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2014 年各主要類別被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Major Categories of Reported Drug Abusers in 2014

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同一時間混合服用。

被呈報吸食多種毒品人士 (表 1c 及 5.1)

5.2 在 2014 年的所有被呈報吸毒者中，有 1 996 人或 23% 吸食超過一種毒品。

5.3 在 2014 年，約 19% 的吸毒者吸食兩種毒品，而海洛英及三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆是最常被吸食的毒品組合。另有 3% 的吸毒者吸食三種毒品，只有少於 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, 1 996 or 23% took more than one type of drugs in 2014.

5.3 About 19% of reported drug abusers had taken two types of drugs in 2014. The most common combination of two types of drugs taken was heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone. Another 3% of reported drug abusers took three types of drugs, while less than 1% 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 2014 年被呈報吸食多種毒品人士
Table 5.1 Reported multiple drug abusers in 2014 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	1 661	18.8
(i) 海洛英和三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆 Heroin & Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	646	7.3
(ii) 海洛英和甲基安非他明 Heroin & Methamphetamine	271	3.1
(iii) 氯胺酮和可卡因 Ketamine & Cocaine	236	2.7
(iv) 氯胺酮和甲基安非他明 Ketamine & Methamphetamine	162	1.8
(v) 可卡因和甲基安非他明 Cocaine & Methamphetamine	45	0.5
吸食三種毒品 Three drug types taken	269	3.0
(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	88	1.0
(ii) 氯胺酮、可卡因和甲基安非他明 Ketamine, Cocaine & Methamphetamine	31	0.4
吸食多過三種毒品 More than three drug types taken	66	0.7

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.

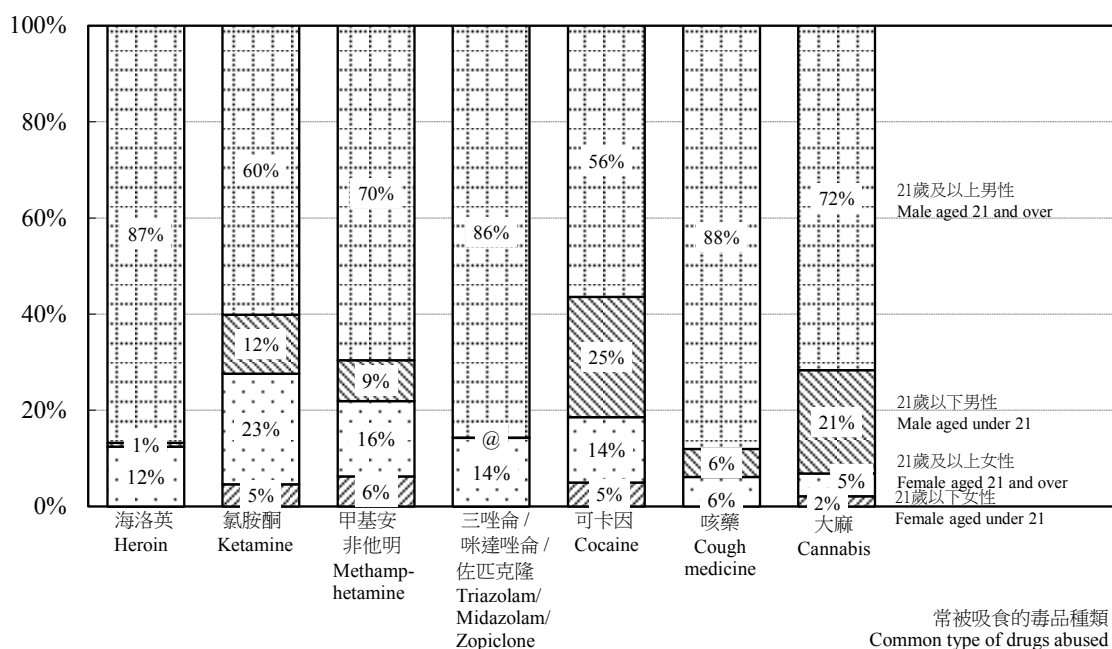
年齡和性別 (表 3a、表 4a 及圖 5.1)

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

5.5 在 2014 年，共有 4 579 名被呈報吸食海洛英人士，平均年齡為 47 歲，當中大部分 (88%) 是男性。而 5 428 名被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士的平均年齡為 32 歲，遠較被呈報吸食海洛英者年輕，當中 78% 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 (22% 或 1 195 人)，較在被呈報吸食海洛英者所佔的比例 (12% 或 569 人) 為高。

5.5 In 2014, there were 4 579 reported heroin abusers with an average age of 47. The majority (88%) of them were males. The 5 428 reported psychotropic substance abusers were much younger than the reported heroin abusers, with an average age of 32. 78% of them were males. Relatively speaking, there were more reported female psychotropic substances abusers by proportion (22% or 1 195) than reported female heroin abusers (12% or 569).

圖 5.1 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的 2014 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 2014 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 28% 及 22%。在被呈報吸食可卡因、三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克

5.6 Among the six major categories of reported psychotropic substance abusers, the proportion of female was relatively higher among reported ketamine and methamphetamine abusers, being 28% and

隆、大麻和咳藥人士當中，女性的相應百分比則分別為 19%、14%、7% 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 34、33、30、27 及 27 歲。

首次吸毒年齡 (表 3c)

5.8 在 2014 年，吸食海洛英者首次濫用藥物的平均年齡為 19 歲。在六大類被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者中，首次濫用藥物的平均年齡以吸食三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆者最高，為 26 歲，而吸食氯胺酮者則最低，只有 18 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吸食傳統類毒品人士年輕，所以前者的毒齡均較後者為短。就 2014 年被呈報吸食氯胺酮人士而言，其氯胺酮毒齡中位數為 9 年；而吸食海洛英人士的海洛英毒齡中位數則長達 27 年。

22% respectively. The corresponding proportions of female abusers of cocaine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cannabis and cough medicine were 19%, 14%, 7% 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 34, 33, 30, 27 and 27 respectively.

