

2 二零零一至二零一零年吸毒趨勢 Drug Abuse Trends for 2001 - 2010

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。在二零零九及一零年，數字再次回落至 13 988 及 12 420 人，按年跌幅為 1.8% 及 11.2%。

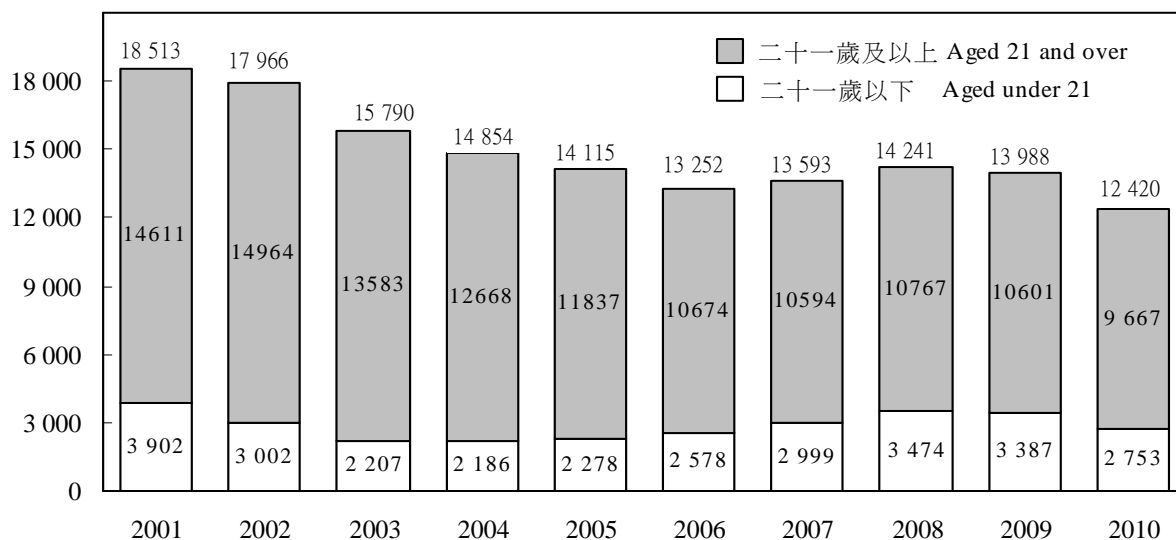
Overall Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

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 and 2010, the number went down again by 1.8% and 11.2% per annum to 13 988 and 12 420 respectively.

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

人數 No. of persons



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

Opiates / Psychotropic Substance Abuse Trends (Table 1d)

2.2 Opiates (mainly heroin) have long been the dominant, traditional illicit drugs in

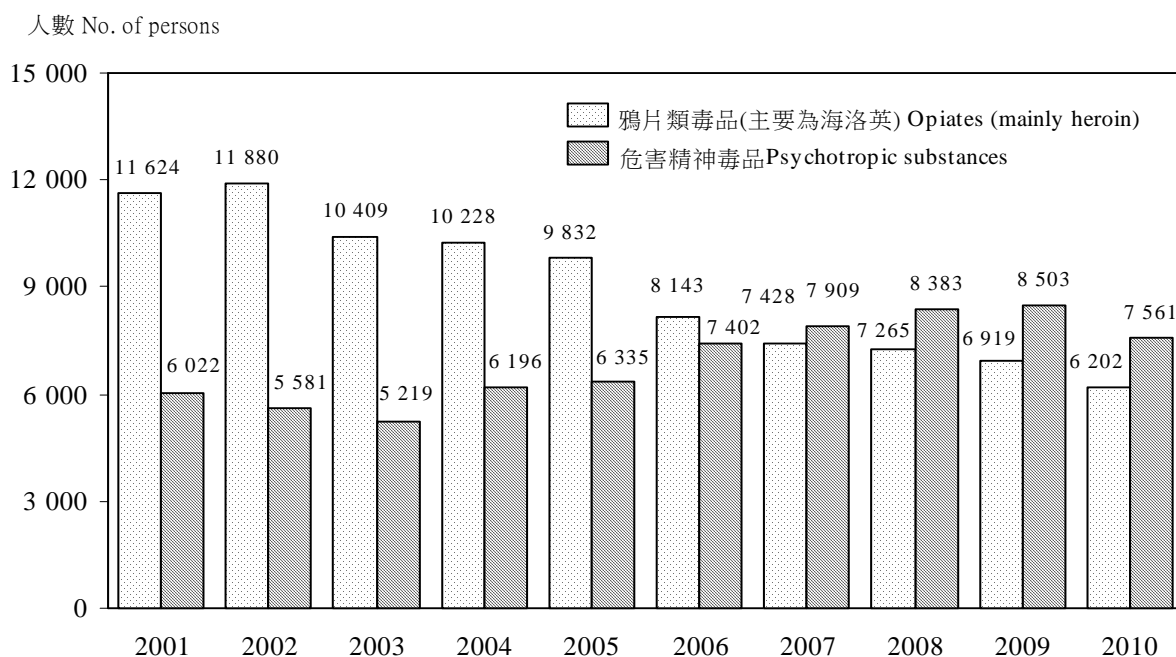
品，但這類毒品的流程度日漸下降。在二零零一至一零年間，被呈報吸食鴉片類毒品的人數，由 11 624 人降至 6 202 人，減幅為 46.6%。反之，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數則由二零零一年的 6 022 人升至二零一零年的 7 561 人，增幅達 25.6%。在二零一零年，吸食危害精神毒品的人數比鴉片類毒品的相關人數多 1 359 人(或 21.9%)。

