

### 3 2021 年被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Reported Drug Abusers in 2021

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與對上一年情況的主要比較  
(表 1a、1b、1d 及圖 3.1)

3.1 被呈報吸毒者總人數在 2021 年 (6 019 人) 回升，較 2020 年 (5 776 人) 增加 4%。

3.2 海洛英仍然是被呈報吸毒者中最常吸食毒品。然而，2021 年被呈報吸食海洛英的人數 (2 388 人) 較 2020 年 (2 840 人) 下跌 16%，而佔所有被呈報吸毒人數的百分比 (41%) 亦低於 2020 年 (50%)。

3.3 與 2020 年比較，2021 年吸食危害精神毒品的人數上升 13% (由 3 612 人升至 4 099 人)；而吸食麻醉鎮痛劑 (主要為海洛英) 的人數則下跌 16% (由 2 845 人減至 2 390 人)。

3.4 在 2021 年，甲基安非他明 (本地俗稱「冰毒」) 是最常被吸食的危險精神毒品，隨後是可卡因及大麻。被呈報吸食甲基安非他明的人數下跌 9% (由 1 255 人減至 1 144 人)，當中 4% 為 21 歲以下。被呈報吸食可卡因的人數上升 47% (由 727 人升至 1 071 人)，當中 36% 為 21 歲以下。被呈報吸食大麻的人數上升 33% (由 2020 年的 749 人上升至 2021 年的 994 人)，當中 49% 為 21 歲以下。

Major Comparison with Preceding Year  
(Table 1a, 1b, 1d and Chart 3.1)

3.1 There was a rebound in the total number of reported drug abusers in 2021 (at 6 019), which was 4% higher than that in 2020 (at 5 776).

3.2 Heroin remained the single most popular type of drug abused among reported abusers. However, the total number of reported heroin abusers in 2021 (at 2 388) was 16% lower than that in 2020 (at 2 840). Its proportion against the total number of reported drug abusers in 2021 (41%) was also lower than that in 2020 (50%).

3.3 Comparing to 2020, the number of psychotropic substance abusers in 2021 increased by 13% (from 3 612 to 4 099), while those taking narcotics analgesics (mainly heroin) decreased by 16% (from 2 845 to 2 390).

3.4 In 2021, methamphetamine (locally known as “Ice”) was the most popular type of psychotropic substance abused, followed by cocaine and cannabis. The number of reported methamphetamine abusers dropped by 9% (from 1 255 to 1 144), with 4% of whom aged under 21. The number of reported cocaine abusers was 47% higher (from 727 to 1 071), with 36% of whom aged under 21. The number of reported cannabis abusers increased by 33% (from 749 in 2020 to 994 in 2021), with 49% of whom aged under 21.

3.5 與 2020 年比較，2021 年吸食其他主要危害精神毒品的人數如下：吸食三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆者下跌 4%（由 709 人減至 680 人）、吸食氯胺酮者上升 5%（由 538 人上升至 564 人）、吸食咳藥者下跌 5%（由 226 人減至 215 人）、吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者無升跌（49 人）及吸食硝甲西洋者下跌 62%（由 29 人減至 11 人）。

3.6 被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者，由 2020 年的 607 人上升 44% 至 2021 年的 873 人。被呈報吸毒青少年的比重亦由 11% 上升至 15%。

3.7 所有被呈報吸毒者的平均年齡由 40 歲減至 39 歲，而被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者的平均年齡則由 18 歲降至 17 歲。

3.8 男性吸毒者的人數由 2020 年的 4 547 人上升 4% 至 2021 年的 4 744 人；女性吸毒者的人數則由 2020 年的 1 229 人上升 4% 至 2021 年的 1 275 人。

3.9 在 2021 年，首次被呈報吸毒者（1 979 人）較 2020 年（1 596 人）上升 24%，而曾被呈報的人數則為 4 040 人，下跌 3%。以佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比計算，首次被呈報人士的比重由 2020 年的 28% 上升至 2021 年的 33%。

3.5 Comparing with 2020, the numbers of abusers of other major types of psychotropic substances in 2021 were as follows: that of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers decreased by 4% (from 709 to 680), that of ketamine abusers increased by 5% (from 538 to 564), that of cough medicine abusers decreased by 5% (from 226 to 215), that of MDMA abusers had no change (at 49), and that of nimetazepam abusers decreased by 62% (from 29 to 11).

