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## 2017 年各主要類別被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Major Categories of Reported Drug Abusers in 2017

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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人士\***  
(表 1c 及圖 5.1)

5.2 在 2017 年的所有被呈報吸毒者中，有 1 533 人或 23% 吸食超過一種毒品。

5.3 在 2017 年，約 20% 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.

**Reported Multiple Drug Abusers\***  
(Table 1c and Chart 5.1)

5.2 Of all reported drug abusers, 1 533 or 23% took more than one type of drugs in 2017.

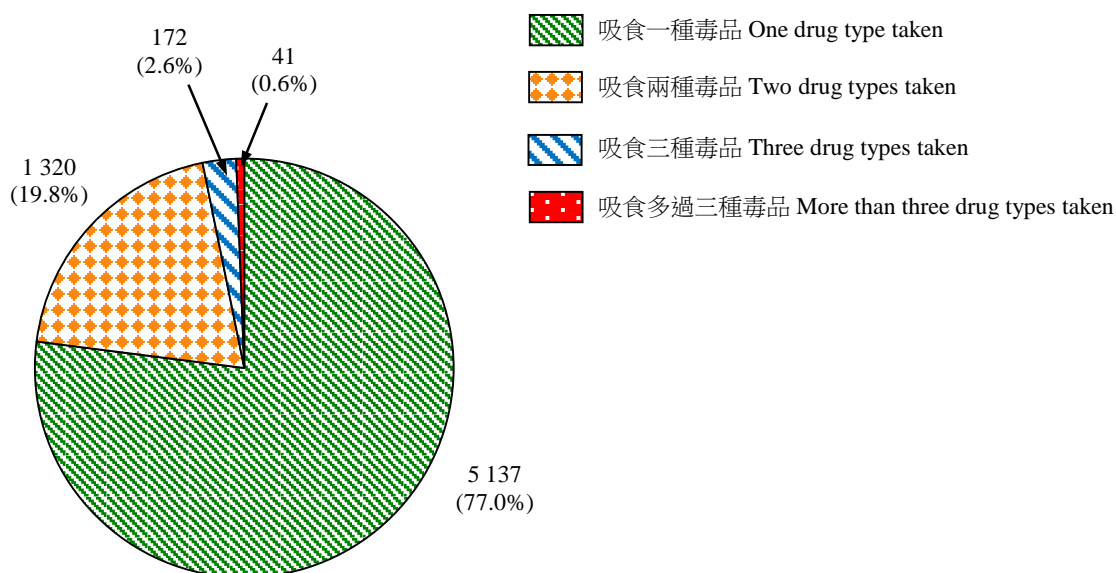
5.3 About 20% of the reported drug abusers took two types of drugs in 2017. The most common combination of the two types of drugs taken was heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone. Another 3% of reported drug abusers took three types of drugs, while less than 1% took more than three types of drugs.

註釋： \* 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。

Note: \* 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.

