藥物濫用資料中央檔案室

第五十七號報告書

Central Registry of Drug Abuse

Fifty-seventh Report

一九九八年至二零零七年 1998-2007

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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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年間 號,載列一九九八至二零零七年間香 港被呈報吸食毒品統計數字。這 對數字是由不同界別的呈報機構 對字是由不同界別的呈報機構 對字是報的吸食毒品人士個資 料所編製,有關機構包括執法部門、 報毒治療及福利機構、專上學院、 院和診所。

Scope of the Central Registry of Drug Abuse

- 1. This is the fifty-seventh issue in a series of Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) Reports to present reported drug abuse statistics in Hong Kong for the period 1998 2007. 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

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。

吸食毒品的趨勢情況可從每年 4. 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/ c_drugstatistics.htm)公布。在檔案室的範 籌內,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。

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.

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

報告書的範圍

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。第二章旨在分析一九九八至二零零七年

Scope of Report

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

過去十年間被呈報吸食毒品的重要 趨勢。第三章載述二零零七年所有被 呈報吸食毒品人士的主要特徵,並 一零零六年情況作相應比較。第一 就二零零七年首次被呈報及等 報子的特徵作比較。 第五章則羅列及對比二零零 主要被呈報吸食毒品人士類別的 計數字。

important reported drug abuse trends for the past decade from 1998 to 2007. Chapter 3 presents the major characteristics of all reported drug abusers in 2007, together with their comparison against 2006. Chapter 4 compares the characteristics of newly and previously reported drug abusers in 2007. Chapter 5 shows comparative statistics of major categories of drug abusers in 2007.

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

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:
 - walue and its corresponding percentage are suppressed for data confidentiality
 - * percentage less than 0.05
 - nil
- n.a. not available

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I. 摘要結果

- 在二零零七年,檔案室錄得被呈報吸毒總人數回升 2.6%至 13 591人(零六年人數為 13 252 人),將自二零零二年起被呈報吸毒人數的下降趨勢逆轉過來。(表 1a)
- 二十一歲以下青少年吸毒者,近年所見的上升趨勢令人憂慮。在二零零七年,有關人數為 2999人,三年間增加了 37%,致使吸毒者總人數在零七年出現回升的情況。(表1a)
- 在二零零七年,所有被呈報吸毒者的平均年齡維持在34歲,他們整體的年齡卻漸趨年輕,二十一歲以下吸毒者佔總吸毒人數的比例,由零四年的15%,升至零七年的22%。被呈報年青吸毒者的平均年齡在近年維持於17歲。(表1a)
- 在二零零七年,所有被呈報吸毒者及二十一歲以下吸毒者首次吸毒的平均年齡分別是 18 及 15 歲。 (表 1 i)
- 承接過往下降的趨勢,被呈報吸食海洛英人數在二零零七年下降至7419人(或54.9%的被呈報吸毒者)。相反,被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數的上升趨勢持續,有關人數在零七年更

I. Summary Findings

- The total number of reported drug abusers in 2007 picked up by 2.6% to 13 591 (as against 13 252 in 2006), reversing the downward trend in the reported number since 2002. (Table 1a)
- There was a worrying rising trend for young drug abusers aged under 21 in recent years, with 2 999 in 2007, an increase of 37% in three years. This has contributed to the reversal in the total number of drug abusers in 2007. (Table 1a)
- while the mean age of all reported drug abusers remained at 34 in 2007, their overall age profile is, however, becoming younger, with the proportion of those aged under 21 as against the total rising from 15% in 2004 to 22% in 2007. The mean age of reported young drug abusers remained at 17 in recent years. (Table 1a)
- The mean age of first abuse of all reported drug abusers and young drug abusers under 21 was 18 and 15 respectively. (Table 1i)
- Continuing with the past declining trend, the number of reported heroin abusers in 2007 fell to 7 419 (54.9% of reported drug abusers). Conversely, the number of reported psychotropic substance abusers continued its rising

高達7908人(或58.6%),是歷來的高位。二零零七年,檔案室更首次錄得被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數超越傳統或鴉片類毒品(主要為海洛英)的相關人數。 (表1d)

- 氯胺酮(或俗稱"K仔") 依然是最常被吸食的危害精神毒品(佔被呈報吸毒者的30.1%)。在二零零六和零七年,吸食"搖頭丸"和大麻的人數均見下降。反之,自零四年起,吸食"冰"和可卡因的人數則大幅上升。 (表1d)
- 被呈報的二十一歲以下吸毒青少年中,"K仔"是最常被吸食的毒品(80.3%的吸毒青少年吸食"K仔"),其次是"搖頭丸"(21.2%)、"冰"(13.7%)、大麻(12.2%)和可卡因(12.0%)。 (表1d)
- 在二零零七年,首次被呈報吸毒人數和在整體人數中所佔的比例均有上升。 (表 1b)
- 在二零零七年,1468 名被呈報 吸毒者曾在中國內地(主要在深圳)吸毒,較零六年上升 7.0%。 他們當中,505 人為二十一歲以下年青吸毒者,較零六年減少7.3%。(表 1f)
- 吸毒地點方面,以在家和在休憩 地方/公園/公廁居多。二零零

trend and reached a record high at 7 908 (58.6%) in 2007. 2007 indeed saw the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances having overtaken the number of those taking traditional drugs or opiates (mainly heroin), the first time ever recorded. (Table 1d)

- Among psychotropic substances, ketamine (30.1% of drug abusers) remained the most commonly abused type. Declines in the number of abusers taking ecstasy and cannabis were observed in 2006 and 2007. On the contrary, there was a significant increase in numbers taking ice and cocaine since 2004. (Table 1d)
- Among young reported drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse (80.3% of young reported drug abusers), followed by ecstasy (21.2%), ice (13.7%), cannabis (12.2%) and cocaine (12.0%). (Table 1d)
- Both the number and proportion of newly reported drug abusers among all abusers rose in 2007. (Table 1b)
- 1 468 drug abusers were reported to have taken drugs in the Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen) in 2007, being 7.0% higher than that in 2006. Among them, 505 were aged under 21, being 7.3% lower than that in 2006. (Table 1f)
- Regarding the locality of drug abuse, home and recreation area/public

七年,76.6% 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36.3%曾在休憩地方/公園/公廁吸毒。而59.8%青少年吸毒者曾在家/朋友的家吸毒,40.8%曾在卡拉OK/的士高吸毒(二零零六年為63.8%)。 (表1g)

- 吸毒者吸食超過一種毒品已成為當今一個普遍的現象。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服用。
- 被呈報吸食多種毒品人士的比例 多年來持續上升,達二零零六年 的 31.9%,但在二零零七年則回 跌到 26.4%。他們大部分同時吸 食兩種毒品。 (表 1c)
- 約半的被呈報吸毒者為失業人士,逾40%是就業人士,另6.0%是學生。 (表1j)

garden/public toilet topped the list. Some 76.6% of reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home in 2007 and 36.3% at recreation area/public garden/public toilet. As for drug abusers aged under 21, 59.8% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home, 40.8% at karaoke/disco (63.8% in 2006). (Table 1g)

- Taking more than one type of drugs has become one common phenomenon among drug abusers nowadays. A 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.
- The proportion of reported multiple drug abusers has been increasing over the years, reached 31.9% in 2006, but fell to 26.4% in 2007. The majority of them abused two types of drugs at the same time. (Table 1c)
- Nearly half of the reported drug abusers were unemployed, over 40% were employed and 6.0% were students. (Table 1j)

II. 概要一覽

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
所有被呈報吸毒者										
人數	16 992	16 314	18 335	18 513	17 966	15 790	14 854	14 115	13 252	13 591
平均年齡	34	35	32	33	34	34	35	35	34	34
男性	14 838	14 147	15 355	15 640	14 780	13 272	12 200	11 449	10 706	11 125
佔所有的百分比	87.3	86.7	83.7	84.5	82.3	84.1	82.1	81.1	80.8	81.9
平均年齡	35	36	34	34	35	36	36	37	36	35
女性	2 154	2 167	2 980	2 873	3 186	2 518	2 654	2 666	2 546	2 466
佔所有的百分比	12.7	13.3	16.3	15.5	17.7	15.9	17.9	18.9	19.2	18.1
平均年齡	27	28	25	26	27	28	28	28	27	28
二十一歲以下年青人	2 841	2 482	4 020	3 902	3 002	2 207	2 186	2 278	2 578	2 999
佔所有的百分比	16.7	15.2	21.9	21.1	16.7	14.0	14.7	16.1	19.5	22.1
平均年齡	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
首次被呈報人士	3 417	3 135	5 395	5 644	5 241	4 444	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 179
佔所有的百分比	20.1	19.2	29.4	30.5	29.2	28.1	25.3	26.4	26.5	30.7
平均年齡	24	25	23	23	24	25	24	23	23	23

常被吸食毒品

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
(1) 被呈報並備有吸食	建 毒品種類	領資料者								
人數	15 746	15 203	16 424	16 333	15 939	13 960	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 504
(2) 被呈報吸食海洛英	连者									
人數	13 588	13 003	12 188	11 575	11 826	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 419
佔 (1) 的百分比	86.3	85.5	74.2	70.9	74.2	74.2	69.8	70.0	61.6	54.9
(3) 被呈報吸食危害精	静神毒品 き	皆								
人數	3 412	3 549	5 561	6 022	5 581	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 908
佔 (1) 的百分比	21.7	23.3	33.9	36.9	35.0	37.4	42.7	45.5	56.2	58.6
被呈報吸食氯胺酮者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	-	0.2	9.8	16.8	16.9	14.0	17.8	15.1	23.4	30.1
被呈報吸食三唑侖/咪	達唑侖/	左匹克隆	者							
佔 (1) 的百分比	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.5	7.8	11.2	12.1	14.6	16.9	13.6
被呈報吸食"冰"者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	6.0	6.7	5.9	5.8	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.5	8.2
被呈報吸食"搖頭丸"	皆									
佔 (1) 的百分比	0.4	2.3	14.2	13.9	8.6	7.0	8.8	12.2	11.6	6.8
被呈報吸食大麻者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	8.9	8.5	8.7	7.5	8.1	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.4	5.8
被呈報吸食可卡因										
佔 (1) 的百分比	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.7	5.3
被呈報吸食咳藥者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.4	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.5

II. Highlights at a Glance

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
All reported drug ab	ousers									
No.	16 992	16 314	18 335	18 513	17 966	15 790	14 854	14 115	13 252	13 591
Mean age	34	35	32	33	34	34	35	35	34	34
Male	14 838	14 147	15 355	15 640	14 780	13 272	12 200	11 449	10 706	11 125
% of all	87.3	86.7	83.7	84.5	82.3	84.1	82.1	81.1	80.8	81.9
Mean age	35	36	34	34	35	36	36	37	36	35
Female	2 154	2 167	2 980	2 873	3 186	2 518	2 654	2 666	2 546	2 466
% of all	12.7	13.3	16.3	15.5	17.7	15.9	17.9	18.9	19.2	18.1
Mean age	27	28	25	26	27	28	28	28	27	28
Young persons aged under 21	2 841	2 482	4 020	3 902	3 002	2 207	2 186	2 278	2 578	2 999
% of all	16.7	15.2	21.9	21.1	16.7	14.0	14.7	16.1	19.5	22.1
Mean age	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Newly reported persons	3 417	3 135	5 395	5 644	5 241	4 444	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 179
% of all	20.1	19.2	29.4	30.5	29.2	28.1	25.3	26.4	26.5	30.7
Mean age	24	25	23	23	24	25	24	23	23	23

Common drugs abused

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
(1) Reported drug ab	users with	type of d	lrugs repo	rted						
No.	15 746	15 203	16 424	16 333	15 939	13 960	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 504
(2) Reported heroin a	abusers									
No.	13 588	13 003	12 188	11 575	11 826	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 419
% of (1)	86.3	85.5	74.2	70.9	74.2	74.2	69.8	70.0	61.6	54.9
(3) Reported psychot	tropic subs	stance abu	isers							
No.	3 412	3 549	5 561	6 022	5 581	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 908
% of (1)	21.7	23.3	33.9	36.9	35.0	37.4	42.7	45.5	56.2	58.6
Reported ketamine a	busers									
% of (1)	-	0.2	9.8	16.8	16.9	14.0	17.8	15.1	23.4	30.1
Reported triazolam/r	nidazolam	ı/zopiclon	e abusers							
% of (1)	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.5	7.8	11.2	12.1	14.6	16.9	13.6
Reported methylamp	hetamine	(ice) abus	sers							
% of (1)	6.0	6.7	5.9	5.8	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.5	8.2
Reported MDMA (e	cstasy) ab	users								
% of (1)	0.4	2.3	14.2	13.9	8.6	7.0	8.8	12.2	11.6	6.8
Reported cannabis al	busers									
% of (1)	8.9	8.5	8.7	7.5	8.1	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.4	5.8
Reported cocaine ab	users									
% of (1)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.7	5.3
Reported cough med	licine abus	sers								
% of (1)	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.4	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.5

2 一九九八至二零零七年吸毒趨勢 Drug Abuse Trends for 1998 - 2007

整體吸毒趨勢 (表 1a)

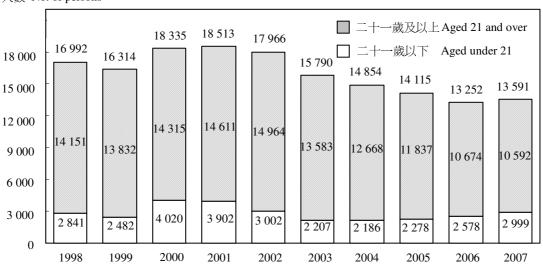
2.1 多年來,檔案室接獲呈報的吸 毒者總人數出現升跌起伏,但大致上 呈下降趨勢,只在二零零和二零零 一年輕微回升(分別為 18 335 人和 18 513 人)。此後,有關數字穩步下 降,在二零零六年降至 13 252 人,到 二零零七年才再次逆轉(13 591 人,按 年升幅為 2.6%)。

Overall Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

2.1 The total number of drug abusers reported to CRDA fluctuated over the years. There was a general downward trend in the reported number except for a slight pick-up in 2000 and 2001 (18 335 and 18 513 respectively). The number has since decreased steadily to 13 252 in 2006, until a reversal again in 2007 (13 591, an annual increase of 2.6%).

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

人數 No. of persons



吸食鴉片類 / 危害精神毒品趨勢 (表 1d)

2.2 在香港,鴉片類毒品(主要是海洛英)一直是最多人吸食的傳統毒品,但這類毒品的流行程度日漸下降。在一九九八至二零零七年間,被呈報吸食鴉片類毒品的人數,由 13636人降至7427人,減幅為

Opiates / Psychotropic Substance Abuse Trends (Table 1d)

2.2 Opiates (mainly heroin) have long been the dominant, traditional illicit drugs in Hong Kong but its popularity is steadily decreasing. During 1998 and 2007, the number of reported abusers taking opiates has decreased from 13 636 to 7 427, a drop

46%。反之,同期被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數則持續上升,由 3 412 人升至 7 908 人,增幅達 132%。二零零七年,檔案室更首次錄得被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數超越鴉片類毒品的相關人數。

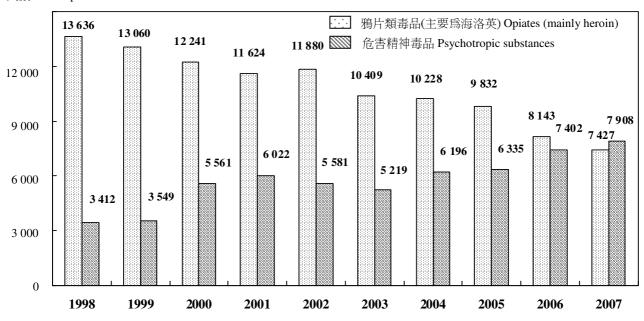
2.3 相反,被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數除了在二零零二及零三年下跌外,該人數在一九九八至二零零七年期間大致上升。有關人數在二零零七年更高達7908人,是歷來的高位。

of 46%. On the contrary, there was a steady rise in the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances over the same period, from 3 412 to 7 908, or an increase of 132%. 2007 indeed saw the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances having overtaken the number of those taking opiates, the first time ever recorded.

2.3 Conversely, there was a general reported rising trend in abusing psychotropic substances as a whole between 1998 and 2007, except for 2002 and 2003 when a drop in the number of abusers concerned was recorded. The number of reported psychotropic substance abusers stood at a record high at 7 908 in 2007.

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

人數 No. of persons



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 la)

2.4 至於二十一歲以下青少年 毒者,近年所見的上升趨勢令者在 慮。這年齡組別的被呈報吸毒者增加 零零七年有 2 999 人,三年間增不 37%,致使吸毒者的總大數在一數 也年出現回升的情況。整體吸毒者佔 數時,二十一歲以下吸毒者佔 數數時,由零四年的 15%, 升至零七年的 22%。而年齡在 12 至 17 歲間的青少年吸毒者的人數 例在近年亦明顯有上升。

Young Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

2.4 There was a worrying rising trend for young drug abusers aged under 21 in recent years, with 2 999 in 2007, being an increase of 37% in three years. This has contributed to the reversal in the total number of all drug abusers in 2007. The overall drug abuse population is becoming younger, with the proportion of those aged under 21 as against the total rising from 15% in 2004 to 22% in 2007. In particular, both the number and proportion of those aged 12-17 has increased noticeably in recent years.

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

be the act real	199	1998		2004		2005		2006		2007	
年齡組別 Age group	人數										
rige group	No.	%									
< 21	2 841	17	2 186	15	2 278	16	2 578	19	2 999	22	
18-20	1 761	10	1 178	8	1 101	8	1 253	9	1 359	10	
16-17	761	4	671	5	799	6	863	7	975	7	
12-15	317	2	337	2	378	3	462	3	661	5	
<12	@	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	@	*	

註釋: % 指佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

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

主要吸食的危害精神毒品

(表 1c 及 1d)

2.5 氯胺酮(或俗稱"K仔")、三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆(或俗稱"BY")、甲基安非他明(或俗稱"水")、"搖頭丸"及大麻是近年較常被沒數食的危害精神毒品。在二零零年,"搖頭鬼"的危害精神毒品,成為最常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品,其次是"K仔"。由二零零一年起,"K仔"超越

Major Psychotropic Substances Abused (Tables 1c and 1d)

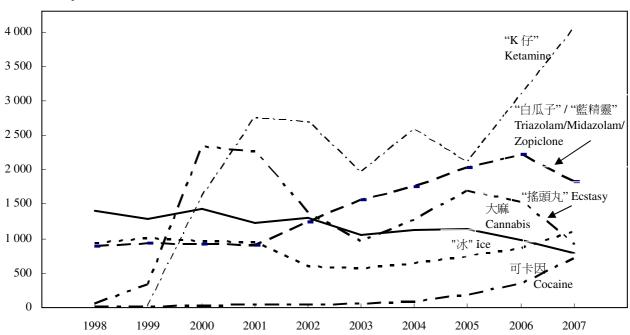
2.5 Among psychotropic substances, ketamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, methylamphetamine (or commonly known as ice), ecstasy and cannabis were more commonly abused in recent years. Before 2000, cannabis topped the list of commonly abused psychotropic substances. In 2000, ecstasy overtook all other psychotropic substances to become the most commonly abused psychotropic substance, closely followed by ketamine. Ketamine, however,

"搖頭丸"置於首位。在二零零二年, "白瓜子"/"藍精靈"越來越普遍,自二零 零三年起成為排行第二位的常被呈報 吸食的危害精神毒品。而"冰"及"搖頭 丸"在零七年則分別排行第三及四位。 overtook ecstasy to top the list since 2001. Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone became increasingly popular in 2002 and ranked the second since 2003. Ice and ecstasy ranked the third and fourth respectively on the list in 2007.

