

# 藥物濫用資料中央檔案室

第五十八號報告書

## Central Registry of Drug Abuse

Fifty-eighth Report

一九九九年至二零零八年  
1999-2008



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

## 第五十八號報告書

### Central Registry of Drug Abuse

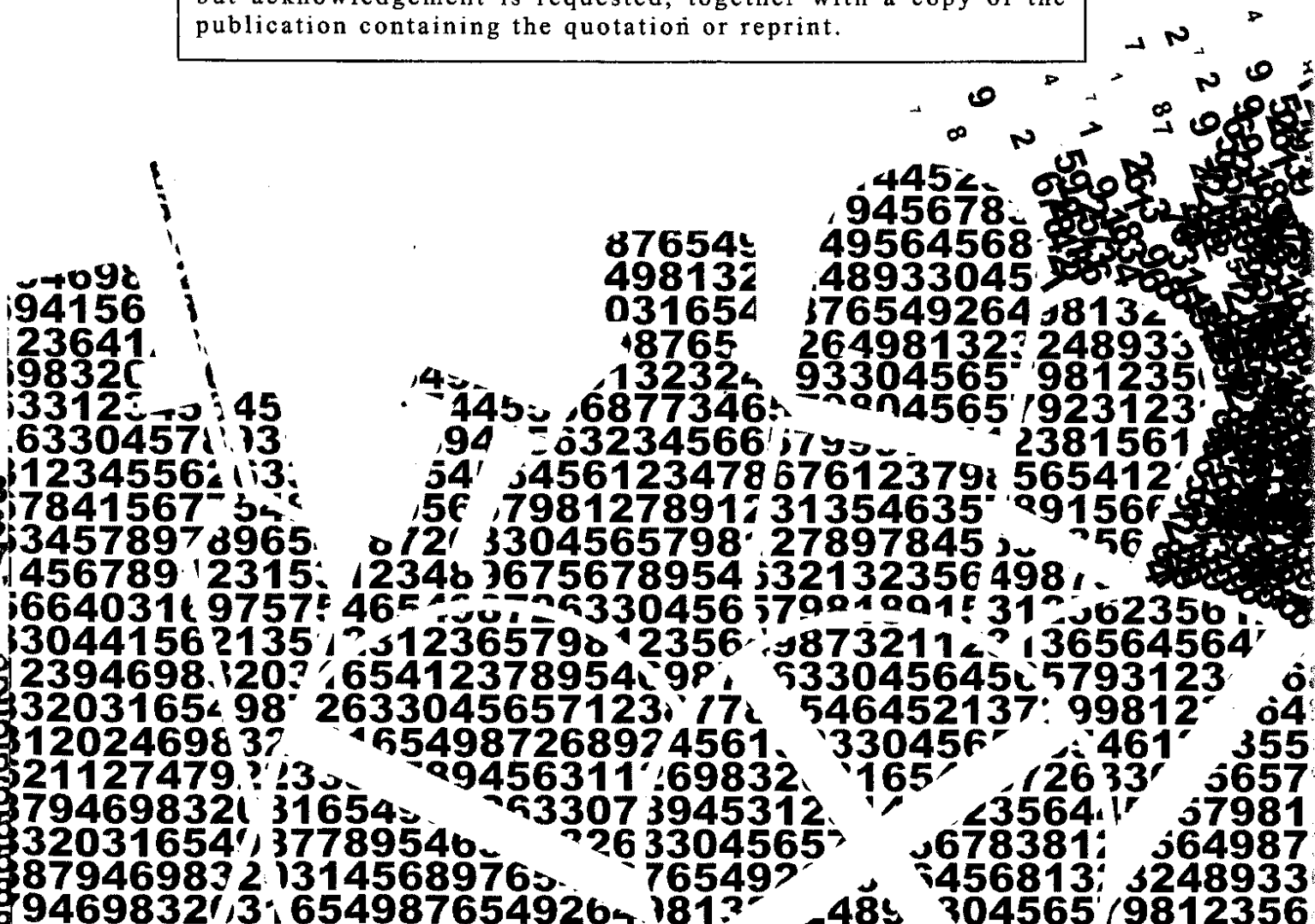
### Fifty-eighth Report

一九九九年至二零零八年

1999-2008

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# 背景

## Background

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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)報告書系列中的第五十八號，載列一九九九至二零零八年間香港被呈報吸食毒品統計數字。這些統計數字是由不同界別的呈報機構向檔案室呈報的吸食毒品人士個案資料所編製，有關機構包括執法部門、戒毒治療及福利機構、專上學院、醫院和診所。

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

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

### Scope of the Central Registry of Drug Abuse

1. This is the fifty-eighth issue in a series of Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) Reports to present reported drug abuse statistics in Hong Kong for the period 1999 – 2008. These statistics were based on information on drug abuse records collated by the CRDA from reports sent to it by a wide network of reporting agencies including law enforcement departments, treatment and welfare agencies, tertiary institutions, hospitals and clinics.

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

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

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

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

## 報告書的範圍

5. 報告書分別在五個不同章節展列多年來被呈報吸食毒品趨勢和被呈報吸食毒品人士特徵的分析。第二章旨在分析一九九九至二零零八年

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

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

## Scope of Report

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

過去十年間被呈報吸食毒品的重要趨勢。第三章載述二零零八年所有被呈報吸食毒品人士的主要特徵，並與二零零七年情況作相應比較。第四章就二零零八年首次被呈報及曾被呈報的吸食毒品人士的特徵作比較。而第五章則羅列及對比二零零八年各主要被呈報吸食毒品人士類別的統計數字。

### 數字的進位

6. 由於進位原因，統計表及統計圖內個別項目數字的總和可能與總數略有出入。

### 代號

7. 統計表所採用的符號如下：

@ 為使個別人士所提供的資料得以保密，數據及其相關百分比不予公布

\* 百分比少於 0.05

- 無

n.a. 數字不詳

important reported drug abuse trends for the past decade from 1999 to 2008. Chapter 3 presents the major characteristics of all reported drug abusers in 2008, together with their comparison against 2007. Chapter 4 compares the characteristics of newly and previously reported drug abusers in 2008. Chapter 5 shows comparative statistics of major categories of drug abusers in 2008.

### Rounding of Figures

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

### Symbols

7. The following symbols are adopted in the tables:

@ value and its corresponding percentage are suppressed for data confidentiality

\* percentage less than 0.05

- nil

n.a. not available





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# 1 摘要 Executive Summary

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## I. 摘要結果

- 在二零零八年，檔案室錄得被呈報吸毒總人數上升 4.3% 至 14 175 人（零七年為 13 591 人），是連續第二年錄得升幅。（表 1a）
- 至於二十一歲以下的青少年吸毒者，近年所見的持續升勢令人憂慮。在二零零八年，人數高達 3 430 人，在三年間增加了 51%；而被呈報吸毒總人數在這三年內只錄得 0.4% 的升幅。（表 1a）
- 在二零零八年，被呈報吸毒者的整體平均年齡回落至 33 歲，是近年的低位。而二十一歲以下的吸毒者佔總吸毒人數的比例，則由零三年的 14.0%，持續上升至零八年的 24.2%。被呈報年青吸毒者的平均年齡在近年則維持於 17 歲。（表 1a）
- 在二零零八年，所有被呈報吸毒者及二十一歲以下吸毒者的平均首次吸毒年齡分別維持於 18 及 15 歲。（表 1i）
- 承接過去幾年的下降趨勢，被呈報吸食海洛英人數減少至二零零八年的 7 243 人（或 51.2% 的被呈報吸毒者）。相反地，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數的上升趨勢持續，在零八年更創新高至 8 306 人（或 58.7%）。在二零零八年，檔案室更錄得被呈

## I. Summary Findings

- The total number of reported drug abusers in 2008 increased by 4.3% to 14 175 (as against 13 591 in 2007), recording a rising trend in these two successive years. (Table 1a)
- There was a worrying rising trend for young drug abusers aged under 21 in recent years, standing at 3 430 in 2008 with an increase of 51% in three years. Meanwhile, the total number of reported drug abusers increased only by 0.4% in these three years. (Table 1a)
- The mean age of all reported drug abusers decreased in recent years, standing at a low of 33 in 2008. The proportion of those aged under 21 increased steadily from 14.0% in 2003 to 24.2% in 2008. The mean age of reported young drug abusers remained at 17 in recent years. (Table 1a)
- In 2008, the mean age of first abuse of all reported drug abusers and young drug abusers under 21 remained at 18 and 15 respectively. (Table 1i)
- Continuing with the past declining trend, the number of reported heroin abusers in 2008 fell to 7 243 (or 51.2% of reported drug abusers). Conversely, the number of reported psychotropic substance abusers continued its rising trend and reached a record high at 8 306 (or 58.7%) in 2008. The number of

報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數連續第二年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”)仍然是最常被吸食的危害精神毒品(佔35.6%的被呈報吸毒者)。在二零零七和零八年,被呈報吸食“搖頭丸”和三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆的人數均見下降。反之,自零四年起,吸食“冰”的人數則大幅上升。(表 1 d)
- 被呈報的二十一歲以下青少年吸毒者中,“K仔”是最常被吸食的毒品(85.4%的吸毒青少年吸食“K仔”),其次是“搖頭丸”(15.6%)、“冰”(14.9%)、可卡因(9.3%)和大麻(9.0%)。(表 1d)
- 在二零零八年,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)
- 在二零零八年,1 214 名被呈報吸毒者曾在中國內地(主要在深圳)吸毒,較零七年下降 17.3%。他們當中,431 人為二十一歲以下,較零七年減少 14.7%。(表 1f)
- 吸毒地點方面,以在家和在休憩地方/公園/公廁居多。二零零八年,79.5% 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 34.8%曾在休憩地方/

reported abusers taking psychotropic substances have overtaken the number of those taking traditional drugs or opiates (mainly heroin) for two successive years. (Table 1d)

- Among psychotropic substances, ketamine (35.6% of drug abusers) remained the most commonly abused type. Declines in the number of reported abusers taking ecstasy and Triazolam/Midazolam / Zopiclone were observed in 2007 and 2008. On the contrary, there were significant increases in those taking ice since 2004. (Table 1d)
- Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse (85.4% of young reported drug abusers), followed by ecstasy (15.6%), ice (14.9%), cocaine (9.3%) and cannabis (9.0%). (Table 1d)
- Both the number and proportion of newly reported drug abusers among all abusers rose in 2008. (Table 1b)
- 1 214 drug abusers were reported to have taken drugs in the Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen) in 2008, being 17.3% lower than that in 2007. Among them, 431 were aged under 21, being 14.7% lower than that in 2007. (Table 1f)
- Regarding the locality of drug abuse, home and recreation area/public garden/public toilet topped the list. 79.5% of reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over had been taken drugs at home/friend's home in 2008 and

公園/公廁吸毒。而 67.7% 二十一歲以下吸毒者曾在家/朋友的家吸毒，41.1% 曾在休憩地方/公園/公廁吸毒（二零零七年為 38.8%）。（表 1g）

- 在一九九九至二零零八年間，約四分之三的被呈報吸毒人士曾有犯罪紀錄（零八年為 73.3%）。同時，曾有犯罪紀錄的二十一歲及以上的成年吸毒者的比例於零八年為 83.6%，而二十一歲以下的青少年吸毒者的相應比例於零八年為 39.9%。（表 1p）
- 至於現時吸毒原因方面，被呈報的二十一歲以下年青吸毒者以“避免因沒有服食藥物而感到不適”作為原因的比率於近年逐步上升，於二零零八達至 16.3%。（圖 2.4）
- 至於每月吸食毒品次數方面，被呈報吸食海洛英及“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”者普遍較高；在二零零八年，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 26 次；吸食“冰”者，9 次；吸食“K 仔”者，6 次；“搖頭丸”、大麻、可卡因及硝甲西洋者，均為 4 次。（圖 5.1）

34.8% at recreation area/public garden/public toilet. As for drug abusers aged under 21, 67.7% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home, 41.1% at recreation area/public garden/public toilet (38.8% in 2007). (Table 1g)

- From 1999 to 2008, about three quarters of reported drug abusers were previously convicted (73.3% in 2008). Among adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, the proportion of previously convicted was 83.6% in 2008, while for young drug abusers aged below 21, the corresponding proportion was 39.9% in 2008. (Table 1p)
- Regarding the reason for the current drug use, the proportion of reported young abusers aged under 21 citing “avoid discomfort of its absence” as a reason increased gradually in recent years, reaching 16.3% in 2008. (Chart 2.4)
- Regarding the monthly frequency of abusing drugs, reported abusers taking heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone were relatively higher in general, with a median monthly frequency of abusing drugs at 60 times in 2008. The counterpart figures for abusers of all other psychotropic substances were much lower, such as 26 times for cough medicine abusers, 9 times for ice abusers, 6 times for ketamine, 4 times for ecstasy, cannabis, cocaine and Nimetazepam abusers. (Chart 5.1)

## II. 概要一覽

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
所有被呈報吸毒者										
人數	16 314	18 335	18 513	17 966	15 790	14 854	14 115	13 252	13 591	14 175
平均年齡	35	32	33	34	34	35	35	34	34	33
男性	14 147	15 355	15 640	14 780	13 272	12 200	11 449	10 706	11 125	11 275
佔所有的百分比	86.7	83.7	84.5	82.3	84.1	82.1	81.1	80.8	81.9	79.5
平均年齡	36	34	34	35	36	36	37	36	35	35
女性	2 167	2 980	2 873	3 186	2 518	2 654	2 666	2 546	2 466	2 900
佔所有的百分比	13.3	16.3	15.5	17.7	15.9	17.9	18.9	19.2	18.1	20.5
平均年齡	28	25	26	27	28	28	28	27	28	27
二十一歲以下年青人	2 482	4 020	3 902	3 002	2 207	2 186	2 278	2 578	2 999	3 430
佔所有的百分比	15.2	21.9	21.1	16.7	14.0	14.7	16.1	19.5	22.1	24.2
平均年齡	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
首次被呈報人士	3 135	5 395	5 644	5 241	4 444	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 179	4 621
佔所有的百分比	19.2	29.4	30.5	29.2	28.1	25.3	26.4	26.5	30.7	32.6
平均年齡	25	23	23	24	25	24	23	23	23	23

## 常被吸食毒品

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(1) 被呈報並備有吸食毒品種類資料者										
人數	15 203	16 424	16 333	15 939	13 960	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 504	14 147
(2) 被呈報吸食海洛英者										
人數	13 003	12 188	11 575	11 826	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 419	7 243
佔 (1) 的百分比	85.5	74.2	70.9	74.2	74.2	69.8	70.0	61.6	54.9	51.2
(3) 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者										
人數	3 549	5 561	6 022	5 581	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 908	8 306
佔 (1) 的百分比	23.3	33.9	36.9	35.0	37.4	42.7	45.5	56.2	58.6	58.7
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	35.6
被呈報吸食“冰”者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	6.7	5.9	5.8	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.5	8.2	9.6
被呈報吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	6.1	5.6	5.5	7.8	11.2	12.1	14.6	16.9	13.6	9.5
被呈報吸食“搖頭丸”者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	2.3	14.2	13.9	8.6	7.0	8.8	12.2	11.6	6.8	5.6
被呈報吸食大麻者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	8.5	8.7	7.5	8.1	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.4	5.8	5.4
被呈報吸食可卡因										
佔 (1) 的百分比	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.7	5.3	4.8
被呈報吸食咳藥者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.4	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.5	4.0

## II. Highlights at a Glance

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All reported drug abusers										
No.	16 314	18 335	18 513	17 966	15 790	14 854	14 115	13 252	13 591	14 175
Mean age	35	32	33	34	34	35	35	34	34	33
Male	14 147	15 355	15 640	14 780	13 272	12 200	11 449	10 706	11 125	11 275
% of all	86.7	83.7	84.5	82.3	84.1	82.1	81.1	80.8	81.9	79.5
Mean age	36	34	34	35	36	36	37	36	35	35
Female	2 167	2 980	2 873	3 186	2 518	2 654	2 666	2 546	2 466	2 900
% of all	13.3	16.3	15.5	17.7	15.9	17.9	18.9	19.2	18.1	20.5
Mean age	28	25	26	27	28	28	28	27	28	27
Young persons aged under 21	2 482	4 020	3 902	3 002	2 207	2 186	2 278	2 578	2 999	3 430
% of all	15.2	21.9	21.1	16.7	14.0	14.7	16.1	19.5	22.1	24.2
Mean age	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Newly reported persons	3 135	5 395	5 644	5 241	4 444	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 179	4 621
% of all	19.2	29.4	30.5	29.2	28.1	25.3	26.4	26.5	30.7	32.6
Mean age	25	23	23	24	25	24	23	23	23	23

### Common drugs abused

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(1) Reported drug abusers with type of drugs reported										
No.	15 203	16 424	16 333	15 939	13 960	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 504	14 147
(2) Reported heroin abusers										
No.	13 003	12 188	11 575	11 826	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 419	7 243
% of (1)	85.5	74.2	70.9	74.2	74.2	69.8	70.0	61.6	54.9	51.2
(3) Reported psychotropic substance abusers										
No.	3 549	5 561	6 022	5 581	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 908	8 306
% of (1)	23.3	33.9	36.9	35.0	37.4	42.7	45.5	56.2	58.6	58.7
Reported ketamine abusers										
% of (1)	0.2	9.8	16.8	16.9	14.0	17.8	15.1	23.4	30.1	35.6
Reported methylamphetamine (ice) abusers										
% of (1)	6.7	5.9	5.8	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.5	8.2	9.6
Reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers										
% of (1)	6.1	5.6	5.5	7.8	11.2	12.1	14.6	16.9	13.6	9.5
Reported MDMA (ecstasy) abusers										
% of (1)	2.3	14.2	13.9	8.6	7.0	8.8	12.2	11.6	6.8	5.6
Reported cannabis abusers										
% of (1)	8.5	8.7	7.5	8.1	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.4	5.8	5.4
Reported cocaine abusers										
% of (1)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.7	5.3	4.8
Reported cough medicine abusers										
% of (1)	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.4	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.5	4.0

## 2 一九九九至二零零八年吸毒趨勢 Drug Abuse Trends for 1999 - 2008

### 整體吸毒趨勢 (表 1a)

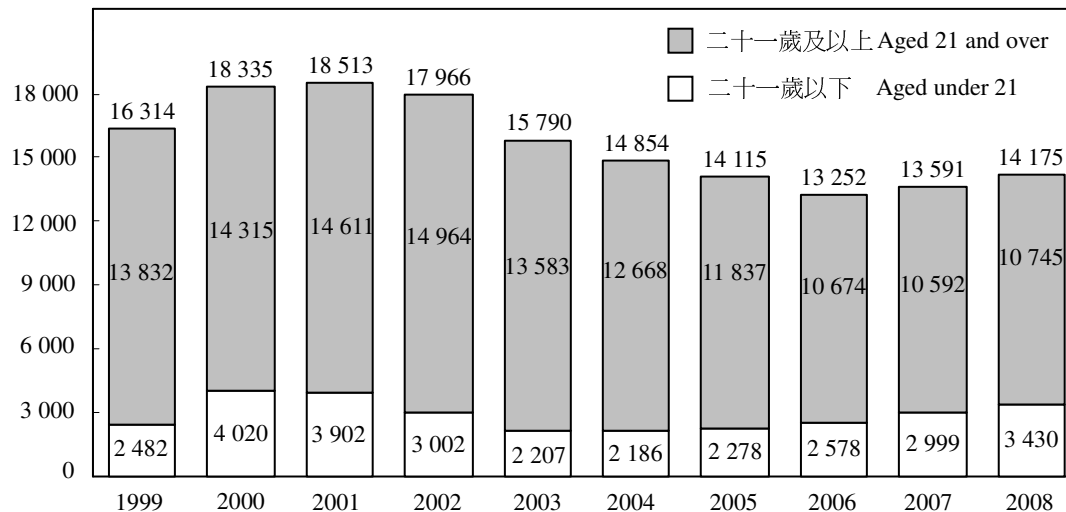
2.1 多年來，檔案室接獲呈報的吸毒者總人數出現升跌起伏，但大致上呈下降趨勢，只在二零零零和零一年輕微回升(分別為 18 335 人和 18 513 人)。此後，有關數字穩步下降，在零六年降至 13 252 人，到零七年才再次逆轉升至 13 591 人，零八年更升至 14 175 人，零七零八年按年升幅分別為 2.6% 和 4.3%。

### 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 to 13 591 in 2007. The number further rose to 14 175 in 2008, with annual increases of 2.6% and 4.3% recorded for 2007 and 2008 respectively.

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

人數 No. of persons



### 吸食鴉片類 / 危害精神毒品趨勢 (表 1d)

2.2 在香港，鴉片類毒品(主要是海洛英)一直是最多人吸食的傳統毒品，但這類毒品的流行程度日漸下降。在一九九九至二零零八年間，被呈報吸食鴉片類毒品的人數，由

### 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 1999 and 2008, the number of reported abusers taking opiates



13 060 人降至 7 260 人，減幅為 44%。反之，同期被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數則持續上升，由 3 549 人升至 8 306 人，增幅達 134%。二零零八年，吸食危害精神毒品的人數比鴉片類毒品的相關人數多達 1 046 人(或 7.4%)。

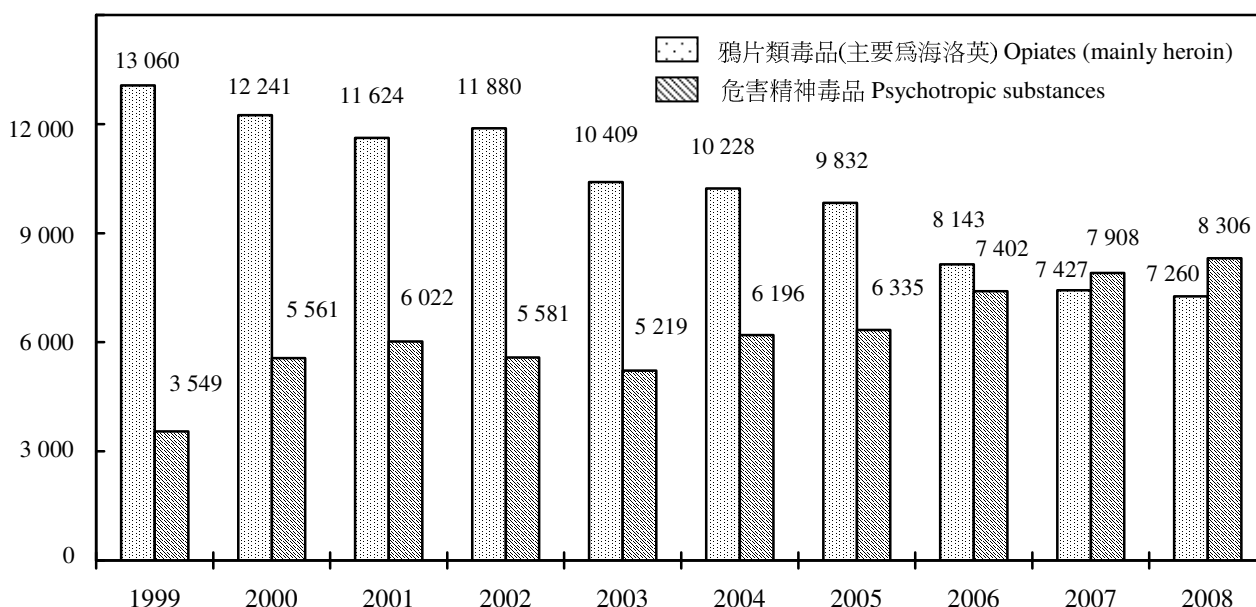
has decreased from 13 060 to 7 260, or a drop of 44%. On the contrary, there was a steady rise in the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances over the same period, from 3 549 to 8 306, or an increase of 134%. Reported abusers taking psychotropic substances were 1 046 (or 7.4%) more than those taking opiates in 2008.

