

## 2 2005 至 2014 年吸毒趨勢 Drug Abuse Trends for 2005 - 2014

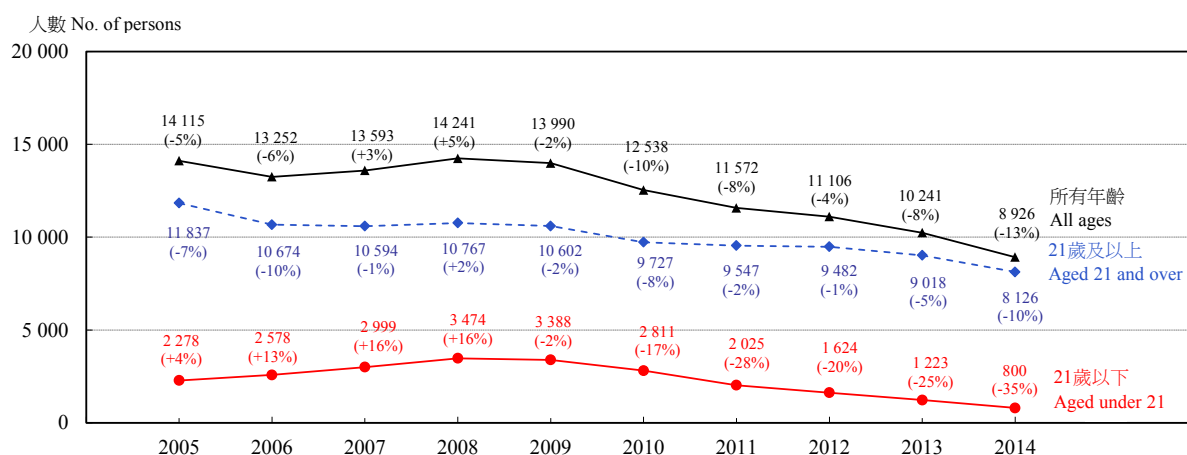
### 整體吸毒趨勢 (表 1a 及圖 2.1)

2.1 檔案室錄得被呈報吸毒者的總人數由 2005 年的 14 115 人，下降至 2006 年的 13 252 人。在 2007 年及 2008 年，數字分別回升至 13 593 人和 14 241 人。之後，數字再次回落；至 2014 年，人數為 8 926 人，較 2013 年的 10 241 人下跌 13%。

### Overall Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a and Chart 2.1)

2.1 The total number of drug abusers reported to the CRDA decreased from 14 115 in 2005 to 13 252 in 2006. In 2007 and 2008, the number rebounded to 13 593 and 14 241 respectively. Thereafter, the number went down again. In 2014, the number was 8 926, 13% lower than 10 241 in 2013.

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 2005 年的 9 832 人降至 2014 年的 4 581 人，減幅為 53%。

