

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室

第六十一號報告書

Central Registry of Drug Abuse

Sixty-first Report

二零零二年至二零一一年
2002-2011

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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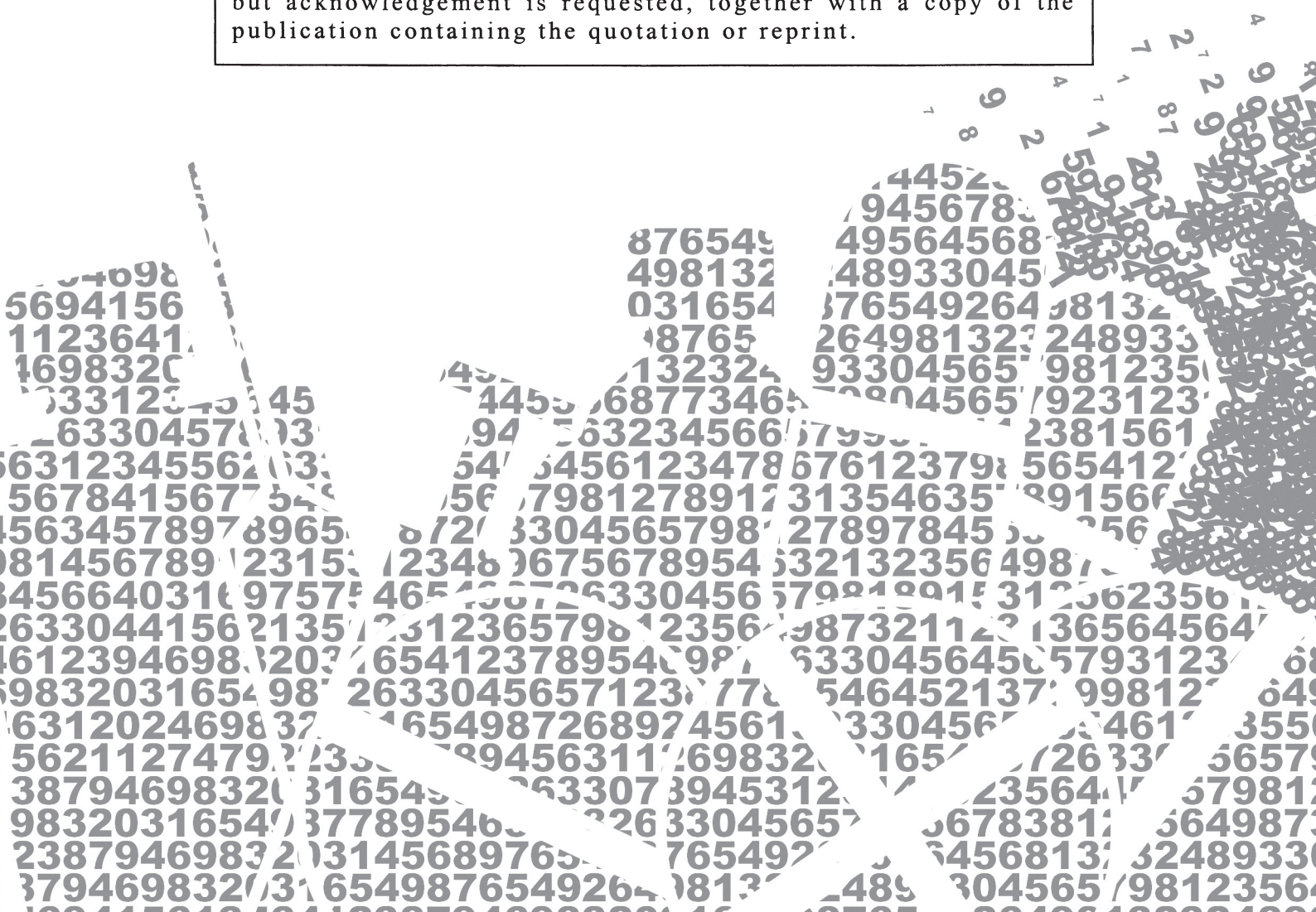
Sixty-first Report

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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)報告書系列中的第六十一號，載列二零零二至二零一一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，呈報機構包括執法部門、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 sixty-first issue in a series of Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) Reports to present reported drug abuse statistics in Hong Kong for the period 2002 – 2011. 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。第二章旨在分析二零零二至二零一一年

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 drug abusers reported to the CRDA within a year is compiled each year to indicate the overall trend. Statistics on reported drug abusers 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 as 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。第三章載述二零一一年所有被呈報吸食毒品人士的主要特徵，並與二零一零年情況作相應比較。第四章就二零一一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二零一一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 2002 to 2011. Chapter 3 presents the major characteristics of all reported drug abusers in 2011, together with their comparison against 2010. Chapter 4 compares the characteristics of newly and previously reported drug abusers in 2011. Chapter 5 shows comparative statistics of major categories of drug abusers in 2011.

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

- 在二零一一年，檔案室錄得被呈報吸毒總人數減少 8.5% 至 11 469 人(二零一零年為 12 533 人)，自二零零九年起，連續第三年錄得下跌。(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。其後在二零一一年，人數繼續減少 28.6% 至 2 006 人(二零一零年為 2 811 人)。(表 1a)
- 在二零一一年，被呈報吸毒者的整體平均年齡為 35 歲，相對二零零八及零九年的 33 歲有所回升。至於二十一歲以下的吸毒者佔總吸毒人數的比重，則由二零一零年的 22%，下跌至二零一一年的 17%。被呈報年青吸毒者的平均年齡則由之前九年的 17 歲，輕微上升至一一年的 18 歲。(表 1a)
- 在二零一一年，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二零一一年的 5 934 人(佔被呈報吸毒者 51.9%)。被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數亦見回落，在一一年減少至 6 844 人(佔 59.9%)。自二零零七年起，檔案室錄得被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數較吸食傳統或鴉片類毒品(主要為海

I. Summary Findings

- The total number of reported drug abusers in 2011 decreased by 8.5% to 11 469 (as against 12 533 in 2010), recording a decreasing trend in three successive years since 2009. (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. The number then decreased further by 28.6% to 2 006 in 2011 (as against 2 811 in 2010). (Table 1a)
- The mean age of all reported drug abusers rebounded to 35 in 2011, from the low of 33 in 2008 and 2009. The proportion of those aged under 21 decreased from 22% in 2010 to 17% in 2011. The mean age of reported young drug abusers increased slightly from 17 in the preceding nine years to 18 in 2011. (Table 1a)
- In 2011, 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 2011 fell to 5 934 (accounted for 51.9% of reported drug abusers). Meanwhile, the number of reported psychotropic substance abusers also decreased to 6 844 (accounted for 59.9%) in 2011. Starting from 2007, the number of reported abusers taking

洛英)的人數為多。(表 1d)

- 氯胺酮(俗稱“K仔”)仍然是最常被吸食的有害精神毒品(佔被呈報吸毒者 31.5%)。在二零一一年,被呈報吸食硝甲西洋(俗稱“五仔”)、亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明(俗稱“搖頭丸”)、大麻、氯胺酮、甲基安非他明(俗稱“冰”)及三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆(俗稱“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”)的人數均見下降。反之,吸食咳藥的人數則保持平穩,而吸食可卡因的人數繼續上升。(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(70.4%的吸毒青少年吸食氯胺酮),其次是甲基安非他明(26.6%)、可卡因(20.0%)、大麻(7.2%)和咳藥(4.0%)。(表 1d)
- 在二零一一年,首次被呈報吸毒人數和在整體人數中所佔的比重均有回落。(表 1b)
- 在二零一一年,821名被呈報吸毒者曾在中國內地(主要在深圳)吸毒,較一零年減少 27.2%。他們當中,100人為二十一歲以下,較一零年大幅減少 58.5%。(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。二零一一年,81.0%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 36.9%曾在公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公廁

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

- Among psychotropic substances, ketamine (31.5% of drug abusers) remained the most commonly abused type. Declines in the number of reported abusers taking nimetazepam, MDMA(ecstasy), cannabis, ketamine, methamphetamine (ice) and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone were observed in 2011. On the contrary, those taking cough medicine remained stable, meanwhile those taking cocaine continued to go up. (Table 1d)
- Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse (70.4% of young reported drug abusers), followed by methamphetamine (26.6%), cocaine (20.0%), cannabis (7.2%) and cough medicine (4.0%). (Table 1d)
- Both the number and proportion of newly reported drug abusers among all abusers went down in 2011. (Table 1b)
- 821 drug abusers were reported to have taken drugs in the Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen) in 2011, being 27.2% lower than that in 2010. Among them, 100 were aged under 21, being 58.5% lower than that in 2010. (Table 1f)
- Regarding the locality of drug abuse, home and public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet topped the list. 81.0% of reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over took drugs at home/friend's home in 2011 and 36.9% at public area like recreation area/public

吸毒。而二十一歲以下吸毒者中，74.3%曾在家/朋友的家吸毒，33.3%曾在公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公廁吸毒。（表 1g）

- 在二零零二至二零一一年間，約四分之三的被呈報吸毒人士曾有犯罪紀錄（一一年為 74.2%）。同時，曾有犯罪紀錄的二十一歲及以上的成年吸毒者的比重於一一年為 79.8%，而二十一歲以下的青少年吸毒者的相應比重於一一年為 46.3%。（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/壓力”作為原因的比重，則由二零零二年的 27.6% 逐步上升至一零年的 48.7%。在二零一一年則回落至 44.0%。（表 1h）
- 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；在二零一一年，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 26 次；吸食甲基安非他明及氯胺酮者，皆為 9 次；而服食硝甲西洋者為 8 次，亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明、大麻及可卡因，均為 4 次。（圖 5.2）

garden/public toilet. As for drug abusers aged under 21, 74.3% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home, 33.3% at public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet. (Table 1g)

- From 2002 to 2011, about three quarters of reported drug abusers were previously convicted (74.2% in 2011). Among adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, the proportion of previously convicted was 79.8% in 2011, while for young drug abusers aged below 21, the corresponding proportion was 46.3% in 2011. (Table 1p)
- Regarding the reason for the current drug use, the proportion of reported young abusers aged under 21 citing “relief of boredom/depression/stress” as a reason increased gradually from 27.6% in 2002 to 48.7% in 2010. In 2011, the proportion decreased from the peak to 44.0%. (Table 1h)
- 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 2011. The counterpart figures for abusers of all other psychotropic substances were much lower, such as 26 times for cough medicine abusers, 9 times for both methamphetamine and ketamine abusers, 8 times for nimetazepam and 4 times for MDMA, cannabis and cocaine abusers. (Chart 5.2)

II. 概要一覽

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
所有被呈報吸毒者										
人數	17 966	15 790	14 854	14 115	13 252	13 593	14 241	13 990	12 533	11 469
平均年齡	34	34	35	35	34	34	33	33	34	35
男性										
人數	14 780	13 272	12 200	11 449	10 706	11 127	11 334	11 221	10 007	9 338
佔所有的百分比	82.3	84.1	82.1	81.1	80.8	81.9	79.6	80.2	79.8	81.4
平均年齡	35	36	36	37	36	35	35	35	35	36
女性										
人數	3 186	2 518	2 654	2 666	2 546	2 466	2 907	2 769	2 526	2 131
佔所有的百分比	17.7	15.9	17.9	18.9	19.2	18.1	20.4	19.8	20.2	18.6
平均年齡	27	28	28	28	27	28	27	26	27	29
二十一歲以下年青人										
人數	3 002	2 207	2 186	2 278	2 578	2 999	3 474	3 388	2 811	2 006
佔所有的百分比	16.7	14.0	14.7	16.1	19.5	22.1	24.4	24.2	22.4	17.5
平均年齡	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18
首次被呈報人士										
人數	5 241	4 444	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 460	3 806	3 200
佔所有的百分比	29.2	28.1	25.3	26.4	26.5	30.8	32.5	31.9	30.4	27.9
平均年齡	24	25	24	23	23	23	23	23	24	25

常被吸食毒品

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
(1) 被呈報並備有吸食毒品種類資料者										
人數	15 939	13 960	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 931	12 483	11 433
(2) 被呈報吸食海洛英者										
人數	11 826	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 903	6 200	5 934
佔 (1) 的百分比	74.2	74.2	69.8	70.0	61.6	54.9	51.0	49.6	49.7	51.9
(3) 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者										
人數	5 581	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 505	7 665	6 844
佔 (1) 的百分比	35.0	37.4	42.7	45.5	56.2	58.6	59.0	61.1	61.4	59.9
被呈報吸食氯胺酮者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	16.9	14.0	17.8	15.1	23.4	30.1	35.9	37.9	36.5	31.5
被呈報吸食甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.5	8.2	9.7	10.1	12.8	13.4
被呈報吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	7.8	11.2	12.1	14.6	16.9	13.6	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.6
被呈報吸食可卡因者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.7	5.3	4.9	3.7	6.2	7.5
被呈報吸食咳藥者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	2.4	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.6
被呈報吸食大麻者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	8.1	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.4	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.2	3.4
被呈報吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	8.6	7.0	8.8	12.2	11.6	6.8	5.6	3.7	2.0	1.0

II. Highlights at a Glance

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
All reported drug abusers										
No.	17 966	15 790	14 854	14 115	13 252	13 593	14 241	13 990	12 533	11 469
Mean age	34	34	35	35	34	34	33	33	34	35
Male	14 780	13 272	12 200	11 449	10 706	11 127	11 334	11 221	10 007	9 338
% of all	82.3	84.1	82.1	81.1	80.8	81.9	79.6	80.2	79.8	81.4
Mean age	35	36	36	37	36	35	35	35	35	36
Female	3 186	2 518	2 654	2 666	2 546	2 466	2 907	2 769	2 526	2 131
% of all	17.7	15.9	17.9	18.9	19.2	18.1	20.4	19.8	20.2	18.6
Mean age	27	28	28	28	27	28	27	26	27	29
Young persons aged under 21	3 002	2 207	2 186	2 278	2 578	2 999	3 474	3 388	2 811	2 006
% of all	16.7	14.0	14.7	16.1	19.5	22.1	24.4	24.2	22.4	17.5
Mean age	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18
Newly reported persons	5 241	4 444	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 460	3 806	3 200
% of all	29.2	28.1	25.3	26.4	26.5	30.8	32.5	31.9	30.4	27.9
Mean age	24	25	24	23	23	23	23	23	24	25

Common drugs abused

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
(1) Reported drug abusers with type of drugs reported										
No.	15 939	13 960	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 931	12 483	11 433
(2) Reported heroin abusers										
No.	11 826	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 903	6 200	5 934
% of (1)	74.2	74.2	69.8	70.0	61.6	54.9	51.0	49.6	49.7	51.9
(3) Reported psychotropic substance abusers										
No.	5 581	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 505	7 665	6 844
% of (1)	35.0	37.4	42.7	45.5	56.2	58.6	59.0	61.1	61.4	59.9
Reported ketamine abusers										
% of (1)	16.9	14.0	17.8	15.1	23.4	30.1	35.9	37.9	36.5	31.5
Reported methamphetamine abusers										
% of (1)	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.5	8.2	9.7	10.1	12.8	13.4
Reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers										
% of (1)	7.8	11.2	12.1	14.6	16.9	13.6	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.6
Reported cocaine abusers										
% of (1)	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.7	5.3	4.9	3.7	6.2	7.5
Reported cough medicine abusers										
% of (1)	2.4	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.6
Reported cannabis abusers										
% of (1)	8.1	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.4	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.2	3.4
Reported MDMA abusers										
% of (1)	8.6	7.0	8.8	12.2	11.6	6.8	5.6	3.7	2.0	1.0

2 二零零二至二零一一年吸毒趨勢 Drug Abuse Trends for 2002 - 2011

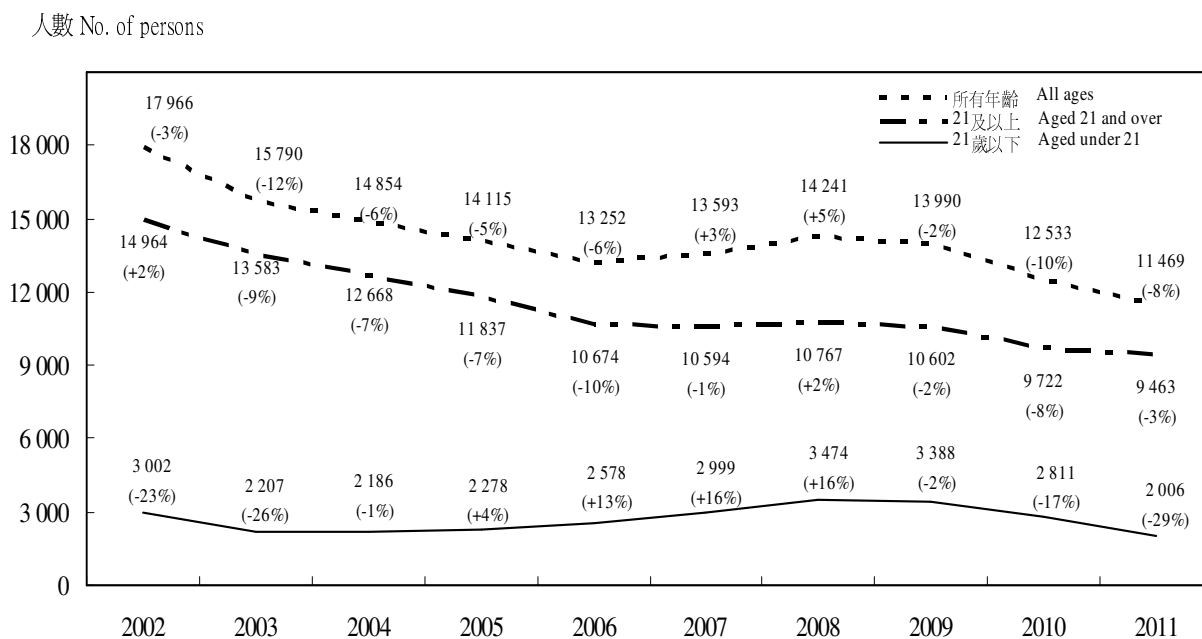
整體吸毒趨勢 (表 1a)

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。人數由二零零二年的 17 966 人，穩步下降至零六年的 13 252 人。在零七及零八年，數字才逆轉回升，分別達至 13 593 人和 14 241 人。在二零零九年，數字再次回落；在二零一一年，人數為 11 469 人，較一零年的 12 533 人，下跌 8.5%。

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 17 966 in 2002 to 13 252 in 2006. In 2007 and 2008, the number reversed and picked up to 13 593 and 14 241 respectively. In 2009, the number went down again. In 2011, the number was 11 469, 8.5% lower than 12 533 in 2010.

圖 2.1 按年齡組別劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Chart 2.1 Reported drug abusers by age group



吸食鴉片類／危害精神毒品趨勢 (表 1d)

2.2 在香港，鴉片類毒品(主要是海洛英)一直是最多人吸食的傳統毒品，但這類毒品的流行程度日漸下

Opiates / Psychotropic Substance Abuse Trends (Table 1d)

2.2 Opiates (mainly heroin) have long been the dominant, traditional illicit drugs in Hong Kong but its popularity is steadily

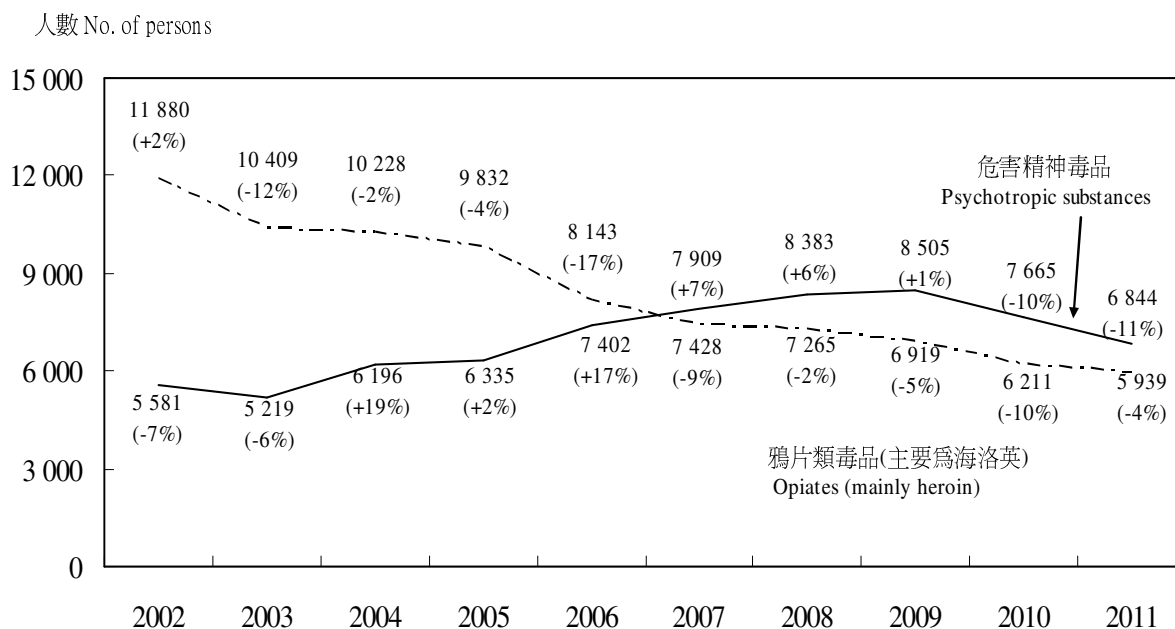
降。在二零零二至一一年間，被呈報吸食鴉片類毒品的人數，由 11 880 人降至 5 939 人，減幅為 50.0%。反之，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數則由二零零二年的 5 581 人升至二零一一年年的 6 844 人，增幅達 22.6%。在二零一一年，吸食危害精神毒品的人數比鴉片類毒品的相關人數多 905 人(或 15.2%)。

decreasing. During 2002 to 2011, the number of reported abusers taking opiates has decreased from 11 880 to 5 939, or a drop of 50.0%. On the contrary, the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances increased from 5 581 in 2002 to 6 844 in 2011, or by 22.6%. Reported abusers taking psychotropic substances were 905 (or 15.2%) more than those taking opiates in 2011.

