背景
Background

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的範圍

Scope of the Central Registry of Drug Abuse

1. 這是藥物濫用資料中央檔案室(檔案室)報告書系列中的第六十四號，載列 2005 至 2014 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、專上院校、醫院和診所。

1. This is the sixty-fourth issue in a series of Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) Reports. It presents reported drug abuse statistics in Hong Kong for the period 2005 – 2014. 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 agencies, treatment and welfare agencies, tertiary institutions, hospitals and clinics.

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的資料。因此，檔案室不能量度某一時段香港吸食毒品人士的確實人口數字，然而其統計數字是反映吸食毒品趨勢的指標，展現香港最新毒品形勢，為制定禁毒政策及措施提供實證基礎。

2. The CRDA is a voluntary reporting system recording the details of drug abusers who have come into contact with the reporting agencies and have been so reported. By its nature, the CRDA cannot measure the exact size of the drug abusing population in Hong Kong at any particular time. Statistics captured are indicators of the trends of drug abuse over time, providing useful information on the latest drug situation in Hong Kong and supporting an evidence-based approach to the formulation of anti-drug policy and measures.

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。非定期進行的毒品研

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

究項目之外，當局亦會參考其他數據和數字（如戒毒治療及復康服務機構提供的入院的數字，緝毒和與毒品有關的罪行而被捕人數的數字），以評估香港的吸毒情況。

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

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。

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 is 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 2005 至 2014 年十年間被呈報吸食毒品的主要趨勢。第 3 章載述 2014 年所有被呈報吸食毒品人士的主要特徵，並與 2013 年情況作比較。第 4 章就 2014 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 2014 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 2005 to 2014.　Chapter 3 presents the major characteristics of all reported drug abusers in 2014, together with their comparison against 2013. Chapter 4 compares the characteristics of newly and previously reported drug abusers in 2014. Chapter 5 shows comparative statistics of major categories of drug abusers in 2014.

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