

2 2003 至 2012 年吸毒趨勢 Drug Abuse Trends for 2003 - 2012

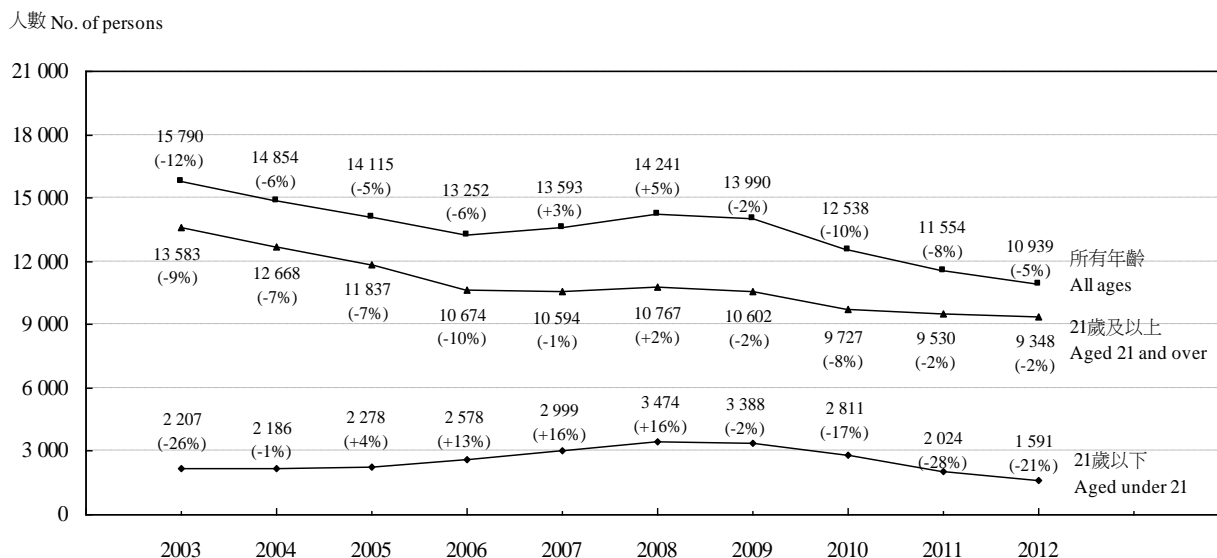
整體吸毒趨勢 (表 1a)

2.1 檔案室錄得被呈報吸毒者的總人數由 2003 年的 15 790 人，逐步下降至 2006 年的 13 252 人。在 2007 年及 2008 年，數字逆轉回升，分別達至 13 593 人和 14 241 人。之後，數字再次回落；至 2012 年，人數為 10 939 人，較 2011 年的 11 554 人下跌 5%。

Overall Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

2.1 The total number of drug abusers reported to the CRDA has decreased steadily from 15 790 in 2003 to 13 252 in 2006. In 2007 and 2008, the trend reversed and the number picked up to 13 593 and 14 241 respectively. Thereafter, the number went down again. In 2012, the number was 10 939, 5% lower than 11 554 in 2011.

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



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 are the percentage changes over the preceding year.

吸食鴉片類／危害精神毒品趨勢 (表 1d)

2.2 以往，鴉片類毒品（主要是海洛英）是香港最多人吸食的毒品。不過，近年來吸食傳統毒品人數呈現下降趨勢，由 2003 年的 10 409 人降至

Opiates / Psychotropic Substance Abuse Trends (Table 1d)

2.2 Historically, opiates (mainly heroin) were the most common drug abused in Hong Kong. However, there was a declining trend for abuse of traditional drug in recent

