背景
Background

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的範圍

Scope of the Central Registry of Drug Abuse

1. 這是藥物濫用資料中央檔案室 (檔案室)報告書系列中的第六十二號,載列 2003 至 2012 年間香港被呈報吸食毒品統計數字。這些統計數字是由不同界別的呈報機構向檔案室呈報的吸食毒品人士個案資料所編製,呈報機構包括執法部門、戒毒治療及福利機構、專上學院、醫院和診所。

1. This is the sixty-second issue in a series of Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) Reports. It presents reported drug abuse statistics in Hong Kong for the period 2003 – 2012. 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. 雖然檔案室的呈報網絡範圍廣泛,但檔案室屬於自願呈報系統,只能記錄曾與呈報機構接觸而又被這些機構呈報的吸食毒品人士。因此,檔案室不可能確定香港吸食毒品人士的確實人口數字。根據檔案室資料而編製的統計數字應視作反映吸食毒品趨勢的指標,而非吸食毒品情況的絕對界定。

2. Although the reporting network of the CRDA is comprehensive, it is a voluntary reporting system which can only capture information of those abusers who have come into contact with the reporting agencies and have been reported. 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 definitive statement of the situation.

3. 在計算吸食毒品人士的確實數字方面,其實沒有一個公認準確的方法,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

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

據的資料一併應用。除了參考學生服用藥物情況調查和非定期進行的毒品研究項目之外,當局亦會參考其他數據和數字(如戒毒治療及復康服務機構提供的入院的數字,緝毒和與毒品有關的罪行而被捕的數字),以判斷香港的吸毒情況。

4. 吸食毒品的趨勢情況可從每年向檔案室呈報的吸食毒品總人數顯示出來。這些統計資料每季都會更新及在禁毒處的網頁 (www.nd.gov.hk/tc/drugstatistics.htm) 公布。在檔案室的範疇內,吸食毒品人士是指一名曾與某一機構接觸且被得悉或懷疑曾在洽見日期前四星期內服用危害或可能危害其身體、精神健康、或其家庭和社會關係的物質的人士,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、甲基安非他明和三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆等。飲用酒精及吸食煙草則不被列作吸食毒品。

quantitative and qualitative data obtained from other sources. Apart from surveys on drug use among students and ad hoc drug research studies, reference is also made to other data and figures (such as admission statistics from treatment and rehabilitation service agencies, statistics on drug seizures and drug-offence related arrests) to gauge the drug abuse situation in Hong Kong.

4. The total number of drug abusers reported to the CRDA within a year is compiled each year to indicate the overall trend. Statistics on reported drug abusers are updated and released on a quarterly basis on the Narcotics Division web page (www.nd.gov.hk/en/drugstatistics.htm). In the ambit of the CRDA, a drug abuser is defined as a person who has come into contact with a particular agency and is known or suspected to have taken substances during the four weeks before the date of contact, and the substances taken harms or threatens to harm the physical, mental or social well-being of an individual, in doses above or for periods beyond those normally regarded as therapeutic. Substance of abuse can be broadly divided into two categories - narcotics analgesics and psycho- tropic 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, methamphetamine and triazolam/ midazolam/zopiclone, etc. Taking alcohol and tobacco are however not regarded as drug abuse.

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 2 章旨在分析 2003 至 2012 年十年間被呈報吸食毒品的重要趨勢。第 3 章載述 2012 年所有被呈報吸食毒品人士的主要特徵,並與 2011 年情況作相應比較。第 4 章就 2012 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 5 章則臚列及對比 2012 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

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 important reported drug abuse trends for the decade from 2003 to 2012. Chapter 3 presents the major characteristics of all reported drug abusers in 2012, together with their comparison against 2011. Chapter 4 compares the characteristics of newly and previously reported drug abusers in 2012. Chapter 5 shows comparative statistics of major categories of drug abusers in 2012.

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 not released in order to safeguard confidentiality of information provided by individuals.

* percentage less than 0.05

- nil

n.a. not available