### 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 recent years, with the number of abusers

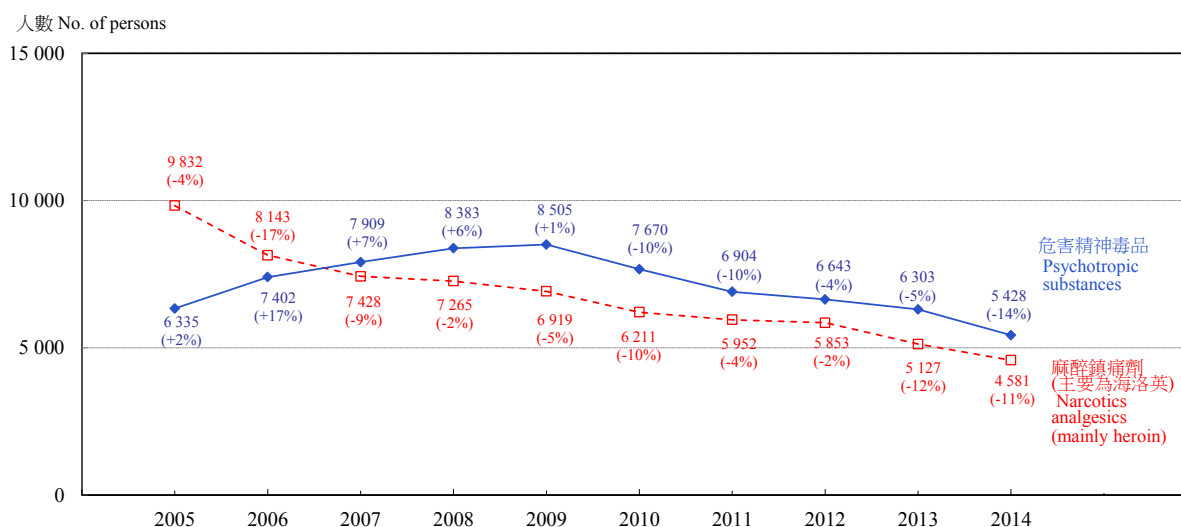
被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數則由 2005 年的 6 335 人持續上升至 2009 年的 8 505 人(升幅為 34%)，期後轉勢下降至 2014 年的 5 428 人(較 2005 年整體減幅為 14%)。

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 2014 年，吸食危害精神毒品的人數比吸食麻醉鎮痛劑的人數多 847 人(或 18%)。在 2005 年至 2014 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 45% 上升至 61%。

dropping by 53% from 9 832 in 2005 to 4 581 in 2014. The number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances increased steadily from 6 335 in 2005 to 8 505 in 2009 (by 34%). The trend reversed afterwards and the number dropped to 5 428 in 2014 (by 14% compared with that in 2005).

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 847 (or 18%) more than those taking narcotics analgesics in 2014. The proportion of abusers taking psychotropic substances also increased from 45% in 2005 to 61% in 2014.

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 2005 年的 2 278 人上升 53% 至 2008 年的 3 474 人。隨後人數回落，在 2014 年，數字下跌至 800 人，跟 2008 年比較，跌幅為 77%。

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 2005 年的 16%，上升至 2008 及 2009 年的約 24%。其後數字開始回落，至 2014 年，比重為 9%。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 2005 年的 378 人及 3%，顯著上升至 2009 年的 764 人及 5%。隨後便逐漸回落至 2014 年的 76 人，比重亦降至 1%。

## Youth Drug Abuse Trend

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

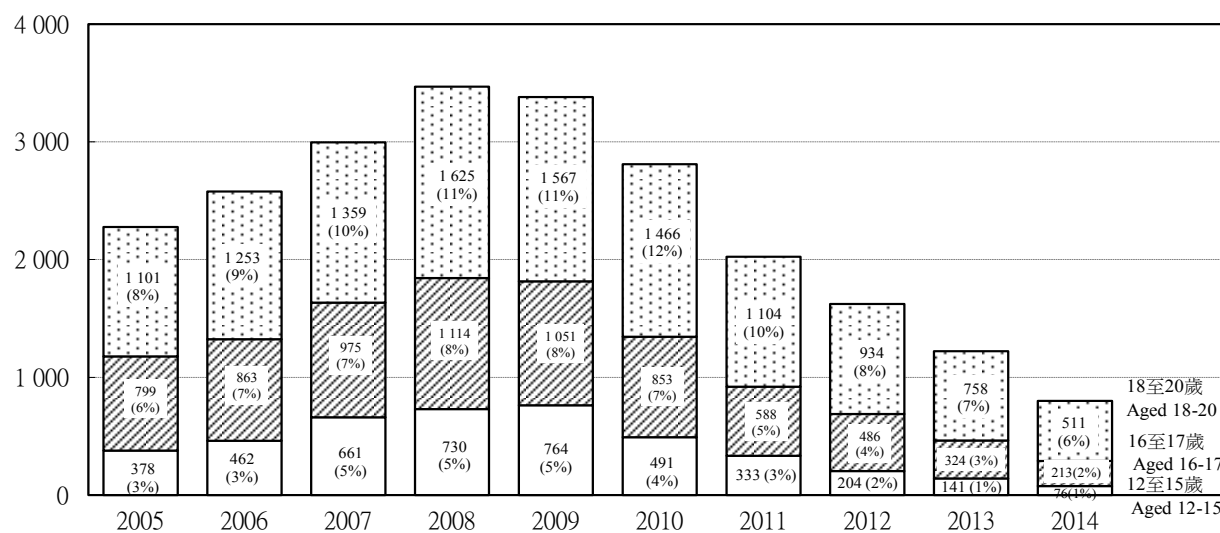
2.4 For young drug abusers aged under 21, the number increased by 53% from 2 278 in 2005 to 3 474 in 2008. The number then went down to 800 in 2014, representing a decrease of 77% from 2008.

