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2013 年各主要類別被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Major Categories of Reported Drug Abusers in 2013

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。

被呈報吸食多種毒品人士 (表 1c 及 5.1)

5.2 在 2013 年的所有被呈報吸毒者中，有 2 211 人或 22% 吸食超過一種毒品。

5.3 在 2013 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 2% 的吸毒者吸食三種毒品，只有少於 1% 的吸毒者吸食超過三種毒品。

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.

Reported Multiple Drug Abusers (Tables 1c and 5.1)

5.2 Of all reported drug abusers, 2 211 or 22% took more than one type of drugs in 2013.

5.3 About 19% of reported drug abusers had taken two types of drugs in 2013. The most common combination of two types of drugs taken was heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone. Another 2% took three types of drugs, while less than 1% of reported drug abusers took more than three types of drugs.

表 5.1 按吸食毒品種類數目及主要吸食毒品組合劃分的 2013 年被呈報吸食多種毒品人士
Table 5.1 Reported multiple drug abusers in 2013 by number and major combination of drug types taken

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	1 926	19.3
(i) 海洛英和三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆 Heroin & Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	787	7.9
(ii) 氯胺酮和可卡因 Ketamine & Cocaine	322	3.2
(iii) 海洛英和甲基安非他明 Heroin & Methamphetamine	238	2.4
(iv) 氯胺酮和甲基安非他明 Ketamine & Methamphetamine	162	1.6
(v) 可卡因和甲基安非他明 Cocaine & Methamphetamine	65	0.7
吸食三種毒品 Three drug types taken	236	2.4
(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	61	0.6
(ii) 氯胺酮、可卡因和甲基安非他明 Ketamine, Cocaine & Methamphetamine	42	0.4
吸食多過三種毒品 More than three drug types taken	49	0.5

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、甲基安非他明、三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆、可卡因、咳藥及大麻）主要特徵的分項數字。

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

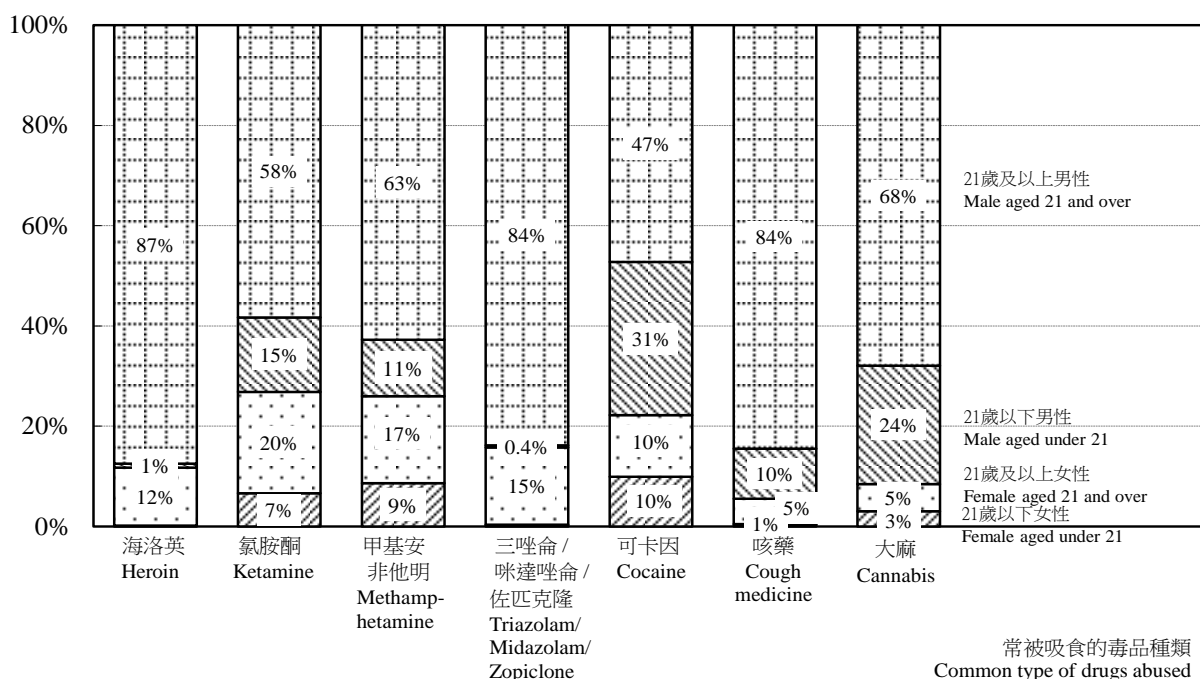
年齡和性別 (表 3a、表 4a 及圖 5.1)

