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2012年各主要類別被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Major Categories of Reported Drug Abusers in 2012

5.1 吸毒者吸食超過一種毒品的現象十分普遍。被呈報吸食多種毒品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上一時間混合服用。

5.1 It is a common phenomenon for drug abusers to abuse more than one type of drugs. A multiple drug abuser is defined as 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2012年的所有被呈報吸毒者中，有2 405人或22%吸食超過一種毒品。吸食多種毒品人士按其在2012年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, 2 405 or 22% took more than one type of drugs in 2012. The distribution of reported multiple drug abusers by number of drug types taken in 2012 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
吸食兩種毒品 Two drug types taken	2 029	18.6
(i) 海洛英和三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆 Heroin & Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	885	8.1
(ii) 氯胺酮和可卡因 Ketamine & Cocaine	307	2.8
(iii) 海洛英和甲基安非他明 Heroin & Methamphetamine	219	2.0
(iv) 氯胺酮和甲基安非他明 Ketamine & Methamphetamine	168	1.5
(v) 海洛英和咳藥 Heroin & Cough medicine	45	0.4
吸食三種毒品 Three drug types taken	293	2.7
(i) 海洛英、三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆和 甲基安非他明 Heroin, Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone & Methamphetamine	63	0.6
(ii) 氯胺酮、可卡因和甲基安非他明 Ketamine, Cocaine & Methamphetamine	41	0.4
吸食多過三種毒品 More than three drug types taken	61	0.6

5.3 在 2012 年，約 19% 的吸毒者吸食兩種毒品，而海洛英及三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆是最常被吸食的毒品組合。另有 3% 的吸毒者吸食三種毒品，只有 1% 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（即為氯胺酮、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆、甲基安非他明、咳藥、大麻、可卡因、亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明及硝甲西洋）主要特徵的分項數字。

年齡和性別 (表 3a 及 4a)

5.5 在 2012 年，共有 5 829 名被呈報吸食海洛英人士，平均年齡為 45 歲，當中大部分（88%）是男性。而在 6 482 名被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士中，77% 是男性。被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者的平均年齡為 30 歲，遠較被呈報吸食海洛英者年輕。相對來說，女性在被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者中所佔的比例（23% 或 1 496 人），較在被呈報吸食海洛英者所佔的比例（12% 或 713 人）為高。

5.3 About 19% of reported drug abusers had taken two types of drugs in 2012. The most common combination of two types of drugs taken was heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone. Another 3% took three types of drugs, while only 1% of reported drug abusers took more than three types of drugs.

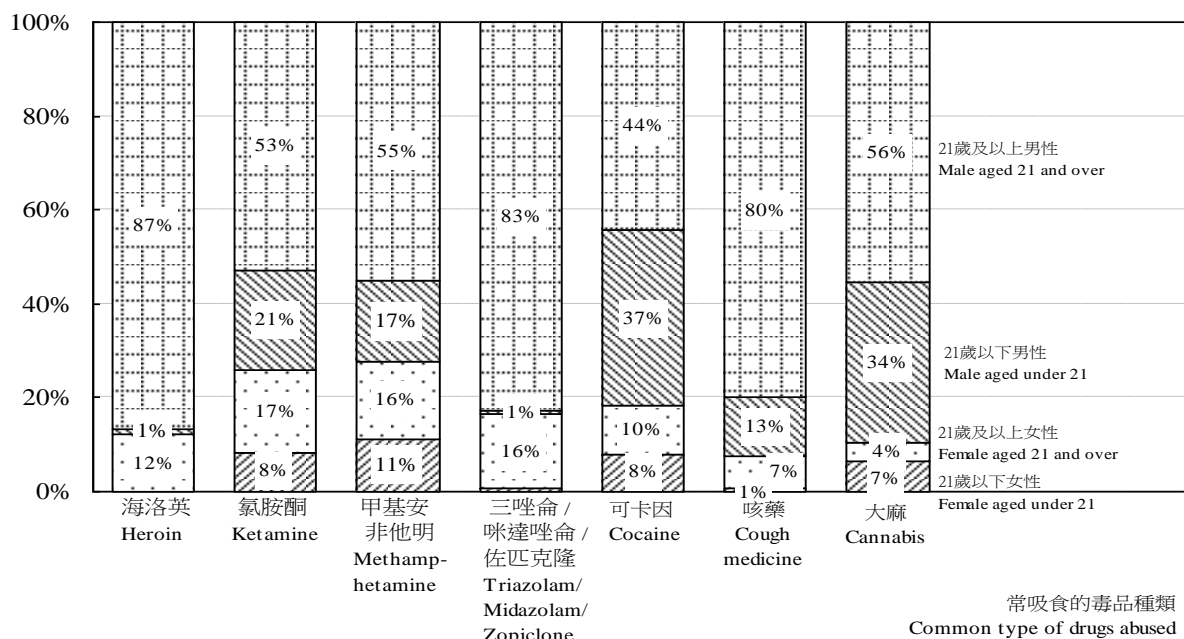
Comparison of Reported Heroin Abusers with Reported Psychotropic Substance Abusers

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, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, methamphetamine, cough medicine, cannabis, cocaine, MDMA and nimetazepam abusers are also included.

