

### 3 2015 年被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Reported Drug Abusers in 2015

#### 與對上一年情況的主要比較

(表 1a、1b、1d 及圖 3.1)

3.1 被呈報吸毒者總人數在 2015 年 (8 598 人) 持續下降, 較 2014 年 (9 059 人) 減少 5%。

3.2 海洛英仍然是被呈報吸毒者中最常吸食的毒品。然而, 2015 年被呈報吸食海洛英的人數 (4 398 人) 較 2014 年 (4 604 人) 下跌 4%。而 2015 年被呈報吸食海洛英者佔所有被呈報吸毒人數百分比 (52%) 與 2014 年 (51%) 相若。

3.3 與 2014 年比較, 2015 年吸食危害精神毒品的人數下跌 3% (由 5 537 人減至 5 360 人); 而吸食鴉片類毒品 (主要為海洛英) 的人數亦下跌 4% (由 4 606 人減至 4 401 人)。

3.4 在 2015 年, 甲基安非他明取代氯胺酮, 成為最常被吸食的危險精神毒品。被呈報吸食甲基安非他明的人數上升 7% (由 2 061 人增至 2 195 人), 當中 12% 為 21 歲以下。在 2015 年, 氯胺酮是第二最常被吸食的危險精神毒品。被呈報吸食氯胺酮的人數較 2014 年下跌 11% (由 2 216 人減至 1 974 人), 當中 13% 為 21 歲以下。

#### Major Comparison with Preceding Year

(Tables 1a, 1b, 1d and Chart 3.1)

3.1 There was a continued decline in the total number of reported drug abusers in 2015 (at 8 598), which was 5% lower than that in 2014 (at 9 059).

3.2 Heroin remained to be the single most popular type of drug abused among the reported abusers. However, the total number of reported heroin abusers in 2015 (at 4 398) was 4% lower than that in 2014 (at 4 604). Its proportion against the total number of reported drug abusers in 2015 (52%) was similar to that in 2014 (51%).

3.3 Comparing 2015 with 2014, the number of psychotropic substance abusers had lowered by 3% (from 5 537 to 5 360), and those taking narcotics analgesics (mainly heroin) decreased by 4% (from 4 606 to 4 401).

3.4 In 2015, methamphetamine surpassed ketamine to become the most popular type of psychotropic substance abused. The number of reported methamphetamine abusers had risen by 7% (from 2 061 to 2 195), with 12% of whom aged under 21. Ketamine was the second most popular type of psychotropic substance abused. The number of reported ketamine abusers was 11% lower comparing to that in 2014 (from 2 216 to 1 974), of whom 13% were aged under 21.

3.5 與 2014 年比較，2015 年吸食其他危害精神毒品的人數大都有所下跌—咳藥減少 13%（由 386 人減至 335 人）、可卡因減少 8%（由 657 人減至 606 人）、硝甲西洋減少 6%（由 34 人減至 32 人）、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆減少 5%（由 1 020 人減至 973 人）及大麻減少 3%（由 353 人減至 343 人）；亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明則屬例外（由 38 人增至 54 人，增加 42%）。

3.6 被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者繼續大幅減少，減幅為 19%（由 2014 年的 825 人減至 2015 年的 665 人）。被呈報吸毒青少年的比重亦由 9% 下降至 8%。

3.7 所有被呈報吸毒者的平均年齡及被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者的平均年齡分別維持在 38 歲及 18 歲。

3.8 男性吸毒者的人數下跌 7%（由 2014 年的 7 379 人減至 2015 年的 6 827 人）；女性吸毒者的人數則上升 5%（由 2014 年的 1 680 人增至 2015 年的 1 771 人）。

3.9 在 2015 年，首次被呈報吸毒者（2 103 人）較 2014 年（2 078 人）略增 1%，而曾被呈報的人數則為 6 495 人，下跌了 7%。以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由 2014 年的 23% 輕微反彈至 2015 年的 24%。

3.5 Compared with 2014, the number of abusers of most other types of psychotropic substances had seen a reduction – cough medicine dropped by 13% (from 386 to 335), cocaine dropped by 8% (from 657 to 606), nimetazepam dropped by 6% (from 34 to 32), triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone dropped by 5% (from 1 020 to 973), and cannabis dropped by 3% (from 353 to 343), with the exception of MDMA (increased by 42% from 38 to 54).

