

2 二零零零至二零零九年吸毒趨勢 Drug Abuse Trends for 2000 - 2009

整體吸毒趨勢 (表 1a)

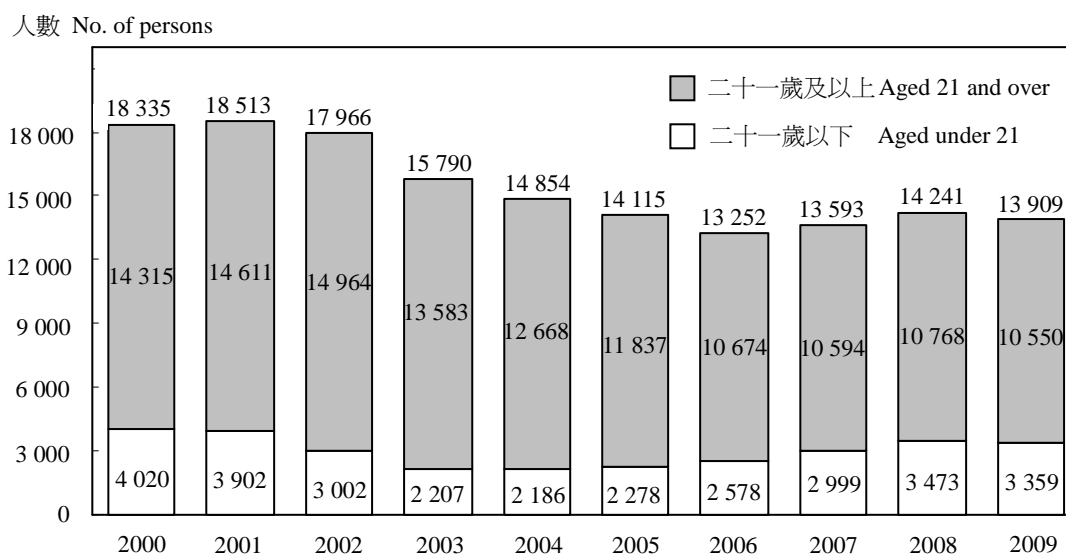
2.1 多年來，檔案室接獲呈報的吸毒者總人數都有出現升跌起伏。人數由二零零一年的 18 513 人，穩步下降至零六年的 13 252 人。在零七及零八年，數字才逆轉回升，分別達至 13 593 人和 14 241 人。在二零零九年，數字再次回落至 13 909 人，跌幅為 2.3%。

Overall Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

2.1 The total number of drug abusers reported to CRDA fluctuated over the years. The number has decreased steadily from 18 513 in 2001 to 13 252 in 2006. In 2007 and 2008, the number reversed and picked up to 13 593 and 14 241 respectively. In 2009, the number went down again by 2.3% to 13 909.

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，但這類毒品的流行程度日漸下降。在二零零零至零九年間，被呈報吸食鴉片類毒品的人數，由 12 241

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 2000 to 2009, the number of reported abusers taking opiates has

