

2 2004 至 2013 年吸毒趨勢 Drug Abuse Trends for 2004 - 2013

整體吸毒趨勢

(表 1a 及圖 2.1)

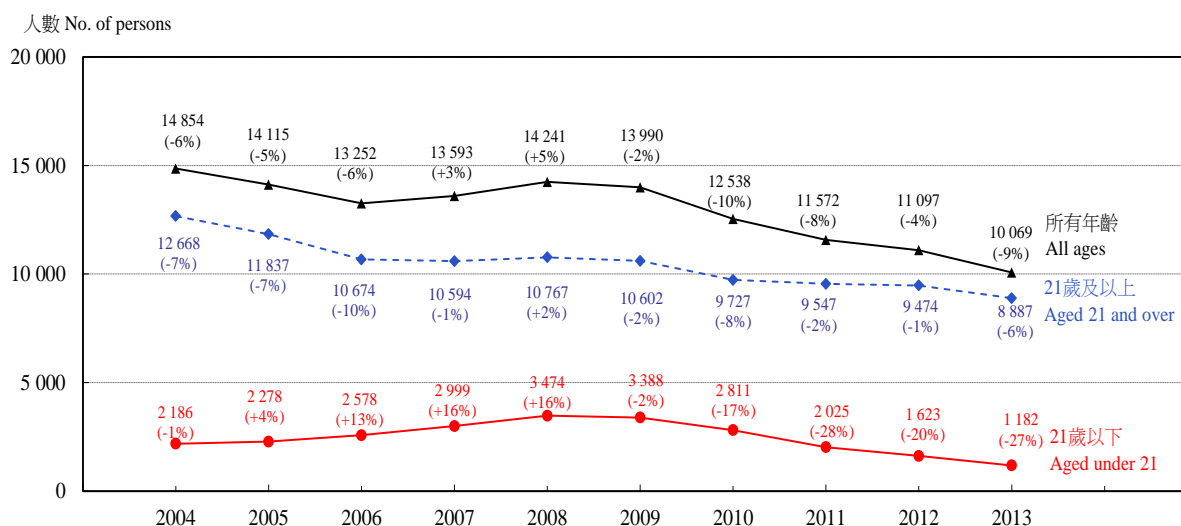
2.1 檔案室錄得被呈報吸毒者的總人數由 2004 年的 14 854 人，逐步下降至 2006 年的 13 252 人。在 2007 年及 2008 年，數字逆轉回升，分別達至 13 593 人和 14 241 人。之後，數字再次回落；至 2013 年，人數為 10 069 人，較 2012 年的 11 097 人下跌 9%。

Overall Drug Abuse Trend

(Table 1a and Chart 2.1)

2.1 The total number of drug abusers reported to the CRDA has decreased steadily from 14 854 in 2004 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 2013, the number was 10 069, 9% lower than 11 097 in 2012.

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.

吸食麻醉鎮痛劑／危害精神毒品趨勢 (表 1d 及圖 2.2)

2.2 以往，麻醉鎮痛劑（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持續下降趨勢，由 2004 年的 10 228 人

Narcotics Analgesics / Psychotropic Substances Abuse Trends (Table 1d and Chart 2.2)

2.2 In the past, narcotics analgesics (mainly heroin) were the most common drug abused in Hong Kong. However, there was a continuous trend of decline in abuse of traditional drug in

