

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室

第六十號報告書

Central Registry of Drug Abuse

Sixtieth Report

二零零一年至二零一零年
2001-2010

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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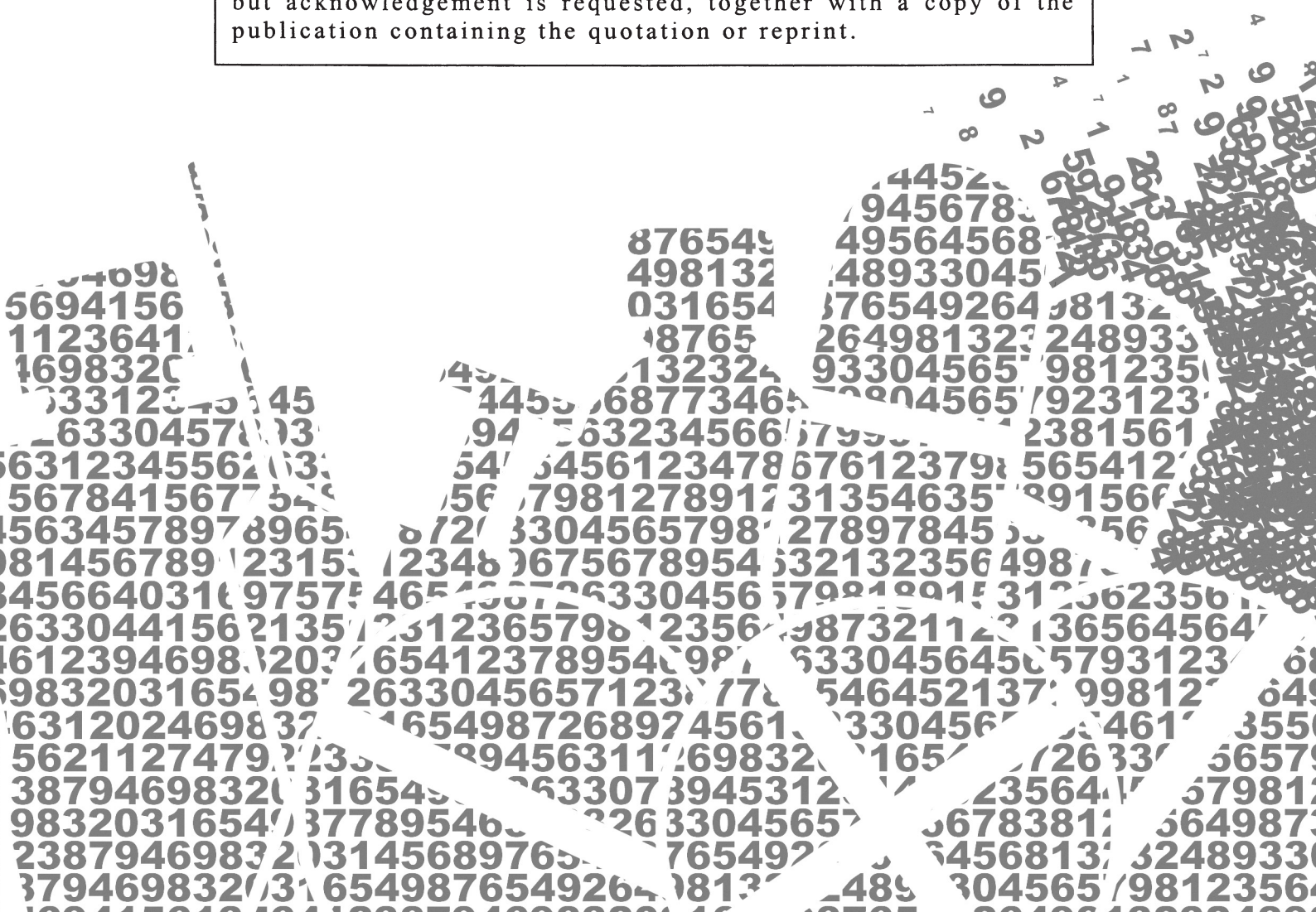
Sixtieth Report

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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)報告書系列中的第六十號，載列二零零一至二零一零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 sixtieth issue in a series of Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) Reports to present reported drug abuse statistics in Hong Kong for the period 2001 – 2010. 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。第二章旨在分析二零零一至二零一零年

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。第三章載述二零一零年所有被呈報吸食毒品人士的主要特徵，並與二零零九年情況作相應比較。第四章就二零一零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二零一零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 2001 to 2010. Chapter 3 presents the major characteristics of all reported drug abusers in 2010, together with their comparison against 2009. Chapter 4 compares the characteristics of newly and previously reported drug abusers in 2010. Chapter 5 shows comparative statistics of major categories of drug abusers in 2010.

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

- 在二零一零年，檔案室錄得被呈報吸毒總人數減少 11.2% 至 12 420 人(零九年為 13 988 人)，是連續第二年錄得下跌。(表 1a)
- 至於二十一歲以下的青少年吸毒者，由二零零四年的 2 186 人持續上升至零八年的 3 474 人。在二零零九年，數字開始回落。然後，在二零一零年，人數繼續減少 18.7% 至 2 753 人(零九年為 3 387 人)。(表 1a)
- 在二零一零年，被呈報吸毒者的整體平均年齡回升至 34 歲，而近年來均維持在 33 至 35 歲之間。至於二十一歲以下的吸毒者佔總吸毒人數的比例，則由零八及零九年的 24%，下跌至二零一零年的 22%。被呈報年青吸毒者的平均年齡在近年則維持於 17 歲。(表 1a)
- 在二零一零年，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二零一零年的 6 191 人(或 50.0% 的被呈報吸毒者)。被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數亦開始回落，在一零年減少至 7 561 人(或 61.1%)。自二零零七年起，檔案室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

I. Summary Findings

- The total number of reported drug abusers in 2010 decreased by 11.2% to 12 420 (as against 13 988 in 2009), recording a decreasing trend in these two successive years. (Table 1a)
- For young drug abusers aged under 21, the number increased steadily from 2 186 in 2004 to 3 474 in 2008. In 2009, the number started to retreat from the peak. Then, the number decreased further by 18.7% to 2 753 in 2010 (as against 3 387 in 2009). (Table 1a)
- The mean age of all reported drug abusers increased to 34 in 2010, though it remained between 33 and 35 in recent years. The proportion of those aged under 21 decreased from 24% in both 2008 and 2009 to 22% in 2010. The mean age of reported young drug abusers remained at 17 in recent years. (Table 1a)
- In 2010, 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 2010 fell to 6 191 (or 50.0% of reported drug abusers). Meanwhile, the number of reported psychotropic substance abusers also decreased to 7 561 (or 61.1%) in 2010. Starting from 2007, the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances

(主要為海洛英)的相關人數為多。
(表 1d)

- 氯胺酮(俗稱“K仔”)仍然是最常被吸食的危險精神毒品(佔36.2%的被呈報吸毒者)。在二零一零年,被呈報吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明(俗稱“搖頭丸”)、咳藥、大麻、氯胺酮、三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆(俗稱“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”)及硝甲西泮(俗稱“五仔”)的人數均見下降。反之,吸食甲基安非他明(俗稱“冰”)的人數則保持升勢,而吸食可卡因的人數亦有回升。(表 1d)
- 被呈報的二十一歲以下青少年吸毒者中,氯胺酮是最常被吸食的毒品(79.9%的吸毒青少年吸食氯胺酮),其次是甲基安非他明(22.0%)、可卡因(15.5%)、大麻(8.1%)和亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明(5.8%)。(表 1d)
- 在二零一零年,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)
- 在二零一零年,1 052名被呈報吸毒者曾在中國內地(主要在深圳)吸毒,較零九年大幅減少29.8%。他們當中,220人為二十一歲以下,較零九年亦大幅減少48.4%。(表 1f)
- 吸毒地點方面,以在家和在公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公廁居多。二零一零年,80.9%被呈報的二十一歲及以上吸毒者曾在家/朋友的家中吸毒,另38.5%曾在公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公廁

was bigger than the number of those taking traditional drugs or opiates (mainly heroin). (Table 1d)

- Among psychotropic substances, ketamine (36.2% of drug abusers) remained the most commonly abused type. Declines in the number of reported abusers taking MDMA(ecstasy), cough medicine, cannabis, ketamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone and nimetazepam were observed in 2010. On the contrary, those taking methamphetamine (ice) were increasing, meanwhile those taking cocaine also went up again. (Table 1d)
- Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse (79.9% of young reported drug abusers), followed by methamphetamine (22.0%), cocaine (15.5%), cannabis (8.1%) and MDMA (5.8%). (Table 1d)
- Both the number and proportion of newly reported drug abusers among all abusers went down in 2010. (Table 1b)
- 1 052 drug abusers were reported to have taken drugs in the Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen) in 2010, being 29.8% lower than that in 2009. Among them, 220 were aged under 21, being 48.4% lower than that in 2009. (Table 1f)
- Regarding the locality of drug abuse, home and public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet topped the list. 80.9% of reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over took drugs at home/friend's home in 2010 and 38.5% at public area like recreation area/public

吸毒。而 75.1% 二十一歲以下吸毒者曾在家/朋友的家吸毒，36.0% 曾在公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公廁吸毒。（表 1g）

- 在二零零一至二零一零年間，約四分之三的被呈報吸毒人士曾有犯罪紀錄（一零年為 75.4%）。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一零年為 82.3%，而二十一歲以下的青少年吸毒者的相應比例於一零年為 49.9%。（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 51.2%。在二零一零年則回落至 48.5%。（圖 2.4）
- 至於每月吸食毒品次數方面，被呈報吸食海洛英及三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者普遍較高；在二零一零年，每月吸食次數中位數達 60 次之多。相對來說，被呈報吸食其他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 21 次；吸食甲基安非他明及氯胺酮者，皆為 9 次；而服食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明、大麻、可卡因及硝甲西洋者，均為 4 次。（圖 5.1）

garden/public toilet. As for drug abusers aged under 21, 75.1% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home, 36.0% at public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet. (Table 1g)

- From 2001 to 2010, about three quarters of reported drug abusers were previously convicted (75.4% in 2010). Among adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, the proportion of previously convicted was 82.3% in 2010, while for young drug abusers aged below 21, the corresponding proportion was 49.9% in 2010. (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 51.2% in 2009. In 2010, the proportion decreased from the peak to 48.5%. (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 in 2010. The counterpart figures for abusers of all other psychotropic substances were much lower, such as 21 times for cough medicine abusers, 9 times for both methamphetamine and ketamine abusers and 4 times for MDMA, cannabis, cocaine and nimetazepam abusers. (Chart 5.1)

II. 概要一覽

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
所有被呈報吸毒者										
人數	18 513	17 966	15 790	14 854	14 115	13 252	13 593	14 241	13 988	12 420
平均年齡	32	34	34	35	35	34	34	33	33	34
男性										
人數	15 640	14 780	13 272	12 200	11 449	10 706	11 127	11 334	11 221	9 927
佔所有的百分比	84.5	82.3	84.1	82.1	81.1	80.8	81.9	79.6	80.2	79.9
平均年齡	34	35	36	36	37	36	35	35	35	35
女性										
人數	2 873	3 186	2 518	2 654	2 666	2 546	2 466	2 907	2 767	2 493
佔所有的百分比	15.5	17.7	15.9	17.9	18.9	19.2	18.1	20.4	19.8	20.1
平均年齡	26	27	28	28	28	27	28	27	26	27
二十一歲以下年青人										
人數	3 902	3 002	2 207	2 186	2 278	2 578	2 999	3 474	3 387	2 753
佔所有的百分比	21.1	16.7	14.0	14.7	16.1	19.5	22.1	24.4	24.2	22.2
平均年齡	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
首次被呈報人士										
人數	5 644	5 241	4 444	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 458	3 719
佔所有的百分比	30.5	29.2	28.1	25.3	26.4	26.5	30.8	32.5	31.9	29.9
平均年齡	23	24	25	24	23	23	23	23	23	24

常被吸食毒品

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
(1) 被呈報並備有吸食毒品種類資料者										
人數	16 333	15 939	13 960	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 929	12 372
(2) 被呈報吸食海洛英者										
人數	11 575	11 826	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 903	6 191
佔 (1) 的百分比	70.9	74.2	74.2	69.8	70.0	61.6	54.9	51.0	49.6	50.0
(3) 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者										
人數	6 022	5 581	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 503	7 561
佔 (1) 的百分比	36.9	35.0	37.4	42.7	45.5	56.2	58.6	59.0	61.0	61.1
被呈報吸食氯胺酮者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	16.8	16.9	14.0	17.8	15.1	23.4	30.1	35.9	37.9	36.2
被呈報吸食甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	5.8	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.5	8.2	9.7	10.1	12.8
被呈報吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	5.5	7.8	11.2	12.1	14.6	16.9	13.6	9.6	10.0	10.1
被呈報吸食可卡因者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.7	5.3	4.9	3.7	6.2
被呈報吸食咳藥者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	1.8	2.4	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.2
被呈報吸食大麻者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	7.5	8.1	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.4	5.8	5.4	4.4	4.2
被呈報吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	13.9	8.6	7.0	8.8	12.2	11.6	6.8	5.6	3.7	2.0

II. Highlights at a Glance

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All reported drug abusers										
No.	18 513	17 966	15 790	14 854	14 115	13 252	13 593	14 241	13 988	12 420
Mean age	32	34	34	35	35	34	34	33	33	34
Male	15 640	14 780	13 272	12 200	11 449	10 706	11 127	11 334	11 221	9 927
% of all	84.5	82.3	84.1	82.1	81.1	80.8	81.9	79.6	80.2	79.9
Mean age	34	35	36	36	37	36	35	35	35	35
Female	2 873	3 186	2 518	2 654	2 666	2 546	2 466	2 907	2 767	2 493
% of all	15.5	17.7	15.9	17.9	18.9	19.2	18.1	20.4	19.8	20.1
Mean age	26	27	28	28	28	27	28	27	26	27
Young persons aged under 21	3 902	3 002	2 207	2 186	2 278	2 578	2 999	3 474	3 387	2 753
% of all	21.1	16.7	14.0	14.7	16.1	19.5	22.1	24.4	24.2	22.2
Mean age	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Newly reported persons	5 644	5 241	4 444	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 458	3 719
% of all	30.5	29.2	28.1	25.3	26.4	26.5	30.8	32.5	31.9	29.9
Mean age	23	24	25	24	23	23	23	23	23	24

Common drugs abused

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
(1) Reported drug abusers with type of drugs reported										
No.	16 333	15 939	13 960	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 929	12 372
(2) Reported heroin abusers										
No.	11 575	11 826	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 903	6 191
% of (1)	70.9	74.2	74.2	69.8	70.0	61.6	54.9	51.0	49.6	50.0
(3) Reported psychotropic substance abusers										
No.	6 022	5 581	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 503	7 561
% of (1)	36.9	35.0	37.4	42.7	45.5	56.2	58.6	59.0	61.0	61.1
Reported ketamine abusers										
% of (1)	16.8	16.9	14.0	17.8	15.1	23.4	30.1	35.9	37.9	36.2
Reported methamphetamine abusers										
% of (1)	5.8	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.5	8.2	9.7	10.1	12.8
Reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers										
% of (1)	5.5	7.8	11.2	12.1	14.6	16.9	13.6	9.6	10.0	10.1
Reported cocaine abusers										
% of (1)	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.7	5.3	4.9	3.7	6.2
Reported cough medicine abusers										
% of (1)	1.8	2.4	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.2
Reported cannabis abusers										
% of (1)	7.5	8.1	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.4	5.8	5.4	4.4	4.2
Reported MDMA abusers										
% of (1)	13.9	8.6	7.0	8.8	12.2	11.6	6.8	5.6	3.7	2.0

2 二零零一至二零一零年吸毒趨勢 Drug Abuse Trends for 2001 - 2010

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。在二零零九及一零年，數字再次回落至 13 988 及 12 420 人，按年跌幅為 1.8% 及 11.2%。

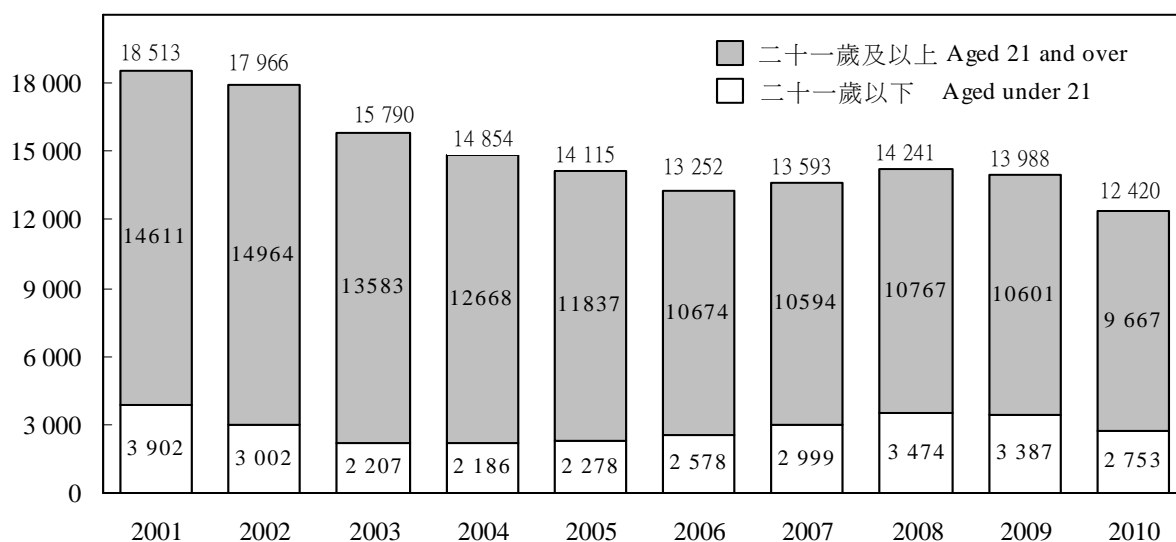
Overall Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

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 and 2010, the number went down again by 1.8% and 11.2% per annum to 13 988 and 12 420 respectively.

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

人數 No. of persons



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

Opiates / Psychotropic Substance Abuse Trends (Table 1d)

2.2 Opiates (mainly heroin) have long been the dominant, traditional illicit drugs in

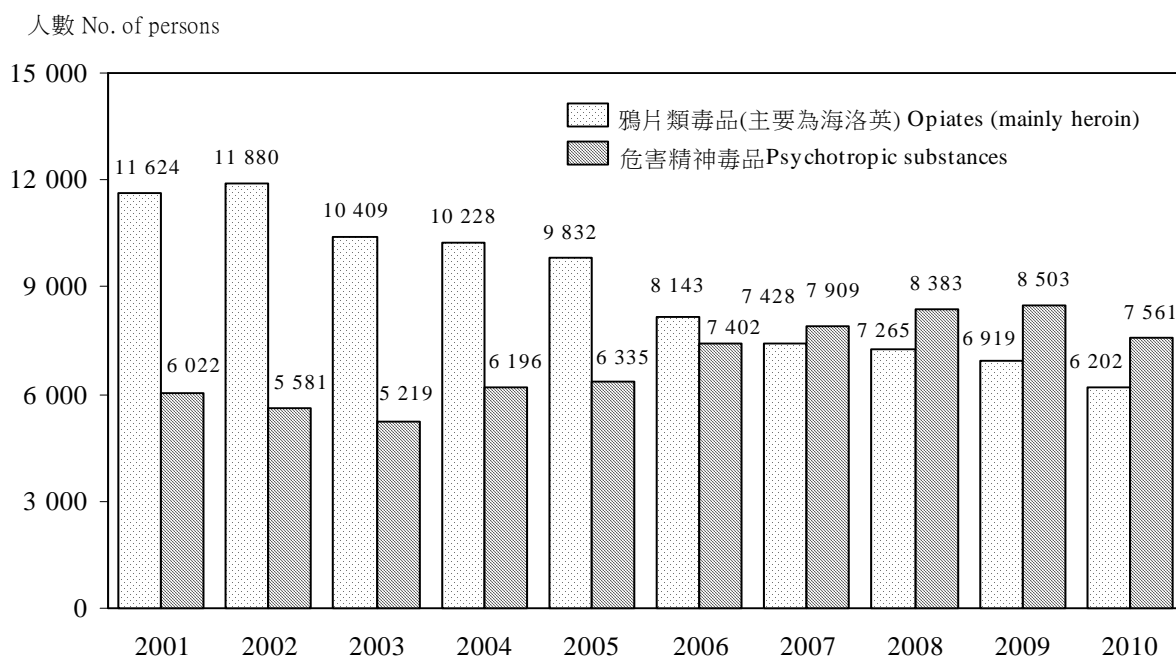
品，但這類毒品的流程度日漸下降。在二零零一至一零年間，被呈報吸食鴉片類毒品的人數，由 11 624 人降至 6 202 人，減幅為 46.6%。反之，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數則由二零零一年的 6 022 人升至二零一零年的 7 561 人，增幅達 25.6%。在二零一零年，吸食危害精神毒品的人數比鴉片類毒品的相關人數多 1 359 人(或 21.9%)。

Hong Kong but its popularity is steadily decreasing. During 2001 to 2010, the number of reported abusers taking opiates has decreased from 11 624 to 6 202, or a drop of 46.6%. On the contrary, the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances increased from 6 022 in 2001 to 7 561 in 2010, or by 25.6%. Reported abusers taking psychotropic substances were 1 359 (or 21.9%) more than those taking opiates in 2010.

