

1 摘要 Executive Summary

I. 摘要結果

- 整體被呈報的吸毒者總人數在 2008 年回升至 14 241 人後，便穩步下降。在 2012 年，被呈報吸毒者總人數有 10 939 人，較 2011 年(11 554 人)減少 5%，並較 2008 年減少了 23%。(表 1a)
- 青少年吸毒人數近年的跌幅更為顯著。21 歲以下被呈報的青少年吸毒者在 2012 年有 1 591 人，較 2011 年(2 024 人)減少了 21%，並較 2008 年(3 474 人)減少了 54%。(表 1a)
- 首次被呈報吸毒人數亦在 2008 年後呈下降趨勢。2012 年首次被呈報吸毒人數為 2 849 人，較 2011 年(3 257 人)下跌 13%，並較 2008 年(4 625 人)下跌 38%。(表 1b)
- 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)的中位數持續增加，由 2008 年的 1.9 年，攀升至 2012 年的 4.0 年，增加超過一倍，反映了吸毒問題漸趨隱蔽的情況。(圖 2.7)

I. Summary Findings

- The total number of reported drug abusers has been decreasing steadily after rebounding to 14 241 in 2008. In 2012, the total number of reported drug abusers was 10 939, 5% lower than 2011 (11 554) and 23% lower than 2008. (Table 1a)
- The recent trend of decline for drug abusers was particularly significant among young abusers. There were 1 591 reported abusers aged under 21 in 2012, representing a decrease of 21% over 2011 (2 024) and 54% over 2008 (3 474). (Table 1a)
- The number of newly reported drug abusers also displayed a downward trend after 2008. In 2012, there were 2 849 newly reported drug abusers, a drop of 13% from 2011 (3 257) and a drop of 38% from 2008 (4 625). (Table 1b)
- The median length of drug abusing experience by newly reported abusers (i.e. the time lapse for abusers to be discovered by the CRDA reporting agencies from his first drug abuse) increased persistently, having with a more than doubled from 1.9 years in 2008 to 4.0 years in 2012. This reflected the increasingly hidden nature of drug abuse. (Chart 2.7)

- 在 2012 年，所有被呈報吸毒者及 21 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 2012 年的 5 829 人，佔被呈報吸毒者 54%*。被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數亦見回落，在 2012 年減少至 6 482 人，佔 59%*。自 2007 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 29%)。在 2012 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、咳藥及可卡因的人數均見下降，而吸食甲基安非他明(俗稱「冰」)及三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆(俗稱「白瓜子」/「藍精靈」)的人數則回升。(表 1d)
- In 2012, 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 2012 fell to 5 829, accounting for 54%* of reported drug abusers. Meanwhile, the number of reported psychotropic substance abusers also decreased to 6 482 in 2012, accounting for 59%*. Starting from 2007, the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances was bigger than the number of those taking traditional drugs or opiates (mainly heroin). (Table 1d)
- Among psychotropic substances, ketamine (29% of drug abusers) remained the most commonly abused type. The number of reported abusers taking nimetazepam, MDMA (ecstasy), cannabis, ketamine, cough medicine and cocaine observed a decline in 2012. Meanwhile, those taking methamphetamine (ice) and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone went up again. (Table 1d)

* 個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可同時被呈報吸食海洛英及危險精神毒品。

* Both heroin and psychotropic substance can be reported for each individual drug abuser in a given year.