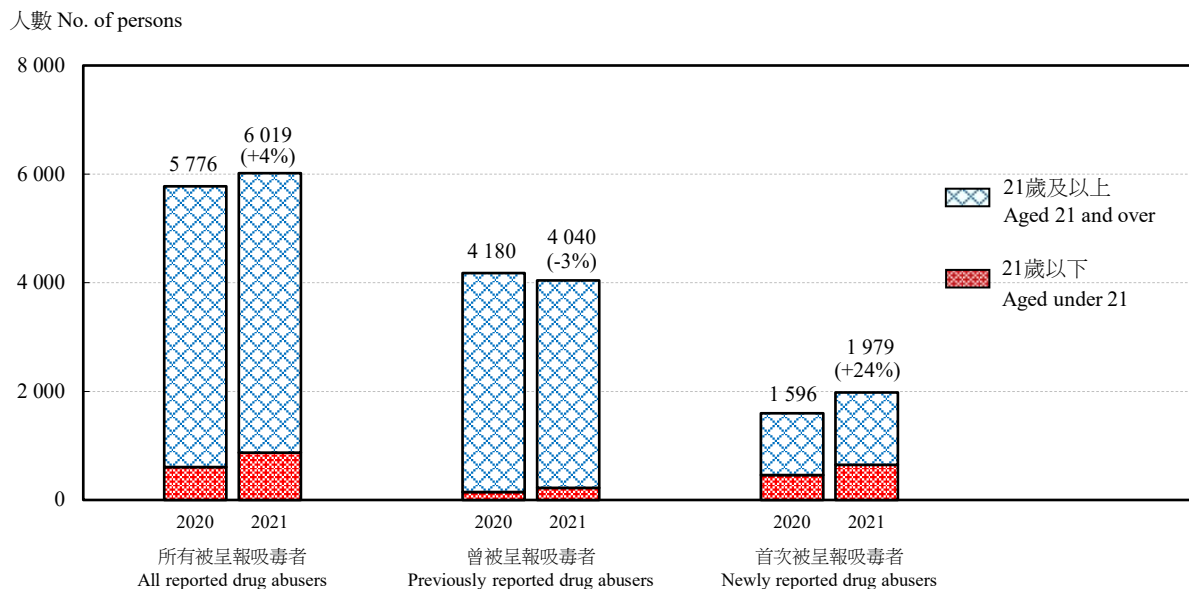
3.6 For reported young drug abusers aged under 21, the number increased by 44% from 607 in 2020 to 873 in 2021. The proportion of reported young drug abusers also increased from 11 % to 15%.

3.7 The average age of all reported drug abusers decreased from 40 to 39 years, while the average age of reported young drug abusers aged under 21 decreased from 18 to 17 years.

3.8 The number of male abusers increased by 4% from 4 547 in 2020 to 4 744 in 2021, while the number of female abusers increased by 4% from 1 229 in 2020 to 1 275 in 2021.

3.9 The number of newly reported drug abusers in 2021 (at 1 979) was 24% higher than that in 2020 (at 1 596), while that of previously reported abusers decreased by 3% to 4 040. As a percentage of all reported drug abusers, the proportion of newly reported abusers increased from 28% in 2020 to 33% in 2021.

圖 3.1 按年齡組別劃分的 2020 及 2021 年首次／曾被呈報吸食毒品者  
Chart 3.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers in 2020 and 2021 by age group



註釋：括號內的數字是指與前一年比較的變動百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the percentage change over the preceding year.

### 年齡和性別

(表 1a 及圖 3.2-3.3)

3.10 在 2021 年所有被呈報的 6019 名吸毒者中，24% 的年齡介乎 41 至 50 歲，19% 的年齡介乎 31 至 40 歲，而 20% 介乎 21 至 30 歲。另外，年齡介乎 21 至 35 歲的年輕成年人佔 30%。

3.11 被呈報吸毒者大部分 (79%) 為男性，他們的平均年齡為 40 歲，較被呈報女性吸毒者 (平均年齡 35 歲) 年長。女性吸毒者年齡在 41 歲以下的百分比為 63%，而男性吸毒者的相關百分比則只有 51%。

### Age and Sex

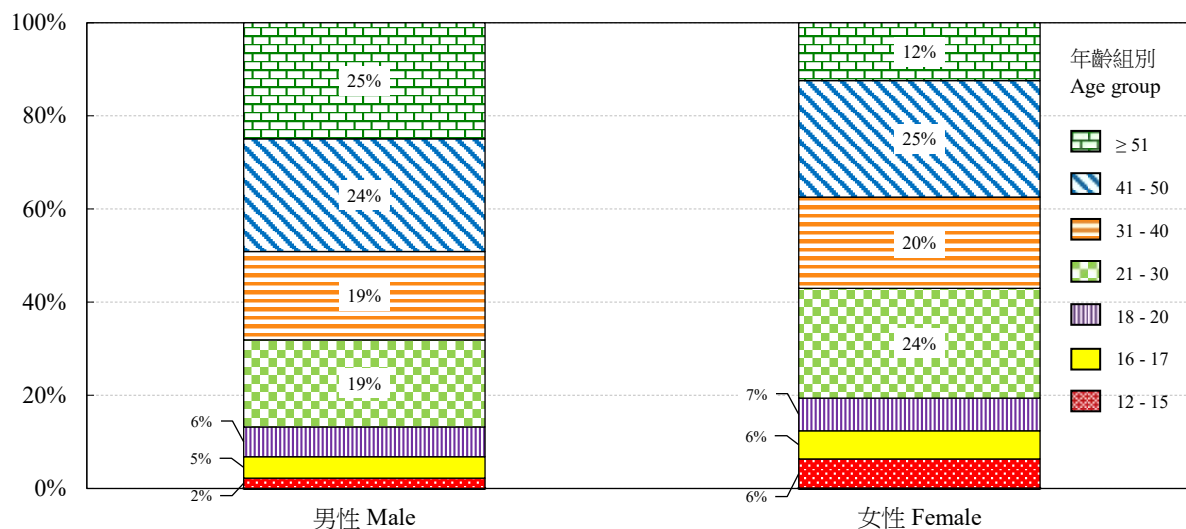
(Table 1a and Chart 3.2-3.3)

3.10 Of all 6 019 reported drug abusers in 2021, 24% were aged 41-50, 19% were aged 31-40 and 20% were aged 21-30. Meanwhile, 30% were young adults aged 21-35.

