

1 摘要 Executive Summary

I. 摘要結果

- 在二零一一年，檔案室錄得被呈報吸毒總人數減少 8.5% 至 11 469 人(二零一零年為 12 533 人)，自二零零九年起，連續第三年錄得下跌。(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。其後在二零一一年，人數繼續減少 28.6% 至 2 006 人(二零一零年為 2 811 人)。(表 1a)
- 在二零一一年，被呈報吸毒者的整體平均年齡為 35 歲，相對二零零八及零九年的 33 歲有所回升。至於二十一歲以下的吸毒者佔總吸毒人數的比重，則由二零一零年的 22%，下跌至二零一一年的 17%。被呈報年青吸毒者的平均年齡則由之前九年的 17 歲，輕微上升至一一年的 18 歲。(表 1a)
- 在二零一一年，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二零一一年的 5 934 人(佔被呈報吸毒者 51.9%)。被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數亦見回落，在一一年減少至 6 844 人(佔 59.9%)。自二零零七年起，檔案室錄得被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數較吸食傳統或鴉片類毒品(主要為海

I. Summary Findings

- The total number of reported drug abusers in 2011 decreased by 8.5% to 11 469 (as against 12 533 in 2010), recording a decreasing trend in three successive years since 2009. (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. The number then decreased further by 28.6% to 2 006 in 2011 (as against 2 811 in 2010). (Table 1a)
- The mean age of all reported drug abusers rebounded to 35 in 2011, from the low of 33 in 2008 and 2009. The proportion of those aged under 21 decreased from 22% in 2010 to 17% in 2011. The mean age of reported young drug abusers increased slightly from 17 in the preceding nine years to 18 in 2011. (Table 1a)
- In 2011, 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 2011 fell to 5 934 (accounted for 51.9% of reported drug abusers). Meanwhile, the number of reported psychotropic substance abusers also decreased to 6 844 (accounted for 59.9%) in 2011. Starting from 2007, the number of reported abusers taking

洛英)的人數為多。(表 1d)

- 氯胺酮(俗稱“K仔”)仍然是最常被吸食的危險精神毒品(佔被呈報吸毒者 31.5%)。在二零一一年,被呈報吸食硝甲西洋(俗稱“五仔”)、亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明(俗稱“搖頭丸”)、大麻、氯胺酮、甲基安非他明(俗稱“冰”)及三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆(俗稱“白瓜子”/“藍精靈”)的人數均見下降。反之,吸食咳藥的人數則保持平穩,而吸食可卡因的人數繼續上升。(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(70.4%的吸毒青少年吸食氯胺酮),其次是甲基安非他明(26.6%)、可卡因(20.0%)、大麻(7.2%)和咳藥(4.0%)。(表 1d)
- 在二零一一年,首次被呈報吸毒人數和在整體人數中所佔的比重均有回落。(表 1b)
- 在二零一一年,821名被呈報吸毒者曾在中國內地(主要在深圳)吸毒,較一零年減少 27.2%。他們當中,100人為二十一歲以下,較一零年大幅減少 58.5%。(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。二零一一年,81.0%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 36.9%曾在公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公廁

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

- Among psychotropic substances, ketamine (31.5% of drug abusers) remained the most commonly abused type. Declines in the number of reported abusers taking nimetazepam, MDMA(ecstasy), cannabis, ketamine, methamphetamine (ice) and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone were observed in 2011. On the contrary, those taking cough medicine remained stable, meanwhile those taking cocaine continued to go up. (Table 1d)
- Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse (70.4% of young reported drug abusers), followed by methamphetamine (26.6%), cocaine (20.0%), cannabis (7.2%) and cough medicine (4.0%). (Table 1d)
- Both the number and proportion of newly reported drug abusers among all abusers went down in 2011. (Table 1b)
- 821 drug abusers were reported to have taken drugs in the Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen) in 2011, being 27.2% lower than that in 2010. Among them, 100 were aged under 21, being 58.5% lower than that in 2010. (Table 1f)
- Regarding the locality of drug abuse, home and public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet topped the list. 81.0% of reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over took drugs at home/friend's home in 2011 and 36.9% at public area like recreation area/public

吸毒。而二十一歲以下吸毒者中，74.3%曾在家/朋友的家吸毒，33.3%曾在公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公廁吸毒。（表 1g）

