

2 二零零二至二零一一年吸毒趨勢 Drug Abuse Trends for 2002 - 2011

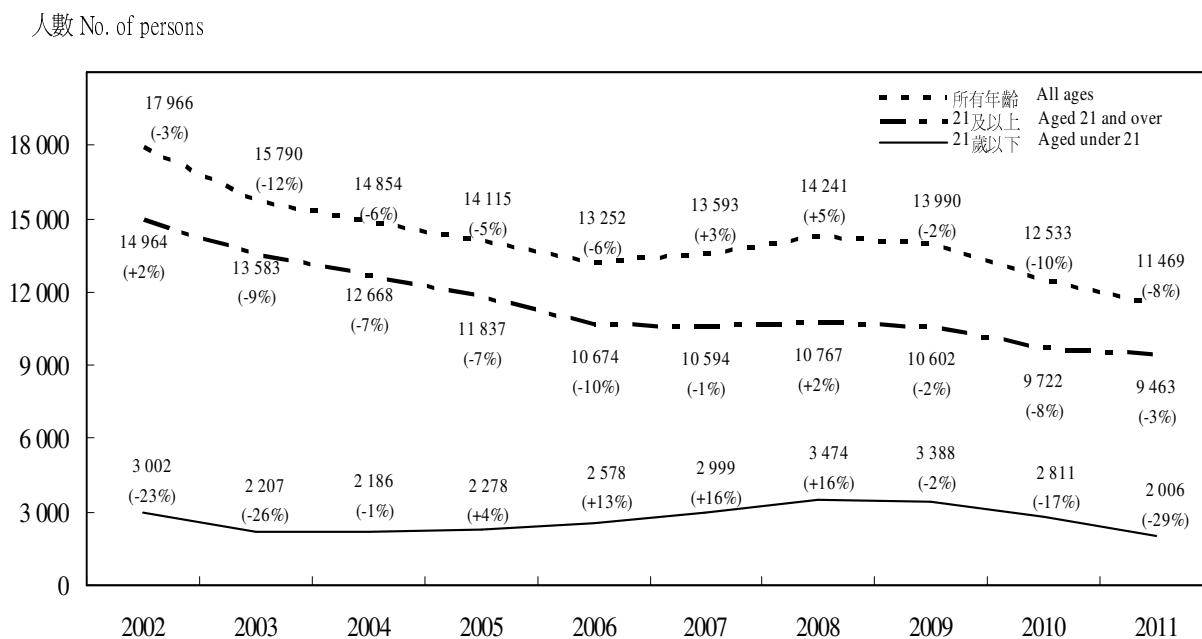
整體吸毒趨勢 (表 1a)

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。人數由二零零二年的 17 966 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；在二零一一年，人數為 11 469 人，較一零年的 12 533 人，下跌 8.5%。

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 17 966 in 2002 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. In 2011, the number was 11 469, 8.5% lower than 12 533 in 2010.

