

吸毒情況

Drug Abuse Situation

3



剖析情況 探索根由

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室(檔案室)負責整理吸毒個案資料。有關資料由執法部門、青少年外展服務隊、戒毒治療及康復機構、醫院及診所等利用標準記錄表呈報。蒐集的資料包括吸毒者的：(一)社會經濟特徵，如年齡、性別和活動狀況；(二)吸毒情況，包括吸食毒品種類、首次吸毒年齡和現時吸毒原因；以及(三)接觸呈報機構日期。

有關個別人士吸毒的資料，由當事人自願提供，呈報機構協助收集。檔案室的統計數字，並不同本港吸毒人口的確實數字，但可反映本港的吸毒趨勢。所有資料絕對保密，只有負責檔案室工作的人員，才可取閱。所有經檔案室整理的資料，只會作統計分析及研究用途。《危險藥物條例》(第134章)保障檔案室及呈報機構備存的記錄一律保密，這有助消除吸毒者的恐懼，不需害怕因接受治療而洩露身分，同時鼓勵呈報機構與檔案室合作。

KNOWING THE REASONS

Information on drug abuse cases is collated by the Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) from standard record sheets received from law enforcement departments, youth outreaching teams, treatment and rehabilitation agencies, hospitals and clinics and others. Information collected on abusers covers: (1) socioeconomic characteristics such as age, sex and activity status; (2) drug abuse characteristics including the type of drugs abused, the age at which the drug abuse first started and the reason for current drug use; and (3) the date of contact with the reporting agency.

The information on drug abuse by individuals is provided on a voluntary basis and with the co-operation of the reporting agencies. CRDA figures do not measure the exact size of the abuser population but reflect the trends of drug abuse in Hong Kong. Information is handled in strict confidence and is accessible only to people who are responsible for the operation of CRDA. All information is collated and used only for statistical analysis and research purposes. The confidentiality of all records held by CRDA and its reporting agencies is safeguarded by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (DDO) (Chapter 134). This helps allay drug abusers' fears of being exposed when they go for treatment, and encourage the co-operation of reporting agencies.



藥物濫用資料中央檔案室報告書
Central Registry of Drug Abuse Reports

統計結果摘要

二〇〇九及二〇一〇年，被呈報的吸毒者分別有13,988人和12,420人，與二〇〇八年的14,241人比較，分別減少1.8%和12.8%，扭轉了自二〇〇六年(13,252人)以來的升勢。

被呈報的21歲以下青少年吸毒人數，由二〇〇四年的2,186人，增至二〇〇八年的3,474人，然後下降至二〇〇九年的3,387人(減少2.5%)及二〇一〇年的2,753人(減少20.8%)。

被呈報的21歲以下青少年吸毒者所佔比例，由二〇〇四年的14.7%，升至二〇〇八年的24.4%，然後在二〇〇九年降至24.2%，二〇一〇年再降至22.2%。

二〇一〇年，首次被呈報的吸毒者有3,719人(29.9%)，較二〇〇九年的4,458人低16.6%。

二〇一〇年，所有被呈報吸毒者首次吸毒的平均年齡是17.7歲，而21歲以下青少年首次吸毒的平均年齡則是14.9歲，均較二〇〇七年的相應年齡18.1歲和15.4歲為低。

二〇一〇年，在所有被呈報的吸毒者當中，79.9%為男性，20.1%為女性。而21歲以下的青少年吸毒者中，66.2%為男性，33.8%為女性。男性吸毒者普遍較女性吸毒者年長得多，平均年齡分別為35.4歲和27.3歲，與二〇〇七至二〇〇九年這段期間的情況相若。

在二〇〇七至二〇一〇年間，海洛英是吸毒者最常吸食的毒品，在二〇一〇年被呈報的吸毒者當中，有50.0%吸食海洛英。氯胺酮是吸毒者最常吸食的危害精神毒品，在二〇一〇年被呈報的所有吸毒者及青少年吸毒者當中，分別有36.2%及79.9%吸食這種毒品。98.3%被呈報的青少年吸毒者均吸食危害精神毒品。



海洛英
Heroin

SOME FINDINGS

In 2009 and 2010, 13,988 and 12,420 drug abusers were reported respectively, a drop of 1.8% and 12.8% respectively when compared to 14,241 in 2008. This reversed the rising trend since 2006 (13,252).

