

2 一九九八至二零零七年吸毒趨勢 Drug Abuse Trends for 1998 - 2007

整體吸毒趨勢 (表 1a)

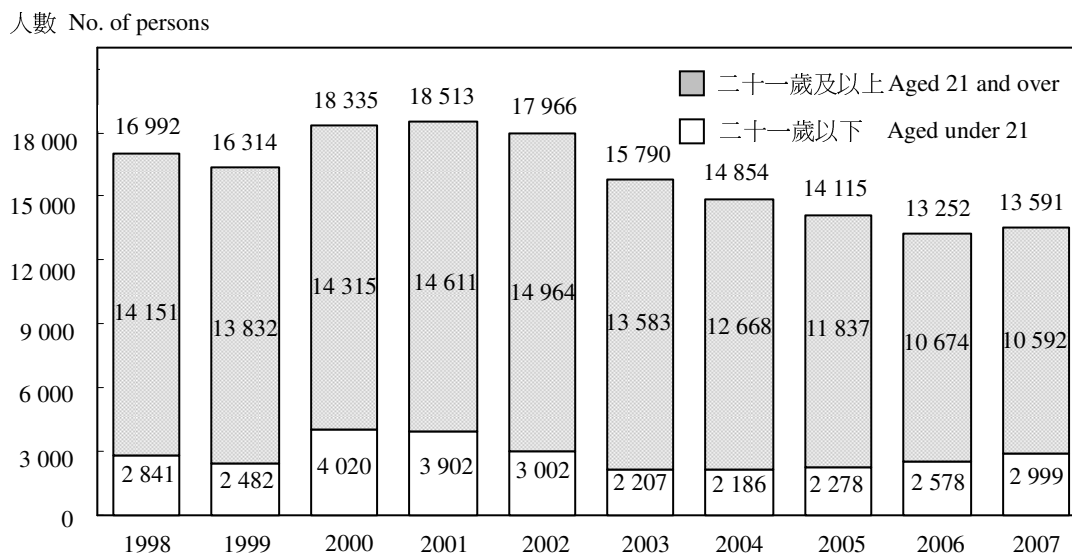
2.1 多年來，檔案室接獲呈報的吸毒者總人數出現升跌起伏，但大致上呈下降趨勢，只在二零零零和二零零一年輕微回升(分別為 18 335 人和 18 513 人)。此後，有關數字穩步下降，在二零零六年降至 13 252 人，到二零零七年才再次逆轉(13 591 人，按年升幅為 2.6%)。

Overall Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

2.1 The total number of drug abusers reported to CRDA fluctuated over the years. There was a general downward trend in the reported number except for a slight pick-up in 2000 and 2001 (18 335 and 18 513 respectively). The number has since decreased steadily to 13 252 in 2006, until a reversal again in 2007 (13 591, an annual increase of 2.6%).

圖 2.1 按年齡組別劃分的被呈報吸毒者

Chart 2.1 Reported drug abusers by age group



吸食鴉片類 / 危害精神毒品趨勢 (表 1d)

2.2 在香港，鴉片類毒品(主要是海洛英)一直是最多人吸食的傳統毒品，但這類毒品的流程度日漸下降。在一九九八至二零零七年間，被呈報吸食鴉片類毒品的人數，由 13 636 人降至 7 427 人，減幅為

Opiates / Psychotropic Substance Abuse Trends (Table 1d)

2.2 Opiates (mainly heroin) have long been the dominant, traditional illicit drugs in Hong Kong but its popularity is steadily decreasing. During 1998 and 2007, the number of reported abusers taking opiates has decreased from 13 636 to 7 427, a drop

46%。反之，同期被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數則持續上升，由 3 412 人升至 7 908 人，增幅達 132%。二零零七年，檔案室更首次錄得被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數超越鴉片類毒品的相關人數。

