

# 1 摘要 Executive Summary

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## 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 2014 年，被呈報吸毒者總人數有 8 926 人，較 2013 年(10 241 人)減少 13%，並較 2008 年減少了 37%。(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 2014 年有 800 人，較 2013 年(1 223 人)減少了 35%，並較 2008 年(3 474 人)減少了 77%。(表 1a)
- 首次被呈報吸毒人數亦在 2008 年後呈下降趨勢。2014 年首次被呈報吸毒人數為 2 008 人，較 2013 年(2 623 人)下跌 23%，並較 2008 年(4 625 人)下跌 57%。(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 2014 年的 5.2 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 2014, the total number of reported drug abusers was 8 926, 13% lower than 2013 (at 10 241) and 37% lower than 2008. (Table 1a)
- The recent trend of decline was more pronounced among young drug abusers. There were 800 reported abusers aged under 21 in 2014, representing a decrease of 35% over 2013 (at 1 223) and 77% over 2008 (at 3 474). (Table 1a)
- The number of newly reported drug abusers also displayed a downward trend after 2008. In 2014, there were 2 008 newly reported drug abusers, a drop of 23% from 2013 (at 2 623) and a drop of 57% from 2008 (at 4 625). (Table 1b)
- The median length of drug abusing experience of 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 more than doubled from 1.9 years in 2008 to 5.2 years in 2014. This reflected the increasingly hidden nature of drug abuse. (Chart 2.7)

- 在 2014 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)
- 承接過去數年的下降趨勢，被呈報吸食海洛英人數減少至 2014 年的 4 579 人，佔被呈報吸毒者 52%。被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的整體人數亦見回落，在 2014 年減少至 5 428 人，佔 61%。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麻醉鎮痛劑(主要為海洛英)的人數為多。(表 1d)
- 氫胺酮(俗稱「K 仔」)仍然是最常被吸食的危害精神毒品(佔被呈報吸毒者 25%)。在 2014 年，被呈報吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明(俗稱「搖頭丸」)、可卡因、氫胺酮、三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆(俗稱「白瓜子」/「藍精靈」)及咳藥的人數均見下降，而吸食硝甲西洋(俗稱「五仔」)、大麻及甲基安非他明(俗稱「冰」)的人數則上升。(表 1d)
- 被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者中，氫胺酮是最常被吸食的毒品(47%的吸毒青少年吸食氫胺酮)，其次是甲基安非他明(38%)、可卡因(25%)、大麻(10%)和海洛英(5%)。(表 1d)
- In 2014, 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 2014 fell to 4 579, accounting for 52% of reported drug abusers. Meanwhile, the number of reported psychotropic drugs abusers also decreased to 5 428 in 2014, accounting for 61%. Starting from 2007, the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic drugs had overtaken the number of those taking traditional drugs or narcotics analgesics (mainly heroin). (Table 1d)
- Among psychotropic substances, ketamine (25% of drug abusers) remained the most commonly abused type. The number of reported abusers taking MDMA (ecstasy), cocaine, ketamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone and cough medicine observed a decline in 2014. Meanwhile, those taking nimetazepam, cannabis and methamphetamine (ice) went up. (Table 1d)
- Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, ketamine was the most popular drug of abuse (47% of reported young drug abusers), followed by methamphetamine (38%), cocaine (25%), cannabis (10%) and heroin (5%). (Table 1d)

