

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室

第六十三號報告書

Central Registry of Drug Abuse

Sixty-third Report

2004-2013

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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2633123
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6312345562
5678415677
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6312024698
567112747
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316549

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141523564456579812
5678381235649873

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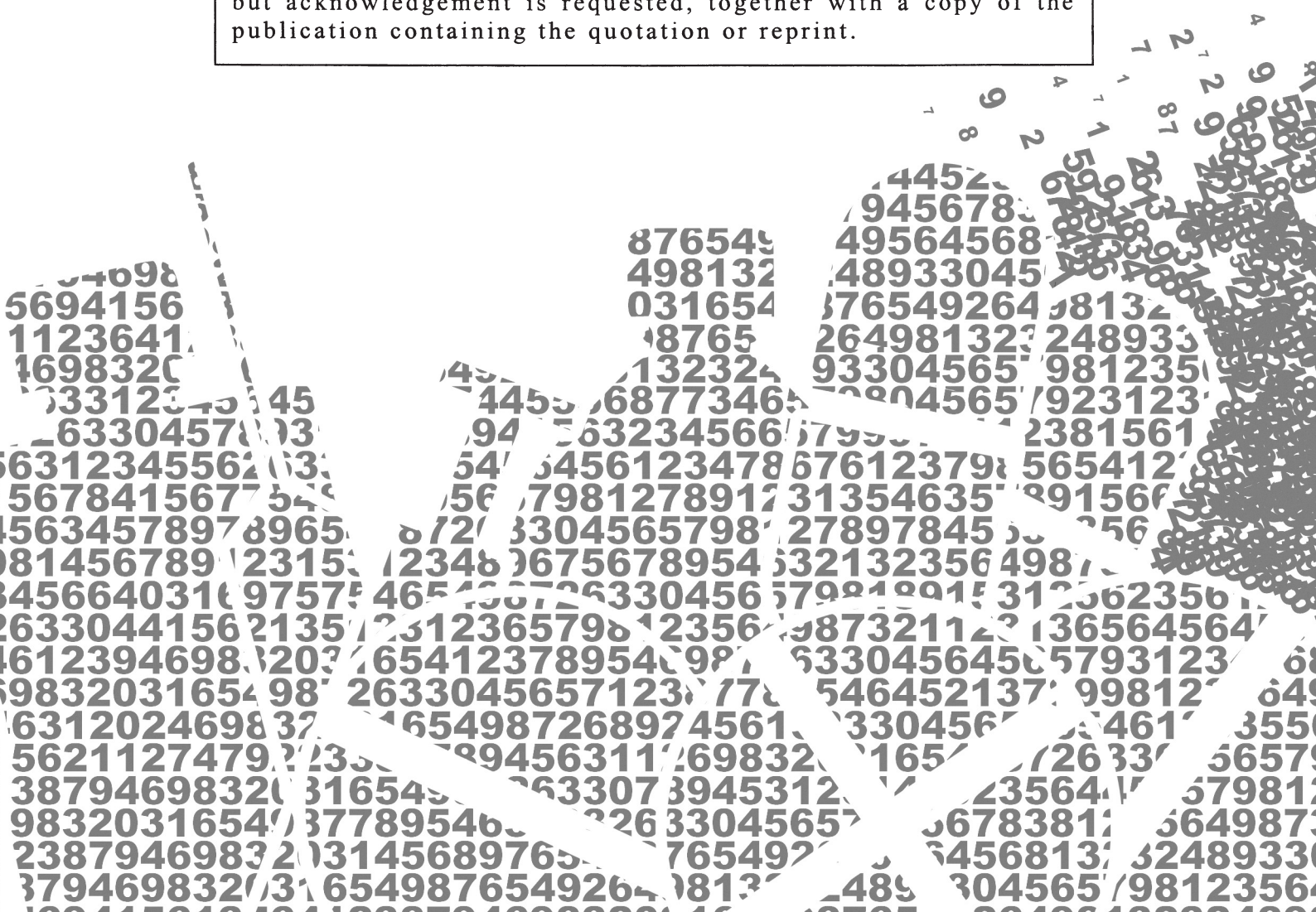
Central Registry of Drug Abuse

Sixty-third Report

2004 - 2013

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背景

Background

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)報告書系列中的第六十三號，載列2004至2013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。

2. 檔案室屬於自願呈報系統，旨在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。雖然檔案室不統計某一時段香港吸食毒品人士的確實人口數字，檔案室的資料卻是反映吸食毒品趨勢的指標。

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評估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量和定性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(如戒毒治療及復康服務機構提

Scope of the Central Registry of Drug Abuse

1. This is the sixty-third issue in a series of Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) Reports. It presents reported drug abuse statistics in Hong Kong for the period 2004 – 2013. These statistics were based on information on drug abuse records collated by the CRDA from reports submitted by a wide network of reporting agencies including law enforcement departments, drug treatment and welfare agencies, tertiary institutions, hospitals and clinics.

2. The CRDA is a voluntary reporting system which captures the information of those abusers who have come into contact with the reporting agencies and have been reported. Although it does not measure the exact size of the drug abusing population in Hong Kong at any particular time, statistics derived from it are indicators of the trends of drug abuse over time.

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 gauge 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

供的入院的數字，緝毒和與毒品有關的罪行而被捕人數的數字)，以評估香港的吸毒情況。

4. 每年向檔案室呈報的吸食毒品總人數可顯示吸食毒品的趨勢情況。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，而服用劑量或時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。

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 cause harm or threaten 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 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, 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 2004 至 2013 年十年間被呈報吸食毒品的主要趨勢。第 3 章載述 2013 年所有被呈報吸食毒品人士的主要特徵，並與 2012 年情況作相應比較。第 4 章就 2013 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 2013 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 major reported drug abuse trends for the decade from 2004 to 2013. Chapter 3 presents the major characteristics of all reported drug abusers in 2013, together with their comparison against 2012. Chapter 4 compares the characteristics of newly and previously reported drug abusers in 2013. Chapter 5 shows comparative statistics of major categories of drug abusers in 2013.

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

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1 摘要 Executive Summary

I. 摘要結果

- 整體被呈報的吸毒者總人數在 2008 年回升至 14 241 人後，便穩步下降。在 2013 年，被呈報吸毒者總人數有 10 069 人，較 2012 年(11 097 人)減少 9%，並較 2008 年減少了 29%。(表 1a)
- 青少年吸毒人數近年的跌幅更為顯著。21 歲以下被呈報的青少年吸毒者在 2013 年有 1 182 人，較 2012 年(1 623 人)減少了 27%，並較 2008 年(3 474 人)減少了 66%。(表 1a)
- 首次被呈報吸毒人數亦在 2008 年後呈下降趨勢。2013 年首次被呈報吸毒人數為 2 497 人，較 2012 年(2 944 人)下跌 15%，並較 2008 年(4 625 人)下跌 46%。(表 1b)
- 首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡(即由初次吸毒至被檔案室呈報機關發現相隔的時間)的中位數持續增加，由 2008 年的 1.9 年，攀升至 2013 年的 4.6 年，增加超過一倍，反映了吸毒問題漸趨隱蔽的情況。(圖 2.7)

I. Summary Findings

- The total number of reported drug abusers has been decreasing steadily after rebounding to 14 241 in 2008. In 2013, the total number of reported drug abusers was 10 069, 9% lower than 2012 (11 097) and 29% lower than 2008. (Table 1a)
- The recent trend of decline was more pronounced among young drug abusers. There were 1 182 reported abusers aged under 21 in 2013, representing a decrease of 27% over 2012 (1 623) and 66% over 2008 (3 474). (Table 1a)
- The number of newly reported drug abusers also displayed a downward trend after 2008. In 2013, there were 2 497 newly reported drug abusers, a drop of 15% from 2012 (2 944) and a drop of 46% from 2008 (4 625). (Table 1b)
- The median length of drug abusing experience of newly reported abusers (i.e. the time lapse for abusers to be discovered by the CRDA reporting agencies from his first drug abuse) increased persistently, having more than doubled from 1.9 years in 2008 to 4.6 years in 2013. This reflected the increasingly hidden nature of drug abuse. (Chart 2.7)

- 在 2013 年，所有被呈報吸毒者及 21 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)
- 承接過去數年的下降趨勢，被呈報吸食海洛英人數減少至 2013 年的 5 113 人，佔被呈報吸毒者 51%。被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數亦見回落，在 2013 年減少至 6 137 人，佔 61%。自 2007 年起，檔案室錄得被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數較吸食傳統或麻醉鎮痛劑(主要為海洛英)的人數為多。(表 1d)
- 氫胺酮(俗稱「K 仔」)仍然是最常被吸食的危害精神毒品(佔被呈報吸毒者 28%)。在 2013 年，被呈報吸食硝甲西洋(俗稱「五仔」)、亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明(俗稱「搖頭丸」)、咳藥、大麻、氫胺酮及三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆(俗稱「白瓜子」/「藍精靈」)的人數均見下降，而吸食甲基安非他明(俗稱「冰」)及可卡因的人數則上升。(表 1d)
- 被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者中，氫胺酮是最常被吸食的毒品(53%的吸毒青少年吸食氫胺酮)，其次是甲基安非他明(32%)、可卡因(30%)、大麻(7%)和海洛英(4%)。(表 1d)
- In 2013, the mean age of first abuse of all reported drug abusers and young drug abusers aged under 21 remained at 18 and 15 respectively. (Table 1i)
- Continuing with the past declining trend, the number of reported heroin abusers in 2013 fell to 5 113, accounting for 51% of reported drug abusers. Meanwhile, the number of reported psychotropic drugs abusers also decreased to 6 137 in 2013, accounting for 61%. Starting from 2007, the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic drugs had overtaken the number of those taking traditional drugs or narcotics analgesics (mainly heroin). (Table 1d)
- Among psychotropic substances, ketamine (28% of drug abusers) remained the most commonly abused type. The number of reported abusers taking nimetazepam, MDMA (ecstasy), cough medicine, cannabis, ketamine and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone observed a decline in 2013. Meanwhile, those taking methamphetamine (ice) and cocaine went up. (Table 1d)
- Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse (53% of reported young drug abusers), followed by methamphetamine (32%), cocaine (30%), cannabis (7%) and heroin (4%). (Table 1d)

- 在 2013 年，498 名被呈報吸毒者曾在中國內地（主要在深圳）吸毒，較 2012 年減少 21%。他們當中，40 人為 21 歲以下，較 2012 年大幅減少 39%。（表 1f）
- 在吸毒地點方面，2013 年的數字顯示 52% 的吸毒者只在家／朋友的家吸毒，較 2006 年的 38% 大幅上升（2006 年前並未有編製吸毒地點的數字）。而 21 歲以下吸毒者中，51% 只在家／朋友的家吸毒，同樣較 2006 年的 13% 大幅上升。情況與吸毒問題漸趨隱蔽的整體趨勢脗合。（表 1g）
- 在 2004 至 2013 年間，約四分之三的被呈報吸毒人士曾有犯罪紀錄（2013 年為 75%）。曾有犯罪紀錄的 21 歲及以上的成年吸毒者的比重於 2013 年為 78%，而 21 歲以下的青少年吸毒者的相應比重則為 50%。（表 1p）
- 被呈報的 21 歲以下年青吸毒者以「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」作為現時吸毒原因的比重，由 2004 年的 31% 逐步上升至 2009 年的 51% 後，一直徘徊於 44% 至 49% 之間。（表 1h）
- 498 reported drug abusers had taken drugs in the Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen) in 2013, being 21% lower than that in 2012. Among them, 40 were aged under 21, being 39% lower than that in 2012. (Table 1f)
- Regarding the locality of drug abuse, 2013 figures revealed that 52% of abusers took drugs at home/friend's home only, having increased substantially from 38% in 2006 (statistics on locality of drug abuse had not been compiled before 2006). As for drug abusers aged under 21, 51% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home only, which had also increased substantially from 13% in 2006. This corroborated with the overall trend of increasingly hidden situation of drug abuse. (Table 1g)
- From 2004 to 2013, about three quarters of reported drug abusers had previous record of conviction (75% in 2013). Among adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, the proportion with previous conviction was 78% in 2013, while the corresponding proportion for young drug abusers aged below 21 was 50%. (Table 1p)
- The proportion of reported young abusers aged under 21 citing "relief of boredom/depression/stress" as a reason for the current drug use increased gradually from 31% in 2004 to 51% in 2009 and then stayed between 44% and 49% thereafter. (Table 1h)

- 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。吸食其他較普遍的危害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，而吸食氣胺酮者為 13 次。(表 5.2)
- Reported abusers of heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone had a relatively higher frequency of abusing drugs in general, both with a median monthly 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 and 13 times for ketamine abusers. (Table 5.2)

II. 概要一覽

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
所有被呈報吸毒者										
人數	14 854	14 115	13 252	13 593	14 241	13 990	12 538	11 572	11 097	10 069
平均年齡	35	35	34	34	33	33	34	35	36	37
男性										
人數	12 200	11 449	10 706	11 127	11 334	11 221	10 008	9 426	9 027	8 181
佔所有的百分比	82.1	81.1	80.8	81.9	79.6	80.2	79.8	81.5	81.3	81.2
平均年齡	36	37	36	35	35	35	35	36	37	38
女性										
人數	2 654	2 666	2 546	2 466	2 907	2 769	2 530	2 146	2 070	1 888
佔所有的百分比	17.9	18.9	19.2	18.1	20.4	19.8	20.2	18.5	18.7	18.8
平均年齡	28	28	27	28	27	26	27	29	30	31
21歲以下年青人										
人數	2 186	2 278	2 578	2 999	3 474	3 388	2 811	2 025	1 623	1 182
佔所有的百分比	14.7	16.1	19.5	22.1	24.4	24.2	22.4	17.5	14.6	11.7
平均年齡	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18
首次被呈報人士										
人數	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 460	3 811	3 268	2 944	2 497
佔所有的百分比	25.3	26.4	26.5	30.8	32.5	31.9	30.4	28.2	26.5	24.8
平均年齡	24	23	23	23	23	23	24	25	26	27

常被吸食毒品

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
(1) 被呈報並備有吸食毒品種類資料者										
人數	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 931	12 488	11 502	11 052	9 990
(2) 被呈報吸食海洛英者										
人數	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 903	6 200	5 951	5 847	5 113
佔 (1) 的百分比	69.8	70.0	61.6	54.9	51.0	49.6	49.6	51.7	52.9	51.2
(3) 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者										
人數	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 505	7 670	6 904	6 634	6 137
佔 (1) 的百分比	42.7	45.5	56.2	58.6	59.0	61.1	61.4	60.0	60.0	61.4
被呈報吸食氯胺酮者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	17.8	15.1	23.4	30.1	35.9	37.9	36.5	31.7	29.9	28.2
被呈報吸食甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	4.4	5.4	6.5	8.2	9.7	10.1	12.8	13.5	15.2	18.2
被呈報吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	12.1	14.6	16.9	13.6	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.6	11.4	11.2
被呈報吸食可卡因者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	0.7	1.4	2.7	5.3	4.9	3.7	6.2	7.5	7.7	8.6
被呈報吸食咳藥者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.0
被呈報吸食大麻者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	7.7	8.2	7.4	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.0
被呈報吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	8.8	12.2	11.6	6.8	5.6	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.5

II. Highlights at a Glance

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All reported drug abusers										
No.	14 854	14 115	13 252	13 593	14 241	13 990	12 538	11 572	11 097	10 069
Mean age	35	35	34	34	33	33	34	35	36	37
Male	12 200	11 449	10 706	11 127	11 334	11 221	10 008	9 426	9 027	8 181
% of all	82.1	81.1	80.8	81.9	79.6	80.2	79.8	81.5	81.3	81.2
Mean age	36	37	36	35	35	35	35	36	37	38
Female	2 654	2 666	2 546	2 466	2 907	2 769	2 530	2 146	2 070	1 888
% of all	17.9	18.9	19.2	18.1	20.4	19.8	20.2	18.5	18.7	18.8
Mean age	28	28	27	28	27	26	27	29	30	31
Young persons aged under 21	2 186	2 278	2 578	2 999	3 474	3 388	2 811	2 025	1 623	1 182
% of all	14.7	16.1	19.5	22.1	24.4	24.2	22.4	17.5	14.6	11.7
Mean age	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18
Newly reported persons	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 460	3 811	3 268	2 944	2 497
% of all	25.3	26.4	26.5	30.8	32.5	31.9	30.4	28.2	26.5	24.8
Mean age	24	23	23	23	23	23	24	25	26	27

Common drugs abused

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
(1) Reported drug abusers with type of drugs reported										
No.	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 931	12 488	11 502	11 052	9 990
(2) Reported heroin abusers										
No.	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 903	6 200	5 951	5 847	5 113
% of (1)	69.8	70.0	61.6	54.9	51.0	49.6	49.6	51.7	52.9	51.2
(3) Reported psychotropic substance abusers										
No.	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 505	7 670	6 904	6 634	6 137
% of (1)	42.7	45.5	56.2	58.6	59.0	61.1	61.4	60.0	60.0	61.4
Reported ketamine abusers										
% of (1)	17.8	15.1	23.4	30.1	35.9	37.9	36.5	31.7	29.9	28.2
Reported methamphetamine abusers										
% of (1)	4.4	5.4	6.5	8.2	9.7	10.1	12.8	13.5	15.2	18.2
Reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers										
% of (1)	12.1	14.6	16.9	13.6	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.6	11.4	11.2
Reported cocaine abusers										
% of (1)	0.7	1.4	2.7	5.3	4.9	3.7	6.2	7.5	7.7	8.6
Reported cough medicine abusers										
% of (1)	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.0
Reported cannabis abusers										
% of (1)	7.7	8.2	7.4	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.0
Reported MDMA abusers										
% of (1)	8.8	12.2	11.6	6.8	5.6	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.5

2 2004 至 2013 年吸毒趨勢 Drug Abuse Trends for 2004 - 2013

整體吸毒趨勢

(表 1a 及圖 2.1)

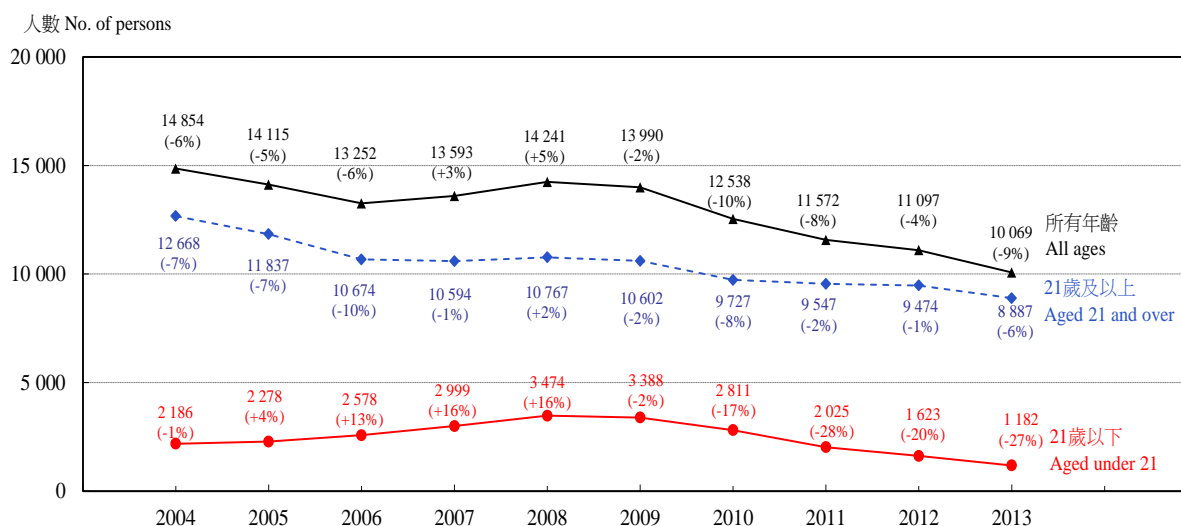
2.1 檔案室錄得被呈報吸毒者的總人數由 2004 年的 14 854 人，逐步下降至 2006 年的 13 252 人。在 2007 年及 2008 年，數字逆轉回升，分別達至 13 593 人和 14 241 人。之後，數字再次回落；至 2013 年，人數為 10 069 人，較 2012 年的 11 097 人下跌 9%。

Overall Drug Abuse Trend

(Table 1a and Chart 2.1)

2.1 The total number of drug abusers reported to the CRDA has decreased steadily from 14 854 in 2004 to 13 252 in 2006. In 2007 and 2008, the trend reversed and the number picked up to 13 593 and 14 241 respectively. Thereafter, the number went down again. In 2013, the number was 10 069, 9% lower than 11 097 in 2012.

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



註釋：括號內的數字是指與前一年比較的變動百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentage changes over the preceding year.

吸食麻醉鎮痛劑／危害精神毒品趨勢 (表 1d 及圖 2.2)

2.2 以往，麻醉鎮痛劑（主要是海洛英）是香港最多人吸食的毒品。不過，近年來吸食傳統毒品人數呈現持續下降趨勢，由 2004 年的 10 228 人

Narcotics Analgesics / Psychotropic Substances Abuse Trends (Table 1d and Chart 2.2)

2.2 In the past, narcotics analgesics (mainly heroin) were the most common drug abused in Hong Kong. However, there was a continuous trend of decline in abuse of traditional drug in

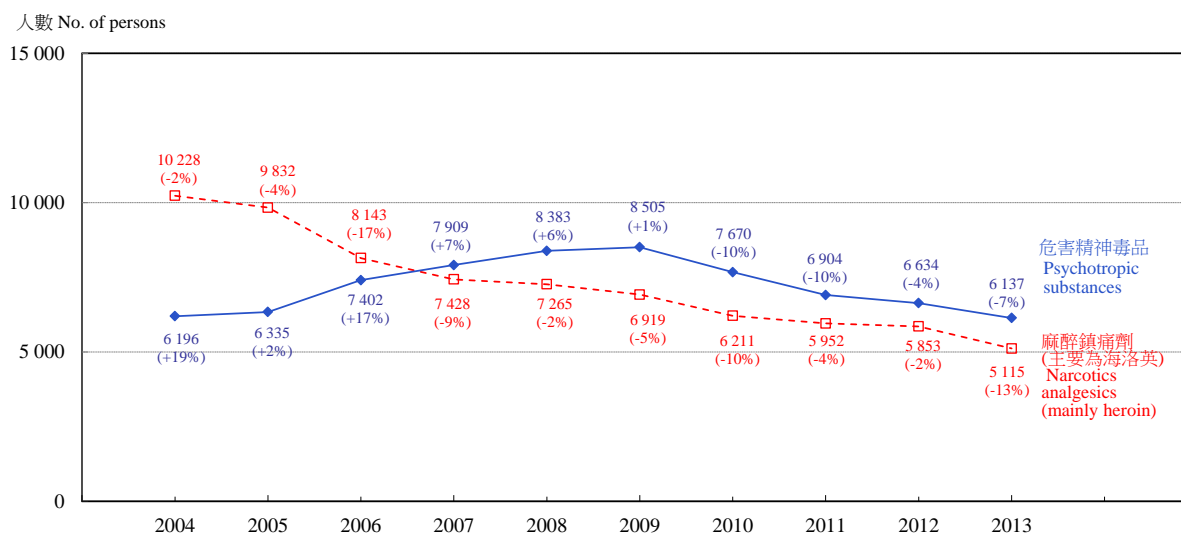
降至 2013 年的 5 115 人，減幅為 50%。被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數則由 2004 年的 6 196 人持續上升至 2009 年的 8 505 人（升幅為 37%），期後轉勢下降至 2013 年的 6 137 人（較 2004 年整體減幅為 1%）。

recent years, with the number of abusers dropping by 50% from 10 228 in 2004 to 5 115 in 2013. The number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances increased steadily from 6 196 in 2004 to 8 505 in 2009 (by 37%). The trend was reversed afterwards and the number dropped to 6 137 in 2013 (by 1% compared with that in 2004).