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 8 505 人。在二零一一年，人數才回落至 6 844 人，下跌 19.5%。

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 8 505 in 2009. In 2011, the number decreased to 6 844, or a drop of 19.5%.

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)

Youth Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

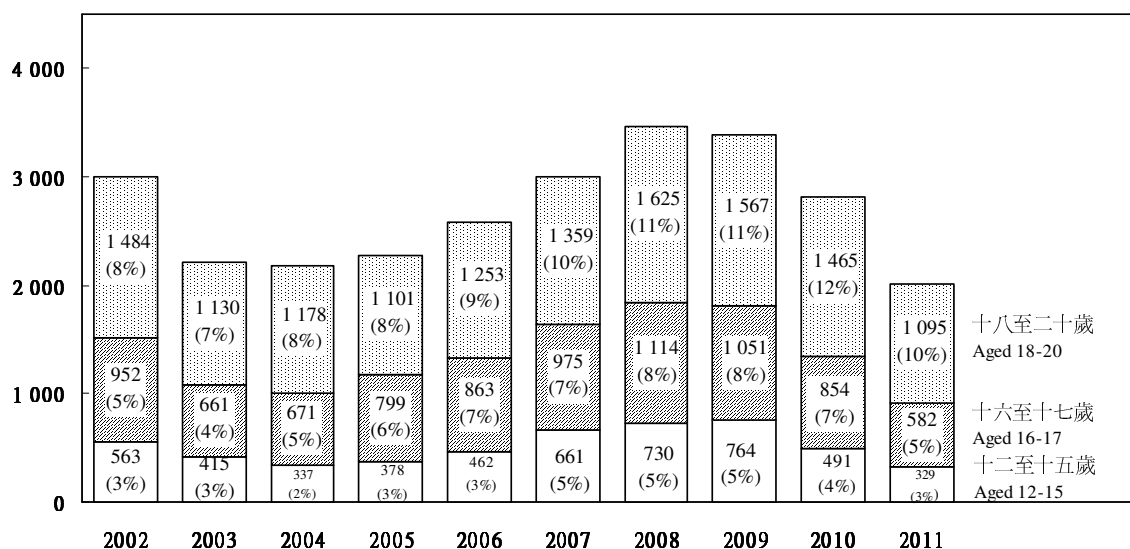
2.4 至於二十一歲以下青少年吸毒者，數字由二零零四年的 2 186 人上升至零八年的 3 474 人，升幅為 58.9%。隨後人數開始回落，在二零一一年，數字下跌至 2 006 人，跌幅為 42.3%。整體吸毒人口曾一度趨向年輕，二十一歲以下吸毒者佔總吸毒人數的比重，由零三年的 14.0%，上升至零八及零九年的約 24%。在二零一零及一一年，比例才分別回落至 22.4% 及 17.5%。特別是年齡在 12 至 15 歲間的青少年吸毒者的人數及比例，亦由零四年的 337 人及 2.3%，顯著上升至零九年的 764 人及 5.5%。在二零一零及一一年，數字才分別回落至 491 人及 329 人，比重則分別為及 3.9% 及 2.9%。

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. The number then went down and reached 2 006 in 2011, or a decrease of 42.3%. The overall drug abuse population has once become younger, with the proportion of those aged under 21 as against the total rising from 14.0% in 2003 to about 24% in both 2008 and 2009. In 2010 and 2011, the proportion decreased to 22.4% and 17.5% respectively. 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 and 2011, the number decreased to 491 and 329 respectively, while the proportion decreased to 3.9% and 2.9% respectively.

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.

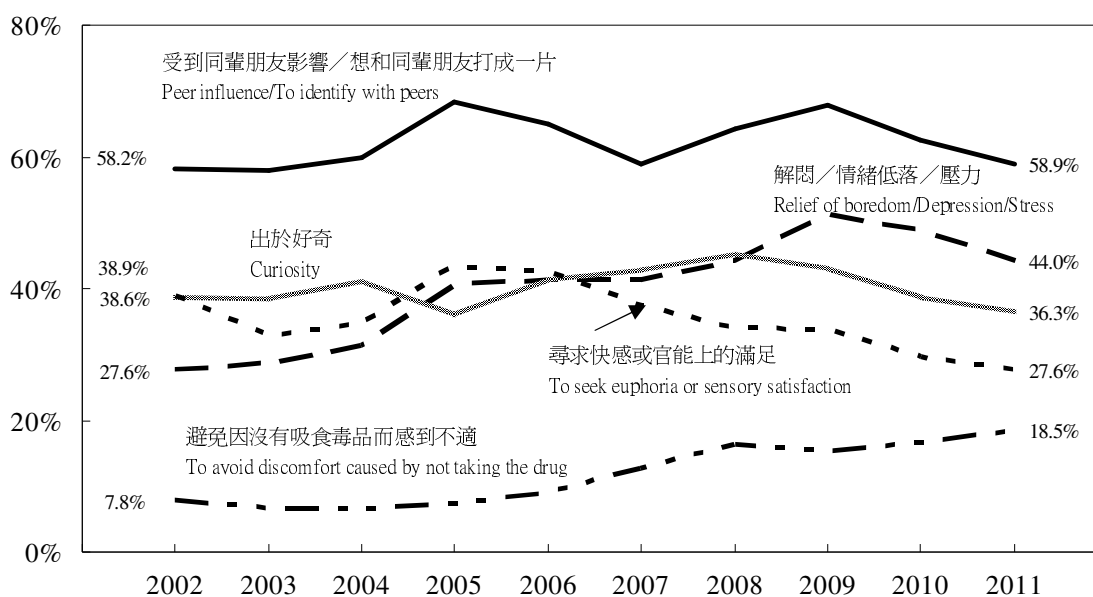
十二歲以下的吸毒者所佔的百分比少於 0.5%。
Percentage for those drug abusers aged under 12 are less than 0.5%.

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／壓力”作為原因的比重，由二零零二年的 27.6% 逐步上升至零九年的 51.2%；在二零一零年數字開始回落，及至二零一一年，比重為 44.0%。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重於二零零二年至零三年間由 7.8% 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。在二零一一年，比重再上升至 18.5%。

2.5 Among the young drug abusers aged under 21, the proportion of abusers citing “relief of boredom/depression/stress” as a reason increased gradually from 27.6% in 2002 to 51.2% in 2009. The proportion then decreased and reached 44.0% in 2011. For those citing “to avoid discomfort of its absence” as a reason for their current drug use decreased gradually from 7.8% to 6.6% during 2002 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. In 2011, the proportion increased again to 18.5%.

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。

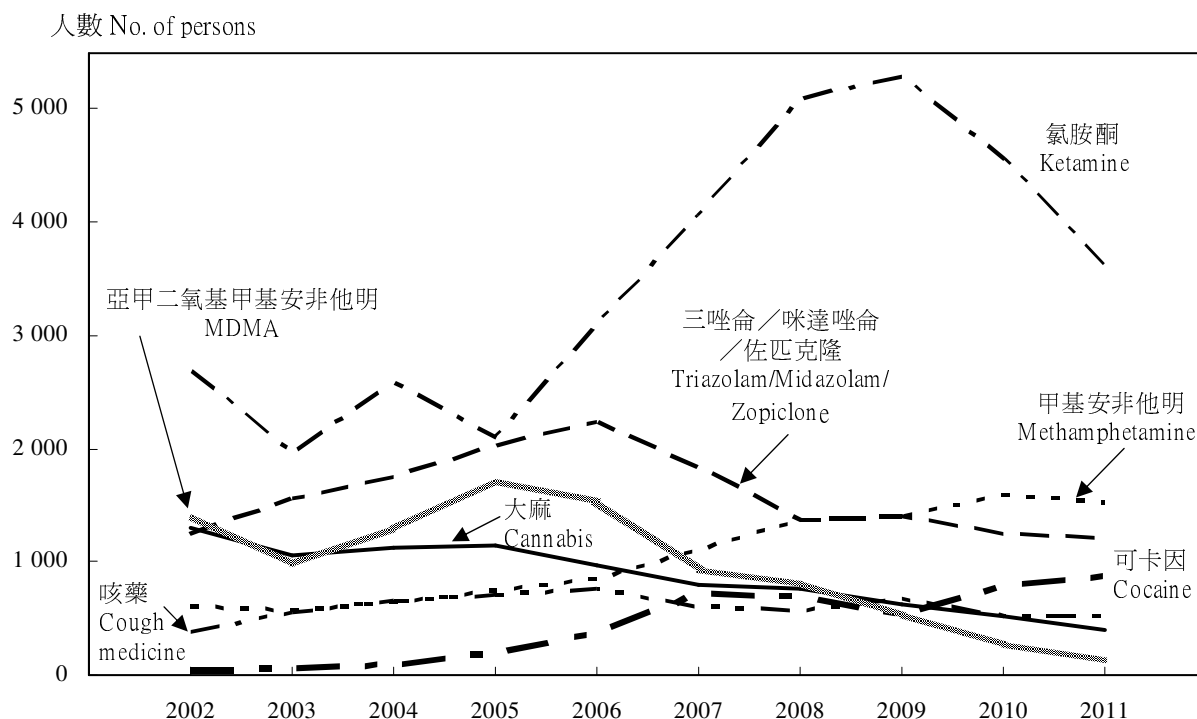
Note: More than one reason may be reported for each individual drug abuser in a given year.

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。在二零零二至一一年，氯胺酮為最常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品。三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆漸趨普遍，由零三年起成為第二類常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品。而吸食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 2002 to 2011, ketamine was the most popular psychotropic substances being abused. Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone became increasingly popular 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二零零二年的 5 241 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二零一一年的 3 200 人。他們的平均年齡大多介乎於 23 至 24 歲；在零三及一一年則為 25 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%，數字隨後逐步回落至二零一一年的 27.9%。

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，其後再次回落至一一年的 8 269 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。

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重大致呈現上升趨勢，在零八至一零年佔總人數約 20%，而一一年則回落至 19%。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，其後再度下跌至二零一一年的 9 338 人，較一零年減少 6.7%。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 3 186 人，其後下降至一一年的 2 131 人。

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 from 5 241 in 2002, and then picked up to 4 625 in 2008. The number then decreased again and stood at 3 200 in 2011. Their average age mainly between 23 and 24, with the exception of 25 in 2005 and 2011. 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 steadily to 27.9% in 2011.

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 8 269 in 2011. These abusers were generally older than their newly reported counterparts, with an average age mainly between 37 and 39.

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 while the proportion in 2011 was 19%. 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 9 338 in 2011, 6.7% lower than that in 2010. The number of reported female drug abusers fluctuated in

2.10 在二零零七至一零年，被呈報男性吸毒者的平均年齡維持在 35 歲，在一一年則上升至 36 歲。被呈報女性吸毒者一般較男性的年輕，大都介乎 27 至 28 歲，在一一年則為 29 歲。

被呈報吸毒者的經濟狀況 (表 1j)

2.11 在二零一一年，少於半數的被呈報吸毒者為失業人士，所佔比重從二零零二年的 52.3% 上升至零四年的 58.1%，其後逐步回落至一一年的 46.4%。被呈報吸毒者當中，學生所佔百分比近年出現回升。由二零零二年的 3.9%，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，這百分比再度回落；在一一年，百分比為 4.1%。

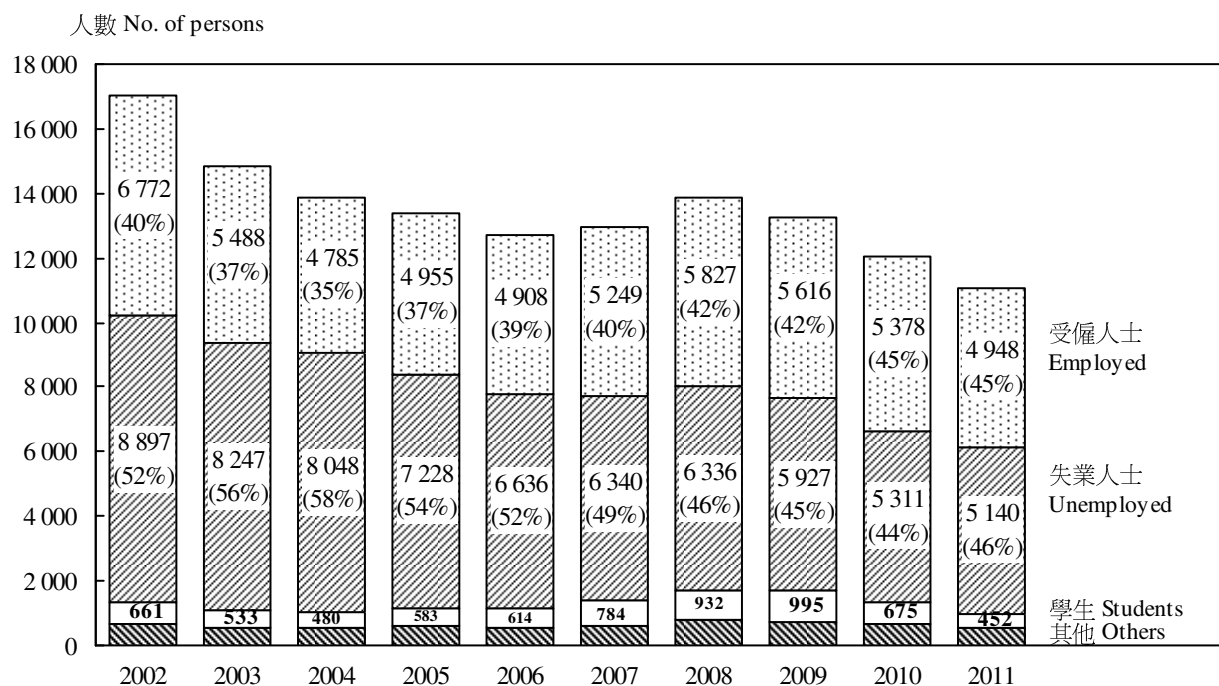
recent years. In 2002, it stood at 3 186 and then fell to 2 131 in 2011.

2.10 The average age of reported male drug abusers stood at 35 in 2007-2010 and picked up to 36 in 2011. Reported female drug abusers were generally younger than the male counterparts. Their average age was mainly between 27 and 28 and stood at 29 in 2011.

Reported Drug Abusers by Activity Status (Table 1j)

2.11 In 2011, less than half of the reported drug abusers were unemployed. The proportion increased from 52.3% in 2002 to 58.1% in 2004, then declined steadily to 46.4% in 2011. Among the reported drug abusers, the proportion of reported student drug abusers picked up again in recent years. The proportion decreased from 3.9% in 2002 to 3.5% in 2004 and followed by a steady increase to 7.5% in 2009. In 2010, the proportion decreased again and stood at 4.1% in 2011.

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)

Abuse of More Than One Drug (Table 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。

2.12 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 被呈報吸食多種毒品人士的比重由二零零二年的 19.6% 上升至二零零六年的 31.9%，其後逐步回落到二零一一年的 21.5%。他們大部分吸食兩種毒品。

2.13 The proportion of reported multiple drug abusers increased from 19.6% in 2002 to 31.9% in 2006, then fell steadily to 21.5% in 2011. The majority of them abused two types of drugs.

被呈報吸食毒品人士的資料來源

2.14 在二零零二年至二零一一年間，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；在二零一一年，分別佔該等吸毒者 45.1% 和 43.3%。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／戒毒輔導服務中心，同期佔該等吸毒者約三成。

2.15 在二零零二年至二零一一年間，非政府機構的青少年外展隊及執法部門是最主要提供二十一歲以下年青吸毒者的資料來源；在二零一一年，分別各佔年青吸毒者的 39.4% 及 34.5%。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／戒毒輔導服務中心，在二零一一年佔該等吸毒者的 25.0%。

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 2002 to 2011, each taking up about 45.1% and 43.3% of the concerned drug abusers respectively in 2011. Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers / centres for drug counselling of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) ranked the third, taking up about 30% of the concerned drug abusers during the period.

2.15 As for young drug abusers aged under 21, youth outreaching teams of NGOs and enforcement departments were the major sources of reporting during 2002 to 2011. Each of them contributed to 39.4% and 34.5% of young abusers respectively in 2011. Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers / centres for drug counselling of NGOs ranked the third, taking up about 25.0% of the concerned drug abusers in 2011.

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	2002	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21						
執法部門 Enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	45.0	36.0	36.4	32.7	35.0	34.5
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	6.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.4
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中心／戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers/Centres for drug counselling of NGOs	10.6	16.1	17.2	22.5	19.8	25.0
非政府機構-青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	40.5	50.6	49.5	47.3	45.3	39.4
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	3.9	1.6	1.9	3.2	2.1	2.6
二十一歲以上 Aged 21 and over						
執法部門 Enforcement Departments ⁽¹⁾	58.2	59.5	54.3	53.5	49.1	45.1
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	46.7	40.0	44.1	42.8	43.0	43.3
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心／濫用精神藥物者輔導中心／戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers/Centres for drug counselling of NGOs	17.1	21.1	21.0	24.1	25.0	28.6
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	1.1	1.8	3.8	2.8	3.4	2.8
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院／診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals/clinics	5.2	3.8	2.9	3.4	4.3	4.6
所有年齡 All ages						
執法部門 Enforcement Departments ⁽¹⁾	56.0	54.3	50.0	48.5	45.9	43.2
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	39.9	31.4	33.6	32.7	33.8	36.2
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／戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers/Centres for drug counselling of NGOs	16.0	20.0	20.1	23.7	23.8	28.0
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	7.7	12.6	14.9	13.6	12.8	9.2
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	5.0	3.3	2.6	3.3	3.8	4.2

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 二零一一年被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Reported Drug Abusers in 2011

與對上一年情況的主要比較

(表 1a、1b、2a、2b 及 4a)

3.1 在二零一一年，被呈報吸毒者共有 11 469 人，較二零一零年減少 1 064 人，跌幅為 8.5%。

3.2 被呈報吸食海洛英的人數持續下跌，在二零一一年為 5 934 人，較二零一零年減少 4.3%。而被呈報吸食海洛英者佔所有被呈報吸毒人數的百分比則由二零一零年的 49.7% 回升至一一年的 51.9%。

3.3 在二零一一年，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數繼續回落，數字為 6 844 人，較二零一零年減少 821 人(或 10.7%)，而他們的比重亦開始回落，由二零一零年的 61.4% 下降至一一年的 59.9%。

3.4 被呈報的二十一歲以下吸毒青少年的人數，由二零一零年的 2 811 人下降至一一年的 2 006 人，減幅為 28.6%。主要是由於 18-20 歲的年青吸毒者減少了 370 人(或 25.3%)。而被呈報吸毒青少年的比重由 22.4% 下降至 17.5%。

3.5 二零一一年所有被呈報吸毒者平均年齡為 35 歲，較二零一零年的 34 歲為高。至於被呈報年青吸毒者的平均年齡，則由 17 歲上升至 18 歲。

Major Comparison with Preceding Year

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

3.1 In 2011, there were 11 469 reported drug abusers in total, representing a decrease of 1 064 persons or 8.5% compared with that of 2010.