Hong Kong but its popularity is steadily decreasing. During 2001 to 2010, the number of reported abusers taking opiates has decreased from 11 624 to 6 202, or a drop of 46.6%. On the contrary, the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances increased from 6 022 in 2001 to 7 561 in 2010, or by 25.6%. Reported abusers taking psychotropic substances were 1 359 (or 21.9%) more than those taking opiates in 2010.

2.3 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數在二零零四至零九年期間穩步上升，有關人數在二零零九年更創新高至 8 503 人。在二零一零年，人數才回落至 7 561 人，減幅為 11.1%。

2.3 There was a rising trend in number of reported psychotropic substance abusers between 2004 and 2009. The number of reported psychotropic substance abusers rose to a record high of 8 503 in 2009. In 2010, the number decreased to 7 561, or a drop of 11.1%.

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)

2.4 至於二十一歲以下青少年吸毒者，數字由二零零四的 2 186 人上升至零八年的 3 474 人，升幅為 58.9%。在零九年及一零年，人數分別回落至 3 387 及 2 753 人，按年減少了 2.5% 及 18.7%。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%，上升至零八及零九年的 24%。在二零一零年，比例才回落至 22.2%。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 764 人及 5.5%。在二零一零年，數字才回落至 482 人及 3.9%。

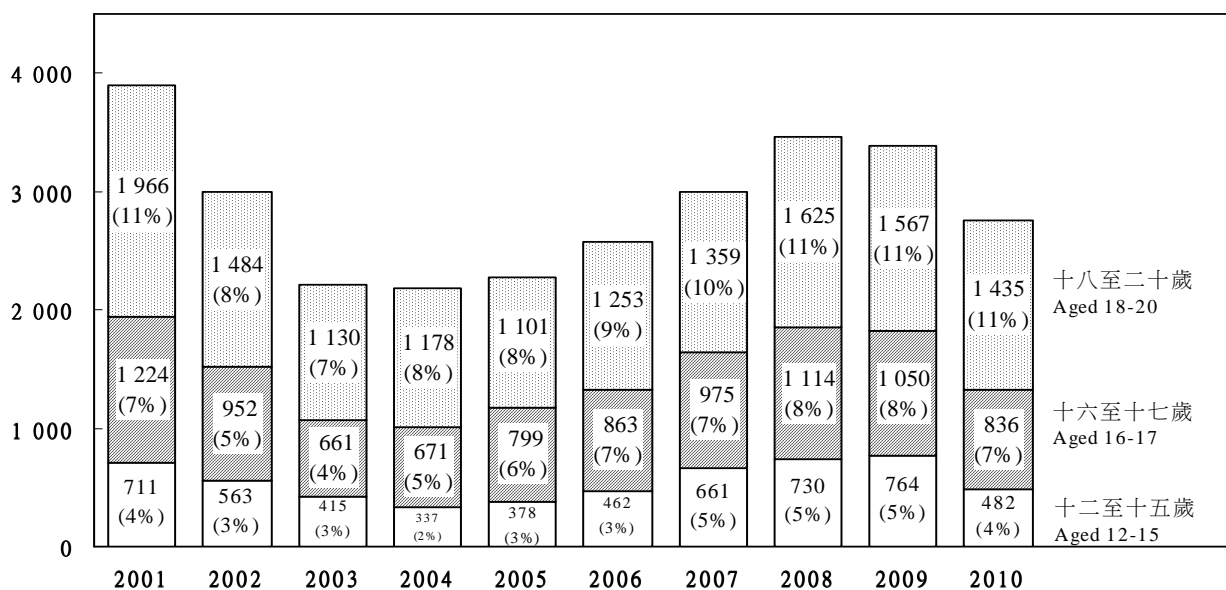
Youth Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