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

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

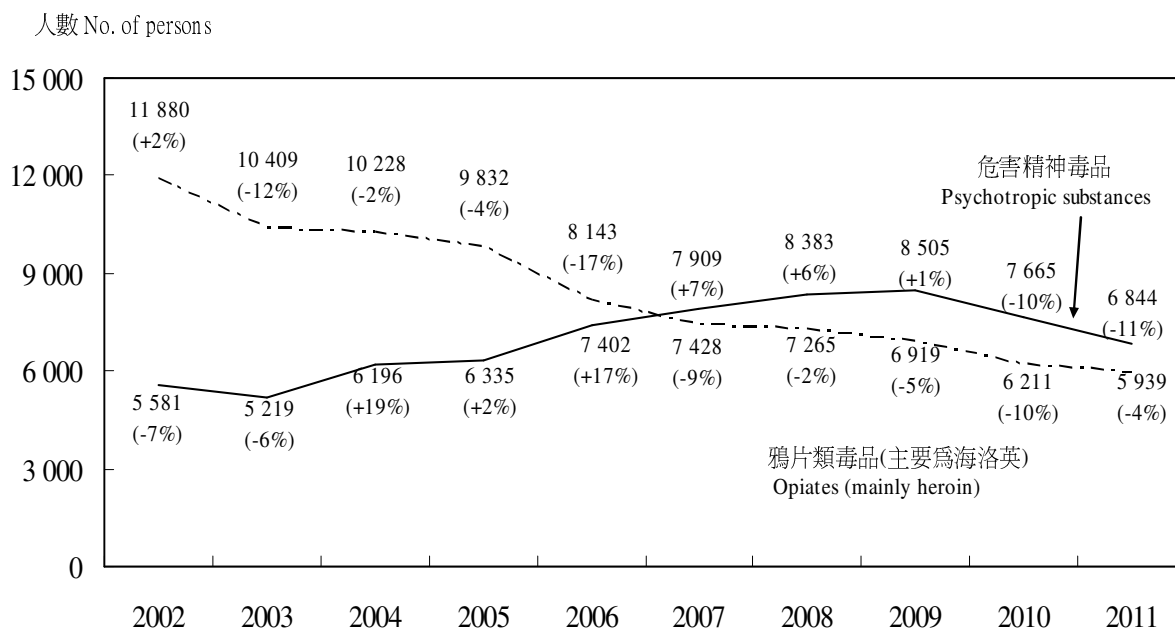
降。在二零零二至一一年間，被呈報吸食鴉片類毒品的人數，由 11 880 人降至 5 939 人，減幅為 50.0%。反之，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數則由二零零二年的 5 581 人升至二零一一年 6 844 人，增幅達 22.6%。在二零一一年，吸食危害精神毒品的人數比鴉片類毒品的相關人數多 905 人(或 15.2%)。

decreasing. During 2002 to 2011, the number of reported abusers taking opiates has decreased from 11 880 to 5 939, or a drop of 50.0%. On the contrary, the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances increased from 5 581 in 2002 to 6 844 in 2011, or by 22.6%. Reported abusers taking psychotropic substances were 905 (or 15.2%) more than those taking opiates in 2011.

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 8 505 人。在二零一一年，人數才回落至 6 844 人，下跌 19.5%。

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 8 505 in 2009. In 2011, the number decreased to 6 844, or a drop of 19.5%.

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)

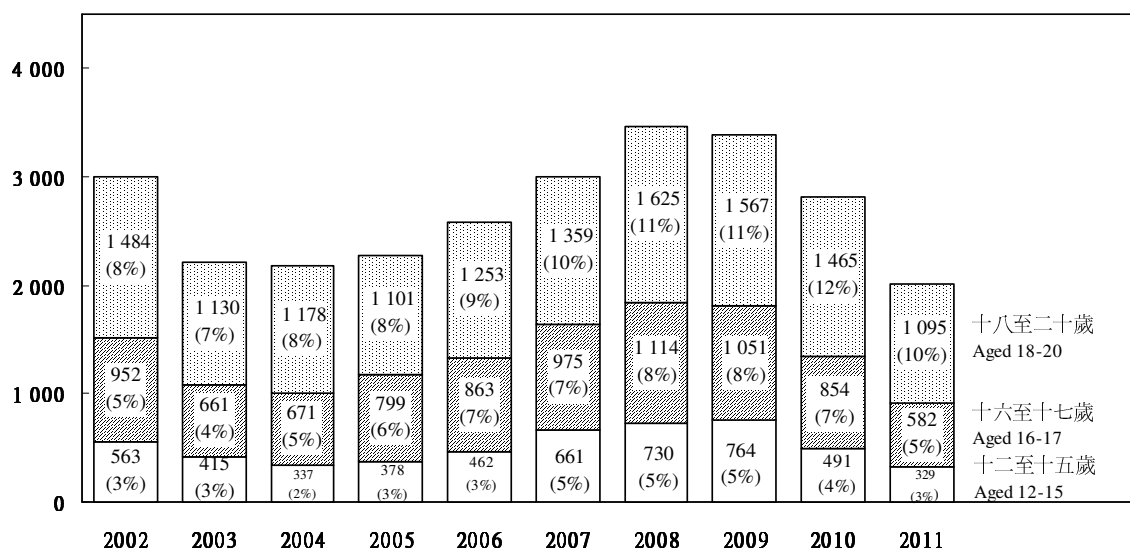
2.4 至於二十一歲以下青少年吸毒者，數字由二零零四年的 2 186 人上升至零八年的 3 474 人，升幅為 58.9%。隨後人數開始回落，在二零一一年，數字下跌至 2 006 人，跌幅為 42.3%。整體吸毒人口曾一度趨向年輕，二十一歲以下吸毒者佔總吸毒人數的比重，由零三年的 14.0%，上升至零八及零九年的約 24%。在二零一零及一一年，比例才分別回落至 22.4% 及 17.5%。特別是年齡在 12 至 15 歲間的青少年吸毒者的人數及比例，亦由零四年的 337 人及 2.3%，顯著上升至零九年的 764 人及 5.5%。在二零一零及一一年，數字才分別回落至 491 人及 329 人，比重則分別為及 3.9% 及 2.9%。

