

3 2019 年被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Reported Drug Abusers in 2019

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 2019 年 (5 614 人) 下降，較 2018 年 (6 752 人) 減少 17%。

3.2 海洛英仍然是被呈報吸毒者中最常吸食毒品。然而，2019 年被呈報吸食海洛英的人數 (2 872 人) 較 2018 年 (3 626 人) 下跌 21%，而佔所有被呈報吸毒人數的百分比 (52%) 則略低於 2018 年 (54%)。

3.3 與 2018 年比較，2019 年吸食危害精神毒品的人數下跌 13% (由 4 000 人減至 3 471 人)；而吸食麻醉鎮痛劑 (主要為海洛英) 的人數亦下跌 21% (由 3 627 人減至 2 874 人)。

3.4 在 2019 年，甲基安非他明是最常被吸食的危險精神毒品，隨後是三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆及可卡因。被呈報吸食甲基安非他明的人數下跌 18% (由 1 570 人減至 1 291 人)，當中 5% 為 21 歲以下。被呈報吸食三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆的人數下跌 10% (由 926 人減至 838 人)，當中並無 21 歲以下者。被呈報吸食可卡因的人數下跌 24% (由 2018 年的 988 人減至 2019 年的 751 人)，當中 27% 為 21 歲以下。

Major Comparison with Preceding Year

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

3.1 There was a decline in the total number of reported drug abusers in 2019 (at 5 614), which was 17% lower than that in 2018 (at 6 752).

3.2 Heroin remained the single most popular type of drug abused among reported abusers. However, the total number of reported heroin abusers in 2019 (at 2 872) was 21% lower than that in 2018 (at 3 626). Its proportion against the total number of reported drug abusers in 2019 (52%) was slightly lower than that in 2018 (54%).

3.3 Comparing to 2018, the number of psychotropic substance abusers in 2019 decreased by 13% (from 4 000 to 3 471), and those taking narcotics analgesics (mainly heroin) decreased by 21% (from 3 627 to 2 874).

3.4 In 2019, methamphetamine was the most popular type of psychotropic substance abused, followed by triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone and cocaine. The number of reported methamphetamine abusers dropped by 18% (from 1 570 to 1 291), with 5% of whom aged under 21. The number of reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers was 10% lower (from 926 to 838), with none of whom aged under 21. The total number of reported cocaine abusers decreased by 24% (from 988 in 2018 to 751 in 2019),

3.5 與 2018 年比較，2019 年吸食其他主要危害精神毒品的人數如下：吸食大麻者上升 5%（由 483 人升至 506 人）、吸食氯胺酮者下跌 19%（由 501 人減至 405 人）、吸食咳藥者下跌 10%（由 280 人減至 252 人）、吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者下跌 7%（由 41 人減至 38 人）及吸食硝甲西洋者下跌 42%（由 24 人減至 14 人）。

3.6 被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者，由 2018 年的 474 人微升 1% 至 2019 年的 479 人。被呈報吸毒青少年的比重則由 7% 輕微上升至 9%。

3.7 所有被呈報吸毒者的平均年齡維持在 41 歲，而被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者的平均年齡則維持在 18 歲。

3.8 男性吸毒者的人數下跌，由 2018 年的 5 428 人下跌 17% 至 2019 年的 4 493 人；女性吸毒者的人數則由 2018 年的 1 324 人下跌 15% 至 2019 年的 1 121 人。

3.9 在 2019 年，首次被呈報吸毒者（1 544 人）較 2018 年（1 727 人）下跌 11%，而曾被呈報的人數則為 4 070 人，下跌了 19%。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 2018 年的 26% 輕微上升至 2019 年的 28%。

with 27% of whom aged under 21.

3.5 Comparing with 2018, the numbers of abusers of other major types of psychotropic substances in 2019 were as follows: that of cannabis abusers increased by 5% (from 483 to 506), that of ketamine abusers decreased by 19% (from 501 to 405), that of cough medicine abusers decreased by 10% (from 280 to 252), that of MDMA abusers decreased by 7% (from 41 to 38), and that of nimetazepam abusers decreased by 42% (from 24 to 14).

