

2 一九九七至二零零六年藥物濫用趨勢 Drug Abuse Trends for 1997 - 2006

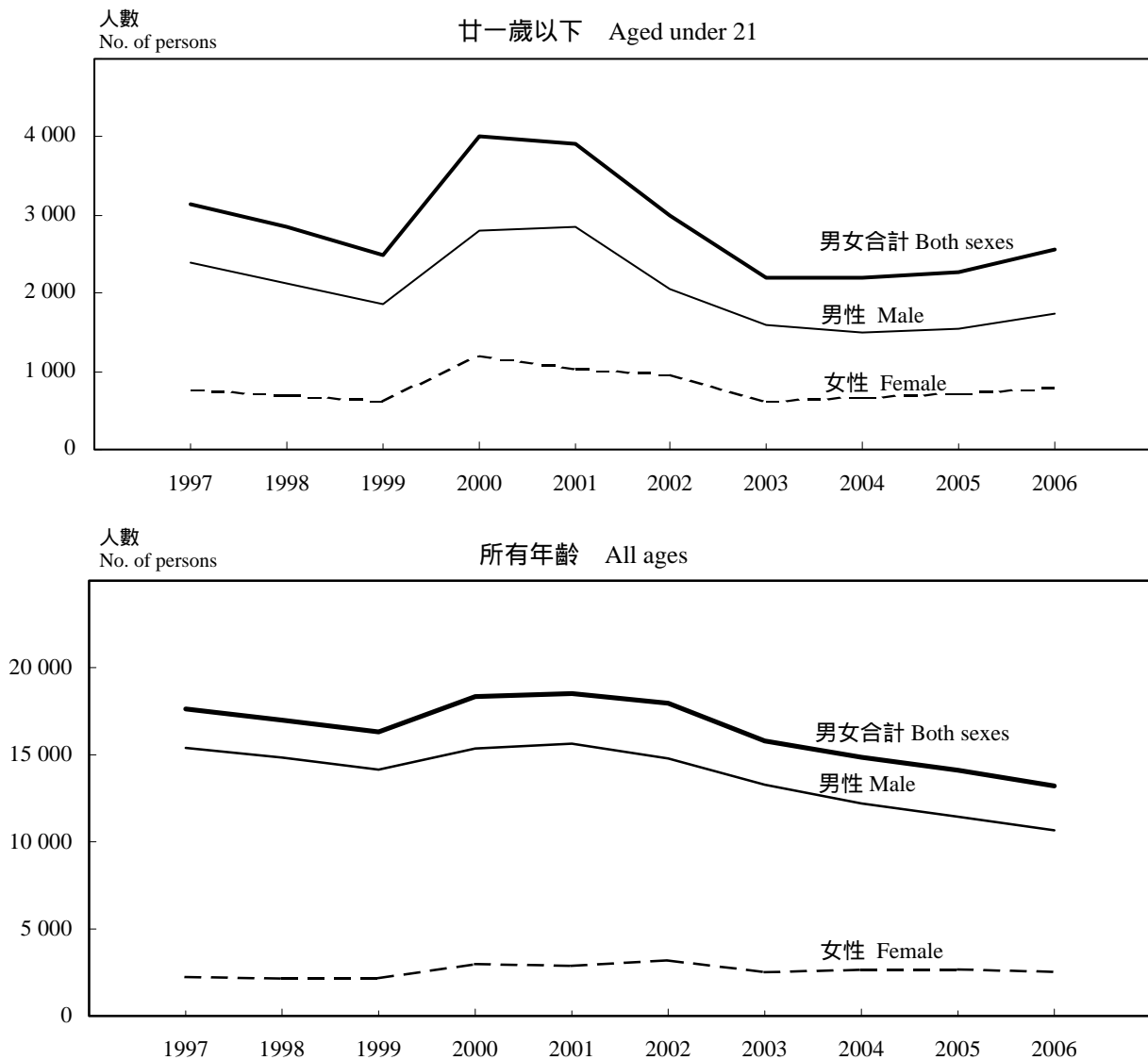
整體藥物濫用趨勢 (表 1a)

2.1 近年來，檔案室錄得的被呈報濫用藥物的總人數持續下降，從二零零一年的 18 513 人，下降至零六年的 13 204 人。同期，濫用藥物者的平均年齡從二零零一年的 33 歲升至二零零四及零五年的 35 歲，在二零零六年回落至 34 歲，與二零零二及零三年的水平相同。

Overall Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

2.1 The CRDA records a declining trend in the overall number of reported drug abusers in recent years, from 18 513 persons in 2001 to 13 204 in 2006. During the same period, the mean age of drug abusers, rose from 33 in 2001 to 35 in both 2004 and 2005, and then dropped to 34 in 2006, the same level as that in 2002 and 2003.