- 被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者中，氯胺酮是最常被吸食的毒品（61% 的吸毒青少年吸食氯胺酮），其次是甲基安非他明（30%）、可卡因（23%）、大麻（9%）和咳藥（4%）。（表 1d）
- 在 2012 年，612 名被呈報吸毒者曾在中國內地（主要在深圳）吸毒，較 2011 年減少 29%。他們當中，63 人為 21 歲以下，較 2011 年大幅減少 38%。（表 1f）
- 吸毒地點方面，2012 年的數字顯示 51% 的吸毒者只在家／朋友家吸毒，較 2006 年的 38% 大幅上升。而 21 歲以下吸毒者中，45% 只在家／朋友的家吸毒，同樣較 2006 年的 13% 大幅上升。情況與吸毒問題漸趨隱蔽脛合。（表 1g）
- 在 2003 至 2012 年間，約四分之一的被呈報吸毒人士曾有犯罪紀錄（2012 年為 75%）。曾有犯罪紀錄的 21 歲及以上的成年吸毒者的比重於 2012 年為 79%，而 21 歲以下的青少年吸毒者的相應比重則為 49%。（表 1p）
- 至於現時吸毒原因方面，被呈報
- Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse (61% of reported young drug abusers), followed by methamphetamine (30%), cocaine (23%), cannabis (9%) and cough medicine (4%). (Table 1d)
- 612 reported drug abusers had taken drugs in the Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen) in 2012, being 29% lower than that in 2011. Among them, 63 were aged under 21, being 38% lower than that in 2011. (Table 1f)
- Regarding the locality of drug abuse, 2012 figures revealed that 51% of abusers took drugs at home/friends' home only, having increased substantially from 38% in 2006. As for drug abusers aged under 21, 45% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home only, which also increased substantially from 13% in 2006. This cohered with the increasingly hidden situation of drug abuse. (Table 1g)
- From 2003 to 2012, about three quarters of reported drug abusers had previously record of conviction (75% in 2012). Among adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, the proportion with previous conviction was 79% in 2012, while for young drug abusers aged below 21, the corresponding proportion was 49%. (Table 1p)
- As to the reason for the current drug

的 21 歲以下年青吸毒者以「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」作為原因的比重，於 2003 年的 29% 逐步上升至 2009 年的 51% 後便徘徊於 44% 至 49% 之間。(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倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆者普遍較高；在 2012 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的吸食次數中位數則較低，例如服食咳藥者每月服食次數中位數為 30 次；吸食氯胺酮者為 10 次；吸食甲基安非他明者為 9 次；吸食硝甲西洋、大麻及可卡因者，均為 4 次；而服食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者為 3 次。(圖 5.2)

use, the proportion of reported young abusers aged under 21 citing “relief of boredom/depression/ stress” as a reason increased gradually from 29% in 2003 to 51% in 2009 and then stayed between 44% and 49% thereafter. (Table 1h)

- As regards 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 for 60 times in 2012. The corresponding figures for abusers of all other psychotropic substances were lower, such as 30 times for cough medicine abusers, 10 times for ketamine abusers, 9 times for methamphetamine abusers, 4 times for nimetazepam, cannabis and cocaine abusers and 3 times for MDMA abusers. (Chart 5.2)

II. 概要一覽

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
所有被呈報吸毒者										
人數	15 790	14 854	14 115	13 252	13 593	14 241	13 990	12 538	11 554	10 939
平均年齡	34	35	35	34	34	33	33	34	35	36
男性										
人數	13 272	12 200	11 449	10 706	11 127	11 334	11 221	10 008	9 413	8 907
佔所有的百分比	84.1	82.1	81.1	80.8	81.9	79.6	80.2	79.8	81.5	81.4
平均年齡	36	36	37	36	35	35	35	35	36	38
女性										
人數	2 518	2 654	2 666	2 546	2 466	2 907	2 769	2 530	2 141	2 032
佔所有的百分比	15.9	17.9	18.9	19.2	18.1	20.4	19.8	20.2	18.5	18.6
平均年齡	28	28	28	27	28	27	26	27	29	30
21 歲以下年青人										
人數	2 207	2 186	2 278	2 578	2 999	3 474	3 388	2 811	2 024	1 591
佔所有的百分比	14.0	14.7	16.1	19.5	22.1	24.4	24.2	22.4	17.5	14.5
平均年齡	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18
首次被呈報人士										
人數	4 444	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 460	3 811	3 257	2 849
佔所有的百分比	28.1	25.3	26.4	26.5	30.8	32.5	31.9	30.4	28.2	26.0
平均年齡	25	24	23	23	23	23	23	24	25	26