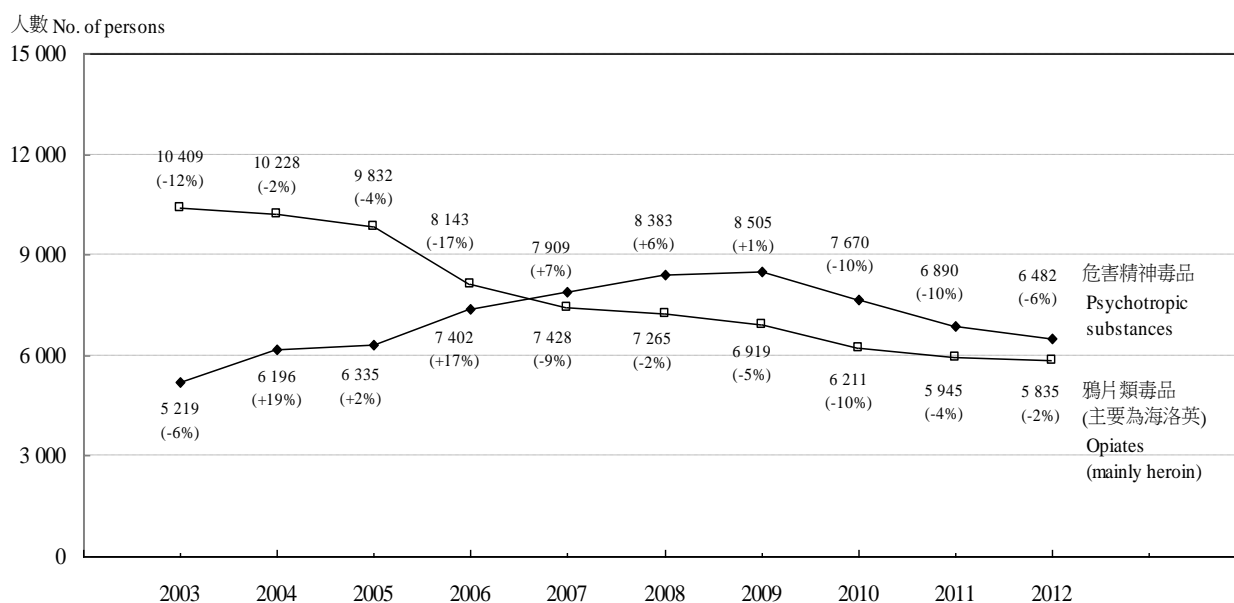
2012 年的 5 835 人，減幅為 44%。反之，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數則由 2003 年的 5 219 人升至 2012 年的 6 482 人，增幅達 24%。在 2012 年，吸食危害精神毒品的人數比鴉片類毒品的相關人數多 647 人(或 11%)。

years, with the number of abusers dropping by 44% from 10 409 in 2003 to 5 835 in 2012. On the contrary, the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances increased from 5 219 in 2003 to 6 482 in 2012, or by 24%. Reported abusers taking psychotropic substances were 647 (or 11%) more than those taking opiates in 2012.

2.3 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數由 2003 年的 5 219 人躍升至 2004 年的逾 6 000 人，並由 2007 年起超越吸食傳統毒品的人數。吸食危害精神毒品的人數在 2009 年達至高峯(8 505 人)後，便穩步回落至 2012 年的 6 482 人。在 2003 年至 2012 年期間，吸食危害精神毒品者佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比亦由 33% 上升至 59%。

2.3 The number of reported psychotropic substances abusers surged up from 5 219 in 2003 to over 6 000 in 2004 and has since 2007 overtaken the number of abusers of traditional drugs. After reaching a peak in 2009 (8 505), the number of psychotropic substance abusers decreased steadily to 6 482 in 2012. The proportion of abusers taking psychotropic substances also increased from 33% in 2003 to 59% in 2012.

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。

括號內的數字是指與前一年比較的變動百分比。

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

Figures in brackets are the percentage changes over the preceding year.

