

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 2016 年，被呈報吸毒者總人數有 8 077 人，較 2015 年(8 767 人)減少 8%，並較 2008 年減少了 43%。(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 2016 年有 502 人，較 2015 年(689 人)減少了 27%，並較 2008 年(3 474 人)減少了 86%。(表 1a)

1.3 首次被呈報吸毒人數在 2016 年錄得下跌(12%)；而首次被呈報吸毒人數在 2008 年後整體繼續呈下降趨勢。2016 年首次被呈報吸毒人數為 1 927 人，較 2008 年(4 625 人)下跌 58%。(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呈報的時間)的中位數持續增加，由 2008 年的 1.9 年，上升至 2016 年的 4.6 年，顯示隱蔽吸毒的情況仍然值得關注。(圖 2.7)

1.5 在 2016 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為 19 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 2016, the total number of reported drug abusers was 8 077, 8% lower than 2015 (at 8 767) and 43% lower than 2008. (Table 1a)

1.2 The recent trend of decline was more pronounced among young drug abusers. There were 502 reported abusers aged under 21 in 2016, representing a decrease of 27% over 2015 (at 689) and 86% over 2008 (at 3 474). (Table 1a)

1.3 A decrease of 12% was recorded in the number of newly reported drug abusers in 2016. The number of newly reported drug abusers continued to register a declining trend since 2008. In 2016, there were 1 927 newly reported drug abusers, representing a drop of 58% from 2008 (at 4 625). (Table 1b)

1.4 The median drug abuse history of newly reported abusers (i.e. the time for abusers to be reported to the CRDA by reporting agencies from their first drug abuse) increased from 1.9 years in 2008 to 4.6 years in 2016. This reflected that hidden drug abuse is still a concern. (Chart 2.7)

1.5 In 2016, the average age of first abuse of all reported drug abusers and young drug abusers aged under 21 were 19 and 15 years respectively. (Table 1i)

1.6 2016 年被呈報吸毒者中，4 036 人（佔 50%）被呈報吸食海洛英，而 5 145 人（佔 64%）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 2007 年至 2014 年間，氯胺酮為最常被吸食的危險精神毒品，但從 2015 年起，甲基安非他明（俗稱“冰毒”）超越氯胺酮，成為最常被吸食的危險精神毒品。在 2016 年，被呈報吸食氯胺酮、硝甲西洋、三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆及亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明的人數均見下降，而吸食可卡因、大麻、咳藥、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 44%），其次是可卡因（35%）、氯胺酮（24%）、大麻（18%）和海洛英（4%）。（表 1d）

1.9 在 2016 年，315 名被呈報吸毒者曾在中國內地（主要在深圳）吸毒，較 2015 年減少 20%。他們當中，6 人為 21 歲以下，較 2015 年（19 人）為低。（表 1f）

1.6 Among the reported drug abusers in 2016, 4 036, or 50%, were reported heroin abusers; and 5 145, or 64%, 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 2007 and 2014, but methamphetamine (commonly known as “Ice”) surpassed ketamine to become the most popular psychotropic substance abused since 2015. The number of reported abusers taking ketamine, nimetazepam, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone and MDMA observed a decline in 2016. Meanwhile, the number of those taking cocaine, cannabis, cough medicine 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 (44% of reported young drug abusers), followed by cocaine (35%), ketamine (24%), cannabis (18%) and heroin (4%). (Table 1d)

1.9 315 reported drug abusers had taken drugs in Mainland China (mainly Shenzhen) in 2016, being 20% lower than that in 2015. Among them, 6 were aged under 21, lower than that in 2015 (at 19). (Table 1f)

1.10 在吸毒地點方面，2016 年的數字顯示 53% 的吸毒者只在家／朋友的家吸毒，較 2007 年的 40% 大幅上升。而 21 歲以下吸毒者中，46% 只在家／朋友的家吸毒，同樣較 2007 年的 21% 大幅上升。情況與吸毒問題隱蔽的整體趨勢吻合。（表 1g）