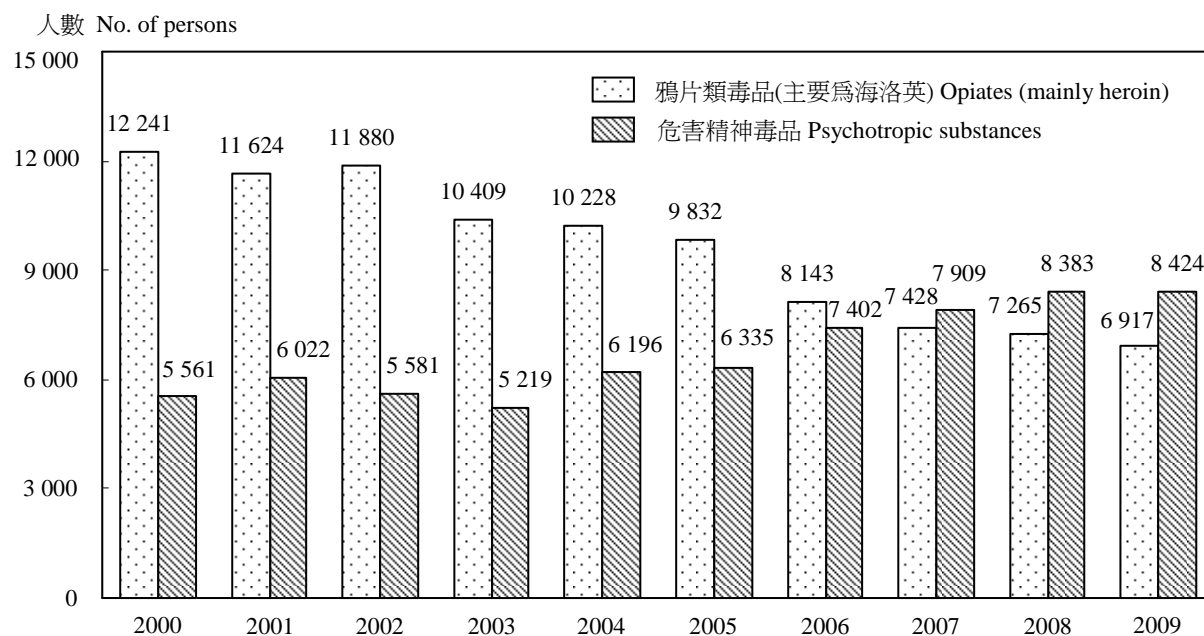
人降至 6 917 人，減幅為 43.5%。反之，同期被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數則由 5 561 人升至 8 424 人，增幅達 51.5%。在二零零九年，吸食危害精神毒品的人數比鴉片類毒品的相關人數多達 1 507 人(或 21.8%)。

decreased from 12 241 to 6 917, or a drop of 43.5%. On the contrary, the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances over the same period, increased from 5 561 to 8 424, or an increase of 51.5%. Reported abusers taking psychotropic substances were 1 507 (or 21.8%) more than those taking opiates in 2009.

2.3 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數除了在二零零二及零三年下跌外，在二零零零至零九年期間大致上升，有關人數在二零零九年更創新高至 8 424 人。

2.3 There was a general rising trend in number of reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole between 2000 and 2009, except for 2002 and 2003. The number of reported psychotropic substance abusers rose to a record high of 8 424 in 2009.

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



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)

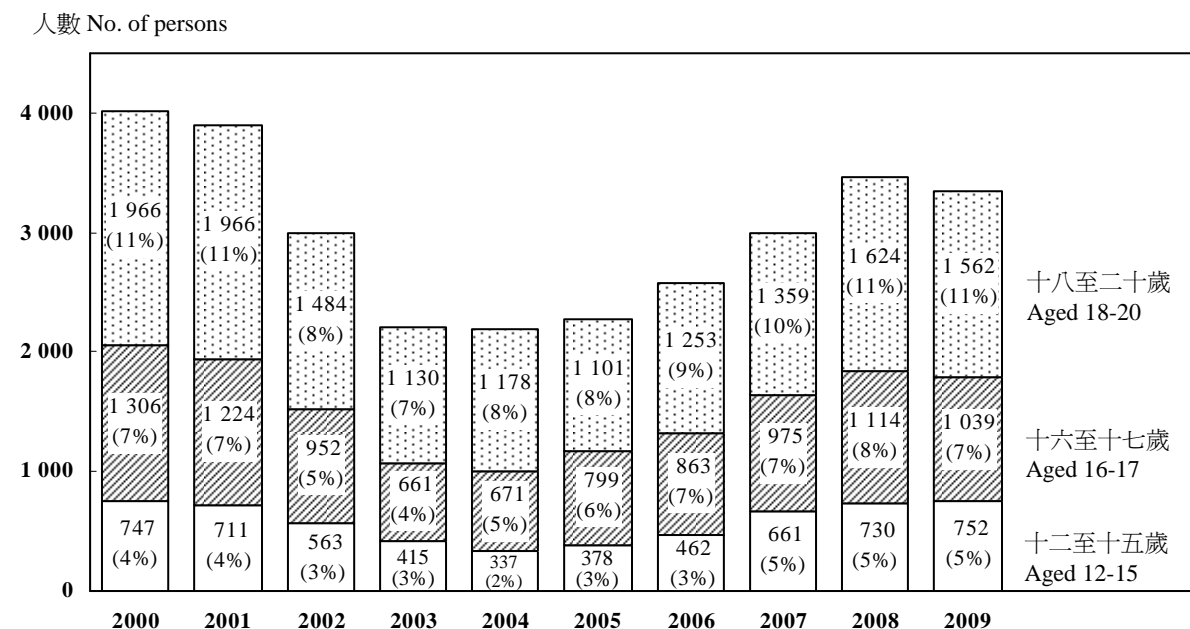
Youth Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