青少年吸毒趨勢 (表 1a)

2.4 至於 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者，數字由 2003 年的 2 207 人上升 57% 至 2008 年的 3 474 人。隨後人數開始回落，在 2012 年，數字下跌至 1 591 人，跌幅為 54%。

2.5 整體吸毒人口曾一度趨向年輕，21 歲以下吸毒者佔總吸毒人數的比重，由 2003 年的 14%，上升至 2008 及 2009 年的約 24%。在 2010 年數字開始回落至 2012 年的 15%。尤其是年齡在 12 至 15 歲間的青少年吸毒者，其人數及比重由 2003 年的 415 人及 3%，顯著上升至 2009 年的 764 人及 5%。隨後便逐漸回落至 2012 年的 200 人，而比重降至 2%。

Youth Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

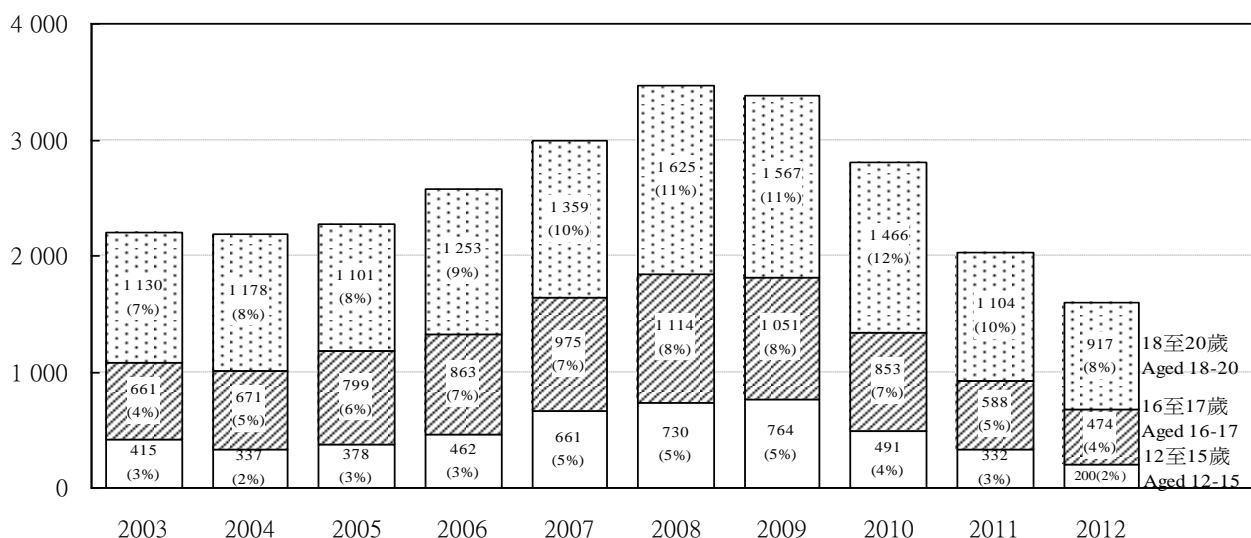
2.4 For young drug abusers aged under 21, the number has increased by 57% from 2 207 in 2003 to 3 474 in 2008. The number then went down and reached 1 591 in 2012, or a decrease of 54%.

2.5 The overall drug abusing population had once become younger, with the proportion of those aged under 21 as against the total rising from 14% in 2003 to about 24% in both 2008 and 2009. The proportion then decreased and reached 15% in 2012. In particular, both the number and proportion of those aged 12-15 have increased significantly from 415 and 3% in 2003 to 764 and 5% in 2009. The number then decreased and reached 200 in 2012, while the proportion decreased to 2%.

圖 2.3 21 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。

12 歲以下的吸毒者所佔的百分比少於 0.5%。

Notes: % Refers to the percentage of all reported drug abusers.