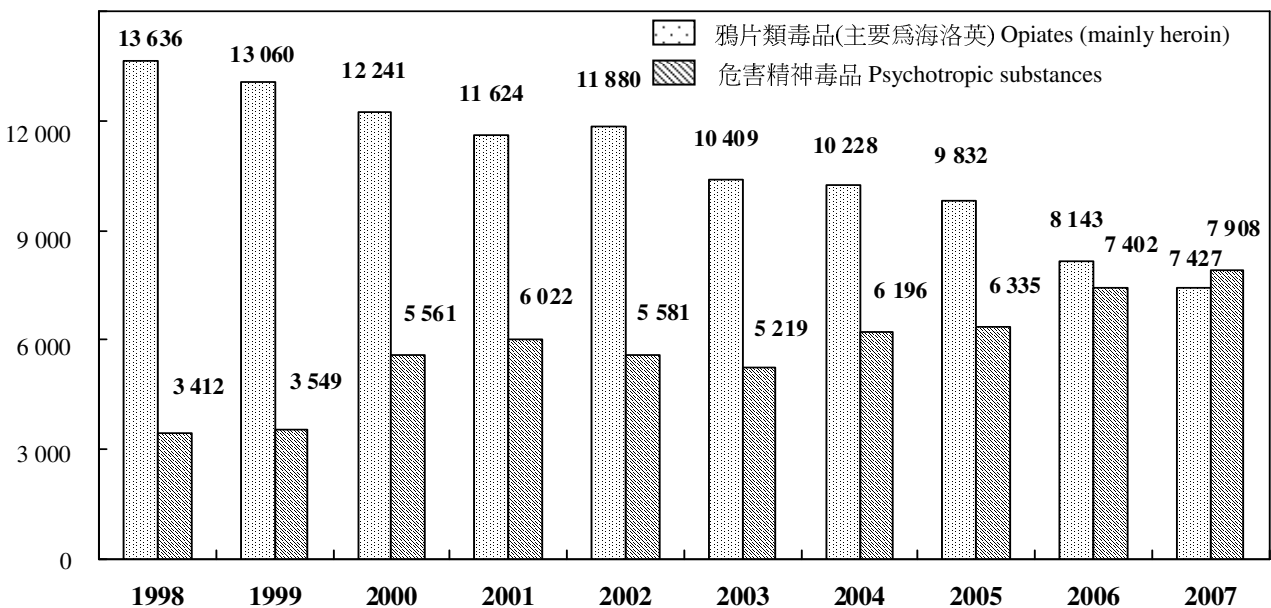
of 46%. On the contrary, there was a steady rise in the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances over the same period, from 3 412 to 7 908, or an increase of 132%. 2007 indeed saw the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances having overtaken the number of those taking opiates, the first time ever recorded.

2.3 相反，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數除了在一九九八及二零零二年下跌外，該人數在一九九八至二零零七年期間大致上升。有關人數在二零零七年更高達 7 908 人，是歷來的高位。

2.3 Conversely, there was a general reported rising trend in abusing psychotropic substances as a whole between 1998 and 2007, except for 2002 and 2003 when a drop in the number of abusers concerned was recorded. The number of reported psychotropic substance abusers stood at a record high at 7 908 in 2007.

圖 2.2 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品及鴉片類毒品者
Chart 2.2 Reported drug abusers of psychotropic substances and opiates

人數 No. of persons



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內可同時吸食鴉片類毒品及危害精神毒品。

Note: An individual abuser may take both opiates and psychotropic substances during a given year.

青少年吸毒趨勢 (表 1a)

2.4 至於二十一歲以下青少年吸毒者，近年所見的上升趨勢令人憂慮。這年齡組別的被呈報吸毒者在二零零七年有 2 999 人，三年間增加了 37%，致使吸毒者的總人數在二零零七年出現回升的情況。整體吸毒人口漸趨年輕，二十一歲以下吸毒者佔總吸毒人數的比例，由零四年的 15%，升至零七年的 22%。而年齡在 12 至 17 歲間的青少年吸毒者的人數及比例在近年亦明顯有上升。

Young Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

2.4 There was a worrying rising trend for young drug abusers aged under 21 in recent years, with 2 999 in 2007, being an increase of 37% in three years. This has contributed to the reversal in the total number of all drug abusers in 2007. The overall drug abuse population is becoming younger, with the proportion of those aged under 21 as against the total rising from 15% in 2004 to 22% in 2007. In particular, both the number and proportion of those aged 12-17 has increased noticeably in recent years.