2.3 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數在二零零四至零九年期間穩步上升，有關人數在二零零九年更創新高至 8 503 人。在二零一零年，人數才回落至 7 561 人，減幅為 11.1%。

2.3 There was a rising trend in number of reported psychotropic substance abusers between 2004 and 2009. The number of reported psychotropic substance abusers rose to a record high of 8 503 in 2009. In 2010, the number decreased to 7 561, or a drop of 11.1%.

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，數字由二零零四的 2 186 人上升至零八年的 3 474 人，升幅為 58.9%。在零九年及一零年，人數分別回落至 3 387 及 2 753 人，按年減少了 2.5% 及 18.7%。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%，上升至零八及零九年的 24%。在二零一零年，比例才回落至 22.2%。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 764 人及 5.5%。在二零一零年，數字才回落至 482 人及 3.9%。

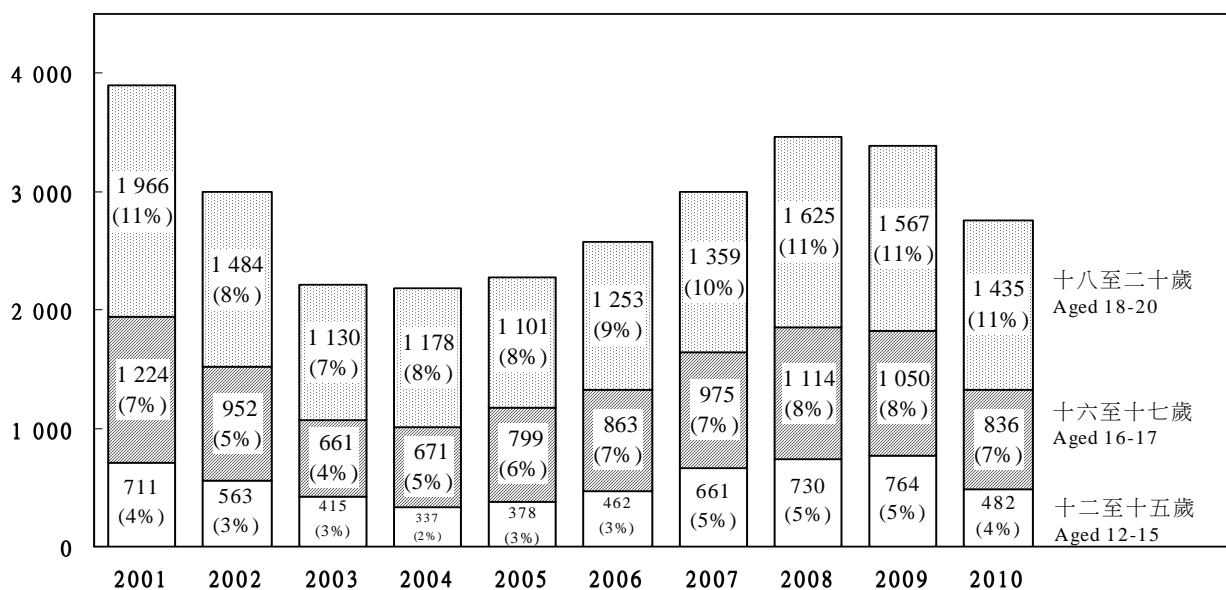
Youth Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

2.4 For young drug abusers aged under 21, the number has increased by 58.9% from 2 186 in 2004 to 3 474 in 2008. In 2009 and 2010, the numbers went down by 2.5% and 18.7% per annum to 3 387 and 2 753 respectively. 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% in both 2008 and 2009. In 2010, the proportion decreased to 22.2%. In particular, both the number and proportion of those aged 12-15 has increased significantly from 337 and 2.3% in 2004 to 764 and 5.5% in 2009. In 2010, the number and proportion decreased to 482 and 3.9%.

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

人數 No. of persons



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.

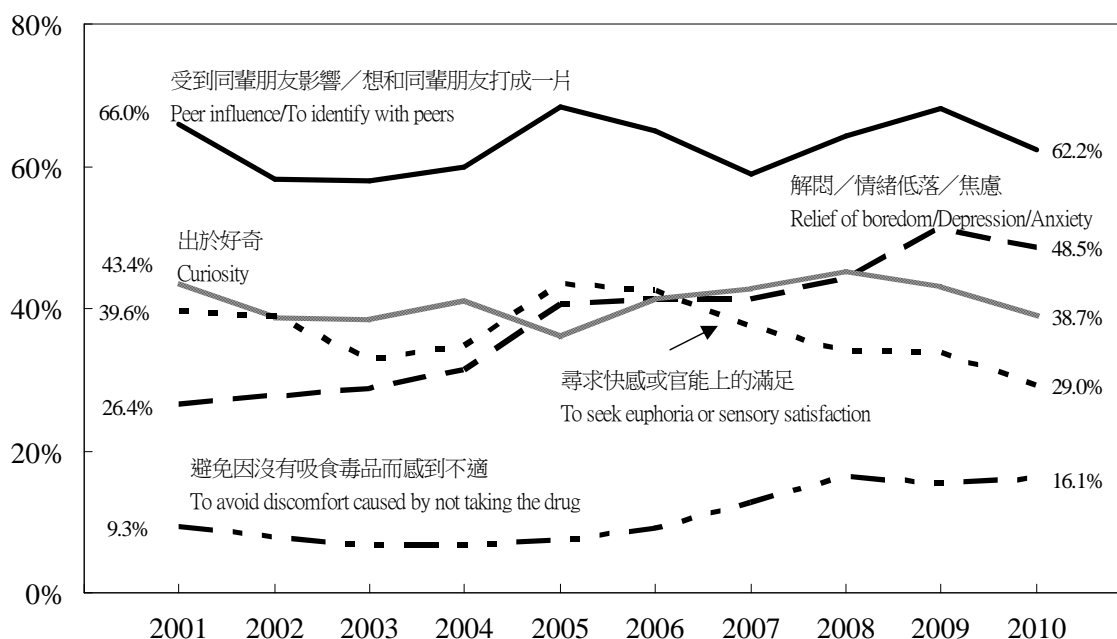
十二歲以下的吸毒者所佔的百分比少於 0.5%。
Percentage for those drug abusers aged under 12 are less than 0.5%.

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，由二零零一年的 26.4% 逐步上升至零九年的 51.2%，在二零一零年才減少至 48.5%。而以“避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適”作為他們現時吸毒原因的比率於二零零一年至零三年間由 9.3% 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%，及在二零零九年及一零年大致維持在該水平。

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 51.2% in 2009 and then decreased to 48.5% in 2010. For those citing “to avoid discomfort of its absence” as a reason for their current drug use decreased gradually from 9.3% to 6.6% during 2001 to 2003. However, this trend reversed and the proportion increased from 6.6% to 16.3% during 2004 to 2008, and maintained in a similar level in 2009 and 2010.

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



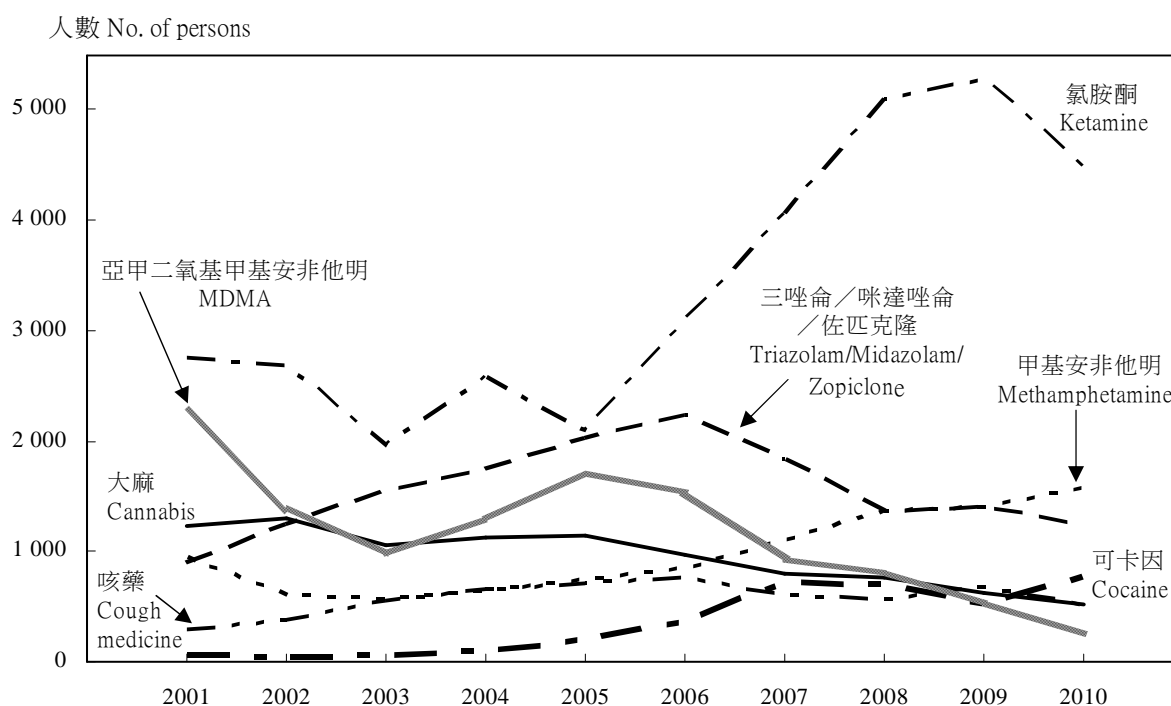
註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內報稱的原因可超過一個。

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

2.6 氯胺酮、甲基安非他明、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆、可卡因及咳藥是近年較常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品。在二零零一至一零年，氯胺酮為最常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品。由零二年起，三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆漸趨普遍，成為第二類常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品。而吸食甲基安非他明的人數亦自零四年起不斷上升，由零八年起曾超越三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆，排行第二位。可卡因及咳藥則分別排行第四及五位。

2.6 Among psychotropic substances, ketamine, methamphetamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cocaine and cough medicine were more commonly abused in recent years. During 2001 to 2010, ketamine was the most popular psychotropic substances being abused. Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone became increasingly popular starting from 2002 and ranked the second since 2003. An increasing trend of abusing methamphetamine was recorded since 2004 which overtook triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone to rank the second starting from 2008. Meanwhile, cocaine and cough medicine 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



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)持續下降至零六年的 3 517 人，其後回升至零八年的 4 625 人；數字隨後再次回落至二零一零年的 3 719 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，直至二零一零年，數字才回升至 24 歲。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%，數字隨後回落至二零一零年的 29.9%。

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，其後再次回落至一零年的 8 701 人。他們一般較首次被呈報者年長，平均年齡大多介乎 37 至 39 歲，一零年的數字為 38 歲。

男性／女性被呈報吸毒的趨勢
(表 1a)

2.9 雖然男性吸毒的情況較女性普遍，但女性吸毒者所佔的比例大致呈現上升趨勢，在零八至一零年佔總人數約 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，其後再度下跌至二零一零年的 9 927 人，較零九年減少 11.5%。而被呈報女性吸毒者人數近年出現升跌起伏。零二年的人數為

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 in 2006 since reaching its peak at 2001 (5 644) and then picked up to 4 625 in 2008. The number then decreased again and stood at 3 719 in 2010. Their average age rose from 23 in 2001 to 25 in 2003 and then fell to 23 again in 2005. Until 2010, the average age went up again to 24. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among all abusers has been increasing since 2005 and stood at 32.5% in 2008. The proportion then decreased to 29.9% in 2010.

2.8 The number of previously reported drug abusers has been declining steadily over the years and stood at 9 413 in 2007. After picking up to 9 616 in 2008, it decreased again and stood at 8 701 in 2010. These abusers were generally older than their newly reported counterparts, with an average age mainly between 37 and 39. In 2010, the average age was 38.

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

2.9 Although drug abuse is more common among males than females, the proportion of female abusers generally increased to around 20% of total number of drug abusers in 2008-2010. The number of reported male drug abusers has been declining for some years until it picked up in 2007 and 2008. It then decreased again and reached 9 927 in 2010, 11.5% lower than that in 2009. The

3 186 人，其後下降至一零年的 2 493 人。

2.10 被呈報男性吸毒者的平均年齡從二零零五年的 37 歲下降至零七至一零年的 35 歲。被呈報女性吸毒者一般較男性的年輕，她們的平均年齡在一零年為 27 歲。

被呈報吸毒者的經濟狀況 (表 1j)

2.11 少於半數的被呈報吸毒者為失業人士，所佔比例從二零零一年的 47.8% 上升至零四年的 58.1%，其後逐步回落至一零年的 44.3%。被呈報吸毒者當中，學生所佔比例近年出現回升。由二零零一年的 5.1%，下跌至零四年的 3.5%，然後逐步回升至零九年的 7.5%。在二零一零年，這比例再度回落至 5.6%。

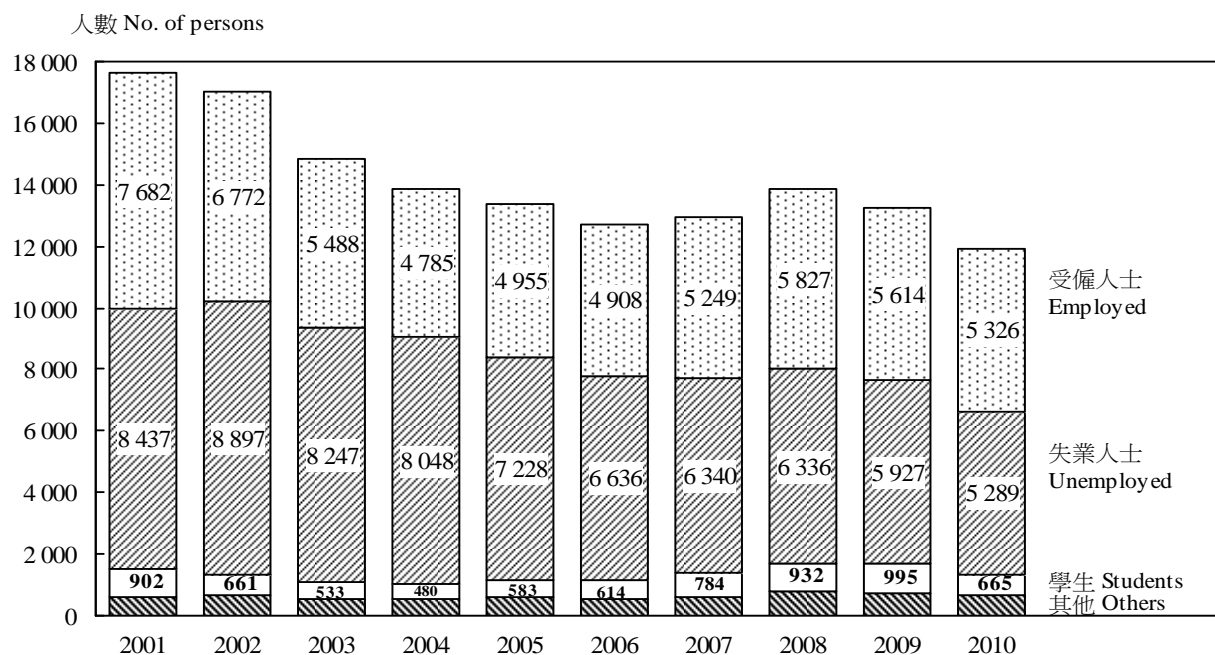
number of reported female drug abusers fluctuated in recent years. In 2002, it stood at 3 186 and then fell to 2 493 in 2010.

2.10 The average age of reported male drug abusers declined from 37 in 2005 to 35 in 2007-2010. Reported female drug abusers were generally younger than the male counterparts. Their average age was 27 in 2010.

Reported Drug Abusers by Activity Status (Table 1j)

2.11 Less than 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 44.3% in 2010. Among the reported drug abusers, the proportion of reported student drug abusers picked up again in recent years. The proportion decreased from 5.1% in 2001 to 3.5% in 2004 and followed by a steady increase to 7.5% in 2009. In 2010, the proportion decreased again to 5.6%.

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%。在二零一零年，比例再度回升至 22.6%。他們大部分同時吸食兩種毒品。

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, then fell steadily to 21.8% in 2009. The proportion went up again to 22.6% in 2010. The majority of them abused two types of drugs at the same time.

被呈報吸食毒品人士的資料來源

2.14 在二零零一年至二零一零年間，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；在二零一零年，分別約佔該等吸毒者 49.1% 和 43.2%。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，自二零零四年起，非政府機構的青少年外展隊（在二零零六年至一零年間比例介乎 44.9% 至 58.8%）取代執法部門為最主要的資料來源，執法部門則居次位（在二零零六年至一零年間比例介乎 27.7% 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 13.4% 至 22.5%）。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% 大幅下降至二零一零年的 2.1%）。事實上，年青吸毒者最常吸食的毒品種類是危害精神毒品而非海洛英。

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 2001 to 2010, each taking up about 49.1% and 43.2% of the concerned drug abusers respectively in 2010. 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 during 1995 to 1999). However, since 2004, youth outreaching teams of NGOs overtook enforcement departments to become the major source of reporting (proportion ranging between 44.9% and 58.8% during 2006 to 2010), and enforcement departments ranked the second (proportion ranging between 27.7% 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 13.4% and 22.5% 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 2.1% in 2010), 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	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
%						
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21						
執法部門 Enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	46.7	27.7	36.0	36.4	32.7	35.5
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	6.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	2.1
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	6.6	13.4	16.1	17.2	22.5	19.5
非政府機構-青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	43.5	58.8	50.6	49.5	47.3	44.9
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	3.2	3.1	1.6	1.9	3.2	2.1
二十一歲以上 Aged 21 and over						
執法部門 Enforcement Departments ⁽¹⁾	59.8	61.0	59.5	54.3	53.5	49.1
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	43.4	39.2	40.0	44.1	42.8	43.2
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中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	18.1	21.5	21.1	21.0	24.1	24.8
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	0.8	1.9	1.8	3.8	2.8	3.3
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	4.7	3.9	3.8	2.9	3.4	4.3
所有年齡 All ages						
執法部門 Enforcement Departments ⁽¹⁾	57.0	54.5	54.3	50.0	48.5	46.1
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	35.7	31.7	31.4	33.6	32.7	34.1
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	15.6	19.9	20.0	20.1	23.7	23.6
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	9.8	13.0	12.6	14.9	13.6	12.5
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	4.4	3.7	3.3	2.6	3.3	3.8

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 二零一零年被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Reported Drug Abusers in 2010

與去年情況的主要比較

(表 1a、1b、2a、2b 及 4a)

3.1 在二零一零年，被呈報吸毒者共有 12 420 人，較零九年減少 1 568 人，跌幅為 11.2%。

3.2 被呈報吸食海洛英的人數持續下跌，在二零一零年為 6 191 人，較零九年減少 10.3%。而被呈報吸食海洛英者佔所有被呈報吸毒人數的比例則由零九年的 49.6% 輕微回升至一零年的 50.0%。

3.3 在二零一零年，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數開始回落，較零九年減少 942 人(或 11.1%)至 7 561 人，但他們的比例也繼續上升，由零九年的 61.0% 微升至一零年的 61.1%。

3.4 被呈報的二十一歲以下吸毒青少年的人數，由二零零九年的 3 387 人下降至一零年的 2 753 人，減幅為 18.7%。主要是由於 12-15 歲的年青吸毒者減少了 282 人(或 36.9%)。而被呈報吸毒青少年的比例由 24.2% 下降至 22.2%。

3.5 二零一零年所有被呈報吸毒者平均年齡為 34 歲，較零九年的 33 歲為高。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 2010, there were 12 420 reported drug abusers in total, representing a decrease of 1 568 persons or 11.2% compared with that of 2009.