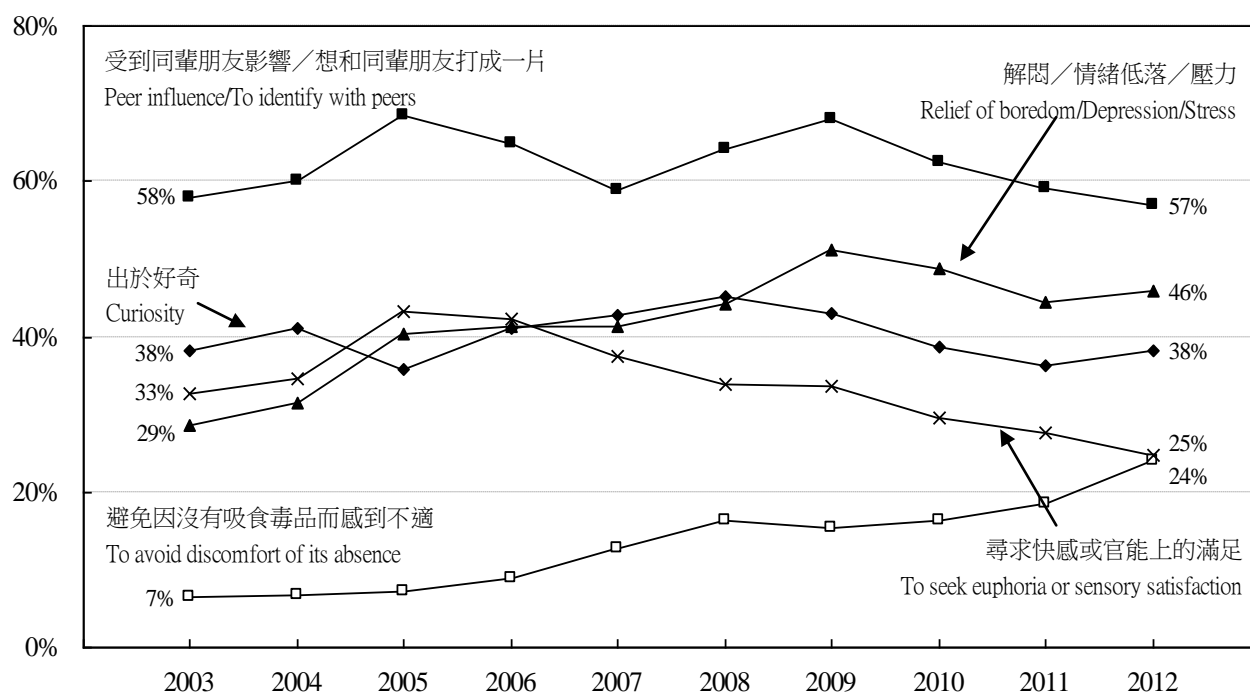
Percentage for those drug abusers aged under 12 are less than 0.5%.

2.6 在被呈報的 21 歲以下年青吸毒者當中，最常見吸食毒品的原因是「受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片」，在 2003 至 2012 年間比重都維持在六至七成。與此同時，以「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」作為原因的比重，由 2003 年的 29% 逐步上升至 2009 年的 51% 後便徘徊於 44% 至 49% 之間。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由 2003 年的 7% 逐步上升至 2012 年的 24%。

2.6 Among the young drug abusers aged under 21, the most common reason for current drug use was “peer influence/to identify with peers, cited by around 60% to 70% throughout 2003-2012. Meanwhile, the proportion of abusers citing “relief of boredom/depression/stress” as a reason increased gradually from 29% in 2003 to 51% in 2009 and then stayed between 44% and 49% thereafter. For those citing “to avoid discomfort of its absence” as a reason for their current drug use, the proportion increased gradually from 7% in 2003 to 24% in 2012.

圖 2.4 21 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： 數字不包括現時吸毒原因不詳的人士。

個別吸毒者在某年內報稱的原因可超過一個。

Notes : Figures exclude persons with unknown reason for current drug abuse.