Age of First Abuse (Table 3c)

5.8 The average age of first abuse for heroin abusers was 19 in 2014. Among the six major categories of reported psychotropic substance abusers, the average age of first abuse for triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers was the highest, at 26; while that for ketamine abusers was the lowest, at 18 only.

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 reported ketamine abusers, the median length of ketamine abusing experience in 2014 was 9 years, while for heroin abusers, the median length of heroin abusing experience was much longer, at 27 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 55%)，其次是「受到同輩朋友影響」(45%)。對於被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者，最普遍的原因是「解悶」(51%)，其次是「受到同輩朋友影響」(48%)和「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(32%)。

居住地區 (表 3b 及 4b)

5.11 在 2014 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(12%)，深水埗(9%)及葵青(8%)。再者，元朗是最多被呈報吸食可卡因(16%)、氯胺酮(15%)、甲基安非他明(10%)和大麻者(10%)居住的地區；對於被呈報吸食三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆者，深水埗(14%)居首位；而被呈報吸食咳藥者，最多居於大埔(13%)。

每月吸毒次數 (表 5.2)

5.12 被呈報吸食海洛英及三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆人士的吸食毒品次數普遍較多；在 2014 年，兩者每月吸食次數的中位數分別達 60 次及 56 次。吸食其他較普遍的危害精神毒

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” (55% of reported heroin abusers), followed by “peer influence” (45%). Among reported psychotropic substance abusers, “relief of boredom” (51%) came the first while “peer influence” (48%) and “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (32%) came the second and the third respectively.

District of Residence (Tables 3b and 4b)

5.11 More reported heroin abusers in 2014 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 (12%), Sham Shui Po (9%) and Kwai Tsing (8%). More specifically, Yuen Long reported most abusers of cocaine (16%), ketamine (15%), methamphetamine (10%) and cannabis (10%). For reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers, Sham Shui Po (14%) topped the list; cough medicine abusers mainly lived in Tai Po (13%).

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, with a median monthly frequency of abusing drugs at 60 times and 56 times

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；吸食甲基安非他明者為 15 次；吸食氯胺酮者為 13 次；而吸食大麻者及可卡因者均為 9 次。

respectively in 2014. The corresponding figures for abusers of other common psychotropic substances were much lower, such as 30 times for cough medicine abusers; 15 times for methamphetamine abusers; 13 times for ketamine abusers and 9 times for both cannabis and cocaine abusers.

表 5.2 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的 2014 年每月吸毒次數中位數
Table 5.2 Median monthly frequency of abusing drugs in 2014 by common type of drugs abused

(次數 no. of times)

常被吸食毒品種類 Common type of drugs abused	每月吸毒次數中位數 Median monthly frequency of abusing drugs
海洛英 Heroin	60
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	56
咳藥 Cough medicine	30
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	15
氯胺酮 Ketamine	13
可卡因 Cocaine	9
大麻 Cannabis	9

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 2014 年的每月開支中位數為港幣 9,000 元。在常被吸食危害精神毒品中，吸毒者吸食三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆、甲基安非他明、可卡因、咳藥及氯胺酮的每月開支中位數較高，分別達港幣 3,000 元、3,000 元、2,570 元、1,800 元及 1,700 元，而吸食大麻的每月開支中位數則為港幣 860 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\$9,000 in 2014. Among the abusers of common psychotropic substances, those taking triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, methamphetamine, cocaine, cough medicine and ketamine had a higher median monthly expenditure of HK\$3,000, HK\$3,000, HK\$2,570, HK\$1,800 and

HK\$1,700 respectively while the corresponding figure for cannabis abusers was HK\$860.

表 5.3 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的 2014 年每月吸毒開支中位數
Table 5.3 Median monthly expenditure of abusing drugs in 2014 by common type of drugs abused

(港元 HK\$)

常被吸食毒品種類 Common type of drugs abused	每月吸毒開支中位數 Median monthly expenditure of abusing drugs
海洛英 Heroin	9,000
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam / Midazolam / Zopiclone	3,000
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	3,000
可卡因 Cocaine	2,570
咳藥 Cough medicine	1,800
氯胺酮 Ketamine	1,700
大麻 Cannabis	860

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 2014 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、大麻、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 66%、57%、46%、43%、34%、31%及 29%。

Economic Activity Status (Table 3e)

5.14 A significant share of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (66%), heroin (57%), methamphetamine (46%), cough medicine (43%), cannabis (34%), cocaine (31%) and ketamine (29%) abusers were unemployed in 2014.

吸食毒品地點 (表 3f)

5.15 對不同毒品而言，家／朋友的家於 2014 年均為最常被呈報的吸食地點，達 68%至 91%；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、四位。不

Locality of Abusing Drugs (Table 3f)

5.15 Home/friend's home was the most popular location of abusing drugs, contributing to 68%-91% of abusers for different drugs in 2014, followed by public areas like recreation area/public park/public

同毒品的吸食地點都有所不同。例如，17%的咳藥吸食者曾於電子遊戲機中心吸毒，而 11%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 or fourth. The locality of abusing drugs varied for different drugs. For example, 17% of cough medicine abusers took drugs in electronic game centre while 11% of cocaine abusers took drugs in non-party gathering in club/building/hotel/bar.