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 16% in 2005, to about 24% in both 2008 and 2009. This had subsequently decreased to 9% in 2014. In particular, both the number and proportion of those aged 12-15 had increased significantly from 378 and 3% in 2005 to 764 and 5% in 2009. The number then decreased to 76 in 2014, 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.

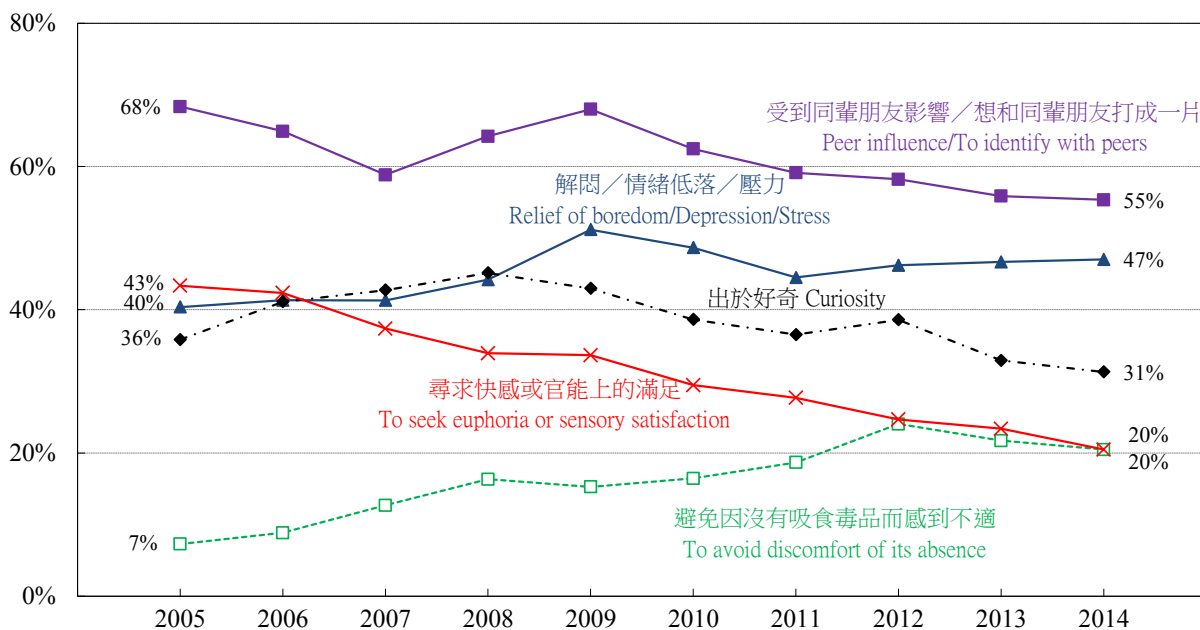
Percentage for those drug abusers aged under 12 are less than 0.5%.

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 2005 至 2014 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 2005 年的 40% 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 2005 年的 7% 逐步上升至 2014 年的 20%。

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 2005-2014. Meanwhile, the proportion of abusers citing “relief of boredom/depression/stress” as a reason increased gradually from 40% in 2005 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 2005 to 20% in 2014.