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由二零零五的 2 278 人上升至零八年的 3 473 人，升幅為 52.5%。在零九年，人數回落至 3 359 人，減少了 3.3%。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，由零三年的 14.0%，分別升至零八及零九年的 24.4% 和 24.1%。特別是年齡在 12 至 15 歲間的青少年吸毒者的人數及比例，亦由零四年的 337 人及 2.3%，大幅上升至零九年的 752 人及 5.4%。

2.4 There was a worrying rising trend for young drug abusers aged under 21 in recent years. The number in this age group has increased by 52.5% from 2 278 in 2005 to 3 473 in 2008. In 2009 the number went down by 3.3% to 3 359. The overall drug abuse population is becoming younger, with the proportion of those aged under 21 as against the total rising from 14.0% in 2003 to 24.4% and 24.1% in 2008 and 2009 respectively. In particular, both the number and proportion of those aged 12-15 has increased significantly from 337 and 2.3% in 2004 to 752 and 5.4% in 2009.

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



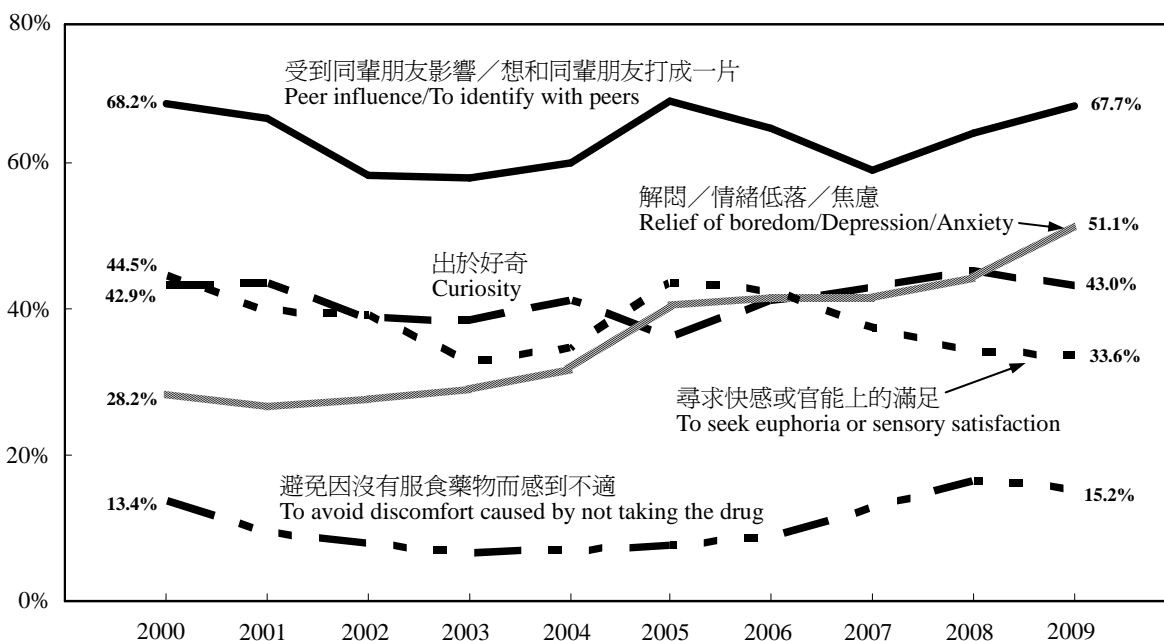
註釋： % 指佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。
Notes: Refers to the percentage of all reported drug abusers.

