

# 1 摘要 Executive Summary

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## 摘要結果<sup>(註)</sup>

1.1 整體被呈報的吸毒者總人數從 2011 年的 11 572 人穩步下降。在 2020 年，被呈報吸毒者總人數有 5 569 人，較 2019 年(5 772 人)減少 4%，並較 2011 年減少了 52%。(表 1a)

1.2 21 歲以下青少年吸毒人數在 2020 年有 525 人，較 2019 年(494 人)增加 6%，但較 2011 年(2 025 人)顯著減少了 74%。(表 1a)

1.3 首次被呈報吸毒人數在 2020 年錄得下跌(12%)；而首次被呈報吸毒人數在 2011 年後整體呈下降趨勢。2020 年首次被呈報吸毒人數為 1 423 人，較 2011 年(3 268 人)下跌 56%。(表 1b)

(註)

本報告書內有關 2020 年的數字可能受 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情的影響，例如呈報機構在該年接觸到的吸毒者人數可能有所減少，亦可能需要更多時間才呈報吸毒者資料予檔案室。

## Summary Findings<sup>(Note)</sup>

1.1 The total number of reported drug abusers has been decreasing steadily after 2011 (at 11 572). In 2020, the total number of reported drug abusers was 5 569, 4% lower than 2019 (at 5 772) and 52% lower than 2011. (Table 1a)

1.2 There were 525 reported young drug abusers aged under 21 in 2020, representing an increase of 6% over 2019 (at 494) but was significantly lower than 2011 (at 2 025) by 74%. (Table 1a)

1.3 A decrease of 12% was recorded in the number of newly reported drug abusers in 2020. The number of newly reported drug abusers registered a declining trend since 2011. In 2020, there were 1 423 newly reported drug abusers, representing a drop of 56% from 2011 (at 3 268). (Table 1b)

(Note)

Throughout this Report, figures for the year of 2020 might have been affected by the COVID-19 situation. For example, reporting agencies might have, in the year, come into contact with fewer drug abusers, and needed more time to report information of drug abusers to CRDA.

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2011年的3.5年，上升至2020年的5.0年，顯示隱蔽吸毒的情況仍然值得關注。（圖 2.7）

1.5 在2020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）

1.6 2020年被呈報吸毒者中，2 837人（佔51%）被呈報吸食海洛英，而3 409人（佔62%）被呈報吸食危害精神毒品。2011年至2020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）

註釋：\* 被呈報吸毒者的「毒齡」是指吸毒者初次吸毒與被呈報機構呈報至檔案室之間的時間。須注意，檔案室並沒有吸毒者中途有否停止吸毒的資料，因此「毒齡」並不一定等於吸毒者過去吸毒的總時間。即便如此，首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡中位數，量度了吸毒者初次吸毒至初次接觸呈報機構的時間，仍是反映隱蔽吸毒情況的有用指標。另一方面，因為曾被呈報吸毒者已被紀錄，使用所有被呈報吸毒者（包括首次及曾被呈報吸毒者）的毒齡中位數去反映隱蔽吸毒情況並不適當。

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 3.5 years in 2011 to 5.0 years in 2020. This reflected that hidden drug abuse is still a concern. (Chart 2.7)

1.5 In 2020, 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 Among the reported drug abusers in 2020, 2 837, or 51%, were reported heroin abusers; and 3 409, or 62%, were reported psychotropic substance abusers. During 2011 to 2020, there were more reported abusers taking psychotropic substances than those taking narcotics analgesics (mainly heroin). (Table 1d)

Note : \* The “drug history” of a reported drug abuser is defined as the period of time between the abuser being reported to CRDA by reporting agency and the first time he or she abused drugs. It should be noted that the CRDA does not have information on any intermittent breaks of drug abuse by the reported drug abuser. Therefore, “drug history” does not necessarily refer to the total time of drug abuse of a reported drug abuser. Despite the limitation, the median drug history of newly reported drug abusers is a useful indicator to reflect the situation of hidden drug abuse by measuring the time between a reported drug abuser first abusing drugs and when he or she first came into contact with a reporting agency. On the other hand, as previously reported drug abusers had been identified in the past, it would not be appropriate to use the median drug history of all reported drug abusers (including both newly and previously reported drug abusers) to reflect the hidden drug abuse situation.