3.2 The number of reported heroin abusers continued to decline, to 6 191 in 2010, 10.3% lower than that of 2009. Its proportion in total number of reported drug abusers rebound slightly from 49.6% in 2009 to 50.0% in 2010.

3.3 The number of reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole started to retreat, by 942 (or 11.1%), to 7 561 in 2010. However, its proportion continued to increase slightly from 61.0% in 2009 to 61.1% in 2010.

3.4 The number of reported young drug abusers aged under 21 decreased by 18.7% from 3 387 in 2009 to 2 753 in 2010, which was mainly attributed to the decrease of 282 (or 36.9%) of those aged 12-15. The proportion of reported young drug abusers decreased from 24.2% to 22.2%.

3.5 The mean age of all reported drug abusers was 34 in 2010, which was higher than that of 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二零一零年為 2 493 人，較零九年減少 9.9%。

3.6 The number of reported female drug abusers was 2 493 in 2010, 9.9% lower than that of 2009.

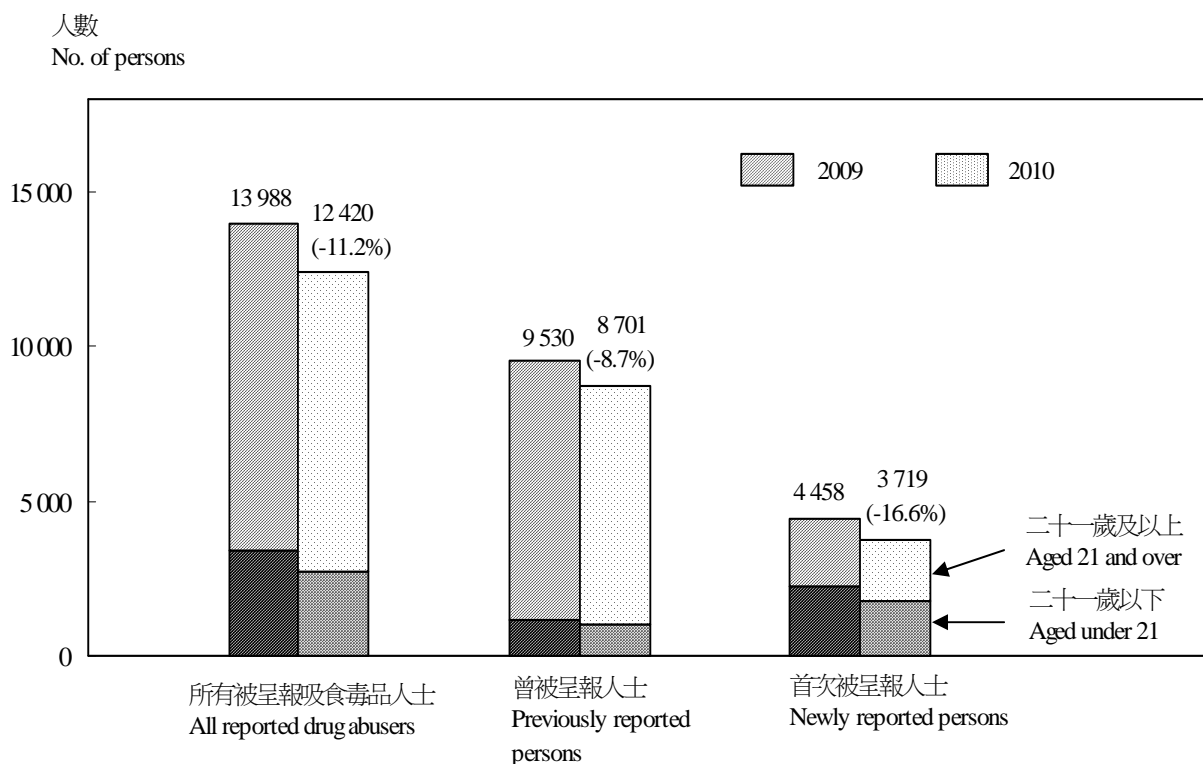
首次／曾被呈報吸毒者 (表 1b)

Newly / Previously Reported Drug Abusers (Table 1b)

3.7 首次被呈報吸毒者的人數由二零零九年的 4 458 人下跌至二零一零年的 3 719 人，降幅為 16.6%；而曾被呈報的人數則為 8 701 人，下跌了 8.7%。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二零一零年下跌至 29.9%。

3.7 The number of newly reported drug abusers decreased by 16.6% from 4 458 in 2009 to 3 719 in 2010, while that of previously reported persons decreased by 8.7% to stand at 8 701 in 2010. As a percentage of all reported drug abusers, the proportion of newly reported persons decreased to 29.9% in 2010.

圖 3.1 按年齡組別劃分的二零零九及二零一零年首次／曾被呈報吸食毒品者
Chart 3.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2009 and 2010 by age group



年齡和性別 (表 1a)

Age and Sex (Table 1a)

3.8 在二零一零年所有被呈報的 12 420 名吸毒者中，24.6% 的年齡介乎 21 至 30 歲，23.1% 介乎 31 至 40 歲，11.6% 介乎 18 至 20 歲，6.7% 介乎 16 至 17 歲，只有 3.9% 在 12-15 歲。他們整體平均年齡為 34 歲。

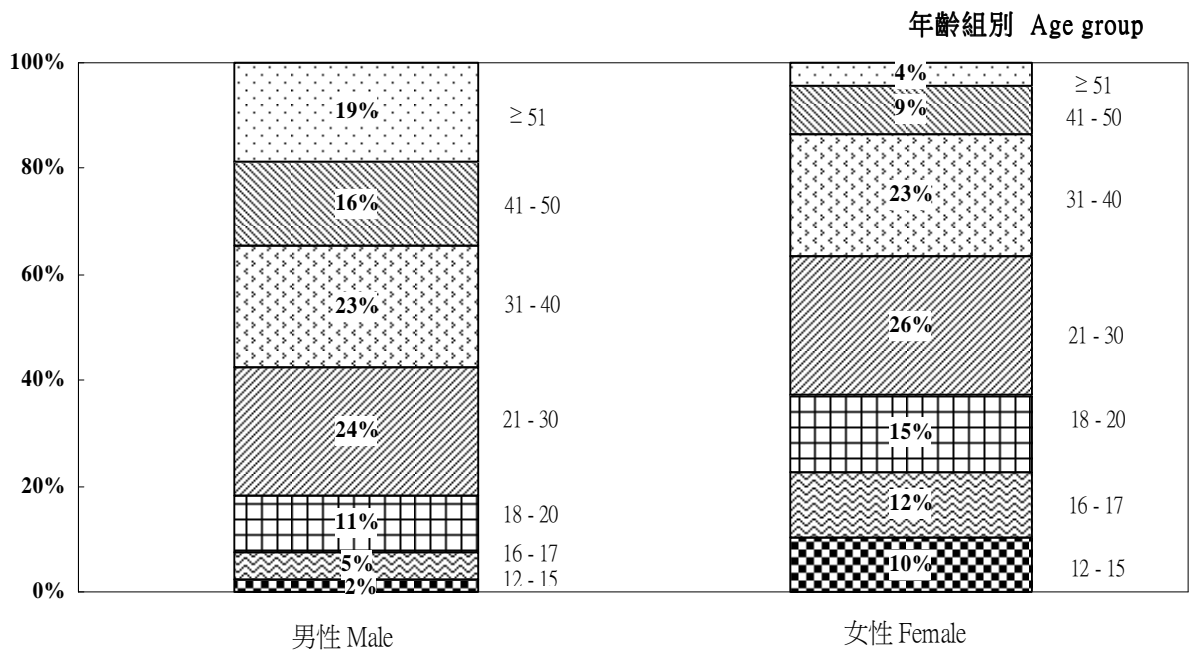
3.8 Of all 12 420 reported drug abusers reported in 2010, 24.6% were aged 21-30, 23.1% aged 31-40, 11.6% aged 18-20, 6.7% aged 16-17 and only 3.9% aged 12-15. Their mean age was 34.

3.9 被呈報吸毒者大部分(79.9%) 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 31 歲以下的比例為 63.3%，而男性吸毒者的相關比例則只有 42.7%。

3.9 The majority of reported drug abusers (79.9%) 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 male with female, the proportion of female abusers aged under 31 was 63.3% while the corresponding proportion of male abusers was only 42.7%.

圖 3.2 按性別劃分的二零一零年被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布

Chart 3.2 Age distribution of reported drug abusers in 2010 by sex



3.10 在二零一零年，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 2010, 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 二零一零年被呈報吸毒者佔人口比例
Chart 3.3 Ratio of reported drug abusers to population in 2010

年齡 Age	男 Male		女 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
12 - 15	222	0.14	260	0.17	482	0.16
16 - 17	529	0.61	307	0.37	836	0.49
18 - 20	1 072	0.77	363	0.28	1 435	0.53
< 21 小計 sub-total	1 823	0.26	930	0.14	2 753	0.20
21 - 30	2 411	0.53	648	0.11	3 059	0.30
31 - 40	2 280	0.49	583	0.09	2 863	0.25
41 - 50	1 555	0.27	220	0.03	1 775	0.14
≥ 51	1 858	0.17	112	0.01	1 970	0.08
≥ 21 小計 sub-total	8 104	0.31	1 563	0.05	9 667	0.17
總計 Total	9 927	0.30	2 493	0.07	12 420	0.17

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 38.0% 的被呈報吸毒者報稱在 12 至 15 歲之間開始吸毒，19.9% 在 16 至 17 歲之間，21.2% 在 18 至 20 歲之間，10.1% 在 21 至 25 歲之間，其餘 7.9% 及 3.0% 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 38.0% of reported drug abusers claimed to have started drug abuse at the age between 12 and 15, 19.9% between 16 and 17, 21.2% between 18 and 20, 10.1% between 21 and 25, and the remaining 7.9% and 3.0% 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 在二零一零年，半數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氯胺酮(36.2%)、甲基安非他明(12.8%)、三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆(10.1%)、可卡因(6.2%)、咳藥及大麻(各佔 4.2%)和亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明及硝甲西洋(各佔 2.0%)。

3.13 在被呈報的二十一歲以下年青吸毒者中，氯胺酮是最常被吸食的毒品。在二零一零年，有 79.9% 的被呈報年青吸毒者吸食氯胺酮，其次是甲基安非他明(22.0%)、可卡因(15.5%)、大麻(8.1%)和亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明(5.8%)。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 63.5%)，其次是氯胺酮(23.7%)和三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆(12.7%)。

3.15 氯胺酮仍然是最多人吸食的危險精神毒品，吸食人數在一零年有所減少，吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明、咳藥和大麻的人數亦見下降。反之，吸食可卡因和甲基安非他明的人數則有增加。

Type of Drugs Abused (Table 1d)

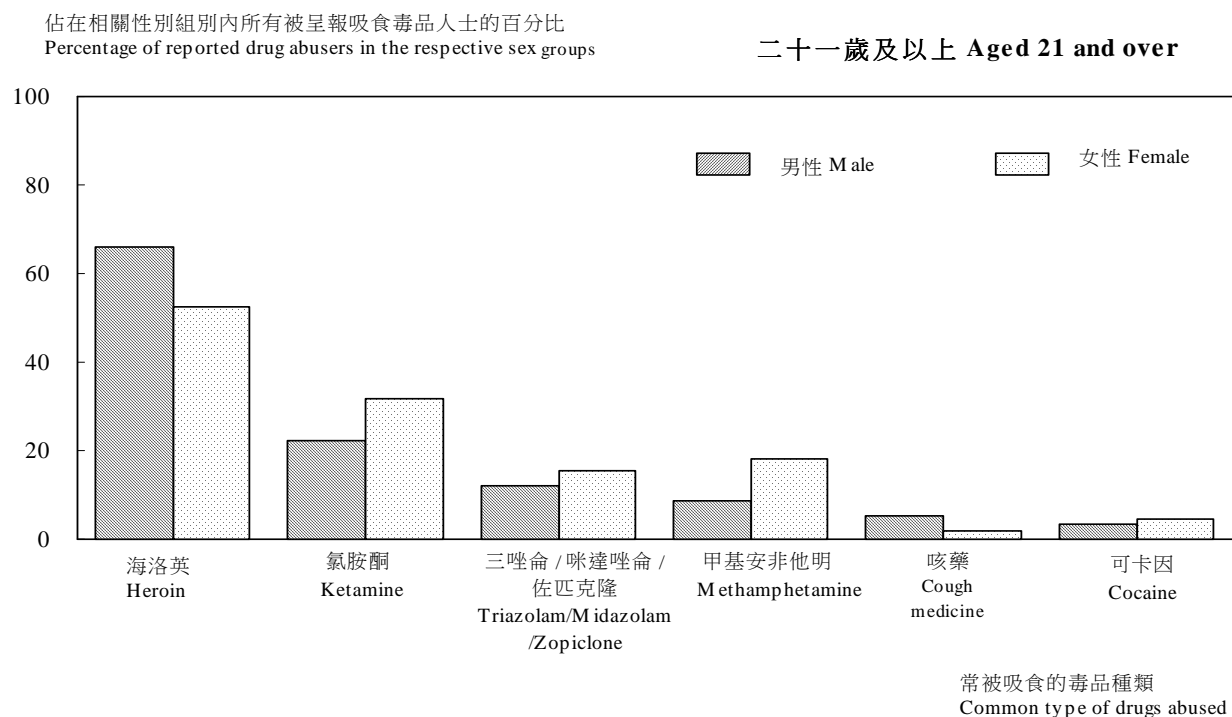
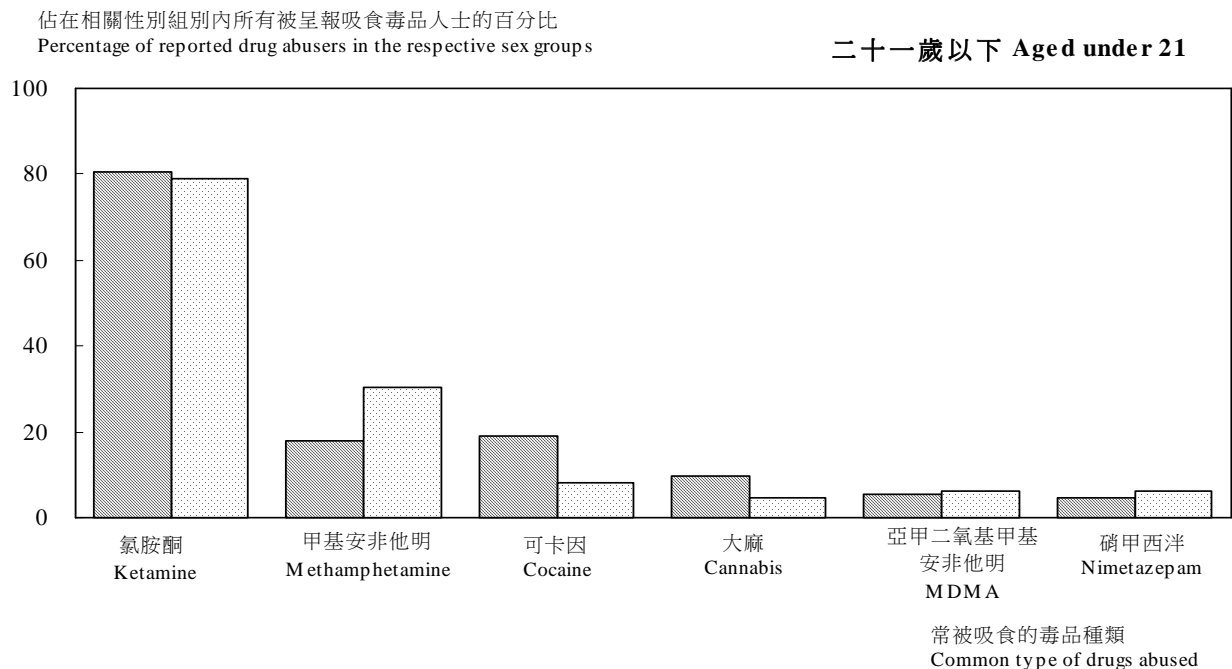
3.12 In 2010, half of drug abusers were reported to have abused heroin. Other commonly abused drugs were ketamine (36.2%), methamphetamine (12.8%), triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (10.1%), cocaine (6.2%), cough medicine and cannabis (4.2% each), and MDMA and nimetazepam (2.0% each).

3.13 Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse and was taken by 79.9% of reported young drug abusers in 2010. This was followed by methamphetamine (22.0%), cocaine (15.5%), cannabis (8.1%) and MDMA (5.8%). 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 (63.5%), followed by ketamine (23.7%) and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (12.7%).

3.15 Ketamine has remained the most common psychotropic substance of abuse and the number of corresponding abusers decreased in 2010. There were also decrease in the number taking MDMA, cough medicine and cannabis. On the contrary, increase in the number of abusers taking cocaine and methamphetamine were observed.

圖 3.4 按年齡組別及性別劃分的二零一零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 2010 by age group by sex



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內報稱的地點可超過一種毒品。
 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 吸毒者各有不同的吸毒方法。被呈報吸食海洛英和甲基安非他明者最普遍是用吸入煙霧方法吸毒(在二零一零年,他們當中逾半數採用這種方法吸毒,而吸食甲基安非他明者更逾七成),而鼻吸是吸食氯胺酮最常用方法(佔吸食氯胺酮者 95.1%),注射是吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆最常用方法(佔吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者 55.1%),口服幾乎是服食咳藥的唯一方法(佔服食咳藥者 99.4%),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 80.2%及服可卡因者 53.9%)。

吸食毒品地方 (表 1f)

3.17 在二零一零年,絕大部分(96.7%)被呈報吸毒者均有在香港吸毒。而有 1 052 名吸毒者(或佔吸毒者 8.6%)曾在中國內地(主要在深圳)吸毒,較零九年減少 29.8%。當中,220 人為二十一歲以下年青吸毒者(佔年青吸毒者 8.2%),較零九年減少 48.4%。

吸食毒品地點 (表 1g)

3.18 吸毒地點方面,以在家和在公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公廁居多。二零一零年,80.9%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 38.5%曾在公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公廁吸毒。而 75.1%青少年吸毒者曾在家/

Method of Taking Drugs (Table 3d)

3.16 Abusers have different habit with regard to the method of taking drugs. While fume inhaling was the more popular method of taking heroin and methamphetamine (taken by over half of the concerned abusers in 2010 and over 70% for methamphetamine abusers), sniffing was the single most popular method of taking ketamine (95.1% of ketamine abusers), injection was the more common method of taking triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (55.1% of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers), oral ingestion was almost the only method of taking cough medicine (99.4% of cough medicine abusers), and smoking was the more common method of taking cannabis and cocaine for both cannabis and cocaine abusers (80.2% of cannabis abusers and 53.9% of cocaine abusers).

Place of Abusing Drugs (Table 1f)

3.17 Great majority (96.7%) of reported drug abusers took drugs in Hong Kong in 2010. 1 052 persons (or 8.6% of reported drug abusers) were reported to have taken drugs in the Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen), being 29.8% lower than that in 2009. Among them, 220 (8.2% of young drug abusers) were aged under 21, being 48.4% lower than that in 2009.

Locality of Abusing Drugs (Table 1g)

3.18 Regarding the locality of drug abuse, home and public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet topped the list. 80.9% of reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home in 2010 and 38.5% at public area like recreation

朋友的家吸毒(二零零九年為71.0%)*, 36.0%曾在公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公廁吸毒(零九年為43.3%), 以及23.2%曾在卡拉OK/的士高吸毒(零九年為29.2%)。

area/public garden/public toilet. As for drug abusers aged under 21, 75.1% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home (71.0% in 2009)*, 36.0% at public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet (43.3% in 2009) and 23.2% at karaoke/disco (29.2% in 2009).

* 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。在二零零九和一零年, 只在家或在朋友的家吸毒的青少年分別佔27.0%和36.1%。

* 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 27.0% and 36.1% in 2009 and 2010 respectively.