2.4 For young drug abusers aged under 21, the number has increased by 58.9% from 2 186 in 2004 to 3 474 in 2008. In 2009 and 2010, the numbers went down by 2.5% and 18.7% per annum to 3 387 and 2 753 respectively. 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% in both 2008 and 2009. In 2010, the proportion decreased to 22.2%. In particular, both the number and proportion of those aged 12-15 has increased significantly from 337 and 2.3% in 2004 to 764 and 5.5% in 2009. In 2010, the number and proportion decreased to 482 and 3.9%.

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

人數 No. of persons



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%。

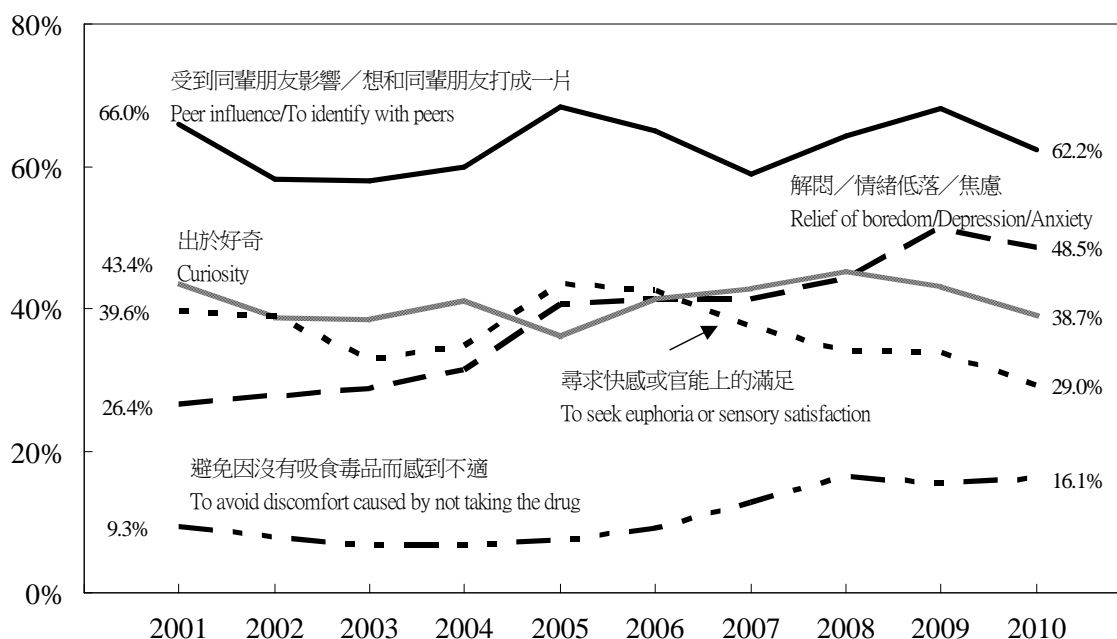
Percentage for those drug abusers aged under 12 are less than 0.5%.

