

3 2012 年被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Reported Drug Abusers in 2012

與對上一年情況的主要比較

(表 1a、1b、2a、2b 及 4a)

3.1 在 2012 年，被呈報吸毒者共有 10 939 人，較 2011 年減少 5%。

3.2 被呈報吸食海洛英的人數持續下跌，在 2012 年為 5 829 人，較 2011 年減少 2%。而被呈報吸食海洛英者佔所有被呈報吸毒人數的百分比則由 2011 年的 52% 上升至 2012 年的 53%。

3.3 在 2012 年，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數繼續下降至 6 482 人，較 2011 年減少 6%，而他們的比重亦由 2011 年的 60% 下降至 2012 年的 59%。

3.4 被呈報的 21 歲以下吸毒青少年的人數，由 2011 年的 2 024 人下降至 2012 年的 1 591 人，減幅為 21%，其中的 18-20 歲年青吸毒者減少了 17%。而被呈報吸毒青少年的比重亦由 18% 下降至 15%。

3.5 2012 年所有被呈報吸毒者平均年齡為 36 歲，較 2011 年的 35 歲為高。至於被呈報年青吸毒者的平均年齡，則維持在 18 歲。

Major Comparison with Preceding Year

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

3.1 In 2012, there were 10 939 reported drug abusers in total, representing a decrease of 5% compared with that of 2011.

3.2 The number of reported heroin abusers continued to decline to 5 829 in 2012, 2% lower than that of 2011. Its proportion against the total number of reported drug abusers increased from 52% in 2011 to 53% in 2012.

3.3 The number of reported psychotropic substance abusers continued to drop and stood at 6 482 in 2012, a decline of 6% from 2011. In addition, its proportion also decreased from 60% in 2011 to 59% in 2012.

3.4 The number of reported young drug abusers aged under 21 decreased by 21% from 2 024 in 2011 to 1 591 in 2012. Amongst them, those aged 18-20 decreased by 17%. The proportion of reported young drug abusers also decreased from 18% to 15%.

3.5 The mean age of all reported drug abusers was 36 in 2012, which was higher than that of 35 in 2011. For the young drug abusers, the mean age remained at 18.

3.6 被呈報女性吸毒人數在 2012 為 2 032 人，較 2011 年減少 5%。

3.6 The number of reported female drug abusers was 2 032 in 2012, 5% lower than that of 2011.

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 2011 年的 3 257 人下跌至 2012 年的 2 849 人，降幅為 13%；而曾被呈報的人數則為 8 090 人，下跌了 2%。佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比計算，首次被呈報人士的比重在 2012 年下跌至 26%。

3.7 The number of newly reported drug abusers decreased by 13% from 3 257 in 2011 to 2 849 in 2012, while that of previously reported abusers decreased by 2% to 8 090 in 2012. As a percentage of all reported drug abusers, the proportion of newly reported abusers decreased to 26% in 2012.

圖 3.1 按年齡組別劃分的 2011 及 2012 年首次／曾被呈報吸食毒品者

Chart 3.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2011 and 2012 by age group