圖 3.5 按年齡組別劃分的二零零九及二零一零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 2009 and 2010 by age group

吸食毒品地點
 Locality of abusing drugs

二十一歲及以下 Aged under 21

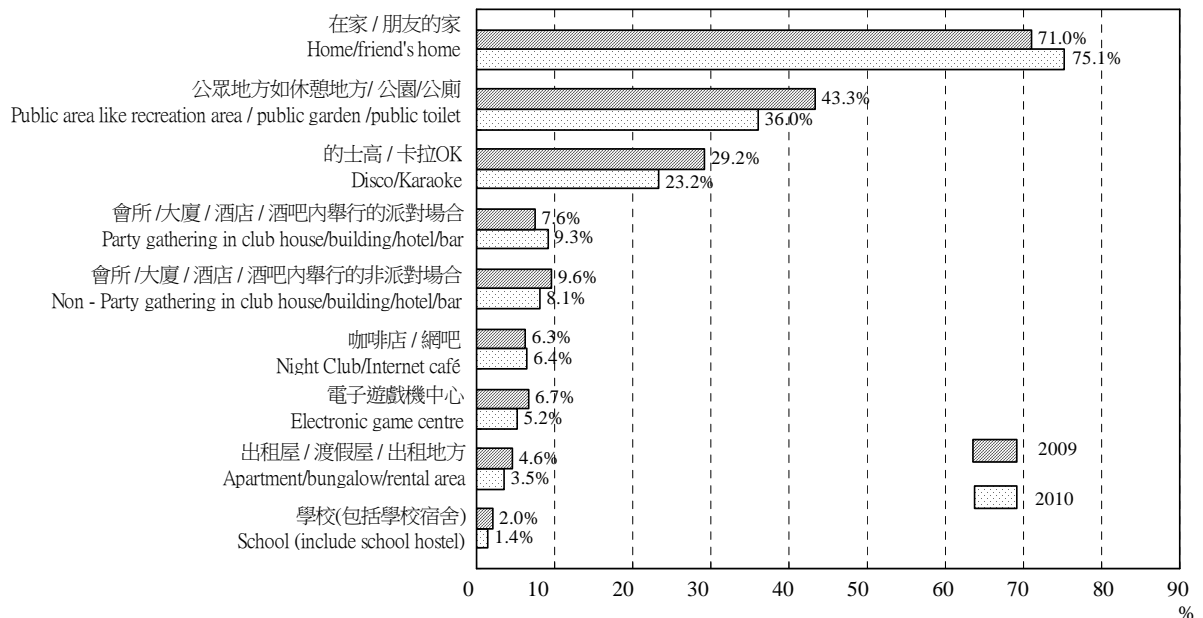
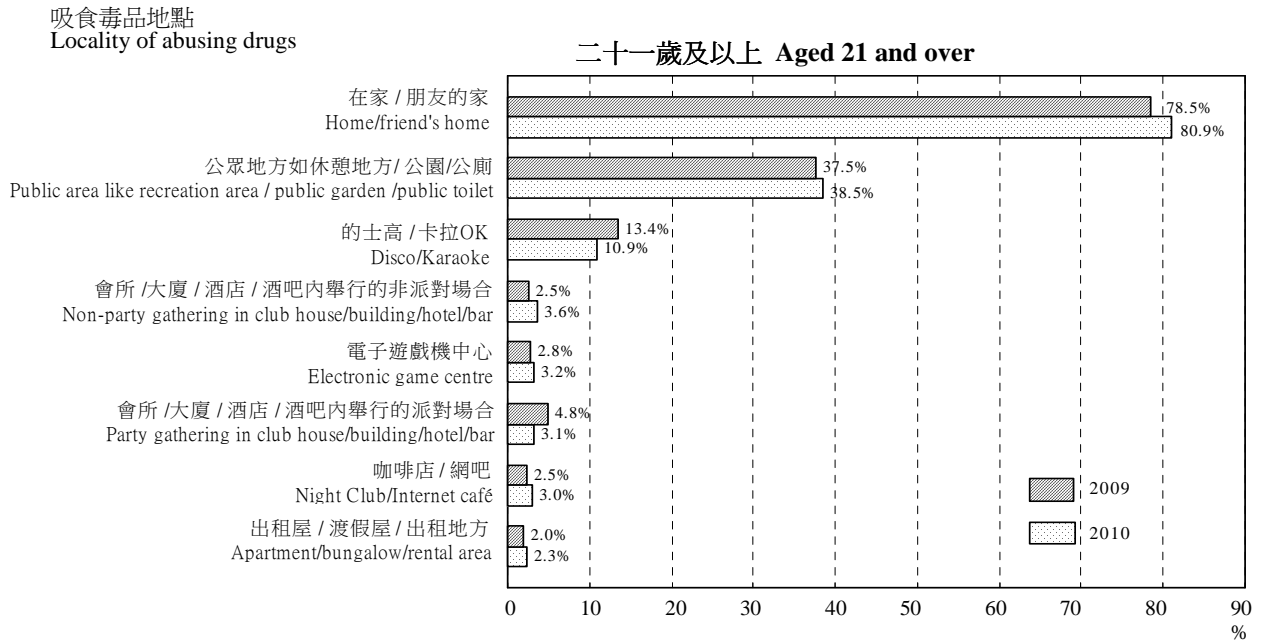


圖 3.5 (續) 按年齡組別劃分的二零零九及二零一零年被呈報吸毒者吸食毒品地點分布
 Chart 3.5 Locality of abusing drugs of reported drug abusers in 2009 and 2010 by age group
 (Cont'd)



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)

Reason for Current Drug Abuse (Table 1h)

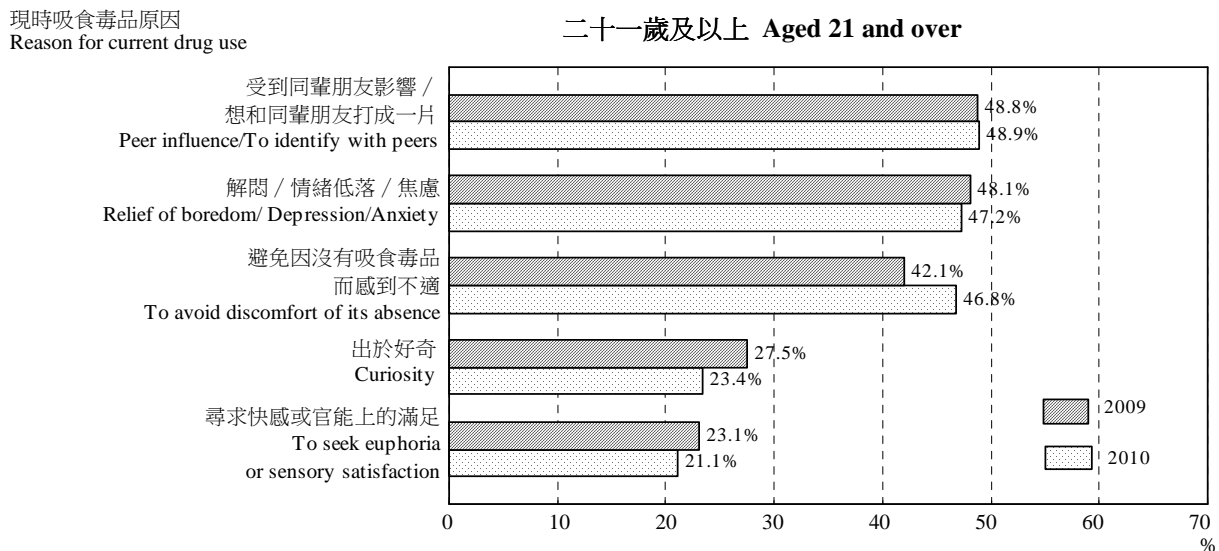
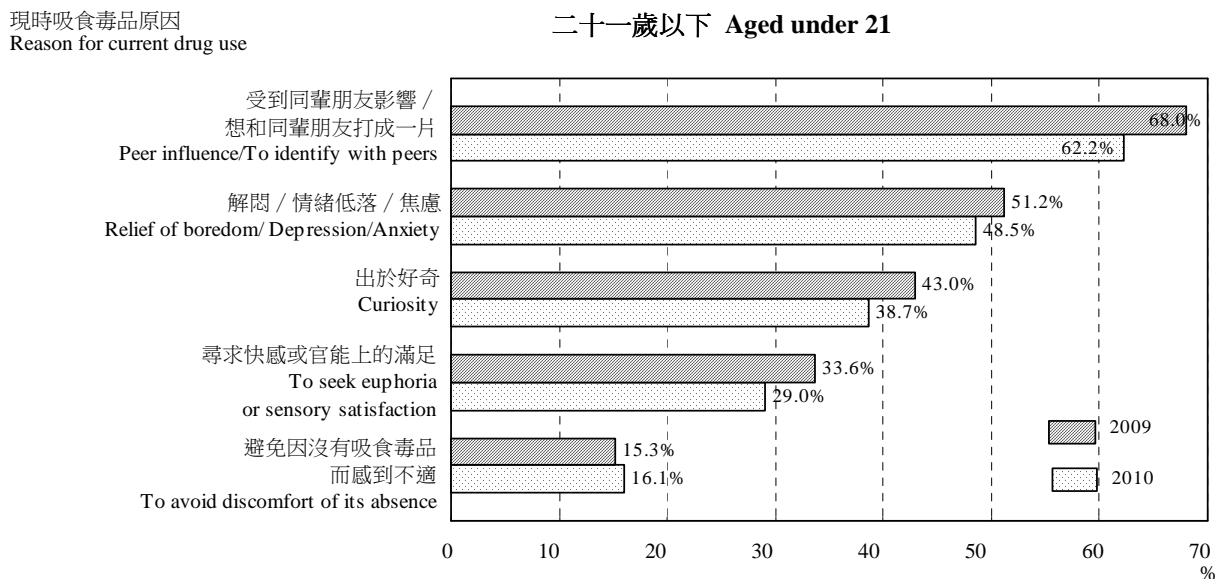
3.19 被呈報吸毒者表示他們現時吸毒的各種原因。四個較常見的原因按遞降次序是“受到同輩朋友影響”(佔被呈報吸毒者 51.9%)、“解悶”(47.5%)、“避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適”(40.0%)和“出於好奇”(26.8%)。

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” (51.9% of reported drug abusers), “relief of boredom” (47.5%), “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (40.0%) and “curiosity” (26.8%).

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 62.2%)是現時吸毒的最主要原因，其次是“解悶”(48.5%)和“出於好奇”(38.7%)。

3.20 Among those reported young abusers aged under 21, “peer influence” (62.2% of reported young drug abusers) topped the list, followed by “relief of boredom” (48.5%) and “curiosity” (38.7%).

圖 3.6 二零零九及二零一零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 and 2010



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)

Activity Status (Table 1j)

3.21 約 44.3% 的吸毒者在被呈報時為失業人士，另 32.6% 是全職工人，12.0% 是散工 / 兼職工人及 5.6% 是學生。而學生佔被呈報年青吸毒者的比例則較高，達 24.4%。

3.21 About 44.3% of reported drug abusers were unemployed at the time of report. Another 32.6% were full-time workers, 12.0% being casual/part-time workers and 5.6% being students. Among reported young drug abusers, the proportion of students was higher, at 24.4%.

教育水平 (表 1k)

3.22 在二零一零年的被呈報吸毒者中，逾半數(54.6%)曾接受初中教育，21.7%高中教育，21.1%小學教育及1.4%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族裔，佔二零一零年吸毒人士94.6%。其他被呈報的少數族裔吸毒者依次為尼泊爾人(2.1%)、越南人(1.7%)和印度人／巴基斯坦人／孟加拉人／斯里蘭卡人(0.7%)。

婚姻狀況 (表 1m)

3.24 在被呈報吸毒者中，約有58.2%未婚，31.0%已婚或與人同居，10.1%已離婚或分居，餘下0.7%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，21.1%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53.4%，數字遠高於男性吸毒者的相應比例(11.1%)。

Educational Attainment (Table 1k)

3.22 More than half (54.6%) of reported drug abusers in 2010 had attained lower secondary education, another 21.7% upper secondary, 21.1% primary education and 1.4% tertiary education.

Ethnicity (Table 1l)

3.23 Chinese was always the dominant ethnic group of reported drug abusers, at 94.6% of drug abusers in 2010. Other minority ethnic groups' drug abusers reported included Nepalese (2.1%), Vietnamese (1.7%) and Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan (0.7%) in descending order.

Marital Status (Table 1m)

3.24 About 58.2% of reported drug abusers were single, 31.0% married or cohabiting, 10.1% divorced or separated and the remaining 0.7% widowed. Males and females had similar distribution of marital status.

Whether Partner Took Drugs (Table 1n)

3.25 Of those married or cohabiting, 21.1% reported that their partners also abused drugs. The proportion of reported female abusers with partners also abusing drugs was 53.4%, much higher than that of male abusers (at 11.1%).

居住地區 (表 1n)

3.26 深水埗 (10.5%)、元朗 (10.5%)、觀塘 (8.9%) 和油尖旺 (8.3%) 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 (12.1%)、北區 (11.9%)、葵青 (9.4%) 和大埔 (7.7%) 為四個主要地區。

屋宇單位類型 (表 1o)

3.27 逾半數 (58.9%) 被呈報吸毒者居住在受資助的公屋租住單位，36.5% 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 在二零一零年，約四分之三的被呈報吸毒者 (75.4%) 曾有犯罪記錄，其中包括只與毒品有關的罪行 (34.3%)、只有與毒品無關的罪行 (11.3%)，以及兩種罪行兼有 (29.2%)。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 82.3%，較二十一歲以下青年吸毒者的相應百分比 (49.9%) 為多。

District of Residence (Table 1n)

3.26 Sham Shui Po (10.5%), Yuen Long (10.5%), Kwun Tong (8.9%) and Yau Tsim Mong (8.3%) were the top four districts with reported drug abusers residing there. For reported young drug abusers aged under 21, Yuen Long (12.1%), the North (11.9%), Kwai Tsing (9.4%) and Tai Po (7.7%) were the four major districts.

Type of Quarters (Table 1o)

3.27 More than half (58.9%) of reported drug abusers resided in public and aided rental blocks, 36.5% in private housing and 2.8% in home ownership estates.

Whether Previously Convicted (Table 1p)

3.28 About three quarters (75.4%) of reported drug abusers in 2010 were reported to be previously convicted, including only drug-related offences (34.3%), only non-drug-related offences (11.3%) and both drug-related and other offences (29.2%). The proportion of previously convicted abusers among reported adult abusers aged 21 and over was 82.3%, which was higher than that of among their younger counterparts aged under 21 (49.9%).

4 二零一零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 2010

4.1 在二零一零年所有被呈報的12 420名吸毒者中，3 719人或29.9%是首次被呈報，餘下8 701人(70.1%)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63.8%，遠高於在被呈報的二十一歲及以上成年吸毒者的20.3%。現於下文比較首次被呈報及曾被呈報吸毒者的特徵。

被呈報吸毒者的資料來源

4.2 在二零一零年，首次被呈報吸毒者的資料主要來自執法部門、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43.4%，24.0%和23.7%。

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47.2%、45.5%和23.5%。

4.1 Of all 12 420 drug abusers reported in 2010, 3 719 or 29.9% were reported for the first time in the year (or newly reported) and the remaining 8 701 (70.1%) were previously reported. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among young drug abusers under 21 was much higher, at 63.8%, as compared against 20.3% among reported adult abusers aged 21 and over. A comparison of the characteristics between newly and previously reported drug abusers is given in the ensuing paragraphs.

Sources of Reported Drug Abusers

4.2 For newly reported drug abusers, enforcement departments, methadone clinics and drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers of NGOs and youth outreaching teams of NGOs were the three major sources of reporting in 2010, taking up 43.4%, 24.0% and 23.7% respectively of the concerned drug abusers.

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 2010, taking up 47.2%, 45.5% and 23.5% respectively of the concerned drug abusers.

圖 4.1 二零一零年首次/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 2010 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⁾	1 615	43.4	4 107	47.2
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	273	7.3	3 961	45.5
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	891	24.0	2 044	23.5
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	883	23.7	672	7.7
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	205	5.5	272	3.1
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21				
執法部門 Enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	616	35.1	360	36.1
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	43	2.4	14	1.4
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	364	20.7	174	17.5
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	745	42.4	491	49.3
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	46	2.6	12	1.2

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)

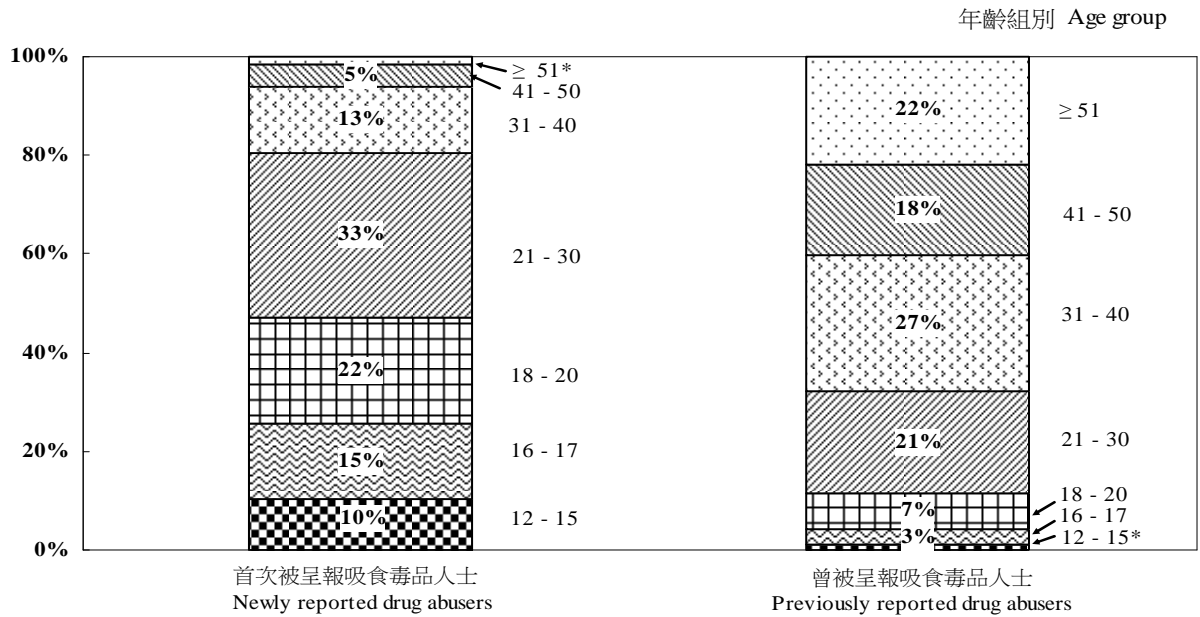
4.4 首次被呈報吸毒者和曾被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布頗為不同，前者有少於半數(47.2%)的年齡在 21 歲以下及約三分之一(33.3%)介乎 21 至 30 歲。後者則有約十分之一(11.4%)的年齡在 21 歲以下及約三分之二(67.6%)在 31 歲及以上。首次被呈報吸毒者的平均年齡為 24 歲，相對於平均年齡為 38 歲的曾被呈報吸毒者較為年輕。

Age and Sex (Table 2a)

4.4 The age distribution of newly reported drug abusers was quite different to that of previously reported ones. Less than half (47.2%) of the former were aged under 21 and about one-third (33.3%) were aged 21-30, whereas about one-tenth (11.4%) of the latter were aged under 21 and about two-thirds (67.6%) were aged 31 and over. Newly reported drug abusers, with a mean age of 24, were in general much younger than their previously reported counterparts (with a mean age of 38).

圖 4.2 二零一零年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布

Chart 4.2 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2010 by specific age group



註釋： * 少於 2%。
Note: Less than 2%.

4.5 在性別分布方面，女性佔首次被呈報吸毒者 30.2%，但在曾被呈報吸毒者中所佔的百分比則較低，只有 15.7%。

4.5 Regarding sex distribution, 30.2% of newly reported drug abusers were female, while the respective proportion among previously reported abusers was lower, only at 15.7%.

首次吸食毒品的年齡 (表 2d)

Age of First Abuse (Table 2d)

4.6 首次被呈報的吸毒者平均在 20 歲開始吸毒，其中半數已吸毒 2.8 年以上。而曾被呈報者則較早開始吸毒，平均在 17 歲開始，其中半數已吸毒 2.0 年以上才被首次呈報。

4.6 Newly reported drug abusers on average start to abuse drugs at 20, and half of them had abused drugs for at least 2.8 years. Meanwhile, the previously reported ones started earlier at 17 and half of them had abused for at least 2.0 years before first reported.