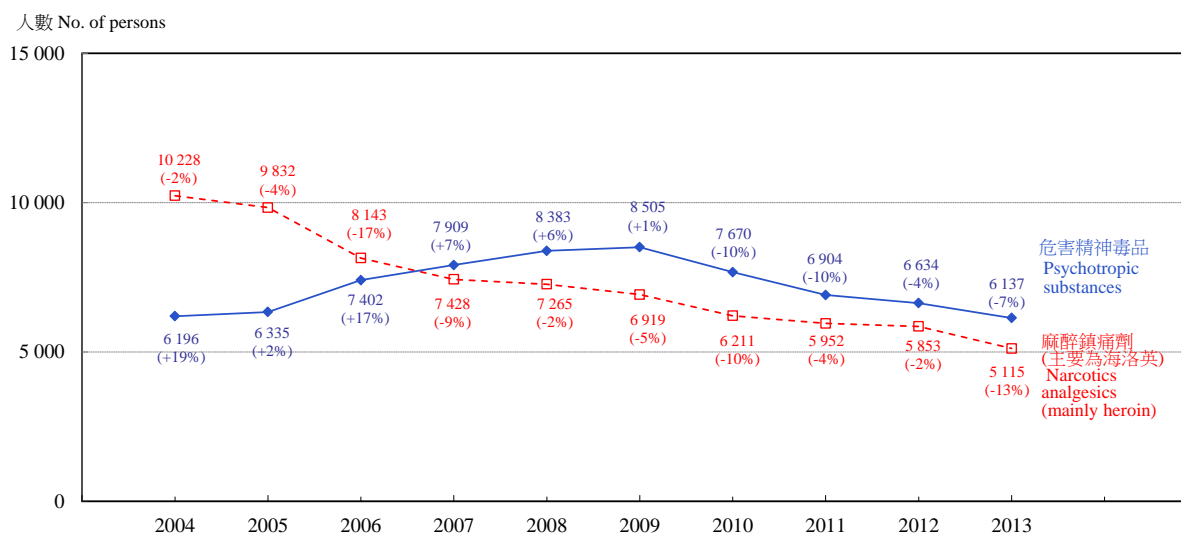
降至 2013 年的 5 115 人，減幅為 50%。被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數則由 2004 年的 6 196 人持續上升至 2009 年的 8 505 人（升幅為 37%），期後轉勢下降至 2013 年的 6 137 人（較 2004 年整體減幅為 1%）。

recent years, with the number of abusers dropping by 50% from 10 228 in 2004 to 5 115 in 2013. The number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances increased steadily from 6 196 in 2004 to 8 505 in 2009 (by 37%). The trend was reversed afterwards and the number dropped to 6 137 in 2013 (by 1% compared with that in 2004).

2.3 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數自 2007 年起開始超越吸食傳統毒品的人數。在 2013 年，吸食危害精神毒品的人數比吸食麻醉鎮痛劑的人數多 1 022 人（或 20%）。在 2004 年至 2013 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 42% 上升至 61%。

2.3 The number of reported psychotropic substance abusers has since 2007 overtaken the number of abusers of traditional drugs. Reported abusers taking psychotropic substances were 1 022 (or 20%) more than those taking narcotics analgesics in 2013. The proportion of abusers taking psychotropic substances also increased from 42% in 2004 to 61% in 2013.

圖 2.2 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品及麻醉鎮痛劑者
Chart 2.2 Reported abusers of psychotropic substances and narcotics analgesics



註釋：個別吸毒者在某年內可同時吸食麻醉鎮痛劑及危害精神毒品。
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 narcotics analgesics 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、表 1h 及圖 2.3-圖 2.4)

2.4 至於 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者，數字由 2004 年的 2 186 人上升 59% 至 2008 年的 3 474 人。隨後人數回落，在 2013 年，數字下跌至 1 182 人，跌幅為 66%。

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 2004 年的 15%，上升至 2008 及 2009 年的約 24%。其後數字開始回落，至 2013 年，比重為 12%。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 2004 年的 337 人及 2%，顯著上升至 2009 年的 764 人及 5%。隨後便逐漸回落至 2013 年的 134 人，比重亦降至 1%。

Youth Drug Abuse Trend

(Table 1a, Table 1h and Chart 2.3-Chart 2.4)