3.2 The number of reported heroin abusers continued to decline, to 5 934 in 2011, 4.3% lower than that of 2010. Its proportion in total number of reported drug abusers rebound from 49.7% in 2010 to 51.9% in 2011.

3.3 The number of reported psychotropic substance abusers continued to retreat and stood at 6 844 in 2011, decreased by 821 (or 10.7% from 2010). In addition, its proportion also started to decrease, from 61.4% in 2010 to 59.9% in 2011.

3.4 The number of reported young drug abusers aged under 21 decreased by 28.6% from 2 811 in 2010 to 2 006 in 2011, which was mainly attributed to the decrease of 370 (or 25.3%) of those aged 18-20. The proportion of reported young drug abusers decreased from 22.4% to 17.5%.

3.5 The mean age of all reported drug abusers was 35 in 2011, which was higher than that of 34 in 2010. For the young drug abusers, the mean age increased from 17 to 18.

3.6 被呈報女性吸毒人數在二零一一年為 2 131 人，較一零年減少 15.6%。

3.6 The number of reported female drug abusers was 2 131 in 2011, 15.6% lower than that of 2010.

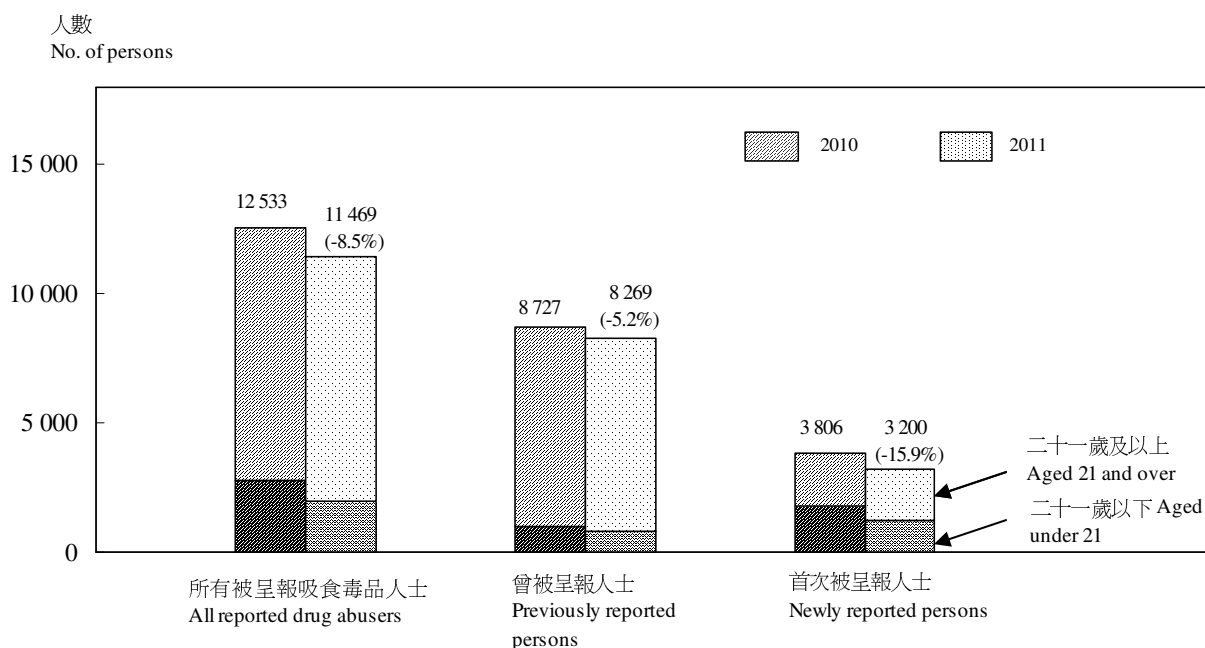
首次／曾被呈報吸毒者 (表 1b)

Newly / Previously Reported Drug Abusers (Table 1b)

3.7 首次被呈報吸毒者的人數由二零一零年的 3 806 人下跌至一一年的 3 200 人，降幅為 15.9%；而曾被呈報的人數則為 8 269 人，下跌了 5.2%。佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比計算，首次被呈報人士的比重在二零一一年下跌至 27.9%。

3.7 The number of newly reported drug abusers decreased by 15.9% from 3 806 in 2010 to 3 200 in 2011, while that of previously reported persons decreased by 5.2% to stand at 8 269 in 2011. As a percentage of all reported drug abusers, the proportion of newly reported persons decreased to 27.9% in 2011.

圖 3.1 按年齡組別劃分的二零一零及二零一一年首次／曾被呈報吸食毒品者
Chart 3.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2010 and 2011 by age group



年齡和性別 (表 1a)

Age and Sex (Table 1a)

3.8 在二零一一年所有被呈報的 11 469 名吸毒者中，24.8% 的年齡介乎 21 至 30 歲，另 24.8% 介乎 31 至

3.8 Of all 11 469 reported drug abusers in 2011, 24.8% were aged 21-30, another 24.8% aged 31-40, 9.5% aged 18-20, 5.1%

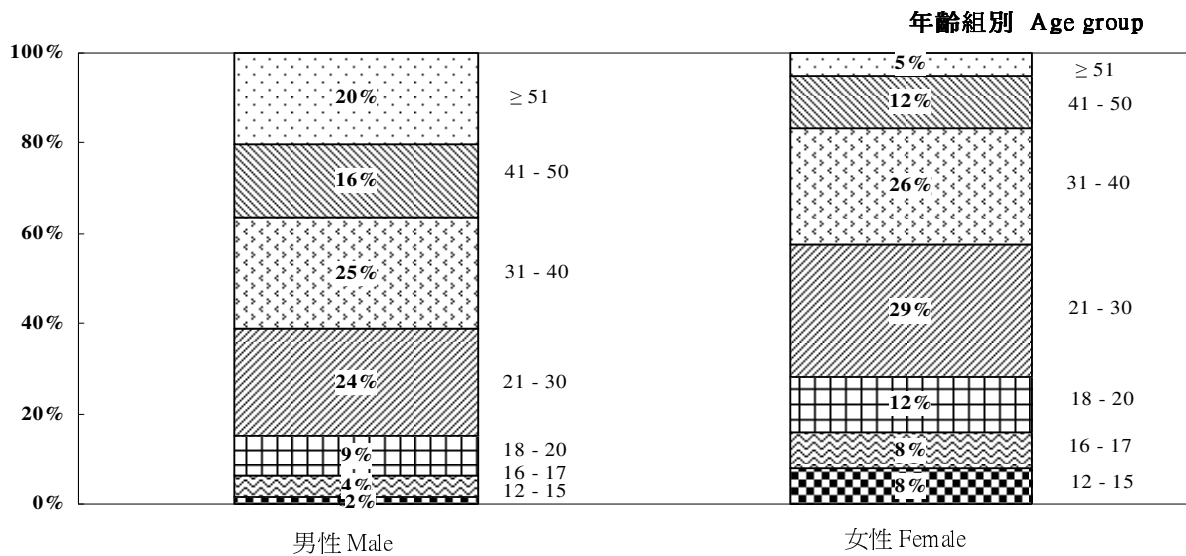
40 歲，9.5%介乎 18 至 20 歲，5.1%介乎 16 至 17 歲，只有 2.9%在 12-15 歲。他們整體平均年齡為 35 歲。

aged 16-17 and only 2.9% aged 12-15. Their mean age was 35.

3.9 被呈報吸毒者大部分(81.4%)為男性，他們的平均年齡為 36 歲，一般較女性被呈報吸毒者(平均年齡為 29 歲)為年長。女性吸毒者年齡在 41 歲以下的百分比為 83.2%，而男性吸毒者的相關百分比則只有 63.4%。

3.9 The majority of reported drug abusers (81.4%) were males. Reported male drug abusers, with a mean age of 36, were in general older than their female counterparts (with a mean age of 29). The proportion of female abusers aged under 41 was 83.2% while the corresponding proportion of male abusers was only 63.4%.

圖 3.2 按性別劃分的二零一一年被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布
Chart 3.2 Age distribution of reported drug abusers in 2011 by sex



3.10 在二零一一年，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 2011, 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 二零一一年被呈報吸毒者佔人口比例
Chart 3.3 Ratio of reported drug abusers to population in 2011

年齡 Age	男 Male		女 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
12 - 15	163	0.11	166	0.12	329	0.12
16 - 17	412	0.47	170	0.21	582	0.34
18 - 20	830	0.62	265	0.21	1 095	0.42
< 21 小計 sub-total	1 405	0.21	601	0.09	2 006	0.15
21 - 30	2 225	0.49	621	0.11	2 846	0.28
31 - 40	2 290	0.50	551	0.08	2 841	0.25
41 - 50	1 535	0.28	248	0.04	1 783	0.14
≥ 51	1 883	0.16	110	0.01	1 993	0.08
≥ 21 小計 sub-total	7 933	0.30	1 530	0.05	9 463	0.16
總計 Total	9 338	0.28	2 131	0.06	11 469	0.16

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)

3.11 36.8%的被呈報吸毒者報稱在12至15歲之間開始吸毒，20.0%在16至17歲之間，21.0%在18至20歲之間，10.1%在21至25歲之間，其餘9.0%及2.9%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維持在18歲及15歲。

吸食的毒品種類 (表 1d)

3.12 在二零一一年，約半數(51.9%)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(31.5%)、甲基安非他明(13.4%)、三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆(10.6%)、可卡因(7.5%)、咳藥

Age of First Abuse (Table 1i)

3.11 36.8% of reported drug abusers claimed to have started drug abuse at the age between 12 and 15, 20.0% between 16 and 17, 21.0% between 18 and 20, 10.1% between 21 and 25, and the remaining 9.0% and 2.9% at the age over 25 and below 12 respectively. The mean age of first abuse of all reported abusers and youngsters under 21 was remained at 18 and 15 respectively.

Type of Drugs Abused (Table 1d)

3.12 In 2011, about half (51.9%) of drug abusers were reported to have abused heroin. Other commonly abused drugs were ketamine (31.5%), methamphetamine (13.4%), triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (10.6%), cocaine (7.5%), cough medicine (4.6%),

(4.6%)、大麻(3.4%)、亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明(1.0%)及硝甲西洋(0.9%)。

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。在二零一一年，有70.4%的被呈報年青吸毒者吸食氯胺酮，其次是甲基安非他明(26.6%)、可卡因(20.0%)、大麻(7.2%)和咳藥(4.0%)。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62.0%)，其次是氯胺酮(23.3%)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，但吸食人數在一一年有所減少，吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明、硝甲西洋、大麻、甲基安非他明和三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆的人數亦見下降。反之，吸食可卡因和咳藥的人數則有增加。

cannabis (3.4%), MDMA (1.0%) and nimetazepam (0.9%).

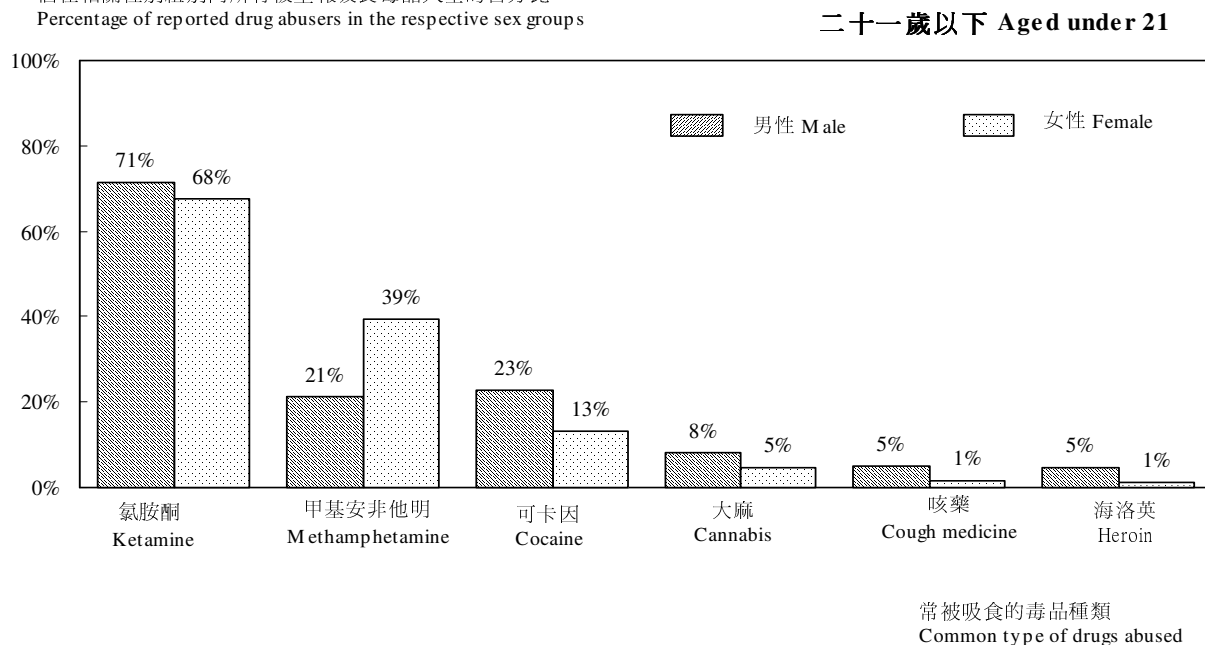
3.13 Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse and was taken by 70.4% of reported young drug abusers in 2011. This was followed by methamphetamine (26.6%), cocaine (20.0%), cannabis (7.2%) and cough medicine (4.0%). Males and females had the same top 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 (62.0%), followed by ketamine (23.3%) and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (12.7%).

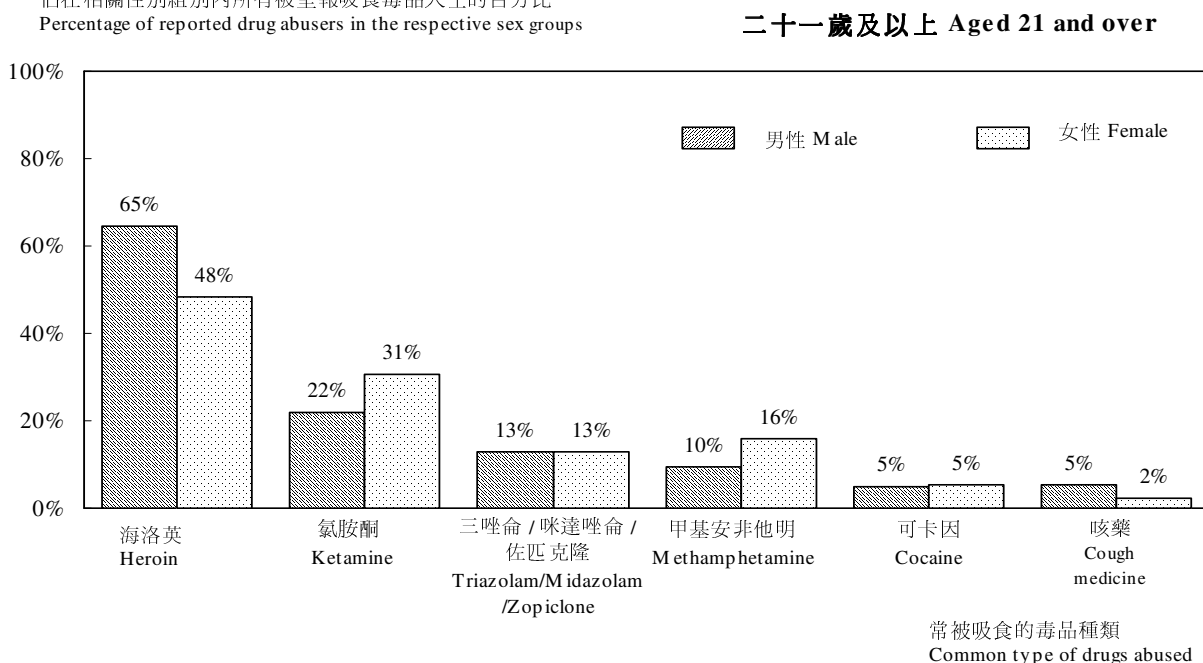
3.15 Ketamine remained the most common psychotropic substance of abuse though the number of abusers decreased in 2011. There were also decreases in the number taking MDMA, nimetazepam, cannabis, methamphetamine and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone. On the contrary, increases in the number of abusers taking cocaine and cough medicine were observed.

圖 3.4 按年齡組別及性別劃分的二零一一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 2011 by age group by sex

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



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



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(在二零一一年,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 95.2%),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 54.0%),口服幾乎是服食咳藥的唯一方法(佔服食咳藥者 98.3%),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 82.4%及服可卡因者 57.7%)。

吸食毒品地方 (表 1f)

3.17 在二零一一年,絕大部分(96.8%)被呈報吸毒者均有在香港吸毒。而有 821 名吸毒者(或佔吸毒者 7.3%)曾在中國內地(主要在深圳)吸毒,較二零一零年減少 27.2%。當中,100 人為二十一歲以下年青吸毒者(佔年青吸毒者 5.2%),較二零一零年減少 58.5%。

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。二零一一年,81.0%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 36.9%曾在公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公廁吸毒。而 74.3%青少年吸毒者曾在家/

Method of Taking Drugs (Table 3d)

3.16 Abusers have different habits 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 2011 and over 70% for methamphetamine abusers), sniffing was the single most popular method of taking ketamine (95.2% of ketamine abusers), injection was the more common method of taking triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (54.0% of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers), oral ingestion was almost the only method of taking cough medicine (98.3% of cough medicine abusers), and smoking was the more common method of taking cannabis and cocaine (82.4% of cannabis abusers and 57.7% of cocaine abusers).

Place of Abusing Drugs (Table 1f)

3.17 Great majority (96.8%) of reported drug abusers took drugs in Hong Kong in 2011. 821 persons (or 7.3% of reported drug abusers) were reported to have taken drugs in the Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen), being 27.2% lower than that in 2010. Among them, 100 (5.2% of young drug abusers) were aged under 21, being 58.5% lower than that in 2010.

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. 81.0% of reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home in 2011 and 36.9% at public area like recreation

朋友的家吸毒(二零一零年為75.1%)*, 33.3%曾在公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公廁吸毒(二零一零年為36.2%), 以及15.5%曾在卡拉OK/的士高吸毒(二零一零年為23.3%)。

area/public garden/public toilet. As for drug abusers aged under 21, 74.3% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home (75.1% in 2010)*, 33.3% at public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet (36.2% in 2010) and 15.5% at karaoke/disco (23.3% in 2010).

* 在家或在朋友的家吸毒的青少年, 也在其他地點吸毒, 例如娛樂場所。在二零一零和一一一年, 只在家或在朋友的家吸毒的青少年分別佔36.0%和41.8%。

* 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 36.0% and 41.8% in 2010 and 2011 respectively.