3.11 The majority (79%) of reported drug abusers were males. Reported male drug abusers, with an average age of 40 years, were older than female abusers (with an average age of 35 years). The proportion of female abusers aged under 41 was 63% while the corresponding proportion of male abusers was only 51%.

圖 3.2 按性別劃分的 2021 年被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布

Chart 3.2 Age distribution of reported drug abusers in 2021 by sex



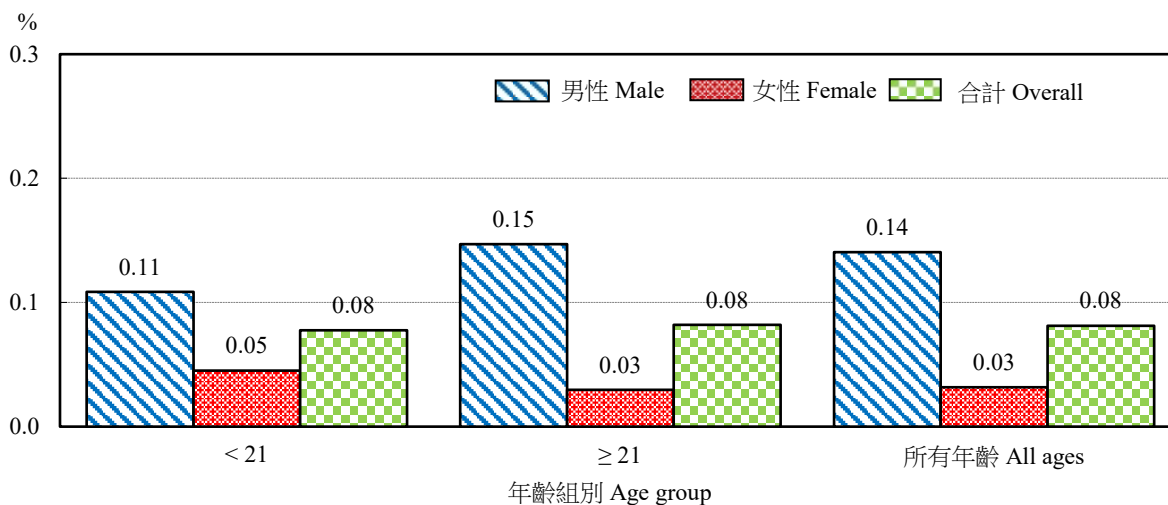
3.12 在 2021 年，在每 100 名人口中被呈報的吸毒人數約為 0.08 人，而男性的比率較女性為高。

3.12 In 2021, the number of reported drug abusers per 100 population was about 0.08. The ratio was higher for male drug abusers than female abusers.

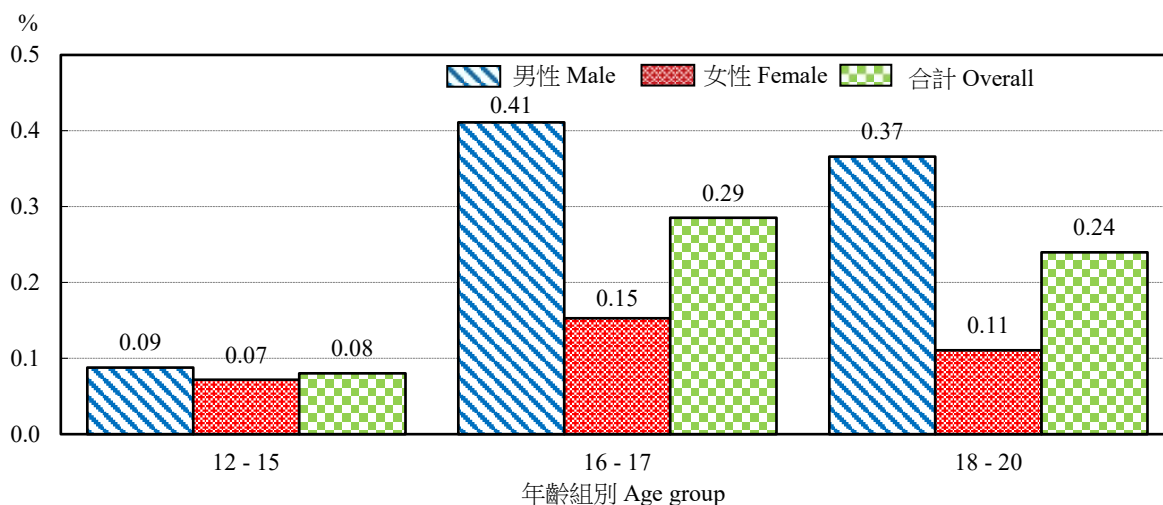
圖 3.3 按年齡組別及性別劃分的 2021 年被呈報吸毒者佔人口比率

Chart 3.3 Ratio of reported drug abusers to population in 2021 by age group by sex

