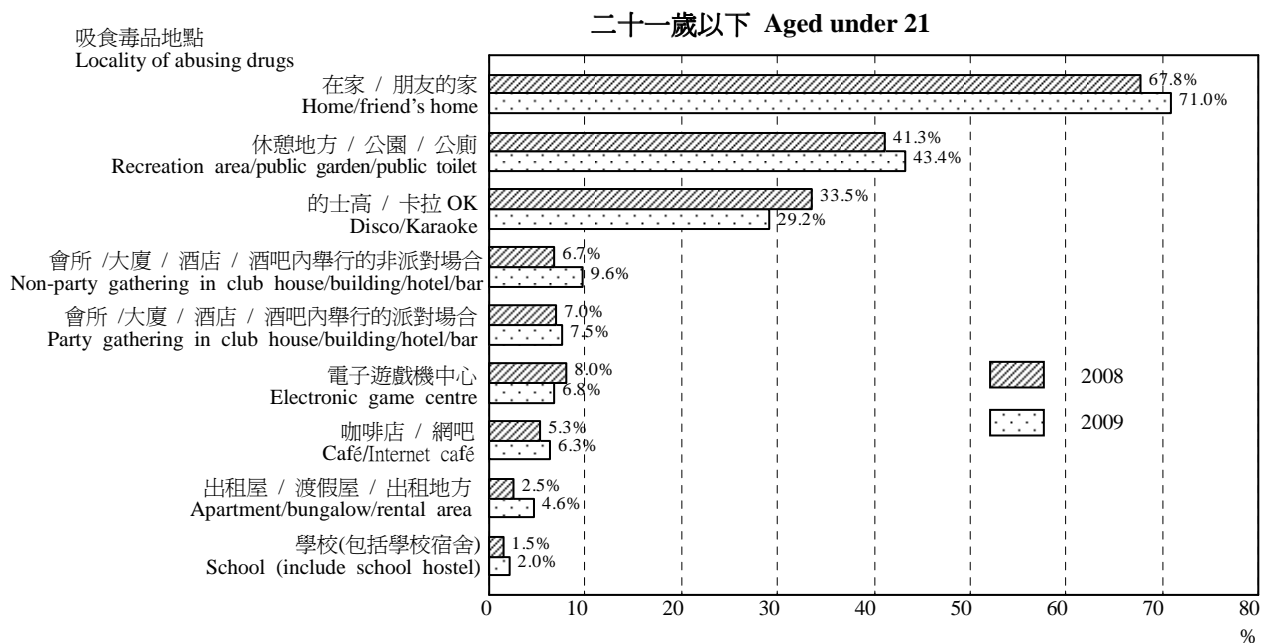
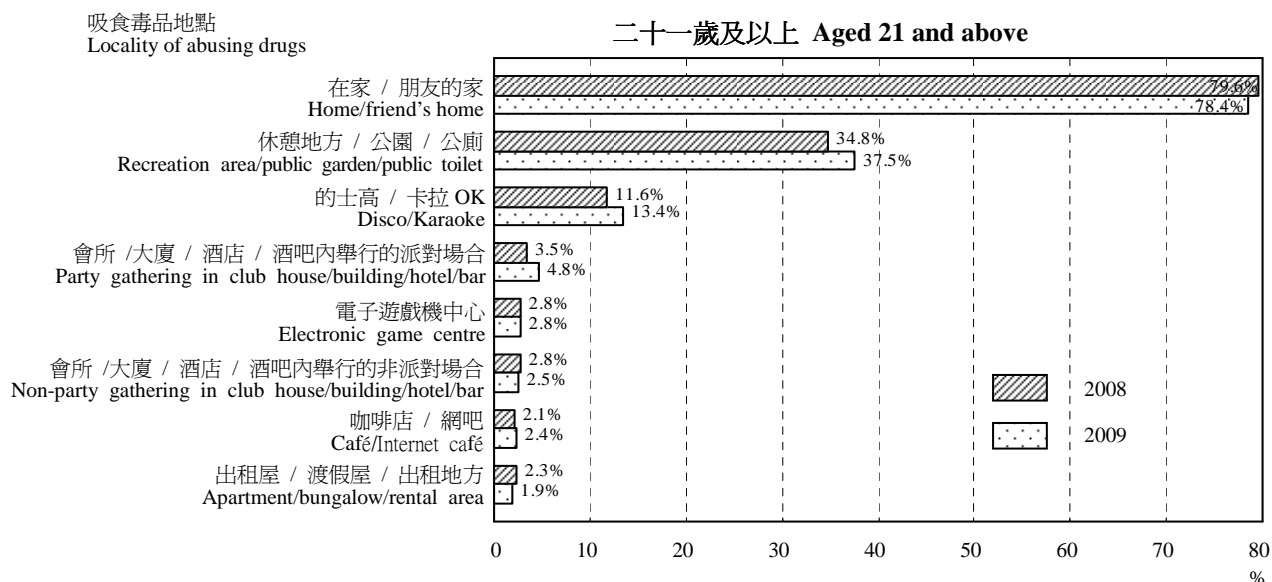


圖 3.5 (續) 按年齡組別劃分的二零零八及二零零九年被呈報吸毒者吸食毒品地點分布
 Chart 3.5 Locality of abusing drugs of reported drug abusers in 2008 and 2009 by age group
 (Cont'd) group



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內報稱的地點可超過一處。

Note: More than one locality may be reported for each individual drug abuser in a given year.

現時吸食毒品原因 (表 1h)

3.19 被呈報吸毒者表示他們現時吸毒的各種原因。四個較常見的原因按遞降次序是“受到同輩朋友影響”(佔被呈報吸毒者53.2%)、“解悶”(48.7%)、“避免因沒有服食藥物而感到不適”(35.7%)和“出於好奇”(31.2%)。

3.20 在被呈報的二十一歲以下年青吸毒者當中，“受到同輩朋友影響”(佔被呈報吸毒青少年67.7%)是現時吸毒的最主要原因，其次是“解悶”(51.1%)和“出於好奇”(43.0%)。

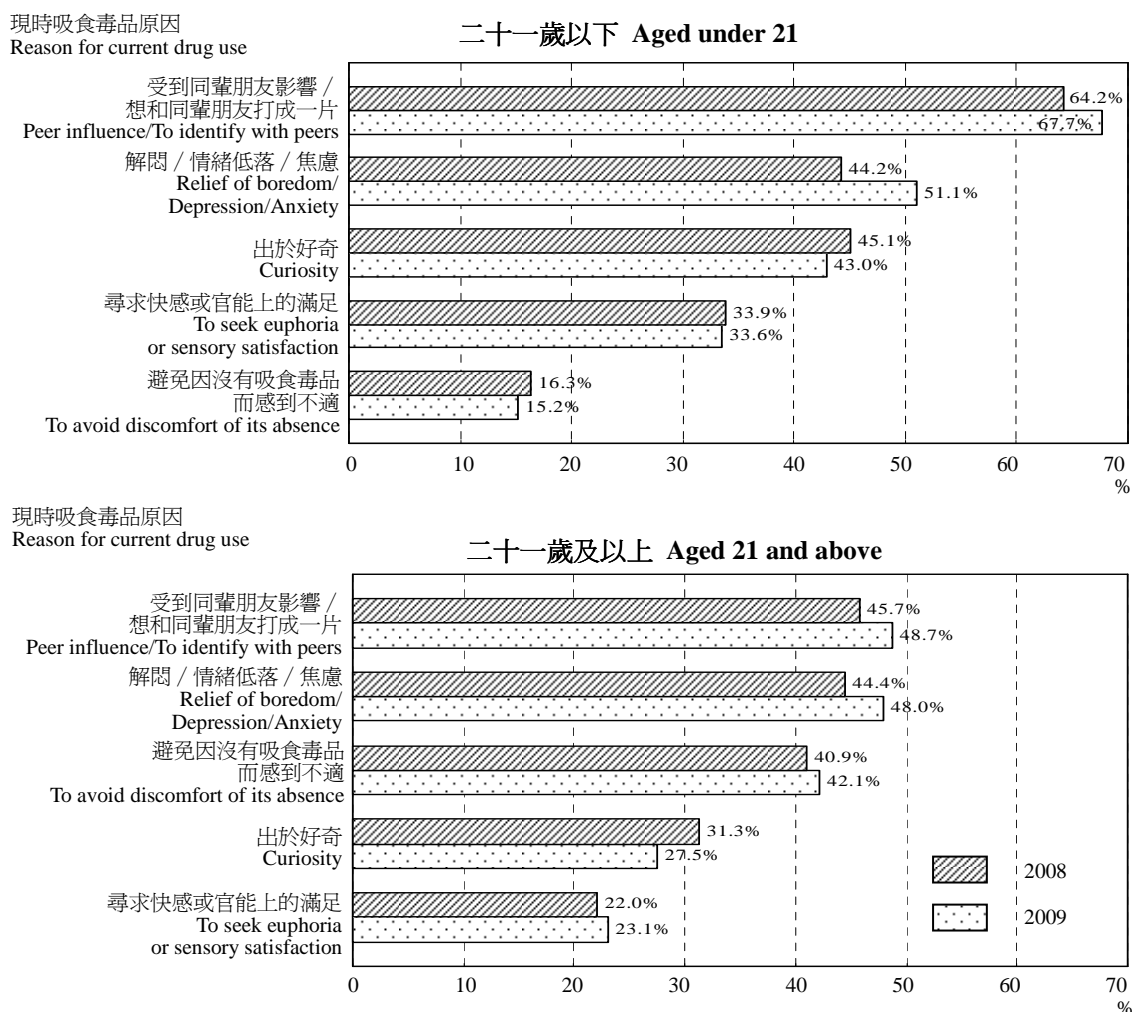
Reason for Current Drug Abuse (Table 1h)

3.19 The reported drug abusers gave various reasons for their current drug use. The four popular reasons cited in descending order, were “peer influence” (53.2% of reported drug abusers), “relief of boredom” (48.7%), “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (35.7%) and “curiosity” (31.2%).

3.20 Among those reported young abusers aged under 21, “peer influence” (67.7% of reported young drug abusers) topped the list, followed by “relief of boredom” (51.1%) and “curiosity” (43.0%).

圖 3.6 二零零九年被呈報吸毒者現時吸食毒品原因

Chart 3.6 Reason for current drug use of reported drug abusers in 2009



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內報稱的原因可超過一個。

Note: More than one reason may be reported for each individual drug abuser in a given year.

活動狀況 (表 1j)

3.21 約 44.8% 的吸毒者在被呈報時為失業人士，另 31.5% 是全職工人，10.9% 是散工/兼職工人及 7.4% 是學生。而學生佔被呈報年青吸毒者的比例則較高，達 30.5%。

Activity Status (Table 1j)

3.21 About 44.8% of reported drug abusers were unemployed at the time of report. Another 31.5% were full-time workers, 10.9% being casual/part-time workers and 7.4% being students. Among reported young drug abusers, the proportion of students was higher, at 30.5%.

教育水平 (表 1k)

3.22 在二零零九年的被呈報吸毒者中，逾半數(55.2%)曾接受初中教育，21.3%小學教育，21.1%高中教育及1.0%專上教育。

種族 (表 1l)

3.23 華人一向在被呈報吸毒者中為最主要的種裔，佔二零零九年吸毒人士94.8%。其他被呈報的少數族裔吸毒者依次為越南人(2.0%)、尼泊爾人(1.7%)和印度人/巴基斯坦人/孟加拉人/斯里蘭卡人(0.6%)。

婚姻狀況 (表 1m)

3.24 在被呈報吸毒者中，約有60.3%未婚，29.7%已婚或與人同居，9.3%已離婚或分居，餘下0.6%喪偶。男性和女性的婚姻狀況分布相若。

伴侶有否被呈報吸食毒品 (表 1n)

3.25 在已婚或與人同居的被呈報吸毒者中，22.8%報稱他們的伴侶也吸毒。女性被呈報吸毒者當中，其伴侶也吸毒的比例為62.6%，數字遠高於男性吸毒者的相應比例(9.9%)。

Educational Attainment (Table 1k)

3.22 More than half (55.2%) of reported drug abusers in 2009 had attained lower secondary education, another 21.3% primary education, 21.1% upper secondary and 1.0% tertiary education.

Ethnicity (Table 1l)

3.23 Chinese has always been the dominant ethnic group of reported drug abusers, at 94.8% of drug abusers in 2009. Other minority ethnic groups' drug abusers reported included Vietnamese (2.0%), Nepalese (1.7%) and Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan (0.6%) in descending order.

Marital Status (Table 1m)

3.24 About 60.3% of reported drug abusers were single, 29.7% married or cohabiting, 9.3% divorced or separated and the remaining 0.6% widowed. Males and females had similar distribution of marital status.

Whether Partner Took Drugs (Table 1n)

3.25 Of those married or cohabiting, 22.8% reported that their partners also abused drugs. The proportion of reported female abusers with partners also abusing drugs was 62.6%, much higher than that of male abusers (at 9.9%).

居住地區 (表 1n)

3.26 深水埗 (10.3%)、元朗 (9.8%)、油尖旺 (8.9%) 和觀塘 (8.4%) 為四個最多被呈報吸毒者居住的地區。至於二十一歲以下的被呈報年青吸毒者，元朗 (12.9%)、北區 (10.6%)、葵青 (9.3%) 和大埔 (8.5%) 為四個主要地區。

屋宇單位類型 (表 1o)

3.27 逾半數 (58.4%) 被呈報吸毒者居住在受資助的公屋租住單位，37.0% 居住在私人樓宇和 2.8% 居住在居屋屋苑。

曾否有犯罪記錄 (表 1p)

3.28 在二零零九年，約四分之三的被呈報吸毒者 (73.4%) 曾有犯罪記錄，其中包括只與毒品有關的罪行 (26.6%)、只有其他罪行 (11.1%)，以及兩種罪行兼有 (35.2%)。在被呈報的二十一歲及以上成年吸毒者中，曾有犯罪記錄者佔 82.5%，差不多是在二十一歲以下青年吸毒者的相應百分比 (43.0%) 的兩倍。

District of Residence (Table 1n)

3.26 Sham Shui Po (10.3%), Yuen Long (9.8%), Yau Tsim Mong (8.9%) and Kwun Tong (8.4%) were the top four districts with reported drug abusers residing there. For reported young drug abusers aged under 21, Yuen Long (12.9%), the North (10.6%), Kwai Tsing (9.3%) and Tai Po (8.5%) were the four major districts.

Type of Quarters (Table 1o)

3.27 More than half (58.4%) of reported drug abusers resided in public and aided rental blocks, 37.0% in private housing and 2.8% in home ownership estates.

Whether Previously Convicted (Table 1p)

3.28 About three quarters (73.4%) of reported drug abusers in 2009 were reported to be previously convicted, comprising only drug-related offences (26.6%), only other offences (11.1%) and both drug-related and other offences (35.2%). The proportion of previously convicted abusers among reported adult abusers aged 21 and over was 82.5%, almost twice of that of among their younger counterparts aged under 21 (43.0%).

4 二零零九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 2009

4.1 在二零零九年所有被呈報的13 909名吸毒者中，4 396人或31.6%是首次被呈報，餘下9 513人(68.4%)則曾經被呈報。在被呈報的二十一歲以下年青吸毒者當中，首次被呈報者的百分比為66.2%，遠高於在被呈報的二十一歲及以上成年吸毒者的20.6%。現於下文比較首次被呈報及曾被呈報吸毒者的特徵。

4.1 Of all 13 909 drug abusers reported in 2009, 4 396 or 31.6% were reported for the first time in the year (or newly reported) and the remaining 9 513 (68.4%) were previously reported. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among young drug abusers under 21 was much higher, at 66.2%, as compared against 20.6% 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

4.2 在二零零九年，首次被呈報吸毒者的資料主要來自執法部門及非政府機構的青少年外展隊，分別佔首次被呈報吸毒者的48.7%和24.2%。

Sources of Reported Drug Abusers

4.2 For newly reported drug abusers, enforcement departments and youth outreaching teams of NGOs were the two major sources of reporting in 2009, taking up 48.7% and 24.2% respectively of the concerned drug abusers.

4.3 同年，曾被呈報吸毒者的三大主要資料來源是執法部門、美沙酮診所及非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心/濫用精神藥物者輔導中心，分別佔有關吸毒者48.3%、45.6%和23.9%。

4.3 For those previously reported drug abusers, enforcement departments, methadone clinics and drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers of NGOs were the top three major sources of reporting in 2009, taking up 48.3%, 45.6% and 23.9% respectively of the concerned drug abusers.

圖 4.1 二零零九年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者按呈報機構類別的分布

Chart 4.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2009 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 Enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	2 142	48.7	4 599	48.3
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	243	5.5	4 335	45.6
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心/濫用精神藥物者輔導機構 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	998	22.7	2 275	23.9
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	1 063	24.2	813	8.5
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所/醫院/診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals / clinics	203	4.6	265	2.8
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21				
執法部門 Enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	781	35.1	325	28.7
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	19	0.9	25	2.2
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心/濫用精神藥物者輔導機構 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	516	23.2	232	20.5
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	970	43.6	609	53.7
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所/醫院/診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals / clinics	68	3.1	42	3.7

註釋：個別吸毒者在某年內可能同時被多於一個呈報機構呈報。

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。

Figures include Hong Kong Police Force, Correctional Services Department and Probation Office under Social Welfare Department.

年齡和性別 (表 2a)

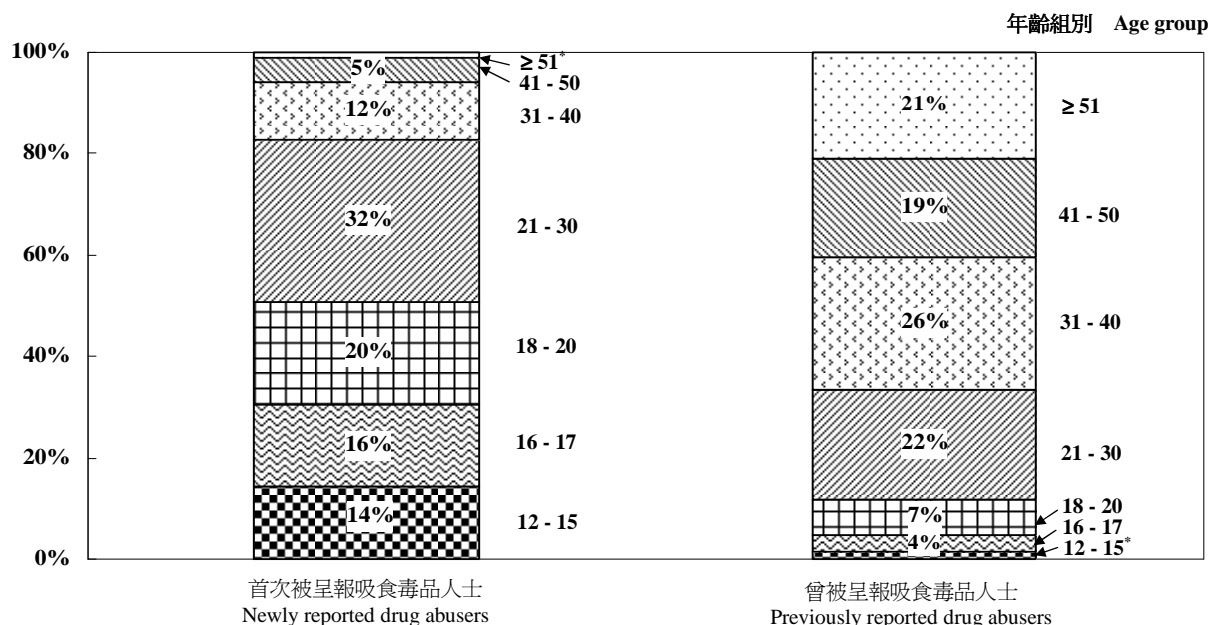
4.4 首次被呈報吸毒者和曾被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布頗為不同，前者有逾半數(50.6%)的年齡在 21 歲以下及約三分之一(32.0%)介乎 21 至 30 歲。後者則有約五分之一(21.6%)的年齡介乎 21 至 30 歲及約三分之二(66.5%)在 31 歲及以上。首次被呈報吸毒者的平均年齡為 23 歲，相對於平均年齡為 38 歲的曾被呈報吸毒者較為年輕。

Age and Sex (Table 2a)

4.4 The age distribution of newly reported drug abusers was quite different to that of previously reported ones. More than half (50.6%) of the former were aged under 21 and about one-third (32.0%) were aged 21-30, whereas about one-fifth (21.6%) of the latter were aged 21-30 and about two-thirds (66.5%) were aged 31 and over. Newly reported drug abusers, with a mean age of 23, were in general much younger than their previously reported counterparts (with a mean age of 38).