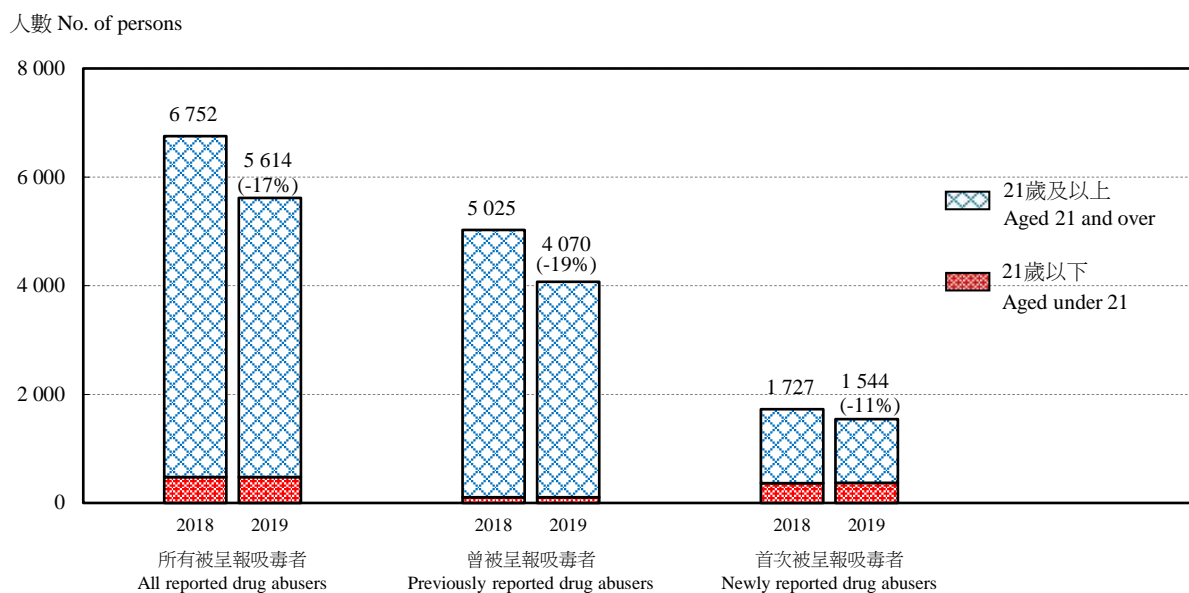
3.6 For reported young drug abusers aged under 21, the number slightly increased by 1% from 474 in 2018 to 479 in 2019. The proportion of reported young drug abusers slightly increased from 7% to 9%.

3.7 The average age of all reported drug abusers remained at 41 years, while the average age of reported young drug abusers aged under 21 remained at 18 years.

3.8 The number of male abusers decreased by 17% from 5 428 in 2018 to 4 493 in 2019, while the number of female abusers decreased by 15% from 1 324 in 2018 to 1 121 in 2019.

3.9 The number of newly reported drug abusers in 2019 (at 1 544) was 11% lower than that in 2018 (at 1 727), while that of previously reported abusers decreased by 19% to 4 070. As a percentage of all reported drug abusers, the proportion of newly reported abusers slightly increased from 26% in 2018 to 28% in 2019.

圖 3.1 按年齡組別劃分的 2018 及 2019 年首次／曾被呈報吸食毒品者
Chart 3.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2018 and 2019 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 indicate the percentage change over the preceding year.

年齡和性別

(表 1a 及圖 3.2-3.3)

3.10 在 2019 年所有被呈報的 5 614 名吸毒者中，25% 的年齡介乎 41 至 50 歲，22% 的年齡介乎 31 至 40 歲，而 19% 介乎 21 至 30 歲。另外，年齡介乎 21 至 35 歲的年輕成年人佔 29%。

3.11 被呈報吸毒者大部分 (80%) 為男性，他們的平均年齡為 42 歲，較被呈報女性吸毒者 (平均年齡 36 歲) 年長。女性吸毒者年齡在 41 歲以下的百分比為 62%，而男性吸毒者的相關百分比則只有 47%。

Age and Sex

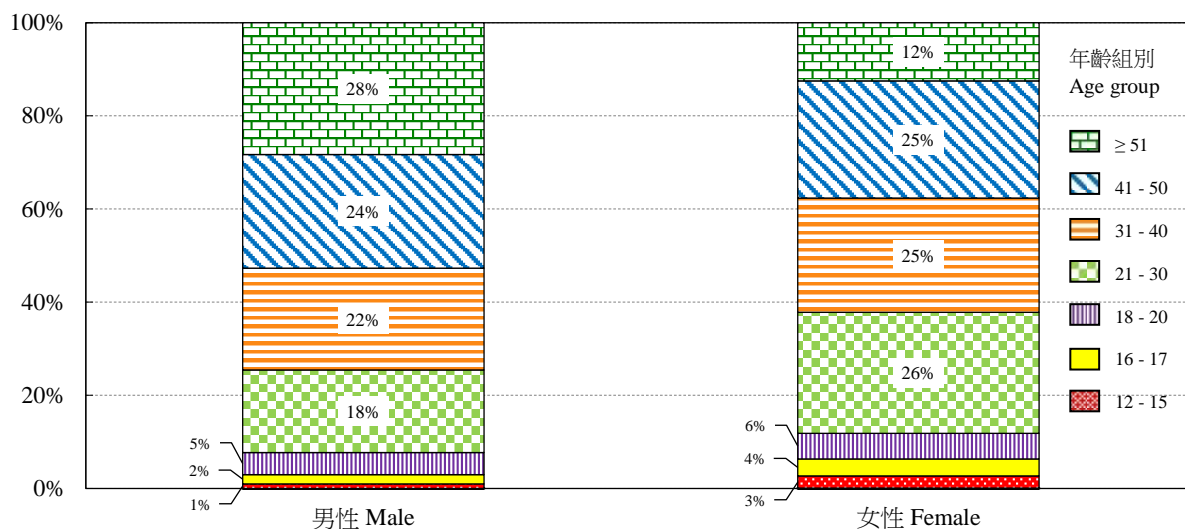
(Table 1a and Chart 3.2-3.3)

3.10 Of all 5 614 reported drug abusers in 2019, 25% were aged 41-50, 22% were aged 31-40 and 19% were aged 21-30. Meanwhile, 29% were young adults aged 21-35.