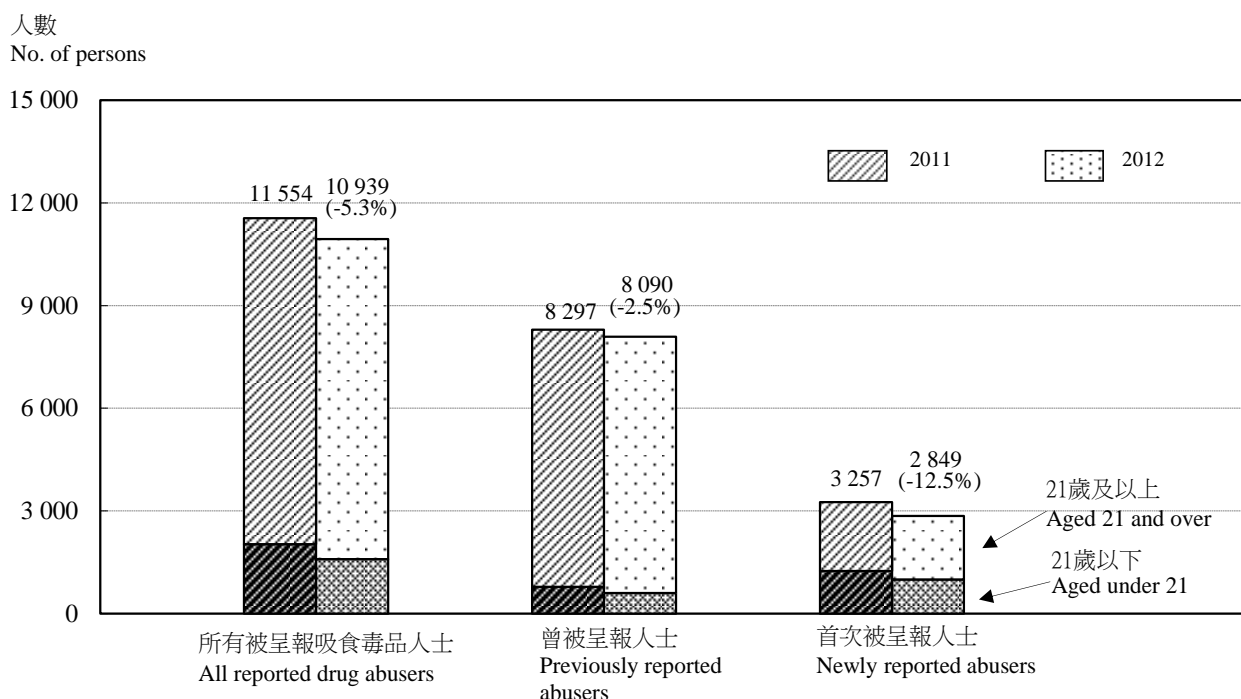


圖 3.3 2012 年被呈報吸毒者佔人口比例
Chart 3.3 Ratio of reported drug abusers to population in 2012

年齡 Age	男 Male		女 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
12 - 15	107	0.08	93	0.07	200	0.08
16 - 17	315	0.37	159	0.20	474	0.29
18 - 20	698	0.53	219	0.17	917	0.35
< 21 小計 sub-total	1 120	0.17	471	0.07	1 591	0.12
21 - 30	2 044	0.46	669	0.12	2 713	0.27
31 - 40	2 298	0.50	560	0.08	2 858	0.25
41 - 50	1 569	0.29	216	0.03	1 785	0.15
≥ 51	1 876	0.15	116	0.01	1 992	0.08
≥ 21 小計 sub-total	7 787	0.29	1 561	0.05	9 348	0.16
總計 Total	8 907	0.27	2 032	0.05	10 939	0.15

註釋：% 指被呈報吸毒者佔各相關年齡／性別組別內的年終人口百分比。

Note: % Refer to the proportions of reported drug abusers in the respective age/sex groups of year-end population.

首次吸食毒品年齡 (表 1i)

3.11 37% 的被呈報吸毒者報稱在 12 至 15 歲之間開始吸毒，19% 在 16 至 17 歲之間，22% 在 18 至 20 歲之間，10% 在 21 至 25 歲之間，其餘 10% 及 3% 分別在 25 歲之後及 12 歲之前。所有被呈報吸毒者及 21 歲以下的年青被呈報吸毒者首次吸毒的平均年齡分別維持在 18 歲及 15 歲。

Age of First Abuse (Table 1i)

3.11 37% of reported drug abusers claimed to have started drug abuse at the age between 12 and 15, 19% between 16 and 17, 22% between 18 and 20, 10% between 21 and 25, and the remaining 10% and 3% at the age over 25 and below 12 respectively. The mean age of first abuse of all reported abusers and youngsters under 21 was remained at 18 and 15 respectively.