圖 3.5 按年齡組別劃分的二零一零及二零一一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 2010 and 2011 by age group

吸食毒品地點
Locality of abusing drugs

二十一歲及以下 Aged under 21

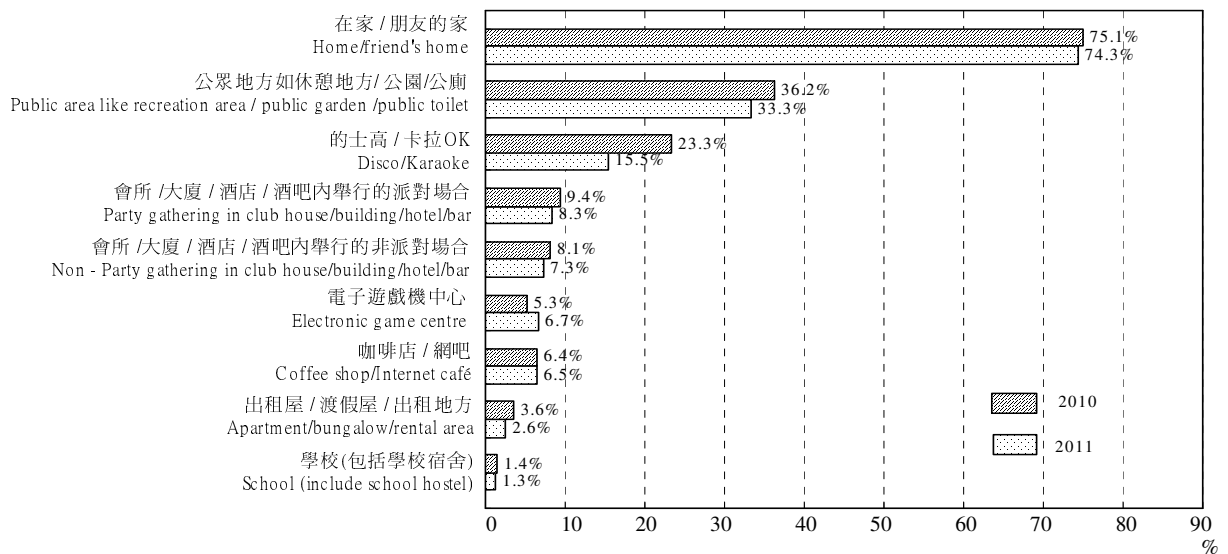
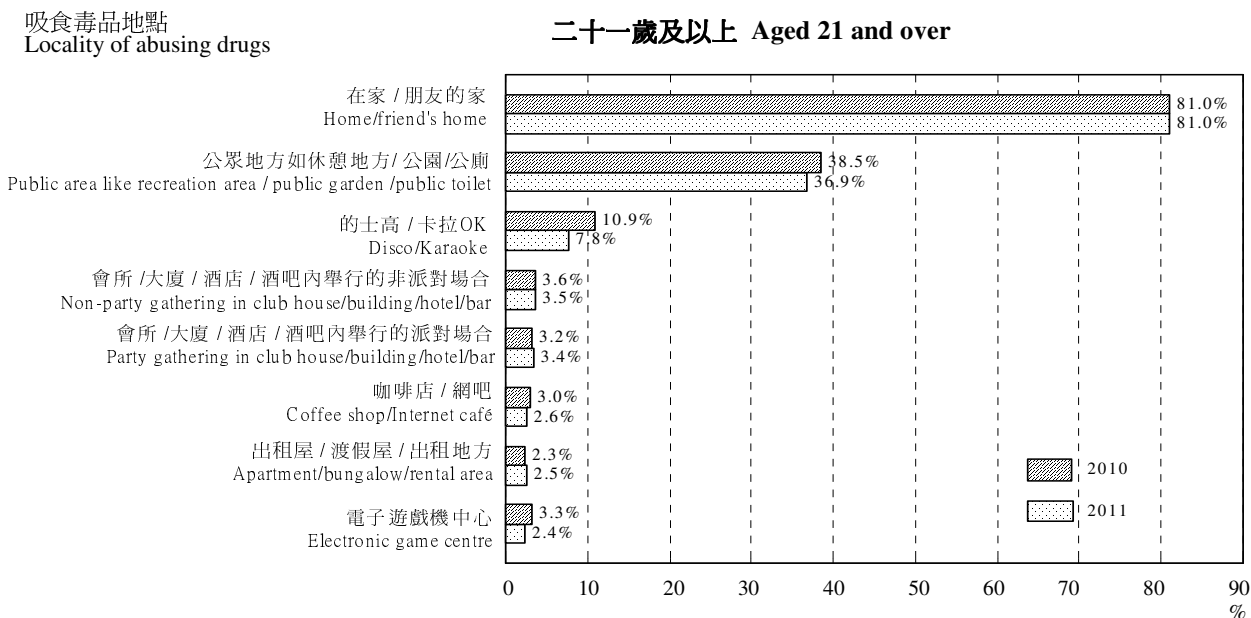


圖 3.5 (續) 按年齡組別劃分的二零一零及二零一一年被呈報吸毒者吸食毒品地點分布
 Chart 3.5 Locality of abusing drugs of reported drug abusers in 2010 and 2011 by age group (Cont'd)



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)

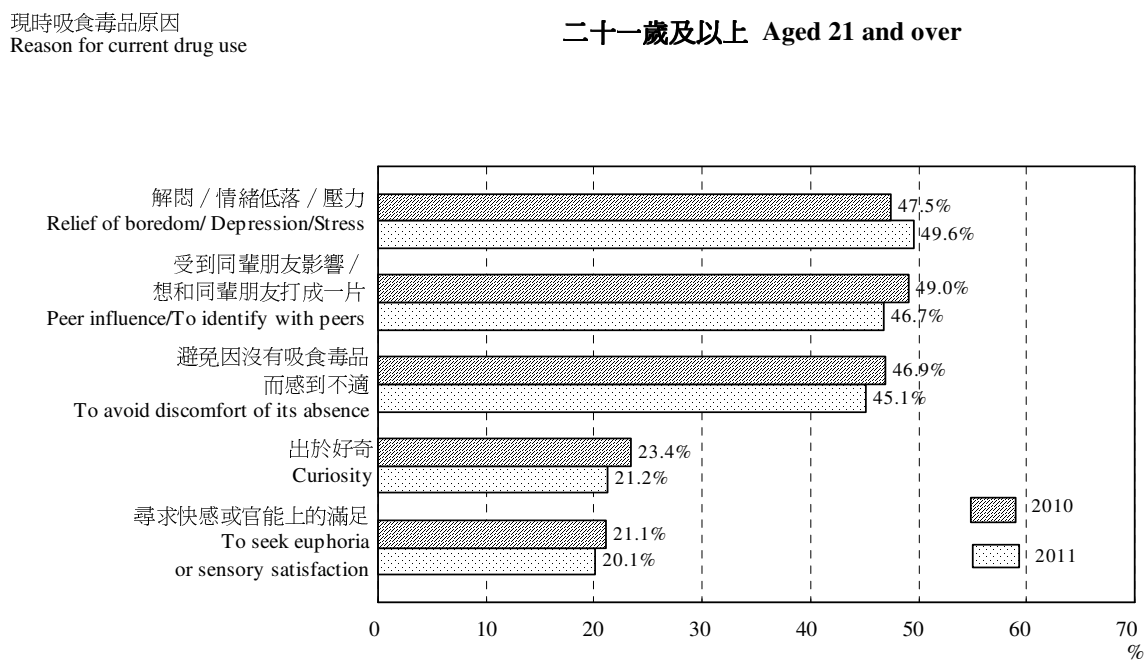
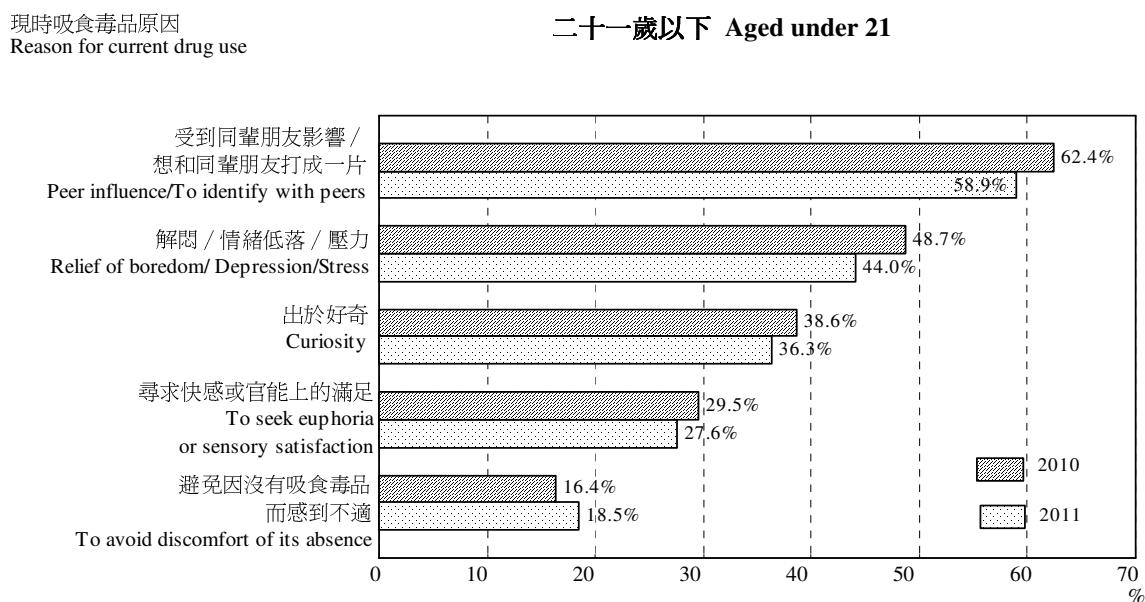
3.19 被呈報吸毒者表示他們現時吸毒的各種原因。四個較常見的原因按遞降次序是“受到同輩朋友影響”(佔被呈報吸毒者48.8%)、“解悶”(48.6%)、“避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適”(40.5%)和“出於好奇”(23.8%)。

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” (48.8% of reported drug abusers), “relief of boredom” (48.6%), “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (40.5%) and “curiosity” (23.8%).

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58.9%)是現時吸毒的最主要原因，其次是“解悶”(44.0%)和“出於好奇”(36.3%)。

3.20 Among those reported young abusers aged under 21, “peer influence” (58.9% of reported young drug abusers) topped the list, followed by “relief of boredom” (44.0%) and “curiosity” (36.3%).

圖 3.6 二零一零及二零一一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 2010 and 2011



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.

經濟活動狀況 (表 1j)

Economic Activity Status (Table 1j)

3.21 46.4%的吸毒者在被呈報時為失業人士，另 33.0%是全職工人，11.7%是散工 / 兼職工人及 4.1%是學生。而學生佔被呈報年青

3.21 46.4% of reported drug abusers were unemployed at the time of report. Another 33.0% were full-time workers, 11.7% being casual/part-time workers and 4.1% being

吸毒者的比重則較高，達 22.4%。

教育水平 (表 1k)

3.22 在二零一一年的被呈報吸毒者中，逾半數(53.8%)曾接受初中教育，21.7%小學教育，21.6%高中教育及 1.8%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，佔二零一一年吸毒人士 93.5%。其他被呈報的少數族裔吸毒者依次為尼泊爾人(2.7%)、越南人(1.8%)和印度人／巴基斯坦人／孟加拉人／斯里蘭卡人(1.0%)。

婚姻狀況 (表 1m)

3.24 在被呈報吸毒者中，約有 54.8%未婚，32.0%已婚或與人同居，12.3%已離婚或分居，餘下 0.9%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，17.2%報稱他們的伴侶也吸毒。女性被呈報吸毒者當中，其伴侶也吸毒的比重為 44.2%，男性吸毒者的相應比重為 10.3%。

students. Among reported young drug abusers, the proportion of students was higher, at 22.4%.

Educational Attainment (Table 1k)

3.22 More than half (53.8%) of reported drug abusers in 2011 had attained lower secondary education, 21.7% primary education, 21.6% upper secondary and 1.8% tertiary education.

Ethnicity (Table 1l)

3.23 Chinese was always the dominant ethnic group of reported drug abusers, at 93.5% of drug abusers in 2011. Other minority ethnic groups' drug abusers reported included Nepalese (2.7%), Vietnamese (1.8%) and Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan (1.0%) in descending order.

Marital Status (Table 1m)

3.24 About 54.8% of reported drug abusers were single, 32.0% married or cohabiting, 12.3% divorced or separated and the remaining 0.9% widowed. Males and females had similar distribution of marital status.

Whether Partner Took Drugs (Table 1n)

3.25 Of those married or cohabiting, 17.2% reported that their partners also abused drugs. The proportion of reported female abusers with partners also abusing drugs was 44.2%, the corresponding proportion of male abusers was 10.3%.

居住地區 (表 1n)

3.26 深水埗 (10.8%)、元朗 (10.1%)、觀塘 (9.0%) 和油尖旺 (8.0%) 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，北區 (14.0%)、元朗 (12.6%)、葵青 (9.8%)、東區和南區 (各佔 6.9%) 為五個主要地區。

屋宇單位類型 (表 1o)

3.27 逾半數 (57.6%) 被呈報吸毒者居住在受資助的公屋租住單位，37.9% 居住在私人樓宇和 2.6% 居住在居屋屋苑。

曾否有犯罪記錄 (表 1p)

3.28 在二零一一年，約四分之三的被呈報吸毒者 (74.2%) 曾有犯罪記錄，其中包括只與毒品有關的罪行 (34.0%)、只有與毒品無關的罪行 (10.3%)，以及兩種罪行兼有 (29.5%)。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 79.8%，較二十一歲以下青年吸毒者的相應百分比 (46.3%) 為多。

District of Residence (Table 1n)

3.26 Sham Shui Po (10.8%), Yuen Long (10.1%), Kwun Tong (9.0%) and Yau Tsim Mong (8.0%) were the top four districts with reported drug abusers residing there. For reported young drug abusers aged under 21, North district (14.0%), the Yuen Long (12.6%), Kwai Tsing (9.8%), Eastern and Southern districts (6.9% each) were the five major districts.

Type of Quarters (Table 1o)

3.27 More than half (57.6%) of reported drug abusers resided in public and aided rental blocks, 37.9% in private housing and 2.6% in home ownership estates.

Whether Previously Convicted (Table 1p)

3.28 About three quarters (74.2%) of reported drug abusers in 2011 were reported to be previously convicted, including only drug-related offences (34.0%), only non-drug-related offences (10.3%), and both drug-related and other offences (29.5%). The proportion of previously convicted abusers among reported adult abusers aged 21 and over was 79.8%, which was higher than that of among their younger counterparts aged under 21 (46.3%).

4 二零一一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 2011

4.1 在二零一一年所有被呈報的 11 469 名吸毒者中，3 200 人或 27.9% 是首次被呈報，餘下 8 269 人(72.1%) 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 61.3%，遠高於在被呈報的二十一歲及以上成年吸毒者的 20.8%。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 在二零一一年，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／戒毒輔導服務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 37.9%，35.2%和 16.0%。

4.3 同年，曾被呈報吸毒者的三大主要資料來源是美沙酮診所、執法部門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／戒毒輔導服務中心，分別佔有關吸毒者 46.7%、45.3%和 25.2%。

4.1 Of all 11 469 drug abusers reported in 2011, 3 200 or 27.9% were reported for the first time in the year (or newly reported) and the remaining 8 269 (72.1%) were previously reported. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among young drug abusers under 21 was much higher, at 61.3%, as compared against 20.8% 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/centres for drug counselling of NGOs and youth outreaching teams of NGOs were the three major sources of reporting in 2011, taking up 37.9%, 35.2% and 16.0% respectively of the concerned drug abusers.

4.3 For those previously reported drug abusers, methadone clinics, enforcement departments, and drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling of NGOs were the top three major sources of reporting in 2011, taking up 46.7% , 45.3% and 25.2% respectively of the concerned drug abusers.

圖 4.1 二零一一年首次/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 2011 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⁾	1 214	37.9	3 742	45.3
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	287	9.0	3 862	46.7
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 /戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers/Centres for drug counselling of NGOs	1 126	35.2	2 083	25.2
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	513	16.0	541	6.5
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所/醫院/診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals/clinics	194	6.1	293	3.5
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21				
執法部門 Enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	418	34.0	274	35.3
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	32	2.6	16	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機構 /戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers/Centres for drug counselling of NGOs	359	29.2	143	18.4
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	418	34.0	372	47.9
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	35	2.8	18	2.3

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，前者各有約四成的年齡在 21 歲以下 (38.4%) 及介乎 21 至 30 歲 (37.7%)。後者則有約一成 (9.4%) 的年齡在 21 歲以下及約七成 (70.8%) 在 31 歲及以上。首次被呈報吸毒者的平均年齡為 25 歲，相對於平均年齡為 39 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. About 40% each of the former were aged under 21 (38.4%) and aged 21-30 (37.7%), whereas about one-tenth (9.4%) of the latter were aged under 21 and about seven-tenths (70.8%) were aged 31 and over. Newly reported drug abusers, with a mean age of

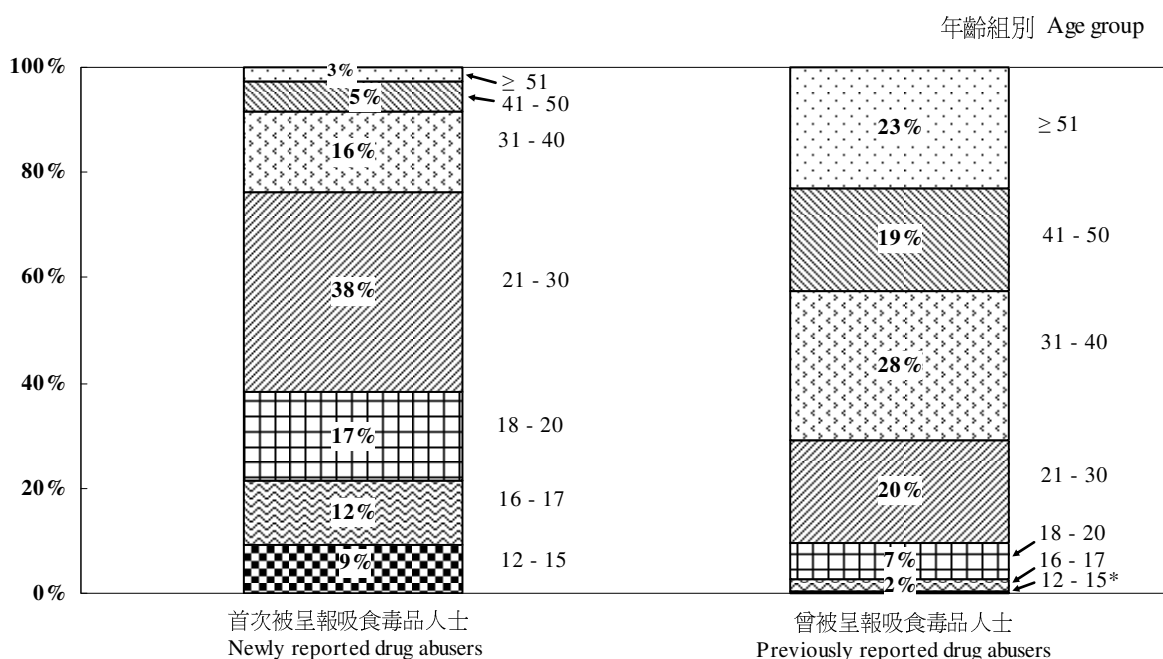
4.5 在性別分布方面，女性佔首次被呈報吸毒者 27.9%，但在曾被呈報吸毒者中所佔的百分比則較低，只有 15.0%。

25, were in general much younger than their previously reported counterparts (with a mean age of 39).

4.5 Regarding sex distribution, 27.9% of newly reported drug abusers were female, while the respective proportion among previously reported abusers was lower, only at 15.0%.

圖 4.2 二零一一年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布

Chart 4.2 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2011 by specific age group



註釋： * 少於 1%。
Note: Less than 1%.

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，其中半數已吸毒不少於 3.5 年。而曾被呈報者則較早開始吸毒，平均在 17 歲開始，其中半數已吸毒不少於 2.2 年才被首次呈報。

4.6 Newly reported drug abusers on average start to abuse drugs at 20, and half of them had abused drugs for at least 3.5 years. Meanwhile, the previously reported ones started earlier at 17 and half of them had abused for at least 2.2 years before first reported.