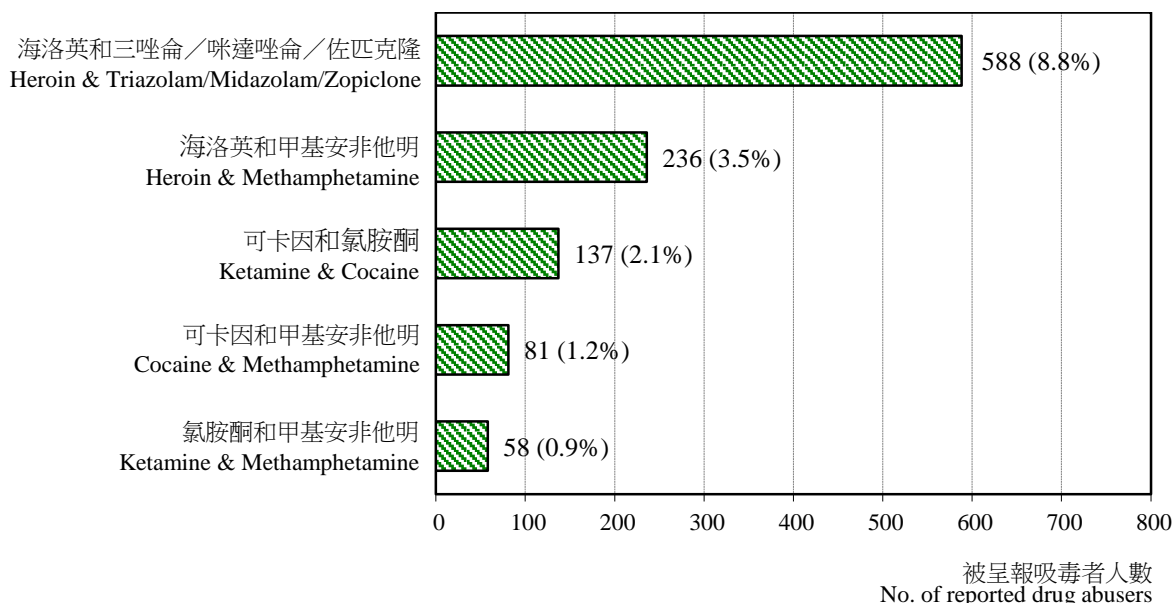
圖 5.1 按吸食毒品種類數目及主要吸食毒品組合劃分的 2017 年被呈報吸食毒品人士  
 Chart 5.1 Reported drug abusers in 2017 by number and major combination of drug types taken

(a) 吸食毒品種類數目 Number of drug types taken



(b) 吸食兩種毒品 Two drug types taken

主要吸食毒品組合  
 Major combination of drug types taken

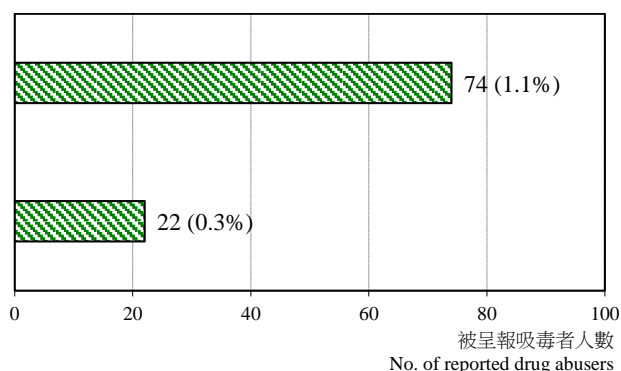


## (c) 吸食三種毒品 Three drug types taken

主要吸食毒品組合  
Major combination of drug types taken

海洛英、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆和甲基安非他明  
Heroin, Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone & Methamphetamine

氯胺酮、可卡因和甲基安非他明  
Ketamine, Cocaine & Methamphetamine



註釋：括弧內的數字顯示佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

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

### 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、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆、可卡因、氯胺酮、大麻及咳藥的人士）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, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cocaine, ketamine, cannabis and cough medicine abusers are also included.

#### 年齡和性別 (表 3a、4a 及圖 5.2)

5.5 在 2017 年，共有 3 699 名被呈報吸食海洛英人士，平均年齡為 48 歲，當中大部分（86%）是男性。而 3 952 名被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士的平均年齡為 35 歲，遠較被呈報吸食海洛英者年輕，當中 79% 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（21% 或 843