圖 4.2 二零零九年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布

Chart 4.2 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2009 by specific age group



註釋： * 百分比是 1%。
Notes : Percentage is 1%.

十二歲以下的吸毒者所佔的百分比少於 0.5%。
Percentage for those drug abusers aged under 12 are less than 0.5%.

4.5 在性別分布方面，女性佔首次被呈報吸毒者 29.7%，但在曾被呈報吸毒者中所佔的百分比則較低，只有 15.2%。

4.5 Regarding sex distribution, 29.7% of newly reported drug abusers were female, while the respective proportion among previously reported abusers was lower, only at 15.2%.

首次吸食毒品的年齡 (表 2d)

Age of First Abuse (Table 2d)

4.6 曾被呈報的吸毒者較早開始吸毒，平均在 17 歲開始；而首次被呈報者則較遲，平均在 19 歲開始。

4.6 Previously reported drug abusers on average started to abuse drugs at an earlier age, at 17; while those newly reported ones later, at 19.

被吸食的毒品種類 (表 2b)

Type of Drugs Abused (Table 2b)

4.7 在二零零九年首次被呈報吸毒者中，最常被吸食的毒品種類為“K 仔”(68.5%)，其次為“冰”(13.5%)及海洛英(11.2%)。

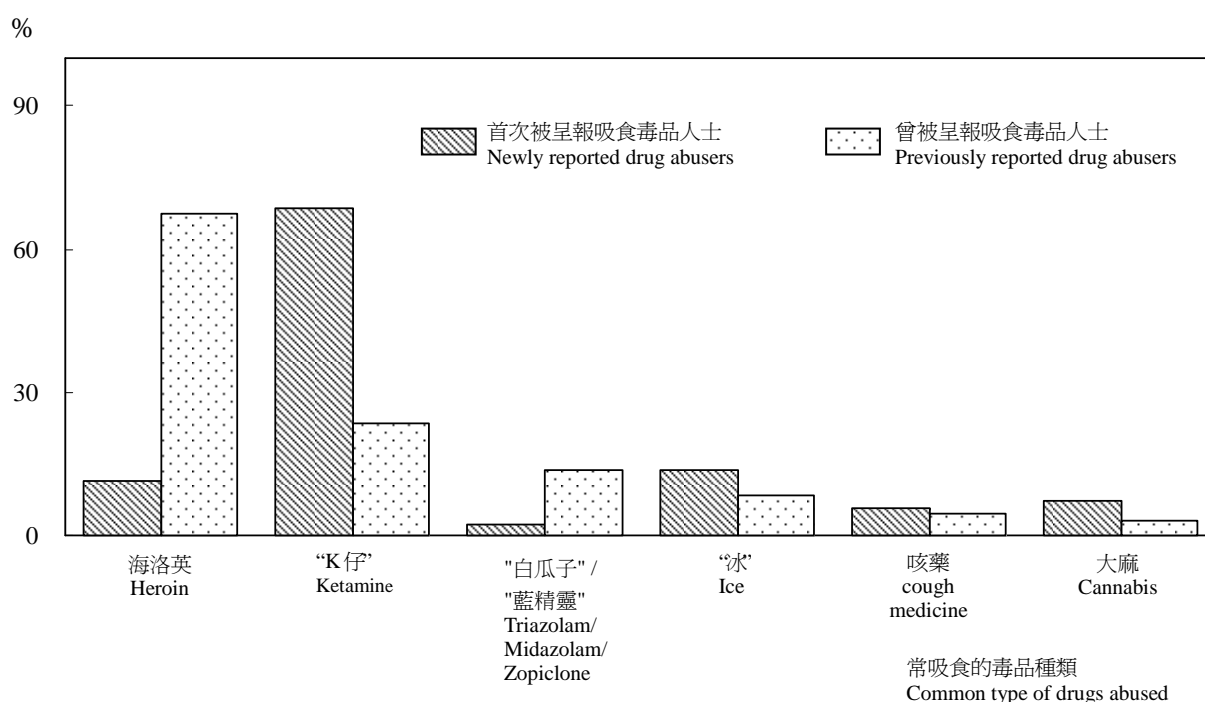
4.7 Among newly reported drug abusers in 2009, the most commonly abused type of drugs was ketamine (68.5%), followed by ice (13.5%) and heroin (11.2%).

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(67.5%)，其次為“K仔”(23.5%)及“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”(13.6%)。

4.8 As for previously reported drug abusers, heroin was the dominant type of drugs abused (67.5%), followed by ketamine (23.5%) and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (13.6%).

圖 4.3 二零零九年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者常吸食的毒品種類

Chart 4.3 Common type of drugs abused by newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2009



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三個最常見原因，分別是“受到同輩朋友影響”(56.9%)、“解悶”(46.2%)和“出於好奇”(42.1%)。

Reason for Current Drug Abuse (Table 2c)

4.9 For newly reported drug abusers, the three most common reasons for current drug use were “peer influence” (56.9%), “relief of boredom” (46.2%) and “curiosity” (42.1%).

4.10 至於曾被呈報吸毒者，現時吸食毒品的三個最常見原因，分別是“受到同輩朋友影響”(51.7%)、“解悶”(49.8%)和“避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適”(44.2%)。

4.10 As for previously reported persons, the three most common reasons for current drug use were “peer influence” (51.7%), “relief of boredom” (49.8%) and “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (44.2%).

經濟活動狀況 (表 2e)

4.11 在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有 36.3%是全職工作人士，31.4%是失業人士，18.8%是學生及 10.2%是散工/兼職工作人士。在曾被呈報吸毒者中，失業人士的比例高很多，達 50.4%，另 29.5%是全職工作人士，11.2%是散工/兼職工作人士及 2.6%是學生。

教育水平 (表 2f)

4.12 在首次被呈報吸毒者當中，具有較高教育水平的比例較大，有 58.9%曾接受初中教育，32.7%高中教育，1.9%專上教育及 6.2%小學教育，只有0.4%從沒接受教育或只有幼稚園的教育水平。

4.13 至於曾被呈報吸毒者，有 53.6%初中教育，16.2%高中教育，0.7%專上教育，27.6%曾接受小學教育及 1.9%從沒接受教育或只有幼稚園教育水平。

婚姻狀況 (表 2g)

4.14 在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有 82.7%從未結婚，而曾被呈報吸毒者中則有較少比例從未結婚，為 51.0%。已婚和與人同居者一共分別佔前者的 14.5%和後者的 36.1%，而喪偶、已離婚或分居者則合共分別佔前者的 2.9%和後者的 12.9%。

Economic Activity Status (Table 2e)

4.11 Of all newly reported drug abusers, 36.3% were full-time workers, 31.4% unemployed, 18.8% students and 10.2% casual/part-time workers. Among previously reported persons, the proportion of the unemployed was much higher, at 50.4%. Another 29.5% were full-time workers, 11.2% casual/part-time workers and 2.6% students.

Educational Attainment (Table 2f)

4.12 A greater proportion of newly reported drug abusers attained higher educational level, with 58.9% being lower secondary, 32.7% upper secondary, 1.9% tertiary education and 6.2% primary education. Only 0.4% had no schooling or at kindergarten level.

4.13 For previously reported abusers, 53.6% had lower secondary, 16.2% upper secondary, 0.7% tertiary education, 27.6% had primary education and 1.9% no schooling or kindergarten.

Marital Status (Table 2g)

4.14 Some 82.7% of newly reported drug abusers were never married while the respective proportion among previously reported persons was lower, at 51.0%. Married and cohabiting persons took up 14.5% of the former group and 36.1% of the latter group, while the widowed, divorced or separated altogether took up 2.9% of the

4.15 在已婚或與人同居的首次被呈報者，有 31.9% 報稱其伴侶亦吸毒，較曾被呈報者有吸毒伴侶的比例為高(21.4%)。在已婚或與人同居的男性中，11.2% 的首次被呈報吸毒者報稱其伴侶亦吸毒，較曾被呈報者有吸毒伴侶的比例為高(9.7%)。而在已婚或與人同居的女性中，情況正好相反。57.2% 的首次被呈報吸毒者報稱其伴侶亦吸毒，較曾被呈報者有吸毒伴侶的比例為低(64.4%)。

former group and 12.9% of the latter group.

4.15 Of those married or cohabiting newly reported abusers, 31.9% reported that their partners also abused drugs, which was higher than that of the previously reported abusers with drug taking partner (at 21.4%). For the married or cohabiting males, 11.2% of the newly reported abusers were with drug taking partner which was higher than that of the previously reported abusers with drug taking partner (at 9.7%). For the married or cohabiting females, the situation was reversed. 57.2% of the newly reported abusers were with drug taking partner, which was lower than that of the previously reported abusers with drug taking partner (at 64.4%).

5 二零零九年各主要類別被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Major Categories of Reported Drug Abusers in 2009

5.1 吸毒者吸食超過一種毒品的現象十分普遍。被呈報吸食多種毒品是指在指定時期內被呈報吸食超過一種毒品的人士，不論有關毒品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.

被呈報吸食多種毒品人士 (表 1c)

Reported Multiple Drug Abusers (Table 1c)

5.2 在二零零九年的所有被呈報吸毒者中，有 3 018 人或 21.8% 吸食超過一種毒品。二零零九年吸食多種毒品人士按其曾經被呈報吸食毒品種類數目及主要組合劃分的分布資料載於下表：

5.2 Of all reported drug abusers, 3 018 or 21.8% took more than one type of drugs in 2009. The distribution of reported multiple drug abusers by number of reported drug types ever taken in 2009 and their major combination are presented in the following table:

吸食毒品種類數目/主要吸食毒品組合 Number of drug types taken / major combination of drugs taken	被呈報吸毒者人數 No. of reported drug abusers	佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比 % of all reported drug abusers
吸食兩種毒品 Two drug types taken	2 443	17.6
(i) 海洛英和“白瓜子”/“藍精靈” Heroin & Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	974	7.0
(ii) “K 仔”和“冰” Ketamine & Ice	260	1.9
(iii) “K 仔”和“搖頭丸” Ketamine & Ecstasy	205	1.5
(iv) “K 仔”和可卡因 Ketamine & Cocaine	177	1.3
(v) 海洛英和“冰” Heroin & Ice	152	1.1
吸食三種毒品 Three drug types taken	444	3.2
(i) 海洛英、“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”和“冰” Heroin & Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone & Ice	43	0.3
(ii) “K 仔”、大麻和“搖頭丸” Ketamine, Cannabis & Ecstasy	38	0.3
吸食多過三種毒品 More than three drug types taken	131	0.9

5.3 在二零零九年，約 17.6%的吸毒者吸食兩種毒品，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”)是最常被吸食的毒品組合。另有 3.2%的吸毒者吸食三種毒品，只有 0.9%的吸毒者吸食超過三種毒品。

被呈報吸食海洛英人士與被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士的比較

5.4 以下各段就被呈報吸食海洛英人士與被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士的特徵作比較，並載列有關各主要被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士類別(即為氯胺酮(“K 仔”)、三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆(“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”)、“冰”、咳藥、大麻及可卡因)主要特徵的分項數字。

年齡和性別 (表 3a 及 4a)

5.5 在二零零九年，共有 6 901 名被呈報吸食海洛英人士，平均年齡為 43 歲，當中大部分(86.6%)是男性。而在 8 424 名被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士中，75.6%是男性。被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者遠較被呈報吸食海洛英者年輕，其平均年齡為 26 歲。相對來說，在被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者中，女性所佔的比例(24.4%或 2 057 人)較在被呈報吸食海洛英者所佔的比例(13.4%或 923 人)為高。

5.3 About 17.6% of reported drug abusers had taken two types of drugs in 2009. The most common combination of two types of drugs taken was heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone. Another 3.2% took three types of drugs, while only 0.9% of reported drug abusers took more than three types of drugs.

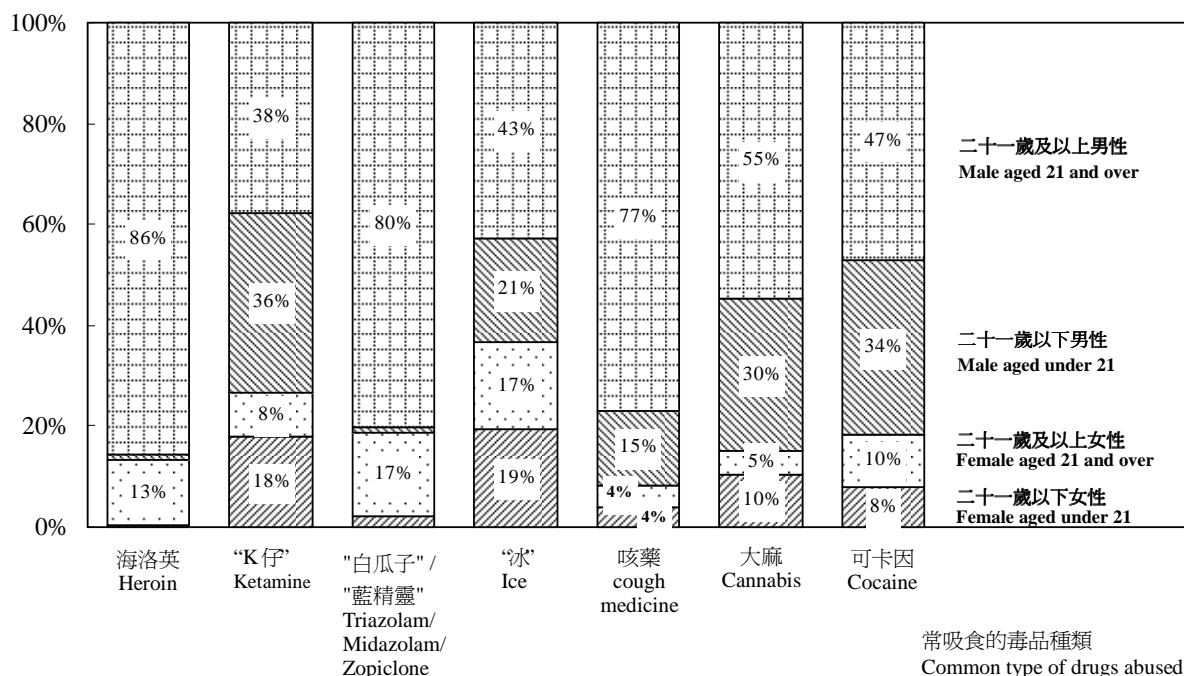
Comparison of Reported Heroin Abusers with Reported Psychotropic Substance Abusers

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

Age and Sex (Tables 3a & 4a)

5.5 In 2009, there were 6 901 reported heroin abusers of whom the majority (86.6%) were males. Their overall average age was 43. As for the 8 424 reported psychotropic substance abusers, 75.6% were males. They were far much younger than reported heroin abusers, with an average age of 26. Comparatively speaking, there were proportionally more reported female psychotropic substances abusers (24.4% or 2 057) than reported female heroin abusers (13.4% or 923).

圖 5.1 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零九年被呈報吸毒者的性別／年齡組別分布
Chart 5.1 Age/sex distribution of reported drug abusers in 2009 by common type of drugs abused



5.6 在六大類被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者中，女性佔被呈報吸食“冰”和“K仔”人士的百分比比較高，分別為36.7%及26.5%。在被呈報吸食“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”、可卡因、大麻和咳藥人士當中，女性的相應百分比則分別為18.7%、18.3%、15.2%和8.4%。

5.6 Among the six major categories of reported psychotropic substance abusers, the proportion of female was relatively higher among reported ice and ketamine abusers, being 36.7% and 26.5% respectively. The corresponding proportions of female for abusers of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cocaine, cannabis and cough medicine were 18.7%, 18.3%, 15.2% and 8.4% respectively.

5.7 在被呈報吸食各類危害精神毒品人士年齡方面，吸食“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”者的平均年齡為39歲，遠較其他五大類危害精神毒品人士年長。吸食咳藥、“冰”、大麻、可卡因及“K仔”人士的平均年齡分別是29、27、25、25及21歲。

5.7 Comparing the age of various categories of psychotropic substance abusers, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers, with an average age of 39, were much older than the other five major types of psychotropic substance abusers. The mean ages of cough medicine, ice, cannabis, cocaine and ketamine abusers were 29, 27, 25, 25 and 21 respectively.

首次吸毒年齡 (表 3c)

5.8 在二零零九年，被呈報吸食“K仔”人士中，首次吸食該類毒品的平均年齡為 17 歲，被呈報吸食海洛英、大麻及咳藥人士的有關平均年齡則為 19 歲。相對來說，被呈報吸食“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”人士平均在較大的年齡首次吸食該類毒品，有關年齡為 25 歲。

吸食毒品年期

5.9 基於被呈報吸食各類危害精神毒品人士的年紀比傳統類毒品的相關人士年輕，所以前者吸食毒品的歷史均較後者為短。就被呈報吸食“K仔”人士而言，其吸毒的年期中位數為三年*；而吸食海洛英人士的吸毒年期中位數則高達二十三年。

現時吸食毒品原因 (表 4c)

5.10 被呈報吸食海洛英者中，當時吸食海洛英的最普遍原因是“避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適”(佔被呈報吸食海洛英者 51.8%)，其次是“受到同輩朋友影響”(51.7%)。對於被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者，最普遍的原因是“受到同輩朋友影響”(55.8%)，其次是“解悶”(51.8%)和“出於好奇”(39.9%)。

* 數字是指吸食“K仔”及海洛英人士的吸食毒品時間中位數，數字是由每位有關吸食毒品者被呈報時的年齡和首次被呈報吸食某類毒品的年齡相減計算出來。

Age of First Abuse (Table 3c)

5.8 Reported abusers of ketamine on average started to abuse the substances at the age of 17 in 2009 while heroin, cannabis and cough medicine abusers at 19. Reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers on average started to abuse the substances concerned at a relatively older age, at 25.

Duration of Drug Abuse

5.9 Given the fact that reported abusers of psychotropic substances are generally much younger than those of traditional drugs, the former have a shorter duration of drug abuse history than the latter. For instance, the median duration of reported ketamine abusers was 3 years *, while for heroin abusers, the median duration of drug abuse was higher, at 23 years.

Reason for Current Drug Use (Table 4c)

5.10 Among reported heroin abusers, the most common reason for currently taking heroin was “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (51.8% of reported heroin abusers), followed by “peer influence” (51.7%). Among reported psychotropic substance abusers, “peer influence” (55.8%) came the first and “relief of boredom” (51.8%) and “curiosity” (39.9%) came the second and the third respectively.

* Figures refer to the median duration of drug abuse for ketamine and heroin abusers. The duration of drug abuse for an individual drug abuser was the difference between the reported age and the age of first abusing a particular drug.