被吸食的毒品種類 (表 2b)

4.7 在二零一一年首次被呈報吸毒者中，最常被吸食的毒品種類為氯胺酮 (55.8%)，其次為甲基安非他明 (19.5%)及可卡因(13.8%)。

4.8 至於在曾被呈報的吸毒者中，最常被吸食的毒品種類則是海洛英(66.6%)，其次為氯胺酮(22.1%)及三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆(13.1%)。

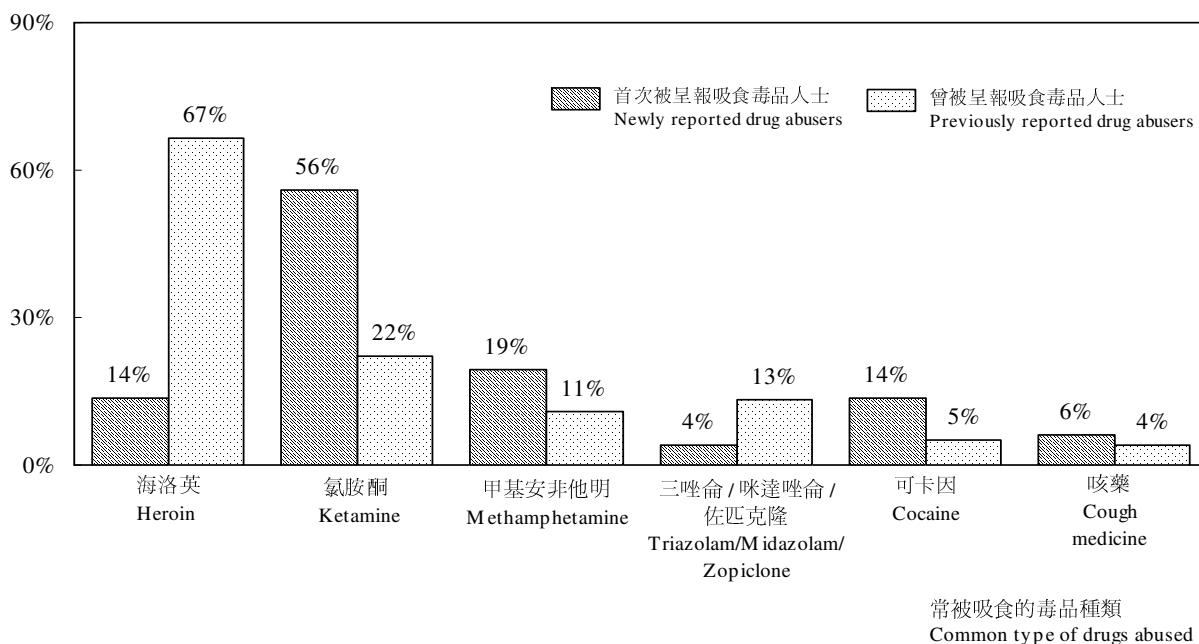
Type of Drugs Abused (Table 2b)

4.7 Among newly reported drug abusers in 2011, the most commonly abused type of drugs was ketamine (55.8%), followed by methamphetamine (19.5%) and cocaine (13.8).

4.8 As for previously reported drug abusers, heroin was the dominant type of drugs abused (66.6%), followed by ketamine (22.1%) and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (13.1%).

圖 4.3 二零一一年首次/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 2011



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”(47.4%)、“解悶”

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” (47.4%), “relief of

(45.4%)和“出於好奇”(29.1%)。

4.10 至於曾被呈報吸毒者，現時吸食毒品的三個最常見原因，分別是“解悶”(49.8%)、“受到同輩朋友影響”(49.3%)和“避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適”(45.9%)。

經濟活動狀況 (表 2e)

4.11 在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有38.0%是全職工作人士，34.8%是失業人士，11.7%是學生及11.6%是散工／兼職工作人士。在曾被呈報吸毒者中，失業人士的比重高很多，達50.7%，另31.2%是全職工作人士，11.7%是散工／兼職工作人士及2.6%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56.1%曾接受初中教育，32.6%高中教育，3.6%專上教育及7.1%小學教育，只有0.6%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53.0%初中教育，17.5%高中教育，1.1%專上教育，27.1%曾接受小學教育及1.3%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75.5%從未結婚，而曾被呈報吸毒者

boredom”(45.4%) and “curiosity”(29.1%).

4.10 As for previously reported persons, the three most common reasons for current drug use were “relief of boredom”(49.8%), “peer influence”(49.3%) and “to avoid discomfort of its absence”(45.9%).

Economic Activity Status (Table 2e)

4.11 Of all newly reported drug abusers, 38.0% were full-time workers, 34.8% unemployed, 11.7% students and 11.6% casual/part-time workers. Among previously reported persons, the proportion of the unemployed was much higher, at 50.7%. Another 31.2% were full-time workers, 11.7% casual/part-time workers and 2.6% retired persons.

Educational Attainment (Table 2f)

4.12 A greater proportion of newly reported drug abusers attained higher educational level, with 56.1% being lower secondary, 32.6% upper secondary, 3.6% tertiary education and 7.1% primary education. Only 0.6% had no schooling or at kindergarten level.

4.13 For previously reported abusers, 53.0% had lower secondary, 17.5% upper secondary, 1.1% tertiary education, 27.1% had primary education and 1.3% no schooling or kindergarten.

Marital Status (Table 2g)

4.14 Some 75.5% of newly reported drug abusers were never married while the

中則有較少比重從未結婚，為47.1%。已婚和與人同居者一共分別佔前者的19.2%和後者的36.7%，而喪偶、已離婚或分居者則合共分別佔前者的5.3%和後者的16.2%。

4.15 在已婚或與人同居的首次被呈報者，有15.9%報稱其伴侶亦吸毒，而曾被呈報者有吸毒伴侶的比例為17.5%。在已婚或與人同居的男性中，9.7%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(10.4%)為低。而在已婚或與人同居的女性中，30.1%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百分比(49.5%)為低。

respective proportion among previously reported persons was lower, at 47.1%. Married and cohabiting persons together took up 19.2% of the former group and 36.7% of the latter group, while the widowed, divorced or separated altogether took up 5.3% of the former group and 16.2% of the latter group.

4.15 Of those married or cohabiting newly reported abusers, 15.9% reported that their partners also abused drugs, while the corresponding figures for the previously reported abusers with drug taking partner was 17.5%. For the married or cohabiting males, 9.7% 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 10.4%). For the married or cohabiting females, 30.1% 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 49.5%).

5 二零一一年各主要類別被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Major Categories of Reported Drug Abusers in 2011

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 as 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 在二零一一年的所有被呈報吸毒者中，有 2 453 人或 21.5% 吸食超過一種毒品。吸食多種毒品人士按其在二零一一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, 2 453 or 21.5% took more than one type of drugs in 2011. The distribution of reported multiple drug abusers by number of drug types taken in 2011 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	2 052	17.9
(i) 海洛英和三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆 Heroin & Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	859	7.5
(ii) 氯胺酮和可卡因 Ketamine & Cocaine	345	3.0
(iii) 氯胺酮和甲基安非他明 Ketamine & Methamphetamine	176	1.5
(iv) 海洛英和甲基安非他明 Heroin & Methamphetamine	176	1.5
(v) 海洛英和咳藥 Heroin & Cough medicine	53	0.5
吸食三種毒品 Three drug types taken	295	2.6
(i) 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	49	0.4
(ii) 氯胺酮、可卡因和甲基安非他明 Ketamine, Cocaine & Methamphetamine	42	0.4
吸食多過三種毒品 More than three drug types taken	106	0.9

5.3 在二零一一年，約 17.9% 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 2.6% 的吸毒者吸食三種毒品，只有 0.9% 的吸毒者吸食超過三種毒品。

被呈報吸食海洛英人士與被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士的比較

5.4 以下各段就被呈報吸食海洛英人士與被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士的特徵作比較，並載列有關各主要被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士類別(即為氯胺酮、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 在二零一一年，共有 5 934 名被呈報吸食海洛英人士，平均年齡為 44 歲，當中大部分(87.4%)是男性。而在 6 844 名被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士中，77.5% 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 28 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(22.5% 或 1 540 人)較在被呈報吸食海洛英者所佔的比例(12.6% 或 747 人)為高。

5.3 About 17.9% of reported drug abusers had taken two types of drugs in 2011. The most common combination of two types of drugs taken was heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone. Another 2.6% took three types of drugs, while only 0.9% of reported drug abusers took more than three types of drugs.

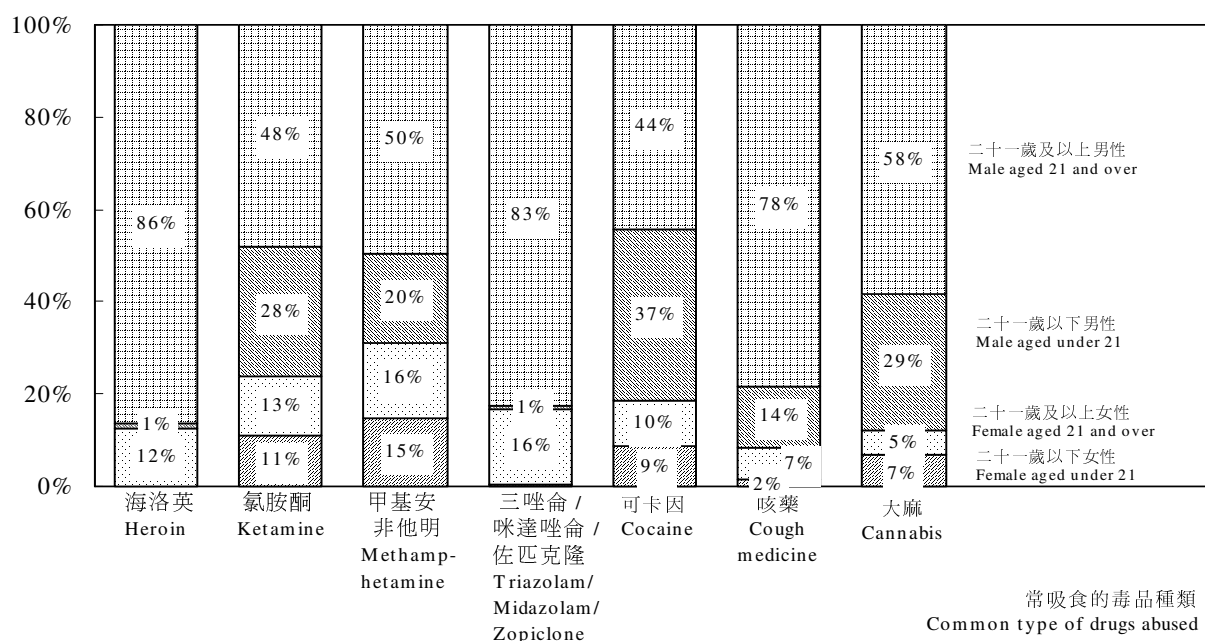
Comparison of Reported Heroin Abusers with Reported Psychotropic Substance Abusers

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

Age and Sex (Tables 3a & 4a)

5.5 In 2011, there were 5 934 reported heroin abusers of whom the majority (87.4%) were males. Their overall average age was 44. As for the 6 844 reported psychotropic substance abusers, 77.5% were males. They were far much younger than reported heroin abusers, with an average age of 28. Relatively speaking, there were more reported female psychotropic substances abusers in proportion (22.5% or 1 540) than reported female heroin abusers (12.6% or 747).

圖 5.1 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零一一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 2011 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 30.9% 及 23.9%。在被呈報吸食可卡因、三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆、大麻和咳藥人士當中，女性的相應百分比則分別為 18.5%、16.7%、12.2% 和 8.2%。

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 30、28、26、24 及 23 歲。

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 30.9% and 23.9% respectively. The corresponding proportions of female for abusers of cocaine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cannabis and cough medicine were 18.5%, 16.7%, 12.2% and 8.2% respectively.

5.7 In respect of 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 30, 28, 26, 24 and 23 respectively.

首次吸毒年齡 (表 3c)

5.8 在二零一一年，被呈報吸食氯胺酮、海洛英及硝甲西洋人士中，首次吸食該類毒品的平均年齡為 18 歲，僅較吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明人士大 1 年。相對來說，被呈報吸食三唑倫/咪達唑倫/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。就被呈報吸食氯胺酮人士而言，其吸毒的年期中位數為五年*；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 52.7%)，其次是“受到同輩朋友影響”(51.0%)。對於被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者，最普遍的原因是“解悶”(52.0%)，其次是“受到同輩朋友影響”(48.9%)和“避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適”(34.4%)。

* 數字是指吸食氯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, heroin and nimetazepam on average started to abuse the substances at the age of 18 in 2011, only 1 year higher than those abused MDMA. Reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers on average started to abuse the substances concerned at an older age, at 26.

Duration of Drug Abuse

5.9 As 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 5 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” (52.7% of reported heroin abusers), followed by “peer influence” (51.0%). Among reported psychotropic substance abusers, “relief of boredom” (52.0%) came the first and “peer influence” (48.9%) and “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (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 在二零一一年，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 15.5%)、油尖旺(12.1%)及觀塘(10.7%)。對於所有被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者，較多人居住在元朗(12.1%)，葵青及北區(各佔 8.4%)。再者，元朗是最多被呈報吸食可卡因、大麻、氯胺酮、亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明和甲基安非他明者居住的地區，分別佔 19.6%，15.9%，14.1%、12.8%和 10.3%；對於被呈報吸食三唑倫/咪達唑倫/佐匹克隆者，深水埗(15.3%)居首位；被呈報吸食咳藥者，最多居於大埔(12.9%)，而被呈報吸食硝甲西洋者，則以居於葵青最多(11.3%)。

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。在二零一一年，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 26 次；吸食甲基安非他明及氯胺酮者，各 9 次；吸食硝甲西洋者為 8 次；亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明、大麻、可卡因及，均為 4 次。

District of Residence (Tables 3b and 4b)

5.11 More reported heroin abusers in 2011 resided in Sham Shui Po (15.5% of reported heroin abusers), Yau Tsim Mong (12.1%) and Kwun Tong (10.7%). For reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole, more people resided in Yuen Long (12.1%), Kwai Tsing and North district (8.4% each). More specifically, Yuen Long reported most abusers of cocaine (19.6%), cannabis (15.9%), ketamine (14.1%), MDMA (12.8%) and methamphetamine (10.3%) respectively. For reported triazolam/ midazolam/zopiclone abusers, Sham Shui Po (15.3%) topped the list; cough medicine abusers mainly lived in Tai Po (12.9%) and nimetazepam abusers in Kwai Tsing (11.3%).

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 2011. The counterpart figures for abusers of all other psychotropic substances were much lower, such as 26 times for cough medicine abusers, 9 times for methamphetamine and ketamine abusers, 8 times for nimetazepam and 4 times for MDMA, cannabis, cocaine and abusers.

圖 5.2 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零九至二零一一年的每月吸毒次數中位數
Chart 5.2 Median monthly frequency of abusing drugs for 2009-2011 by common type of drugs abused

(次數 no. of times)

常被吸食毒品種類 Common type of drugs abused	2009	2010	2011
海洛英 Heroin	60	60	60
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	53	60	60
咳藥 Cough medicine	19	21	26
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	9	9	9
氯胺酮 Ketamine	6	9	9
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	4	4	8
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

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，於二零一一年的每月開支中位數為港幣 6,852 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、咳藥及氯胺酮的開支中位數較高，分別達港幣 2,379 元、2,145 元、1,502 元、1,414 元及 1,029 元。而吸食其他危害精神毒品的開支中位數則較低，例如大麻及硝甲西洋皆為港幣 429 元，而亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明則為港幣 300 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\$6,852 in 2011. Among the abusers of psychotropic substances, those taking triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cocaine, methamphetamine, cough medicine and ketamine had a higher median monthly expenditure of HK\$2,379, HK\$2,145, HK\$1,502, HK\$1,414 and HK\$1,029 respectively while the counterpart figures for abusers of other psychotropic substances were lower, such as HK\$429 for both cannabis and nimetazepam, and HK\$300 for MDMA abusers.

圖 5.3 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零九至二零一一年的每月吸毒開支中位數
Chart 5.3 Median monthly expenditure of abusing drugs for 2009-2011 by common type of drugs abused

(港元 HK\$)

常被吸食毒品種類 Common type of drugs abused	2009	2010	2011
海洛英 Heroin	7,000	6,600	6,852
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	1,800	2,250	2,379
可卡因 Cocaine	2,145	1,931	2,145
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	1,500	1,287	1,502
咳藥 Cough medicine	1,007	1,029	1,414
氯胺酮 Ketamine	643	857	1,029
大麻 Cannabis	429	215	429
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	200	196	429
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	200	114	300

經濟活動狀況 (表 3e)

5.14 二零一一年被呈報吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆、海洛英、甲基安非他明及咳藥的吸毒者中均有不少為失業人士，分別佔該些吸毒者的 63.6%、56.9%、48.1% 及 46.0%。

吸食毒品地點 (表 3f)

5.15 在不同毒品的吸食者中，家/朋友的家於二零一一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，27% 的咳藥吸食者曾於電子遊戲機中心吸毒，而 15% 的可卡因吸食者、17% 的亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明吸食者及 14% 的硝甲西洋吸食者曾於會所/大廈/酒店/酒吧內舉行的派對場合吸毒。

Economic Activity Status (Table 3e)

5.14 A significant share of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (63.6%), heroin (56.9%), methamphetamine (48.1%) and cough medicine (46.0%) abusers were unemployed in 2011.

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 2011, 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, 27% of cough medicine abusers took drugs in electronic game centre. Also, 15% of cocaine abusers, 17% of MDMA abusers and 14% 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二零零二至二零一一年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1a Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 by sex by age

	人數 No. of persons									
性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
男 Male										
< 12	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)
12 - 15	290 (2.0)	251 (1.9)	190 (1.6)	207 (1.8)	251 (2.3)	387 (3.5)	404 (3.6)	359 (3.2)	224 (2.2)	163 (1.7)
16 - 17	662 (4.5)	500 (3.8)	481 (3.9)	576 (5.0)	588 (5.5)	681 (6.1)	785 (6.9)	705 (6.3)	542 (5.4)	412 (4.4)
18 - 20	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)	1 093 (10.9)	830 (8.9)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	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)	1 860 (18.6)	1 405 (15.0)
21 - 30	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)	2 799 (24.9)	2 440 (24.4)	2 225 (23.8)
31 - 40	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)	2 287 (22.9)	2 290 (24.5)
41 - 50	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)	1 560 (15.6)	1 535 (16.4)
≥ 51	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)	1 954 (17.4)	1 860 (18.6)	1 883 (20.2)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	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)	8 147 (81.4)	7 933 (85.0)
小計 Sub-total	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)	10 007 (100.0)	9 338 (100.0)
平均年齡 Mean age	35	36	36	37	36	35	35	35	35	36

表 1a [續]
Table 1a (Cont'd)

按性別及年齡劃分的二零零二至二零一一年被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 by sex by age

	人數 No. of persons									
性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
女 Female										
< 12	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)
12 - 15	273 (8.6)	164 (6.5)	147 (5.5)	171 (6.4)	211 (8.3)	274 (11.1)	326 (11.2)	405 (14.6)	267 (10.6)	166 (7.8)
16 - 17	290 (9.1)	161 (6.4)	190 (7.2)	223 (8.4)	275 (10.8)	294 (11.9)	329 (11.3)	346 (12.5)	312 (12.4)	170 (8.0)
18 - 20	394 (12.4)	295 (11.7)	345 (13.0)	336 (12.6)	327 (12.8)	295 (12.0)	416 (14.3)	407 (14.7)	372 (14.7)	265 (12.4)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	958 (30.1)	620 (24.6)	682 (25.7)	730 (27.4)	813 (31.9)	865 (35.1)	1 072 (36.9)	1 160 (41.9)	951 (37.6)	601 (28.2)
21 - 30	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)	656 (26.0)	621 (29.1)
31 - 40	639 (20.1)	563 (22.4)	521 (19.6)	582 (21.8)	531 (20.9)	565 (22.9)	625 (21.5)	580 (20.9)	587 (23.2)	551 (25.9)
41 - 50	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 (8.7)	248 (11.6)
≥ 51	79 (2.5)	67 (2.7)	77 (2.9)	84 (3.2)	90 (3.5)	94 (3.8)	112 (3.9)	108 (3.9)	112 (4.4)	110 (5.2)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	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)	1 609 (58.1)	1 575 (62.4)	1 530 (71.8)
小計 Sub-total	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)	2 769 (100.0)	2 526 (100.0)	2 131 (100.0)
平均年齡 Mean age	27	28	28	28	27	28	27	26	27	29

表 1a [續]
Table 1a (Cont'd)

按性別及年齡劃分的二零零二至二零一一年被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 by sex by age

	人數 No. of persons									
性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
男女合計 Both sexes										
< 12	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	6 (*)	@ (@)	- (-)
12 - 15	563 (3.1)	415 (2.6)	337 (2.3)	378 (2.7)	462 (3.5)	661 (4.9)	730 (5.1)	764 (5.5)	491 (3.9)	329 (2.9)
16 - 17	952 (5.3)	661 (4.2)	671 (4.5)	799 (5.7)	863 (6.5)	975 (7.2)	1 114 (7.8)	1 051 (7.5)	854 (6.8)	582 (5.1)
18 - 20	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)	1 465 (11.7)	1 095 (9.5)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	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)	3 388 (24.2)	2 811 (22.4)	2 006 (17.5)
21 - 30	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)	3 481 (24.9)	3 096 (24.7)	2 846 (24.8)
31 - 40	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)	2 874 (22.9)	2 841 (24.8)
41 - 50	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)	1 780 (14.2)	1 783 (15.5)
≥ 51	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)	1 972 (15.7)	1 993 (17.4)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	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)	10 602 (75.8)	9 722 (77.6)	9 463 (82.5)
總計 Total	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)	13 990 (100.0)	12 533 (100.0)	11 469 (100.0)
平均年齡 Mean age										
所有被呈報吸毒者 All reported drug abusers	34	34	35	35	34	34	33	33	34	35
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	18