The number of reported young abusers aged under 21 increased from 2,186 in 2004 to 3,474 in 2008, then dropped to 3,387 (by 2.5%) in 2009 and 2,753 (by 20.8%) in 2010.

The proportion of reported young abusers aged under 21 increased from 14.7% in 2004 to 24.4% in 2008, and then decreased to 24.2% in 2009 and 22.2% in 2010.

In 2010, 3,719 (29.9%) were newly reported drug abusers, which was 16.6% lower than that in 2009 (4,458).

In 2010, the average age of first abuse of all reported drug abusers was 17.7 and that for youngsters aged under 21 was 14.9, both lower than the corresponding age of 18.1 and 15.4 in 2007.

Of all the reported drug abusers in 2010, 79.9% were male and 20.1% were female. Among those young abusers aged under 21, 66.2% were male and 33.8% were female. Male drug abusers were in general much older than their female counterparts with their average age being 35.4 and 27.3 respectively. The situation was similar during the 2007 to 2009 period.

During the 2007 to 2010 period, heroin was the most commonly abused drug. 50.0% of the reported drug abusers in 2010 took heroin. Ketamine was the most commonly abused type of psychotropic substance, with 36.2% of all the reported drug abusers and 79.9% of reported young drug abusers in 2010 taking it. 98.3% of reported young drug abusers took psychotropic substances.

在二〇〇七至二〇一〇年間，其他常被吸食的危害精神毒品有甲基安非他明（「冰」）、三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆、可卡因、咳藥水、大麻及「搖頭丸」等。

在二〇〇七及二〇〇八年，海洛英吸食者最常用的吸食方法是注射，其次是以吸入煙霧方式（俗稱「追龍」）及放入香煙/煙管中吸食。自二〇〇九年起，吸入煙霧方式已取代注射方式，成為最常用吸食海洛英的方法。

至於吸食危害精神毒品人士所用的吸食方式，二〇〇七至二〇一〇年的趨勢並無改變。鼻吸是最常用的吸食方法（主要見於氯胺酮吸食者），其次是口服（咳藥水、硝甲西洋及「搖頭丸」吸食者）、吸入煙霧方式（「冰」吸食者）和放入香煙/煙管中吸食（大麻吸食者）。

二〇〇七年，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數（7,909人），首次超越被呈報吸食海洛英的人數（7,420人）。到二〇〇八年，這趨勢依然，並一直持續至二〇一〇年。二〇一〇年，共有7,561人（佔吸毒者的61.1%）吸食危害精神毒品，較被呈報的6,191名海洛英吸食者（佔吸毒者的50.0%）為多。在這些吸毒者中，2,801人（或22.6%）報稱吸食多過一種毒品。而年青吸毒者的相關比例更高，98.3%吸毒者吸食危害精神毒品，吸食多種毒品的則有29.7%。

二〇一〇年，共有1,052人（佔被呈報吸毒者總人數的8.6%）在中國內地（主要在深圳）吸毒，較二〇〇七年的11.2%為低。

Other psychotropic drugs commonly abused were methamphetamine ("ice"), triazolam / midazolam / zopiclone, cocaine, cough medicine, cannabis and ecstasy between 2007 and 2010.

Injection was the most usual method of drug taking among heroin abusers in 2007 and 2008, followed by inhalation, known as "chasing the dragon" and smoking. Starting from 2009, inhalation overtook injection and ranked first.

As for psychotropic substance abusers, the trend remained the same between 2007 and 2010. Sniffing was the most usual method (mostly among ketamine abusers), followed by oral ingestion (cough medicine, nimetazepam and ecstasy abusers), inhalation ("ice" abusers) and smoking (cannabis abusers).