圖 2.4 被呈報吸食各種主要危害精神毒品者

Chart 2.4 Reported drug abusers of major types of psychotropic substances

人數 No. of persons



註釋: 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種毒品種類。

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

首次/曾被呈報吸毒者的吸毒趨勢 (表 1b)

2.6 首次被呈報的吸毒人數自二零零一年高峰(5 644 人)持續下降至二零零六年的 3 517 人,到零七年才回升到 4 179 人。他們的平均年齡從二零零一年的 23 歲上升至零三年的 25 歲。他們在整體人數中所佔的百分比近年有所上升,在二零零七年為 30.7%。

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

2.6 The number of newly reported drug abusers has been declining steadily to 3 517 in 2006 since reaching its peak at 2001 (5 644), until it picked up again in 2007 to 4 179. Their average age rose from 23 in 2001 to 25 in 2003 and then fell to 23 again from 2005 to 2007. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among all abusers has increased in recent years and stood at 30.7% in 2007.

2.7 曾被呈報吸毒人士數目多年來持續下降,在二零零七年下降至9412人。他們一般較首次被呈報者年長,在零七年平均年齡為38歲。

男性/女性被呈報吸毒的趨勢 (表 1a)

2.8 男性吸毒的情況較女性普遍,被呈報男性吸毒者人數在過去數年持續下降,但在二零零七年人數再次回升至 11 125 人,較零六年上升3.9%。而被呈報女性吸毒者人數近年出現輕微升跌起伏。零二年人數為3 186 人,在零七年下降至 2 466 人。

2.9 被呈報男性吸毒者的平均年龄 從二零零五年的 37 歲跌至零七年的 35 歲。被呈報女性吸毒者一般較男 性的年輕,她們的平均年齡在零七年 為 28 歲。

吸食超過一種毒品 (表 1c)

2.10 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。

2.7 The number of previously reported drug abusers has been declining steadily over the years, down to 9 412 in 2007. These abusers were generally older than their newly reported counterparts, with an average age at 38 in 2007.

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

2.8 Drug abuse is more common among males than females. The number of reported male drug abusers has been declining for years. It picked up again in 2007 to 11 125, 3.9% higher than that in 2006. The number of reported female drug abusers fluctuated slightly in recent years. In 2002, it stood at 3 186 and then fell to 2 466 in 2007.

2.9 The average age of reported male drug abusers declined from 37 in 2005 to 35 in 2007. Reported female drug abusers were generally younger than the male counterparts. Their average age was 28 in 2007.

Abuse of More Than One Drug (*Table 1c*)

2.10 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.

2.11 被呈報吸食多種毒品人士的比例多年來持續上升,達二零零六年的 31.9%,但在零七年則回跌到 26.4%。他們大部分同時吸食兩種毒品。

被呈報吸食毒品人士的資料來源

2.12 在一九九八年至二零零七年間,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,分別約佔該等吸毒者 60%和 40%。居第三位的是非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心/濫用精神藥物者輔導中心,同期佔該等吸毒者少於四分之一。

2.13 執法部門曾是最主要提供二 十一歲以下年青吸毒者的資料來源 (在一九九八年佔近半年青吸毒者的 資料),其次是美沙酮診所(在一九九 八年約佔年青吸毒者 30%)以及非政 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(在一九九 八年約佔年青吸毒者少於 30%)。但 是,自二零零四年起,非政府機構的 青少年外展隊(在二零零四年至零七 年間比例介乎 46%至 67%)取代執法 部門為最主要的資料來源,執法部門 則居次位(在零四年至零七年間比例 介乎 21%至 37%)。居第三位的為非 政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中 心 / 濫用精神藥物者輔導中心(在 零四年至零七年間比例介乎 12%至

2.11 The proportion of reported multiple drug abusers has been increasing over the years, reached 31.9% in 2006, but fell to 26.4% in 2007. The majority of them abused two types of drugs at the same time.

Sources of Reported Drug Abusers

2.12 For adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, enforcement departments and methadone clinics were the two most common sources of reporting, each taking up about 60% and some 40% of the concerned drug abusers respectively during 1998 and 2007. Residential treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers of NGOs ranked the third, taking up less than a quarter of the concerned drug abusers during the period.

As for young drug abusers under 21, 2.13 enforcement departments used to be the most common source of reporting (taking up nearly half of the young ones in 1998), followed by methadone clinics (about 30% in 1998) and youth outreaching teams of NGOs (less than 30% in 1998). However, since 2004, youth outreaching teams of NGOs overtook enforcement departments to become the most common source of reporting (proportion ranging between 46% and 67% during 2004 and 2007), and enforcement departments ranked the second (proportion ranging between 21% and 37% during the period). Residential treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers of NGOs ranked the third (proportion ranging between during the 19% period). Methadone clinics were no more a common source of reporting among young drug 19%)。現時,美沙酮診所再不是年 青吸毒者資料的普遍來源(比例由一 九九八年的 29%大幅下降至二零零 七年的少於 1.0%)。事實上,年青吸 毒者最常吸食的毒品種類是危害精 神毒品而非海洛英。 abusers nowadays (proportion significantly declining from about 29% in 1998 to less than 1.0% in 2007), given the fact that psychotropic substances rather than heroin were the dominant types of substances of abuse among them.

圖 2.5 被呈報吸毒者按年齡組別及呈報機構類別分布

Chart 2.5 Reported drug abusers by age group by type of reporting agency

%

呈報機構 Reporting agency	1998	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
三 主 報 機構 Reporting agency 二十一 歲以下 Aged under 21	1990	2003	2004	2005	2000	2007
	10.6	16.6	260	21.1	25.5	260
執法部門 Enforcement departments (1)	49.6	46.6	36.8	21.4	27.7	36.0
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	29.0	4.3	2.7	1.9	0.8	0.9
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心 / 濫用精神藥物者	15.5	11.5	19.4	11.5	13.4	16.1
輔導中心						
Residential treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling						
Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs						
非政府機構-青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	27.8	40.4	45.7	66.9	58.8	50.6
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院/診所	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	3.1	1.6
Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other						
hospitals / clinics						
二十一歲以上 Aged 21and over						
執法部門 Enforcement Departments (1)	60.9	61.8	60.0	57.2	61.0	59.5
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	48.4	42.8	42.8	44.9	39.2	40.0
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心 / 濫用精神藥物者	17.1	18.7	21.7	22.8	21.5	21.1
輔導中心						
Residential treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling						
Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs						
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.1	1.9	1.8
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院/診所	2.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.8
Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other						
hospitals / clinics						
所有年齡 All ages						
執法部門 Enforcement Departments (1)	59.0	59.7	56.6	51.4	54.5	54.3
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	45.2	37.4	36.9	38.0	31.7	31.4
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心 / 濫用精神藥物者	16.8	17.2	20.3	19.2	19.9	20.0
輔導中心						
Residential treatment and rehabilitation centres /Counselling						
Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs						
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	5.1	6.2	7.8	12.6	13.0	12.6
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院/診所	1.8	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.3
Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other						
hospitals / clinics						

註釋: 個別吸毒者在某年內可能同時被多於一個機構呈報。

Notes: An individual drug abuser may be reported by more than one agency in a given year.

(1) 數字包括香港警務處、懲教署和社會福利署轄下的感化辦事處。 Figures include Hong Kong Police Force, Correctional Services Department and Probation Offices under Social Welfare Department.

3 二零零七年被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Reported Drug Abusers in 2007

奥去年情况的主要比較

(表 1a、1b、2a、2b 及 4a)

- 3.1 在二零零七年,被呈報吸毒者 共有 13 591 人,較零六年增加 339 人,升幅為 2.6%。
- 3.2 被呈報吸食海洛英的人數持續下跌,在二零零七年為7419人,較零六年減少8.6%。而被呈報吸食海洛英者的比例由零六年的61.6%下降至零七年的54.9%。
- 3.3 反之,在二零零七年,被呈報 吸食危害精神毒品的人數持續上升,較零六年上升506人(或6.8%)至7908人,而他們的比例也繼續上升,由零六年的56.2%升至零七年的58.6%。
- 3.4 被呈報的二十一歲以下吸毒青少年的人數,由二零零六年的2578人上升至零七年的2999人,增幅為16.3%。十六歲以下被呈報吸毒人數有較高的增幅,為43.9%。而被呈報吸毒青少年的比例由19.5%上升至22.1%。
- 3.5 二零零七年所有被呈報吸毒者 和年青吸毒者的平均年齡分別為 34 歲和 17歲,與零六年的水平相同。
- 3.6 被呈報女性吸毒人數在二零零七年為 2466 人,較零六年減少 3.1%。

Major Comparison with Previous Year (*Tables 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b and 4a*)

- 3.1 In 2007, there were 13 591 reported drug abusers in total, representing an increase of 339 persons or 2.6% compared with that of 2006.
- 3.2 The number of reported heroin abusers continued to decline, to 7 419 in 2007, 8.6% lower than that of 2006. Its proportion fell from 61.6% in 2006 to 54.9% in 2007.
- 3.3 On the contrary, the number of reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole continued to rise, by 506 (or 6.8%), to 7 908 in 2007. Its proportion also continued to rise from 56.2% in 2006 to 58.6% in 2007.
- 3.4 The number of reported young drug abusers aged under 21 rose by 16.3% from 2 578 in 2006 to 2 999 in 2007. The rise was greater for those aged under 16, by 43.9%. The proportion of reported young drug abusers rose from 19.5% to 22.1%.
- 3.5 The mean age of all reported drug abusers and young drug abusers remained at 34 and 17 respectively in 2007, the same level as that in 2006.
- 3.6 The number of reported female drug abusers was 2 466 in 2007, 3.1% lower than that of 2006.

首次/曾被呈報吸毒者 (表 1b)

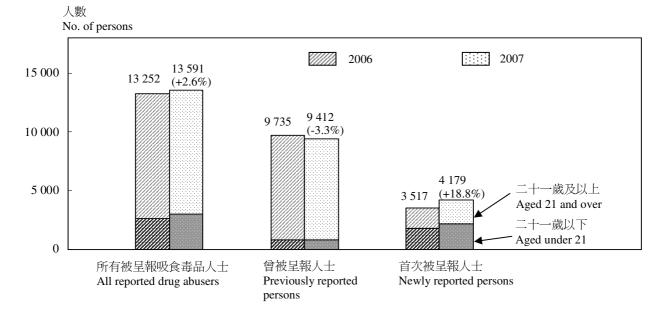
3.7 首次被呈報吸毒者的人數由二零零六年的3517人增加至零七年的4179人,升幅為18.8%;而曾被呈報的人數則為9412人,下降了3.3%。佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比計算,首次被呈報人士的比例在二零零七年上升至30.7%。

Newly / Previously Reported Drug Abusers (Table 1b)

3.7 The number of newly reported persons increased by 18.8% from 3 517 in 2006 to 4 179 in 2007, while that of previously reported persons decreased by 3.3% and stood at 9 412 in 2007. As a percentage of all reported drug abusers, the proportion of newly reported persons further rose to 30.7% in 2007.

圖 3.1 按年齡組別劃分的二零零六及零七年首次/曾被呈報吸食毒品者

Chart 3.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2006 and 2007 by age group



年齡和性別 (表 la)

3.8 在二零零七年所有被呈報的 13591名吸毒者中,25.6%的年龄介乎21至30歲,22.2%介乎31至40歲,17.2%介乎16至20歲,只有4.9%在16歲以下。他們整體平均年齡為34歲。在女性中,年齡介乎21至30歲(29.0%)和在21歲以下(35.1%)人士的比例較在所有被呈報吸毒人士中相關比例為高。

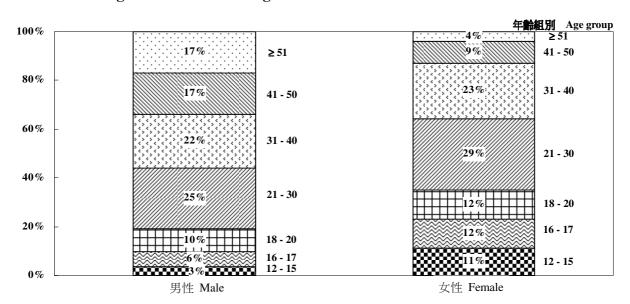
Age and Sex (Table 1a)

3.8 Of all 13 591 reported drug abusers reported in 2007, 25.6% were aged 21-30, 22.2% aged 31-40, 17.2% aged 16-20 and just 4.9% aged under 16. Their mean age was 34. The proportion of those aged 21-30 (29.0%) and under 21 (35.1%) among females were higher than the corresponding proportions among all reported drug abusers.

3.9 被呈報吸毒者大部分(81.9%) 為男性,他們的平均年齡為35歲, 一般較女性被呈報吸毒者(平均年齡 為28歲)為年長。 3.9 The majority of reported drug abusers (81.9%) were males. Reported male drug abusers, with an average age of 35, were in general older than their female counterparts (with an average age of 28).

圖 3.2 二零零七年男性和女性被呈報吸毒者的年龄分布

Chart 3.2 Age distribution of drug abusers of both sexes in 2007



首次吸食毒品年龄 (表 li)

3.10 約有 42.2%的被呈報吸毒者聲稱在 16 至 20 歲之間開始吸毒,36.9%在 16 歲之前,11.7%在 21 至 25 歲之間,其餘 9.1%則在 25 歲之後。所有被呈報吸毒者及二十一歲以下的年青被呈報吸毒者首次吸毒的平均年齡分別是 18 歲及 15 歲。

吸食的毒品種類 (表 1d)

3.11 在二零零七年,有 54.9%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 "K 仔"(30.1%)、"白 瓜 子"/"藍 精靈"(13.6%)、"冰"(8.2%)、"搖頭 九"(6.8%)、大麻(5.8%)和可卡因(5.3%)。

Age of First Abuse (Table 1i)

3.10 Some 42.2% of reported drug abusers claimed to have started drug abuse at the age between 16 and 20, 36.9% under 16, 11.7% between 21 and 25, and the remaining 9.1% over 25. The mean age of first abuse of all reported abusers and youngsters under 21 was 18 and 15 respectively.

Type of Drugs Abused (Table 1d)

3.11 In 2007, 54.9% of drug abusers were reported to have abused heroin. Other commonly abused drugs were ketamine (30.1%), triazolam / midazolam / zopiclone (13.6%), ice (8.2%), ecstasy (6.8%), cannabis (5.8%) and cocaine (5.3%).

3.12 在被呈報的二十一歲以下年青 吸毒者中,"K仔"是最常被吸食的毒品。在二零零七年,有80.3%的被呈 報年青吸毒者吸食"K仔",其次是"摇 頭九"(21.2%)、"冰"(13.7%)、大麻(12.2%)和可卡因(12.0%)。男性和女性首兩位最常吸食的毒品均相同。

3.13 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 69.9%),其次是"白瓜子", "藍精靈"(16.9%)和"K 仔"(15.8%)。

3.14 自二零零一年起,"K 仔"一直 是最多人吸食的危害精神毒品,吸食 人數近年持續上升。在零六和零七 年,吸食搖頭丸和大麻的人數均見下 降。反之,自零四年起,吸食"冰"和 可卡因的人數則大幅上升。 3.12 Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse and was taken by 80.3% of reported young drug abusers in 2007. This was followed by ecstasy (21.2%), ice (13.7%) cannabis (12.2%) and cocaine (12.0%). Males and females had the same top two popular drugs of abuse.

3.13 Among adult reported drug abusers aged 21 and over, heroin was the most common type of drugs abused (69.9%), followed by triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (16.9%) and ketamine (15.8%).

3.14 Ketamine has remained the most common psychotropic substance of abuse since 2001 and has been on a rising trend in recent years. Declines in the number of abusers taking ecstasy and cannabis were observed in 2006 and 2007. On the contrary, there was significant increase in numbers taking ice and cocaine since 2004.

圖 3.3 按年齡組別及性別劃分的二零零七年被呈報吸毒者的常吸食毒品種類

Chart 3.3 Common type of drugs abused by reported drug abusers in 2007 by age group by sex

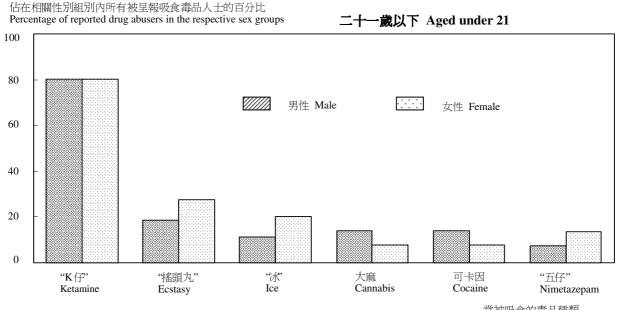
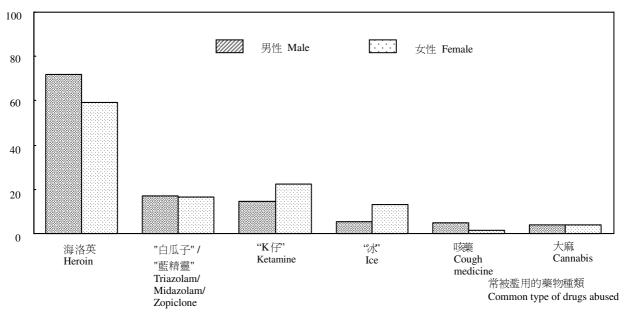


圖 3.3(續) 按年齡組別及性別劃分的二零零七年被呈報吸毒者的常吸食毒品種類

Chart 3.3 Common type of drugs abused by reported drug abusers in 2007 by age group (Cont'd) by sex

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

二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 and above



註釋: 個別吸毒者在某年內可能同時吸食多過一種毒品。

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

吸食毒品方法 (表 3d)

3.15 吸食鴉片類和危害精神毒品 者各有不同吸毒方法。被呈報習者發展 為英和"白瓜子"/"藍精靈"者靈"者 遍是用注射方法吸毒(在三種素),他們當中逾半採用這種常用 時吸是"K 仔"最常保好"最" 大個食"K 仔"者 82.4%),吸食"K 仔"者 82.4%),口服是低"据,也吸食",口服是假食"据,也服食",是服食"猪頭丸"。 "冰"者 61.9%),而以香煙或煙管吸食是服食 大麻及可卡因較普遍方法(分別化服 大麻者 82.4%及服可卡因者 46.8%)。

Method of Taking Drugs (Table 3d)

3.15 Abusers of opiates and psychotropic substances have different habit with regard to the method of taking drugs. injection was the more popular method of taking heroin and triazolam / midazolam / zopiclone (taken by over half of the concerned abusers in 2007), sniffing was the single most popular method of taking ketamine (82.4% of ketamine abusers), fume inhaling was the more common method of taking ice (61.9% of ice abusers), oral ingestion was the single most common method of taking ecstasy (95.9% of ecstasy abusers), and smoking was the more common method of taking cannabis and cocaine for both cannabis and cocaine abusers (82.4% of cannabis abusers and 46.8% of cocaine abusers).

吸食毒品地方 (表 If)

3.16 在二零零七年,1468 名被呈報吸毒者(或佔吸毒者 11.2%)曾在中國內地(主要在深圳)吸毒,較零六年上升7.0%。他們大部分均有在香港吸毒。當中,505 人為二十一歲以下年青吸毒者(佔年青吸毒者 18.2%),較零六年減少7.3%。

吸食毒品地點 (表 1g)

3.17 吸毒地點方面,以在家和在休憩地方/公園/公廁居多。二零石本本本。 76.6% 被呈報的二十一歲及中 上成年吸毒者曾在家/朋友的家曾在休憩地方/公廟吸毒。而 59.8%青少年零/的安康。而 59.8%青少年零/所友的家吸毒(二零零六年為 45.3%)*,40.8%曾在卡拉 OK/的士高吸毒(零六年為 63.8%),以及 38.8%曾在休憩地方/公園/公廁吸毒(零六年為 26.5%)。

* 在家或在朋友的家吸毒的青少年,大部分也在 其他地點吸毒,例如娛樂場所。在二零零六和 零七年,只在家或在朋友的家吸毒的青少年分 別佔13.2%和21.2%。

Place of abusing drugs (Table 1f)

3.16 1 468 persons (or 11.2% of reported drug abusers) in 2007 were reported to have taken drugs in the Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen), being 7.0% more than that in 2006. Most of them also took drugs in Hong Kong. Among them, 505 (18.2% of young drug abusers) were aged under 21, being 7.3% lower than that in 2006.