2.3 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數自 2007 年起開始超越吸食傳統毒品的人數。在 2013 年，吸食危害精神毒品的人數比吸食麻醉鎮痛劑的人數多 1 022 人（或 20%）。在 2004 年至 2013 年期間，吸食危害精神毒品者佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比亦由 42% 上升至 61%。

2.3 The number of reported psychotropic substance abusers has since 2007 overtaken the number of abusers of traditional drugs. Reported abusers taking psychotropic substances were 1 022 (or 20%) more than those taking narcotics analgesics in 2013. The proportion of abusers taking psychotropic substances also increased from 42% in 2004 to 61% in 2013.

圖 2.2 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品及麻醉鎮痛劑者
Chart 2.2 Reported abusers of psychotropic substances and narcotics analgesics



註釋：個別吸毒者在某年內可同時吸食麻醉鎮痛劑及危害精神毒品。
括號內的數字是指與前一年比較的變動百分比。

Notes: An individual abuser may take both narcotics analgesics and psychotropic substances during a given year.
Figures in brackets are the percentage changes over the preceding year.

青少年吸毒趨勢

(表 1a、表 1h 及圖 2.3-圖 2.4)

2.4 至於 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者，數字由 2004 年的 2 186 人上升 59% 至 2008 年的 3 474 人。隨後人數回落，在 2013 年，數字下跌至 1 182 人，跌幅為 66%。

2.5 整體吸毒人口曾一度趨向年輕。21 歲以下吸毒者佔總吸毒人數的比重，由 2004 年的 15%，上升至 2008 及 2009 年的約 24%。其後數字開始回落，至 2013 年，比重為 12%。尤其是年齡在 12 至 15 歲間的青少年吸毒者，其人數及比重由 2004 年的 337 人及 2%，顯著上升至 2009 年的 764 人及 5%，隨後便逐漸回落至 2013 年的 134 人，比重亦降至 1%。

Youth Drug Abuse Trend

(Table 1a, Table 1h and Chart 2.3-Chart 2.4)

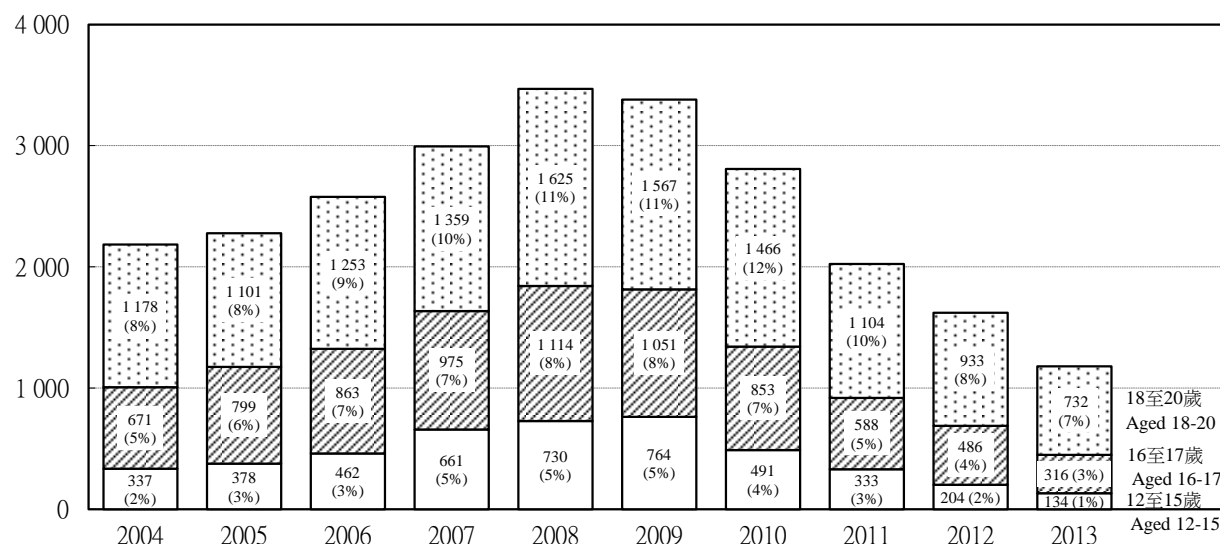
2.4 For young drug abusers aged under 21, the number has increased by 59% from 2 186 in 2004 to 3 474 in 2008. The number then went down to 1 182 in 2013, representing a decrease of 66%.

2.5 The overall drug abusing population had once become younger, with the proportion of those aged under 21 as against the total rising from 15% in 2004, to about 24% in both 2008 and 2009. This had subsequently decreased to 12% in 2013. In particular, both the number and proportion of those aged 12-15 had increased significantly from 337 and 2% in 2004 to 764 and 5% in 2009. The number then decreased to 134 in 2013, while the proportion decreased to 1%.

圖 2.3 21 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：括號內的數字是指佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

12 歲以下的吸毒者所佔的百分比少於 0.5%。

Notes: Figures in brackets refer to the percentage shares among all reported drug abusers.

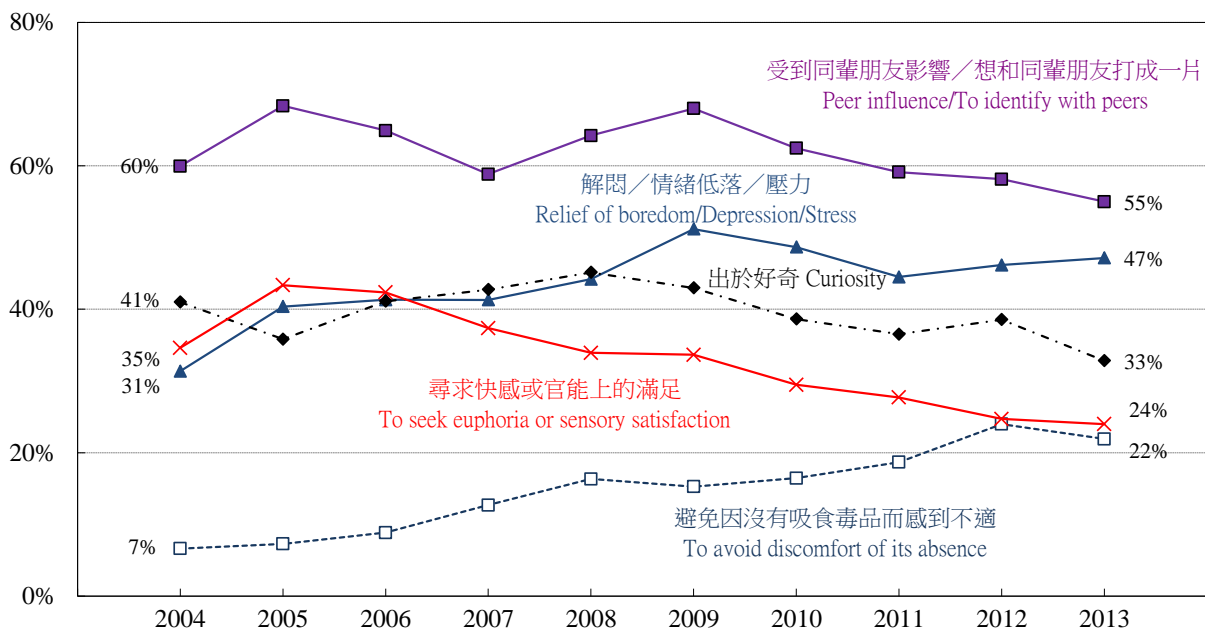
Percentage for those drug abusers aged under 12 are less than 0.5%.

2.6 在被呈報的 21 歲以下年青吸毒者當中，最常見的吸食毒品原因是「受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片」，在 2004 至 2013 年間比重都維持在五至七成。與此同時，以「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」作為原因的比重，由 2004 年的 31% 逐步上升至 2009 年的 51% 後便徘徊於 44% 至 49% 之間。而以「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」作為他們現時吸毒原因的比重則由 2004 年的 7% 逐步上升至 2013 年的 22%。

2.6 Among the young drug abusers aged under 21, the most common reason for drug use was “peer influence/to identify with peers”, cited by around 50% to 70% throughout 2004-2013. Meanwhile, the proportion of abusers citing “relief of boredom/depression/stress” as a reason increased gradually from 31% in 2004 to 51% in 2009 and then stayed between 44% and 49% thereafter. For those citing “to avoid discomfort of its absence” as a reason for their current drug use, the proportion increased gradually from 7% in 2004 to 22% in 2013.

圖 2.4 21 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： 數字不包括現時吸毒原因不詳的人士。
 個別吸毒者在某年內報稱的原因可超過一個。

Notes : Figures exclude persons with unknown reason for current drug abuse.
 More than one reason may be reported for an individual drug abuser in a given year.

吸食危害精神毒品

(表 1c 及圖 2.5)

2.7 氯胺酮、甲基安非他明、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆、可卡因及咳藥是近年較常被呈報吸食的危險精神毒品。在 2004 至 2013 年，氯胺酮為最常被呈報吸食的危險精神毒品。吸食甲基安非他明的人數自 2004 年起不斷上升，並由 2008 年起超越三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆，排行第二位。吸食可卡因的人數近年亦有上升趨勢，自 2010 年起，可卡因緊隨三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆之後，排行第四位。

Psychotropic Substances Abused

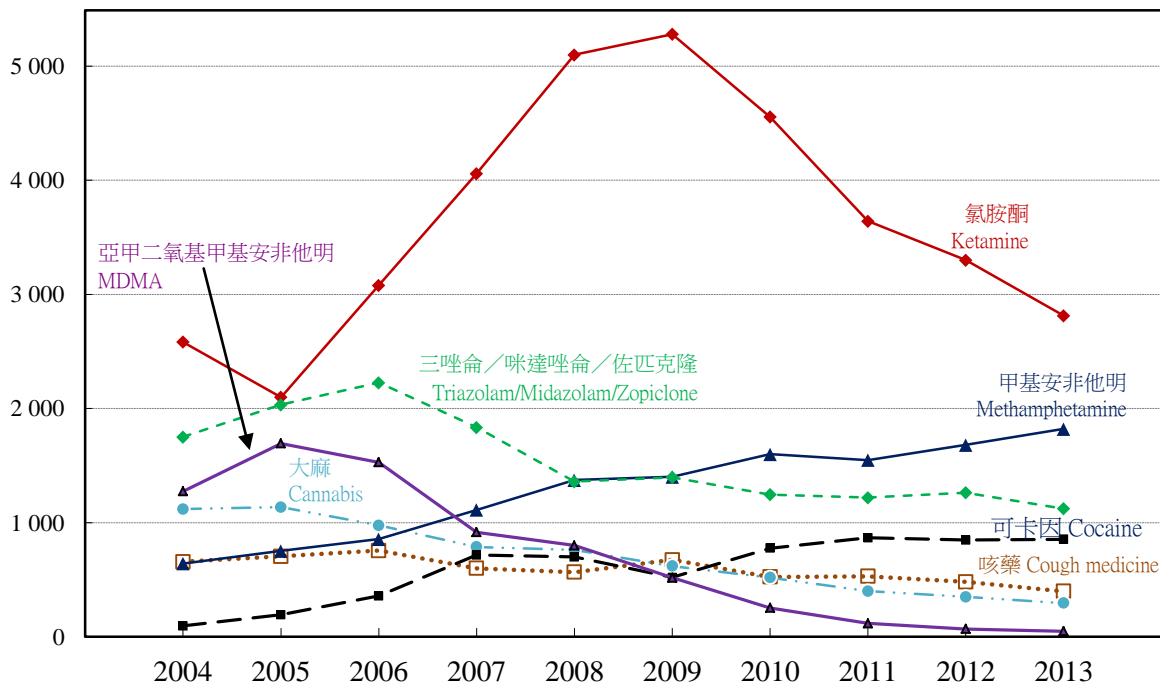
(Table 1c and Chart 2.5)

2.7 Among psychotropic substances, ketamine, methamphetamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cocaine and cough medicine were more commonly abused in recent years. During 2004 to 2013, ketamine was the most popular psychotropic substance being abused. An increasing trend of abusing methamphetamine was recorded starting from 2004 and it overtook triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone to rank the second starting from 2008. An increasing trend of abusing cocaine was also noted in recent years, and cocaine has since 2010 ranked the fourth after triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone.

圖 2.5 被呈報吸食各種主要危險精神毒品者

Chart 2.5 Reported drug abusers of major types of psychotropic substances

人數 No. of persons



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種毒品。

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

首次／曾被呈報吸毒者的吸毒趨勢 (表 1b)

2.8 首次被呈報的吸毒人數自 2004 年的 3 760 人，穩步下降至 2006 年的 3 517 人，其後回升至 2008 年的 4 625 人；在 2008 年後再呈下降趨勢。2013 年首次被呈報吸毒人數為 2 497 人，較 2012 年(2 944 人)下跌 15%，並較 2008 年(4 625 人)下跌 46%。在 2011 年前，他們的平均年齡均為 23 歲或 24 歲；其後上升至 2013 年的 27 歲。他們在整體人數中所佔的百分比自 2005 年起持續上升至 2008 年的 32%，數字隨後逐步回落至 2013 年的 25%。

2.9 曾被呈報吸毒人士數目多年來持續下降，在 2007 年錄得 9 413 人，2008 年則回升到 9 616 人，其後再次回落至 2013 年的 7 572 人。他們一般較首次被呈報者年長，平均年齡介乎 38 至 40 歲。

男性／女性吸毒的趨勢 (表 1a)

2.10 被呈報男性吸毒者人數一貫較女性吸毒者為多，女性吸毒者所佔的比重在 2004 至 2013 年間一直維持在 18% 至 20%。被呈報男性吸毒者人數在過去數年持續下降，在 2007 及 2008 年略為回升後，再度下跌至 2013 年的 8 181 人，較 2012 年減少 9%。而被呈報女性吸毒者人數在 2004 至 2007 年間徘徊於 2 500 至 2 700 人。在 2008 年上升至 2 907 人的高峯後，便逐漸

Drug Abuse Trends for Newly / Previously Reported Drug Abusers (Table 1b)

2.8 The number of newly reported drug abusers has been declining steadily to 3 517 in 2006 from 3 760 in 2004, and then picked up to 4 625 in 2008. The number displayed a downward trend again after 2008. In 2013, there were 2 497 newly reported drug abusers, representing a decline of 15% from 2012 (2 944) and 46% from 2008 (4 625). Their average age was either 23 or 24 before 2011 and increased to 27 in 2013. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among all abusers had been on the rise since 2005 and stood at 32% in 2008, reversing thereafter to 25% in 2013.

2.9 The number of previously reported drug abusers has been declining steadily over the years and stood at 9 413 in 2007. After picking up to 9 616 in 2008, it decreased again to 7 572 in 2013. These abusers were generally older than the newly reported abusers, with an average age between 38 and 40.

Male / Female Drug Abuse Trends (Table 1a)

2.10 There are more male drug abusers than female drug abusers in general. The proportion of female drug abusers stayed at 18% to 20% of the total number of drug abusers from 2004 to 2013. The number of reported male drug abusers has been declining for some years until it picked up in 2007 and 2008, reversing again to 8 181 in 2013, 9% lower than that in 2012. The number of reported female drug abusers

下降至 2013 年的 1 888 人。

2.11 在 2004 至 2012 年，被呈報男性吸毒者的平均年齡介乎 35 至 37 歲，在 2013 年則上升至 38 歲。被呈報女性吸毒者一般較男性的年輕，在 2004 至 2010 年間，平均年齡介乎 26 至 28 歲，其後則逐漸上升至 2013 年的 31 歲。

被呈報吸毒者的經濟狀況 (表 1j 及圖 2.6)

2.12 被呈報吸毒者中，失業人士所佔比重從 2007 年起跌至少於半數，2013 年的比重為 46%。另一方面，受僱人士所佔比重從 2004 年的 35% 上升至 2013 年的 46%。學生所佔百分比則由 2004 年的 3%，上升至 2009 年的 8%，之後便持續回落至 2013 年的 2%。

fluctuated between 2 500 to 2 700 during 2004-2007, rising to the peak of 2 907 in 2008 and then fell gradually to 1 888 in 2013.

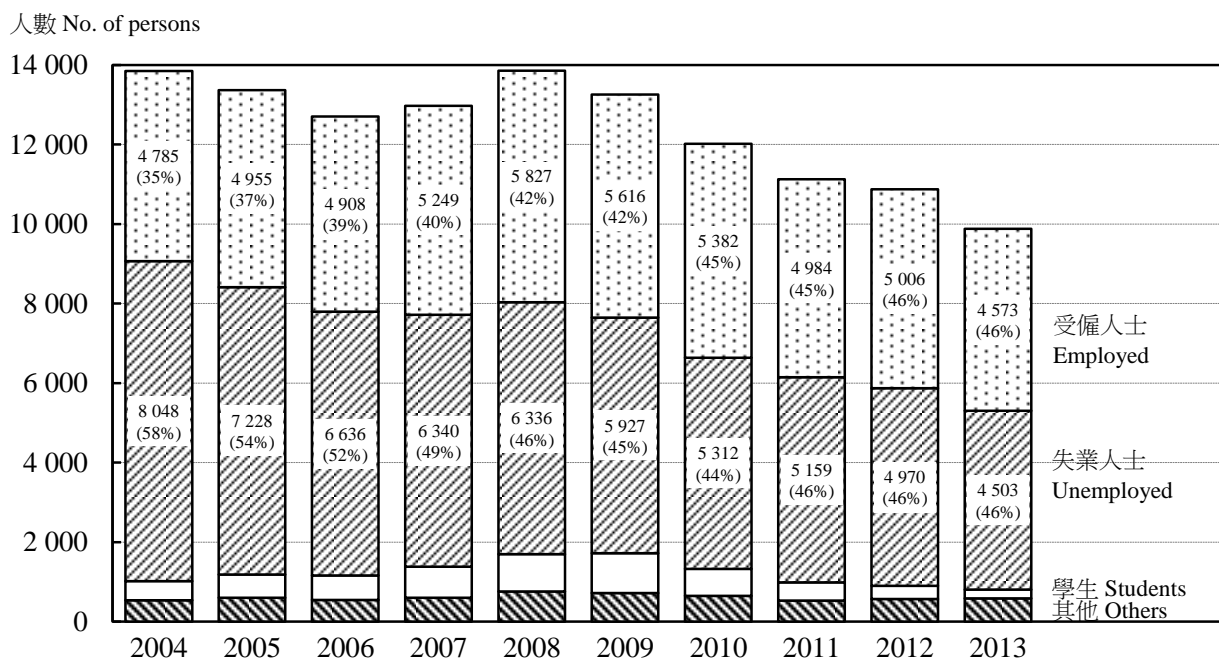
2.11 The average age of reported male drug abusers was between 35 and 37 in 2004-2012 and rose to 38 in 2013. Reported female drug abusers were generally younger than male abusers. Their average age was between 26 and 28 during 2004-2010 but increased steadily to 31 in 2013.

Reported Drug Abusers by Activity Status (Table 1j and Chart 2.6)

2.12 The proportion of reported drug abusers who were unemployed has since 2007 declined to less than half. The proportion in 2013 was 46%. On the other hand, the proportion of reported abusers who were employed increased from 35% in 2004 to 46% in 2013. The proportion of reported student drug abusers increased from 3% in 2004 to 8% in 2009, and then decreased steadily to 2% in 2013.

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



註釋：括號內的數字是指佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets refer to the percentage shares among all reported drug abusers.

吸食超過一種毒品

(表 1c)

2.13 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。

2.14 被呈報吸食多種毒品人士的比重由 2004 年的 24% 上升至 2006 年的 32%，跟着逐步回落到 2009 年的 22%，其後一直維持在同一水平。他們大部分吸食兩種毒品。

Abuse of More Than One Drug

(Table 1c)

2.13 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.

2.14 The proportion of reported multiple drug abusers increased from 24% in 2004 to 32% in 2006, then falling steadily to 22% in 2009 and stayed at the same level thereafter. The majority of them abused two types of drugs.

毒齡 (圖 2.7)

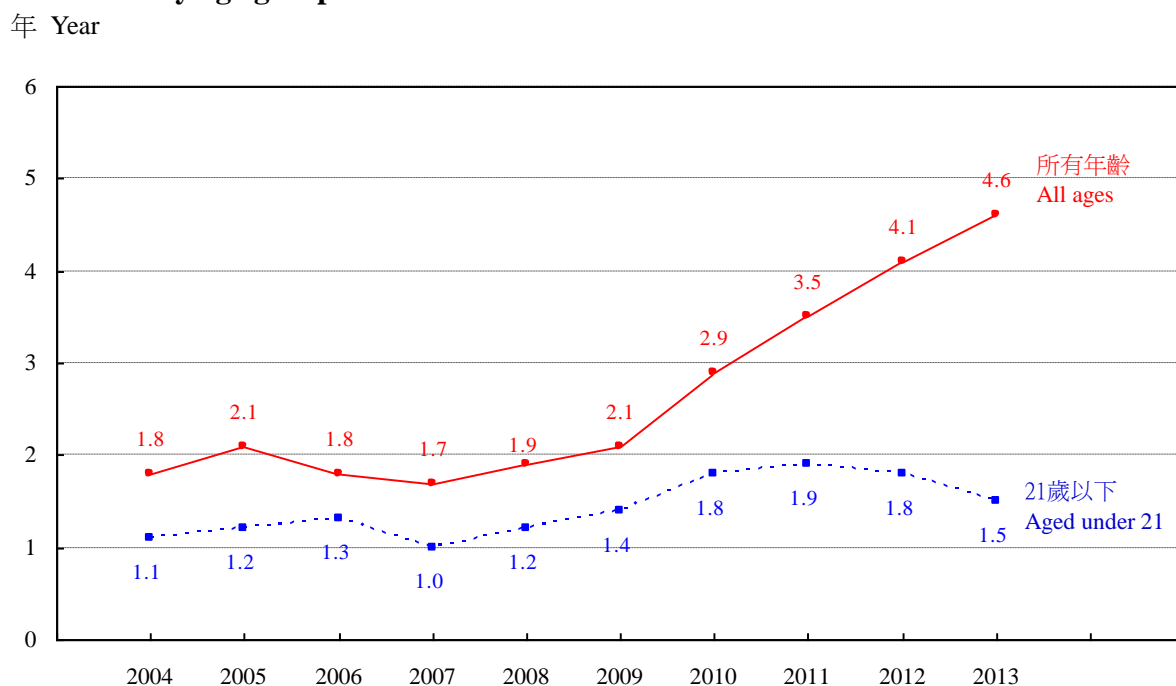
2.15 在 2004 年至 2009 年間，首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡（即由初次吸毒至被檔案室呈報機關發現相隔的時間）的中位數維持於 1.7 年與 2.1 年之間，其後持續上升至 2013 年的 4.6 年。另一方面，首次被呈報而年齡 21 歲以下的吸毒者的毒齡中位數，則從 2011 年們的高峰 1.9 年下降至 2013 年的 1.5 年。

Length of Drug Abusing Experience
(Chart 2.7)

2.15 The median length of drug abusing experience of newly reported abusers (i.e. the time lapse for abusers to be discovered by the CRDA reporting agencies from his first drug abuse) remained between 1.7 and 2.1 years during 2004-2009. It then increased persistently to 4.6 years in 2013. On the other hand, for those newly reported abusers aged under 21, the median length of drug abusing experience dipped to 1.5 years in 2013 after reaching the peak of 1.9 years in 2011.