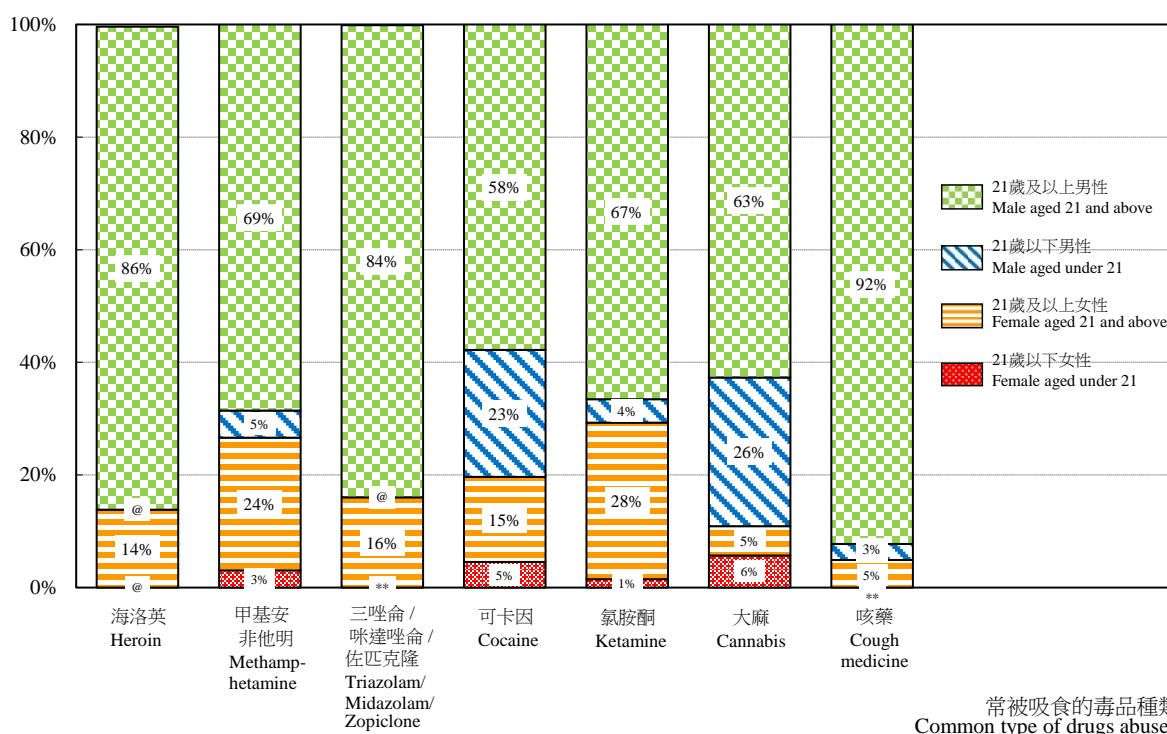
#### Age and Sex (Table 3a, 4a and Chart 5.2)

5.5 In 2017, there were 3 699 reported heroin abusers at an average age of 48 years. The majority (86%) of them were males. The 3 952 reported psychotropic substance abusers were much younger than the reported heroin abusers, at an average age of 35 years. 79% of them were males. Relatively, there were more reported female

人) 較在被呈報吸食海洛英者所佔的比例 (14% 或 513 人) 為高。

psychotropic substances abusers by proportion (21% or 843) than reported female heroin abusers (14% or 513).

圖 5.2 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的 2017 年被呈報吸毒者的性別/年齡組別分布  
Chart 5.2 Age/sex distribution of reported drug abusers in 2017 by common type of drugs abused



註釋： \*\* 沒有 21 歲以下女性吸食三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆及咳藥。

Note: \*\* No female aged under 21 abused triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone and cough medicine.

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 29% 及 27%。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，女性的相應百分比則分別為 20%、16%、11% 和 5%。

5.6 Among the six major categories of reported psychotropic substance abusers, the proportions of females were relatively higher among the reported ketamine and methamphetamine abusers, being 29% and 27% respectively. The corresponding proportions of female abusers of cocaine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cannabis and cough medicine were 20%, 16%, 11% and 5% respectively.