居住地區 (表 3b 及 4b)

5.11 在二零零九年，較多被呈報吸食海洛英者居住在深水埗(佔被呈報吸食海洛英者 15.2%)、油尖旺(13.4%)及觀塘(8.9%)。對於所有被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者，較多人居住在元朗(11.1%)及葵青(8.3%)。再者，元朗是最多被呈報吸食“K 仔”、大麻和可卡因者居住的地區，分別佔 13.8%，13.0%和 12.5%；對於被呈報吸食“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”者，深水埗(13.4%)居首位；對於被呈報吸食“冰”者，觀塘(9.9%)居首位；而對於被呈報吸食咳藥者，大埔(13.7%)居首位。

每月吸毒次數 (圖 5.2)

5.12 被呈報吸食海洛英及“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”者普遍有較高的每月吸食次數。在二零零九年，每月吸食次數中位數分別達 60 及 53 次之多。相對來說，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者的吸食次數中位數則低很多，例如吸食咳藥者每月吸食次數中位數為 19 次；吸食“冰”者，9 次；吸食“K 仔”者，6 次；“搖頭丸”、大麻、可卡因及硝甲西洋者，均為 4 次。

District of Residence (Tables 3b and 4b)

5.11 More reported heroin abusers in 2009 resided in Sham Shui Po (15.2% of reported heroin abusers), Yau Tsim Mong (13.4%) and Kwun Tong (8.9%). For reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole, more people resided in Yuen Long (11.1%) and Kwai Tsing (8.3%). More specifically, for reported ketamine, cannabis and cocaine abusers, more of them resided in Yuen Long, they were 13.8%, 13.0% and 12.5% respectively. For reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers, Sham Shui Po (13.4%) topped the list; for reported ice abusers, Kwun Tong (9.9%); and for cough medicine abusers, Tai Po (13.7%).

Monthly Frequency of Abusing Drugs (Chart 5.2)

5.12 Reported abusers of heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone had a relatively higher monthly frequency of abusing drugs in general, with a median monthly frequency of abusing drugs at 60 and 53 times respectively in 2009. The counterpart figures for abusers of all other psychotropic substances were much lower, such as 19 times for cough medicine abusers, 9 times for ice abusers, 6 times for ketamine abusers, 4 times for ecstasy, cannabis, cocaine and nimetazepam abusers.

圖 5.2 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零七至二零零九年的每月吸毒次數中位數
Chart 5.2 Median monthly frequency of abusing drugs for 2007-2009 by common type of drugs abused

(次數 no. of times)

常被吸食毒品種類 Common type of drugs abused	2007	2008	2009
海洛英 Heroin	60	60	60
“白瓜子” / “藍精靈” Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	60	60	53
咳藥 Cough medicine	30	26	19
“冰” Ice	9	9	9
氯胺酮 “K仔” Ketamine	4	7	6
“搖頭丸” Ecstasy	4	4	4
大麻 Cannabis	4	4	4
可卡因 Cocaine	4	4	4
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	4	4	4

每月吸毒開支 (圖 5.3)

Monthly Expenditure of Abusing Drugs (Chart 5.3)

5.13 被呈報吸食海洛英者的每月吸毒開支最高，於二零零九年的每月開支中位數為港幣 7,000 元。在被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者中，吸食可卡因、“白瓜子” / “藍精靈”、“冰”及咳藥的開支中位數較高，分別達港幣 2,145 元、1,800 元、1,500 元及 1,018 元。而吸食其他危害精神毒品的開支中位數則較低，例如“K 仔”為港幣 643 元，大麻為港幣 429 元，而搖頭丸及硝甲西洋均為港幣 200 元。

5.13 Reported abusers of heroin had the highest monthly expenditure of abusing drugs in general, with a median monthly expenditure of HK\$7,000 in 2009. Among the abusers of psychotropic substances, those taking cocaine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, ice and cough medicine had a relatively higher median monthly expenditure of HK\$2,145, HK\$1,800, HK\$1,500 and HK\$1,018 respectively while the counterpart figures for abusers of other psychotropic substances were lower, such as HK\$643 for ketamine, HK\$429 for cannabis and HK\$200 for both ecstasy and nimetazepam abusers.

圖 5.3 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零七至二零零九年的每月吸毒開支中位數
Chart 5.3 Median monthly expenditure of abusing drugs for 2007-2009 by common type of drugs abused

(港元 HK\$)

常被吸食毒品種類 Common type of drugs abused	2007	2008	2009
海洛英 Heroin	6,000	6,429	7,000
可卡因 Cocaine	1,551	2,100	2,145
“白瓜子” / “藍精靈” Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	1,500	2,100	1,800
“冰” Ice	1,714	1,500	1,500
咳藥 Cough medicine	1,071	1,179	1,018
氯胺酮 “K 仔” Ketamine	429	693	643
大麻 Cannabis	429	429	429
“搖頭丸” Ecstasy	200	210	200
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	200	171	200

經濟活動狀況 (表 3e)

5.14 二零零九年被呈報吸食搖頭丸、硝甲西洋、“K 仔”、大麻及“冰”的吸毒者中均有不少為學生，分別佔該些吸毒者的 33%、20%、17%、13%及 13%，而他們的每月吸毒開支較低。

Economic Activity Status (Table 3e)

5.14 A significant share of ecstasy (33%), nimetazepam (20%), ketamine (17%), cannabis (13%) and ice (13%) abusers were students in 2009, and they had relatively lower monthly expenditure of abusing drugs.

吸食毒品地點 (表 3f)

5.15 在不同毒品的吸食者中，家/朋友的家於二零零九年均為最常被呈報的吸食地點，達 66%至 94%。除此以外，吸食不同毒品者的吸食地點都有所不同。例如，32%的咳藥吸食者曾於電子遊戲機中心吸毒，而 53%的硝甲西洋吸食者、47%的可卡因吸食者及 46%的搖頭丸吸食者曾於的士高/卡拉 OK 吸毒。至於 48%的“白

Locality of Abusing Drugs (Table 3f)

5.15 Home/friends' home were the most popular location of abusing drugs, contributed to 66%-94% of abusers for different drugs in 2009. Other than that, the locality of abusing drugs varied a lot among different drugs. For example, 32% of cough medicine abusers took drugs in electronic game centre. Also, 53% of nimetazepam abusers, 47% of cocaine

瓜子” / “藍精靈” 吸食者及 45% 的海洛英吸食者則曾於休憩地方 / 公園 / 公廁吸毒。

abusers and 46% of ecstasy abusers took drugs in disco/karaoke. Meanwhile, 48% of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers and 45% of heroin abusers took drugs in recreation area/public garden/public toilet.

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表 1a 按性別及年齡劃分的二零零零至二零零九年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1a Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by sex by age

	人數 No. of persons									
性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
男 Male										
< 12	@ (@)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)
12 - 15	422 (2.7)	404 (2.6)	290 (2.0)	251 (1.9)	190 (1.6)	207 (1.8)	251 (2.3)	387 (3.5)	404 (3.6)	358 (3.2)
16 - 17	876 (5.7)	911 (5.8)	662 (4.5)	500 (3.8)	481 (3.9)	576 (5.0)	588 (5.5)	681 (6.1)	785 (6.9)	697 (6.2)
18 - 20	1 511 (9.8)	1 537 (9.8)	1 090 (7.4)	835 (6.3)	833 (6.8)	765 (6.7)	926 (8.6)	1 064 (9.6)	1 208 (10.7)	1 155 (10.3)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	2 810 (18.3)	2 852 (18.2)	2 044 (13.8)	1 587 (12.0)	1 504 (12.3)	1 548 (13.5)	1 765 (16.5)	2 134 (19.2)	2 401 (21.2)	2 214 (19.8)
21 - 30	4 457 (29.0)	4 770 (30.5)	4 536 (30.7)	4 076 (30.7)	3 459 (28.4)	2 843 (24.8)	2 574 (24.0)	2 769 (24.9)	2 753 (24.3)	2 779 (24.9)
31 - 40	3 300 (21.5)	3 114 (19.9)	3 140 (21.2)	3 011 (22.7)	2 805 (23.0)	2 573 (22.5)	2 416 (22.6)	2 446 (22.0)	2 393 (21.1)	2 418 (21.7)
41 - 50	3 028 (19.7)	2 995 (19.1)	2 988 (20.2)	2 685 (20.2)	2 518 (20.6)	2 415 (21.1)	2 096 (19.6)	1 897 (17.0)	1 806 (15.9)	1 799 (16.1)
≥ 51	1 760 (11.5)	1 909 (12.2)	2 072 (14.0)	1 913 (14.4)	1 914 (15.7)	2 070 (18.1)	1 855 (17.3)	1 881 (16.9)	1 981 (17.5)	1 951 (17.5)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	12 545 (81.7)	12 788 (81.8)	12 736 (86.2)	11 685 (88.0)	10 696 (87.7)	9 901 (86.5)	8 941 (83.5)	8 993 (80.8)	8 933 (78.8)	8 947 (80.2)
小計 Sub-total	15 355 (100.0)	15 640 (100.0)	14 780 (100.0)	13 272 (100.0)	12 200 (100.0)	11 449 (100.0)	10 706 (100.0)	11 127 (100.0)	11 334 (100.0)	11 161 (100.0)
平均年齡 Mean age	34	34	35	36	36	37	36	35	35	35

表 1a〔續〕
Table 1a (Cont'd)

按性別及年齡劃分的二零零零至二零零九年被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by sex by age

	人數 No. of persons									
性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
女 Female										
< 12	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)
12 - 15	325 (10.9)	307 (10.7)	273 (8.6)	164 (6.5)	147 (5.5)	171 (6.4)	211 (8.3)	274 (11.1)	326 (11.2)	394 (14.3)
16 - 17	430 (14.4)	313 (10.9)	290 (9.1)	161 (6.4)	190 (7.2)	223 (8.4)	275 (10.8)	294 (11.9)	329 (11.3)	342 (12.4)
18 - 20	455 (15.3)	429 (14.9)	394 (12.4)	295 (11.7)	345 (13.0)	336 (12.6)	327 (12.8)	295 (12.0)	416 (14.3)	407 (14.8)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 210 (40.6)	1 050 (36.5)	958 (30.1)	620 (24.6)	682 (25.7)	730 (27.4)	813 (31.9)	865 (35.1)	1 072 (36.9)	1 145 (41.7)
21 - 30	999 (33.5)	1 029 (35.8)	1 212 (38.0)	1 008 (40.0)	1 112 (41.9)	1 015 (38.1)	910 (35.7)	716 (29.0)	865 (29.8)	678 (24.7)
31 - 40	479 (16.1)	488 (17.0)	639 (20.1)	563 (22.4)	521 (19.6)	582 (21.8)	531 (20.9)	565 (22.9)	625 (21.5)	578 (21.0)
41 - 50	244 (8.2)	247 (8.6)	298 (9.4)	260 (10.3)	262 (9.9)	255 (9.6)	202 (7.9)	226 (9.2)	233 (8.0)	240 (8.7)
≥ 51	48 (1.6)	59 (2.1)	79 (2.5)	67 (2.7)	77 (2.9)	84 (3.2)	90 (3.5)	94 (3.8)	112 (3.9)	107 (3.9)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 770 (59.4)	1 823 (63.5)	2 228 (69.9)	1 898 (75.4)	1 972 (74.3)	1 936 (72.6)	1 733 (68.1)	1 601 (64.9)	1 835 (63.1)	1 603 (58.3)
小計 Sub-total	2 980 (100.0)	2 873 (100.0)	3 186 (100.0)	2 518 (100.0)	2 654 (100.0)	2 666 (100.0)	2 546 (100.0)	2 466 (100.0)	2 907 (100.0)	2 748 (100.0)
平均年齡 Mean age	25	26	27	28	28	28	27	28	27	27

表 1a〔續〕
Table 1a (Cont'd)

按性別及年齡劃分的二零零零至二零零九年被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by sex by age

	人數 No. of persons									
性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
男女合計 Both sexes										
< 12	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	6 (*)
12 - 15	747 (4.1)	711 (3.8)	563 (3.1)	415 (2.6)	337 (2.3)	378 (2.7)	462 (3.5)	661 (4.9)	730 (5.1)	752 (5.4)
16 - 17	1 306 (7.1)	1 224 (6.6)	952 (5.3)	661 (4.2)	671 (4.5)	799 (5.7)	863 (6.5)	975 (7.2)	1 114 (7.8)	1 039 (7.5)
18 - 20	1 966 (10.7)	1 966 (10.6)	1 484 (8.3)	1 130 (7.2)	1 178 (7.9)	1 101 (7.8)	1 253 (9.5)	1 359 (10.0)	1 624 (11.4)	1 562 (11.2)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	4 020 (21.9)	3 902 (21.1)	3 002 (16.7)	2 207 (14.0)	2 186 (14.7)	2 278 (16.1)	2 578 (19.5)	2 999 (22.1)	3 473 (24.4)	3 359 (24.1)
21 - 30	5 456 (29.8)	5 799 (31.3)	5 748 (32.0)	5 084 (32.2)	4 571 (30.8)	3 858 (27.3)	3 484 (26.3)	3 485 (25.6)	3 618 (25.4)	3 457 (24.9)
31 - 40	3 779 (20.6)	3 602 (19.5)	3 779 (21.0)	3 574 (22.6)	3 326 (22.4)	3 155 (22.4)	2 947 (22.2)	3 011 (22.2)	3 018 (21.2)	2 996 (21.5)
41 - 50	3 272 (17.8)	3 242 (17.5)	3 286 (18.3)	2 945 (18.7)	2 780 (18.7)	2 670 (18.9)	2 298 (17.3)	2 123 (15.6)	2 039 (14.3)	2 039 (14.7)
≥ 51	1 808 (9.9)	1 968 (10.6)	2 151 (12.0)	1 980 (12.5)	1 991 (13.4)	2 154 (15.3)	1 945 (14.7)	1 975 (14.5)	2 093 (14.7)	2 058 (14.8)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	14 315 (78.1)	14 611 (78.9)	14 964 (83.3)	13 583 (86.0)	12 668 (85.3)	11 837 (83.9)	10 674 (80.5)	10 594 (77.9)	10 768 (75.6)	10 550 (75.9)
總計 Total	18 335 (100.0)	18 513 (100.0)	17 966 (100.0)	15 790 (100.0)	14 854 (100.0)	14 115 (100.0)	13 252 (100.0)	13 593 (100.0)	14 241 (100.0)	13 909 (100.0)
平均年齡 Mean age										
所有被呈報吸毒者 All reported drug abusers	32	33	34	34	35	35	34	34	33	33
二十一歲以下被呈報吸毒者 Reported drug abusers under 21	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17

註釋：括弧內的數字顯示佔各相關性別組別內被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets refer to the proportions of reported drug abusers in the respective sex groups.

表 1b 按首次/曾被呈報、性別及年齡劃分的二零零零至二零零九年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1b Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by newly/previously reported by sex by age

人數 No. of persons										
性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
首次被呈報 Newly reported										
男 Male										
< 16	345	320	232	213	152	186	198	346	337	294
16 - 20	1 567	1 637	1 176	993	885	1 078	1 022	1 217	1 315	1 131
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 912	1 957	1 408	1 206	1 037	1 264	1 220	1 563	1 652	1 425
21 - 30	1 313	1 605	1 486	1 294	975	729	741	983	1 067	1 087
31 - 40	546	518	592	629	463	339	316	350	310	380
41 - 50	130	147	132	167	98	92	98	94	96	160
≥ 51	60	60	71	58	51	45	25	40	27	39
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	2 049	2 330	2 281	2 148	1 587	1 205	1 180	1 467	1 500	1 666
小計 Sub-total	3 961	4 287	3 689	3 354	2 624	2 469	2 400	3 030	3 152	3 091
平均年齡 Mean age	24	24	25	26	25	24	23	23	23	24
女 Female										
< 16	270	238	237	140	109	153	174	231	262	337
16 - 20	595	496	524	350	383	441	379	390	524	463
< 21 小計 Sub-total	865	734	761	490	492	594	553	621	786	800
21 - 30	392	419	499	381	495	483	385	328	449	318
31 - 40	133	142	199	159	113	128	127	146	173	128
41 - 50	37	51	66	45	28	40	36	41	48	47
≥ 51	7	11	27	15	8	11	16	14	17	12
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	569	623	791	600	644	662	564	529	687	505
小計 Sub-total	1 434	1 357	1 552	1 090	1 136	1 256	1 117	1 150	1 473	1 305
平均年齡 Mean age	21	22	24	24	23	23	23	23	23	21
男女合計 Both sexes										
< 16	615	558	469	353	261	339	372	577	599	631
16 - 20	2 162	2 133	1 700	1 343	1 268	1 519	1 401	1 607	1 839	1 594
< 21 小計 Sub-total	2 777	2 691	2 169	1 696	1 529	1 858	1 773	2 184	2 438	2 225
21 - 30	1 705	2 024	1 985	1 675	1 470	1 212	1 126	1 311	1 516	1 405
31 - 40	679	660	791	788	576	467	443	496	483	508
41 - 50	167	198	198	212	126	132	134	135	144	207
≥ 51	67	71	98	73	59	56	41	54	44	51
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	2 618	2 953	3 072	2 748	2 231	1 867	1 744	1 996	2 187	2 171
總計 Total	5 395	5 644	5 241	4 444	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 396
平均年齡 Mean age	23	23	24	25	24	23	23	23	23	23

表 1b〔續〕

按首次/曾被呈報、性別及年齡劃分的二零零零至二零零九年
被呈報吸毒者

Table 1b (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by newly/previously
reported by sex by age

人數 No. of persons										
性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
曾被呈報 Previously reported										
男 Male										
< 16	78	84	60	39	38	21	53	43	71	68
16 - 20	820	811	576	342	429	263	492	528	678	721
< 21 小計 Sub-total	898	895	636	381	467	284	545	571	749	789
21 - 30	3 144	3 165	3 050	2 782	2 484	2 114	1 833	1 786	1 686	1 692
31 - 40	2 754	2 596	2 548	2 382	2 342	2 234	2 100	2 096	2 083	2 038
41 - 50	2 898	2 848	2 856	2 518	2 420	2 323	1 998	1 803	1 710	1 639
≥ 51	1 700	1 849	2 001	1 855	1 863	2 025	1 830	1 841	1 954	1 912
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	10 496	10 458	10 455	9 537	9 109	8 696	7 761	7 526	7 433	7 281
小計 Sub-total	11 394	11 353	11 091	9 918	9 576	8 980	8 306	8 097	8 182	8 070
平均年齡 Mean age	37	37	38	39	39	40	39	39	39	39
女 Female										
< 16	55	70	37	24	38	18	37	45	65	59
16 - 20	290	246	160	106	152	118	223	199	221	286
< 21 小計 Sub-total	345	316	197	130	190	136	260	244	286	345
21 - 30	607	610	713	627	617	532	525	388	416	360
31 - 40	346	346	440	404	408	454	404	419	452	450
41 - 50	207	196	232	215	234	215	166	185	185	193
≥ 51	41	48	52	52	69	73	74	80	95	95
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 201	1 200	1 437	1 298	1 328	1 274	1 169	1 072	1 148	1 098
小計 Sub-total	1 546	1 516	1 634	1 428	1 518	1 410	1 429	1 316	1 434	1 443
平均年齡 Mean age	29	29	31	31	32	33	31	32	31	31
男女合計 Both sexes										
< 16	133	154	97	63	76	39	90	88	136	127
16 - 20	1 110	1 057	736	448	581	381	715	727	899	1 007
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 243	1 211	833	511	657	420	805	815	1 035	1 134
21 - 30	3 751	3 775	3 763	3 409	3 101	2 646	2 358	2 174	2 102	2 052
31 - 40	3 100	2 942	2 988	2 786	2 750	2 688	2 504	2 515	2 535	2 488
41 - 50	3 105	3 044	3 088	2 733	2 654	2 538	2 164	1 988	1 895	1 832
≥ 51	1 741	1 897	2 053	1 907	1 932	2 098	1 904	1 921	2 049	2 007
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	11 697	11 658	11 892	10 835	10 437	9 970	8 930	8 598	8 581	8 379
總計 Total	12 940	12 869	12 725	11 346	11 094	10 390	9 735	9 413	9 616	9 513
平均年齡 Mean age	36	37	37	38	38	39	38	38	38	38

表 1c 按常被吸食毒品種類/吸食超過一種毒品種類人士劃分的二零零零至二零零九年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1c Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by common type of drugs abused/abusers taking more than one type of drugs

