

# 1 摘要 Executive Summary

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## I. 摘要結果

- 在二零一零年，檔案室錄得被呈報吸毒總人數減少 11.2% 至 12 420 人(零九年為 13 988 人)，是連續第二年錄得下跌。(表 1a)
- 至於二十一歲以下的青少年吸毒者，由二零零四年的 2 186 人持續上升至零八年的 3 474 人。在二零零九年，數字開始回落。然後，在二零一零年，人數繼續減少 18.7% 至 2 753 人(零九年為 3 387 人)。(表 1a)
- 在二零一零年，被呈報吸毒者的整體平均年齡回升至 34 歲，而近年來均維持在 33 至 35 歲之間。至於二十一歲以下的吸毒者佔總吸毒人數的比例，則由零八及零九年的 24%，下跌至二零一零年的 22%。被呈報年青吸毒者的平均年齡在近年則維持於 17 歲。(表 1a)
- 在二零一零年，所有被呈報吸毒者及二十一歲以下吸毒者的平均首次吸毒年齡分別維持於 18 及 15 歲。(表 1i)
- 承接過去幾年的下降趨勢，被呈報吸食海洛英人數減少至二零一零年的 6 191 人(或 50.0% 的被呈報吸毒者)。被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數亦開始回落，在一零年減少至 7 561 人(或 61.1%)。自二零零七年起，檔案室錄得被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數較傳統或鴉片類毒品

## I. Summary Findings

- The total number of reported drug abusers in 2010 decreased by 11.2% to 12 420 (as against 13 988 in 2009), recording a decreasing trend in these two successive years. (Table 1a)
- For young drug abusers aged under 21, the number increased steadily from 2 186 in 2004 to 3 474 in 2008. In 2009, the number started to retreat from the peak. Then, the number decreased further by 18.7% to 2 753 in 2010 (as against 3 387 in 2009). (Table 1a)
- The mean age of all reported drug abusers increased to 34 in 2010, though it remained between 33 and 35 in recent years. The proportion of those aged under 21 decreased from 24% in both 2008 and 2009 to 22% in 2010. The mean age of reported young drug abusers remained at 17 in recent years. (Table 1a)
- In 2010, the mean age of first abuse of all reported drug abusers and young drug abusers aged under 21 remained at 18 and 15 respectively. (Table 1i)
- Continuing with the past declining trend, the number of reported heroin abusers in 2010 fell to 6 191 (or 50.0% of reported drug abusers). Meanwhile, the number of reported psychotropic substance abusers also decreased to 7 561 (or 61.1%) in 2010. Starting from 2007, the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances

(主要為海洛英)的相關人數為多。  
(表 1d)

- 氯胺酮(俗稱“K仔”)仍然是最常被吸食的危險精神毒品(佔36.2%的被呈報吸毒者)。在二零一零年,被呈報吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明(俗稱“搖頭丸”)、咳藥、大麻、氯胺酮、三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆(俗稱“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”)及硝甲西洋(俗稱“五仔”)的人數均見下降。反之,吸食甲基安非他明(俗稱“冰”)的人數則保持升勢,而吸食可卡因的人數亦有回升。(表 1d)
- 被呈報的二十一歲以下青少年吸毒者中,氯胺酮是最常被吸食的毒品(79.9%的吸毒青少年吸食氯胺酮),其次是甲基安非他明(22.0%)、可卡因(15.5%)、大麻(8.1%)和亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明(5.8%)。(表 1d)
- 在二零一零年,首次被呈報吸毒人數和在整體人數中所佔的比例均有回落。(表 1b)
- 在二零一零年,1 052名被呈報吸毒者曾在中國內地(主要在深圳)吸毒,較零九年大幅減少29.8%。他們當中,220人為二十一歲以下,較零九年亦大幅減少48.4%。(表 1f)
- 吸毒地點方面,以在家和在公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公廁居多。二零一零年,80.9%被呈報的二十一歲及以上吸毒者曾在家/朋友的家中吸毒,另38.5%曾在公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公廁

was bigger than the number of those taking traditional drugs or opiates (mainly heroin). (Table 1d)