3.11 The majority (80%) of reported drug abusers were males. Reported male drug abusers, with an average age of 42 years, were older than female abusers (with an average age of 36 years). The proportion of female abusers aged under 41 was 62% while the corresponding proportion of male abusers was only 47%.

圖 3.2 按性別劃分的 2019 年被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布

Chart 3.2 Age distribution of reported drug abusers in 2019 by sex



註釋： 12 歲以下的男性及女性吸毒者所佔的百分比均少於 0.5%。

Note: Percentages for those male and female drug abusers aged under 12 were both less than 0.5%.

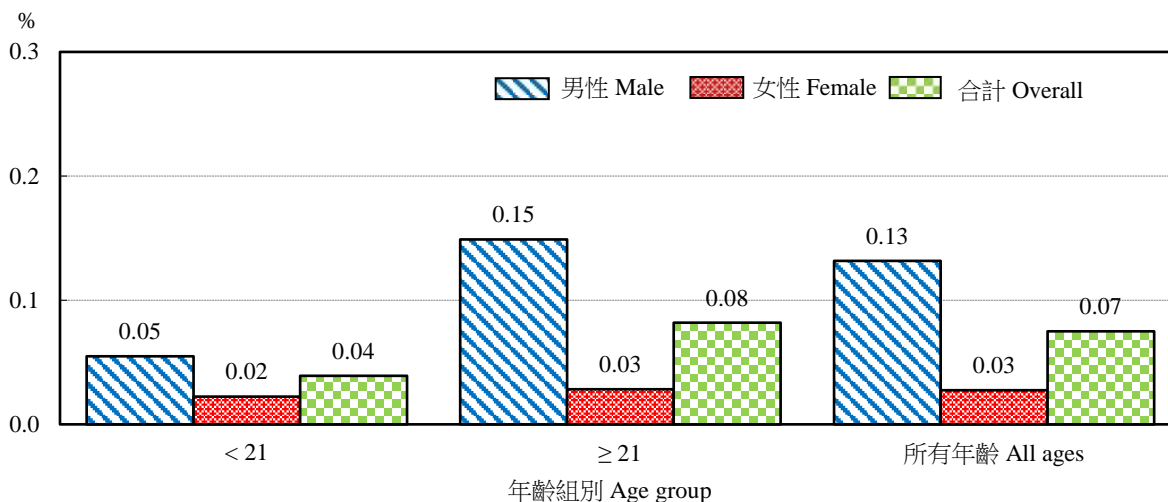
3.12 在 2019 年，在每 100 名人口中被呈報的吸毒人數約為 0.07 人，而男性的比率較女性為高。

3.12 In 2019, the number of reported drug abusers per 100 population was about 0.07. The ratio was higher for male drug abusers than female abusers.

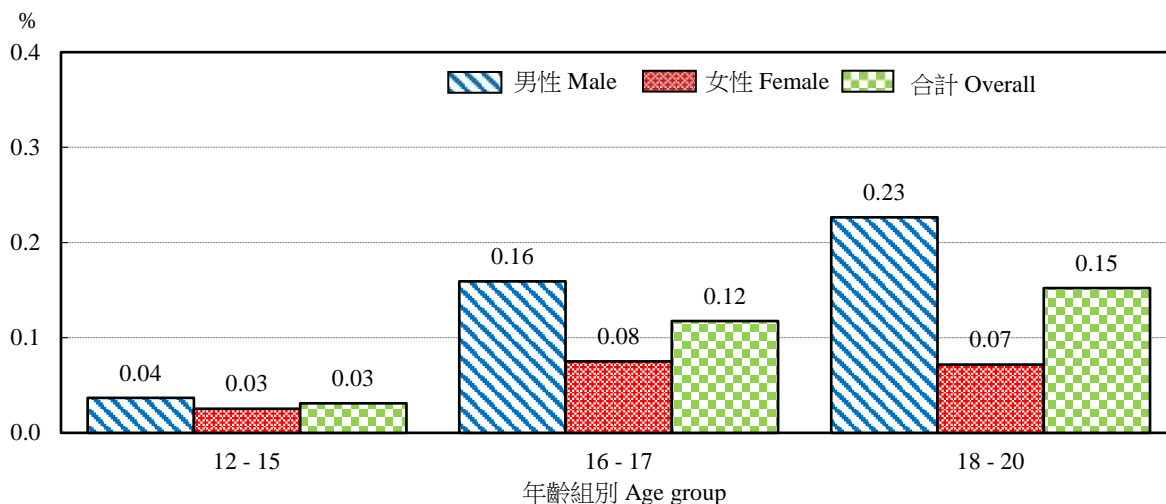
圖 3.3 按年齡組別及性別劃分的 2019 年被呈報吸毒者佔人口比率

Chart 3.3 Ratio of reported drug abusers to population in 2019 by age group by sex