圖 2.3 二十一歲以下被呈報吸毒青少年按指定年齡組別分布**Chart 2.3 Reported young drug abusers aged under 21 by specific age group**

年齡組別 Age group	1998		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
< 21	2 841	17	2 186	15	2 278	16	2 578	19	2 999	22
18-20	1 761	10	1 178	8	1 101	8	1 253	9	1 359	10
16-17	761	4	671	5	799	6	863	7	975	7
12-15	317	2	337	2	378	3	462	3	661	5
<12	@	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	@	*

註釋： % 指佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

Note: Refers to the percentage of all reported drug abusers.

**主要吸食的危害精神毒品
(表 1c 及 1d)**

2.5 氯胺酮(或俗稱“K 仔”)、三唑倫/咪達唑倫/佐匹克隆(或俗稱“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”)、甲基安非他明(或俗稱“冰”)、“搖頭丸”及大麻是近年較常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品。在二零零零年以前，大麻為最常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品。在二零零零年，“搖頭丸”取代所有其他危害精神毒品，成為最常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品，其次是“K 仔”。由二零零一年起，“K 仔”超越

**Major Psychotropic Substances Abused
(Tables 1c and 1d)**

2.5 Among psychotropic substances, ketamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, methylamphetamine (or commonly known as ice), ecstasy and cannabis were more commonly abused in recent years. Before 2000, cannabis topped the list of commonly abused psychotropic substances. In 2000, ecstasy overtook all other psychotropic substances to become the most commonly abused psychotropic substance, closely followed by ketamine. Ketamine, however,

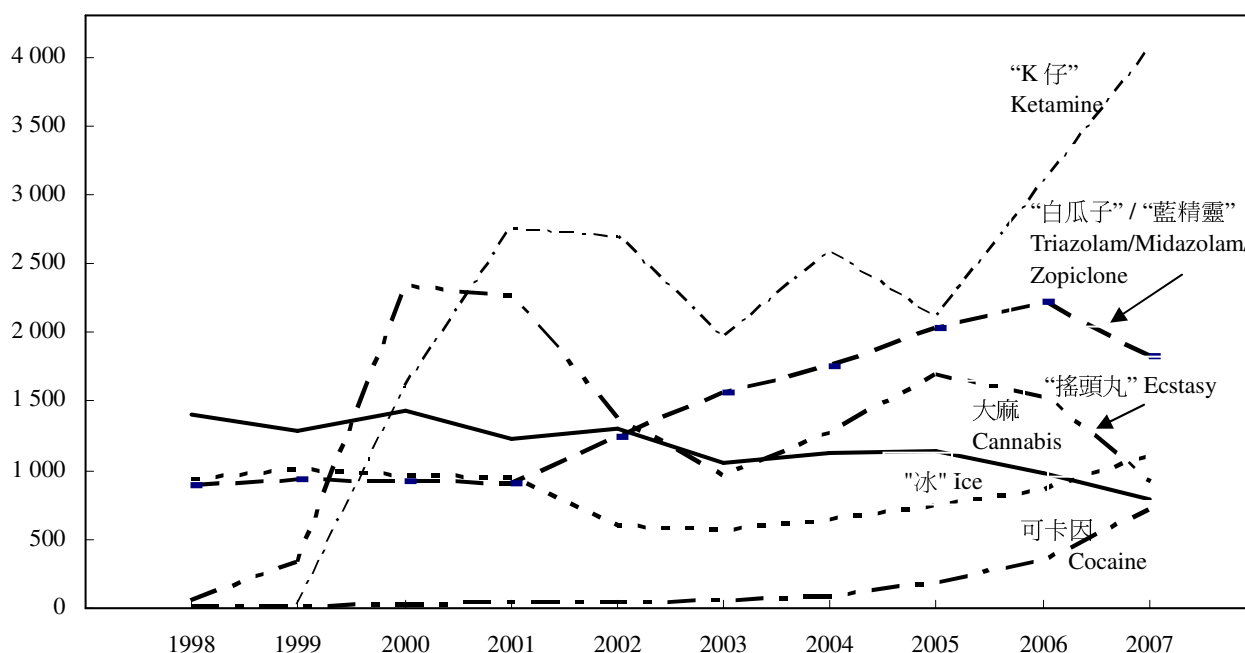
“搖頭丸”置於首位。在二零零二年，
“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”越來越普遍，自二零零三年起成為排行第二位的常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品。而“冰”及“搖頭丸”在零七年則分別排行第三及四位。

overtook ecstasy to top the list since 2001. Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone became increasingly popular in 2002 and ranked the second since 2003. Ice and ecstasy ranked the third and fourth respectively on the list in 2007.