吸食的毒品種類 (表 1d)

3.12 在 2012 年，約半數 (54%) 的吸毒者被呈報曾吸食海洛英。其他較常被吸食的毒品依次為氯胺酮 (29%)、甲基安非他明 (15%)、三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆 (11%)、可卡因 (7%)、咳藥 (4%)、大麻 (3%)、硝甲西洋 (1%) 及亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 (1%)。

3.13 在被呈報的 21 歲以下年青吸毒者中，氯胺酮是最常被吸食的毒品。在 2012 年，有 61% 的被呈報年青吸毒者吸食氯胺酮，其次是甲基安非他明 (30%)、可卡因 (23%)、大麻 (9%) 和咳藥 (4%)。男性和女性首三位最常吸食的毒品相約。

3.14 在被呈報的 21 歲及以上成年吸毒者中，海洛英是最常被吸食的毒品種類 (佔 62%)，其次是氯胺酮 (24%) 和三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆 (13%)。男性和女性首二位最常吸食的毒品相同。

3.15 氯胺酮仍然是最多人吸食的危害精神毒品，但吸食人數在 2012 年有所減少，吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明、硝甲西洋、大麻、可卡因和咳藥的人數亦見下降。反之，吸食甲基安非他明和三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆的人數則有增加。

Type of Drugs Abused (Table 1d)

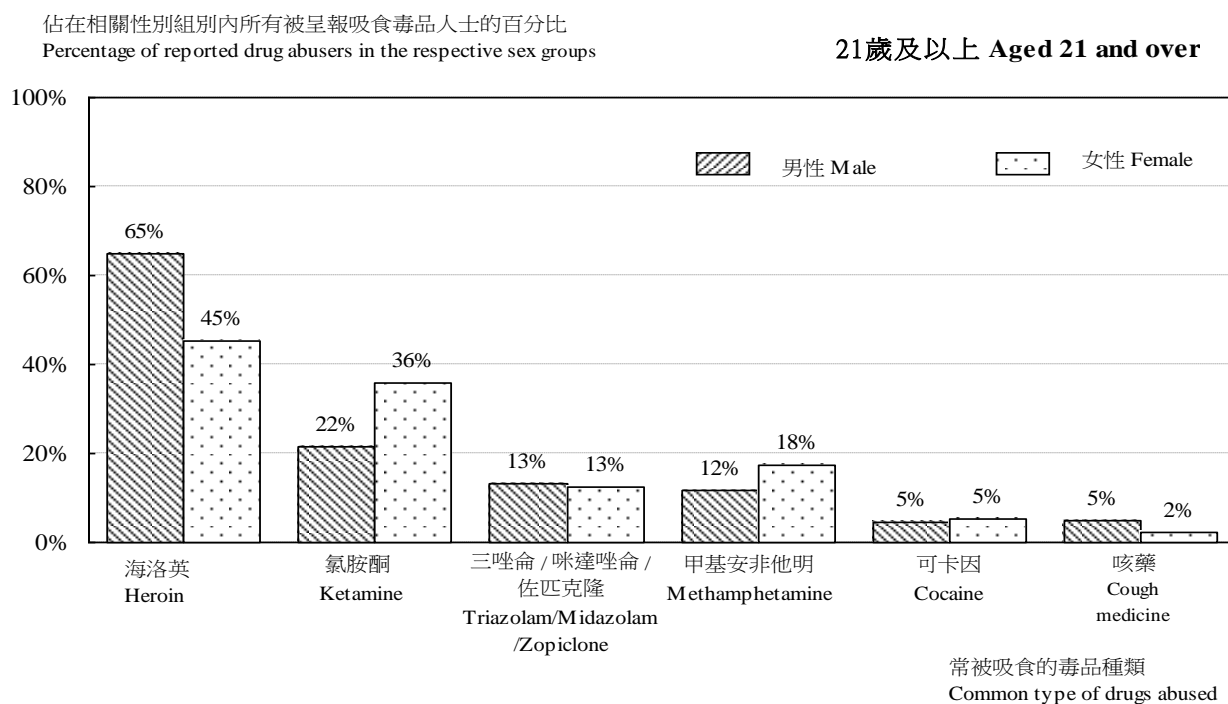
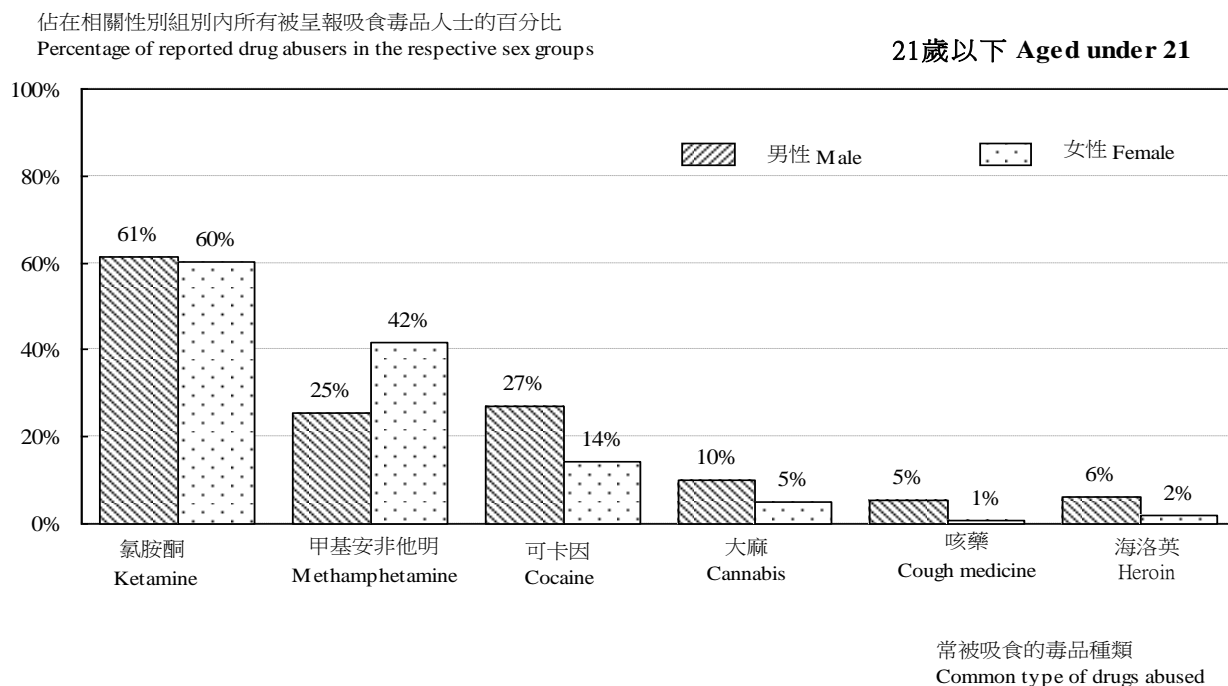
3.12 In 2012, about half (54%) of drug abusers were reported to have abused heroin. Other commonly abused drugs were ketamine (29%), methamphetamine (15%), triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (11%), cocaine (7%), cough medicine (4%), cannabis (3%), nimetazepam (1%) and MDMA (1%).