Age and Sex (Tables 3a & 4a)

5.5 In 2012, there were 5 829 reported heroin abusers of whom the majority (88%) were males. Their overall average age was 45. As for the 6 482 reported psychotropic substance abusers, 77% were males. They were far much younger than reported heroin abusers, with an average age of 30. Relatively speaking, there were more reported female psychotropic substances abusers in proportion (23% or 1 496) than reported female heroin abusers (12% or 713).

圖 5.1 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的 2012 年被呈報吸毒者的性別／年齡組別分布
Chart 5.1 Age/sex distribution of reported drug abusers in 2012 by common type of drugs abused



5.6 在六大類被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者中，女性佔被呈報吸食甲基安非他明和氯胺酮人士的百分比比较高，分別為 28% 及 26%。在被呈報吸食可卡因、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆、大麻和咳藥人士當中，女性的相應百分比則分別為 18%、17%、10% 和 8%。

5.7 在被呈報吸食各類危害精神毒品人士年齡方面，吸食三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆者的平均年齡為 42 歲，遠較其他五大類危害精神毒品人士年長。吸食咳藥、甲基安非他明、大麻、可卡因及氯胺酮人士的平均年齡分別是 31、30、26、24 及 24 歲。

5.6 Among the six major categories of reported psychotropic substance abusers, the proportion of female was relatively higher among reported methamphetamine and ketamine abusers, being 28% and 26% respectively. The corresponding proportions of female for abusers of cocaine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cannabis and cough medicine were 18%, 17%, 10% and 8% respectively.

5.7 In respect of the age of various categories of psychotropic substance abusers, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers, with an average age of 42, were much older than the other five major types of psychotropic substance abusers. The mean ages of cough medicine, methamphetamine, cannabis, cocaine and ketamine abusers were 31, 30, 26, 24 and 24 respectively.

首次吸毒年齡 (表 3c)

5.8 在 2012 年，濫用海洛英及咳藥者首次濫用藥物的平均年齡為 19 歲，濫用氯胺酮及大麻者的平均年齡則為 18 歲。相對來說，三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆濫用者首次濫用藥物的平均年齡較高，為 26 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。就被呈報吸食氯胺酮人士而言，其吸毒的年期中位數為 7 年*；而吸食海洛英人士的吸毒年期中位數則長達 25 年*。

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%)，其次是「受到同輩朋友影響」(50%)。對於被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者，最普遍的原因是「解悶」(53%)，其次是「受到同輩朋友影響」(48%)和「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(37%)。

* 數字是指吸食氯胺酮及海洛英人士的吸食毒品時間中位數，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。

Age of First Abuse (Table 3c)

5.8 The average age of first abuse for abusers of heroin and cough medicine was 19 in 2012 and that for ketamine and cannabis abusers was 18. Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers had relatively higher average age of first abuse, at 26.

Duration of Drug Abuse

5.9 As 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, the median duration of reported ketamine abusers was 7 years*, while for heroin abusers, the median duration of drug abuse was longer, at 25 years*.

Reason for Current Drug Use (Table 4c)

5.10 Among reported heroin abusers, the most common reason for current use of heroin was “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (52% of reported heroin abusers), followed by “peer influence” (50%). Among reported psychotropic substance abusers, “relief of boredom” (53%) came the first and “peer influence” (48%) and “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (37%) came the second and the third respectively.

* 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.

居住地區 (表 3b 及 4b)

5.11 在 2012 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 15%）、油尖旺（13%）及觀塘（11%）。對於所有被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者，較多人居住在元朗（12%），葵青（8%）及屯門（7%）。再者，元朗是最多被呈報吸食可卡因（20%）、氯胺酮（14%）、亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者（11%）居住的地區；對於被呈報吸食三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆者，深水埗（13%）居首位；被呈報吸食大麻者，最多居於油尖旺（12%），而被呈報吸食甲基安非他明者，最多居於屯門（10%）；被呈報吸食咳藥者，最多居於大埔（13%），而被呈報吸食硝甲西洋者，則以居於葵青及北區最多（各佔 14%）。

每月吸毒次數 (圖 5.2)

5.12 被呈報吸食海洛英及三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆者普遍有較高的每月吸食次數。在 2012 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，例如吸食咳藥者每月吸食次數中位數為 30 次；吸食氯胺酮者為 10 次；吸食甲基安非他明為 9 次；吸食硝甲西洋、大麻及可卡因，均為 4 次；而吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者為 3 次。

District of Residence (Tables 3b and 4b)

5.11 More reported heroin abusers in 2012 resided in Sham Shui Po (15% of reported heroin abusers), Yau Tsim Mong (13%) and Kwun Tong (11%). For reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole, more people resided in Yuen Long (12%), Kwai Tsing (8%) and Tuen Mun (7%). More specifically, Yuen Long reported most abusers of cocaine (20%), ketamine (14%) and MDMA (11%) respectively. For reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers, Sham Shui Po (13%) topped the list; cannabis abusers mainly lived in Yau Tsim Mong (12%) and methamphetamine abusers mainly lived in Tuen Mun (10%); cough medicine abusers mainly lived in Tai Po (13%) and nimetazepam abusers in Kwai Tsing and North (14% each).

