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## 2015 年各主要類別被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Major Categories of Reported Drug Abusers in 2015

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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 2015 年的所有被呈報吸毒者中，有 1 979 人或 23% 吸食超過一種毒品。

5.3 在 2015 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, 1 979 or 23% took more than one type of drugs in 2015.

5.3 About 19% of the reported drug abusers took two types of drugs in 2015. The most common combination of the 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 2015 年被呈報吸食多種毒品人士**  
**Table 5.1 Reported multiple drug abusers in 2015 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 drug types 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
<b>吸食兩種毒品 Two drug types taken</b>	<b>1 620</b>	<b>19.0</b>
(i) 海洛英和三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆 Heroin & Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	616	7.2
(ii) 海洛英和甲基安非他明 Heroin & Methamphetamine	321	3.8
(iii) 氯胺酮和可卡因 Ketamine & Cocaine	199	2.3
(iv) 氯胺酮和甲基安非他明 Ketamine & Methamphetamine	153	1.8
(v) 大麻和甲基安非他明 Cannabis & Methamphetamine	41	0.5
<b>吸食三種毒品 Three drug types taken</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>3.4</b>
(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	94	1.1
(ii) 氯胺酮、可卡因和甲基安非他明 Ketamine, Cocaine & Methamphetamine	43	0.5
<b>吸食多過三種毒品 More than three drug types taken</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0.8</b>

#### 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（即吸食甲基安非他明、氯胺酮、三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆、可卡因、大麻及咳藥）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 major categories of reported psychotropic substance abusers viz. abusers of methamphetamine, ketamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cocaine, cannabis and cough medicine abusers are also included.

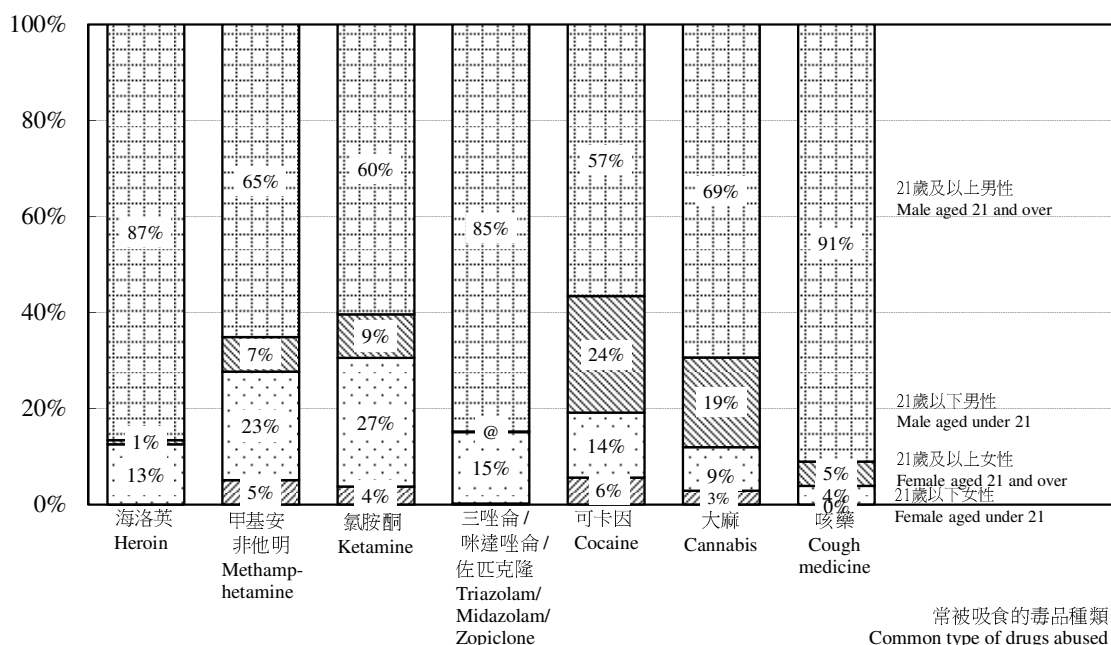
年齡和性別 (表 3a、表 4a 及圖 5.1)