1.7 在 2011 年至 2014 年間，氯胺酮為最常被吸食的危害精神毒品，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 2020 年，被呈報吸食甲基安非他明、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆、可卡因及咳藥的人數均見下降，而吸食大麻、氯胺酮、亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明及硝甲西洋的人數則上升。（表 1d）

1.8 被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者中，大麻是最常被吸食的毒品（佔被呈報吸毒青少年的 53%），其次是可卡因（35%）、氯胺酮（16%）和甲基安非他明（9%）。（表 1d）

1.9 在 2020 年，63 名被呈報吸毒者曾在中國內地（主要在深圳）吸毒，較 2019 年減少 66%。（表 1f）

1.10 在吸毒地點方面，2020 年的數字顯示 56% 的吸毒者只在家／朋友的家吸毒，較 2011 年的 49% 大幅上升。（表 1g）

1.7 Ketamine was the most commonly abused psychotropic substance during the period between 2011 and 2014, but methamphetamine (commonly known as “Ice”) surpassed ketamine to become the most popular psychotropic substance abused since 2015. A decline was observed for the number of reported abusers taking methamphetamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, cocaine and cough medicine in 2020. Meanwhile, the number of reported abusers taking cannabis, ketamine, MDMA and nimetazepam went up. (Table 1d)

1.8 Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, cannabis was the most popular type of drug abused (53% of reported young drug abusers), followed by cocaine (35%), ketamine (16%) and methamphetamine (9%). (Table 1d)

1.9 63 reported drug abusers had taken drugs in Mainland China (mainly Shenzhen) in 2020, being 66% lower than that in 2019. (Table 1f)

1.10 Regarding the locality of drug abuse, the 2020 figures revealed that 56% of the abusers took drugs at home/friend’s home only, which had increased substantially from 49% in 2011. (Table 1g)

1.11 在 2020 年，有 70% 的被呈報吸毒者曾有犯罪紀錄，較 2019 年略高（少於 1 個百分點），但較 2011 年低 4 個百分點。21 歲及以上的成年吸毒者曾有犯罪紀錄的比重於 2020 年為 74%，而 21 歲以下的青少年吸毒者的相應比重則為 28%。（表 1p）

1.12 在 2020 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 2011 年的 40% 上升至 2020 年的 47%。另一方面，被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者在 2020 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 2011 年的 59% 減少到 2015 年的 46%，然後回升至 2020 年的 54%。（表 1h）

1.13 被呈報吸食海洛英及三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆者，吸食次數一般相對較頻密；在 2020 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害精神毒品者的吸毒次數則遠比前兩者少，例如吸食咳藥者的每月吸食次數中位數為 30 次，吸食甲基安非他明者為 13 次，吸食氯胺酮者為 10 次，吸食硝甲西洋者為 9 次，吸食可卡因者為 7 次，而吸食大麻者則為 4 次。（圖 5.3）

1.11 In 2020, 70% of the reported drug abusers had records of conviction, which was only slightly higher than that in 2019 (by less than one percentage point) but 4 percentage points lower than that in 2011. Among adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, the proportion with conviction records was 74% in 2020, while the corresponding proportion for young drug abusers aged under 21 was 28%. (Table 1p)

1.12 In 2020, 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 40% in 2011 to 47% in 2020. 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 2020. This proportion dropped from 59% in 2011 to 46% in 2015 and then rose to 54% in 2020. (Table 1h)

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 2020. The corresponding figures for abusers of other common psychotropic substances were much lower, e.g. 30 times for cough medicine abusers, 13 times for methamphetamine abusers, 10 times for ketamine abusers, 9 times for nimetazepam abusers, 7 times for cocaine abusers and 4 times for cannabis abusers. (Chart 5.3)

## 概要一覽

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>所有被呈報吸毒者</b>										
人數	11 572	11 106	10 260	9 068	8 777	8 248	6 883	6 760	5 772	5 569
平均年齡	35	36	37	38	38	39	40	41	41	41
男性	9 426	9 034	8 302	7 385	6 947	6 751	5 590	5 436	4 602	4 411
佔所有的百分比	81.5	81.3	80.9	81.4	79.2	81.9	81.2	80.4	79.7	79.2
平均年齡	36	37	38	39	40	40	41	42	42	42
女性	2 146	2 072	1 958	1 683	1 830	1 497	1 293	1 324	1 170	1 158
佔所有的百分比	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.6	20.8	18.1	18.8	19.6	20.3	20.8
平均年齡	29	30	30	32	33	35	36	37	36	37
21 歲以下青少年	2 025	1 624	1 225	829	689	521	468	477	494	525
佔所有的百分比	17.5	14.6	11.9	9.1	7.9	6.3	6.8	7.1	8.6	9.4
平均年齡	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
首次被呈報吸毒者	3 268	2 952	2 637	2 082	2 183	2 029	1 630	1 734	1 617	1 423
佔所有的百分比	28.2	26.6	25.7	23.0	24.9	24.6	23.7	25.7	28.0	25.6
平均年齡	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31	30	29