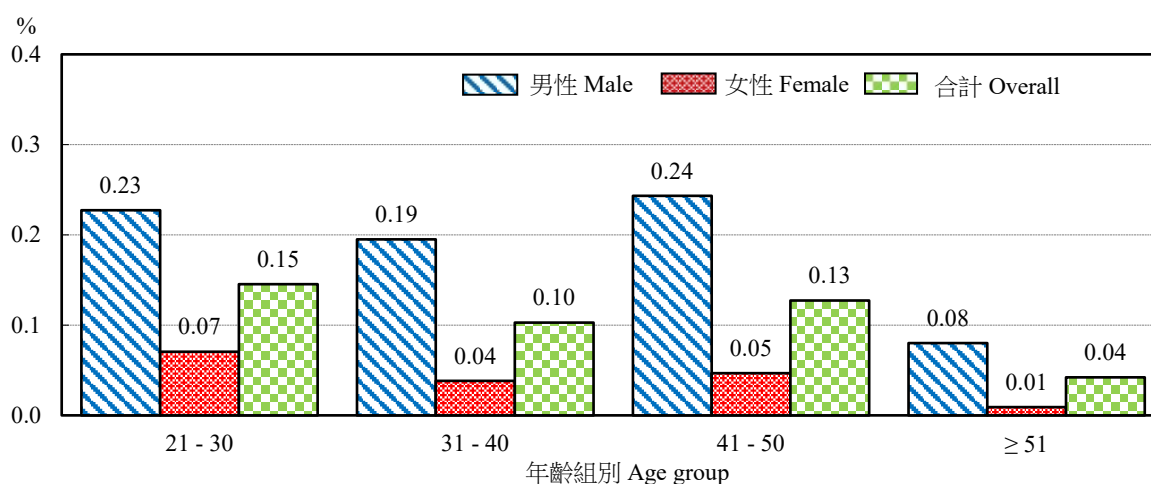
(a) 所有年齡 All ages



## (b) 21 歲以下 Aged under 21



## (c) 21 歲及以上 Aged 21 and over



註釋：比率是指被呈報吸毒者佔各相關年齡／性別組別內每 100 名年底人口的比例。

12 歲以下被呈報吸毒者的比率及其按性別劃分的比率均少於 0.005%。

Notes: The ratios refer to the number of reported drug abusers per 100 year-end population in the respective age/sex groups.

Ratio for reported drug abusers aged under 12 and those by sex were all less than 0.005%.

## 首次吸食毒品年齡 (表 1i)

3.13 34% 的被呈報吸毒者報稱在 12 至 15 歲之間開始吸毒，19% 在 16 至 17 歲之間，21% 在 18 至 20 歲之間，10% 在 21 至 25 歲之間，其餘 12% 及 3% 分別在 25 歲之後及 12 歲之前。所有被呈報吸毒者及被呈報的 21 歲

## Age of First Abuse (Table 1i)

3.13 34% of the reported drug abusers claimed to have started drug abuse at the age between 12 and 15, 19% between 16 and 17, 21% between 18 and 20, 10% between 21 and 25, and the remaining 12% and 3% at the age over 25 and below 12 respectively. The

以下青少年吸毒者首次吸毒的平均年齡分別為 19 歲及 15 歲。

average ages of first abuse of all reported drug abusers and reported young drug abusers aged under 21 were 19 and 15 years respectively.

### 吸食毒品種類

(表 1d 及圖 3.4)

### Type of Drugs Abused

(Table 1d and Chart 3.4)

3.14 在 2021 年，有 41% 的吸毒者被呈報曾吸食海洛英。其他較常被吸食的毒品依次為甲基安非他明 (19%)、可卡因 (18%)、大麻 (17%)、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 (12%)、氯胺酮 (10%) 及咳藥 (4%)。

3.14 In 2021, 41% of drug abusers were reported to have abused heroin. Other commonly abused drugs were methamphetamine (19%), cocaine (18%), cannabis (17%), triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (12%), ketamine (10%) and cough medicine (4%).

3.15 在被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者中，大麻是最常被吸食的毒品。在 2021 年，有 56% 的被呈報青少年吸毒者吸食大麻，其次是可卡因 (45%)、氯胺酮 (12%)、甲基安非他明 (5%)、亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明 (2%) 及海洛英 (1%)。男性和女性首三位最常吸食的毒品相同。

3.15 Among the reported young drug abusers aged under 21, cannabis was the most popular type of drug abused and was taken by 56% of them in 2021. This was followed by cocaine (45%), ketamine (12%), methamphetamine (5%), MDMA (2%) and heroin (1%). The top three popular types of drugs abused were the same for both males and females.