圖 2.7 按年齡組別劃分的首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡中位數

Chart 2.7 Median length of drug abusing experience of newly reported drug abusers by age group

被呈報吸食毒品人士的資料來源
(表 2.1 及 2.2)

2.16 在 2004 年至 2013 年間，21 歲及以上成年吸毒者資料的兩大來源分

Sources of Reported Drug Abusers
(Tables 2.1 and 2.2)

2.16 For adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, law enforcement departments and

別為執法部門及美沙酮診所；在 2013 年，分別佔該等吸毒者 45% 和 39%。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／戒毒輔導服務中心，2013 年佔成年吸毒者約三成。

2.17 在 2004 年至 2013 年間，非政府機構的青少年外展隊及執法部門是最主要提供 21 歲以下年青吸毒者的資料來源；在 2013 年，分別佔年青吸毒者的 44% 及 32%。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／戒毒輔導服務中心，在 2013 年佔年青吸毒者的 23%。

2.18 按來源分析首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡中位數，於 2009 年至 2013 年間，由執法部門及青少年外展隊呈報的毒齡中位數較短，而由美沙酮診所呈報的毒齡中位數最長。除懲教署外，其間從各個來源呈報的毒齡中位數均有上升，而由濫用精神藥物者輔導中心／戒毒輔導服務中心呈報的升幅最大。

methadone clinics were the two major sources of reporting during 2004 to 2013, taking up about 45% and 39% of the concerned drug abusers respectively in 2013. Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers / centres for drug counselling of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) ranked the third, taking up about 30% of adult drug abusers in 2013.

2.17 As for young drug abusers aged under 21, youth outreaching teams of NGOs and law enforcement departments were the major sources of reporting during 2004 to 2013. They contributed to 44% and 32% of young abusers respectively in 2013. Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers / centres for drug counselling of NGOs ranked the third, taking up about 23% of young drug abusers in 2013.

2.18 The median length of drug abusing experience of newly reported abusers reported by law enforcement departments and youth outreaching teams were shorter than those reported by other agencies during 2009 - 2013. On the other hand, those reported by Methadone clinics was the longest in the same period. The median length of drug abusing experience had been lengthened over the period for all types of reporting agencies except Correctional Services Department. The increase for cases reported by counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling was the largest.

表 2.1 被呈報吸毒者按年齡組別及呈報機構類別分布
Table 2.1 Reported drug abusers by age group by type of reporting agency

呈報機構 Reporting agency	2004	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
%						
21 歲以下 Aged under 21						
執法部門 Law enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	36.8	32.7	35.0	34.3	37.5	31.7
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	2.7	1.3	2.0	2.4	3.5	2.3
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中心／戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers/Centres for drug counselling of NGOs	19.4	22.5	19.8	25.6	27.3	22.9
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	45.7	47.3	45.2	39.1	35.2	44.2
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	1.9	3.2	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.0
21 歲及以上 Aged 21 and over						
執法部門 Law enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	60.0	53.5	49.0	45.2	43.2	45.0
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	42.8	42.8	42.9	43.0	42.3	39.1
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／戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers/Centres for drug counselling of NGOs	20.5	24.1	25.0	28.9	29.7	28.8
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	1.3	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.7	3.6
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	4.2	3.4	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.5
所有年齡 All ages						
執法部門 Law enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	56.6	48.5	45.9	43.3	42.3	43.5
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	36.9	32.7	33.8	35.9	36.7	34.8
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／戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers/Centres for drug counselling of NGOs	20.3	23.7	23.8	28.3	29.4	28.1
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	7.8	13.6	12.8	9.1	8.3	8.3
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	3.8	3.3	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.3

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。

(1) Figures include Hong Kong Police Force, Correctional Services Department and Probation Offices under Social Welfare Department.

表 2.2 按呈報機構類別劃分的首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡中位數
 Table 2.2 Median length of drug abusing experience of newly reported drug abusers by type of reporting agency

呈報機構 Reporting agency	No. of years					
	2004	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
執法部門 Law enforcement departments	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.4
懲教署 Correctional Services Department	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.7
香港警務處 Hong Kong Police Force	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.2
社會福利署 Social Welfare Department ⁽¹⁾	1.1	1.5	1.9	3.0	2.5	3.0
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	5.6	5.8	6.4	5.5	8.4	8.8
非政府機構 Non-governmental organizations	2.0	2.3	3.3	4.4	5.2	6.0
戒毒治療和康復服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres	2.5	3.0	4.5	5.2	5.3	6.6
濫用精神藥物者輔導中心/戒毒輔導服務中心 Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers/Centres for drug counselling	2.7	2.9	3.7	5.3	6.5	8.3
青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams	1.2	1.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7
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	3.8	3.9	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.7

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) 數字包括社會福利署轄下的感化辦事處。

(1) Figures include Probation Offices under Social Welfare Department.

3 2013 年被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Reported Drug Abusers in 2013

與對上一年情況的主要比較 (表 1a 及 1d)

3.1 在 2013 年，被呈報吸毒者共有 10 069 人，較 2012 年減少 9%。

3.2 被呈報吸食海洛英的人數持續下跌，在 2013 年為 5 113 人，較 2012 年減少 13%。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 2012 年的 53% 下跌至 2013 年的 51%。

3.3 在 2013 年，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數繼續下降至 6 137 人，較 2012 年減少 7%，他們的比重在所有吸毒者中則維持在約六成。

3.4 被呈報的 21 歲以下吸毒青少年的人數，由 2012 年的 1 623 人下降至 2013 年的 1 182 人，減幅為 27%，其中，18-20 歲年青吸毒者的人數減少了 22%。而被呈報吸毒青少年的比重亦由 15% 下降至 12%。

3.5 2013 年所有被呈報吸毒者平均年齡為 37 歲，較 2012 年的 36 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 and 1d)

3.1 In 2013, there were 10 069 reported drug abusers in total, representing a decrease of 9% compared with that of 2012.

3.2 The number of reported heroin abusers continued to decline to 5 113 in 2013, 13% lower than that of 2012. Its proportion against the total number of reported drug abusers decreased from 53% in 2012 to 51% in 2013.

3.3 The number of reported psychotropic substance abusers continued to drop and stood at 6 137 in 2013, a decline of 7% from 2012, forming around 60% of all reported drug abusers.

3.4 The number of reported young drug abusers aged under 21 decreased by 27% from 1 623 in 2012 to 1 182 in 2013. Amongst them, those aged 18-20 decreased by 22%. The proportion of reported young drug abusers also decreased from 15% to 12%.

3.5 The mean age of all reported drug abusers was 37 in 2013, which was higher than that of 36 in 2012. The mean age of young drug abusers remained at 18.

3.6 被呈報女性吸毒人數在 2013 為 1 888 人，較 2012 年減少 9%。

3.6 The number of reported female drug abusers was 1 888 in 2013, 9% lower than that of 2012.

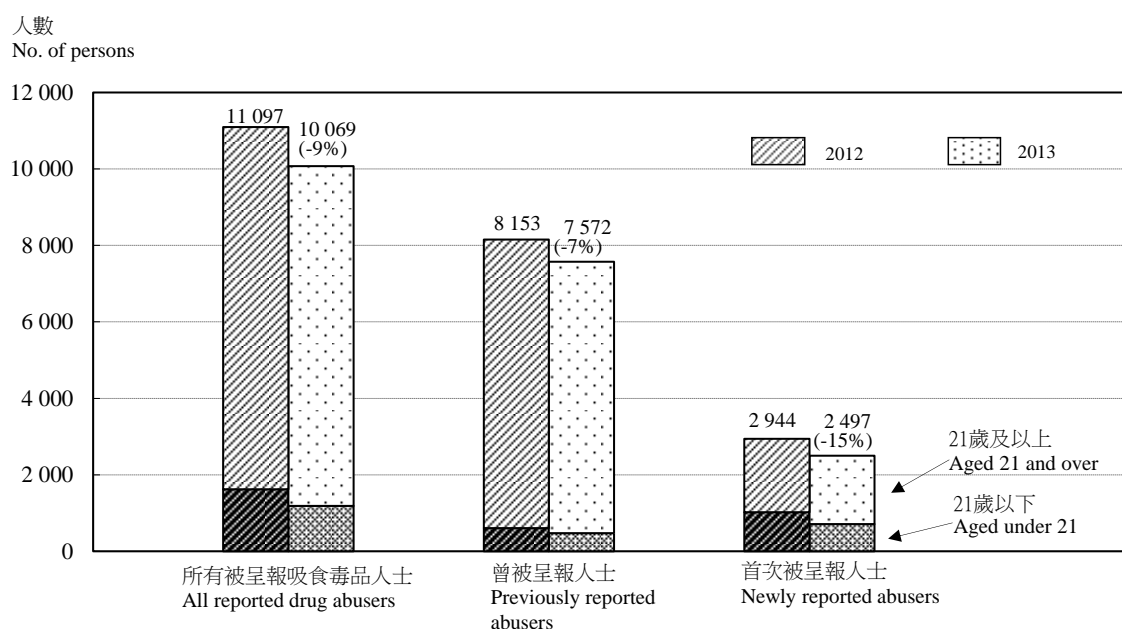
首次／曾被呈報吸毒者 (表 1b 及圖 3.1)

Newly / Previously Reported Drug Abusers (Table 1b and Chart 3.1)

3.7 首次被呈報吸毒者的人數由 2012 年的 2 944 人下跌至 2013 年的 2 497 人，跌幅為 15%；而曾被呈報的人數則為 7 572 人，下跌了 7%。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 2013 年下跌至 25%。

3.7 The number of newly reported drug abusers decreased by 15% from 2 944 in 2012 to 2 497 in 2013, while that of previously reported abusers decreased by 7% to 7 572 in 2013. As a percentage of all reported drug abusers, the proportion of newly reported abusers decreased to 25% in 2013.

圖 3.1 按年齡組別劃分的 2012 及 2013 年首次／曾被呈報吸食毒品者
Chart 3.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2012 and 2013 by age group



註釋：括號內的數字是指與前一年比較的變動百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentage changes over the preceding year.

年齡和性別 (表 1a、表 3.1 及圖 3.2)

3.8 在 2013 年所有被呈報的 10 069 名吸毒者中，26% 的年齡介乎 31 至 40 歲，另 26% 介乎 21 至 30 歲，7% 介乎 18 至 20 歲，3% 介乎 16 至 17 歲，只有 1% 在 12-15 歲。他們整體平均年齡為 37 歲。

3.9 被呈報吸毒者大部分 (81%) 為男性，他們的平均年齡為 38 歲，一般較女性被呈報吸毒者 (平均年齡 31 歲) 為年長。女性吸毒者年齡在 41 歲以下的百分比為 81%，而男性吸毒者的相關百分比則只有 60%。

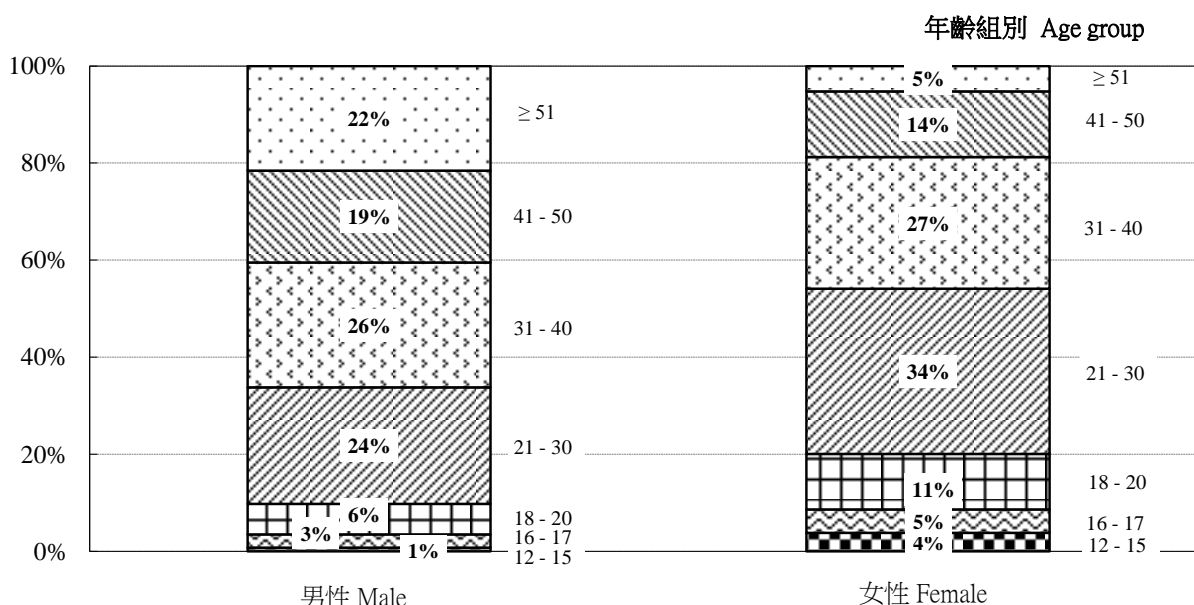
Age and Sex (Table 1a, Table 3.1 and Chart 3.2)

3.8 Of all 10 069 reported drug abusers in 2013, 26% were aged 31-40, another 26% aged 21-30, 7% aged 18-20, 3% aged 16-17 and only 1% aged 12-15. Their mean age was 37.

3.9 The majority (81%) of reported drug abusers were males. Reported male drug abusers, with a mean age of 38, were in general older than female abusers (with a mean age of 31). The proportion of female abusers aged under 41 was 81% while the corresponding proportion of male abusers was only 60%.

圖 3.2 按性別劃分的 2013 年被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布

Chart 3.2 Age distribution of reported drug abusers in 2013 by sex



註釋：被呈報吸毒者中並無年齡低於 12 歲者。

Note: No drug abusers aged under 12 was reported.

3.10 在 2013 年，被呈報吸毒人數佔每一百名人口少於 0.2 人，而男性所佔的比例較女性為高。

3.10 In 2013, the number of reported drug abusers per 100 population was less than 0.2 person. The proportion was higher in male drug abusers than female abusers.

表 3.1 2013 年被呈報吸毒者佔人口比例
Table 3.1 Ratio of reported drug abusers to population in 2013

年齡 Age	男 Male	女 Female	男女合計 Both sexes	%
12 - 15	0.05	0.06	0.06	
16 - 17	0.28	0.12	0.20	
18 - 20	0.39	0.17	0.28	
< 21 小計 sub-total	0.12	0.06	0.09	
21 - 30	0.44	0.12	0.26	
31 - 40	0.45	0.08	0.23	
41 - 50	0.30	0.04	0.15	
≥ 51	0.14	0.01	0.07	
≥ 21 小計 sub-total	0.27	0.05	0.15	
總計 Total	0.24	0.05	0.14	

註釋：佔人口比例百分比指被呈報吸毒者佔各相關年齡／性別組別內每一百名年終人口的比例。

Notes : The ratios in % refer to the number of reported drug abusers per 100 year-end population in the respective age/sex groups.

被呈報吸毒者中並無年齡低於 12 歲者。

No drug abusers aged under 12 was reported.

首次吸食毒品年齡 (表 1i)

Age of First Abuse (Table 1i)

3.11 36% 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。

3.11 36% 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 remained at 18 and 15 respectively.

吸食毒品種類 (表 1d 及圖 3.3)

3.12 在 2013 年，約半數 (51%) 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 (28%)、甲基安非他明 (18%)、三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆 (11%)、可卡因 (9%)、咳藥 (4%)、大麻 (3%) 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 2013 年，有 53% 的被呈報年青吸毒者吸食氯胺酮，其次是甲基安非他明 (32%)、可卡因 (30%)、大麻 (7%)、海洛英 (4%) 和咳藥 (4%)。男性和女性首三位最常吸食的毒品相同。

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 57%)，其次是氯胺酮 (25%) 和甲基安非他明 (17%)。男性和女性首三位最常吸食的毒品相同。

3.15 氯胺酮仍然是最多人吸食的有害精神毒品，但吸食人數在 2013 年有所減少，吸食三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆、咳藥、硝甲西洋、大麻和亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明的人數亦見下降。反之，吸食甲基安非他明和可卡因的人數則有增加。

Type of Drugs Abused (Table 1d and Chart 3.3)

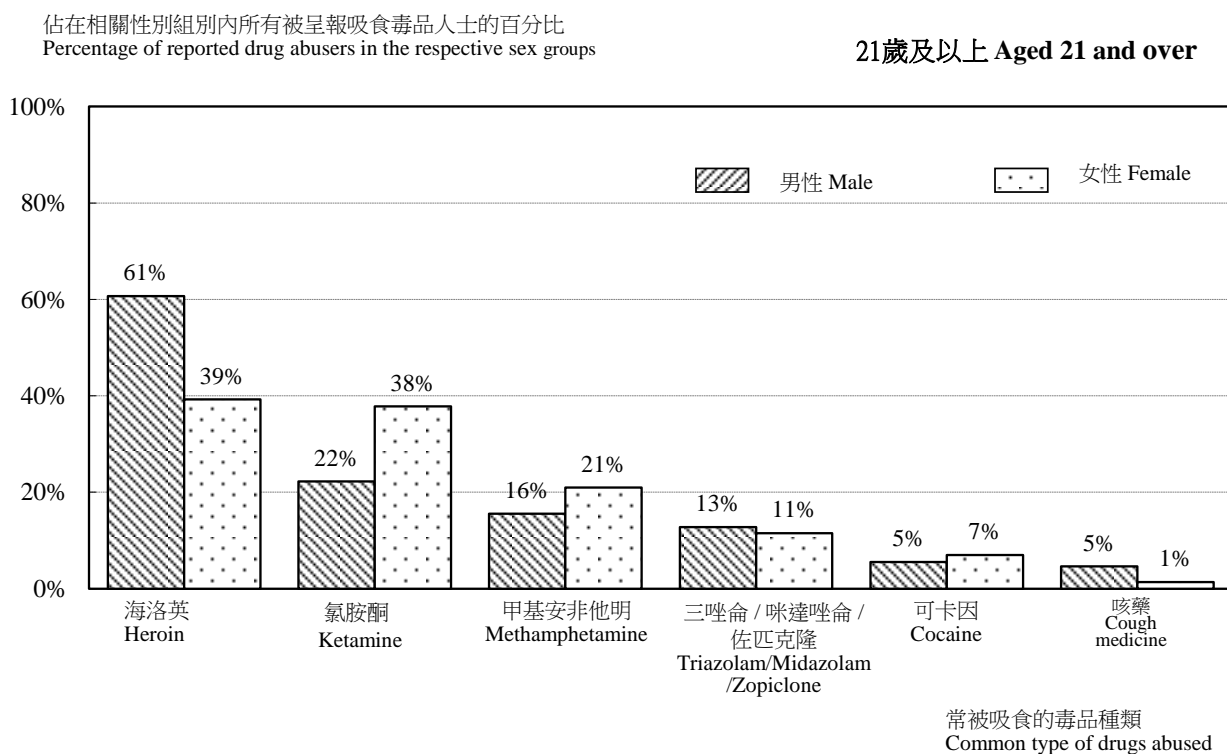
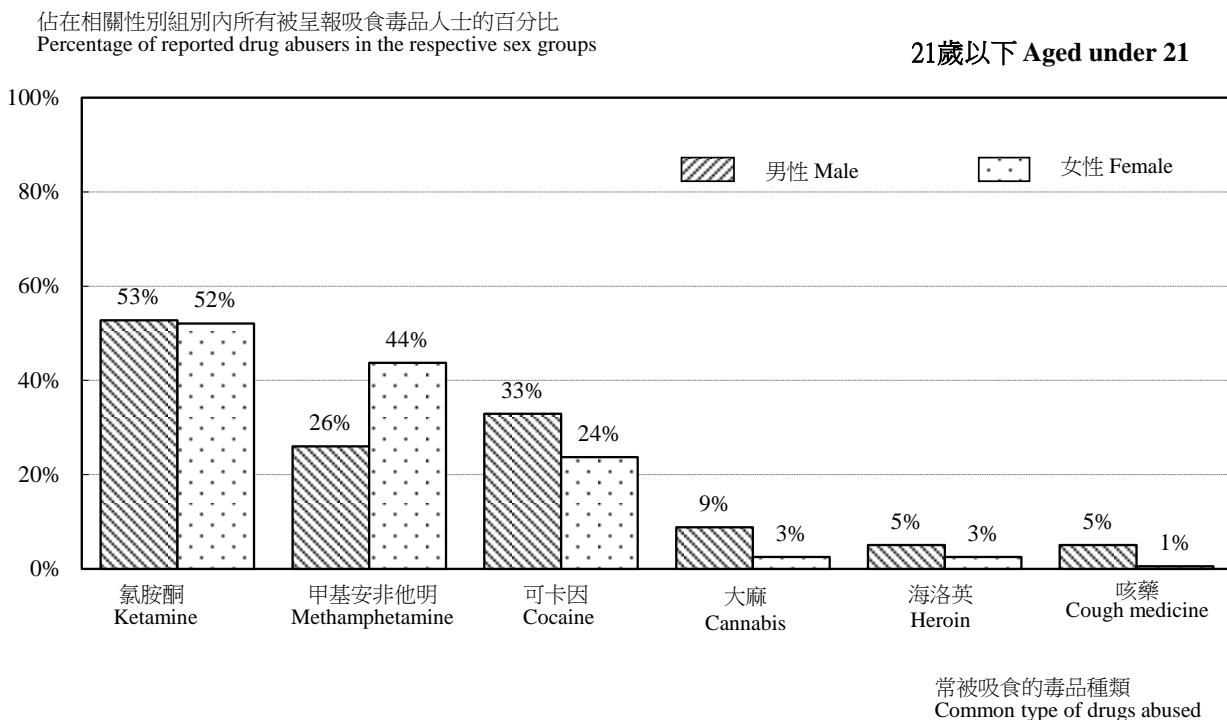
3.12 In 2013, about half (51%) of drug abusers were reported to have abused heroin. Other commonly abused drugs were ketamine (28%), methamphetamine (18%), triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (11%), cocaine (9%), cough medicine (4%), cannabis (3%) and MDMA (1%).