- 在二零零二至二零一一年間，約四分之三的被呈報吸毒人士曾有犯罪紀錄（一一年為 74.2%）。同時，曾有犯罪紀錄的二十一歲及以上的成年吸毒者的比重於一一年為 79.8%，而二十一歲以下的青少年吸毒者的相應比重於一一年為 46.3%。（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/壓力”作為原因的比重，則由二零零二年的 27.6% 逐步上升至一零年的 48.7%。在二零一一年則回落至 44.0%。（表 1h）
- 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；在二零一一年，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 26 次；吸食甲基安非他明及氯胺酮者，皆為 9 次；而服食硝甲西洋者為 8 次，亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明、大麻及可卡因，均為 4 次。（圖 5.2）

garden/public toilet. As for drug abusers aged under 21, 74.3% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home, 33.3% at public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet. (Table 1g)

- From 2002 to 2011, about three quarters of reported drug abusers were previously convicted (74.2% in 2011). Among adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, the proportion of previously convicted was 79.8% in 2011, while for young drug abusers aged below 21, the corresponding proportion was 46.3% in 2011. (Table 1p)
- Regarding the reason for the current drug use, the proportion of reported young abusers aged under 21 citing “relief of boredom/depression/stress” as a reason increased gradually from 27.6% in 2002 to 48.7% in 2010. In 2011, the proportion decreased from the peak to 44.0%. (Table 1h)
- 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 2011. The counterpart figures for abusers of all other psychotropic substances were much lower, such as 26 times for cough medicine abusers, 9 times for both methamphetamine and ketamine abusers, 8 times for nimetazepam and 4 times for MDMA, cannabis and cocaine abusers. (Chart 5.2)

II. 概要一覽

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 所有被呈報吸毒者 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 人數 | 17 966 | 15 790 | 14 854 | 14 115 | 13 252 | 13 593 | 14 241 | 13 990 | 12 533 | 11 469 |
| 平均年齡 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| 男性 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 人數 | 14 780 | 13 272 | 12 200 | 11 449 | 10 706 | 11 127 | 11 334 | 11 221 | 10 007 | 9 338 |
| 佔所有的百分比 | 82.3 | 84.1 | 82.1 | 81.1 | 80.8 | 81.9 | 79.6 | 80.2 | 79.8 | 81.4 |
| 平均年齡 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36 |
| 女性 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 人數 | 3 186 | 2 518 | 2 654 | 2 666 | 2 546 | 2 466 | 2 907 | 2 769 | 2 526 | 2 131 |
| 佔所有的百分比 | 17.7 | 15.9 | 17.9 | 18.9 | 19.2 | 18.1 | 20.4 | 19.8 | 20.2 | 18.6 |
| 平均年齡 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 29 |
| 二十一歲以下年青人 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 人數 | 3 002 | 2 207 | 2 186 | 2 278 | 2 578 | 2 999 | 3 474 | 3 388 | 2 811 | 2 006 |
| 佔所有的百分比 | 16.7 | 14.0 | 14.7 | 16.1 | 19.5 | 22.1 | 24.4 | 24.2 | 22.4 | 17.5 |
| 平均年齡 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 |
| 首次被呈報人士 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 人數 | 5 241 | 4 444 | 3 760 | 3 725 | 3 517 | 4 180 | 4 625 | 4 460 | 3 806 | 3 200 |
| 佔所有的百分比 | 29.2 | 28.1 | 25.3 | 26.4 | 26.5 | 30.8 | 32.5 | 31.9 | 30.4 | 27.9 |
| 平均年齡 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 |