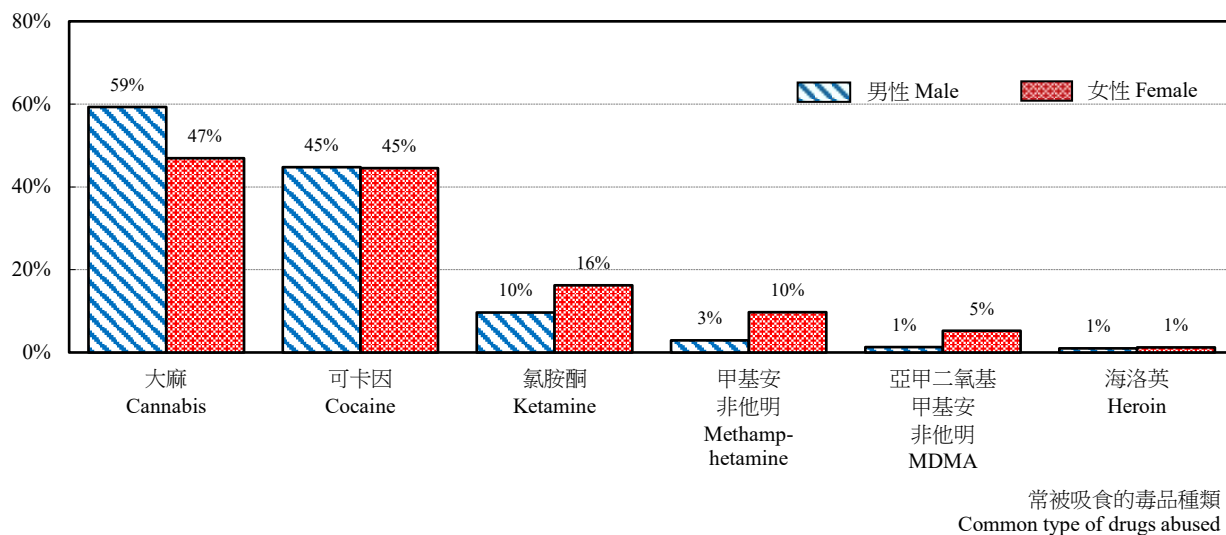
3.16 在被呈報的 21 歲及以上成年吸毒者中，海洛英是最常被吸食的毒品種類 (佔 47%)，其次是甲基安非他明 (22%) 和可卡因 (14%)。男性和女性首兩位最常吸食的毒品相同。

3.16 Among the reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, heroin was the most common type of drug abused (47%), followed by methamphetamine (22%) and cocaine (14%). The top two popular types of drugs abused were the same for both males and females.

圖 3.4 按 2021 年被呈報吸毒者的年齡組別及性別劃分的常被吸食毒品種類  
 Chart 3.4 Common types of drugs abused by reported drug abusers in 2021 by age group by sex

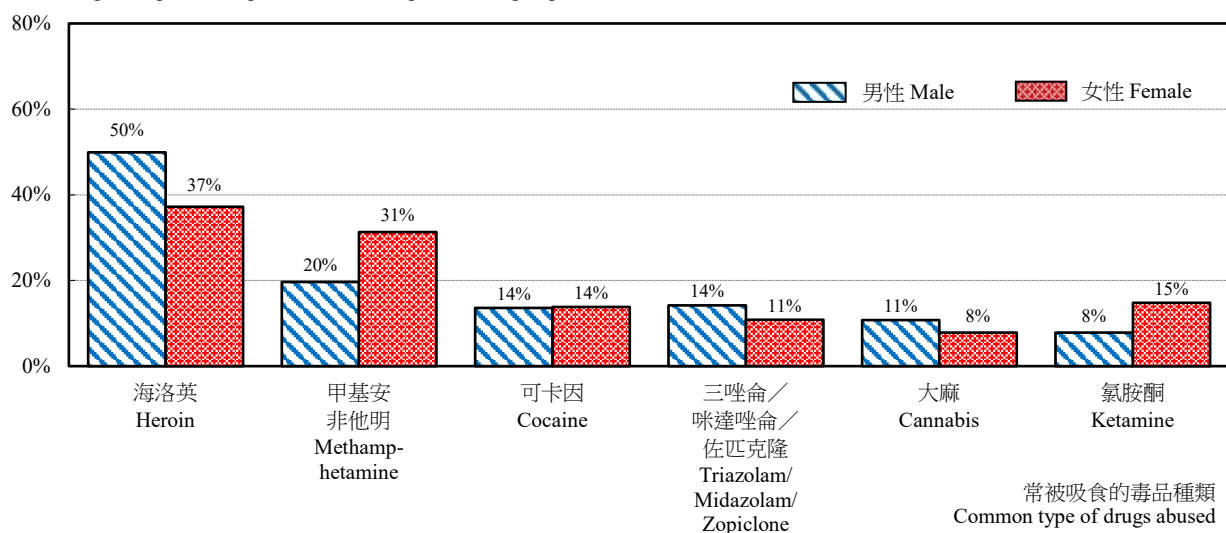
(a) 21 歲以下 Aged under 21

佔在相關性別組別內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比  
 Percentage of reported drug abusers in the respective sex groups



(b) 21 歲及以上 Aged 21 and over

佔在相關性別組別內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比  
 Percentage of reported drug abusers in the respective sex groups



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品。

Note: More than one type of drugs abused may be reported for an individual drug abuser in a given year.