3.13 Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse and was taken by 53% of reported young drug abusers in 2013. This was followed by methamphetamine (32%), cocaine (30%), cannabis (7%), heroin (4%) and cough medicine (4%). Males and females had the same top three popular drugs of abuse.

3.14 Among reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, heroin was the most common type of drug abused (57%), followed by ketamine (25%) and methamphetamine (17%). Males and females had the same top three popular drugs of abuse.

3.15 Ketamine remained the most common psychotropic substance of abuse though the number of abusers decreased in 2013. There were also decreases in the number of drug abusers taking triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cough medicine, nimetazepam, cannabis and MDMA. On the contrary, increases in the number of abusers taking methamphetamine and cocaine were observed.

圖 3.3 按年齡組別及性別劃分的 2013 年被呈報吸毒者的常被吸食毒品種類
 Chart 3.3 Common type of drugs abused by reported drug abusers in 2013 by age group by sex



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種毒品。

Note: More than one type of drugs may be reported for an individual drug abuser 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 2013 年，他們當中逾六成採用這種方法吸毒，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%），注射是吸食三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆最常用方法（佔吸食三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆者 50%），口服幾乎是服食咳藥的唯一方法（佔服食咳藥者 98%），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 79% 及服可卡因者 54%）。

吸食毒品地方 (表 1f)

3.17 在 2013 年，絕大部分（98%）被呈報吸毒者均有在香港吸毒。而有 498 名吸毒者（或佔吸毒者 5%）曾在中國內地（主要在深圳）吸毒。

吸食毒品地點 (表 1g 及圖 3.4)

3.18 2013 年，52% 吸毒者只曾在家／朋友的家中吸毒，另外 29% 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 60% of the concerned abusers in 2013 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 (50% of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers), oral ingestion was almost the only method of taking cough medicine (98% of cough medicine abusers), and smoking was the more common method of taking cannabis and cocaine (79% of cannabis abusers and 54% of cocaine abusers).

Place of Abusing Drugs (Table 1f)

3.17 The majority (98%) of reported drug abusers took drugs in Hong Kong in 2013. 498 persons (or 5% of reported drug abusers) were reported to have taken drugs in the Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen).

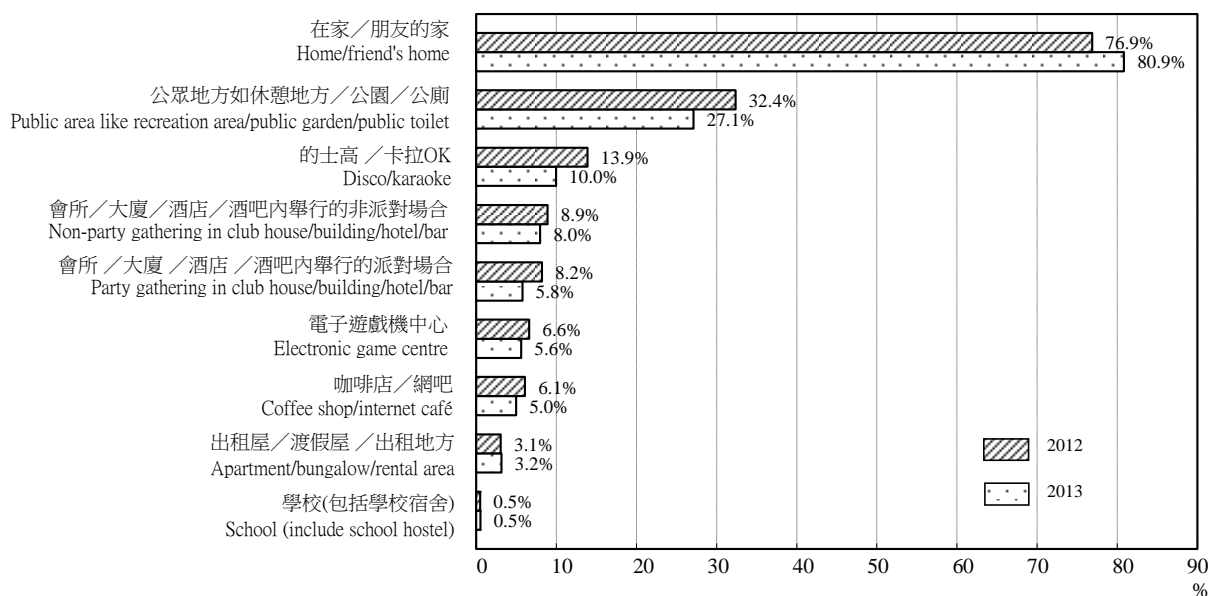
Locality of Abusing Drugs (Table 1g and Chart 3.4)

3.18 52% of abusers took drugs at home/friend's home only while 29% took drugs at home/friend's home and other localities in 2013. In other words, 81% of abusers were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home.

圖 3.4 按年齡組別劃分的 2012 及 2013 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 2012 and 2013 by age group

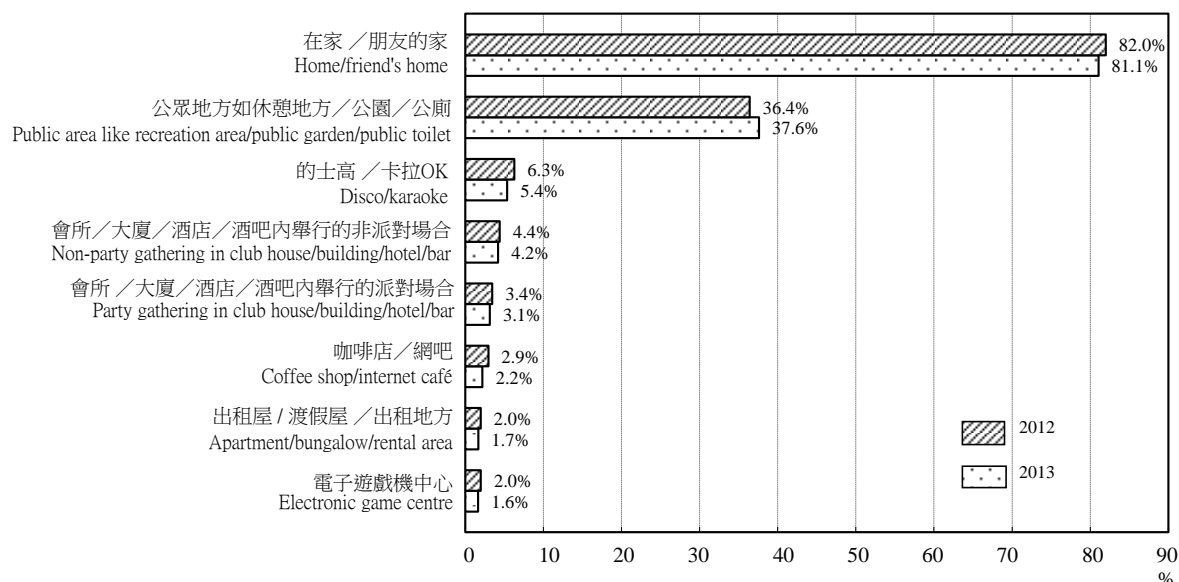
吸食毒品地點
 Locality of abusing drugs

21 歲以下 Aged under 21



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 an individual drug abuser in a given year.

3.19 49%的21歲以下年青吸毒者曾在家／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%。在其他地點中，以公眾地方如休憩地方／公園／公廁最常見。38%被呈報的21歲及以上成年吸毒者和27%青少年吸毒者曾在公眾地方如休憩地方／公園／公廁吸毒。

現時吸食毒品原因 (表 1h 及圖 3.5)

3.20 被呈報吸毒者提供了他們現時吸毒的各種原因。三個較常見的原因按次序是「解悶」(佔被呈報吸毒者49%)、「受到同輩朋友影響」(48%)和「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(41%)。

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55%)是現時吸毒的最主要原因，其次是「解悶」(47%)和「出於好奇」(33%)。

3.19 49% of young drug abusers aged under 21 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 areas like recreation area/public garden/public toilet topped the list. 38% of the reported abusers aged 21 and over and 27% of those aged under 21 were reported to have taken drugs at public areas like recreation area/public garden/public toilet.

Reason for Current Drug Abuse (Table 1h and Chart 3.5)

3.20 The reported drug abusers gave various reasons for their current drug use. The three popular reasons cited in descending order, were “relief of boredom” (49% of reported drug abusers), “peer influence” (48%) and “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (41%).

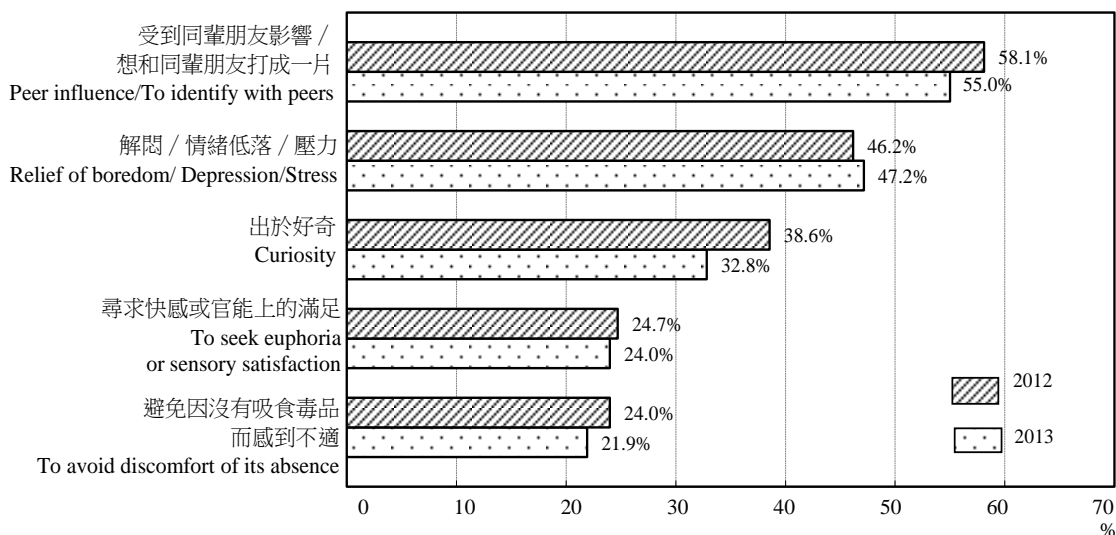
3.21 Among those reported young abusers aged under 21, “peer influence” (55% of reported young drug abusers) topped the list, followed by “relief of boredom” (47%) and “curiosity” (33%).

圖 3.5 2012 及 2013 年被呈報吸毒者現時吸食毒品原因

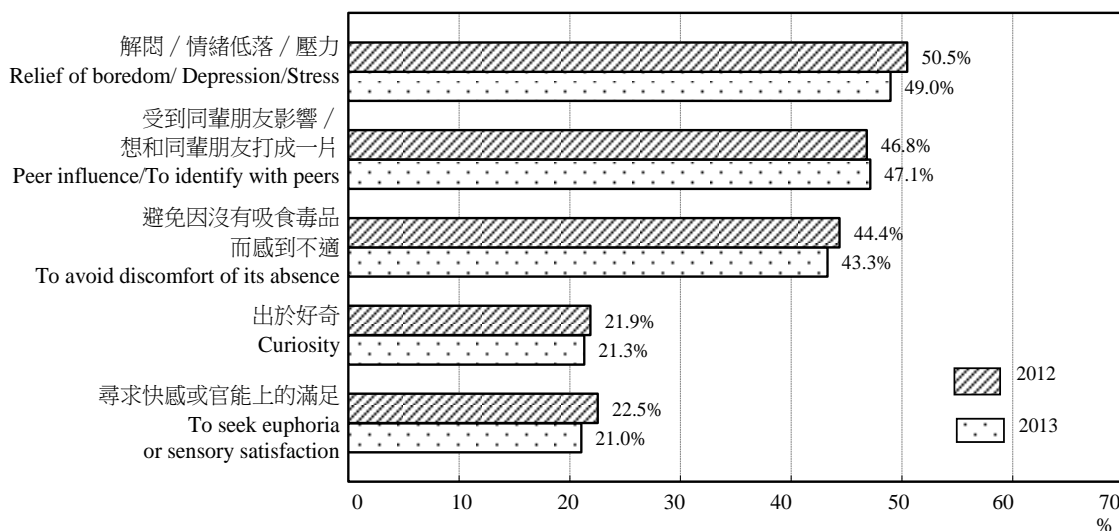
Chart 3.5 Reason for current drug use of reported drug abusers in 2012 and 2013

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：個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一個現時吸食毒品原因。

Note: More than one reason for current drug use may be reported for an 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 34% 是全職工作人士，12%

3.22 46% of reported drug abusers were unemployed at the time of report. Another

是散工／兼職工作人士及 2% 是學生。而學生佔被呈報年青吸毒者的比重則較高，達 17%。

教育水平 (表 1k)

3.23 在 2013 年的被呈報吸毒者中，逾半數 (54%) 曾接受初中教育，23% 高中教育，21% 小學教育及 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 2013 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 52% 從未結婚，33% 為已婚或同居，14% 已離婚或分居，餘下 1% 為鰥寡。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 44%，遠高於男性吸毒者的相應比重 (12%)。

34% were full-time workers, 12% being casual/part-time workers and 2% being students. Among reported young drug abusers, the proportion of students was higher, at 17%.

Educational Attainment (Table 1k)

3.23 More than half (54%) of reported drug abusers in 2013 attained lower secondary education, 23% upper secondary education, 21% primary 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 2013. Other minority ethnic groups' drug abusers reported included Nepalese (3%), Vietnamese (2%) and Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan (1%).

Marital Status (Table 1m)

3.25 About 52% of reported drug abusers were never married, 33% married or cohabiting, 14% divorced or separated and the remaining 1% 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 44%, much higher than the corresponding

居住地區 (表 1n)

3.27 深水埗 (11%)、元朗 (11%)、觀塘 (9%) 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 (17%)、北區 (13%)、葵青 (9%) 和大埔 (7%) 為首四個主要地區。

屋宇單位類型 (表 1o)

3.28 逾半數 (56%) 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 4% 居住在資助出售單位。

曾否有犯罪記錄 (表 1p)

3.29 在 2013 年，約四分之三的被呈報吸毒者 (75%) 曾有犯罪記錄，其中包括只有與毒品有關的罪行 (36%)、只有與毒品無關的罪行 (9%)，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 78%，較 21 歲以下青年吸毒者的相應百分比 (50%) 為多。

proportion of male abusers (12%).

District of Residence (Table 1n)

3.27 Sham Shui Po (11%), Yuen Long (11%), Kwun Tong (9%) 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 (17%), North District (13%), Kwai Tsing (9%) and Tai Po (7%) were the four major districts.

Type of Quarters (Table 1o)

3.28 More than half (56%) of reported drug abusers resided in public rental flats, 38% in private residential flats and 4% in subsidized sale flats.

Whether Previously Convicted (Table 1p)

3.29 About three quarters (75%) of reported drug abusers in 2013 were reported to be previously convicted, including only drug-related offences (36%), only non-drug-related offences (9%), and both drug-related and other offences (30%). The proportion of previously convicted abusers among reported adult abusers aged 21 and over was 78%, which was higher than that of among their younger counterparts aged under 21 (50%).

4 2013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 2013

4.1 在2013年所有被呈報的10 069名吸毒者中，2 497人或25%是首次被呈報，餘下7 572人（75%）則曾經被呈報。在被呈報的21歲以下年青吸毒者當中，首次被呈報者的百分比為60%，遠高於被呈報的21歲及以上成年吸毒者的20%。現於下文比較首次被呈報及曾被呈報吸毒者的特徵。

4.1 Of all 10 069 drug abusers reported in 2013, 2 497 or 25% were reported for the first time in the year (or newly reported) and the remaining 7 572 (75%) were previously reported. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among young drug abusers under 21 was much higher, at 60%, as compared against 20% 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.

被呈報吸毒者的資料來源 (表 4.1)

Sources of Reported Drug Abusers (Table 4.1)

4.2 在2013年，首次被呈報吸毒者的資料主要來自執法部門、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／戒毒輔導服務中心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38%，34%和17%。

4.2 For newly reported drug abusers, law enforcement departments, drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling of NGOs and youth outreaching teams of NGOs were the three major sources of reporting in 2013, taking up 38%, 34% and 17% respectively of the concerned drug abusers.

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／戒毒輔導服務中心，分別佔有關吸毒者45%、44%和26%。

4.3 For those previously reported drug abusers, law enforcement departments, methadone clinics and drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling of NGOs were the top three major sources of reporting in 2013, taking up 45%, 44% and 26% respectively of the concerned drug abusers.

表 4.1 按呈報機構類別劃分的 2013 年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者

Table 4.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2013 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.	%
所有年齡 All ages				
執法部門 Law enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	944	37.8	3 434	45.4
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	202	8.1	3 297	43.5
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/戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers/Centres for drug counselling of NGOs	855	34.2	1 977	26.1
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	418	16.7	421	5.6
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	180	7.2	258	3.4
21 歲以下 Aged under 21				
執法部門 Law enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	243	34.2	132	28.0
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	12	1.7	15	3.2
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/戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers/Centres for drug counselling of NGOs	158	22.2	113	24.0
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	300	42.2	222	47.1
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	27	3.8	8	1.7

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。

(1) Figures include Hong Kong Police Force, Correctional Services Department and Probation Offices under Social Welfare Department.

年齡和性別 (表 2a 及圖 4.1)

Age and Sex (Table 2a and Chart 4.1)

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。首次被呈報吸毒者中，28%是在 21 歲以下，而曾被呈報吸毒者的相應數字則為 6%。大部分（40%）首次被呈報吸毒者介乎 21 至 30 歲，而 73% 曾被呈報吸毒者則為 31 歲及以上。首次被呈報吸毒者的平均年齡為 27 歲，相對於平均年齡為 40 歲的曾被呈報吸毒者較

4.4 The age distribution of newly reported drug abusers was quite different from that of previously reported ones. While 28% of newly reported drug abusers were aged under 21, the corresponding figure of previously reported ones was only 6%. Most (40%) of the newly reported drug abusers were aged 21-30, while 73% of previously reported ones were aged 31 and

為年輕。

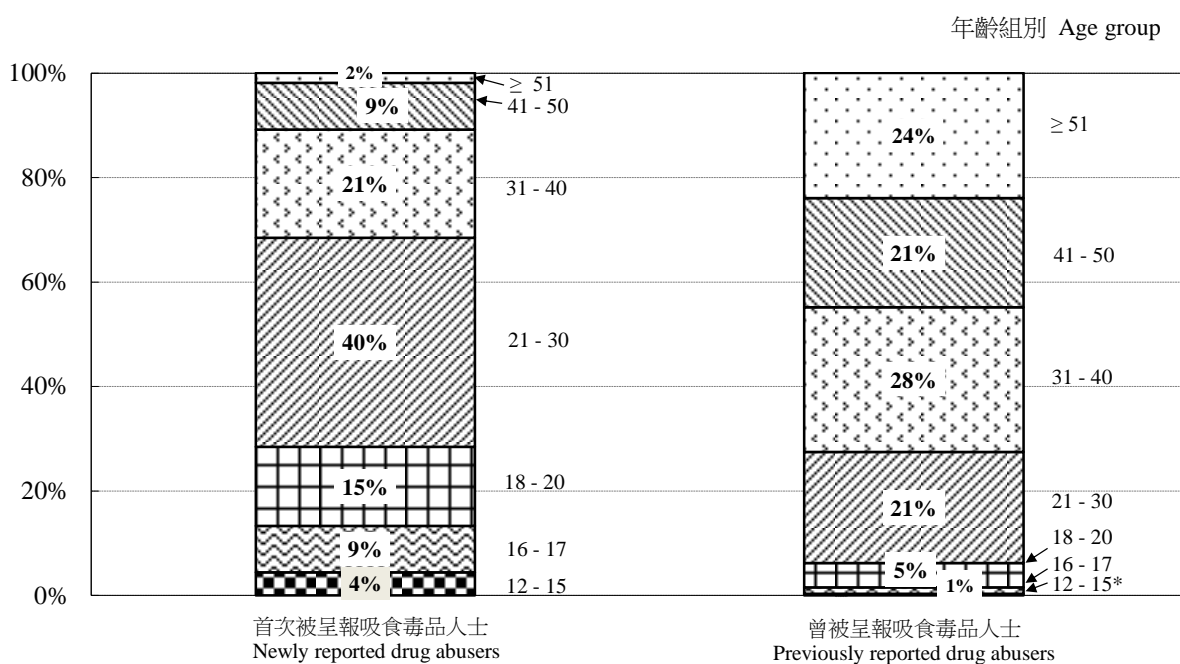
over. Newly reported drug abusers, with a mean age of 27, were in general much younger than previously reported ones (with a mean age of 40).

4.5 在性別分布方面，女性佔首次被呈報吸毒者 30%，但在曾被呈報吸毒者中所佔的百分比則較低，只有 15%。

4.5 Regarding sex distribution, 30% of newly reported drug abusers were female, while the respective proportion among previously reported abusers was lower, only at 15%.

圖 4.1 2013 年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者的年齡組別分布

Chart 4.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2013 by age group



註釋： * 少於 0.5%。

Note : * Less than 0.5%.

首次吸食毒品的年齡 (表 2d)

Age of First Abuse (Table 2d)

4.6 首次被呈報的吸毒者平均在 21 歲開始吸毒，其中半數已吸毒不少於 4.6 年。而曾被呈報者則較早開始吸

4.6 Newly reported drug abusers on average start to abuse drugs at 21, and half of them had abused drugs for at least 4.6 years.

毒，平均在 17 歲開始，其中半數已吸毒不少於 2.2 年才被首次呈報。

Meanwhile, the previously reported ones started earlier at 17 and half of them had abused for at least 2.2 years before first reported.