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，由二零零一年的 26.4% 逐步上升至零九年的 51.2%，在二零一零年才減少至 48.5%。而以“避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適”作為他們現時吸毒原因的比率於二零零一年至零三年間由 9.3% 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%，及在二零零九年及一零年大致維持在該水平。

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 51.2% in 2009 and then decreased to 48.5% in 2010. For those citing “to avoid discomfort of its absence” as a reason for their current drug use decreased gradually from 9.3% to 6.6% during 2001 to 2003. However, this trend reversed and the proportion increased from 6.6% to 16.3% during 2004 to 2008, and maintained in a similar level in 2009 and 2010.

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



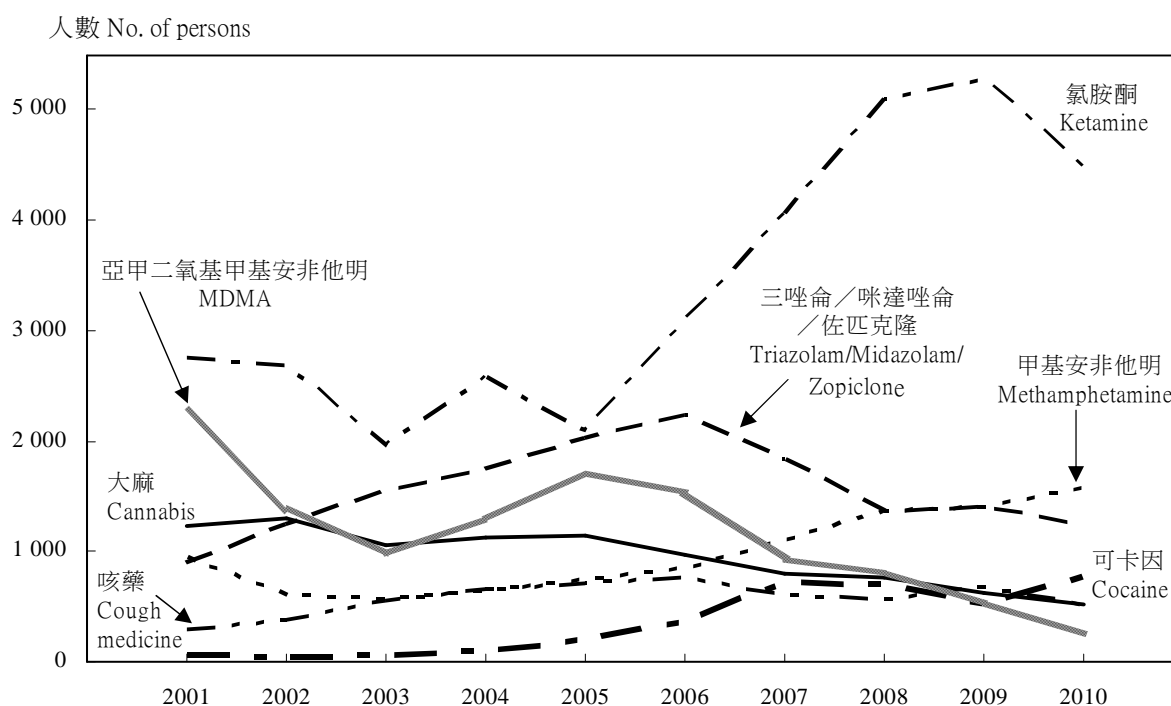
註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內報稱的原因可超過一個。

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

2.6 氯胺酮、甲基安非他明、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆、可卡因及咳藥是近年較常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品。在二零零一至一零年，氯胺酮為最常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品。由零二年起，三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆漸趨普遍，成為第二類常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品。而吸食甲基安非他明的人數亦自零四年起不斷上升，由零八年起曾超越三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆，排行第二位。可卡因及咳藥則分別排行第四及五位。

2.6 Among psychotropic substances, ketamine, methamphetamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cocaine and cough medicine were more commonly abused in recent years. During 2001 to 2010, ketamine was the most popular psychotropic substances being abused. Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone became increasingly popular starting from 2002 and ranked the second since 2003. An increasing trend of abusing methamphetamine was recorded since 2004 which overtook triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone to rank the second starting from 2008. Meanwhile, cocaine and cough medicine 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



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)

2.7 首次被呈報的吸毒人數自二零零一年高峰(5 644 人)持續下降至零六年的 3 517 人，其後回升至零八年的 4 625 人；數字隨後再次回落至二零一零年的 3 719 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，直至二零一零年，數字才回升至 24 歲。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%，數字隨後回落至二零一零年的 29.9%。