	人數 No. of persons									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
常被吸食毒品種類 Common types of drugs abused										
海洛英 Heroin	12 188	11 575	11 826	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 901
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	5 561	6 022	5 581	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 424
氯胺酮 Ketamine	1 605	2 746	2 692	1 954	2 584	2 100	3 080	4 059	5 099	5 212
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	927	902	1 249	1 567	1 752	2 034	2 227	1 835	1 360	1 395
" 冰 " Ice	968	947	606	567	642	753	856	1 112	1 374	1 386
咳藥 Cough medicine	308	291	377	547	658	706	755	601	567	670
大麻 Cannabis	1 434	1 227	1 298	1 050	1 119	1 136	976	788	763	612
可卡因 Cocaine	31	46	38	56	95	193	358	716	700	514
" 搖頭丸 " Ecstasy	2 333	2 272	1 378	971	1 275	1 694	1 529	916	801	511
吸食超過一種毒品種類人士 Abusers taking more than one type of drugs	3 065	3 236	3 122	2 943	3 510	4 054	4 202	3 565	3 274	3 018
佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比 % of all reported drug abusers	18.7	19.8	19.6	21.1	24.2	29.1	31.9	26.4	23.0	21.8

表 1d 按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零零至二零零九年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1d Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by age group by type of drugs abused

	人數 No. of persons									
年齡組別 / 吸食毒品種類 Age group / type of drugs abused	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21										
鴉片類毒品	749	428	267	137	112	87	53	62	62	79
Opiates	(21.6)	(13.3)	(10.7)	(7.5)	(5.3)	(3.9)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(1.8)	(2.4)
海洛英	747	426	266	137	112	85	51	62	62	78
Heroin	(21.5)	(13.3)	(10.7)	(7.5)	(5.3)	(3.8)	(2.0)	(2.1)	(1.8)	(2.3)
鴉片	-	-	@	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium	(-)	(-)	(@)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
嗎啡	@	@	-	-	-	-	@	-	-	-
Morphine	(@)	(@)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(@)	(-)	(-)	(-)
菲仕通 / 美沙酮	6	@	-	-	@	-	-	-	@	@
Physeptone / Methadone	(0.2)	(@)	(-)	(-)	(@)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(@)	(@)
危害精神毒品	2 845	2 863	2 276	1 722	2 052	2 185	2 525	2 948	3 423	3 296
Psychotropic substances	(82.1)	(89.2)	(91.2)	(94.0)	(96.5)	(97.5)	(99.0)	(99.0)	(98.8)	(98.9)
氯胺酮	1 280	1 919	1 757	1 153	1 480	1 368	1 876	2 392	2 961	2 809
Ketamine	(36.9)	(59.8)	(70.4)	(62.9)	(69.6)	(61.1)	(73.5)	(80.3)	(85.5)	(84.3)
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆	42	30	34	92	92	82	67	52	36	42
Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	(1.2)	(0.9)	(1.4)	(5.0)	(4.3)	(3.7)	(2.6)	(1.7)	(1.0)	(1.3)
安非他明	2 148	1 904	1 039	722	907	1 325	1 261	955	963	892
Amphetamines	(62.0)	(59.3)	(41.6)	(39.4)	(42.6)	(59.2)	(49.4)	(32.1)	(27.8)	(26.8)
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明("搖頭丸")	1 949	1 701	928	635	814	1 194	1 088	631	540	397
MDMA (Ecstasy)	(56.2)	(53.0)	(37.2)	(34.7)	(38.3)	(53.3)	(42.6)	(21.2)	(15.6)	(11.9)
甲基安非他明("冰")	381	348	204	124	143	180	264	407	516	554
Methylamphetamine (Ice)	(11.0)	(10.8)	(8.2)	(6.8)	(6.7)	(8.0)	(10.3)	(13.7)	(14.9)	(16.6)
大麻	736	557	647	524	543	572	475	363	312	247
Cannabis	(21.2)	(17.4)	(25.9)	(28.6)	(25.5)	(25.5)	(18.6)	(12.2)	(9.0)	(7.4)
可卡因	9	12	14	10	20	58	170	356	326	218
Cocaine	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(2.6)	(6.7)	(12.0)	(9.4)	(6.5)
咳藥	90	44	79	142	205	216	178	132	107	125
Cough medicine	(2.6)	(1.4)	(3.2)	(7.8)	(9.6)	(9.6)	(7.0)	(4.4)	(3.1)	(3.8)
硝甲西洋	-	11	44	31	120	152	343	273	227	183
Nimetazepam	(-)	(0.3)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(5.6)	(6.8)	(13.4)	(9.2)	(6.6)	(5.5)
安定	78	19	36	17	12	8	@	7	10	@
Diazepam	(2.2)	(0.6)	(1.4)	(0.9)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(@)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(@)
有機溶劑	61	48	65	52	29	27	12	10	-	@
Organic solvents	(1.8)	(1.5)	(2.6)	(2.8)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(-)	(@)
甲喹酮	12	@	9	12	17	25	24	13	23	12
Methaqualone	(0.3)	(@)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.4)
小計	3 467	3 210	2 496	1 832	2 127	2 240	2 551	2 979	3 463	3 332
Sub-total										

表 1d [續]

按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零零至二零零九年
被呈報吸毒者

Table 1d (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by age group by type of
drugs abused

人數 No. of persons										
年齡組別 / 吸食毒品種類 Age group / type of drugs abused	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
鴉片類毒品 Opiates	11 492 (88.7)	11 196 (85.3)	11 613 (86.4)	10 272 (84.7)	10 116 (81.6)	9 745 (83.4)	8 090 (76.2)	7 366 (70.0)	7 203 (67.0)	6 838 (65.0)
海洛英 Heroin	11 441 (88.3)	11 149 (85.0)	11 560 (86.0)	10 220 (84.3)	10 035 (80.9)	9 672 (82.7)	8 067 (75.9)	7 358 (69.9)	7 186 (66.8)	6 823 (64.9)
鴉片 Opium	46 (0.4)	32 (0.2)	20 (0.1)	27 (0.2)	47 (0.4)	25 (0.2)	14 (0.1)	6 (0.1)	8 (0.1)	@ (@)
嗎啡 Morphine	8 (0.1)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)
菲仕通 / 美沙酮 Physeptone / Methadone	69 (0.5)	73 (0.6)	73 (0.5)	60 (0.5)	135 (1.1)	200 (1.7)	52 (0.5)	41 (0.4)	46 (0.4)	45 (0.4)
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	2 716 (21.0)	3 159 (24.1)	3 305 (24.6)	3 497 (28.8)	4 144 (33.4)	4 150 (35.5)	4 877 (45.9)	4 961 (47.1)	4 960 (46.1)	5 128 (48.8)
氯胺酮 Ketamine	325 (2.5)	827 (6.3)	935 (7.0)	801 (6.6)	1 104 (8.9)	732 (6.3)	1 204 (11.3)	1 667 (15.8)	2 138 (19.9)	2 403 (22.8)
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	885 (6.8)	872 (6.6)	1 215 (9.0)	1 475 (12.2)	1 660 (13.4)	1 952 (16.7)	2 160 (20.3)	1 783 (16.9)	1 324 (12.3)	1 353 (12.9)
安非他明 Amphetamines	947 (7.3)	1 125 (8.6)	817 (6.1)	746 (6.2)	936 (7.5)	1 042 (8.9)	1 006 (9.5)	971 (9.2)	1 074 (10.0)	924 (8.8)
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明("搖頭丸") MDMA (Ecstasy)	384 (3.0)	571 (4.4)	450 (3.3)	336 (2.8)	461 (3.7)	500 (4.3)	441 (4.2)	285 (2.7)	261 (2.4)	114 (1.1)
甲基安非他明("冰") Methylamphetamine (Ice)	587 (4.5)	599 (4.6)	402 (3.0)	443 (3.7)	499 (4.0)	573 (4.9)	592 (5.6)	705 (6.7)	858 (8.0)	832 (7.9)
大麻 Cannabis	698 (5.4)	670 (5.1)	651 (4.8)	526 (4.3)	576 (4.6)	564 (4.8)	501 (4.7)	425 (4.0)	451 (4.2)	365 (3.5)
可卡因 Cocaine	22 (0.2)	34 (0.3)	24 (0.2)	46 (0.4)	75 (0.6)	135 (1.2)	188 (1.8)	360 (3.4)	374 (3.5)	296 (2.8)
咳藥 Cough medicine	218 (1.7)	247 (1.9)	298 (2.2)	405 (3.3)	453 (3.7)	490 (4.2)	577 (5.4)	469 (4.5)	460 (4.3)	545 (5.2)
硝甲西泮 Nimetazepam	@ (@)	6 (*)	39 (0.3)	49 (0.4)	105 (0.8)	75 (0.6)	116 (1.1)	108 (1.0)	83 (0.8)	88 (0.8)
安定 Diazepam	21 (0.2)	37 (0.3)	49 (0.4)	46 (0.4)	44 (0.4)	21 (0.2)	27 (0.3)	17 (0.2)	24 (0.2)	12 (0.1)
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	24 (0.2)	13 (0.1)	14 (0.1)	11 (0.1)	16 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	15 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	@ (@)	@ (@)
甲喹酮 Methaqualone	11 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	10 (0.1)	@ (@)	@ (@)	6 (0.1)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)
小計 Sub-total	12 957	13 123	13 443	12 128	12 400	11 691	10 623	10 527	10 750	10 518

表 1d [續]

按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零零至二零零九年
被呈報吸毒者

Table 1d (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by age group by type of
drugs abused

	人數 No. of persons									
年齡組別 / 吸食毒品種類 Age group / type of drugs abused	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
所有年齡 All ages										
鴉片類毒品 Opiates	12 241 (74.5)	11 624 (71.2)	11 880 (74.5)	10 409 (74.6)	10 228 (70.4)	9 832 (70.6)	8 143 (61.8)	7 428 (55.0)	7 265 (51.1)	6 917 (49.9)
海洛英 Heroin	12 188 (74.2)	11 575 (70.9)	11 826 (74.2)	10 357 (74.2)	10 147 (69.8)	9 757 (70.0)	8 118 (61.6)	7 420 (54.9)	7 248 (51.0)	6 901 (49.8)
鴉片 Opium	46 (0.3)	32 (0.2)	21 (0.1)	27 (0.2)	47 (0.3)	25 (0.2)	14 (0.1)	6 (*)	8 (0.1)	@ (@)
嗎啡 Morphine	9 (0.1)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)
菲仕通 / 美沙酮 Physeptone / Methadone	75 (0.5)	75 (0.5)	73 (0.5)	60 (0.4)	136 (0.9)	200 (1.4)	52 (0.4)	41 (0.3)	47 (0.3)	46 (0.3)
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	5 561 (33.9)	6 022 (36.9)	5 581 (35.0)	5 219 (37.4)	6 196 (42.7)	6 335 (45.5)	7 402 (56.2)	7 909 (58.6)	8 383 (59.0)	8 424 (60.8)
氯胺酮 Ketamine	1 605 (9.8)	2 746 (16.8)	2 692 (16.9)	1 954 (14.0)	2 584 (17.8)	2 100 (15.1)	3 080 (23.4)	4 059 (30.1)	5 099 (35.9)	5 212 (37.6)
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	927 (5.6)	902 (5.5)	1 249 (7.8)	1 567 (11.2)	1 752 (12.1)	2 034 (14.6)	2 227 (16.9)	1 835 (13.6)	1 360 (9.6)	1 395 (10.1)
安非他明 Amphetamines	3 095 (18.8)	3 029 (18.5)	1 856 (11.6)	1 468 (10.5)	1 843 (12.7)	2 367 (17.0)	2 267 (17.2)	1 926 (14.3)	2 037 (14.3)	1 816 (13.1)
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明("搖頭丸") MDMA (Ecstasy)	2 333 (14.2)	2 272 (13.9)	1 378 (8.6)	971 (7.0)	1 275 (8.8)	1 694 (12.2)	1 529 (11.6)	916 (6.8)	801 (5.6)	511 (3.7)
甲基安非他明("冰") Methylamphetamine (Ice)	968 (5.9)	947 (5.8)	606 (3.8)	567 (4.1)	642 (4.4)	753 (5.4)	856 (6.5)	1 112 (8.2)	1 374 (9.7)	1 386 (10.0)
大麻 Cannabis	1 434 (8.7)	1 227 (7.5)	1 298 (8.1)	1 050 (7.5)	1 119 (7.7)	1 136 (8.2)	976 (7.4)	788 (5.8)	763 (5.4)	612 (4.4)
可卡因 Cocaine	31 (0.2)	46 (0.3)	38 (0.2)	56 (0.4)	95 (0.7)	193 (1.4)	358 (2.7)	716 (5.3)	700 (4.9)	514 (3.7)
咳藥 Cough medicine	308 (1.9)	291 (1.8)	377 (2.4)	547 (3.9)	658 (4.5)	706 (5.1)	755 (5.7)	601 (4.4)	567 (4.0)	670 (4.8)
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	@ (@)	17 (0.1)	83 (0.5)	80 (0.6)	225 (1.5)	227 (1.6)	459 (3.5)	381 (2.8)	310 (2.2)	271 (2.0)
安定 Diazepam	99 (0.6)	56 (0.3)	85 (0.5)	63 (0.5)	56 (0.4)	29 (0.2)	30 (0.2)	24 (0.2)	34 (0.2)	16 (0.1)
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	85 (0.5)	61 (0.4)	79 (0.5)	63 (0.5)	45 (0.3)	36 (0.3)	27 (0.2)	17 (0.1)	@ (@)	7 (0.1)
甲喹酮 Methaqualone	23 (0.1)	10 (0.1)	18 (0.1)	22 (0.2)	21 (0.1)	28 (0.2)	30 (0.2)	14 (0.1)	28 (0.2)	14 (0.1)
總計 Total	16 424	16 333	15 939	13 960	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 850

註釋：(1) 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

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

(2) 括弧內的數字顯示佔各年齡組別內所有被呈報吸食某種毒品的吸毒者的百分比。

Figures in brackets refer to the proportions of all reported drug abusers with known drugs abused in the respective age groups.

表 1e 按吸食毒品方法劃分的二零零零至二零零九年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1e Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by method of taking drugs

	%*									
吸食毒品方法 Method of taking drugs	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
注射 Injection	41.3	40.3	43.1	42.1	38.7	38.8	37.1	32.8	27.2	24.8
吸入煙霧 Fume inhaling	33.0	32.2	33.7	33.7	33.0	33.5	29.8	31.5	33.7	36.3
以香煙或煙管吸食 Smoking	26.4	25.4	22.9	23.2	25.5	22.8	21.8	19.3	15.0	16.5
鼻吸 Sniffing	5.6	9.2	10.0	9.0	10.6	12.4	19.7	26.6	34.9	36.3
口服 Oral ingestion	17.1	16.5	13.5	15.5	18.8	23.9	25.9	19.4	18.1	16.5

註釋：個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種吸食毒品的的方法。

Notes: More than one kind of method of taking drugs may be reported for each individual drug abuser in a given year.

* 佔所有被呈報使用某種吸毒方法的吸毒者百分比。

As a proportion of all reported reported abusers with known method of taking drugs.

表 1f 按年齡組別及吸食毒品地方劃分的二零零八及零九年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1f Reported drug abusers for 2008 and 2009 by age group by place of
abusing drugs

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品地方 Age group / place of abusing drugs	2008		2009	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21				
香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	3 336	97.3	3 172	96.6
中國內地 Mainland of China	437	12.8	420	12.8
其他地方 Other countries	29	0.8	18	0.5
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over				
香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	10 236	97.4	9 984	95.6
中國內地 Mainland of China	794	7.6	1 038	9.9
其他地方 Other countries	139	1.3	109	1.0
所有年齡 All ages				
香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	13 572	97.4	13 156	95.8
中國內地 Mainland of China	1 231	8.8	1 458	10.6
其他地方 Other countries	168	1.2	127	0.9

註釋：(1) 有關吸食毒品地方數字只在二零零六年起才編製。

Notes: Statistics on place of abusing drugs were compiled only as from 2006.

(2) 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一個吸食毒品地方。

More than one place of abusing drugs may be reported for each individual drug abuser in a given year.

* 佔所有被呈報在某地方吸毒的吸毒者百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known place of abusing drugs.

表 1g 按年齡組別及吸食毒品地點劃分的二零零八至零九年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1g Reported drug abusers for 2008 and 2009 by age group by locality of abusing drugs

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品地點 Age group / locality of abusing drugs	2008 人數 No.	%*	2009 人數 No.	%*
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21				
只在家 / 朋友的家 Home/Friend's home only	855	25.5	862	27.0
在家 / 朋友的家及其他地點 Home/Friend's home and other localities	1 413	42.2	1 406	44.0
只在其他地點 Other localities only	1 079	32.2	928	29.0
<i>其他地點 Other localities</i>				
休憩地方 / 公園 / 公廁 Recreation area/public garden/public toilet	1 381	41.3	1 386	43.4
的士高 / 卡拉OK Disco/Karaoke	1 121	33.5	932	29.2
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	235	7.0	241	7.5
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的非派對場合 Non-party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	224	6.7	307	9.6
咖啡店 / 網吧 Night Club/Internet café	176	5.3	201	6.3
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	267	8.0	217	6.8
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	83	2.5	147	4.6
學校(包括學校宿舍) School (include school hostel)	51	1.5	65	2.0
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over				
只在家 / 朋友的家 Home/Friend's home only	5 050	48.4	4 797	46.4
在家 / 朋友的家及其他地點 Home/Friend's home and other localities	3 247	31.1	3 303	32.0
只在其他地點 Other localities only	2 131	20.4	2 231	21.6
<i>其他地點 Other localities</i>				
休憩地方 / 公園 / 公廁 Recreation area/public garden/public toilet	3 628	34.8	3 879	37.5
的士高 / 卡拉OK Disco/Karaoke	1 214	11.6	1 388	13.4
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	366	3.5	495	4.8
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的非派對場合 Non-party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	288	2.8	256	2.5
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	295	2.8	288	2.8
咖啡店 / 網吧 Night Club/Internet café	220	2.1	252	2.4
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	237	2.3	201	1.9

表 1g [續] 按年齡組別及吸食毒品地點劃分的二零零八至零九年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1g (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 2008 and 2009 by age group by locality of abusing drugs

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品地點 Age group / locality of abusing drugs	2008 人數 No.	%*	2009 人數 No.	%*
所有年齡 All ages				
只在家 / 朋友的家 Home/Friend's home only	5 905	42.9	5 659	41.8
在家 / 朋友的家及其他地點 Home/Friend's home and other localities	4 660	33.8	4 709	34.8
只在其他地點 Other localities only	3 210	23.3	3 159	23.4
<i>其他地點 Other localities</i>				
休憩地方 / 公園 / 公廁 Recreation area/public garden/public toilet	5 009	36.4	5 265	38.9
的士高 / 卡拉OK Disco/Karaoke	2 335	17.0	2 320	17.2
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	601	4.4	736	5.4
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的非派對場合 Non-party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	512	3.7	563	4.2
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	562	4.1	505	3.7
咖啡店 / 網吧 Night Club/Internet café	396	2.9	453	3.3
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	320	2.3	348	2.6
學校(包括學校宿舍) School (include school hostel)	56	0.4	66	0.5

註釋：(1) 有關吸食毒品地點數字只在二零零六年起才編製。

Notes : Statistics on locality of abusing drugs were compiled only as from 2006.

(2) 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一個吸食毒品地點。

More than one locality of abusing drugs may be reported for each individual reported drug abuser in a given year.

* 佔所有被呈報在某地點吸毒的吸毒者百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known locality of abusing drugs.