被吸食的毒品種類 (表 2b)

Type of Drugs Abused (Table 2b)

4.7 在二零一零年首次被呈報吸毒者中，最常被吸食的毒品種類為氯胺酮 (64.5%)，其次為甲基安非他明 (18.3%) 及海洛英 (11.6%)。

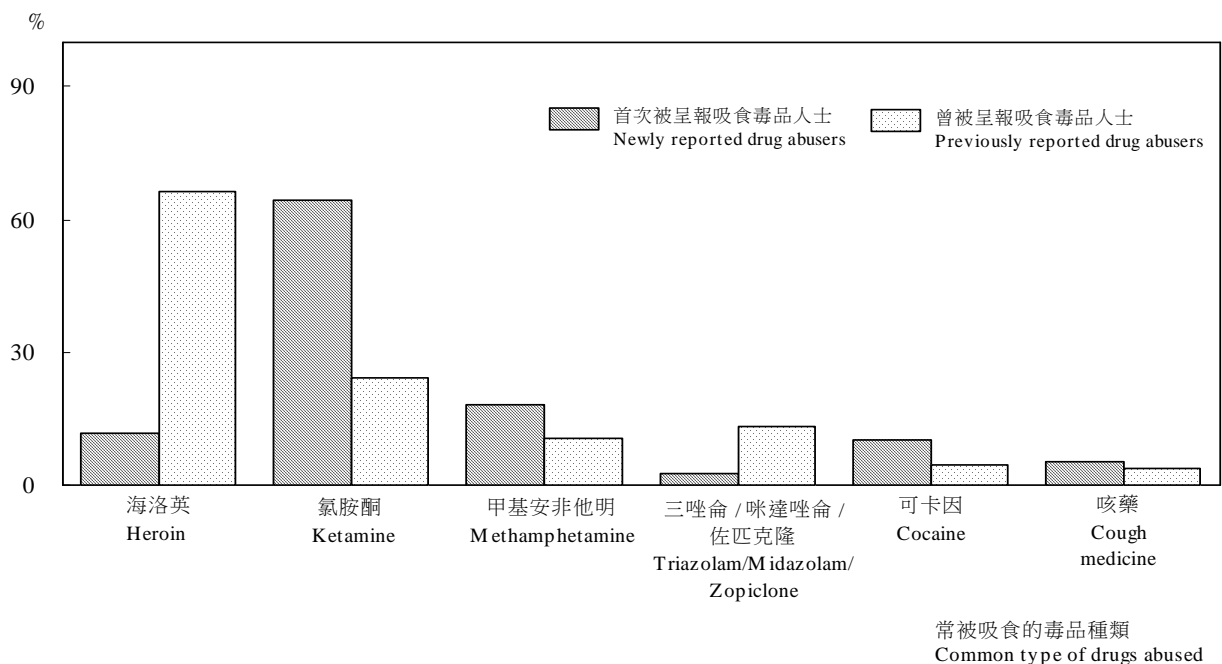
4.7 Among newly reported drug abusers in 2010, the most commonly abused type of drugs was ketamine (64.5%), followed by methamphetamine (18.3%) and heroin (11.6%).

4.8 至於在曾被呈報的吸毒者中，最常被吸食毒品種類則是海洛英(66.3%)，其次為氯胺酮(24.1%)及三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆(13.2%)。

4.8 As for previously reported drug abusers, heroin was the dominant type of drugs abused (66.3%), followed by ketamine (24.1%) and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (13.2%).

圖 4.3 二零一零年首次/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 2010



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”(52.8%)、“解悶”(46.7%)和“出於好奇”(34.5%)。

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” (52.8%), “relief of boredom” (46.7%) and “curiosity” (34.5%).

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”(51.5%)、“解悶”(47.9%)和“避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適”(47.8%)。

4.10 As for previously reported persons, the three most common reasons for current drug use were “peer influence” (51.5%), “relief of boredom” (47.9%) and “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (47.8%).

經濟活動狀況 (表 2e)

4.11 在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有 37.7% 是全職工作人士，32.0% 是失業人士，14.1% 是學生及 12.1% 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 49.2%，另 30.6% 是全職工作人士，12.0% 是散工／兼職工作人士及 3.0% 是退休人士。

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 57.6% 曾接受初中教育，33.1% 高中教育，2.6% 專上教育及 6.4% 小學教育，只有 0.3% 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 53.4% 初中教育，17.1% 高中教育，0.9% 專上教育，26.9% 曾接受小學教育及 1.6% 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 79.3% 從未結婚，而曾被呈報吸毒者中則有較少比例從未結婚，為 49.9%。已婚和與人同居者一共分別佔前者的 16.2% 和後者的 36.8%，而喪偶、已離婚或分居者則合共分別佔前者的 4.4% 和後者的 13.3%。

Economic Activity Status (Table 2e)

4.11 Of all newly reported drug abusers, 37.7% were full-time workers, 32.0% unemployed, 14.1% students and 12.1% casual/part-time workers. Among previously reported persons, the proportion of the unemployed was much higher, at 49.2%. Another 30.6% were full-time workers, 12.0% casual/part-time workers and 3.0% retired persons.

Educational Attainment (Table 2f)

4.12 A greater proportion of newly reported drug abusers attained higher educational level, with 57.6% being lower secondary, 33.1% upper secondary, 2.6% tertiary education and 6.4% primary education. Only 0.3% had no schooling or at kindergarten level.

4.13 For previously reported abusers, 53.4% had lower secondary, 17.1% upper secondary, 0.9% tertiary education, 26.9% had primary education and 1.6% no schooling or kindergarten.

Marital Status (Table 2g)

4.14 Some 79.3% of newly reported drug abusers were never married while the respective proportion among previously reported persons was lower, at 49.9%. Married and cohabiting persons together took up 16.2% of the former group and 36.8% of the latter group, while the widowed, divorced or separated altogether took up 4.4% of the former group and 13.3% of the latter group.

4.15 在已婚或與人同居的首次被呈報者，有 23.7% 報稱其伴侶亦吸毒，而曾被呈報者有吸毒伴侶的比例為 20.7%。在已婚或與人同居的男性中，14.4% 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 (10.7%) 為高。而在已婚或與人同居的女性中，情況正好相反。41.4% 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 (56.6%) 為低。

4.15 Of those married or cohabiting newly reported abusers, 23.7% reported that their partners also abused drugs, while the corresponding figures for the previously reported abusers with drug taking partner was 20.7%. For the married or cohabiting males, 14.4% 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 10.7%). For the married or cohabiting females, the situation was reversed. 41.4% 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 56.6%).

5 二零一零年各主要類別被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Major Categories of Reported Drug Abusers in 2010

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者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 在二零一零年的所有被呈報吸毒者中，有 2 801 人或 22.6% 吸食超過一種毒品。吸食多種毒品人士按其在二零一零年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, 2 801 or 22.6% took more than one type of drugs in 2010. The distribution of reported multiple drug abusers by number of drug types taken in 2010 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	2 271	18.4
(i) 海洛英和三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆 Heroin & Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	914	7.4
(ii) 氯胺酮和可卡因 Ketamine & Cocaine	309	2.5
(iii) 氯胺酮和甲基安非他明 Ketamine & Methamphetamine	246	2.0
(iv) 海洛英和甲基安非他明 Heroin & Methamphetamine	174	1.4
(v) 氯胺酮和亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 Ketamine & MDMA	83	0.7
吸食三種毒品 Three drug types taken	376	3.0
(i) 氯胺酮、可卡因和甲基安非他明 Ketamine, Cocaine & Methamphetamine	47	0.4
(ii) 海洛英、三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆和 甲基安非他明 Heroin, Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone & Methamphetamine	42	0.3
吸食多過三種毒品 More than three drug types taken	154	1.2

5.3 在二零一零年，約 18.4% 的吸毒者吸食兩種毒品，而海洛英及三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆是最常被吸食的毒品組合。另有 3.0% 的吸毒者吸食三種毒品，只有 1.2% 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、三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆、甲基安非他明、咳藥、大麻、可卡因、亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明及硝甲西洋主要特徵的分項數字。

年齡和性別 (表 3a 及 4a)

5.5 在二零一零年，共有 6 191 名被呈報吸食海洛英人士，平均年齡為 44 歲，當中大部分(86.9%)是男性。而在 7 561 名被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士中，74.8% 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 27 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(25.2% 或 1 908 人)較在被呈報吸食海洛英者所佔的比例(13.1% 或 813 人)為高。

5.3 About 18.4% of reported drug abusers had taken two types of drugs in 2010. The most common combination of two types of drugs taken was heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone. Another 3.0% took three types of drugs, while only 1.2% of reported drug abusers took more than three types of drugs.

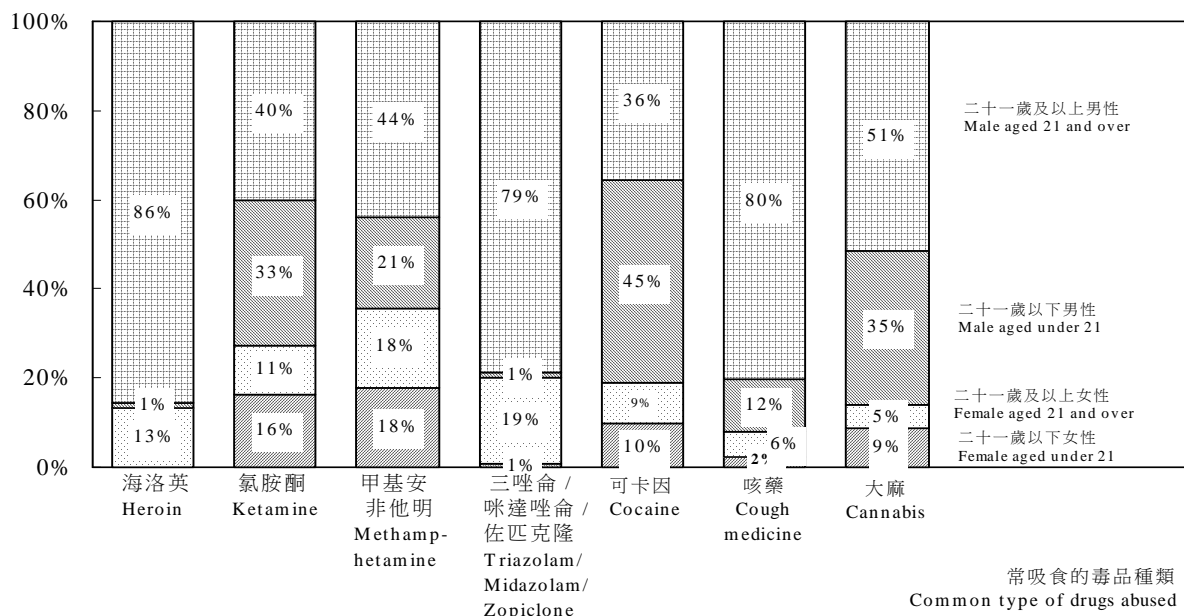
Comparison of Reported Heroin Abusers with Reported Psychotropic Substance Abusers

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, methamphetamine, cough medicine, cannabis, cocaine, MDMA and nimetazepam abusers are also included.

Age and Sex (Tables 3a & 4a)

5.5 In 2010, there were 6 191 reported heroin abusers of whom the majority (86.9%) were males. Their overall average age was 44. As for the 7 561 reported psychotropic substance abusers, 74.8% were males. They were far much younger than reported heroin abusers, with an average age of 27. Comparatively speaking, there were proportionally more reported female psychotropic substances abusers (25.2% or 1 908) than reported female heroin abusers (13.1% or 813).

圖 5.1 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零一零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 2010 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，女性佔被呈報吸食甲基安非他明和氯胺酮人士的百分比比较高，分別為 35.4% 及 27.2%。在被呈報吸食三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆、可卡因、大麻和咳藥人士當中，女性的相應百分比則分別為 20.1%、18.9%、14.0% 和 7.9%。

5.6 Among the six major categories of reported psychotropic substance abusers, the proportion of female was relatively higher among reported methamphetamine and ketamine abusers, being 35.4% and 27.2% respectively. The corresponding proportions of female for abusers of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cocaine, cannabis and cough medicine were 20.1%, 18.9%, 14.0% and 7.9% respectively.

5.7 在被呈報吸食各類危害精神毒品人士年齡方面，吸食三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆者的平均年齡為 41 歲，遠較其他五大類危害精神毒品人士年長。吸食咳藥、甲基安非他明、大麻、可卡因及氯胺酮人士的平均年齡分別是 29、27、25、22 及 22 歲。

5.7 Comparing the age of various categories of psychotropic substance abusers, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers, with an average age of 41, were much older than the other five major types of psychotropic substance abusers. The mean ages of cough medicine, methamphetamine, cannabis, cocaine and ketamine abusers were 29, 27, 25, 22 and 22 respectively.

首次吸毒年齡 (表 3c)

5.8 在二零一零年，被呈報吸食氫胺酮人士中，首次吸食該類毒品的平均年齡為 17 歲，被呈報吸食海洛英及大麻人士的有關平均年齡則為 18 歲。相對來說，被呈報吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆人士平均在較大的年齡首次吸食該類毒品，有關年齡為 26 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。就被呈報吸食氫胺酮人士而言，其吸毒的年期中位數為四年*；而吸食海洛英人士的吸毒年期中位數則高達二十四年。

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 56.1%)，其次是“受到同輩朋友影響”(51.3%)。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”(53.6%)，其次是“解悶”(51.6%)和“出於好奇”(34.4%)。

* 數字是指吸食氫胺酮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 2010 while heroin and cannabis abusers at 18. Reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers on average started to abuse the substances concerned at a relatively older age, at 26.

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 4 years*, while for heroin abusers, the median duration of drug abuse was higher, at 24 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” (56.1% of reported heroin abusers), followed by “peer influence” (51.3%). Among reported psychotropic substance abusers, “peer influence” (53.6%) came the first and “relief of boredom” (51.6%) and “curiosity” (34.4%) 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 在二零一零年，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 15.4%)、油尖旺(12.5%)及觀塘(10.4%)。對於所有被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者，較多人居住在元朗(12.6%)，葵青及屯門(各佔 8.2%)。再者，元朗是最多被呈報吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明、可卡因、氯胺酮和大麻者居住的地區，分別佔 18.3%，16.9%，15.5%和 13.7%；對於被呈報吸食三唑倫/咪達唑倫/佐匹克隆者，深水埗(12.9%)居首位；對於被呈報吸食甲基安非他明者，觀塘(9.4%)居首位；而對於被呈報吸食咳藥和硝甲西洋者，大都居於大埔區，分別佔 15.5%和 10.3%。

每月吸毒次數 (圖 5.2)

5.12 被呈報吸食海洛英及三唑倫/咪達唑倫/佐匹克隆者普遍有較高的每月吸食次數。在二零一零年，每月吸食次數中位數達 60 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 21 次；吸食甲基安非他明及氯胺酮者，各 9 次；亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明、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 2010 resided in Sham Shui Po (15.4% of reported heroin abusers), Yau Tsim Mong (12.5%) and Kwun Tong (10.4%). For reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole, more people resided in Yuen Long (12.6%), Kwai Tsing and Tuen Mun (8.2% each). More specifically, for reported MDMA, cocaine, ketamine and cannabis abusers, more of them resided in Yuen Long, they were 18.3%, 16.9%, 15.5% and 13.7% respectively. For reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers, Sham Shui Po (12.9%) topped the list; for reported methamphetamine abusers, Kwun Tong (9.4%); and for cough medicine (15.5%) and nimetazepam (10.3%) abusers mainly lived in Tai Po district.

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 times in 2010. The counterpart figures for abusers of all other psychotropic substances were much lower, such as 21 times for cough medicine abusers, 9 times for methamphetamine and ketamine abusers, 4 times for MDMA, cannabis, cocaine and nimetazepam abusers.

圖 5.2 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零八至二零一零年的每月吸毒次數中位數
Chart 5.2 Median monthly frequency of abusing drugs for 2008-2010 by common type of drugs abused

(次數 no. of times)

常被吸食毒品種類 Common type of drugs abused	2008	2009	2010
海洛英 Heroin	60	60	60
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	60	53	60
咳藥 Cough medicine	26	19	21
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	9	9	9
氯胺酮 Ketamine	7	6	9
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	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)

5.13 被呈報吸食海洛英者的每月吸毒開支最高，於二零一零年的每月開支中位數為港幣 6,600 元。在被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者中，吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆、可卡因、甲基安非他明及咳藥的開支中位數較高，分別達港幣 2,250 元、1,931 元、1,287 元及 1,039 元。而吸食其他危害精神毒品的開支中位數則較低，例如氯胺酮為港幣 857 元，大麻為港幣 215 元，而硝甲西洋及亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明則分別為港幣 196 元及 114 元。

Monthly Expenditure of Abusing Drugs (Chart 5.3)

5.13 Reported abusers of heroin had the highest monthly expenditure of abusing drugs in general, with a median monthly expenditure of HK\$6,600 in 2010. Among the abusers of psychotropic substances, those taking triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cocaine, methamphetamine and cough medicine had a relatively higher median monthly expenditure of HK\$2,250, HK\$1,931, HK\$1,287 and HK\$1,039 respectively while the counterpart figures for abusers of other psychotropic substances were lower, such as HK\$857 for ketamine, HK\$215 for cannabis, HK\$196 for nimetazepam and HK\$114 for MDMA abusers.

圖 5.3 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零八至二零一零年的每月吸毒開支中位數
Chart 5.3 Median monthly expenditure of abusing drugs for 2008-2010 by common type of drugs abused

(港元 HK\$)

常被吸食毒品種類 Common type of drugs abused	2008	2009	2010
海洛英 Heroin	6,429	7,000	6,600
三唑倫 / 咪達唑倫 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	2,100	1,800	2,250
可卡因 Cocaine	2,100	2,145	1,931
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	1,500	1,500	1,287
咳藥 Cough medicine	1,179	1,007	1,039
氯胺酮 Ketamine	693	643	857
大麻 Cannabis	429	429	215
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	171	200	196
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	210	200	114

經濟活動狀況 (表 3e)

5.14 二零一零年被呈報吸食三唑倫/咪達唑倫/佐匹克隆、海洛英、咳藥及甲基安非他明的吸毒者中均有不少為失業人士，分別佔該些吸毒者的 59.7%、56.3%、43.1% 及 42.8%。

Economic Activity Status (Table 3e)

5.14 A significant share of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (59.7%), heroin (56.3%), cough medicine (43.1%) and methamphetamine (42.8%) abusers were unemployed in 2010.

吸食毒品地點 (表 3f)

5.15 在不同毒品的吸食者中，家／朋友的家於二零一零年均為最常被呈報的吸食地點，達 73% 至 95%；其次是公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公廁及的士高/卡拉 OK。另外，吸食不同毒品者的吸食地點都有所不同。例如，30% 的咳藥吸食者曾於電子遊戲機中心吸毒，而 16% 的可卡因吸食者、15% 的亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明吸食者及 13% 的硝甲西洋吸食者曾

Locality of Abusing Drugs (Table 3f)

5.15 Home/friends' home were the most popular location of abusing drugs, contributed to 73%-95% of abusers for different drugs in 2010, generally followed by public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet and disco/karaoke. Other than that, the locality of abusing drugs varied a lot among different drugs. For example, 30% of cough medicine abusers took drugs in electronic game centre. Also,

於會所/大廈/酒店/酒吧內舉行的派對場合吸毒。

16% of cocaine abusers, 15% of MDMA abusers and 13% of nimetazepam abusers took drugs in party gathering in club/building/hotel/bar.