Locality of abusing drugs (Table 1g)

Regarding the locality of drug abuse, 3.17 recreation home area/public garden/public toilet topped the list. Some 76.6% of reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home in 2007 and 36.3% at recreation area/public garden/public toilet. As for drug abusers aged under 21, 59.8% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home (45.3% in 2006)*, 40.8% at karaoke/disco (63.8% in 2006) and 38.8% at recreation area/public garden/public toilet (26.5% in 2006).

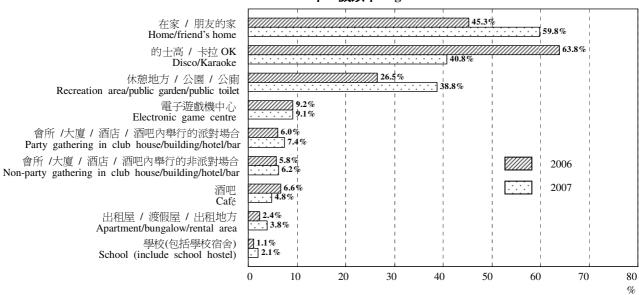
* Most of those young drug abusers taking drugs at home or at friend's home also took drug elsewhere, such as entertainment venues. The proportion of those only taking drugs at home or at friend's home was 13.2% and 21.2% in 2006 and 2007 respectively.

圖 3.4 按年齡組別劃分的二零零六及二零零七年被呈報吸毒者吸食毒品地點分布 Chart 3.4 Locality of abusing drugs of reported drug abusars in 2006 and 2007 by

Chart 3.4 Locality of abusing drugs of reported drug abusers in 2006 and 2007 by age group

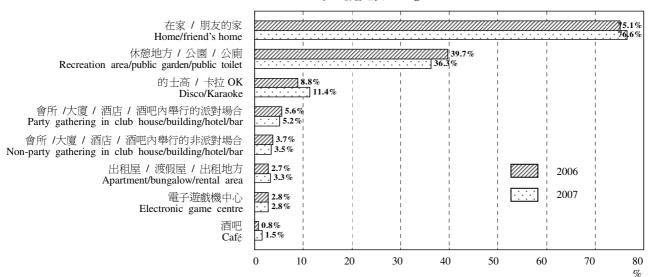
吸食毒品地點 Locality of abusing drugs

二十一歲以下 Aged under 21



吸食毒品地點 Locality of abusing drugs

二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 and above



註釋: 個別吸毒者在某年內報稱的地點可超過一處。

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

現時吸食毒品原因 (表 1h)

3.18 四個現時吸食毒品原因按 遞降次序是"受到同輩朋友影響"(佔被呈報吸毒者 47.1%)、

Reason for Current Drug Abuse (*Table 1h*)

3.18 The four popular reasons for current drug abuse in descending order were "peer influence" (47.1% of reported drug abusers),

"解悶"(40.7%)、"出於好奇" (35.9%)和"避免因沒有服食藥 物而感到不適"(35.1%)。

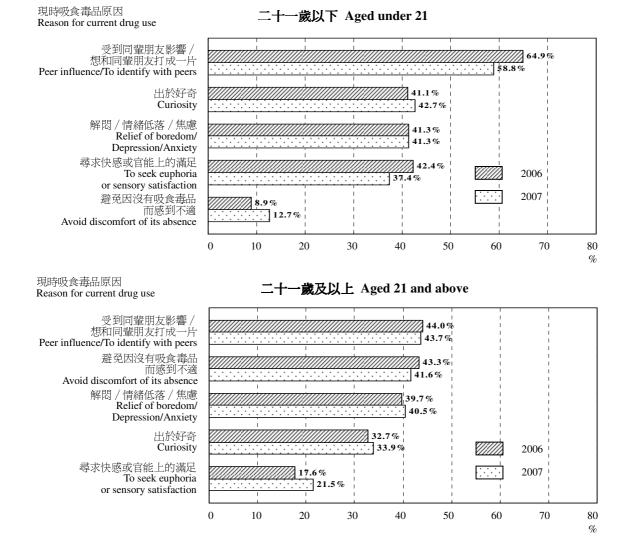
3.19 在被呈報的二十一歲以下年青吸毒者當中,"受到同輩朋友影響"(佔被呈報吸毒青少年58.8%)是現時吸毒的最主要原因,其次是"出於好奇"(42.7%)和"解悶"(41.3%)。

"relief of boredom" (40.7%), "curiosity" (35.9%) and "avoid discomfort of its absence" (35.1%).

3.19 Among those reported young abusers aged under 21, "peer influence" (58.8% of reported young drug abusers) topped the list, followed by "curiosity" (42.7%) and "relief of boredom" (41.3%).

圖 3.5 二零零七年被呈報吸毒者現時吸食毒品原因

Chart 3.5 Reason for current drug use of reported drug abusers in 2007



註釋: 個別吸毒者在某年內報稱的原因可超過一個。

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

活動狀況 (表 1j)

3.20 約有 48.9%的吸毒者在被呈報時為失業人士,另 32.4%是全職工人,8.0%是散工/兼職工人及6.0%是學生。而學生佔被呈報年青吸毒者的比例則頗高,達 26.5%。

教育水平 (表 1k)

3.21 在二零零七年的被呈報吸毒者中,過半數(54.7%)曾接受初中教育,24.6%小學教育,18.4%高中教育及1.0%專上教育。

種族 (表 11)

3.22 華人一向在被呈報吸毒者中為最主要的種裔。在二零零七年,94.6%的被呈報吸毒者為華人,其他非華人被呈報吸毒者所屬的少數族裔依次為越南人(2.1%)、尼泊爾人(1.4%)和印度人/巴基斯坦人/孟加拉人/斯里蘭卡人(0.5%)。

婚姻狀況 (表 1m)

3.23 在被呈報吸毒者中,約有60.9%未婚,28.8%已婚或與人同居,9.4%已離婚或分居,餘下0.8%喪偶。男性和女性的婚姻狀況模式相若。

Activity Status (Table 1j)

3.20 Some 48.9% of reported drug abusers were unemployed at the time of report. Another 32.4% were full-time workers, 8.0% being casual/part-time workers and 6.0% being students. Among reported young drug abusers, the proportion of students was quite high, at 26.5%.

Educational Attainment (Table 1k)

3.21 Over half (54.7%) of reported drug abusers in 2007 had attained lower secondary education, another 24.6% primary education, 18.4% upper secondary and 1.0% tertiary education.

Ethnicity (Table 11)

3.22 Chinese has always been the dominant ethnic group of reported drug abusers. In 2007, 94.6% of reported drug abusers were Chinese. Other minority ethnic groups to which the remaining non-Chinese drug abusers belonged included Vietnamese (2.1%), Nepalese (1.4%) and Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan (0.5%) in descending order.

Marital Status (Table 1m)

3.23 Some 60.9% of reported drug abusers were single, another 28.8% married or cohabiting, 9.4% divorced or separated and the remaining 0.8% widowed. Males and females had similar patterns of marital status.

伴侶有否被呈報吸食毒品 (表 1m)

3.24 在已婚或與人同居的被呈報吸毒者中,12.5%報稱他們的伴侶也吸毒。女性被呈報吸毒者當中,其伴侶也吸毒的比例為39.2%,數字遠高於男性吸毒者的相應比例(7.5%)。

居住地區 (表 In)

3.25 深水埗(9.8%)、油尖旺(9.1%)、元朗(9.2%)和觀塘(9.0%)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,元朗(13.0%)、北區(10.1%)和觀塘(8.2%)為三個主要地區。

屋宇單位類型 (表 1o)

3.26 超過半數(58.1%)被呈報吸毒者居住在受資助的公屋租住單位,37.3%居住在私人樓宇,2.9%居住在居屋屋苑。

曾否有犯罪記錄 (表 1p)

3.27 在二零零七年,超過三分之二被呈報吸毒者(75.7%)被呈報有犯罪記錄,其中包括只與毒品有關的罪行(28.5%)、只有其他罪行(14.8%),以及兩種罪行兼有(32.1%)。在被呈報的二十一歲及以上成年吸毒者中,曾有犯罪記錄者任85.1%,高於在二十一歲以下青年吸毒者的相應百分比(41.4%)。

Whether Partner Took Drugs (Table 1m)

3.24 Of those married or cohabiting, 12.5% claimed that their partners also abused drugs. The proportion of reported female abusers with partners also abusing drugs was 39.2%, much higher than that of male abusers (at 7.5%).

District of Residence (Table 1n)

3.25 Sham Shui Po (9.8%), Yau Tsim Mong (9.1%) and Yuen Long (9.2%) and Kwun Tong (9.0%) were the top four districts with reported drug abusers residing there. For young drug abusers aged under 21, Yuen Long (13.0%), the North (10.1%) and Kwun Tong (8.2%) were the three more common districts.

Type of Quarters (Table 10)

3.26 Over half (58.1%) of reported drug abusers resided in public and aided rental blocks, 37.3% in private housing and 2.9% in home ownership estates.

Whether Previously Convicted (*Table 1p*)

3.27 Over two-thirds (75.7%) of reported drug abusers in 2007 were reported to be previously convicted, comprising only drug-related offences (28.5%), only other offences (14.8%) and both drug-related and other offences (32.1%). The proportion of previously convicted abusers among reported adult abusers aged 21 and over was 85.1%, higher than that among their younger counterparts aged under 21 (41.4%).

二零零七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 2007

4.1 在二零零七年所有被呈報的 13591名吸毒者中,4179人或 30.7% 是首次被呈報,餘下 9412人(69.3%) 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 72.8%,遠高於在被呈報 的二十一歲及以上成年吸毒者的 18.8%。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 在二零零七年,首次被呈報吸毒者的資料主要來自執法部門及非政府機構的青少年外展隊,分別佔首次被呈報吸毒者的 56%和 27%。
- 4.3 同年,曾被呈報吸毒者的三大主要資料來源是執法部門、美沙酮診所及非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心/濫用精神藥物者輔導中心,分別佔有關吸毒者 54%、43%和23%。

4.1 Of all 13 591 drug abusers reported in 2007, 4 179 or 30.7% were reported for the first time in the year (or newly reported) and the remaining 9 412 (69.3%) were previously reported. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among young drug abusers under 21 was much higher, at 72.8%, as compared against 18.8% 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 and youth outreaching teams of NGOs were the two major sources of reporting in 2007, taking up 56% and 27% respectively of the concerned drug abusers.
- 4.3 For those previously reported drug abusers, enforcement departments, methadone clinics and residential treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers of NGOs were the top three more common sources of reporting in 2007, taking up 54%, 43% and 23% respectively of the concerned drug abusers.

圖 4.1 二零零七年首次/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 2007 by type of reporting agency

呈報機構 Reporting agency	首次被呈	呈報人士	曾被呈	報人士
	Newly r	eported	Previously	reported
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
所有年齡 All ages				
執法部門 Enforcement departments (1)	2 339	56.0	5 047	53.6
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	211	5.0	4 058	43.1
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	546	13.1	2 168	23.0
Residential treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs				
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	1130	27.0	579	6.2
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所/醫院/診所	145	3.5	305	3.2
Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other				
hospitals / clinics				
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21				
執法部門 Enforcement departments (1)	892	40.8	189	23.2
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	16	0.7	11	1.3
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心/濫用精神藥物者輔	343	15.7	139	17.1
導機構				
Residential treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling				
Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs				
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	1008	46.2	509	62.5
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所/醫院/診所	38	1.7	11	1.3
Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other				
hospitals / clinics				

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)

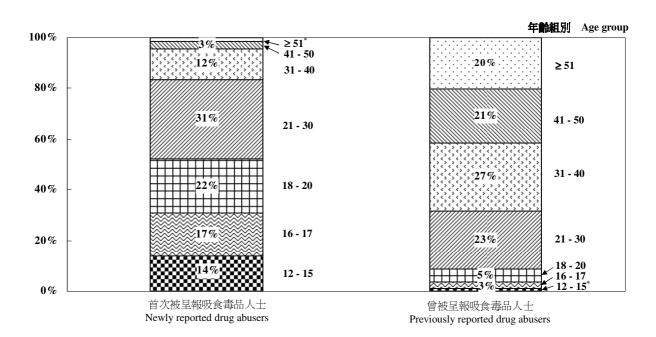
4.4 首次被呈報吸毒者和曾被呈報 吸毒者的年龄分布頗為不同,前者接近有四分之三(69.8%)的年龄介乎 16至 30歲,後者則有約四分之三(70.9%)的年龄介乎 21至 50歲。首次被呈報吸毒者的平均年龄為 23歲,相對於平均年齡為 38歲的曾被呈報 吸毒者較為年輕。

Age and Sex (Table 2a)

4.4 The age distribution of newly reported drug abusers was quite different from that of previously reported ones. Nearly three quarters (69.8%) of the former were aged 16-30, whereas about three quarters (70.9%) of the latter were aged 21-50. Newly reported drug abusers, with an average age of 23, were in general much younger than their previously reported counterparts (with an average age of 38).

圖 4.2 二零零七年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布

Chart 4.2 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2007 by specific age group



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

4.5 在性別分布方面,女性佔首次被 呈報吸毒者 27.5%,但在曾被呈報吸毒 者中所佔的百分比則較低,為 14.0%。

首次吸食毒品的年龄 (表 2d)

4.6 曾被呈報的吸毒者較早開始吸毒,平均在 17 歲開始,而首次被呈報者則較遲開始吸毒,平均在 20 歲開始。

被吸食的毒品種類 (表 2b)

4.7 在二零零七年首次被呈報吸毒者中,最常被吸食的毒品種類為"K仔"(64.4%),其次為"搖頭丸"(14.9%)及海洛英(12.6%)。

4.5 Regarding the sex distribution, 27.5% of newly reported drug abusers were female, while the respective proportion among previously reported abusers was lower, at 14.0%.

Age of First Abuse (*Table 2d*)

4.6 Previously reported drug abusers on average started to abuse drugs at an earlier age, at 17, while those newly reported persons later, at 20.

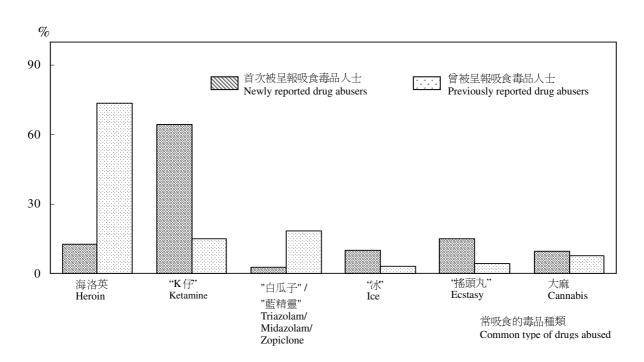
Type of Drugs Abused (*Table 2b*)

4.7 Among newly reported drug abusers in 2007, the most commonly abused type of drugs was ketamine (64.4%), followed by ecstasy (14.9%) and heroin (12.6%).

- 4.8 在曾被呈報的吸毒者中,最常被吸食的毒品種類是海洛英(73.7%),其次為"白瓜子"/"藍精靈"(18.4%)及"K仔"(14.8%)。
- 4.8 Among previously reported drug abusers, heroin was the dominant type of drugs abused (73.7%), followed by triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (18.4%) and ketamine (14.8%).

圖 4.3 二零零七年首次/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 2007



現時吸食毒品原因 (表 2c)

Reason for Current Drug Abuse (Table 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"(49.7%)、"出於好奇"(46.5%)和"解悶"(37.2%)。
- 4.10 至於曾被呈報吸毒者,現時吸食毒品的三個最常見原因,分別是"受到同輩朋友影響"(46.0%)、"避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適"(44.8%)和"解悶"(42.2%)。
- 4.9 For newly reported drug abusers, the three most common reasons for current drug use were "peer influence" (49.7%), "curiosity" (46.5%) and "relief of boredom" (37.2%).
- 4.10 As for previously reported persons, the three most common reasons for current drug use were "peer influence" (46.0%), "avoid discomfort of its absence" (44.8%) and "relief of boredom" (42.2%).

經濟活動狀況 (表 2e)

4.11 在首次被呈報的吸毒者中,有38.5%是全職工作人士,33.6%是失業人士,16.7%是學生,7.3%是散工/兼職工作人士。在曾被呈報吸毒者中,失業人士的比例高很多,達55.4%,另29.9%是全職工作人士,8.4%是散工/兼職工作人士。

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59.6%曾接受初中教育,28.2%高中教育,1.7%專上教育及10.0%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 30.7% 曾接受小學教育,52.6%初中教育,14.2%高中教育,0.7%專上教育及1.8%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 85.6%從未結婚,而曾被呈報吸毒者 中則有較少比例從未結婚,為 50.4%。已婚和與人同居者一共分別 佔前者的 11.8%和後者的 36.0%,而喪 偶、已離婚或分居者則合共分別佔前 者的 2.5%和後者的 13.6%。

Economic Activity Status (Table 2e)

4.11 Of all newly reported drug abusers, 38.5% were full-time workers, 33.6% unemployed, 16.7% students and 7.3% casual/part-time workers. Among previously reported persons, the proportion of the unemployed was much higher, at 55.4%. Some 29.9% were full-time workers and 8.4% casual/part-time workers.

Educational Attainment (Table 2f)

4.12 A greater proportion of newly reported drug abusers attained higher educational level, with 59.6% being lower secondary, 28.2% upper secondary, 1.7% tertiary education and 10.0% primary education. Only 0.6% had no schooling or at kindergarten level.

4.13 For previously reported persons, 30.7% had primary education, 52.6% lower secondary, 14.2% upper secondary, 0.7% tertiary education and 1.8% no schooling or kindergarten.

Marital Status (Table 2g)

4.14 Some 85.6% of newly reported drug abusers were never married while the respective proportion among previously reported persons was lower, at 50.4%. Married and cohabiting persons took up 11.8% of the former group and 36.0% of the latter group, while the widowed, divorced or separated altogether took up 2.5% of the former group and 13.6% of the latter group.

4.15 在巴婚或與人同居的首次被 呈報者,有 18.7%報稱其伴侶亦吸 毒,與曾被呈報者情況大致類似,後 者相應的比例為 11.7%。在首次被呈 報和曾被呈報的男性吸毒者中,有吸 毒伴侶的比例相若(分別為 8.1%及 7.5%);而首次被呈報女性吸毒者相 應的比例(33.3%) 則較曾被呈報者的 為低(41.2%)。 4.15 Of those married or cohabiting newly reported persons, 18.7% reported that their partners also abused drugs, which was broadly similar to 11.7% for the previously reported counterparts. Among males, the respective proportions among both newly reported and previously reported drug abusers were similar (at 8.1% and 7.5% respectively). For females, the respective proportion was lower among newly reported persons (at 33.3%) than that among the previously reported ones (at 41.2%).

二零零七年各主要類別被呈報吸毒者的特徵 5 Characteristics of Major Categories of Reported Drug Abusers in 2007

5.1 吸毒者吸食超過一種毒品的現象十分普遍。被呈報吸食多種毒者是指在指定時期內被呈報吸食超過一種毒品的人士,不論有關毒品是否在同一時間混合服用。

5.1 It is a common phenomenon for drug abusers to abuse more than one type of drugs. A multiple drug abuser is defined to be a person who is reported to have taken more than one type of drugs within the specified period, irrespective of whether the drugs were taken concurrently on the same occasion or not.