**吸食毒品方法 (表 3d)**

3.17 吸毒者各有不同的吸毒方法。被呈報吸食海洛英和甲基安非他明者最普遍是用吸入煙霧方法吸毒（在 2021 年，六成八吸食海洛英者和八成一吸食甲基安非他明者採用這種方法吸毒）；而鼻吸是吸食氯胺酮最常用方法（佔吸食氯胺酮者 85%）；注射是吸食三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆最常用方法（佔吸食三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆者 45%）；口服是服食咳藥的唯一方法；而以香煙或煙管吸食是吸食大麻及可卡因較普遍方法（分別佔吸食大麻者 69% 及可卡因者 46%）。

**吸食毒品地方 (表 1f)**

3.18 在 2021 年，絕大部分（99.7%）被呈報吸毒者均有在香港吸毒。而有 48 名吸毒者（或佔吸毒者 1%）曾在中國內地（主要在深圳）吸毒。

**吸食毒品地點  
(表 1g 及圖 3.5)**

3.19 於 2021 年，59% 的吸毒者只在家／朋友的家中吸毒，另外 19% 吸毒者曾在家／朋友的家及其他地點吸毒。

**Method of Taking Drugs (Table 3d)**

3.17 Abusers have different habits with regard to the method of taking drugs. Fume inhaling was the most common method of taking heroin and methamphetamine (adopted by 68% of heroin abusers and 81% of methamphetamine abusers in 2021); sniffing was the most common method of taking ketamine (85% of ketamine abusers); injection was the most common method of taking triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (45% of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers); oral ingestion was the only method of taking cough medicine; and smoking was the more common method of taking cannabis and cocaine (69% of cannabis abusers and 46% of cocaine abusers).

**Place of Abusing Drugs (Table 1f)**

3.18 The majority (99.7%) of the reported drug abusers took drugs in Hong Kong in 2021. 48 persons (or 1% of reported drug abusers) were reported to have taken drugs in Mainland China (mainly in Shenzhen).

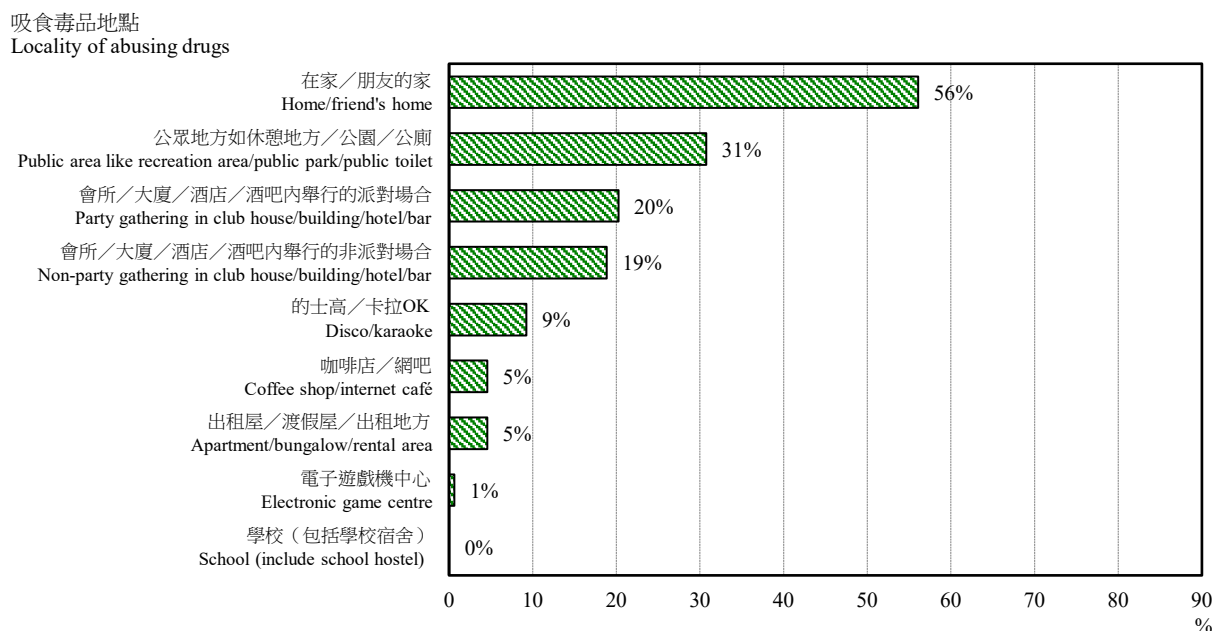
**Locality of Abusing Drugs  
(Table 1g and Chart 3.5)**

3.19 59% of the drug abusers took drugs at home/friend's home only, while 19% took drugs at home/friend's home and other localities in 2021.