1.11 在 2007 年至 2016 年間，約四分之三的被呈報吸毒人士曾有犯罪紀錄（2016 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 2016 年為 76%，而 21 歲以下的青少年吸毒者的相應比重則為 50%。（表 1p）

1.12 在 2016 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 2007 年至 2015 年間一直維持在 45% 左右，但在 2016 年則上升至 48%。另一方面，被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者在 2016 年最普遍的吸毒原因為「受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片」。以此作為現時吸毒原因的比重，由 2007 年的 59% 逐步上升至 2009 年的 68%，然後回落到 2015 年的 46%，但在 2016 年回升至 53%。（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次數普遍較多；在 2016 年，兩者每月

1.10 Regarding the locality of drug abuse, the 2016 figures revealed that 53% of the abusers took drugs at home/friend's home only, which had increased substantially from 40% in 2007. As for drug abusers aged under 21, 46% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home only, which had also increased substantially from 21% in 2007. This corroborated with the overall trend of hidden nature of drug abuse. (Table 1g)

1.11 From 2007 to 2016, about three quarters of the reported drug abusers had records of conviction (75% in 2016). Among adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, the proportion with conviction records was 76% in 2016, while the corresponding proportion for young drug abusers aged under 21 was 50%. (Table 1p)

1.12 In 2016, 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 45% during 2007 to 2014, but increased to 48% in 2016. On the other hand, the most common reason for drug abuse for reported young drug abusers aged under 21 was "peer influence/to identify with peers" in 2016. This proportion increased gradually from 59% in 2007 to 68% in 2009, then dropped to 46% in 2015, but rebounded to 53% in 2016. (Table 1h)

1.13 Reported abusers of heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone had relatively higher frequencies of abusing

吸食次數中位數分別達 60 次及 45 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，例如吸食咳藥及亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明的人士的每月吸食次數中位數均為 30 次，而吸食甲基安非他明及氯胺酮的人士分別為 17 次及 13 次。(圖 5.3)

drugs in general, with median monthly frequencies of abusing drugs at 60 and 45 times respectively in 2016. The corresponding figures for abusers of other common psychotropic substances were much lower: for example, 30 times for both cough medicine and MDMA abusers, 17 times for methamphetamine abusers, and 13 times for ketamine abusers. (Chart 5.3)

概要一覽

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
所有被呈報吸毒者										
人數	13 593	14 241	13 990	12 538	11 572	11 106	10 260	9 068	8 767	8 077
平均年齡	34	33	33	34	35	36	37	38	38	39
男性	11 127	11 334	11 221	10 008	9 426	9 034	8 302	7 385	6 937	6 621
佔所有的百分比	81.9	79.6	80.2	79.8	81.5	81.3	80.9	81.4	79.1	82.0
平均年齡	35	35	35	35	36	37	38	39	40	40
女性	2 466	2 907	2 769	2 530	2 146	2 072	1 958	1 683	1 830	1 456
佔所有的百分比	18.1	20.4	19.8	20.2	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.6	20.9	18.0
平均年齡	28	27	26	27	29	30	30	32	33	35
21 歲以下青少年	2 999	3 474	3 388	2 811	2 025	1 624	1 225	829	689	502
佔所有的百分比	22.1	24.4	24.2	22.4	17.5	14.6	11.9	9.1	7.9	6.2
平均年齡	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18
首次被呈報人士	4 180	4 625	4 460	3 811	3 268	2 952	2 637	2 082	2 179	1 927
佔所有的百分比	30.8	32.5	31.9	30.4	28.2	26.6	25.7	23.0	24.9	23.9
平均年齡	23	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