2.3 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數除了在二零零二及零三年下跌外，在一九九九至二零零八年期間大致上升，有關人數在二零零八年更創新高至 8 306 人。

2.3 There was a general rising trend in number of reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole between 1999 and 2008, except for 2002 and 2003. The number of reported psychotropic substance abusers rose to a record high of 8 306 in 2008.

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

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 1a)

Youth Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

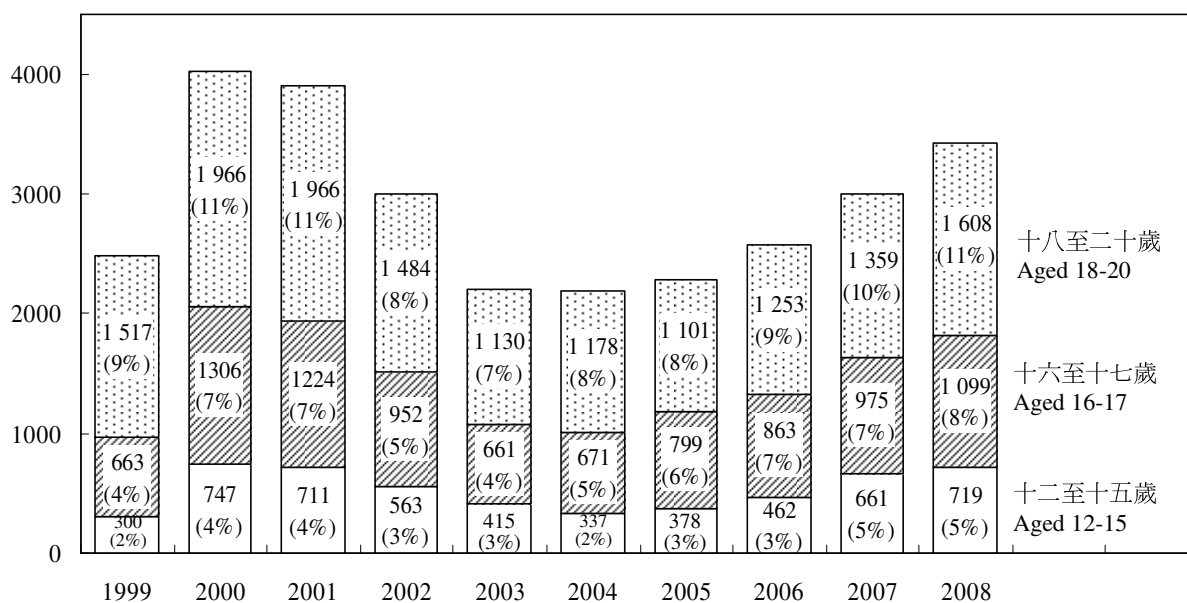
2.4 至於二十一歲以下青少年吸毒者，近年所見的上升趨勢令人憂慮。這年齡組別的被呈報吸毒者在二零零八年有 3 430 人，在三年間增加了 51%；而被呈報吸毒總人數在這三年內只錄得 0.4% 的升幅。整體吸毒人口漸趨年輕，二十一歲以下吸毒者佔總吸毒人數的比例，由零三年的 14.0%，升至零八年的 24.2%。而年齡在 12 至 17 歲間的青少年吸毒者的人數及比例在近年亦持續上升。

2.4 There was a worrying rising trend for young drug abusers aged under 21 in recent years, with 3 430 in 2008, being an increase of 51% in three years. Meanwhile, the total number of reported drug abusers increased only by 0.4% in these three years. The overall drug abuse population is becoming younger, with the proportion of those aged under 21 as against the total rising from 14.0% in 2003 to 24.2% in 2008. In particular, both the number and proportion of those aged 12-17 has increased steadily 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

人數 No. of persons



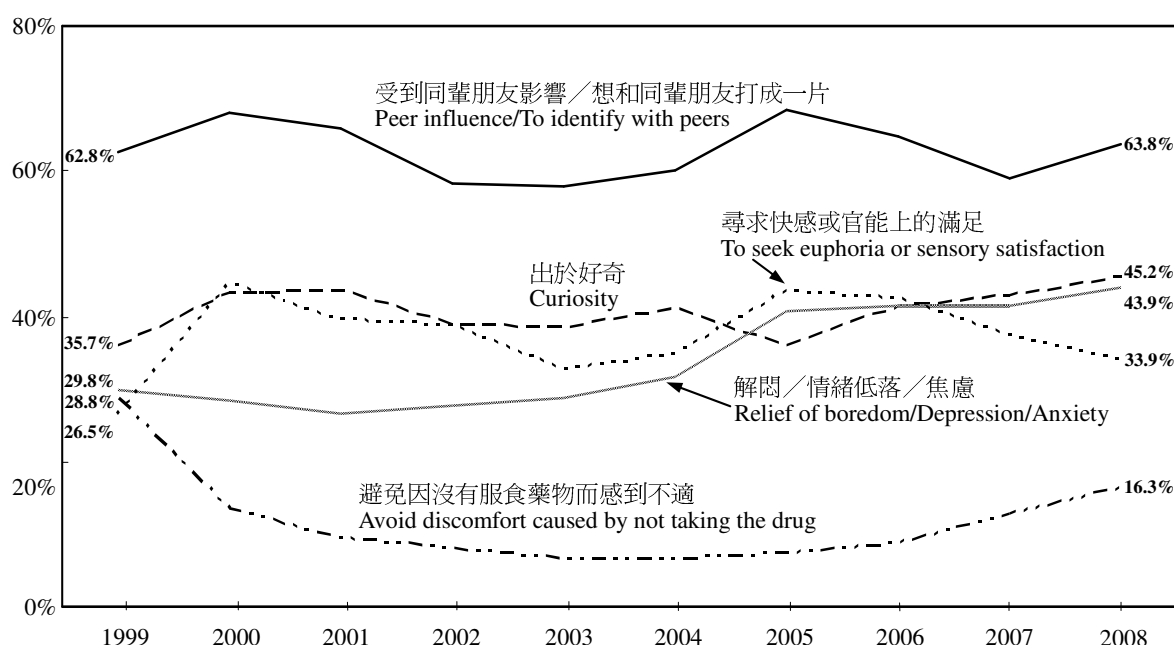
註釋： % 指佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。  
 Note: Refers to the percentage of all reported drug abusers.

2.5 在被呈報的二十一歲以下年青吸毒者當中，以“避免因沒有服食藥物而感到不適”作為他們現時吸毒原因的比率於一九九九年至二零零三年間由 28.8% 逐步下降至 6.6%。但是該趨勢於二零零四年至二零零八年間有所逆轉，由 6.6% 上升至 16.3%。

2.5 Among the young drug abusers aged under 21, the proportion of abusers citing “avoid discomfort of its absence” as a reason for their current drug use decreased gradually from 28.8% to 6.6% during 1999 and 2003. However, this trend reversed and the proportion increased from 6.6% to 16.3% during 2004 and 2008.

圖 2.4 二十一歲以下被呈報吸毒青少年現時吸食毒品原因

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



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內報稱的原因可超過一個。

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

2.6 氯胺酮（或俗稱“K仔”）、三唑倫 / 咪達唑倫 / 佐匹克隆（或俗稱“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”）、甲基安非他明（或俗稱“冰”）、“搖頭丸”及大麻是近年較常被呈報吸食的危險精神毒品。在二零零零年以前，大麻為最常被呈報吸食的危險精神毒品。在二零零零年，“搖頭丸”取而代之成為最常被呈報吸食的危險精

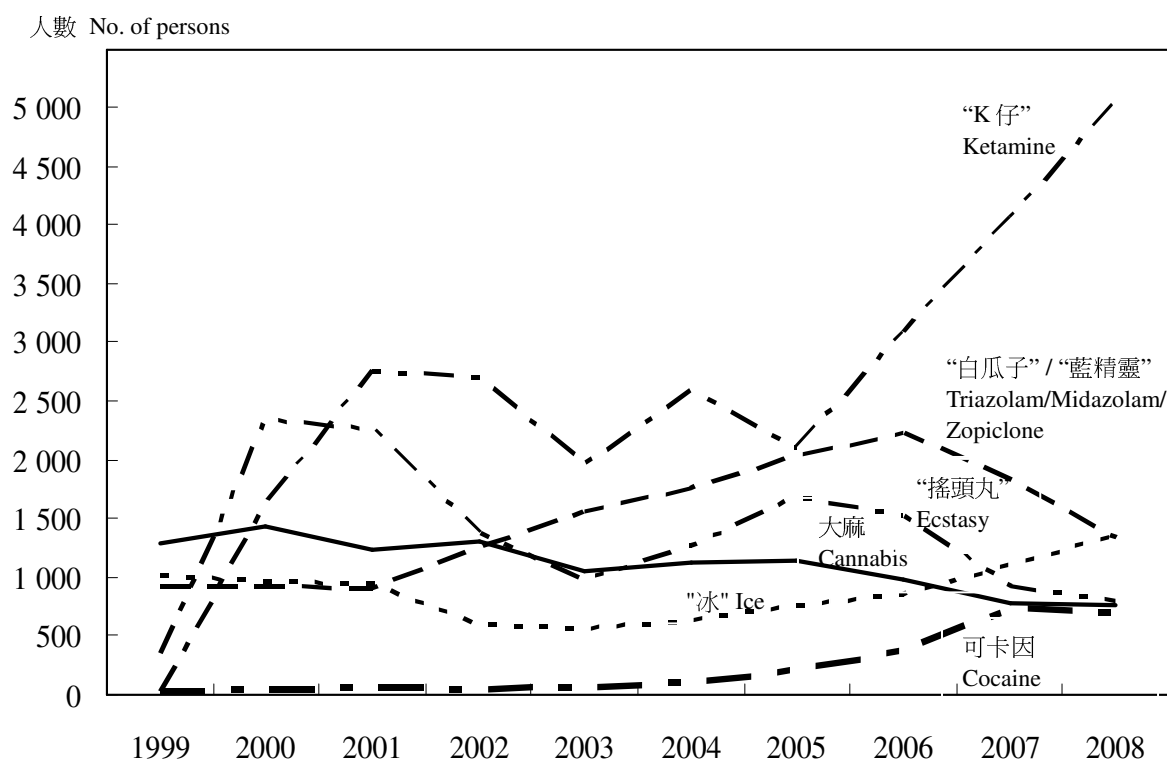
2.6 Among psychotropic substances, ketamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, methylamphetamine (or commonly known as ice), ecstasy and cannabis were more commonly abused in recent years. Before 2000, cannabis topped the list of commonly abused psychotropic substances. In 2000, ecstasy overtook cannabis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

神毒品，其次是“K仔”。由零一年起，“K仔”超越“搖頭丸”置於首位。由零二年，“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”越趨普遍，自零三年起成為第二類常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品。在零八年，“冰”超越“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”，首次排行第二位。而“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”及“搖頭丸”則分別排行第三及四位。

substance, followed by ketamine. Starting from 2001, ketamine overtook ecstasy to top the list. Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone became increasingly popular starting from 2002 and ranked the second since 2003. In 2008, ice overtook triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone ranked the second for the first time. Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone and ecstasy ranked the third and fourth respectively on the list in 2008.

圖 2.5 被呈報吸食各種主要危害精神毒品者

Chart 2.5 Reported drug abusers of major types of psychotropic substances



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種毒品種類。

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

首次/曾被呈報吸毒者的吸毒趨勢

(表 1b)

2.7 首次被呈報的吸毒人數自二零零一年高峰(5 644 人)持續下降至零六年的 3 517 人，其後再次回升至零八年的 4 621 人。他們的平均年齡從

Drug Abuse Trends for Newly / Previously

Reported Drug Abusers (Table 1b)

2.7 The number of newly reported drug abusers has been declining steadily to 3 517 in 2006 since reaching its peak at 2001 (5 644), until it picked up again to 4 621 in

零一年的 23 歲上升至零三年的 25 歲，其後回落至零五年的 23 歲，數字在近年來保持不變。他們在整體人數中所佔的百分比自零五年起持續上升，在二零零八年為 32.6%。

2.8 曾被呈報吸毒人士數目多年來持續下降，在二零零七年錄得 9 412 人，到零八年再次回升到 9 554 人。他們一般較首次被呈報者年長，在零八年平均年齡為 38 歲。

#### 男性/女性被呈報吸毒的趨勢 (表 1a)

2.9 男性吸毒的情況較女性普遍，而女性吸毒者所佔的比例大致呈現上升趨勢，零八年佔總人數的 21%。被呈報男性吸毒者人數在過去數年持續下降；在二零零七年人數再次回升，零八年為 11 275 人，較零七年微升 1.3%。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，下降至零八年的 2 900 人。

2.10 被呈報男性吸毒者的平均年齡從二零零五年的 37 歲跌至零八年的 35 歲。被呈報女性吸毒者一般較男性的年輕，她們的平均年齡在零八年為 27 歲。

2008. Their average age rose from 23 in 2001 to 25 in 2003 and then fell to 23 again in 2005. The average age remained stable in recent years. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among all abusers has been increasing since 2005 and stood at 32.6% in 2008.

2.8 The number of previously reported drug abusers has been declining steadily over the years and stood at 9 412 in 2007. It picked up again to 9 554 in 2008. These abusers were generally older than their newly reported counterparts, with an average age at 38 in 2008.

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

2.9 Drug abuse is more common among males than females and the proportion of female abusers generally increased to 21% of total number of drug abusers in 2008. The number of reported male drug abusers has been declining for some years. It picked up again in 2007 and stood at 11 275 in 2008, 1.3% slightly higher than that in 2007. The number of reported female drug abusers fluctuated slightly in recent years. In 2002, it stood at 3 186 and then fell to 2 900 in 2008.

2.10 The average age of reported male drug abusers declined from 37 in 2005 to 35 in 2008. Reported female drug abusers were generally younger than the male counterparts. Their average age was 27 in 2008.

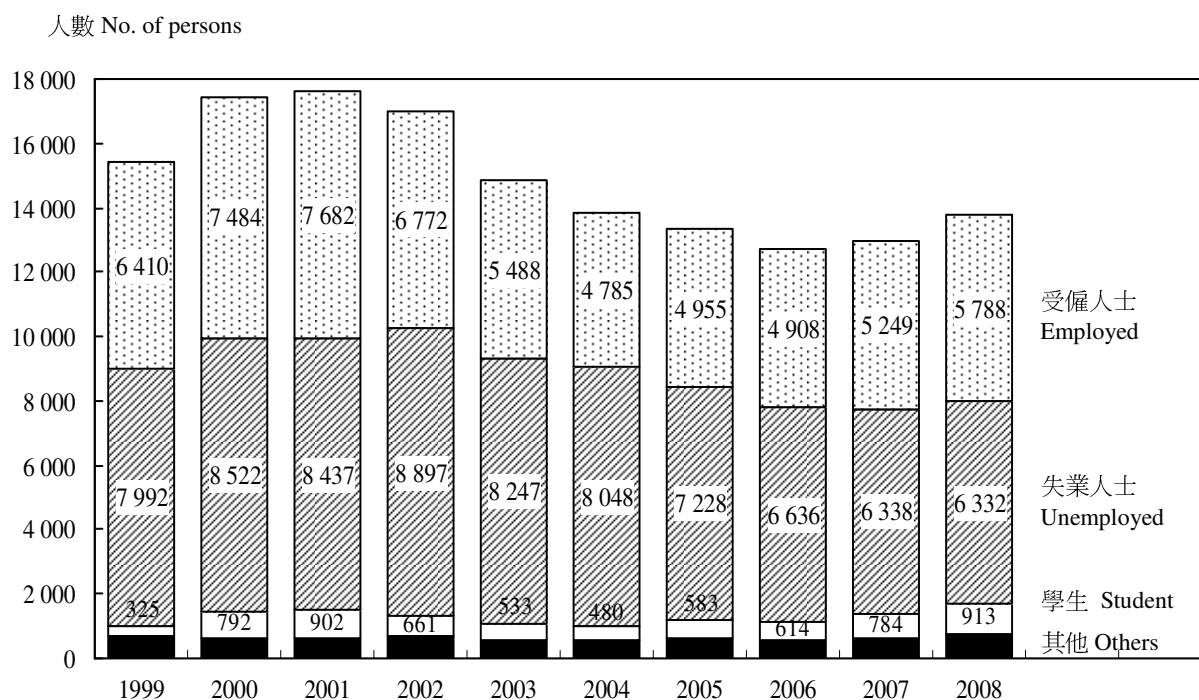
**被呈報吸毒者的經濟狀況**  
(表 1j)

2.11 約半數的被呈報吸毒者為失業人士，從二零零一年所佔比例的 47.8% 上升至零四年的 58.1%，其後回落至零八年的 45.9%。被呈報吸毒者當中，學生所佔比例近年出現回升。由一九九九年的 2.1% 上升至二零零一年的 5.1%，其後下跌至零四年的 3.5%，然後逐步回升至零八年的 6.6%。

**Reported Drug Abusers by Activity Status**  
(Table 1j)

2.11 About half of the reported drug abusers were unemployed. The proportion increased from 47.8% in 2001 to 58.1% in 2004, then declined to 45.9% in 2008. Among the reported drug abusers, the proportion of reported student drug abusers picked up again in recent years. The proportion rose from 2.1% in 1999 to 5.1% in 2001, then dropped to 3.5% in 2004, followed by a steady increase to 6.6% in 2008.

**圖 2.6 被呈報吸毒者按經濟狀況分布**  
**Chart 2.6 Reported drug abusers by activity status**



**吸食超過一種毒品 (表 1c)**

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

2.13 被呈報吸食多種毒品人士的比例多年來持續上升，達二零零六年的 31.9%，但在零八年則回落到 22.8%。他們大部分同時吸食兩種毒品。

**被呈報吸食毒品人士的資料來源**

2.14 在一九九九年至二零零八年間，二十一歲及以上成年吸毒者資料的兩大來源分別為執法部門及美沙酮診所；在二零零八年，分別約佔該等吸毒者 54.7% 和 44.0%。居第三位的是非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心 / 濫用精神藥物者輔導中心，同期佔該等吸毒者約五分之一。

2.15 執法部門曾是最主要提供二十一歲以下年青吸毒者的資料來源（在一九九九年佔近半年青吸毒者的資料），其次是美沙酮診所（在一九九九年約佔年青吸毒者四分之一）以及非政府機構的青少年外展隊（在一九九九年約佔年青吸毒者少於 40%）。

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

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

2.13 The proportion of reported multiple drug abusers has been increasing over the years, reached 31.9% in 2006, but fell to 22.8% in 2008. The majority of them abused two types of drugs at the same time.

**Sources of Reported Drug Abusers**

2.14 For adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, enforcement departments and methadone clinics were the two major sources of reporting during 1999 and 2008, each taking up about 54.7% and 44.0% of the concerned drug abusers respectively in 2008. Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) ranked the third, taking up about 20% of the concerned drug abusers during the period.

2.15 As for young drug abusers under 21, enforcement departments used to be the major source of reporting (taking up nearly half of the young ones in 1999), followed by methadone clinics (about a quarter in 1999) and youth outreaching teams of NGOs (less than 40% in 1999). However, since 2004, youth outreaching teams of NGOs overtook

但是，自二零零四年起，非政府機構的青少年外展隊(在二零零四年至零八年間比例介乎 45.7%至 66.9%)取代執法部門為最主要的資料來源，執法部門則居次位(在零四年至零八年間比例介乎 21.4%至 36.8%)。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(在零四年至零八年間比例介乎 11.5%至 19.4%)。現時，美沙酮診所再不是年青吸毒者資料的普遍來源(比例由一九九九年的 23.9%大幅下降至二零零八年的 1.1%)。事實上，年青吸毒者最常吸食毒品種類是危害精神毒品而非海洛英。

enforcement departments to become the major source of reporting (proportion ranging between 45.7% and 66.9% during 2004 and 2008), and enforcement departments ranked the second (proportion ranging between 21.4% and 36.8% during the period). Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers of NGOs ranked the third (proportion ranging between 11.5% and 19.4% during the period). Methadone clinics were no more a common source of reporting among young drug abusers nowadays (proportion significantly declining from about 23.9% in 1999 to 1.1% in 2008), given the fact that psychotropic substances rather than heroin were the dominant types of substances of abuse among them.