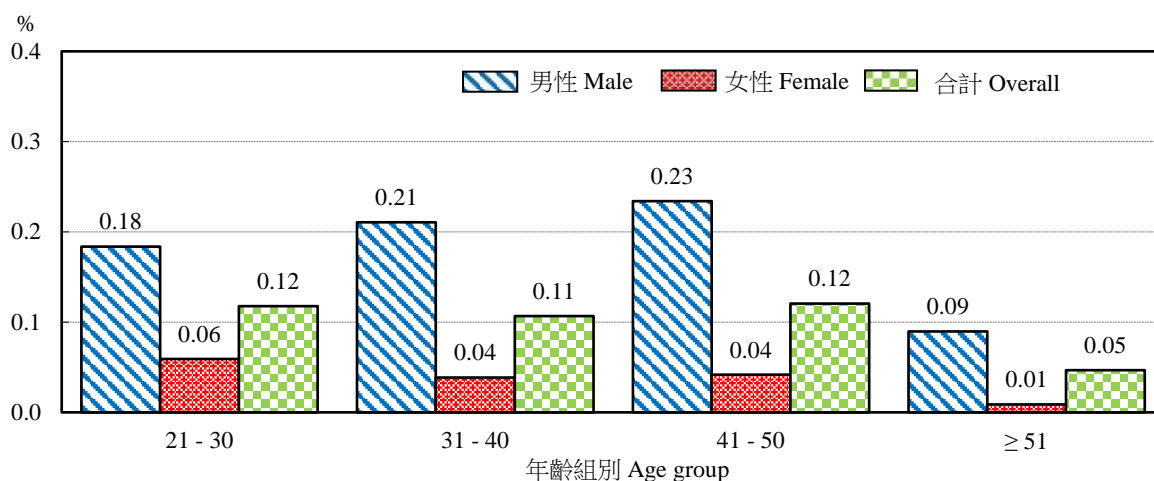
(a) 所有年齡 All ages



(b) 21 歲以下 Aged under 21



(c) 21 歲及以上 Aged 21 and over



註釋：比率是指被呈報吸毒者佔各相關年齡／性別組別內每 100 名年底人口的比例。

12 歲以下的吸毒者的比率均少於 0.005%。

Notes: The ratios in % refer to the number of reported drug abusers per 100 year-end population in the respective age/sex groups.

Ratios for those drug abusers aged under 12 were all less than 0.005%.

首次吸食毒品年齡 (表 1i)

3.13 32% 的被呈報吸毒者報稱在 12 至 15 歲之間開始吸毒，18% 在 16 至 17 歲之間，22% 在 18 至 20 歲之間，11% 在 21 至 25 歲之間，其餘 13% 及 4% 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

Age of First Abuse (Table 1i)

3.13 32% of the reported drug abusers claimed to have started drug abuse at the age between 12 and 15, 18% between 16 and 17, 22% between 18 and 20, 11% between 21 and 25, and the remaining 13% and 4% at the age over 25 and below 12 respectively. The

以下青少年吸毒者首次吸毒的平均年齡分別為 19 歲及 16 歲。

average ages of first abuse of all reported drug abusers and reported young drug abusers aged under 21 were 19 and 16 years respectively.

吸食的毒品種類

(表 1d 及圖 3.4)

Type of Drugs Abused

(Table 1d and Chart 3.4)

3.14 在 2019 年，逾半數 (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 (23%)、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 (15%)、可卡因 (14%)、大麻 (9%)、氯胺酮 (7%) 及咳藥 (5%)。

3.14 In 2019, more than half (52%) of drug abusers were reported to have abused heroin. Other commonly abused drugs were methamphetamine (23%), triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (15%), cocaine (14%), cannabis (9%), ketamine (7%) and cough medicine (5%).

3.15 在被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者中，大麻是最常被吸食的毒品。在 2019 年，有 49% 的被呈報青少年吸毒者吸食大麻，其次是可卡因 (44%)、甲基安非他明 (14%)、氯胺酮 (10%)、海洛英 (3%) 及亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 (3%)。男性和女性首四位最常吸食的毒品相同。

3.15 Among the reported young drug abusers aged under 21, cannabis was the most popular type of drug abused and was taken by 49% of them in 2019. This was followed by cocaine (44%), methamphetamine (14%), ketamine (10%), heroin (3%) and MDMA (3%). The top four popular types of drugs abused were the same for both males and females.