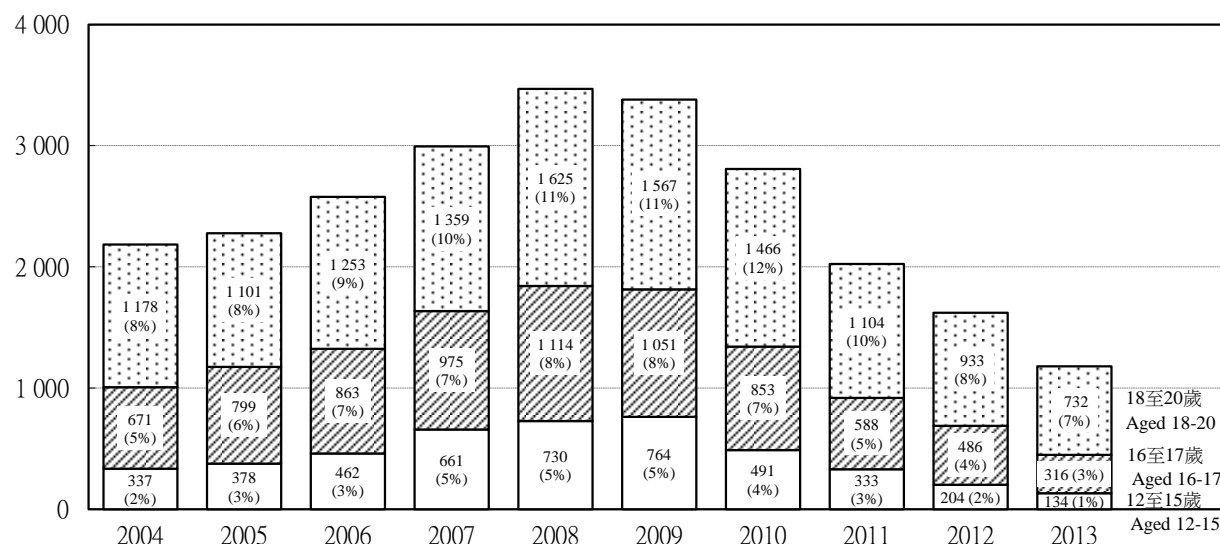
2.4 For young drug abusers aged under 21, the number has increased by 59% from 2 186 in 2004 to 3 474 in 2008. The number then went down to 1 182 in 2013, representing a decrease of 66%.

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 15% in 2004, to about 24% in both 2008 and 2009. This had subsequently decreased to 12% in 2013. In particular, both the number and proportion of those aged 12-15 had increased significantly from 337 and 2% in 2004 to 764 and 5% in 2009. The number then decreased to 134 in 2013, while the proportion decreased to 1%.

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：括號內的數字是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: Figures in brackets refer to the percentage shares among all reported drug abusers.

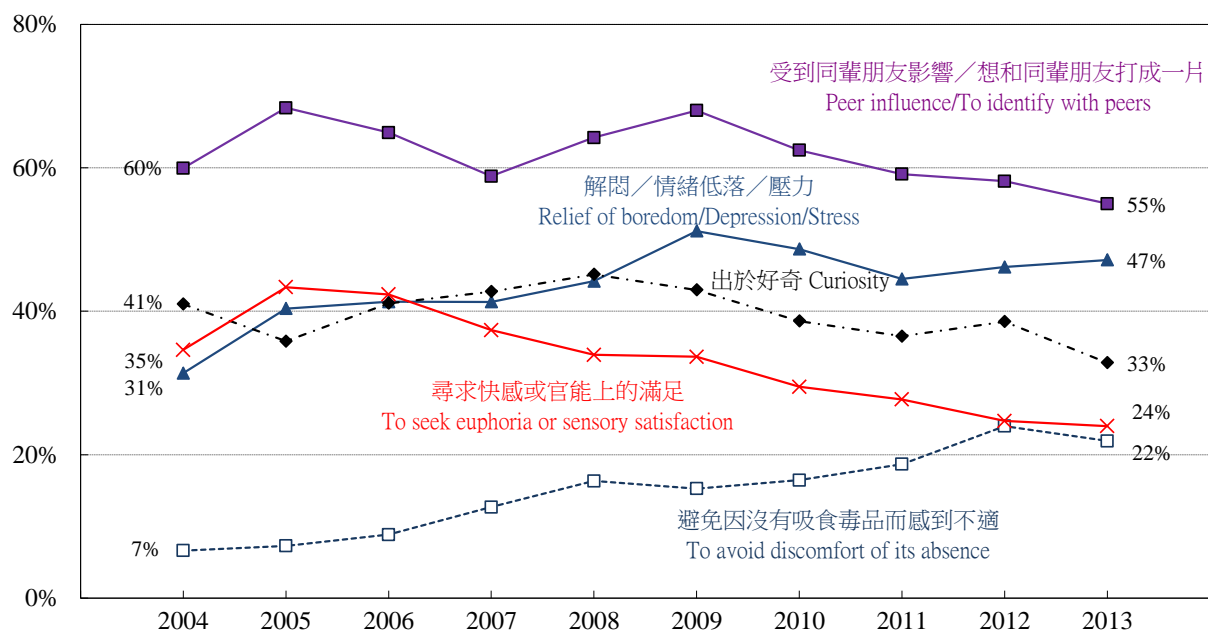
Percentage for those drug abusers aged under 12 are less than 0.5%.