十二歲以下的吸毒者所佔的百分比少於 0.5%。
Percentage for those drug abusers aged under 12 are less than 0.5%.

2.5 在被呈報的二十一歲以下年青吸毒者當中，以“解悶 / 情緒低落 / 焦慮”作為原因的比率，則由二零零一年的 26.4% 逐步上升至零九年的 51.1%。而以“避免因沒有服食藥物而感到不適”作為他們現時吸毒原因的比率於二零零零年至零三年間由 13.4% 逐步下降至 6.6%。但是該趨勢於二零零四年至零八年間有所逆轉，由 6.6% 上升至 16.3%，及後回落至零九年的 15.2%。

2.5 Among the young drug abusers aged under 21, the proportion of abusers citing “relief of boredom/depression/anxiety” as a reason increased gradually from 26.4% in 2001 to 51.1% in 2009. For those citing “to avoid discomfort of its absence” as a reason for their current drug use decreased gradually from 13.4% to 6.6% during 2000 to 2003. However, this trend reversed and the proportion increased from 6.6% to 16.3% during 2004 to 2008 and then decreased to 15.2% in 2009.

圖 2.4 二十一歲以下被呈報吸毒青少年現時吸食毒品原因
Chart 2.4 Reason for current drug use of reported young drug abusers aged under 21



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內報稱的原因可超過一個。

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

2.6 氯胺酮（或俗稱“K 仔”）、三唑侖 / 咪達唑侖 / 佐匹克隆（或俗稱“白瓜子” / “藍精靈”）、甲基安非他明（或俗稱“冰”）、咳藥及大麻是近年較常被呈報吸食的危險精神毒品。在二零零零年，

2.6 Among psychotropic substances, ketamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, methylamphetamine (or commonly known as ice), cough medicine and cannabis were more commonly abused in recent years. In 2000, ecstasy topped the list of commonly abused

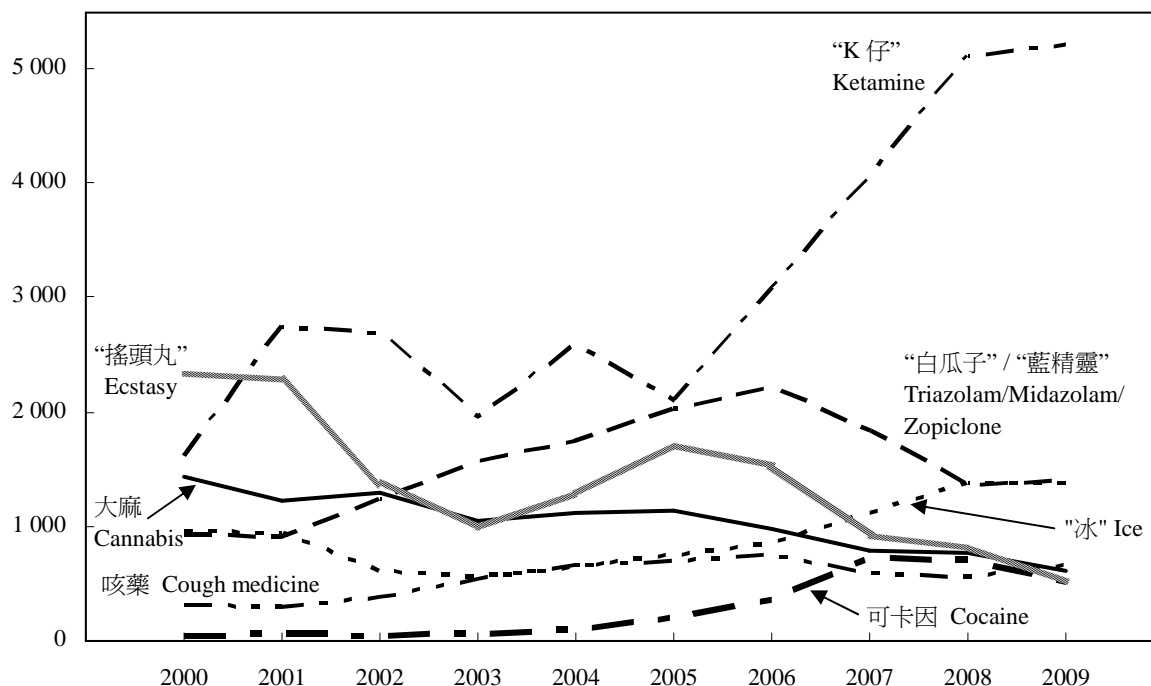
“搖頭丸”為最常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品，其次是“K仔”及大麻。由零一年起，“K仔”超越“搖頭丸”置於首位。“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”在零二年漸趨普遍，自零三年起成為第二類常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品。而吸食“冰”的人數亦自零四年起不斷上升，在零八年曾超越“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”，首次排行第二位，但在零九年又回落至第三位。而咳藥及大麻則分別排行第四及五位。