被吸食毒品種類 (表 2b 及圖 4.2)

Type of Drugs Abused (Table 2b and Chart 4.2)

4.7 在 2013 年首次被呈報吸毒者中，最常被吸食的毒品種類為氯胺酮 (46%)，其次為甲基安非他明 (25%) 及可卡因 (17%)。

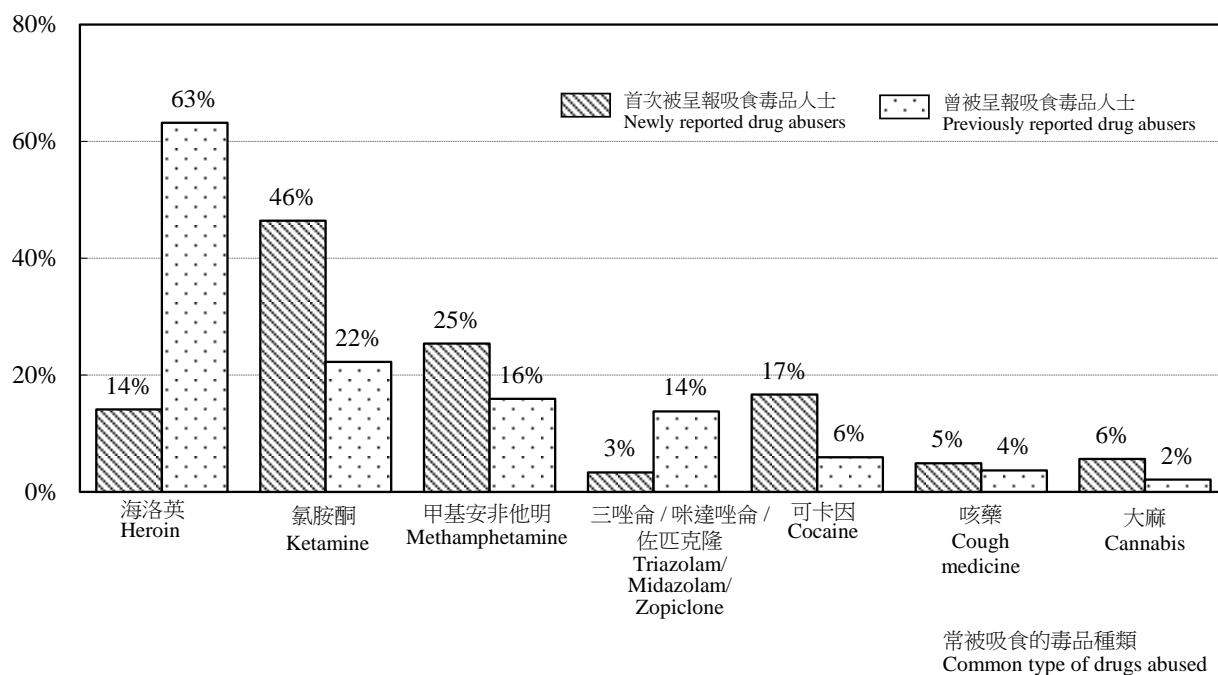
4.7 Among newly reported drug abusers in 2013, the most commonly abused type of drugs was ketamine (46%), followed by methamphetamine (25%) and cocaine (17%).

4.8 至於在曾被呈報的吸毒者中，最常被吸食的毒品種類則是海洛英 (63%)，其次為氯胺酮 (22%) 及甲基安非他明 (16%)。

4.8 As for previously reported drug abusers, heroin was the dominant type of drugs abused (63%), followed by ketamine (22%) and methamphetamine (16%).

圖 4.2 2013 年首次/曾被呈報吸毒者通常吸食的毒品種類

Chart 4.2 Common type of drugs abused by newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2013



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最常見原因是「解悶」(49%)和「受到同輩朋友影響」(45%)，隨後是「出於好奇」(27%)和「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(26%)。

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」(49%)、「解悶」(49%)和「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(46%)。

經濟活動狀況 (表 2e)

4.11 在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有43%是全職工作人士，33%是失業人士，13%是散工／兼職工作人士及6%是學生。在曾被呈報吸毒者中，失業人士的比重較高，達50%，另32%是全職工作人士，12%是散工／兼職工作人士及3%是退休人士。

教育水平 (表 2f)

4.12 首次被呈報吸毒者中，有55%曾接受初中教育，34%高中教育及4%專上教育。另有7%只有小學程度或以下。

4.13 曾被呈報吸毒者的教育水平相對較低，有53%初中教育，19%高中教育及1%專上教育。只有小學程度或

Reason for Current Drug Abuse (Table 2c)

4.9 For newly reported drug abusers, the most common reasons for current drug use were “relief of boredom” (49%) and “peer influence” (45%), followed by “curiosity” (27%) and “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (26%).

4.10 As for previously reported persons, the three most common reasons for current drug use were “peer influence” (49%), “relief of boredom” (49%) and “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (46%).

Economic Activity Status (Table 2e)

4.11 Of all newly reported drug abusers, 43% were full-time workers, 33% unemployed, 13% casual/part-time workers and 6% students. Among previously reported persons, the proportion of the unemployed was relatively higher, at 50%. Another 32% were full-time workers, 12% casual/part-time workers and 3% retired persons.

Educational Attainment (Table 2f)

4.12 For newly reported drug abusers, 55% attained lower secondary, 34% upper secondary and 4% tertiary education. Another 7% attained primary education or below.

4.13 For previously reported abusers, their educational level were relatively lower, with 53% attaining lower secondary, 19% upper

以下者達 27%。

婚姻狀況 (表 2g)

4.14 在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有 70%從未結婚，而曾被呈報吸毒者中則有較少比重從未結婚，為 46%。已婚和同居者合計，分別佔前者的 23%和後者的 36%，而鰥寡、離婚或分居者合計，則分別佔前者的 7%和後者的 18%。

4.15 在已婚或同居的首次被呈報者中，有 25%報稱其伴侶亦吸毒，而曾被呈報者有吸毒伴侶的比例為 17%。

secondary and 1% tertiary education. Those having attained primary education or below were as high as 27%.

Marital Status (Table 2g)

4.14 70% of newly reported drug abusers were never married while the respective proportion among previously reported persons was lower, at 46%. Married and cohabiting persons together took up 23% of the former group and 36% of the latter group, while the widowed, divorced or separated altogether took up 7% of the former group and 18% of the latter group.

4.15 Of those married or cohabiting newly reported abusers, 25% reported that their partners also abused drugs, while the corresponding figure for the previously reported abusers with drug taking partners was 17%.

5

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，而海洛英及三唑倫／咪達唑倫／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.

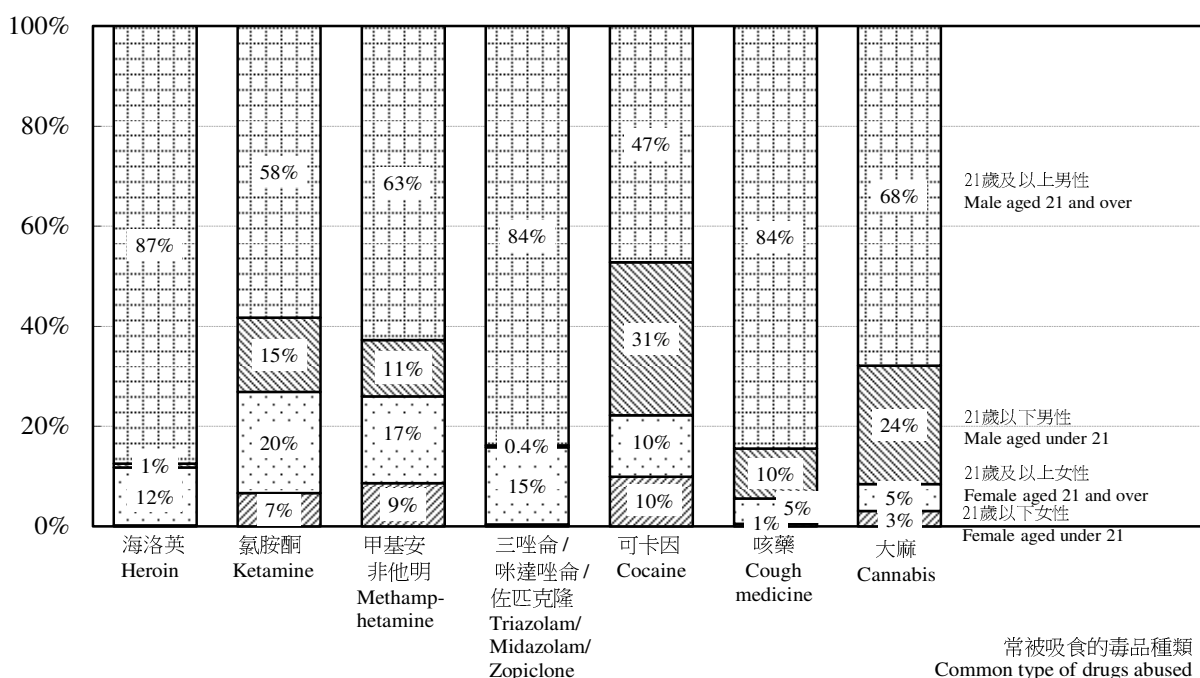
年齡和性別 (表 3a、表 4a 及圖 5.1)

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
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／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 2,700 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.

統計表 Tables

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<p>1. 按下列變量/分類劃分的 2004 至 2013 年被呈報吸毒者：</p> <p>a. 性別及年齡</p> <p>b. 首次/曾被呈報、性別及年齡</p> <p>c. 吸食毒品種類數目</p> <p>d. 年齡組別及主要吸食毒品種類</p> <p>e. 吸食毒品方法</p> <p>f. 年齡組別及吸食毒品地方(2006 至 2013 年數字)</p> <p>g. 年齡組別及吸食毒品地點(2006 至 2013 年數字)</p> <p>h. 年齡組別及現時吸食毒品原因</p> <p>i. 性別及首次吸食毒品年齡</p> <p>j. 年齡組別及經濟活動狀況</p> <p>k. 年齡組別及教育水平</p> <p>l. 種族</p> <p>m. 性別、婚姻狀況及伴侶有否吸毒</p> <p>n. 年齡組別及居住地區</p> <p>o. 屋宇單位類型</p> <p>p. 年齡組別及曾否有犯罪紀錄</p>	<p>1. Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by :</p> <p>a. sex by age 47</p> <p>b. newly/previously reported by sex by age 50</p> <p>c. number of drug types taken 52</p> <p>d. age group by major type of drugs abused 53</p> <p>e. method of taking drugs 56</p> <p>f. age group by place of abusing drugs (for 2006 - 2013) 57</p> <p>g. age group by locality of abusing drugs (for 2006 - 2013) 58</p> <p>h. age group by reason for current drug use 60</p> <p>i. sex by age of first abuse 62</p> <p>j. age group by economic activity status 63</p> <p>k. age group by educational attainment 65</p> <p>l. ethnicity 66</p> <p>m. sex by marital status by whether partner took drugs 67</p> <p>n. age group by district of residence 68</p> <p>o. type of quarters 71</p> <p>p. age group by whether previously convicted 72</p>
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表 1a 按性別及年齡劃分的2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1a Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by sex by age

	人數 No. of persons									
性別／年齡 Sex/age	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
男 Male										
< 12	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
12 - 15	190 (1.6)	207 (1.8)	251 (2.3)	387 (3.5)	404 (3.6)	359 (3.2)	224 (2.2)	165 (1.8)	110 (1.2)	62 (0.8)
16 - 17	481 (3.9)	576 (5.0)	588 (5.5)	681 (6.1)	785 (6.9)	705 (6.3)	541 (5.4)	417 (4.4)	325 (3.6)	224 (2.7)
18 - 20	833 (6.8)	765 (6.7)	926 (8.6)	1 064 (9.6)	1 209 (10.7)	1 160 (10.3)	1 094 (10.9)	839 (8.9)	707 (7.8)	517 (6.3)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 504 (12.3)	1 548 (13.5)	1 765 (16.5)	2 134 (19.2)	2 402 (21.2)	2 228 (19.9)	1 860 (18.6)	1 421 (15.1)	1 142 (12.7)	803 (9.8)
21 - 30	3 459 (28.4)	2 843 (24.8)	2 574 (24.0)	2 769 (24.9)	2 752 (24.3)	2 799 (24.9)	2 440 (24.4)	2 251 (23.9)	2 101 (23.3)	1 964 (24.0)
31 - 40	2 805 (23.0)	2 573 (22.5)	2 416 (22.6)	2 446 (22.0)	2 393 (21.1)	2 425 (21.6)	2 288 (22.9)	2 313 (24.5)	2 329 (25.8)	2 102 (25.7)
41 - 50	2 518 (20.6)	2 415 (21.1)	2 096 (19.6)	1 897 (17.0)	1 806 (15.9)	1 815 (16.2)	1 560 (15.6)	1 547 (16.4)	1 575 (17.4)	1 548 (18.9)
≥ 51	1 914 (15.7)	2 070 (18.1)	1 855 (17.3)	1 881 (16.9)	1 981 (17.5)	1 954 (17.4)	1 860 (18.6)	1 894 (20.1)	1 880 (20.8)	1 764 (21.6)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	10 696 (87.7)	9 901 (86.5)	8 941 (83.5)	8 993 (80.8)	8 932 (78.8)	8 993 (80.1)	8 148 (81.4)	8 005 (84.9)	7 885 (87.3)	7 378 (90.2)
小計 Sub-total	12 200 (100.0)	11 449 (100.0)	10 706 (100.0)	11 127 (100.0)	11 334 (100.0)	11 221 (100.0)	10 008 (100.0)	9 426 (100.0)	9 027 (100.0)	8 181 (100.0)
平均年齡 Mean age	36	37	36	35	35	35	35	36	37	38

表 1a [續]
Table 1a (Cont'd)

按性別及年齡劃分的2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by sex by age

	人數 No. of persons									
性別／年齡 Sex/age	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
女 Female										
< 12	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
12 - 15	147 (5.5)	171 (6.4)	211 (8.3)	274 (11.1)	326 (11.2)	405 (14.6)	267 (10.6)	168 (7.8)	94 (4.5)	72 (3.8)
16 - 17	190 (7.2)	223 (8.4)	275 (10.8)	294 (11.9)	329 (11.3)	346 (12.5)	312 (12.3)	171 (8.0)	161 (7.8)	92 (4.9)
18 - 20	345 (13.0)	336 (12.6)	327 (12.8)	295 (12.0)	416 (14.3)	407 (14.7)	372 (14.7)	265 (12.3)	226 (10.9)	215 (11.4)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	682 (25.7)	730 (27.4)	813 (31.9)	865 (35.1)	1 072 (36.9)	1 160 (41.9)	951 (37.6)	604 (28.1)	481 (23.2)	379 (20.1)
21 - 30	1 112 (41.9)	1 015 (38.1)	910 (35.7)	716 (29.0)	865 (29.8)	682 (24.6)	659 (26.0)	629 (29.3)	691 (33.4)	643 (34.1)
31 - 40	521 (19.6)	582 (21.8)	531 (20.9)	565 (22.9)	625 (21.5)	580 (20.9)	588 (23.2)	554 (25.8)	564 (27.2)	512 (27.1)
41 - 50	262 (9.9)	255 (9.6)	202 (7.9)	226 (9.2)	233 (8.0)	239 (8.6)	220 (8.7)	248 (11.6)	217 (10.5)	256 (13.6)
≥ 51	77 (2.9)	84 (3.2)	90 (3.5)	94 (3.8)	112 (3.9)	108 (3.9)	112 (4.4)	111 (5.2)	117 (5.7)	98 (5.2)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 972 (74.3)	1 936 (72.6)	1 733 (68.1)	1 601 (64.9)	1 835 (63.1)	1 609 (58.1)	1 579 (62.4)	1 542 (71.9)	1 589 (76.8)	1 509 (79.9)
小計 Sub-total	2 654 (100.0)	2 666 (100.0)	2 546 (100.0)	2 466 (100.0)	2 907 (100.0)	2 769 (100.0)	2 530 (100.0)	2 146 (100.0)	2 070 (100.0)	1 888 (100.0)
平均年齡 Mean age	28	28	27	28	27	26	27	29	30	31

表 1a [續]
Table 1a (Cont'd)

按性別及年齡劃分的2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by sex by age

	人數 No. of persons									
性別／年齡 Sex/age	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
男女合計 Both sexes										
< 12	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	6 (*)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
12 - 15	337 (2.3)	378 (2.7)	462 (3.5)	661 (4.9)	730 (5.1)	764 (5.5)	491 (3.9)	333 (2.9)	204 (1.8)	134 (1.3)
16 - 17	671 (4.5)	799 (5.7)	863 (6.5)	975 (7.2)	1 114 (7.8)	1 051 (7.5)	853 (6.8)	588 (5.1)	486 (4.4)	316 (3.1)
18 - 20	1 178 (7.9)	1 101 (7.8)	1 253 (9.5)	1 359 (10.0)	1 625 (11.4)	1 567 (11.2)	1 466 (11.7)	1 104 (9.5)	933 (8.4)	732 (7.3)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	2 186 (14.7)	2 278 (16.1)	2 578 (19.5)	2 999 (22.1)	3 474 (24.4)	3 388 (24.2)	2 811 (22.4)	2 025 (17.5)	1 623 (14.6)	1 182 (11.7)
21 - 30	4 571 (30.8)	3 858 (27.3)	3 484 (26.3)	3 485 (25.6)	3 617 (25.4)	3 481 (24.9)	3 099 (24.7)	2 880 (24.9)	2 792 (25.2)	2 607 (25.9)
31 - 40	3 326 (22.4)	3 155 (22.4)	2 947 (22.2)	3 011 (22.2)	3 018 (21.2)	3 005 (21.5)	2 876 (22.9)	2 867 (24.8)	2 893 (26.1)	2 614 (26.0)
41 - 50	2 780 (18.7)	2 670 (18.9)	2 298 (17.3)	2 123 (15.6)	2 039 (14.3)	2 054 (14.7)	1 780 (14.2)	1 795 (15.5)	1 792 (16.1)	1 804 (17.9)
≥ 51	1 991 (13.4)	2 154 (15.3)	1 945 (14.7)	1 975 (14.5)	2 093 (14.7)	2 062 (14.7)	1 972 (15.7)	2 005 (17.3)	1 997 (18.0)	1 862 (18.5)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	12 668 (85.3)	11 837 (83.9)	10 674 (80.5)	10 594 (77.9)	10 767 (75.6)	10 602 (75.8)	9 727 (77.6)	9 547 (82.5)	9 474 (85.4)	8 887 (88.3)
總計 Total	14 854 (100.0)	14 115 (100.0)	13 252 (100.0)	13 593 (100.0)	14 241 (100.0)	13 990 (100.0)	12 538 (100.0)	11 572 (100.0)	11 097 (100.0)	10 069 (100.0)
平均年齡 Mean age										
所有被呈報吸毒者 All reported drug abusers	35	35	34	34	33	33	34	35	36	37
21歲以下被呈報吸毒者 Reported drug abusers under 21	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18

註釋：括弧內的數字顯示佔各相關性別組別內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets refer to the proportions of all 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2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1b Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by newly/previously reported by sex by age

	人數 No. of persons									
性別／年齡 Sex/age	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
首次被呈報 Newly reported										
男 Male										
< 16	152	186	198	346	337	296	183	152	101	51
16 - 20	885	1 078	1 022	1 217	1 316	1 143	962	689	602	426
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 037	1 264	1 220	1 563	1 653	1 439	1 145	841	703	477
21 - 30	975	729	741	983	1 066	1 100	970	923	781	692
31 - 40	463	339	316	350	310	385	371	395	430	376
41 - 50	98	92	98	94	96	171	126	136	150	177
≥ 51	51	45	25	40	27	42	40	65	36	32
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 587	1 205	1 180	1 467	1 499	1 698	1 507	1 519	1 397	1 277
小計 Sub-total	2 624	2 469	2 400	3 030	3 152	3 137	2 652	2 360	2 100	1 754
平均年齡 Mean age	25	24	23	23	23	24	24	26	27	28
女 Female										
< 16	109	153	174	231	262	347	216	141	84	60
16 - 20	383	441	379	390	524	467	449	264	233	174
< 21 小計 Sub-total	492	594	553	621	786	814	665	405	317	234
21 - 30	495	483	385	328	449	321	298	308	353	306
31 - 40	113	128	127	146	173	130	126	121	120	141
41 - 50	28	40	36	41	48	46	46	46	40	47
≥ 51	8	11	16	14	17	12	24	28	14	15
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	644	662	564	529	687	509	494	503	527	509
小計 Sub-total	1 136	1 256	1 117	1 150	1 473	1 323	1 159	908	844	743
平均年齡 Mean age	23	23	23	23	23	21	22	25	25	26
男女合計 Both sexes										
< 16	261	339	372	577	599	643	399	293	185	111
16 - 20	1 268	1 519	1 401	1 607	1 840	1 610	1 411	953	835	600
< 21 小計 Sub-total	1 529	1 858	1 773	2 184	2 439	2 253	1 810	1 246	1 020	711
21 - 30	1 470	1 212	1 126	1 311	1 515	1 421	1 268	1 231	1 134	998
31 - 40	576	467	443	496	483	515	497	516	550	517
41 - 50	126	132	134	135	144	217	172	182	190	224
≥ 51	59	56	41	54	44	54	64	93	50	47
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	2 231	1 867	1 744	1 996	2 186	2 207	2 001	2 022	1 924	1 786
總計 Total	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 460	3 811	3 268	2 944	2 497
平均年齡 Mean age	24	23	23	23	23	23	24	25	26	27

表 1b [續]

按首次／曾被呈報、性別及年齡劃分的2004至2013年
被呈報吸毒者

Table 1b (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by newly/previously
reported by sex by age

	人數 No. of persons									
性別／年齡 Sex/age	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
曾被呈報 Previously reported										
男 Male										
< 16	38	21	53	43	71	67	42	13	9	11
16 - 20	429	263	492	528	678	722	673	567	430	315
< 21 小計 Sub-total	467	284	545	571	749	789	715	580	439	326
21 - 30	2 484	2 114	1 833	1 786	1 686	1 699	1 470	1 328	1 320	1 272
31 - 40	2 342	2 234	2 100	2 096	2 083	2 040	1 917	1 918	1 899	1 726
41 - 50	2 420	2 323	1 998	1 803	1 710	1 644	1 434	1 411	1 425	1 371
≥ 51	1 863	2 025	1 830	1 841	1 954	1 912	1 820	1 829	1 844	1 732
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	9 109	8 696	7 761	7 526	7 433	7 295	6 641	6 486	6 488	6 101
小計 Sub-total	9 576	8 980	8 306	8 097	8 182	8 084	7 356	7 066	6 927	6 427
平均年齡 Mean age	39	40	39	39	39	39	39	40	41	41
女 Female										
< 16	38	18	37	45	65	60	51	27	10	12
16 - 20	152	118	223	199	221	286	235	172	154	133
< 21 小計 Sub-total	190	136	260	244	286	346	286	199	164	145
21 - 30	617	532	525	388	416	361	361	321	338	337
31 - 40	408	454	404	419	452	450	462	433	444	371
41 - 50	234	215	166	185	185	193	174	202	177	209
≥ 51	69	73	74	80	95	96	88	83	103	83
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 328	1 274	1 169	1 072	1 148	1 100	1 085	1 039	1 062	1 000
小計 Sub-total	1 518	1 410	1 429	1 316	1 434	1 446	1 371	1 238	1 226	1 145
平均年齡 Mean age	32	33	31	32	31	31	31	33	33	33
男女合計 Both sexes										
< 16	76	39	90	88	136	127	93	40	19	23
16 - 20	581	381	715	727	899	1 008	908	739	584	448
< 21 小計 Sub-total	657	420	805	815	1 035	1 135	1 001	779	603	471
21 - 30	3 101	2 646	2 358	2 174	2 102	2 060	1 831	1 649	1 658	1 609
31 - 40	2 750	2 688	2 504	2 515	2 535	2 490	2 379	2 351	2 343	2 097
41 - 50	2 654	2 538	2 164	1 988	1 895	1 837	1 608	1 613	1 602	1 580
≥ 51	1 932	2 098	1 904	1 921	2 049	2 008	1 908	1 912	1 947	1 815
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	10 437	9 970	8 930	8 598	8 581	8 395	7 726	7 525	7 550	7 101
總計 Total	11 094	10 390	9 735	9 413	9 616	9 530	8 727	8 304	8 153	7 572
平均年齡 Mean age	38	39	38	38	38	38	38	39	40	40

表 1c 按吸食毒品種類數目劃分的2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1c Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by number of drug types taken

	人數 No. of persons									
吸食毒品種類數目 Number of drug types taken	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
吸食一種毒品 One drug type taken	11 017	9 877	8 972	9 941	10 939	10 888	9 670	9 028	8 586	7 779
佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比 [#] % of all reported drug abusers [#]	75.8	70.9	68.1	73.6	77.0	78.2	77.4	78.5	77.7	77.9
吸食兩種毒品 Two drug types taken	2 738	3 169	3 274	2 826	2 562	2 459	2 283	2 071	2 071	1 926
佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比 [#] % of all reported drug abusers [#]	18.8	22.7	24.9	20.9	18.0	17.7	18.3	18.0	18.7	19.3
吸食三種毒品 Three drug types taken	557	691	640	521	505	451	381	296	305	236
佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比 [#] % of all reported drug abusers [#]	3.8	5.0	4.9	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.4
吸食多過三種毒品 More than three drug types taken	215	194	288	218	207	133	154	107	90	49
佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比 [#] % of all reported drug abusers [#]	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.5

註釋：# 佔所有被呈報吸食毒品種類的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known drugs abused.