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

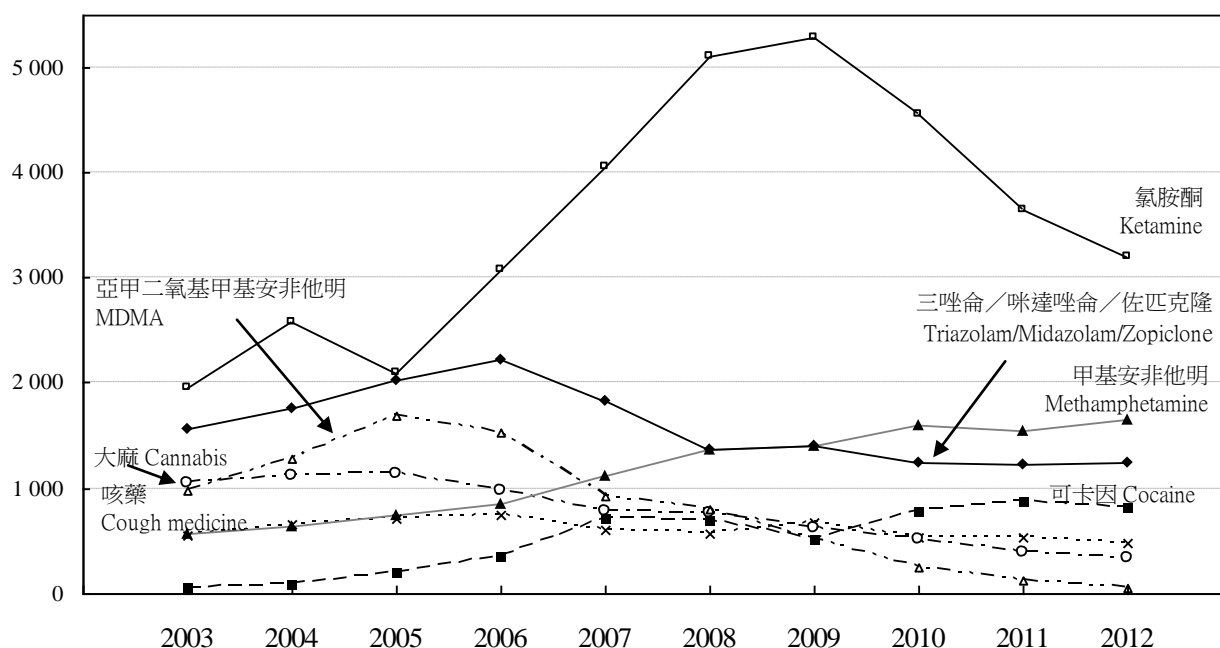
2.7 氯胺酮、甲基安非他明、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆、可卡因及咳藥是近年較常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品。在 2003 至 2012 年，氯胺酮為最常被呈報吸食的危害精神毒品。吸食甲基安非他明的人數自 2003 年起不斷上升，並由 2008 年起超越三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆，排行第二位。吸食可卡因的人數近年亦有上升趨勢，自 2010 年起，可卡因緊隨三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆之後，排行第四位。

2.7 Among psychotropic substances, ketamine, methamphetamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone and cocaine were more commonly abused in recent years. During 2003 to 2012, ketamine was the most popular psychotropic substances being abused. An increasing trend of abusing methamphetamine was recorded starting from 2003 and it overtook triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone to rank the second starting from 2008. An increasing trend of abusing cocaine was also noted in recent years, and cocaine ranked the fourth after Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone since 2010.

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)

2.8 首次被呈報的吸毒人數自 2003 年的 4 444 人，穩步下降至 2006 年的 3 517 人，其後回升至 2008 年的 4 625 人；在 2008 年後再呈下降趨勢。2012 年首次被呈報吸毒人數為 2 849 人，較 2011 年(3 257 人)下跌 13%，並較 2008 年(4 625 人)下跌 38%。他們的平均年齡大多介乎於 23 至 25 歲；在 2012 年則為 26 歲。他們在整體人數中所佔的百分比自 2005 年起持續上升至 2008 年的 32%，數字隨後逐步回落至 2012 年的 26%。

2.9 曾被呈報吸毒人士數目多年來持續下降，在 2007 年錄得 9 413 人，2008 年則回升到 9 616 人，其後再次回落至 2012 年的 8 090 人。他們一般較首次被呈報者年長，平均年齡介乎 38 至 40 歲。