被呈報吸食多種毒品人士 (表 1c)

5.2 在二零零七年的所有被呈報吸毒者中,有 3 564 人或 26.4%吸食超過一種毒品。二零零七年吸食多種毒品人士按其曾經被呈報吸食毒品種類數目及主要組合劃分的分布資料載於下表:

Reported Multiple Drug Abusers

(Table 1c)

5.2 Of all reported drug abusers, 3 564 or 26.4% took more than one type of drugs in 2007. The distribution of reported multiple drug abusers by number of reported drug types ever taken in 2007 and their major combination are presented in the following table:

	·品種類數目/主要吸食毒品組合 r 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
吸食雨	種毒品 Two drug types taken	2 825	20.9
(i)	海洛英和"白瓜子"/"藍精靈" Heroin & Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	1 302	9.6
(ii)	"K 仔"和"搖頭丸" Ketamine & Ecstasy	353	2.6
(iii)	"K 仔"和可卡因 Ketamine & Cocaine	211	1.6
(iv)	海洛英和"冰" Heroin & Ice	121	0.9
(v)	"K 仔"和"冰" Ketamine & Ice	120	0.9
吸食三	種毒品 Three drug types taken	521	3.9
(i)	"K 仔"、大麻和"搖頭丸" Ketamine, Cannabis & Ecstasy	53	0.4
(ii)	"K 仔"、"五仔"和"搖頭丸" Ketamine, Nimetazepam & Ecstasy	53	0.4
吸食多	過三種毒品 More than three drug types taken	218	1.6

5.3 在二零零七年,20.9%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(或俗稱"白瓜子"/"藍精靈")是最常被吸食的毒品組合。另有 3.9%的吸毒者吸食三種毒品,只有 1.6%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似即為氯胺酮("K仔")、三唑侖/咪醛唑侖/佐匹克隆("白瓜子"/"藍精靈")、"冰"、"搖頭丸"、大麻及可卡因)主要特徵的分項數字。

年齡和性別 (表 3a 及 4a)

5.5 在二零零七年,共有7419名被呈報吸食海洛英人士,平均年齡為42歲,當中大部分(87.2%)是男性。而在7908名被呈報吸食危害精神毒品品人士中,77.3%是男性。被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者遠較被呈報吸食海海。對來說,在被呈報吸食危害精神品者中,女性所佔的比例(22.7%或1793人)較在被呈報吸食海洛英者所佔的比例(12.8%或948人)為高。

5.3 Some 20.9% of reported drug abusers had taken two types of drugs in 2007. The most common combination of two types of drugs taken was heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone. Another 3.9% took three types of drugs, while only 1.6% 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, comparison of the characteristics of reported heroin abusers and reported psychotropic substance abusers is presented. figures on the salient characteristics of the more popular categories of reported psychotropic substance abusers ketamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, ice, ecstasy, cannabis and cocaine abusers are also included.

Age and Sex (Tables 3a & 4a)

5.5 In 2007, there were 7 419 reported heroin abusers of whom the great majority (87.2%) were males. Their overall average age was 42. As for the 7 908 reported psychotropic substance abusers, 77.3% were males. They were far much younger than reported heroin abusers, with an average age of 27. Comparatively speaking, there were proportionally more reported female psychotropic substances abusers (22.7% or 1 793) than reported female heroin abusers (12.8% or 948).

- 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"搖頭 丸"和"冰"人士的百分比較高,分別 為 39.6%及 34.4%。在被呈報吸食"K 仔"、"白瓜子"/"藍精靈"、大麻和可 卡因人士當中,女性的相應百分比則 分別為 25.9%、16.0%、16.0% 和 16.5%。
- 5.7 在被呈報吸食各類危害精神毒品人士年齡方面,吸食"白瓜子"/"藍精靈"者的平均年齡為39歲,遠較其他五大類危害精神毒品人士年長。吸食"K仔"、"冰"、"搖頭丸"、大麻及可卡因人士的平均年齡分別是21、27、20、24及23歲。

首次吸毒年龄 (表 3c)

5.8 在二零零七年,被呈報吸食"K仔"及"搖頭丸"的人士中,首次吸食該毒品類別的平均年齡為18歲,被呈報吸食海洛英及大麻人士的有關平均年齡則為19歲。相對來說,被呈報吸食"白瓜子"/"藍精靈"人士平均在較大的年齡首次吸食該類毒品,有關年齡為26歲。

現時吸食毒品原因 (表 4c)

5.9 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 52.2%),其次是"受到同輩朋友影響"(48.0%)。對於被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者,最普遍

- 5.6 Among the six major categories of reported psychotropic substance abusers, the proportion of female was relatively higher among reported ecstasy and ice abusers, being 39.6% and 34.4% respectively. The corresponding proportions for abusers of ketamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cannabis and cocaine were 25.9%, 16.0%, 16.0% and 16.5% respectively.
- 5.7 Comparing the age of various categories of psychotropic substance abusers, triazolam / midazolam / zopiclone abusers, with an average age of 39, were much older than the other five major types of psychotropic substance abusers. The mean ages of ketamine, ice, ecstasy, cannabis and cocaine abusers were 21, 27, 20, 24 and 23 respectively.

Age of First Abuse (*Table 3c*)

5.8 Reported abusers of ketamine and ecstasy on average started to abuse the respective kind of substances at the age of 18 in 2007 while heroin and cannabis abusers at 19. Reported triazolam / midazolam / zopiclone abusers on average started to abuse the substances concerned at a relatively older age, at 26.

Reason for Current Drug Use (Table 4c)

5.9 Among reported heroin abusers, the most common reason for currently taking heroin was "avoid discomfort of its absence" (52.2% of reported heroin abusers), followed by "peer influence" (48.0%). Among reported psychotropic substance abusers,

的原因是"受到同輩朋友影響" (48.2%),其次是"解悶"(44.6%)和 "出於好奇"(44.4%)。

居住地區 (表 3b 及 4b)

5.10 在二零零七年,較多被呈報吸食海者目3.9%)、油尖旺(11.9%)及觀塘(9.2%)。對於所有被呈報不足的。對於所有被呈報不足。 6.2%)。對於所有被呈報不足。 6.4%)及觀塘(9.4%)。再者(9.4%)及觀塘(9.4%)。 6.4%)及觀塘(9.4%)。再者(7"者 6.4%)及觀塘(9.4%)。 6.4%)及觀塘(9.4%)。 6.4%)及觀塘(9.4%)。 6.4%)是最多被呈報吸食"K 6.4%)是最多被呈報吸食"K 6.4%)是最多被呈報吸食"K 6.4%)是最多被呈報吸食"的 6.5%)居首位;對於被呈報吸食 6.5%)居首位; 6.6.8%)居首位; 6.6.8%)居首位; 6.6.8%)居首位; 6.6.8%)居首位; 6.6.8%)居首位; 6.6.8%)居首位; 6.6.8%)居首位;

每月吸毒次數

5.11 被呈報吸食海洛英及"白瓜子"/"藍精靈"者普遍有較高的每月吸食次數。在二零零七年,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,例如服咳藥水者每月服食次數中位數為 30 次;吸食"冰"者,9次;吸食"K仔"、"搖頭丸"及大麻者,均為 4 次。

"peer influence" (48.2%) came the first and "relief of boredom" (44.6%) and "curiosity" (44.4%) came the second and the third respectively.

District of Residence (Tables 3b and 4b)

5.10 More reported heroin abusers in 2007 resided in Sham Shui Po (13.9% of reported heroin abusers), Yau Tsim Mong (11.9%) and Kwun Tong (9.2%). For reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole, more people resided in Yuen Long (9.4%) and Kwun Tong (9.4%). More specifically, for reported ketamine abusers, more of them resided in Yuen Long (13.7%). reported triazolam / midazolam / zopiclone abusers, Sham Shui Po (12.8%) topped the list; for reported ice abusers, Kwun Tong (10.8%); for reported ecstasy abusers, the North (13.1%); for cannabis abusers, the South (16.8%); and for cocaine abusers, Yuen Long (11.0%).

Monthly Frequency of Abusing Drugs

5.11 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 2007. The counterpart figures for abusers of all other psychotropic substances were much lower, such as 30 times for cough medicine abusers, 9 times for ice abusers, 4 times for ketamine, ecstasy and cannabis abusers.

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								人	数 No. of	persons
性別/年齡 Sex/age	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
男 Male										
< 16	203	208	423	404	292	252	190	207	251	389
	(1.4)	(1.5)	(2.8)	(2.6)	(2.0)	(1.9)	(1.6)	(1.8)	(2.3)	(3.5)
16 - 20	1 928	1 643	2 387	2 448	1 752	1 335	1 314	1 341	1 514	1 745
	(13.0)	(11.6)	(15.5)	(15.7)	(11.9)	(10.1)	(10.8)	(11.7)	(14.1)	(15.7)
< 21 ∕\ﷺ Sub-total	2 131	1 851	2 810	2 852	2 044	1 587	1 504	1 548	1 765	2 134
	(14.4)	(13.1)	(18.3)	(18.2)	(13.8)	(12.0)	(12.3)	(13.5)	(16.5)	(19.2)
21 - 30	4 248	3 913	4 457	4 770	4 536	4 076	3 459	2 843	2 574	2 768
	(28.6)	(27.7)	(29.0)	(30.5)	(30.7)	(30.7)	(28.4)	(24.8)	(24.0)	(24.9)
31 - 40	3 433	3 312	3 300	3 114	3 140	3 011	2 805	2 573	2 416	2 446
	(23.1)	(23.4)	(21.5)	(19.9)	(21.2)	(22.7)	(23.0)	(22.5)	(22.6)	(22.0)
41 - 50	3 319	3 212	3 028	2 995	2 988	2 685	2 518	2 415	2 096	1 897
	(22.4)	(22.7)	(19.7)	(19.1)	(20.2)	(20.2)	(20.6)	(21.1)	(19.6)	(17.1)
≥ 51	1 707	1 859	1 760	1 909	2 072	1 913	1 914	2 070	1 855	1 880
	(11.5)	(13.1)	(11.5)	(12.2)	(14.0)	(14.4)	(15.7)	(18.1)	(17.3)	(16.9)
≥ 21 /\#\frac{#}{n} Sub-total	12 707	12 296	12 545	12 788	12 736	11 685	10 696	9 901	8 941	8 991
	(85.6)	(86.9)	(81.7)	(81.8)	(86.2)	(88.0)	(87.7)	(86.5)	(83.5)	(80.8)
小計 Sub-total		14 147 (100.0)						11 449 (100.0)	10 706 (100.0)	11 125 (100.0)
平均年齡 Mean age	35	36	34	34	35	36	36	37	36	35

表 1a 〔續〕 Table 1a (Cont'd)

按性別及年齡劃分的一九九八至二零零七年被呈報吸毒者 Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by sex by age

								人!	枚 No. of	persons
性別 / 年齢 Sex / age	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
女 Female										
< 16	116	94	325	308	274	164	147	171	211	276
	(5.4)	(4.3)	(10.9)	(10.7)	(8.6)	(6.5)	(5.5)	(6.4)	(8.3)	(11.2)
16 - 20	594	537	885	742	684	456	535	559	602	589
	(27.6)	(24.8)	(29.7)	(25.8)	(21.5)	(18.1)	(20.2)	(21.0)	(23.6)	(23.9)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	710	631	1 210	1 050	958	620	682	730	813	865
	(33.0)	(29.1)	(40.6)	(36.5)	(30.1)	(24.6)	(25.7)	(27.4)	(31.9)	(35.1)
21 - 30	830	815	999	1 029	1 212	1 008	1 112	1 015	910	716
	(38.5)	(37.6)	(33.5)	(35.8)	(38.0)	(40.0)	(41.9)	(38.1)	(35.7)	(29.0)
31 - 40	373	444	479	488	639	563	521	582	531	565
	(17.3)	(20.5)	(16.1)	(17.0)	(20.1)	(22.4)	(19.6)	(21.8)	(20.9)	(22.9)
41 - 50	200	220	244	247	298	260	262	255	202	226
	(9.3)	(10.2)	(8.2)	(8.6)	(9.4)	(10.3)	(9.9)	(9.6)	(7.9)	(9.2)
≥ 51	41	57	48	59	79	67	77	84	90	94
	(1.9)	(2.6)	(1.6)	(2.1)	(2.5)	(2.7)	(2.9)	(3.2)	(3.5)	(3.8)
≥ 21 /\\#\ Sub-total	1 444	1 536	1 770	1 823	2 228	1 898	1 972	1 936	1 733	1 601
	(67.0)	(70.9)	(59.4)	(63.5)	(69.9)	(75.4)	(74.3)	(72.6)	(68.1)	(64.9)
小計 Sub-total	2 154 (100.0)	2 167 (100.0)	2 980 (100.0)	2 873 (100.0)	3 186 (100.0)	2 518 (100.0)	2 654 (100.0)	2 666 (100.0)	2 546 (100.0)	2 466 (100.0)
平均年齡 Mean age	27	28	25	26	27	28	28	28	27	28

表 1a 〔續〕 Table 1a (Cont'd)

按性別及年齡劃分的一九九八至二零零七年被呈報吸毒者 Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by sex by age

								人!	数 No. of	persons
性別/年齡 Sex/age	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
男女合計 Both sexes										
< 16	319	302	748	712	566	416	337	378	462	665
	(1.9)	(1.9)	(4.1)	(3.8)	(3.2)	(2.6)	(2.3)	(2.7)	(3.5)	(4.9)
16 - 20	2 522	2 180	3 272	3 190	2 436	1 791	1 849	1 900	2 116	2 334
	(14.8)	(13.4)	(17.8)	(17.2)	(13.6)	(11.3)	(12.4)	(13.5)	(16.0)	(17.2)
<21 小計 Sub-total	2 841	2 482	4 020	3 902	3 002	2 207	2 186	2 278	2 578	2 999
	(16.7)	(15.2)	(21.9)	(21.1)	(16.7)	(14.0)	(14.7)	(16.1)	(19.5)	(22.1)
21 - 30	5 078	4 728	5 456	5 799	5 748	5 084	4 571	3 858	3 484	3 484
	(29.9)	(29.0)	(29.8)	(31.3)	(32.0)	(32.2)	(30.8)	(27.3)	(26.3)	(25.6)
31 - 40	3 806	3 756	3 779	3 602	3 779	3 574	3 326	3 155	2 947	3 011
	(22.4)	(23.0)	(20.6)	(19.5)	(21.0)	(22.6)	(22.4)	(22.4)	(22.2)	(22.2)
41 - 50	3 519	3 432	3 272	3 242	3 286	2 945	2 780	2 670	2 298	2 123
	(20.7)	(21.0)	(17.8)	(17.5)	(18.3)	(18.7)	(18.7)	(18.9)	(17.3)	(15.6)
≥ 51	1 748	1 916	1 808	1 968	2 151	1 980	1 991	2 154	1 945	1 974
	(10.3)	(11.7)	(9.9)	(10.6)	(12.0)	(12.5)	(13.4)	(15.3)	(14.7)	(14.5)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	14 151	13 832	14 315	14 611	14 964	13 583	12 668	11 837	10 674	10 592
	(83.3)	(84.8)	(78.1)	(78.9)	(83.3)	(86.0)	(85.3)	(83.9)	(80.5)	(77.9)
總計 Total			18 335 (100.0)							
平均年齡 Mean age										
所有被呈報吸毒者 All reported drug abusers	34	35	32	33	34	34	35	35	34	34
二十一歲以下被呈報吸毒者 Reported drug abusers under 21	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17

註釋 : 括弧內的數字顯示佔各相關性別組別內被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

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

表 1b 按首次/曾被呈報、性別及年齡劃分的一九九八至二零零七年被呈報 吸毒者

Table 1b Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by newly/previously reported by sex by age

								人	數 No. of	persons
性別/年齢 Sex / age	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
首次被呈報 Newly report	ted									
男 Male										
< 16	172	164	345	320	232	213	152	186	198	346
16 - 20	914	841	1 567	1 637	1 176	993	885	1 078	1 022	1 217
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 086	1 005	1 912	1 957	1 408	1 206	1 037	1 264	1 220	1 563
21 - 30	1 075	902	1 313	1 605	1 486	1 294	975	729	741	982
31 - 40	351	368	546	518	592	629	463	339	316	350
41 - 50	110	101	130	147	132	167	98	92	98	94
≥ 51	66	64	60	60	71	58	51	45	25	40
≥ 21 /\#\ Sub-total	1 602	1 435	2 049	2 330	2 281	2 148	1 587	1 205	1 180	1 466
小計 Sub-total	2 688	2 440	3 961	4 287	3 689	3 354	2 624	2 469	2 400	3 029
平均年齡 Mean age	25	25	24	24	25	26	25	24	23	23
女 Female										
< 16	97	78	270	238	237	140	109	153	174	231
16 - 20	265	264	595	496	524	350	383	441	379	390
<21 小計 Sub-total	362	342	865	734	761	490	492	594	553	621
21 - 30	261	214	392	419	499	381	495	483	385	328
31 - 40	78	105	133	142	199	159	113	128	127	146
41 - 50	24	23	37	51	66	45	28	40	36	41
≥ 51	@	11	7	11	27	15	8	11	16	14
≥ 21 /\#\ Sub-total	367	353	569	623	791	600	644	662	564	529
小計 Sub-total	729	695	1 434	1 357	1 552	1 090	1 136	1 256	1 117	1 150
平均年齡 Mean age	23	24	21	22	24	24	23	23	23	23
男女合計 Both sexes										
< 16	269	242	615	558	469	353	261	339	372	577
16 - 20	1 179	1 105	2 162	2 133	1 700	1 343	1 268	1 519	1 401	1 607
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 448	1 347	2 777	2 691	2 169	1 696	1 529	1 858	1 773	2 184
21 - 30	1 336	1 116	1 705	2 024	1 985	1 675	1 470	1 212	1 126	1 310
31 - 40	429	473	679	660	791	788	576	467	443	496
41 - 50	134	124	167	198	198	212	126	132	134	135
≥ 51	70	75	67	71	98	73	59	56	41	54
≥ 21 /\ﷺ Sub-total	1 969	1 788	2 618	2 953	3 072	2 748	2 231	1 867	1 744	1 995
總計 Total	3 417	3 135	5 395	5 644	5 241	4 444	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 179
平均年齡 Mean age	24	25	23	23	24	25	24	23	23	23

表 1b [續] 按首次/曾被呈報、性別及年齡劃分的一九九八至二零零七年 被呈報吸毒者

Table 1b (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by newly/previously reported by sex by age

								人	數 No. of	persons
性別 / 年齢 Sex / age	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
曾被呈報 Previously reported										
男 Male										
< 16	31	44	78	84	60	39	38	21	53	43
16 - 20	1 014	802	820	811	576	342	429	263	492	528
<21 小計 Sub-total	1 045	846	898	895	636	381	467	284	545	571
21 - 30	3 173	3 011	3 144	3 165	3 050	2 782	2 484	2 114	1 833	1 786
31 - 40	3 082	2 944	2 754	2 596	2 548	2 382	2 342	2 234	2 100	2 096
41 - 50	3 209	3 111	2 898	2 848	2 856	2 518	2 420	2 323	1 998	1 803
≥ 51	1 641	1 795	1 700	1 849	2 001	1 855	1 863	2 025	1 830	1 840
≥ 21 /\ﷺ Sub-total	11 105	10 861	10 496	10 458	10 455	9 537	9 109	8 696	7 761	7 525
小計 Sub-total	12 150	11 707	11 394	11 353	11 091	9 918	9 576	8 980	8 306	8 096
平均年齡 Mean age	37	38	37	37	38	39	39	40	39	39
女 Female										
< 16	19	16	55	70	37	24	38	18	37	45
16 - 20	329	273	290	246	160	106	152	118	223	199
<21 小計 Sub-total	348	289	345	316	197	130	190	136	260	244
21 - 30	569	601	607	610	713	627	617	532	525	388
31 - 40	295	339	346	346	440	404	408	454	404	419
41 - 50	176	197	207	196	232	215	234	215	166	185
≥ 51	37	46	41	48	52	52	69	73	74	80
≥ 21 /\ﷺ Sub-total	1 077	1 183	1 201	1 200	1 437	1 298	1 328	1 274	1 169	1 072
小計 Sub-total	1 425	1 472	1 546	1 516	1 634	1 428	1 518	1 410	1 429	1 316
平均年齡 Mean age	29	30	29	29	31	31	32	33	31	32
男女合計 Both sexes										
< 16	50	60	133	154	97	63	76	39	90	88
16 - 20	1 343	1 075	1 110	1 057	736	448	581	381	715	727
<21 小計 Sub-total	1 393	1 135	1 243	1 211	833	511	657	420	805	815
21 - 30	3 742	3 612	3 751	3 775	3 763	3 409	3 101	2 646	2 358	2 174
31 - 40	3 377	3 283	3 100	2 942	2 988	2 786	2 750	2 688	2 504	2 5 1 5
41 - 50	3 385	3 308	3 105	3 044	3 088	2 733	2 654	2 538	2 164	1 988
≥ 51	1 678	1 841	1 741	1 897	2 053	1 907	1 932	2 098	1 904	1 920
≥ 21 /\ﷺ Sub-total	12 182	12 044	11 697	11 658	11 892	10 835	10 437	9 970	8 930	8 597
總計 Total	13 575	13 179	12 940	12 869	12 725	11 346	11 094	10 390	9 735	9 412
平均年齡 Mean age	36	37	36	37	37	38	38	39	38	38