表 1d 按年齡組別及主要吸食毒品種類劃分的2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1d Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by age group by major type of drugs abused

	人數 No. of persons									
年齡組別／主要吸食毒品種類 Age group/major type of drugs abused	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
21歲以下 Aged under 21										
麻醉鎮痛劑 Narcotics analgesics	112 (5.3)	87 (3.9)	53 (2.1)	62 (2.1)	62 (1.8)	79 (2.3)	79 (2.8)	74 (3.7)	76 (4.8)	49 (4.3)
海洛英 Heroin	112 (5.3)	85 (3.8)	51 (2.0)	62 (2.1)	62 (1.8)	78 (2.3)	77 (2.8)	74 (3.7)	76 (4.8)	49 (4.3)
菲仕通／美沙酮 Physeptone/Methadone	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	2 052 (96.5)	2 185 (97.5)	2 525 (99.0)	2 948 (99.0)	3 424 (98.8)	3 326 (98.9)	2 752 (98.3)	1 950 (97.5)	1 537 (96.6)	1 112 (96.5)
氯胺酮 Ketamine	1 480 (69.6)	1 368 (61.1)	1 876 (73.5)	2 392 (80.3)	2 962 (85.5)	2 834 (84.3)	2 241 (80.1)	1 411 (70.6)	972 (61.1)	605 (52.5)
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	143 (6.7)	180 (8.0)	264 (10.3)	407 (13.7)	516 (14.9)	563 (16.7)	613 (21.9)	534 (26.7)	479 (30.1)	363 (31.5)
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	92 (4.3)	82 (3.7)	67 (2.6)	52 (1.7)	36 (1.0)	43 (1.3)	23 (0.8)	13 (0.7)	21 (1.3)	9 (0.8)
可卡因 Cocaine	20 (0.9)	58 (2.6)	170 (6.7)	356 (12.0)	326 (9.4)	221 (6.6)	429 (15.3)	402 (20.1)	378 (23.8)	346 (30.0)
咳藥 Cough medicine	205 (9.6)	216 (9.6)	178 (7.0)	132 (4.4)	107 (3.1)	126 (3.7)	76 (2.7)	79 (4.0)	64 (4.0)	42 (3.6)
大麻 Cannabis	543 (25.5)	572 (25.5)	475 (18.6)	363 (12.2)	312 (9.0)	250 (7.4)	224 (8.0)	144 (7.2)	138 (8.7)	79 (6.9)
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	814 (38.3)	1 194 (53.3)	1 088 (42.6)	631 (21.2)	540 (15.6)	401 (11.9)	161 (5.8)	58 (2.9)	29 (1.8)	8 (0.7)
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	120 (5.6)	152 (6.8)	343 (13.4)	273 (9.2)	227 (6.6)	184 (5.5)	145 (5.2)	60 (3.0)	38 (2.4)	8 (0.7)
小計 Sub-total	2 127	2 240	2 551	2 979	3 464	3 362	2 799	1 999	1 591	1 152

表 1d [續]

按年齡組別及主要吸食毒品種類劃分的2004至2013年被呈報
吸毒者

Table 1d (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by age group by major
type of drugs abused

	人數 No. of persons									
年齡組別／主要吸食毒品種類 Age group/major type of drugs abused	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
21歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
麻醉鎮痛劑 Narcotics analgesics	10 116 (81.6)	9 745 (83.4)	8 090 (76.2)	7 366 (70.0)	7 203 (67.0)	6 840 (64.7)	6 132 (63.3)	5 878 (61.9)	5 777 (61.1)	5 066 (57.3)
海洛英 Heroin	10 035 (80.9)	9 672 (82.7)	8 067 (75.9)	7 358 (69.9)	7 186 (66.9)	6 825 (64.6)	6 123 (63.2)	5 877 (61.8)	5 771 (61.0)	5 064 (57.3)
菲仕通／美沙酮 Physeptone/Methadone	135 (1.1)	200 (1.7)	52 (0.5)	41 (0.4)	46 (0.4)	46 (0.4)	34 (0.4)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	4 144 (33.4)	4 150 (35.5)	4 877 (45.9)	4 961 (47.1)	4 959 (46.1)	5 179 (49.0)	4 918 (50.8)	4 954 (52.1)	5 097 (53.9)	5 025 (56.9)
氯胺酮 Ketamine	1 104 (8.9)	732 (6.3)	1 204 (11.3)	1 667 (15.8)	2 137 (19.9)	2 446 (23.1)	2 315 (23.9)	2 231 (23.5)	2 329 (24.6)	2 209 (25.0)
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	499 (4.0)	573 (4.9)	592 (5.6)	705 (6.7)	858 (8.0)	839 (7.9)	987 (10.2)	1 015 (10.7)	1 202 (12.7)	1 459 (16.5)
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	1 660 (13.4)	1 952 (16.7)	2 160 (20.3)	1 783 (16.9)	1 324 (12.3)	1 354 (12.8)	1 224 (12.6)	1 207 (12.7)	1 242 (13.1)	1 114 (12.6)
可卡因 Cocaine	75 (0.6)	135 (1.2)	188 (1.8)	360 (3.4)	374 (3.5)	300 (2.8)	347 (3.6)	466 (4.9)	470 (5.0)	509 (5.8)
咳藥 Cough medicine	453 (3.7)	490 (4.2)	577 (5.4)	469 (4.5)	460 (4.3)	549 (5.2)	449 (4.6)	451 (4.7)	418 (4.4)	357 (4.0)
大麻 Cannabis	576 (4.6)	564 (4.8)	501 (4.7)	425 (4.0)	451 (4.2)	370 (3.5)	295 (3.0)	257 (2.7)	212 (2.2)	217 (2.5)
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	461 (3.7)	500 (4.3)	441 (4.2)	285 (2.7)	261 (2.4)	117 (1.1)	92 (0.9)	60 (0.6)	40 (0.4)	42 (0.5)
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	105 (0.8)	75 (0.6)	116 (1.1)	108 (1.0)	83 (0.8)	88 (0.8)	101 (1.0)	50 (0.5)	47 (0.5)	16 (0.2)
小計 Sub-total	12 400	11 691	10 623	10 527	10 749	10 569	9 689	9 503	9 461	8 838

表 1d [續]

按年齡組別及主要吸食毒品種類劃分的2004至2013年被呈報
吸毒者

Table 1d (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by age group by major
type of drugs abused

年齡組別／主要吸食毒品種類 Age group/major type of drugs abused	人數 No. of persons									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
所有年齡 All ages										
麻醉鎮痛劑 Narcotics analgesics	10 228 (70.4)	9 832 (70.6)	8 143 (61.8)	7 428 (55.0)	7 265 (51.1)	6 919 (49.7)	6 211 (49.7)	5 952 (51.7)	5 853 (53.0)	5 115 (51.2)
海洛英 Heroin	10 147 (69.8)	9 757 (70.0)	8 118 (61.6)	7 420 (54.9)	7 248 (51.0)	6 903 (49.6)	6 200 (49.6)	5 951 (51.7)	5 847 (52.9)	5 113 (51.2)
菲仕通／美沙酮 Physeptone/Methadone	136 (0.9)	200 (1.4)	52 (0.4)	41 (0.3)	47 (0.3)	47 (0.3)	34 (0.3)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	6 196 (42.7)	6 335 (45.5)	7 402 (56.2)	7 909 (58.6)	8 383 (59.0)	8 505 (61.1)	7 670 (61.4)	6 904 (60.0)	6 634 (60.0)	6 137 (61.4)
氯胺酮 Ketamine	2 584 (17.8)	2 100 (15.1)	3 080 (23.4)	4 059 (30.1)	5 099 (35.9)	5 280 (37.9)	4 556 (36.5)	3 642 (31.7)	3 301 (29.9)	2 814 (28.2)
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	642 (4.4)	753 (5.4)	856 (6.5)	1 112 (8.2)	1 374 (9.7)	1 402 (10.1)	1 600 (12.8)	1 549 (13.5)	1 681 (15.2)	1 822 (18.2)
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	1 752 (12.1)	2 034 (14.6)	2 227 (16.9)	1 835 (13.6)	1 360 (9.6)	1 397 (10.0)	1 247 (10.0)	1 220 (10.6)	1 263 (11.4)	1 123 (11.2)
可卡因 Cocaine	95 (0.7)	193 (1.4)	358 (2.7)	716 (5.3)	700 (4.9)	521 (3.7)	776 (6.2)	868 (7.5)	848 (7.7)	855 (8.6)
咳藥 Cough medicine	658 (4.5)	706 (5.1)	755 (5.7)	601 (4.4)	567 (4.0)	675 (4.8)	525 (4.2)	530 (4.6)	482 (4.4)	399 (4.0)
大麻 Cannabis	1 119 (7.7)	1 136 (8.2)	976 (7.4)	788 (5.8)	763 (5.4)	620 (4.5)	519 (4.2)	401 (3.5)	350 (3.2)	296 (3.0)
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	1 275 (8.8)	1 694 (12.2)	1 529 (11.6)	916 (6.8)	801 (5.6)	518 (3.7)	253 (2.0)	118 (1.0)	69 (0.6)	50 (0.5)
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	225 (1.5)	227 (1.6)	459 (3.5)	381 (2.8)	310 (2.2)	272 (2.0)	246 (2.0)	110 (1.0)	85 (0.8)	24 (0.2)
總計 Total	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 931	12 488	11 502	11 052	9 990

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。

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

(2) 括弧內的數字顯示佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品種類的吸毒者的百分比。

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2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1e Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by method of taking drugs

	%#									
吸食毒品方法 Method of taking drugs	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
注射 Injection	38.7	38.8	37.1	32.8	27.2	24.7	23.7	23.3	22.5	21.0
吸入煙霧 Fume inhaling	33.0	33.5	29.8	31.5	33.7	36.2	39.8	41.0	43.3	46.5
以香煙或煙管吸食 Smoking	25.5	22.8	21.8	19.3	15.0	16.5	15.8	18.5	19.1	18.3
鼻吸 Sniffing	10.6	12.4	19.7	26.6	34.9	36.5	36.8	32.7	31.9	30.7
口服 Oral ingestion	18.8	23.9	25.9	19.4	18.1	16.5	13.9	12.7	11.5	10.1

註釋：(1) 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 an individual drug abuser in a given year.

(2) # 佔所有被呈報吸食毒品方法的吸毒者的百分比。

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

表 1f 按年齡組別及吸食毒品地方劃分的2006至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1f Reported drug abusers for 2006-2013 by age group by place of abusing drugs

	人數 No. of persons							
年齡組別／吸食毒品地方 Age group/place of abusing drugs	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
21歲以下 Aged under 21								
香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	1 957 (90.8)	2 709 (95.2)	3 336 (97.3)	3 199 (96.6)	2 674 (97.6)	1 894 (98.0)	1 530 (98.6)	1 121 (98.7)
中國內地 Mainland of China	545 (25.3)	505 (17.8)	438 (12.8)	426 (12.9)	242 (8.8)	103 (5.3)	66 (4.3)	40 (3.5)
其他地方 Other places	26 (1.2)	23 (0.8)	29 (0.8)	18 (0.5)	11 (0.4)	13 (0.7)	6 (0.4)	11 (1.0)
21歲及以上 Aged 21 & over								
香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	9 792 (97.5)	9 908 (96.6)	10 236 (97.4)	10 003 (95.3)	9 231 (95.9)	9 043 (96.1)	9 159 (98.0)	8 594 (98.4)
中國內地 Mainland of China	827 (8.2)	963 (9.4)	793 (7.5)	1 074 (10.2)	888 (9.2)	773 (8.2)	564 (6.0)	458 (5.2)
其他地方 Other places	176 (1.8)	145 (1.4)	139 (1.3)	109 (1.0)	58 (0.6)	76 (0.8)	69 (0.7)	74 (0.8)
所有年齡 All ages								
香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	11 749 (96.3)	12 617 (96.3)	13 572 (97.4)	13 202 (95.6)	11 905 (96.2)	10 937 (96.4)	10 689 (98.1)	9 715 (98.4)
中國內地 Mainland of China	1 372 (11.2)	1 468 (11.2)	1 231 (8.8)	1 500 (10.9)	1 130 (9.1)	876 (7.7)	630 (5.8)	498 (5.0)
其他地方 Other places	202 (1.7)	168 (1.3)	168 (1.2)	127 (0.9)	69 (0.6)	89 (0.8)	75 (0.7)	85 (0.9)

註釋：(1) 有關吸食毒品地方數字在2006年起才編製。

Notes: Statistics on place of abusing drugs were compiled 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 an individual drug abuser in a given year.

(3) 括弧內的數字顯示佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品地方的吸毒者的百分比。

Figures in brackets refer to the proportions of all reported drug abusers with known places of abusing drugs in the respective age groups.

表 1g 按年齡組別及吸食毒品地點劃分的2006至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1g Reported drug abusers for 2006-2013 by age group by locality of abusing drugs

								%#
年齡組別／吸食毒品地點	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Age group/locality of abusing drugs								
21歲以下 Aged under 21								
只在家／朋友的家 Home/friend's home only	13.2	21.2	25.5	27.0	36.0	41.5	44.7	50.8
在家／朋友的家及其他地點 Home/friend's home and other localities	32.1	38.6	42.2	44.0	39.1	33.1	32.2	30.0
只在其他地點 Other localities only	54.7	40.2	32.2	29.0	24.9	25.4	23.1	19.1
<i>其他地點 Other localities</i>								
公眾地方如休憩地方／公園／公廁 Public area like recreation area/ public garden/ public toilet	26.5	38.8	41.3	43.3	36.2	33.7	32.4	27.1
的士高／卡拉OK Disco/karaoke	63.8	40.8	33.5	29.2	23.3	15.5	13.9	10.0
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	5.8	6.2	6.7	9.6	8.1	7.3	8.9	8.0
會所／大廈／酒店／酒吧內舉行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	6.0	7.4	7.0	7.6	9.4	8.3	8.2	5.8
咖啡店／網吧 Coffee shop/internet café	6.6	4.8	5.3	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.1	5.0
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	9.2	9.1	8.0	6.7	5.3	6.8	6.6	5.6
出租屋／渡假屋／出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	2.4	3.8	2.5	4.6	3.6	2.6	3.1	3.2
學校(包括學校宿舍) School (include school hostel)	1.1	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.5
21歲及以上 Aged 21 & over								
只在家／朋友的家 Home/friend's home only	43.6	45.9	48.4	46.4	48.1	50.2	51.6	51.8
在家／朋友的家及其他地點 Home/friend's home and other localities	31.5	30.8	31.1	32.0	32.9	30.9	30.4	29.3
只在其他地點 Other localities only	24.9	23.4	20.4	21.5	19.0	18.9	18.0	18.9
<i>其他地點 Other localities</i>								
公眾地方如休憩地方／公園／公廁 Public area like recreation area/ public garden/ public toilet	39.7	36.3	34.8	37.5	38.5	37.1	36.4	37.6
的士高／卡拉OK Disco/karaoke	8.8	11.4	11.6	13.4	10.9	7.9	6.3	5.4
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	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.5	3.6	3.6	4.4	4.2
會所／大廈／酒店／酒吧內舉行的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	5.6	5.2	3.5	4.8	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.1
咖啡店／網吧 Coffee shop/internet café	0.8	1.5	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.2
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.0	1.6
出租屋／渡假屋／出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	2.7	3.3	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.7

表 1g [續] 按年齡組別及吸食毒品地點劃分的2006至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1g (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 2006-2013 by age group by locality of abusing drugs

	%#							
年齡組別／吸食毒品地點 Age group/locality of abusing drugs	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
所有年齡 All ages								
只在家／朋友的家 Home/friend's home only	38.2	40.5	42.9	41.8	45.3	48.7	50.6	51.7
在家／朋友的家及其他地點 Home/friend's home and other localities	31.6	32.5	33.8	34.9	34.3	31.3	30.6	29.4
只在其他地點 Other localities only	30.2	27.0	23.3	23.3	20.4	20.0	18.7	19.0
<i>其他地點 Other localities</i>								
公眾地方如休憩地方／公園／公廁 <i>Public area like recreation area/ public garden/ public toilet</i>	37.3	36.8	36.4	38.9	38.0	36.5	35.8	36.4
的士高／卡拉OK <i>Disco/karaoke</i>	18.6	17.8	17.0	17.2	13.7	9.2	7.4	5.9
會所／大廈／酒店／酒吧內舉行的非派對場合 <i>Non-party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar</i>	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.6
會所／大廈／酒店／酒吧內舉行的派對場合 <i>Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar</i>	5.7	5.7	4.4	5.5	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.4
咖啡店／網吧 <i>Coffee shop/internet café</i>	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.4	2.5
電子遊戲機中心 <i>Electronic game centre</i>	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.5	2.6	2.1
出租屋／渡假屋／出租地方 <i>Apartment/bungalow/rental area</i>	2.7	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.8
學校(包括學校宿舍) <i>School (include school hostel)</i>	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1

註釋：(1) 有關吸食毒品地點數字在2006年起才編製。

Notes: Statistics on locality of abusing drugs were compiled 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 an individual drug abuser in a given year.

(3) # 佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品地點的吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known localities of abusing drugs in the respective age groups.

表 1h 按年齡組別及現時吸食毒品原因劃分的2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1h Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 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	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
21歲以下 Aged under 21										
解悶／情緒低落／壓力 Relief of boredom/depression/stress	31.4	40.4	41.3	41.3	44.2	51.2	48.7	44.5	46.2	47.2
受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	60.0	68.4	64.9	58.8	64.2	68.0	62.4	59.1	58.1	55.0
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	6.6	7.3	8.9	12.7	16.3	15.3	16.4	18.7	24.0	21.9
出於好奇 Curiosity	41.0	35.8	41.1	42.7	45.1	43.0	38.6	36.5	38.6	32.8
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	34.6	43.4	42.4	37.4	33.9	33.6	29.5	27.7	24.7	24.0
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.3
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	1.6	3.7	4.6	4.2	5.4	5.6	4.8	5.0	4.5	6.0
其他原因 Other reasons	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	-
21歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
解悶／情緒低落／壓力 Relief of boredom/depression/stress	27.4	34.6	39.7	40.5	44.4	48.1	47.5	49.8	50.5	49.0
受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	43.6	44.5	44.0	43.7	45.7	48.8	49.0	47.4	46.8	47.1
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	54.6	48.5	43.3	41.6	40.9	42.1	46.9	45.0	44.4	43.3
出於好奇 Curiosity	22.8	29.2	32.7	33.9	31.3	27.5	23.4	22.2	21.9	21.3
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	9.3	14.7	17.6	21.5	22.0	23.1	21.1	20.2	22.5	21.0
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	4.7	5.2	5.7	5.3	4.8	5.8	5.7	6.9	6.4	5.6
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
其他原因 Other reasons	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	*	0.1	0.1	*	-

表 1h [續]

按年齡組別及現時吸食毒品原因劃分的2004至2013年
被呈報吸毒者

Table 1h (Cont'd)

Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 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	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
所有年齡 All ages										
解悶／情緒低落／壓力 Relief of boredom/depression/stress	28.0	35.5	40.0	40.7	44.3	48.8	47.7	48.9	49.9	48.7
受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	46.0	48.4	48.0	47.1	50.3	53.4	52.0	49.5	48.4	48.0
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	47.6	41.8	36.6	35.1	34.9	35.6	40.1	40.5	41.5	40.8
出於好奇 Curiosity	25.5	30.3	34.4	35.9	34.7	31.2	26.8	24.6	24.3	22.6
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	13.1	19.4	22.4	25.1	25.0	25.7	23.0	21.5	22.8	21.4
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.0	4.9	4.8	6.1	5.9	5.2
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	1.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
其他原因 Other reasons	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	-

註釋：(1) 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一個現時吸食毒品原因。

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

(2) # 佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報現時吸食毒品原因的吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known reasons 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2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1i Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by sex by age of first abuse

	%#									
性別／首次吸食毒品年齡 Sex/age of first abuse	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
男 Male										
< 12	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
12 - 15	30.9	32.3	33.7	33.6	35.0	35.9	37.3	36.6	36.5	35.8
16 - 17	19.9	20.4	20.6	20.0	21.3	20.1	20.0	20.4	19.0	19.3
18 - 20	23.0	22.7	22.1	23.3	22.3	22.5	22.1	21.5	22.8	22.8
21 - 25	12.6	12.0	11.8	11.8	10.9	10.9	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8
26 - 30	6.5	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.9
≥ 31	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.8	4.4
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	18	18	18	18	18	18
女 Female										
< 12	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.0
12 - 15	28.6	29.9	33.1	36.4	37.6	40.4	40.7	38.3	38.3	37.4
16 - 17	18.6	17.2	16.6	16.2	16.5	17.2	19.2	18.2	18.3	18.8
18 - 20	23.4	20.6	21.3	20.8	19.4	18.0	17.7	18.6	18.4	18.6
21 - 25	16.6	17.6	13.4	11.7	12.7	11.1	10.0	10.9	10.4	11.1
26 - 30	7.2	8.0	9.0	7.8	7.2	5.5	4.9	5.7	6.9	6.3
≥ 31	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.6	4.8	6.1	5.6	5.9
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	19	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	18
男女合計 Both sexes										
< 12	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
12 - 15	30.5	31.9	33.6	34.0	35.5	36.8	38.0	36.9	36.8	36.1
16 - 17	19.6	19.9	19.9	19.4	20.4	19.5	19.9	20.0	18.8	19.2
18 - 20	23.1	22.3	22.0	22.9	21.8	21.7	21.3	21.0	22.1	22.0
21 - 25	13.2	13.0	12.1	11.8	11.2	10.9	10.1	10.2	9.9	10.1
26 - 30	6.6	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.1
≥ 31	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.3	4.1	4.1	4.6
總計 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										
所有被呈報吸毒者 All reported drug abusers	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
21歲以下被呈報吸毒者 Reported drug abusers under 21	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

註釋：# 佔各相關性別組別內所有被呈報首次吸食毒品年齡的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known age of first abuse in the respective sex groups.