男性／女性被呈報吸毒的趨勢
(表 1a)

2.10 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 2008 至 2010 年佔總人數約 20%，而 2011 及 2012 年則稍為回落至 19%。被呈報男性吸毒者人數在過去數年持續下降，2007 及 2008 年略為回升，其後再度下跌至 2012 年的 8 907 人，較 2011 年減少 5%。而被呈報女性吸毒者人數在

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

2.8 The number of newly reported drug abusers has been declining steadily to 3 517 in 2006 from 4 444 in 2003, and then picked up to 4 625 in 2008. The number displayed a downward trend again after 2008. In 2012, there were 2 849 newly reported drug abusers, representing a decline of 13% from 2011 (3 257) and 38% from 2008 (4 625). Their average age mainly lay between 23 and 25, with the exception of 26 in 2012. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among all abusers had been on the rise since 2005 and stood at 32% in 2008. The proportion then decreased steadily to 26% in 2012.

2.9 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 to 8 090 in 2012. These abusers were generally older than their newly reported counterparts, with an average age between 38 and 40.

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

2.10 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 but dipped slightly to 19% in 2011 and 2012. The number of reported male drug abusers has been declining for some years until it picked up in 2007 and 2008. It then decreased

2003 至 2007 年間徘徊於 2 500 至 2 700 人。在 2008 年上升至 2 907 人的高峯後，便逐漸下降至 2012 年的 2 032 人。

2.11 在 2003 至 2011 年，被呈報男性吸毒者的平均年齡介乎 35 至 37 歲，在 2012 年則上升至 38 歲。被呈報女性吸毒者一般較男性的年輕，平均年齡介乎 26 至 29 歲，在 2012 年則為 30 歲。

被呈報吸毒者的經濟狀況 (表 1j)

2.12 被呈報吸毒者中，失業人士所佔比重從 2007 年起跌至少於半數，2012 年的比重為 46%。另一方面，受僱人士所佔比重從 2003 年的 37% 上升至 2012 年的 46%。學生所佔百分比則由 2003 年的 4%，上升至 2009 年的 8%，之後便持續回落至 2012 年的 3%。

again and reached 8 907 in 2012, 5% lower than that in 2011. The number of reported female drug abusers fluctuated between 2 500 to 2 700 during 2003-2007. It rose to the peak of 2 907 in 2008 and then fell gradually to 2 032 in 2012.

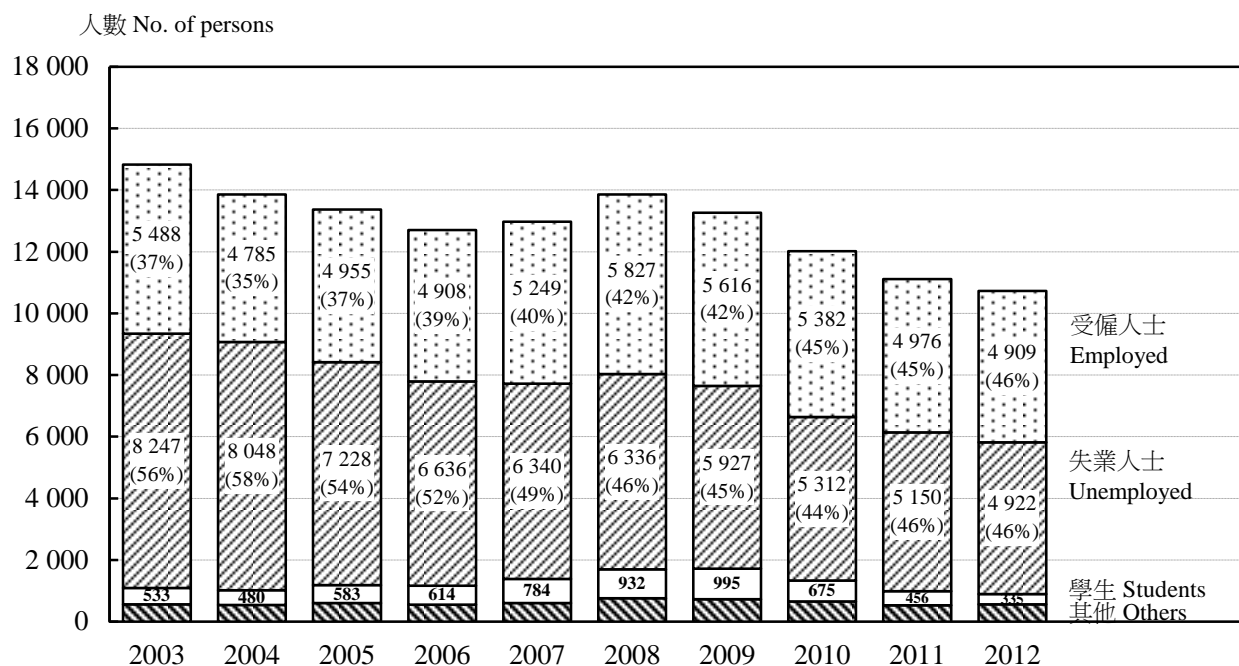
2.11 The average age of reported male drug abusers were between 35 and 37 in 2003-2011 and picked up to 38 in 2012. Reported female drug abusers were generally younger than the male counterparts. Their average age was between 26 and 29 and stood at 30 in 2012.