表 1c 按常被吸食毒品種類/吸食超過一種毒品種類人士劃分的一九九八至 二零零七年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1c Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by common type of drugs abused/ abusers taking more than one type of drugs

								人數	No. of p	persons
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
常被吸食毒品種類 Common types o	f drugs at	oused								
海洛英 Heroin	13 588	13 003	12 188	11 575	11 826	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 419
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	3 412	3 549	5 561	6 022	5 581	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 908
氯胺酮 Ketamine	-	23	1 605	2 746	2 692	1 954	2 584	2 100	3 080	4 058
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	891	931	927	902	1 249	1 567	1 752	2 034	2 227	1 834
" 冰" Ice	938	1 016	968	947	606	567	642	753	856	1 112
"搖頭丸" Ecstasy	60	343	2 333	2 272	1 378	971	1 275	1 694	1 529	916
大麻 Cannabis	1 403	1 294	1 434	1 227	1 298	1 050	1 119	1 136	976	788
可卡因 Cocaine	19	18	31	46	38	56	95	193	358	716
咳藥 Cough medicine	279	286	308	291	377	547	658	706	755	601
吸食超過一種毒品種類人士 Abusers taking more than one type of drugs	1 691	1 967	3 065	3 236	3 122	2 943	3 510	4 054	4 202	3 564
佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比 % of all reported drug abusers	10.7	12.9	18.7	19.8	19.6	21.1	24.2	29.1	31.9	26.4

表 1d 按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的一九九八至二零零七年被呈報 吸毒者

Table 1d Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 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	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21										
鴉片類毒品	1 490	1 089	749	428	267	137	112	87	53	62
Opiates	(58.4)	(49.1)	(21.6)	(13.3)	(10.7)	(7.5)	(5.3)	(3.9)	(2.1)	(2.1)
海洛英	1 490	1 089	747	426	266	137	112	85	51	62
Heroin	(58.4)	(49.1)	(21.5)	(13.3)	(10.7)	(7.5)	(5.3)	(3.8)	(2.0)	(2.1)
鴉片	-	-	-	-	@	-	-	-	-	-
Opium	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(@)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
馬明	-	-	@	@	-	-	-	-	@	-
Morphine	(-)	(-)	(@)	(@)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(@)	(-)
菲仕通/美沙酮	@	6	6	@	-	-	@	-	-	@
Physeptone / Methadone	(@)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(@)	(-)	(-)	(@)	(-)	(-)	(@)
危害精神毒品	1 277	1 289	2 845	2 863	2 276	1 722	2 052	2 185	2 525	2 948
Psychotropic substances	(50.1)	(58.1)	(82.1)	(89.2)	(91.2)	(94.0)	(96.5)	(97.5)	(99.0)	(99.0
<i>氯胺酮</i>	-	14	1 280	1 919	1 757	1 153	1 480	1 368	1 876	2 392
Ketamine	(-)	(0.6)	(36.9)	(59.8)	(70.4)	(62.9)	(69.6)	(61.1)	(73.5)	(80.3)
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆	50	34	42	30	34	92	92	82	67	52
Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	(2.0)	(1.5)	(1.2)	(0.9)	(1.4)	(5.0)	(4.3)	(3.7)	(2.6)	(1.7)
安非他明	494	647	2 148	1 904	1 039	722	907	1 325	1 261	955
Amphetamines	(19.4)	(29.2)	(62.0)	(59.3)	(41.6)	(39.4)	(42.6)	(59.2)	(49.4)	(32.1)
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明("搖頭丸")	51	290	1 949	1 701	928	635	814	1 194	1 088	631
MDMA (Ecstasy)	(2.0)	(13.1)	(56.2)	(53.0)	(37.2)	(34.7)	(38.3)	(53.3)	(42.6)	(21.2)
甲基安非他明("冰")	441	383	381	348	204	124	143	180	264	407
Methylamphetamine (Ice)	(17.3)	(17.3)	(11.0)	(10.8)	(8.2)	(6.8)	(6.7)	(8.0)	(10.3)	(13.7)
大麻	678	671	736	557	647	524	543	572	475	363
Cannabis	(26.6)	(30.2)	(21.2)	(17.4)	(25.9)	(28.6)	(25.5)	(25.5)	(18.6)	(12.2)
可卡因	@	6	9	12	14	10	20	58	170	356
Cocaine	(@)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(2.6)	(6.7)	(12.0)
咳藥	133	100	90	44	<i>79</i>	142	205	216	178	132
Cough medicine	(5.2)	(4.5)	(2.6)	(1.4)	(3.2)	(7.8)	(9.6)	(9.6)	(7.0)	(4.4)
硝甲西泮	-	-	-	11	44	31	120	152	343	273
Nimetazepam	(-)	(-)	(-)	(0.3)	(1.8)	(1.7)	(5.6)	(6.8)	(13.4)	(9.2)
安定	6	44	<i>78</i>	19	36	17	12	8	@	7
Diazepam	(0.2)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(0.6)	(1.4)	(0.9)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(@)	(0.2)
有機溶劑	110	100	61	48	65	52	29	27	12	10
Organic solvents	(4.3)	(4.5)	(1.8)	(1.5)	(2.6)	(2.8)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(0.5)	(0.3)
甲喹酮	@	@	12	@	9	12	17	25	24	13
Methaqualone	(@)	(@)	(0.3)	(@)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(0.4)
小計 Sub-total	2 551	2 219	3 467	3 210	2 496	1 832	2 127	2 240	2 551	2 979

表 1d 〔續〕 按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的一九九八至二零零七年 被呈報吸毒者

Table 1d (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by age group by type of drugs abused

								人數	y No. of	persons
年 齡組別 / 吸食毒品種類 Age group / type of drugs abused	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
鴉片類毒品	12 146	11 971	11 492	11 196	11 613	10 272	10 116	9 745	8 090	7 365
Opiates	(92.1)	(92.2)	(88.7)	(85.3)	(86.4)	(84.7)	(81.6)	(83.4)	(76.2)	(70.0)
海洛英	12 098	11 914	11 441	11 149	11 560	10 220	10 035	9 672	8 067	7 357
Heroin	(91.7)	(91.8)	(88.3)	(85.0)	(86.0)	(84.3)	(80.9)	(82.7)	(75.9)	(69.9)
鴉片	21	53	46	32	20	27	47	25	14	6
Opium	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)
馬啡	@	-	8	@	@	@	@	-	@	@
Morphine	(@)	(-)	(0.1)	(@)	(@)	(@)	(@)	(-)	(@)	(@)
<i>菲仕通/美沙酮</i>	91	88	69	73	73	60	135	200	52	41
Physeptone / Methadone	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(1.1)	(1.7)	(0.5)	(0.4)
危害精神毒品	2 135	2 260	2 716	3 159	3 305	3 497	4 144	4 150	4 877	4 960
Psychotropic substances	(16.2)	(17.4)	(21.0)	(24.1)	(24.6)	(28.8)	(33.4)	(35.5)	(45.9)	(47.1)
氯明安酮	-	9	325	827	935	801	1 104	732	1 204	1 666
Ketamine	(-)	(0.1)	(2.5)	(6.3)	(7.0)	(6.6)	(8.9)	(6.3)	(11.3)	(15.8)
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆	841	897	885	872	1 215	1 475	1 660	1 952	2 160	1 782
Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	(6.4)	(6.9)	(6.8)	(6.6)	(9.0)	(12.2)	(13.4)	(16.7)	(20.3)	(16.9)
安非他明	532	701	947	1 125	817	746	936	1 042	1 006	971
Amphetamines	(4.0)	(5.4)	(7.3)	(8.6)	(6.1)	(6.2)	(7.5)	(8.9)	(9.5)	(9.2)
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明("搖頭丸")	9	53	384	571	450	336	461	500	441	285
MDMA (Ecstasy)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(3.0)	(4.4)	(3.3)	(2.8)	(3.7)	(4.3)	(4.2)	(2.7)
甲基安非他明 (" 冰")	497	633	587	599	402	443	499	573	592	705
Methylamphetamine (Ice)	(3.8)	(4.9)	(4.5)	(4.6)	(3.0)	(3.7)	(4.0)	(4.9)	(5.6)	(6.7)
大麻	725	623	698	670	651	526	576	564	501	425
Cannabis	(5.5)	(4.8)	(5.4)	(5.1)	(4.8)	(4.3)	(4.6)	(4.8)	(4.7)	(4.0)
可卡因	17	12	22	34	24	46	75	135	188	360
Cocaine	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(1.2)	(1.8)	(3.4)
咳藥	146	186	218	247	298	405	453	490	577	469
Cough medicine	(1.1)	(1.4)	(1.7)	(1.9)	(2.2)	(3.3)	(3.7)	(4.2)	(5.4)	(4.5)
稍甲西泮	-	-	@	6	39	49	105	75	116	108
Nimetazepam	(-)	(-)	(@)	(*)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(1.1)	(1.0)
安定	19	30	21	37	49	46	44	21	27	17
Diazepam	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)
有機溶劑	10	14	24	13	14	11	16	9	15	7
Organic solvents	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
甲喹酮	8	11	11	9	9	10	@	@	6	@
Methaqualone	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(@)	(@)	(0.1)	(@)
小計 Sub-total	13 195	12 984	12 957	13 123	13 443	12 128	12 400	11 691	10 623	10 525

表 1d 〔續〕 按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的一九九八至二零零七年 被呈報吸毒者

Table 1d (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by age group by type of drugs abused

年齡組別/吸食毒品種類	1000	1000	2000	2001	2002	2002	2004	2005	2006	2005
Age group / type of drugs abused	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
所 有年齡 All ages										
鴉片類毒品	13 636	13 060	12 241	11 624	11 880	10 409	10 228	9 832	8 143	7 427
Opiates	(86.6)	(85.9)	(74.5)	(71.2)	(74.5)	(74.6)	(70.4)	(70.6)	(61.8)	(55.0)
海洛英	13 588	13 003	12 188	11 575	11 826	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 419
Heroin	(86.3)	(85.5)	(74.2)	(70.9)	(74.2)	(74.2)	(69.8)	(70.0)	(61.6)	(54.9)
鴉片	21	53	46	32	21	27	47	25	14	6
Opium	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(@)
馬啡	@	-	9	@	@	@	@	-	@	@
Morphine	(@)	(-)	(0.1)	(@)	(@)	(@)	(@)	(-)	(@)	(@)
<i>菲仕通/美沙酮</i>	95	94	75	75	73	60	136	200	52	41
Physeptone / Methadone	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(1.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)
危害精神毒品	3 412	3 549	5 561	6 022	5 581	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 908
Psychotropic substances	(21.7)	(23.3)	(33.9)	(36.9)	(35.0)	(37.4)	(42.7)	(45.5)	(56.2)	(58.6)
氯胺酮	-	23	1 605	2 746	2 692	1 954	2 584	2 100	3 080	4 058
Ketamine	-	(0.2)	(9.8)	(16.8)	(16.9)	(14.0)	(17.8)	(15.1)	(23.4)	(30.1)
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆	891	931	927	902	1 249	1 567	1 752	2 034	2 227	1 834
Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	(5.7)	(6.1)	(5.6)	(5.5)	(7.8)	(11.2)	(12.1)	(14.6)	(16.9)	(13.6)
安非他明	1 026	1 348	3 095	3 029	1 856	1 468	1 843	2 367	2 267	1 926
Amphetamines	(6.5)	(8.9)	(18.8)	(18.5)	(11.6)	(10.5)	(12.7)	(17.0)	(17.2)	(14.3)
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明("搖頭丸")	60	343	2 333	2 272	1 378	971	1 275	1 694	1 529	916
MDMA (Ecstasy)	(0.4)	(2.3)	(14.2)	(13.9)	(8.6)	(7.0)	(8.8)	(12.2)	(11.6)	(6.8)
甲基安非他明("冰")	938	1 016	968	947	606	567	642	753	856	1 112
Methylamphetamine (Ice)	(6.0)	(6.7)	(5.9)	(5.8)	(3.8)	(4.1)	(4.4)	(5.4)	(6.5)	(8.2)
大麻	1 403	1 294	1 434	1 227	1 298	1 050	1 119	1 136	976	<i>788</i>
Cannabis	(8.9)	(8.5)	(8.7)	(7.5)	(8.1)	(7.5)	(7.7)	(8.2)	(7.4)	(5.8)
可卡因	19	18	31	46	38	56	95	193	358	716
Cocaine	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(1.4)	(2.7)	(5.3)
咳藥	279	286	308	291	377	547	658	706	755	601
Cough medicine	(1.8)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(1.8)	(2.4)	(3.9)	(4.5)	(5.1)	(5.7)	(4.5)
稍甲西泮	-	-	@	17	83	80	225	227	459	381
Nimetazepam	(-)	(-)	(@)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(3.5)	(2.8)
安定	25	74	99	56	85	63	56	29	30	24
Diazepam	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
有機溶劑	120	114	85	61	79	63	45	36	27	17
Organic solvents	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.1)
甲喹酮	9	14	23	10	18	22	21	28	30	14
Methaqualone	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)
總計 Total	15 746	15 203	16 424	16 333	15 939	13 960	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 504

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一九九八至二零零七年被呈報吸毒者 Table 1e Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by method of taking drugs

									% *
1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
46.2	46.9	41.3	40.3	43.1	42.1	38.7	38.8	37.3	32.9
38.4	37.1	33.0	32.2	33.7	33.7	33.0	33.5	30.0	31.7
25.0	26.4	26.4	25.4	22.9	23.2	25.6	22.8	22.0	19.3
1.4	1.4	5.6	9.2	10.0	9.0	10.6	12.4	19.9	26.7
5.0	6.6	17.1	16.5	13.5	15.5	18.8	24.0	26.1	19.5
	46.2 38.4 25.0	46.2 46.9 38.4 37.1 25.0 26.4 1.4 1.4	46.2 46.9 41.3 38.4 37.1 33.0 25.0 26.4 26.4 1.4 1.4 5.6	46.2 46.9 41.3 40.3 38.4 37.1 33.0 32.2 25.0 26.4 26.4 25.4 1.4 1.4 5.6 9.2	46.2 46.9 41.3 40.3 43.1 38.4 37.1 33.0 32.2 33.7 25.0 26.4 26.4 25.4 22.9 1.4 1.4 5.6 9.2 10.0	46.2 46.9 41.3 40.3 43.1 42.1 38.4 37.1 33.0 32.2 33.7 33.7 25.0 26.4 26.4 25.4 22.9 23.2 1.4 1.4 5.6 9.2 10.0 9.0	46.2 46.9 41.3 40.3 43.1 42.1 38.7 38.4 37.1 33.0 32.2 33.7 33.7 33.0 25.0 26.4 26.4 25.4 22.9 23.2 25.6 1.4 1.4 5.6 9.2 10.0 9.0 10.6	46.2 46.9 41.3 40.3 43.1 42.1 38.7 38.8 38.4 37.1 33.0 32.2 33.7 33.7 33.0 33.5 25.0 26.4 26.4 25.4 22.9 23.2 25.6 22.8 1.4 1.4 5.6 9.2 10.0 9.0 10.6 12.4	46.2 46.9 41.3 40.3 43.1 42.1 38.7 38.8 37.3 38.4 37.1 33.0 32.2 33.7 33.7 33.0 33.5 30.0 25.0 26.4 26.4 25.4 22.9 23.2 25.6 22.8 22.0 1.4 1.4 5.6 9.2 10.0 9.0 10.6 12.4 19.9

註釋: 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種吸食毒品的方法。

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

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

^{*} 佔所有被呈報使用某種吸毒方法的吸毒者百分比。

表 1f 按年齡組別及吸食毒品地方劃分的二零零六及零七年被呈報吸毒者 Table 1f Reported drug abusers for 2006 and 2007 by age group by place of abusing drugs

年齡組別/吸食毒品地方	20	006	20	2007		
Age group / place of abusing drugs	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	1 957	90.9	2 709	97.8		
中國內地 Mainland of China	545	25.3	505	18.2		
其他地方 Other countries	26	1.2	23	0.8		
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over						
香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	9 792	97.5	9 906	96.7		
中國內地 Mainland of China	827	8.2	963	9.4		
其他地方 Other countries	176	1.8	145	1.4		
所有年齡 All ages						
香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	11 749	96.3	12 615	96.3		
中國內地 Mainland of China	1 372	11.2	1 468	11.2		
其他地方 Other countries	202	1.7	168	1.3		

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.