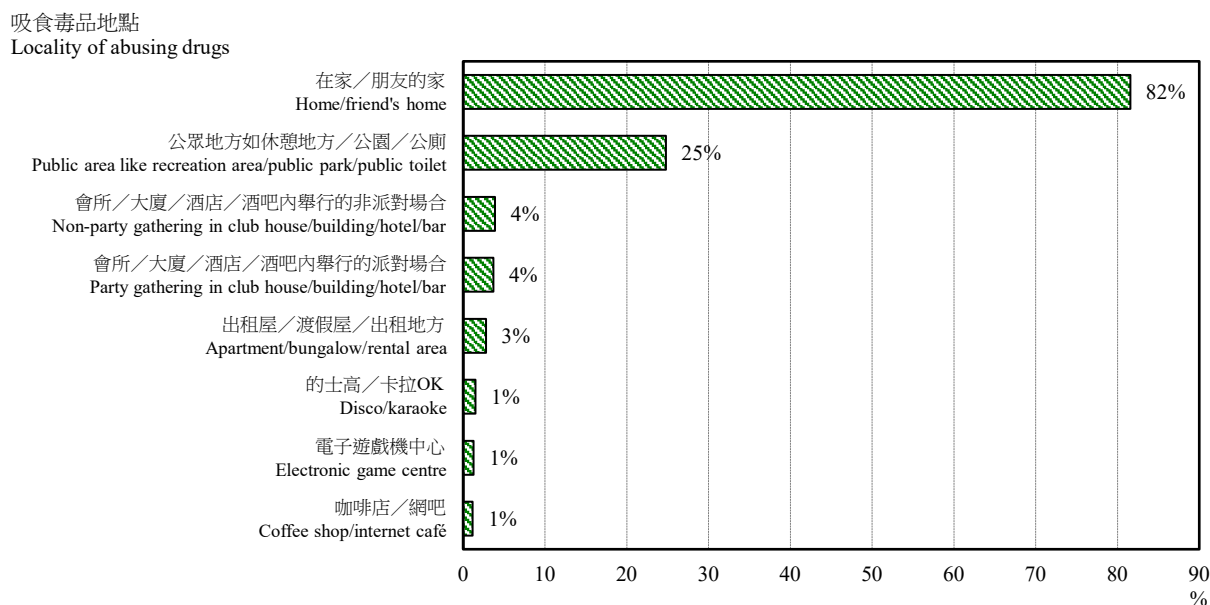


圖 3.5 按 2021 年被呈報吸毒者的年齡組別劃分的吸食毒品地點分布  
 Chart 3.5 Localities of abusing drugs of reported drug abusers in 2021 by age group

(a) 21 歲以下 Aged under 21



(b) 21 歲及以上 Aged 21 and over



註釋：個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一個吸食毒品地點。

Note: More than one locality of abusing drugs may be reported for an individual drug abuser in a given year.

3.20 68%的21歲以下青少年吸毒者曾在家／朋友的家以外的其他地點吸毒，而成年吸毒者的相應百分比為37%。在其他地點中，以公眾地方如休憩地方／公園／公廁最常見。25%被呈報的21歲及以上成年吸毒者和31%青少年吸毒者曾在公眾地方如休憩地方／公園／公廁吸毒。

### 現時吸食毒品原因

(表 1h 及圖 3.6)

3.21 吸毒原因方面，在所有被呈報吸毒者當中，最普遍的原因為「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」(佔被呈報吸毒者46%)、「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(41%)和「受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片」(32%)。

3.22 至於21歲以下的吸毒者，最普遍的吸毒原因是「受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片」(58%)，其次是「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」(45%)和「尋求快感或官能上的滿足」(31%)。

3.20 68% of the young drug abusers aged under 21 took drugs at other localities irrespective of whether they took drugs at home/friend's home, compared with 37% for the adult counterparts. Among the other localities, public areas like recreation area/public park/public toilet topped the list. 25% of the reported drug abusers aged 21 and over and 31% of those aged under 21 were reported to have taken drugs at public areas like recreation area/public park/public toilet.

### Reason for Current Drug Use

(Table 1h and Chart 3.6)

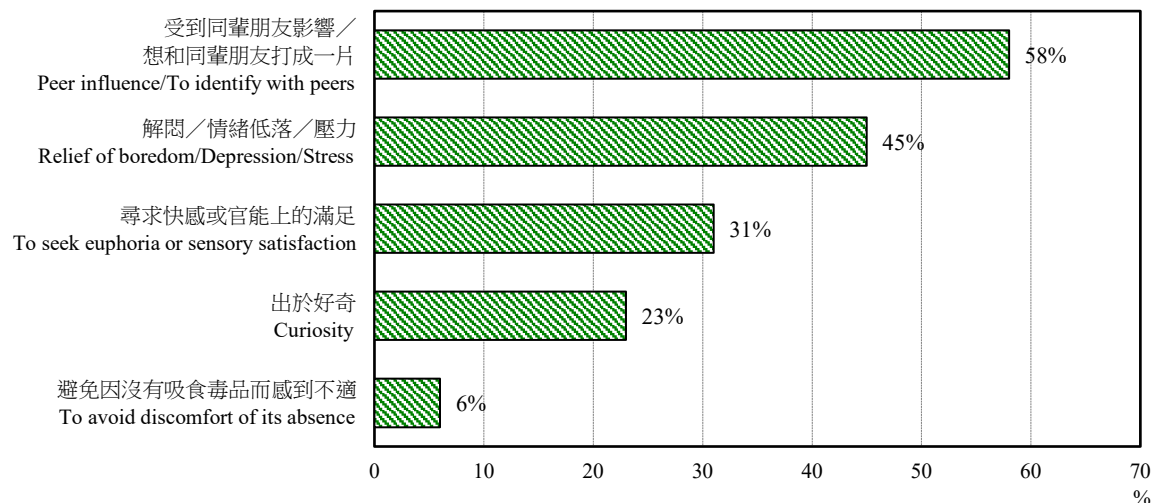
3.21 Regarding the reasons for taking drugs, the most common ones for all reported drug abusers were “relief of boredom/depression/stress” (46% of reported drug abusers), “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (41%) and “peer influence/to identify with peers” (32%).