常被吸食毒品

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
(1) 被呈報並備有吸食毒品種類資料者										
人數	13 960	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 931	12 488	11 484	10 897
(2) 被呈報吸食海洛英者										
人數	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 903	6 200	5 940	5 829
佔 (1) 的百分比	74.2	69.8	70.0	61.6	54.9	51.0	49.6	49.6	51.7	53.5
(3) 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者										
人數	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 505	7 670	6 890	6 482
佔 (1) 的百分比	37.4	42.7	45.5	56.2	58.6	59.0	61.1	61.4	60.0	59.5
被呈報吸食氯胺酮者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	14.0	17.8	15.1	23.4	30.1	35.9	37.9	36.5	31.6	29.3
被呈報吸食甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.5	8.2	9.7	10.1	12.8	13.5	15.2
被呈報吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	11.2	12.1	14.6	16.9	13.6	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.6	11.5
被呈報吸食可卡因者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.7	5.3	4.9	3.7	6.2	7.5	7.4
被呈報吸食咳藥者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.3
被呈報吸食大麻者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.4	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.1
被呈報吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	7.0	8.8	12.2	11.6	6.8	5.6	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.5

II. Highlights at a Glance

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
All reported drug abusers										
No.	15 790	14 854	14 115	13 252	13 593	14 241	13 990	12 538	11 554	10 939
Mean age	34	35	35	34	34	33	33	34	35	36
Male	13 272	12 200	11 449	10 706	11 127	11 334	11 221	10 008	9 413	8 907
% of all	84.1	82.1	81.1	80.8	81.9	79.6	80.2	79.8	81.5	81.4
Mean age	36	36	37	36	35	35	35	35	36	38
Female	2 518	2 654	2 666	2 546	2 466	2 907	2 769	2 530	2 141	2 032
% of all	15.9	17.9	18.9	19.2	18.1	20.4	19.8	20.2	18.5	18.6
Mean age	28	28	28	27	28	27	26	27	29	30
Young persons aged under 21	2 207	2 186	2 278	2 578	2 999	3 474	3 388	2 811	2 024	1 591
% of all	14.0	14.7	16.1	19.5	22.1	24.4	24.2	22.4	17.5	14.5
Mean age	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18
Newly reported persons	4 444	3 760	3 725	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 460	3 811	3 257	2 849
% of all	28.1	25.3	26.4	26.5	30.8	32.5	31.9	30.4	28.2	26.0
Mean age	25	24	23	23	23	23	23	24	25	26

Common drugs abused

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
(1) Reported drug abusers with type of drugs reported										
No.	13 960	14 527	13 931	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 931	12 488	11 484	10 897
(2) Reported heroin abusers										
No.	10 357	10 147	9 757	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 903	6 200	5 940	5 829
% of (1)	74.2	69.8	70.0	61.6	54.9	51.0	49.6	49.6	51.7	53.5
(3) Reported psychotropic substance abusers										
No.	5 219	6 196	6 335	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 505	7 670	6 890	6 482
% of (1)	37.4	42.7	45.5	56.2	58.6	59.0	61.1	61.4	60.0	59.5
Reported ketamine abusers										
% of (1)	14.0	17.8	15.1	23.4	30.1	35.9	37.9	36.5	31.6	29.3
Reported methamphetamine abusers										
% of (1)	4.1	4.4	5.4	6.5	8.2	9.7	10.1	12.8	13.5	15.2
Reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers										
% of (1)	11.2	12.1	14.6	16.9	13.6	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.6	11.5
Reported cocaine abusers										
% of (1)	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.7	5.3	4.9	3.7	6.2	7.5	7.4
Reported cough medicine abusers										
% of (1)	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.3
Reported cannabis abusers										
% of (1)	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.4	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.1
Reported MDMA abusers										
% of (1)	7.0	8.8	12.2	11.6	6.8	5.6	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.5