

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 2017 年，被呈報吸毒者總人數有 6 725 人，較 2016 年(8 239 人)減少 18%，並較 2008 年減少了 53%。(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 2017 年有 455 人，較 2016 年(518 人)減少了 12%，並較 2008 年(3 474 人)減少了 87%。(表 1a)

1.3 首次被呈報吸毒人數在 2017 年錄得下跌(24%)；而首次被呈報吸毒人數在 2008 年後整體呈下降趨勢。2017 年首次被呈報吸毒人數為 1 535 人，較 2008 年(4 625 人)下跌 67%。(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)的中位數增加，由 2008 年的 1.9 年，上升至 2017 年的 4.3 年，顯示隱蔽吸毒的情況仍然值得關注。(圖 2.7)

1.5 在 2017 年，所有被呈報吸毒者及 21 歲以下吸毒者的平均首次吸毒

Summary Findings

1.1 The total number of reported drug abusers has been decreasing steadily after a peak of 14 241 in 2008. In 2017, the total number of reported drug abusers was 6 725, 18% lower than 2016 (at 8 239) and 53% lower than 2008. (Table 1a)

1.2 The trend of decline was more pronounced among young drug abusers in recent years. There were 455 reported abusers aged under 21 in 2017, representing a decrease of 12% over 2016 (at 518) and 87% over 2008 (at 3 474). (Table 1a)

1.3 A decrease of 24% was recorded in the number of newly reported drug abusers in 2017. The number of newly reported drug abusers registered a declining trend since 2008. In 2017, there were 1 535 newly reported drug abusers, representing a drop of 67% 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 4.3 years in 2017. This reflected that hidden drug abuse is still a concern. (Chart 2.7)

1.5 In 2017, the average ages of first abuse of all reported drug abusers and young

年齡分別為 19 及 16 歲。(表 1i)

1.6 2017 年被呈報吸毒者中，3 699 人(佔 55%)被呈報吸食海洛英，而 3 952 人(佔 59%)被呈報吸食危害精神毒品。2008 至 2017 年間，檔案室錄得被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數均較吸食傳統毒品或麻醉鎮痛劑(主要為海洛英)的人數為多。(表 1d)

1.7 在 2008 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 2017 年，被呈報吸食氯胺酮、亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明、咳藥、甲基安非他明、大麻、硝甲西洋及三唑倫/咪達唑倫/佐匹克隆的人數均見下降，而吸食可卡因的人數則上升。(表 1d)

1.8 被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者中，可卡因是最常被吸食的毒品(佔被呈報吸毒青少年的 51%)，其次是甲基安非他明(30%)、大麻(28%)、氯胺酮(8%)和海洛英(3%)。(表 1d)

1.9 在 2017 年，258 名被呈報吸毒者曾在中國內地(主要在深圳)吸毒，較 2016 年減少 20%。他們當中，少於 6 人為 21 歲以下，較 2016 年(8 人)為低。(表 1f)

drug abusers aged under 21 were 19 and 16 years respectively. (Table 1i)

1.6 Among the reported drug abusers in 2017, 3 699, or 55%, were reported heroin abusers; and 3 952, or 59%, were reported psychotropic substance abusers. During 2008 to 2017, there were more reported abusers taking psychotropic substances than 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 2008 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, MDMA, cough medicine, methamphetamine, cannabis, nimetazepam and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone observed a decline in 2017. Meanwhile, the number of cocaine abusers went up. (Table 1d)

1.8 Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, cocaine was the most popular type of drug abused (51% of reported young drug abusers), followed by methamphetamine (30%), cannabis (28%), ketamine (8%) and heroin (3%). (Table 1d)

1.9 258 reported drug abusers had taken drugs in Mainland China (mainly Shenzhen) in 2017, being 20% lower than that in 2016. Among them, less than 6 were aged under 21, lower than that in 2016 (at 8). (Table 1f)