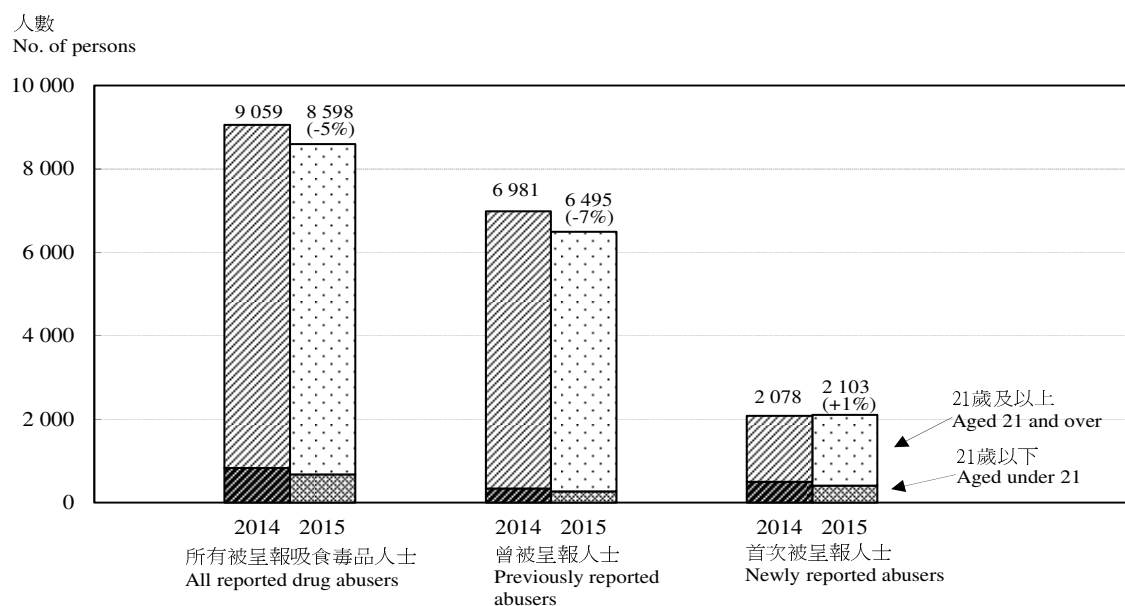
3.6 For reported young drug abusers aged under 21, the number continued to record a substantial decline of 19% (from 825 in 2014 to 665 in 2015). The proportion of reported young drug abusers also decreased from 9% to 8%.

3.7 The average age of all reported drug abusers and reported young drug abusers aged under 21 remained at 38 and 18 years respectively.

3.8 The number of male abusers had decreased by 7% (from 7 379 in 2014 to 6 827 in 2015), while the number of female abusers had risen by 5% (from 1 680 in 2014 to 1 771 in 2015).

3.9 The number of newly reported drug abusers in 2015 (at 2 103) was slightly higher (1%) than that of 2014 (at 2 078), while that of previously reported abusers decreased by 7% to 6 495. As a percentage of all reported drug abusers, the proportion of newly reported abusers rebounded slightly from 23% in 2014 to 24% in 2015.

圖 3.1 按年齡組別劃分的 2014 及 2015 年首次／曾被呈報吸食毒品者  
Chart 3.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2014 and 2015 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)

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

3.10 在 2015 年所有被呈報的 8 598 名吸毒者中，27% 的年齡介乎 31 至 40 歲，26% 介乎 21 至 30 歲，5% 介乎 18 至 20 歲，2% 介乎 16 至 17 歲，只有 1% 在 12-15 歲。他們整體平均年齡為 38 歲。

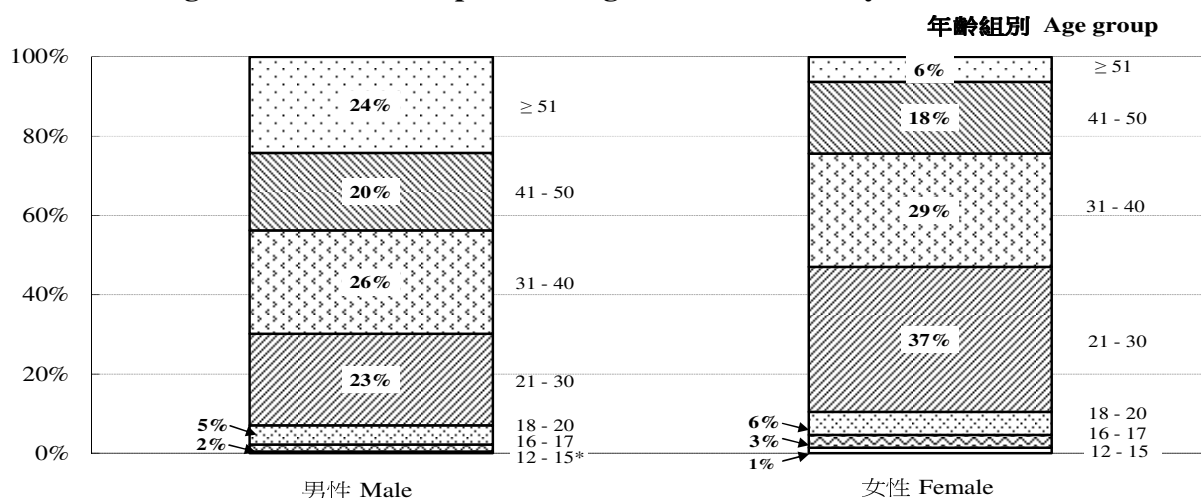
3.10 Of all 8 598 reported drug abusers in 2015, 27% were aged 31-40, 26% aged 21-30, 5% aged 18-20, 2% aged 16-17 and only 1% aged 12-15. Their average age was 38 years.