常被吸食毒品

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
(1) 被呈報並備有吸食毒品種類資料者										
人數	13 506	14 213	13 931	12 488	11 502	11 061	10 180	8 960	8 675	8 030
(2) 被呈報吸食海洛英者										
人數	7 420	7 248	6 903	6 200	5 951	5 847	5 127	4 604	4 419	4 036
佔 (1) 的百分比	54.9	51.0	49.6	49.6	51.7	52.9	50.4	51.4	50.9	50.3
(3) 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者										
人數	7 909	8 383	8 505	7 670	6 904	6 643	6 321	5 543	5 497	5 145
佔 (1) 的百分比	58.6	59.0	61.1	61.4	60.0	60.1	62.1	61.9	63.4	64.1
被呈報吸食甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	8.2	9.7	10.1	12.8	13.5	15.2	18.3	23.0	26.0	30.1
被呈報吸食氯胺酮者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	30.1	35.9	37.9	36.5	31.7	29.9	28.8	24.7	23.3	15.4
被呈報吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	13.6	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.6	11.4	11.1	11.4	11.4	12.0
被呈報吸食可卡因者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	5.3	4.9	3.7	6.2	7.5	7.7	8.7	7.3	7.2	9.6
被呈報吸食大麻者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.0	5.3
被呈報吸食咳藥者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.1	5.1
被呈報吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	6.8	5.6	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7

Highlights at a Glance

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All reported drug abusers										
No.	13 593	14 241	13 990	12 538	11 572	11 106	10 260	9 068	8 767	8 077
Mean age	34	33	33	34	35	36	37	38	38	39
Male	11 127	11 334	11 221	10 008	9 426	9 034	8 302	7 385	6 937	6 621
% of all	81.9	79.6	80.2	79.8	81.5	81.3	80.9	81.4	79.1	82.0
Mean age	35	35	35	35	36	37	38	39	40	40
Female	2 466	2 907	2 769	2 530	2 146	2 072	1 958	1 683	1 830	1 456
% of all	18.1	20.4	19.8	20.2	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.6	20.9	18.0
Mean age	28	27	26	27	29	30	30	32	33	35
Young persons aged under 21	2 999	3 474	3 388	2 811	2 025	1 624	1 225	829	689	502
% of all	22.1	24.4	24.2	22.4	17.5	14.6	11.9	9.1	7.9	6.2
Mean age	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18
Newly reported persons	4 180	4 625	4 460	3 811	3 268	2 952	2 637	2 082	2 179	1 927
% of all	30.8	32.5	31.9	30.4	28.2	26.6	25.7	23.0	24.9	23.9
Mean age	23	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Common drugs abused

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
(1) Reported drug abusers with type of drugs reported										
No.	13 506	14 213	13 931	12 488	11 502	11 061	10 180	8 960	8 675	8 030
(2) Reported heroin abusers										
No.	7 420	7 248	6 903	6 200	5 951	5 847	5 127	4 604	4 419	4 036
% of (1)	54.9	51.0	49.6	49.6	51.7	52.9	50.4	51.4	50.9	50.3
(3) Reported psychotropic substance abusers										
No.	7 909	8 383	8 505	7 670	6 904	6 643	6 321	5 543	5 497	5 145
% of (1)	58.6	59.0	61.1	61.4	60.0	60.1	62.1	61.9	63.4	64.1
Reported methamphetamine abusers										
% of (1)	8.2	9.7	10.1	12.8	13.5	15.2	18.3	23.0	26.0	30.1
Reported ketamine abusers										
% of (1)	30.1	35.9	37.9	36.5	31.7	29.9	28.8	24.7	23.3	15.4
Reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers										
% of (1)	13.6	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.6	11.4	11.1	11.4	11.4	12.0
Reported cocaine abusers										
% of (1)	5.3	4.9	3.7	6.2	7.5	7.7	8.7	7.3	7.2	9.6
Reported cannabis abusers										
% of (1)	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.0	5.3
Reported cough medicine abusers										
% of (1)	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.1	5.1
Reported MDMA abusers										
% of (1)	6.8	5.6	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7