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、性別及年齡劃分的二零零二至二零一一年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1b Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 by newly/previously reported by sex by age

		人數 No. of persons									
性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
首次被呈報 Newly reported											
男 Male											
< 16	232	213	152	186	198	346	337	296	183	150	
16 - 20	1 176	993	885	1 078	1 022	1 217	1 316	1 143	962	677	
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 408	1 206	1 037	1 264	1 220	1 563	1 653	1 439	1 145	827	
21 - 30	1 486	1 294	975	729	741	983	1 066	1 100	970	905	
31 - 40	592	629	463	339	316	350	310	385	370	382	
41 - 50	132	167	98	92	98	94	96	171	126	128	
≥ 51	71	58	51	45	25	40	27	42	40	64	
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	2 281	2 148	1 587	1 205	1 180	1 467	1 499	1 698	1 506	1 479	
小計 Sub-total	3 689	3 354	2 624	2 469	2 400	3 030	3 152	3 137	2 651	2 306	
平均年齡 Mean age	25	26	25	24	23	23	23	24	24	26	
女 Female											
< 16	237	140	109	153	174	231	262	347	216	139	
16 - 20	524	350	383	441	379	390	524	467	449	263	
< 21 小計 Sub-total	761	490	492	594	553	621	786	814	665	402	
21 - 30	499	381	495	483	385	328	449	321	295	301	
31 - 40	199	159	113	128	127	146	173	130	125	118	
41 - 50	66	45	28	40	36	41	48	46	46	46	
≥ 51	27	15	8	11	16	14	17	12	24	27	
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	791	600	644	662	564	529	687	509	490	492	
小計 Sub-total	1 552	1 090	1 136	1 256	1 117	1 150	1 473	1 323	1 155	894	
平均年齡 Mean age	24	24	23	23	23	23	23	21	22	24	
男女合計 Both sexes											
< 16	469	353	261	339	372	577	599	643	399	289	
16 - 20	1 700	1 343	1 268	1 519	1 401	1 607	1 840	1 610	1 411	940	
< 21 小計 Sub-total	2 169	1 696	1 529	1 858	1 773	2 184	2 439	2 253	1 810	1 229	
21 - 30	1 985	1 675	1 470	1 212	1 126	1 311	1 515	1 421	1 265	1 206	
31 - 40	791	788	576	467	443	496	483	515	495	500	
41 - 50	198	212	126	132	134	135	144	217	172	174	
≥ 51	98	73	59	56	41	54	44	54	64	91	
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	3 072	2 748	2 231	1 867	1 744	1 996	2 186	2 207	1 996	1 971	
總計 Total	5 241	4 444	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 460	3 806	3 200	
平均年齡 Mean age	24	25	24	23	23	23	23	23	24	25	

表 1b [續]

按首次/曾被呈報、性別及年齡劃分的二零零二至二零一一年
被呈報吸毒者

Table 1b (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 by newly/previously
reported by sex by age

	人數 No. of persons									
性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
曾被呈報 Previously reported										
男 Male										
< 16	60	39	38	21	53	43	71	67	42	13
16 - 20	576	342	429	263	492	528	678	722	673	565
< 21 小計 Sub-total	636	381	467	284	545	571	749	789	715	578
21 - 30	3 050	2 782	2 484	2 114	1 833	1 786	1 686	1 699	1 470	1 320
31 - 40	2 548	2 382	2 342	2 234	2 100	2 096	2 083	2 040	1 917	1 908
41 - 50	2 856	2 518	2 420	2 323	1 998	1 803	1 710	1 644	1 434	1 407
≥ 51	2 001	1 855	1 863	2 025	1 830	1 841	1 954	1 912	1 820	1 819
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	10 455	9 537	9 109	8 696	7 761	7 526	7 433	7 295	6 641	6 454
小計 Sub-total	11 091	9 918	9 576	8 980	8 306	8 097	8 182	8 084	7 356	7 032
平均年齡 Mean age	38	39	39	40	39	39	39	39	39	40
女 Female										
< 16	37	24	38	18	37	45	65	60	51	27
16 - 20	160	106	152	118	223	199	221	286	235	172
< 21 小計 Sub-total	197	130	190	136	260	244	286	346	286	199
21 - 30	713	627	617	532	525	388	416	361	361	320
31 - 40	440	404	408	454	404	419	452	450	462	433
41 - 50	232	215	234	215	166	185	185	193	174	202
≥ 51	52	52	69	73	74	80	95	96	88	83
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 437	1 298	1 328	1 274	1 169	1 072	1 148	1 100	1 085	1 038
小計 Sub-total	1 634	1 428	1 518	1 410	1 429	1 316	1 434	1 446	1 371	1 237
平均年齡 Mean age	31	31	32	33	31	32	31	31	31	33
男女合計 Both sexes										
< 16	97	63	76	39	90	88	136	127	93	40
16 - 20	736	448	581	381	715	727	899	1 008	908	737
< 21 小計 Sub-total	833	511	657	420	805	815	1 035	1 135	1 001	777
21 - 30	3 763	3 409	3 101	2 646	2 358	2 174	2 102	2 060	1 831	1 640
31 - 40	2 988	2 786	2 750	2 688	2 504	2 515	2 535	2 490	2 379	2 341
41 - 50	3 088	2 733	2 654	2 538	2 164	1 988	1 895	1 837	1 608	1 609
≥ 51	2 053	1 907	1 932	2 098	1 904	1 921	2 049	2 008	1 908	1 902
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	11 892	10 835	10 437	9 970	8 930	8 598	8 581	8 395	7 726	7 492
總計 Total	12 725	11 346	11 094	10 390	9 735	9 413	9 616	9 530	8 727	8 269
平均年齡 Mean age	37	38	38	39	38	38	38	38	38	39

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二零零二至二零一一年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1c Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 by common type of drugs abused/abusers taking more than one type of drugs

	人數 No. of persons									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
常被吸食毒品種類 Common types of drugs abused										
海洛英 Heroin	11 826	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 903	6 200	5 934
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	5 581	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 505	7 665	6 844
氯胺酮 Ketamine	2 692	1 954	2 584	2 100	3 080	4 059	5 099	5 280	4 553	3 600
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	606	567	642	753	856	1 112	1 374	1 402	1 599	1 532
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	1 249	1 567	1 752	2 034	2 227	1 835	1 360	1 397	1 247	1 216
可卡因 Cocaine	38	56	95	193	358	716	700	521	776	858
咳藥 Cough medicine	377	547	658	706	755	601	567	675	524	525
大麻 Cannabis	1 298	1 050	1 119	1 136	976	788	763	620	519	392
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	1 378	971	1 275	1 694	1 529	916	801	518	253	113
吸食超過一種毒品種類人士 Abusers taking more than one type of drugs	3 122	2 943	3 510	4 054	4 202	3 565	3 274	3 043	2 818	2 453
佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比 % of all reported drug abusers	19.6	21.1	24.2	29.1	31.9	26.4	23.0	21.8	22.6	21.5

表 1d 按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零二至二零一一年被呈報
吸毒者

Table 1d Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21										
鴉片類毒品 Opiates	267 (10.7)	137 (7.5)	112 (5.3)	87 (3.9)	53 (2.1)	62 (2.1)	62 (1.8)	79 (2.3)	79 (2.8)	74 (3.7)
海洛英 Heroin	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)	74 (3.7)
菲仕通 / 美沙酮 Physeptone / Methadone	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)
鴉片 Opium	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
嗎啡 Morphine	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	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)	3 326 (98.9)	2 752 (98.3)	1 933 (97.5)
氯胺酮 Ketamine	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)	2 834 (84.3)	2 241 (80.1)	1 395 (70.4)
安非他明 Amphetamines	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)	726 (25.9)	557 (28.1)
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	204 (8.2)	124 (6.8)	143 (6.7)	180 (8.0)	264 (10.3)	407 (13.7)	516 (14.9)	563 (16.7)	613 (21.9)	528 (26.6)
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	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)	161 (5.8)	58 (2.9)
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	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)	13 (0.7)
可卡因 Cocaine	14 (0.6)	10 (0.5)	20 (0.9)	58 (2.6)	170 (6.7)	356 (12.0)	326 (9.4)	221 (6.6)	429 (15.3)	396 (20.0)
咳藥 Cough medicine	79 (3.2)	142 (7.8)	205 (9.6)	216 (9.6)	178 (7.0)	132 (4.4)	107 (3.1)	126 (3.7)	76 (2.7)	79 (4.0)
大麻 Cannabis	647 (25.9)	524 (28.6)	543 (25.5)	572 (25.5)	475 (18.6)	363 (12.2)	312 (9.0)	250 (7.4)	224 (8.0)	142 (7.2)
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	44 (1.8)	31 (1.7)	120 (5.6)	152 (6.8)	343 (13.4)	273 (9.2)	227 (6.6)	184 (5.5)	145 (5.2)	60 (3.0)
安定 Diazepam	36 (1.4)	17 (0.9)	12 (0.6)	8 (0.4)	@ (@)	7 (0.2)	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)	@ (@)	@ (@)
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	65 (2.6)	52 (2.8)	29 (1.4)	27 (1.2)	12 (0.5)	10 (0.3)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)
小計 Sub-total	2 496	1 832	2 127	2 240	2 551	2 979	3 464	3 362	2 799	1 982

表 1d [續]

按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零二至二零一一年
被呈報吸毒者

Table 1d (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
鴉片類毒品 Opiates	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)	6 132 (63.3)	5 865 (62.1)
海洛英 Heroin	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)	6 123 (63.2)	5 860 (62.0)
菲仕通 / 美沙酮 Physeptone / Methadone	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)	19 (0.2)
鴉片 Opium	20 (0.1)	27 (0.2)	47 (0.4)	25 (0.2)	14 (0.1)	6 (0.1)	8 (0.1)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)
嗎啡 Morphine	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	@ (@)	- (-)
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	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)	5 179 (49.0)	4 913 (50.7)	4 911 (52.0)
氯胺酮 Ketamine	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)	2 446 (23.1)	2 312 (23.9)	2 205 (23.3)
安非他明 Amphetamines	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)	1 052 (10.9)	1 046 (11.1)
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	402 (3.0)	443 (3.7)	499 (4.0)	573 (4.9)	592 (5.6)	705 (6.7)	858 (8.0)	839 (7.9)	986 (10.2)	1 004 (10.6)
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	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)	55 (0.6)
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	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)	1 224 (12.6)	1 203 (12.7)
可卡因 Cocaine	24 (0.2)	46 (0.4)	75 (0.6)	135 (1.2)	188 (1.8)	360 (3.4)	374 (3.5)	300 (2.8)	347 (3.6)	462 (4.9)
咳藥 Cough medicine	298 (2.2)	405 (3.3)	453 (3.7)	490 (4.2)	577 (5.4)	469 (4.5)	460 (4.3)	549 (5.2)	448 (4.6)	446 (4.7)
大麻 Cannabis	651 (4.8)	526 (4.3)	576 (4.6)	564 (4.8)	501 (4.7)	425 (4.0)	451 (4.2)	370 (3.5)	295 (3.0)	250 (2.6)
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	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)	48 (0.5)
安定 Diazepam	49 (0.4)	46 (0.4)	44 (0.4)	21 (0.2)	27 (0.3)	17 (0.2)	24 (0.2)	12 (0.1)	11 (0.1)	8 (0.1)
甲喹酮 Methaqualone	9 (0.1)	10 (0.1)	@ (@)	@ (@)	6 (0.1)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	14 (0.1)	11 (0.1)	16 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	15 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)
小計 Sub-total	13 443	12 128	12 400	11 691	10 623	10 527	10 749	10 569	9 684	9 451

表 1d [續]

按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零二至二零一一年
被呈報吸毒者

Table 1d (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
所有年齡 All ages										
鴉片類毒品 Opiates	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)	6 211 (49.8)	5 939 (51.9)
海洛英 Heroin	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)	6 200 (49.7)	5 934 (51.9)
菲仕通 / 美沙酮 Physeptone / Methadone	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)	19 (0.2)
鴉片 Opium	21 (0.1)	27 (0.2)	47 (0.3)	25 (0.2)	14 (0.1)	6 (*)	8 (0.1)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)
嗎啡 Morphine	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	@ (@)	- (-)
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	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)	8 505 (61.1)	7 665 (61.4)	6 844 (59.9)
氯胺酮 Ketamine	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)	5 280 (37.9)	4 553 (36.5)	3 600 (31.5)
安非他明 Amphetamines	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)	1 778 (14.2)	1 603 (14.0)
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	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)	1 599 (12.8)	1 532 (13.4)
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	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)	253 (2.0)	113 (1.0)
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	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)	1 247 (10.0)	1 216 (10.6)
可卡因 Cocaine	38 (0.2)	56 (0.4)	95 (0.7)	193 (1.4)	358 (2.7)	716 (5.3)	700 (4.9)	521 (3.7)	776 (6.2)	858 (7.5)
咳藥 Cough medicine	377 (2.4)	547 (3.9)	658 (4.5)	706 (5.1)	755 (5.7)	601 (4.4)	567 (4.0)	675 (4.8)	524 (4.2)	525 (4.6)
大麻 Cannabis	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)	620 (4.5)	519 (4.2)	392 (3.4)
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	83 (0.5)	80 (0.6)	225 (1.5)	227 (1.6)	459 (3.5)	381 (2.8)	310 (2.2)	272 (2.0)	246 (2.0)	108 (0.9)
安定 Diazepam	85 (0.5)	63 (0.5)	56 (0.4)	29 (0.2)	30 (0.2)	24 (0.2)	34 (0.2)	16 (0.1)	13 (0.1)	8 (0.1)
甲喹酮 Methaqualone	18 (0.1)	22 (0.2)	21 (0.1)	28 (0.2)	30 (0.2)	14 (0.1)	28 (0.2)	14 (0.1)	@ (@)	7 (0.1)
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	79 (0.5)	63 (0.5)	45 (0.3)	36 (0.3)	27 (0.2)	17 (0.1)	@ (@)	7 (0.1)	@ (@)	@ (@)
總計 Total	15 939	13 960	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 931	12 483	11 433

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二零零二至二零一一年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1e Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 by method of taking drugs

	%*									
吸食毒品方法 Method of taking drugs	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
注射 Injection	43.1	42.1	38.7	38.8	37.1	32.8	27.2	24.7	23.7	23.3
吸入煙霧 Fume inhaling	33.7	33.7	33.0	33.5	29.8	31.5	33.7	36.2	39.8	41.0
以香煙或煙管吸食 Smoking	22.9	23.2	25.5	22.8	21.8	19.3	15.0	16.5	15.8	18.4
鼻吸 Sniffing	10.0	9.0	10.6	12.4	19.7	26.6	34.9	36.5	36.8	32.5
口服 Oral ingestion	13.5	15.5	18.8	23.9	25.9	19.4	18.1	16.5	13.9	12.7

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二零一零及一一年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1f Reported drug abusers for 2010 and 2011 by age group by place of abusing drugs

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品地方 Age group / place of abusing drugs	2010		2011	
	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	2 674	97.6	1 879	98.1
中國內地 Mainland of China	241	8.8	100	5.2
其他地方 Other countries	11	0.4	13	0.7
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over				
香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	9 226	95.9	8 999	96.5
中國內地 Mainland of China	887	9.2	721	7.7
其他地方 Other countries	58	0.6	76	0.8
所有年齡 All ages				
香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	11 900	96.2	10 878	96.8
中國內地 Mainland of China	1 128	9.1	821	7.3
其他地方 Other countries	69	0.6	89	0.8

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二零一零及一一年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1g Reported drug abusers for 2010 and 2011 by age group by locality of abusing drugs

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品地點 Age group / locality of abusing drugs	2010		2011	
	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	972	36.0	790	41.8
在家 / 朋友的家及其他地點 Home/Friend's home and other localities	1 058	39.1	613	32.5
只在其他地點 Other localities only	673	24.9	486	25.7
<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	979	36.2	629	33.3
的士高 / 卡拉OK Disco/Karaoke	631	23.3	292	15.5
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的非派對場合 Non-party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	218	8.1	137	7.3
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	254	9.4	156	8.3
咖啡店 / 網吧 Coffee shop/Internet café	172	6.4	123	6.5
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	142	5.3	126	6.7
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	97	3.6	49	2.6
學校(包括學校宿舍) School (include school hostel)	39	1.4	24	1.3
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over				
只在家 / 朋友的家 Home/Friend's home only	4 474	48.1	4 600	50.4
在家 / 朋友的家及其他地點 Home/Friend's home and other localities	3 063	32.9	2 800	30.7
只在其他地點 Other localities only	1 772	19.0	1 734	19.0
<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	3 583	38.5	3 368	36.9
的士高 / 卡拉OK Disco/Karaoke	1 014	10.9	708	7.8
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的非派對場合 Non-party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	339	3.6	323	3.5
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	296	3.2	315	3.4
咖啡店 / 網吧 Coffee shop/Internet café	283	3.0	236	2.6
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	303	3.3	220	2.4
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	213	2.3	227	2.5

表 1g [續] 按年齡組別及吸食毒品地點劃分的二零一零及一一年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1g (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 2010 and 2011 by age group by locality of abusing drugs

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品地點 Age group / locality of abusing drugs	2010		2011	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
所有年齡 All ages				
只在家 / 朋友的家 Home/Friend's home only	5 446	45.3	5 390	48.9
在家 / 朋友的家及其他地點 Home/Friend's home and other localities	4 121	34.3	3 413	31.0
只在其他地點 Other localities only	2 445	20.4	2 220	20.1
<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	4 562	38.0	3 997	36.3
的士高 / 卡拉OK Disco/Karaoke	1 645	13.7	1 000	9.1
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	557	4.6	460	4.2
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	550	4.6	471	4.3
咖啡店 / 網吧 Coffee shop/Internet café	455	3.8	359	3.3
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	445	3.7	346	3.1
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	310	2.6	276	2.5
學校(包括學校宿舍) School (include school hostel)	39	0.3	25	0.2

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二零零二至二零一一年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1h Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
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	58.2	57.9	60.0	68.4	64.9	58.8	64.2	68.0	62.4	58.9
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 壓力 Relief of boredom/depression/stress	27.6	28.7	31.4	40.4	41.3	41.3	44.2	51.2	48.7	44.0
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	7.8	6.6	6.6	7.3	8.9	12.7	16.3	15.3	16.4	18.5
出於好奇 Curiosity	38.6	38.2	41.0	35.8	41.1	42.7	45.1	43.0	38.6	36.3
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	38.9	32.7	34.6	43.4	42.4	37.4	33.9	33.6	29.5	27.6
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	0.5	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.9
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	2.0	2.4	1.6	3.7	4.6	4.2	5.4	5.6	4.8	4.9
其他原因 Other reasons	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
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	35.5	44.7	43.6	44.5	44.0	43.7	45.7	48.8	49.0	46.7
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 壓力 Relief of boredom/depression/stress	28.9	24.9	27.4	34.6	39.7	40.5	44.4	48.1	47.5	49.6
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	57.2	58.1	54.6	48.5	43.3	41.6	40.9	42.1	46.9	45.1
出於好奇 Curiosity	19.7	23.8	22.8	29.2	32.7	33.9	31.3	27.5	23.4	21.2
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	17.8	10.1	9.3	14.7	17.6	21.5	22.0	23.1	21.1	20.1
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	3.5	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.7	5.3	4.8	5.8	5.7	6.9
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.6
其他原因 Other reasons	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	*	0.1	0.1

表 1h [續]

按年齡組別及現時吸食毒品原因劃分的二零零二至二零一一年
被呈報吸毒者Table 1h (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
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	38.9	46.4	46.0	48.4	48.0	47.1	50.3	53.4	52.0	48.8
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 壓力 Relief of boredom/depression/stress	28.7	25.4	28.0	35.5	40.0	40.7	44.3	48.8	47.7	48.6
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	49.8	51.5	47.6	41.8	36.6	35.1	34.9	35.6	40.1	40.5
出於好奇 Curiosity	22.6	25.7	25.5	30.3	34.4	35.9	34.7	31.2	26.8	23.8
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	20.9	13.0	13.1	19.4	22.4	25.1	25.0	25.7	23.0	21.4
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.0	4.9	4.8	6.0
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.0
其他原因 Other reasons	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	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二零零二至二零一一年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1i Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 by sex by age of first abuse