1.10 在吸毒地點方面，2017 年的數字顯示 58% 的吸毒者只在家／朋友的家吸毒，較 2008 年的 43% 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 2008 年的 26% 大幅上升。情況與吸毒問題隱蔽化的整體趨勢吻合。（表 1g）

1.11 在 2008 年至 2017 年間，約四分之三的被呈報吸毒人士曾有犯罪紀錄（2017 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 2017 年為 75%，而 21 歲以下的青少年吸毒者的相應比重則為 42%。（表 1p）

1.12 在 2017 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，由 2008 年的 35% 上升至 2017 年的 49%。另一方面，被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者在 2017 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 2008 年的 64% 上升至 2009 年的 68%，然後回落到 2015 年的 46%，在 2016 年開始回升，2017 年的比重為 56%。（表 1h）

1.10 Regarding the locality of drug abuse, the 2017 figures revealed that 58% of the abusers took drugs at home/friend's home only, which had increased substantially from 43% in 2008. As for drug abusers aged under 21, 45% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home only, which had also increased substantially from 26% in 2008. This corroborated with the overall trend of hidden drug abuse. (Table 1g)

1.11 From 2008 to 2017, about three quarters of the reported drug abusers had records of conviction (73% in 2017). Among adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, the proportion with conviction records was 75% in 2017, while the corresponding proportion for young drug abusers aged under 21 was 42%. (Table 1p)

1.12 In 2017, 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 increased from 35% in 2008 to 49% in 2017. 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 2017. This proportion increased from 64% in 2008 to 68% in 2009, then dropped to 46% in 2015. It rose in 2016 and was 56% in 2017. (Table 1h)

1.13 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 2017 年，兩者每月吸食次數中位數均為 60 次。吸食其他較普遍的危險精神毒品的人士的吸毒次數則少很多，例如吸食咳藥及硝甲西洋的人士的每月吸食次數中位數分別為 30 次及 24 次，而吸食甲基安非他明、氯胺酮及亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明的人士均為 13 次。(圖 5.3)

1.13 Reported abusers of heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone had relatively higher frequencies of abusing drugs in general, both with median monthly frequencies of abusing drugs at 60 times in 2017. The corresponding figures for abusers of other common psychotropic substances were much lower: for example, 30 and 24 times respectively for cough medicine and nimetazepam abusers, 13 times for methamphetamine, MDMA and ketamine abusers. (Chart 5.3)

概要一覽

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
所有被呈報吸毒者										
人數	14 241	13 990	12 538	11 572	11 106	10 260	9 068	8 777	8 239	6 725
平均年齡	33	33	34	35	36	37	38	38	39	41
男性	11 334	11 221	10 008	9 426	9 034	8 302	7 385	6 947	6 745	5 488
佔所有的百分比	79.6	80.2	79.8	81.5	81.3	80.9	81.4	79.2	81.9	81.6
平均年齡	35	35	35	36	37	38	39	40	40	42
女性	2 907	2 769	2 530	2 146	2 072	1 958	1 683	1 830	1 494	1 237
佔所有的百分比	20.4	19.8	20.2	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.6	20.8	18.1	18.4
平均年齡	27	26	27	29	30	30	32	33	35	36
21歲以下青少年	3 474	3 388	2 811	2 025	1 624	1 225	829	689	518	455
佔所有的百分比	24.4	24.2	22.4	17.5	14.6	11.9	9.1	7.9	6.3	6.8
平均年齡	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
首次被呈報人士	4 625	4 460	3 811	3 268	2 952	2 637	2 082	2 183	2 024	1 535
佔所有的百分比	32.5	31.9	30.4	28.2	26.6	25.7	23.0	24.9	24.6	22.8
平均年齡	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30