3.11 被呈報吸毒者大部分 (79%) 為男性，他們的平均年齡為 40 歲，一般較被呈報女性吸毒者 (平均年齡 33 歲) 年長。女性吸毒者年齡在 41 歲以下的百分比為 76%，而男性吸毒者的相關百分比則只有 56%。

3.11 The majority (79%) of reported drug abusers were males. Reported male drug abusers, with an average age of 40 years, were in general older than female abusers (with an average age of 33 years). The proportion of female abusers aged under 41 was 76% while the corresponding proportion of male abusers was only 56%.

圖 3.2 按性別劃分的 2015 年被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布

Chart 3.2 Age distribution of reported drug abusers in 2015 by sex



註釋：被呈報吸毒者中並無年齡低於 12 歲者。  
\* 少於 0.5%。

Note: No drug abuser aged under 12 was reported.  
\* Less than 0.5%.

3.12 在 2015 年，在每一百名人口中被呈報的吸毒人數約為 0.1 人，而男性所佔的比例較女性為高。

3.12 In 2015, the number of reported drug abusers per 100 population was about 0.1. The proportion was higher in male drug abusers than female abusers.

表 3.1 2015 年被呈報吸毒者佔人口比例

Table 3.1 Ratio of reported drug abusers to population in 2015

| 年齡<br>Age             | 男<br>Male   | 女<br>Female | 男女合計<br>Both sexes |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 12 - 15               | 0.02        | 0.02        | 0.02               |
| 16 - 17               | 0.19        | 0.10        | 0.14               |
| 18 - 20               | 0.26        | 0.08        | 0.17               |
| < 21 小計 sub-total     | 0.07        | 0.03        | 0.05               |
| 21 - 30               | 0.35        | 0.12        | 0.23               |
| 31 - 40               | 0.39        | 0.07        | 0.20               |
| 41 - 50               | 0.27        | 0.05        | 0.14               |
| $\ge 51$              | 0.12        | 0.01        | 0.06               |
| $\ge 21$ 小計 sub-total | 0.23        | 0.05        | 0.13               |
| <b>合計 Overall</b>     | <b>0.20</b> | <b>0.04</b> | <b>0.12</b>        |

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底人口的比例。

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)

3.13 35%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，23%在 18 至 20 歲之間，10%在 21 至 25 歲之間，其餘 11%及 3%分別在 25 歲之後及 12 歲之前。所有被呈報吸毒者及被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者首次吸毒的平均年齡分別維持在 18 歲及 15 歲。

**吸食的毒品種類** (表 1d 及圖 3.3)

3.14 在 2015 年，約半數 (52%) 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甲基安非他明 (26%)、氯胺酮 (23%)、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 (11%)、可卡因 (7%)、大麻 (4%) 及咳藥 (4%)。

3.15 在被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者中，甲基安非他明是最常被吸食的毒品。在 2015 年，有 41%的被呈報青少年吸毒者吸食甲基安非他明，其次是氯胺酮 (39%)、可卡因 (27%)、大麻 (11%)、海洛英 (6%) 和咳藥 (3%)。男性和女性首三位最常吸食的毒品相同。

3.16 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 55%)，其次是甲基安非他明 (24%) 和氯胺酮 (22%)。男性和女性首三位最常吸食的毒品相同。

**Age of First Abuse** (Table 1i)

3.13 35% of the reported drug abusers claimed to have started drug abuse at the age between 12 and 15, 19% between 16 and 17, 23% between 18 and 20, 10% between 21 and 25, and the remaining 11% and 3% at the age over 25 and below 12 respectively. The average age of first abuse of all reported drug abusers and reported young drug abusers aged under 21 remained at 18 and 15 years respectively.