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

(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 2005 至 2014 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 2005 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。

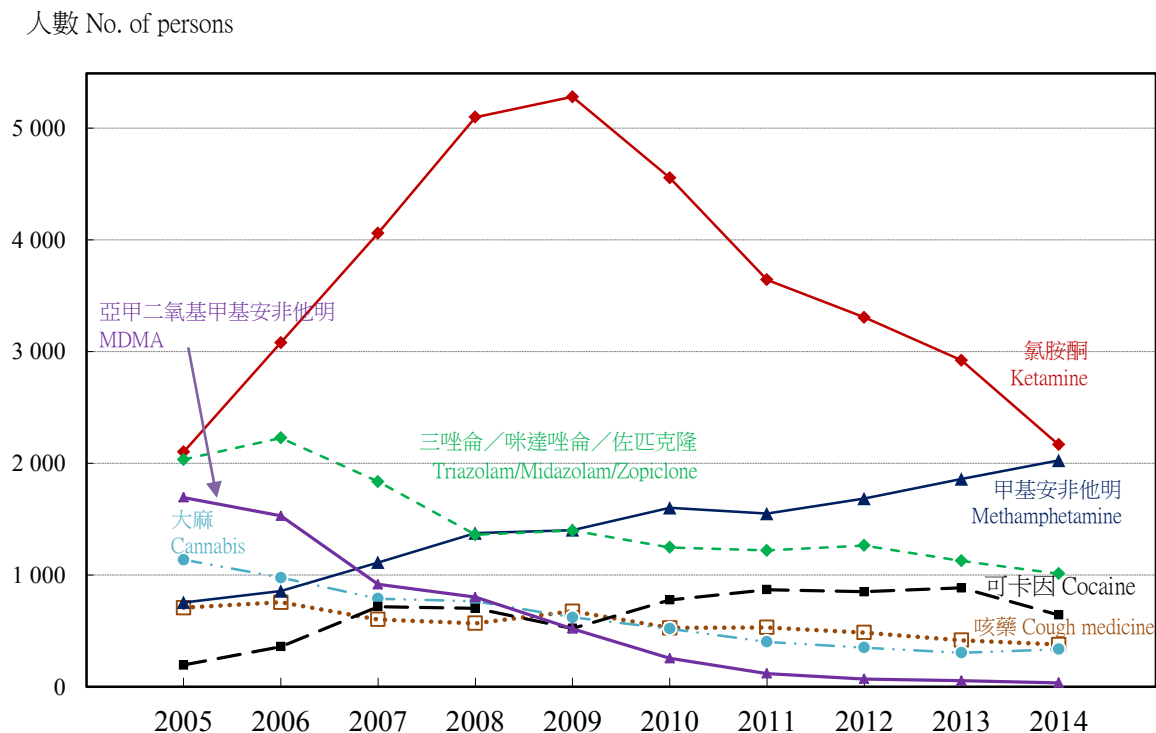
Psychotropic Substances Abused

(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 2005 to 2014, ketamine was the most popular psychotropic substance being abused. An increasing trend of abusing methamphetamine was recorded starting from 2005 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



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 2005 年的 3 725 人，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。2014 年首次被呈報吸毒人數為 2 008 人，較 2013 年(2 623 人)下跌 23%，並較 2008 年(4 625 人)下跌 57%。在 2011 年前，他們的平均年齡均為 23 歲或 24 歲；其後上升至 2014 年的 28 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 2014 年的 22%。

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 2014 年的 6 918 人。他們一般較首次被呈報者年長，平均年齡介乎 38 至 41 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 2005 至 2014 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 2014 年的 7 284 人，較 2013 年減少 12%。而被呈報女性吸毒者人數在 2005 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 had declined to 3 517 in 2006 from 3 725 in 2005, and then picked up to 4 625 in 2008. The number displayed a downward trend again afterwards. In 2014, there were 2 008 newly reported drug abusers, representing a decline of 23% from 2013 (at 2 623) and 57% from 2008 (at 4 625). Their average age was either 23 or 24 before 2011 and increased to 28 in 2014. 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 22% in 2014.