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. The number then went down and reached 2 006 in 2011, or a decrease of 42.3%. The overall drug abuse population has once become younger, with the proportion of those aged under 21 as against the total rising from 14.0% in 2003 to about 24% in both 2008 and 2009. In 2010 and 2011, the proportion decreased to 22.4% and 17.5% respectively. 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 and 2011, the number decreased to 491 and 329 respectively, while the proportion decreased to 3.9% and 2.9% respectively.

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.

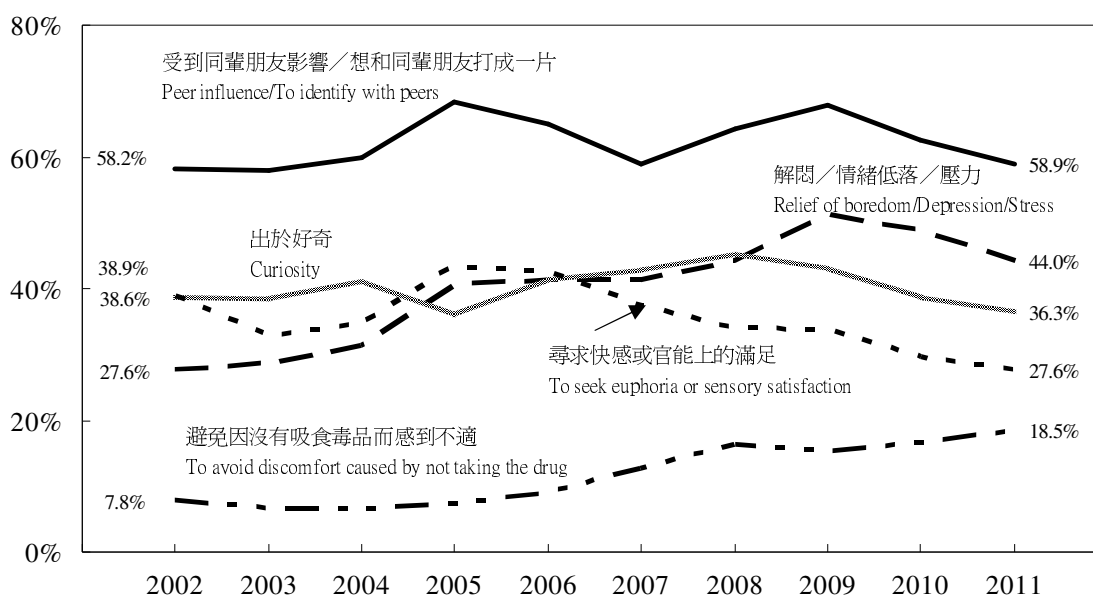
十二歲以下的吸毒者所佔的百分比少於 0.5%。
Percentage for those drug abusers aged under 12 are less than 0.5%.