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

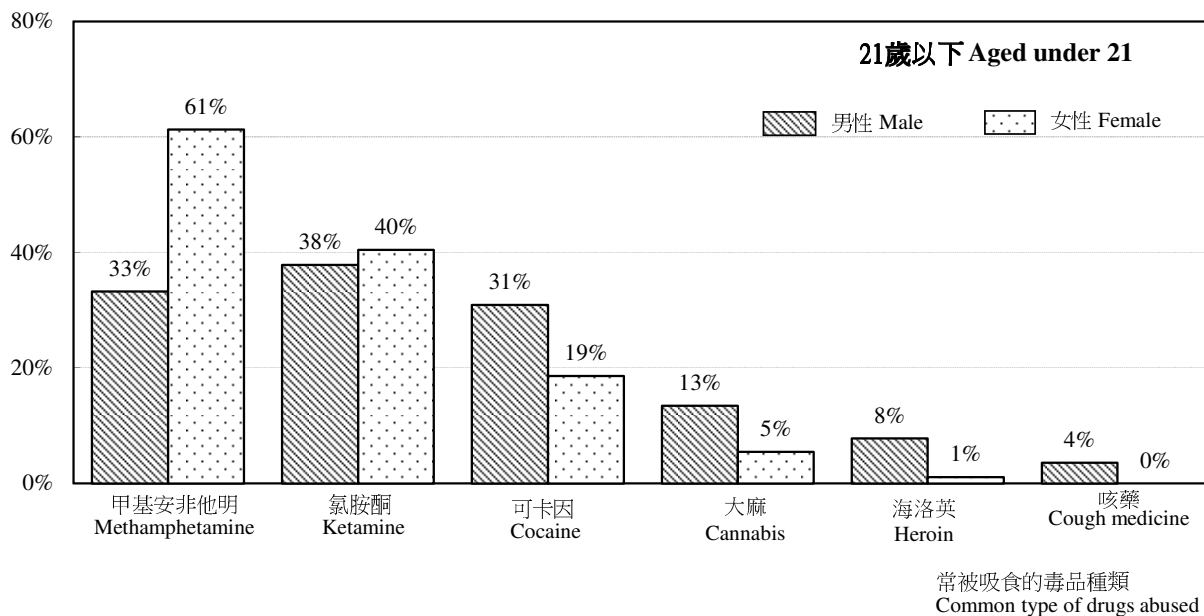
3.14 In 2015, about half (52%) of drug abusers were reported to have abused heroin. Other commonly abused drugs were methamphetamine (26%), ketamine (23%), triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (11%), cocaine (7%), cannabis (4%) and cough medicine (4%).

3.15 Among the reported young drug abusers aged under 21, methamphetamine was the most popular type of drug abused and was taken by 41% of them in 2015. This was followed by ketamine (39%), cocaine (27%), cannabis (11%), heroin (6%) and cough medicine (3%). Males and females abused the same top three popular types of drugs.