圖 2.4 被呈報吸食各種主要危害精神毒品者

Chart 2.4 Reported drug abusers of major types of psychotropic substances

人數 No. of persons



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種毒品種類。

Note: More than one type of drugs may be reported for each individual drug abuser in a given year.

首次/曾被呈報吸毒者的吸毒趨勢
(表 1b)

2.6 首次被呈報的吸毒人數自二零零一年高峰(5 644 人)持續下降至二零零六年的 3 517 人，到零七年才回升到 4 179 人。他們的平均年齡從二零零一年的 23 歲上升至零三年的 25 歲，由零五至零七年又回落至 23 歲。他們在整體人數中所佔的百分比近年有所上升，在二零零七年為 30.7%。

Drug Abuse Trends for Newly / Previously Reported Drug Abusers (Table 1b)

2.6 The number of newly reported drug abusers has been declining steadily to 3 517 in 2006 since reaching its peak at 2001 (5 644), until it picked up again in 2007 to 4 179. Their average age rose from 23 in 2001 to 25 in 2003 and then fell to 23 again from 2005 to 2007. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among all abusers has increased in recent years and stood at 30.7% in 2007.

2.7 曾被呈報吸毒人士數目多年來持續下降，在二零零七年下降至 9 412 人。他們一般較首次被呈報者年長，在零七年平均年齡為 38 歲。

男性/女性被呈報吸毒的趨勢 (表 1a)

2.8 男性吸毒的情況較女性普遍，被呈報男性吸毒者人數在過去數年持續下降，但在二零零七年人數再次回升至 11 125 人，較零六年上升 3.9%。而被呈報女性吸毒者人數近年出現輕微升跌起伏。零二年人數為 3 186 人，在零七年下降至 2 466 人。

2.9 被呈報男性吸毒者的平均年齡從二零零五年的 37 歲跌至零七年的 35 歲。被呈報女性吸毒者一般較男性的年輕，她們的平均年齡在零七年為 28 歲。

吸食超過一種毒品 (表 1c)

2.10 吸毒者吸食超過一種毒品已成為當今一個普遍的現象。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。

2.7 The number of previously reported drug abusers has been declining steadily over the years, down to 9 412 in 2007. These abusers were generally older than their newly reported counterparts, with an average age at 38 in 2007.

Reported Male / Female Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

2.8 Drug abuse is more common among males than females. The number of reported male drug abusers has been declining for years. It picked up again in 2007 to 11 125, 3.9% higher than that in 2006. The number of reported female drug abusers fluctuated slightly in recent years. In 2002, it stood at 3 186 and then fell to 2 466 in 2007.

2.9 The average age of reported male drug abusers declined from 37 in 2005 to 35 in 2007. Reported female drug abusers were generally younger than the male counterparts. Their average age was 28 in 2007.

Abuse of More Than One Drug (Table 1c)

2.10 Taking more than one type of drugs has become a common phenomenon among drug abusers nowadays. 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.