2.9 The number of previously reported drug abusers had 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 6 918 in 2014. These abusers were generally older than the newly reported abusers, with an average age between 38 and 41.

### 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 2005 to 2014. The number of reported male drug abusers had been declining for some years until it picked up in 2007 and 2008, reversing again to 7 284 in 2014, 12% lower than that in 2013. The number of reported female drug abusers

下降至 2014 年的 1 642 人。

2.11 在 2005 至 2013 年，被呈報男性吸毒者的平均年齡介乎 35 至 38 歲，在 2014 年則上升至 40 歲。被呈報女性吸毒者一般較男性的年輕，在 2005 至 2010 年間，平均年齡介乎 26 至 28 歲，其後則逐漸上升至 2014 年的 32 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，2014 年的比重為 46%。另一方面，受僱人士所佔比重從 2005 年的 37% 上升至 2014 年的 47%。學生所佔百分比則由 2005 年的 4%，上升至 2009 年的 8%，之後便持續回落至 2014 年的 2%。

fluctuated between 2 500 to 2 700 during 2005-2007, rising to the peak of 2 907 in 2008 and then fell gradually to 1 642 in 2014.

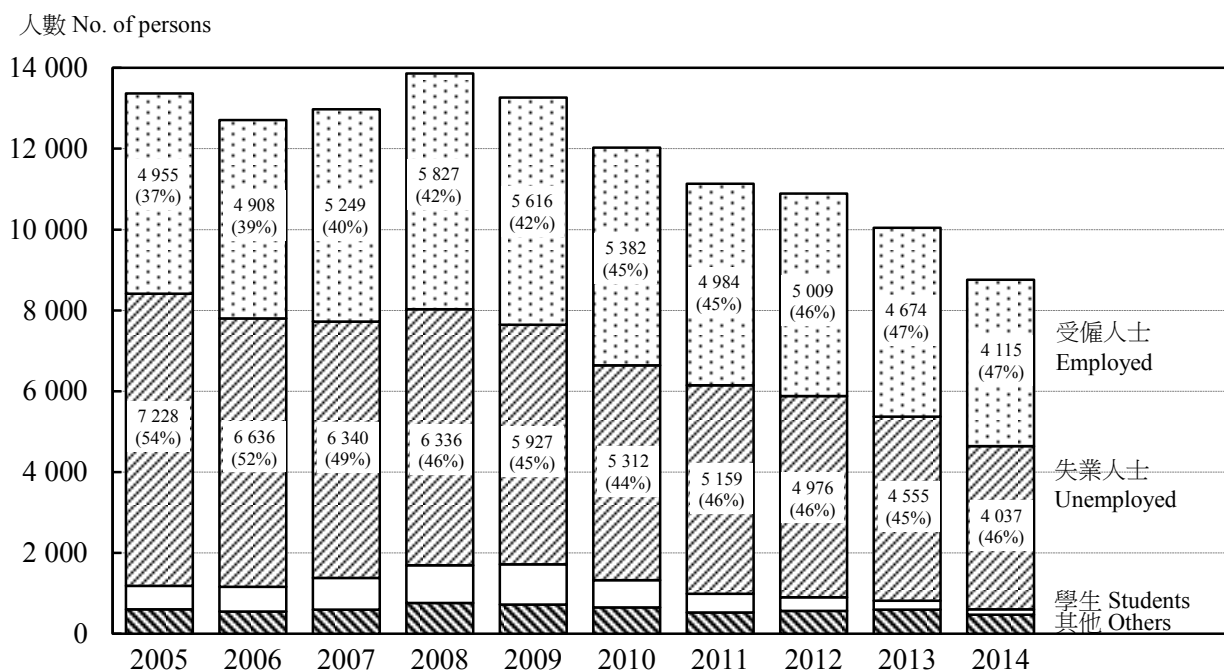
2.11 The average age of reported male drug abusers was between 35 and 38 in 2005-2013 and rose to 40 in 2014. Reported female drug abusers were generally younger than male abusers. Their average age was between 26 and 28 during 2005-2010, and increased steadily to 32 in 2014.