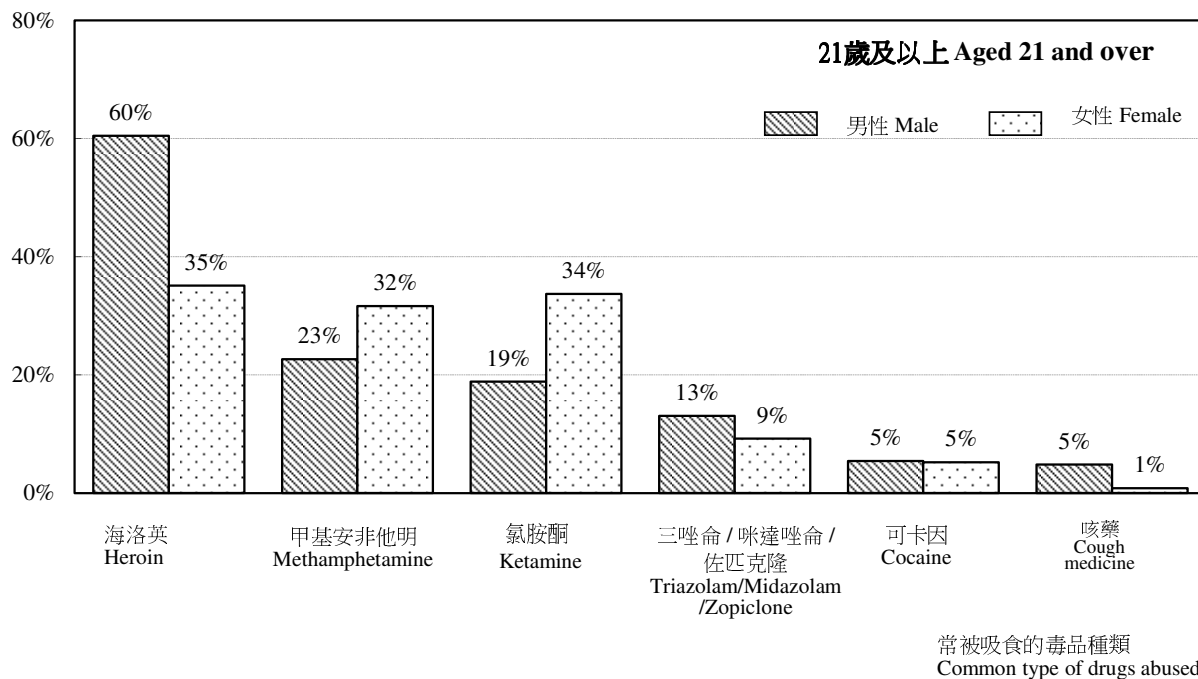
3.16 Among the reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, heroin was the most common type of drug abused (55%), followed by methamphetamine (24%) and ketamine (22%). Males and females abused the same top three popular types of drugs.

**圖 3.3 按年齡組別及性別劃分的 2015 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 2015 by age group and by sex**

佔在相關性別組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品人士的百分比  
 Percentage of reported drug abusers in the respective sex groups



佔在相關性別組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品人士的百分比  
 Percentage of reported drug abusers in the respective sex groups



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)**

3.17 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 2015 年，他們當中約六成採用這種方法吸毒，而吸食甲基安非他明者更有八成）；而鼻吸是吸食氯胺酮最常用方法（佔吸食氯胺酮者 93%）；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 47%）；口服是服食咳藥的唯一方法；而以香煙或煙管吸食是吸食大麻及可卡因較普遍方法（分別佔吸食大麻者 79% 及可卡因者 52%）。

**吸食毒品地方 (表 1f)**

3.18 在 2015 年，絕大部分（98%）被呈報吸毒者均有在香港吸毒。而有 389 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)**

3.19 於 2015 年，56% 的吸毒者只在家／朋友的家中吸毒，另外 24% 吸毒者曾在家／朋友的家及其他地點吸毒。

**Method of Taking Drugs (Table 3d)**

3.17 Abusers have different habits with regard to the method of taking drugs. While fume inhaling was the most common method of taking heroin and methamphetamine (adopted by some 60% of the abusers concerned in 2015 and about 80% for methamphetamine abusers), sniffing was the most common method of taking ketamine (93% of ketamine abusers), injection was the most common method of taking triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (47% of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers), oral ingestion was the only method of taking cough medicine, and smoking was the more common method of taking cannabis and cocaine (79% of cannabis abusers and 52% of cocaine abusers).

**Place of Abusing Drugs (Table 1f)**

3.18 The majority (98%) of the reported drug abusers took drugs in Hong Kong in 2015. 389 persons (or 5% of reported drug abusers) were reported to have taken drugs in Mainland China (mainly Shenzhen).