常被吸食毒品

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
(1) 被呈報並備有吸食毒品種類資料者										
人數	14 213	13 931	12 488	11 502	11 061	10 180	8 960	8 685	8 184	6 670
(2) 被呈報吸食海洛英者										
人數	7 248	6 903	6 200	5 951	5 847	5 127	4 604	4 421	4 058	3 699
佔 (1) 的百分比	51.0	49.6	49.6	51.7	52.9	50.4	51.4	50.9	49.6	55.5
(3) 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者										
人數	8 383	8 505	7 670	6 904	6 643	6 321	5 543	5 505	5 295	3 952
佔 (1) 的百分比	59.0	61.1	61.4	60.0	60.1	62.1	61.9	63.4	64.7	59.3
被呈報吸食甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	9.7	10.1	12.8	13.5	15.2	18.3	23.0	26.0	30.4	25.9
被呈報吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.6	11.4	11.1	11.4	11.4	12.0	13.1
被呈報吸食可卡因者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	4.9	3.7	6.2	7.5	7.7	8.7	7.3	7.2	9.8	12.6
被呈報吸食氯胺酮者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	35.9	37.9	36.5	31.7	29.9	28.8	24.7	23.3	15.4	9.1
被呈報吸食大麻者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	5.4	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.0	5.5	5.8
被呈報吸食咳藥者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.1	5.3	3.7
被呈報吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	5.6	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4

Highlights at a Glance

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
All reported drug abusers										
No.	14 241	13 990	12 538	11 572	11 106	10 260	9 068	8 777	8 239	6 725
Mean age	33	33	34	35	36	37	38	38	39	41
Male	11 334	11 221	10 008	9 426	9 034	8 302	7 385	6 947	6 745	5 488
% of all	79.6	80.2	79.8	81.5	81.3	80.9	81.4	79.2	81.9	81.6
Mean age	35	35	35	36	37	38	39	40	40	42
Female	2 907	2 769	2 530	2 146	2 072	1 958	1 683	1 830	1 494	1 237
% of all	20.4	19.8	20.2	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.6	20.8	18.1	18.4
Mean age	27	26	27	29	30	30	32	33	35	36
Young persons aged under 21	3 474	3 388	2 811	2 025	1 624	1 225	829	689	518	455
% of all	24.4	24.2	22.4	17.5	14.6	11.9	9.1	7.9	6.3	6.8
Mean age	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Newly reported persons	4 625	4 460	3 811	3 268	2 952	2 637	2 082	2 183	2 024	1 535
% of all	32.5	31.9	30.4	28.2	26.6	25.7	23.0	24.9	24.6	22.8
Mean age	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30

Common drugs abused

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
(1) Reported drug abusers with type of drugs reported										
No.	14 213	13 931	12 488	11 502	11 061	10 180	8 960	8 685	8 184	6 670
(2) Reported heroin abusers										
No.	7 248	6 903	6 200	5 951	5 847	5 127	4 604	4 421	4 058	3 699
% of (1)	51.0	49.6	49.6	51.7	52.9	50.4	51.4	50.9	49.6	55.5
(3) Reported psychotropic substance abusers										
No.	8 383	8 505	7 670	6 904	6 643	6 321	5 543	5 505	5 295	3 952
% of (1)	59.0	61.1	61.4	60.0	60.1	62.1	61.9	63.4	64.7	59.3
Reported methamphetamine abusers										
% of (1)	9.7	10.1	12.8	13.5	15.2	18.3	23.0	26.0	30.4	25.9
Reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers										
% of (1)	9.6	10.0	10.0	10.6	11.4	11.1	11.4	11.4	12.0	13.1
Reported cocaine abusers										
% of (1)	4.9	3.7	6.2	7.5	7.7	8.7	7.3	7.2	9.8	12.6
Reported ketamine abusers										
% of (1)	35.9	37.9	36.5	31.7	29.9	28.8	24.7	23.3	15.4	9.1
Reported cannabis abusers										
% of (1)	5.4	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.0	5.5	5.8
Reported cough medicine abusers										
% of (1)	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.1	5.3	3.7
Reported MDMA abusers										
% of (1)	5.6	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4