- Among psychotropic substances, ketamine (36.2% of drug abusers) remained the most commonly abused type. Declines in the number of reported abusers taking MDMA(ecstasy), cough medicine, cannabis, ketamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone and nimetazepam were observed in 2010. On the contrary, those taking methamphetamine (ice) were increasing, meanwhile those taking cocaine also went up again. (Table 1d)
- Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse (79.9% of young reported drug abusers), followed by methamphetamine (22.0%), cocaine (15.5%), cannabis (8.1%) and MDMA (5.8%). (Table 1d)
- Both the number and proportion of newly reported drug abusers among all abusers went down in 2010. (Table 1b)
- 1 052 drug abusers were reported to have taken drugs in the Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen) in 2010, being 29.8% lower than that in 2009. Among them, 220 were aged under 21, being 48.4% lower than that in 2009. (Table 1f)
- Regarding the locality of drug abuse, home and public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet topped the list. 80.9% of reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over took drugs at home/friend's home in 2010 and 38.5% at public area like recreation area/public

吸毒。而 75.1% 二十一歲以下吸毒者曾在家/朋友的家吸毒，36.0% 曾在公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公廁吸毒。（表 1g）

- 在二零零一至二零一零年間，約四分之三的被呈報吸毒人士曾有犯罪紀錄（一零年為 75.4%）。同時，曾有犯罪紀錄的二十一歲及以上的成年吸毒者的比例於一零年為 82.3%，而二十一歲以下的青少年吸毒者的相應比例於一零年為 49.9%。（表 1p）
- 至於現時吸毒原因方面，被呈報的二十一歲以下年青吸毒者以“解悶/情緒低落/焦慮”作為原因的比率，則由二零零一年的 26.4% 逐步上升至零九年的 51.2%。在二零一零年則回落至 48.5%。（圖 2.4）
- 至於每月吸食毒品次數方面，被呈報吸食海洛英及三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者普遍較高；在二零一零年，每月吸食次數中位數達 60 次之多。相對來說，被呈報吸食其他危害精神毒品者的吸食次數中位數則低很多，例如服食咳藥者每月服食次數中位數為 21 次；吸食甲基安非他明及氯胺酮者，皆為 9 次；而服食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明、大麻、可卡因及硝甲西洋者，均為 4 次。（圖 5.1）

garden/public toilet. As for drug abusers aged under 21, 75.1% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home, 36.0% at public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet. (Table 1g)

- From 2001 to 2010, about three quarters of reported drug abusers were previously convicted (75.4% in 2010). Among adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, the proportion of previously convicted was 82.3% in 2010, while for young drug abusers aged below 21, the corresponding proportion was 49.9% in 2010. (Table 1p)
- Regarding the reason for the current drug use, the proportion of reported young abusers aged under 21 citing “relief of boredom/depression/anxiety” as a reason increased gradually from 26.4% in 2001 to 51.2% in 2009. In 2010, the proportion decreased from the peak to 48.5%. (Chart 2.4)
- Regarding the monthly frequency of abusing drugs, reported abusers taking heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone were relatively higher in general, with a median monthly frequency of abusing drugs at 60 times in 2010. The counterpart figures for abusers of all other psychotropic substances were much lower, such as 21 times for cough medicine abusers, 9 times for both methamphetamine and ketamine abusers and 4 times for MDMA, cannabis, cocaine and nimetazepam abusers. (Chart 5.1)

## II. 概要一覽

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
所有被呈報吸毒者										
人數	18 513	17 966	15 790	14 854	14 115	13 252	13 593	14 241	13 988	12 420
平均年齡	32	34	34	35	35	34	34	33	33	34
男性										
人數	15 640	14 780	13 272	12 200	11 449	10 706	11 127	11 334	11 221	9 927
佔所有的百分比	84.5	82.3	84.1	82.1	81.1	80.8	81.9	79.6	80.2	79.9
平均年齡	34	35	36	36	37	36	35	35	35	35
女性										
人數	2 873	3 186	2 518	2 654	2 666	2 546	2 466	2 907	2 767	2 493
佔所有的百分比	15.5	17.7	15.9	17.9	18.9	19.2	18.1	20.4	19.8	20.1
平均年齡	26	27	28	28	28	27	28	27	26	27
二十一歲以下年青人										
人數	3 902	3 002	2 207	2 186	2 278	2 578	2 999	3 474	3 387	2 753
佔所有的百分比	21.1	16.7	14.0	14.7	16.1	19.5	22.1	24.4	24.2	22.2
平均年齡	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
首次被呈報人士										
人數	5 644	5 241	4 444	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 458	3 719
佔所有的百分比	30.5	29.2	28.1	25.3	26.4	26.5	30.8	32.5	31.9	29.9
平均年齡	23	24	25	24	23	23	23	23	23	24