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

呈報機構 Reporting agency	1999	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
%						
<b>二十一歲以下 Aged under 21</b>						
執法部門 Enforcement departments <sup>(1)</sup>	42.4	36.8	21.4	27.7	36.0	36.8
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	23.9	2.7	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.1
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心 / 濫用精神藥物者輔導中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	15.7	19.4	11.5	13.4	16.1	16.5
非政府機構-青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	35.0	45.7	66.9	58.8	50.6	49.6
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院/診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals / clinics	2.9	1.9	1.8	3.1	1.6	1.8
<b>二十一歲以上 Aged 21 and over</b>						
執法部門 Enforcement Departments <sup>(1)</sup>	57.6	60.0	57.2	61.0	59.5	54.7
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	50.8	42.8	44.9	39.2	40.0	44.0
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心 / 濫用精神藥物者輔導中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	18.9	20.5	20.7	21.5	21.1	20.7
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	0.6	1.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	3.8
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院/診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals / clinics	2.2	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	2.8



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

呈報機構 Reporting agency	1999	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>所有年齡 All ages</b>						
執法部門 Enforcement Departments <sup>(1)</sup>	55.3	56.6	51.4	54.5	54.3	50.3
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	46.7	36.9	38.0	31.7	31.4	33.6
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心 / 濫用精神藥物者輔導中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres /Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	18.4	20.3	19.2	19.9	20.0	19.7
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	5.9	7.8	12.6	13.0	12.6	14.9
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院/診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals / clinics	2.3	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.3	2.5

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 二零零八年被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Reported Drug Abusers in 2008

#### 與去年情況的主要比較

(表 1a、1b、2a、2b 及 4a)

3.1 在二零零八年，被呈報吸毒者共有 14 175 人，較零七年增加 584 人，升幅為 4.3%。

3.2 被呈報吸食海洛英的人數持續下跌，在二零零八年為 7 243 人，較零七年減少 2.4%。而被呈報吸食海洛英者佔所有被呈報吸毒人數的比例由零七年的 54.9% 下降至零八年的 51.2%。

3.3 反之，在二零零八年，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數持續上升，較零七年上升 398 人(或 5.0%)至 8 306 人，而他們的比例也繼續上升，由零七年的 58.6% 微升至零八年的 58.7%。

3.4 被呈報的二十一歲以下吸毒青少年的人數，由二零零七年的 2 999 人上升至零八年的 3 430 人，增幅為 14.4%。主要是由於 18-20 歲的年青吸毒者增加了 249 人(或 18.3%)。而被呈報吸毒青少年的比例由 22.1% 繼續上升至 24.2%。

3.5 二零零八年所有被呈報吸毒者平均年齡為 33 歲，較零七年的 34 歲為低。至於被呈報年青吸毒者的平均年齡，則維持在 17 歲。

#### Major Comparison with Previous Year

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

3.1 In 2008, there were 14 175 reported drug abusers in total, representing an increase of 584 persons or 4.3% compared with that of 2007.

3.2 The number of reported heroin abusers continued to decline, to 7 243 in 2008, 2.4% lower than that of 2007. Its proportion in total number of reported drug abusers fell from 54.9% in 2007 to 51.2% in 2008.

3.3 On the contrary, the number of reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole continued to rise, by 398 (or 5.0%), to 8 306 in 2008. Its proportion also continued to rise slightly from 58.6% in 2007 to 58.7% in 2008.

3.4 The number of reported young drug abusers aged under 21 rose by 14.4% from 2 999 in 2007 to 3 430 in 2008, which was mainly contributed by the increase of 249 (or 18.3%) of those aged 18-20. The proportion of reported young drug abusers rose continuously from 22.1% to 24.2%.

3.5 The mean age of all reported drug abusers was 33 in 2008, which was lower than that of 34 in 2007. For the young drug abusers, the mean age remained at 17.

3.6 被呈報女性吸毒人數在二零零八年為 2 900 人，較零七年上升 17.6%。

3.6 The number of reported female drug abusers was 2 900 in 2008, 17.6% higher than that of 2007.

**首次/曾被呈報吸毒者 (表 1b)**

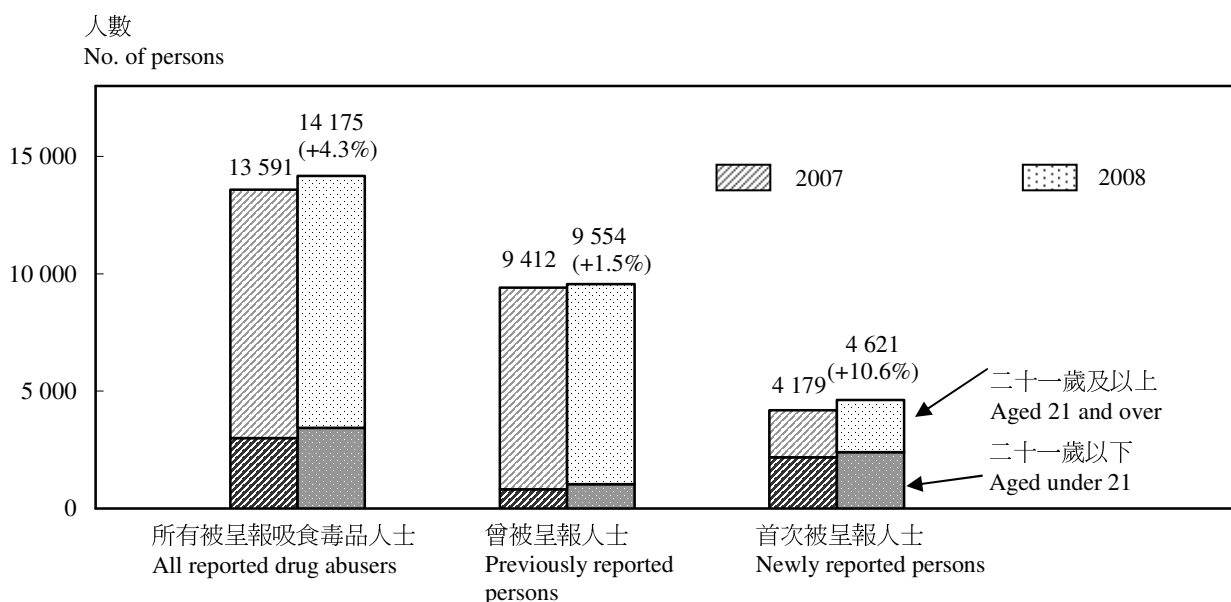
**Newly / Previously Reported Drug Abusers (Table 1b)**

3.7 首次被呈報吸毒者的人數由二零零七年的 4 179 人增加至零八年的 4 621 人，升幅為 10.6%；而曾被呈報的人數則為 9 554 人，上升了 1.5%。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二零零八年進一步上升至 32.6%。

3.7 The number of newly reported persons increased by 10.6% from 4 179 in 2007 to 4 621 in 2008, while that of previously reported persons increased by 1.5% to stand at 9 554 in 2008. As a percentage of all reported drug abusers, the proportion of newly reported persons further rose to 32.6% in 2008.

**圖 3.1 按年齡組別劃分的二零零七及零八年首次/曾被呈報吸食毒品者**

**Chart 3.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2007 and 2008 by age group**



**年齡和性別 (表 1a)**

**Age and Sex (Table 1a)**

3.8 在二零零八年所有被呈報的 14 175 名吸毒者中，25.4% 的年齡介乎 21 至 30 歲，21.2% 介乎 31 至 40 歲，11.3% 介乎 18 至 20 歲，7.8% 介乎 16 至 17 歲，只有 5.1% 在 12-15

3.8 Of all 14 175 reported drug abusers reported in 2008, 25.4% were aged 21-30, 21.2% aged 31-40, 11.3% aged 18-20, 7.8% aged 16-17 and only 5.1% aged 12-15. Their mean age was 33. Comparing

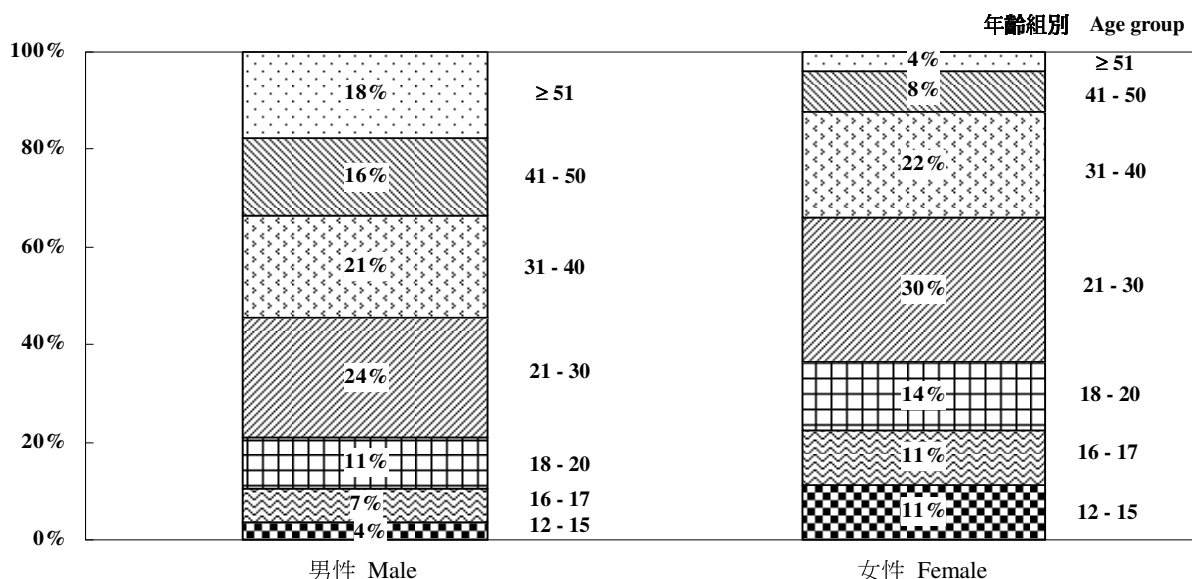
歲。他們整體平均年齡為 33 歲。於男性與女性的比較中，女性吸毒者年齡在 30 歲及以下的比例為 66.1%，而男性吸毒者的相關比例則只有 45.3%。

between the male and the female, the proportion of female abusers aged 30 or below was 66.1% while the corresponding proportion of male abusers was only 45.3%.

3.9 被呈報吸毒者大部分(80%)為男性，他們的平均年齡為 35 歲，一般較女性被呈報吸毒者(平均年齡為 27 歲)為年長。

3.9 The majority of reported drug abusers (80%) were males. Reported male drug abusers, with a mean age of 35, were in general elder than their female counterparts (with a mean age of 27).

圖 3.2 二零零八年男性和女性被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布  
Chart 3.2 Age distribution of drug abusers of both sexes in 2008



首次吸食毒品年齡 (表 1i)

Age of First Abuse (Table 1i)

3.10 約 35.3% 的被呈報吸毒者報稱在 12 至 15 歲之間開始吸毒，20.4% 在 16 至 17 歲之間，21.8% 在 18 至 20 歲之間，11.3% 在 21 至 25 歲之間，其餘 8.4% 及 2.8% 分別在 25 歲之後及 12 歲之前。所有被呈報吸毒者及二十一歲以下的年青被呈報吸毒者首次吸毒的平均年齡分別是 18 歲及 15 歲。

3.10 About 35.3% of reported drug abusers claimed to have started drug abuse at the age between 12 and 15, 20.4% between 16 and 17, 21.8% between 18 and 20, 11.3% between 21 and 25, and the remaining 8.4% and 2.8% at the age over 25 and below 12 respectively. The mean age of first abuse of all reported abusers and youngsters under 21 was 18 and 15 respectively.

**吸食毒品種類 (表 1d)**

3.11 在二零零八年，有 51.2% 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”(35.6%)、“冰”(9.6%)“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”(9.5%)、“搖頭丸”(5.6%)、大麻(5.4%)和可卡因(4.8%)。

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。在二零零八年，有 85.4% 的被呈報年青吸毒者吸食“K 仔”，其次是“搖頭丸”(15.6%)、“冰”(14.9%)、可卡因(9.3%)和大麻(9.0%)。男性和女性首三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 66.9%)，其次是“K 仔”(19.8%)和“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”(12.2%)。

3.14 自二零零一年起，“K 仔”一直是最多人吸食的危險精神毒品，吸食人數近年持續上升。在零七和零八年，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。

**Type of Drugs Abused (Table 1d)**

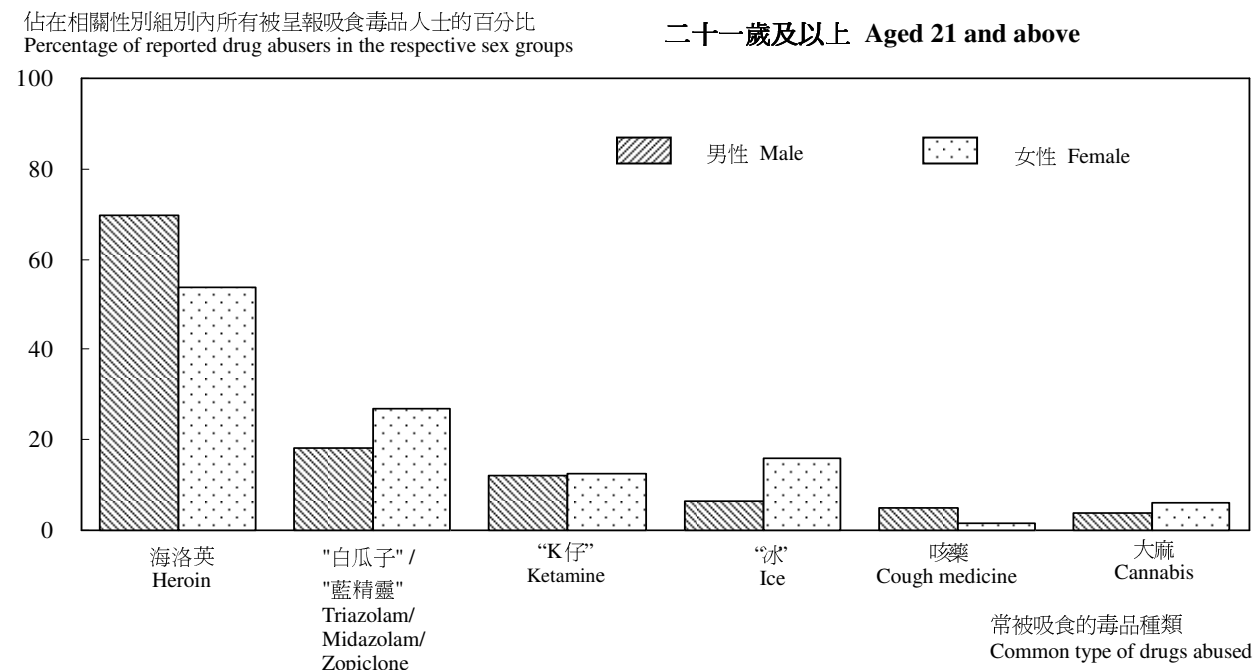
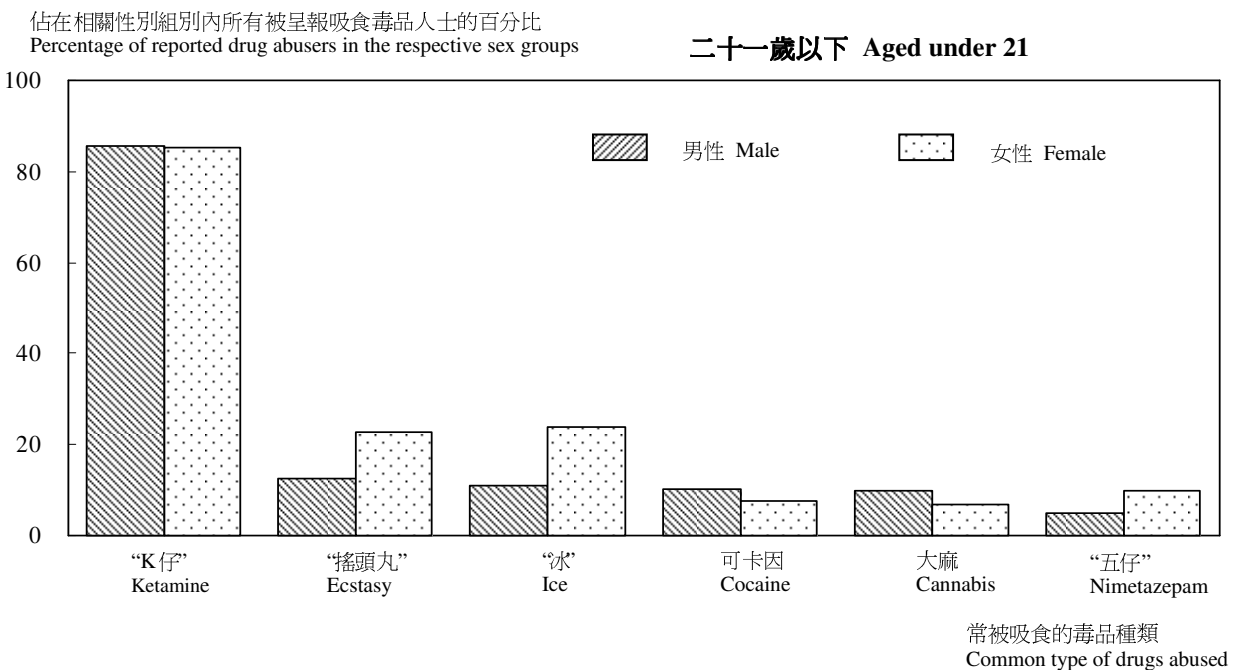
3.11 In 2008, 51.2% of drug abusers were reported to have abused heroin. Other commonly abused drugs were ketamine (35.6%), ice (9.6%), triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (9.5%), ecstasy (5.6%), cannabis (5.4%) and cocaine (4.8%).

3.12 Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse and was taken by 85.4% of reported young drug abusers in 2008. This was followed by ecstasy (15.6%), ice (14.9%) cocaine (9.3%) and cannabis (9.0%). Males and females had the same top three popular drugs of abuse.

3.13 Among adult reported drug abusers aged 21 and over, heroin was the most common type of drugs abused (66.9%), followed by ketamine (19.8%) and triazolam/midazolam /zopiclone (12.2%).

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 2007 and 2008. 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二零零八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 2008 by age group by sex**



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。被呈報吸食海洛英和“白瓜子”／“藍精靈”者最普遍是用注射方法吸毒(在二零零八年,他們當中逾半數採用這種方法吸毒),而鼻吸是吸食“K 仔”最常用方法(佔吸食“K 仔”者 91.4%),吸入煙霧是吸食“冰”最常用方法(佔吸食“冰”者 73.8%),口服幾乎是服食“搖頭丸”的唯一方法(佔服食“搖頭丸”者 98.2%),而以香煙或煙管吸食是服食大麻及可卡因較普遍方法(分別佔服大麻者 77.3%及服可卡因者 42.5%)。

**吸食毒品地方 (表 1f)**

3.16 絕大部分(97.4%)被呈報吸毒者均有在香港吸毒。在二零零八年,有 1 214 名吸毒者(或佔吸毒者 8.8%)曾在中國內地(主要在深圳)吸毒,較零七年下跌 17.3%。當中,431 人為二十一歲以下年青吸毒者(佔年青吸毒者 12.7%),較零七年減少 14.7%。

**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。二零零八年,79.5% 被呈報的二十一歲及以上成年吸毒者曾在家／朋友的家中吸毒,另 34.8%曾在休憩地方／公園／公廁吸毒。而 67.7%青少年吸毒者曾在家／朋友的家吸毒(二零零七年

**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. While injection was the more popular method of taking heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (taken by over half of the concerned abusers in 2008), sniffing was the single most popular method of taking ketamine (91.4% of ketamine abusers), fume inhaling was the more common method of taking ice (73.8% of ice abusers), oral ingestion was almost the only method of taking ecstasy (98.2% of ecstasy abusers), and smoking was the more common method of taking cannabis and cocaine for both cannabis and cocaine abusers (77.3% of cannabis abusers and 42.5% of cocaine abusers).

**Place of abusing drugs (Table 1f)**

3.16 Great majority of reported drug abusers took drugs in Hong Kong. In 2008, 1 214 persons (or 8.8% of reported drug abusers) were reported to have taken drugs in the Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen), being 17.3% lower than that in 2007. Among them, 431 (12.7% of young drug abusers) were aged under 21, being 14.7% lower than that in 2007.

**Locality of abusing drugs (Table 1g)**

3.17 Regarding the locality of drug abuse, home and recreation area/public garden/public toilet topped the list. 79.5% of reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home in 2008 and 34.8% at recreation area/public garden/public toilet.

為 59.8%)\*，41.1%曾在休憩地方／公園／公廁吸毒(零七年為 38.8%)，以及 33.5%曾在卡拉 OK／的士高吸毒(零七年為 40.8%)。

As for drug abusers aged under 21, 67.7% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home (59.8% in 2007)\*, 41.1% at recreation area/public garden/public toilet (38.8% in 2007) and 33.5% at karaoke/disco (40.8% in 2007).

\* 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。在二零零七和零八年，只在家或在朋友的家吸毒的青少年分別佔 21.2%和 25.6%。

\* 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 21.2% and 25.6% in 2007 and 2008 respectively.