psychotropic substances, followed by ketamine and cannabis. Starting from 2001, ketamine overtook ecstasy to top the list. Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone became increasingly popular starting from 2002 and ranked the second since 2003. The number of drug abusers abusing ice has been increasing since 2004. It overtook triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone and ranked the second for the first time in 2008. However, ice returned to the third in 2009. Meanwhile, cough medicine and cannabis ranked the fourth and fifth respectively on the list.

圖 2.5 被呈報吸食各種主要危害精神毒品者

Chart 2.5 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)

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

2.7 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

2.7 The number of newly reported drug abusers has been declining steadily to 3 517

零六年的 3 517 人，其後回升至零八年的 4 625 人；在零九年，數字再次回落至 4 396 人。他們的平均年齡從零一年的 23 歲上升至零三年的 25 歲，其後回落至零五年的 23 歲，數字在近年來保持不變。他們在整體人數中所佔的百分比自零五年起持續上升至零八年的 32.5%，在零九年則輕微下跌至 31.6%。

2.8 曾被呈報吸毒人士數目多年來持續下降，在二零零七年錄得 9 413 人，零八年則回升到 9 616 人，其後再次回落至零九年的 9 513 人。他們一般較首次被呈報者年長，平均年齡大多介乎 36 至 39 歲，零九年的數字為 38 歲。

男性/女性被呈報吸毒的趨勢 (表 1a)

2.9 男性吸毒的情況較女性普遍，而女性吸毒者所佔的比例大致呈現上升趨勢，零九年佔總人數的 20%。被呈報男性吸毒者人數在過去數年持續下降，零七及零八年略為回升，在零九年再下跌至 11 161 人，較零八年減少 1.5%。而被呈報女性吸毒者人數近年出現升跌起伏。零二年人數為 3 186 人，下降至零九年的 2 748 人。

2.10 被呈報男性吸毒者的平均年齡從二零零五年的 37 歲下降至零七

in 2006 since reaching its peak at 2001 (5 644) and then picked up to 4 625 in 2008. In 2009, the number decreased again to 4 396. Their average age rose from 23 in 2001 to 25 in 2003 and then fell to 23 again in 2005. The average age remained stable in recent years. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among all abusers has been increasing since 2005 and stood at 32.5% in 2008. In 2009, the proportion decreased slightly to 31.6%

2.8 The number of previously reported drug abusers has been declining steadily over the years and stood at 9 413 in 2007. It then picked up to 9 616 in 2008 and decreased again to 9 513 in 2009. These abusers were generally older than their newly reported counterparts, with an average age mainly between 36 and 39. In 2009, the average age was 38.

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

2.9 Drug abuse is more common among males than females and the proportion of female abusers generally increased to 20% of total number of drug abusers in 2009. The number of reported male drug abusers has been declining for some years. It picked up in 2007 and 2008. In 2009, it decreased again to 11 161, 1.5% lower than that in 2008. The number of reported female drug abusers fluctuated in recent years. In 2002, it stood at 3 186 and then fell to 2 748 in 2009.

