

1 摘要 Executive Summary

摘要結果

1.1 整體被呈報的吸毒者總人數在 2008 年達 14 241 人的高位後穩步下降。在 2015 年，被呈報吸毒者總人數有 8 598 人，較 2014 年(9 059 人)減少 5%，並較 2008 年減少了 40%。(表 1a)

1.2 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 2015 年有 665 人，較 2014 年(825 人)減少了 19%，並較 2008 年(3 474 人)減少了 81%。(表 1a)

1.3 首次被呈報吸毒人數在 2015 年錄得輕微上升(1%)；然而首次被呈報吸毒人數在 2008 年後整體繼續呈下降趨勢。2015 年首次被呈報吸毒人數為 2 103 人，較 2008 年(4 625 人)下跌 55%。(表 1b)

1.4 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構發現相隔的時間)的中位數持續增加，由 2008 年的 1.9 年，上升至 2015 年的 5.8 年，顯示隱蔽吸毒的情況仍然值得關注。(圖 2.7)

1.5 在 2015 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)

Summary Findings

1.1 The total number of reported drug abusers has been decreasing steadily after a peak of 14 241 in 2008. In 2015, the total number of reported drug abusers was 8 598, 5% lower than 2014 (at 9 059) and 40% lower than 2008. (Table 1a)

1.2 The recent trend of decline was more pronounced among young drug abusers. There were 665 reported abusers aged under 21 in 2015, representing a decrease of 19% over 2014 (at 825) and 81% over 2008 (at 3 474). (Table 1a)

1.3 A slight increase of 1% was recorded in the number of newly reported drug abusers in 2015. Nevertheless, the number of newly reported drug abusers continued to register a declining trend since 2008. In 2015, there were 2 103 newly reported drug abusers, represented a drop of 55% from 2008 (at 4 625). (Table 1b)

1.4 The median drug history 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 from 1.9 years in 2008 to 5.8 years in 2015. This reflected that hidden drug abuse is still a concern. (Chart 2.7)

1.5 In 2015, the average age of first abuse of all reported drug abusers and young drug abusers aged under 21 remained at 18 and 15 years respectively. (Table 1i)

1.6 承接過去數年的下降趨勢，2015 年被呈報吸毒者中，4 398 人（佔 52%）被呈報吸食海洛英，而 5 360 人（佔 63%）被呈報吸食危害精神毒品。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）

1.7 在 2006 年至 2014 年間，氯胺酮為最常被吸食的危險精神毒品。於 2015 年，甲基安非他明（俗稱“冰毒”）（佔被呈報吸毒者的 26%）超越氯胺酮，成為最常被吸食的危險精神毒品。在 2015 年，被呈報吸食咳藥、氯胺酮、可卡因、硝甲西洋、三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆及大麻的人數均見下降，而吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明及甲基安非他明的人數則上升。（表 1d）

1.8 被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者中，甲基安非他明是最常被吸食的毒品（佔被呈報吸毒青少年的 41%），其次是氯胺酮（39%）、可卡因（27%）、大麻（11%）和海洛英（6%）。（表 1d）

1.9 在 2015 年，389 名被呈報吸毒者曾在中國內地（主要在深圳）吸毒，較 2014 年減少 21%。他們當中，19 人為 21 歲以下，與 2014 年的人數一樣。（表 1f）

1.6 Continuing with the past declining trend, among the reported drug abusers in 2015, 4 398, or 52%, were reported heroin abusers; and 5 360, or 63%, were reported psychotropic substance abusers. Starting from 2007, the number of reported abusers taking psychotropic substances had overtaken the number of those taking traditional drugs or narcotics analgesics (mainly heroin). (Table 1d)

1.7 Ketamine was the most commonly abused psychotropic substance during the period between 2006 and 2014. In 2015, methamphetamine (commonly known as “Ice”) (26% of reported drug abusers) surpassed ketamine to become the most popular psychotropic substance abused. The number of reported abusers taking cough medicine, ketamine, cocaine, nimetazepam, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone and cannabis observed a decline in 2015. Meanwhile, the number of those taking MDMA and methamphetamine went up. (Table 1d)

1.8 Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, methamphetamine was the most popular type of drug abused (41% of reported young drug abusers), followed by ketamine (39%), cocaine (27%), cannabis (11%) and heroin (6%). (Table 1d)