**圖 3.4 按年齡組別劃分的二零零七及二零零八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 abusers in 2007 and 2008 by age group**

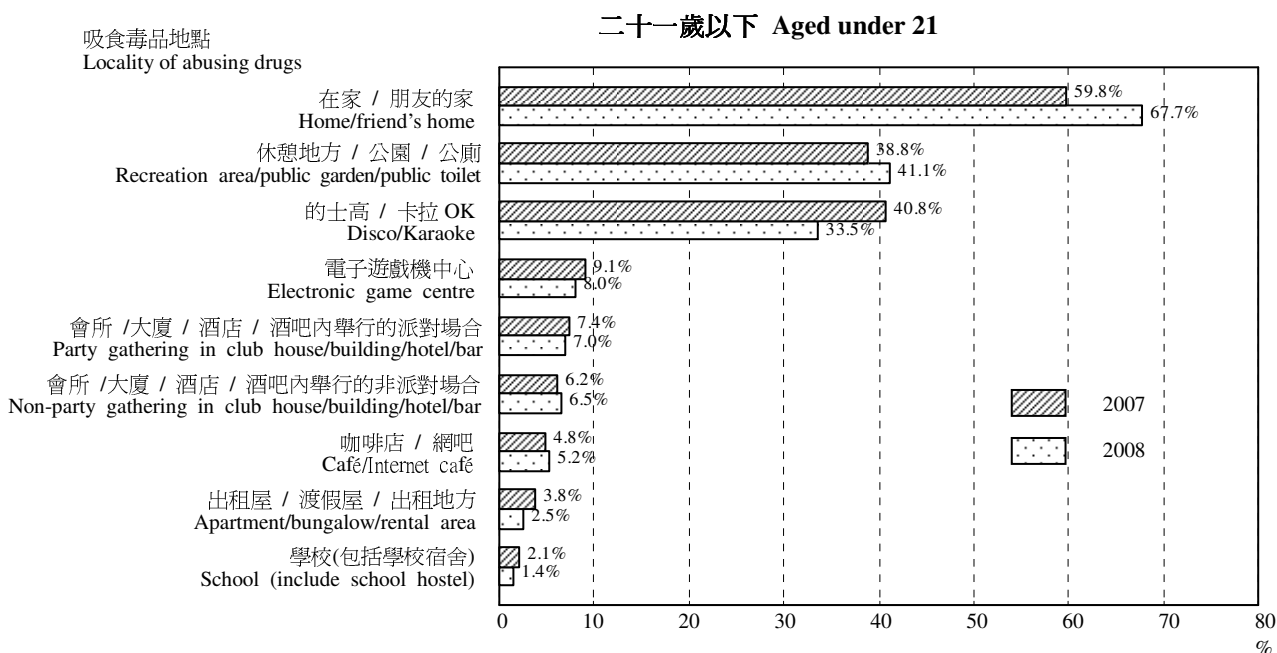
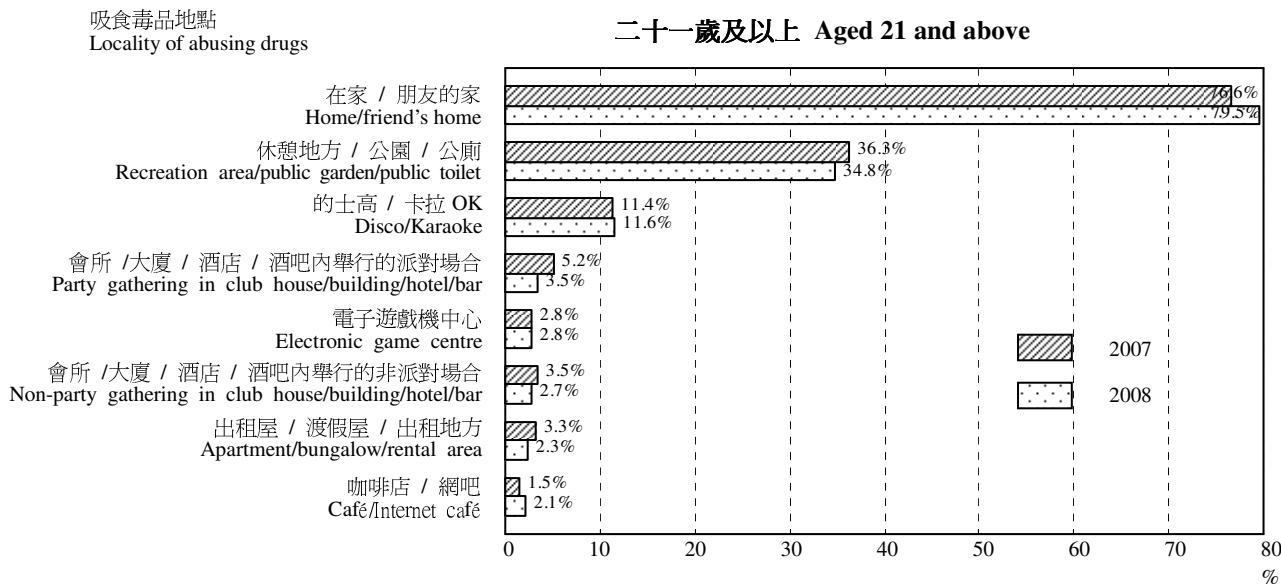




圖 3.4 (續) 按年齡組別劃分的二零零七及二零零八年被呈報吸毒者吸食毒品地點分布  
 Chart 3.4 Locality of abusing drugs of reported drug abusers in 2007 and 2008 by age group (Cont'd)



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內報稱的地點可超過一處。

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

現時吸食毒品原因 (表 1h)

Reason for Current Drug Abuse (Table 1h)

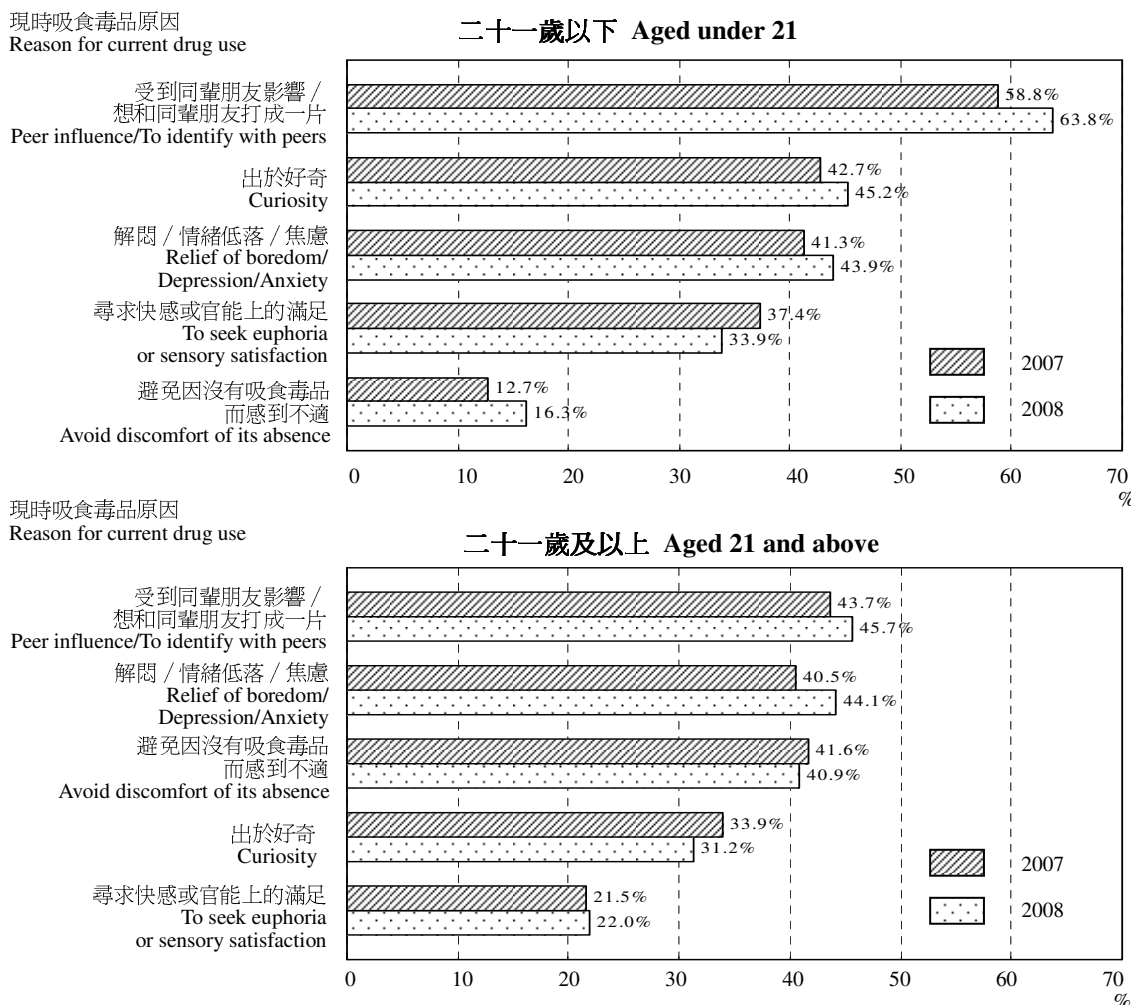
3.18 被呈報吸毒者表示他們現時吸毒的各種原因。四個較常見的原因按遞降次序是“受到同輩朋友影響”(佔被呈報吸毒者 50.1%)、“解悶”(44.1%)、“避免因沒有服食藥物而感到不適”(34.9%)和“出於好奇”(34.6%)。

3.18 The reported drug abusers gave various reasons for their current drug use. The four popular reasons cited in descending order, were “peer influence” (50.1% of reported drug abusers), “relief of boredom” (44.1%), “avoid discomfort of its absence” (34.9%) and “curiosity” (34.6%).

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 63.8%)是現時吸毒的最主要原因，其次是“出於好奇”(45.2%)和“解悶”(43.9%)。

3.19 Among those reported young abusers aged under 21, “peer influence” (63.8% of reported young drug abusers) topped the list, followed by “curiosity” (45.2%) and “relief of boredom” (43.9%).

圖 3.5 二零零八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 2008



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 45.9%的吸毒者在被呈報時為失業人士，另 32.1%是全職工人，9.8%是散工/兼職工人及 6.6%是學生。而學生佔被呈報年青吸毒者的比例則頗高，達 26.3%。

Activity Status (Table 1j)

3.20 About 45.9% of reported drug abusers were unemployed at the time of report. Another 32.1% were full-time workers, 9.8% being casual/part-time workers and 6.6% being students. Among reported young drug abusers, the proportion of students was quite high, at 26.3%.

**教育水平 (表 1k)**

3.21 在二零零八年的被呈報吸毒者中，逾半數(54.4%)曾接受初中教育，22.9%小學教育，20.0%高中教育及1.1%專上教育。

**種族 (表 1l)**

3.22 華人一向在被呈報吸毒者中為最主要的種裔，佔二零零八年吸毒人士94.6%。其他被呈報的少數族裔吸毒者依次為越南人(2.3%)、尼泊爾人(1.4%)和印度人/巴基斯坦人/孟加拉人/斯里蘭卡人(0.6%)。

**婚姻狀況 (表 1m)**

3.23 在被呈報吸毒者中，約有60.6%未婚，29.3%已婚或與人同居，9.4%已離婚或分居，餘下0.7%喪偶。男性和女性的婚姻狀況模式相若。

**伴侶有否被呈報吸食毒品 (表 1n)**

3.24 在已婚或與人同居的被呈報吸毒者中，15.8%報稱他們的伴侶也吸毒。女性被呈報吸毒者當中，其伴侶也吸毒的比例為44.6%，數字遠高於男性吸毒者的相應比例(8.5%)。

**Educational Attainment (Table 1k)**

3.21 More than half (54.4%) of reported drug abusers in 2008 had attained lower secondary education, another 22.9% primary education, 20.0% upper secondary and 1.1% tertiary education.

**Ethnicity (Table 1l)**

3.22 Chinese has always been the dominant ethnic group of reported drug abusers, at 94.6% of drug abusers in 2008. Other minority ethnic groups drug abusers reported included Vietnamese (2.3%), Nepalese (1.4%) and Indian/Pakistani/ Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan (0.6%) in descending order.

**Marital Status (Table 1m)**

3.23 About 60.6% of reported drug abusers were single, 29.3% married or cohabiting, 9.4% divorced or separated and the remaining 0.7% widowed. Males and females had similar patterns of marital status.

**Whether Partner Took Drugs (Table 1n)**

3.24 Of those married or cohabiting, 15.8% reported that their partners also abused drugs. The proportion of reported female abusers with partners also abusing drugs was 44.6%, much higher than that of male abusers (at 8.5%).

**居住地區 (表 1n)**

3.25 深水埗 (11.0%)、觀塘 (9.3%)、油尖旺 (9.2%) 和元朗 (9.1%) 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 (11.8%)、北區 (11.4%) 和葵青 (8.5%) 為三個主要地區。

**屋宇單位類型 (表 1o)**

3.26 逾半數 (57.6%) 被呈報吸毒者居住在受資助的公屋租住單位，38.2% 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 在二零零八年，約四分之三被呈報吸毒者 (73.3%) 被呈報曾有犯罪記錄，其中包括只與毒品有關的罪行 (17.6%)、只有其他罪行 (14.6%)，以及兩種罪行兼有 (40.2%)。在被呈報的二十一歲及以上成年吸毒者中，曾有犯罪記錄者佔 83.6%，高於在二十一歲以下青年吸毒者的相應百分比 (39.9%)。

**District of Residence (Table 1n)**

3.25 Sham Shui Po (11.0%), Kwun Tong (9.3%), Yau Tsim Mong (9.2%) and Yuen Long (9.1%) were the top four districts with reported drug abusers residing there. For young drug abusers aged under 21, Yuen Long (11.8%), the North (11.4%) and Kwai Tsing (8.5%) were the three major districts.

**Type of Quarters (Table 1o)**

3.26 More than half (57.6%) of reported drug abusers resided in public and aided rental blocks, 38.2% in private housing and 2.9% in home ownership estates.

**Whether Previously Convicted (Table 1p)**

3.27 About three quarters (73.3%) of reported drug abusers in 2008 were reported to be previously convicted, comprising only drug-related offences (17.6%), only other offences (14.6%) and both drug-related and other offences (40.2%). The proportion of previously convicted abusers among reported adult abusers aged 21 and over was 83.6%, higher than that among their younger counterparts aged under 21 (39.9%).

## 4 二零零八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 2008

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4.1 在二零零八年所有被呈報的14 175名吸毒者中，4 621人或32.6%是首次被呈報，餘下9 554人(67.4%)則曾經被呈報。在被呈報的二十一歲以下年青吸毒者當中，首次被呈報者的百分比為70.0%，遠高於在被呈報的二十一歲及以上成年吸毒者的20.7%。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 在二零零八年，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55.1%和28.1%。

4.3 同年，曾被呈報吸毒者的三大主要資料來源是執法部門、美沙酮診所及非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心/濫用精神藥物者輔導中心，分別佔有關吸毒者48.0%、47.3%和22.6%。

4.1 Of all 14 175 drug abusers reported in 2008, 4 179 or 32.6% were reported for the first time in the year (or newly reported) and the remaining 9 554 (67.4%) were previously reported. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among young drug abusers under 21 was much higher, at 70.0%, as compared against 20.7% 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 2008, taking up 55.1% and 28.1% respectively of the concerned drug abusers.

4.3 For those previously reported drug abusers, enforcement departments, methadone clinics and drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers of NGOs were the top three major sources of reporting in 2008, taking up 48.0%, 47.3% and 22.6% respectively of the concerned drug abusers.

圖 4.1 二零零八年首次/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 2008 by type of reporting agency

呈報機構 Reporting agency	首次被呈報人士 Newly reported		曾被呈報人士 Previously reported	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
<b>所有年齡 All ages</b>				
執法部門 Enforcement departments <sup>(1)</sup>	2 546	55.1	4 588	48.0
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	246	5.3	4 518	47.3
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心/濫用精神藥物者輔導機構 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	629	13.6	2 162	22.6
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	1 299	28.1	807	8.4
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所/醫院/診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals / clinics	139	3.0	222	2.3
<b>二十一歲以下 Aged under 21</b>				
執法部門 Enforcement departments <sup>(1)</sup>	991	41.3	270	26.2
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	30	1.2	9	0.9
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心/濫用精神藥物者輔導機構 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	374	15.6	191	18.6
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	1 090	45.4	610	59.3
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所/醫院/診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals / clinics	45	1.9	17	1.7

註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內可能同時被多於一個呈報機構呈報。

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

(1) 數字包括香港警務處、懲教署和社會福利署轄下的感化辦事處。

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

#### 年齡和性別 (表 2a)

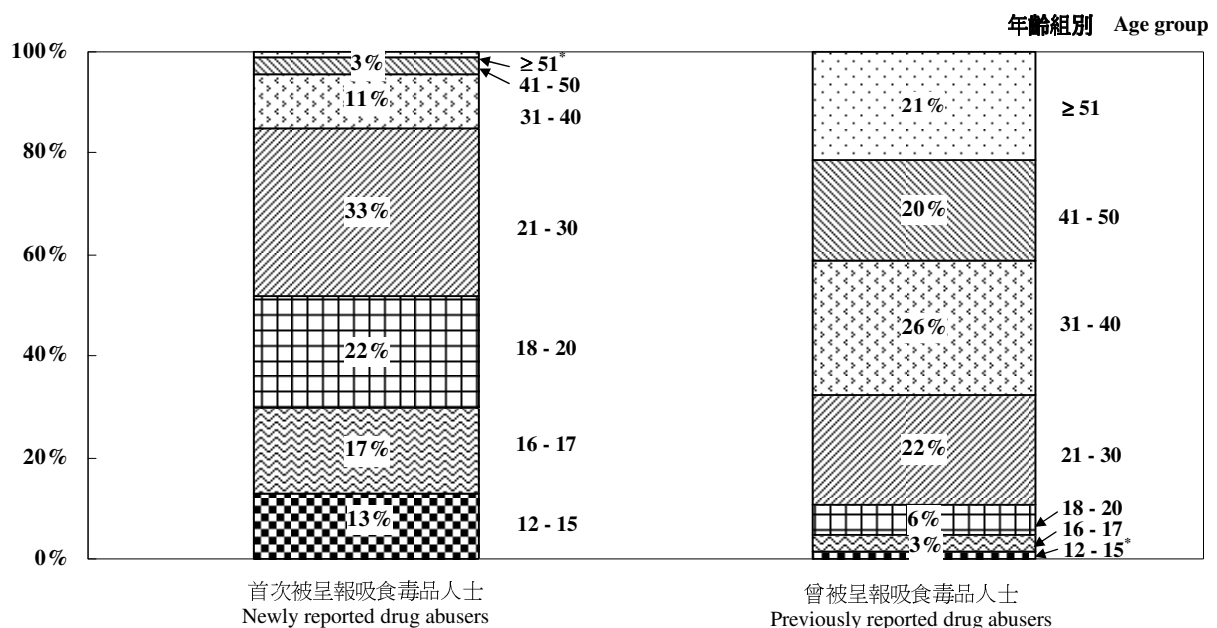
4.4 首次被呈報吸毒者和曾被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布頗為不同，前者有逾半數(52.0%)的年齡在 21 歲以下及約三分之一(33.0%)介乎 21 至 30 歲。後者則有約五分之一(21.7%)的年齡介乎 21 至 30 歲及約三分之二(67.5%)在 31 歲及以上。首次被呈報吸毒者的平均年齡為 23 歲，相對於平均年齡為 38 歲的曾被呈報吸毒者較為年輕。

#### Age and Sex (Table 2a)

4.4 The age distribution of newly reported drug abusers was quite different to that of previously reported ones. More than half (52.0%) of the former were aged under 21 and about one-third (33.0%) were aged 21-30, whereas about one-fifth (21.7%) of the latter were aged 21-30 and about two-thirds were aged 31 and over. Newly reported drug abusers, with a mean age of 23, were in general much younger than their previously reported counterparts (with a mean age of 38).

圖 4.2 二零零八年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布

Chart 4.2 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2008 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 32.5%，但在曾被呈報吸毒者中所佔的百分比則較低，只有 14.7%。

4.5 Regarding sex distribution, 32.5% of newly reported drug abusers were female, while the respective proportion among previously reported abusers was lower, only at 14.7%.

#### 首次吸食毒品的年齡 (表 2d)

#### Age of First Abuse (Table 2d)

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

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

#### 被吸食的毒品種類 (表 2b)

#### Type of Drugs Abused (Table 2b)

4.7 在二零零八年首次被呈報吸毒者中，最常被吸食的毒品種類為“K仔”(67.8%)，其次為“冰”(12.8%)及海洛英(12.0%)。

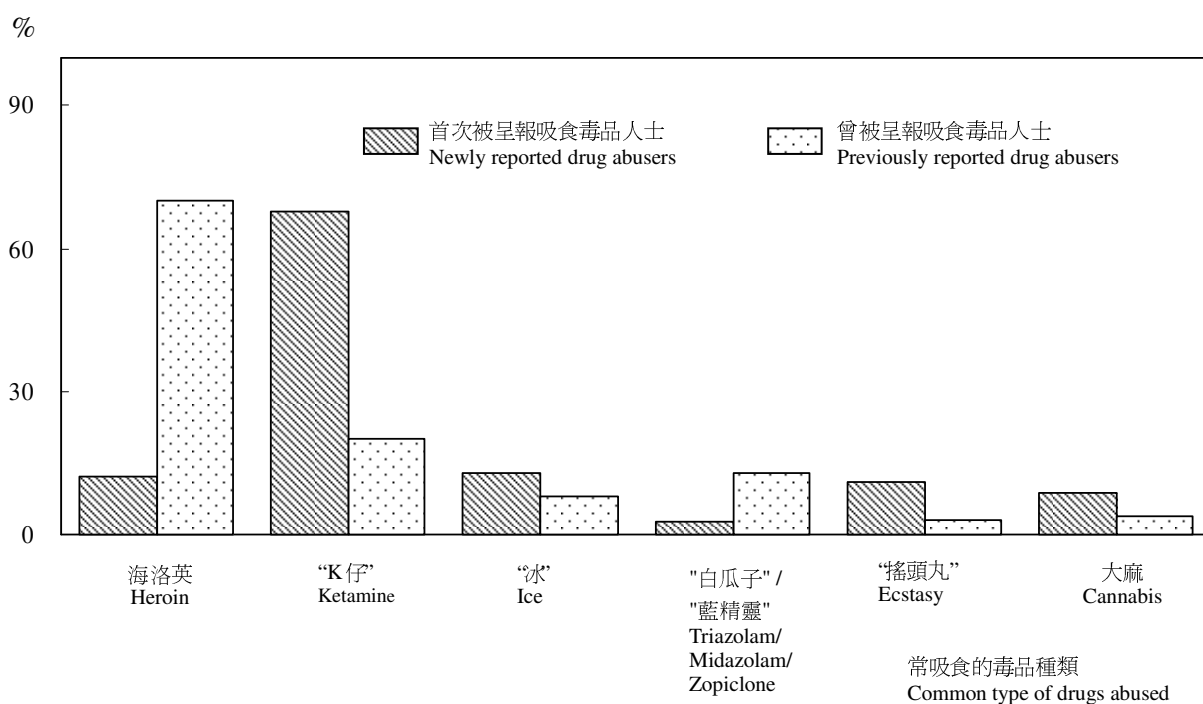
4.7 Among newly reported drug abusers in 2008, the most commonly abused type of drugs was ketamine (67.8%), followed by ice (12.8%) and heroin (12.0%).

4.8 至於在曾被呈報的吸毒者中，最常被吸食毒品種類則是海洛英(70.1%)，其次為“K仔”(20.1%)及“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”(12.9%)。

4.8 As for previously reported drug abusers, heroin was the dominant type of drugs abused (70.1%), followed by ketamine (20.1%) and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (12.9%).

圖 4.3 二零零八年首次/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 2008



現時吸食毒品原因 (表 2c)

4.9 首次被呈報吸毒者現時吸食毒品的三個最常見原因，分別是“受到同輩朋友影響”(53.8%)、“出於好奇”(45.8%)和“解悶”(38.0%)。

Reason for Current Drug Abuse (Table 2c)

4.9 For newly reported drug abusers, the three most common reasons for current drug use were “peer influence” (53.8%), “curiosity” (45.8%) and “relief of boredom” (38.0%).

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”(48.3%)、“解悶”(47.0%)和“避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適”(43.5%)。

4.10 As for previously reported persons, the three most common reasons for current drug use were “peer influence” (48.3%), “relief of boredom” (47.0%) and “avoid discomfort of its absence” (43.5%).