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

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

⁽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。

^{*} 佔所有被呈報在某地方吸毒的吸毒者百分比。

表 1g 按年齡組別及吸食毒品地點劃分的二零零六及零七年被呈報吸毒者 Table 1g Reported drug abusers for 2006 and 2007 by age group by locality of abusing drugs

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品地點	20	006	2007		
Age group / locality of abusing drugs	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	285	13.2	598	21.2	
在家 / 朋友的家及其他地點 Home/Friend's home and other localities	691	32.1	1 088	38.6	
只在其他地點 Other localities only	1 177	54.7	1 133	40.2	
其他地點 Other localities					
的士高 / 卡拉OK Disco/Karaoke	1 374	63.8	1 149	40.8	
休憩地方 / 公園 / 公廁 Recreation area/public garden/public toilet	570	26.5	1 094	38.8	
會所 /大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	129	6.0	209	7.4	
會所 /大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的非派對場合 Non-party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	125	5.8	174	6.2	
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	198	9.2	256	9.1	
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	51	2.4	108	3.8	
酒吧 Café	143	6.6	136	4.8	
學校(包括學校宿舍) School (include school hostel)	24	1.1	58	2.1	
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over					
只在家 / 朋友的家 Home/Friend's home only	4 320	43.6	4 628	45.9	
在家 / 朋友的家及其他地點 Home/Friend's home and other localities	3 123	31.5	3 107	30.8	
只在其他地點 Other localities only	2 467	24.9	2 357	23.4	
其他地點 Other localities					
的士高 / 卡拉OK Disco/Karaoke	875	8.8	1 148	11.4	
休憩地方 / 公園 / 公廁 Recreation area/public garden/public toilet	3 930	39.7	3 662	36.3	
會所 /大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	558	5.6	526	5.2	
會所 /大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的非派對場合 Non-party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	369	3.7	353	3.5	
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	279	2.8	279	2.8	
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	272	2.7	331	3.3	
酒吧 Café	83	0.8	154	1.5	

表 1g 〔續〕 按年齡組別及吸食毒品地點劃分的二零零六及零七年被呈報 吸毒者

Table 1g (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 2006 and 2007 by age group by locality of abusing drugs

年齡組別/吸食毒品地點	20	006		2007
Age group / locality of abusing drugs	人數 No.	% *	人數 No.	%*
所有年 齡 All ages				
只在家 / 朋友的家 Home/Friend's home only	4 605	38.2	5 226	40.5
在家 / 朋友的家及其他地點 Home/Friend's home and other localities	3 814	31.6	4 195	32.5
只在其他地點 Other localities only	3 644	30.2	3 490	27.0
其他地點 Other localities				
的士高 / 卡拉OK Disco/Karaoke	2 249	18.6	2 297	17.8
休憩地方 / 公園 / 公廁 Recreation area/public garden/public toilet	4 500	37.3	4 756	36.8
會所 /大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	687	5.7	735	5.7
會所 /大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的非派對場合 Non-party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	494	4.1	527	4.1
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	477	4.0	535	4.1
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	323	2.7	439	3.4
酒吧 Café	226	1.9	290	2.2
學校(包括學校宿舍) School (include school hostel)	25	0.2	61	0.5

註釋: (1)有關吸食毒品地點數字只在二零零六年起才編製。

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

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

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

⁽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。

^{*} 佔所有被呈報在某地點吸毒的吸毒者百分比。

表 1h 按年齡組別及現時吸食毒品原因劃分的一九九八至二零零七年被呈報 吸毒者

Table 1h Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 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	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
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	60.5	62.8	68.2	66.0	58.2	57.9	60.0	68.4	64.9	58.8
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 Avoid discomfort of its absence	30.5	28.8	13.4	9.3	7.8	6.6	6.6	7.3	8.9	12.7
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	27.1	29.8	28.2	26.4	27.6	28.7	31.4	40.4	41.3	41.3
出於好奇 Curiosity	38.7	35.7	42.9	43.4	38.6	38.2	41.0	35.8	41.1	42.7
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	25.6	26.5	44.5	39.6	38.9	32.7	34.6	43.4	42.4	37.4
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	2.0	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.6	3.7	4.6	4.2
其他原因 Other reasons	4.3	4.2	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.7
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	25.6	31.2	41.5	38.2	35.5	44.7	43.6	44.5	44.0	43.7
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 Avoid discomfort of its absence	55.3	59.2	55.1	54.4	57.2	58.1	54.6	48.5	43.3	41.6
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	22.3	23.9	20.3	22.2	28.9	24.9	27.4	34.6	39.7	40.5
出於好奇 Curiosity	27.4	26.4	22.9	20.4	19.7	23.8	22.8	29.2	32.7	33.9
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	19.1	17.0	18.4	18.7	17.8	10.1	9.3	14.7	17.6	21.5
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.5	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.7	5.3
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.6
其他原因 Other reasons	5.1	2.2	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4

表 1h 〔續〕 按年齡組別及現時吸食毒品原因劃分的一九九八至二零零七年 被呈報吸毒者

Table 1h (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by age group by reason for current drug use

<u>%*</u>										
2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	年 齡組別 / 現時吸食毒品原因 Age group / reason for current drug use
										所 有年齢 All ages
47.1	48.0	48.4	46.0	46.4	38.9	43.5	47.0	35.6	31.1	受到同輩朋友影響/想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers
35.1	36.6	41.8	47.6	51.5	49.8	45.9	46.5	54.9	51.4	避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 Avoid discomfort of its absence
40.7	40.0	35.5	28.0	25.4	28.7	23.0	22.0	24.7	23.0	解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety
35.9	34.4	30.3	25.5	25.7	22.6	24.7	27.0	27.7	29.2	出於好奇 Curiosity
25.0	22.4	19.4	13.1	13.0	20.9	22.6	23.8	18.4	20.1	尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction
3 4.4	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.1	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.3	自行治理疾病 For self-medication
5 2.9	2.6	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner
0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.5	5.0	其他原因 Other reasons
.6	2.	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	For self-medication 受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner 其他原因

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.

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

^{*} 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。

表 1i 按性別及首次吸食毒品年齡劃分的一九九八至二零零七年被呈報 吸毒者

Table 1i Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by sex by age of first abuse

										%
性別 / 首次吸食毒品年齢 Sex / age of first abuse	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
男 Male										
< 12	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.0
12 - 15	29.1	29.5	30.7	30.1	30.5	30.3	30.9	32.5	33.7	33.6
16 - 20	44.3	44.7	43.6	44.0	42.9	41.9	42.8	43.2	42.7	43.3
21 - 25	13.8	13.0	13.1	13.5	13.2	13.5	12.6	12.1	11.8	11.7
26 - 30	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.5	5.7	4.9	4.9
31 - 35	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
36 - 40	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.0
≥ 41	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	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
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abuse	19	18	18	18	18	19	18	18	18	18
女 Female										
< 12	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.0
12 - 15	33.9	33.2	37.7	34.8	33.6	30.6	28.6	30.0	33.1	36.4
16 - 20	44.3	43.7	41.6	41.8	42.5	41.4	42.0	38.0	38.0	37.0
21 - 25	12.0	11.5	10.4	12.0	11.9	14.2	16.6	17.6	13.4	11.7
26 - 30	5.3	5.6	4.9	6.5	5.6	6.6	7.2	8.0	9.0	7.8
31 - 35	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.5
36 - 40	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.7
≥ 41	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abuse	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	19
男女合計 Both sexes										
< 12	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.9
12 - 15	29.6	30.0	31.7	30.8	31.0	30.4	30.5	32.1	33.6	34.1
16 - 20	44.3	44.6	43.3	43.7	42.9	41.8	42.7	42.3	41.9	42.2
21 - 25	13.6	12.8	12.7	13.3	13.0	13.6	13.2	13.0	12.1	11.7
26 - 30	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.1	5.6	5.4
31 - 35	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
36 - 40	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1
≥ 41	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Mean age o	of first abuse	e								
所有被呈報吸毒者 All reported drug abusers	19	18	18	18	18	19	18	18	18	18
二十一歲以下被呈報吸毒者 Reported drug abusers under 21	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	15	15	15

表 1j 按年齡組別及經濟活動狀況劃分的一九九八至二零零七年被呈報吸毒者 Table 1j Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by age group by economic activity status

										%
年 齡組別 / 經濟活動狀況 Age group / economic activity status	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21	26.5	22.6	31.2	25.2	32.7	29.8	21.5	20.6	30.3	30.8
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	36.5	32.6	31.2	35.2	32.1	29.8	31.5	29.6	30.3	30.8
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	7.1	6.8	6.9	5.9	6.0	6.7	8.0	10.6	9.8	9.8
失業人士 Unemployed	44.9	44.4	38.5	33.3	37.2	37.2	37.2	31.1	32.5	28.0
料理家務人士 Home-maker	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
學生 Student	9.2	13.0	20.4	23.9	22.7	25.0	21.9	26.4	23.7	26.5
其他 Others	1.7	2.9	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.0	3.5	4.7
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										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	39.0	35.5	37.8	36.8	32.6	31.1	27.3	29.5	31.2	32.9
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	7.6	6.5	6.5	7.4	7.4	6.0	6.4	7.0	7.0	7.5
失業人士 Unemployed	49.8	53.2	51.7	51.6	55.2	58.6	61.8	58.5	57.0	54.8
料理家務人士 Home-maker	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6
學生 Student	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
退休人士 Retired person	1.8	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.9
其他 Others	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.1
/ <u>パ</u> 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一九九八至二零零七年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1j (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by age group by economic activity status

										%
年 齡組別 / 經濟活動狀況 Age group / economic activity status	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
所有年齡 All ages										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	38.6	35.1	36.3	36.4	32.6	30.9	27.9	29.5	31.1	32.4
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	7.5	6.5	6.6	7.1	7.2	6.1	6.6	7.5	7.6	8.0
失業人士 Unemployed	49.0	51.8	48.9	47.8	52.3	55.6	58.1	54.1	52.2	48.9
料理家務人士 Home-maker	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
學生 Student	1.6	2.1	4.5	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	6.0
退休人士 Retired person	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5
其他 Others	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.9
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1k 按年齡組別及教育水平劃分的一九九八至二零零七年被呈報吸毒者 Table 1k Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by age group by educational attainment

										%
年齢組別 / 教育水平 Age group / educational attainment	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
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
小學程度 Primary	4.0	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.7
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	76.6	74.6	71.0	66.5	68.3	67.1	66.8	68.2	66.7	69.3
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	18.9	21.6	26.4	30.9	28.6	29.9	29.7	29.8	31.4	28.4
專上教育程度 Tertiary	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
無受過教育/幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.8
小學程度 Primary	39.4	39.4	35.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	34.9	35.2	33.3	31.1
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	44.2	44.9	47.3	47.9	46.9	46.7	46.6	47.0	47.9	50.5
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	11.2	11.7	13.5	15.3	15.9	16.2	15.2	14.4	15.5	15.5
專上教育程度 Tertiary	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
所有年齡 All ages										
無受過教育/幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	3.5	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.4
小學程度 Primary	33.4	33.9	28.1	26.8	28.2	29.0	30.0	29.8	27.0	24.6
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	49.7	49.4	52.5	51.8	50.4	49.5	49.6	50.3	51.6	54.7
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	12.5	13.2	16.3	18.6	18.0	18.1	17.3	16.9	18.6	18.4
專上教育程度 Tertiary	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1l 按種族劃分的一九九八至二零零七年被呈報吸毒者 Table 1l Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by ethnicity

種族 Ethnicity	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
華人 Chinese	95.3	95.7	96.1	96.2	95.6	95.1	95.7	95.0	95.0	94.6
非華人 Non-chinese										
越南人 Vietnamese	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.1
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
印度人/巴基斯坦人/ 孟加拉人/斯里蘭卡人 Indian/ Pakistani/ Bangladeshi/ Sri Lankan	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
菲律賓人 Filipino	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
英國人 British	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
其他 Others	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1m 按性別、婚姻狀況及伴侶有否吸毒劃分的一九九八至二零零七年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1m Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 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	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
男 Male										
未婚 Never married	62.5	60.6	64.7	64.8	61.3	59.3	58.3	56.0	58.9	59.9
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	28.1	29.0	26.4	26.2	28.5	30.1	30.1	32.9	30.7	30.1
伴侶有吸毒	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.6	7.5	7.0	8.0	7.5
Partner took drugs 伴侶沒有吸毒	93.1	93.2	93.0	93.0	92.9	93.4	92.5	93.0	92.0	92.5
Partner did not take drugs 鰥/寡 Widowed	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	8.6	9.4	8.0	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.5	10.3	9.3	9.3
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	57.6	54.8	65.1	61.7	58.2	55.3	61.5	61.7	67.1	65.7
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	29.5	32.5	24.4	27.0	28.9	28.8	25.0	26.3	21.5	22.5
伴侶有吸毒 Partner took drugs	52.0	50.4	46.1	50.8	47.9	42.5	42.8	40.1	38.2	39.2
伴侶沒有吸毒 Partner did not take drugs	48.0	49.6	53.9	49.2	52.1	57.5	57.2	59.9	61.8	60.8
鰥/寡 Widowed	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.4	3.0	1.5
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	10.7	10.7	9.0	9.6	11.0	13.7	11.6	10.6	8.4	10.3
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	61.9	59.8	64.7	64.3	60.8	58.7	58.8	57.0	60.4	60.9
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	28.3	29.5	26.1	26.3	28.6	29.9	29.3	31.8	29.1	28.8
伴侶有吸毒 Partner took drugs	13.6	14.2	13.9	14.6	15.0	12.8	13.7	12.5	12.6	12.5
Partner took arugs 伴侶沒有吸毒 Partner did not take drugs	86.4	85.8	86.1	85.4	85.0	87.2	86.3	87.5	87.4	87.5
鰥 / 寡 Widowed	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.8
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	8.9	9.6	8.1	8.4	9.6	10.3	10.7	10.3	9.1	9.4
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一九九八至二零零七年被呈報吸毒者 Table 1n Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by age group by district of residence

Ferika katilda (□ ta. bi. ter										%
年 齡組別 / 居住地區 Age group / district of residence	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21										
中西區 Central & Western	2.8	3.4	3.3	4.1	1.8	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.4
灣仔 Wan Chai	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.8
東區 Eastern	4.3	5.3	4.2	4.6	4.2	5.1	4.0	5.7	5.1	5.0
南區 Southern	7.0	7.4	6.2	7.1	7.4	10.1	9.3	8.8	7.9	7.7
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	3.9	4.0	4.5	5.6	4.2	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.3
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	4.8	4.5	4.1	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.4	3.7
九龍城 Kowloon City	2.8	2.7	3.4	4.2	3.4	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.7
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.6	6.4	6.8	7.2	5.3	4.0	7.4
觀塘 Kwun Tong	8.3	8.0	10.8	11.2	9.2	6.9	6.2	6.3	7.1	8.2
葵青 Kwai Tsing	5.5	5.6	7.4	7.2	9.0	7.6	8.1	7.9	8.1	6.9
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	2.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	1.6	2.2	2.4
屯門 Tuen Mun	11.8	11.9	10.6	8.0	6.9	6.8	6.5	9.0	9.2	7.0
元朗 Yuen Long	8.4	7.1	7.5	7.7	8.5	8.3	8.8	6.9	8.3	13.0
北區 North	9.0	10.9	10.3	6.9	8.0	11.4	11.7	13.3	11.4	10.1
大埔 Tai Po	12.3	10.5	7.7	6.4	5.6	3.5	5.2	6.0	6.9	5.0
沙田 Sha Tin	7.2	6.4	6.3	7.5	7.8	6.2	5.2	6.6	9.6	6.9
西貢 Sai Kung	2.4	1.7	3.6	4.1	5.5	4.4	4.8	4.2	3.3	3.4
離島 Islands	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.1	2.5	4.4	5.0	4.4	3.8	5.3
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 In [續] 按年齡組別及居住地區劃分的一九九八至二零零七年被呈報 吸毒者

Table 1n (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by age group by district of residence

年 齡組別 / 居住地區 Age group / district of residence	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
中西區 Central & Western	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.2
灣仔 Wan Chai	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3
東區 Eastern	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.9
南區 Southern	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.7	11.0	10.9	12.2	10.5	10.5	10.5
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	10.6	11.1	10.9	10.7	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.9	11.7
九龍城 Kowloon City	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.4
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	9.6	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.0	7.8	6.9	7.9	7.9	7.3
觀塘 Kwun Tong	11.9	11.8	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.4	10.5	10.5	9.3
葵青 Kwai Tsing	5.5	5.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.8	6.4
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.1	4.5	4.
屯門 Tuen Mun	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.
元朗 Yuen Long	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.1	8.0
北區 North	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.8
大埔 Tai Po	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.
沙田 Sha Tin	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.
西貢 Sai Kung	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.
離島 Islands	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	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

表 In [續] 按年齡組別及居住地區劃分的一九九八至二零零七年被呈報 吸毒者

Table 1n (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by age group by district of residence

年 齡組別 / 居住地區 Age group / district of residence	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
所有年齡 All ages										
中西區 Central & Western	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.0
灣仔 Wan Chai	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9
東區 Eastern	6.4	6.4	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.4	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.9
南區 Southern	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.9	9.8	10.1	11.2	9.7	9.3	9.
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	9.6	10.1	9.4	9.3	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.0	10.4	9.
九龍城 Kowloon City	4.7	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	8.9	8.4	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.
觀塘 Kwun Tong	11.3	11.2	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	8.9	9.8	9.8	9.
葵青 Kwai Tsing	5.5	5.3	6.4	6.2	6.4	5.8	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.5	4.0	3.
屯門 Tuen Mun	8.3	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.3	7.
元朗 Yuen Long	6.1	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	9
北區 North	4.5	4.7	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.
大埔 Tai Po	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.6	3.
沙田 Sha Tin	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.
西貢 Sai Kung	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.
離島 Islands	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.

表 10 按屋宇單位類型劃分的一九九八至二零零七年被呈報吸毒者 Table 10 Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by type of quarters

										%
屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
受資助的公屋租住單位 Public and aided rental blocks	56.2	55.6	55.9	54.1	53.7	53.1	53.0	56.6	57.7	58.1
居者有其屋計劃屋苑 Home ownership estates	3.0	3.1	3.5	4.2	4.4	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.8	2.9
私人樓宇 Private housing	30.7	32.8	33.2	34.6	35.3	36.6	36.8	38.5	37.6	37.3
其他房屋 Others	10.1	8.5	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.7	2.2	1.8	1.7
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1p 按年齡組別及曾否有犯罪紀錄劃分的一九九八至二零零七年被呈報 吸毒者

Table 1p Reported drug abusers for 1998-2007 by age group by whether previously convicted

年 齡組別 / 曾否有犯罪紀錄 Age group / whether previously convicted	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21										
曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted	55.8	51.6	36.0	34.9	35.4	38.1	40.6	38.7	39.4	41.4
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	14.5	14.2	6.3	7.0	7.3	8.0	11.3	8.1	8.3	9.4
只有其他罪行 only other offences	16.8	15.5	13.2	12.7	13.9	16.2	16.8	23.9	27.0	27.5
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	24.0	21.0	15.7	14.4	13.6	13.2	11.9	5.1	3.1	4.0
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.6
未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted	44.2	48.4	64.0	65.1	64.6	61.9	59.4	61.3	60.6	58.6
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted	86.0	87.0	84.4	82.0	81.2	81.2	84.8	86.7	86.3	85. 1
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	23.9	24.4	21.7	21.0	20.6	18.1	21.5	29.3	36.4	33.8
只有其他罪行 only other offences	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.3	6.3	6.7	8.7	10.8	11.4
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	56.2	57.4	57.4	56.0	55.2	56.6	56.4	48.4	39.0	39.8
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted	14.0	13.0	15.6	18.0	18.8	18.8	15.2	13.3	13.7	14.9
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										
曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted	81.1	81.8	74.2	72.4	74.3	75.6	78.7	79.6	77.6	75.7
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	22.4	22.9	18.5	18.1	18.6	16.8	20.1	26.1	31.2	28.5
只有其他罪行 only other offences	7.4	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.6	7.6	8.1	10.9	13.8	14.8
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	51.0	52.1	48.6	47.5	48.9	50.9	50.3	42.0	32.4	32.1
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2
未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted	18.9	18.2	25.8	27.6	25.7	24.4	21.3	20.4	22.4	24.3
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 2a 按性別及年齡劃分的二零零七年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者 Table 2a Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2007 by sex by age

:別/年齡	首次 被		曾被呈	
ex/age	Newly repor		Previously repo	_
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
Male				
< 16	346	8.3	43	0.5
16 - 20	1 217	29.1	528	5.6
<21 小清 Sub-total	1 563	37.4	571	6.1
21 - 30	982 23.5		1 786	19.0
31 - 40	350	8.4	2 096	22.3
41 - 50	94	2.2	1 803	19.2
≥ 51	40	1.0	1 840	19.5
≥ 21 /\ﷺ Sub-total	1 466	35.1	7 525	80.0
小計 Sub-total	3 029	72.5	8 096	86.0
平均年齡 Mean age	23		39	
Female				
< 16	231	5.5	45	0.5
16 - 20	390	9.3	199	2.1
<21 小計 Sub-total	621	14.9	244	2.6
21 - 30	328	7.8	388	4.1
31 - 40	146	3.5	419	4.5
41 - 50	41	1.0	185	2.0
≥ 51	14	0.3	80	0.8
≥ 21 /\ﷺ Sub-total	529	12.7	1 072	11.4
小計 Sub-total	1 150	27.5	1 316	14.0
平均年齡 Mean age	23		32	
女合計 Both sexes				
< 16	577	13.8	88	0.9
16 - 20	1 607	38.5	727	7.7
<21 小計 Sub-total	2 184	52.3	815	8.7
21 - 30	1 310	31.3	2 174	23.1
31 - 40	496	11.9	2 515	26.7
41 - 50	135	3.2	1 988	21.1
≥ 51	54	1.3	1 920	20.4
≥ 21 /\#\ Sub-total	1 995	47.7	8 597	91.3
總計 Total	4 179	100.0	9 412	100.0
平均年齡 Mean age	23		38	

Note: * 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 2b 按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零七年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者 Table 2b Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2007 by age group by type of drugs abused

年齡組別/吸食毒品種類	首次被呈 Newly reporte		曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons		
Age group / type of drugs abused	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	% *	
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21					
海洛英 Heroin	36	1.7	26	3.2	
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	2 143	98.9	805	99.0	
氯胺酮 Ketamine	1 769	81.7	623	76.6	
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	34	1.6	18	2.2	
安非他明 Amphetamines	626	28.9	329	40.5	
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 (" 搖頭丸") MDMA (Ecstasy)	434	20.0	197	24.2	
甲基安非他明 (" 冰") Methylamphetamine (Ice)	249	11.5	158	19.4	
大麻 Cannabis	226	10.4	137	16.9	
可卡因 Cocaine	232	10.7	124	15.3	
咳藥 Cough medicine	80	3.7	52	6.4	
稍甲西泮 Nimetazepam	170	7.8	103	12.7	
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	6	0.3	@	@	
/\漬† Sub-total	2 166		813		