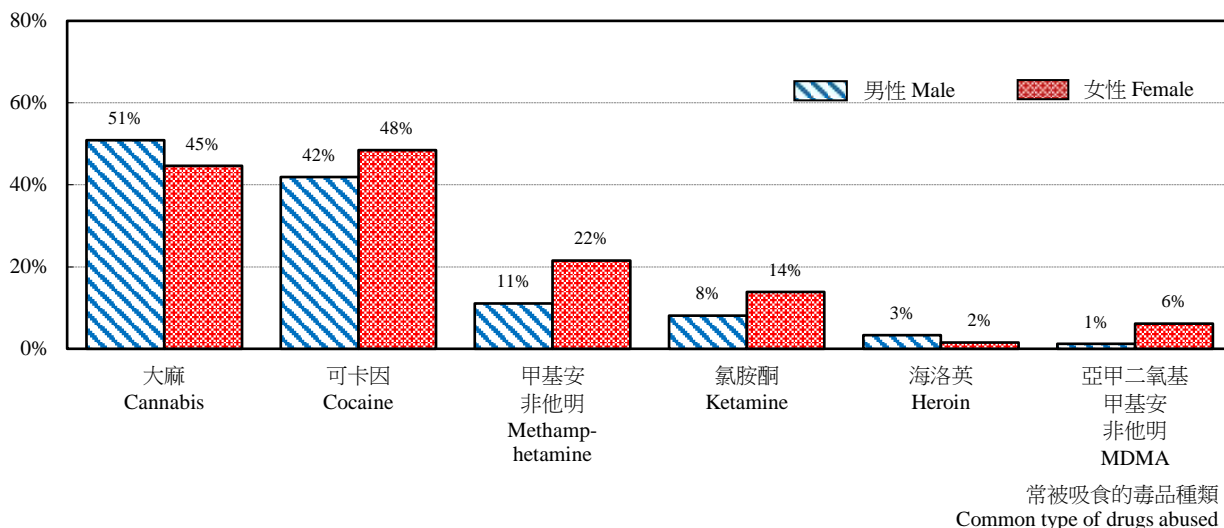
3.16 在被呈報的 21 歲及以上成年吸毒者中，海洛英是最常被吸食的毒品種類 (佔 57%)，其次是甲基安非他明 (24%) 和三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 (17%)。男性和女性首三位最常吸食的毒品相同。

3.16 Among the reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, heroin was the most common type of drug abused (57%), followed by methamphetamine (24%) and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (17%). The top three popular types of drugs abused were the same for both males and females.

圖 3.4 按 2019 年被呈報吸毒者的年齡組別及性別劃分的常被吸食毒品種類
 Chart 3.4 Common types of drugs abused by reported drug abusers in 2019 by age group by sex

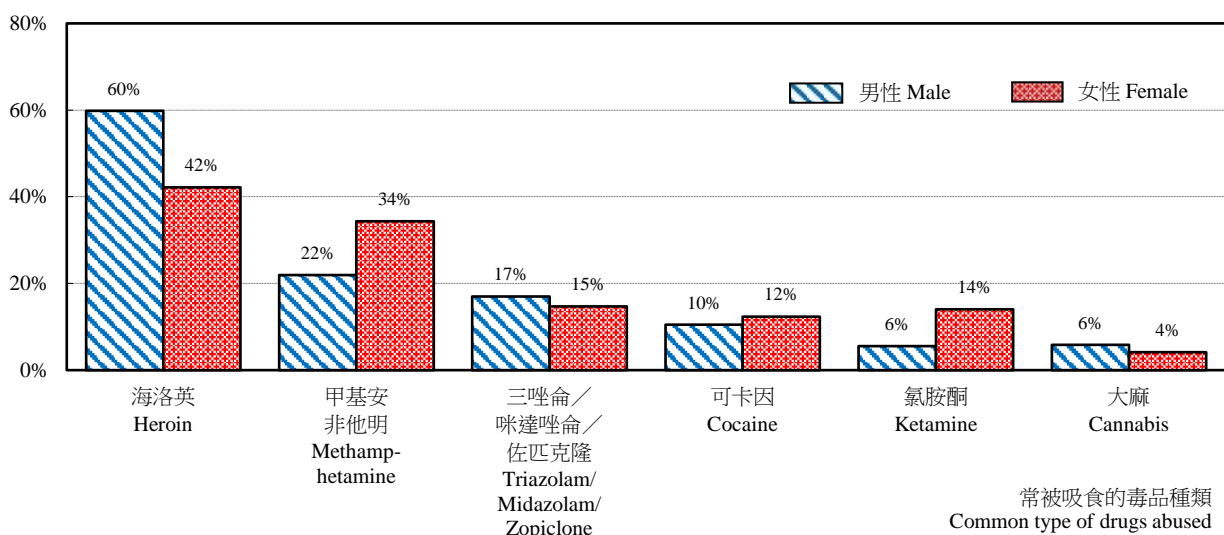
(a) 21 歲以下 Aged under 21

佔在相關性別組別內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比
 Percentage of reported drug abusers in the respective sex groups



(b) 21 歲及以上 Aged 21 and over

佔在相關性別組別內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比
 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吸食多於一種毒品。

Note: More than one type of drugs abused 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 2019 年，約六成半吸食海洛英者和八成半吸食甲基安非他明者採用這種方法吸毒）；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 42%）；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 72% 及可卡因者 40%）。

吸食毒品地方 (表 1f)

3.18 在 2019 年，絕大部分（99%）被呈報吸毒者均有在香港吸毒。而有 184 名吸毒者（或佔吸毒者 3%）曾在中國內地（主要在深圳）吸毒。

**吸食毒品地點
(表 1g 及圖 3.5)**

3.19 於 2019 年，54% 的吸毒者只在家／朋友的家中吸毒，另外 23% 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. Fume inhaling was the most common method of taking heroin and methamphetamine (adopted by some 65% of heroin abusers and 85% of methamphetamine abusers in 2019); sniffing was the most common method of taking ketamine (93% of ketamine abusers); injection was the most common method of taking triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (42% 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 (72% of cannabis abusers and 40% of cocaine abusers).