3.13 Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse and was taken by 61% of reported young drug abusers in 2012. This was followed by methamphetamine (30%), cocaine (23%), cannabis (9%) and cough medicine (4%). Males and females had the similar top three popular drugs of abuse.

3.14 Among reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, heroin was the most common type of drugs abused (62%), followed by ketamine (24%) and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (13%). Males and females had the same top two popular drugs of abuse.

3.15 Ketamine remained the most common psychotropic substance of abuse though the number of abusers decreased in 2012. There were also decreases in the number taking MDMA, nimetazepam, cannabis, cocaine and cough medicine. On the contrary, increases in the number of abusers taking methamphetamine and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone were observed.

圖 3.4 按年齡組別及性別劃分的 2012 年被呈報吸毒者的常吸食毒品種類
 Chart 3.4 Common type of drugs abused by reported drug abusers in 2012 by age group by sex



註釋：個別吸毒者在某年內報稱的地點可超過一種毒品。

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

吸食毒品方法 (表 3d)

3.16 吸毒者各有不同的吸毒方法。被呈報吸食海洛英和甲基安非他明者最普遍是用吸入煙霧方法吸毒（在 2012 年，他們當中逾半數採用這種方法吸毒，而吸食甲基安非他明者更逾七成），而鼻吸是吸食氯胺酮最常用方法（佔吸食氯胺酮者 96%），注射是吸食三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆最常用方法（佔吸食三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆者 53%），口服幾乎是服食咳藥的唯一方法（佔服食咳藥者 99%），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 81% 及服可卡因者 58%）。

吸食毒品地方 (表 1f)