2.6 在被呈報的 21 歲以下年青吸毒者當中，最常見的吸食毒品原因是「受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片」，在 2004 至 2013 年間比重都維持在五至七成。與此同時，以「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」作為原因的比重，由 2004 年的 31% 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則由 2004 年的 7% 逐步上升至 2013 年的 22%。

2.6 Among the young drug abusers aged under 21, the most common reason for drug use was “peer influence/to identify with peers”, cited by around 50% to 70% throughout 2004-2013. Meanwhile, the proportion of abusers citing “relief of boredom/depression/stress” as a reason increased gradually from 31% in 2004 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 2004 to 22% in 2013.

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 an individual drug abuser in a given year.

吸食危害精神毒品

(表 1c 及圖 2.5)

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險精神毒品。在 2004 至 2013 年，氯胺酮為最常被呈報吸食的危險精神毒品。吸食甲基安非他明的人數自 2004 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。

Psychotropic Substances Abused

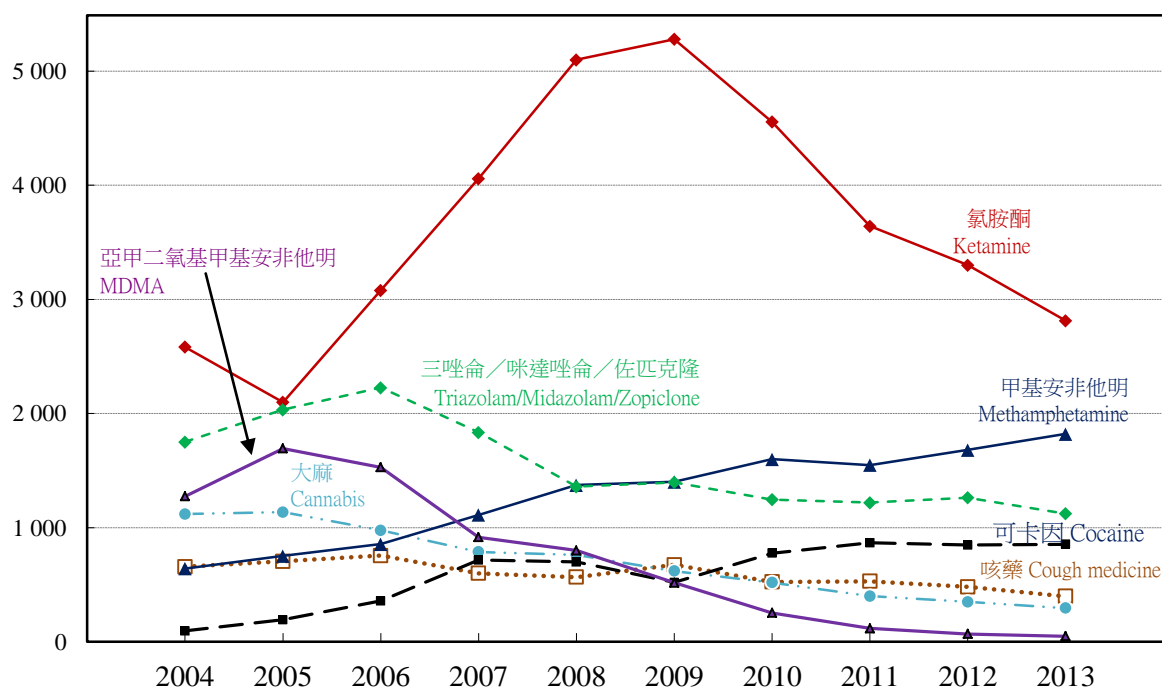
(Table 1c and Chart 2.5)