表 1j 按年齡組別及經濟活動狀況劃分的2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1j Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by age group by economic activity status

	%#									
年齡組別／經濟活動狀況 Age group/economic activity status	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
21歲以下 Aged under 21										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	31.5	29.6	30.3	30.8	31.4	25.8	27.0	26.1	26.0	27.2
散工／兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	8.0	10.6	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.1	13.4	13.1	15.7	14.8
失業人士 Unemployed	37.2	31.1	32.5	28.0	28.3	30.7	32.2	35.5	34.9	34.4
料理家務人士 Home-maker	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
學生 Student	21.9	26.4	23.7	26.5	26.5	30.8	24.4	22.4	19.7	17.4
其他 Others	1.1	2.0	3.5	4.7	3.6	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.5	5.6
<i>小計 Sub-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>
21歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	27.3	29.5	31.2	32.9	32.4	33.2	34.4	34.5	34.8	35.3
散工／兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	6.4	7.0	7.0	7.5	9.8	11.1	11.6	11.4	12.0	11.5
失業人士 Unemployed	61.8	58.5	57.0	54.8	51.4	49.1	47.6	48.6	47.5	47.0
料理家務人士 Home-maker	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.4
學生 Student	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
退休人士 Retired person	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.4	3.1	2.7
其他 Others	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.7
<i>小計 Sub-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 1j [續]
Table 1j (Cont'd)

按年齡組別及經濟活動狀況劃分的2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by age group by
economic activity status

	%#									
年齡組別／經濟活動狀況 Age group/economic activity status	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
所有年齡 All ages										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	27.9	29.5	31.1	32.4	32.2	31.5	32.8	33.1	33.5	34.4
散工／兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	6.6	7.5	7.6	8.0	9.9	10.9	12.0	11.7	12.5	11.9
失業人士 Unemployed	58.1	54.1	52.2	48.9	45.7	44.7	44.2	46.4	45.7	45.6
料理家務人士 Home-maker	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.2
學生 Student	3.5	4.4	4.8	6.0	6.7	7.5	5.6	4.1	3.1	2.2
退休人士 Retired person	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.4
其他 Others	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.3
<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>

註釋：# 佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報經濟活動狀況的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known economic activity status in the respective age groups.

表 1k 按年齡組別及教育水平劃分的2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1k Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by age group by educational attainment

	%#									
年齡組別／教育水平 Age group/ educational attainment	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
21歲以下 Aged under 21										
無受過教育／幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-
小學程度 Primary	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7
初中程度（中一至中三） Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	66.8	68.2	66.7	69.3	66.7	66.4	68.4	68.6	68.7	70.7
高中程度（中四至中七） Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	29.7	29.8	31.4	28.4	31.1	31.6	29.2	28.5	28.5	26.9
專上教育程度 Tertiary	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	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
21歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
無受過教育／幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4
小學程度 Primary	34.9	35.2	33.3	31.1	29.7	27.4	26.5	25.8	24.5	23.3
初中程度（中一至中三） Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	46.6	47.0	47.9	50.4	50.6	51.7	50.7	50.7	51.9	51.3
高中程度（中四至中七） Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	15.2	14.4	15.5	15.5	16.5	17.8	19.7	20.2	20.2	22.2
專上教育程度 Tertiary	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.9
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
所有年齡 All ages										
無受過教育／幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
小學程度 Primary	30.0	29.8	27.0	24.6	22.8	21.2	21.0	21.7	21.2	20.8
初中程度（中一至中三） Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	49.6	50.3	51.6	54.6	54.5	55.2	54.6	53.8	54.3	53.5
高中程度（中四至中七） Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	17.3	16.9	18.6	18.4	20.1	21.1	21.8	21.6	21.4	22.7
專上教育程度 Tertiary	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.8
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：# 佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報教育水平的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known educational attainment in the respective age groups.

表 1/ 按種族劃分的2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1/ Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by ethnicity

種族 Ethnicity	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
華人 Chinese	95.7	95.0	95.0	94.7	94.6	94.8	94.6	93.5	93.2	93.0
非華人 Non-chinese										
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.9
越南人 Vietnamese	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
印度人／巴基斯坦人／ 孟加拉人／斯里蘭卡人 Indian/Pakistani/ Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2
泰國人 Thai	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
菲律賓人 Filipino	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
英國人 British	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
印尼人 Indonesian	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*
其他 Others	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
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：# 佔所有被呈報種族的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known ethnicity.

表 1m 按性別、婚姻狀況及伴侶有否吸毒劃分的2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1m Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 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	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
男 Male										
從未結婚 Never married	58.3	56.0	58.9	59.9	59.9	59.9	57.9	54.3	51.7	51.2
已婚／同居 Married/Cohabiting	30.1	32.9	30.7	30.1	30.3	30.2	31.4	33.0	34.4	33.8
伴侶有吸毒 [#] Partner took drugs [#]	7.5	7.0	8.0	7.5	8.7	9.9	11.2	10.4	11.9	12.3
伴侶沒有吸毒 [#] Partner did not take drugs [#]	92.5	93.0	92.0	92.5	91.3	90.1	88.8	89.6	88.1	87.7
離婚／分居 Divorced/Separated	10.5	10.3	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.4	10.1	12.0	13.2	14.3
鰥／寡 Widowed	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	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
女 Female										
從未結婚 Never married	61.5	61.7	67.1	65.7	64.3	62.7	60.2	57.3	57.7	55.7
已婚／同居 Married/Cohabiting	25.0	26.3	21.5	22.5	24.7	27.5	28.7	27.2	27.5	29.3
伴侶有吸毒 [#] Partner took drugs [#]	42.8	40.1	38.2	39.2	44.7	62.5	53.4	44.4	43.2	44.3
伴侶沒有吸毒 [#] Partner did not take drugs [#]	57.2	59.9	61.8	60.8	55.3	37.5	46.6	55.6	56.8	55.8
離婚／分居 Divorced/Separated	11.6	10.6	8.4	10.3	10.0	8.8	9.8	13.5	13.3	13.0
鰥／寡 Widowed	1.9	1.4	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.6	2.1
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
男女合計 Both sexes										
從未結婚 Never married	58.8	57.0	60.4	60.9	60.7	60.4	58.4	54.8	52.8	52.0
已婚／同居 Married/Cohabiting	29.3	31.8	29.1	28.8	29.2	29.7	30.9	31.9	33.1	33.0
伴侶有吸毒 [#] Partner took drugs [#]	13.7	12.5	12.6	12.5	16.0	22.8	21.2	17.4	17.6	18.5
伴侶沒有吸毒 [#] Partner did not take drugs [#]	86.3	87.5	87.4	87.5	84.0	77.2	78.8	82.6	82.4	81.5
離婚／分居 Divorced/Separated	10.7	10.3	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.3	10.1	12.3	13.2	14.1
鰥／寡 Widowed	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9
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：# 佔各相關性別組別內被呈報已婚／同居及伴侶有／否吸毒的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of reported married/cohabiting drug abusers with known information on whether partner took drugs in the respective sex groups.

表 1n 按年齡組別及居住地區劃分的2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1n Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by age group by district of residence

	%#									
年齡組別／居住地區 Age group/district of residence	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
21歲以下 Aged under 21										
中西區 Central & Western	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.9
灣仔 Wan Chai	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.4
東區 Eastern	4.0	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.5	4.7	7.1	3.8	4.3
南區 Southern	9.3	8.8	7.9	7.7	5.2	5.2	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.2
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.0
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	3.5	3.5	4.4	3.7	7.0	5.0	5.3	4.8	6.3	4.4
九龍城 Kowloon City	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.8
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	7.2	5.3	4.0	7.4	6.6	4.5	3.5	3.3	4.1	4.2
觀塘 Kwun Tong	6.2	6.3	7.1	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.1	6.0	7.3	5.8
葵青 Kwai Tsing	8.1	7.9	8.1	6.9	8.8	9.7	9.6	9.8	7.3	9.4
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	4.2	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.0
屯門 Tuen Mun	6.5	9.0	9.2	7.0	7.3	6.9	7.1	6.6	6.3	6.1
元朗 Yuen Long	8.8	6.9	8.3	13.0	11.8	12.8	12.0	12.5	15.9	17.0
北區 North	11.7	13.3	11.4	10.1	11.3	10.5	11.8	14.0	12.9	13.2
大埔 Tai Po	5.2	6.0	6.9	5.0	6.4	8.4	7.6	6.6	5.1	7.3
沙田 Sha Tin	5.2	6.6	9.6	6.9	5.4	6.3	7.3	5.8	7.3	5.8
西貢 Sai Kung	4.8	4.2	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.3	2.5	2.0	2.8	4.1
離島 Islands	5.0	4.4	3.8	5.3	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.9	4.0	3.2
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1n [續] 按年齡組別及居住地區劃分的2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1n (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by age group by district of residence

	%#									
年齡組別／居住地區 Age group/district of residence	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
21歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
中西區 Central & Western	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
灣仔 Wan Chai	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5
東區 Eastern	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.1
南區 Southern	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	12.2	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.9	10.6	9.6	8.9	10.1	9.7
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	11.5	11.2	11.9	11.7	12.4	12.0	12.1	12.2	11.8	11.9
九龍城 Kowloon City	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.4	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.3
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	6.9	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.3	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.7
觀塘 Kwun Tong	9.4	10.5	10.5	9.2	9.7	8.5	9.4	9.7	10.2	9.5
葵青 Kwai Tsing	5.9	5.4	5.8	6.4	6.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.4	6.7
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	5.2	5.1	4.5	4.3	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4
屯門 Tuen Mun	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.5	7.7	7.5	7.3
元朗 Yuen Long	7.8	7.7	7.1	8.0	8.3	8.8	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.7
北區 North	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.7	3.8	4.3	4.3	5.0
大埔 Tai Po	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.1	3.3	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.3
沙田 Sha Tin	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.4	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6
西貢 Sai Kung	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.4
離島 Islands	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.2
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1n [續] 按年齡組別及居住地區劃分的2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1n (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by age group by district of residence

	%#									
年齡組別／居住地區 Age group/district of residence	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
所有年齡 All ages										
中西區 Central & Western	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
灣仔 Wan Chai	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
東區 Eastern	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.5	5.3	4.4	4.1
南區 Southern	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	11.2	9.7	9.3	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.3	8.0	9.1	8.9
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	10.3	10.0	10.4	9.8	11.0	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.0	11.0
九龍城 Kowloon City	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.9	4.0
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.4
觀塘 Kwun Tong	8.9	9.8	9.8	9.0	9.2	8.3	8.9	9.0	9.8	9.1
葵青 Kwai Tsing	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.0
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	5.1	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4
屯門 Tuen Mun	8.0	8.5	8.3	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.1
元朗 Yuen Long	8.0	7.6	7.3	9.2	9.1	9.8	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.6
北區 North	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.3	6.0	6.1	5.6	6.0	5.5	6.0
大埔 Tai Po	3.8	4.1	4.6	3.6	4.1	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.3	4.7
沙田 Sha Tin	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.0	5.4	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.6
西貢 Sai Kung	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.5
離島 Islands	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.3
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：# 佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報居住地區的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known district of residence in the respective age groups.

表 10 按屋宇單位類型劃分的2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 10 Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by type of quarters

	%#									
屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
公營租住單位 Public rental flats	53.0	56.6	57.7	58.1	57.6	58.4	58.9	57.6	57.8	55.9
資助出售單位 subsidized sale flats	3.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.3	4.1
私人住宇單位 Private residential flats	36.8	38.5	37.6	37.3	38.1	37.0	36.5	37.9	38.1	38.4
其他房屋 Others	6.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.5
<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>

註釋：# 佔所有被呈報屋宇單位類型的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known type of quarters.

表 1p 按年齡組別及曾否有犯罪紀錄劃分的2004至2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 1p Reported drug abusers for 2004-2013 by age group by whether previously convicted

	%#									
年齡組別／曾否有犯罪紀錄 Age group/whether previously convicted	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
21歲以下 Aged under 21										
曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted	40.6	38.7	39.4	41.4	40.0	42.9	49.6	46.3	48.7	49.7
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	11.3	8.1	8.3	9.4	11.5	16.9	20.6	18.2	18.9	22.0
只有其他罪行 only other offences	16.8	23.9	27.0	27.5	23.5	20.5	20.3	18.5	21.6	19.2
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	11.9	5.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	4.9	7.6	8.4	7.3	7.5
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0
未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted	59.4	61.3	60.6	58.6	60.0	57.1	50.4	53.7	51.3	50.3
<i>小計 Sub-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>
21歲及以上 Aged 21 & over										
曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted	84.8	86.7	86.3	85.1	83.5	82.5	82.2	79.7	78.8	78.2
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	21.5	29.3	36.4	33.8	19.8	29.6	38.0	37.0	36.5	37.3
只有其他罪行 only other offences	6.7	8.7	10.8	11.4	11.8	8.3	8.9	8.6	8.2	8.1
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	56.4	48.4	39.0	39.8	50.9	44.2	34.9	33.6	33.7	32.5
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted	15.2	13.3	13.7	14.9	16.5	17.5	17.8	20.3	21.2	21.8
<i>小計 Sub-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>
所有年齡 All ages										
曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted	78.7	79.6	77.6	75.7	73.2	73.3	75.1	74.1	74.5	75.0
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	20.1	26.1	31.2	28.5	17.8	26.6	34.3	33.9	34.0	35.6
只有其他罪行 only other offences	8.1	10.9	13.8	14.9	14.6	11.1	11.3	10.3	10.1	9.3
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	50.3	42.0	32.4	32.1	39.9	35.1	29.0	29.4	30.0	29.7
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted	21.3	20.4	22.4	24.3	26.8	26.7	24.9	25.9	25.5	25.0
<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>

註釋：# 佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報曾否有犯罪紀錄的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known information of whether previously convicted in the respective age groups.

表 2a 按性別及年齡劃分的2013年首次／曾被呈報吸毒者
 Table 2a Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2013 by sex by age

性別／年齡 Sex/age	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.	% [#]
男 Male				
< 12	-	-	-	-
12 - 15	51	2.0	11	0.1
16 - 17	163	6.5	61	0.8
18 - 20	263	10.5	254	3.4
< 21 小計 Sub-total	477	19.1	326	4.3
21 - 30	692	27.7	1 272	16.8
31 - 40	376	15.1	1 726	22.8
41 - 50	177	7.1	1 371	18.1
≥ 51	32	1.3	1 732	22.9
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 277	51.1	6 101	80.6
小計 Sub-total	1 754	70.2	6 427	84.9
平均年齡 Mean age	28		41	
女 Female				
< 12	-	-	-	-
12 - 15	60	2.4	12	0.2
16 - 17	58	2.3	34	0.4
18 - 20	116	4.6	99	1.3
< 21 小計 Sub-total	234	9.4	145	1.9
21 - 30	306	12.3	337	4.5
31 - 40	141	5.6	371	4.9
41 - 50	47	1.9	209	2.8
≥ 51	15	0.6	83	1.1
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	509	20.4	1 000	13.2
小計 Sub-total	743	29.8	1 145	15.1
平均年齡 Mean age	26		33	
男女合計 Both sexes				
< 12	-	-	-	-
12 - 15	111	4.4	23	0.3
16 - 17	221	8.9	95	1.3
18 - 20	379	15.2	353	4.7
< 21 小計 Sub-total	711	28.5	471	6.2
21 - 30	998	40.0	1 609	21.2
31 - 40	517	20.7	2 097	27.7
41 - 50	224	9.0	1 580	20.9
≥ 51	47	1.9	1 815	24.0
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 786	71.5	7 101	93.8
總計 Total	2 497	100.0	7 572	100.0
平均年齡 Mean age	27		40	

註釋：# 佔首次／曾被呈報組別內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers in the newly/previously reported group.

表 2b 按年齡組別及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的2013年首次／曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2b Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2013 by age group by common type of drugs abused

年齡組別／常被吸食毒品種類 Age group/common 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.	% [#]
21歲以下 Aged under 21				
海洛英 Heroin	23	3.3	26	5.6
氯胺酮 Ketamine	319	46.4	286	61.5
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	@	@	7	1.5
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	232	33.8	131	28.2
咳藥 Cough medicine	19	2.8	23	4.9
大麻 Cannabis	49	7.1	30	6.5
可卡因 Cocaine	220	32.0	126	27.1
小計 Sub-total	687		465	
21歲及以上 Aged 21 & over				
海洛英 Heroin	322	18.3	4 742	67.0
氯胺酮 Ketamine	817	46.4	1 392	19.7
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	80	4.5	1 034	14.6
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	389	22.1	1 070	15.1
咳藥 Cough medicine	101	5.7	256	3.6
大麻 Cannabis	89	5.1	128	1.8
可卡因 Cocaine	188	10.7	321	4.5
小計 Sub-total	1 759		7 079	

表 2b [續]

按年齡組別及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的2013年首次／曾被呈報吸毒者

Table 2b (Cont'd) Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2013 by age group by common type of drugs abused

年齡組別／常被吸食毒品種類 Age group/common 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.	% [#]
所有年齡 All ages				
海洛英 Heroin	345	14.1	4 768	63.2
氯胺酮 Ketamine	1 136	46.4	1 678	22.2
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	82	3.4	1 041	13.8
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	621	25.4	1 201	15.9
咳藥 Cough medicine	120	4.9	279	3.7
大麻 Cannabis	138	5.6	158	2.1
可卡因 Cocaine	408	16.7	447	5.9
總計 Total	2 446		7 544	

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。

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

(2) # 佔各相關年齡及首次／曾被呈報組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品種類的吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known drugs abused in the respective age and newly/previously reported groups.

表 2c 按現時吸食毒品原因劃分的2013年首次／曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2c Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2013 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 To avoid discomfort of its absence	626	26.3	3 343	45.6
受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	1 066	44.8	3 602	49.1
解悶／情緒低落／壓力 Relief of boredom/depression/stress	1 169	49.1	3 569	48.6
出於好奇 Curiosity	648	27.2	1 550	21.1
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	429	18.0	1 648	22.5
總計 Total	2 381		7 338	

註釋：(1) 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一個現時吸毒原因。

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

(2) # 佔首次／曾被呈報組別內所有被呈報現時吸食毒品原因的吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known reasons for current drug use in the newly/previously reported group.

表 2d 按首次吸食毒品年齡劃分的2013年首次／曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2d Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2013 by age of first abuse

首次吸食毒品年齡 Age of first abuse	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.	% [#]
< 12	9	0.4	269	3.6
12 - 15	509	23.7	2 943	39.6
16 - 17	386	17.9	1 451	19.5
18 - 20	440	20.4	1 670	22.5
21 - 25	315	14.6	648	8.7
26 - 30	209	9.7	281	3.8
≥ 31	284	13.2	161	2.2
總計 Total	2 152	100.0	7 423	100.0
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abuse		21		17
首次呈報時的毒齡中位數 (年) Median abusing experience when first reported (year)		4.6		2.2

註釋：# 佔首次／曾被呈報組別內所有被呈報首次吸食毒品年齡的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known age of first abuse in the newly/previously reported group.

表 2e 按經濟活動狀況劃分的2013年首次／曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2e Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2013 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	1 045	43.4	2 355	31.5
散工／兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	303	12.6	870	11.6
失業人士 Unemployed	787	32.7	3 716	49.7
料理家務人士 Home-maker	75	3.1	145	1.9
學生 Student	146	6.1	72	1.0
退休人士 Retired person	@	@	235	3.1
其他 Others	47	2.0	81	1.1
總計 Total	2 407	100.0	7 474	100.0

註釋：# 佔首次／曾被呈報組別內所有被呈報經濟活動狀況的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known economic activity status in the newly/previously reported group.

表 2f 按教育水平劃分的2013年首次／曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2f Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2013 by educational attainment

教育水平 Educational attainment	首次被呈報者 Newly reported persons		曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons	
	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]
無受過教育／幼稚園程度 No schooling/kindergarten	11	0.5	109	1.5
小學程度 Primary	169	6.9	1 890	25.3
初中程度（中一至中三） Lower secondary (Forms 1 to 3)	1 330	54.6	3 976	53.2
高中程度（中四至中七） Upper secondary (Forms 4 to 7)	830	34.1	1 422	19.0
專上教育程度 Tertiary	94	3.9	81	1.1
總計 Total	2 434	100.0	7 478	100.0

註釋：# 佔首次／曾被呈報組別內所有被呈報教育水平的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known educational attainment in the newly/previously reported group.

表 2g 按性別、婚姻狀況及伴侶有否吸毒劃分的2013年首次／曾被呈報
吸毒者

Table 2g Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2013 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.	%
男 Male				
從未結婚 Never married	1 248	72.9	2 883	45.3
已婚／同居 Married/Cohabiting	371	21.7	2 359	37.1
伴侶有吸毒 Partner took drugs	35	15.0 #	170	11.8 #
伴侶沒有吸毒 Partner did not take drugs	198	85.0 #	1 265	88.2 #
離婚／分居 Divorced/Separated	91	5.3	1 064	16.7
鰥／寡 Widowed	@	@	54	0.8
小計 Sub-total	1 711	100.0	6 360	100.0
女 Female				
從未結婚 Never married	450	63.6	569	50.7
已婚／同居 Married/Cohabiting	180	25.5	356	31.7
伴侶有吸毒 Partner took drugs	56	43.4 #	121	44.6 #
伴侶沒有吸毒 Partner did not take drugs	73	56.6 #	150	55.4 #
離婚／分居 Divorced/Separated	71	10.0	166	14.8
鰥／寡 Widowed	6	0.8	32	2.8
小計 Sub-total	707	100.0	1 123	100.0
男女合計 Both sexes				
從未結婚 Never married	1 698	70.2	3 452	46.1
已婚／同居 Married/Cohabiting	551	22.8	2 715	36.3
伴侶有吸毒 Partner took drugs	91	25.1 #	291	17.1 #
伴侶沒有吸毒 Partner did not take drugs	271	74.9 #	1 415	82.9 #
離婚／分居 Divorced/Separated	162	6.7	1 230	16.4
鰥／寡 Widowed	7	0.3	86	1.1
總計 Total	2 418	100.0	7 483	100.0

註釋：# 佔各相關性別及首次／曾被呈報組別內被呈報已婚／同居及伴侶有／否吸毒的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of reported married/cohabiting drug abusers with known information on whether partner took drugs in the respective sex and newly/previously reported groups.