3.17 在 2012 年，絕大部分（98%）被呈報吸毒者均有在香港吸毒。而有 612 名吸毒者（或佔吸毒者 6%）曾在中國內地（主要在深圳）吸毒。

吸食毒品地點 (表 1g)

3.18 2012 年，51% 吸毒者只曾在家／朋友的家中吸毒，另外 30% 吸毒者曾在家／朋友的家及其他地點吸毒。換句話說，81% 吸毒者曾在家／朋友的家吸毒。

Method of Taking Drugs (Table 3d)

3.16 Abusers have different habits with regard to the method of taking drugs. While fume inhaling was the more popular method of taking heroin and methamphetamine (taken by over half of the concerned abusers in 2012 and over 70% for methamphetamine abusers), sniffing was the single most popular method of taking ketamine (96% of ketamine abusers), injection was the more common method of taking triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (53% of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers), oral ingestion was almost the only method of taking cough medicine (99% of cough medicine abusers), and smoking was the more common method of taking cannabis and cocaine (81% of cannabis abusers and 58% of cocaine abusers).

Place of Abusing Drugs (Table 1f)

3.17 Great majority (98%) of reported drug abusers took drugs in Hong Kong in 2012. 612 persons (or 6% of reported drug abusers) were reported to have taken drugs in the Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen).

Locality of Abusing Drugs (Table 1g)

3.18 51% of abusers took drugs at home/friend's home only while 30% took drugs at home/friend's home and other localities in 2012. In other words, 81% of abusers were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home.

3.19 21 歲以下年青吸毒者中在其他地點吸食毒品較為普遍。55%曾在家／朋友的家以外的其他地點吸毒，而成年吸毒者的相應百分比為 48%。而其他地點中以公眾地方如休憩地方／公園／公廁最常見。36%被呈報的 21 歲及以上成年吸毒者和 32%青少年吸毒者曾在公眾地方如休憩地方／公園／公廁吸毒。

3.19 Taking drugs at other localities were more common amongst young drug abusers aged under 21. 55% of them took drugs at other localities irrespective of whether they took drugs at home/friend's home, compared with 48% for the adult counterparts. Among the other localities, public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet topped the list. 36% of the reported abusers aged 21 and over and 32% of those aged under 21 were reported to have taken drugs at public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet.

圖 3.5 按年齡組別劃分的 2011 及 2012 年被呈報吸毒者吸食毒品地點分布
Chart 3.5 Locality of abusing drugs of reported drug abusers in 2011 and 2012 by age group