**經濟活動狀況 (表 2e)**

4.11 在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有 37.7% 是全職工作人士，32.1% 是失業人士，15.4% 是學生及 8.6% 是散工/兼職工作人士。在曾被呈報吸毒者中，失業人士的比例高很多，達 52.4%，另 29.5% 是全職工作人士，10.4% 是散工/兼職工作人士及 2.5% 是學生。

**教育水平 (表 2f)**

4.12 在首次被呈報吸毒者當中，具有較高教育水平的比例較大，有 57.8% 曾接受初中教育，30.4% 高中教育，1.9% 專上教育及 9.1% 小學教育，只有 0.7% 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 29.4% 曾接受小學教育，52.9% 初中教育，15.1% 高中教育，0.7% 專上教育及 1.9% 從沒接受教育或只有幼稚園教育水平。

**婚姻狀況 (表 2g)**

4.14 在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有 83.8% 從未結婚，而曾被呈報吸毒者中則有較少比例從未結婚，為 49.9%。已婚和與人同居者一共分別佔前者的 13.5% 和後者的 36.6%，而喪偶、已離婚或分居者則合共分別佔前者的 2.7% 和後者的 13.5%。

**Economic Activity Status (Table 2e)**

4.11 Of all newly reported drug abusers, 37.7% were full-time workers, 32.1% unemployed, 15.4% students and 8.6% casual/part-time workers. Among previously reported persons, the proportion of the unemployed was much higher, at 52.4%. Another 29.5% were full-time workers, 10.4% casual/part-time workers and 2.5% students.

**Educational Attainment (Table 2f)**

4.12 A greater proportion of newly reported drug abusers attained higher educational level, with 57.8% being lower secondary, 30.4% upper secondary, 1.9% tertiary education and 9.1% primary education. Only 0.7% had no schooling or at kindergarten level.

4.13 For previously reported abusers, 29.4% had primary education, 52.9% lower secondary, 15.1% upper secondary, 0.7% tertiary education and 1.9% no schooling or kindergarten.

**Marital Status (Table 2g)**

4.14 Some 83.8% of newly reported drug abusers were never married while the respective proportion among previously reported persons was lower, at 49.9%. Married and cohabiting persons took up 13.5% of the former group and 36.6% of the latter group, while the widowed, divorced or separated altogether took up 2.7% of the former group and 13.5% of the latter group.

4.15 在已婚或與人同居的首次被呈報者，有 27.3% 報稱其伴侶亦吸毒，較曾被呈報者有吸毒伴侶的比例為高(13.9%)。在已婚或與人同居的男性中，14.1% 的首次被呈報吸毒者報稱其伴侶亦吸毒，較曾被呈報者有吸毒伴侶的比例為高(8.0%)。而在已婚或與人同居的女性中，情況正好相反。38.0% 的首次被呈報吸毒者報稱其伴侶亦吸毒，較曾被呈報者有吸毒伴侶的比例為低(48.6%)。

4.15 Of those married or cohabiting newly reported abusers, 27.3% reported that their partners also abused drugs, which was higher than that of the previously reported abusers with drug taking partner (at 13.9%). For the married or cohabiting males, 14.1% of the newly reported abusers were with drug taking partner which was higher than that of the previously reported abusers with drug taking partner (at 8.0%). For the married or cohabiting females, the situation was reversed. 38.0% of the newly reported abusers were with drug taking partner, which was lower than that of the previously reported abusers with drug taking partner (at 48.6%).

## 5 二零零八年各主要類別被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Major Categories of Reported Drug Abusers in 2008

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)

### Reported Multiple Drug Abusers (Table 1c)

5.2 在二零零八年的所有被呈報吸毒者中，有 3 229 人或 22.8% 吸食超過一種毒品。二零零八年吸食多種毒品人士按其曾經被呈報吸食毒品種類數目及主要組合劃分的分布資料載於下表：

5.2 Of all reported drug abusers, 3 229 or 22.8% took more than one type of drugs in 2008. The distribution of reported multiple drug abusers by number of reported drug types ever taken in 2008 and their major combination are presented in the following table:

吸食毒品種類數目/主要吸食毒品組合 Number of drug types taken / major combination of drugs taken	被呈報吸毒者人數 No. of reported drug abusers	佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比 % of all reported drug abusers
<b>吸食兩種毒品 Two drug types taken</b>	<b>2 535</b>	<b>17.9</b>
(i) 海洛英和“白瓜子”/“藍精靈” Heroin & Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	915	6.5
(ii) “K 仔”和“搖頭丸” Ketamine & Ecstasy	322	2.3
(iii) “K 仔”和可卡因 Ketamine & Cocaine	243	1.7
(iv) “K 仔”和“冰” Ketamine & Ice	216	1.5
(v) 海洛英和“冰” Heroin & Ice	145	1.0
<b>吸食三種毒品 Three drug types taken</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>3.5</b>
(i) 海洛英、“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”和“冰” Heroin & Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone & Ice	47	0.3
(ii) “K 仔”、“五仔”和“搖頭丸” Ketamine, Nimetazepam & Ecstasy	47	0.3
<b>吸食多過三種毒品 More than three drug types taken</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>1.4</b>

5.3 在二零零八年，約 17.9%的吸毒者吸食兩種毒品，而海洛英及三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆(或俗稱“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”)是最常被吸食的毒品組合。另有 3.5%的吸毒者吸食三種毒品，只有 1.4%的吸毒者吸食超過三種毒品。

### 被呈報吸食海洛英人士與被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士的比較

5.4 以下各段就被呈報吸食海洛英人士與被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士的特徵作比較，並載列有關各主要被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士類別(即為氫胺酮(“K仔”)、“冰”、三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆(“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”)、“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 在二零零八年，共有 7 243 名被呈報吸食海洛英人士，平均年齡為 43 歲，當中大部分(86.2%)是男性。而在 8 306 名被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士中，74.4%是男性。被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者遠較被呈報吸食海洛英者年輕，其平均年齡為 26 歲。相對來說，在被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者中，女性所佔的比例(25.6%或 2 129 人)較在被呈報吸食海洛英者所佔的比例(13.8%或 996 人)為高。

5.3 About 17.9% of reported drug abusers had taken two types of drugs in 2008. The most common combination of two types of drugs taken was heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone. Another 3.5% took three types of drugs, while only 1.4% of reported drug abusers took more than three types of drugs.

### Comparison of Reported Heroin Abusers with Reported Psychotropic Substance Abusers

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

#### Age and Sex (Tables 3a & 4a)

5.5 In 2008, there were 7 243 reported heroin abusers of whom the majority (86.2%) were males. Their overall average age was 43. As for the 8 306 reported psychotropic substance abusers, 74.4% were males. They were far much younger than reported heroin abusers, with an average age of 26. Comparatively speaking, there were proportionally more reported female psychotropic substances abusers (25.6% or 2 129) than reported female heroin abusers (13.8% or 996).

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”人士的百分比比較高，分別為 49.5% 及 39.8%。在被呈報吸食“K 仔”、大麻、可卡因和“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”人士當中，女性的相應百分比則分別為 27.5%、23.9%、22.5% 和 18.3%。

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、25 及 24 歲。

#### 首次吸毒年齡 (表 3c)

5.8 在二零零八年，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 17 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 25 歲。

#### 吸食毒品年期

5.9 基於被呈報吸食各類危害精神毒品人士的年紀比傳統類毒品的相關人士年輕，所以前者吸食毒品的歷史均較後者為短。就如一半被呈報吸食“K 仔”的人士吸食“K 仔”超過兩年或以上，而吸食海洛英人士，一半被

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 49.5% and 39.8% respectively. The corresponding proportions of female for abusers of ketamine, cannabis, cocaine and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone were 27.5%, 23.9%, 22.5% and 18.3% 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, 25 and 24 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 17 in 2008 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 25.

#### Duration of Drug Abuse

5.9 Given the fact that reported abusers of psychotropic substances are generally much younger than those of traditional drugs, the former have a shorter duration of drug abuse history than the latter. For instance, half of ketamine abusers were reported to have abused ketamine for 2 years\* or longer,

呈報的均吸食海洛英達十八年或以上。

#### 現時吸食毒品原因 (表 4c)

5.10 被呈報吸食海洛英者中，當時吸食海洛英的最普遍原因是“避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適”(佔被呈報吸食海洛英者 52.0%)，其次是“受到同輩朋友影響”(47.3%)。對於被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者，最普遍的原因是“受到同輩朋友影響”(53.3%)，其次是“解悶”(44.9%)和“出於好奇”(44.1%)。

#### 居住地區 (表 3b 及 4b)

5.11 在二零零八年，較多被呈報吸食海洛英者居住在深水埗(佔被呈報吸食海洛英者 14.8%)、油尖旺(12.7%)及觀塘(9.8%)。對於所有被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者，較多人居住在元朗(10.1%)及觀塘(9.0%)。再者，元朗(12.1%)是最多被呈報吸食“K 仔”者居住的地區；對於被呈報吸食“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”及“冰”者，深水埗居首位，分別是 12.3%和 10.4%；對於被呈報吸食“搖頭丸”者，屯門(11.4%)居首位；對於被呈報吸食大麻者，南區(13.4%)居首位；而對於被呈報吸食可卡因者，元朗(12.6%)居首位。

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

while for heroin abusers, half of them were reported to have abused heroin for 18 years \* or longer.

#### Reason for Current Drug Use (Table 4c)

5.10 Among reported heroin abusers, the most common reason for currently taking heroin was “avoid discomfort of its absence” (52.0% of reported heroin abusers), followed by “peer influence” (47.3%). Among reported psychotropic substance abusers, “peer influence” (53.3%) came the first and “relief of boredom” (44.9%) and “curiosity” (44.1%) came the second and the third respectively.

#### District of Residence (Tables 3b and 4b)

5.11 More reported heroin abusers in 2008 resided in Sham Shui Po (14.8% of reported heroin abusers), Yau Tsim Mong (12.7%) and Kwun Tong (9.8%). For reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole, more people resided in Yuen Long (10.1%) and Kwun Tong (9.0%). More specifically, for reported ketamine abusers, more of them resided in Yuen Long (12.1%). For reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone and ice abusers, Sham Shui Po topped the list, they were 12.3% and 10.4% respectively; for reported ecstasy abusers, Tuen Mun (11.4%); for cannabis abusers, the South (13.4%); and for cocaine abusers, Yuen Long (12.6%).

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

每月吸毒次數 (圖 5.1)

Monthly Frequency of Abusing Drugs (Chart 5.1)

5.12 被呈報吸食海洛英及“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”者普遍有較高的每月吸食次數。在二零零八年，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 26 次；吸食“冰”者，9 次；吸食“K 仔”者，6 次；“搖頭丸”、大麻、可卡因及硝甲西洋者，均為 4 次。

5.12 Reported abusers of heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone had a relatively higher monthly frequency of abusing drugs in general, with a median monthly frequency of abusing drugs at 60 times in 2008. The counterpart figures for abusers of all other psychotropic substances were much lower, such as 26 times for cough medicine abusers, 9 times for ice abusers, 6 times for ketamine, 4 times for ecstasy, cannabis, cocaine and Nimetazepam abusers.

圖 5.1 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零六至二零零八年的每月吸毒次數中位數  
Chart 5.1 Median monthly frequency of abusing drugs for 2006-2008 by common type of drugs abused

(次數 no. of times)

常被吸食毒品種類 Common type of drugs abused	2006	2007	2008
海洛英 Heroin	51	60	60
“白瓜子” / “藍精靈” Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	60	60	60
咳藥 Cough medicine	21	30	26
"冰" Ice	9	9	9
氯胺酮 “K 仔” Ketamine	4	4	6
"搖頭丸" Ecstasy	2	4	4
大麻 Cannabis	4	4	4
可卡因 Cocaine	4	4	4
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	4	4	4





# 統計圖表

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### 統計表

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**表 1a 按性別及年齡劃分的一九九九至二零零八年被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 1a Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 by sex by age**

	人數 No. of persons									
性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>男 Male</b>										
< 12	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)
12 - 15	206 (1.5)	422 (2.7)	404 (2.6)	290 (2.0)	251 (1.9)	190 (1.6)	207 (1.8)	251 (2.3)	387 (3.5)	397 (3.5)
16 - 17	463 (3.3)	876 (5.7)	911 (5.8)	662 (4.5)	500 (3.8)	481 (3.9)	576 (5.0)	588 (5.5)	681 (6.1)	775 (6.9)
18 - 20	1 180 (8.3)	1 511 (9.8)	1 537 (9.8)	1 090 (7.4)	835 (6.3)	833 (6.8)	765 (6.7)	926 (8.6)	1 064 (9.6)	1 197 (10.6)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 851 (13.1)	2 810 (18.3)	2 852 (18.2)	2 044 (13.8)	1 587 (12.0)	1 504 (12.3)	1 548 (13.5)	1 765 (16.5)	2 134 (19.2)	2 372 (21.0)
21 - 30	3 913 (27.7)	4 457 (29.0)	4 770 (30.5)	4 536 (30.7)	4 076 (30.7)	3 459 (28.4)	2 843 (24.8)	2 574 (24.0)	2 768 (24.9)	2 739 (24.3)
31 - 40	3 312 (23.4)	3 300 (21.5)	3 114 (19.9)	3 140 (21.2)	3 011 (22.7)	2 805 (23.0)	2 573 (22.5)	2 416 (22.6)	2 446 (22.0)	2 383 (21.1)
41 - 50	3 212 (22.7)	3 028 (19.7)	2 995 (19.1)	2 988 (20.2)	2 685 (20.2)	2 518 (20.6)	2 415 (21.1)	2 096 (19.6)	1 897 (17.1)	1 803 (16.0)
≥ 51	1 859 (13.1)	1 760 (11.5)	1 909 (12.2)	2 072 (14.0)	1 913 (14.4)	1 914 (15.7)	2 070 (18.1)	1 855 (17.3)	1 880 (16.9)	1 978 (17.5)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	12 296 (86.9)	12 545 (81.7)	12 788 (81.8)	12 736 (86.2)	11 685 (88.0)	10 696 (87.7)	9 901 (86.5)	8 941 (83.5)	8 991 (80.8)	8 903 (79.0)
<b>小計 Sub-total</b>	<b>14 147 (100.0)</b>	<b>15 355 (100.0)</b>	<b>15 640 (100.0)</b>	<b>14 780 (100.0)</b>	<b>13 272 (100.0)</b>	<b>12 200 (100.0)</b>	<b>11 449 (100.0)</b>	<b>10 706 (100.0)</b>	<b>11 125 (100.0)</b>	<b>11 275 (100.0)</b>
平均年齡 Mean age	36	34	34	35	36	36	37	36	35	35

表 1a [續]  
Table 1a (Cont'd)

按性別及年齡劃分的一九九九至二零零八年被呈報吸毒者  
Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 by sex by age

性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	人數 No. of persons									
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>女 Female</b>										
< 12	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)
12 - 15	94 (4.3)	325 (10.9)	307 (10.7)	273 (8.6)	164 (6.5)	147 (5.5)	171 (6.4)	211 (8.3)	274 (11.1)	322 (11.1)
16 - 17	200 (9.2)	430 (14.4)	313 (10.9)	290 (9.1)	161 (6.4)	190 (7.2)	223 (8.4)	275 (10.8)	294 (11.9)	324 (11.2)
18 - 20	337 (15.6)	455 (15.3)	429 (14.9)	394 (12.4)	295 (11.7)	345 (13.0)	336 (12.6)	327 (12.8)	295 (12.0)	411 (14.2)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	631 (29.1)	1 210 (40.6)	1 050 (36.5)	958 (30.1)	620 (24.6)	682 (25.7)	730 (27.4)	813 (31.9)	865 (35.1)	1 058 (36.5)
21 - 30	815 (37.6)	999 (33.5)	1 029 (35.8)	1 212 (38.0)	1 008 (40.0)	1 112 (41.9)	1 015 (38.1)	910 (35.7)	716 (29.0)	860 (29.7)
31 - 40	444 (20.5)	479 (16.1)	488 (17.0)	639 (20.1)	563 (22.4)	521 (19.6)	582 (21.8)	531 (20.9)	565 (22.9)	628 (21.7)
41 - 50	220 (10.2)	244 (8.2)	247 (8.6)	298 (9.4)	260 (10.3)	262 (9.9)	255 (9.6)	202 (7.9)	226 (9.2)	235 (8.1)
≥ 51	57 (2.6)	48 (1.6)	59 (2.1)	79 (2.5)	67 (2.7)	77 (2.9)	84 (3.2)	90 (3.5)	94 (3.8)	119 (4.1)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 536 (70.9)	1 770 (59.4)	1 823 (63.5)	2 228 (69.9)	1 898 (75.4)	1 972 (74.3)	1 936 (72.6)	1 733 (68.1)	1 601 (64.9)	1 842 (63.5)
<b>小計 Sub-total</b>	<b>2 167</b> (100.0)	<b>2 980</b> (100.0)	<b>2 873</b> (100.0)	<b>3 186</b> (100.0)	<b>2 518</b> (100.0)	<b>2 654</b> (100.0)	<b>2 666</b> (100.0)	<b>2 546</b> (100.0)	<b>2 466</b> (100.0)	<b>2 900</b> (100.0)
平均年齡 Mean age	28	25	26	27	28	28	28	27	28	27

表 1a [續]  
Table 1a (Cont'd)

按性別及年齡劃分的一九九九至二零零八年被呈報吸毒者  
Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 by sex by age

性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	人數 No. of persons									
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>男女合計 Both sexes</b>										
< 12	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)
12 - 15	300 (1.8)	747 (4.1)	711 (3.8)	563 (3.1)	415 (2.6)	337 (2.3)	378 (2.7)	462 (3.5)	661 (4.9)	719 (5.1)
16 - 17	663 (4.1)	1 306 (7.1)	1 224 (6.6)	952 (5.3)	661 (4.2)	671 (4.5)	799 (5.7)	863 (6.5)	975 (7.2)	1 099 (7.8)
18 - 20	1 517 (9.3)	1 966 (10.7)	1 966 (10.6)	1 484 (8.3)	1 130 (7.2)	1 178 (7.9)	1 101 (7.8)	1 253 (9.5)	1 359 (10.0)	1 608 (11.3)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	2 482 (15.2)	4 020 (21.9)	3 902 (21.1)	3 002 (16.7)	2 207 (14.0)	2 186 (14.7)	2 278 (16.1)	2 578 (19.5)	2 999 (22.1)	3 430 (24.2)
21 - 30	4 728 (29.0)	5 456 (29.8)	5 799 (31.3)	5 748 (32.0)	5 084 (32.2)	4 571 (30.8)	3 858 (27.3)	3 484 (26.3)	3 484 (25.6)	3 599 (25.4)
31 - 40	3 756 (23.0)	3 779 (20.6)	3 602 (19.5)	3 779 (21.0)	3 574 (22.6)	3 326 (22.4)	3 155 (22.4)	2 947 (22.2)	3 011 (22.2)	3 011 (21.2)
41 - 50	3 432 (21.0)	3 272 (17.8)	3 242 (17.5)	3 286 (18.3)	2 945 (18.7)	2 780 (18.7)	2 670 (18.9)	2 298 (17.3)	2 123 (15.6)	2 038 (14.4)
≥ 51	1 916 (11.7)	1 808 (9.9)	1 968 (10.6)	2 151 (12.0)	1 980 (12.5)	1 991 (13.4)	2 154 (15.3)	1 945 (14.7)	1 974 (14.5)	2 097 (14.8)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	13 832 (84.8)	14 315 (78.1)	14 611 (78.9)	14 964 (83.3)	13 583 (86.0)	12 668 (85.3)	11 837 (83.9)	10 674 (80.5)	10 592 (77.9)	10 745 (75.8)
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>16 314</b> (100.0)	<b>18 335</b> (100.0)	<b>18 513</b> (100.0)	<b>17 966</b> (100.0)	<b>15 790</b> (100.0)	<b>14 854</b> (100.0)	<b>14 115</b> (100.0)	<b>13 252</b> (100.0)	<b>13 591</b> (100.0)	<b>14 175</b> (100.0)
平均年齡 Mean age										
所有被呈報吸毒者 All reported drug abusers	35	32	33	34	34	35	35	34	34	33
二十一歲以下被呈報吸毒者 Reported drug abusers under 21	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17

註釋：括弧內的數字顯示佔各相關性別組別內被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

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

表 1b 按首次/曾被呈報、性別及年齡劃分的一九九九至二零零八年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1b Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 by newly/previously reported by sex by age

	人數 No. of persons									
性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>首次被呈報 Newly reported</b>										
<b>男 Male</b>										
< 16	164	345	320	232	213	152	186	198	346	329
16 - 20	841	1 567	1 637	1 176	993	885	1 078	1 022	1 217	1 299
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 005	1 912	1 957	1 408	1 206	1 037	1 264	1 220	1 563	1 628
21 - 30	902	1 313	1 605	1 486	1 294	975	729	741	982	1 061
31 - 40	368	546	518	592	629	463	339	316	350	309
41 - 50	101	130	147	132	167	98	92	98	94	96
≥ 51	64	60	60	71	58	51	45	25	40	27
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 435	2 049	2 330	2 281	2 148	1 587	1 205	1 180	1 466	1 493
<b>小計 Sub-total</b>	<b>2 440</b>	<b>3 961</b>	<b>4 287</b>	<b>3 689</b>	<b>3 354</b>	<b>2 624</b>	<b>2 469</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>3 121</b>
平均年齡 Mean age	25	24	24	25	26	25	24	23	23	23
<b>女 Female</b>										
< 16	78	270	238	237	140	109	153	174	231	258
16 - 20	264	595	496	524	350	383	441	379	390	515
< 21 小計 Sub-total	342	865	734	761	490	492	594	553	621	773
21 - 30	214	392	419	499	381	495	483	385	328	463
31 - 40	105	133	142	199	159	113	128	127	146	184
41 - 50	23	37	51	66	45	28	40	36	41	54
≥ 51	11	7	11	27	15	8	11	16	14	26
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	353	569	623	791	600	644	662	564	529	727
<b>小計 Sub-total</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>1 434</b>	<b>1 357</b>	<b>1 552</b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>1 136</b>	<b>1 256</b>	<b>1 117</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>1 500</b>
平均年齡 Mean age	24	21	22	24	24	23	23	23	23	23
<b>男女合計 Both sexes</b>										
< 16	242	615	558	469	353	261	339	372	577	587
16 - 20	1 105	2 162	2 133	1 700	1 343	1 268	1 519	1 401	1 607	1 814
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 347	2 777	2 691	2 169	1 696	1 529	1 858	1 773	2 184	2 401
21 - 30	1 116	1 705	2 024	1 985	1 675	1 470	1 212	1 126	1 310	1 524
31 - 40	473	679	660	791	788	576	467	443	496	493
41 - 50	124	167	198	198	212	126	132	134	135	150
≥ 51	75	67	71	98	73	59	56	41	54	53
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 788	2 618	2 953	3 072	2 748	2 231	1 867	1 744	1 995	2 220
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>3 135</b>	<b>5 395</b>	<b>5 644</b>	<b>5 241</b>	<b>4 444</b>	<b>3 760</b>	<b>3 725</b>	<b>3 517</b>	<b>4 179</b>	<b>4 621</b>
平均年齡 Mean age	25	23	23	24	25	24	23	23	23	23