表 1h 按年齡組別及現時吸食毒品原因劃分的二零零零至二零零九年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1h Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by age group by reason for current drug use

	%*									
年齡組別 / 現時吸食毒品原因 Age group / reason for current drug use	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21										
受到同輩朋友影響 / 想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	68.2	66.0	58.2	57.9	60.0	68.4	64.9	58.8	64.2	67.7
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	28.2	26.4	27.6	28.7	31.4	40.4	41.3	41.3	44.2	51.1
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	13.4	9.3	7.8	6.6	6.6	7.3	8.9	12.7	16.3	15.2
出於好奇 Curiosity	42.9	43.4	38.6	38.2	41.0	35.8	41.1	42.7	45.1	43.0
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	44.5	39.6	38.9	32.7	34.6	43.4	42.4	37.4	33.9	33.6
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.0
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.6	3.7	4.6	4.2	5.4	5.6
其他原因 Other reasons	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.1
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
受到同輩朋友影響 / 想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	41.5	38.2	35.5	44.7	43.6	44.5	44.0	43.7	45.7	48.7
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	20.3	22.2	28.9	24.9	27.4	34.6	39.7	40.5	44.4	48.0
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	55.1	54.4	57.2	58.1	54.6	48.5	43.3	41.6	40.9	42.1
出於好奇 Curiosity	22.9	20.4	19.7	23.8	22.8	29.2	32.7	33.9	31.3	27.5
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	18.4	18.7	17.8	10.1	9.3	14.7	17.6	21.5	22.0	23.1
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	3.1	3.0	3.5	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.7	5.3	4.8	5.8
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.3
其他原因 Other reasons	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	*

表 1h〔續〕

按年齡組別及現時吸食毒品原因劃分的二零零零至二零零九年
被呈報吸毒者

Table 1h (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by age group by reason
for current drug use

	%*									
年齡組別 / 現時吸食毒品原因 Age group / reason for current drug use	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
所有年齡 All ages										
受到同輩朋友影響 / 想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	47.0	43.5	38.9	46.4	46.0	48.4	48.0	47.1	50.3	53.2
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	22.0	23.0	28.7	25.4	28.0	35.5	40.0	40.7	44.3	48.7
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	46.5	45.9	49.8	51.5	47.6	41.8	36.6	35.1	34.9	35.7
出於好奇 Curiosity	27.0	24.7	22.6	25.7	25.5	30.3	34.4	35.9	34.7	31.2
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	23.8	22.6	20.9	13.0	13.1	19.4	22.4	25.1	25.0	25.6
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	2.6	2.6	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.0	4.8
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.1
其他原因 Other reasons	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1

註釋：個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種現時吸食毒品原因。

Notes: More than one reason for current drug use may be reported for each individual reported drug abuser in a given year.

* 佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報由於某些現時吸食毒品原因吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known reason for current drug use in the respective age groups.

表 1i 按性別及首次吸食毒品年齡劃分的二零零零至二零零九年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1i Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by sex by age of first abuse

	%									
性別 / 首次吸食毒品年齡 Sex / age of first abuse	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
男 Male										
< 12	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
12 - 15	30.7	30.1	30.5	30.3	30.9	32.3	33.7	33.6	35.0	35.9
16 - 17	20.8	20.8	19.7	19.6	19.9	20.4	20.6	20.0	21.3	20.1
18 - 20	22.8	23.2	23.3	22.3	23.0	22.7	22.1	23.3	22.3	22.5
21 - 25	13.1	13.5	13.2	13.5	12.6	12.0	11.8	11.8	10.9	10.9
26 - 30	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.5	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.5
≥ 31	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.1
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abuse	18	18	18	19	18	18	18	18	18	18
女 Female										
< 12	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.2
12 - 15	37.7	34.8	33.6	30.6	28.6	29.9	33.1	36.4	37.6	40.2
16 - 17	22.6	20.7	21.2	19.3	18.6	17.2	16.6	16.2	16.5	17.3
18 - 20	19.0	21.1	21.3	22.1	23.4	20.6	21.3	20.8	19.4	18.1
21 - 25	10.4	12.0	11.9	14.2	16.6	17.6	13.4	11.7	12.7	11.0
26 - 30	4.9	6.5	5.6	6.6	7.2	8.0	9.0	7.8	7.2	5.5
≥ 31	3.9	3.5	4.8	5.2	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.7
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abuse	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	18
男女合計 Both sexes										
< 12	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8
12 - 15	31.7	30.8	31.0	30.4	30.5	31.9	33.6	34.0	35.5	36.7
16 - 17	21.0	20.8	19.9	19.5	19.6	19.9	19.9	19.4	20.4	19.6
18 - 20	22.2	22.9	23.0	22.3	23.1	22.3	22.0	22.9	21.8	21.7
21 - 25	12.7	13.3	13.0	13.6	13.2	13.0	12.1	11.8	11.2	10.9
26 - 30	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.7
≥ 31	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.6
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abuse										
所有被呈報吸毒者 All reported drug abusers	18	18	18	19	18	18	18	18	18	18
二十一歲以下被呈報吸毒者 Reported drug abusers under 21	15	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15

表 1j 按年齡組別及經濟活動狀況劃分的二零零零至二零零九年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1j Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by age group by economic activity status

	%									
年齡組別 / 經濟活動狀況 Age group / economic activity status	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	31.2	35.2	32.7	29.8	31.5	29.6	30.3	30.8	31.4	25.9
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	6.9	5.9	6.0	6.7	8.0	10.6	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.1
失業人士 Unemployed	38.5	33.3	37.2	37.2	37.2	31.1	32.5	28.0	28.3	30.9
料理家務人士 Home-maker	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
學生 Student	20.4	23.9	22.7	25.0	21.9	26.4	23.7	26.5	26.5	30.5
其他 Others	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.0	3.5	4.7	3.6	2.4
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	37.8	36.8	32.6	31.1	27.3	29.5	31.2	32.9	32.4	33.2
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	6.5	7.4	7.4	6.0	6.4	7.0	7.0	7.5	9.8	11.1
失業人士 Unemployed	51.7	51.6	55.2	58.6	61.8	58.5	57.0	54.8	51.4	49.1
料理家務人士 Home-maker	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9
學生 Student	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
退休人士 Retired person	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4
其他 Others	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.0	2.1
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1j〔續〕

按年齡組別及經濟活動狀況劃分的二零零零至二零零九年
被呈報吸毒者

Table 1j (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by age group by economic
activity status

	%									
年齡組別 / 經濟活動狀況 Age group / economic activity status	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
所有年齡 All ages										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	36.3	36.4	32.6	30.9	27.9	29.5	31.1	32.4	32.2	31.5
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	6.6	7.1	7.2	6.1	6.6	7.5	7.6	8.0	9.9	10.9
失業人士 Unemployed	48.9	47.8	52.3	55.6	58.1	54.1	52.2	48.9	45.7	44.8
料理家務人士 Home-maker	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
學生 Student	4.5	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	6.0	6.7	7.4
退休人士 Retired person	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8
其他 Others	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.1
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1k 按年齡組別及教育水平劃分的二零零零至二零零九年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1k Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by age group by educational attainment

	%									
年齡組別 / 教育水平 Age group / educational attainment	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21										
無受過教育 / 幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
小學程度 Primary	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.5
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	71.0	66.5	68.3	67.1	66.8	68.2	66.7	69.3	66.7	66.4
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	26.4	30.9	28.6	29.9	29.7	29.8	31.4	28.4	31.1	31.5
專上教育程度 Tertiary	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
無受過教育 / 幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9
小學程度 Primary	35.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	34.9	35.2	33.3	31.1	29.7	27.5
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	47.3	47.9	46.9	46.7	46.6	47.0	47.9	50.4	50.6	51.6
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	13.5	15.3	15.9	16.2	15.2	14.4	15.5	15.5	16.5	17.8
專上教育程度 Tertiary	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
所有年齡 All ages										
無受過教育 / 幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5
小學程度 Primary	28.1	26.8	28.2	29.0	30.0	29.8	27.0	24.6	22.8	21.3
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	52.5	51.8	50.4	49.5	49.6	50.3	51.6	54.6	54.5	55.2
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	16.3	18.6	18.0	18.1	17.3	16.9	18.6	18.4	20.1	21.1
專上教育程度 Tertiary	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1/ 按種族劃分的二零零零至二零零九年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1/ Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by ethnicity

										%
種族 Ethnicity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
華人 Chinese	96.1	96.2	95.6	95.1	95.7	95.0	95.0	94.7	94.6	94.8
非華人 Non-chinese										
越南人 Vietnamese	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.0
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7
印度人／巴基斯坦人／ 孟加拉人／斯里蘭卡人 Indian/ Pakistani/ Bangladeshi/ Sri Lankan	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
菲律賓人 Filipino	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
印尼人 Indonesian	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
泰國人 Thai	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
英國人 British	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	*
其他 Others	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1m 按性別、婚姻狀況及伴侶有否吸毒劃分的二零零零至二零零九年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1m Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by sex by marital status by whether partner took drugs

	%									
性別 / 婚姻狀況 / 伴侶有否吸毒 Sex / marital status / whether partner took drugs	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
男 Male										
未婚 Never married	64.7	64.8	61.3	59.3	58.3	56.0	58.9	59.9	59.9	59.8
已婚同居 Married/Cohabiting	26.4	26.2	28.5	30.1	30.1	32.9	30.7	30.1	30.3	30.2
<i>伴侶有吸毒</i> <i>Partner took drugs</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>9.9</i>
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒</i> <i>Partner did not take drugs</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>90.1</i>
鰥寡 Widowed	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5
離婚/分居 Divorced/Separated	8.0	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.5	10.3	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.5
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女 Female										
未婚 Never married	65.1	61.7	58.2	55.3	61.5	61.7	67.1	65.7	64.3	62.5
已婚同居 Married/Cohabiting	24.4	27.0	28.9	28.8	25.0	26.3	21.5	22.5	24.7	27.6
<i>伴侶有吸毒</i> <i>Partner took drugs</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>39.2</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>62.6</i>
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒</i> <i>Partner did not take drugs</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>49.2</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>57.5</i>	<i>57.2</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>37.4</i>
鰥寡 Widowed	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.4	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.0
離婚/分居 Divorced/Separated	9.0	9.6	11.0	13.7	11.6	10.6	8.4	10.3	10.0	8.8
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
男女合計 Both sexes										
未婚 Never married	64.7	64.3	60.8	58.7	58.8	57.0	60.4	60.9	60.7	60.3
已婚同居 Married/Cohabiting	26.1	26.3	28.6	29.9	29.3	31.8	29.1	28.8	29.2	29.7
<i>伴侶有吸毒</i> <i>Partner took drugs</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>22.8</i>
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒</i> <i>Partner did not take drugs</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>77.2</i>
鰥寡 Widowed	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.6
離婚/分居 Divorced/Separated	8.1	8.4	9.6	10.3	10.7	10.3	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.3
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：斜體數字是指在相關性別組別中佔已婚／同居的被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

Note: Figures in italics refer to the proportions of the married/cohabiting reported drug abusers in the respective sex groups.

表 1n 按年齡組別及居住地區劃分的二零零零至二零零九年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1n Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by age group by district of residence

	%									
年齡組別 / 居住地區 Age group / district of residence	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21										
中西區 Central & Western	3.3	4.1	1.8	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.8
灣仔 Wan Chai	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5
東區 Eastern	4.2	4.6	4.2	5.1	4.0	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.5
南區 Southern	6.2	7.1	7.4	10.1	9.3	8.8	7.9	7.7	5.2	5.2
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	4.5	5.6	4.2	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.6
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	4.1	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.4	3.7	7.0	5.1
九龍城 Kowloon City	3.4	4.2	3.4	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.6
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	5.1	5.6	6.4	6.8	7.2	5.3	4.0	7.4	6.6	4.5
觀塘 Kwun Tong	10.8	11.2	9.2	6.9	6.2	6.3	7.1	8.2	7.8	7.8
葵青 Kwai Tsing	7.4	7.2	9.0	7.6	8.1	7.9	8.1	6.9	8.8	9.3
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.5
屯門 Tuen Mun	10.6	8.0	6.9	6.8	6.5	9.0	9.2	7.0	7.3	7.0
元朗 Yuen Long	7.5	7.7	8.5	8.3	8.8	6.9	8.3	13.0	11.8	12.9
北區 North	10.3	6.9	8.0	11.4	11.7	13.3	11.4	10.1	11.3	10.6
大埔 Tai Po	7.7	6.4	5.6	3.5	5.2	6.0	6.9	5.0	6.4	8.5
沙田 Sha Tin	6.3	7.5	7.8	6.2	5.2	6.6	9.6	6.9	5.4	6.3
西貢 Sai Kung	3.6	4.1	5.5	4.4	4.8	4.2	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.3
離島 Islands	0.6	1.1	2.5	4.4	5.0	4.4	3.8	5.3	4.6	5.0
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1n〔續〕 按年齡組別及居住地區劃分的二零零零至二零零九年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1n (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by age group by district of residence

	%									
年齡組別 / 居住地區 Age group / district of residence	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
中西區 Central & Western	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.7
灣仔 Wan Chai	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9
東區 Eastern	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.0
南區 Southern	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.6
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	9.5	9.7	11.0	10.9	12.2	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.9	10.6
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	10.9	10.7	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.9	11.7	12.4	12.0
九龍城 Kowloon City	5.8	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.5
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	8.5	8.6	8.0	7.8	6.9	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.3	6.5
觀塘 Kwun Tong	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.4	10.5	10.5	9.2	9.7	8.5
葵青 Kwai Tsing	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.0	6.9
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.1	4.5	4.3	3.7	4.0
屯門 Tuen Mun	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.2
元朗 Yuen Long	6.4	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.1	8.0	8.3	8.8
北區 North	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.7
大埔 Tai Po	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.1	3.3	4.1
沙田 Sha Tin	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.4	6.0
西貢 Sai Kung	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.0
離島 Islands	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.1
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1n〔續〕

按年齡組別及居住地區劃分的二零零零至二零零九年被呈報
吸毒者Table 1n (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by age group by district of
residence

	%									
年齡組別 / 居住地區 Age group / district of residence	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
所有年齡 All ages										
中西區 Central & Western	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.5
灣仔 Wan Chai	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6
東區 Eastern	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.4	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.1
南區 Southern	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.2
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	8.4	8.9	9.8	10.1	11.2	9.7	9.3	9.1	9.2	8.9
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	9.4	9.3	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.0	10.4	9.8	11.0	10.3
九龍城 Kowloon City	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.0
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.0
觀塘 Kwun Tong	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	8.9	9.8	9.8	9.0	9.2	8.4
葵青 Kwai Tsing	6.4	6.2	6.4	5.8	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.7	7.5
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.6
屯門 Tuen Mun	8.3	7.9	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.3	7.8	7.8	7.9
元朗 Yuen Long	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	9.2	9.1	9.8
北區 North	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.3	6.0	6.1
大埔 Tai Po	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.6	3.6	4.1	5.2
沙田 Sha Tin	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.0	5.4	6.1
西貢 Sai Kung	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1
離島 Islands	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.8
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1o 按屋宇單位類型劃分的二零零零至二零零九年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1o Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by type of quarters

	%									
屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
受資助的公屋租住單位 Public and aided rental blocks	55.9	54.1	53.7	53.1	53.0	56.6	57.7	58.1	57.6	58.4
居者有其屋計劃屋苑 Home ownership estates	3.5	4.2	4.4	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
私人樓宇 Private housing	33.2	34.6	35.3	36.6	36.8	38.5	37.6	37.3	38.1	37.0
其他房屋 Others	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.8
總計 <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1p 按年齡組別及曾否有犯罪紀錄劃分的二零零零至二零零九年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1p Reported drug abusers for 2000-2009 by age group by whether previously convicted

	%									
年齡組別 / 曾否有犯罪紀錄 Age group / whether previously convicted	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21										
曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted	36.0	34.9	35.4	38.1	40.6	38.7	39.4	41.4	40.0	43.0
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	6.3	7.0	7.3	8.0	11.3	8.1	8.3	9.4	11.5	16.9
只有其他罪行 only other offences	13.2	12.7	13.9	16.2	16.8	23.9	27.0	27.5	23.5	20.5
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	15.7	14.4	13.6	13.2	11.9	5.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	5.0
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7
未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted	64.0	65.1	64.6	61.9	59.4	61.3	60.6	58.6	60.0	57.0
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted	84.4	82.0	81.2	81.2	84.8	86.7	86.3	85.1	83.5	82.5
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	21.7	21.0	20.6	18.1	21.5	29.3	36.4	33.8	19.8	29.6
只有其他罪行 only other offences	5.1	5.0	5.3	6.3	6.7	8.7	10.8	11.4	11.8	8.3
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	57.4	56.0	55.2	56.6	56.4	48.4	39.0	39.8	50.9	44.3
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3
未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted	15.6	18.0	18.8	18.8	15.2	13.3	13.7	14.9	16.5	17.5
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
所有年齡 All ages										
曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted	74.2	72.4	74.3	75.6	78.7	79.6	77.6	75.7	73.2	73.4
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	18.5	18.1	18.6	16.8	20.1	26.1	31.2	28.5	17.8	26.6
只有其他罪行 only other offences	6.8	6.5	6.6	7.6	8.1	10.9	13.8	14.9	14.6	11.1
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	48.6	47.5	48.9	50.9	50.3	42.0	32.4	32.1	39.9	35.2
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4
未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted	25.8	27.6	25.7	24.4	21.3	20.4	22.4	24.3	26.8	26.6
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 2a 按性別及年齡劃分的二零零九年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2a Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2009 by sex by age

性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	首次被呈報者 Newly reported persons		曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
男 Male				
< 12	@	@	-	-
12 - 15	290	6.6	68	0.7
16 - 17	469	10.7	228	2.4
18 - 20	662	15.1	493	5.2
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 425	32.4	789	8.3
21 - 30	1 087	24.7	1 692	17.8
31 - 40	380	8.6	2 038	21.4
41 - 50	160	3.6	1 639	17.2
≥ 51	39	0.9	1 912	20.1
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 666	37.9	7 281	76.5
小計 Sub-total	3 091	70.3	8 070	84.8
平均年齡 Mean age	24		39	
女 Female				
< 12	@	@	-	-
12 - 15	335	7.6	59	0.6
16 - 17	235	5.3	107	1.1
18 - 20	228	5.2	179	1.9
< 21 小計 Sub-total	800	18.2	345	3.6
21 - 30	318	7.2	360	3.8
31 - 40	128	2.9	450	4.7
41 - 50	47	1.1	193	2.0
≥ 51	12	0.3	95	1.0
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	505	11.5	1 098	11.5
小計 Sub-total	1 305	29.7	1 443	15.2
平均年齡 Mean age	21		31	
男女合計 Both sexes				
< 12	6	0.1	-	-
12 - 15	625	14.2	127	1.3
16 - 17	704	16.0	335	3.5
18 - 20	890	20.2	672	7.1
< 21 小計 Sub-total	2 225	50.6	1 134	11.9
21 - 30	1 405	32.0	2 052	21.6
31 - 40	508	11.6	2 488	26.2
41 - 50	207	4.7	1 832	19.3
≥ 51	51	1.2	2 007	21.1
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	2 171	49.4	8 379	88.1
總計 Total	4 396	100.0	9 513	100.0
平均年齡 Mean age	23		38	

註釋：* 佔在相關首次／曾被呈報組別內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

Note : As a percentage of all reported drug abusers in the respective newly/previously reported groups.