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，其後再次回落至一零年的 8 701 人。他們一般較首次被呈報者年長，平均年齡大多介乎 37 至 39 歲，一零年的數字為 38 歲。

男性／女性被呈報吸毒的趨勢 (表 1a)

2.9 雖然男性吸毒的情況較女性普遍，但女性吸毒者所佔的比例大致呈現上升趨勢，在零八至一零年佔總人數約 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，其後再度下跌至二零一零年的 9 927 人，較零九年減少 11.5%。而被呈報女性吸毒者人數近年出現升跌起伏。零二年的人數為

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

2.7 The number of newly reported drug abusers has been declining steadily to 3 517 in 2006 since reaching its peak at 2001 (5 644) and then picked up to 4 625 in 2008. The number then decreased again and stood at 3 719 in 2010. Their average age rose from 23 in 2001 to 25 in 2003 and then fell to 23 again in 2005. Until 2010, the average age went up again to 24. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among all abusers has been increasing since 2005 and stood at 32.5% in 2008. The proportion then decreased to 29.9% in 2010.

2.8 The number of previously reported drug abusers has been declining steadily over the years and stood at 9 413 in 2007. After picking up to 9 616 in 2008, it decreased again and stood at 8 701 in 2010. These abusers were generally older than their newly reported counterparts, with an average age mainly between 37 and 39. In 2010, the average age was 38.

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

2.9 Although drug abuse is more common among males than females, the proportion of female abusers generally increased to around 20% of total number of drug abusers in 2008-2010. The number of reported male drug abusers has been declining for some years until it picked up in 2007 and 2008. It then decreased again and reached 9 927 in 2010, 11.5% lower than that in 2009. The

3 186 人，其後下降至一零年的 2 493 人。

2.10 被呈報男性吸毒者的平均年齡從二零零五年的 37 歲下降至零七至一零年的 35 歲。被呈報女性吸毒者一般較男性的年輕，她們的平均年齡在一零年為 27 歲。

被呈報吸毒者的經濟狀況 (表 1j)

2.11 少於半數的被呈報吸毒者為失業人士，所佔比例從二零零一年的 47.8% 上升至零四年的 58.1%，其後逐步回落至一零年的 44.3%。被呈報吸毒者當中，學生所佔比例近年出現回升。由二零零一年的 5.1%，下跌至零四年的 3.5%，然後逐步回升至零九年的 7.5%。在二零一零年，這比例再度回落至 5.6%。

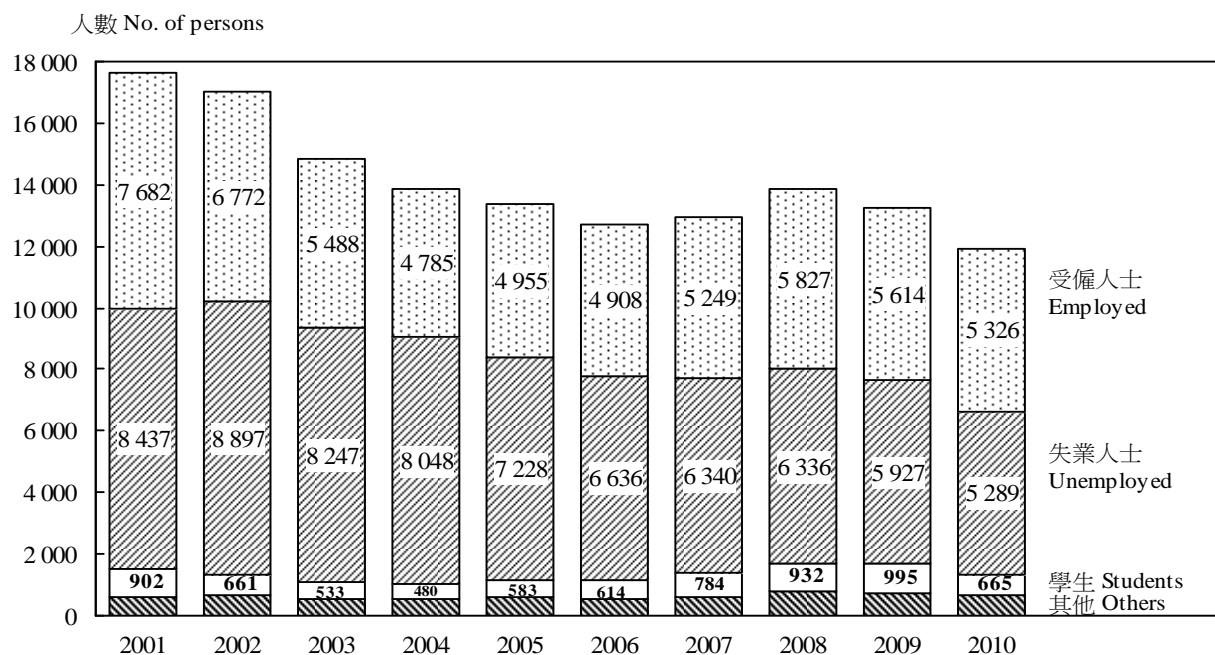
number of reported female drug abusers fluctuated in recent years. In 2002, it stood at 3 186 and then fell to 2 493 in 2010.