	%									
性別 / 首次吸食毒品年齡 Sex / age of first abuse	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
男 Male										
< 12	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
12 - 15	30.5	30.3	30.9	32.3	33.7	33.6	35.0	35.9	37.3	36.5
16 - 17	19.7	19.6	19.9	20.4	20.6	20.0	21.3	20.1	20.0	20.4
18 - 20	23.3	22.3	23.0	22.7	22.1	23.3	22.3	22.5	22.1	21.6
21 - 25	13.2	13.5	12.6	12.0	11.8	11.8	10.9	10.9	10.1	10.0
26 - 30	6.4	6.8	6.5	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.8
≥ 31	4.0	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.6
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	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
女 Female										
< 12	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.3
12 - 15	33.6	30.6	28.6	29.9	33.1	36.4	37.6	40.4	40.8	38.3
16 - 17	21.2	19.3	18.6	17.2	16.6	16.2	16.5	17.2	19.2	18.2
18 - 20	21.3	22.1	23.4	20.6	21.3	20.8	19.4	18.0	17.6	18.5
21 - 25	11.9	14.2	16.6	17.6	13.4	11.7	12.7	11.1	10.0	10.9
26 - 30	5.6	6.6	7.2	8.0	9.0	7.8	7.2	5.5	4.9	5.7
≥ 31	4.8	5.2	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.6	4.8	6.1
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abuse	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	18	18	18
男女合計 Both sexes										
< 12	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
12 - 15	31.0	30.4	30.5	31.9	33.6	34.0	35.5	36.8	38.0	36.8
16 - 17	19.9	19.5	19.6	19.9	19.9	19.4	20.4	19.5	19.9	20.0
18 - 20	23.0	22.3	23.1	22.3	22.0	22.9	21.8	21.7	21.2	21.0
21 - 25	13.0	13.6	13.2	13.0	12.1	11.8	11.2	10.9	10.1	10.1
26 - 30	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.6	5.0
≥ 31	4.1	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.3	4.1
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	19	18	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	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

表 1j 按年齡組別及經濟活動狀況劃分的二零零二至二零一一年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1j Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 by age group by economic activity status

	%									
年齡組別 / 經濟活動狀況 Age group / economic activity status	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	32.7	29.8	31.5	29.6	30.3	30.8	31.4	25.8	27.0	25.9
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	6.0	6.7	8.0	10.6	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.1	13.4	13.1
失業人士 Unemployed	37.2	37.2	37.2	31.1	32.5	28.0	28.3	30.7	32.2	35.6
料理家務人士 Home-maker	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
學生 Student	22.7	25.0	21.9	26.4	23.7	26.5	26.5	30.8	24.4	22.4
其他 Others	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.0	3.5	4.7	3.6	2.3	2.8	2.9
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										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	32.6	31.1	27.3	29.5	31.2	32.9	32.4	33.2	34.4	34.5
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	7.4	6.0	6.4	7.0	7.0	7.5	9.8	11.1	11.6	11.4
失業人士 Unemployed	55.2	58.6	61.8	58.5	57.0	54.8	51.4	49.1	47.6	48.7
料理家務人士 Home-maker	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1
學生 Student	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
退休人士 Retired person	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.4
其他 Others	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.1	0.6
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1j (續)

按年齡組別及經濟活動狀況劃分的二零零二至二零一一年
被呈報吸毒者

Table 1j (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 by age group by economic
activity status

年齡組別 / 經濟活動狀況 Age group / economic activity status	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	%
所有年齡 All ages											
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	32.6	30.9	27.9	29.5	31.1	32.4	32.2	31.5	32.7	33.0	
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	7.2	6.1	6.6	7.5	7.6	8.0	9.9	10.9	12.0	11.7	
失業人士 Unemployed	52.3	55.6	58.1	54.1	52.2	48.9	45.7	44.7	44.2	46.4	
料理家務人士 Home-maker	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	
學生 Student	3.9	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	6.0	6.7	7.5	5.6	4.1	
退休人士 Retired person	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.0	
其他 Others	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.0	
<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二零零二至二零一一年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1k Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 by age group by educational attainment

	%									
年齡組別 / 教育水平 Age group / educational attainment	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
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	0.1
小學程度 Primary	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	68.3	67.1	66.8	68.2	66.7	69.3	66.7	66.4	68.4	68.6
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	28.6	29.9	29.7	29.8	31.4	28.4	31.1	31.6	29.1	28.5
專上教育程度 Tertiary	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.0
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
無受過教育 / 幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.3
小學程度 Primary	33.3	33.3	34.9	35.2	33.3	31.1	29.7	27.4	26.5	25.9
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	46.9	46.7	46.6	47.0	47.9	50.4	50.6	51.7	50.7	50.8
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	15.9	16.2	15.2	14.4	15.5	15.5	16.5	17.8	19.7	20.1
專上教育程度 Tertiary	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.9
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
所有年齡 All ages										
無受過教育 / 幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1
小學程度 Primary	28.2	29.0	30.0	29.8	27.0	24.6	22.8	21.2	21.0	21.7
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	50.4	49.5	49.6	50.3	51.6	54.6	54.5	55.2	54.6	53.8
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	18.0	18.1	17.3	16.9	18.6	18.4	20.1	21.1	21.8	21.6
專上教育程度 Tertiary	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.8
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1/ 按種族劃分的二零零二至二零一一年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1/ Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 by ethnicity

	%									
種族 Ethnicity	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
華人 Chinese	95.6	95.1	95.7	95.0	95.0	94.7	94.6	94.8	94.6	93.5
非華人 Non-chinese										
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.7
越南人 Vietnamese	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.8
印度人／巴基斯坦人／ 孟加拉人／斯里蘭卡人 Indian/ Pakistani/ Bangladeshi/ Sri Lankan	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0
菲律賓人 Filipino	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
印尼人 Indonesian	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*
泰國人 Thai	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
英國人 British	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1
其他 Others	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7
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二零零二至二零一一年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1m Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 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	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
男 Male										
未婚 Never married	61.3	59.3	58.3	56.0	58.9	59.9	59.9	59.9	57.9	54.2
已婚同居 Married/Cohabiting	28.5	30.1	30.1	32.9	30.7	30.1	30.3	30.2	31.4	33.0
<i>伴侶有吸毒 Partner took drugs</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>11.2</i>	<i>10.3</i>
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒 Partner did not take drugs</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>88.8</i>	<i>89.7</i>
鰥寡 Widowed	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
離婚/分居 Divorced/Separated	9.3	9.7	10.5	10.3	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.4	10.1	12.0
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女 Female										
未婚 Never married	58.2	55.3	61.5	61.7	67.1	65.7	64.3	62.7	60.3	57.3
已婚同居 Married/Cohabiting	28.9	28.8	25.0	26.3	21.5	22.5	24.7	27.5	28.7	27.3
<i>伴侶有吸毒 Partner took drugs</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>44.2</i>
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒 Partner did not take drugs</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>	<i>55.8</i>
鰥寡 Widowed	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.4	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	2.0
離婚/分居 Divorced/Separated	11.0	13.7	11.6	10.6	8.4	10.3	10.0	8.8	9.8	13.4
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
男女合計 Both sexes										
未婚 Never married	60.8	58.7	58.8	57.0	60.4	60.9	60.7	60.4	58.4	54.8
已婚同居 Married/Cohabiting	28.6	29.9	29.3	31.8	29.1	28.8	29.2	29.7	30.9	32.0
<i>伴侶有吸毒 Partner took drugs</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>21.2</i>	<i>17.2</i>
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒 Partner did not take drugs</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>78.8</i>	<i>82.8</i>
鰥寡 Widowed	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
離婚/分居 Divorced/Separated	9.6	10.3	10.7	10.3	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.3	10.1	12.3
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：斜體數字是指在相關性別組別中佔已婚／同居的被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

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

表 1n 按年齡組別及居住地區劃分的二零零二至二零一一年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1n Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 by age group by district of residence

	%									
年齡組別 / 居住地區 Age group / district of residence	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21										
中西區 Central & Western	1.8	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0
灣仔 Wan Chai	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
東區 Eastern	4.2	5.1	4.0	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.5	4.7	6.9
南區 Southern	7.4	10.1	9.3	8.8	7.9	7.7	5.2	5.2	7.3	6.9
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	4.2	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.6
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.4	3.7	7.0	5.0	5.3	4.6
九龍城 Kowloon City	3.4	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.3
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	6.4	6.8	7.2	5.3	4.0	7.4	6.6	4.5	3.5	3.3
觀塘 Kwun Tong	9.2	6.9	6.2	6.3	7.1	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.1	6.1
葵青 Kwai Tsing	9.0	7.6	8.1	7.9	8.1	6.9	8.8	9.7	9.6	9.8
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	4.5	4.6	4.2	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.5	3.0
屯門 Tuen Mun	6.9	6.8	6.5	9.0	9.2	7.0	7.3	6.9	7.1	6.7
元朗 Yuen Long	8.5	8.3	8.8	6.9	8.3	13.0	11.8	12.8	12.0	12.6
北區 North	8.0	11.4	11.7	13.3	11.4	10.1	11.3	10.5	11.8	14.0
大埔 Tai Po	5.6	3.5	5.2	6.0	6.9	5.0	6.4	8.4	7.6	6.7
沙田 Sha Tin	7.8	6.2	5.2	6.6	9.6	6.9	5.4	6.3	7.4	6.0
西貢 Sai Kung	5.5	4.4	4.8	4.2	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.3	2.5	1.8
離島 Islands	2.5	4.4	5.0	4.4	3.8	5.3	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.9
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1n (續) 按年齡組別及居住地區劃分的二零零二至二零一一年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1n (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 by age group by district of residence

	%									
年齡組別 / 居住地區 Age group / district of residence	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
中西區 Central & Western	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
灣仔 Wan Chai	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.5
東區 Eastern	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.5	5.0
南區 Southern	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	11.0	10.9	12.2	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.9	10.6	9.6	9.0
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.9	11.7	12.4	12.0	12.1	12.2
九龍城 Kowloon City	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.4	4.1	3.7
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	8.0	7.8	6.9	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.3	6.5	6.4	6.3
觀塘 Kwun Tong	9.9	10.0	9.4	10.5	10.5	9.2	9.7	8.5	9.4	9.7
葵青 Kwai Tsing	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.0	6.9	7.0	7.2
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.1	4.5	4.3	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.6
屯門 Tuen Mun	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.5	7.7
元朗 Yuen Long	6.9	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.1	8.0	8.3	8.8	10.0	9.6
北區 North	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.7	3.8	4.2
大埔 Tai Po	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.5	4.4
沙田 Sha Tin	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.6
西貢 Sai Kung	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2
離島 Islands	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.6
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二零零二至二零一一年被呈報
吸毒者Table 1n (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 by age group by district of
residence

	%									
年齡組別 / 居住地區 Age group / district of residence	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
所有年齡 All ages										
中西區 Central & Western	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
灣仔 Wan Chai	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4
東區 Eastern	5.5	5.4	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.5	5.3
南區 Southern	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.2	3.6	3.4
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	9.8	10.1	11.2	9.7	9.3	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.3	8.0
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.0	10.4	9.8	11.0	10.2	10.5	10.8
九龍城 Kowloon City	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.3
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	7.7	7.7	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.0	5.7	5.8
觀塘 Kwun Tong	9.8	9.5	8.9	9.8	9.8	9.0	9.2	8.3	8.9	9.0
葵青 Kwai Tsing	6.4	5.8	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.7	7.6	7.6	7.6
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.5
屯門 Tuen Mun	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.3	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.1	7.5
元朗 Yuen Long	7.2	7.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	9.2	9.1	9.8	10.5	10.1
北區 North	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.3	6.0	6.1	5.6	6.0
大埔 Tai Po	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.6	3.6	4.1	5.1	5.2	4.8
沙田 Sha Tin	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.0	5.4	6.1	6.1	5.7
西貢 Sai Kung	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9
離島 Islands	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.0
<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二零零二至二零一一年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1o Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 by type of quarters

	%									
屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
受資助的公屋租住單位 Public and aided rental blocks	53.7	53.1	53.0	56.6	57.7	58.1	57.6	58.4	59.0	57.6
居者有其屋計劃屋苑 Home ownership estates	4.4	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6
私人樓宇 Private housing	35.3	36.6	36.8	38.5	37.6	37.3	38.1	37.0	36.5	37.9
其他房屋 Others	6.7	6.7	6.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.9
總計 <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1p 按年齡組別及曾否有犯罪紀錄劃分的二零零二至二零一一年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1p Reported drug abusers for 2002-2011 by age group by whether previously convicted

	%									
年齡組別 / 曾否有犯罪紀錄 Age group / whether previously convicted	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21										
曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted	35.4	38.1	40.6	38.7	39.4	41.4	40.0	42.9	49.6	46.3
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	7.3	8.0	11.3	8.1	8.3	9.4	11.5	16.9	20.6	18.3
只有其他罪行 only other offences	13.9	16.2	16.8	23.9	27.0	27.5	23.5	20.5	20.3	18.5
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	13.6	13.2	11.9	5.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	4.9	7.6	8.4
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1
未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted	64.6	61.9	59.4	61.3	60.6	58.6	60.0	57.1	50.4	53.7
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted	81.2	81.2	84.8	86.7	86.3	85.1	83.5	82.5	82.2	79.8
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	20.6	18.1	21.5	29.3	36.4	33.8	19.8	29.6	38.0	37.1
只有其他罪行 only other offences	5.3	6.3	6.7	8.7	10.8	11.4	11.8	8.3	8.9	8.6
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	55.2	56.6	56.4	48.4	39.0	39.8	50.9	44.2	34.9	33.7
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted	18.8	18.8	15.2	13.3	13.7	14.9	16.5	17.5	17.8	20.2
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
所有年齡 All ages										
曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted	74.3	75.6	78.7	79.6	77.6	75.7	73.2	73.3	75.2	74.2
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	18.6	16.8	20.1	26.1	31.2	28.5	17.8	26.6	34.3	34.0
只有其他罪行 only other offences	6.6	7.6	8.1	10.9	13.8	14.9	14.6	11.1	11.4	10.3
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	48.9	50.9	50.3	42.0	32.4	32.1	39.9	35.1	29.0	29.5
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5
未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted	25.7	24.4	21.3	20.4	22.4	24.3	26.8	26.7	24.8	25.8
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 2a 按性別及年齡劃分的二零一一年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2a Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2011 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	150	4.7	13	0.2
16 - 17	287	9.0	125	1.5
18 - 20	390	12.2	440	5.3
< 21 小計 Sub-total	827	25.8	578	7.0
21 - 30	905	28.3	1 320	16.0
31 - 40	382	11.9	1 908	23.1
41 - 50	128	4.0	1 407	17.0
≥ 51	64	2.0	1 819	22.0
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 479	46.2	6 454	78.1
小計 Sub-total	2 306	72.1	7 032	85.0
平均年齡 Mean age		26		40
女 Female				
< 12		-	-	-
12 - 15	139	4.3	27	0.3
16 - 17	112	3.5	58	0.7
18 - 20	151	4.7	114	1.4
< 21 小計 Sub-total	402	12.6	199	2.4
21 - 30	301	9.4	320	3.9
31 - 40	118	3.7	433	5.2
41 - 50	46	1.4	202	2.4
≥ 51	27	0.8	83	1.0
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	492	15.4	1 038	12.6
小計 Sub-total	894	27.9	1 237	15.0
平均年齡 Mean age		24		33
男女合計 Both sexes				
< 12		-	-	-
12 - 15	289	9.0	40	0.5
16 - 17	399	12.5	183	2.2
18 - 20	541	16.9	554	6.7
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 229	38.4	777	9.4
21 - 30	1 206	37.7	1 640	19.8
31 - 40	500	15.6	2 341	28.3
41 - 50	174	5.4	1 609	19.5
≥ 51	91	2.8	1 902	23.0
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 971	61.6	7 492	90.6
總計 Total	3 200	100.0	8 269	100.0
平均年齡 Mean age		25		39

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二零一一年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2b Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2011 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	41	3.4	33	4.3
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	1 177	97.4	756	97.8
氯胺酮 Ketamine	826	68.3	569	73.6
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	7	0.6	6	0.8
安非他明 Amphetamines	340	28.1	217	28.1
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	37	3.1	21	2.7
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	322	26.6	206	26.6
咳藥 Cough medicine	44	3.6	35	4.5
大麻 Cannabis	92	7.6	50	6.5
可卡因 Cocaine	240	19.9	156	20.2
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	32	2.6	28	3.6
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	@	@	-	-
小計 Sub-total	1 209		773	

表 2b [續]

按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零一一年首次/曾被呈報
吸毒者

Table 2b (Cont'd)

Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2011 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 Newly reported persons		曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over				
海洛英 Heroin	392	19.9	5 468	73.1
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	1 621	82.5	3 290	44.0
氯胺酮 Ketamine	945	48.1	1 260	16.8
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	125	6.4	1 078	14.4
安非他明 Amphetamines	317	16.1	729	9.7
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	28	1.4	27	0.4
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	297	15.1	707	9.4
咳藥 Cough medicine	156	7.9	290	3.9
大麻 Cannabis	104	5.3	146	2.0
可卡因 Cocaine	197	10.0	265	3.5
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	12	0.6	36	0.5
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	-	-	@	@
小計 Sub-total	1 966		7 485	

表 2b [續]

按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零一一年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者

Table 2b (Cont'd)

Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2011 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 Newly reported persons		曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
所有年齡 All ages				
海洛英 Heroin	433	13.6	5 501	66.6
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	2 798	88.1	4 046	49.0
氯胺酮 Ketamine	1 771	55.8	1 829	22.1
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	132	4.2	1 084	13.1
安非他明 Amphetamines	657	20.7	946	11.5
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	65	2.0	48	0.6
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	619	19.5	913	11.1
咳藥 Cough medicine	200	6.3	325	3.9
大麻 Cannabis	196	6.2	196	2.4
可卡因 Cocaine	437	13.8	421	5.1
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	44	1.4	64	0.8
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	@	@	@	@
總計 Total	3 175		8 258	

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二零一一年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2c Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2011 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	767	25.9	3 688	45.9
受到同輩朋友影響 / 想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	1 403	47.4	3 966	49.3
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 壓力 Relief of boredom/depression/stress	1 341	45.4	4 005	49.8
出於好奇 Curiosity	860	29.1	1 754	21.8
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	611	20.7	1 740	21.6
總計 Total	2 957		8 041	

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二零一一年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2d Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2011 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	25	0.9	292	3.6
12 - 15	795	29.6	3 171	39.3
16 - 17	525	19.5	1 627	20.1
18 - 20	467	17.4	1 798	22.3
21 - 25	367	13.7	725	9.0
26 - 30	238	8.9	297	3.7
≥ 31	269	10.0	168	2.1
總計 Total	2 686	100.0	8 078	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二零一一年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2e Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2011 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	1 122	38.0	2 535	31.2
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	344	11.6	947	11.7
失業人士 Unemployed	1 029	34.8	4 111	50.7
料理家務人士 Home-maker	61	2.1	134	1.7
學生 Student	347	11.7	105	1.3
退休人士 Retired person	10	0.3	214	2.6
其他 Others	41	1.4	67	0.8
總計 Total	2 954	100.0	8 113	100.0

表 2f 按教育水平劃分的二零一一年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2f Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2011 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	17	0.6	106	1.3
小學程度 Primary	211	7.1	2 195	27.1
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	1 665	56.1	4 300	53.0
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	968	32.6	1 421	17.5
專上教育程度 Tertiary	107	3.6	89	1.1
總計 Total	2 968	100.0	8 111	100.0

表 2g 按性別、婚姻狀況及伴侶有否吸毒劃分的二零一一年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者