Monthly Frequency of Abusing Drugs (Chart 5.2)

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 2012. The counterpart figures for abusers of all other psychotropic substances were much lower, such as 30 times for cough medicine abusers, 10 times for ketamine abusers; 9 times for methamphetamine abusers; 4 times for nimetazepam, cannabis and cocaine abusers and 3 times for MDMA abusers.

圖 5.2 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的 2010 至 2012 年的每月吸毒次數中位數
Chart 5.2 Median monthly frequency of abusing drugs for 2010-2012 by common type of drugs abused

(次數 no. of times)

常被吸食毒品種類 Common type of drugs abused	2010	2011	2012
海洛英 Heroin	60	60	60
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	60	60	60
咳藥 Cough medicine	21	26	30
氯胺酮 Ketamine	9	9	10
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	9	9	9
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	4	7	4
大麻 Cannabis	4	4	4
可卡因 Cocaine	4	4	4
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	4	4	3

每月吸毒開支 (圖 5.3)

5.13 被呈報吸食海洛英者的每月吸毒開支最高，於 2012 年的每月開支中位數為港幣 7,500 元。在被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者中，吸食三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆、可卡因、甲基安非他明、咳藥及氯胺酮的開支中位數較高，分別達港幣 2,400 元、2,140 元、1,710 元、1,500 元及 1,290 元。而吸食其他危害精神毒品的開支中位數則較低，例如大麻和硝甲西洋分別為港幣 430 元及 300 元，而亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明則為港幣 110 元。

Monthly Expenditure of Abusing Drugs (Chart 5.3)

5.13 Reported abusers of heroin had the highest monthly expenditure of abusing drugs in general, with a median monthly expenditure of HK\$7,500 in 2012. Among the abusers of psychotropic substances, those taking triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cocaine, methamphetamine, cough medicine and ketamine had a higher median monthly expenditure of HK\$2,400, HK\$2,140, HK\$1,710, HK\$1,500 and HK\$1,290 respectively while the counterpart figures for abusers of other psychotropic substances were lower, such as HK\$430 for cannabis, HK\$300 for nimetazepam, and HK\$110 for MDMA abusers.

圖 5.3 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的 2010 至 2012 年的每月吸毒開支中位數
Chart 5.3 Median monthly expenditure of abusing drugs for 2010-2012 by common type of drugs abused

(港元 HK\$)

常被吸食毒品種類 Common type of drugs abused	2010	2011	2012
海洛英 Heroin	6,600	6,850	7,500
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	2,250	2,380	2,400
可卡因 Cocaine	1,930	2,150	2,140
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	1,290	1,500	1,710
咳藥 Cough medicine	1,030	1,410	1,500
氯胺酮 Ketamine	860	1,030	1,290
大麻 Cannabis	220	430	430
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	200	430	300
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	110	300	110

註釋： 數字進位至最接近的十位數。

Note : Figures are rounded to the nearest ten

經濟活動狀況 (表 3e)

5.14 2012 年被呈報吸食三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆、海洛英、甲基安非他明、硝甲西洋及咳藥的吸毒者中均有不少為失業人士，分別佔該些吸毒者的 61%、56%、48%、40% 及 39%。

Economic Activity Status (Table 3e)

5.14 A significant share of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (61%), heroin (56%), methamphetamine (48%), nimetazepam (40%) and cough medicine (39%) abusers were unemployed in 2012.

吸食毒品地點 (表 3f)

5.15 在不同毒品的吸食者中，家／朋友的家於 2012 年均為最常被呈報的吸食地點，達 75% 至 94%；其次是公眾地方如休憩地方／公園／公廁及的士高／卡拉 OK。另外，吸食不同毒品者的吸食地點都有所不同。例如，26% 的咳藥吸食者曾於電子遊戲機中心吸毒，14% 的可卡因吸食者曾於會所／大廈／酒店／酒吧內舉行的非派對場合吸毒，而 26% 的硝甲西洋

Locality of Abusing Drugs (Table 3f)

5.15 Home/friends' home were the most popular location of abusing drugs, contributed to 75%-94% of abusers for different drugs in 2012, generally followed by public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet and disco/karaoke. Other than that, the locality of abusing drugs varied a lot among different drugs. For example, 26% of cough medicine abusers took drugs in electronic game centre, 14% of

吸食者及 19% 的亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明吸食者曾於咖啡店／網吧吸毒。

cocaine abusers took drugs in non-party gathering in club/building/hotel/bar. Also, 26% of nimetazepam abusers and 19% of MDMA abusers took drugs in Coffee shop/Internet café.