圖 2.1 按年齡組別及性別劃分的濫用藥物人士
Chart 2.1 Drug abusers by age group by sex



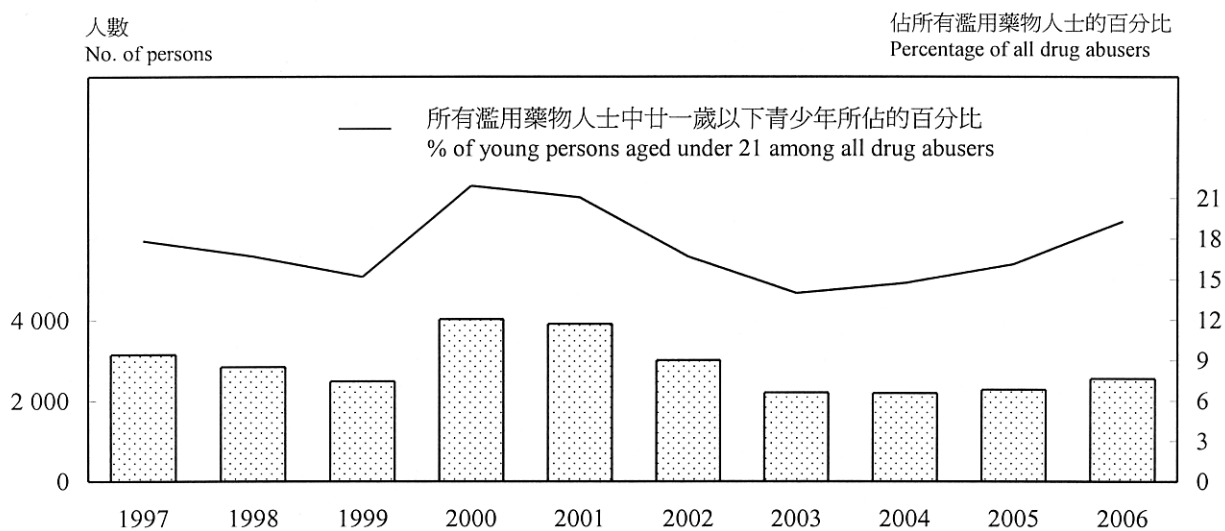
青少年濫用藥物的趨勢 (表 1a)

Young Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

2.2 廿一歲以下青少年濫藥人數在過去十年則出現升跌起伏，從二零零零年的 4 020 人下降至零四年的 2 186 人。隨後兩年人數又回升，在二零零六年為 2 549 人。而青少年濫藥人數佔總濫藥人數的百分比，從二零零零年的 21.9% 跌至零三年的 14.0%，隨後三年持續上升，在二零零六年為 19.3%。濫藥青少年的平均年齡在近年維持於 17 歲。

2.2 The number of young drug abusers aged under 21 fluctuated in the past ten years. It fell from 4 020 persons in 2000 to 2 186 in 2004, and then picked up again to 2 549 in 2006. The proportion of young drug abusers fell from 21.9% in 2000 to 14.0% in 2003, and then rose continuously in the next three years and reached 19.3% in 2006. The mean age of young drug abusers remained at 17 in recent years.

圖 2.2 廿一歲以下濫用藥物青少年
Chart 2.2 Young drug abusers aged under 21



男性 / 女性濫用藥物的趨勢 (表 1a)

Male / Female Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a)

