

1 摘要 Executive Summary

摘要結果

1.1 整體被呈報的吸毒者總人數從 2009 年的 13 990 人穩步下降。在 2018 年，被呈報吸毒者總人數有 6 611 人，較 2017 年(6 875 人)減少 4%，並較 2009 年減少了 53%。(表 1a)

1.2 21 歲以下青少年吸毒人數在 2018 年有 471 人，較 2017 年(468 人)微增 1%，但較 2009 年(3 388 人)顯著減少了 86%。(表 1a)

1.3 首次被呈報吸毒人數在 2018 年錄得上升(2%)；然而，首次被呈報吸毒人數在 2009 年後整體呈下降趨勢。2018 年首次被呈報吸毒人數為 1 662 人，較 2009 年(4 460 人)下跌 63%。(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 2009 年的 2.1 年，上升至 2018 年的 4.7 年，顯示隱蔽吸毒的情況仍然值得關注。(圖 2.7)

1.5 在 2018 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 16 歲。(表 1i)

Summary Findings

1.1 The total number of reported drug abusers has been decreasing steadily after 2009 (at 13 990). In 2018, the total number of reported drug abusers was 6 611, 4% lower than 2017 (at 6 875) and 53% lower than 2009. (Table 1a)

1.2 There were 471 reported young drug abusers aged under 21 in 2018, representing a mild increase of 1% over 2017 (at 468) but was significantly lower than 2009 (at 3 388) by 86%. (Table 1a)

1.3 An increase of 2% was recorded in the number of newly reported drug abusers in 2018. Nevertheless, the number of newly reported drug abusers registered a declining trend since 2009. In 2018, there were 1 662 newly reported drug abusers, representing a drop of 63% from 2009 (at 4 460). (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 2.1 years in 2009 to 4.7 years in 2018. This reflected that hidden drug abuse is still a concern. (Chart 2.7)

1.5 In 2018, the average ages of first abuse of all reported drug abusers and young drug abusers aged under 21 were 19 and 16 years respectively. (Table 1i)

1.6 2018 年被呈報吸毒者中，3 597 人(佔 55%)被呈報吸食海洛英，而 3 894 人(佔 59%)被呈報吸食危害精神毒品。2009 年至 2018 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麻醉鎮痛劑(主要為海洛英)的人數為多。(表 1d)

1.7 在 2009 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 2018 年，被呈報吸食氯胺酮、硝甲西洋、甲基安非他明及咳藥的人數均見下降，而吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明、大麻、可卡因及三唑倫/咪達唑倫/佐匹克隆的人數則上升。(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 56%)，其次是大麻(33%)、甲基安非他明(19%)、氯胺酮(8%)和海洛英(3%)。(表 1d)

1.9 在 2018 年，218 名被呈報吸毒者曾在中國內地(主要在深圳)吸毒，較 2017 年減少 16%。在 2017 年及 2018 年，他們當中均只有少於 6 人為 21 歲以下。(表 1f)

1.6 Among the reported drug abusers in 2018, 3 597, or 55%, were reported heroin abusers; and 3 894, or 59%, were reported psychotropic substance abusers. During 2009 to 2018, there were more reported abusers taking psychotropic substances than those taking narcotics analgesics (mainly heroin). (Table 1d)

1.7 Ketamine was the most commonly abused psychotropic substance during the period between 2009 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, methamphetamine and cough medicine observed a decline in 2018. Meanwhile, the number of reported abusers taking MDMA, cannabis, cocaine and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone went up. (Table 1d)

1.8 Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, cocaine was the most popular type of drug abused (56% of reported young drug abusers), followed by cannabis (33%), methamphetamine (19%), ketamine (8%) and heroin (3%). (Table 1d)

1.9 218 reported drug abusers had taken drugs in Mainland China (mainly Shenzhen) in 2018, being 16% lower than that in 2017. Among them, only less than 6 were aged under 21 in both 2017 and 2018. (Table 1f)