表 2b 按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零九年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2b Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2009 by age group by type of drugs abused

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品種類 Age group / type of drugs abused	首次被呈報者 <u>Newly reported persons</u>		曾被呈報者 <u>Previously reported persons</u>	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21				
海洛英 Heroin	32	1.5	46	4.1
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	2 187	99.4	1 109	98.0
氯胺酮 Ketamine	1 838	83.5	971	85.8
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	30	1.4	12	1.1
安非他明 Amphetamines	604	27.5	288	25.4
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 ("搖頭丸") MDMA (Ecstasy)	265	12.0	132	11.7
甲基安非他明 ("冰") Methylamphetamine (Ice)	378	17.2	176	15.5
咳藥 Cough medicine	60	2.7	65	5.7
大麻 Cannabis	154	7.0	93	8.2
可卡因 Cocaine	116	5.3	102	9.0
硝甲西泮 Nimetazepam	117	5.3	66	5.8
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	@	@	-	-
小計 Sub-total	2 200		1 132	

表 2b [續] 按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零九年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者

Table 2b (Cont'd) Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2009 by age group by type of drugs abused

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品種類 Age group / type of drugs abused	首次被呈報者 <u>Newly reported persons</u>		曾被呈報者 <u>Previously reported persons</u>	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over				
海洛英 Heroin	456	21.2	6 367	76.1
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	1 738	80.8	3 390	40.5
氯胺酮 Ketamine	1 142	53.1	1 261	15.1
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	72	3.3	1 281	15.3
安非他明 Amphetamines	259	12.0	665	7.9
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 ("搖頭丸") MDMA (Ecstasy)	58	2.7	56	0.7
甲基安非他明 ("冰") Methylamphetamine (Ice)	209	9.7	623	7.4
咳藥 Cough medicine	183	8.5	362	4.3
大麻 Cannabis	155	7.2	210	2.5
可卡因 Cocaine	107	5.0	189	2.3
硝甲西泮 Nimetazepam	35	1.6	53	0.6
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	-	-	@	@
小計 Sub-total	2 151		8 367	

表 2b [續]

按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零九年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者

Table 2b (Cont'd)

Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2009 by age group by type of drugs abused

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品種類 Age group / type of drugs abused	首次被呈報者 <u>Newly reported persons</u>		曾被呈報者 <u>Previously reported persons</u>	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
所有年齡 All ages				
海洛英 Heroin	488	11.2	6 413	67.5
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	3 925	90.2	4 499	47.4
氯胺酮 Ketamine	2 980	68.5	2 232	23.5
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	102	2.3	1 293	13.6
安非他明 Amphetamines	863	19.8	953	10.0
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 ("搖頭丸") MDMA (Ecstasy)	323	7.4	188	2.0
甲基安非他明 ("冰") Methylamphetamine (Ice)	587	13.5	799	8.4
咳藥 Cough medicine	243	5.6	427	4.5
大麻 Cannabis	309	7.1	303	3.2
可卡因 Cocaine	223	5.1	291	3.1
硝甲西泮 Nimetazepam	152	3.5	119	1.3
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	@	@	@	@
總計 Total	4 351		9 499	

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

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

* 佔在相關年齡及首次/曾被呈報組別內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of reported drug abusers in the respective age and newly/previously reported groups.

表 2c 按現時吸食毒品原因劃分的二零零九年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2c Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2009 by reason for current drug use

現時吸食毒品原因 Reason for current drug use	首次被呈報者 Newly reported persons		曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	610	15.5	4 093	44.2
受到同輩朋友影響 / 想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	2 236	56.9	4 783	51.7
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	1 816	46.2	4 605	49.8
出於好奇 Curiosity	1 652	42.1	2 461	26.6
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	953	24.3	2 419	26.1
總計 Total	3 928		9 255	

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種現時吸毒原因。

Notes : More than one reason for current drug use may be reported for each individual reported drug abuser in a given year.

* 佔在相關首次／曾被呈報組別內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

As a percentage of all reported drug abusers in the respective newly/previously reported groups.

表 2d 按首次吸食毒品年齡劃分的二零零九年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2d Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2009 by age of first abuse

首次吸食毒品年齡 Age of first abuse	首次被呈報者 Newly reported persons		曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
< 12	28	0.8	332	3.6
12 - 15	1 079	31.3	3 580	38.8
16 - 17	650	18.8	1 835	19.9
18 - 20	699	20.3	2 048	22.2
21 - 25	503	14.6	884	9.6
26 - 30	223	6.5	371	4.0
≥ 31	267	7.7	187	2.0
總計 Total	3 449	100.0	9 237	100.0
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abuse	19		17	

表 2e 按經濟活動狀況劃分的二零零九年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2e Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2009 by economic activity status

經濟活動狀況 Economic activity status	首次被呈報者 <u>Newly reported persons</u>		曾被呈報者 <u>Previously reported persons</u>	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	1 414	36.3	2 745	29.5
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	398	10.2	1 039	11.2
失業人士 Unemployed	1 226	31.4	4 692	50.4
料理家務人士 Home-maker	50	1.3	153	1.6
學生 Student	734	18.8	242	2.6
退休人士 Retired person	@	@	235	2.5
其他 Others	75	1.9	207	2.2
總計 Total	3 900	100.0	9 313	100.0

表 2f 按教育水平劃分的二零零九年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2f Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2009 by educational attainment

教育水平 Educational attainment	首次被呈報者 <u>Newly reported persons</u>		曾被呈報者 <u>Previously reported persons</u>	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
無受過教育 / 幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	15	0.4	177	1.9
小學程度 Primary	240	6.2	2 571	27.6
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	2 296	58.9	4 990	53.6
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	1 274	32.7	1 509	16.2
專上教育程度 Tertiary	75	1.9	62	0.7
總計 Total	3 900	100.0	9 309	100.0

表 2g 按性別、婚姻狀況及伴侶有否吸毒劃分的二零零九年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者

Table 2g Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2009 by sex by marital status by whether partner took drugs

性別 / 婚姻狀況 / 伴侶有否吸毒 Sex / marital status / whether partner took drugs	首次被呈報者 <u>Newly reported persons</u>		曾被呈報者 <u>Previously reported persons</u>	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
男 Male				
未婚 Never married	2 299	84.3	4 044	51.3
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	368	13.5	2 839	36.0
<i>伴侶有吸毒</i> <i>Partner took drugs</i>	20	11.2	156	9.7
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒</i> <i>Partner did not take drugs</i>	158	88.8	1 446	90.3
鰥 / 寡 Widowed	@	@	51	0.6
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	58	2.1	945	12.0
小計 Sub-total	2 727	100.0	7 879	100.0
女 Female				
未婚 Never married	908	78.8	701	49.3
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	193	16.8	518	36.5
<i>伴侶有吸毒</i> <i>Partner took drugs</i>	83	57.2	279	64.4
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒</i> <i>Partner did not take drugs</i>	62	42.8	154	35.6
鰥 / 寡 Widowed	@	@	22	1.5
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	46	4.0	180	12.7
小計 Sub-total	1 152	100.0	1 421	100.0
男女合計 Both sexes				
未婚 Never married	3 207	82.7	4 745	51.0
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	561	14.5	3 357	36.1
<i>伴侶有吸毒</i> <i>Partner took drugs</i>	103	31.9	435	21.4
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒</i> <i>Partner did not take drugs</i>	220	68.1	1 600	78.6
鰥 / 寡 Widowed	7	0.2	73	0.8
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	104	2.7	1 125	12.1
總計 Total	3 879	100.0	9 300	100.0

註釋：斜體數字是指在相關性別組別中佔已婚／同居的被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

Note: Figures in italics refer to the proportions of the married/cohabiting reported drug abusers in the respective sex groups.

表 3a 按性別、年齡和常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零九年被呈報吸毒者
Table 3a Reported drug abusers in 2009 by sex by age by common type of drugs abused

性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	海洛英 <u>Heroin</u>		氯胺酮 <u>Ketamine</u>		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 <u>Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone</u>		"冰" <u>Ice</u>		咳藥 <u>Cough medicine</u>		大麻 <u>Cannabis</u>		可卡因 <u>Cocaine</u>		"搖頭丸" <u>Ecstasy</u>		硝甲西泮 <u>Nimetazepam</u>	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
男 Male																		
< 16	@	@	315	6.0	@	@	44	3.2	13	1.9	20	3.3	10	1.9	45	8.8	12	4.4
16 - 20	61	0.9	1 548	29.7	11	0.8	242	17.5	85	12.7	164	26.8	167	32.5	182	35.6	96	35.4
21 - 30	707	10.2	1 625	31.2	159	11.4	243	17.5	245	36.6	193	31.5	166	32.3	73	14.3	48	17.7
≥ 31	5 209	75.5	345	6.6	961	68.9	348	25.1	271	40.4	142	23.2	77	15.0	20	3.9	16	5.9
小計 Sub-total	5 978	86.6	3 833	73.5	1 134	81.3	877	63.3	614	91.6	519	84.8	420	81.7	320	62.6	172	63.5
女 Female																		
< 16	@	@	321	6.2	9	0.6	99	7.1	8	1.2	22	3.6	9	1.8	80	15.7	28	10.3
16 - 20	12	0.2	625	12.0	19	1.4	169	12.2	19	2.8	41	6.7	32	6.2	90	17.6	47	17.3
21 - 30	192	2.8	381	7.3	46	3.3	116	8.4	12	1.8	17	2.8	31	6.0	19	3.7	23	8.5
≥ 31	715	10.4	52	1.0	187	13.4	125	9.0	17	2.5	13	2.1	22	4.3	@	@	@	@
小計 Sub-total	923	13.4	1 379	26.5	261	18.7	509	36.7	56	8.4	93	15.2	94	18.3	191	37.4	99	36.5
男女合計 Both sexes																		
< 16	@	@	636	12.2	12	0.9	143	10.3	21	3.1	42	6.9	19	3.7	125	24.5	40	14.8
16 - 20	73	1.1	2 173	41.7	30	2.2	411	29.7	104	15.5	205	33.5	199	38.7	272	53.2	143	52.8
21 - 30	899	13.0	2 006	38.5	205	14.7	359	25.9	257	38.4	210	34.3	197	38.3	92	18.0	71	26.2
≥ 31	5 924	85.8	397	7.6	1 148	82.3	473	34.1	288	43.0	155	25.3	99	19.3	22	4.3	17	6.3
總計 Total	6 901	100.0	5 212	100.0	1 395	100.0	1 386	100.0	670	100.0	612	100.0	514	100.0	511	100.0	271	100.0
平均年齡 Mean age	43		21		39		27		29		25		25		19		20	

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

Note: More than one type of drugs abused may be reported for each individual reported drug abuser in a given year.

表 3b 按居住地區及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零九年被呈報吸毒者
Table 3b Reported drug abusers in 2009 by district of residence by common type of drugs abused

居住地區 District of residence	海洛英 <u>Heroin</u>		氯胺酮 <u>Ketamine</u>		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 <u>Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone</u>		"冰" <u>Ice</u>		咳藥 <u>Cough medicine</u>		大麻 <u>Cannabis</u>		可卡因 <u>Cocaine</u>		"搖頭丸" <u>Ecstasy</u>		硝甲西泮 <u>Nimetazepam</u>	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
中西區 Central & Western	111	1.7	45	0.9	38	2.8	20	1.5	19	2.9	12	2.0	@	@	@	@	@	@
灣仔 Wan Chai	156	2.4	23	0.5	25	1.8	16	1.2	12	1.8	8	1.4	@	@	@	@	-	-
東區 Eastern	305	4.6	275	5.4	117	8.5	71	5.3	64	9.8	43	7.3	12	2.4	36	7.2	15	5.6
南區 Southern	121	1.8	191	3.7	52	3.8	63	4.7	32	4.9	60	10.2	12	2.4	11	2.2	15	5.6
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	880	13.4	186	3.6	93	6.8	102	7.6	60	9.1	49	8.3	47	9.3	21	4.2	15	5.6
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	1 001	15.2	266	5.2	185	13.4	116	8.6	24	3.7	34	5.8	47	9.3	24	4.8	8	3.0
九龍城 Kowloon City	265	4.0	84	1.6	34	2.5	38	2.8	12	1.8	8	1.4	13	2.6	9	1.8	@	@
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	435	6.6	275	5.4	84	6.1	105	7.8	15	2.3	28	4.7	36	7.1	30	6.0	15	5.6
觀塘 Kwun Tong	585	8.9	400	7.8	138	10.0	134	9.9	30	4.6	20	3.4	43	8.5	34	6.8	17	6.3
葵青 Kwai Tsing	418	6.4	484	9.5	84	6.1	93	6.9	34	5.2	34	5.8	46	9.1	41	8.2	16	5.9
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	279	4.2	149	2.9	45	3.3	38	2.8	21	3.2	16	2.7	26	5.1	20	4.0	9	3.3
屯門 Tuen Mun	545	8.3	384	7.5	95	6.9	86	6.4	38	5.8	40	6.8	38	7.5	40	8.0	22	8.2
元朗 Yuen Long	469	7.1	705	13.8	60	4.4	99	7.3	57	8.7	77	13.0	63	12.5	100	19.9	23	8.6
北區 North	268	4.1	473	9.3	88	6.4	126	9.3	15	2.3	46	7.8	31	6.1	37	7.4	40	14.9
大埔 Tai Po	201	3.1	356	7.0	99	7.2	74	5.5	90	13.7	17	2.9	11	2.2	31	6.2	34	12.6
沙田 Sha Tin	322	4.9	379	7.4	87	6.3	74	5.5	32	4.9	41	6.9	35	6.9	25	5.0	15	5.6
西貢 Sai Kung	126	1.9	219	4.3	35	2.5	56	4.2	25	3.8	29	4.9	27	5.3	20	4.0	9	3.3
離島 Islands	83	1.3	204	4.0	18	1.3	37	2.7	76	11.6	29	4.9	8	1.6	14	2.8	8	3.0
總計 Total	6 570	100.0	5 098	100.0	1 377	100.0	1 348	100.0	656	100.0	591	100.0	505	100.0	503	100.0	269	100.0

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

Note: More than one type of drugs abused may be reported for each individual reported drug abuser in a given year.

表 3c

按首次吸食毒品年齡及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零九年被呈報吸毒者

Table 3c

Reported drug abusers in 2009 by age of first abuse by common type of drugs abused

首次吸食毒品年齡 Age of first abuse	海洛英 Heroin		氯胺酮 Ketamine		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone		"冰" Ice		咳藥 Cough medicine		大麻 Cannabis		可卡因 Cocaine		"搖頭丸" Ecstasy		硝甲西泮 Nimetazepam	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
< 12	234	3.4	35	0.8	10	0.7	14	1.2	@	@	@	@	-	-	7	1.9	@	@
12 - 15	2 054	29.9	1 677	40.2	153	11.4	331	28.3	154	25.3	142	29.5	80	17.7	206	54.8	76	35.2
16 - 17	1 229	17.9	925	22.2	125	9.3	221	18.9	137	22.5	125	25.9	100	22.1	82	21.8	58	26.9
18 - 20	1 756	25.6	847	20.3	291	21.7	221	18.9	124	20.4	92	19.1	127	28.1	44	11.7	46	21.3
21 - 25	870	12.7	441	10.6	234	17.4	133	11.4	105	17.2	63	13.1	72	15.9	25	6.6	16	7.4
26 - 30	427	6.2	152	3.6	212	15.8	106	9.1	51	8.4	30	6.2	35	7.7	@	@	12	5.6
≥ 31	289	4.2	90	2.2	317	23.6	144	12.3	34	5.6	25	5.2	38	8.4	7	1.9	6	2.8
總計 Total	6 859	100.0	4 167	100.0	1 342	100.0	1 170	100.0	609	100.0	482	100.0	452	100.0	376	100.0	216	100.0
首次吸食相關個 別毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abusing the respective type of drugs	19		17		25		21		19		19		21		16		18	

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

Note: More than one type of drugs abused may be reported for each individual reported drug abuser in a given year.

表 3d
Table 3d

按吸食毒品方法及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零九年被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers in 2009 by method of taking drugs by common type of drugs abused

吸食毒品方法 Method of taking drugs	海洛英 Heroin		氯胺酮 Ketamine		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone		"冰" Ice		咳藥 Cough medicine		大麻 Cannabis		可卡因 Cocaine		"搖頭丸" Ecstasy		硝甲西泮 Nimetazepam	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
注射 Injection	3 270	48.2	@	@	688	49.8	6	0.5	-	-	@	@	@	@	@	@	-	-
吸入煙霧 Fume inhaling	3 706	54.7	117	2.4	153	11.1	924	71.2	-	-	95	16.1	141	29.3	@	@	@	@
以香煙或煙管吸食 Smoking	1 339	19.8	79	1.6	8	0.6	173	13.3	-	-	460	77.8	220	45.6	@	@	-	-
鼻吸 Sniffing	112	1.7	4 565	94.5	37	2.7	132	10.2	@	@	20	3.4	97	20.1	9	1.8	6	2.3
口服 Oral ingestion	70	1.0	194	4.0	591	42.8	109	8.4	659	99.7	26	4.4	37	7.7	473	96.5	252	96.6
總計 Total	6 779	100.0	4 832	100.0	1 381	100.0	1 297	100.0	661	100.0	591	100.0	482	100.0	490	100.0	261	100.0

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

Note: More than one type of drugs abused may be reported for each individual reported drug abuser in a given year.

表 3e
Table 3e

按經濟活動狀況及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零九年被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers in 2009 by economic activity status by common type of drugs abused

經濟活動狀況 Economic activity status	海洛英 Heroin		氯胺酮 Ketamine		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone		"冰" Ice		咳藥 Cough medicine		大麻 Cannabis		可卡因 Cocaine		"搖頭丸" Ecstasy		硝甲西泮 Nimetazepam	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	1 661	24.4	1 934	40.7	285	20.7	307	23.7	212	32.4	232	39.6	201	40.9	121	25.3	99	37.8
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	648	9.5	553	11.6	152	11.0	196	15.1	112	17.1	60	10.2	81	16.5	49	10.2	30	11.5
失業人士 Unemployed	3 941	58.0	1 339	28.2	837	60.7	539	41.6	286	43.7	201	34.3	161	32.7	138	28.8	70	26.7
料理家務人士 Home-maker	146	2.1	24	0.5	29	2.1	17	1.3	@	@	-	-	@	@	-	-	@	@
學生 Student	10	0.1	817	17.2	18	1.3	164	12.6	30	4.6	79	13.5	27	5.5	158	33.0	52	19.8
退休人士 Retired person	235	3.5	-	-	10	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
其他 Others	159	2.3	88	1.9	48	3.5	74	5.7	9	1.4	14	2.4	20	4.1	13	2.7	10	3.8
總計 Total	6 800	100.0	4 755	100.0	1 379	100.0	1 297	100.0	654	100.0	586	100.0	492	100.0	479	100.0	262	100.0

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

Note: More than one type of drugs abused may be reported for each individual reported drug abuser in a given year.

表 3f 按吸食毒品地點及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零九年被呈報吸毒者
Table 3f Reported drug abusers in 2009 by locality of abusing drugs by common type of drugs abused

吸食毒品地點 locality of abusing drugs	海洛英 Heroin		氯胺酮 Ketamine		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone		"冰" Ice		咳藥 Cough medicine		大麻 Cannabis		可卡因 Cocaine		"搖頭丸" Ecstasy		硝甲西泮 Nimetazepam	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
只在家 / 朋友的家 Home/Friend's home only	3 533	51.6	1 221	24.4	641	46.1	629	46.9	193	29.8	183	31.3	117	23.3	98	19.6	52	19.7
在家 / 朋友的家及 其他地點 Home/Friend's home and other localities	2 255	32.9	2 094	41.8	669	48.1	583	43.5	262	40.4	248	42.4	273	54.4	263	52.7	134	50.8
只在其他地點 Other localities only	1 056	15.4	1 698	33.9	80	5.8	129	9.6	193	29.8	154	26.3	112	22.3	138	27.7	78	29.5
<i>其他地點 Other localities</i>																		
休憩地方 / 公園 / 公廁 Recreation area/ public garden/ public toilet	3 095	45.2	1 834	36.6	662	47.6	408	30.4	258	39.8	242	41.4	173	34.5	217	43.5	96	36.4
的士高 / 卡拉OK Disco/Karaoke	108	1.6	2 039	40.7	62	4.5	270	20.1	62	9.6	180	30.8	235	46.8	230	46.1	141	53.4
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉 行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/ building/hotel/bar	79	1.2	592	11.8	28	2.0	88	6.6	20	3.1	50	8.5	78	15.5	47	9.4	35	13.3
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉 行的非派對場合 Non-party gather-ing in club house/ building/hotel/bar	118	1.7	391	7.8	37	2.7	67	5.0	32	4.9	52	8.9	53	10.6	60	12.0	28	10.6
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	28	0.4	305	6.1	42	3.0	58	4.3	208	32.1	53	9.1	35	7.0	42	8.4	17	6.4
咖啡店 / 網吧 Night Club/Internet café	41	0.6	365	7.3	26	1.9	98	7.3	27	4.2	51	8.7	76	15.1	55	11.0	26	9.8
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	121	1.8	168	3.4	32	2.3	94	7.0	9	1.4	33	5.6	32	6.4	25	5.0	13	4.9
學校(包括 學校宿舍) School (include school hostel)	@	@	60	1.2	@	@	15	1.1	-	-	7	1.2	@	@	11	2.2	6	2.3
總計 Total	6844	100.0	5013	100.0	1390	100.0	1341	100.0	648	100.0	585	100.0	502	100.0	499	100.0	264	100.0

註釋：個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類及多於一個吸食毒品地點。

Note: More than one type of drugs abused and locality may be reported for each individual reported drug abuser in a given year.