吸食毒品地點
Locality of abusing drugs

21 歲以下 Aged under 21

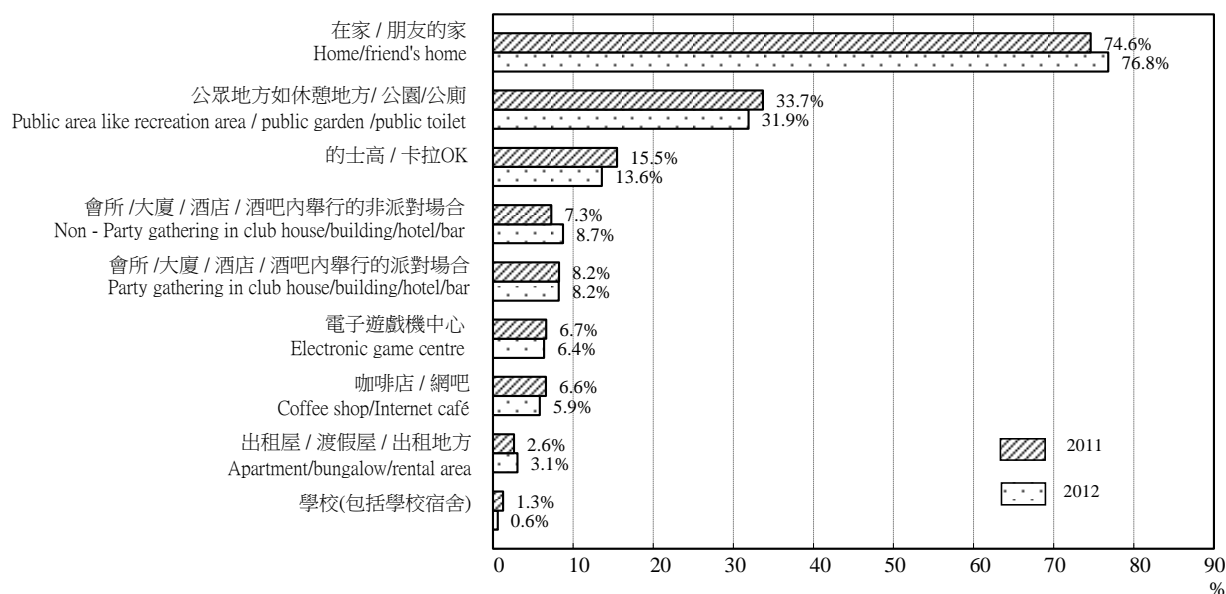
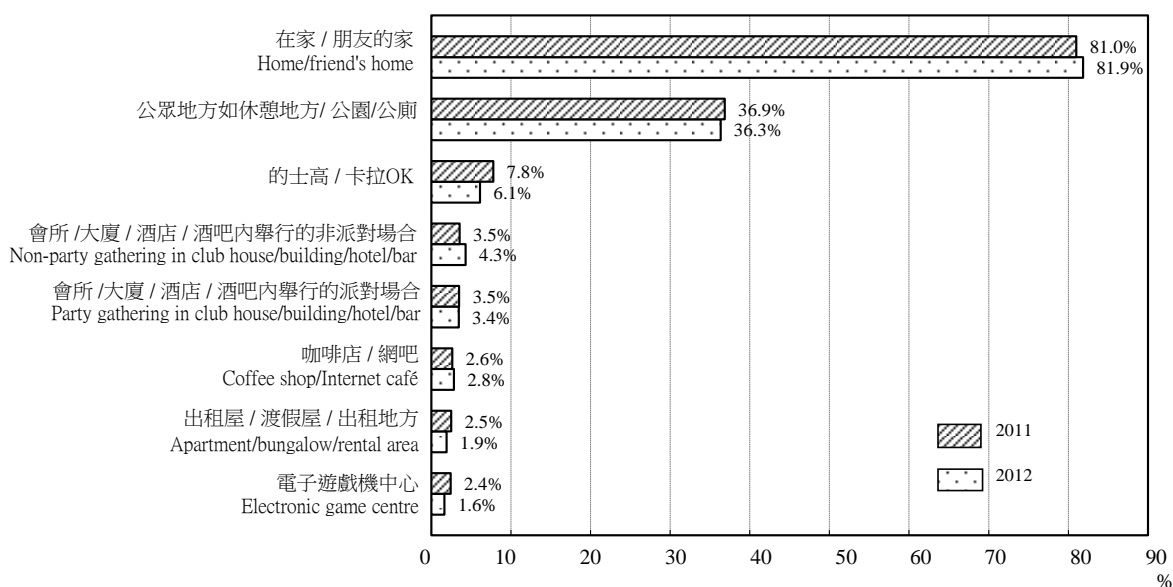


圖 3.5 (續) 按年齡組別劃分的 2011 及 2012 年被呈報吸毒者吸食毒品地點分布
 Chart 3.5 Locality of abusing drugs of reported drug abusers in 2011 and 2012 by age group
 (Cont'd) age group

吸食毒品地點
 Locality of abusing drugs

21 歲及以上 Aged 21 and over



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)

3.20 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「解悶」(佔被呈報吸毒者 49%)、「受到同輩朋友影響」(48%)「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(42%)和「出於好奇」(23%)。

3.20 The reported drug abusers gave various reasons for their current drug use. The four popular reasons cited in descending order, were “relief of boredom” (49% of reported drug abusers), “peer influence” (48%), “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (42%) and “curiosity” (23%).