Place of Abusing Drugs (Table 1f)

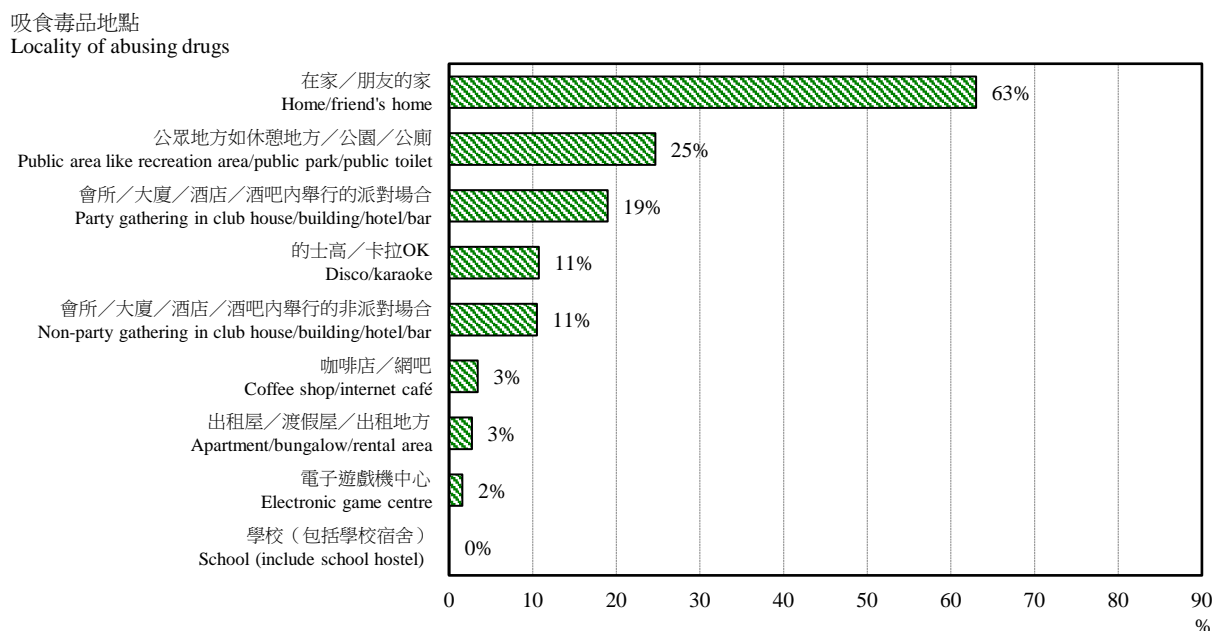
3.18 The majority (99%) of the reported drug abusers took drugs in Hong Kong in 2019. 184 persons (or 3% of reported drug abusers) were reported to have taken drugs in Mainland China (mainly in Shenzhen).

**Locality of Abusing Drugs
(Table 1g and Chart 3.5)**

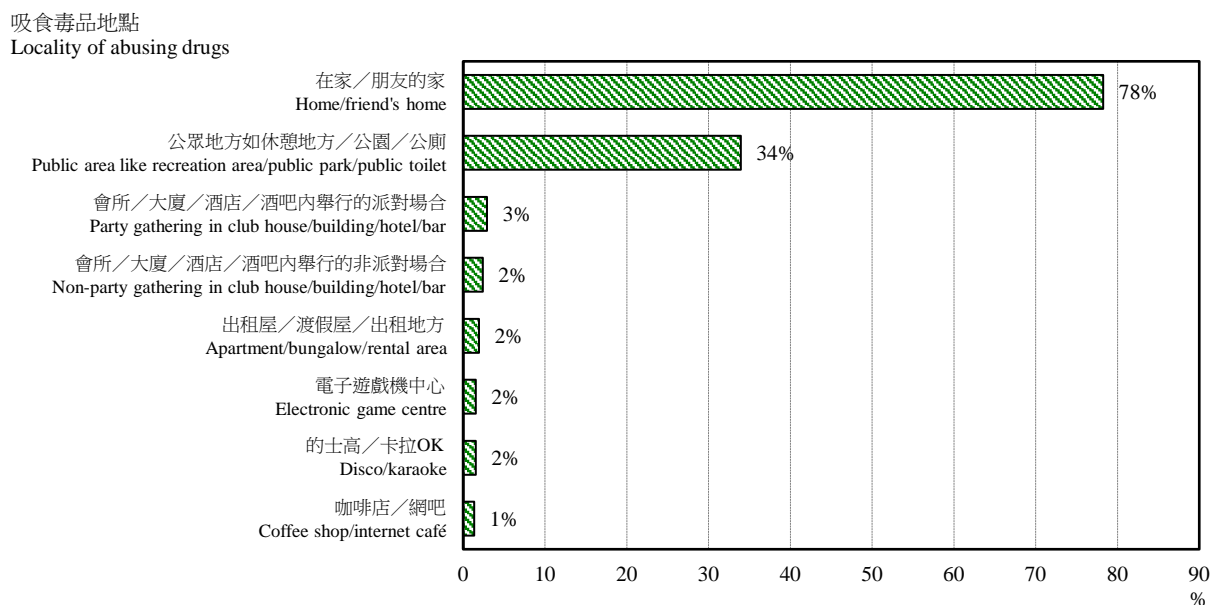
3.19 54% of the drug abusers took drugs at home/friend's home only, while 23% took drugs at home/friend's home and other localities in 2019.