表 2b 〔續〕 按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零七年首次/曾被呈報 吸毒者

Table 2b (Cont'd) Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2007 by age group by type of drugs abused

丰齢組別/吸食毒品種類	首次被呈		曾被呈	
age group / type of drugs abused	Newly report		Previously repo	
go garage and	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over				
海洛英 Heroin	487	24.6	6 870	80.4
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	1 549	78.4	3 411	39.9
氣胺酮 Ketamine	899	45.5	767	9.0
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	78	3.9	1 704	19.9
安非他明 Amphetamines	333	16.9	638	7.5
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 (" 搖頭丸") MDMA (Ecstasy)	182	9.2	103	1.2
甲基安非他明 (" 冰") Methylamphetamine (Ice)	162	8.2	543	6.4
大麻 Cannabis	173	8.8	252	2.9
可卡因 Cocaine	141	7.1	219	2.6
咳藥 Cough medicine	144	7.3	325	3.8
稍甲西泮 Nimetazepam	58	2.9	50	0.6
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	-	-	7	0.1
/小計 Sub-total	1 976		8 549	

表 2b 〔續〕 按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零七年首次/曾被呈報 吸毒者

Table 2b (Cont'd) Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2007 by age group by type of drugs abused

年 齡組別 / 吸食毒品種類 Age group / type of drugs abused	首次被写 <u>Newly report</u> 人數 No.		曾被呈翰 <u>Previously repor</u> 人數 No.	
所有年齡 All ages				
海洛英 Heroin	523	12.6	6 896	73.7
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	3 692	89.1	4 216	45.0
氨胺酮 Ketamine	2 668	64.4	1 390	14.8
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	112	2.7	1 722	18.4
安非他明 Amphetamines	959	23.2	967	10.3
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 (" 搖頭丸") MDMA (Ecstasy)	616	14.9	300	3.2
甲基安非他明 (" 冰") Methylamphetamine (Ice)	411	9.9	701	7.5
大麻 Cannabis	399	9.6	389	4.2
可卡因 Cocaine	373	9.0	343	3.7
咳藥 Cough medicine	224	5.4	377	4.0
稍甲西泮 Nimetazepam	228	5.5	153	1.6
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	6	0.1	11	0.1
總計 Total	4 142		9 362	

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

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

^{*} 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。

表 2c 按現時吸食毒品原因劃分的二零零七年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2c Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2007 by reason for current drug use

現時吸食毒品原因 Reason for current drug use	首次被呈 <u>Newly reporte</u>	ed 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 Avoid discomfort of its absence	491	12.7	4 029	44.8		
受到同輩朋友影響/想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	1 920	49.7	4 139	46.0		
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	1 435	37.2	3 799	42.2		
出於好奇 Curiosity	1 794	46.5	2 822	31.4		
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	1 038	26.9	2 184	24.3		
總計 Total	3 862		9 001			

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.

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

表 2d 按首次吸食毒品年齡劃分的二零零七年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者 Table 2d Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2007 by age of first abuse

首次吸食毒品年齡	首次被 <u>Newly rep</u> o	曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons		
Age of first abuse	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
< 16	929	27.6	3 683	40.3
16 - 20	1 378	41.0	3 899	42.7
21 - 25	520	15.5	947	10.4
26 - 30	283	8.4	393	4.3
31 - 35	126	3.7	122	1.3
36 - 40	77	2.3	59	0.6
≥41	48	1.4	29	0.3
總計 Total	3 361	100.0	9 132	100.0
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abuse	2	20	17	

^{*} 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。

表 2e 按經濟活動狀況劃分的二零零七年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2e Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2007 by economic activity status

經 濟活動 狀況		披星 報者 orted persons	曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons		
Economic activity status	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	1 495	38.5	2 712	29.9	
散工/兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	282	7.3	760	8.4	
失業人士 Unemployed	1 305	33.6	5 033	55.4	
料理家務人士 Home-maker	32	0.8	131	1.4	
學生 Student	648	16.7	136	1.5	
退休人士 Retired person	@	@	189	2.1	
其他 Others	119	3.1	123	1.4	
總計 Total	3 886	100.0	9 084	100.0	

表 2f 按教育水平劃分的二零零七年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者 Table 2f Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2007 by educational attainment

教育水平		坡呈 報者 orted persons	曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons			
Educational attainment	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%		
無受過教育 / 幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	23	0.6	161	1.8		
小學程度 Primary	386	10.0	2 794	30.7		
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	2 302	59.6	4 777	52.6		
高中程度(中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	1 089	28.2	1 294	14.2		
專上教育程度 Tertiary	64	1.7	63	0.7		
總計 Total	3 864	100.0	9 089	100.0		

表 2g 按性別、婚姻狀況及伴侶有否吸毒劃分的二零零七年首次/曾被呈報 吸毒者

Table 2g Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2007 by sex by marital status by whether partner took drugs

性別 / 婚姻狀況 / 半侶有否吸毒 Sex / marital status /		被呈 報者 orted persons		呈報者 eported persons
whether partner took drugs	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
男 Male				
未婚 Never married	2 454	86.6	3 935	50.2
已婚/同居 Married/Cohabiting	328	11.6	2 885	36.8
伴侶有吸毒 Partner took drugs	10	8.1	116	7.5
伴侶沒有吸毒 Partner did not take drugs	116	91.9	1 434	92.5
鰥/寡 Widowed	@	@	72	0.9
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	48	1.7	941	12.0
小計 Sub-total	2 833	100.0	7 833	100.0
女 Female				
未婚 Never married	856	82.9	635	51.4
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	130	12.6	381	30.8
伴侶有吸毒 Partner took drugs	32	33.3	91	41.2
伴侶沒有吸毒 Partner did not take drugs	61	66.7	130	58.8
鰥/寡 Widowed	@	@	30	2.4
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	43	4.2	190	15.4
小計 Sub-total	1 033	100.0	1 236	100.0
男女合計 Both sexes				
未婚 Never married	3 310	85.6	4 570	50.4
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	458	11.8	3 266	36.0
伴侶有吸毒 Partner took drugs	42	18.7	207	11.7
中国记录有吸毒 Partner did not take drugs	177	81.3	1 564	88.3
鰥/寡 Widowed	7	0.2	102	1.1
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	91	2.4	1 131	12.5
總計 Total	3 866	100.0	9 069	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、年齡和常被吸食的危害精神毒品種類劃分的二零零七年被呈報吸毒者

Table 3a Reported drug abusers in 2007 by sex by age by common type of psychotropic substances abused

	氯胺		三唑 咪達吗 佐匹克 Triazo midazo	全倫/ 記 隆 lam/	''冰	"	''搖頭	ታ ነ'	大麻	¥	可卡	田
	Ketan		zopicl		Ice		Ecsta		Canna		Coca	
性別/年齢 Sex / age	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
男 Male												
< 16	332	8.2	7	0.4	33	3.0	91	9.9	62	7.9	32	4.5
16 - 20	1 369	33.7	16	0.9	202	18.2	304	33.2	234	29.7	252	35.2
21 - 30	1 111	27.4	291	15.9	231	20.8	117	12.8	230	29.2	212	29.6
≥ 31	197	4.9	1 226	66.8	263	23.7	41	4.5	136	17.3	102	14.2
/គ្រី† Sub-total	3 009	74.1	1 540	84.0	729	65.6	553	60.4	662	84.0	598	83.5
女 Female												
< 16	220	5.4	11	0.6	56	5.0	108	11.8	27	3.4	13	1.8
16 - 20	471	11.6	18	1.0	116	10.4	128	14.0	40	5.1	59	8.2
21 - 30	282	6.9	86	4.7	107	9.6	74	8.1	31	3.9	27	3.8
≥ 31	76	1.9	179	9.8	104	9.4	53	5.8	28	3.6	19	2.7
小計 Sub-total	1 049	25.9	294	16.0	383	34.4	363	39.6	126	16.0	118	16.5
男女合計 Both sexes	6											
< 16	552	13.6	18	1.0	89	8.0	199	21.7	89	11.3	45	6.3
16 - 20	1 840	45.3	34	1.9	318	28.6	432	47.2	274	34.8	311	43.4
21 - 30	1 393	34.3	377	20.6	338	30.4	191	20.9	261	33.1	239	33.4
≥ 31	273	6.7	1 405	76.6	367	33.0	94	10.3	164	20.8	121	16.9
總計 Total	4 058	100.0	1 834	100.0	1 112	100.0	916	100.0	788	100.0	716	100.0
平均年齡 Mean age	21		39)	27	7	20)	24	ļ	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。

表 3b 按居住地區及常被吸食的危害精神毒品種類劃分的二零零七年被呈報吸毒者

Table 3b Reported drug abusers in 2007 by district of residence by common type of psychotropic substances abused

	氯 胞 <u>Keta</u>		三唑 咪達 佐匹 Triazo midaz <u>zopic</u>	唑侖 / 克隆 olam/ olam/	'' <u>ዝ</u> <u>Ic</u>		'' 搖 頭 <u>Ecs</u> t		大. <u>Canr</u>		可十 <u>Coc</u> a	
居 住地區 District of residence	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
中西區 Central & Western	46	1.2	35	2.0	12	1.1	10	1.1	30	3.9	7	1.0
灣仔 Wan Chai	32	0.8	47	2.7	19	1.8	6	0.7	12	1.6	8	1.1
東區 Eastern	183	4.7	117	6.7	63	5.9	66	7.5	59	7.7	55	7.8
南區 Southern	203	5.2	71	4.1	86	8.0	61	6.9	128	16.8	18	2.5
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	206	5.3	113	6.5	75	7.0	47	5.3	57	7.5	54	7.6
深水埗	170	4.4	224	12.8	89	8.3	30	3.4	24	3.1	40	5.7
Sham Shui Po 九龍城 Kowloon City	97	2.5	69	3.9	41	3.8	21	2.4	29	3.8	30	4.2
黃大仙	295	7.6	129	7.4	77	7.2	66	7.5	26	3.4	63	8.9
Wong Tai Sin 觀塘 Kwun Tong	327	8.4	187	10.7	116	10.8	78	8.8	54	7.1	56	7.9
葵青 Kwai Tsing	311	8.0	139	7.9	46	4.3	37	4.2	39	5.1	54	7.6
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	109	2.8	76	4.3	29	2.7	16	1.8	14	1.8	21	3.0
屯門	298	7.6	91	5.2	96	9.0	91	10.3	43	5.6	25	3.5
Tuen Mun 元朗	535	13.7	66	3.8	79	7.4	98	11.1	69	9.0	78	11.0
Yuen Long 北區	319	8.2	121	6.9	77	7.2	116	13.1	57	7.5	57	8.1
North 大埔 Tai Po	155	4.0	90	5.1	52	4.9	20	2.3	14	1.8	26	3.7
沙田	311	8.0	104	5.9	70	6.5	48	5.4	46	6.0	72	10.2
Sha Tin 西貢 Sai Kung	159	4.1	47	2.7	29	2.7	26	2.9	40	5.2	36	5.1
離島 Islands	142	3.6	25	1.4	16	1.5	48	5.4	22	2.9	7	1.0
總計 Total	3 898	100.0	1 751	100.0	1 072	100.0	885	100.0	763	100.0	707	100.0

表 3c 按首次吸食毒品年龄及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零七年被呈報 吸毒者

Table 3c Reported drug abusers in 2007 by age of first abuse by common type of drugs abused

	海洛 Here		氯胞 Ketal		三吗 咪達! 佐匹 Triaz midaz zopio	唑侖/ 克 隆 olam/ olam/	'' <i>i</i> .		" 搖 頭 <u>Ecst</u>		大! <u>Cann</u>		可卡 <u>Coc</u>	
首次吸食毒品年齡 Age of first abuse	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
< 16	2 377	32.2	1 168	36.2	181	9.8	207	22.2	312	47.0	185	31.4	104	17.1
16 - 20	3 248	44.1	1 446	44.8	565	30.6	403	43.1	218	32.8	247	41.9	298	48.9
21 - 25	962	13.1	387	12.0	330	17.9	136	14.6	53	8.0	80	13.6	107	17.6
26 - 30	487	6.6	129	4.0	304	16.5	85	9.1	52	7.8	47	8.0	50	8.2
≥ 31	297	4.0	97	3.0	468	25.3	103	11.0	29	4.4	31	5.3	50	8.2
總計 Total	7 371	100.0	3 227	100.0	1 848	100.0	934	100.0	664	100.0	590	100.0	609	100.0
首次吸食相關個別毒品平均年齡Mean age of first abuthe respective type o	_		18	3	20	ó	2	1	18	3	19)	20)

表 3d 按吸食毒品方法及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零七年被呈報吸毒者 Table 3d Reported drug abusers in 2007 by method of taking drugs by common type of drugs abused

吸食毒品方法 Method of taking	海浴 <u>Her</u>		氯股 <u>Ketar</u>		三吗 咪達! 佐匹 Triaz midaz	唑侖/ 克隆 olam/ olam/	"" <u>I</u>	k '' <u>ce</u>		頁丸'' tasy	大 <u>Canı</u>			卡因 aine
drugs	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
注射 Injection	4 148	57.2	35	0.9	1 018	56.1	8	0.8	11	1.3	6	0.8	@	*
吸入煙霧 Fume inhaling	3 167	43.6	136	3.6	165	9.1	650	61.9	8	0.9	87	12.0	178	26.7
以香煙或煙管吸食 Smoking	930	12.8	503	13.1	38	2.1	280	26.7	7	0.8	600	82.4	312	46.8
鼻吸 Sniffing	102	1.4	3 153	82.4	62	3.4	123	11.7	11	1.3	27	3.7	172	25.8
口服 Oral ingestion	43	0.6	175	4.6	728	40.1	51	4.9	826	95.9	23	3.2	41	6.2
總計 Total	7 256	100.0	3 826	100.0	1 814	100.0	1 050	100.0	861	100.0	728	100.0	666	100.0

表 4a 按性別及年齡劃分的二零零七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 2007 by sex by age

生 別 / 年齡 Sex / age	被呈 報吸食 剂 <u>Reported hero</u> 人數 No.		被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者 <u>Reported psychotropic substance abuser</u> 人數 No. %		
男 Male					
< 16	@	@	385	4.9	
16 - 20	47	0.6	1 706	21.6	
21 - 30	1 069	14.4	2 002	25.3	
31 - 40	1 798	24.2	1 154	14.6	
41 - 50	1 736	23.4	584	7.4	
≥51	1 816	24.5	284	3.6	
小計 Sub-total	6 471	87.2	6 115	77.3	
平均年齡 Mean age	2	13	28		
女 Female					
< 16	@	@	274	3.5	
16 - 20	9	0.1	583	7.4	
21 - 30	302	4.1	517	6.5	
31 - 40	396	5.3	278	3.5	
41 - 50	166	2.2	106	1.3	
≥ 51	74	1.0	35	0.4	
/\責† Sub-total	948	12.8	1 793	22.7	
平均年齡 Mean age	3	36	2	24	
男女合計 Both sexes					
< 16	6	0.1	659	8.3	
16 - 20	56	0.8	2 289	28.9	
21 - 30	1 371	18.5	2 519	31.9	
31 - 40	2 194	29.6	1 432	18.1	
41 - 50	1 902	25.6	690	8.7	
≥ 51	1 890	25.5	319	4.0	
總計 Total	7 419	100.0	7 908	100.0	
平均年齡 Mean age	2	12	2	27	

表 4b 按居住地區劃分的二零零七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 2007 by district of residence