表 1b [續]

按首次/曾被呈報、性別及年齡劃分的一九九九至二零零八年  
被呈報吸毒者

Table 1b (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 by newly/previously  
reported by sex by age

	人數 No. of persons									
性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>曾被呈報 Previously reported</b>										
<b>男 Male</b>										
< 16	44	78	84	60	39	38	21	53	43	71
16 - 20	802	820	811	576	342	429	263	492	528	673
< 21 小計 Sub-total	846	898	895	636	381	467	284	545	571	744
21 - 30	3 011	3 144	3 165	3 050	2 782	2 484	2 114	1 833	1 786	1 678
31 - 40	2 944	2 754	2 596	2 548	2 382	2 342	2 234	2 100	2 096	2 074
41 - 50	3 111	2 898	2 848	2 856	2 518	2 420	2 323	1 998	1 803	1 707
≥ 51	1 795	1 700	1 849	2 001	1 855	1 863	2 025	1 830	1 840	1 951
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	10 861	10 496	10 458	10 455	9 537	9 109	8 696	7 761	7 525	7 410
<b>小計 Sub-total</b>	<b>11 707</b>	<b>11 394</b>	<b>11 353</b>	<b>11 091</b>	<b>9 918</b>	<b>9 576</b>	<b>8 980</b>	<b>8 306</b>	<b>8 096</b>	<b>8 154</b>
平均年齡 Mean age	38	37	37	38	39	39	40	39	39	39
<b>女 Female</b>										
< 16	16	55	70	37	24	38	18	37	45	65
16 - 20	273	290	246	160	106	152	118	223	199	220
< 21 小計 Sub-total	289	345	316	197	130	190	136	260	244	285
21 - 30	601	607	610	713	627	617	532	525	388	397
31 - 40	339	346	346	440	404	408	454	404	419	444
41 - 50	197	207	196	232	215	234	215	166	185	181
≥ 51	46	41	48	52	52	69	73	74	80	93
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 183	1 201	1 200	1 437	1 298	1 328	1 274	1 169	1 072	1 115
<b>小計 Sub-total</b>	<b>1 472</b>	<b>1 546</b>	<b>1 516</b>	<b>1 634</b>	<b>1 428</b>	<b>1 518</b>	<b>1 410</b>	<b>1 429</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>1 400</b>
平均年齡 Mean age	30	29	29	31	31	32	33	31	32	31
<b>男女合計 Both sexes</b>										
< 16	60	133	154	97	63	76	39	90	88	136
16 - 20	1 075	1 110	1 057	736	448	581	381	715	727	893
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 135	1 243	1 211	833	511	657	420	805	815	1 029
21 - 30	3 612	3 751	3 775	3 763	3 409	3 101	2 646	2 358	2 174	2 075
31 - 40	3 283	3 100	2 942	2 988	2 786	2 750	2 688	2 504	2 515	2 518
41 - 50	3 308	3 105	3 044	3 088	2 733	2 654	2 538	2 164	1 988	1 888
≥ 51	1 841	1 741	1 897	2 053	1 907	1 932	2 098	1 904	1 920	2 044
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	12 044	11 697	11 658	11 892	10 835	10 437	9 970	8 930	8 597	8 525
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>13 179</b>	<b>12 940</b>	<b>12 869</b>	<b>12 725</b>	<b>11 346</b>	<b>11 094</b>	<b>10 390</b>	<b>9 735</b>	<b>9 412</b>	<b>9 554</b>
平均年齡 Mean age	37	36	37	37	38	38	39	38	38	38

**表 1c 按常被吸食毒品種類/吸食超過一種毒品種類人士劃分的一九九九至二零零八年被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 1c Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 by common type of drugs abused/abusers taking more than one type of drugs**

	人數 No. of persons									
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>常被吸食毒品種類 Common types of drugs abused</b>										
海洛英 Heroin	13 003	12 188	11 575	11 826	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 419	7 243
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	3 549	5 561	6 022	5 581	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 908	8 306
氯胺酮 Ketamine	23	1 605	2 746	2 692	1 954	2 584	2 100	3 080	4 058	5 042
"冰" Ice	1 016	968	947	606	567	642	753	856	1 112	1 360
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	931	927	902	1 249	1 567	1 752	2 034	2 227	1 834	1 348
"搖頭丸" Ecstasy	343	2 333	2 272	1 378	971	1 275	1 694	1 529	916	792
大麻 Cannabis	1 294	1 434	1 227	1 298	1 050	1 119	1 136	976	788	760
可卡因 Cocaine	18	31	46	38	56	95	193	358	716	684
咳藥 Cough medicine	286	308	291	377	547	658	706	755	601	559
<b>吸食超過一種毒品種類人士 Abusers taking more than one type of drugs</b>	<b>1 967</b>	<b>3 065</b>	<b>3 236</b>	<b>3 122</b>	<b>2 943</b>	<b>3 510</b>	<b>4 054</b>	<b>4 202</b>	<b>3 564</b>	<b>3 229</b>
佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比 % of all reported drug abusers	12.9	18.7	19.8	19.6	21.1	24.2	29.1	31.9	26.4	22.8

表 1d 按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的一九九九至二零零八年被呈報  
吸毒者

Table 1d Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 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	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>二十一歲以下 Aged under 21</b>										
鴉片類毒品 Opiates	1 089 (49.1)	749 (21.6)	428 (13.3)	267 (10.7)	137 (7.5)	112 (5.3)	87 (3.9)	53 (2.1)	62 (2.1)	62 (1.8)
海洛英 Heroin	1 089 (49.1)	747 (21.5)	426 (13.3)	266 (10.7)	137 (7.5)	112 (5.3)	85 (3.8)	51 (2.0)	62 (2.1)	62 (1.8)
鴉片 Opium	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
嗎啡 Morphine	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)
菲仕通 / 美沙酮 Physeptone / Methadone	6 (0.3)	6 (0.2)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	1 289 (58.1)	2 845 (82.1)	2 863 (89.2)	2 276 (91.2)	1 722 (94.0)	2 052 (96.5)	2 185 (97.5)	2 525 (99.0)	2 948 (99.0)	3 380 (98.8)
氯胺酮 Ketamine	14 (0.6)	1 280 (36.9)	1 919 (59.8)	1 757 (70.4)	1 153 (62.9)	1 480 (69.6)	1 368 (61.1)	1 876 (73.5)	2 392 (80.3)	2 921 (85.4)
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	34 (1.5)	42 (1.2)	30 (0.9)	34 (1.4)	92 (5.0)	92 (4.3)	82 (3.7)	67 (2.6)	52 (1.7)	36 (1.1)
安非他明 Amphetamines	647 (29.2)	2 148 (62.0)	1 904 (59.3)	1 039 (41.6)	722 (39.4)	907 (42.6)	1 325 (59.2)	1 261 (49.4)	955 (32.1)	950 (27.8)
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明("搖頭丸") MDMA (Ecstasy)	290 (13.1)	1 949 (56.2)	1 701 (53.0)	928 (37.2)	635 (34.7)	814 (38.3)	1 194 (53.3)	1 088 (42.6)	631 (21.2)	532 (15.6)
甲基安非他明("冰") Methylamphetamine (Ice)	383 (17.3)	381 (11.0)	348 (10.8)	204 (8.2)	124 (6.8)	143 (6.7)	180 (8.0)	264 (10.3)	407 (13.7)	510 (14.9)
大麻 Cannabis	671 (30.2)	736 (21.2)	557 (17.4)	647 (25.9)	524 (28.6)	543 (25.5)	572 (25.5)	475 (18.6)	363 (12.2)	309 (9.0)
可卡因 Cocaine	6 (0.3)	9 (0.3)	12 (0.4)	14 (0.6)	10 (0.5)	20 (0.9)	58 (2.6)	170 (6.7)	356 (12.0)	317 (9.3)
咳藥 Cough medicine	100 (4.5)	90 (2.6)	44 (1.4)	79 (3.2)	142 (7.8)	205 (9.6)	216 (9.6)	178 (7.0)	132 (4.4)	104 (3.0)
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	- (-)	- (-)	11 (0.3)	44 (1.8)	31 (1.7)	120 (5.6)	152 (6.8)	343 (13.4)	273 (9.2)	223 (6.5)
安定 Diazepam	44 (2.0)	78 (2.2)	19 (0.6)	36 (1.4)	17 (0.9)	12 (0.6)	8 (0.4)	@ (@)	7 (0.2)	10 (0.3)
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	100 (4.5)	61 (1.8)	48 (1.5)	65 (2.6)	52 (2.8)	29 (1.4)	27 (1.2)	12 (0.5)	10 (0.3)	- (-)
甲喹酮 Methaqualone	@ (@)	12 (0.3)	@ (@)	9 (0.4)	12 (0.7)	17 (0.8)	25 (1.1)	24 (0.9)	13 (0.4)	19 (0.6)
小計 Sub-total	2 219	3 467	3 210	2 496	1 832	2 127	2 240	2 551	2 979	3 420

表 1d [續]

按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的一九九九至二零零八年  
被呈報吸毒者Table 1d (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 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	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 &amp; over</b>										
鴉片類毒品 Opiates	11 971 (92.2)	11 492 (88.7)	11 196 (85.3)	11 613 (86.4)	10 272 (84.7)	10 116 (81.6)	9 745 (83.4)	8 090 (76.2)	7 365 (70.0)	7 198 (67.1)
海洛英 Heroin	11 914 (91.8)	11 441 (88.3)	11 149 (85.0)	11 560 (86.0)	10 220 (84.3)	10 035 (80.9)	9 672 (82.7)	8 067 (75.9)	7 357 (69.9)	7 181 (66.9)
鴉片 Opium	53 (0.4)	46 (0.4)	32 (0.2)	20 (0.1)	27 (0.2)	47 (0.4)	25 (0.2)	14 (0.1)	6 (0.1)	8 (0.1)
嗎啡 Morphine	- (-)	8 (0.1)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)
菲仕通 / 美沙酮 Physeptone / Methadone	88 (0.7)	69 (0.5)	73 (0.6)	73 (0.5)	60 (0.5)	135 (1.1)	200 (1.7)	52 (0.5)	41 (0.4)	46 (0.4)
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	2 260 (17.4)	2 716 (21.0)	3 159 (24.1)	3 305 (24.6)	3 497 (28.8)	4 144 (33.4)	4 150 (35.5)	4 877 (45.9)	4 960 (47.1)	4 926 (45.9)
氯胺酮 Ketamine	9 (0.1)	325 (2.5)	827 (6.3)	935 (7.0)	801 (6.6)	1 104 (8.9)	732 (6.3)	1 204 (11.3)	1 666 (15.8)	2 121 (19.8)
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	897 (6.9)	885 (6.8)	872 (6.6)	1 215 (9.0)	1 475 (12.2)	1 660 (13.4)	1 952 (16.7)	2 160 (20.3)	1 782 (16.9)	1 312 (12.2)
安非他明 Amphetamines	701 (5.4)	947 (7.3)	1 125 (8.6)	817 (6.1)	746 (6.2)	936 (7.5)	1 042 (8.9)	1 006 (9.5)	971 (9.2)	1 066 (9.9)
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明("搖頭丸") MDMA (Ecstasy)	53 (0.4)	384 (3.0)	571 (4.4)	450 (3.3)	336 (2.8)	461 (3.7)	500 (4.3)	441 (4.2)	285 (2.7)	260 (2.4)
甲基安非他明("冰") Methylamphetamine (Ice)	633 (4.9)	587 (4.5)	599 (4.6)	402 (3.0)	443 (3.7)	499 (4.0)	573 (4.9)	592 (5.6)	705 (6.7)	850 (7.9)
大麻 Cannabis	623 (4.8)	698 (5.4)	670 (5.1)	651 (4.8)	526 (4.3)	576 (4.6)	564 (4.8)	501 (4.7)	425 (4.0)	451 (4.2)
可卡因 Cocaine	12 (0.1)	22 (0.2)	34 (0.3)	24 (0.2)	46 (0.4)	75 (0.6)	135 (1.2)	188 (1.8)	360 (3.4)	367 (3.4)
咳藥 Cough medicine	186 (1.4)	218 (1.7)	247 (1.9)	298 (2.2)	405 (3.3)	453 (3.7)	490 (4.2)	577 (5.4)	469 (4.5)	455 (4.2)
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	- (-)	@ (@)	6 (*)	39 (0.3)	49 (0.4)	105 (0.8)	75 (0.6)	116 (1.1)	108 (1.0)	82 (0.8)
安定 Diazepam	30 (0.2)	21 (0.2)	37 (0.3)	49 (0.4)	46 (0.4)	44 (0.4)	21 (0.2)	27 (0.3)	17 (0.2)	24 (0.2)
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	14 (0.1)	24 (0.2)	13 (0.1)	14 (0.1)	11 (0.1)	16 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	15 (0.1)	7 (0.1)	@ (@)
甲喹酮 Methaqualone	11 (0.1)	11 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	9 (0.1)	10 (0.1)	@ (@)	@ (@)	6 (0.1)	@ (@)	@ (@)
小計 Sub-total	12 984	12 957	13 123	13 443	12 128	12 400	11 691	10 623	10 525	10 727

表 1d [續]

按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的一九九九至二零零八年  
被呈報吸毒者Table 1d (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 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	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>所有年齡 All ages</b>										
鴉片類毒品 Opiates	13 060 (85.9)	12 241 (74.5)	11 624 (71.2)	11 880 (74.5)	10 409 (74.6)	10 228 (70.4)	9 832 (70.6)	8 143 (61.8)	7 427 (55.0)	7 260 (51.3)
海洛英 Heroin	13 003 (85.5)	12 188 (74.2)	11 575 (70.9)	11 826 (74.2)	10 357 (74.2)	10 147 (69.8)	9 757 (70.0)	8 118 (61.6)	7 419 (54.9)	7 243 (51.2)
鴉片 Opium	53 (0.3)	46 (0.3)	32 (0.2)	21 (0.1)	27 (0.2)	47 (0.3)	25 (0.2)	14 (0.1)	6 (*)	8 (0.1)
嗎啡 Morphine	- (-)	9 (0.1)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)
菲仕通 / 美沙酮 Physeptone / Methadone	94 (0.6)	75 (0.5)	75 (0.5)	73 (0.5)	60 (0.4)	136 (0.9)	200 (1.4)	52 (0.4)	41 (0.3)	47 (0.3)
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	3 549 (23.3)	5 561 (33.9)	6 022 (36.9)	5 581 (35.0)	5 219 (37.4)	6 196 (42.7)	6 335 (45.5)	7 402 (56.2)	7 908 (58.6)	8 306 (58.7)
氯胺酮 Ketamine	23 (0.2)	1 605 (9.8)	2 746 (16.8)	2 692 (16.9)	1 954 (14.0)	2 584 (17.8)	2 100 (15.1)	3 080 (23.4)	4 058 (30.1)	5 042 (35.6)
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	931 (6.1)	927 (5.6)	902 (5.5)	1 249 (7.8)	1 567 (11.2)	1 752 (12.1)	2 034 (14.6)	2 227 (16.9)	1 834 (13.6)	1 348 (9.5)
安非他明 Amphetamines	1 348 (8.9)	3 095 (18.8)	3 029 (18.5)	1 856 (11.6)	1 468 (10.5)	1 843 (12.7)	2 367 (17.0)	2 267 (17.2)	1 926 (14.3)	2 016 (14.3)
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明("搖頭丸") MDMA (Ecstasy)	343 (2.3)	2 333 (14.2)	2 272 (13.9)	1 378 (8.6)	971 (7.0)	1 275 (8.8)	1 694 (12.2)	1 529 (11.6)	916 (6.8)	792 (5.6)
甲基安非他明("冰") Methylamphetamine (Ice)	1 016 (6.7)	968 (5.9)	947 (5.8)	606 (3.8)	567 (4.1)	642 (4.4)	753 (5.4)	856 (6.5)	1 112 (8.2)	1 360 (9.6)
大麻 Cannabis	1 294 (8.5)	1 434 (8.7)	1 227 (7.5)	1 298 (8.1)	1 050 (7.5)	1 119 (7.7)	1 136 (8.2)	976 (7.4)	788 (5.8)	760 (5.4)
可卡因 Cocaine	18 (0.1)	31 (0.2)	46 (0.3)	38 (0.2)	56 (0.4)	95 (0.7)	193 (1.4)	358 (2.7)	716 (5.3)	684 (4.8)
咳藥 Cough medicine	286 (1.9)	308 (1.9)	291 (1.8)	377 (2.4)	547 (3.9)	658 (4.5)	706 (5.1)	755 (5.7)	601 (4.5)	559 (4.0)
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	- (-)	@ (@)	17 (0.1)	83 (0.5)	80 (0.6)	225 (1.5)	227 (1.6)	459 (3.5)	381 (2.8)	305 (2.2)
安定 Diazepam	74 (0.5)	99 (0.6)	56 (0.3)	85 (0.5)	63 (0.5)	56 (0.4)	29 (0.2)	30 (0.2)	24 (0.2)	34 (0.2)
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	114 (0.7)	85 (0.5)	61 (0.4)	79 (0.5)	63 (0.5)	45 (0.3)	36 (0.3)	27 (0.2)	17 (0.1)	@ (@)
甲喹酮 Methaqualone	14 (0.1)	23 (0.1)	10 (0.1)	18 (0.1)	22 (0.2)	21 (0.1)	28 (0.2)	30 (0.2)	14 (0.1)	24 (0.2)
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>15 203</b>	<b>16 424</b>	<b>16 333</b>	<b>15 939</b>	<b>13 960</b>	<b>14 527</b>	<b>13 931</b>	<b>13 174</b>	<b>13 504</b>	<b>14 147</b>

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一九九九至二零零八年被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 1e Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 by method of taking drugs**

	%*									
吸食毒品方法 Method of taking drugs	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
注射 Injection	46.8	41.3	40.3	43.1	42.1	38.7	38.8	37.1	32.8	27.3
吸入煙霧 Fume inhaling	37.1	33.0	32.2	33.7	33.7	33.0	33.5	29.8	31.5	33.7
以香煙或煙管吸食 Smoking	26.4	26.4	25.4	22.9	23.2	25.5	22.8	21.8	19.3	14.9
鼻吸 Sniffing	1.3	5.6	9.2	10.0	9.0	10.6	12.4	19.7	26.6	34.5
口服 Oral ingestion	6.6	17.1	16.5	13.5	15.5	18.8	23.9	25.9	19.4	17.9

註釋：個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種吸食毒品的的方法。

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

\* 佔所有被呈報使用某種吸毒方法的吸毒者百分比。

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

**表 1f 按年齡組別及吸食毒品地方劃分的二零零七及零八年被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 1f Reported drug abusers for 2007 and 2008 by age group by place of abusing drugs**

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品地方 Age group / place of abusing drugs	2007		2008	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
<b>二十一歲以下 Aged under 21</b>				
香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	2 709	95.2	3 294	97.3
中國內地 Mainland of China	505	17.8	431	12.7
其他地方 Other countries	23	0.8	29	0.9
<b>二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 &amp; over</b>				
香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	9 906	96.6	10 218	97.4
中國內地 Mainland of China	963	9.4	783	7.5
其他地方 Other countries	145	1.4	138	1.3
<b>所有年齡 All ages</b>				
香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	12 615	96.3	13 512	97.4
中國內地 Mainland of China	1 468	11.2	1 214	8.8
其他地方 Other countries	168	1.3	167	1.2

註釋：(1) 有關吸食毒品地方數字只在二零零六年起才編製。

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

(2) 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一個吸食毒品地方。

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

\* 佔所有被呈報在某地方吸毒的吸毒者百分比。

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

**表 1g 按年齡組別及吸食毒品地點劃分的二零零七及零八年被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 1g Reported drug abusers for 2007 and 2008 by age group by locality of abusing drugs**

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品地點 Age group / locality of abusing drugs	2007		2008	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
<b>二十一歲以下 Aged under 21</b>				
只在家 / 朋友的家 Home/Friend's home only	598	21.2	846	25.6
在家 / 朋友的家及其他地點 Home/Friend's home and other localities	1 088	38.6	1 391	42.1
只在其他地點 Other localities only	1 133	40.2	1 068	32.3
<i>其他地點 Other localities</i>				
的士高 / 卡拉OK Disco/Karaoke	1 149	40.8	1 106	33.5
休憩地方 / 公園 / 公廁 Recreation area/public garden/public toilet	1 094	38.8	1 360	41.1
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	209	7.4	230	7.0
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	256	9.1	265	8.0
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	174	6.2	216	6.5
咖啡店 / 網吧 Night Club/Internet café	136	4.8	173	5.2
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	108	3.8	81	2.5
學校(包括學校宿舍) School (include school hostel)	58	2.1	46	1.4
<b>二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 &amp; over</b>				
只在家 / 朋友的家 Home/Friend's home only	4 628	45.9	5 044	48.5
在家 / 朋友的家及其他地點 Home/Friend's home and other localities	3 107	30.8	3 229	31.0
只在其他地點 Other localities only	2 357	23.4	2 129	20.5
<i>其他地點 Other localities</i>				
的士高 / 卡拉OK Disco/Karaoke	1 148	11.4	1 207	11.6
休憩地方 / 公園 / 公廁 Recreation area/public garden/public toilet	3 662	36.3	3 619	34.8
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	526	5.2	362	3.5
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	279	2.8	293	2.8
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的非派對場合 Non-party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	353	3.5	285	2.7
咖啡店 / 網吧 Night Club/Internet café	154	1.5	215	2.1
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	331	3.3	235	2.3



**表 1g [續] 按年齡組別及吸食毒品地點劃分的二零零七及零八年被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 1g (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 2007 and 2008 by age group by locality of abusing drugs**