Age and Sex (Table 3a, Table 4a and Chart 5.1)

5.5 在 2013 年，共有 5 113 名被呈報吸食海洛英人士，平均年齡為 46 歲，當中大部分 (88%) 是男性。而 6 137 名被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士的平均年齡為 31 歲，遠較被呈報吸食海洛英者年輕，當中 77% 是男性。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 1 416 人)，較在被呈報吸食海洛英者所佔的比例 (12% 或 600 人) 為高。

5.5 In 2013, there were 5 113 reported heroin abusers with an average age of 46. The majority (88%) of them were males. The 6 137 reported psychotropic substance abusers were much younger than reported heroin abusers, with an average age of 31. 77% of them were males. Relatively speaking, there were more reported female psychotropic substances abusers in proportion (23% or 1 416) than reported female heroin abusers (12% or 600).

圖 5.1 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的 2013 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 2013 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，女性佔被呈報吸食氯胺酮和甲基安非他明人士的百分比比較高，分別為 27% 及 26%。在被呈報吸食可

5.6 Among the six major categories of reported psychotropic substance abusers, the proportion of female was relatively higher among reported ketamine and

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 22%、16%、8% 和 6%。

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 43 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、氯胺酮及可卡因人士的平均年齡分別是 32、31、29、26 及 24 歲。

首次吸毒年齡 (表 3c)

5.8 在 2013 年，濫用海洛英及氯胺酮者首次濫用藥物的平均年齡為 18 歲，濫用大麻者的平均年齡則為 19 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。

毒齡

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，所以前者的毒齡均較後者為短。就 2013 年被呈報吸食氯胺酮人士而言，其氯胺酮毒齡中位數為 8 年；而吸食海洛英人士的海洛英毒齡中位數則長達 26 年。

methamphetamine abusers, being 27% and 26% respectively. The corresponding proportions of female for abusers of cocaine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cannabis and cough medicine were 22%, 16%, 8% and 6% respectively.

5.7 In respect of the age of various categories of psychotropic substance abusers, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers, with an average age of 43, were much older than the other five major types of psychotropic substance abusers. The mean ages of cough medicine, methamphetamine, cannabis, ketamine and cocaine abusers were 32, 31, 29, 26 and 24 respectively.

Age of First Abuse (Table 3c)

5.8 The average age of first abuse for abusers of heroin and ketamine was 18 in 2013, and that for cannabis abusers was 19. Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers had relatively higher average age of first abuse, at 26.

Length of Drug Abusing Experience

5.9 As reported abusers of psychotropic substances are generally much younger than those of traditional drugs, the former have a shorter drug abuse history than the latter. For instance, the median length of ketamine abusing experience of reported ketamine abusers in 2013 was 8 years, while for heroin abusers, the median length of heroin abusing experience was longer, at 26 years.

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」(49%)和「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(36%)。

居住地區 (表 3b 及 4b)

5.11 在 2013 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 16%)、油尖旺(12%)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(13%)，深水埗(8%)及觀塘(8%)。再者，元朗是最多被呈報吸食可卡因(19%)、大麻(15%)、氯胺酮(15%)和甲基安非他明者(10%)居住的地區；對於被呈報吸食三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆者，深水埗(12%)居首位；而被呈報吸食咳藥者，最多居於油尖旺(11%)。

每月吸毒次數 (Table 5.2)

5.12 被呈報吸食海洛英及三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆人士的吸食毒品次數普遍較多；在 2013 年，兩者每月吸毒次數的中位數皆達 60 次。吸食其

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 while “peer influence” (49%) and “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (36%) came the second and the third respectively.