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／壓力”作為原因的比重，由二零零二年的 27.6% 逐步上升至零九年的 51.2%；在二零一零年數字開始回落，及至二零一一年，比重為 44.0%。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重於二零零二年至零三年間由 7.8% 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。在二零一一年，比重再上升至 18.5%。

2.5 Among the young drug abusers aged under 21, the proportion of abusers citing “relief of boredom/depression/stress” as a reason increased gradually from 27.6% in 2002 to 51.2% in 2009. The proportion then decreased and reached 44.0% in 2011. For those citing “to avoid discomfort of its absence” as a reason for their current drug use decreased gradually from 7.8% to 6.6% during 2002 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. In 2011, the proportion increased again to 18.5%.

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。

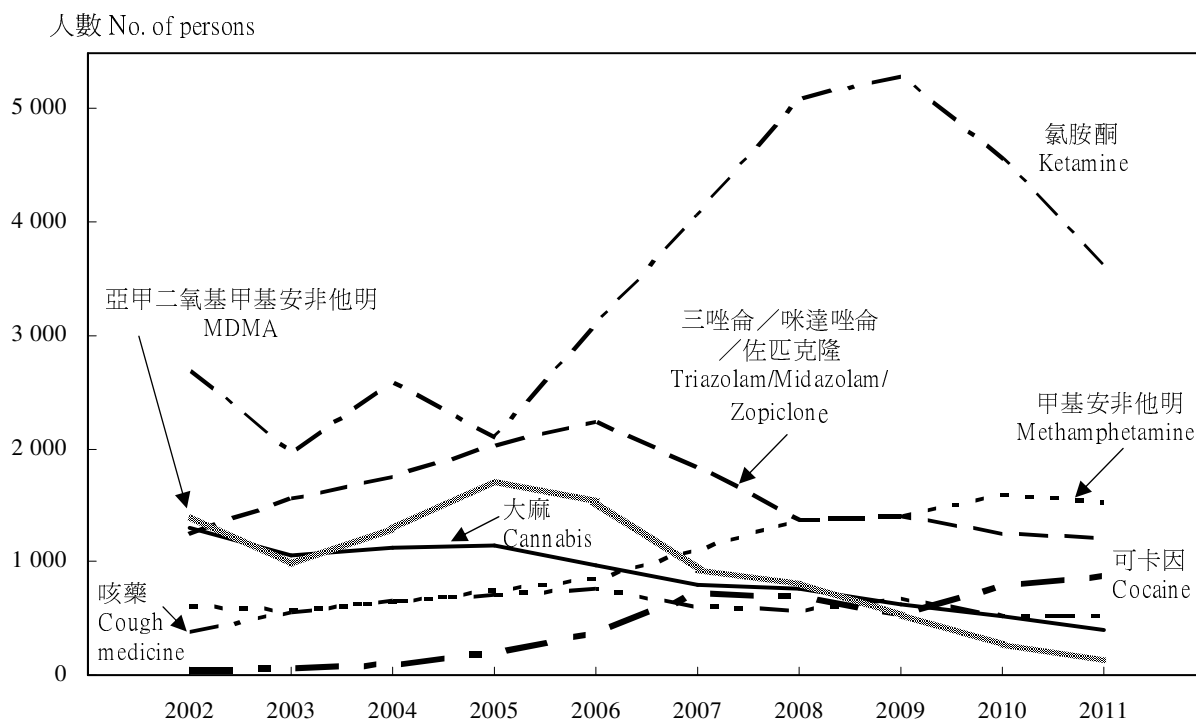
Note: More than one reason may be reported for each individual drug abuser in a given year.