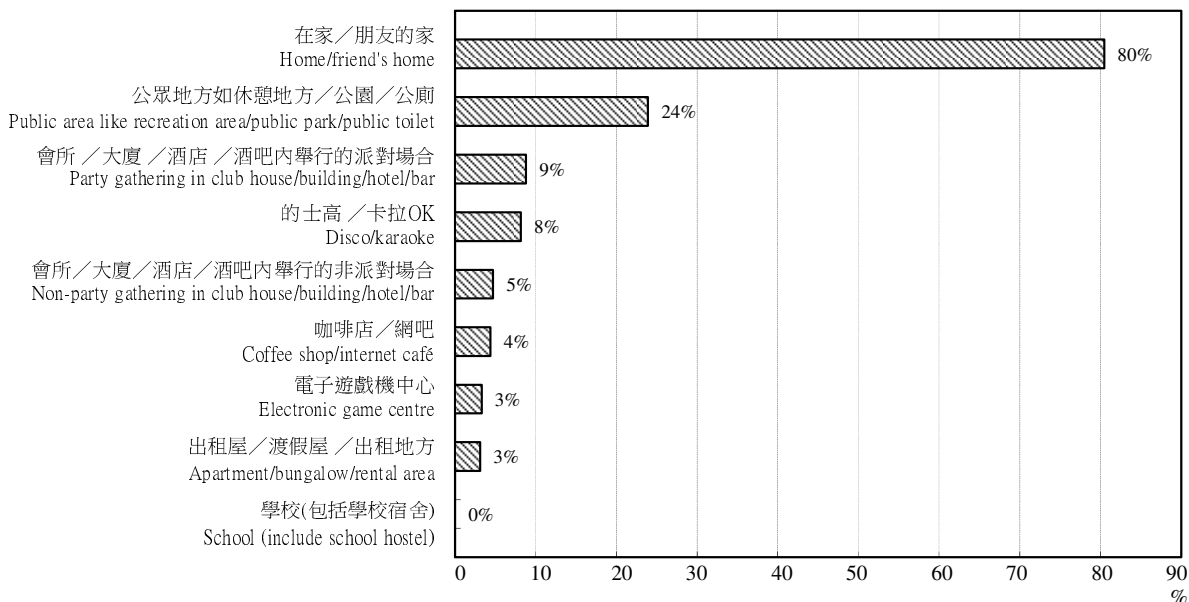
**Locality of Abusing Drugs (Table 1g and Chart 3.4)**

3.19 56% of the drug abusers took drugs at home/friend's home only while 24% took drugs at home/friend's home and other localities in 2015.

**圖 3.4 按年齡組別劃分的 2015 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 2015 by age group**

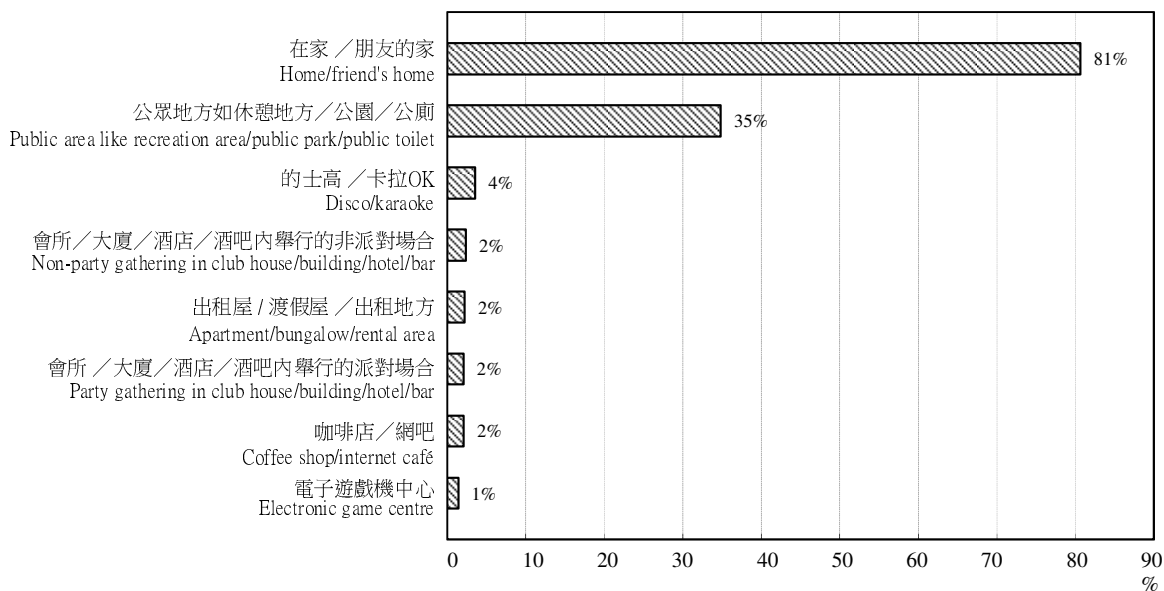
吸食毒品地點  
 Locality of abusing drugs

**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.



3.20 42%的21歲以下青少年吸毒者曾在家／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44%。在其他地點中，以公眾地方如休憩地方／公園／公廁最常見。35%被呈報的21歲及以上成年吸毒者和24%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)

3.21 吸毒原因方面，在所有被呈報吸毒者當中，最普遍的原因為「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(佔被呈報吸毒者46%)、「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」(45%)和「受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片」(41%)。

3.22 至於21歲以下的吸毒者，最普遍的吸毒原因是「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」(48%)，其次是「受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片」(45%)和「出於好奇」(37%)。

3.20 42% of the young drug abusers aged under 21 took drugs at other localities irrespective of whether they took drugs at home/friend's home, compared with 44% for the adult counterparts. Among the other localities, public areas like recreation area/public park/public toilet topped the list. 35% of the reported abusers aged 21 and over and 24% of those aged under 21 were reported to have taken drugs at public areas like recreation area/public park/public toilet.