District of Residence (Tables 3b and 4b)

5.11 More reported heroin abusers in 2013 resided in Sham Shui Po (16% of reported heroin abusers), Yau Tsim Mong (12%) and Kwun Tong (11%). For reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole, more people resided in Yuen Long (13%), Sham Shui Po (8%) and Kwun Tong (8%). More specifically, Yuen Long reported most abusers of cocaine (19%), cannabis (15%), ketamine (15%) and methamphetamine (10%). For reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers, Sham Shui Po (12%) topped the list; cough medicine abusers mainly lived in Yau Tsim Mong (11%).

Monthly Frequency of Abusing Drugs (Table 5.2)

5.12 Reported abusers of heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone had a relatively higher frequency of abusing drugs in general, both with a median monthly

他較普遍的危險精神毒品的人士的吸毒次數則低很多，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 13 次；吸食甲基安非他明者為 9 次；吸食可卡因者為 8 次；而吸食大麻者為 5 次。

frequency of abusing drugs at 60 times in 2013. The corresponding figures for abusers of other common psychotropic substances were much lower, such as 30 times for cough medicine abusers, 13 times for ketamine abusers; 9 times for methamphetamine abusers; 8 times for cocaine abusers and 5 times for cannabis abusers.

表 5.2 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的 2011 至 2013 年的每月吸毒次數中位數
Table 5.2 Median monthly frequency of abusing drugs for 2011-2013 by common type of drugs abused

(次數 no. of times)

常被吸食毒品種類 Common type of drugs abused	2011	2012	2013
海洛英 Heroin	60	60	60
三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	60	60	60
咳藥 Cough medicine	26	30	30
氯胺酮 Ketamine	9	11	13
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	9	9	9
可卡因 Cocaine	4	4	8
大麻 Cannabis	4	4	5

每月吸毒開支 (表 5.3)

5.13 被呈報吸食海洛英者的每月吸毒開支最高，於 2013 年的每月開支中位數為港幣 8,250 元。在常被吸食危險精神毒品中，吸毒者吸食三唑倫／咪達唑倫／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 2,700 元、2,150 元、1,710 元、1,670 元及 1,470 元，

Monthly Expenditure of Abusing Drugs (Table 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\$8,250 in 2013. Among the abusers of common psychotropic substances, those taking triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cocaine, methamphetamine, cough medicine and ketamine had a higher

而吸食大麻的開支中位數則為港幣 640 元。

median monthly expenditure of HK\$2,700, HK\$2,150 HK\$1,710, HK\$1,670 and HK\$1,470 respectively while the counterpart figure for cannabis abusers was HK\$640.

表 5.3 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的 2011 至 2013 年的每月吸毒開支中位數
Table 5.3 Median monthly expenditure of abusing drugs for 2011-2013 by common type of drugs abused

(港元 HK\$)

常被吸食毒品種類 Common type of drugs abused	2011	2012	2013
海洛英 Heroin	6,900	7,500	8,250
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	2,360	2,400	2,700
可卡因 Cocaine	2,150	2,140	2,150
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	1,500	1,710	1,710
咳藥 Cough medicine	1,450	1,500	1,670
氯胺酮 Ketamine	1,070	1,290	1,470
大麻 Cannabis	430	430	640

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 2013 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、咳藥、可卡因及氯胺酮的吸毒者中均有不少為失業人士，分別佔該些吸毒者的 60%、57%、44%、40%、31% 及 31%。

Economic Activity Status (Table 3e)

5.14 A significant share of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (60%), heroin (57%), methamphetamine (44%), cough medicine (40%), cocaine (31%) and ketamine (31%) abusers were unemployed in 2013.

吸食毒品地點 (表 3f)

5.15 對不同毒品而言，家／朋友的家於 2013 年均為最常被呈報的吸食地點，達 68% 至 94%；其次是公眾地方如休憩地方／公園／公廁。的士高／卡拉 OK 大致排第三位。另外，

Locality of Abusing Drugs (Table 3f)

5.15 Home/friend's home were the most popular location of abusing drugs, contributed to 68%-94% of abusers for different drugs in 2013, followed by public area like recreation area/public garden/public

不同毒品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，而13%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。

toilet. Disco/karaoke generally ranked third. 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 while 13% of cocaine abusers took drugs in non-party gathering in club/building/hotel/bar.