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

5.5 在 2015 年，共有 4 398 名被呈報吸食海洛英人士，平均年齡為 47 歲，當中大部分 (87%) 是男性。而 5 360 名被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士的平均年齡為 33 歲，遠較被呈報吸食海洛英者年輕，當中 75% 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 (25% 或 1 338 人)，較在被呈報吸食海洛英者所佔的比例 (13% 或 553 人) 為高。

5.5 In 2015, there were 4 398 reported heroin abusers at an average age of 47 years. The majority (87%) of them were males. The 5 360 reported psychotropic substance abusers were much younger than the reported heroin abusers, at an average age of 33 years. 75% of them were males. Relatively, there were more reported female psychotropic substances abusers by proportion (25% or 1 338) than reported female heroin abusers (13% or 553).

圖 5.1 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的 2015 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 2015 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 31% 及 28%。在被呈報吸食可卡因、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆、大麻和咳藥人士當中，女性的相

5.6 Among the six major categories of reported psychotropic substance abusers, the proportion of females was relatively higher among the reported ketamine and methamphetamine abusers, being 31% and 28% respectively. The corresponding

應百分比則分別為 19%、15%、12% 和 4%。

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 45 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、29、27 及 26 歲。

#### 首次吸毒年齡 (表 3c)

5.8 在 2015 年，吸食海洛英者首次吸食該藥物的平均年齡為 19 歲。在六大類被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者中，首次濫用相關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 (表 3c)

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為輕，所以前者的毒齡均較後者為短。就 2015 年被呈報吸食甲基安非他明人士而言，其甲基安非他明毒齡中位數為 9 年；另外，吸食氯胺酮人士的氯胺酮毒齡中位數為 10 年；而吸食海洛英人士的海洛英毒齡則長達 27 年。

proportions of female abusers of cocaine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cannabis and cough medicine were 19%, 15%, 12% and 4% respectively.

5.7 In respect of the age of various categories of psychotropic substance abusers, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers, at an average age of 45 years, were much older than the other five major categories of psychotropic substance abusers. The average ages of cough medicine, methamphetamine, cannabis, ketamine and cocaine abusers were 34, 33, 29, 27 and 26 years respectively.

#### Age of First Abuse (Table 3c)

5.8 The average age of first abuse of heroin for heroin abusers was 19 years in 2015. Among the six major categories of reported psychotropic substance abusers, the average age of first abusing the drug for triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers was the highest, at 26 years; while that for ketamine abusers was the lowest, at 18 years.

#### Drug History (Table 3c)

5.9 As the reported abusers of psychotropic substances are generally much younger than those of traditional drugs, the former had a shorter drug history than the latter. For the reported methamphetamine abusers, the median methamphetamine abusing history in 2015 was 9 years. The median ketamine abusing history of ketamine abusers was 10 years, while for

**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 64%)，其次是「受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片」(45%)。對於被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者，最普遍的原因是「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」(51%)，其次是「受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片」(43%)和「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(34%)。

**居住地區 (表 3b 及 4b)**

5.11 在 2015 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(14%)及觀塘(10%)。對於所有被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者，較多人居住在觀塘(9%)，元朗(9%)及深水埗(8%)。再者，觀塘(10%)是最多被呈報吸食甲基安非他明者居住的地區；對於被呈報吸食氯胺酮者，北區(11%)居首位；而被呈報吸食三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆、可卡因、咳藥和大麻者，分別最多居於深水埗(15%)、元朗(13%)、大埔(13%)及油尖旺(10%)。

heroin abusers, the median heroin abusing history was much longer, at 27 years.

**Reason for Current Drug Use (Table 4c)**

5.10 Among the reported heroin abusers, the most common reason for the current use of heroin was “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (64% of reported heroin abusers), followed by “peer influence/to identify with peers” (45%). Among the reported psychotropic substance abusers, “relief of boredom/depression/stress” (51%) came the first while “peer influence/to identify with peers” (43%) and “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (34%) came the second and the third respectively.