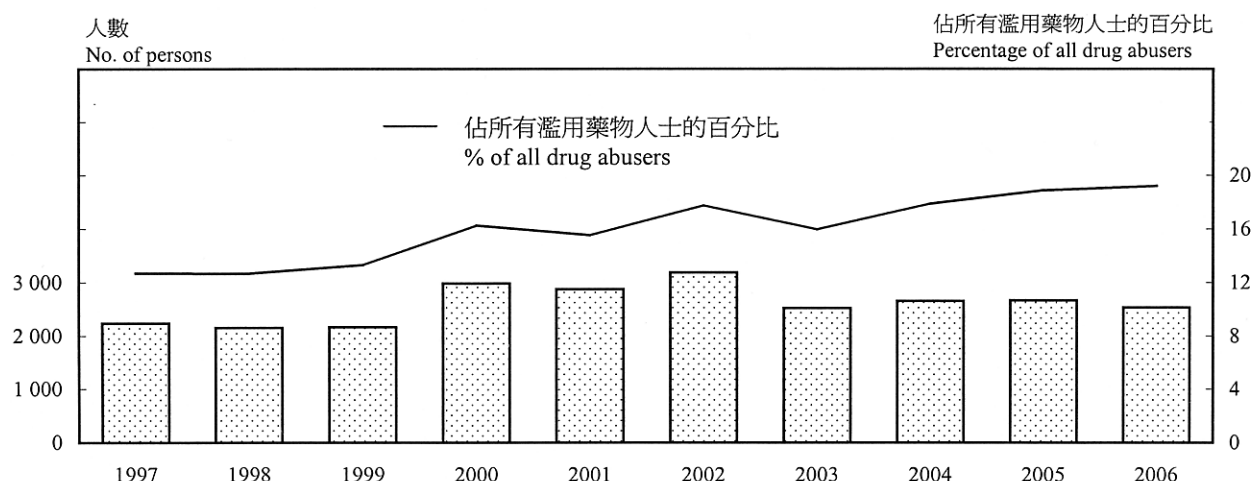
2.3 男性濫用藥物的情況較女性普遍，男性濫藥人數在過去數年持續下降，二零零六年人數為 10 670 人，較零五年下降 6.8%。而女性濫藥人數在近年出現輕微升跌起伏。二零零二年人數為 3 186 人，在二零零六年下降至 2 534 人，與二零零三年的水平相若。

2.3 Drug abuse is more common among males than females. The number of male drug abusers has been declining for years and was 10 670 in 2006, 6.8% lower than that in 2005. The number of female drug abusers fluctuated slightly in recent years. In 2002, it stood at 3 186 and then fell to 2 534 in 2006, a level similar to that in 2003.

2.4 男性濫用藥物者的平均年齡從二零零二年的 35 歲上升至零五年的 37 歲，在零六年跌至 36 歲。女性濫用藥物者一般較男性濫用藥物者年輕，二零零六年的平均年齡是 27 歲。

2.4 The average age of male drug abusers rose from 35 in 2002 to 37 in 2005 and then fell to 36 in 2006. Female drug abusers were generally younger than the male counterparts. Their average age was 27 in 2006.

圖 2.3 女性濫用藥物人士
Chart 2.3 Female drug abusers



首次/曾被呈報的濫用藥物者濫用藥物趨勢 (表 1b)

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

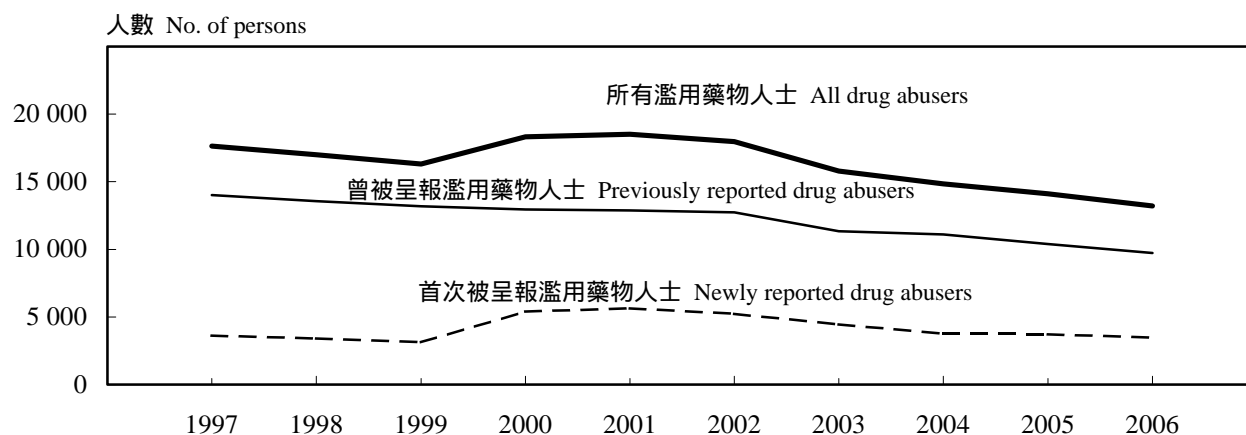
2.5 首次被呈報及曾被呈報的濫用藥物者在近年均出現下降的趨勢，與所有濫用藥物者的情況大致相若。首次被呈報的濫用藥物者總人數從二零零一年的 5 644 人下降至零六年的 3 482 人。他們的平均年齡從二零零一年的 23 歲上升至零三年的 25 歲，在零五及零六年又回落至 23 歲。他們所佔的百分比，在二零零五及零六年均為 26.4%。

2.5 Both newly and previously reported drug abusers had a declining trend similar to that for all reported drug abusers in recent years. The total number of newly reported drug abusers declined from 5 644 in 2001 to 3 482 in 2006. Their average age rose from 23 in 2001 to 25 in 2003 and then fell to 23 again in 2005 and 2006. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers in both 2005 and 2006 was 26.4%.