2.7 Among psychotropic substances, ketamine, methamphetamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cocaine and cough medicine were more commonly abused in recent years. During 2004 to 2013, ketamine was the most popular psychotropic substance being abused. An increasing trend of abusing methamphetamine was recorded starting from 2004 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 has since 2010 ranked the fourth after triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone.

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。

Note: More than one type of drugs may be reported for an 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 2004 年的 3 760 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。2013 年首次被呈報吸毒人數為 2 497 人，較 2012 年(2 944 人)下跌 15%，並較 2008 年(4 625 人)下跌 46%。在 2011 年前，他們的平均年齡均為 23 歲或 24 歲；其後上升至 2013 年的 27 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 2013 年的 25%。

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 2013 年的 7 572 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／女性吸毒的趨勢 (表 1a)

2.10 被呈報男性吸毒者人數一貫較女性吸毒者為多，女性吸毒者所佔的比重在 2004 至 2013 年間一直維持在 18% 至 20%。被呈報男性吸毒者人數在過去數年持續下降，在 2007 及 2008 年略為回升後，再度下跌至 2013 年的 8 181 人，較 2012 年減少 9%。而被呈報女性吸毒者人數在 2004 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

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 3 760 in 2004, and then picked up to 4 625 in 2008. The number displayed a downward trend again after 2008. In 2013, there were 2 497 newly reported drug abusers, representing a decline of 15% from 2012 (2 944) and 46% from 2008 (4 625). Their average age was either 23 or 24 before 2011 and increased to 27 in 2013. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among all abusers had been on the rise since 2005 and stood at 32% in 2008, reversing thereafter to 25% in 2013.

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 7 572 in 2013. These abusers were generally older than the newly reported abusers, with an average age between 38 and 40.

Male / Female Drug Abuse Trends (Table 1a)

2.10 There are more male drug abusers than female drug abusers in general. The proportion of female drug abusers stayed at 18% to 20% of the total number of drug abusers from 2004 to 2013. The number of reported male drug abusers has been declining for some years until it picked up in 2007 and 2008, reversing again to 8 181 in 2013, 9% lower than that in 2012. The number of reported female drug abusers

下降至 2013 年的 1 888 人。

2.11 在 2004 至 2012 年，被呈報男性吸毒者的平均年齡介乎 35 至 37 歲，在 2013 年則上升至 38 歲。被呈報女性吸毒者一般較男性的年輕，在 2004 至 2010 年間，平均年齡介乎 26 至 28 歲，其後則逐漸上升至 2013 年的 31 歲。

被呈報吸毒者的經濟狀況 (表 1j 及圖 2.6)

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，2013 年的比重為 46%。另一方面，受僱人士所佔比重從 2004 年的 35% 上升至 2013 年的 46%。學生所佔百分比則由 2004 年的 3%，上升至 2009 年的 8%，之後便持續回落至 2013 年的 2%。

fluctuated between 2 500 to 2 700 during 2004-2007, rising to the peak of 2 907 in 2008 and then fell gradually to 1 888 in 2013.