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。在二零零二至一一年，氯胺酮為最常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品。三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆漸趨普遍，由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 2002 to 2011, ketamine was the most popular psychotropic substances being abused. Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone became increasingly popular 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二零零二年的 5 241 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二零一一年的 3 200 人。他們的平均年齡大多介乎於 23 至 24 歲；在零三及一一年則為 25 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%，數字隨後逐步回落至二零一一年的 27.9%。

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，其後再次回落至一一年的 8 269 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。

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重大致呈現上升趨勢，在零八至一零年佔總人數約 20%，而一一年則回落至 19%。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，其後再度下跌至二零一一年的 9 338 人，較一零年減少 6.7%。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 3 186 人，其後下降至一一年的 2 131 人。

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 from 5 241 in 2002, and then picked up to 4 625 in 2008. The number then decreased again and stood at 3 200 in 2011. Their average age mainly between 23 and 24, with the exception of 25 in 2005 and 2011. 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 steadily to 27.9% in 2011.

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 8 269 in 2011. These abusers were generally older than their newly reported counterparts, with an average age mainly between 37 and 39.

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 while the proportion in 2011 was 19%. 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 9 338 in 2011, 6.7% lower than that in 2010. The number of reported female drug abusers fluctuated in

2.10 在二零零七至一零年，被呈報男性吸毒者的平均年齡維持在 35 歲，在一一年則上升至 36 歲。被呈報女性吸毒者一般較男性的年輕，大都介乎 27 至 28 歲，在一一年則為 29 歲。

被呈報吸毒者的經濟狀況 (表 1j)

2.11 在二零一一年，少於半數的被呈報吸毒者為失業人士，所佔比重從二零零二年的 52.3% 上升至零四年的 58.1%，其後逐步回落至一一年的 46.4%。被呈報吸毒者當中，學生所佔百分比近年出現回升。由二零零二年的 3.9%，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，這百分比再度回落；在一一年，百分比為 4.1%。

recent years. In 2002, it stood at 3 186 and then fell to 2 131 in 2011.

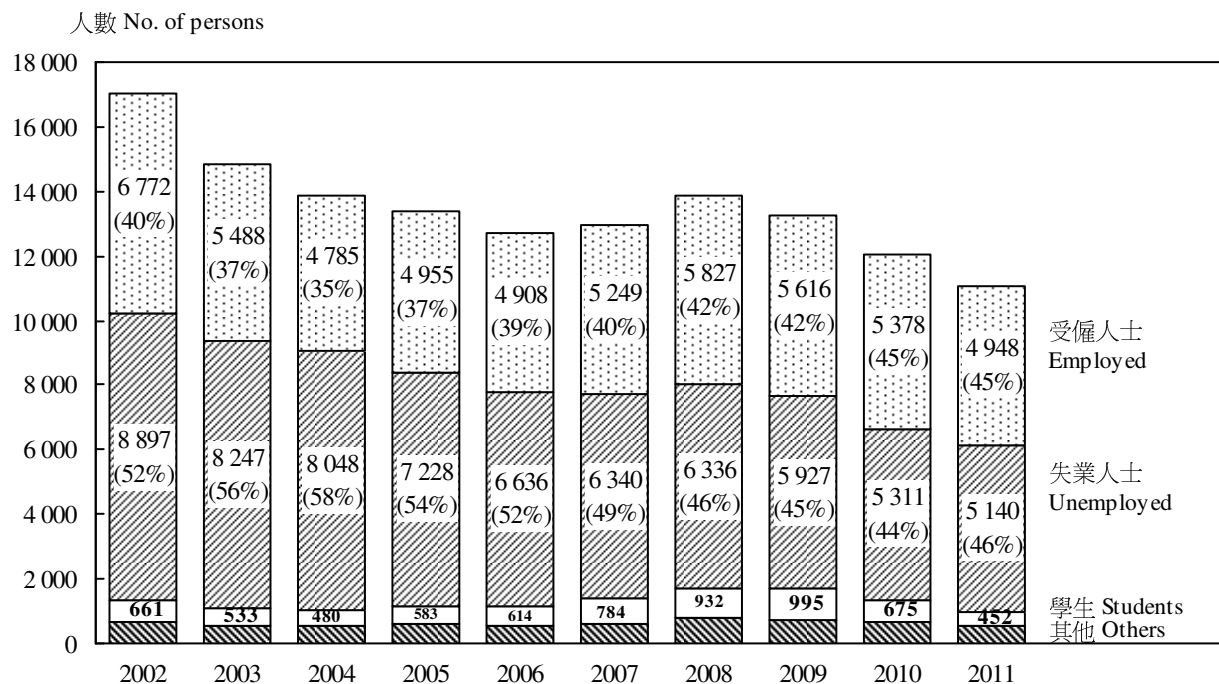
2.10 The average age of reported male drug abusers stood at 35 in 2007-2010 and picked up to 36 in 2011. Reported female drug abusers were generally younger than the male counterparts. Their average age was mainly between 27 and 28 and stood at 29 in 2011.