3.21 在被呈報的 21 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 57%)是現時吸毒的最主要原因，其次是「解悶」(46%)和「出於好奇」(38%)。

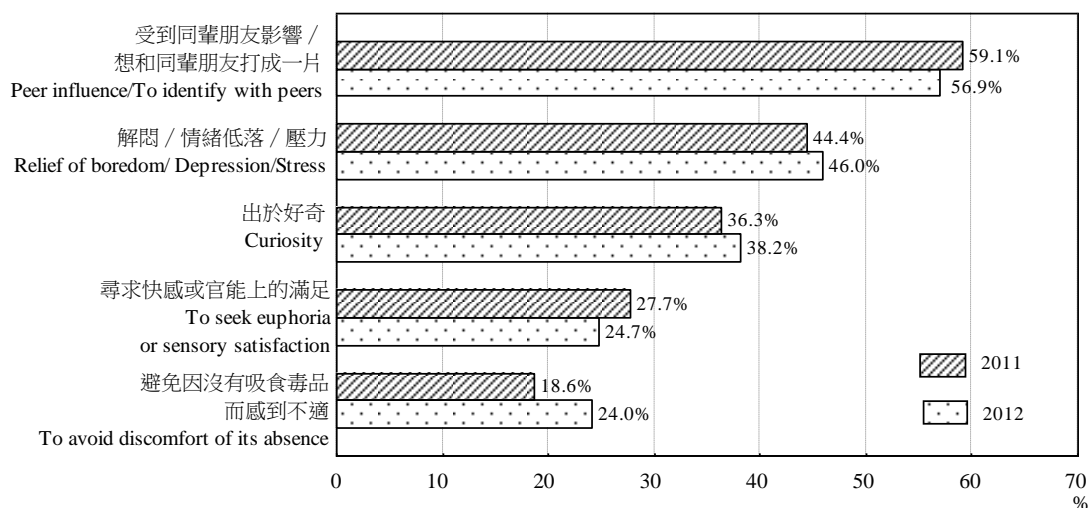
3.21 Among those reported young abusers aged under 21, “peer influence” (57% of reported young drug abusers) topped the list, followed by “relief of boredom” (46%) and “curiosity” (38%).

圖 3.6 2011 及 2012 年被呈報吸毒者現時吸食毒品原因

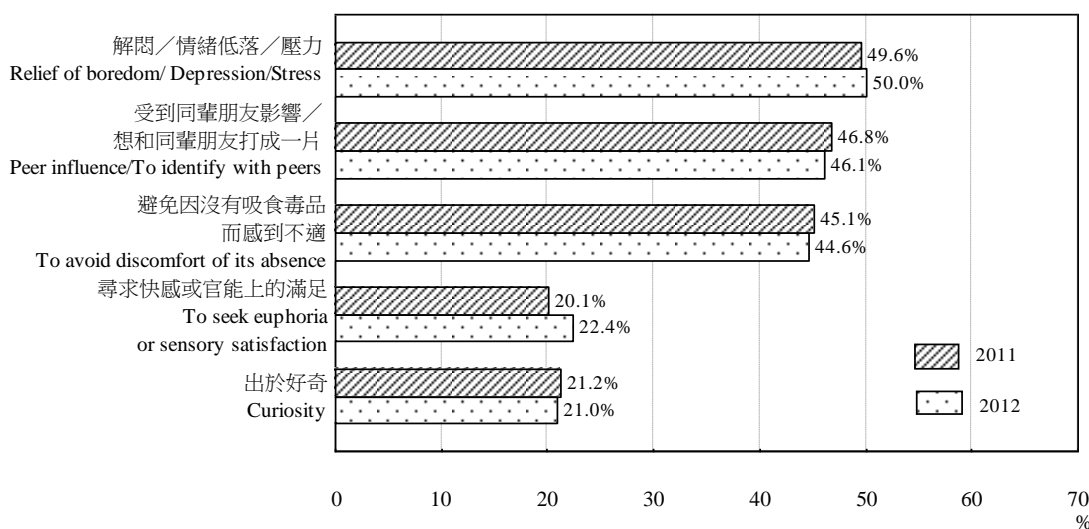
Chart 3.6 Reason for current drug use of reported drug abusers in 2011 and 2012

現時吸食毒品原因
Reason for current drug use

21 歲以下 Aged under 21

現時吸食毒品原因
Reason for current drug use

21 歲及以上 Aged 21 and over



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.