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

3.21 Regarding the reasons for taking drugs, the most common ones for all reported drug abusers were “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (46% of reported drug abusers), “relief of boredom/depression/stress” (45%) and “peer influence/to identify with peers” (41%).

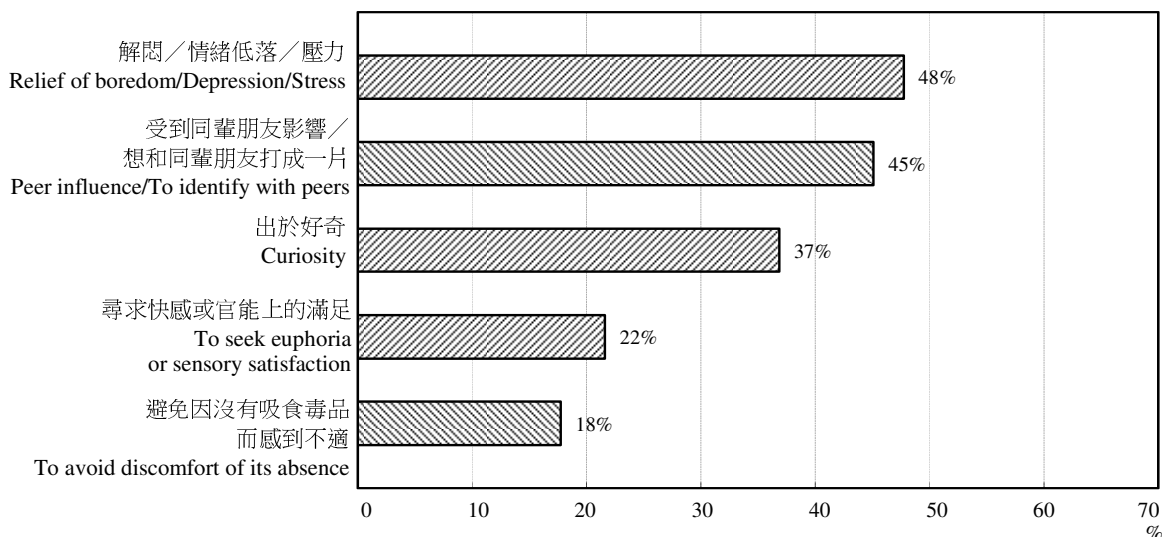
3.22 For drug abusers aged under 21, “relief of boredom/depression/stress” (48%) was the most common reason for taking drugs, followed by “peer influence/to identify with peers” (45%) and “curiosity” (37%).

圖 3.5 2015 年被呈報吸毒者現時吸食毒品原因

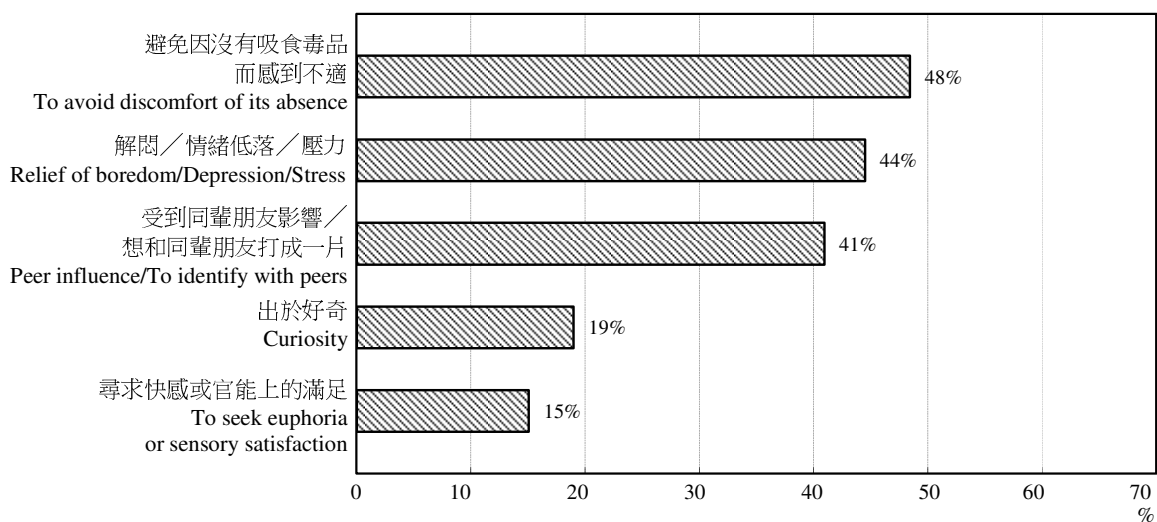
Chart 3.5 Reason for current drug use of reported drug abusers in 2015

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.