The number of reported psychotropic substance abusers (7,909) overtook for the first time the number of reported heroin abusers (7,420) in 2007. The trend continued from 2008 to 2010. In 2010, 7,561 persons (or 61.1% of the drug abusers) took psychotropic substances, which was more than the 6,191 reported heroin abusers (or 50.0% of the drug abusers). Among them, 2,801 (or 22.6%) claimed to be taking more than one drug. The corresponding proportions of psychotropic substance abusers and poly-drug abusers among youngsters were much higher, at 98.3% and 29.7% respectively.

In 2010, 1,052 persons (or 8.6% of the total reported drug abusers) took drugs in Mainland China (mostly in Shenzhen). This represented a drop from 11.2% in 2007.



甲基安非他明（「冰」）
Methamphetamine ("ice")



可卡因
Cocaine



大麻
Cannabis

大部分吸毒者都是在家中或朋友家中吸食毒品。二〇一〇年，45.4%的吸毒者據報只曾在家中/朋友家中吸食毒品，另有34.2%曾在家中/朋友家中及其他地方（例如休憩地方/公園/公廁及的士高/卡拉OK）吸食毒品，餘下的20.4%則只曾在其他地方吸食毒品。

在二〇〇七至二〇一〇年間，危害精神毒品吸食者指出現時吸食毒品的三個最普遍原因，依次為朋輩影響、解悶/情緒低落/焦慮和出於好奇。至於海洛英吸食者，最普遍的原因則是為避免因中斷吸食而感到不適，其次為朋輩影響。

二〇〇七至二〇一〇年，在被呈報的吸毒者中，逾40%為受僱人士，少於8%為學生。二〇一〇年，46.0%吸毒者為受僱人士，5.6%為學生。二〇一〇年，75.7%曾接受小學或初中教育，1.4%達大專水平，而二〇〇七年相應的百分比，分別為79.2%及1.0%。



「搖頭丸」
Ecstasy

Most of the drug abusers took drugs at home or their friends' home. In 2010, 45.4% of drug abusers were reported to have taken drugs at home/friends' home only, another 34.2% at home/friends' home and other localities (such as recreation area/public garden/public toilet and disco/karaoke) and the remaining 20.4% at other localities only.

The three most common reasons for current use of drugs given by psychotropic substance abusers included peer influence, relief of boredom/ depression/ anxiety and curiosity during 2007 to 2010. For heroin abusers, feeling of discomfort in abstaining from it was the most common reason reported, followed by peer influence.

Between 2007 and 2010, more than 40% of the reported drug abusers were employed and less than 8% were students. In 2010, 46.0% of the abusers were employed and 5.6% were students. 75.7% received primary or lower secondary education and 1.4% attained tertiary education in 2010, and the corresponding percentages in 2007 were 79.2% and 1.0% respectively.



咳藥水
Cough medicine



氯胺酮
Ketamine

學生調查

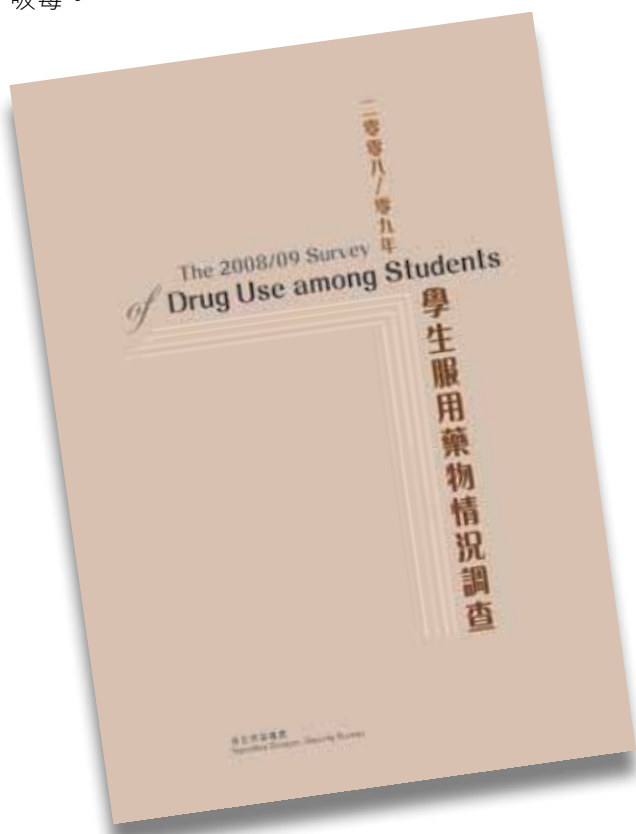
為了掌握現今學生吸食毒品的普遍程度，並蒐集其他最新及有用資料，當局於二〇〇八/〇九學年進行了一項大型學生調查。與以往進行的調查相比，二〇〇八/〇九年的調查範圍更大，由中學生擴展至包括高小及專上學生，總共有 158,089 學生參與。