## 常被吸食毒品

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
(1) 被呈報並備有吸食毒品種類資料者										
人數	16 333	15 939	13 960	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 929	12 372
(2) 被呈報吸食海洛英者										
人數	11 575	11 826	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 903	6 191
佔 (1) 的百分比	70.9	74.2	74.2	69.8	70.0	61.6	54.9	51.0	49.6	50.0
(3) 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者										
人數	6 022	5 581	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 503	7 561
佔 (1) 的百分比	36.9	35.0	37.4	42.7	45.5	56.2	58.6	59.0	61.0	61.1
被呈報吸食氯胺酮者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	16.8	16.9	14.0	17.8	15.1	23.4	30.1	35.9	37.9	36.2
被呈報吸食甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	5.8	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.5	8.2	9.7	10.1	12.8
被呈報吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	5.5	7.8	11.2	12.1	14.6	16.9	13.6	9.6	10.0	10.1
被呈報吸食可卡因者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.7	5.3	4.9	3.7	6.2
被呈報吸食咳藥者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	1.8	2.4	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.2
被呈報吸食大麻者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	7.5	8.1	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.4	5.8	5.4	4.4	4.2
被呈報吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	13.9	8.6	7.0	8.8	12.2	11.6	6.8	5.6	3.7	2.0

## II. Highlights at a Glance

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All reported drug abusers										
No.	18 513	17 966	15 790	14 854	14 115	13 252	13 593	14 241	13 988	12 420
Mean age	32	34	34	35	35	34	34	33	33	34
Male	15 640	14 780	13 272	12 200	11 449	10 706	11 127	11 334	11 221	9 927
% of all	84.5	82.3	84.1	82.1	81.1	80.8	81.9	79.6	80.2	79.9
Mean age	34	35	36	36	37	36	35	35	35	35
Female	2 873	3 186	2 518	2 654	2 666	2 546	2 466	2 907	2 767	2 493
% of all	15.5	17.7	15.9	17.9	18.9	19.2	18.1	20.4	19.8	20.1
Mean age	26	27	28	28	28	27	28	27	26	27
Young persons aged under 21	3 902	3 002	2 207	2 186	2 278	2 578	2 999	3 474	3 387	2 753
% of all	21.1	16.7	14.0	14.7	16.1	19.5	22.1	24.4	24.2	22.2
Mean age	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Newly reported persons	5 644	5 241	4 444	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 458	3 719
% of all	30.5	29.2	28.1	25.3	26.4	26.5	30.8	32.5	31.9	29.9
Mean age	23	24	25	24	23	23	23	23	23	24

### Common drugs abused

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
(1) Reported drug abusers with type of drugs reported										
No.	16 333	15 939	13 960	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 929	12 372
(2) Reported heroin abusers										
No.	11 575	11 826	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 903	6 191
% of (1)	70.9	74.2	74.2	69.8	70.0	61.6	54.9	51.0	49.6	50.0
(3) Reported psychotropic substance abusers										
No.	6 022	5 581	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 503	7 561
% of (1)	36.9	35.0	37.4	42.7	45.5	56.2	58.6	59.0	61.0	61.1
Reported ketamine abusers										
% of (1)	16.8	16.9	14.0	17.8	15.1	23.4	30.1	35.9	37.9	36.2
Reported methamphetamine abusers										
% of (1)	5.8	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.5	8.2	9.7	10.1	12.8
Reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers										
% of (1)	5.5	7.8	11.2	12.1	14.6	16.9	13.6	9.6	10.0	10.1
Reported cocaine abusers										
% of (1)	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.7	5.3	4.9	3.7	6.2
Reported cough medicine abusers										
% of (1)	1.8	2.4	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.2
Reported cannabis abusers										
% of (1)	7.5	8.1	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.4	5.8	5.4	4.4	4.2
Reported MDMA abusers										
% of (1)	13.9	8.6	7.0	8.8	12.2	11.6	6.8	5.6	3.7	2.0