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 46 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、氯胺酮、可卡因及大麻人士的平均年齡分別是 36 歲、35 歲、30 歲、27 歲、及 27 歲。

#### 首次吸毒年齡 (表 3c)

5.8 在 2017 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 27 歲，而吸食氯胺酮者則最低，只有 18 歲。

#### 毒齡 (表 3c)

5.9 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，因此前者的毒齡均較後者為短。就 2017 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 10 年；另外，吸食大麻人士的大麻毒齡中位數為 4 年；而吸食海洛英人士的海洛英毒齡中位數則長達 28 年。

5.7 In respect of the age of various categories of psychotropic substance abusers, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers, at an average age of 46 years, were much older than abusers of the other five major categories of psychotropic substance. The average ages of cough medicine, methamphetamine, ketamine, cocaine and cannabis abusers were 36, 35, 30, 27 and 27 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 2017. 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 27 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 2017 was 10 years. The median cannabis abusing history of cannabis abusers was 4 years, while for heroin abusers, the median heroin abusing history was much longer, at 28 years.

**現時吸食毒品原因 (表 4c)**

5.10 被呈報吸食海洛英者中，現時吸食毒品的最普遍原因是「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(佔被呈報吸食海洛英者 70%)，其次是「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」(38%)和「受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片」(30%)。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」(49%)，其次是「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(36%)和「受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片」(34%)。

**居住地區 (表 3b 及 4b)**

5.11 在 2017 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 17%)、油尖旺(13%)及觀塘(12%)。對於被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者，整體而言較多人居住在觀塘(10%)，元朗(10%)及深水埗(9%)。觀塘及元朗(各 10%)是最多被呈報吸食甲基安非他明者居住的地區；對於被呈報吸食三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆者，深水埗(17%)居首位；而被呈報吸食可卡因、氯胺酮、大麻和咳藥者，分別最多居於葵青(10%)、北區(12%)、元朗(14%)及屯門(12%)。

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

5.10 Among the reported heroin abusers, the most common reason for the current use of drug was “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (70% of reported heroin abusers), followed by “relief of boredom/depression/stress” (38%) and “peer influence/to identify with peers” (30%). Among the reported psychotropic substance abusers, “relief of boredom/depression/stress” (49%) came first, while “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (36%) and “peer influence/to identify with peers” (34%) came second and third respectively.

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

5.11 Relatively more reported heroin abusers in 2017 resided in Sham Shui Po (17% of reported heroin abusers), Yau Tsim Mong (13%) and Kwun Tong (12%). For the reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole, more resided in Kwun Tong (10%), Yuen Long (10%) and Sham Shui Po (9%). More specifically, Kwun Tong and Yuen Long (10% each) had the highest number of reported methamphetamine abusers. For the reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers, Sham Shui Po (17%) was on the top of the list; for reported abusers of cocaine, ketamine, cannabis and cough medicine, Kwai Tsing (10%), North District (12%), Yuen Long (14%) and Tuen Mun (12%) had the highest number of abusers respectively.

## 每月吸毒次數 (圖 5.3)

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均為 60 次。至於吸食其他較普遍的危險精神毒品者，相應吸食次數少很多，如吸食咳藥者為 30 次、吸食硝甲西洋者為 24 次、吸食甲基安非他明、氯胺酮及亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者均為 13 次，吸食可卡因者為 9 次，而吸食大麻者為 4 次。