2.6 曾被呈報的濫用藥物者總人數在二零零六年下降至 9 722 人。他們一般較首次被呈報者年長，在零六年平均年齡為 38 歲。

2.6 The total number of previously reported drug abusers declined to 9 722 in 2006. These abusers were generally older than their newly reported counterparts, with an average age at 38 in 2006.

圖 2.4 首次/曾被呈報濫用藥物人士
Chart 2.4 Newly / previously reported drug abusers



主要被濫用的藥物 (表 1c 及 1d)

Major Drugs Abused (Tables 1c and 1d)

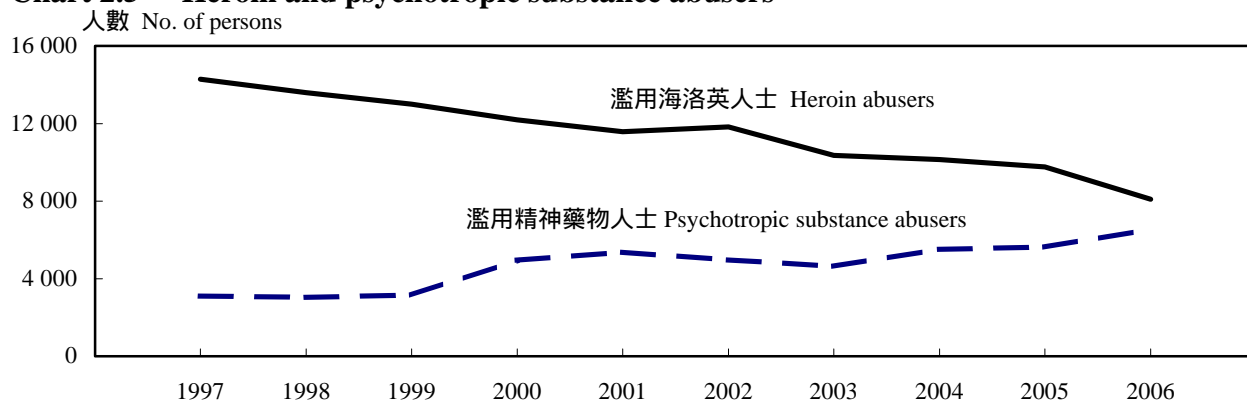
2.7 一直以來，海洛英都是本港最常被濫用的藥物，但濫用海洛英的人數多年來顯著下降。在二零零六年，8 101 人或 61.7% 的濫用藥物人士被呈報是濫用海洛英人士。

2.7 Heroin has always been the most common drug abused in Hong Kong. The number of heroin abusers, however, has been declining for years. In 2006, 8 101 or 61.7% of drug abusers were reported as heroin abusers.

2.8 相反，濫用精神藥物的整體人數除了在一九九七至二零零六年期間大致上升。有關人數在二零零六年更高達 7 364 人，是歷史的高位。

2.8 Conversely, there was a general rising trend in abusing psychotropic substances as a whole between 1997 and 2006, except for 2002 and 2003 when a drop in the number of abusers concerned was recorded. The number of psychotropic substance abusers stood at a record high at 7 364 in 2006.