1.10 在吸毒地點方面，2018 年的數字顯示 58% 的吸毒者只在家／朋友的家吸毒，較 2009 年的 42% 大幅上升。而 21 歲以下吸毒者中，42% 只在家／朋友的家吸毒，同樣較 2009 年的 27% 大幅上升。情況與隱蔽吸毒問題的整體趨勢吻合。（表 1g）

1.11 在 2018 年，有 72% 的被呈報吸毒者曾有犯罪紀錄，與 2009 年至 2018 年趨勢相若。21 歲及以上的成年吸毒者曾有犯罪紀錄的比重於 2018 年為 75%，而 21 歲以下的青少年吸毒者的相應比重則為 43%。（表 1p）

1.12 在 2018 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 2009 年的 36% 上升至 2018 年的 49%。另一方面，被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者在 2018 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 2009 年的 68% 減少到 2015 年的 46%，然後回升至 2018 年的 56%。（表 1h）

1.10 Regarding the locality of drug abuse, the 2018 figures revealed that 58% of the abusers took drugs at home/friend's home only, which had increased substantially from 42% in 2009. As for drug abusers aged under 21, 42% were reported to have taken drugs at home/friend's home only, which had also increased substantially from 27% in 2009. This corroborated with the overall trend of hidden drug abuse. (Table 1g)

1.11 In 2018, 72% of the reported drug abusers had records of conviction which corroborated with the overall trend between 2009 and 2018. Among adult drug abusers aged 21 and above, the proportion with conviction records was 75% in 2018, while the corresponding proportion for young drug abusers aged under 21 was 43%. (Table 1p)

1.12 In 2018, 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 36% in 2009 to 49% in 2018. 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 2018. This proportion dropped from 68% in 2009 to 46% in 2015 and then rose to 56% in 2018. (Table 1h)

1.13 被呈報吸食海洛英及三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆者的吸食毒品次數普遍較多；在 2018 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者的吸毒次數則少很多，例如吸食咳藥者的每月吸食次數中位數為 30 次，吸食甲基安非他明、氯胺酮及硝甲西洋者均為 13 次，而吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者則為 11 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 2018. The corresponding figures for abusers of other common psychotropic substances were much lower: for example, 30 times for cough medicine abusers, 13 times for methamphetamine, ketamine and nimetazepam abusers, and 11 times for MDMA abusers. (Chart 5.3)

概要一覽

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
所有被呈報吸毒者										
人數	13 990	12 538	11 572	11 106	10 260	9 068	8 777	8 248	6 875	6 611
平均年齡	33	34	35	36	37	38	38	39	40	41
男性	11 221	10 008	9 426	9 034	8 302	7 385	6 947	6 751	5 583	5 315
佔所有的百分比	80.2	79.8	81.5	81.3	80.9	81.4	79.2	81.9	81.2	80.4
平均年齡	35	35	36	37	38	39	40	40	41	42
女性	2 769	2 530	2 146	2 072	1 958	1 683	1 830	1 497	1 292	1 296
佔所有的百分比	19.8	20.2	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.6	20.8	18.1	18.8	19.6
平均年齡	26	27	29	30	30	32	33	35	36	37
21 歲以下青少年	3 388	2 811	2 025	1 624	1 225	829	689	521	468	471
佔所有的百分比	24.2	22.4	17.5	14.6	11.9	9.1	7.9	6.3	6.8	7.1
平均年齡	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
首次被呈報吸毒者	4 460	3 811	3 268	2 952	2 637	2 082	2 183	2 029	1 622	1 662
佔所有的百分比	31.9	30.4	28.2	26.6	25.7	23.0	24.9	24.6	23.6	25.1
平均年齡	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31