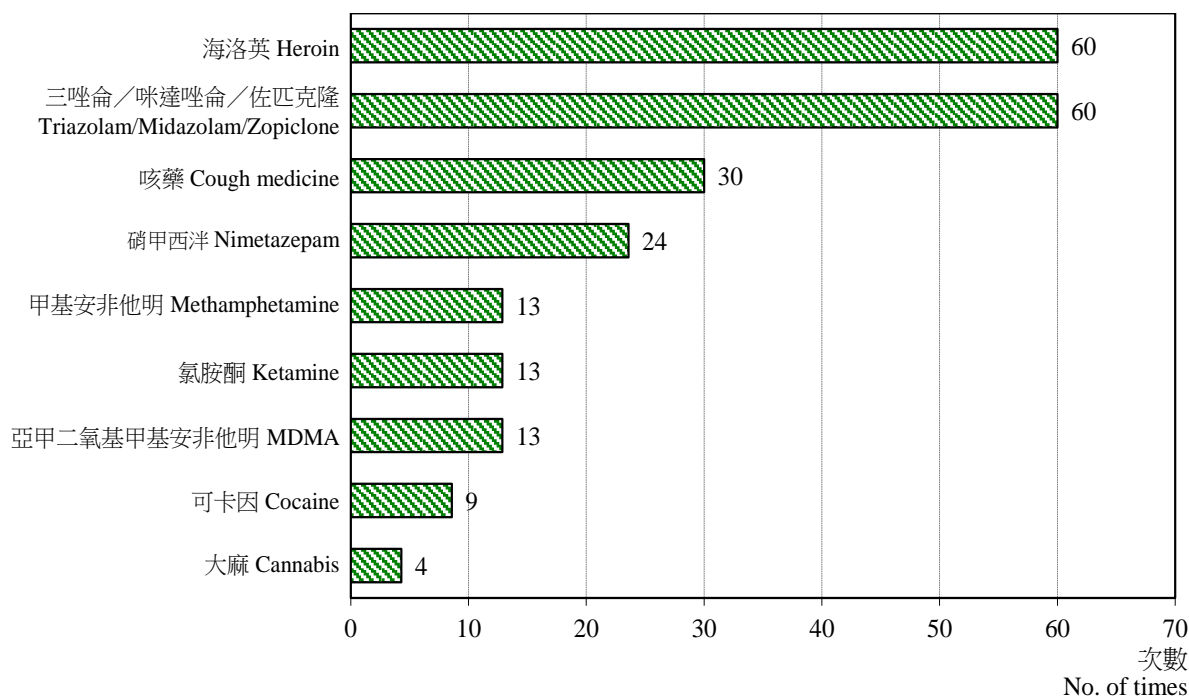
Monthly Frequency of Abusing Drugs  
(Chart 5.3)

5.12 Abusers of heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone had relatively higher frequencies of abusing drugs in general, both with a median monthly frequency of 60 times. The corresponding figures for abusers of other common psychotropic substances were much lower, as for example, 30 times for cough medicine abusers, 24 times for nimetazepam abusers, 13 times for methamphetamine, ketamine and MDMA abusers, 9 times for cocaine abusers and 4 times for cannabis abusers.

圖 5.3 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的 2017 年每月吸毒次數中位數  
Chart 5.3 Median monthly frequency of abusing drugs in 2017 by common type of drugs abused