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

2.12 The proportion of reported drug abusers who were unemployed had since 2007 declined to less than half. The proportion in 2014 was 46%. On the other hand, the proportion of reported abusers who were employed increased from 37% in 2005 to 47% in 2014. The proportion of reported student drug abusers increased from 4% in 2005 to 8% in 2009, and then decreased steadily to 2% in 2014.

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現時一個普遍的現象。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 2005 年的 29% 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 29% in 2005 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)

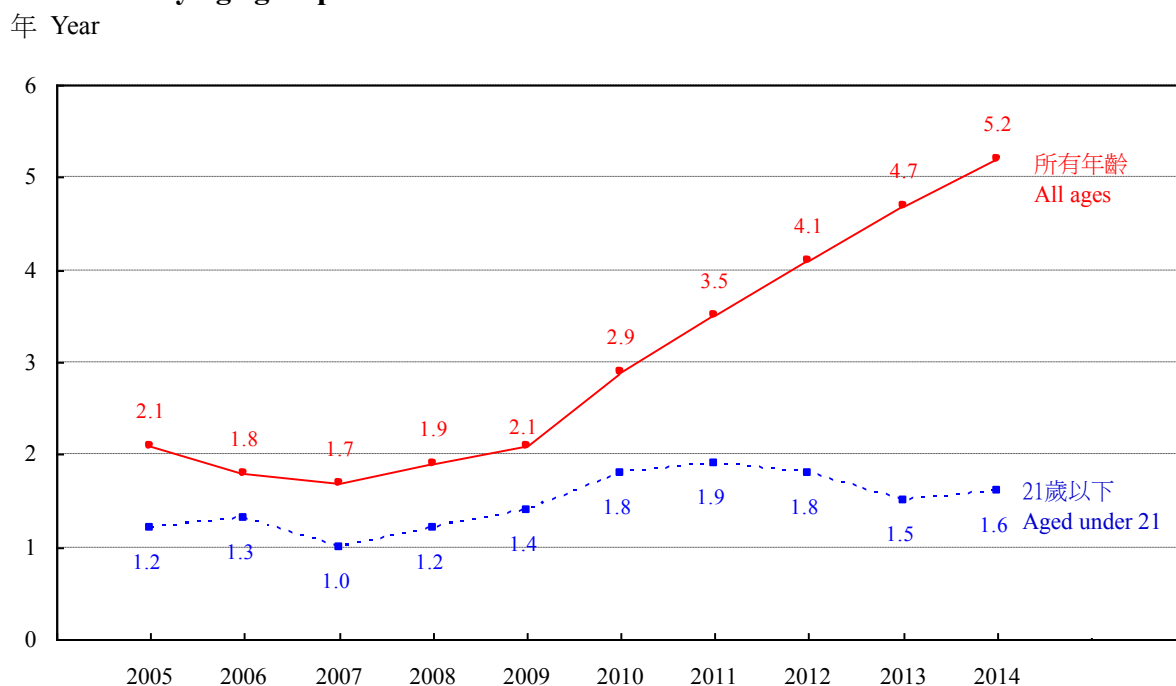
2.15 在 2005 年至 2009 年間，首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡（即由初次吸毒至被檔案室呈報機關發現相隔的時間）的中位數維持於 1.7 年與 2.1 年之間，其後持續上升至 2014 年的 5.2 年。另一方面，首次被呈報而年齡 21 歲以下的吸毒者的毒齡中位數，則從 2011 年們的高峰 1.9 年下降至 2014 年的 1.6 年。

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 2005-2009. It then increased persistently to 5.2 years in 2014. On the other hand, for those newly reported abusers aged under 21, the median length of drug abusing experience dropped to 1.6 years in 2014 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)Sources of Reported Drug Abusers  
(Tables 2.1 and 2.2)