## 常被吸食毒品

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>(1) 被呈報並備有吸食毒品種類資料者</b>										
人數	11 502	11 061	10 180	8 960	8 685	8 192	6 821	6 678	5 672	5 521
<b>(2) 被呈報吸食海洛英者</b>										
人數	5 951	5 847	5 127	4 604	4 421	4 058	3 722	3 626	2 895	2 837
佔 (1) 的百分比	51.7	52.9	50.4	51.4	50.9	49.5	54.6	54.3	51.0	51.4
<b>(3) 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者</b>										
人數	6 904	6 643	6 321	5 543	5 505	5 303	4 087	4 008	3 612	3 409
佔 (1) 的百分比	60.0	60.1	62.1	61.9	63.4	64.7	59.9	60.0	63.7	61.7
被呈報吸食甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	13.5	15.2	18.3	23.0	26.0	30.5	26.2	23.5	23.7	22.2
被呈報吸食三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	10.6	11.4	11.1	11.4	11.4	12.0	13.0	13.9	15.2	12.6
被呈報吸食大麻者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	3.5	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.0	5.5	5.9	7.3	9.2	12.2
被呈報吸食可卡因者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	7.5	7.7	8.7	7.3	7.2	9.8	12.8	14.8	13.9	12.1
被呈報吸食氯胺酮者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	31.7	29.9	28.8	24.7	23.3	15.4	9.2	7.5	7.5	9.0
被呈報吸食咳藥者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.1	5.3	4.0	4.2	4.8	4.0
被呈報吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者										
佔 (1) 的百分比	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8

## Highlights at a Glance

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>All reported drug abusers</b>										
No.	11 572	11 106	10 260	9 068	8 777	8 248	6 883	6 760	5 772	5 569
Average age	35	36	37	38	38	39	40	41	41	41
Male	9 426	9 034	8 302	7 385	6 947	6 751	5 590	5 436	4 602	4 411
% of all	81.5	81.3	80.9	81.4	79.2	81.9	81.2	80.4	79.7	79.2
Average age	36	37	38	39	40	40	41	42	42	42
Female	2 146	2 072	1 958	1 683	1 830	1 497	1 293	1 324	1 170	1 158
% of all	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.6	20.8	18.1	18.8	19.6	20.3	20.8
Average age	29	30	30	32	33	35	36	37	36	37
Young persons aged under 21	2 025	1 624	1 225	829	689	521	468	477	494	525
% of all	17.5	14.6	11.9	9.1	7.9	6.3	6.8	7.1	8.6	9.4
Average age	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Newly reported drug abusers	3 268	2 952	2 637	2 082	2 183	2 029	1 630	1 734	1 617	1 423
% of all	28.2	26.6	25.7	23.0	24.9	24.6	23.7	25.7	28.0	25.6
Average age	25	26	27	28	29	30	30	31	30	29

## Common drugs abused

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>(1) Reported drug abusers with type of drugs reported</b>										
No.	11 502	11 061	10 180	8 960	8 685	8 192	6 821	6 678	5 672	5 521
<b>(2) Reported heroin abusers</b>										
No.	5 951	5 847	5 127	4 604	4 421	4 058	3 722	3 626	2 895	2 837
% of (1)	51.7	52.9	50.4	51.4	50.9	49.5	54.6	54.3	51.0	51.4
<b>(3) Reported psychotropic substance abusers</b>										
No.	6 904	6 643	6 321	5 543	5 505	5 303	4 087	4 008	3 612	3 409
% of (1)	60.0	60.1	62.1	61.9	63.4	64.7	59.9	60.0	63.7	61.7
Reported methamphetamine abusers										
% of (1)	13.5	15.2	18.3	23.0	26.0	30.5	26.2	23.5	23.7	22.2
Reported triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers										
% of (1)	10.6	11.4	11.1	11.4	11.4	12.0	13.0	13.9	15.2	12.6
Reported cannabis abusers										
% of (1)	3.5	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.0	5.5	5.9	7.3	9.2	12.2
Reported cocaine abusers										
% of (1)	7.5	7.7	8.7	7.3	7.2	9.8	12.8	14.8	13.9	12.1
Reported ketamine abusers										
% of (1)	31.7	29.9	28.8	24.7	23.3	15.4	9.2	7.5	7.5	9.0
Reported cough medicine abusers										
% of (1)	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.1	5.3	4.0	4.2	4.8	4.0
Reported MDMA abusers										
% of (1)	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8