常被吸食毒品

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) 被呈報並備有吸食毒品種類資料者 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 人數 | 15 939 | 13 960 | 14 527 | 13 931 | 13 174 | 13 506 | 14 213 | 13 931 | 12 483 | 11 433 |
| (2) 被呈報吸食海洛英者 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 人數 | 11 826 | 10 357 | 10 147 | 9 757 | 8 118 | 7 420 | 7 248 | 6 903 | 6 200 | 5 934 |
| 佔 (1) 的百分比 | 74.2 | 74.2 | 69.8 | 70.0 | 61.6 | 54.9 | 51.0 | 49.6 | 49.7 | 51.9 |
| (3) 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 人數 | 5 581 | 5 219 | 6 196 | 6 335 | 7 402 | 7 909 | 8 383 | 8 505 | 7 665 | 6 844 |
| 佔 (1) 的百分比 | 35.0 | 37.4 | 42.7 | 45.5 | 56.2 | 58.6 | 59.0 | 61.1 | 61.4 | 59.9 |
| 被呈報吸食氯胺酮者 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 佔 (1) 的百分比 | 16.9 | 14.0 | 17.8 | 15.1 | 23.4 | 30.1 | 35.9 | 37.9 | 36.5 | 31.5 |
| 被呈報吸食甲基安非他明者 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 佔 (1) 的百分比 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 12.8 | 13.4 |
| 被呈報吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 佔 (1) 的百分比 | 7.8 | 11.2 | 12.1 | 14.6 | 16.9 | 13.6 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.6 |
| 被呈報吸食可卡因者 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 佔 (1) 的百分比 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 7.5 |
| 被呈報吸食咳藥者 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 佔 (1) 的百分比 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.6 |
| 被呈報吸食大麻者 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 佔 (1) 的百分比 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.4 |
| 被呈報吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 佔 (1) 的百分比 | 8.6 | 7.0 | 8.8 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 1.0 |

II. Highlights at a Glance

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| All reported drug abusers | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 17 966 | 15 790 | 14 854 | 14 115 | 13 252 | 13 593 | 14 241 | 13 990 | 12 533 | 11 469 |
| Mean age | 34 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| Male | 14 780 | 13 272 | 12 200 | 11 449 | 10 706 | 11 127 | 11 334 | 11 221 | 10 007 | 9 338 |
| % of all | 82.3 | 84.1 | 82.1 | 81.1 | 80.8 | 81.9 | 79.6 | 80.2 | 79.8 | 81.4 |
| Mean age | 35 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36 |
| Female | 3 186 | 2 518 | 2 654 | 2 666 | 2 546 | 2 466 | 2 907 | 2 769 | 2 526 | 2 131 |
| % of all | 17.7 | 15.9 | 17.9 | 18.9 | 19.2 | 18.1 | 20.4 | 19.8 | 20.2 | 18.6 |
| Mean age | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 27 | 29 |
| Young persons aged under 21 | 3 002 | 2 207 | 2 186 | 2 278 | 2 578 | 2 999 | 3 474 | 3 388 | 2 811 | 2 006 |
| % of all | 16.7 | 14.0 | 14.7 | 16.1 | 19.5 | 22.1 | 24.4 | 24.2 | 22.4 | 17.5 |
| Mean age | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 |
| Newly reported persons | 5 241 | 4 444 | 3 760 | 3 725 | 3 517 | 4 180 | 4 625 | 4 460 | 3 806 | 3 200 |
| % of all | 29.2 | 28.1 | 25.3 | 26.4 | 26.5 | 30.8 | 32.5 | 31.9 | 30.4 | 27.9 |
| Mean age | 24 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 |

Common drugs abused

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) Reported drug abusers with type of drugs reported | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 15 939 | 13 960 | 14 527 | 13 931 | 13 174 | 13 506 | 14 213 | 13 931 | 12 483 | 11 433 |
| (2) Reported heroin abusers | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 11 826 | 10 357 | 10 147 | 9 757 | 8 118 | 7 420 | 7 248 | 6 903 | 6 200 | 5 934 |
| % of (1) | 74.2 | 74.2 | 69.8 | 70.0 | 61.6 | 54.9 | 51.0 | 49.6 | 49.7 | 51.9 |
| (3) Reported psychotropic substance abusers | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | 5 581 | 5 219 | 6 196 | 6 335 | 7 402 | 7 909 | 8 383 | 8 505 | 7 665 | 6 844 |
| % of (1) | 35.0 | 37.4 | 42.7 | 45.5 | 56.2 | 58.6 | 59.0 | 61.1 | 61.4 | 59.9 |
| Reported ketamine abusers | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of (1) | 16.9 | 14.0 | 17.8 | 15.1 | 23.4 | 30.1 | 35.9 | 37.9 | 36.5 | 31.5 |
| Reported methamphetamine abusers | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of (1) | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 12.8 | 13.4 |
| Reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of (1) | 7.8 | 11.2 | 12.1 | 14.6 | 16.9 | 13.6 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.6 |
| Reported cocaine abusers | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of (1) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 7.5 |
| Reported cough medicine abusers | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of (1) | 2.4 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.6 |
| Reported cannabis abusers | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of (1) | 8.1 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.4 |
| Reported MDMA abusers | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of (1) | 8.6 | 7.0 | 8.8 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 1.0 |