經濟活動狀況 (表 1j)

Economic Activity Status (Table 1j)

3.22 46%的吸毒者在被呈報時為失業人士，另 33%是全職工人，12%是散工／兼職工人及 3%是學生。而學生

3.22 46% of reported drug abusers were unemployed at the time of report. Another 33% were full-time workers, 12% being

佔被呈報年青吸毒者的比重則較高，達 20%。

教育水平 (表 1k)

3.23 在 2012 年的被呈報吸毒者中，逾半數 (54%) 曾接受初中教育，21% 小學教育，21% 高中教育及 2% 專上教育。

種族 (表 1l)

3.24 華人一向在被呈報吸毒者中為最主要的族裔，佔 2012 年吸毒人士 93%。其他被呈報的少數族裔吸毒者依次為尼泊爾人 (3%)、越南人 (2%) 和印度人／巴基斯坦人／孟加拉人／斯里蘭卡人 (1%)。

婚姻狀況 (表 1m)

3.25 在被呈報吸毒者中，約有 53% 未婚，33% 已婚或與人同居，13% 已離婚或分居，餘下 0.9% 喪偶。男性和女性的婚姻狀況分布相若。

伴侶有否被呈報吸食毒品 (表 1n)

3.26 在已婚或與人同居的被呈報吸毒者中，18% 報稱他們的伴侶也吸毒。女性被呈報吸毒者當中，其伴侶也吸毒的比重為 43%，男性吸毒者的相應比重為 12%。

casual/part-time workers and 3% being students. Among reported young drug abusers, the proportion of students was higher, at 20%.

Educational Attainment (Table 1k)

3.23 More than half (54%) of reported drug abusers in 2012 had attained lower secondary education, 21% primary education, 21% upper secondary education and 2% tertiary education.

Ethnicity (Table 1l)

3.24 Chinese was always the dominant ethnic group of reported drug abusers, at 93% of drug abusers in 2012. Other minority ethnic groups' drug abusers reported included Nepalese (3%), Vietnamese (2%) and Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan (1%) in descending order.

Marital Status (Table 1m)

3.25 About 53% of reported drug abusers were single, 33% married or cohabiting, 13% divorced or separated and the remaining 0.9% widowed. Males and females had similar distribution of marital status.

Whether Partner Took Drugs (Table 1n)

3.26 Of those married or cohabiting, 18% reported that their partners also abused drugs. The proportion of reported female abusers with partners also abusing drugs was 43%, the corresponding proportion of male abusers was 12%.

居住地區 (表 1n)

3.27 深水埗 (11%)、元朗 (10%)、觀塘 (10%) 和油尖旺 (9%) 為四個最多被呈報吸毒者居住的地區。至於 21 歲以下的被呈報年青吸毒者，元朗 (16%)、北區 (13%)、葵青 (7%) 和觀塘 (7%) 為四個主要地區。

屋宇單位類型 (表 1o)

3.28 逾半數 (58%) 被呈報吸毒者居住在公營租住單位，38% 居住在私人住宇單位和 2% 居住在資助出售單位。

曾否有犯罪記錄 (表 1p)

3.29 在 2012 年，約四分之三的被呈報吸毒者 (75%) 曾有犯罪記錄，其中包括只與毒品有關的罪行 (34%)、只有與毒品無關的罪行 (10%)，以及兩種罪行兼有 (30%)。在被呈報的 21 歲及以上成年吸毒者中，曾有犯罪記錄者佔 79%，較 21 歲以下青年吸毒者的相應百分比 (49%) 為多。

District of Residence (Table 1n)

3.27 Sham Shui Po (11%), Yuen Long (10%), Kwun Tong (10%) and Yau Tsim Mong (9%) were the top four districts with reported drug abusers residing there. For reported young drug abusers aged under 21, Yuen Long (16%), North district (13%), Kwai Tsing (7%) and Kwun Tong (7%) were the four major districts.

Type of Quarters (Table 1o)

3.28 More than half (58%) of reported drug abusers resided in public rental flats, 38% in private residential flats and 2% in subsidized sale flats.

Whether Previously Convicted (Table 1p)

3.29 About three quarters (75%) of reported drug abusers in 2012 were reported to be previously convicted, including only drug-related offences (34%), only non-drug-related offences (10%), and both drug-related and other offences (30%). The proportion of previously convicted abusers among reported adult abusers aged 21 and over was 79%, which was higher than that of among their younger counterparts aged under 21 (49%).