2.10 The average age of reported male drug abusers declined from 37 in 2005 to 35

至零九年的 35 歲。被呈報女性吸毒者一般較男性的年輕，她們的平均年齡在零九年為 27 歲。

in 2007-2009. Reported female drug abusers were generally younger than the male counterparts. Their average age was 27 in 2009.

被呈報吸毒者的經濟狀況

(表 1j)

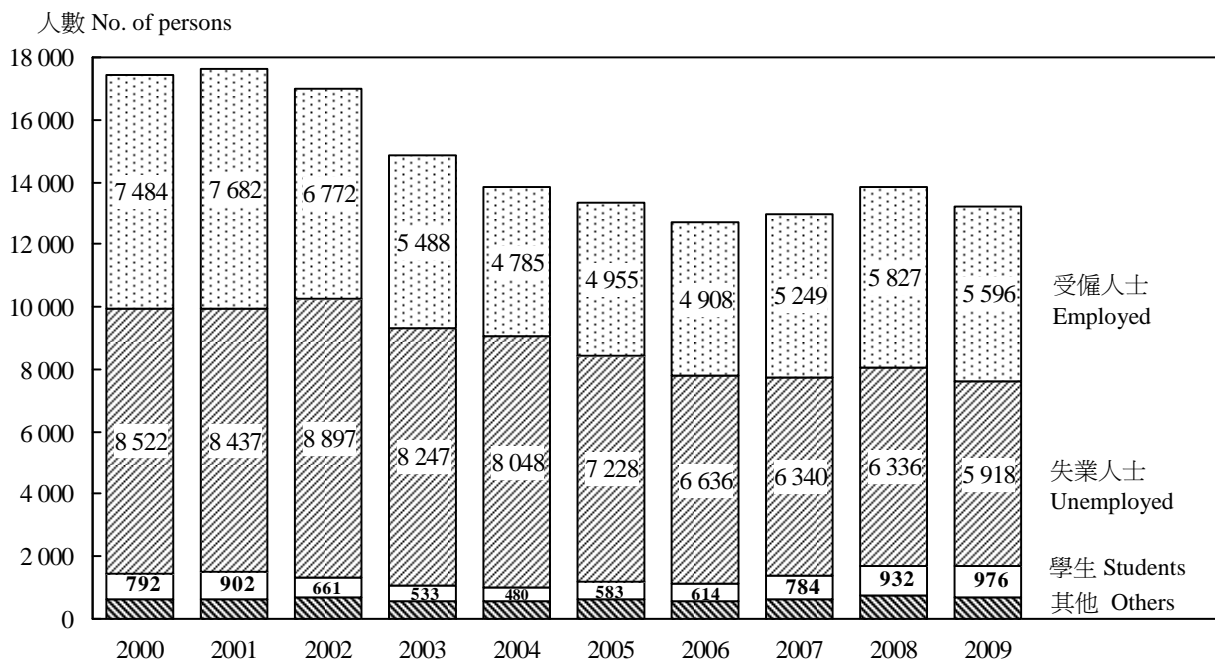
2.11 約半數的被呈報吸毒者為失業人士，從二零零一年所佔比例的 47.8% 上升至零四年的 58.1%，其後逐步回落至零九年的 44.8%。被呈報吸毒者當中，學生所佔比例近年出現回升。由二零零零年的 4.5% 上升至二零零一年的 5.1%，其後下跌至零四年的 3.5%，然後逐步回升至零九年的 7.4%。

Reported Drug Abusers by Activity Status

(Table 1j)

2.11 About half of the reported drug abusers were unemployed. The proportion increased from 47.8% in 2001 to 58.1% in 2004, then declined steadily to 44.8% in 2009. Among the reported drug abusers, the proportion of reported student drug abusers picked up again in recent years. The proportion rose from 4.5% in 2000 to 5.1% in 2001, then dropped to 3.5% in 2004 and followed by a steady increase to 7.4% in 2009.