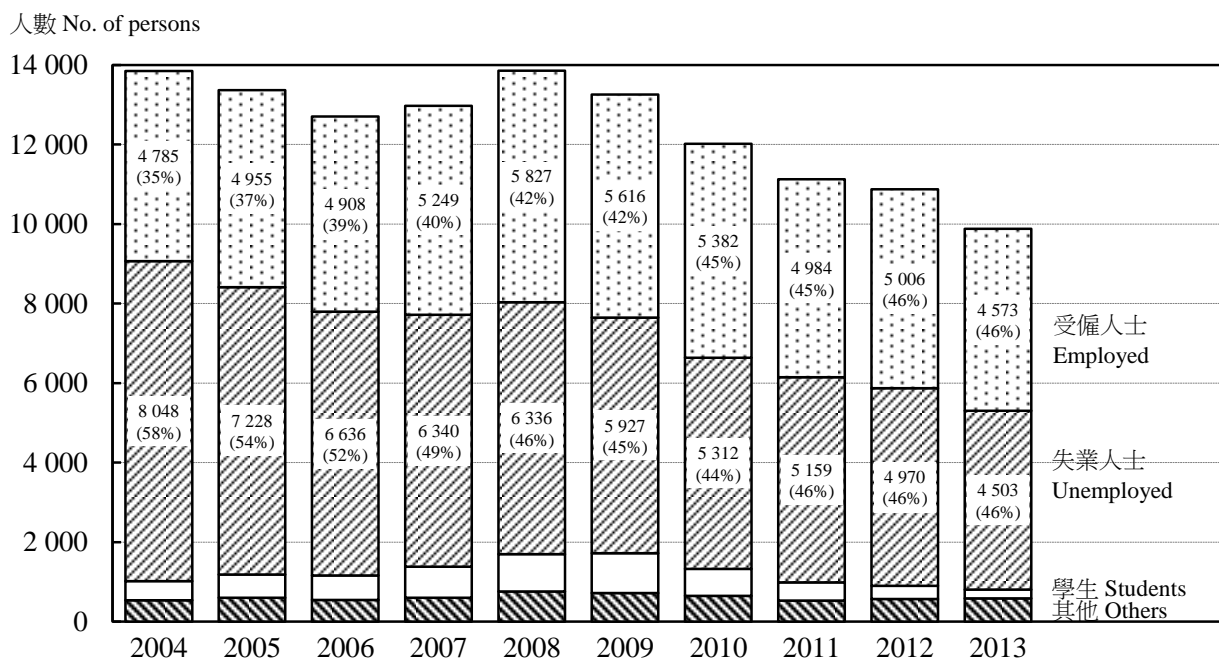
2.11 The average age of reported male drug abusers was between 35 and 37 in 2004-2012 and rose to 38 in 2013. Reported female drug abusers were generally younger than male abusers. Their average age was between 26 and 28 during 2004-2010 but increased steadily to 31 in 2013.

Reported Drug Abusers by Activity Status (Table 1j and Chart 2.6)

2.12 The proportion of reported drug abusers who were unemployed has since 2007 declined to less than half. The proportion in 2013 was 46%. On the other hand, the proportion of reported abusers who were employed increased from 35% in 2004 to 46% in 2013. The proportion of reported student drug abusers increased from 3% in 2004 to 8% in 2009, and then decreased steadily to 2% in 2013.

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



註釋：括號內的數字是指佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets refer to the percentage shares among all reported drug abusers.

吸食超過一種毒品

(表 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。

2.14 被呈報吸食多種毒品人士的比重由 2004 年的 24% 上升至 2006 年的 32%，跟着逐步回落到 2009 年的 22%，其後一直維持在同一水平。他們大部分吸食兩種毒品。

Abuse of More Than One Drug

(Table 1c)

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 The proportion of reported multiple drug abusers increased from 24% in 2004 to 32% in 2006, then falling steadily to 22% in 2009 and stayed at the same level thereafter. The majority of them abused two types of drugs.