2.10 The average age of reported male drug abusers declined from 37 in 2005 to 35 in 2007-2010. Reported female drug abusers were generally younger than the male counterparts. Their average age was 27 in 2010.

Reported Drug Abusers by Activity Status (Table 1j)

2.11 Less than 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 44.3% in 2010. Among the reported drug abusers, the proportion of reported student drug abusers picked up again in recent years. The proportion decreased from 5.1% in 2001 to 3.5% in 2004 and followed by a steady increase to 7.5% in 2009. In 2010, the proportion decreased again to 5.6%.

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%。在二零一零年，比例再度回升至 22.6%。他們大部分同時吸食兩種毒品。

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, then fell steadily to 21.8% in 2009. The proportion went up again to 22.6% in 2010. The majority of them abused two types of drugs at the same time.

被呈報吸食毒品人士的資料來源

2.14 在二零零一年至二零一零年間，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；在二零一零年，分別約佔該等吸毒者 49.1% 和 43.2%。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，自二零零四年起，非政府機構的青少年外展隊（在二零零六年至一零年間比例介乎 44.9% 至 58.8%）取代執法部門為最主要的資料來源，執法部門則居次位（在二零零六年至一零年間比例介乎 27.7% 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 13.4% 至 22.5%）。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% 大幅下降至二零一零年的 2.1%）。事實上，年青吸毒者最常吸食的毒品種類是危害精神毒品而非海洛英。

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 2001 to 2010, each taking up about 49.1% and 43.2% of the concerned drug abusers respectively in 2010. 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 during 1995 to 1999). However, since 2004, youth outreaching teams of NGOs overtook enforcement departments to become the major source of reporting (proportion ranging between 44.9% and 58.8% during 2006 to 2010), and enforcement departments ranked the second (proportion ranging between 27.7% 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 13.4% and 22.5% 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 2.1% in 2010), 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	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
%						
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21						
執法部門 Enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	46.7	27.7	36.0	36.4	32.7	35.5
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	6.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	2.1
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	6.6	13.4	16.1	17.2	22.5	19.5
非政府機構-青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	43.5	58.8	50.6	49.5	47.3	44.9
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	3.2	3.1	1.6	1.9	3.2	2.1
二十一歲以上 Aged 21 and over						
執法部門 Enforcement Departments ⁽¹⁾	59.8	61.0	59.5	54.3	53.5	49.1
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	43.4	39.2	40.0	44.1	42.8	43.2
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	18.1	21.5	21.1	21.0	24.1	24.8
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	0.8	1.9	1.8	3.8	2.8	3.3
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	4.7	3.9	3.8	2.9	3.4	4.3
所有年齡 All ages						
執法部門 Enforcement Departments ⁽¹⁾	57.0	54.5	54.3	50.0	48.5	46.1
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	35.7	31.7	31.4	33.6	32.7	34.1
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	15.6	19.9	20.0	20.1	23.7	23.6
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	9.8	13.0	12.6	14.9	13.6	12.5
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	4.4	3.7	3.3	2.6	3.3	3.8

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