2.11 被呈報吸食多種毒品人士的比例多年來持續上升，達二零零六年的 31.9%，但在零七年則回跌到 26.4%。他們大部分同時吸食兩種毒品。

被呈報吸食毒品人士的資料來源

2.12 在一九九八年至二零零七年間，二十一歲及以上成年吸毒者資料的兩大來源分別為執法部門及美沙酮診所，分別約佔該等吸毒者 60% 和 40%。居第三位的是非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心 / 濫用精神藥物者輔導中心，同期佔該等吸毒者少於四分之一。

2.13 執法部門曾是最主要提供二十一歲以下年青吸毒者的資料來源（在一九九八年佔近半年青吸毒者的資料），其次是美沙酮診所（在一九九八年約佔年青吸毒者 30%）以及非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心 / 濫用精神藥物者輔導中心（在一九九八年約佔年青吸毒者少於 30%）。但是，自二零零四年起，非政府機構的青少年外展隊（在二零零四年至零七年間比例介乎 46% 至 67%）取代執法部門為最主要的資料來源，執法部門則居次位（在零四年至零七年間比例介乎 21% 至 37%）。居第三位的為非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心 / 濫用精神藥物者輔導中心（在零四年至零七年間比例介乎 12% 至

2.11 The proportion of reported multiple drug abusers has been increasing over the years, reached 31.9% in 2006, but fell to 26.4% in 2007. The majority of them abused two types of drugs at the same time.

Sources of Reported Drug Abusers

2.12 For adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, enforcement departments and methadone clinics were the two most common sources of reporting, each taking up about 60% and some 40% of the concerned drug abusers respectively during 1998 and 2007. Residential treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers of NGOs ranked the third, taking up less than a quarter of the concerned drug abusers during the period.

2.13 As for young drug abusers under 21, enforcement departments used to be the most common source of reporting (taking up nearly half of the young ones in 1998), followed by methadone clinics (about 30% in 1998) and youth outreaching teams of NGOs (less than 30% in 1998). However, since 2004, youth outreaching teams of NGOs overtook enforcement departments to become the most common source of reporting (proportion ranging between 46% and 67% during 2004 and 2007), and enforcement departments ranked the second (proportion ranging between 21% and 37% during the period). Residential treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers of NGOs ranked the third (proportion ranging between 12% and 19% during the period). Methadone clinics were no more a common source of reporting among young drug

19%)。現時，美沙酮診所再不是年青吸毒者資料的普遍來源(比例由一九九八年的 29% 大幅下降至二零零七年的少於 1.0%)。事實上，年青吸毒者最常吸食毒品種類是危害精神毒品而非海洛英。

abusers nowadays (proportion significantly declining from about 29% in 1998 to less than 1.0% in 2007), given the fact that psychotropic substances rather than heroin were the dominant types of substances of abuse among them.

圖 2.5 被呈報吸毒者按年齡組別及呈報機構類別分布
Chart 2.5 Reported drug abusers by age group by type of reporting agency

呈報機構 Reporting agency	1998	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
%						
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21						
執法部門 Enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	49.6	46.6	36.8	21.4	27.7	36.0
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	29.0	4.3	2.7	1.9	0.8	0.9
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心 / 濫用精神藥物者輔導中心 Residential treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	15.5	11.5	19.4	11.5	13.4	16.1
非政府機構-青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	27.8	40.4	45.7	66.9	58.8	50.6
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院/診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals / clinics	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	3.1	1.6
二十一歲以上 Aged 21 and over						
執法部門 Enforcement Departments ⁽¹⁾	60.9	61.8	60.0	57.2	61.0	59.5
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	48.4	42.8	42.8	44.9	39.2	40.0
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心 / 濫用精神藥物者輔導中心 Residential treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	17.1	18.7	21.7	22.8	21.5	21.1
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.1	1.9	1.8
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院/診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals / clinics	2.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.8
所有年齡 All ages						
執法部門 Enforcement Departments ⁽¹⁾	59.0	59.7	56.6	51.4	54.5	54.3
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	45.2	37.4	36.9	38.0	31.7	31.4
非政府機構的戒毒治療和康復服務中心 / 濫用精神藥物者輔導中心 Residential treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	16.8	17.2	20.3	19.2	19.9	20.0
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	5.1	6.2	7.8	12.6	13.0	12.6
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院/診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals / clinics	1.8	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.3

註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內可能同時被多於一個機構呈報。

Notes: An individual drug abuser may be reported by more than one agency in a given year.

(1) 數字包括香港警務處、懲教署和社會福利署轄下的感化辦事處。

Figures include Hong Kong Police Force, Correctional Services Department and Probation Offices under Social Welfare Department.