- 在 2014 年，481 名被呈報吸毒者曾在中國內地（主要在深圳）吸毒，較 2013 年減少 5%。他們當中，17 人為 21 歲以下，較 2013 年大幅減少 62%。（表 1f）
- 在吸毒地點方面，2014 年的數字顯示 54% 的吸毒者只在家／朋友的家吸毒，較 2006 年的 38% 大幅上升（2006 年前並未有編製吸毒地點的數字）。而 21 歲以下吸毒者中，53% 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的整體趨勢吻合。（表 1g）
- 在 2005 至 2014 年間，約四分之一的被呈報吸毒人士曾有犯罪紀錄（2014 年為 76%）。曾有犯罪紀錄的 21 歲及以上的成年吸毒者的比重於 2014 年為 78%，而 21 歲以下的青少年吸毒者的相應比重則為 49%。（表 1p）
- 被呈報的 21 歲以下年青吸毒者以「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」作為現時吸毒原因的比重，由 2005 年的 40% 逐步上升至 2009 年的 51% 後，一直徘徊於 44% 至 49% 之間。（表 1h）
- 481 reported drug abusers had taken drugs in the Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen) in 2014, being 5% lower than that in 2013. Among them, 17 were aged under 21, being 62% lower than that in 2013. (Table 1f)
- Regarding the locality of drug abuse, 2014 figures revealed that 54% of abusers took drugs at home/friend's home only, having increased substantially from 38% in 2006 (statistics on locality of drug abuse had not been compiled before 2006). As for drug abusers aged under 21, 53% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home only, which had also increased substantially from 13% in 2006. This corroborated with the overall trend of increasingly hidden situation of drug abuse. (Table 1g)
- From 2005 to 2014, about three quarters of reported drug abusers had previous record of conviction (76% in 2014). Among adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, the proportion with previous conviction was 78% in 2014, while the corresponding proportion for young drug abusers aged below 21 was 49%. (Table 1p)
- The proportion of reported young abusers aged under 21 citing "relief of boredom/depression/stress" as a reason for the current drug use increased gradually from 40% in 2005 to 51% in 2009 and then stayed between 44% and 49% thereafter. (Table 1h)

- 被呈報吸食海洛英及三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆人士的吸食毒品次數普遍較多；在 2014 年，兩者每月吸食次數中位數分別達 60 次及 56 次之多。吸食其他較普遍的危險精神毒品的人士的吸毒次數則低很多，例如吸食咳藥者每月吸食次數中位數為 30 次，吸食甲基安非他明者為 15 次，而吸食氯胺酮者為 13 次。（表 5.2）
- Reported abusers of heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone had a relatively higher frequency of abusing drugs in general, with a median monthly frequency of abusing drugs at 60 and 56 times respectively in 2014. The corresponding figures for abusers of other common psychotropic substances were much lower, such as 30 times for cough medicine abusers, 15 times for methamphetamine abusers and 13 times for ketamine abusers. (Table 5.2)

## II. 概要一覽

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>所有被呈報吸毒者</b>										
人數	14 115	13 252	13 593	14 241	13 990	12 538	11 572	11 106	10 241	8 926
平均年齡	35	34	34	33	33	34	35	36	37	38
男性	11 449	10 706	11 127	11 334	11 221	10 008	9 426	9 034	8 286	7 284
佔所有的百分比	81.1	80.8	81.9	79.6	80.2	79.8	81.5	81.3	80.9	81.6
平均年齡	37	36	35	35	35	35	36	37	38	40
女性	2 666	2 546	2 466	2 907	2 769	2 530	2 146	2 072	1 955	1 642
佔所有的百分比	18.9	19.2	18.1	20.4	19.8	20.2	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.4
平均年齡	28	27	28	27	26	27	29	30	30	32
21歲以下年青人	2 278	2 578	2 999	3 474	3 388	2 811	2 025	1 624	1 223	800
佔所有的百分比	16.1	19.5	22.1	24.4	24.2	22.4	17.5	14.6	11.9	9.0
平均年齡	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	18
首次被呈報人士	3 725	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 460	3 811	3 268	2 952	2 623	2 008
佔所有的百分比	26.4	26.5	30.8	32.5	31.9	30.4	28.2	26.6	25.6	22.5
平均年齡	23	23	23	23	23	24	25	26	27	28