圖 3.5 按 2019 年被呈報吸毒者的年齡組別劃分的吸食毒品地點分布
 Chart 3.5 Localities of abusing drugs of reported drug abusers in 2019 by age group

(a) 21 歲以下 Aged under 21



(b) 21 歲及以上 Aged 21 and over



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一個吸食毒品地點。

Note: More than one locality of abusing drugs may be reported for an individual drug abuser in a given year.

3.20 58%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。34%被呈報的21歲及以上成年吸毒者和25%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 3.6)

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47%)、「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」(32%)。

3.22 至於21歲以下的吸毒者，最普遍的吸毒原因是「受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片」(56%)，其次是「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」(42%)和「尋求快感或官能上的滿足」(28%)。

3.20 58% 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. 34% of the reported drug abusers aged 21 and over and 25% 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 Use

(Table 1h and Chart 3.6)

3.21 Regarding the reasons for taking drugs, the most common ones for all reported drug abusers were “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (47% of reported drug abusers), “relief of boredom/depression/stress” (45%) and “peer influence/to identify with peers” (32%).

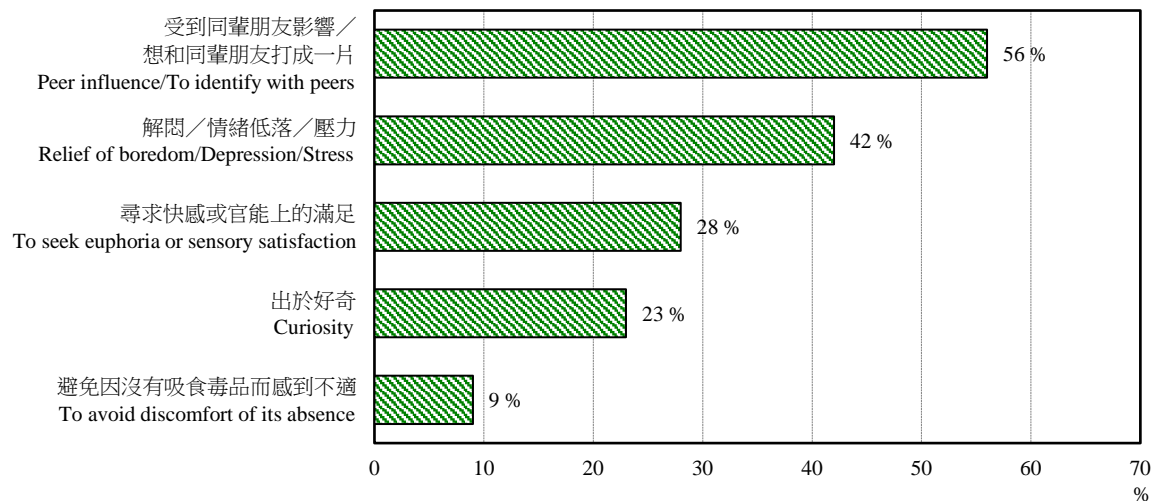
3.22 For drug abusers aged under 21, “peer influence/to identify with peers” (56%) was the most common reason for taking drugs, followed by “relief of boredom/depression/stress” (42%) and “to seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction” (28%).

圖 3.6 按 2019 年被呈報吸毒者的年齡組別劃分的現時吸食毒品原因

Chart 3.6 Reasons for current drug use of reported drug abusers in 2019 by age group