常被吸食毒品

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1) 被呈報並備有吸食毒品種類資料者										
人數	13 931	12 488	11 502	11 061	10 180	8 960	8 685	8 192	6 814	6 552
(2) 被呈報吸食海洛英者										
人數	6 903	6 200	5 951	5 847	5 127	4 604	4 421	4 058	3 722	3 597
佔 (1) 的百分比	49.6	49.6	51.7	52.9	50.4	51.4	50.9	49.5	54.6	54.9
(3) 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者										
人數	8 505	7 670	6 904	6 643	6 321	5 543	5 505	5 303	4 080	3 894
佔 (1) 的百分比	61.1	61.4	60.0	60.1	62.1	61.9	63.4	64.7	59.9	59.4
被呈報吸食甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	10.1	12.8	13.5	15.2	18.3	23.0	26.0	30.5	26.2	23.2
被呈報吸食可卡因者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	3.7	6.2	7.5	7.7	8.7	7.3	7.2	9.8	12.8	14.7
被呈報吸食三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	10.0	10.0	10.6	11.4	11.1	11.4	11.4	12.0	13.0	13.8
被呈報吸食氯胺酮者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	37.9	36.5	31.7	29.9	28.8	24.7	23.3	15.4	9.2	7.4
被呈報吸食大麻者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.0	5.5	5.9	7.2
被呈報吸食咳藥者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.1	5.3	4.0	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	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6

Highlights at a Glance

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
All reported drug abusers										
No.	13 990	12 538	11 572	11 106	10 260	9 068	8 777	8 248	6 875	6 611
Average age	33	34	35	36	37	38	38	39	40	41
Male	11 221	10 008	9 426	9 034	8 302	7 385	6 947	6 751	5 583	5 315
% of all	80.2	79.8	81.5	81.3	80.9	81.4	79.2	81.9	81.2	80.4
Average age	35	35	36	37	38	39	40	40	41	42
Female	2 769	2 530	2 146	2 072	1 958	1 683	1 830	1 497	1 292	1 296
% of all	19.8	20.2	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.6	20.8	18.1	18.8	19.6
Average age	26	27	29	30	30	32	33	35	36	37
Young persons aged under 21	3 388	2 811	2 025	1 624	1 225	829	689	521	468	471
% of all	24.2	22.4	17.5	14.6	11.9	9.1	7.9	6.3	6.8	7.1
Average age	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Newly reported drug abusers	4 460	3 811	3 268	2 952	2 637	2 082	2 183	2 029	1 622	1 662
% of all	31.9	30.4	28.2	26.6	25.7	23.0	24.9	24.6	23.6	25.1
Average age	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31

Common drugs abused

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
(1) Reported drug abusers with type of drugs reported										
No.	13 931	12 488	11 502	11 061	10 180	8 960	8 685	8 192	6 814	6 552
(2) Reported heroin abusers										
No.	6 903	6 200	5 951	5 847	5 127	4 604	4 421	4 058	3 722	3 597
% of (1)	49.6	49.6	51.7	52.9	50.4	51.4	50.9	49.5	54.6	54.9
(3) Reported psychotropic substance abusers										
No.	8 505	7 670	6 904	6 643	6 321	5 543	5 505	5 303	4 080	3 894
% of (1)	61.1	61.4	60.0	60.1	62.1	61.9	63.4	64.7	59.9	59.4
Reported methamphetamine abusers										
% of (1)	10.1	12.8	13.5	15.2	18.3	23.0	26.0	30.5	26.2	23.2
Reported cocaine abusers										
% of (1)	3.7	6.2	7.5	7.7	8.7	7.3	7.2	9.8	12.8	14.7
Reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers										
% of (1)	10.0	10.0	10.6	11.4	11.1	11.4	11.4	12.0	13.0	13.8
Reported ketamine abusers										
% of (1)	37.9	36.5	31.7	29.9	28.8	24.7	23.3	15.4	9.2	7.4
Reported cannabis abusers										
% of (1)	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.0	5.5	5.9	7.2
Reported cough medicine abusers										
% of (1)	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.1	5.3	4.0	3.9
Reported MDMA abusers										
% of (1)	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6