Reported Drug Abusers by Activity Status (Table 1j)

2.12 The proportion of reported drug abusers who were unemployed has declined to less than half since 2007. The proportion in 2012 was 46%. On the other hand, the proportion of reported abusers who were employed increased from 37% in 2003 to 46% in 2012. The proportion of reported student drug abusers increased from 4% in 2003 to 8% in 2009, and then decreased steadily to 3% in 2012.

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)

2.13 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 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.

2.14 被呈報吸食多種毒品人士的比重由 2003 年的 21% 上升至 2006 年的 32%，其後逐步回落到 2012 年的 22%。他們大部分吸食兩種毒品。

2.14 The proportion of reported multiple drug abusers increased from 21% in 2003 to 32% in 2006, then fell steadily to 22% in 2012. The majority of them abused two types of drugs.

吸食毒品的歷史

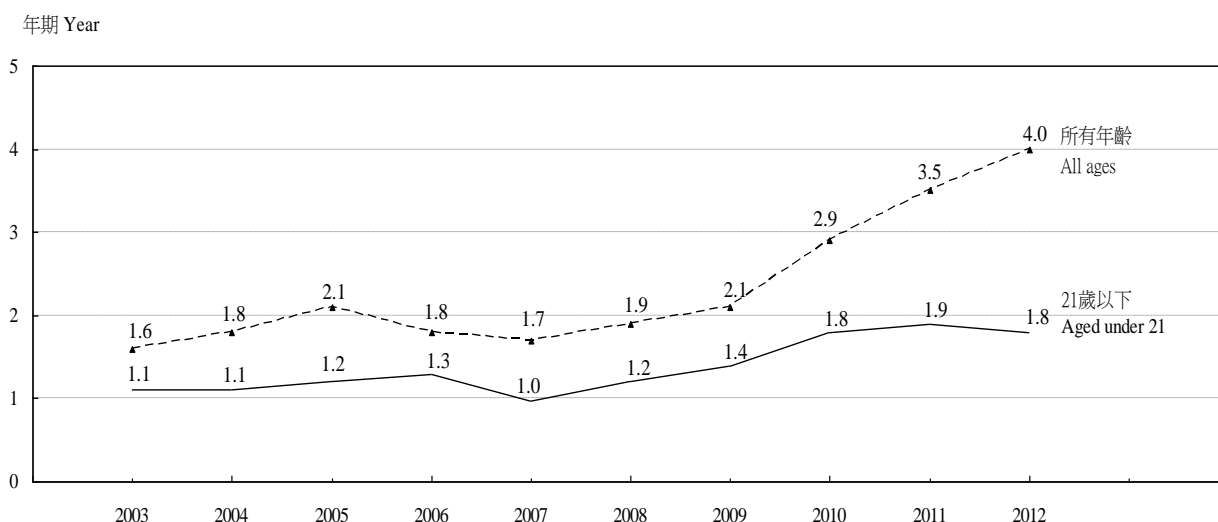
2.15 在 2003 年至 2008 年間，首次被呈報吸毒者的吸毒歷史維持於 1.6 年與 2.1 年之間，其後開始明顯上升至 2012 年的 4.0 年。在首次被呈報而年齡 21 歲以下的吸毒者中，亦有相似但幅度較小的上升趨勢，吸毒歷史由 2003 年的 1.1 年上升至 2012 年的 1.8 年。