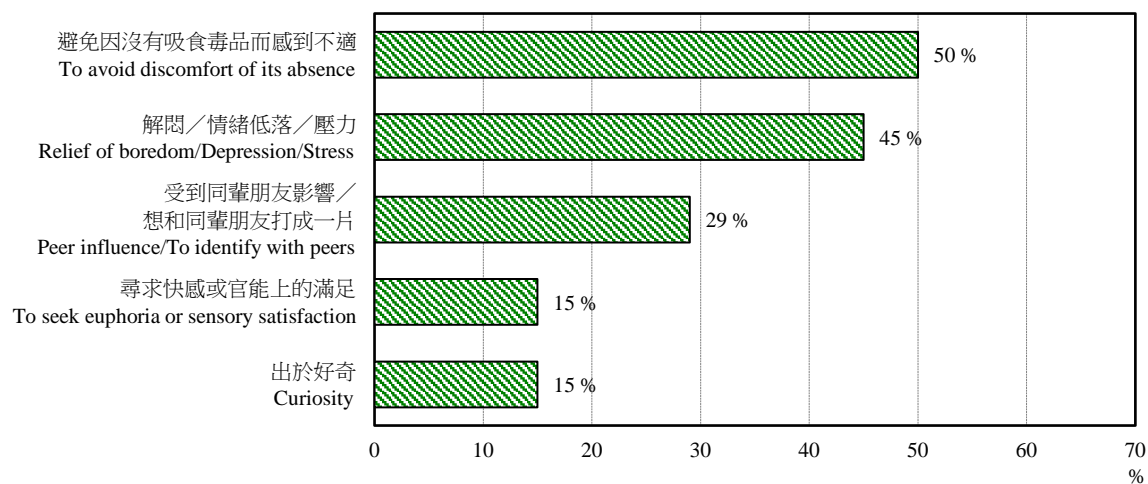
(a) 21 歲以下 Aged under 21

現時吸食毒品原因
Reason for current drug use



(b) 21 歲及以上 Aged 21 and over

現時吸食毒品原因
Reason for current drug use



註釋：個別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)

3.23 45%的吸毒者在被呈報時為失業人士，另 27%是全職工作人士，17%是散工／兼職工作人士及 3%是學生。而學生佔被呈報青少年吸毒者的比重達 26%。

教育程度 (表 1k)

3.24 在 2019 年的被呈報吸毒者中，約半數曾接受初中教育，23%曾接受高中教育，21%曾接受小學教育及 5%曾接受專上教育。

種族 (表 1l)

3.25 華裔為被呈報吸毒者中最主要的種族，佔 2019 年吸毒人士 89%。其他被呈報吸毒者的種族依次為尼泊爾裔(4%)、印度裔／巴基斯坦裔／孟加拉裔／斯里蘭卡裔(3%)和越南裔(2%)。

婚姻狀況 (表 1m)

3.26 在被呈報吸毒者中，48%從未結婚，32%為已婚或同居，20%已離婚或分居，餘下 1%為鰥寡。與男性吸毒者比較，女性吸毒者較少從未結婚(43%，男性則為 49%)，但較多已離婚或分居(23%，男性則為 19%)。

Economic Activity Status (Table 1j)

3.23 45% of the reported drug abusers were unemployed at the time of report. Another 27% were full-time workers, 17% were casual/part-time workers and 3% were students. Among the reported young drug abusers, the proportion of students was 26%.

Educational Attainment (Table 1k)

3.24 About half of reported drug abusers in 2019 attained lower secondary education, 23% upper secondary education, 21% primary education and 5% post-secondary education.

Race (Table 1l)

3.25 Chinese was the dominant race of reported drug abusers, at 89% of the drug abusers in 2019. Other races of reported drug abusers included Nepalese (4%), Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan (3%) and Vietnamese (2%).

Marital Status (Table 1m)

3.26 48% of the reported drug abusers had never been married, 32% married or cohabiting, 20% divorced or separated and the remaining 1% widowed. Compared with male abusers, fewer female abusers had never been married (43% versus 49% for males) but more had divorced or separated (23% versus 19% for males).

伴侶是否吸毒人士 (表 1m)

3.27 在已婚或同居的被呈報吸毒者中，24%報稱他們的伴侶也吸毒。女性被呈報吸毒者當中，其伴侶也吸毒的比重為 45%，遠高於男性吸毒者的相應比重（17%）。

居住地區 (表 1n)

3.28 深水埗（13%）、觀塘（10%）和油尖旺（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，主要居住在北區（16%）、大埔（15%）和沙田（14%）。

居住單位類型 (表 1o)

3.29 逾半數（58%）被呈報吸毒者居住在公營租住單位，36%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 70%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（36%），或與毒品有關及其他罪行（23%）；而 10%為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 72%，較 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者的相應百分比（38%）為高。

Whether Partner Took Drugs (Table 1m)

3.27 Of those married or cohabiting, 24% reported that their partners also abused drugs. The proportion of reported female abusers with partners also abusing drugs was 45%, much higher than the corresponding proportion of male abusers (17%).

District of Residence (Table 1n)

3.28 Sham Shui Po (13%), Kwun Tong (10%) and Yau Tsim Mong (10%) were the districts which had the highest number of reported drug abusers residing. Drug abusers aged under 21 mainly resided in North (16%), Tai Po (15%) and Sha Tin (14%) districts.

Type of Quarters (Table 1o)

3.29 More than half (58%) of the reported drug abusers resided in public rental flats, 36% in private residential flats and 3% in subsidised sale flats.

Whether Previously Convicted (Table 1p)

3.30 70% of the reported drug abusers had previously been convicted. Among them, most had previous convictions of either drug-related offences only (36%) or both drug-related and other offences (23%), 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 72%, which was higher than that among the young drug abusers aged under 21 (38%).