調查結果顯示，4.3% 的中學生表示曾吸毒，與二〇〇四/〇五學年的調查結果比較，上升了一個百分點。調查結果又確認了吸毒有年輕化的趨勢，4.6% 的中學生 (12 歲以下) 表示曾經吸毒，而四年前則只有 2.3%。

調查結果同時顯示，1.6% 的高小學生表示曾吸毒，而學士學位課程及其他專上課程學生的相應比率，分別為 2.9% 及 5.4%。

報稱曾吸毒的小學生當中，37.5% 吸食咳藥水，30.7% 吸天拿水。至於中學生方面，接近一半報稱曾吸毒的學生表示曾吸食氯胺酮 (49.4%)，其次是大麻 (35.6%)。

調查亦確定青少年吸毒的隱蔽性質：報稱曾吸毒的中學生當中，36.2% 表示是在朋友家中吸毒，另有 25% 在自己家中吸毒，只有約四分之一在娛樂場所吸毒。



STUDENT SURVEY

In order to keep abreast of the latest trend in the prevalence of drug taking among students and collect other useful and up-to-date information, a large scale student survey was conducted in the 2008/09 school year. When compared with previous rounds of survey, the scope of the 2008/09 survey had been expanded from secondary to upper-primary and post-secondary levels. A total of 158,089 students took part in the survey.

The survey revealed that 4.3% of secondary school students indicated that they had ever abused drugs, representing an increase of one percentage point from the survey conducted in the 2004/05 school year. The result also confirmed the lowering of the age of drug abusers. 4.6% of secondary students (aged under 12) indicated they had abused drugs before, whereas only 2.3% indicated they had done so four years ago.

The survey also revealed that 1.6% of the upper primary students indicated that they had ever abused drugs, while the corresponding rates for students of undergraduate programmes and other post-secondary programmes were 2.9% and 5.4% respectively.

Among primary school students who claimed to have abused drugs, 37.5% abused cough medicine and 30.7% abused thinner. As regards secondary school students, nearly half of the students who claimed to have abused drugs indicated that they abused ketamine (49.4%), followed by cannabis (35.6%).

The survey also confirmed the hidden nature of youth drug abuse: 36.2% of the secondary school students who claimed to have abused drugs indicated they took drugs in friends' home, while another 25% took drugs in their own home. Only about a quarter of them abused drugs in entertainment venues.