表 4a 按性別及年齡劃分的二零零九年被呈報吸食海洛英及危害精神毒品者
Table 4a Reported heroin and psychotropic substance abusers in 2009 by sex by age

性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	被呈報吸食海洛英者 Reported heroin abusers		被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者 Reported psychotropic substance abusers	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
男 Male				
< 12	-	-	@	@
12 - 15	@	@	352	4.2
16 - 17	10	0.1	690	8.2
18 - 20	51	0.7	1 119	13.3
21 - 30	707	10.2	2 274	27.0
31 - 40	1 743	25.3	1 135	13.5
41 - 50	1 589	23.0	544	6.5
≥ 51	1 877	27.2	249	3.0
小計 Sub-total	5 978	86.6	6 367	75.6
平均年齡 Mean age	44		27	
女 Female				
< 12	-	-	@	@
12 - 15	@	@	391	4.6
16 - 17	@	@	336	4.0
18 - 20	8	0.1	402	4.8
21 - 30	192	2.8	538	6.4
31 - 40	441	6.4	255	3.0
41 - 50	181	2.6	108	1.3
≥ 51	93	1.3	25	0.3
小計 Sub-total	923	13.4	2 057	24.4
平均年齡 Mean age	37		23	
男女合計 Both sexes				
< 12	-	-	6	0.1
12 - 15	@	@	743	8.8
16 - 17	14	0.2	1 026	12.2
18 - 20	59	0.9	1 521	18.1
21 - 30	899	13.0	2 812	33.4
31 - 40	2 184	31.6	1 390	16.5
41 - 50	1 770	25.6	652	7.7
≥ 51	1 970	28.5	274	3.3
總計 Total	6 901	100.0	8 424	100.0
平均年齡 Mean age	43		26	

註釋：個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

Note: More than one type of drugs abused may be reported for each individual reported drug abuser in a given year.

表 4b 按居住地區劃分的二零零九年被呈報吸食海洛英及危害精神毒品者
Table 4b Reported heroin and psychotropic substance abusers in 2009 by district of residence

居住地區 District of residence	被呈報吸食海洛英者 Reported heroin abusers		被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者 Reported psychotropic substance abusers	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
中西區 Central & Western	111	1.7	114	1.4
灣仔 Wan Chai	156	2.4	85	1.0
東區 Eastern	305	4.6	480	5.8
南區 Southern	121	1.8	333	4.0
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	880	13.4	467	5.7
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	1 001	15.2	578	7.0
九龍城 Kowloon City	265	4.0	169	2.1
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	435	6.6	455	5.5
觀塘 Kwun Tong	585	8.9	670	8.1
葵青 Kwai Tsing	418	6.4	684	8.3
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	279	4.2	260	3.2
屯門 Tuen Mun	545	8.3	605	7.3
元朗 Yuen Long	469	7.1	915	11.1
北區 North	268	4.1	643	7.8
大埔 Tai Po	201	3.1	577	7.0
沙田 Sha Tin	322	4.9	569	6.9
西貢 Sai Kung	126	1.9	319	3.9
離島 Islands	83	1.3	310	3.8
總計 Total	6 570	100.0	8 233	100.0

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

Note: More than one type of drugs abused may be reported for each individual reported drug abuser in a given year.

表 4c 按現時吸食毒品原因劃分的二零零九年被呈報吸食海洛英及危害精神毒品者

Table 4c Reported heroin and psychotropic substance abusers in 2009 by reason for current drug use

現時吸食毒品原因 Reason for current drug use	被呈報吸食海洛英者 <u>Reported heroin abusers</u>		被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者 <u>Reported psychotropic substance abusers</u>	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	3 505	51.8	2 157	27.4
受到同輩朋友影響 / 想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	3 500	51.7	4 390	55.8
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	3 250	48.0	4 071	51.8
出於好奇 Curiosity	1 444	21.3	3 141	39.9
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	1 425	21.0	2 439	31.0
總計 Total	6 772		7 865	

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種現時吸食毒品原因。

Notes: More than one reason for current drug use may be reported for each individual reported drug abuser in a given year.

* 佔在相關吸食毒品種類內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers belonging to the respective types of drugs.

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的運作機制

Operation Mechanism of the Central Registry of Drug Abuse

引言

1. 要制定有效政策對付吸食毒品問題，必須考慮吸食毒品情況和趨勢。香港有關當局早已明瞭這個需要，因此，政府總部禁毒處(禁毒處)於一九七二年成立檔案室，負責監察本港吸食毒品趨勢的轉變和吸食毒品的特性。

檔案室的工作目標

2. 檔案室的工作目標在二零零一年修訂如下：

- (a) 參考整體人口的特點，確定本港的吸食毒品趨勢和吸食毒品人士特性的轉變；
- (b) 編匯從各機構得來的統計數字，從而分析在某段時期被呈報的吸食毒品人士的特性，以及把不同機構所呈報的吸食毒品人士的特性互相比較對照；
- (c) 設立資料庫，以便應各方要求提供資料，監察選定組別的吸食毒品人士在某段時期的吸食毒品模式，供研究之用；
- (d) 作為一個基點，以便結合其他與毒品有關的統計系統，從中獲取資料，進而相互聯繫比較；以及

Introduction

1. Effective policy against drug abuse has to be formulated with reference to the drug abuse situation and trends. This need has long been recognized in Hong Kong. Therefore, the Narcotics Division (ND) of the Government Secretariat in 1972 established the CRDA that serves to monitor changes in trends and characteristics of the drug abuse situation in Hong Kong.

Objectives of the CRDA

2. The objectives of the Registry as revised in 2001 are :

- (a) to identify trends in the nature of drug addiction and the addict population in Hong Kong with reference to the demographic characteristics of the overall population;
- (b) to coordinate statistics from various sources for analyzing the characteristics of the reported addict population at any given time, and to contrast these characteristics among abusers reported from various sources;
- (c) to provide a database which is responsive to requests for monitoring selected groups of drug abusers with regard to their drug abusing patterns over a period of time for research;
- (d) to provide a basis for integrating with other drug-related statistical systems so that information in these systems can be captured and statistics related and compared; and

(e) 適時提供最新的統計數字，供市民參閱。

(e) to provide up-to-date statistics in a timely manner for dissemination to the public.

方法

3. 檔案室所儲存有關經證實或被懷疑的吸食毒品人士的記錄是從遍布不同界別的機構所填寫的劃一記錄表收集得來，有關機構包括執法部門、戒毒治療和福利機構、專上學院、醫院和診所。《危險藥物條例》第一百三十四章的附表四所列的向藥物濫用資料中央檔案室呈報資料的機構名單載於附錄三。每季記錄表收集與這些機構有接觸的吸食毒品人士的社會及人口特徵及吸食毒品資料。自二零零五年四月起使用的記錄表載於附錄四。因此，警方和海關會就每名經證實或被懷疑吸食毒品的被捕人士，填寫記錄表。懲教署呈報剛收監或剛進入戒毒所的吸食毒品人士和再次吸毒囚犯的資料。戒毒治療和康復服務機構呈報初次和再次接受治療的個案。福利機構呈報經證實或懷疑吸食毒品的求助人資料。外展社工呈報向他們尋求服務的吸食毒品人士的資料。醫院和診所則會就任何有斷癮徵狀或承認吸食毒品的病人，填寫記錄表。

4. 作為資料呈報的準則，吸食毒品是指服用危害或可能危害個人身體或精神健康，或其家庭和社會關係

Methodology

3. Reports on confirmed or suspected drug abusers contained in the CRDA are submitted to the CRDA via a standard record sheet by a wide network of reporting agencies comprising law enforcement departments, treatment and welfare agencies, tertiary institutions, hospitals and clinics. A list of CRDA reporting agencies specified in the Fourth Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Chapter 134) is at Appendix 3. The record sheet solicits information on the social and demographic characteristics of and drug-taking information on drug abusers who come into contact with those agencies on a quarterly basis. A specimen of the record sheet in use since April 2005 is at Appendix 4. Thus, the Police Force and the Customs and Excise Department report on every confirmed or suspected abuser arrested by them. The Correctional Services Department reports on drug abusers on their admission to prisons or drug addiction treatment centres and also on relapsed prisoners. Treatment and rehabilitation agencies report on new and readmitted cases. Welfare agencies report when a confirmed or suspected drug abuser approaches them for assistance. Outreaching social workers report on drug abusers who come to them for services. Hospitals and clinics complete a record sheet in respect of any patient who has shown withdrawal symptoms of drug addiction or who confesses to being a drug abuser.

4. For the purpose of reporting, drug abuse is defined as the taking of substance that harms or threatens to harm the physical,

的物質，而劑量或服用期超過通常視為治療作用的劑量或服用期。被吸食的物質可分為麻醉鎮痛劑（或鴉片類）及危害精神毒品兩大類物質。麻醉鎮痛劑指海洛英、鴉片、嗎啡和菲仕通/美沙酮。而危害精神毒品包括迷幻劑、鎮抑劑、興奮劑、鎮靜劑和其他物質，例如氯胺酮、咳藥和有機溶劑等。飲用酒精及吸食煙草則不被列作吸食毒品。

5. 整體吸食毒品人數指在指定時期內被呈報在檔案室的總人數，不論他們是否曾被呈報多於一次與吸食毒品種類的數目。吸食某一種類毒品人數則是指在指定時期內曾服食該種毒品的總人數，不論他們只是單一吸食該種毒品或同時與其他毒品混合吸食。

6. 檔案室會核對所有經人手收集到的記錄表，然後把資料編成代碼，輸入電腦，連同經互聯網向檔案室呈報的電子記錄表所得的數據，所輸入的數據接著被驗證，以確保有效。為避免同一人被重複計算，以及把首次被呈報的個案與檔案室資料庫中曾被呈報的個案區分，電腦會根據被呈報者的姓名、身分證號碼、出生日期和性別等，把新輸入的資料與檔案室資料庫所儲存已知個案的資料，逐一配對。檔案室在更新資料庫後，會根據最新數據編製列表，並定期擬備吸食毒品特性的統計數據，用以反映本港吸食毒品的趨勢。

mental or social well-being of an individual, in doses above or for periods beyond those normally regarded as therapeutic. Substances of abuse can be broadly divided into two categories - narcotics analgesics (or opiates) and psychotropic substances. Narcotics analgesics refer to heroin, opium, morphine and physeptone/methadone while psychotropic substances include hallucinogens, depressants, stimulants, tranquillizers and other substances such as ketamine, cough medicine and organic solvents. Taking alcohol and tobacco are not regarded as drug abuse.

5. The overall number of drug abusers refers to the total number of individual persons reported to the Registry in the given period, irrespective of whether they were reported for more than once and the number of drugs taken. The number of drug abusers for a particular drug type, however, is defined as the total number of all individuals who had abused the drug within the given period, irrespective of whether they took it singly or concurrently with other drugs.

6. All record sheets received in paper form are checked, coded and the data are input into the computer. Together with those record sheets submitted electronically over the Internet to the CRDA, the inputted data are then validated. To avoid multiple counting of the same person and enable identification of newly reported cases as against the previously reported ones in the CRDA database, the computer will match data input with previously known cases in the database, using the name, identity card number, birth date, sex and etc. With the updated CRDA database, tabulations are produced. Regular statistics on drug abuser characteristics are compiled. They serve as indicators of the drug abuse trend in Hong Kong.

資料保密

7. 由於呈報工作純粹出於自願，檔案室必須同時得到個別吸食毒品人士和呈報機構的信任。《危險藥物條例》就此授予法定保障，規定檔案室和呈報機構所備存的記錄必須保密。此外，當局亦定期更新呈報機構向檔案室呈報資料的指引，以確保呈報程序遵守自一九九六年十二月起實施的《個人資料(私隱)條例》的條文。

8. 各機構向檔案室呈報的所有個人記錄，均絕對保密，只有直接負責檔案室工作的人員才可取閱。這些人員必須遵守保密規則。除非是在十分嚴重和不得不披露的情況下，否則這些記錄可以免被搜查和在法庭出示。所有發表的報告，內容純屬統計數字，並無任何資料可識別個別吸食毒品人士的身分。這樣不僅加強了呈報機構對檔案室的信心，也為呈報機構繼續與檔案室合作並定期呈報可靠資料，提供鞏固的基礎。同時，個別吸食毒品人士也無須害怕因接受治療而泄露身分。

統計資料的局限

9. 雖然呈報網絡已包括執法部門、戒毒治療和福利機構、醫院和診所，但檔案室只能記錄曾與呈報機構接觸而又被這些機構呈報的人士。因

Data Confidentiality

7. As reporting to the CRDA is entirely voluntary, it is essential to secure the confidence of both individual drug abusers and reporting agencies. This is achieved by conferring statutory protection to the confidentiality of all records maintained in the CRDA and its reporting agencies under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. Guidelines for reporting data to the CRDA have also been regularly updated to comply with the provisions of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance that was implemented in December 1996.

8. The records of all persons reported to the CRDA are handled in strict confidence and are accessible only to those who are directly involved in the operation of the CRDA. They in turn are required to observe the rule of confidentiality. All records are immune from search and from production in court except under very serious and compelling circumstances. All published reports are statistical in nature and contain no information that could lead to any individual drug abuser being identified. This enhances the confidence of the reporting agencies in the CRDA and provides a firm basis for their continuous cooperation and the regular supply of reliable information. At the same time, individual abusers are assured that their anonymity will be maintained, thus allaying any fear of being exposed when they come forward for treatment.

Data limitations

9. Although its reporting network encompasses a large number of reporting agencies such as law enforcement departments, treatment and welfare agencies, hospitals and clinics, the CRDA is a voluntary reporting system which can only

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此，檔案室不可能確定在某一時間香港吸食毒品人士的確實人口數字。根據檔案室資料而編製的統計數字應視作反映吸食毒品趨勢的指標，而非毒品吸食情況的絕對界定。

10. 根據某一類別吸毒人士及吸食多種毒品人士的定義，將各類別的被呈報吸毒人數合計起來是沒有意義的，其總和往往多於在某指定年份內被呈報吸毒的總人數。

11. 除了基本的個人資料(例如年齡和性別外)，有關個別吸食毒品人士的其他指定資料項目，會因為種種原因而沒有全部向檔案室呈報。因此，本報告書只能根據檔案室所得的呈報資料作出分析，而這些資料難免有欠詳盡。雖然如此，大部分或遠超過 90% 被呈報人士的個別資料項目的資料均已被提供。下表所載為二零零九年所有呈報人士就指定資料項目有提供資料的人數及所佔百分比。

record drug abusers who have come into contact with and been reported by the reporting agencies. It is therefore not possible for the CRDA to ascertain the exact size of the drug abusing population in Hong Kong at any particular time. The statistics should be taken as indicators of the trends in drug abuse over time rather than a finite definition of the situation.

10. Given the definitions of drug abusers of a particular type and multiple drug abusers, it is not meaningful to add up the number of reported drug abusers for individual drug types, the sum of which is bound to be greater than the overall total number of reported drug abusers in a given year.

11. Specific data items of individual abusers, other than the basic personal particulars such as age and sex, may not have been fully provided for one reason and another. The analyses presented in this report are thus only based on the reported information available to the CRDA, which are inevitably incomplete. Nevertheless, information on individual data items have been provided for most, or well above 90%, of reported individuals. A table showing the numbers and proportions of individuals with known information on specific data items in 2009 is given below.

指定資料項目 Specified data items		資料有提供的人士 No. of individuals with known information	佔所有被呈報 吸毒者的百分比 % of all reported individuals
年齡/出生日期及性別 (必須呈報項目)	Age/date of birth and sex (mandatory items)	13 909	100.0
吸食毒品種類	Type of drugs abused	13 850	99.6
婚姻狀況	Marital status	13 179	94.8
教育水平	Educational attainment	13 209	95.0
居住地區	District of residence	13 371	96.1

指定資料項目[續] Specified data items (Cont'd)		資料有提供的人士 No. of individuals with known information	佔所有被呈報 吸毒者的百分比 % of all reported individuals
屋宇單位類型	Type of quarters	13 069	94.0
活動狀況	Activity status	13 213	95.0
曾否有犯罪紀錄	Whether previously convicted	13 152	94.6
首次吸食毒品年齡	Age of first abuse	12 686	91.2
現時吸食毒品物原因	Reason for current drug use	13 183	94.8
吸食毒品地方	Place of abusing drugs	13 732	98.7
吸食毒品地點	Locality of abusing drugs	13 527	97.3

12. 在闡釋本報告書所載的統計結果時，應注意以上各點。這些統計數字應作為反映吸食毒品趨勢的指標，而非精確描述吸食毒品全面的情況。雖然有關的百分比分佈並非按所有被呈報人士計算出來，但仍可大致反映吸食毒品人士的一般特徵。

12. In interpreting findings of the report, the above have to be borne in mind. The statistics should be taken as indicators of the trends in drug abuse over time rather than an accurate reflection of the whole situation. The percentage distribution, though not calculated for all reported individuals, can be taken broadly to reflect the general characteristics of drug abusers.

數字修訂

Figure Revision

13. 本報告書內過往兩年的被呈報吸食毒品人士數字可能稍作調整，因而有別於以往出版的同一系列報告書所載的數字。原因是在有關年份的截止收集資料日期過後，仍有機構向檔案室呈報過往兩年內吸食毒品人士的資料或更改上一年已呈報的資料。

13. Figures for the number of drug abusers in previous two years may have been slightly revised and are thus different from those presented in previous issues of this series of report. It is because; after the cut-off time of data collection of each reference year, some agencies can still submit records to the Registry on abusers contacted within previous two years, or revise records submitted in previous year.

用語定義 Definition of Terms

年齡：年齡指某人在出生後所度過的完整年數。年齡是由呈報月份和年份計算得來的。

首次吸食毒品年齡：是指開始吸食毒品的年齡，不論吸食的毒品種類為何。如果是指明某一種毒品的首次吸食年齡，則是指某人吸食該種毒品的首次吸食年齡。

居住地區：是指被呈報吸毒人士在呈報時所知的居住地區。

吸食毒品：作為呈報的準則，吸食毒品是指服用危害或可能危害個人身體、精神健康、或其家庭和社會關係的物質，而劑量或服用期超過正常的治療劑量或服用期。吸食的物質分為鴉片類毒品及危害精神毒品(請參閱鴉片類毒品及危害精神毒品)，酒精及煙草則不包括在內。

經濟活動狀況：個別人士可被分類至以下各種不同的經濟活動狀況，包括：

- (i) 全職工作人士是指在呈報前七天內，有一份正式工作(即該人士持續支取工資；或已獲保證或已有既定日期返回工作崗位或所經營之業務；或正支取補償費而無須接受其他工作)且正按照一個每月有固定通常工作日數或每周/每月有固定通常工作時數的模式工作的僱員、僱主或自僱人士；

Age : Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth reported.