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表 1a 按性別及年齡劃分的二零零一至二零一零年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1a Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 by sex by age

	人數 No. of persons									
性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
男 Male										
< 12	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)
12 - 15	404 (2.6)	290 (2.0)	251 (1.9)	190 (1.6)	207 (1.8)	251 (2.3)	387 (3.5)	404 (3.6)	360 (3.2)	222 (2.2)
16 - 17	911 (5.8)	662 (4.5)	500 (3.8)	481 (3.9)	576 (5.0)	588 (5.5)	681 (6.1)	785 (6.9)	704 (6.3)	529 (5.3)
18 - 20	1 537 (9.8)	1 090 (7.4)	835 (6.3)	833 (6.8)	765 (6.7)	926 (8.6)	1 064 (9.6)	1 209 (10.7)	1 160 (10.3)	1 072 (10.8)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	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)	2 402 (21.2)	2 228 (19.9)	1 823 (18.4)
21 - 30	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)	2 752 (24.3)	2 798 (24.9)	2 411 (24.3)
31 - 40	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)	2 425 (21.6)	2 280 (23.0)
41 - 50	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)	1 815 (16.2)	1 555 (15.7)
≥ 51	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)	1 955 (17.4)	1 858 (18.7)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	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)	8 932 (78.8)	8 993 (80.1)	8 104 (81.6)
小計 Sub-total	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)	11 221 (100.0)	9 927 (100.0)
平均年齡 Mean age	34	35	36	36	37	36	35	35	35	35

表 1a [續]
Table 1a (Cont'd)

按性別及年齡劃分的二零零一至二零一零年被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 by sex by age

	人數 No. of persons									
性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
女 Female										
< 12	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)
12 - 15	307 (10.7)	273 (8.6)	164 (6.5)	147 (5.5)	171 (6.4)	211 (8.3)	274 (11.1)	326 (11.2)	404 (14.6)	260 (10.4)
16 - 17	313 (10.9)	290 (9.1)	161 (6.4)	190 (7.2)	223 (8.4)	275 (10.8)	294 (11.9)	329 (11.3)	346 (12.5)	307 (12.3)
18 - 20	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 (14.7)	363 (14.6)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	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)	1 159 (41.9)	930 (37.3)
21 - 30	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)	682 (24.6)	648 (26.0)
31 - 40	488 (17.0)	639 (20.1)	563 (22.4)	521 (19.6)	582 (21.8)	531 (20.9)	565 (22.9)	625 (21.5)	580 (21.0)	583 (23.4)
41 - 50	247 (8.6)	298 (9.4)	260 (10.3)	262 (9.9)	255 (9.6)	202 (7.9)	226 (9.2)	233 (8.0)	239 (8.6)	220 (8.8)
≥ 51	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)	112 (4.5)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	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)	1 608 (58.1)	1 563 (62.7)
小計 Sub-total	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)	2 767 (100.0)	2 493 (100.0)
平均年齡 Mean age	26	27	28	28	28	27	28	27	26	27

表 1a [續]
Table 1a (Cont'd)

按性別及年齡劃分的二零零一至二零一零年被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 by sex by age

	人數 No. of persons									
性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
男女合計 Both sexes										
< 12	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	6 (*)	- (-)
12 - 15	711 (3.8)	563 (3.1)	415 (2.6)	337 (2.3)	378 (2.7)	462 (3.5)	661 (4.9)	730 (5.1)	764 (5.5)	482 (3.9)
16 - 17	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)	1 050 (7.5)	836 (6.7)
18 - 20	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)	1 625 (11.4)	1 567 (11.2)	1 435 (11.6)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	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)	3 474 (24.4)	3 387 (24.2)	2 753 (22.2)
21 - 30	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)	3 617 (25.4)	3 480 (24.9)	3 059 (24.6)
31 - 40	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)	3 005 (21.5)	2 863 (23.1)
41 - 50	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)	2 054 (14.7)	1 775 (14.3)
≥ 51	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)	2 062 (14.7)	1 970 (15.9)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	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)	10 767 (75.6)	10 601 (75.8)	9 667 (77.8)
總計 Total	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)	13 988 (100.0)	12 420 (100.0)
平均年齡 Mean age										
所有被呈報吸毒者 All reported drug abusers	33	34	34	35	35	34	34	33	33	34
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、性別及年齡劃分的二零零一至二零一零年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1b Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 by newly/previously reported by sex by age

		人數 No. of persons									
性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
首次被呈報 Newly reported											
男 Male											
< 16	320	232	213	152	186	198	346	337	296	180	
16 - 20	1 637	1 176	993	885	1 078	1 022	1 217	1 316	1 142	933	
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 957	1 408	1 206	1 037	1 264	1 220	1 563	1 653	1 438	1 113	
21 - 30	1 605	1 486	1 294	975	729	741	983	1 066	1 099	952	
31 - 40	518	592	629	463	339	316	350	310	385	368	
41 - 50	147	132	167	98	92	98	94	96	171	123	
≥ 51	60	71	58	51	45	25	40	27	42	39	
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	2 330	2 281	2 148	1 587	1 205	1 180	1 467	1 499	1 697	1 482	
小計 Sub-total	4 287	3 689	3 354	2 624	2 469	2 400	3 030	3 152	3 135	2 595	
平均年齡 Mean age	24	25	26	25	24	23	23	23	24	24	
女 Female											
< 16	238	237	140	109	153	174	231	262	347	209	
16 - 20	496	524	350	383	441	379	390	524	467	435	
< 21 小計 Sub-total	734	761	490	492	594	553	621	786	814	644	
21 - 30	419	499	381	495	483	385	328	449	321	288	
31 - 40	142	199	159	113	128	127	146	173	130	122	
41 - 50	51	66	45	28	40	36	41	48	46	46	
≥ 51	11	27	15	8	11	16	14	17	12	24	
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	623	791	600	644	662	564	529	687	509	480	
小計 Sub-total	1 357	1 552	1 090	1 136	1 256	1 117	1 150	1 473	1 323	1 124	
平均年齡 Mean age	22	24	24	23	23	23	23	23	21	22	
男女合計 Both sexes											
< 16	558	469	353	261	339	372	577	599	643	389	
16 - 20	2 133	1 700	1 343	1 268	1 519	1 401	1 607	1 840	1 609	1 368	
< 21 小計 Sub-total	2 691	2 169	1 696	1 529	1 858	1 773	2 184	2 439	2 252	1 757	
21 - 30	2 024	1 985	1 675	1 470	1 212	1 126	1 311	1 515	1 420	1 240	
31 - 40	660	791	788	576	467	443	496	483	515	490	
41 - 50	198	198	212	126	132	134	135	144	217	169	
≥ 51	71	98	73	59	56	41	54	44	54	63	
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	2 953	3 072	2 748	2 231	1 867	1 744	1 996	2 186	2 206	1 962	
總計 Total	5 644	5 241	4 444	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 458	3 719	
平均年齡 Mean age	23	24	25	24	23	23	23	23	23	24	

表 1b [續]

按首次/曾被呈報、性別及年齡劃分的二零零一至二零一零年
被呈報吸毒者

Table 1b (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 by newly/previously
reported by sex by age

	人數 No. of persons									
性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
曾被呈報 Previously reported										
男 Male										
< 16	84	60	39	38	21	53	43	71	68	42
16 - 20	811	576	342	429	263	492	528	678	722	668
< 21 小計 Sub-total	895	636	381	467	284	545	571	749	790	710
21 - 30	3 165	3 050	2 782	2 484	2 114	1 833	1 786	1 686	1 699	1 459
31 - 40	2 596	2 548	2 382	2 342	2 234	2 100	2 096	2 083	2 040	1 912
41 - 50	2 848	2 856	2 518	2 420	2 323	1 998	1 803	1 710	1 644	1 432
≥ 51	1 849	2 001	1 855	1 863	2 025	1 830	1 841	1 954	1 913	1 819
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	10 458	10 455	9 537	9 109	8 696	7 761	7 526	7 433	7 296	6 622
小計 Sub-total	11 353	11 091	9 918	9 576	8 980	8 306	8 097	8 182	8 086	7 332
平均年齡 Mean age	37	38	39	39	40	39	39	39	39	39
女 Female										
< 16	70	37	24	38	18	37	45	65	59	51
16 - 20	246	160	106	152	118	223	199	221	286	235
< 21 小計 Sub-total	316	197	130	190	136	260	244	286	345	286
21 - 30	610	713	627	617	532	525	388	416	361	360
31 - 40	346	440	404	408	454	404	419	452	450	461
41 - 50	196	232	215	234	215	166	185	185	193	174
≥ 51	48	52	52	69	73	74	80	95	95	88
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 200	1 437	1 298	1 328	1 274	1 169	1 072	1 148	1 099	1 083
小計 Sub-total	1 516	1 634	1 428	1 518	1 410	1 429	1 316	1 434	1 444	1 369
平均年齡 Mean age	29	31	31	32	33	31	32	31	31	31
男女合計 Both sexes										
< 16	154	97	63	76	39	90	88	136	127	93
16 - 20	1 057	736	448	581	381	715	727	899	1 008	903
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 211	833	511	657	420	805	815	1 035	1 135	996
21 - 30	3 775	3 763	3 409	3 101	2 646	2 358	2 174	2 102	2 060	1 819
31 - 40	2 942	2 988	2 786	2 750	2 688	2 504	2 515	2 535	2 490	2 373
41 - 50	3 044	3 088	2 733	2 654	2 538	2 164	1 988	1 895	1 837	1 606
≥ 51	1 897	2 053	1 907	1 932	2 098	1 904	1 921	2 049	2 008	1 907
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	11 658	11 892	10 835	10 437	9 970	8 930	8 598	8 581	8 395	7 705
總計 Total	12 869	12 725	11 346	11 094	10 390	9 735	9 413	9 616	9 530	8 701
平均年齡 Mean age	37	37	38	38	39	38	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二零零一至二零一零年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1c Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 by common type of drugs abused/ abusers taking more than one type of drugs

	人數 No. of persons									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
常被吸食毒品種類 Common types of drugs abused										
海洛英 Heroin	11 575	11 826	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 903	6 191
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	6 022	5 581	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 503	7 561
氯胺酮 Ketamine	2 746	2 692	1 954	2 584	2 100	3 080	4 059	5 099	5 278	4 473
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	947	606	567	642	753	856	1 112	1 374	1 402	1 580
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	902	1 249	1 567	1 752	2 034	2 227	1 835	1 360	1 397	1 246
可卡因 Cocaine	46	38	56	95	193	358	716	700	521	766
咳藥 Cough medicine	291	377	547	658	706	755	601	567	675	519
大麻 Cannabis	1 227	1 298	1 050	1 119	1 136	976	788	763	618	514
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	2 272	1 378	971	1 275	1 694	1 529	916	801	518	251
吸食超過一種毒品種類人士 Abusers taking more than one type of drugs	3 236	3 122	2 943	3 510	4 054	4 202	3 565	3 274	3 041	2 801
佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比 % of all reported drug abusers	19.8	19.6	21.1	24.2	29.1	31.9	26.4	23.0	21.8	22.6

表 1d 按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零一至二零一零年被呈報
吸毒者

Table 1d Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21										
鴉片類毒品 Opiates	428 (13.3)	267 (10.7)	137 (7.5)	112 (5.3)	87 (3.9)	53 (2.1)	62 (2.1)	62 (1.8)	79 (2.4)	79 (2.9)
海洛英 Heroin	426 (13.3)	266 (10.7)	137 (7.5)	112 (5.3)	85 (3.8)	51 (2.0)	62 (2.1)	62 (1.8)	78 (2.3)	77 (2.8)
鴉片 Opium	- (-)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
嗎啡 Morphine	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
菲仕通 / 美沙酮 Physeptone / Methadone	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	2 863 (89.2)	2 276 (91.2)	1 722 (94.0)	2 052 (96.5)	2 185 (97.5)	2 525 (99.0)	2 948 (99.0)	3 424 (98.8)	3 325 (98.9)	2 696 (98.3)
氯胺酮 Ketamine	1 919 (59.8)	1 757 (70.4)	1 153 (62.9)	1 480 (69.6)	1 368 (61.1)	1 876 (73.5)	2 392 (80.3)	2 962 (85.5)	2 833 (84.3)	2 193 (79.9)
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	30 (0.9)	34 (1.4)	92 (5.0)	92 (4.3)	82 (3.7)	67 (2.6)	52 (1.7)	36 (1.0)	43 (1.3)	23 (0.8)
安非他明 Amphetamines	1 904 (59.3)	1 039 (41.6)	722 (39.4)	907 (42.6)	1 325 (59.2)	1 261 (49.4)	955 (32.1)	963 (27.8)	903 (26.9)	717 (26.1)
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	1 701 (53.0)	928 (37.2)	635 (34.7)	814 (38.3)	1 194 (53.3)	1 088 (42.6)	631 (21.2)	540 (15.6)	401 (11.9)	159 (5.8)
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	348 (10.8)	204 (8.2)	124 (6.8)	143 (6.7)	180 (8.0)	264 (10.3)	407 (13.7)	516 (14.9)	563 (16.8)	604 (22.0)
大麻 Cannabis	557 (17.4)	647 (25.9)	524 (28.6)	543 (25.5)	572 (25.5)	475 (18.6)	363 (12.2)	312 (9.0)	249 (7.4)	222 (8.1)
可卡因 Cocaine	12 (0.4)	14 (0.6)	10 (0.5)	20 (0.9)	58 (2.6)	170 (6.7)	356 (12.0)	326 (9.4)	221 (6.6)	424 (15.5)
咳藥 Cough medicine	44 (1.4)	79 (3.2)	142 (7.8)	205 (9.6)	216 (9.6)	178 (7.0)	132 (4.4)	107 (3.1)	126 (3.7)	74 (2.7)
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	11 (0.3)	44 (1.8)	31 (1.7)	120 (5.6)	152 (6.8)	343 (13.4)	273 (9.2)	227 (6.6)	184 (5.5)	144 (5.2)
安定 Diazepam	19 (0.6)	36 (1.4)	17 (0.9)	12 (0.6)	8 (0.4)	@ (@)	7 (0.2)	10 (0.3)	@ (@)	@ (@)
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	48 (1.5)	65 (2.6)	52 (2.8)	29 (1.4)	27 (1.2)	12 (0.5)	10 (0.3)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)
甲喹酮 Methaqualone	@ (@)	9 (0.4)	12 (0.7)	17 (0.8)	25 (1.1)	24 (0.9)	13 (0.4)	23 (0.7)	12 (0.4)	@ (@)
小計 Sub-total	3 210	2 496	1 832	2 127	2 240	2 551	2 979	3 464	3 361	2 743

表 1d [續]

按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零一至二零一零年
被呈報吸毒者Table 1d (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
鴉片類毒品 Opiates	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)	6 840 (64.7)	6 123 (63.6)
海洛英 Heroin	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 (66.9)	6 825 (64.6)	6 114 (63.5)
鴉片 Opium	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	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	@ (@)
菲仕通 / 美沙酮 Physeptone / Methadone	73 (0.6)	73 (0.5)	60 (0.5)	135 (1.1)	200 (1.7)	52 (0.5)	41 (0.4)	46 (0.4)	46 (0.4)	34 (0.4)
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	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)	4 959 (46.1)	5 178 (49.0)	4 865 (50.5)
氯胺酮 Ketamine	827 (6.3)	935 (7.0)	801 (6.6)	1 104 (8.9)	732 (6.3)	1 204 (11.3)	1 667 (15.8)	2 137 (19.9)	2 445 (23.1)	2 280 (23.7)
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	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)	1 354 (12.8)	1 223 (12.7)
安非他明 Amphetamines	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)	935 (8.8)	1 042 (10.8)
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	571 (4.4)	450 (3.3)	336 (2.8)	461 (3.7)	500 (4.3)	441 (4.2)	285 (2.7)	261 (2.4)	117 (1.1)	92 (1.0)
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	599 (4.6)	402 (3.0)	443 (3.7)	499 (4.0)	573 (4.9)	592 (5.6)	705 (6.7)	858 (8.0)	839 (7.9)	976 (10.1)
大麻 Cannabis	670 (5.1)	651 (4.8)	526 (4.3)	576 (4.6)	564 (4.8)	501 (4.7)	425 (4.0)	451 (4.2)	369 (3.5)	292 (3.0)
可卡因 Cocaine	34 (0.3)	24 (0.2)	46 (0.4)	75 (0.6)	135 (1.2)	188 (1.8)	360 (3.4)	374 (3.5)	300 (2.8)	342 (3.6)
咳藥 Cough medicine	247 (1.9)	298 (2.2)	405 (3.3)	453 (3.7)	490 (4.2)	577 (5.4)	469 (4.5)	460 (4.3)	549 (5.2)	445 (4.6)
硝甲西洋 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)	101 (1.0)
安定 Diazepam	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)	10 (0.1)
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	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	9 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	10 (0.1)	@ (@)	@ (@)	6 (0.1)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)
小計 Sub-total	13 123	13 443	12 128	12 400	11 691	10 623	10 527	10 749	10 568	9 629

表 1d [續]

按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零一至二零一零年
被呈報吸毒者

Table 1d (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
所有年齡 All ages										
鴉片類毒品 Opiates	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)	6 919 (49.7)	6 202 (50.1)
海洛英 Heroin	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)	6 903 (49.6)	6 191 (50.0)
鴉片 Opium	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	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	@ (@)
菲仕通 / 美沙酮 Physeptone / Methadone	75 (0.5)	73 (0.5)	60 (0.4)	136 (0.9)	200 (1.4)	52 (0.4)	41 (0.3)	47 (0.3)	47 (0.3)	34 (0.3)
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	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)	8 503 (61.0)	7 561 (61.1)
氯胺酮 Ketamine	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)	5 278 (37.9)	4 473 (36.2)
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	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)	1 397 (10.0)	1 246 (10.1)
安非他明 Amphetamines	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)	1 838 (13.2)	1 759 (14.2)
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	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)	518 (3.7)	251 (2.0)
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	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)	1 402 (10.1)	1 580 (12.8)
大麻 Cannabis	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)	618 (4.4)	514 (4.2)
可卡因 Cocaine	46 (0.3)	38 (0.2)	56 (0.4)	95 (0.7)	193 (1.4)	358 (2.7)	716 (5.3)	700 (4.9)	521 (3.7)	766 (6.2)
咳藥 Cough medicine	291 (1.8)	377 (2.4)	547 (3.9)	658 (4.5)	706 (5.1)	755 (5.7)	601 (4.4)	567 (4.0)	675 (4.8)	519 (4.2)
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)	272 (2.0)	245 (2.0)
安定 Diazepam	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)	12 (0.1)
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	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	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	16 333	15 939	13 960	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 929	12 372

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二零零一至二零一零年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1e Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 by method of taking drugs

	%*									
吸食毒品方法 Method of taking drugs	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
注射 Injection	40.3	43.1	42.1	38.7	38.8	37.1	32.8	27.2	24.7	23.8
吸入煙霧 Fume inhaling	32.2	33.7	33.7	33.0	33.5	29.8	31.5	33.7	36.2	40.0
以香煙或煙管吸食 Smoking	25.4	22.9	23.2	25.5	22.8	21.8	19.3	15.0	16.5	15.8
鼻吸 Sniffing	9.2	10.0	9.0	10.6	12.4	19.7	26.6	34.9	36.5	36.5
口服 Oral ingestion	16.5	13.5	15.5	18.8	23.9	25.9	19.4	18.1	16.5	13.9

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二零零九及一零年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1f Reported drug abusers for 2009 and 2010 by age group by place of abusing drugs

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品地方 Age group / place of abusing drugs	2009		2010	
	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	3 198	96.6	2 625	97.9
中國內地 Mainland of China	426	12.9	220	8.2
其他地方 Other countries	18	0.5	11	0.4
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over				
香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	10 002	95.3	9 190	96.3
中國內地 Mainland of China	1 073	10.2	832	8.7
其他地方 Other countries	109	1.0	58	0.6
所有年齡 All ages				
香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	13 200	95.6	11 815	96.7
中國內地 Mainland of China	1 499	10.9	1 052	8.6
其他地方 Other countries	127	0.9	69	0.6

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二零零九至一零年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1g Reported drug abusers for 2009 and 2010 by age group by locality of abusing drugs

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品地點 Age group / locality of abusing drugs	2009		2010	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21				
只在家 / 朋友的家 Home/Friend's home only	869	27.0	958	36.1
在家 / 朋友的家及其他地點 Home/Friend's home and other localities	1 417	44.0	1 037	39.0
只在其他地點 Other localities only	935	29.0	661	24.9
<i>其他地點 Other localities</i>				
公眾地方如休憩地方 / 公園 / 公廁 Public area like recreation area / public garden / public toilet	1 395	43.3	956	36.0
的士高 / 卡拉OK Disco/Karaoke	942	29.2	617	23.2
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	310	9.6	216	8.1
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	244	7.6	246	9.3
咖啡店 / 網吧 Night Club/Internet café	202	6.3	169	6.4
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	217	6.7	138	5.2
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	148	4.6	93	3.5
學校(包括學校宿舍) School (include school hostel)	66	2.0	38	1.4
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over				
只在家 / 朋友的家 Home/Friend's home only	4 805	46.4	4 462	48.1
在家 / 朋友的家及其他地點 Home/Friend's home and other localities	3 317	32.0	3 044	32.8
只在其他地點 Other localities only	2 229	21.5	1 769	19.1
<i>其他地點 Other localities</i>				
公眾地方如休憩地方 / 公園 / 公廁 Public area like recreation area / public garden / public toilet	3 885	37.5	3 574	38.5
的士高 / 卡拉OK Disco/Karaoke	1 391	13.4	1 013	10.9
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	262	2.5	333	3.6
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	498	4.8	290	3.1
咖啡店 / 網吧 Night Club/Internet café	254	2.5	279	3.0
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	290	2.8	299	3.2
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	203	2.0	209	2.3