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品地點 Age group / locality of abusing drugs	2007		2008	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
<b>所有年齡 All ages</b>				
只在家 / 朋友的家 Home/Friend's home only	5 226	40.5	5 890	43.0
在家 / 朋友的家及其他地點 Home/Friend's home and other localities	4 195	32.5	4 620	33.7
只在其他地點 Other localities only	3 490	27.0	3 197	23.3
<i>其他地點 Other localities</i>				
的士高 / 卡拉OK Disco/Karaoke	2 297	17.8	2 313	16.9
休憩地方 / 公園 / 公廁 Recreation area/public garden/public toilet	4 756	36.8	4 979	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	735	5.7	592	4.3
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	535	4.1	558	4.1
會所 / 大廈 / 酒店 / 酒吧內舉行的非派對場合 Non-party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	527	4.1	501	3.7
咖啡店 / 網吧 Night Club/Internet café	290	2.2	388	2.8
出租屋 / 渡假屋 / 出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	439	3.4	316	2.3
學校(包括學校宿舍) School (include school hostel)	61	0.5	52	0.4

註釋：(1) 有關吸食毒品地點數字只在二零零六年起才編製。

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

(2) 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一個吸食毒品地點。

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

\* 佔所有被呈報在某地點吸毒的吸毒者百分比。

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

**表 1h 按年齡組別及現時吸食毒品原因劃分的一九九九至二零零八年被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 1h Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 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	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>二十一歲以下 Aged under 21</b>										
受到同輩朋友影響 / 想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	62.8	68.2	66.0	58.2	57.9	60.0	68.4	64.9	58.8	63.8
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	29.8	28.2	26.4	27.6	28.7	31.4	40.4	41.3	41.3	43.9
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 Avoid discomfort of its absence	28.8	13.4	9.3	7.8	6.6	6.6	7.3	8.9	12.7	16.3
出於好奇 Curiosity	35.7	42.9	43.4	38.6	38.2	41.0	35.8	41.1	42.7	45.2
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	26.5	44.5	39.6	38.9	32.7	34.6	43.4	42.4	37.4	33.9
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.6	3.7	4.6	4.2	5.3
其他原因 Other reasons	4.2	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.3
<b>二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 &amp; over</b>										
受到同輩朋友影響 / 想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	31.2	41.5	38.2	35.5	44.7	43.6	44.5	44.0	43.7	45.7
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	23.9	20.3	22.2	28.9	24.9	27.4	34.6	39.7	40.5	44.1
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 Avoid discomfort of its absence	59.2	55.1	54.4	57.2	58.1	54.6	48.5	43.3	41.6	40.9
出於好奇 Curiosity	26.4	22.9	20.4	19.7	23.8	22.8	29.2	32.7	33.9	31.2
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	17.0	18.4	18.7	17.8	10.1	9.3	14.7	17.6	21.5	22.0
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.5	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.7	5.3	4.8
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.6	3.0
其他原因 Other reasons	2.2	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2

表 1h [續]

按年齡組別及現時吸食毒品原因劃分的一九九九至二零零八年  
被呈報吸毒者

Table 1h (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 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	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>所有年齡 All ages</b>										
受到同輩朋友影響 / 想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	35.6	47.0	43.5	38.9	46.4	46.0	48.4	48.0	47.1	50.1
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	24.7	22.0	23.0	28.7	25.4	28.0	35.5	40.0	40.7	44.1
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 Avoid discomfort of its absence	54.9	46.5	45.9	49.8	51.5	47.6	41.8	36.6	35.1	34.9
出於好奇 Curiosity	27.7	27.0	24.7	22.6	25.7	25.5	30.3	34.4	35.9	34.6
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	18.4	23.8	22.6	20.9	13.0	13.1	19.4	22.4	25.0	24.9
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	3.3	2.6	2.6	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.0
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.5
其他原因 Other reasons	2.5	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2

註釋：個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種現時吸食毒品原因。

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

\* 佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報由於某些現時吸食毒品原因吸毒者的百分比。

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

**表 1i 按性別及首次吸食毒品年齡劃分的一九九九至二零零八年被呈報吸毒者**

**Table 1i Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 by sex by age of first abuse**

	%									
性別 / 首次吸食毒品年齡 Sex / age of first abuse	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>男 Male</b>										
< 12	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0
12 - 15	29.5	30.7	30.1	30.5	30.3	30.9	32.3	33.7	33.6	35.0
16 - 17	20.8	20.8	20.8	19.7	19.6	19.9	20.4	20.6	20.0	21.2
18 - 20	23.9	22.8	23.2	23.3	22.3	23.0	22.7	22.1	23.3	22.4
21 - 25	13.0	13.1	13.5	13.2	13.5	12.6	12.0	11.8	11.7	10.9
26 - 30	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.5	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.7
≥ 31	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.9
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abuse	18	18	18	18	19	18	18	18	18	18
<b>女 Female</b>										
< 12	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.7
12 - 15	33.2	37.7	34.8	33.6	30.6	28.6	29.9	33.1	36.4	36.9
16 - 17	24.4	22.6	20.7	21.2	19.3	18.6	17.2	16.6	16.2	16.4
18 - 20	19.4	19.0	21.1	21.3	22.1	23.4	20.6	21.3	20.8	19.4
21 - 25	11.5	10.4	12.0	11.9	14.2	16.6	17.6	13.4	11.7	13.1
26 - 30	5.6	4.9	6.5	5.6	6.6	7.2	8.0	9.0	7.8	7.5
≥ 31	3.8	3.9	3.5	4.8	5.2	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.0
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abuse	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19
<b>男女合計 Both sexes</b>										
< 12	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8
12 - 15	30.0	31.7	30.8	31.0	30.4	30.5	31.9	33.6	34.1	35.3
16 - 17	21.3	21.0	20.8	19.9	19.5	19.6	19.9	19.9	19.4	20.4
18 - 20	23.3	22.2	22.9	23.0	22.3	23.1	22.3	22.0	22.9	21.8
21 - 25	12.8	12.7	13.3	13.0	13.6	13.2	13.0	12.1	11.7	11.3
26 - 30	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.7	6.6	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.2
≥ 31	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.3
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abuse</b>										
所有被呈報吸毒者 All reported drug abusers	18	18	18	18	19	18	18	18	18	18
二十一歲以下被呈報吸毒者 Reported drug abusers under 21	15	15	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15

**表 1j 按年齡組別及經濟活動狀況劃分的一九九九至二零零八年被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 1j Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 by age group by economic activity status**

	%									
年齡組別 / 經濟活動狀況 Age group / economic activity status	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>二十一歲以下 Aged under 21</b>										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	32.6	31.2	35.2	32.7	29.8	31.5	29.6	30.3	30.8	31.4
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	6.8	6.9	5.9	6.0	6.7	8.0	10.6	9.8	9.8	10.0
失業人士 Unemployed	44.4	38.5	33.3	37.2	37.2	37.2	31.1	32.5	28.0	28.5
料理家務人士 Home-maker	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
學生 Student	13.0	20.4	23.9	22.7	25.0	21.9	26.4	23.7	26.5	26.3
其他 Others	2.9	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.0	3.5	4.7	3.6
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 &amp; over</b>										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	35.5	37.8	36.8	32.6	31.1	27.3	29.5	31.2	32.9	32.4
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	6.5	6.5	7.4	7.4	6.0	6.4	7.0	7.0	7.5	9.8
失業人士 Unemployed	53.2	51.7	51.6	55.2	58.6	61.8	58.5	57.0	54.8	51.5
料理家務人士 Home-maker	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9
學生 Student	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
退休人士 Retired person	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.2
其他 Others	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.0
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1j (續)

按年齡組別及經濟活動狀況劃分的一九九九至二零零八年  
被呈報吸毒者

Table 1j (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 by age group by economic  
activity status

	%									
年齡組別 / 經濟活動狀況 Age group / economic activity status	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>所有年齡 All ages</b>										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	35.1	36.3	36.4	32.6	30.9	27.9	29.5	31.1	32.4	32.1
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	6.5	6.6	7.1	7.2	6.1	6.6	7.5	7.6	8.0	9.8
失業人士 Unemployed	51.8	48.9	47.8	52.3	55.6	58.1	54.1	52.2	48.9	45.9
料理家務人士 Home-maker	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
學生 Student	2.1	4.5	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	6.0	6.6
退休人士 Retired person	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.7
其他 Others	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.4
<i>總計 Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

**表 1k 按年齡組別及教育水平劃分的一九九九至二零零八年被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 1k Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 by age group by educational attainment**

	%									
年齡組別 / 教育水平 Age group / educational attainment	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>二十一歲以下 Aged under 21</b>										
無受過教育 / 幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	*	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
小學程度 Primary	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.3
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	74.6	71.0	66.5	68.3	67.1	66.8	68.2	66.7	69.3	66.9
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	21.6	26.4	30.9	28.6	29.9	29.7	29.8	31.4	28.4	31.0
專上教育程度 Tertiary	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 &amp; over</b>										
無受過教育 / 幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.0
小學程度 Primary	39.4	35.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	34.9	35.2	33.3	31.1	29.8
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	44.9	47.3	47.9	46.9	46.7	46.6	47.0	47.9	50.5	50.5
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	11.7	13.5	15.3	15.9	16.2	15.2	14.4	15.5	15.5	16.5
專上教育程度 Tertiary	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>所有年齡 All ages</b>										
無受過教育 / 幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.5
小學程度 Primary	33.9	28.1	26.8	28.2	29.0	30.0	29.8	27.0	24.6	22.9
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	49.4	52.5	51.8	50.4	49.5	49.6	50.3	51.6	54.7	54.4
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	13.2	16.3	18.6	18.0	18.1	17.3	16.9	18.6	18.4	20.0
專上教育程度 Tertiary	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**表 1/ 按種族劃分的一九九九至二零零八年被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 1/ Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 by ethnicity**

	%									
種族 Ethnicity	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
華人 Chinese	95.7	96.1	96.2	95.6	95.1	95.7	95.0	95.0	94.6	94.6
非華人 Non-chinese										
越南人 Vietnamese	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	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	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
菲律賓人 Filipino	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
印尼人 Indonesian	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.1
泰國人 Thai	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
英國人 British	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
其他 Others	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



**表 1m 按性別、婚姻狀況及伴侶有否吸毒劃分的一九九九至二零零八年被呈報吸毒者**

**Table 1m Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 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	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>男 Male</b>										
未婚 Never married	60.6	64.7	64.8	61.3	59.3	58.3	56.0	58.9	59.9	59.8
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	29.0	26.4	26.2	28.5	30.1	30.1	32.9	30.7	30.1	30.3
<i>伴侶有吸毒 Partner took drugs</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.5</i>
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒 Partner did not take drugs</i>	<i>93.2</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>91.5</i>
鰥 / 寡 Widowed	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.6
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	9.4	8.0	8.2	9.3	9.7	10.5	10.3	9.3	9.3	9.2
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>女 Female</b>										
未婚 Never married	54.8	65.1	61.7	58.2	55.3	61.5	61.7	67.1	65.7	63.9
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	32.5	24.4	27.0	28.9	28.8	25.0	26.3	21.5	22.5	24.8
<i>伴侶有吸毒 Partner took drugs</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>39.2</i>	<i>44.6</i>
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒 Partner did not take drugs</i>	<i>49.6</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>49.2</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>57.5</i>	<i>57.2</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>55.4</i>
鰥 / 寡 Widowed	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.4	3.0	1.5	1.1
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	10.7	9.0	9.6	11.0	13.7	11.6	10.6	8.4	10.3	10.1
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>男女合計 Both sexes</b>										
未婚 Never married	59.8	64.7	64.3	60.8	58.7	58.8	57.0	60.4	60.9	60.6
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	29.5	26.1	26.3	28.6	29.9	29.3	31.8	29.1	28.8	29.3
<i>伴侶有吸毒 Partner took drugs</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>15.8</i>
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒 Partner did not take drugs</i>	<i>85.8</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>84.2</i>
鰥 / 寡 Widowed	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.7
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	9.6	8.1	8.4	9.6	10.3	10.7	10.3	9.1	9.4	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一九九九至二零零八年被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 1n Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 by age group by district of residence**

	%									
年齡組別 / 居住地區 Age group / district of residence	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>二十一歲以下 Aged under 21</b>										
中西區 Central & Western	3.4	3.3	4.1	1.8	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.0
灣仔 Wan Chai	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.4
東區 Eastern	5.3	4.2	4.6	4.2	5.1	4.0	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.2
南區 Southern	7.4	6.2	7.1	7.4	10.1	9.3	8.8	7.9	7.7	5.3
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	4.0	4.5	5.6	4.2	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.0
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	4.5	4.1	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.4	3.7	7.1
九龍城 Kowloon City	2.7	3.4	4.2	3.4	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.2
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	5.3	5.1	5.6	6.4	6.8	7.2	5.3	4.0	7.4	6.7
觀塘 Kwun Tong	8.0	10.8	11.2	9.2	6.9	6.2	6.3	7.1	8.2	7.9
葵青 Kwai Tsing	5.6	7.4	7.2	9.0	7.6	8.1	7.9	8.1	6.9	8.5
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.6	4.2	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.2
屯門 Tuen Mun	11.9	10.6	8.0	6.9	6.8	6.5	9.0	9.2	7.0	7.2
元朗 Yuen Long	7.1	7.5	7.7	8.5	8.3	8.8	6.9	8.3	13.0	11.8
北區 North	10.9	10.3	6.9	8.0	11.4	11.7	13.3	11.4	10.1	11.4
大埔 Tai Po	10.5	7.7	6.4	5.6	3.5	5.2	6.0	6.9	5.0	6.5
沙田 Sha Tin	6.4	6.3	7.5	7.8	6.2	5.2	6.6	9.6	6.9	5.4
西貢 Sai Kung	1.7	3.6	4.1	5.5	4.4	4.8	4.2	3.3	3.4	2.7
離島 Islands	1.2	0.6	1.1	2.5	4.4	5.0	4.4	3.8	5.3	4.6
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1n (續) 按年齡組別及居住地區劃分的一九九九至二零零八年被呈報吸毒者

Table 1n (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 by age group by district of residence

年齡組別 / 居住地區 Age group / district of residence	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	%
二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 & over											
中西區 Central & Western	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.6	
灣仔 Wan Chai	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	
東區 Eastern	6.5	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.5	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.9	4.5	
南區 Southern	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	9.7	9.5	9.7	11.0	10.9	12.2	10.5	10.5	10.5	11.0	
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	11.1	10.9	10.7	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.9	11.7	12.4	
九龍城 Kowloon City	5.6	5.8	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.0	
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.0	7.8	6.9	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.3	
觀塘 Kwun Tong	11.8	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.4	10.5	10.5	9.3	9.7	
葵青 Kwai Tsing	5.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.0	
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.1	4.5	4.3	3.7	
屯門 Tuen Mun	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.0	
元朗 Yuen Long	6.0	6.4	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.1	8.0	8.3	
北區 North	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.2	
大埔 Tai Po	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.1	3.3	
沙田 Sha Tin	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.4	
西貢 Sai Kung	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.0	
離島 Islands	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1n (續)

按年齡組別及居住地區劃分的一九九九至二零零八年被呈報  
吸毒者Table 1n (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 by age group by district of  
residence

年齡組別 / 居住地區 Age group / district of residence	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	%
<b>所有年齡 All ages</b>											
中西區 Central & Western	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.5	
灣仔 Wan Chai	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	
東區 Eastern	6.4	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.4	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.7	
南區 Southern	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	3.9	
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	8.8	8.4	8.9	9.8	10.1	11.2	9.7	9.3	9.1	9.2	
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	10.1	9.4	9.3	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.0	10.4	9.8	11.0	
九龍城 Kowloon City	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.5	
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	8.4	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.1	
觀塘 Kwun Tong	11.2	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.5	8.9	9.8	9.8	9.0	9.3	
葵青 Kwai Tsing	5.3	6.4	6.2	6.4	5.8	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.6	
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.4	
屯門 Tuen Mun	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.3	7.8	7.8	
元朗 Yuen Long	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.4	8.0	7.6	7.3	9.2	9.1	
北區 North	4.7	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.3	6.0	
大埔 Tai Po	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.6	3.6	4.1	
沙田 Sha Tin	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.0	5.4	
西貢 Sai Kung	1.9	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	
離島 Islands	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.5	
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**表 1o 按屋宇單位類型劃分的一九九九至二零零八年被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 1o Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 by type of quarters**

	%									
屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
受資助的公屋租住單位 Public and aided rental blocks	55.6	55.9	54.1	53.7	53.1	53.0	56.6	57.7	58.1	57.6
居者有其屋計劃屋苑 Home ownership estates	3.1	3.5	4.2	4.4	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9
私人樓宇 Private housing	32.8	33.2	34.6	35.3	36.6	36.8	38.5	37.6	37.3	38.2
其他房屋 Others	8.5	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.3
總計 <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**表 1p 按年齡組別及曾否有犯罪紀錄劃分的一九九九至二零零八年被呈報吸毒者**

**Table 1p Reported drug abusers for 1999-2008 by age group by whether previously convicted**

	%									
年齡組別 / 曾否有犯罪紀錄 Age group / whether previously convicted	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>二十一歲以下 Aged under 21</b>										
<b>曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>39.9</b>
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	14.2	6.3	7.0	7.3	8.0	11.3	8.1	8.3	9.4	11.3
只有其他罪行 only other offences	15.5	13.2	12.7	13.9	16.2	16.8	23.9	27.0	27.5	23.5
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	21.0	15.7	14.4	13.6	13.2	11.9	5.1	3.1	4.0	4.5
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.6
<b>未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>60.1</b>
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 &amp; over</b>										
<b>曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>83.6</b>
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	24.4	21.7	21.0	20.6	18.1	21.5	29.3	36.4	33.8	19.6
只有其他罪行 only other offences	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.3	6.3	6.7	8.7	10.8	11.4	11.8
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	57.4	57.4	56.0	55.2	56.6	56.4	48.4	39.0	39.8	51.2
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.0
<b>未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>16.4</b>
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>所有年齡 All ages</b>										
<b>曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>73.3</b>
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	22.9	18.5	18.1	18.6	16.8	20.1	26.1	31.2	28.5	17.6
只有其他罪行 only other offences	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.6	7.6	8.1	10.9	13.8	14.8	14.6
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	52.1	48.6	47.5	48.9	50.9	50.3	42.0	32.4	32.1	40.2
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9
<b>未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>26.7</b>
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二零零八年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 2a Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2008 by sex by age**

性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	首次被呈報者 Newly reported persons		曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
<b>男 Male</b>				
< 12	@	@	-	-
12 - 15	326	7.1	71	0.7
16 - 17	550	11.9	225	2.4
18 - 20	749	16.2	448	4.7
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 628	35.2	744	7.8
21 - 30	1 061	23.0	1 678	17.6
31 - 40	309	6.7	2 074	21.7
41 - 50	96	2.1	1 707	17.9
≥ 51	27	0.6	1 951	20.4
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 493	32.3	7 410	77.6
<b>小計 Sub-total</b>	<b>3 121</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>8 154</b>	<b>85.3</b>
平均年齡 Mean age		23		39
<b>女 Female</b>				
< 12	@	@	-	-
12 - 15	257	5.6	65	0.7
16 - 17	234	5.1	90	0.9
18 - 20	281	6.1	130	1.4
< 21 小計 Sub-total	773	16.7	285	3.0
21 - 30	463	10.0	397	4.2
31 - 40	184	4.0	444	4.6
41 - 50	54	1.2	181	1.9
≥ 51	26	0.6	93	1.0
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	727	15.7	1 115	11.7
<b>小計 Sub-total</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>14.7</b>
平均年齡 Mean age		23		31
<b>男女合計 Both sexes</b>				
< 12	@	@	-	-
12 - 15	583	12.6	136	1.4
16 - 17	784	17.0	315	3.3
18 - 20	1 030	22.3	578	6.0
< 21 小計 Sub-total	2 401	52.0	1 029	10.8
21 - 30	1 524	33.0	2 075	21.7
31 - 40	493	10.7	2 518	26.4
41 - 50	150	3.2	1 888	19.8
≥ 51	53	1.1	2 044	21.4
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	2 220	48.0	8 525	89.2
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>4 621</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9 554</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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二零零八年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 2b Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2008 by age group by type of drugs abused**

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品種類 Age group / type of drugs abused	首次被呈報者 <u>Newly reported persons</u>		曾被呈報者 <u>Previously reported persons</u>	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
<b>二十一歲以下 Aged under 21</b>				
海洛英 Heroin	42	1.8	20	1.9
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	2 360	98.6	1 020	99.3
氯胺酮 Ketamine	2 046	85.5	875	85.2
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	23	1.0	13	1.3
安非他明 Amphetamines	622	26.0	328	31.9
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 ("搖頭丸") MDMA (Ecstasy)	351	14.7	181	17.6
甲基安非他明 ("冰") Methylamphetamine (Ice)	339	14.2	171	16.7
大麻 Cannabis	180	7.5	129	12.6
可卡因 Cocaine	196	8.2	121	11.8
咳藥 Cough medicine	51	2.1	53	5.2
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	132	5.5	91	8.9
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	-	-	-	-
小計 Sub-total	2 393		1 027	



表 2b [續]

按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零八年首次/曾被呈報  
吸毒者Table 2b (Cont'd) Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2008 by age group  
by type of drugs abused

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品種類 Age group / type of drugs abused	首次被呈報者 Newly reported persons		曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
<b>二十一歲及以上 Aged 21 &amp; over</b>				
海洛英 Heroin	512	23.1	6 669	78.3
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	1 761	79.5	3 165	37.2
氯胺酮 Ketamine	1 078	48.7	1 043	12.3
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	94	4.2	1 218	14.3
安非他明 Amphetamines	367	16.6	699	8.2
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 ("搖頭丸") MDMA (Ecstasy)	147	6.6	113	1.3
甲基安非他明 ("冰") Methylamphetamine (Ice)	249	11.2	601	7.1
大麻 Cannabis	224	10.1	227	2.7
可卡因 Cocaine	155	7.0	212	2.5
咳藥 Cough medicine	128	5.8	327	3.8
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	46	2.1	36	0.4
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	@	@	@	@
小計 Sub-total	2 215		8 512	

表 2b [續]

按年齡組別及吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零八年首次/曾被呈報  
吸毒者

Table 2b (Cont'd)

Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2008 by age group  
by type of drugs abused