圖 2.5 濫用海洛英及精神藥物人士
Chart 2.5 Heroin and psychotropic substance abusers



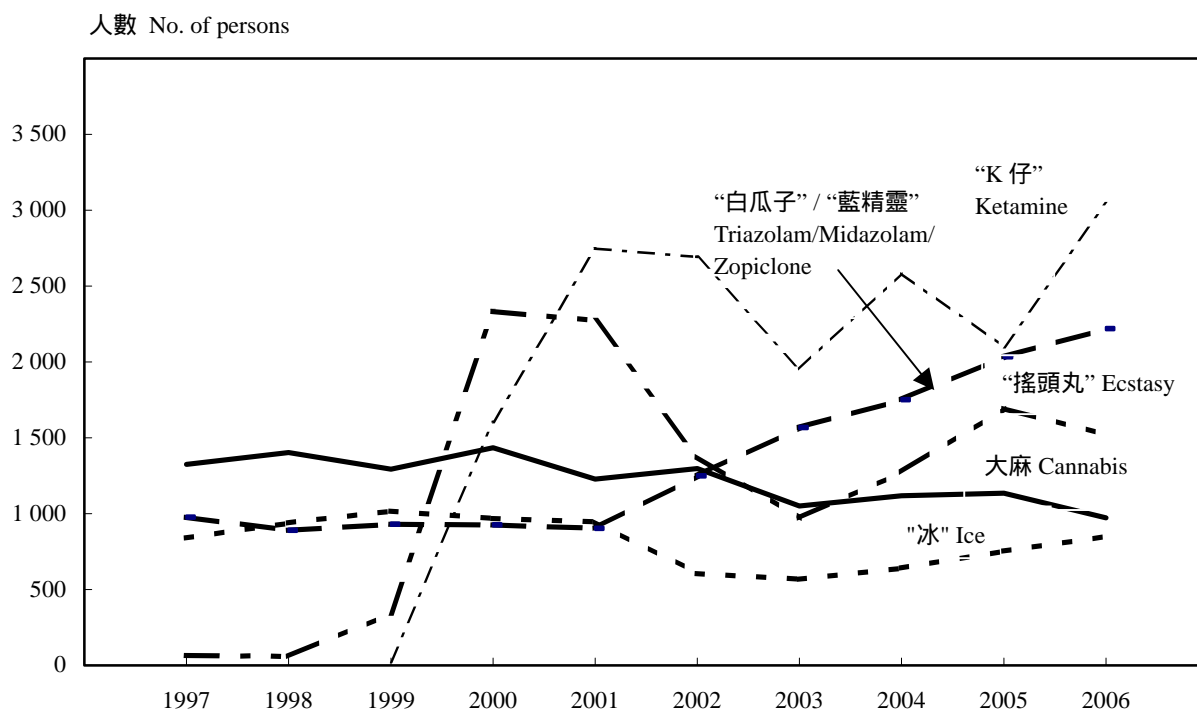
註釋：個別濫用藥物者在一指定期間可同時濫用海洛英及精神藥物。
Note: An abuser may take both heroin and psychotropic substances during a given period.

2.9 氯胺酮(或俗稱“K仔”)、三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆(或俗稱“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”)、“搖頭丸”、大麻及甲基安非他明(或俗稱“冰”)是近年較常被濫用的精神藥物。在二零零零年以前，大麻為最常被濫用的精神藥物。在二零零零年，“搖頭丸”取代所有其他精神藥物，成為最常被濫用精神藥物，其次是“K仔”。由二零零一年起，“K仔”超越“搖頭丸”置於首位。在二零零二年，“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”越來越普遍，自二零零三年起成為排行第二位的最常被濫用精神藥物。而“搖頭丸”及大麻在零四至零六年間則分別排行第三及四位。

2.9 Among psychotropic substances, ketamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, ecstasy, cannabis and methylamphetamine (or commonly known as ice) were more commonly abused in recent years. Before 2000, cannabis topped the list of commonly abused psychotropic substances. In 2000, ecstasy overtook all other psychotropic substances to become the most commonly abused psychotropic substance, closely followed by ketamine. Ketamine, however, overtook ecstasy to top the list since 2001. Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone became increasingly popular in 2002 and ranked the second since 2003. Ecstasy and cannabis ranked the third and fourth respectively on the list in most recent years between 2004 and 2006.

圖 2.6 濫用各種主要精神藥物人士

Chart 2.6 Abusers of major types of psychotropic substances



註釋： 同一濫用藥物者可被呈報多於一種藥物種類。

Note: More than one type of drugs may be reported for each individual drug abuser.

濫用超過一種藥物 (表 1c)

2.10 濫用超過一種藥物當今已成為濫用藥物者中一個普遍的現象。濫用多種藥物者是指在指定期內被呈報濫用超過一種藥物的人士，不論有關藥物是否在同一時間混合服用。

2.11 濫用多種藥物者的比例多年來持續上升，在二零零六年達到32.1%。他們大部份同時濫用兩種藥物。

Abuse of More Than One Drug (Table 1c)

2.10 Taking more than one type of drugs has become a common phenomenon among drug abusers nowadays. A multiple drug abuser is defined to be a person who is reported to have taken more than one type of drugs within the specified period, irrespective of whether the drugs were taken concurrently on one occasion or not.

2.11 The proportion of multiple drug abusers has been increasing over the years and reached 32.1% in 2006. The majority of them abused two types of drugs at the same time.