Pichus Reported heroin abusers A数 No.	被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者 Reported psychotropic substance abusers		
注 注 注 注 注 注 注 注 注 注	人數 No.	- %	
勝仔 186 2.7 Wan Chai 東區 291 4.2 Eastern 南區 162 2.4 Southern 油尖旺 820 11.9 Yau Tsim Mong 深水埗 953 13.9 Sham Shui Po 九龍城 297 4.3 Kowloon City 黄大仙 532 7.7 Wong Tai Sin 觀塘 632 9.2 Kwun Tong 菱青 406 5.9 Kwai Tsing 荃灣 310 4.5 Tsuen Wan 屯門 583 8.5 Tuen Mun 元朗 518 7.5 Yuen Long 北區 273 4.0 North 大埔 200 2.9 Tai Po 沙田 330 4.8 Sha Tin 西貢 330 4.8 Sha Tin 西貢 330 4.8 Sha Tin 西貢 330 4.8	130	1.7	
Wan Chai 東區 291 4.2 Eastern 南區 162 2.4 Southern 油尖旺			
展區 291 4.2 Eastern 南區 162 2.4 Southern 162 2.4 Southern 162 2.4 Southern 162 3.4 Southern 17.9 Yau Tsim Mong 深水埗 953 13.9 Sham Shui Po 九龍城 297 4.3 Kowloon City 黄大仙 532 7.7 Wong Tai Sin 觀塘 632 9.2 Kwun Tong	113	1.5	
Eastern 南區 162 2.4 Southern			
南區	434	5.7	
Southern 油尖旺			
油尖旺 820 11.9 Yau Tsim Mong 深水埗 953 13.9 Sham Shui Po	445	5.9	
Yau Tsim Mong 深水埗 953 13.9 Sham Shui Po 九龍城 297 4.3 Kowloon City 黃大仙 532 7.7 Wong Tai Sin 觀塘 632 9.2 Kwun Tong 葵青 406 5.9 Kwai Tsing 荃灣 310 4.5 Tsuen Wan 屯門 583 8.5 Tuen Mun 元朗 518 7.5 Yuen Long 北區 273 4.0 North 大埔 200 2.9 Tai Po 沙田 330 4.8 Sha Tin 西貢 126 1.8 Sai Kung			
Yau Tsim Mong 深水埗 953 13.9 Sham Shui Po 九龍城 297 4.3 Kowloon City 黃大仙 532 7.7 Wong Tai Sin 觀塘 632 9.2 Kwun Tong 葵青 406 5.9 Kwai Tsing 荃灣 310 4.5 Tsuen Wan 屯門 583 8.5 Tuen Mun 元朗 518 7.5 Yuen Long 北區 273 4.0 North 大埔 200 2.9 Tai Po 沙田 330 4.8 Sha Tin 西貢 126 1.8 Sai Kung	479	6.3	
深水埗 953 13.9 Sham Shui Po 九龍城 297 4.3 Kowloon City 黃大仙 532 7.7 Wong Tai Sin 觀塘 632 9.2 Kwun Tong		0.0	
Sham Shui Po 九龍城 297 4.3 Kowloon City 黃大仙 532 7.7 Wong Tai Sin 觀塘 632 9.2 Kwun Tong \$ 406 5.9 Kwai Tsing \$ 310 4.5 Tsuen Wan \$ 583 8.5 Tuen Mun \$ 518 7.5 Yuen Long \$ \$ 4.0 North \$ \$ 273 4.0 North \$ \$ 2.9 \$ Tai Po \$ 330 4.8 Sha Tin \$ 126 1.8 Sai Kung \$ 126 1.8	525	6.9	
Kowloon City 黃大仙 532 7.7 Wong Tai Sin 觀塘 632 9.2 Kwun Tong \$ \$ 葵青 406 5.9 Kwai Tsing \$ \$ 荃灣 310 4.5 Tsuen Wan \$ \$ 屯門 583 8.5 Tuen Mun \$ 518 7.5 Yuen Long \$ \$ 4.0 North \$ \$ \$ 大埔 200 2.9 \$ Tai Po \$ \$ \$ 沙田 330 4.8 \$ Sha Tin \$ 126 1.8 Sai Kung \$ 126 1.8			
Kowloon City 黃大仙 532 7.7 Wong Tai Sin 觀塘 632 9.2 Kwun Tong \$ \$ 葵青 406 5.9 Kwai Tsing \$ \$ 荃灣 310 4.5 Tsuen Wan \$ \$ 屯門 583 8.5 Tuen Mun \$ 518 7.5 Yuen Long \$ \$ 4.0 North \$ \$ \$ 大埔 200 2.9 \$ Tai Po \$ \$ \$ 沙田 330 4.8 \$ Sha Tin \$ 126 1.8 Sai Kung \$ 126 1.8	246	3.2	
黄大仙 532 7.7 Wong Tai Sin 七月 632 9.2 Kwun Tong 406 5.9 Kwai Tsing 58 5.9 Kwai Tsing 583 8.5 Tsuen Wan 583 8.5 Tuen Mun 518 7.5 Yuen Long 273 4.0 North 200 2.9 Tai Po 330 4.8 Sha Tin 516 1.8 Sai Kung 126 1.8			
Wong Tai Sin 觀塘 632 9.2 Kwun Tong 下	541	7.1	
觀塘 Kwun Tong 葵青 406 5.9 Kwai Tsing 310 4.5 Tsuen Wan 583 8.5 Tuen Mun 518 7.5 Yuen Long 273 4.0 North 273 4.0 大埔 200 2.9 Tai Po 沙田 330 4.8 Sha Tin 西貢 126 1.8 Sai Kung 126 1.8			
葵青 406 5.9 Kwai Tsing 310 4.5 荃灣 310 4.5 Tsuen Wan 583 8.5 Tuen Mun 518 7.5 Yuen Long 273 4.0 North 200 2.9 Tai Po 330 4.8 Sha Tin 5126 1.8 Sai Kung 126 1.8	709	9.4	
Kwai Tsing 310 4.5 Tsuen Wan 583 8.5 Tuen Mun 518 7.5 Yuen Long 273 4.0 North 200 2.9 Tai Po 330 4.8 Sha Tin 518 7.5 Tai Po 330 4.8 Sha Tin 330 4.8 Sai Kung 126 1.8			
Kwai Tsing 全灣 310 4.5 Tsuen Wan 屯門 583 8.5 Tuen Mun 元朗 518 7.5 Yuen Long 北區 273 4.0 North 200 2.9 Tai Po 沙田 330 4.8 Sha Tin 西貢 126 1.8 Sai Kung 180 180 180 Sai Kung 180 180 180 Tai Po 180 180 180 180 180 180 Tai Po 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 Tai Po 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 Tai Po 180	547	7.2	
荃灣 310 4.5 Tsuen Wan 583 8.5 Tuen Mun 518 7.5 大明 Long 273 4.0 North 200 2.9 Tai Po 330 4.8 Sha Tin 518 7.5 本場 126 1.8 Sai Kung 126 1.8	5 .,		
Tsuen Wan 屯門 583 8.5 Tuen Mun 元朗 518 7.5 Yuen Long 北區 273 4.0 North 大埔 200 2.9 Tai Po 沙田 330 4.8 Sha Tin 西貢 126 1.8 Sai Kung	262	3.5	
Tuen Mun 518 7.5 Yuen Long 273 4.0 北區 273 4.0 North 200 2.9 Tai Po 330 4.8 Sha Tin 350 4.8 Sai Kung 126 1.8			
Tuen Mun 518 7.5 Yuen Long 273 4.0 北區 273 4.0 North 200 2.9 Tai Po 330 4.8 Sha Tin 350 126 西貢 126 1.8 Sai Kung 126 1.8	506	6.7	
元朗 518 7.5 Yuen Long 北區 273 4.0 North 大埔 200 2.9 Tai Po 沙田 330 4.8 Sha Tin 西貢 126 1.8 Sai Kung			
Yuen Long 北區 273 4.0 North 大埔 200 2.9 Tai Po 沙田 330 4.8 Sha Tin 西貢 126 1.8 Sai Kung	714	9.4	
北區 273 4.0 North 大埔 200 2.9 Tai Po 沙田 330 4.8 Sha Tin 西貢 126 1.8 Sai Kung			
North 大埔 200 2.9 Tai Po 沙田 330 4.8 Sha Tin 西貢 126 1.8 Sai Kung	510	6.7	
大埔 200 2.9 Tai Po 沙田 330 4.8 Sha Tin 西貢 126 1.8 Sai Kung			
Tai Po 沙田 330 4.8 Sha Tin 西貢 126 1.8 Sai Kung	334	4.4	
Sha Tin 西貢 126 1.8 Sai Kung			
西頁 126 1.8 Sai Kung	534	7.1	
Sai Kung			
	276	3.6	
離島 96 1.4	266	3.5	
Islands			
總計 Total 6 872 100.0	7 571	100.0	

表 4c 按現時吸食毒品原因劃分的二零零七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 2007 by reason for current drug use

現時吸食毒品原因 Reason for current drug use	被星報吸食 <u>Reported hero</u> 人數 No.		被呈報吸食危害 Reported psy <u>substance a</u> 人數 No.	chotropic
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 Avoid discomfort of its absence	3 744	52.2	1 948	26.1
受到同輩朋友影響/想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	3 441	48.0	3 592	48.2
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	2 901	40.5	3 320	44.6
出於好奇 Curiosity	1 993	27.8	3 310	44.4
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	1 441	20.1	2 372	31.8
總計 Total	7 171		7 451	

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.

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

^{*} 佔在相關吸食毒品種類內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

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實際。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

- 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

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 The record sheet solicits Appendix 3. 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 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,

- 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.
- All record sheets received in paper 6. 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

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 不披露的情况下,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

Data Confidentiality

- 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.
- 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 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

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

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

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 2007 is given below.

的人士 佔所有被呈報
uals with 吸毒者的百分比
rmation % of all reported individuals
191 100.0
99.3
95.1
95.3
94.1
1

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的運作機制

	資料項目[續] 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	12 308	91.2
活動狀況	Activity status	12 875	95.4
曾否有犯罪紀錄	Whether previously convicted	12 928	95.8
首次吸食毒品年齡	Age of first abuse	12 419	92.1
現時吸食毒品物原因	Reason for current drug use	12 778	94.7
吸食毒品地方	Place of abusing drugs	13 011	96.4
吸食毒品地點	Locality of abusing drugs	12 823	95.0

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。

數字修訂

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,仍有機構就 該等年份向檔案室呈報吸食毒品人 士的資料。 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.

Figure Revision

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 some agencies submit record sheets to the Registry after the cut-off time of data collection for the respective years.

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。

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

居住地區:是指被呈報吸毒人士在 呈報時所知的居住地區。

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:

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 a selfor 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;
- (vii) 其他人士包括(a)無須為生計 而工作的人士,及因長期患病 或殘疾而不能工作的人士;及 (b)從事非法行業人士。

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

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

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

鴉片類毒品 : 是指海洛英、鴉片、 嗎啡及菲仕通/美沙酮。

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

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

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

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

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

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(例如如 願)、鎮抑劑(如甲喹酮)、興奮劑(例 如亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明("搖頭 九")、甲基安非他明("冰")、 卡因)、鎮靜劑(如三唑侖/咪達內 大 佐匹克隆、安定)和其他物質,如氣 胺酮、咳藥和有機溶劑等。

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

曾被呈報者意指某人的記錄在呈報之前已曾被呈報予檔案室。特別要注意的是與首次被呈報人士有別,在個別年份的曾被呈報人士不是互斥的,原因是若果他們在某些年份被呈

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

Psychotropic substances: For reporting purpose, psychotropic substances include hallucinogens (e.g. cannabis), depressants (e.g. methaqualone), stimulants (e.g. **MDMA** (ecstasy), methylamphetamine (ice) and tranquillizers cocaine), (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 The number of reported drug abusers for a particular drug type is defined as the total number of all individuals who had abused the drug within a given year, irrespective of whether they took it singly or concurrently with other drugs. Analyses of reported drug abusers is made from various perspectives including:

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

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

報機構知悉為吸毒人士,他們則會 在有關年份重覆被呈報。

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

某一年份被呈報吸毒人數是在同年首次被呈報及曾被呈報吸毒人數的總和。

repeatedly for certain years if they are known to a reporting agency as drug abusers in the years concerned.

Multiple drug abuser refers to a person who is reported to have taken more than one type of drugs within the specified period, irrespective of whether the drugs were taken singly or concurrently with other drugs.

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

《危險藥物條例》附表四的呈報資料機構

Reporting agencies in the Fourth Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance

機構名稱

- 1. 香港仔街坊福利會社會服務中心
- 2. 浸會愛群社會服務處
- 3. 基督教巴拿巴愛心服務團有限公司
- 4. 嘉諾撒醫院
- 5. 香港明愛
- 6. 基督教家庭服務中心
- 7. 基督教正生會有限公司
- 8. 珠海學院
- 9. 香港城市大學
- 10. 懲教署
- 11. 香港海關
- 12. 得基輔康會有限公司
- 13. 衛生署
- 14. 教育統籌局
- 15. 播道醫院
- 16. 香港港安醫院
- 17. 香港浸信會醫院
- 18. 香港浸會大學
- 19. 港中醫院
- 20. 香港青少年服務處
- 21. 香港基督教服務處
- 22. 香港家庭福利會
- 23. 香港路德會社會服務處
- 24. 香港遊樂場協會
- 25. 香港警務處
- 26. 香港養和醫院有限公司
- 27. 香港基督教女青年會
- 28. 醫院管理局
- 29. 香港國際社會服務社
- 30. 啟勵扶青會
- 31. 基督教信義會芬蘭差會靈愛中心
- 32. 嶺南大學
- 33. 明德醫院
- 34. 循道愛華村服務中心
- 35. 香港晨曦會
- 36. 寶血醫院(明愛)
- 37. 社會福利署

Name of agency

- Aberdeen Kai-fong Welfare Association Social Service Centre
- 2. Baptist Oi Kwan Social Service
- 3. Barnabas Charitable Service Association Limited
- 4. Canossa Hospital (Caritas)
- 5. Caritas Hong Kong
- 6. Christian Family Service Centre
- 7. Christian Zheng Sheng Association Limited
- 8. Chu Hai Post Secondary College
- 9. City University of Hong Kong
- 10. Correctional Services Department
- 11. Customs and Excise Department
- 12. DACARS, Limited
- 13. Department of Health
- 14. Education and Manpower Bureau
- 15. Evangel Hospital
- 16. Hong Kong Adventist Hospital
- 17. Hong Kong Baptist Hospital
- 18. Hong Kong Baptist University
- 19. Hong Kong Central Hospital
- 20. Hong Kong Children & Youth Services
- 21. Hong Kong Christian Service
- 22. Hong Kong Family Welfare Society
- 23. Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service
- 24. Hong Kong Playground Association
- 25. Hong Kong Police Force
- 26. Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital Limited
- 27. Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association
- 28. Hospital Authority
- 29. International Social Service Hong Kong Branch
- 30. KELY Support Group
- 31. Ling Oi Centre, Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission
- 32. Lingnan University
- 33. Matilda and War Memorial Hospital
- 34. Methodist Epworth Village Community Centre
- 35. Operation Dawn Limited
- 36. Precious Blood Hospital (Caritas)
- 37. Social Welfare Department

機構名稱

- 38. 聖雅各福群會
- 39. 聖保祿醫院
- 40. 聖士提反會
- 41. 聖德肋撒醫院
- 42. 香港神託會
- 43. 香港小童群益會
- 44. 香港基督少年軍
- 45. 香港中文大學
- 46. 香港中華基督教青年會
- 47. 基督教得生團契有限公司
- 48. 香港基督教協基會有限公司
- 49. 基督教香港信義會
- 50. 香港社會服務聯會
- 51. 香港青年協會
- 52. 香港教育學院
- 53. 香港醫學會
- 54. 香港理工大學
- 55. 香港科技大學
- 56. 鄰舍輔導會
- 57. 救世軍
- 58. 香港戒毒會
- 59. 香港善導會
- 60. 香港大學
- 61. 荃灣港安醫院
- 62. 沙田國際醫務中心仁安醫院
- 63. 職業訓練局
- 64. 基督教互爱中心
- 65. 仁愛堂有限公司
- 66. 循道衞理楊震社會服務處
- 67. 錫安社會服務處有限公司

Name of agency

- 38. St. James' Settlement
- 39. St. Paul's Hospital
- 40. St. Stephen's Society
- 41. St. Teresa's Hospital
- 42. Stewards Limited
- 43. The Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong
- 44. The Boys' Brigade, Hong Kong
- 45. The Chinese University of Hong Kong
- 46. The Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Hong Kong
- 47. The Christian New Being Fellowship Limited
- 48. The Church of United Brethren in Christ Hong Kong Limited
- 49. The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hong Kong
- 50. The Hong Kong Council of Social Service
- 51. The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups
- 52. The Hong Kong Institute of Education
- 53. The Hong Kong Medical Association
- 54. The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
- 55. The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
- 56. The Neighbourhood Advice-Action Council
- 57. The Salvation Army
- 58. The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers
- The Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong
- 60. The University of Hong Kong
- 61. Tsuen Wan Adventist Hospital
- 62. Sha Tin International Medical Centre Union
- 63. Hospital
- 64. Vocational Training Council
- 65. Wu Oi Christian Centre
- 66. Yan Oi Tong Limited
- 67. Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service Zion Social Service Limited

附錄四 Appendix 4

	記象	· 中 央 檔 案 室 填入資料後即成 录 表 機密文件
	回答選擇題時,	請圈出適當的答案
•	呈報機構 辦事處/分處 灰色空格內無須塡寫	2. 治見日期 日 月 年
	姓名(中文姓名;如非華人,請用英文填寫)	4. 香港身份證號碼(如非本港居民,請填寫其他證件號碼)
		其他證件號碼
i.	性別: 1 男 2 女	7. 出生日期
	種族: 11 華人 12 其他 (請註明)	日 月 年 12. 居住地區 11 中西區 21 油尖旺 25 觀塘 34 元朗 38 西貢
3.	婚姻狀況 1 未婚 2 已婚/同居 3 鰥/寡 4 離婚/分居 9 不詳	12 灣仔 22 深水埗 31 葵青 35 北區 39 離島 13 東區 23 九龍城 32 荃灣 36 大埔 99 不計 14 南區 24 黄大仙 33 屯門 37 沙田
).	過去四星期內伴侶有否濫用藥物? 1 有 2 沒有 3 不適用 9 不詳	13. 在香港居住的年期 (以整年計)
	教育水平 (指最高學歷 ・ 不論已完成該課程與否) 1 無受過教育/幼稚園程度 4 高中程度 (中四至中七) 2 小學程度 5 專上教育程度 3 初中程度 (中一至中三) 9 不詳	14. 屋字單位類型 1 公營租住單位 4 臨時房屋 2 資助出售單位 5 其他 (請註明)
	活動狀況 6 學生 1 全職 6 學生 2 散工/兼職 7 退休人士 3 從事非法行業 8 其他(請註明) 4 失業	15. 有無犯罪紀錄? 5 沒有 1 有,與毒品有關 5 沒有 2 有,其他罪行 9 不詳 3 有,與毒品有關和其他罪行 4 有,但罪行不詳
16.	過去四星期內濫用的物質種類	通常每次的 濫用的次數 首次濫用 鼠支(港元) (*請圈出適當的答案) 藥物年齡
	1	每日/星期/月*
	4	毎日/星期/月* 次 毎日/星期/日* カ
17.	過去四星期內濫用藥物的地方(可選擇一個或以上答案)	每日/星期/月* 次 18. 過去四星期內濫用藥物的地點(可選擇一個或以上答案)
	11 香港特別行政區 21 亞洲國家 (請註明) 12 澳門特別行政區 31 其他國家 (請註明) 13 中國 - 深圳 31 其他國家 (請註明) 14 中國 - 廣東省 (深圳除外) 99 不詳	11 家 16 出租屋/渡假屋/出租地方 12 朋友的家 17 的士高/卡拉OK 13 學校/宿舍 18 夜總會/網吧 14 會所/大廈/酒店/酒吧內 19 電子遊戲機中心 舉行的派對場合 20 電影院/劇院
		15 會所/大廈/酒店/酒吧內 21 休憩地方/公園/公廁 舉行的非派對場合 22 其他(請註明)
19.	報稱現時濫用藥物的原因(可選擇一個或以上答案) 1 出於好奇 2 受到同輩朋友影響/想和同輩打成一片 3 解悶/情緒低落/壓力 6 尋求快感或官能上	

聯絡電話:

塡報人:

個案參考編號:

檔案室記錄表樣本 Specimen of CRDA Record Sheet

CENTRAL REGISTRY OF DRUG ABUSE RECORD SHEET



Please circle appropriate	answer for multiple choice questions
1. Reporting Agency Office/Branch Leave shaded boxes in blank	2. Date of Contact day month year
3. Name (in Chinese characters; if non-Chinese, in English)	4. HKID Card No. (for non-Hong Kong resident, please quote other document number)
Last name given name	Other document number
5. Sex: 1 Male 2 Female	7. Date of Birth
6. Ethnicity: 11 Chinese 12 Other (please specify)	day month year
	12. District of Residence
8. Marital Status	11 Central & Western 21 Yau Tsim Mong 25 Kwun Tong 34 Yuen Long 38 Sai Ku
1 Never married 2 Married/Cohabiting	12 Wan Chai 22 Sham Shui Po 31 Kwai Tsing 35 North 39 Island:
3 Widowed 4 Divorced/Separated 9 Unknown	13 Eastern 23 Kowloon City 32 Tsuen Wan 36 Tai Po 99 Unknown
Did your partner take drugs in the last four weeks?	14 Southern 24 Wong Tai Sin 33 Tuen Mun 37 Sha Tin
1 Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable 9 Unknown	13. Years of Residence in Hong Kong (in complete years)
 Educational Attainment (the highest level attained, regardless if the course was completed or not) 	14. Type of Quarters
1 No schooling/Kindergarten 4 Upper secondary (S4-S7)	1 Public rental flats 4 Temporary housing
2 Primary 5 Tertiary	2 Subsidized sale flats 5 Other (please specify)
3 Lower secondary (S1-S3) 9 Unknown	3 Private residential flats 9 Unknown
11. Activity Status	15. Whether previously convicted?
1 Full-time worker 6 Student	1 Yes, drug-related offences 5 No
2 Casual/Part-time worker 7 Retired	2 Yes, other offences 9 Unknown
3 Worker in illicit trade 8 Other (please specify)	3 Yes, both drug-related and other offences
4 Unemployed	4 Yes, offences unknown
5 Home-maker 9 Unknown	
16. Type of substances abused in the last four weeks Usual Type of substances method of taking	Usual expenditure Frequency of taking Age of first for each taking (HK\$) (* Please circle as appropriate) abuse
1	times per day/week/month*
2	times per day/week/month*
3	times per day/week/month*
4	times per day/week/month*
17. Place of abusing drugs in the last four weeks (one or more answers)	18. Locality of abusing drugs in the last four weeks (one or more answers)
11 Hong Kong SAR 21 Asian countries (please specify)	11 Home 16 Apartment/Bungalow/Rental area
12 Macau SAR	12 Friend's home 17 Disco/Karaoke
13 Mainland of China - Shenzhen 31 Other countries (please specify)	13 School/Hostel 18 Night club/Internet Café
14 Mainland of China - Guangdong	14 Party gathering in 19 Electronic game centre
Province (other than Shenzhen) 99 Unknown	club house/building/hotel/bar 20 Cinema/Theatre
15 Mainland of China - other province	15 Non-party gathering in 21 Recreation area/Public garden/Public to club house/building/hotel/bar 22 Others (please specify)
10. Pencan(a) for aurent drug yes (one or more ar-	22 Outers (preuse specify)
Reason(s) for current drug use (one or more answers) Curiosity For self-medicat	tion 7 Under influence of the partner 9 Unknown
2 Peer influence/To identify with peers 5 Avoid discomfo	r
	a or sensory satisfaction
Additional information:	Leave blank
Case reference number : Reported by:	Contact telephone:
Reported by:	Contact telephone: Register No.



藥物濫用資料中央檔案室 第五十七號報告書

Central Registry of Drug Abuse Fifty-seventh 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

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