年齡組別 / 吸食毒品種類 Age group / type of drugs abused	首次被呈報者 Newly reported persons		曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
<b>所有年齡 All ages</b>				
海洛英 Heroin	554	12.0	6 689	70.1
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	4 121	89.4	4 185	43.9
氯胺酮 Ketamine	3 124	67.8	1 918	20.1
三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	117	2.5	1 231	12.9
安非他明 Amphetamines	989	21.5	1 027	10.8
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 ("搖頭丸") MDMA (Ecstasy)	498	10.8	294	3.1
甲基安非他明 ("冰") Methylamphetamine (Ice)	588	12.8	772	8.1
大麻 Cannabis	404	8.8	356	3.7
可卡因 Cocaine	351	7.6	333	3.5
咳藥 Cough medicine	179	3.9	380	4.0
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	178	3.9	127	1.3
有機溶劑 Organic solvents	@	@	@	@
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>4 608</b>		<b>9 539</b>	

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

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

\* 佔在相關年齡及首次/曾被呈報組別內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

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

**表 2c 按現時吸食毒品原因劃分的二零零八年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 2c Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2008 by reason for current drug use**

現時吸食毒品原因 Reason for current drug use	首次被呈報者 Newly reported persons		曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 Avoid discomfort of its absence	743	16.7	4 050	43.5
受到同輩朋友影響 / 想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	2 390	53.8	4 493	48.3
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	1 685	38.0	4 375	47.0
出於好奇 Curiosity	2 035	45.8	2 726	29.3
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	1 083	24.4	2 336	25.1
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>4 439</b>		<b>9 307</b>	

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種現時吸毒原因。

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

\* 佔在相關首次/曾被呈報組別內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

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

**表 2d 按首次吸食毒品年齡劃分的二零零八年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 2d Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2008 by age of first abuse**

首次吸食毒品年齡 Age of first abuse	首次被呈報者 Newly reported persons		曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
< 12	20	0.5	339	3.7
12 - 15	1 071	28.5	3 509	38.1
16 - 17	757	20.1	1 885	20.5
18 - 20	781	20.8	2 051	22.3
21 - 25	560	14.9	903	9.8
26 - 30	323	8.6	348	3.8
≥ 31	246	6.5	177	1.9
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>3 758</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9 212</b>	<b>100.0</b>
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abuse		20		17

**表 2e 按經濟活動狀況劃分的二零零八年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 2e Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2008 by economic activity status**

經濟活動狀況 Economic activity status	首次被呈報者 <u>Newly reported persons</u>		曾被呈報者 <u>Previously reported persons</u>	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	1 660	37.7	2 770	29.5
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	380	8.6	978	10.4
失業人士 Unemployed	1 411	32.1	4 921	52.4
料理家務人士 Home-maker	45	1.0	157	1.7
學生 Student	678	15.4	235	2.5
退休人士 Retired person	@	@	227	2.4
其他 Others	221	5.0	104	1.1
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>4 399</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9 392</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**表 2f 按教育水平劃分的二零零八年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 2f Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2008 by educational attainment**

教育水平 Educational attainment	首次被呈報者 <u>Newly reported persons</u>		曾被呈報者 <u>Previously reported persons</u>	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
無受過教育 / 幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	30	0.7	182	1.9
小學程度 Primary	401	9.1	2 763	29.4
初中程度 (中一至中三) Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	2 547	57.8	4 968	52.9
高中程度 (中四至中七) Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	1 341	30.4	1 422	15.1
專上教育程度 Tertiary	85	1.9	65	0.7
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>4 404</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9 400</b>	<b>100.0</b>

表 2g 按性別、婚姻狀況及伴侶有否吸毒劃分的二零零八年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者  
 Table 2g Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2008 by sex by marital status by whether partner took drugs

性別 / 婚姻狀況 / 伴侶有否吸毒 Sex / marital status / whether partner took drugs	首次被呈報者 <u>Newly reported persons</u>		曾被呈報者 <u>Previously reported persons</u>	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
<b>男 Male</b>				
未婚 Never married	2 562	86.2	3 988	50.0
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	347	11.7	2 973	37.3
<i>伴侶有吸毒</i> <i>Partner took drugs</i>	21	14.1	140	8.0
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒</i> <i>Partner did not take drugs</i>	128	85.9	1 600	92.0
鰥 / 寡 Widowed	@	@	68	0.9
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	61	2.1	950	11.9
小計 Sub-total	2 972	100.0	7 979	100.0
<b>女 Female</b>				
未婚 Never married	1 011	78.3	633	49.4
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	227	17.6	412	32.2
<i>伴侶有吸毒</i> <i>Partner took drugs</i>	70	38.0	144	48.6
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒</i> <i>Partner did not take drugs</i>	114	62.0	152	51.4
鰥 / 寡 Widowed	@	@	24	1.9
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	49	3.8	212	16.5
小計 Sub-total	1 292	100.0	1 281	100.0
<b>男女合計 Both sexes</b>				
未婚 Never married	3 573	83.8	4 621	49.9
已婚 / 同居 Married/Cohabiting	574	13.5	3 385	36.6
<i>伴侶有吸毒</i> <i>Partner took drugs</i>	91	27.3	284	13.9
<i>伴侶沒有吸毒</i> <i>Partner did not take drugs</i>	242	72.7	1 752	86.1
鰥 / 寡 Widowed	7	0.2	92	1.0
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/Separated	110	2.6	1 162	12.5
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>4 264</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9 260</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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二零零八年被呈報吸毒者  
 Table 3a Reported drug abusers in 2008 by sex by age by common type of psychotropic substances abused

性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	氬胺酮 <u>Ketamine</u>		"冰" <u>Ice</u>		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 <u>Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone</u>		"搖頭丸" <u>Ecstasy</u>		大麻 <u>Cannabis</u>		可卡因 <u>Cocaine</u>	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
<b>男 Male</b>												
< 16	371	7.4	45	3.3	@	@	56	7.1	44	5.8	15	2.2
16 - 20	1 653	32.8	215	15.8	15	1.1	237	29.9	192	25.3	223	32.6
21 - 30	1 409	27.9	228	16.8	184	13.6	81	10.2	201	26.4	197	28.8
≥ 31	221	4.4	331	24.3	897	66.5	26	3.3	141	18.6	95	13.9
小計 Sub-total	3 654	72.5	819	60.2	1 101	81.7	400	50.5	578	76.1	530	77.5
<b>女 Female</b>												
< 16	279	5.5	76	5.6	8	0.6	87	11.0	26	3.4	13	1.9
16 - 20	618	12.3	174	12.8	8	0.6	152	19.2	47	6.2	66	9.6
21 - 30	422	8.4	167	12.3	73	5.4	115	14.5	70	9.2	55	8.0
≥ 31	69	1.4	124	9.1	158	11.7	38	4.8	39	5.1	20	2.9
小計 Sub-total	1 388	27.5	541	39.8	247	18.3	392	49.5	182	23.9	154	22.5
<b>男女合計 Both sexes</b>												
< 16	650	12.9	121	8.9	13	1.0	143	18.1	70	9.2	28	4.1
16 - 20	2 271	45.0	389	28.6	23	1.7	389	49.1	239	31.4	289	42.3
21 - 30	1 831	36.3	395	29.0	257	19.1	196	24.7	271	35.7	252	36.8
≥ 31	290	5.8	455	33.5	1 055	78.3	64	8.1	180	23.7	115	16.8
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>5 042</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 360</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 348</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>100.0</b>
平均年齡 Mean age	21		27		39		20		25		24	

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

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

表 3b

按居住地區及常被吸食的危害精神毒品種類劃分的二零零八年被呈報吸毒者

Table 3b

Reported drug abusers in 2008 by district of residence by common type of psychotropic substances abused

居住地區 District of residence	氬胺酮 Ketamine		"冰" Ice		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone		"搖頭丸" Ecstasy		大麻 Cannabis		可卡因 Cocaine	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
中西區 Central & Western	40	0.8	11	0.8	22	1.7	7	0.9	22	3.1	6	0.9
灣仔 Wan Chai	31	0.6	20	1.5	36	2.7	7	0.9	12	1.7	12	1.8
東區 Eastern	220	4.5	61	4.6	95	7.2	72	9.5	45	6.3	33	4.9
南區 Southern	218	4.4	74	5.6	75	5.7	39	5.1	96	13.4	11	1.6
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	227	4.6	130	9.9	112	8.5	57	7.5	48	6.7	47	7.0
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	374	7.6	137	10.4	163	12.3	69	9.1	52	7.2	84	12.5
九龍城 Kowloon City	133	2.7	52	3.9	44	3.3	21	2.8	30	4.2	29	4.3
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	335	6.8	91	6.9	96	7.3	35	4.6	33	4.6	67	10.0
觀塘 Kwun Tong	438	8.9	133	10.1	129	9.7	56	7.4	48	6.7	66	9.8
葵青 Kwai Tsing	442	9.0	78	5.9	85	6.4	46	6.1	38	5.3	58	8.6
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	113	2.3	37	2.8	50	3.8	8	1.1	10	1.4	13	1.9
屯門 Tuen Mun	358	7.3	75	5.7	90	6.8	87	11.4	50	7.0	41	6.1
元朗 Yuen Long	595	12.1	106	8.0	51	3.9	69	9.1	80	11.1	85	12.6
北區 North	440	8.9	112	8.5	86	6.5	57	7.5	40	5.6	37	5.5
大埔 Tai Po	266	5.4	59	4.5	68	5.1	30	3.9	23	3.2	21	3.1
沙田 Sha Tin	314	6.4	64	4.9	78	5.9	31	4.1	51	7.1	37	5.5
西貢 Sai Kung	201	4.1	44	3.3	29	2.2	19	2.5	15	2.1	20	3.0
離島 Islands	187	3.8	35	2.7	15	1.1	50	6.6	26	3.6	6	0.9
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>4 932</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 319</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 324</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>100.0</b>

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

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

表 3c 按首次吸食毒品年齡及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零八年被呈報吸毒者

Table 3c Reported drug abusers in 2008 by age of first abuse by common type of drugs abused

首次吸食毒品年齡 Age of first abuse	海洛英 <u>Heroin</u>		氯胺酮 <u>Ketamine</u>		"冰" <u>Ice</u>		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 <u>Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone</u>		"搖頭丸" <u>Ecstasy</u>		大麻 <u>Cannabis</u>		可卡因 <u>Cocaine</u>	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
< 12	222	3.1	29	0.7	10	0.9	12	0.9	@	@	6	1.0	@	@
12 - 15	2 126	29.6	1 547	38.5	304	26.1	139	10.9	277	50.0	174	29.8	94	17.0
16 - 17	1 297	18.0	963	24.0	204	17.5	105	8.2	95	17.1	120	20.6	130	23.5
18 - 20	1 874	26.1	812	20.2	233	20.0	276	21.6	79	14.3	121	20.8	153	27.6
21 - 25	948	13.2	415	10.3	172	14.8	239	18.7	48	8.7	85	14.6	86	15.5
26 - 30	432	6.0	158	3.9	107	9.2	213	16.7	31	5.6	36	6.2	34	6.1
≥ 31	288	4.0	89	2.2	135	11.6	294	23.0	20	3.6	41	7.0	56	10.1
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>7 187</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 013</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 165</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 278</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>100.0</b>
首次吸食相關個 別毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abusing the respective type of drugs	19		17		21		25		17		19		21	

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

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



**表 3d 按吸食毒品方法及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的二零零八年被呈報吸毒者**  
**Table 3d Reported drug abusers in 2008 by method of taking drugs by common type of drugs abused**

吸食毒品方法 Method of taking drugs	海洛英 <u>Heroin</u>		氯胺酮 <u>Ketamine</u>		"冰" <u>Ice</u>		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 <u>Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone</u>		"搖頭丸" <u>Ecstasy</u>		大麻 <u>Cannabis</u>		可卡因 <u>Cocaine</u>	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
注射 Injection	3 728	52.1	32	0.7	@	@	664	50.0	@	@	-	-	7	1.1
吸入煙霧 Fume inhaling	3 398	47.5	187	3.8	974	73.8	144	10.8	@	@	118	16.2	186	28.9
以香煙或煙管吸食 Smoking	1 035	14.5	117	2.4	174	13.2	11	0.8	@	@	563	77.3	273	42.5
鼻吸 Sniffing	129	1.8	4 489	91.4	112	8.5	45	3.4	10	1.3	34	4.7	177	27.5
口服 Oral ingestion	130	1.8	248	5.1	79	6.0	582	43.8	761	98.2	29	4.0	34	5.3
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>7 159</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 909</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 319</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 328</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>100.0</b>

註釋：個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

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

**表 4a 按性別及年齡劃分的二零零八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 2008 by sex by age**

性別 / 年齡 Sex / age	被呈報吸食海洛英者 <u>Reported heroin abusers</u>		被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者 <u>Reported psychotropic substance abusers</u>	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
<b>男 Male</b>				
< 16	-	-	398	4.8
16 - 20	53	0.7	1 935	23.3
21 - 30	829	11.4	2 111	25.4
31 - 40	1 750	24.2	1 070	12.9
41 - 50	1 675	23.1	435	5.2
≥ 51	1 940	26.8	228	2.7
小計 Sub-total	6 247	86.2	6 177	74.4
平均年齡 Mean age	44		26	
<b>女 Female</b>				
< 16	@	@	321	3.9
16 - 20	8	0.1	726	8.7
21 - 30	248	3.4	688	8.3
31 - 40	452	6.2	272	3.3
41 - 50	187	2.6	90	1.1
≥ 51	100	1.4	32	0.4
小計 Sub-total	996	13.8	2 129	25.6
平均年齡 Mean age	37		23	
<b>男女合計 Both sexes</b>				
< 16	@	@	719	8.7
16 - 20	61	0.8	2 661	32.0
21 - 30	1 077	14.9	2 799	33.7
31 - 40	2 202	30.4	1 342	16.2
41 - 50	1 862	25.7	525	6.3
≥ 51	2 040	28.2	260	3.1
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>7 243</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8 306</b>	<b>100.0</b>
平均年齡 Mean age	43		26	

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

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

**表 4b 按居住地區劃分的二零零八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 2008 by district of residence**

居住地區 District of residence	被呈報吸食海洛英者 <u>Reported heroin abusers</u>		被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者 <u>Reported psychotropic substance abusers</u>	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
中西區 Central & Western	112	1.6	106	1.3
灣仔 Wan Chai	182	2.6	99	1.2
東區 Eastern	292	4.2	432	5.3
南區 Southern	179	2.6	389	4.8
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	878	12.7	532	6.6
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	1 018	14.8	677	8.4
九龍城 Kowloon City	279	4.0	246	3.0
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	525	7.6	550	6.8
觀塘 Kwun Tong	674	9.8	731	9.0
葵青 Kwai Tsing	363	5.3	620	7.7
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	291	4.2	221	2.7
屯門 Tuen Mun	599	8.7	562	6.9
元朗 Yuen Long	497	7.2	813	10.1
北區 North	278	4.0	624	7.7
大埔 Tai Po	185	2.7	440	5.4
沙田 Sha Tin	315	4.6	497	6.1
西貢 Sai Kung	143	2.1	285	3.5
離島 Islands	87	1.3	265	3.3
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>6 897</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8 089</b>	<b>100.0</b>

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

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

**表 4c 按現時吸食毒品原因劃分的二零零八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 2008 by reason for current drug use**

現時吸食毒品原因 Reason for current drug use	被呈報吸食海洛英者 <u>Reported heroin abusers</u>		被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者 <u>Reported psychotropic substance abusers</u>	
	人數 No.	%*	人數 No.	%*
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 Avoid discomfort of its absence	3 683	52.0	1 980	24.6
受到同輩朋友影響 / 想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	3 352	47.3	4 285	53.3
解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮 Relief of boredom/Depression/Anxiety	3 240	45.7	3 607	44.9
出於好奇 Curiosity	1 733	24.5	3 542	44.1
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	1 420	20.0	2 448	30.5
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>7 086</b>		<b>8 039</b>	

註釋： 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種現時吸食毒品原因。

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

\* 佔在相關吸食毒品種類內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

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

## 藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的運作機制

### Operation Mechanism of the Central Registry of Drug Abuse

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#### 引言

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

#### 檔案室的工作目標

2. 檔案室的工作目標在二零零一年修訂如下：

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

#### Introduction

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

#### Objectives of the CRDA

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

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

(e) 適時提供最新的統計數字，供市民參閱。

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

## 方法

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

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

## Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 資料保密

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

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

## 統計資料的局限

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

## Data Confidentiality

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

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

## Data limitations

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



## 藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的運作機制

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

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

11. 除了基本的個人資料(例如年齡和性別外)，有關個別吸食毒品人士的其他指定資料項目，會因為種種原因而沒有全部向檔案室呈報。因此，本報告書只能根據檔案室所得的呈報資料作出分析，而這些資料難免有欠詳盡。雖然如此，大部分或遠超過 90% 被呈報人士的個別資料項目的資料均已被提供。下表所載為二零零八年所有呈報人士就指定資料項目有提供資料的人數及所佔百分比。

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

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

11. Specific data items of individual abusers, other than the basic personal particulars such as age and sex, may not have been fully provided for one reason and another. The analyses presented in this report are thus only based on the reported information available to the CRDA, which are inevitably incomplete. Nevertheless, information on individual data items have been provided for most, or well above 90%, of reported individuals. A table showing the numbers and proportions of individuals with known information on specific data items in 2008 is given below.

指定資料項目 Specified data items	資料有提供的人士 No. of individuals with known information	佔所有被呈報 吸毒者的百分比 % of all reported individuals
年齡/出生日期及性別 (必須呈報項目) Age/date of birth and sex (mandatory items)	14 175	100.0
吸食毒品種類 Type of drugs abused	14 147	99.8
婚姻狀況 Marital status	13 524	95.4
教育水平 Educational attainment	13 804	97.4
居住地區 District of residence	13 641	96.2

Operation Mechanism of  
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藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的運作機制

指定資料項目[續] Specified data items (Cont'd)		資料有提供的人士 No. of individuals with known information	佔所有被呈報 吸毒者的百分比 % of all reported individuals
屋宇單位類型	Type of quarters	13 080	92.3
活動狀況	Activity status	13 791	97.3
曾否有犯罪紀錄	Whether previously convicted	13 667	96.4
首次吸食毒品年齡	Age of first abuse	12 970	91.5
現時吸食毒品物原因	Reason for current drug use	13 746	97.0
吸食毒品地方	Place of abusing drugs	13 873	97.9
吸食毒品地點	Locality of abusing drugs	13 707	96.7

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

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

### 數字修訂

### Figure Revision

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

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

## 用語定義 Definition of Terms

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

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

**居住地區**：是指被呈報吸毒人士在呈報時所知的居住地區。

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

**經濟活動狀況**：個別人士可被分類至以下各種不同的經濟活動狀況，包括：

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) 散工 / 兼職人士是指在呈報前七天內，按日工作或每周通常工作日數或每工作日/周通常工作時數是不固定的人士；

(iii) 失業人士是指在呈報前七天內可隨時工作但並無為賺取薪酬而工作的人士；

(iv) 料理家務人士是指照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人士；

(v) 學生是指正在求學及在呈報前七天內並無工作的人士。兼職學生應歸入工作者及不包括在此類別內；

(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(例如大麻)、鎮抑劑(如甲喹酮)、興奮劑(例如亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明(“搖頭丸”)、甲基安非他明(“冰”)、可卡因)、鎮靜劑(如三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆、安定)和其他物質，如氯胺酮、咳藥和有機溶劑等。

**被呈報吸毒者**：是指一名被某機構向檔案室呈報曾與該機構接觸且被得悉或懷疑曾在洽見日期前四星期內服用危害或可能危害其身體、精神健康、或其家庭和社會關係的人士，而劑量或服用期超過正常的治療劑量或服用期。被呈報吸食某一類毒品人士的數目是指在某指定年內被呈報曾吸食該種毒品的人士總數，不論他們只是單一吸食該種毒品或同時與其他毒品混合吸食。檔案室從不同角度分析被呈報吸毒人士，包括：

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

**曾被呈報者**意指某人的記錄在呈報之前已曾被呈報予檔案室。特別要注意的是與首次被呈報人士有別，在個別年份的曾被呈報人士不是互斥的，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 cocaine), tranquillizers (e.g. triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone and diazepam) and other substances such as ketamine, cough medicine and organic solvents.

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

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

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

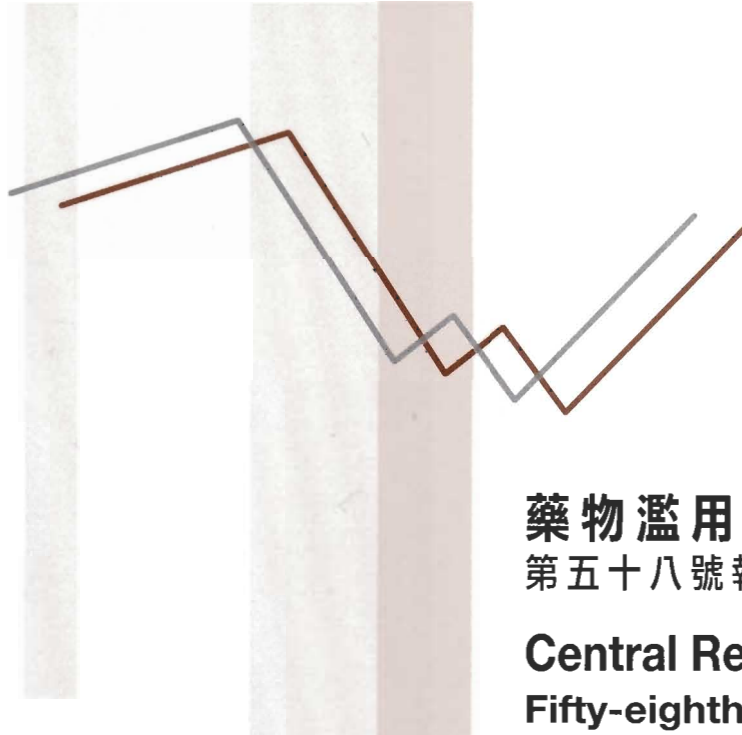
機構名稱	Name of agency
1. 香港仔街坊福利會社會服務中心	1. Aberdeen Kai-fong Welfare Association Social Service Centre
2. 浸會愛群社會服務處	2. Baptist Oi Kwan Social Service
3. 基督教巴拿巴愛心服務團有限公司	3. Barnabas Charitable Service Association Limited
4. 嘉諾撒醫院	4. Canossa Hospital (Caritas)
5. 香港明愛	5. Caritas – Hong Kong
6. 基督教家庭服務中心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

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









## 藥物濫用資料中央檔案室 第五十八號報告書

## Central Registry of Drug Abuse Fifty-eighth Report

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：

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藥物濫用資料中央檔案室

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