## 經濟活動身分 (表 1j)

## Economic Activity Status (Table 1j)

3.23 45%的吸毒者在被呈報時為失業人士，另 35%是全職工作人士，12%

3.23 45% of the reported drug abusers were unemployed at the time of report.

是散工／兼職工作人士及 1% 是學生。而學生佔被呈報青少年吸毒者的比重則較高，達 15%。

### 教育程度 (表 1k)

3.24 在 2015 年的被呈報吸毒者中，逾半數 (51%) 曾接受初中教育，25% 曾接受高中教育，20% 曾接受小學教育及 3% 曾接受專上教育。

### 種族 (表 1l)

3.25 華裔一向為被呈報吸毒者中最主要的族裔，佔 2015 年吸毒人士 91%。其他被呈報的少數族裔吸毒者依次為尼泊爾裔 (3%)、越南裔 (2%) 和印度裔／巴基斯坦裔／孟加拉裔／斯里蘭卡裔 (2%)。

### 婚姻狀況 (表 1m)

3.26 在被呈報吸毒者中，約有 49% 從未結婚，33% 為已婚或同居，17% 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 1m)

3.27 在已婚或同居的被呈報吸毒者中，19% 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

Another 35% were full-time workers, 12% were casual/part-time workers and 1% were students. Among the reported young drug abusers, the proportion of students was higher, at 15%.

### Educational Attainment (Table 1k)

3.24 More than half (51%) of reported drug abusers in 2015 attained lower secondary education, 25% upper secondary education, 20% primary education and 3% post-secondary education.

### Ethnicity (Table 1l)

3.25 Chinese had been the dominant ethnic group of reported drug abusers, at 91% of the drug abusers in 2015. Other reported drug abusers of minority ethnic groups included Nepalese (3%), Vietnamese (2%) and Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan (2%).

### Marital Status (Table 1m)

3.26 About 49% of the reported drug abusers were never married, 33% married or cohabiting, 17% divorced or separated and the remaining 1% widowed. Males and females showed a similar distribution of marital status.

### Whether Partner Took Drugs (Table 1m)

3.27 Of those married or cohabiting, 19% reported that their partners also abused drugs. The proportion of reported female

的比重為 40%，遠高於男性吸毒者的相應比重（12%）。

### 居住地區 (表 1n)

3.28 深水埗（11%）、油尖旺（10%）和觀塘（10%）為最多被呈報吸毒者居住的地區。至於 21 歲以下的吸毒者，主要居住在元朗（12%）、北區（11%）和葵青（9%）。

### 屋宇單位類型 (表 1o)

3.29 逾半數（57%）被呈報吸毒者居住在公營租住單位，38%居住在私人住宅單位，3%居住在資助出售單位。

### 曾否有犯罪紀錄 (表 1p)

3.30 73%的被呈報吸毒者曾有犯罪紀錄，其中大多為只與毒品有關的罪行（35%）、或與毒品有關及其他罪行（27%）；而 10%只有與毒品無關的罪行。在被呈報的 21 歲及以上成年吸毒者中，曾有犯罪紀錄者佔 75%，較 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者的相應百分比（45%）為高。

abusers with partners also abusing drugs was 40%, much higher than the corresponding proportion of male abusers (12%).

### District of Residence (Table 1n)

3.28 Sham Shui Po (11%), Yau Tsim Mong (10%) and Kwun Tong (10%) were the districts with the highest number of reported drug abusers residing there. For drug abusers aged under 21, Yuen Long (12%), North District (11%) and Kwai Tsing (9%) were the major districts.

### Type of Quarters (Table 1o)

3.29 More than half (57%) of the reported drug abusers resided in public rental flats, 38% in private residential flats and 3% in subsidized sale flats.

### Whether Previously Convicted (Table 1p)

3.30 73% of the reported drug abusers had previously been convicted. Among them, most had previous convictions of either drug-related offences only (35%) or both drug-related and other offences (27%), while 10% had previous convictions of other offences only. The proportion of previously convicted abusers among the reported adult abusers aged 21 and over was 75%, which was higher than that among the young drug abusers aged under 21 (45%).