1.9 389 reported drug abusers had taken drugs in Mainland China (mainly Shenzhen) in 2015, being 21% lower than that in 2014. Among them, 19 were aged under 21, being the same as in 2014. (Table 1f)

1.10 在吸毒地點方面，2015 年的數字顯示 56% 的吸毒者只在家／朋友的家吸毒，較 2006 年的 38% 大幅上升。而 21 歲以下吸毒者中，58% 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)

1.11 在 2006 年至 2015 年間，約四分之三的被呈報吸毒人士曾有犯罪紀錄(2015 年為 73%)。曾有犯罪紀錄的 21 歲及以上的成年吸毒者的比重於 2015 年為 75%，而 21 歲以下的青少年吸毒者的相應比重則為 45%。(表 1p)

1.12 在 2015 年，被呈報吸毒者最普遍的吸毒原因為「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」。以此作為現時吸毒原因的比重，在 2006 年至 2014 年間一直維持在 40% 左右，但在 2015 年則上升至 46%。另一方面，被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者在 2015 年最普遍的吸毒原因為「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」。以此作為現時吸毒原因的比重，由 2006 年的 41% 逐步上升至 2009 年的 51%，然後維持於 44% 至 49% 之間；在 2015 年的數字為 48%。(表 1h)

1.13 被呈報吸食海洛英及三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆人士的吸食毒品

1.10 Regarding the locality of drug abuse, the 2015 figures revealed that 56% of the abusers took drugs at home/friend's home only, which had increased substantially from 38% in 2006. As for drug abusers aged under 21, 58% 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 nature of drug abuse. (Table 1g)

1.11 From 2006 to 2015, about three quarters of the reported drug abusers had previous records of conviction (73% in 2015). Among adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, the proportion with previous conviction records was 75% in 2015, while the corresponding proportion for young drug abusers aged under 21 was 45%. (Table 1p)

1.12 In 2015, the most common reason for all drug abusers reported for taking drugs was "to avoid discomfort of its absence". The proportion of reported drug abusers citing it as a reason for current drug use was around 40% during 2006 to 2014, but increased to 46% in 2015. On the other hand, the most common reason for drug abuse for reported young drug abusers aged under 21 was "relief of boredom/depression/stress" in 2015. This proportion increased gradually from 41% in 2006 to 51% in 2009, then stayed at 44% to 49% thereafter. The figure was 48% in 2015. (Table 1h)

1.13 Reported abusers of heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone had a

次數普遍較多；在 2015 年，兩者每月吸食次數中位數分別達 60 次及 50 次。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，例如吸食咳藥的人士的每月吸食次數中位數為 30 次，而吸食甲基安非他明及氯胺酮的人士均為 13 次。（表 5.2）

relatively higher frequency of abusing drugs in general, with a median monthly frequency of abusing drugs at 60 and 50 times respectively in 2015. The corresponding figures for abusers of other common psychotropic substances were much lower, as for example, 30 times for cough medicine abusers, and 13 times for methamphetamine and ketamine abusers. (Table 5.2)

概要一覽

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
所有被呈報吸毒者										
人數	13 252	13 593	14 241	13 990	12 538	11 572	11 106	10 260	9 059	8 598
平均年齡	34	34	33	33	34	35	36	37	38	38
男性	10 706	11 127	11 334	11 221	10 008	9 426	9 034	8 302	7 379	6 827
佔所有的百分比	80.8	81.9	79.6	80.2	79.8	81.5	81.3	80.9	81.5	79.4
平均年齡	36	35	35	35	35	36	37	38	39	40
女性	2 546	2 466	2 907	2 769	2 530	2 146	2 072	1 958	1 680	1 771
佔所有的百分比	19.2	18.1	20.4	19.8	20.2	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.5	20.6
平均年齡	27	28	27	26	27	29	30	30	32	33
21 歲以下青少年	2 578	2 999	3 474	3 388	2 811	2 025	1 624	1 225	825	665
佔所有的百分比	19.5	22.1	24.4	24.2	22.4	17.5	14.6	11.9	9.1	7.7
平均年齡	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	18
首次被呈報人士	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 460	3 811	3 268	2 952	2 637	2 078	2 103
佔所有的百分比	26.5	30.8	32.5	31.9	30.4	28.2	26.6	25.7	22.9	24.5
平均年齡	23	23	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