表 1g [續] 按年齡組別及吸食毒品地點劃分的二零零九至一零年被呈報
吸毒者

Table 1g (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 2009 and 2010 by age group by locality
of abusing drugs

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品地點 Age group / locality of abusing drugs	2009		2010	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
所有年齡 All ages				
只在家 / 朋友的家 Home/Friend's home only	5 674	41.8	5 420	45.4
在家 / 朋友的家及其他地點 Home/Friend's home and other localities	4 734	34.9	4 081	34.2
只在其他地點 Other localities only	3 164	23.3	2 430	20.4
<i>其他地點 Other localities</i>				
公眾地方如休憩地方 / 公園 / 公廁 Public area like recreation area / public garden / public toilet	5 280	38.9	4 530	38.0
的士高 / 卡拉OK Disco/Karaoke	2 333	17.2	1 630	13.7
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	572	4.2	549	4.6
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	742	5.5	536	4.5
咖啡店 / 網吧 Night Club/Internet café	456	3.4	448	3.8
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	507	3.7	437	3.7
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	351	2.6	302	2.5
學校 (包括學校宿舍) School (include school hostel)	67	0.5	38	0.3

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二零零一至二零一零年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1h Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
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	66.0	58.2	57.9	60.0	68.4	64.9	58.8	64.2	68.0	62.2
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	26.4	27.6	28.7	31.4	40.4	41.3	41.3	44.2	51.2	48.5
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	9.3	7.8	6.6	6.6	7.3	8.9	12.7	16.3	15.3	16.1
出於好奇 Curiosity	43.4	38.6	38.2	41.0	35.8	41.1	42.7	45.1	43.0	38.7
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	39.6	38.9	32.7	34.6	43.4	42.4	37.4	33.9	33.6	29.0
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.8
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.6	3.7	4.6	4.2	5.4	5.6	4.8
其他原因 Other reasons	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	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	38.2	35.5	44.7	43.6	44.5	44.0	43.7	45.7	48.8	48.9
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	22.2	28.9	24.9	27.4	34.6	39.7	40.5	44.4	48.1	47.2
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	54.4	57.2	58.1	54.6	48.5	43.3	41.6	40.9	42.1	46.8
出於好奇 Curiosity	20.4	19.7	23.8	22.8	29.2	32.7	33.9	31.3	27.5	23.4
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	18.7	17.8	10.1	9.3	14.7	17.6	21.5	22.0	23.1	21.1
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	3.0	3.5	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.7	5.3	4.8	5.8	5.7
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.5
其他原因 Other reasons	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	*	0.1

表 1h [續]

按年齡組別及現時吸食毒品原因劃分的二零零一至二零一零年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1h (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
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	43.5	38.9	46.4	46.0	48.4	48.0	47.1	50.3	53.4	51.9
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	23.0	28.7	25.4	28.0	35.5	40.0	40.7	44.3	48.8	47.5
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	45.9	49.8	51.5	47.6	41.8	36.6	35.1	34.9	35.6	40.0
出於好奇 Curiosity	24.7	22.6	25.7	25.5	30.3	34.4	35.9	34.7	31.2	26.8
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	22.6	20.9	13.0	13.1	19.4	22.4	25.1	25.0	25.6	22.9
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	2.6	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.0	4.9	4.8
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.1	3.0
其他原因 Other reasons	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	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二零零一至二零一零年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1i Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 by sex by age of first abuse

	%									
性別 / 首次吸食毒品年齡 Sex / age of first abuse	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
男 Male										
< 12	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
12 - 15	30.1	30.5	30.3	30.9	32.3	33.7	33.6	35.0	35.9	37.3
16 - 17	20.8	19.7	19.6	19.9	20.4	20.6	20.0	21.3	20.1	20.0
18 - 20	23.2	23.3	22.3	23.0	22.7	22.1	23.3	22.3	22.5	22.1
21 - 25	13.5	13.2	13.5	12.6	12.0	11.8	11.8	10.9	10.9	10.1
26 - 30	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.5	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.5
≥ 31	3.6	4.0	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.0
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abuse	18	18	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
女 Female										
< 12	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.7
12 - 15	34.8	33.6	30.6	28.6	29.9	33.1	36.4	37.6	40.4	40.9
16 - 17	20.7	21.2	19.3	18.6	17.2	16.6	16.2	16.5	17.2	19.3
18 - 20	21.1	21.3	22.1	23.4	20.6	21.3	20.8	19.4	18.0	17.4
21 - 25	12.0	11.9	14.2	16.6	17.6	13.4	11.7	12.7	11.1	10.0
26 - 30	6.5	5.6	6.6	7.2	8.0	9.0	7.8	7.2	5.5	4.9
≥ 31	3.5	4.8	5.2	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.6	4.8
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abuse	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	18	18
男女合計 Both sexes										
< 12	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0
12 - 15	30.8	31.0	30.4	30.5	31.9	33.6	34.0	35.5	36.8	38.0
16 - 17	20.8	19.9	19.5	19.6	19.9	19.9	19.4	20.4	19.5	19.9
18 - 20	22.9	23.0	22.3	23.1	22.3	22.0	22.9	21.8	21.7	21.2
21 - 25	13.3	13.0	13.6	13.2	13.0	12.1	11.8	11.2	10.9	10.1
26 - 30	6.1	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.6
≥ 31	3.6	4.1	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.3
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	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
二十一歲以下被呈報吸毒者 Reported drug abusers under 21	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15

表 1j 按年齡組別及經濟活動狀況劃分的二零零一至二零一零年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1j Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 by age group by economic activity status

	%									
年齡組別 / 經濟活動狀況 Age group / economic activity status	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	35.2	32.7	29.8	31.5	29.6	30.3	30.8	31.4	25.8	26.9
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	5.9	6.0	6.7	8.0	10.6	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.1	13.5
失業人士 Unemployed	33.3	37.2	37.2	37.2	31.1	32.5	28.0	28.3	30.7	32.2
料理家務人士 Home-maker	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
學生 Student	23.9	22.7	25.0	21.9	26.4	23.7	26.5	26.5	30.8	24.4
其他 Others	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.0	3.5	4.7	3.6	2.3	2.8
<i>小計 Sub-total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	36.8	32.6	31.1	27.3	29.5	31.2	32.9	32.4	33.2	34.2
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	7.4	7.4	6.0	6.4	7.0	7.0	7.5	9.8	11.1	11.6
失業人士 Unemployed	51.6	55.2	58.6	61.8	58.5	57.0	54.8	51.4	49.1	47.7
料理家務人士 Home-maker	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.3
學生 Student	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
退休人士 Retired person	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.8
其他 Others	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.1
<i>小計 Sub-total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

表 1j〔續〕

按年齡組別及經濟活動狀況劃分的二零零一至二零一零年
被呈報吸毒者

Table 1j (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 by age group by economic
activity status

	%									
年齡組別 / 經濟活動狀況 Age group / economic activity status	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
所有年齡 All ages										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	36.4	32.6	30.9	27.9	29.5	31.1	32.4	32.2	31.5	32.6
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	7.1	7.2	6.1	6.6	7.5	7.6	8.0	9.9	10.9	12.0
失業人士 Unemployed	47.8	52.3	55.6	58.1	54.1	52.2	48.9	45.7	44.7	44.3
料理家務人士 Home-maker	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.8
學生 Student	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	6.0	6.7	7.5	5.6
退休人士 Retired person	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.2
其他 Others	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.5
<i>總計 Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

表 1k 按年齡組別及教育水平劃分的二零零一至二零一零年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1k Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 by age group by educational attainment

	%									
年齡組別 / 教育水平 Age group / educational attainment	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21										
無受過教育 / 幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
小學程度 Primary	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.5
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	66.5	68.3	67.1	66.8	68.2	66.7	69.3	66.7	66.4	68.5
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	30.9	28.6	29.9	29.7	29.8	31.4	28.4	31.1	31.6	29.0
專上教育程度 Tertiary	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9
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	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.5
小學程度 Primary	33.4	33.3	33.3	34.9	35.2	33.3	31.1	29.7	27.4	26.6
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	47.9	46.9	46.7	46.6	47.0	47.9	50.4	50.6	51.7	50.7
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	15.3	15.9	16.2	15.2	14.4	15.5	15.5	16.5	17.8	19.6
專上教育程度 Tertiary	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5
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										
無受過教育 / 幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2
小學程度 Primary	26.8	28.2	29.0	30.0	29.8	27.0	24.6	22.8	21.2	21.1
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	51.8	50.4	49.5	49.6	50.3	51.6	54.6	54.5	55.2	54.6
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	18.6	18.0	18.1	17.3	16.9	18.6	18.4	20.1	21.1	21.7
專上教育程度 Tertiary	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4
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/ 按種族劃分的二零零一至二零一零年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1/ Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 by ethnicity

	%									
種族 Ethnicity	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
華人 Chinese	96.2	95.6	95.1	95.7	95.0	95.0	94.7	94.6	94.8	94.6
非華人 Non-chinese										
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.1
越南人 Vietnamese	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.0	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	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
菲律賓人 Filipino	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
印尼人 Indonesian	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
泰國人 Thai	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
英國人 British	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*
其他 Others	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5
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二零零一至二零一零年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1m Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
男 Male										
未婚 Never married	64.8	61.3	59.3	58.3	56.0	58.9	59.9	59.9	59.9	57.8
已婚同居 Married/Cohabiting	26.2	28.5	30.1	30.1	32.9	30.7	30.1	30.3	30.2	31.5
<i>伴侶有吸毒</i> <i>Partner took drugs</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>11.1</i>
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒</i> <i>Partner did not take drugs</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>	<i>88.9</i>
鰥寡 Widowed	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
離婚/分居 Divorced/Separated	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.5	10.3	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.4	10.2
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女 Female										
未婚 Never married	61.7	58.2	55.3	61.5	61.7	67.1	65.7	64.3	62.7	60.0
已婚同居 Married/Cohabiting	27.0	28.9	28.8	25.0	26.3	21.5	22.5	24.7	27.5	28.8
<i>伴侶有吸毒</i> <i>Partner took drugs</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>62.5</i>	<i>53.4</i>
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒</i> <i>Partner did not take drugs</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>37.5</i>	<i>46.6</i>
鰥寡 Widowed	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.4	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.2
離婚/分居 Divorced/Separated	9.6	11.0	13.7	11.6	10.6	8.4	10.3	10.0	8.8	9.9
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	64.3	60.8	58.7	58.8	57.0	60.4	60.9	60.7	60.4	58.2
已婚同居 Married/Cohabiting	26.3	28.6	29.9	29.3	31.8	29.1	28.8	29.2	29.7	31.0
<i>伴侶有吸毒</i> <i>Partner took drugs</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>21.1</i>
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒</i> <i>Partner did not take drugs</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>	<i>78.9</i>
鰥寡 Widowed	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
離婚/分居 Divorced/Separated	8.4	9.6	10.3	10.7	10.3	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.3	10.1
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二零零一至二零一零年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1n Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 by age group by district of residence

	%									
年齡組別 / 居住地區 Age group / district of residence	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21										
中西區 Central & Western	4.1	1.8	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0
灣仔 Wan Chai	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7
東區 Eastern	4.6	4.2	5.1	4.0	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.5	4.8
南區 Southern	7.1	7.4	10.1	9.3	8.8	7.9	7.7	5.2	5.2	7.4
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	5.6	4.2	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.9
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.4	3.7	7.0	5.0	5.3
九龍城 Kowloon City	4.2	3.4	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.6
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	5.6	6.4	6.8	7.2	5.3	4.0	7.4	6.6	4.5	3.6
觀塘 Kwun Tong	11.2	9.2	6.9	6.2	6.3	7.1	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.2
葵青 Kwai Tsing	7.2	9.0	7.6	8.1	7.9	8.1	6.9	8.8	9.7	9.4
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	3.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.4
屯門 Tuen Mun	8.0	6.9	6.8	6.5	9.0	9.2	7.0	7.3	6.9	7.1
元朗 Yuen Long	7.7	8.5	8.3	8.8	6.9	8.3	13.0	11.8	12.8	12.1
北區 North	6.9	8.0	11.4	11.7	13.3	11.4	10.1	11.3	10.5	11.9
大埔 Tai Po	6.4	5.6	3.5	5.2	6.0	6.9	5.0	6.4	8.4	7.7
沙田 Sha Tin	7.5	7.8	6.2	5.2	6.6	9.6	6.9	5.4	6.3	7.0
西貢 Sai Kung	4.1	5.5	4.4	4.8	4.2	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.3	2.5
離島 Islands	1.1	2.5	4.4	5.0	4.4	3.8	5.3	4.6	4.9	4.2
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1n [續]

按年齡組別及居住地區劃分的二零零一至二零一零年被呈報
吸毒者Table 1n (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 by age group by district of
residence

年齡組別 / 居住地區 Age group / district of residence	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	%
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over											
中西區 Central & Western	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.7	
灣仔 Wan Chai	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.7	
東區 Eastern	6.3	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.5	
南區 Southern	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.5	2.5	
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	9.7	11.0	10.9	12.2	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.9	10.6	9.6	
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	10.7	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.9	11.7	12.4	12.0	12.1	
九龍城 Kowloon City	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.4	4.1	
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	8.6	8.0	7.8	6.9	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.3	6.5	6.4	
觀塘 Kwun Tong	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.4	10.5	10.5	9.2	9.7	8.5	9.4	
葵青 Kwai Tsing	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.0	6.9	6.9	
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.1	4.5	4.3	3.7	4.0	3.5	
屯門 Tuen Mun	7.8	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.5	
元朗 Yuen Long	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.1	8.0	8.3	8.8	10.0	
北區 North	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.7	3.8	
大埔 Tai Po	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.5	
沙田 Sha Tin	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.4	6.0	5.7	
西貢 Sai Kung	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.3	
離島 Islands	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1n [續]

按年齡組別及居住地區劃分的二零零一至二零一零年被呈報
吸毒者Table 1n (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 by age group by district of
residence

年齡組別 / 居住地區 Age group / district of residence	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	%
所有年齡 All ages											
中西區 Central & Western	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	
灣仔 Wan Chai	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	
東區 Eastern	6.0	5.5	5.4	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.5	
南區 Southern	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.2	3.6	
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	8.9	9.8	10.1	11.2	9.7	9.3	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.3	
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	9.3	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.0	10.4	9.8	11.0	10.2	10.5	
九龍城 Kowloon City	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.0	3.6	
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.0	5.7	
觀塘 Kwun Tong	10.1	9.8	9.5	8.9	9.8	9.8	9.0	9.2	8.3	8.9	
葵青 Kwai Tsing	6.2	6.4	5.8	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.7	7.6	7.5	
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.2	
屯門 Tuen Mun	7.9	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.3	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.2	
元朗 Yuen Long	7.1	7.2	7.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	9.2	9.1	9.8	10.5	
北區 North	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.3	6.0	6.1	5.6	
大埔 Tai Po	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.6	3.6	4.1	5.1	5.2	
沙田 Sha Tin	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.0	5.4	6.1	6.0	
西貢 Sai Kung	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	
離島 Islands	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.5	
<i>總計 Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	

表 1o **按屋宇單位類型劃分的二零零一至二零一零年被呈報吸毒者**
Table 1o **Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 by type of quarters**

	%									
屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
受資助的公屋租住單位 Public and aided rental blocks	54.1	53.7	53.1	53.0	56.6	57.7	58.1	57.6	58.4	58.9
居者有其屋計劃屋苑 Home ownership estates	4.2	4.4	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
私人樓宇 Private housing	34.6	35.3	36.6	36.8	38.5	37.6	37.3	38.1	37.0	36.5
其他房屋 Others	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.8
<i>總計 Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

表 1p 按年齡組別及曾否有犯罪紀錄劃分的二零零一至二零一零年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1p Reported drug abusers for 2001-2010 by age group by whether previously convicted

	%									
年齡組別 / 曾否有犯罪紀錄 Age group / whether previously convicted	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21										
曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted	34.9	35.4	38.1	40.6	38.7	39.4	41.4	40.0	42.9	49.9
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	7.0	7.3	8.0	11.3	8.1	8.3	9.4	11.5	16.9	20.8
只有其他罪行 only other offences	12.7	13.9	16.2	16.8	23.9	27.0	27.5	23.5	20.5	20.3
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	14.4	13.6	13.2	11.9	5.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	4.9	7.7
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1
未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted	65.1	64.6	61.9	59.4	61.3	60.6	58.6	60.0	57.1	50.1
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted	82.0	81.2	81.2	84.8	86.7	86.3	85.1	83.5	82.5	82.3
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	21.0	20.6	18.1	21.5	29.3	36.4	33.8	19.8	29.6	38.0
只有其他罪行 only other offences	5.0	5.3	6.3	6.7	8.7	10.8	11.4	11.8	8.3	8.9
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	56.0	55.2	56.6	56.4	48.4	39.0	39.8	50.9	44.3	35.1
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.3
未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted	18.0	18.8	18.8	15.2	13.3	13.7	14.9	16.5	17.5	17.7
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
所有年齡 All ages										
曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted	72.4	74.3	75.6	78.7	79.6	77.6	75.7	73.2	73.3	75.4
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	18.1	18.6	16.8	20.1	26.1	31.2	28.5	17.8	26.6	34.3
只有其他罪行 only other offences	6.5	6.6	7.6	8.1	10.9	13.8	14.9	14.6	11.1	11.3
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	47.5	48.9	50.9	50.3	42.0	32.4	32.1	39.9	35.1	29.2
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.5
未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted	27.6	25.7	24.4	21.3	20.4	22.4	24.3	26.8	26.7	24.6
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二零一零年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2a Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2010 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	180	4.8	42	0.5
16 - 17	359	9.7	170	2.0
18 - 20	574	15.4	498	5.7
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 113	29.9	710	8.2
21 - 30	952	25.6	1 459	16.8
31 - 40	368	9.9	1 912	22.0
41 - 50	123	3.3	1 432	16.5
≥ 51	39	1.0	1 819	20.9
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 482	39.8	6 622	76.1
小計 Sub-total	2 595	69.8	7 332	84.3
平均年齡 Mean age		24		39
女 Female				
< 12		-	-	-
12 - 15	209	5.6	51	0.6
16 - 17	202	5.4	105	1.2
18 - 20	233	6.3	130	1.5
< 21 小計 Sub-total	644	17.3	286	3.3
21 - 30	288	7.7	360	4.1
31 - 40	122	3.3	461	5.3
41 - 50	46	1.2	174	2.0
≥ 51	24	0.6	88	1.0
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	480	12.9	1 083	12.4
小計 Sub-total	1 124	30.2	1 369	15.7
平均年齡 Mean age		22		31
男女合計 Both sexes				
< 12		-	-	-
12 - 15	389	10.5	93	1.1
16 - 17	561	15.1	275	3.2
18 - 20	807	21.7	628	7.2
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 757	47.2	996	11.4
21 - 30	1 240	33.3	1 819	20.9
31 - 40	490	13.2	2 373	27.3
41 - 50	169	4.5	1 606	18.5
≥ 51	63	1.7	1 907	21.9
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 962	52.8	7 705	88.6
總計 Total	3 719	100.0	8 701	100.0
平均年齡 Mean age		24		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二零一零年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
 Table 2b Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2010 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	57	3.3	20	2.0
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	1 708	97.8	988	99.2
氯胺酮 Ketamine	1 367	78.2	826	82.9
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	15	0.9	8	0.8
安非他明 Amphetamines	445	25.5	272	27.3
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	84	4.8	75	7.5
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	386	22.1	218	21.9
咳藥 Cough medicine	38	2.2	36	3.6
大麻 Cannabis	135	7.7	87	8.7
可卡因 Cocaine	226	12.9	198	19.9
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	75	4.3	69	6.9
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	@	@	@	@
小計 Sub-total	1 747		996	

表 2b [續]

按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零一零年首次/曾被呈報
吸毒者Table 2b (Cont'd) Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2010 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	370	19.1	5 744	74.7
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	1 601	82.7	3 264	42.4
氯胺酮 Ketamine	1 009	52.1	1 271	16.5
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	82	4.2	1 141	14.8
安非他明 Amphetamines	330	17.0	712	9.3
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	57	2.9	35	0.5
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	287	14.8	689	9.0
咳藥 Cough medicine	152	7.8	293	3.8
大麻 Cannabis	127	6.6	165	2.1
可卡因 Cocaine	145	7.5	197	2.6
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	50	2.6	51	0.7
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	-	-	@	@
小計 Sub-total	1 937		7 692	