二〇〇八/〇九年學生服用藥物情況調查報告
The 2008/09 Survey of Drug Use among Students report

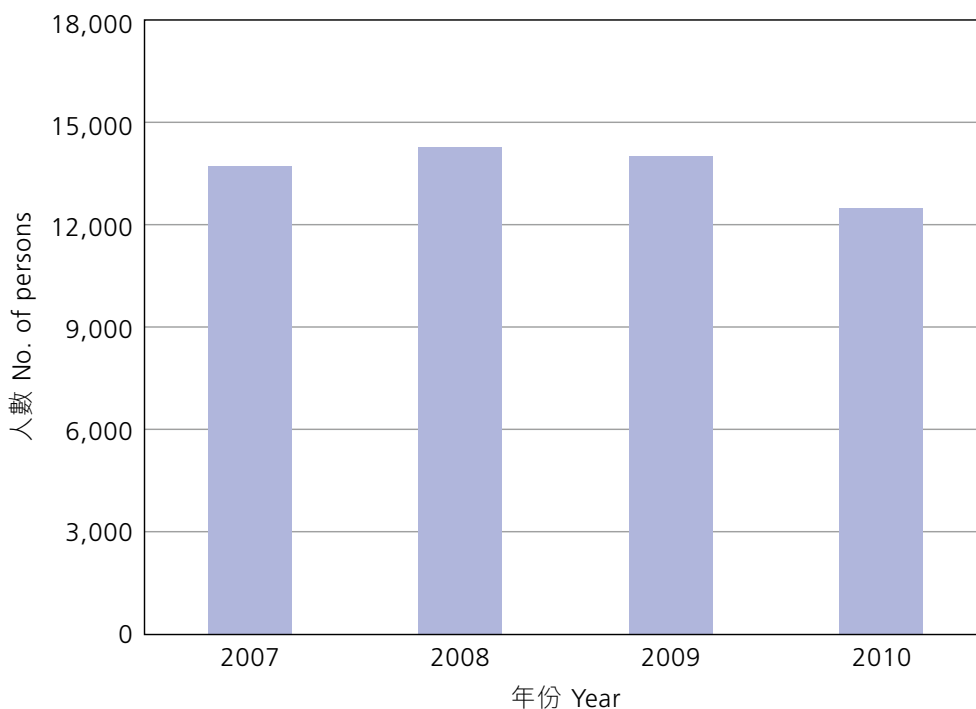
加強檔案室系統

基於種種原因，與呈報機構有接觸的吸毒者中，部分並沒有向檔案室呈報。為補充檔案室有關被呈報吸毒者的統計資料，當局首度蒐集這些未被呈報人士的不能確認身分的個人及吸毒資料。沒有被呈報吸毒者佔被呈報吸毒者的比率，二〇〇八及二〇〇九年分別為9.7%和7.8%。這些資料為監察吸毒情況，提供新角度，並可作為額外參考。此外，當局亦已將新的呈報機構納入《危險藥物條例》附表4，務求進一步擴闊檔案室的呈報網絡。當局將展開修訂法例工作，以期在二〇一一年六月落實上述措施。

ENHANCING CRDA SYSTEM

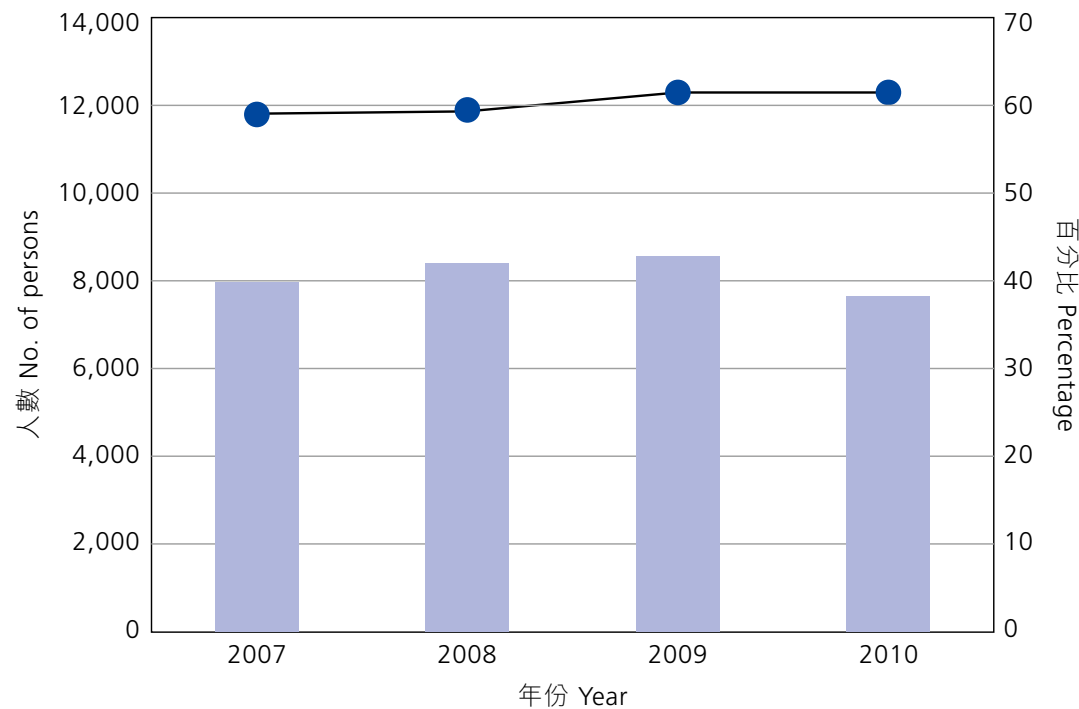
To supplement CRDA statistics on reported drug abusers, information on non-identifying personal and drug abuse information of drug abusers who had been engaged by reporting agencies but had not been reported to CRDA for one reason or another had been collected for the first time. For the years 2008 and 2009, the ratios of non-reported abusers to reported abusers were 9.7% and 7.8% respectively. Such information provides a new perspective and could serve as additional reference for monitoring the drug abuse situation. New reporting agencies were added to the Fourth Schedule to the DDO to further widen the reporting network of CRDA. Legislative amendment will be made to give effect to this in June 2011.