Table 2g Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2011 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	1 649	76.6	3 251	47.2
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	426	19.8	2 560	37.2
<i>伴侶有吸毒</i> <i>Partner took drugs</i>	27	9.7	153	10.4
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒</i> <i>Partner did not take drugs</i>	252	90.3	1 313	89.6
鰥 / 寡 Widowed	@	@	61	0.9
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	76	3.5	1 012	14.7
小計 Sub-total	2 154	100.0	6 884	100.0
女 Female				
未婚 Never married	612	72.9	556	46.4
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	149	17.7	407	33.9
<i>伴侶有吸毒</i> <i>Partner took drugs</i>	37	30.1	161	49.5
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒</i> <i>Partner did not take drugs</i>	86	69.9	164	50.5
鰥 / 寡 Widowed	8	1.0	33	2.8
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	71	8.5	203	16.9
小計 Sub-total	840	100.0	1 199	100.0
男女合計 Both sexes				
未婚 Never married	2 261	75.5	3 807	47.1
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	575	19.2	2 967	36.7
<i>伴侶有吸毒</i> <i>Partner took drugs</i>	64	15.9	314	17.5
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒</i> <i>Partner did not take drugs</i>	338	84.1	1 477	82.5
鰥 / 寡 Widowed	11	0.4	94	1.2
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	147	4.9	1 215	15.0
總計 Total	2 994	100.0	8 083	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二零一一年被呈報吸毒者
 Table 3a Reported drug abusers in 2011 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>		硝甲西泮 <u>Nimetazepam</u>	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
男 Male																		
< 16	@	@	123	3.4	36	2.3	@	@	23	2.7	7	1.3	19	4.8	@	@	6	5.6
16 - 20	64	1.1	879	24.4	263	17.2	@	@	297	34.6	64	12.2	96	24.5	40	35.4	37	34.3
21 - 30	383	6.5	1 413	39.3	262	17.1	72	5.9	264	30.8	158	30.1	130	33.2	36	31.9	23	21.3
≥ 31	4 737	79.8	324	9.0	498	32.5	934	76.8	115	13.4	253	48.2	99	25.3	15	13.3	15	13.9
小計 Sub-total	5 187	87.4	2 739	76.1	1 059	69.1	1 013	83.3	699	81.5	482	91.8	344	87.8	96	85.0	81	75.0
女 Female																		
< 16	-	-	115	3.2	66	4.3	@	@	14	1.6	@	@	9	2.3	@	@	@	@
16 - 20	7	0.1	278	7.7	163	10.6	@	@	62	7.2	6	1.1	18	4.6	8	7.1	15	13.9
21 - 30	87	1.5	411	11.4	118	7.7	29	2.4	51	5.9	14	2.7	9	2.3	@	@	6	5.6
≥ 31	653	11.0	57	1.6	126	8.2	168	13.8	32	3.7	21	4.0	12	3.1	-	-	@	@
小計 Sub-total	747	12.6	861	23.9	473	30.9	203	16.7	159	18.5	43	8.2	48	12.2	17	15.0	27	25.0
男女合計 Both sexes																		
< 16	@	@	238	6.6	102	6.7	@	@	37	4.3	9	1.7	28	7.1	10	8.8	8	7.4
16 - 20	71	1.2	1 157	32.1	426	27.8	10	0.8	359	41.8	70	13.3	114	29.1	48	42.5	52	48.1
21 - 30	470	7.9	1 824	50.7	380	24.8	101	8.3	315	36.7	172	32.8	139	35.5	40	35.4	29	26.9
≥ 31	5 390	90.8	381	10.6	624	40.7	1 102	90.6	147	17.1	274	52.2	111	28.3	15	13.3	19	17.6
總計 Total	5 934	100.0	3 600	100.0	1 532	100.0	1 216	100.0	858	100.0	525	100.0	392	100.0	113	100.0	108	100.0
平均年齡 Mean age	44		23		28		41		24		30		26		23		23	

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
Table 3b

按居住地區及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零一一年被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers in 2011 by district of residence by common type
of drugs abused

居住地區 District of residence	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		硝甲西泮 Nimetazepam	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
中西區 Central & Western	115	2.0	20	0.6	35	2.5	22	1.8	11	1.3	20	3.9	@	@	@	@	@	@
灣仔 Wan Chai	122	2.2	6	0.2	16	1.2	15	1.3	@	@	13	2.5	10	2.6	@	@	@	@
東區 Eastern	259	4.6	208	6.0	67	4.8	98	8.2	47	5.6	46	8.9	42	11.0	9	8.3	@	@
南區 Southern	104	1.8	153	4.4	104	7.5	39	3.3	10	1.2	23	4.4	30	7.8	7	6.4	8	7.5
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	686	12.1	111	3.2	73	5.3	72	6.0	44	5.2	45	8.7	25	6.5	@	@	@	@
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	875	15.5	194	5.6	113	8.1	182	15.3	67	7.9	23	4.4	17	4.4	7	6.4	10	9.4
九龍城 Kowloon City	218	3.9	78	2.2	42	3.0	34	2.9	24	2.8	15	2.9	12	3.1	@	@	@	@
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	384	6.8	147	4.2	85	6.1	68	5.7	39	4.6	17	3.3	8	2.1	@	@	@	@
觀塘 Kwun Tong	605	10.7	247	7.1	124	8.9	128	10.7	63	7.5	33	6.4	23	6.0	10	9.2	7	6.6
葵青 Kwai Tsing	370	6.5	349	10.0	103	7.4	86	7.2	87	10.3	16	3.1	21	5.5	12	11.0	12	11.3
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	205	3.6	110	3.2	50	3.6	35	2.9	35	4.2	13	2.5	8	2.1	@	@	-	-
屯門 Tuen Mun	425	7.5	246	7.1	115	8.3	90	7.6	60	7.1	35	6.8	22	5.7	6	5.5	11	10.4
元朗 Yuen Long	411	7.3	493	14.1	143	10.3	70	5.9	165	19.6	53	10.2	61	15.9	14	12.8	8	7.5
北區 North	157	2.8	364	10.4	126	9.1	55	4.6	61	7.2	18	3.5	26	6.8	11	10.1	11	10.4
大埔 Tai Po	211	3.7	219	6.3	64	4.6	85	7.1	23	2.7	67	12.9	12	3.1	@	@	7	6.6
沙田 Sha Tin	289	5.1	236	6.8	53	3.8	65	5.5	56	6.6	20	3.9	28	7.3	12	11.0	6	5.7
西貢 Sai Kung	145	2.6	114	3.3	39	2.8	31	2.6	28	3.3	16	3.1	10	2.6	@	@	-	-
離島 Islands	75	1.3	194	5.6	36	2.6	17	1.4	19	2.3	45	8.7	23	6.0	@	@	9	8.5
總計 Total	5 656	100.0	3 489	100.0	1 388	100.0	1 192	100.0	843	100.0	518	100.0	383	100.0	109	100.0	106	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二零一一年被呈報
吸毒者

Table 3c

Reported drug abusers in 2011 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		硝甲西泮 Nimetazepam	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
< 12	197	3.3	38	1.2	13	1.0	10	0.9	7	0.9	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
12 - 15	1 822	30.9	1 243	39.3	334	26.7	124	10.6	158	21.3	130	26.2	109	35.2	39	46.4	31	36.0
16 - 17	1 083	18.4	727	23.0	218	17.4	122	10.4	177	23.9	112	22.6	59	19.0	18	21.4	21	24.4
18 - 20	1 504	25.5	611	19.3	246	19.7	244	20.9	176	23.8	112	22.6	61	19.7	14	16.7	14	16.3
21 - 25	709	12.0	330	10.4	158	12.6	191	16.4	105	14.2	68	13.7	35	11.3	@	@	11	12.8
26 - 30	344	5.8	134	4.2	110	8.8	178	15.2	57	7.7	29	5.8	21	6.8	@	@	@	@
≥ 31	234	4.0	81	2.6	172	13.7	299	25.6	61	8.2	41	8.3	20	6.5	@	@	@	@
總計 Total	5 893	100.0	3 164	100.0	1 251	100.0	1 168	100.0	741	100.0	496	100.0	310	100.0	84	100.0	86	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		18		21		26		20		20		19		17		18	

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

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

表 3d
Table 3d

按吸食毒品方法及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零一一年被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers in 2011 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		硝甲西泮 Nimetazepam	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
注射 Injection	2 551	43.7	@	@	@	@	647	54.0	8	1.0	@	@	-	-	-	-	@	@
吸入煙霧 Fume inhaling	3 402	58.3	73	2.1	1 030	73.8	159	13.3	211	25.9	@	@	44	11.9	@	@	-	-
以香煙或煙管吸食 Smoking	1 146	19.6	62	1.8	159	11.4	7	0.6	471	57.7	@	@	305	82.4	-	-	-	-
鼻吸 Sniffing	92	1.6	3 338	95.2	128	9.2	32	2.7	132	16.2	@	@	11	3.0	@	@	@	@
口服 Oral ingestion	49	0.8	133	3.8	108	7.7	422	35.2	33	4.0	515	98.3	17	4.6	90	92.8	98	96.1
總計 Total	5 835	100.0	3 506	100.0	1 396	100.0	1 199	100.0	816	100.0	524	100.0	370	100.0	97	100.0	102	100.0

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

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

表 3e
Table 3e

按經濟活動狀況及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零一一年被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers in 2011 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		硝甲西泮 Nimetazepam	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	1 573	26.8	1 484	43.3	359	25.7	270	22.4	303	36.2	175	33.8	161	42.1	39	37.5	37	34.9
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	586	10.0	492	14.4	195	14.0	114	9.4	126	15.1	76	14.7	48	12.6	14	13.5	17	16.0
失業人士 Unemployed	3 337	56.9	1 035	30.2	672	48.1	768	63.6	309	37.0	238	46.0	123	32.2	36	34.6	35	33.0
料理家務人士 Home-maker	125	2.1	21	0.6	18	1.3	33	2.7	8	1.0	@	@	@	@	-	-	@	@
學生 Student	@	@	329	9.6	121	8.7	@	@	57	6.8	20	3.9	38	9.9	14	13.5	13	12.3
退休人士 Retired person	215	3.7	@	@	@	@	16	1.3	-	-	-	-	@	@	-	-	-	-
其他 Others	21	0.4	61	1.8	31	2.2	6	0.5	33	3.9	@	@	8	2.1	@	@	@	@
總計 Total	5 861	100.0	3 424	100.0	1 397	100.0	1 208	100.0	836	100.0	517	100.0	382	100.0	104	100.0	106	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二零一一年被呈報吸毒者
Table 3f Reported drug abusers in 2011 by locality of abusing drugs by common type of drugs abused

吸食毒品地點 locality of abusing drugs	海洛英 Heroin		氯胺酮 Ketamine		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		硝甲西泮 Nimetazepam	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
只在家 / 朋友的家 Home/Friend's home only	3 060	52.3	1 232	36.1	817	57.5	610	50.4	311	37.4	167	32.9	170	45.9	26	25.2	34	32.1
在家 / 朋友的家及 其他地點 Home/Friend's home and other localities	1 804	30.8	1 285	37.7	461	32.4	543	44.8	340	40.9	204	40.2	120	32.4	53	51.5	53	50.0
只在其他地點 Other localities only	987	16.9	896	26.3	144	10.1	58	4.8	180	21.7	136	26.8	80	21.6	24	23.3	19	17.9
<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	2 588	44.2	1 144	33.5	330	23.2	554	45.7	249	30.0	168	33.1	123	33.2	33	32.0	35	33.0
的士高 / 卡拉OK Disco/Karaoke	67	1.1	814	23.8	169	11.9	16	1.3	217	26.1	23	4.5	62	16.8	35	34.0	33	31.1
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉 行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/ building/hotel/bar	45	0.8	353	10.3	79	5.6	11	0.9	122	14.7	12	2.4	41	11.1	18	17.5	15	14.2
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	120	2.1	279	8.2	51	3.6	24	2.0	79	9.5	23	4.5	18	4.9	9	8.7	11	10.4
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	50	0.9	174	5.1	48	3.4	27	2.2	44	5.3	137	27.0	26	7.0	11	10.7	17	16.0
咖啡店 / 網吧 Coffee shop/Internet café	55	0.9	260	7.6	71	5.0	14	1.2	69	8.3	16	3.2	23	6.2	14	13.6	9	8.5
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	128	2.2	77	2.3	93	6.5	25	2.1	26	3.1	@	@	9	2.4	6	5.8	@	@
學校(包括 學校宿舍) School (include school hostel)	@	@	18	0.5	9	0.6	-	-	@	@	@	@	@	@	-	-	@	@
總計 Total	5851	100.0	3413	100.0	1422	100.0	1211	100.0	831	100.0	507	100.0	370	100.0	103	100.0	106	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二零一一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 2011 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	@	@	162	2.4
16 - 17	7	0.1	406	5.9
18 - 20	57	1.0	791	11.6
21 - 30	383	6.5	1 938	28.3
31 - 40	1 587	26.7	1 190	17.4
41 - 50	1 347	22.7	519	7.6
≥ 51	1 803	30.4	298	4.4
小計 Sub-total	5 187	87.4	5 304	77.5
平均年齡 Mean age		45		29
女 Female				
< 12	-	-	-	-
12 - 15	-	-	159	2.3
16 - 17	-	-	165	2.4
18 - 20	7	0.1	250	3.7
21 - 30	87	1.5	564	8.2
31 - 40	388	6.5	257	3.8
41 - 50	188	3.2	97	1.4
≥ 51	77	1.3	48	0.7
小計 Sub-total	747	12.6	1 540	22.5
平均年齡 Mean age		39		26
男女合計 Both sexes				
< 12	-	-	-	-
12 - 15	@	@	321	4.7
16 - 17	7	0.1	571	8.3
18 - 20	64	1.1	1 041	15.2
21 - 30	470	7.9	2 502	36.6
31 - 40	1 975	33.3	1 447	21.1
41 - 50	1 535	25.9	616	9.0
≥ 51	1 880	31.7	346	5.1
總計 Total	5 934	100.0	6 844	100.0
平均年齡 Mean age		44		28

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 按居住地區劃分的二零一一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 2011 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	115	2.0	87	1.3
灣仔 Wan Chai	122	2.2	59	0.9
東區 Eastern	259	4.6	408	6.2
南區 Southern	104	1.8	292	4.5
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	686	12.1	313	4.8
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	875	15.5	517	7.9
九龍城 Kowloon City	218	3.9	179	2.7
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	384	6.8	316	4.8
觀塘 Kwun Tong	605	10.7	515	7.9
葵青 Kwai Tsing	370	6.5	548	8.4
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	205	3.6	208	3.2
屯門 Tuen Mun	425	7.5	486	7.4
元朗 Yuen Long	411	7.3	791	12.1
北區 North	157	2.8	551	8.4
大埔 Tai Po	211	3.7	407	6.2
沙田 Sha Tin	289	5.1	397	6.1
西貢 Sai Kung	145	2.6	210	3.2
離島 Islands	75	1.3	268	4.1
總計 Total	5 656	100.0	6 552	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二零一一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 2011 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	3 068	52.7	2 239	34.4
受到同輩朋友影響 / 想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	2 968	51.0	3 179	48.9
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 壓力 Relief of boredom/depression/stress	2 823	48.5	3 380	52.0
出於好奇 Curiosity	996	17.1	1 946	29.9
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	1 013	17.4	1 691	26.0
總計 Total	5 822		6 503	

註釋：個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種現時吸食毒品原因。

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

* 佔在相關吸食毒品種類內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

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

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的運作機制

Operation Mechanism of the Central Registry of Drug Abuse

引言

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

檔案室的工作目標

2. 檔案室的工作目標在二零零一年修訂如下：

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

Introduction

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

Objectives of the CRDA

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

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

(e) 適時提供最新的統計數字，供市民參閱。

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

方法

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

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

Methodology

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

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

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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，將各類别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。下表所載為二零一一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 2011 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)	11 469	100.0
吸食毒品種類 Type of drugs abused	11 433	99.7
婚姻狀況 Marital status	11 077	96.6
教育水平 Educational attainment	11 079	96.6
居住地區 District of residence	10 933	95.3

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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	10 647	92.8
活動狀況	Activity status	11 067	96.5
曾否有犯罪紀錄	Whether previously convicted	11 025	96.1
首次吸食毒品年齡	Age of first abuse	10 764	93.9
現時吸食毒品物原因	Reason for current drug use	10 998	95.9
吸食毒品地方	Place of abusing drugs	11 242	98.0
吸食毒品地點	Locality of abusing drugs	11 023	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 preceding two years, or revise records submitted in preceding 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以往的年份已曾被呈報予檔案室。

Place of abusing drug : This includes Hong Kong or an area or a country outside Hong Kong, such as Macao 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 in preceding years.

用語定義

Definition of Terms

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。

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.

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。

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. 基督教新生協會有限公司	* 7. Christian New Life Association Limited
8. 基督教正生會有限公司	8. Christian Zheng Sheng Association Limited
9. 珠海學院	9. Chu Hai College of Higher Education
10. 香港城市大學	10. City University of Hong Kong
11. 懲教署	11. Correctional Services Department
12. 香港海關	12. Customs and Excise Department
13. 得基輔康會有限公司	13. DACARS, Limited
14. 衛生署	14. Department of Health
15. 教育局	15. Education Bureau
16. 播道醫院	16. Evangel Hospital
* 17. 榮頌團契有限公司	* 17. Glorious Praise Fellowship (Hong Kong) Limited
18. 香港港安醫院	18. Hong Kong Adventist Hospital
19. 香港浸信會醫院	19. Hong Kong Baptist Hospital
20. 香港浸會大學	20. Hong Kong Baptist University
21. 港中醫院	21. Hong Kong Central Hospital
22. 香港青少年服務處	22. Hong Kong Children & Youth Services
23. 香港基督教服務處	23. Hong Kong Christian Service
24. 香港家庭福利會	24. Hong Kong Family Welfare Society
25. 香港路德會社會服務處	25. Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service
26. 香港遊樂場協會	26. Hong Kong Playground Association
27. 香港警務處	27. Hong Kong Police Force
28. 香港養和醫院有限公司	28. Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital Limited
* 29. 香港聖公會福利協會	* 29. Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Welfare Council
30. 香港基督教女青年會	30. Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association
31. 醫院管理局	31. Hospital Authority
32. 香港國際社會服務社	32. International Social Service Hong Kong Branch
33. 啟勵扶青會	33. KELY Support Group
34. 基督教信義會芬蘭差會靈愛中心	34. Ling Oi Centre, Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission
35. 嶺南大學	35. Lingnan University
36. 明德醫院	36. Matilda and War Memorial Hospital
37. 循道愛華村服務中心	37. Methodist Epworth Village Community Centre
* 38. 方舟行動有限公司	* 38. Mission Ark Limited

機構名稱	Name of agency
39. 香港晨曦會	39. Operation Dawn Limited
40. 寶血醫院(明愛)	40. Precious Blood Hospital (Caritas)
41. 沙田國際醫務中心仁安醫院	41. Sha Tin International Medical Centre Union Hospital
42. 社會福利署	42. Social Welfare Department
43. 聖雅各福群會	43. St. James' Settlement
44. 聖保祿醫院	44. St. Paul's Hospital
45. 聖士提反會	45. St. Stephen's Society
46. 聖德肋撒醫院	46. St. Teresa's Hospital
47. 香港神託會	47. Stewards Limited
48. 香港小童群益會	48. The Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong
49. 香港基督少年軍有限公司	49. The Boys' Brigade, Hong Kong Limited
50. 香港中文大學	50. The Chinese University of Hong Kong
51. 香港中華基督教青年會	51. The Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Hong Kong
52. 基督教得生團契有限公司	52. The Christian New Being Fellowship Limited
53. 香港基督教協基會有限公司	53. The Church of United Brethren in Christ Hong Kong Limited
54. 基督教香港信義會	54. The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hong Kong
55. 香港社會服務聯會	55. The Hong Kong Council of Social Service
56. 香港青年協會	56. The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups
57. 香港教育學院	57. The Hong Kong Institute of Education
58. 香港醫學會	58. The Hong Kong Medical Association
59. 香港理工大學	59. The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
60. 香港科技大學	60. The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
61. 鄰舍輔導會	61. The Neighbourhood Advice-Action Council
62. 救世軍	62. The Salvation Army
63. 香港戒毒會	63. The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers
64. 香港善導會	64. The Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong
65. 香港大學	65. The University of Hong Kong
66. 荃灣港安醫院	66. Tsuen Wan Adventist Hospital
* 67. 東華三院	* 67. Tung Wah Group of Hospitals
68. 職業訓練局	68. Vocational Training Council
69. 基督教互愛中心	69. Wu Oi Christian Centre
70. 仁愛堂有限公司	70. Yan Oi Tong Limited
71. 循道衛理楊震社會服務處	71. Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service
72. 錫安社會服務處有限公司	72. Zion Social Service Limited

* 自二零一一年六月起新加入
Newly included as from June 2011



藥物濫用資料中央檔案室 第六十一號報告書

Central Registry of Drug Abuse Sixty-first Report

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：

政府總部保安局統計組
藥物濫用資料中央檔案室

地址：中國香港金鐘道66號金鐘道政府合署高座30樓
電話：(852) 2867 1071
圖文傳真：(852) 2537 2575
電子郵址：sb_stat@sb.gov.hk

Enquiries about this publication can be directed to :

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

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

Tel. No. : (852) 2867 1071

Fax. No. : (852) 2537 2575

Email : sb_stat@sb.gov.hk