Age of first abuse : This refers to the age when drug abuse first started, regardless of the types of drugs taken then. If a particular type of drug is specified, it refers to the age of first abuse for such type of drug.

District of residence : This refers to the district where a reported person is known to be residing at the time of report.

Drug abuse : For the purpose of reporting, drug abuse is defined as the taking of substances which harms or threatens to harm the physical, mental or social well-being of an individual, in doses above or for periods beyond those normally regarded as therapeutic. Substances abused are classified into two categories, viz. opiates and psychotropic substances (please also see opiates and psychotropic substances), but exclude alcohol and tobacco.

Economic activity status : A person can be classified into various different economic activity status including :

- (i) *full-time worker* refers to an employee, employer or a self-employed who had formal job attachment (i.e. had continued receipt of wage, or had an assurance or an agreed date of return to job or business, or was in receipt of compensation without obligation to accept another job) and was working under a regular pattern with fixed number of usual days of work per month or fixed number of usual hours of work per week / month during the seven days prior to the time of report;

用語定義

Definition of Terms

- (ii) 散工 / 兼職人士是指在呈報前七天內，按日工作或每周通常工作日數或每工作日/周通常工作時數是不固定的人士；
- (iii) 失業人士是指在呈報前七天內可隨時工作但並無為賺取薪酬而工作的人士；
- (iv) 料理家務人士是指照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人士；
- (v) 學生是指正在求學及在呈報前七天內並無工作的人士。兼職學生應歸入工作者及不包括在此類別內；
- (vii) 其他人士包括(a)無須為生計而工作的人士，及因長期患病或殘疾而不能工作的人士；及(b)從事非法行業人士。

教育水平：指某人在學校或其他教育機構修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論他/她有否完成該課程。

種族：某人的種族可能由呈報機構經過核實該人的證件後，或只根據觀察而呈報出來。

吸食毒品地點：指吸毒者吸毒的地點，如在家、朋友的家、休憩地方、公園、公廁、的士高及卡拉 OK。

鴉片類毒品：是指海洛英、鴉片、嗎啡及菲仕通/美沙酮。

- (ii) *casual/part-time worker* refers to a person who was working on a day-to-day basis or for whom the number of usual days of work per week or usual hours of work per working day / week was either not fixed or irregular during the seven days prior to the time of report;
- (iii) *unemployed* refers to a person who had been available for work but had not performed any work for pay during the seven days prior to the time of report;
- (iv) *home-maker* refers to a person who looks after the home without pay;
- (v) *student* refers to a person who is studying and were not working during the seven days prior to the time of report. Student worker should be classified as an employed person and is not included in this category;
- (vii) *others* includes (a) persons who do not have to work for a living and who cannot work due to permanent sickness or disablement; and (b) workers in illicit trade.

Educational attainment : This refers to the highest level of education attained by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether he/she had completed the course.

Ethnicity : The ethnicity of a person may be reported by the reporting agency after checking the person's relevant document or just simply based on observation.

Locality of abusing drug : This refers to the location where a reported person abused drugs, such as home, friend's home, recreation area/public garden/public toilet and disco/karaoke.

Opiates : This refers to heroin, opium, morphine and physeptone/methadone.

用語定義

Definition of Terms

吸食毒品地方：這包括香港或香港以外的地區或國家，如澳門特別行政區及中國 - 深圳。

危害精神毒品：作為呈報的準則，危害精神毒品包括迷幻劑(例如大麻)、鎮抑劑(如甲喹酮)、興奮劑(例如亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明(“搖頭丸”)、甲基安非他明(“冰”)、可卡因)、鎮靜劑(如三唑倫/咪達唑倫/佐匹克隆、安定)和其他物質，如氯胺酮、咳藥和有機溶劑等。

被呈報吸毒者：是指一名被某機構向檔案室呈報曾與該機構接觸且被得悉或懷疑曾在洽見日期前四星期內服用危害或可能危害其身體、精神健康、或其家庭和社會關係的人士，而劑量或服用期超過正常的治療劑量或服用期。被呈報吸食某一種類毒品人士的數目是指在某指定年內被呈報曾吸食該種毒品的人士總數，不論他們只是單一吸食該種毒品或同時與其他毒品混合吸食。檔案室從不同角度分析被呈報吸毒人士，包括：

首次被呈報者意指不論吸食毒品的種類及分析的時期，某人的記錄是首次呈報予檔案室(即是在呈報之前，檔案室從未有該名人士的記錄)。

曾被呈報者意指某人的記錄在呈報之前已曾被呈報予檔案室。特別要注意的是與首次被呈報人士有別，在個別年份的曾被呈報人士不是互斥

Place of abusing drug : This includes Hong Kong or an area or a country outside Hong Kong, such as Macau SAR and Mainland of China-Shenzhen.

Psychotropic substances : For reporting purpose, psychotropic substances include hallucinogens (e.g. cannabis), depressants (e.g. methaqualone), stimulants (e.g. MDMA (ecstasy), methylamphetamine (ice) and cocaine), tranquillizers (e.g. triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone and diazepam) and other substances such as ketamine, cough medicine and organic solvents.

Reported drug abuser : This refers to a person reported to the CRDA by a particular agency, who has come into contact with the agency and is known or suspected to have taken substances during the four weeks before the date of contact, and the substances taken harms or threatens to harm the physical, mental or social well-being of an individual, in doses above or for periods beyond those normally regarded as therapeutic. A person who is reported for more than once (from the same or different reporting agencies) within a given year is counted as one reported individual. The number of reported drug abusers for a particular drug type is defined as the total number of all individuals who had abused the drug within a given year, irrespective of whether they took it singly or concurrently with other drugs. Analyses of reported drug abusers is made from various perspectives including :

Newly reported person refers to a person who is known to the CRDA for the first time (i.e. no precedent reported case on him/her in the CRDA at the time of report), irrespective of the types of drugs taken and the period of analysis.

Previously reported person refers to a person who has been recorded by the CRDA before the time of report. It should be noted that unlike newly reported persons, these persons reported for individual years are not mutually

用語定義

Definition of Terms

的，原因是若果他們在某些年份被呈報機構知悉為吸毒人士，他們則會在有關年份重覆被呈報。

吸食超過一種毒品者(或稱為吸食多種毒品者)是指某人在指定期內吸食多於一種毒品，不論他/她是否只是單一吸食一種毒品或同時與其他毒品混合吸食。

某一年份被呈報吸毒人數是在同年首次被呈報及曾被呈報吸毒人數的總和。

exclusive, because they may be reported repeatedly for certain years if they are known to a reporting agency as drug abusers in the years concerned.

Multiple drug abuser refers to 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 singly or concurrently with other drugs.

The number of reported drug abusers for a particular year is the sum of that of newly reported persons and that of previously reported persons for the same year.

《危險藥物條例》附表四的呈報資料機構

Reporting agencies in the Fourth Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance

機構名稱	Name of agency
1. 香港仔街坊福利會社會服務中心	1. Aberdeen Kai-fong Welfare Association Social Service Centre
2. 浸會愛群社會服務處	2. Baptist Oi Kwan Social Service
3. 基督教巴拿巴愛心服務團有限公司	3. Barnabas Charitable Service Association Limited
4. 嘉諾撒醫院	4. Canossa Hospital (Caritas)
5. 香港明愛	5. Caritas – Hong Kong
6. 基督教家庭服務中心	6. Christian Family Service Centre
7. 基督教正生會有限公司	7. Christian Zheng Sheng Association Limited
8. 珠海學院	8. Chu Hai Post Secondary College
9. 香港城市大學	9. City University of Hong Kong
10. 懲教署	10. Correctional Services Department
11. 香港海關	11. Customs and Excise Department
12. 得基輔康會有限公司	12. DACARS, Limited
13. 衛生署	13. Department of Health
14. 教育局	14. Education Bureau
15. 播道醫院	15. Evangel Hospital
16. 香港港安醫院	16. Hong Kong Adventist Hospital
17. 香港浸信會醫院	17. Hong Kong Baptist Hospital
18. 香港浸會大學	18. Hong Kong Baptist University
19. 港中醫院	19. Hong Kong Central Hospital
20. 香港青少年服務處	20. Hong Kong Children & Youth Services
21. 香港基督教服務處	21. Hong Kong Christian Service
22. 香港家庭福利會	22. Hong Kong Family Welfare Society
23. 香港路德會社會服務處	23. Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service
24. 香港遊樂場協會	24. Hong Kong Playground Association
25. 香港警務處	25. Hong Kong Police Force
26. 香港養和醫院有限公司	26. Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital Limited
27. 香港基督教女青年會	27. Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association
28. 醫院管理局	28. Hospital Authority
29. 香港國際社會服務社	29. International Social Service Hong Kong Branch
30. 啟勵扶青會	30. KELY Support Group
31. 基督教信義會芬蘭差會靈愛中心	31. Ling Oi Centre, Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission
32. 嶺南大學	32. Lingnan University
33. 明德醫院	33. Matilda and War Memorial Hospital
34. 循道愛華村服務中心	34. Methodist Epworth Village Community Centre
35. 香港晨曦會	35. Operation Dawn Limited
36. 寶血醫院(明愛)	36. Precious Blood Hospital (Caritas)
37. 社會福利署	37. Social Welfare Department

機構名稱	Name of agency
38. 聖雅各福群會	38. St. James' Settlement
39. 聖保祿醫院	39. St. Paul's Hospital
40. 聖士提反會	40. St. Stephen's Society
41. 聖德肋撒醫院	41. St. Teresa's Hospital
42. 香港神託會	42. Stewards Limited
43. 香港小童群益會	43. The Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong
44. 香港基督少年軍	44. The Boys' Brigade, Hong Kong
45. 香港中文大學	45. The Chinese University of Hong Kong
46. 香港中華基督教青年會	46. The Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Hong Kong
47. 基督教得生團契有限公司	47. The Christian New Being Fellowship Limited
48. 香港基督教協基會有限公司	48. The Church of United Brethren in Christ Hong Kong Limited
49. 基督教香港信義會	49. The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hong Kong
50. 香港社會服務聯會	50. The Hong Kong Council of Social Service
51. 香港青年協會	51. The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups
52. 香港教育學院	52. The Hong Kong Institute of Education
53. 香港醫學會	53. The Hong Kong Medical Association
54. 香港理工大學	54. The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
55. 香港科技大學	55. The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
56. 鄰舍輔導會	56. The Neighbourhood Advice-Action Council
57. 救世軍	57. The Salvation Army
58. 香港戒毒會	58. The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers
59. 香港善導會	59. The Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong
60. 香港大學	60. The University of Hong Kong
61. 荃灣港安醫院	61. Tsuen Wan Adventist Hospital
62. 沙田國際醫務中心仁安醫院	62. Sha Tin International Medical Centre Union Hospital
63. 職業訓練局	63. Vocational Training Council
64. 基督教互愛中心	64. Wu Oi Christian Centre
65. 仁愛堂有限公司	65. Yan Oi Tong Limited
66. 循道衛理楊震社會服務處	66. Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service
67. 錫安社會服務處有限公司	67. Zion Social Service Limited

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室
記錄表

填入資料後即成

機密文件

回答選擇題時，請圈出適當的答案

1. 呈報機構 辦事處／分處 灰色空格內無須填寫		2. 洽見日期 日 月 年	
3. 姓名（中文姓名；如非華人，請用英文填寫） 姓氏 名字		4. 香港身份證號碼（如非本港居民，請填寫其他證件號碼） 其他證件號碼	
5. 性別：1 男 2 女		7. 出生日期 日 月 年	
6. 種族：11 華人 12 其他（請註明）		12. 居住地區 11 中西區 21 油尖旺 25 觀塘 34 元朗 38 西貢 12 灣仔 22 深水埗 31 葵青 35 北區 39 離島 13 東區 23 九龍城 32 荃灣 36 大埔 99 不詳 14 南區 24 黃大仙 33 屯門 37 沙田	
8. 婚姻狀況 1 未婚 2 已婚／同居 3 鰥／寡 4 離婚／分居 9 不詳		13. 在香港居住的年期（以整年計）	
9. 過去四星期內伴侶有否濫用藥物？ 1 有 2 沒有 3 不適用 9 不詳		14. 屋宇單位類型 1 公營租住單位 4 臨時房屋 2 資助出售單位 5 其他（請註明） 3 私人住宅單位 9 不詳	
10. 教育水平（指最高學歷，不論已完成該課程與否） 1 無受過教育／幼稚園程度 4 高中程度（中四至中七） 2 小學程度 5 專上教育程度 3 初中程度（中一至中三） 9 不詳		15. 有無犯罪紀錄？ 1 有，與毒品有關 5 沒有 2 有，其他罪行 9 不詳 3 有，與毒品有關和其他罪行 4 有，但罪行不詳	
11. 活動狀況 1 全職 6 學生 2 散工／兼職 7 退休人士 3 從事非法行業 8 其他（請註明） 4 失業 5 料理家務 9 不詳		16. 過去四星期內濫用的物質種類 物質種類 通常服用的方法 通常每次的開支（港元） 濫用的次數（*請圈出適當的答案） 首次濫用藥物年齡	
17. 過去四星期內濫用藥物的地方（可選擇一個或以上答案） 11 香港特別行政區 21 亞洲國家（請註明） 12 澳門特別行政區 13 中國－深圳 31 其他國家（請註明） 14 中國－廣東省（深圳除外） 15 中國－其他省份 99 不詳		18. 過去四星期內濫用藥物的地點（可選擇一個或以上答案） 11 家 16 出租屋／渡假屋／出租地方 12 朋友的家 17 的士高／卡拉OK 13 學校／宿舍 18 夜總會／網吧 14 會所／大廈／酒店／酒吧內舉行的派對場合 19 電子遊戲機中心 15 會所／大廈／酒店／酒吧內舉行的非派對場合 20 電影院／劇院 21 休憩地方／公園／公廁 22 其他（請註明）	
19. 報稱現時濫用藥物的原因（可選擇一個或以上答案） 1 出於好奇 4 自行治理疾病 7 受到伴侶影響 9 不詳 2 受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩打成一片 5 避免因沒有服食藥物而感到不適 8 其他（請註明） 3 解悶／情緒低落／壓力 6 尋求快感或官能上的滿足		其他附加資料： 個案參考編號： 填報人： 聯絡電話：	
		本欄無須填寫 登記號碼	

CENTRAL REGISTRY OF DRUG ABUSE
RECORD SHEET

CONFIDENTIAL
when entered with data

Please circle appropriate answer for multiple choice questions

<p>1. Reporting Agency Office/Branch Leave shaded boxes in blank</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>3. Name (in Chinese characters; if non-Chinese, in English)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: center;">Last name</div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: center;">given name</div> </div> <p>5. Sex: 1 Male 2 Female</p> <p>6. Ethnicity: 11 Chinese 12 Other (please specify)</p> <p>8. Marital Status</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>1 Never married 2 Married/Cohabiting</p> <p>3 Widowed 4 Divorced/Separated 9 Unknown</p> </div> </div> <p>9. Did your partner take drugs in the last four weeks?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>1 Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable 9 Unknown</p> </div> </div> <p>10. Educational Attainment (the highest level attained, regardless if the course was completed or not)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>1 No schooling/Kindergarten</p> <p>2 Primary</p> <p>3 Lower secondary (S1-S3)</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>4 Upper secondary (S4-S7)</p> <p>5 Tertiary</p> <p>9 Unknown</p> </div> </div> <p>11. Activity Status</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>1 Full-time worker</p> <p>2 Casual/Part-time worker</p> <p>3 Worker in illicit trade</p> <p>4 Unemployed</p> <p>5 Home-maker</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>6 Student</p> <p>7 Retired</p> <p>8 Other (please specify)</p> <p>9 Unknown</p> </div> </div>	<p>2. Date of Contact</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">day</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">month</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">year</div> </div> <p>4. HKID Card No. (for non-Hong Kong resident, please quote other document number)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Other document number</p> <p>7. Date of Birth</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">day</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">month</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">year</div> </div> <p>12. District of Residence</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: small;"> <div style="width: 20%;"> <p>11 Central & Western</p> <p>12 Wan Chai</p> <p>13 Eastern</p> <p>14 Southern</p> </div> <div style="width: 20%;"> <p>21 Yau Tsim Mong</p> <p>22 Sham Shui Po</p> <p>23 Kowloon City</p> <p>24 Wong Tai Sin</p> </div> <div style="width: 20%;"> <p>25 Kwun Tong</p> <p>31 Kwai Tsing</p> <p>32 Tsuen Wan</p> <p>33 Tuen Mun</p> </div> <div style="width: 20%;"> <p>34 Yuen Long</p> <p>35 North</p> <p>36 Tai Po</p> <p>37 Sha Tin</p> </div> <div style="width: 20%;"> <p>38 Sai Kung</p> <p>39 Islands</p> <p>99 Unknown</p> </div> </div> <p>13. Years of Residence in Hong Kong (in complete years)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <p>14. Type of Quarters</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>1 Public rental flats</p> <p>2 Subsidized sale flats</p> <p>3 Private residential flats</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>4 Temporary housing</p> <p>5 Other (please specify)</p> <p>9 Unknown</p> </div> </div> <p>15. Whether previously convicted?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>1 Yes, drug-related offences</p> <p>2 Yes, other offences</p> <p>3 Yes, both drug-related and other offences</p> <p>4 Yes, offences unknown</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>5 No</p> <p>9 Unknown</p> </div> </div>
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Type of substances	Usual method of taking	Usual expenditure for each taking (HK\$)	Frequency of taking (* Please circle as appropriate)	Age of first abuse
1	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> times per day/week/month*	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div>
2	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> times per day/week/month*	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div>
3	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> times per day/week/month*	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div>
4	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div> times per day/week/month*	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></div>

<p>17. Place of abusing drugs in the last four weeks (one or more answers)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>11 Hong Kong SAR</p> <p>12 Macau SAR</p> <p>13 Mainland of China - Shenzhen</p> <p>14 Mainland of China - Guangdong Province (other than Shenzhen)</p> <p>15 Mainland of China - other province</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>21 Asian countries (please specify)</p> <p>31 Other countries (please specify)</p> <p>99 Unknown</p> </div> </div>	<p>18. Locality of abusing drugs in the last four weeks (one or more answers)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>11 Home</p> <p>12 Friend's home</p> <p>13 School/Hostel</p> <p>14 Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar</p> <p>15 Non-party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>16 Apartment/Bungalow/Rental area</p> <p>17 Disco/Karaoke</p> <p>18 Night club/Internet Café</p> <p>19 Electronic game centre</p> <p>20 Cinema/Theatre</p> <p>21 Recreation area/Public garden/Public toilet</p> <p>22 Others (please specify)</p> </div> </div>
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<p>19. Reason(s) for current drug use (one or more answers)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>1 Curiosity</p> <p>2 Peer influence/To identify with peers</p> <p>3 Relief of boredom/depression/stress</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>4 For self-medication</p> <p>5 Avoid discomfort of its absence</p> <p>6 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>7 Under influence of the partner</p> <p>8 Other reason (please specify)</p> </div> <div style="width: 10%;"> <p>9 Unknown</p> </div> </div>
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Additional information:

Case reference number : _____ Reported by: _____ Contact telephone: _____

Leave blank

Register No.



藥物濫用資料中央檔案室

第五十九號報告書

Central Registry of Drug Abuse

Fifty-ninth Report

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：

政府總部保安局統計組
藥物濫用資料中央檔案室

地址：中國香港金鐘道66號金鐘道政府合署高座30樓

電話：(852) 2867 1071

圖文傳真：(852) 2537 2575

電子郵址：sb_stat@sb.gov.hk

Enquiries about this publication can be directed to :

The Central Registry of Drug Abuse, Statistics Unit,
Security Bureau, Government Secretariat,

Address : 30/F, High Block, Queensway Government Offices,
66 Queensway, Hong Kong, China.

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Fax. No. : (852) 2537 2575

Email : sb_stat@sb.gov.hk