二〇〇七至二〇一〇年呈報機構向檔案室呈報的吸毒者人數
Number of Drug Abusers Reported to the CRDA 2007-2010



資料來源：藥物濫用資料中央檔案室
Source: Central Registry of Drug Abuse

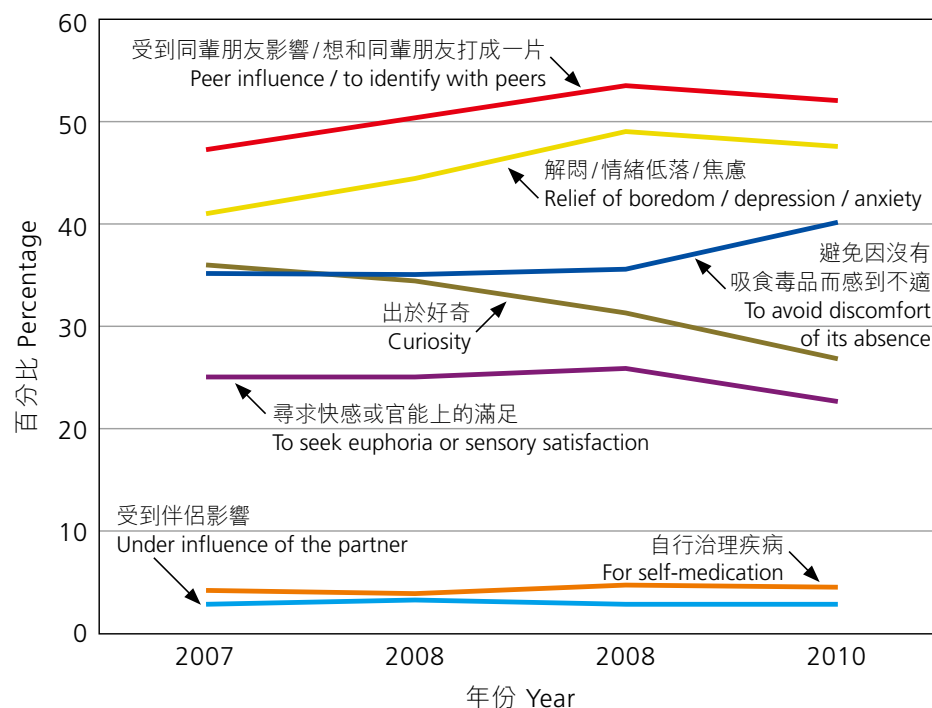
二〇〇七至二〇一〇年被呈報的吸食危害精神毒品者人數
 Number of Reported Psychotropic Substance Abusers 2007-2010



- 吸食危害精神毒品者人數
Number of psychotropic substance abusers
- 吸食危害精神毒品者佔同年被呈報並備有吸食毒品種類資料的人數百分比
Percentage of psychotropic substance abusers among all individuals with type of drugs reported in the year

資料來源：藥物濫用資料中央檔案室
 Source: Central Registry of Drug Abuse

二〇〇七至二〇一〇年被呈報吸毒者的現時吸食毒品的原因
 Reasons for Current Drug Use of Reported Drug Abusers 2007-2010



資料來源：藥物濫用資料中央檔案室
 Source: Central Registry of Drug Abuse