Reported Drug Abusers by Activity Status (Table 1j)

2.11 In 2011, less than half of the reported drug abusers were unemployed. The proportion increased from 52.3% in 2002 to 58.1% in 2004, then declined steadily to 46.4% in 2011. Among the reported drug abusers, the proportion of reported student drug abusers picked up again in recent years. The proportion decreased from 3.9% in 2002 to 3.5% in 2004 and followed by a steady increase to 7.5% in 2009. In 2010, the proportion decreased again and stood at 4.1% in 2011.

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)

Abuse of More Than One Drug (Table 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。

2.12 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 被呈報吸食多種毒品人士的比重由二零零二年的 19.6% 上升至二零零六年的 31.9%，其後逐步回落到二零一一年的 21.5%。他們大部分吸食兩種毒品。

2.13 The proportion of reported multiple drug abusers increased from 19.6% in 2002 to 31.9% in 2006, then fell steadily to 21.5% in 2011. The majority of them abused two types of drugs.

被呈報吸食毒品人士的資料來源

2.14 在二零零二年至二零一一年間，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；在二零一一年，分別佔該等吸毒者 45.1% 和 43.3%。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／戒毒輔導服務中心，同期佔該等吸毒者約三成。

2.15 在二零零二年至二零一一年間，非政府機構的青少年外展隊及執法部門是最主要提供二十一歲以下年青吸毒者的資料來源；在二零一一年，分別各佔年青吸毒者的 39.4% 及 34.5%。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／戒毒輔導服務中心，在二零一一年佔該等吸毒者的 25.0%。

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 2002 to 2011, each taking up about 45.1% and 43.3% of the concerned drug abusers respectively in 2011. Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers / centres for drug counselling of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) ranked the third, taking up about 30% of the concerned drug abusers during the period.

2.15 As for young drug abusers aged under 21, youth outreaching teams of NGOs and enforcement departments were the major sources of reporting during 2002 to 2011. Each of them contributed to 39.4% and 34.5% of young abusers respectively in 2011. Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers / centres for drug counselling of NGOs ranked the third, taking up about 25.0% of the concerned drug abusers in 2011.

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	2002	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
二十一歲以下 Aged under 21						
執法部門 Enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	45.0	36.0	36.4	32.7	35.0	34.5
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	6.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.4
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／戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers/Centres for drug counselling of NGOs	10.6	16.1	17.2	22.5	19.8	25.0
非政府機構-青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	40.5	50.6	49.5	47.3	45.3	39.4
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	3.9	1.6	1.9	3.2	2.1	2.6
二十一歲以上 Aged 21 and over						
執法部門 Enforcement Departments ⁽¹⁾	58.2	59.5	54.3	53.5	49.1	45.1
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	46.7	40.0	44.1	42.8	43.0	43.3
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／戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers/Centres for drug counselling of NGOs	17.1	21.1	21.0	24.1	25.0	28.6
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	1.1	1.8	3.8	2.8	3.4	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	5.2	3.8	2.9	3.4	4.3	4.6
所有年齡 All ages						
執法部門 Enforcement Departments ⁽¹⁾	56.0	54.3	50.0	48.5	45.9	43.2
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	39.9	31.4	33.6	32.7	33.8	36.2
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／戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers/Centres for drug counselling of NGOs	16.0	20.0	20.1	23.7	23.8	28.0
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	7.7	12.6	14.9	13.6	12.8	9.2
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	5.0	3.3	2.6	3.3	3.8	4.2

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