毒齡 (圖 2.7)

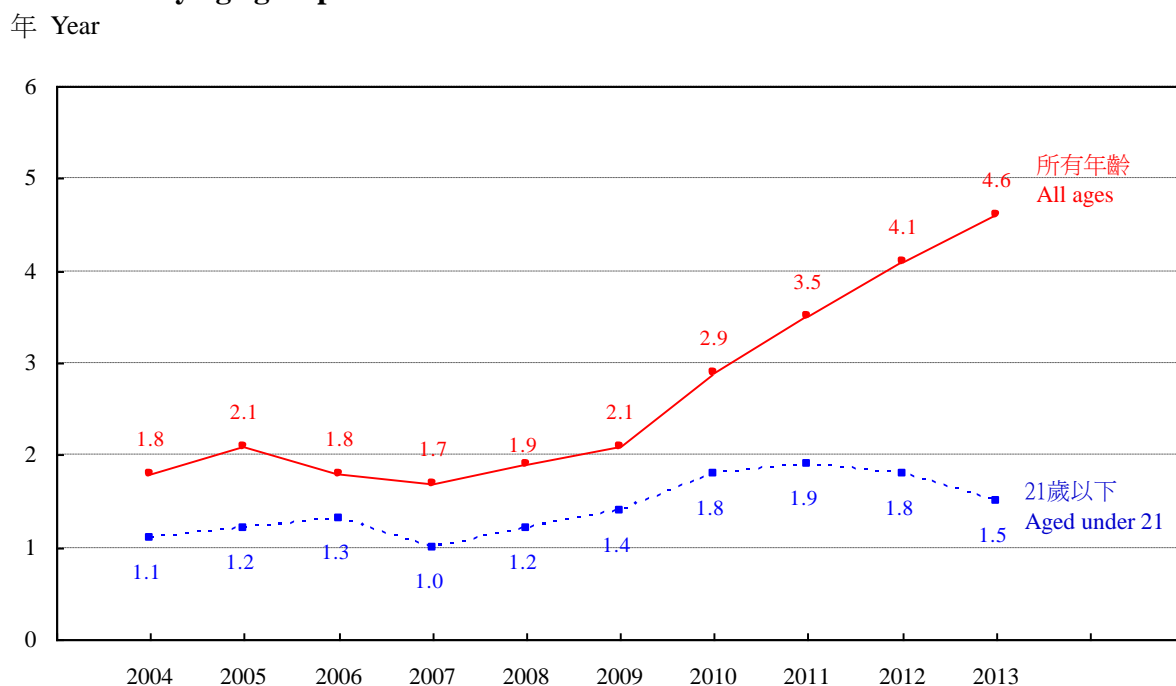
2.15 在 2004 年至 2009 年間，首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡（即由初次吸毒至被檔案室呈報機關發現相隔的時間）的中位數維持於 1.7 年與 2.1 年之間，其後持續上升至 2013 年的 4.6 年。另一方面，首次被呈報而年齡 21 歲以下的吸毒者的毒齡中位數，則從 2011 年們的高峰 1.9 年下降至 2013 年的 1.5 年。

Length of Drug Abusing Experience
(Chart 2.7)

2.15 The median length of drug abusing experience of newly reported abusers (i.e. the time lapse for abusers to be discovered by the CRDA reporting agencies from his first drug abuse) remained between 1.7 and 2.1 years during 2004-2009. It then increased persistently to 4.6 years in 2013. On the other hand, for those newly reported abusers aged under 21, the median length of drug abusing experience dipped to 1.5 years in 2013 after reaching the peak of 1.9 years in 2011.