圖 2.6 被呈報吸毒者按經濟狀況分布
Chart 2.6 Reported drug abusers by activity status



吸食超過一種毒品 (表 1c)

2.12 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。

2.13 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%，其後逐步回落到二零零九年的 21.8%。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

2.14 在二零零零年至二零零九年間，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；在二零零九年，分別約佔該等吸毒者 53.4% 和 43.0%。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，同期佔該等吸毒者約四分之一。

2.15 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（在一九九五至九九年間，佔約半數的青年吸毒者），其次是美沙酮診所及非政府機構的青少年外展隊（在一九九五至九九年間，分別各約佔年青吸毒者的四分之一）。但是，自二零

Abuse of More Than One Drug (Table 1c)

2.12 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.

2.13 The proportion of reported multiple drug abusers has been increasing over the years, reached 31.9% in 2006, but fell steadily to 21.8% in 2009. The majority of them abused two types of drugs at the same time.

Sources of Reported Drug Abusers

2.14 For adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, enforcement departments and methadone clinics were the two major sources of reporting during 2000 to 2009, each taking up about 53.4% and 43.0% of the concerned drug abusers respectively in 2009. Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) ranked the third, taking up about a quarter of the concerned drug abusers during the period.

2.15 As for young drug abusers aged under 21, enforcement departments used to be the major source of reporting (taking up about half of the young ones during 1995 to 1999), followed by methadone clinics and youth outreaching teams of NGOs (each taking up about a quarter in during 1995 to 1999). However, since 2004, youth

零四年起，非政府機構的青少年外展隊(在二零零五年至零九年間比例介乎 47.0%至 66.9%)取代執法部門為最主要的資料來源，執法部門則居次位(在零五年至零九年間比例介乎 21.4%至 36.4%)。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(在零五年至零九年間比例介乎 11.5%至 22.3%)。現時，美沙酮診所再不是年青吸毒者資料的普遍來源(比例由二零零零年的 10.5%大幅下降至二零零九年的 1.3%)。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。

outreaching teams of NGOs overtook enforcement departments to become the major source of reporting (proportion ranging between 47.0% and 66.9% during 2005 to 2009), and enforcement departments ranked the second (proportion ranging between 21.4% and 36.4% during the period). Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers of NGOs ranked the third (proportion ranging between 11.5% and 22.3% during the period). Methadone clinics were no more a common source of reporting among young drug abusers nowadays (proportion significantly declining from about 10.5% in 2000 to 1.3% in 2009), given the fact that psychotropic substances rather than heroin were the dominant types of substances of abuse among them.

圖 2.7 被呈報吸毒者按年齡組別及呈報機構類別分布
Chart 2.7 Reported drug abusers by age group by type of reporting agency

呈報機構 Reporting agency	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
%						
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21						
執法部門 Enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	38.7	21.4	27.7	36.0	36.4	32.9
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	10.5	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3
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 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	7.7	11.5	13.4	16.1	17.2	22.3
非政府機構-青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	49.9	66.9	58.8	50.6	49.6	47.0
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	1.7	1.8	3.1	1.6	1.9	3.3
二十一歲以上 Aged 21 and over						
執法部門 Enforcement Departments ⁽¹⁾	61.7	57.2	61.0	59.5	54.3	53.4
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	43.3	44.9	39.2	40.0	44.1	43.0
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 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	17.9	20.7	21.5	21.1	21.0	23.9
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	1.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	3.8	2.8
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	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.8	2.9	3.4

圖 2.7 (續) 被呈報吸毒者按年齡組別及呈報機構類別分布
 Chart 2.7 Reported drug abusers by age group by type of reporting agency
 (Cont'd)

呈報機構 Reporting agency	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	%
所有年齡 All ages							
執法部門 Enforcement Departments ⁽¹⁾	56.7	51.4	54.5	54.3	50.0	48.5	
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	36.1	38.0	31.7	31.4	33.6	32.9	
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 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers of NGOs	15.7	19.2	19.9	20.0	20.1	23.5	
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	11.7	12.6	13.0	12.6	14.9	13.5	
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	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.3	2.6	3.4	

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