表 3a 按性別、年齡和常被吸食毒品種類劃分的2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 3a Reported drug abusers in 2013 by sex by age by common type of drugs abused

性別／年齡 Sex/age	海洛英 <u>Heroin</u>		氯胺酮 <u>Ketamine</u>		甲基安非他明 <u>Methamphetamine</u>		三唑侖／ 咪達唑侖／ 佐匹克隆 <u>Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone</u>		可卡因 <u>Cocaine</u>		咳藥 <u>Cough medicine</u>		大麻 <u>Cannabis</u>	
	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#
男 Male														
< 16	@	@	37	1.3	12	0.7	-	-	20	2.3	@	@	7	2.4
16 - 20	39	0.8	381	13.5	194	10.6	@	@	241	28.2	39	9.8	63	21.3
21 - 30	253	4.9	1 212	43.1	366	20.1	49	4.4	264	30.9	126	31.6	90	30.4
≥ 31	4 220	82.5	428	15.2	777	42.6	892	79.4	140	16.4	211	52.9	111	37.5
<i>小計 Sub-total</i>	<i>4 513</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>2 058</i>	<i>73.1</i>	<i>1 349</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>946</i>	<i>84.2</i>	<i>665</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>271</i>	<i>91.6</i>
女 Female														
< 16	@	@	33	1.2	33	1.8	-	-	16	1.9	-	-	@	@
16 - 20	7	0.1	154	5.5	124	6.8	@	@	69	8.1	@	@	7	2.4
21 - 30	37	0.7	460	16.3	142	7.8	14	1.2	76	8.9	8	2.0	6	2.0
≥ 31	554	10.8	109	3.9	174	9.5	159	14.2	29	3.4	12	3.0	10	3.4
<i>小計 Sub-total</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>756</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>8.4</i>
男女合計 Both sexes														
< 16	@	@	70	2.5	45	2.5	-	-	36	4.2	@	@	9	3.0
16 - 20	46	0.9	535	19.0	318	17.5	9	0.8	310	36.3	41	10.3	70	23.6
21 - 30	290	5.7	1 672	59.4	508	27.9	63	5.6	340	39.8	134	33.6	96	32.4
≥ 31	4 774	93.4	537	19.1	951	52.2	1 051	93.6	169	19.8	223	55.9	121	40.9
總計 Total	5 113	100.0	2 814	100.0	1 822	100.0	1 123	100.0	855	100.0	399	100.0	296	100.0
平均年齡 Mean age	46		26		31		43		24		32		29	

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。

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

(2) # 佔各相關常被吸食毒品組別內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers in the respective common drug abuser groups.

表 3b 按居住地區及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 3b Reported drug abusers in 2013 by district of residence by common type of drugs abused

居住地區 District of residence	海洛英 Heroin		氯胺酮 Ketamine		甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone		可卡因 Cocaine		咳藥 Cough medicine		大麻 Cannabis	
	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#
中西區 Central & Western	83	1.7	27	1.0	29	1.6	25	2.3	7	0.8	@	@	9	3.1
灣仔 Wan Chai	95	2.0	7	0.3	21	1.2	16	1.4	10	1.2	10	2.5	9	3.1
東區 Eastern	208	4.3	103	3.7	67	3.8	62	5.6	27	3.2	24	6.1	17	5.8
南區 Southern	103	2.1	116	4.2	85	4.8	40	3.6	28	3.3	17	4.3	16	5.5
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	590	12.1	114	4.1	162	9.1	69	6.2	44	5.2	45	11.5	26	8.9
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	755	15.5	172	6.2	151	8.5	132	11.9	68	8.0	18	4.6	16	5.5
九龍城 Kowloon City	204	4.2	85	3.1	73	4.1	35	3.2	32	3.8	15	3.8	12	4.1
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	322	6.6	191	6.9	116	6.5	77	7.0	49	5.8	13	3.3	14	4.8
觀塘 Kwun Tong	530	10.9	186	6.7	158	8.9	117	10.6	64	7.5	31	7.9	16	5.5
葵青 Kwai Tsing	299	6.1	238	8.5	125	7.0	48	4.3	88	10.4	15	3.8	13	4.5
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	185	3.8	72	2.6	58	3.3	37	3.3	28	3.3	13	3.3	9	3.1
屯門 Tuen Mun	346	7.1	200	7.2	142	8.0	89	8.1	39	4.6	25	6.4	15	5.2
元朗 Yuen Long	372	7.6	420	15.1	183	10.3	93	8.4	157	18.5	36	9.2	45	15.5
北區 North	158	3.2	293	10.5	126	7.1	58	5.2	65	7.7	16	4.1	17	5.8
大埔 Tai Po	177	3.6	143	5.1	97	5.4	80	7.2	30	3.5	43	10.9	15	5.2
沙田 Sha Tin	251	5.2	188	6.8	81	4.5	67	6.1	67	7.9	17	4.3	23	7.9
西貢 Sai Kung	123	2.5	129	4.6	69	3.9	45	4.1	39	4.6	11	2.8	13	4.5
離島 Islands	65	1.3	100	3.6	38	2.1	15	1.4	6	0.7	39	9.9	6	2.1
總計 Total	4 866	100.0	2 784	100.0	1 781	100.0	1 105	100.0	848	100.0	393	100.0	291	100.0

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。

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

(2) # 佔各常被吸食毒品組別內所有被呈報居住地區的吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known district of residence in the respective common drug abuser groups.

表 3c
Table 3c

按首次吸食毒品年齡及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的2013年被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers in 2013 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>		甲基安 非他明 <u>Methamp- hetamine</u>		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 <u>Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone</u>		可卡因 <u>Cocaine</u>		咳藥 <u>Cough medicine</u>		大麻 <u>Cannabis</u>	
	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#
< 12	173	3.4	15	0.6	15	0.9	7	0.7	@	@	@	@	@	@
12 - 15	1 559	30.7	971	38.2	362	21.7	131	12.2	183	25.2	92	24.3	81	33.5
16 - 17	905	17.8	529	20.8	254	15.2	110	10.2	180	24.8	69	18.2	53	21.9
18 - 20	1 344	26.4	556	21.9	358	21.5	195	18.1	147	20.3	88	23.2	46	19.0
21 - 25	599	11.8	250	9.8	230	13.8	173	16.1	96	13.2	62	16.4	29	12.0
26 - 30	284	5.6	115	4.5	168	10.1	153	14.2	52	7.2	40	10.6	13	5.4
≥ 31	221	4.3	103	4.1	279	16.7	307	28.5	64	8.8	26	6.9	17	7.0
總計 Total	5 085	100.0	2 539	100.0	1 666	100.0	1 076	100.0	725	100.0	379	100.0	242	100.0
首次吸食相關個 別毒品平均年齡 Mean age of first abusing the respective type of drugs	18		18		22		26		20		20		19	

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。

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

(2) # 佔各常被吸食毒品組別內所有被呈報首次吸食毒品年齡的吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known age of first abuse in the respective common drug abuser groups.

表 3d 按吸食毒品方法及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 3d Reported drug abusers in 2013 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>		甲基安 非他明 <u>Methamp- hetamine</u>		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 <u>Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone</u>		可卡因 <u>Cocaine</u>		咳藥 <u>Cough medicine</u>		大麻 <u>Cannabis</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	2 039	40.4	@	@	6	0.3	561	50.4	@	@	@	@	@	@
吸入煙霧 Fume inhaling	3 073	60.9	86	3.1	1 399	78.6	196	17.6	227	27.7	@	@	56	19.4
以香煙或煙管吸食 Smoking	986	19.5	37	1.3	194	10.9	13	1.2	445	54.3	6	1.5	228	78.9
鼻吸 Sniffing	89	1.8	2 658	95.9	188	10.6	33	3.0	154	18.8	@	@	7	2.4
口服 Oral ingestion	41	0.8	54	1.9	78	4.4	396	35.5	32	3.9	386	97.7	8	2.8
總計 Total	5 047	100.0	2 771	100.0	1 780	100.0	1 114	100.0	819	100.0	395	100.0	289	100.0

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。

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

(2) # 佔各常被吸食毒品組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品方法的吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known method of taking drugs in the respective common drug abuser groups.

表 3e
Table 3e

按經濟活動狀況及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的2013年被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers in 2013 by economic activity status by common type of drugs abused

經濟活動狀況 Economic activity status	海洛英 Heroin		氫胺酮 Ketamine		甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone		可卡因 Cocaine		咳藥 Cough medicine		大麻 Cannabis	
	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	1 341	26.5	1 266	46.1	626	35.2	286	25.8	316	38.2	139	35.6	131	45.3
散工 / 兼職工作人士 Casual/Part-time worker	475	9.4	398	14.5	244	13.7	110	9.9	136	16.4	83	21.3	46	15.9
失業人士 Unemployed	2 864	56.6	852	31.0	776	43.6	663	59.7	257	31.0	155	39.7	79	27.3
料理家務人士 Home-maker	116	2.3	49	1.8	32	1.8	36	3.2	10	1.2	6	1.5	@	@
學生 Student	6	0.1	118	4.3	63	3.5	@	@	52	6.3	@	@	27	9.3
退休人士 Retired person	236	4.7	-	-	@	@	10	0.9	@	@	-	-	-	-
其他 Others	18	0.4	65	2.4	37	2.1	@	@	56	6.8	@	@	@	@
總計 Total	5 056	100.0	2 748	100.0	1 779	100.0	1 110	100.0	828	100.0	390	100.0	289	100.0

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。

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

(2) # 佔各常被吸食毒品組別內所有被呈報經濟活動狀況的吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known economic activity status in the respective common drug abuser groups.

表 3f 按吸食毒品地點及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的2013年被呈報吸毒者
Table 3f Reported drug abusers in 2013 by locality of abusing drugs by common type of drugs abused

吸食毒品地點 Locality of abusing drugs	海洛英 Heroin		氯胺酮 Ketamine		甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine		三唑侖/ 咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆 Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone		可卡因 Cocaine		咳藥 Cough medicine		大麻 Cannabis	
	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#	人數 No.	%#
只在家/朋友的家 Home/friend's home only	2 582	51.4	1 220	45.1	1 054	59.6	543	48.7	331	40.4	138	35.9	105	37.4
在家/朋友的家及 其他地點 Home/friend's home and other localities	1 516	30.2	959	35.5	506	28.6	504	45.2	322	39.3	123	32.0	110	39.1
只在其他地點 Other localities only	925	18.4	525	19.4	207	11.7	69	6.2	167	20.4	123	32.0	66	23.5
<i>其他地點 Other localities</i>														
公眾地方如休憩 地方/公園/公 廁 Public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet	2 332	46.4	843	31.2	489	27.7	528	47.3	238	29.0	117	30.5	109	38.8
的士高/卡拉OK Disco/karaoke	13	0.3	455	16.8	90	5.1	6	0.5	139	17.0	6	1.6	40	14.2
會所/大廈/酒 店/酒吧內舉行 的派對場合 Party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar	26	0.5	219	8.1	61	3.5	6	0.5	86	10.5	9	2.3	22	7.8
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	91	1.8	271	10.0	66	3.7	24	2.2	108	13.2	19	4.9	20	7.1
電子遊戲機中心 Electronic game centre	@	@	87	3.2	42	2.4	18	1.6	21	2.6	98	25.5	14	5.0
咖啡店/網吧 Coffee shop/internet café	11	0.2	177	6.5	56	3.2	@	@	64	7.8	@	@	11	3.9
出租屋/渡假屋 /出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	41	0.8	53	2.0	83	4.7	13	1.2	34	4.1	@	@	9	3.2
學校(包括 學校宿舍) School (include school hostel)	-	-	@	@	@	@	-	-	@	@	0	-	@	@
總計 Total	5023	100.0	2704	100.0	1767	100.0	1116	100.0	820	100.0	384	100.0	281	100.0

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及多於一個吸食毒品地點。

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

(2) # 佔各常被吸食毒品組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品地點的吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known localities of abusing drugs in the respective common drug abuser groups.

表 4a 按性別及年齡劃分的2013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 2013 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.	% [#]
男 Male				
< 12	-	-	-	-
12 - 15	@	@	61	1.0
16 - 17	@	@	216	3.5
18 - 20	37	0.7	483	7.9
21 - 30	253	4.9	1 740	28.4
31 - 40	1 264	24.7	1 251	20.4
41 - 50	1 258	24.6	624	10.2
≥ 51	1 698	33.2	346	5.6
小計 Sub-total	4 513	88.3	4 721	76.9
平均年齡 Mean age		47		32
女 Female				
< 12	-	-	-	-
12 - 15	@	@	64	1.0
16 - 17	@	@	88	1.4
18 - 20	6	0.1	200	3.3
21 - 30	37	0.7	612	10.0
31 - 40	297	5.8	304	5.0
41 - 50	182	3.6	116	1.9
≥ 51	75	1.5	32	0.5
小計 Sub-total	600	11.7	1 416	23.1
平均年齡 Mean age		40		28
男女合計 Both sexes				
< 12	-	-	-	-
12 - 15	@	@	125	2.0
16 - 17	@	@	304	5.0
18 - 20	43	0.8	683	11.1
21 - 30	290	5.7	2 352	38.3
31 - 40	1 561	30.5	1 555	25.3
41 - 50	1 440	28.2	740	12.1
≥ 51	1 773	34.7	378	6.2
總計 Total	5 113	100.0	6 137	100.0
平均年齡 Mean age		46		31

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。

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

(2) # 佔各相關吸毒者組別內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers in the respective drug abuser groups.

表 4b 按居住地區劃分的2013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 2013 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	83	1.7	94	1.6
灣仔 Wan Chai	95	2.0	59	1.0
東區 Eastern	208	4.3	248	4.1
南區 Southern	103	2.1	246	4.1
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	590	12.1	385	6.4
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	755	15.5	480	7.9
九龍城 Kowloon City	204	4.2	230	3.8
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	322	6.6	380	6.3
觀塘 Kwun Tong	530	10.9	475	7.9
葵青 Kwai Tsing	299	6.1	445	7.4
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	185	3.8	183	3.0
屯門 Tuen Mun	346	7.1	433	7.2
元朗 Yuen Long	372	7.6	762	12.6
北區 North	158	3.2	468	7.7
大埔 Tai Po	177	3.6	354	5.9
沙田 Sha Tin	251	5.2	369	6.1
西貢 Sai Kung	123	2.5	260	4.3
離島 Islands	65	1.3	173	2.9
總計 Total	4 866	100.0	6 044	100.0

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。

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

(2) # 佔各相關吸毒者組別內所有被呈報居住地區的吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known district of residence in the respective drug abuser groups.

表 4c 按現時吸食毒品原因劃分的2013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 2013 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 To avoid discomfort of its absence	2 620	52.3	2 148	36.1
受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片 Peer influence/To identify with peers	2 526	50.5	2 894	48.7
解悶／情緒低落／壓力 Relief of boredom/depression/stress	2 337	46.7	3 149	53.0
出於好奇 Curiosity	757	15.1	1 751	29.5
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	1 001	20.0	1 461	24.6
總計 Total	5 005		5 944	

註釋：(1) 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一個現時吸食毒品原因。

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

(2) # 佔各相關吸毒者組別內所有被呈報現時吸食毒品原因的吸毒者的百分比。

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

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

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 1972 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 2001 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；

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 of drug abuse and characteristics of the drug abusing 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) 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
- (e) 適時提供最新的統計數字，供市民參閱。

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》第一百四十四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 2005 年 4 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。

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

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

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

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, 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 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,

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。

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 1996 年 12 月起實施的《個人資料(私隱)條例》的條文。

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.

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

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

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 record drug abusers who have come into

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，而這些資料難免未能盡錄所有情況。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 2013 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。

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 usually 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 not exhaustive. 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 2013 is given below.

指定資料項目 Specified data items	有提供資料的人士 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)	10 069	100.0
吸食毒品種類 Type of drugs abused	9 990	99.2
婚姻狀況 Marital status	9 901	98.3
教育水平 Educational attainment	9 912	98.4
居住地區 District of residence	9 751	96.8
屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	9 539	94.7
活動狀況 Activity status	9 881	98.1
曾否有犯罪紀錄 Whether previously convicted	9 848	97.8
首次吸食毒品年齡 Age of first abuse	9 575	95.1
現時吸食毒品物原因 Reason for current drug use	9 719	96.5
吸食毒品地方 Place of abusing drugs	9 870	98.0
吸食毒品地點 Locality of abusing drugs	9 717	96.5

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，而非鉅細無遺地描述吸食毒品的全面情況。雖然有關的百分比分布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 absolute 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

13. Figures for the number of drug abusers in previous two years may have been slightly revised and are thus different from

所載的數字。原因是在各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吸食毒品人士的資料或更改已呈報的資料。

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 still submit records to the Registry on abusers contacted within preceding years, or revise records submitted.

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。吸食的物質分為麻醉鎮痛劑及危害精神毒品（請參閱麻醉鎮痛劑及危害精神毒品），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. narcotics analgesics and psychotropic substances (please also see narcotics analgesics 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；	(ii) <i>Casual / part-time worker</i> 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) 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；	(iii) <i>unemployed</i> 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) 料理家料理家務人士是指照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人士；	(iv) <i>home-maker</i> refers to a person who looks after the home without pay;
(v) 料理家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；	(v) <i>student</i> 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;
(vi) 其他人其他人士包括(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。	(vi) <i>others</i> 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.
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。	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.

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、公眾地方如休憩地方／公園／公廁及的士高／卡拉 OK。

麻醉鎮痛劑：是指海洛英、鴉片、嗎啡及菲仕通／美沙酮。

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、甲基安非他明及可卡因)、鎮靜劑(如三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆及安定)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：

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, public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet and disco/karaoke.

Narcotics analgesics : This refers to heroin, opium, morphine and physeptone/methadone.

Place of abusing drug : This includes Hong Kong or an area or a country outside Hong Kong, such as Macao 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, methamphetamine 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

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以往的年份已曾被呈報予檔案室。

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。

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 in preceding years.

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. 基督教新生協會有限公司	7. Christian New Life Association Limited
8. 基督教正生會有限公司	8. Christian Zheng Sheng Association Limited
9. 珠海學院	9. Chu Hai College of Higher Education
10. 香港城市大學	10. City University of Hong Kong
11. 懲教署	11. Correctional Services Department
12. 香港海關	12. Customs and Excise Department
13. 得基輔康會有限公司	13. DACARS, Limited
14. 衛生署	14. Department of Health
15. 教育局	15. Education Bureau
16. 播道醫院	16. Evangel Hospital
17. 榮頌團契有限公司	17. Glorious Praise Fellowship (Hong Kong) Limited
18. 香港港安醫院	18. Hong Kong Adventist Hospital
19. 香港浸信會醫院	19. Hong Kong Baptist Hospital
20. 香港浸會大學	20. Hong Kong Baptist University
21. 港中醫院	21. Hong Kong Central Hospital
22. 香港青少年服務處	22. Hong Kong Children & Youth Services
23. 香港基督教服務處	23. Hong Kong Christian Service
24. 香港家庭福利會	24. Hong Kong Family Welfare Society
25. 香港路德會社會服務處	25. Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service
26. 香港遊樂場協會	26. Hong Kong Playground Association
27. 香港警務處	27. Hong Kong Police Force
28. 香港養和醫院有限公司	28. Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital Limited
29. 香港聖公會福利協會	29. Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Welfare Council
30. 香港基督教女青年會	30. Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association
31. 醫院管理局	31. Hospital Authority
32. 香港國際社會服務社	32. International Social Service Hong Kong Branch
33. 啟勵扶青會	33. KELY Support Group
34. 基督教信義會芬蘭差會靈愛中心	34. Ling Oi Centre, Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission
35. 嶺南大學	35. Lingnan University
36. 明德醫院	36. Matilda and War Memorial Hospital
37. 循道愛華村服務中心	37. Methodist Epworth Village Community Centre
38. 方舟行動有限公司	38. Mission Ark Limited

《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
39. 香港晨曦會	39. Operation Dawn Limited
40. 寶血醫院(明愛)	40. Precious Blood Hospital (Caritas)
41. 沙田國際醫務中心仁安醫院	41. Sha Tin International Medical Centre Union Hospital
42. 社會福利署	42. Social Welfare Department
43. 聖雅各福群會	43. St. James' Settlement
44. 聖保祿醫院	44. St. Paul's Hospital
45. 聖士提反會	45. St. Stephen's Society
46. 聖德肋撒醫院	46. St. Teresa's Hospital
47. 香港神託會	47. Stewards Limited
48. 香港小童群益會	48. The Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong
49. 香港基督少年軍有限公司	49. The Boys' Brigade, Hong Kong Limited
50. 香港中文大學	50. The Chinese University of Hong Kong
51. 香港中華基督教青年會	51. The Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Hong Kong
52. 基督教得生團契有限公司	52. The Christian New Being Fellowship Limited
53. 香港基督教協基會有限公司	53. The Church of United Brethren in Christ Hong Kong Limited
54. 基督教香港信義會	54. The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hong Kong
55. 香港社會服務聯會	55. The Hong Kong Council of Social Service
56. 香港青年協會	56. The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups
57. 香港教育學院	57. The Hong Kong Institute of Education
58. 香港醫學會	58. The Hong Kong Medical Association
59. 香港理工大學	59. The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
60. 香港科技大學	60. The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
61. 鄰舍輔導會	61. The Neighbourhood Advice-Action Council
62. 救世軍	62. The Salvation Army
63. 香港戒毒會	63. The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers
64. 香港善導會	64. The Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong
65. 香港大學	65. The University of Hong Kong
66. 荃灣港安醫院	66. Tsuen Wan Adventist Hospital
67. 東華三院	67. Tung Wah Group of Hospitals
68. 職業訓練局	68. Vocational Training Council
69. 基督教互愛中心	69. Wu Oi Christian Centre
70. 仁愛堂有限公司	70. Yan Oi Tong Limited
71. 循道衛理楊震社會服務處	71. Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service
72. 錫安社會服務處有限公司	72. Zion Social Service Limited

**CENTRAL REGISTRY OF DRUG ABUSE
RECORD SHEET**

CONFIDENTIAL
when entered with data

Please circle appropriate answer for multiple choice questions

<p>1. Reporting Agency Office/Branch Leave shaded boxes in blank</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; background-color: #cccccc;"></div>	<p>2. Date of Contact</p> <table style="width:100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>day</td> <td>month</td> <td colspan="2">year</td> </tr> </table>					day	month	year																										
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<p>3. Name (in Chinese characters; if non-Chinese, in English)</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Last name given name</p>	<p>4. HKID Card No. (for non-Hong Kong resident, please quote other document number)</p> <table style="width:100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>Other document number _____</p>																																	
<p>5. Sex: 1 Male 2 Female</p> <p>6. Ethnicity: 11 Chinese 12 Other (please specify)</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>7. Date of Birth</p> <table style="width:100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>day</td> <td>month</td> <td colspan="4">year</td> </tr> </table>							day	month	year																								
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Additional information: _____

Case reference number : _____ Reported by: _____ Contact telephone: _____

Register No.



藥物濫用資料中央檔案室 第六十三號報告書

Central Registry of Drug Abuse Sixty-third Report

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：

政府總部保安局統計組
藥物濫用資料中央檔案室

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電話：(852) 2867 1071
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Enquiries about this publication can be directed to :

**The Central Registry of Drug Abuse, Statistics Unit,
Security Bureau, Government Secretariat**

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