History of Drug Abuse

2.15 The drug abusing history of the newly reported abusers remained between 1.6 and 2.1 years during 2003-2008. It then increased significantly to 4.0 years in 2012. Similar but less substantial increasing trend was also observed among those newly reported abusers aged under 21, whose abusing history increased from 1.1 years in 2003 to 1.8 years in 2012.

圖 2.7 按年齡組別劃分的首次被呈報吸毒者的吸毒歷史

Chart 2.7 Abusing history of newly reported drug abusers by age group



被呈報吸食毒品人士的資料來源

2.16 在 2003 年至 2012 年間，21 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 2012 年，分別佔該等吸毒者 44% 和 43%。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，2012 年佔該等吸毒者約三成。

Sources of Reported Drug Abusers

2.16 For adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, law enforcement departments and methadone clinics were the two major sources of reporting during 2003 to 2012, each taking up about 44% and 43% of the concerned drug abusers respectively in 2012. Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers / centres for drug

2.17 在 2003 年至 2012 年間，執法部門及非政府機構的青少年外展隊是最主要提供 21 歲以下年青吸毒者的資料來源；在 2012 年，分別各佔年青吸毒者的 37% 及 36%。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 2012 年佔該等吸毒者的 26%。

counselling of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) ranked the third, taking up about 30% of the concerned drug abusers in 2012.

2.17 As for young drug abusers aged under 21, law enforcement departments and youth outreaching teams of NGOs were the major sources of reporting during 2003 to 2012. Each of them contributed to 37% and 36% of young abusers respectively in 2012. Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers / centres for drug counselling of NGOs ranked the third, taking up about 26% of the concerned drug abusers in 2012.

圖 2.8 被呈報吸毒者按年齡組別及呈報機構類別分布
Chart 2.8 Reported drug abusers by age group by type of reporting agency

呈報機構 Reporting agency	2003	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
%						
21 歲以下 Aged under 21						
執法部門 Law Enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	46.6	36.4	32.7	35.0	34.3	37.1
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	4.3	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.4	3.6
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	11.5	17.2	22.5	19.8	25.6	26.4
非政府機構-青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	40.4	49.5	47.3	45.2	39.1	35.9
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	2.2	1.9	3.2	2.1	2.6	2.6
21 歲及以上 Aged 21 and over						
執法部門 Law Enforcement Departments ⁽¹⁾	61.8	54.3	53.5	49.0	45.3	43.5
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	42.8	44.1	42.8	42.9	43.0	42.9
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／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	18.1	21.0	24.1	25.0	28.7	28.5
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	0.6	3.8	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.8
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	4.4	2.9	3.4	4.3	4.6	4.2
所有年齡 All ages						
執法部門 Law Enforcement Departments ⁽¹⁾	59.7	50.0	48.5	45.9	43.3	42.6
美沙酮診所 Methadone Clinics	37.4	33.6	32.7	33.8	35.9	37.2
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	17.2	20.1	23.7	23.8	28.2	28.2
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	6.2	14.9	13.6	12.8	9.1	8.4
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	4.1	2.6	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.0

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。

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