圖 2.7 按年齡組別劃分的首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡中位數

Chart 2.7 Median length of drug abusing experience of newly reported drug abusers by age group

被呈報吸食毒品人士的資料來源
(表 2.1 及 2.2)

2.16 在 2004 年至 2013 年間，21 歲及以上成年吸毒者資料的兩大來源分

Sources of Reported Drug Abusers
(Tables 2.1 and 2.2)

2.16 For adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, law enforcement departments and

別為執法部門及美沙酮診所；在 2013 年，分別佔該等吸毒者 45% 和 39%。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，2013 年佔成年吸毒者約三成。

2.17 在 2004 年至 2013 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 21 歲以下年青吸毒者的資料來源；在 2013 年，分別佔年青吸毒者的 44% 及 32%。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 2013 年佔年青吸毒者的 23%。

2.18 按來源分析首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡中位數，於 2009 年至 2013 年間，由執法部門及青少年外展隊呈報的毒齡中位數較短，而由美沙酮診所呈報的毒齡中位數最長。除懲教署外，其間從各個來源呈報的毒齡中位數均有上升，而由濫用精神藥物者輔導中心／戒毒輔導服務中心呈報的升幅最大。

methadone clinics were the two major sources of reporting during 2004 to 2013, taking up about 45% and 39% of the concerned drug abusers respectively in 2013. 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 adult drug abusers in 2013.

2.17 As for young drug abusers aged under 21, youth outreaching teams of NGOs and law enforcement departments were the major sources of reporting during 2004 to 2013. They contributed to 44% and 32% of young abusers respectively in 2013. Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers / centres for drug counselling of NGOs ranked the third, taking up about 23% of young drug abusers in 2013.

2.18 The median length of drug abusing experience of newly reported abusers reported by law enforcement departments and youth outreaching teams were shorter than those reported by other agencies during 2009 - 2013. On the other hand, those reported by Methadone clinics was the longest in the same period. The median length of drug abusing experience had been lengthened over the period for all types of reporting agencies except Correctional Services Department. The increase for cases reported by counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling was the largest.

表 2.1 被呈報吸毒者按年齡組別及呈報機構類別分布
Table 2.1 Reported drug abusers by age group by type of reporting agency

呈報機構 Reporting agency	2004	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	%
21 歲以下 Aged under 21							
執法部門 Law enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	36.8	32.7	35.0	34.3	37.5	31.7	
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	2.7	1.3	2.0	2.4	3.5	2.3	
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	19.4	22.5	19.8	25.6	27.3	22.9	
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	45.7	47.3	45.2	39.1	35.2	44.2	
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	1.9	3.2	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	
21 歲及以上 Aged 21 and over							
執法部門 Law enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	60.0	53.5	49.0	45.2	43.2	45.0	
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	42.8	42.8	42.9	43.0	42.3	39.1	
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／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	20.5	24.1	25.0	28.9	29.7	28.8	
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	1.3	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.7	3.6	
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	4.2	3.4	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.5	
所有年齡 All ages							
執法部門 Law enforcement departments ⁽¹⁾	56.6	48.5	45.9	43.3	42.3	43.5	
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	36.9	32.7	33.8	35.9	36.7	34.8	
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	20.3	23.7	23.8	28.3	29.4	28.1	
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	7.8	13.6	12.8	9.1	8.3	8.3	
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	3.8	3.3	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.3	

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。

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

表 2.2 按呈報機構類別劃分的首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡中位數
 Table 2.2 Median length of drug abusing experience of newly reported drug abusers by type of reporting agency

呈報機構 Reporting agency	No. of years					
	2004	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
執法部門 Law enforcement departments	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.4
懲教署 Correctional Services Department	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.7
香港警務處 Hong Kong Police Force	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.2
社會福利署 Social Welfare Department ⁽¹⁾	1.1	1.5	1.9	3.0	2.5	3.0
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	5.6	5.8	6.4	5.5	8.4	8.8
非政府機構 Non-governmental organizations	2.0	2.3	3.3	4.4	5.2	6.0
戒毒治療和康復服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres	2.5	3.0	4.5	5.2	5.3	6.6
濫用精神藥物者輔導中心/戒毒輔導服務中心 Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers/Centres for drug counselling	2.7	2.9	3.7	5.3	6.5	8.3
青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams	1.2	1.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7
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	3.8	3.9	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.7

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) 數字包括社會福利署轄下的感化辦事處。

(1) Figures include Probation Offices under Social Welfare Department.