**District of Residence (Tables 3b and 4b)**

5.11 Relatively more reported heroin abusers in 2015 resided in Sham Shui Po (16% of reported heroin abusers), Yau Tsim Mong (14%) and Kwun Tong (10%). For the reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole, more resided in Kwun Tong (9%), Yuen Long (9%) and Sham Shui Po (8%). More specifically, Kwun Tong (10%) had the highest number of reported methamphetamine abusers. For the reported ketamine abusers, North District (11%) was on the top of the list; triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers, cocaine abusers, cough medicine abusers and cannabis abusers mainly lived in Sham Shui Po (15%), Yuen Long (13%), Tai Po (13%) and Yau Tsim Mong (10%) respectively.

## 每月吸毒次數 (表 5.2)

5.12 吸食海洛英與三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆者一般吸食次數較頻密，每月吸食次數中位數分別為 60 次和 50 次。至於吸食其他危害精神毒品者，相應吸食次數少很多，如吸食咳藥者為 30 次、吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者為 24 次、吸食硝甲西洋者為 21 次，而吸食甲基安非他明及氯胺酮者均為 13 次。

Monthly Frequency of Abusing Drugs  
(Table 5.2)

5.12 Abusers of heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone had a relatively higher frequency of abusing drugs in general, with a median monthly frequency of 60 times and 50 times respectively. The corresponding figures for abusers of other types of psychotropic substances were much lower, as for example, 30 times for cough medicine abusers; 24 times for MDMA abusers, 21 times for nimetazepam abusers and 13 times for both methamphetamine and ketamine abusers.

表 5.2 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的 2015 年每月吸毒次數中位數  
Table 5.2 Median monthly frequency of abusing drugs in 2015 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	50
咳藥 Cough medicine	30
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	24
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	21
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	13
氯胺酮 Ketamine	13
可卡因 Cocaine	9
大麻 Cannabis	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 2015 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，吸毒者吸食三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆、可卡因、咳藥、甲基安非他明及氯胺酮的每月開支中位數較高，分別達港幣 3,400 元、3,000 元、2,250 元、2,150 元及 1,710 元，而吸食大麻的每月開支中位數則為港幣 640 元。

Monthly Expenditure of Abusing Drugs  
(Table 5.3)

5.13 The reported abusers of heroin had the highest monthly expenditure of abusing drugs in general, with a median monthly expenditure of HK\$9,000 in 2015. Among the abusers of common psychotropic substances, those taking triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cocaine, cough medicine, methamphetamine and ketamine had a higher median monthly expenditure of HK\$3,400, HK\$3,000, HK\$2,250, HK\$2,150 and HK\$1,710 respectively while the corresponding figure for cannabis abusers was HK\$640.

表 5.3 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的 2015 年每月吸毒開支中位數  
Table 5.3 Median monthly expenditure of abusing drugs in 2015 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
三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆 Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	3,400
可卡因 Cocaine	3,000
咳藥 Cough medicine	2,250
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	2,150
氯胺酮 Ketamine	1,710
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 MDMA	860
硝甲西洋 Nimetazepam	860
大麻 Cannabis	640

註釋：數字進位至最接近的十位數。

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

**經濟活動身分 (表 3e)**

5.14 2015 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、大麻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 61%、56%、45%、42%、33%、32% 及 27%。

**吸食毒品地點 (表 3f)**

5.15 對不同毒品而言，家／朋友的家於 2015 年均為最常被呈報的吸食地點，達 70% 至 84%；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。不同毒品的吸食地點都有所不同。例如，20% 的咳藥吸食者曾於電子遊戲機中心吸毒，而 12% 的可卡因吸食者曾於咖啡店／網吧吸毒。

**Economic Activity Status (Table 3e)**

5.14 A significant proportion of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (61%), heroin (56%), methamphetamine (45%), cough medicine (42%), cocaine (33%), cannabis (32%) and ketamine (27%) abusers were unemployed in 2015.

**Locality of Abusing Drugs (Table 3f)**

5.15 Home/friend's home was the most popular location of abusing drugs for 70%-84% of the abusers of different drugs in 2015, followed by public areas like recreation area/public park/public toilet. Disco/karaoke generally ranked third or fourth. The locality of abusing drugs varied for different drugs. For example, 20% of cough medicine abusers took drugs in electronic game centre while 12% of cocaine abusers took drugs in coffee shop/internet café.