表 2b [續]

按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零一零年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者

Table 2b (Cont'd)

Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2010 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	427	11.6	5 764	66.3
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	3 309	89.8	4 252	48.9
氯胺酮 Ketamine	2 376	64.5	2 097	24.1
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	97	2.6	1 149	13.2
安非他明 Amphetamines	775	21.0	984	11.3
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	141	3.8	110	1.3
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	673	18.3	907	10.4
咳藥 Cough medicine	190	5.2	329	3.8
大麻 Cannabis	262	7.1	252	2.9
可卡因 Cocaine	371	10.1	395	4.5
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	125	3.4	120	1.4
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	@	@	@	@
總計 Total	3 684		8 688	

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二零一零年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2c Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2010 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	697	20.5	4 036	47.8
受到同輩朋友影響 / 想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	1 792	52.8	4 349	51.5
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	1 584	46.7	4 040	47.9
出於好奇 Curiosity	1 172	34.5	1 998	23.7
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	751	22.1	1 955	23.2
總計 Total	3 394		8 439	

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二零一零年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2d Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2010 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	32	1.1	306	3.6
12 - 15	891	30.3	3 449	40.6
16 - 17	586	19.9	1 690	19.9
18 - 20	574	19.5	1 854	21.8
21 - 25	410	13.9	740	8.7
26 - 30	226	7.7	295	3.5
≥ 31	224	7.6	158	1.9
總計 Total	2 943	100.0	8 492	100.0
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abuse		20		17

表 2e 按經濟活動狀況劃分的二零一零年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2e Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2010 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	1 283	37.7	2 611	30.6
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	412	12.1	1 020	12.0
失業人士 Unemployed	1 089	32.0	4 200	49.2
料理家務人士 Home-maker	72	2.1	143	1.7
學生 Student	481	14.1	184	2.2
退休人士 Retired person	@	@	257	3.0
其他 Others	60	1.8	113	1.3
總計 Total	3 402	100.0	8 528	100.0

表 2f 按教育水平劃分的二零一零年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2f Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2010 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	10	0.3	136	1.6
小學程度 Primary	216	6.4	2 293	26.9
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	1 936	57.6	4 551	53.4
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	1 114	33.1	1 460	17.1
專上教育程度 Tertiary	88	2.6	76	0.9
總計 Total	3 364	100.0	8 516	100.0

表 2g 按性別、婚姻狀況及伴侶有否吸毒劃分的二零一零年首次/曾被呈報
吸毒者
Table 2g Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2010 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	1 877	80.7	3 601	50.3
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	371	16.0	2 621	36.6
<i>伴侶有吸毒</i> <i>Partner took drugs</i>	32	14.4	167	10.7
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒</i> <i>Partner did not take drugs</i>	190	85.6	1 398	89.3
鰥 / 寡 Widowed	@	@	47	0.7
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	75	3.2	890	12.4
<i>小計 Sub-total</i>	2 326	100.0	7 159	100.0
女 Female				
未婚 Never married	772	76.2	636	47.7
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	171	16.9	505	37.9
<i>伴侶有吸毒</i> <i>Partner took drugs</i>	48	41.4	248	56.6
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒</i> <i>Partner did not take drugs</i>	68	58.6	190	43.4
鰥 / 寡 Widowed	@	@	25	1.9
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	66	6.5	166	12.5
<i>小計 Sub-total</i>	1 013	100.0	1 332	100.0
男女合計 Both sexes				
未婚 Never married	2 649	79.3	4 237	49.9
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	542	16.2	3 126	36.8
<i>伴侶有吸毒</i> <i>Partner took drugs</i>	80	23.7	415	20.7
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒</i> <i>Partner did not take drugs</i>	258	76.3	1 588	79.3
鰥 / 寡 Widowed	7	0.2	72	0.8
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	141	4.2	1 056	12.4
總計 Total	3 339	100.0	8 491	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二零一零年被呈報吸毒者
 Table 3a Reported drug abusers in 2010 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>		甲基安非他明 <u>Methamphetamine</u>		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 <u>Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone</u>		可卡因 <u>Cocaine</u>		咳藥 <u>Cough medicine</u>		大麻 <u>Cannabis</u>		亞甲二氧基 甲基安非他明 <u>MDMA</u>		硝甲西洋 <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	@	@	179	4.0	38	2.4	@	@	24	3.1	7	1.3	14	2.7	10	4.0	11	4.5
16 - 20	67	1.1	1 283	28.7	286	18.1	10	0.8	324	42.3	55	10.6	164	31.9	91	36.3	74	30.2
21 - 30	490	7.9	1 489	33.3	292	18.5	90	7.2	191	24.9	200	38.5	147	28.6	43	17.1	49	20.0
≥ 31	4 818	77.8	306	6.8	404	25.6	893	71.7	82	10.7	216	41.6	117	22.8	22	8.8	23	9.4
小計 Sub-total	5 378	86.9	3 257	72.8	1 020	64.6	996	79.9	621	81.1	478	92.1	442	86.0	166	66.1	157	64.1
女 Female																		
< 16	@	@	208	4.7	82	5.2	7	0.6	17	2.2	@	@	13	2.5	28	11.2	18	7.3
16 - 20	6	0.1	523	11.7	198	12.5	@	@	59	7.7	9	1.7	31	6.0	30	12.0	41	16.7
21 - 30	122	2.0	422	9.4	132	8.4	43	3.5	55	7.2	17	3.3	17	3.3	21	8.4	23	9.4
≥ 31	684	11.0	63	1.4	148	9.4	197	15.8	14	1.8	12	2.3	11	2.1	6	2.4	6	2.4
小計 Sub-total	813	13.1	1 216	27.2	560	35.4	250	20.1	145	18.9	41	7.9	72	14.0	85	33.9	88	35.9
男女合計 Both sexes																		
< 16	@	@	387	8.7	120	7.6	10	0.8	41	5.4	10	1.9	27	5.3	38	15.1	29	11.8
16 - 20	73	1.2	1 806	40.4	484	30.6	13	1.0	383	50.0	64	12.3	195	37.9	121	48.2	115	46.9
21 - 30	612	9.9	1 911	42.7	424	26.8	133	10.7	246	32.1	217	41.8	164	31.9	64	25.5	72	29.4
≥ 31	5 502	88.9	369	8.2	552	34.9	1 090	87.5	96	12.5	228	43.9	128	24.9	28	11.2	29	11.8
總計 Total	6 191	100.0	4 473	100.0	1 580	100.0	1 246	100.0	766	100.0	519	100.0	514	100.0	251	100.0	245	100.0
平均年齡 Mean age	44		22		27		41		22		29		25		21		22	

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二零一零年被呈報吸毒者
Table 3b Reported drug abusers in 2010 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>		甲基安非他明 <u>Methamphetamine</u>		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 <u>Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone</u>		可卡因 <u>Cocaine</u>		咳藥 <u>Cough medicine</u>		大麻 <u>Cannabis</u>		亞甲二氧基 甲基安非他明 <u>MDMA</u>		硝甲西洋 <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	118	2.0	33	0.8	22	1.5	32	2.6	7	0.9	10	2.0	10	2.0	@	@	@	@
灣仔 Wan Chai	136	2.3	14	0.3	18	1.2	22	1.8	7	0.9	13	2.6	7	1.4	@	@	-	-
東區 Eastern	257	4.4	196	4.6	56	3.9	85	7.0	37	4.9	43	8.4	39	8.0	25	10.4	18	7.4
南區 Southern	118	2.0	203	4.7	100	6.9	37	3.0	15	2.0	16	3.1	44	9.0	8	3.3	21	8.7
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	735	12.5	142	3.3	95	6.5	71	5.8	46	6.1	37	7.3	35	7.1	6	2.5	6	2.5
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	908	15.4	256	6.0	108	7.4	157	12.9	45	6.0	17	3.3	9	1.8	12	5.0	14	5.8
九龍城 Kowloon City	266	4.5	95	2.2	42	2.9	52	4.3	12	1.6	12	2.4	17	3.5	6	2.5	6	2.5
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	382	6.5	204	4.7	82	5.6	87	7.2	44	5.9	12	2.4	19	3.9	13	5.4	12	5.0
觀塘 Kwun Tong	612	10.4	307	7.1	136	9.4	141	11.6	53	7.1	21	4.1	26	5.3	22	9.1	24	9.9
葵青 Kwai Tsing	379	6.4	393	9.1	105	7.2	79	6.5	81	10.8	23	4.5	31	6.3	23	9.5	17	7.0
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	208	3.5	118	2.7	49	3.4	39	3.2	24	3.2	20	3.9	11	2.2	@	@	11	4.5
屯門 Tuen Mun	467	7.9	362	8.4	115	7.9	104	8.6	58	7.7	39	7.7	36	7.3	18	7.5	14	5.8
元朗 Yuen Long	412	7.0	668	15.5	131	9.0	62	5.1	127	16.9	62	12.2	67	13.7	44	18.3	17	7.0
北區 North	172	2.9	362	8.4	133	9.2	54	4.4	53	7.1	15	2.9	35	7.1	13	5.4	21	8.7
大埔 Tai Po	215	3.6	279	6.5	84	5.8	81	6.7	28	3.7	79	15.5	18	3.7	8	3.3	25	10.3
沙田 Sha Tin	280	4.8	336	7.8	94	6.5	68	5.6	60	8.0	31	6.1	45	9.2	25	10.4	18	7.4
西貢 Sai Kung	149	2.5	158	3.7	56	3.9	31	2.6	38	5.1	11	2.2	22	4.5	10	4.1	8	3.3
離島 Islands	79	1.3	174	4.0	27	1.9	13	1.1	15	2.0	48	9.4	19	3.9	@	@	@	@
總計 Total	5 893	100.0	4 300	100.0	1 453	100.0	1 215	100.0	750	100.0	509	100.0	490	100.0	241	100.0	242	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二零一零年被呈報
吸毒者Table 3c
Reported drug abusers in 2010 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		甲基安 非他明 Methamp- hetamine		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone		可卡因 Cocaine		咳藥 Cough medicine		大麻 Cannabis		亞甲二氧基 甲基安 非他明 MDMA		硝甲西洋 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	203	3.3	44	1.2	18	1.4	8	0.7	@	@	10	2.1	8	1.9	@	@	@	@
12 - 15	1 944	31.6	1 537	40.9	362	28.8	129	10.7	146	22.7	111	23.1	138	33.4	89	44.5	63	34.4
16 - 17	1 124	18.3	822	21.9	233	18.5	109	9.1	180	28.0	102	21.2	98	23.7	49	24.5	34	18.6
18 - 20	1 585	25.8	737	19.6	234	18.6	243	20.2	161	25.0	103	21.4	82	19.9	30	15.0	39	21.3
21 - 25	721	11.7	385	10.3	147	11.7	190	15.8	88	13.7	90	18.7	45	10.9	13	6.5	19	10.4
26 - 30	349	5.7	141	3.8	110	8.7	187	15.6	28	4.3	33	6.9	25	6.1	10	5.0	16	8.7
≥ 31	218	3.5	88	2.3	155	12.3	335	27.9	40	6.2	32	6.7	17	4.1	@	@	9	4.9
總計 Total	6 144	100.0	3 754	100.0	1 259	100.0	1 201	100.0	644	100.0	481	100.0	413	100.0	200	100.0	183	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	18		17		21		26		19		20		18		17		19	

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二零一零年被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers in 2010 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		甲基安 非他明 Methamp- hetamine		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 Triazolam/ zopiclone		可卡因 Cocaine		咳藥 Cough medicine		大麻 Cannabis		亞甲二氧基 甲基安 非他明 MDMA		硝甲西洋 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	2 815	46.2	6	0.1	@	@	682	55.1	8	1.1	@	@	@	@	@	@	-	-
吸入煙霧 Fume inhaling	3 552	58.3	95	2.2	1 080	74.4	151	12.2	197	27.6	@	@	61	12.7	@	@	@	@
以香煙或煙管吸食 Smoking	1 018	16.7	71	1.7	134	9.2	9	0.7	384	53.9	-	-	384	80.2	-	-	-	-
鼻吸 Sniffing	99	1.6	4 076	95.1	191	13.2	28	2.3	123	17.3	-	-	19	4.0	@	@	@	@
口服 Oral ingestion	52	0.9	146	3.4	90	6.2	466	37.6	34	4.8	509	99.4	17	3.5	233	96.7	226	97.0
總計 Total	6 088		4 287		1 452		1 238		713		512		479		241		233	

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二零一零年被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers in 2010 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		甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone		可卡因 Cocaine		咳藥 Cough medicine		大麻 Cannabis		亞甲二氧基 甲基安非他明 MDMA		硝甲西洋 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	1 603	26.2	1 742	41.2	361	24.8	277	22.4	275	36.8	177	34.5	189	38.3	86	36.1	83	36.4
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	610	10.0	608	14.4	225	15.4	138	11.2	124	16.6	86	16.8	77	15.6	31	13.0	25	11.0
失業人士 Unemployed	3 436	56.3	1 218	28.8	623	42.8	737	59.7	246	32.9	221	43.1	168	34.0	75	31.5	81	35.5
料理家務人士 Home-maker	138	2.3	30	0.7	24	1.6	32	2.6	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	-	-
學生 Student	@	@	533	12.6	180	12.4	7	0.6	63	8.4	21	4.1	51	10.3	38	16.0	34	14.9
退休人士 Retired person	258	4.2	-	-	@	@	13	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
其他 Others	61	1.0	93	2.2	42	2.9	30	2.4	36	4.8	@	@	8	1.6	@	@	@	@
總計 Total	6 108	100.0	4 224	100.0	1 457	100.0	1 234	100.0	747	100.0	513	100.0	494	100.0	238	100.0	228	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二零一零年被呈報吸毒者
Table 3f Reported drug abusers in 2010 by locality of abusing drugs by common type of drugs abused

吸食毒品地點 locality of abusing drugs	海洛英 <u>Heroin</u>		氯胺酮 <u>Ketamine</u>		甲基安 非他明 <u>Methamp- hetamine</u>		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 <u>Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone</u>		可卡因 <u>Cocaine</u>		咳藥 <u>Cough medicine</u>		大麻 <u>Cannabis</u>		亞甲二氧基 甲基安 非他明 <u>MDMA</u>		硝甲西洋 <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.	%
只在家 / 朋友的家 Home/Friend's home only	3 172	52.1	1 342	31.4	745	50.9	560	45.0	210	27.8	150	30.2	176	35.7	57	23.3	69	28.9
在家 / 朋友的家及 其他地點 Home/Friend's home and other localities	1 937	31.8	1 782	41.7	587	40.1	619	49.8	377	49.9	211	42.5	210	42.6	143	58.4	120	50.2
只在其他地點 Other localities only	976	16.0	1 146	26.8	132	9.0	65	5.2	169	22.4	136	27.4	107	21.7	45	18.4	50	20.9
<i>其他地點 Other localities</i>																		
公眾地方如休憩地 方/ 公園/公廁 Public area like recreation area/ public garden/ public toilet	2 738	45.0	1 478	34.6	449	30.7	636	51.1	219	29.0	190	38.2	183	37.1	84	34.3	81	33.9
的士高 / 卡拉OK Disco/Karaoke	87	1.4	1 395	32.7	244	16.7	42	3.4	300	39.7	37	7.4	124	25.2	120	49.0	110	46.0
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉 行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/ building/hotel/bar	45	0.7	420	9.8	65	4.4	13	1.0	118	15.6	11	2.2	47	9.5	36	14.7	30	12.6
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	141	2.3	359	8.4	61	4.2	37	3.0	100	13.2	22	4.4	41	8.3	23	9.4	20	8.4
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	51	0.8	227	5.3	88	6.0	41	3.3	41	5.4	151	30.4	29	5.9	22	9.0	15	6.3
咖啡店 / 網吧 Night Club/Internet café	57	0.9	330	7.7	126	8.6	34	2.7	101	13.4	22	4.4	34	6.9	32	13.1	20	8.4
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	95	1.6	143	3.3	98	6.7	29	2.3	46	6.1	9	1.8	20	4.1	9	3.7	11	4.6
學校(包括 學校宿舍) School (include school hostel)	-	-	32	0.7	7	0.5	@	@	8	1.1	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
總計 Total	6085	100.0	4270	100.0	1464	100.0	1244	100.0	756	100.0	497	100.0	493	100.0	245	100.0	239	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二零一零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 2010 by sex by age

性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	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.	%
男 Male				
< 12	-	-	-	-
12 - 15	@	@	219	2.9
16 - 17	11	0.2	520	6.9
18 - 20	56	0.9	1 038	13.7
21 - 30	490	7.9	2 050	27.1
31 - 40	1 644	26.6	1 076	14.2
41 - 50	1 387	22.4	485	6.4
≥ 51	1 787	28.9	265	3.5
小計 Sub-total	5 378	86.9	5 653	74.8
平均年齡 Mean age		45		28
女 Female				
< 12	-	-	-	-
12 - 15	@	@	256	3.4
16 - 17	@	@	303	4.0
18 - 20	@	@	360	4.8
21 - 30	122	2.0	565	7.5
31 - 40	430	6.9	280	3.7
41 - 50	169	2.7	102	1.3
≥ 51	85	1.4	42	0.6
小計 Sub-total	813	13.1	1 908	25.2
平均年齡 Mean age		38		24
男女合計 Both sexes				
< 12	-	-	-	-
12 - 15	@	@	475	6.3
16 - 17	12	0.2	823	10.9
18 - 20	61	1.0	1 398	18.5
21 - 30	612	9.9	2 615	34.6
31 - 40	2 074	33.5	1 356	17.9
41 - 50	1 556	25.1	587	7.8
≥ 51	1 872	30.2	307	4.1
總計 Total	6 191	100.0	7 561	100.0
平均年齡 Mean age		44		27

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 按居住地區劃分的二零一零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 2010 by district of residence

居住地區 District of residence	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.	%
中西區 Central & Western	118	2.0	99	1.4
灣仔 Wan Chai	136	2.3	67	0.9
東區 Eastern	257	4.4	358	5.0
南區 Southern	118	2.0	328	4.6
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	735	12.5	356	4.9
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	908	15.4	517	7.2
九龍城 Kowloon City	266	4.5	206	2.9
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	382	6.5	384	5.3
觀塘 Kwun Tong	612	10.4	571	7.9
葵青 Kwai Tsing	379	6.4	591	8.2
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	208	3.5	208	2.9
屯門 Tuen Mun	467	7.9	590	8.2
元朗 Yuen Long	412	7.0	910	12.6
北區 North	172	2.9	544	7.5
大埔 Tai Po	215	3.6	486	6.7
沙田 Sha Tin	280	4.8	508	7.0
西貢 Sai Kung	149	2.5	252	3.5
離島 Islands	79	1.3	233	3.2
總計 Total	5 893	100.0	7 208	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二零一零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 2010 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	3 391	56.1	2 289	32.0
受到同輩朋友影響 / 想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	3 106	51.3	3 831	53.6
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	2 761	45.6	3 690	51.6
出於好奇 Curiosity	1 087	18.0	2 462	34.4
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	1 054	17.4	2 041	28.5
總計 Total	6 049		7 149	

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.

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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,

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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。下表所載為二零一零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 2010 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)	12 420	100.0
吸食毒品種類 Type of drugs abused	12 372	99.6
婚姻狀況 Marital status	11 830	95.2
教育水平 Educational attainment	11 880	95.7
居住地區 District of residence	11 771	94.8

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	11 464	92.3
活動狀況	Activity status	11 930	96.1
曾否有犯罪紀錄	Whether previously convicted	11 834	95.3
首次吸食毒品年齡	Age of first abuse	11 435	92.1
現時吸食毒品物原因	Reason for current drug use	11 833	95.3
吸食毒品地方	Place of abusing drugs	12 219	98.4
吸食毒品地點	Locality of abusing drugs	11 931	96.1

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;

- (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；
- (vi) 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、公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公廁及的士高/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;
- (vi) *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, public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet and disco/karaoke.

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

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、甲基安非他明及可卡因)、鎮靜劑(如三唑倫/咪達唑倫/佐匹克隆及安定)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, methamphetamine 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 第六十號報告書

Central Registry of Drug Abuse Sixtieth Report

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：

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