常被吸食毒品種類

Common type of drugs abused



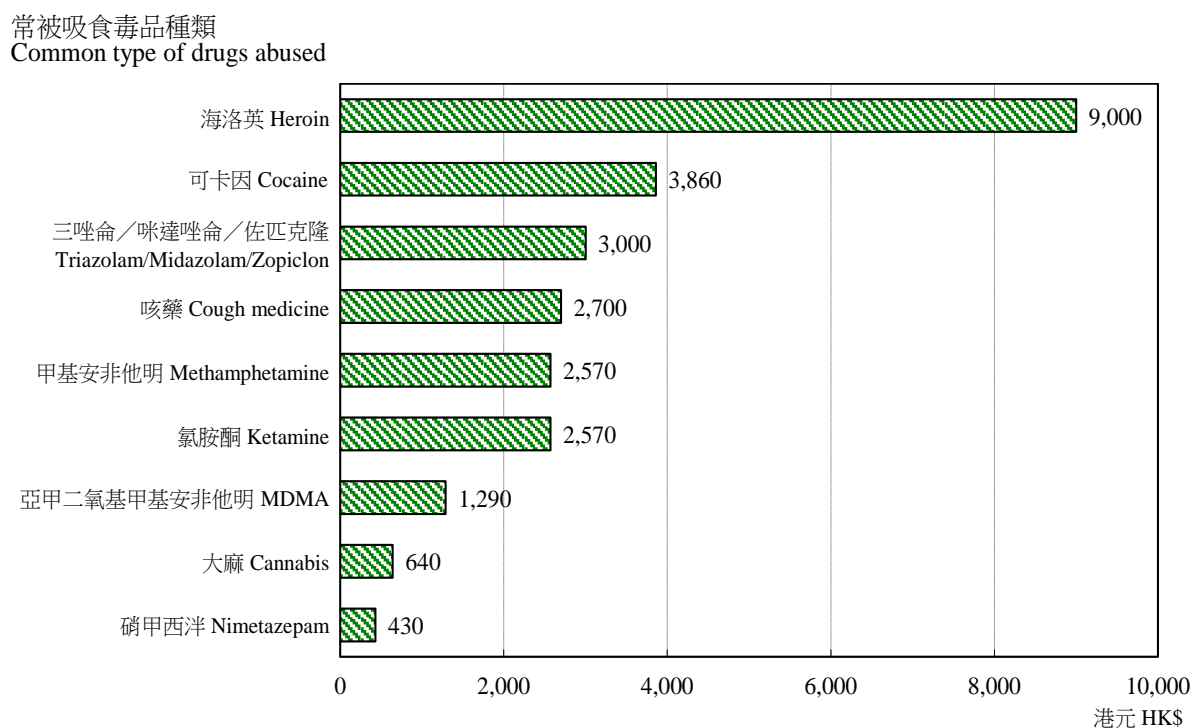
## 每月吸毒開支 (圖 5.4)

5.13 被呈報吸食海洛英者的每月吸毒開支最高，於 2017 年的每月開支中位數為 9,000 元。在常被吸食危害精神毒品中，吸毒者吸食可卡因、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆、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 3,860 元、3,000 元、2,700 元、2,570 元及 2,570 元，而吸食硝甲西洋的每月開支中位數則為 430 元。

Monthly Expenditure of Abusing Drugs  
(Chart 5.4)

5.13 The reported abusers of heroin had the highest monthly expenditure of abusing drugs in general, with a median monthly expenditure of \$9,000 in 2017. Among the abusers of common psychotropic substances, those taking cocaine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cough medicine, methamphetamine and ketamine had a higher median monthly expenditure of \$3,860, \$3,000, \$2,700, \$2,570 and \$2,570 respectively while the corresponding figure for nimetazepam abusers was \$430.

圖 5.4 按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的 2017 年每月吸毒開支中位數  
Chart 5.4 Median monthly expenditure of abusing drugs in 2017 by common type of drugs abused



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 2017 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 62%、58%、44%、34%、28%、26% 及 26%。

**吸食毒品地點 (表 3f)**

5.15 對不同毒品而言，家／朋友的家於 2017 年均為最常被呈報的吸食地點，達 64% 至 87%；其次是公眾地方如休憩地方／公園／公廁。會所／大廈／酒店／酒吧內舉行的非派對場合排第三至五位。不同毒品的吸食地點都有所不同；例如，12% 的咳藥吸食者曾於電子遊戲機中心吸毒，而 7% 的甲基安非他明吸食者曾於出租屋／渡假屋／出租地方吸毒。

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

5.14 A notable proportion of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (62%), heroin (58%), methamphetamine (44%), cough medicine (34%), cocaine (28%), cannabis (26%) and ketamine (26%) abusers were unemployed in 2017.

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

5.15 Home/friend's home was the most popular location of abusing drugs for 64%-87% of the abusers of various drugs in 2017, followed by public areas like recreation area/public park/public toilet. Non-party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar generally ranked third to fifth. The locality of abusing drugs varied among various drugs. For example, 12% of cough medicine abusers took drugs in electronic game centre while 7% of methamphetamine abusers took drugs in apartment/bungalow/rental area.