

背景

Background

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的範圍

1. 這是藥物濫用資料中央檔案室(檔案室)報告書系列中的第五十六號,載列一九九七至二零零六年間香港藥物濫用統計數字。這些統計數字是由不同界別的呈報機構向檔案室呈報的藥物濫用者個案資料所編製,有關機構包括執法部門、戒毒治療及福利機構、專上學院、醫院和診所。

2. 雖然檔案室的呈報網絡範圍廣泛,但檔案室是屬於自願呈報系統,只能記錄曾與呈報機構接觸而又被這些機構呈報的濫藥者。因此,檔案室不可能確定香港濫用藥物者的確實人口數字。根據檔案室資料而編製的統計數字應視作反映藥物濫用趨勢的指標,而非藥物濫用情況的絕對界定。

3. 在準確計算藥物濫用者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濫用藥物各方面的問題。檔案室的濫藥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(如戒毒治療及復康服務機構提供的入院數字的季報,載有緝毒

Scope of the Central Registry of Drug Abuse

1. This is the fifty-sixth issue in a series of Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) Reports to present drug abuse statistics in Hong Kong for the period 1997 – 2006. 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 and figures (such as quarterly reports on

和與毒品犯罪有關的被捕數字的報告)，以判斷香港的濫藥情況。

4. 濫用藥物的趨勢情況可從每年向檔案室呈報的濫用藥物總人數顯示出來。這些統計資料每季都會更新及在禁毒處的網頁 (www.nd.gov.hk/c_drugstatistics.htm)公布。在檔案室的範疇內，濫用藥物者是指一名曾與某一機構接觸且被得悉或懷疑曾在指定期間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。被濫用的物質可分為麻醉鎮痛劑及精神藥物兩大類物質。麻醉鎮痛劑指海洛英、鴉片、嗎啡和菲仕通 / 美沙酮。而精神藥物包括迷幻劑、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濫用藥物。

報告書的範圍

5. 報告書分別在五個不同章節展列多年來濫用藥物趨勢和濫用藥物者特徵的分析。第二章旨在分析一九九七至二零零六年過去十年間濫用

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 drug abuse are updated and released on a quarterly basis on the Narcotics Division web page (www.nd.gov.hk/drugstatistics.htm). In the ambit of the CRDA, a drug abuser is defined to be a person who has come into contact with a particular agency and is known or suspected to have taken substances during the specified period, 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. 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 drug abuse trends and characteristics of drug abusers over the years in five separate chapters. Chapter 2 focuses on the important

藥物的重要趨勢。第三章載述二零零六年所有被呈報的濫用藥物者的主要特徵，並與二零零五年情況作相應比較。第四章就二零零六年首次被呈報及曾被呈報的濫用藥物者的特徵作比較。而第五章則羅列及對比二零零六年各主要濫用藥物者類別的統計數字。

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

drug abuse trends for the past decade from 1997 to 2006. Chapter 3 presents the major characteristics of all reported drug abusers in 2006, together with their comparison against 2005. Chapter 4 compares the characteristics of newly and previously reported drug abusers in 2006. Chapter 5 shows comparative statistics of major categories of drug abusers in 2006.

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