## 常被吸食毒品

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>(1) 被呈報並備有吸食毒品種類資料者</b>										
人數	13 931	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 931	12 488	11 502	11 061	10 161	8 831
<b>(2) 被呈報吸食海洛英者</b>										
人數	9 757	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 903	6 200	5 951	5 847	5 125	4 579
佔 (1) 的百分比	70.0	61.6	54.9	51.0	49.6	49.6	51.7	52.9	50.4	51.9
<b>(3) 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者</b>										
人數	6 335	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 505	7 670	6 904	6 643	6 303	5 428
佔 (1) 的百分比	45.5	56.2	58.6	59.0	61.1	61.4	60.0	60.1	62.0	61.5
<b>被呈報吸食氯胺酮者</b>										
佔 (1) 的百分比	15.1	23.4	30.1	35.9	37.9	36.5	31.7	29.9	28.8	24.5
<b>被呈報吸食甲基安非他明者</b>										
佔 (1) 的百分比	5.4	6.5	8.2	9.7	10.1	12.8	13.5	15.2	18.3	22.9
<b>被呈報吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者</b>										
佔 (1) 的百分比	14.6	16.9	13.6	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.6	11.4	11.1	11.4
<b>被呈報吸食可卡因者</b>										
佔 (1) 的百分比	1.4	2.7	5.3	4.9	3.7	6.2	7.5	7.7	8.7	7.3
<b>被呈報吸食咳藥者</b>										
佔 (1) 的百分比	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.3
<b>被呈報吸食大麻者</b>										
佔 (1) 的百分比	8.2	7.4	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.8
<b>被呈報吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者</b>										
佔 (1) 的百分比	12.2	11.6	6.8	5.6	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4

## II. Highlights at a Glance

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>All reported drug abusers</b>										
No.	14 115	13 252	13 593	14 241	13 990	12 538	11 572	11 106	10 241	8 926
Mean age	35	34	34	33	33	34	35	36	37	38
Male	11 449	10 706	11 127	11 334	11 221	10 008	9 426	9 034	8 286	7 284
% of all	81.1	80.8	81.9	79.6	80.2	79.8	81.5	81.3	80.9	81.6
Mean age	37	36	35	35	35	35	36	37	38	40
Female	2 666	2 546	2 466	2 907	2 769	2 530	2 146	2 072	1 955	1 642
% of all	18.9	19.2	18.1	20.4	19.8	20.2	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.4
Mean age	28	27	28	27	26	27	29	30	30	32
Young persons aged under 21	2 278	2 578	2 999	3 474	3 388	2 811	2 025	1 624	1 223	800
% of all	16.1	19.5	22.1	24.4	24.2	22.4	17.5	14.6	11.9	9.0
Mean age	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	18
Newly reported persons	3 725	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 460	3 811	3 268	2 952	2 623	2 008
% of all	26.4	26.5	30.8	32.5	31.9	30.4	28.2	26.6	25.6	22.5
Mean age	23	23	23	23	23	24	25	26	27	28

### Common drugs abused

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>(1) Reported drug abusers with type of drugs reported</b>										
No.	13 931	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 931	12 488	11 502	11 061	10 161	8 831
<b>(2) Reported heroin abusers</b>										
No.	9 757	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 903	6 200	5 951	5 847	5 125	4 579
% of (1)	70.0	61.6	54.9	51.0	49.6	49.6	51.7	52.9	50.4	51.9
<b>(3) Reported psychotropic substance abusers</b>										
No.	6 335	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 505	7 670	6 904	6 643	6 303	5 428
% of (1)	45.5	56.2	58.6	59.0	61.1	61.4	60.0	60.1	62.0	61.5
<b>Reported ketamine abusers</b>										
% of (1)	15.1	23.4	30.1	35.9	37.9	36.5	31.7	29.9	28.8	24.5
<b>Reported methamphetamine abusers</b>										
% of (1)	5.4	6.5	8.2	9.7	10.1	12.8	13.5	15.2	18.3	22.9
<b>Reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers</b>										
% of (1)	14.6	16.9	13.6	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.6	11.4	11.1	11.4
<b>Reported cocaine abusers</b>										
% of (1)	1.4	2.7	5.3	4.9	3.7	6.2	7.5	7.7	8.7	7.3
<b>Reported cough medicine abusers</b>										
% of (1)	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.3
<b>Reported cannabis abusers</b>										
% of (1)	8.2	7.4	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.8
<b>Reported MDMA abusers</b>										
% of (1)	12.2	11.6	6.8	5.6	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4