2.16 在 2005 年至 2014 年間，21 歲及以上成年吸毒者資料的兩大來源分

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

別為執法部門及美沙酮診所；在 2014 年，分別佔該等吸毒者 42% 和 40%。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，2014 年佔成年吸毒者 32%。

2.17 在 2005 年至 2014 年間，非政府機構的青少年外展隊、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 2014 年，分別佔年青吸毒者的 43%、34% 及 32%。

2.18 按來源分析首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡中位數，於 2010 年至 2014 年間，由執法部門及青少年外展隊呈報的毒齡中位數較短。在 2010 年至 2013 年間，由美沙酮診所呈報的毒齡中位數最長，而在 2014 年，呈報最長毒齡中位數的則是濫用精神藥物者輔導中心／戒毒輔導服務中心。除社會福利署及青少年外展隊外，2010 年至 2014 年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上升最大。

methadone clinics were the two major sources of reporting during 2005 to 2014, taking up 42% and 40% of the concerned drug abusers respectively in 2014. 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 32% of adult drug abusers in 2014.

2.17 As for young drug abusers aged under 21, youth outreaching teams of NGOs, drug treatment and rehabilitation centres / counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers / centres for drug counselling of NGOs and law enforcement agencies were the major sources of reporting during 2005 to 2014. They contributed to 43%, 34% and 32% of young abusers respectively in 2014.

2.18 The median length of drug abusing experience of newly reported abusers reported by law enforcement agencies and youth outreaching teams was shorter than those reported by other agencies during 2010 - 2014. On the other hand, those reported by methadone clinics were the longest during 2010 - 2013. In 2014, those reported by counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers / centres for drug counselling became the longest. The median length of drug abusing experience had been increasing from 2010 to 2014 for all types of reporting agencies except Social Welfare Department and youth outreaching teams. 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	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
%						
<b>21 歲以下 Aged under 21</b>						
執法部門 Law enforcement agencies <sup>(1)</sup>	21.4	35.0	34.3	37.5	31.0	31.9
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	1.9	2.0	2.4	3.5	2.2	3.3
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	11.5	19.8	25.6	27.3	22.2	33.9
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	66.9	45.2	39.1	35.2	44.6	42.5
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	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.4
<b>21 歲及以上 Aged 21 and over</b>						
執法部門 Law enforcement agencies <sup>(1)</sup>	57.2	49.0	45.2	43.1	44.5	41.9
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	44.9	42.9	43.0	42.3	38.6	39.6
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	20.7	25.0	28.9	29.8	29.5	31.5
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	2.1	3.4	2.8	3.7	3.9	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	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.2
<b>所有年齡 All ages</b>						
執法部門 Law enforcement agencies <sup>(1)</sup>	51.4	45.9	43.3	42.3	42.9	41.0
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	38.0	33.8	35.9	36.6	34.2	36.3
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	19.2	23.8	28.3	29.4	28.7	29.7
非政府機構的青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams of NGOs	12.6	12.8	9.1	8.3	8.8	6.8
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	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.1

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 agencies		No. of years					
		2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
執法部門	Law enforcement agencies	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.9
	懲教署 Correctional Services Department	2.3	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.4
	香港警務處 Hong Kong Police Force	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.8
	社會福利署 Social Welfare Department <sup>(1)</sup>	1.6	1.9	3.0	2.4	3.0	1.8
	美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	5.5	6.4	5.5	8.4	8.8	6.9
	非政府機構 Non-governmental organizations	2.0	3.3	4.4	5.3	6.1	7.0
	戒毒治療和康復服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres	3.4	4.5	5.2	5.3	6.7	7.3
	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	3.5	3.7	5.3	6.6	8.3	8.1
	青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams	1.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.1
	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	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.7	6.3

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) 數字包括社會福利署轄下的感化辦事處。

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