常被吸食毒品

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(1) 被呈報並備有吸食毒品種類資料者										
人數	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 931	12 488	11 502	11 061	10 180	8 954	8 530
(2) 被呈報吸食海洛英者										
人數	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 903	6 200	5 951	5 847	5 127	4 604	4 398
佔 (1) 的百分比	61.6	54.9	51.0	49.6	49.6	51.7	52.9	50.4	51.4	51.6
(3) 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者										
人數	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 505	7 670	6 904	6 643	6 321	5 537	5 360
佔 (1) 的百分比	56.2	58.6	59.0	61.1	61.4	60.0	60.1	62.1	61.8	62.8
被呈報吸食甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	6.5	8.2	9.7	10.1	12.8	13.5	15.2	18.3	23.0	25.7
被呈報吸食氯胺酮者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	23.4	30.1	35.9	37.9	36.5	31.7	29.9	28.8	24.7	23.1
被呈報吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	16.9	13.6	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.6	11.4	11.1	11.4	11.4
被呈報吸食可卡因者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	2.7	5.3	4.9	3.7	6.2	7.5	7.7	8.7	7.3	7.1
被呈報吸食大麻者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	7.4	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.9	4.0
被呈報吸食咳藥者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.9
被呈報吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	11.6	6.8	5.6	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6

Highlights at a Glance

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
All reported drug abusers										
No.	13 252	13 593	14 241	13 990	12 538	11 572	11 106	10 260	9 059	8 598
Mean age	34	34	33	33	34	35	36	37	38	38
Male	10 706	11 127	11 334	11 221	10 008	9 426	9 034	8 302	7 379	6 827
% of all	80.8	81.9	79.6	80.2	79.8	81.5	81.3	80.9	81.5	79.4
Mean age	36	35	35	35	35	36	37	38	39	40
Female	2 546	2 466	2 907	2 769	2 530	2 146	2 072	1 958	1 680	1 771
% of all	19.2	18.1	20.4	19.8	20.2	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.5	20.6
Mean age	27	28	27	26	27	29	30	30	32	33
Young persons aged under 21	2 578	2 999	3 474	3 388	2 811	2 025	1 624	1 225	825	665
% of all	19.5	22.1	24.4	24.2	22.4	17.5	14.6	11.9	9.1	7.7
Mean age	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	18
Newly reported persons	3 517	4 180	4 625	4 460	3 811	3 268	2 952	2 637	2 078	2 103
% of all	26.5	30.8	32.5	31.9	30.4	28.2	26.6	25.7	22.9	24.5
Mean age	23	23	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Common drugs abused

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(1) Reported drug abusers with type of drugs reported										
No.	13 174	13 506	14 213	13 931	12 488	11 502	11 061	10 180	8 954	8 530
(2) Reported heroin abusers										
No.	8 118	7 420	7 248	6 903	6 200	5 951	5 847	5 127	4 604	4 398
% of (1)	61.6	54.9	51.0	49.6	49.6	51.7	52.9	50.4	51.4	51.6
(3) Reported psychotropic substance abusers										
No.	7 402	7 909	8 383	8 505	7 670	6 904	6 643	6 321	5 537	5 360
% of (1)	56.2	58.6	59.0	61.1	61.4	60.0	60.1	62.1	61.8	62.8
Reported methamphetamine abusers										
% of (1)	6.5	8.2	9.7	10.1	12.8	13.5	15.2	18.3	23.0	25.7
Reported ketamine abusers										
% of (1)	23.4	30.1	35.9	37.9	36.5	31.7	29.9	28.8	24.7	23.1
Reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers										
% of (1)	16.9	13.6	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.6	11.4	11.1	11.4	11.4
Reported cocaine abusers										
% of (1)	2.7	5.3	4.9	3.7	6.2	7.5	7.7	8.7	7.3	7.1
Reported cannabis abusers										
% of (1)	7.4	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.9	4.0
Reported cough medicine abusers										
% of (1)	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.9
Reported MDMA abusers										
% of (1)	11.6	6.8	5.6	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6