3.22 For drug abusers aged under 21, “peer influence/to identify with peers” (58%) was the most common reason for taking drugs, followed by “relief of boredom/depression/stress” (45%) and “to seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction” (31%).

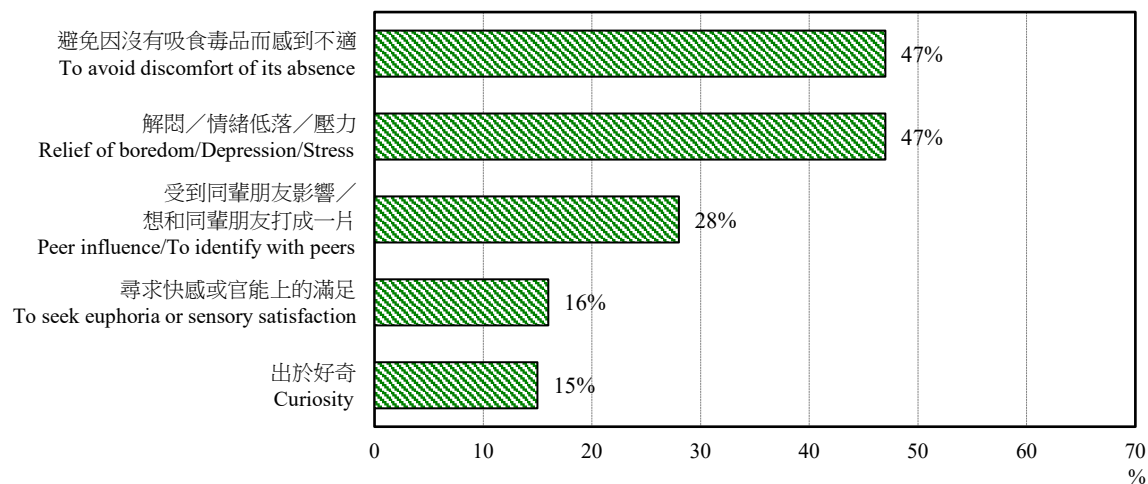
圖 3.6 按 2021 年被呈報吸毒者的年齡組別劃分的現時吸食毒品原因

Chart 3.6 Reasons for current drug use of reported drug abusers in 2021 by age group

## (a) 21 歲以下 Aged under 21

現時吸食毒品原因  
Reason for current drug use

## (b) 21 歲及以上 Aged 21 and over

現時吸食毒品原因  
Reason for current drug use

註釋：個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一個現時吸食毒品原因。

Note: More than one reason for current drug use may be reported for an individual drug abuser in a given year.

**經濟活動身分 (表 1j)**

3.23 43%的吸毒者在被呈報時為失業人士，另 25%是全職工作人士，16%是散工／兼職工作人士及 8%是學生。而學生佔被呈報青少年吸毒者的比重達 43%。

**教育程度 (表 1k)**

3.24 在 2021 年的被呈報吸毒者中，約半數曾接受初中教育，26%曾接受高中教育，14%曾接受小學教育及 6%曾接受專上教育。

**種族 (表 1l)**

3.25 華裔為被呈報吸毒者中最主要的種族，佔 2021 年吸毒人士 92%。其他被呈報吸毒者的種族依次為尼泊爾裔(3%)、印度裔／巴基斯坦裔／孟加拉裔／斯里蘭卡裔(2%)和越南裔(2%)。

**婚姻狀況 (表 1m)**

3.26 在被呈報吸毒者中，54%從未結婚，27%為已婚或同居，18%已離婚或分居，餘下 1%為鰥寡。與男性吸毒者比較，女性吸毒者較少從未結婚(49%，男性則為 55%)。

**Economic Activity Status (Table 1j)**

3.23 43% of the reported drug abusers were unemployed at the time of report. Another 25% were full-time workers, 16% were casual/part-time workers and 8% were students. Among the reported young drug abusers, the proportion of students was 43%.

**Educational Attainment (Table 1k)**

3.24 About half of reported drug abusers in 2021 attained lower secondary education, 26% upper secondary education, 14% primary education and 6% post-secondary education.

**Ethnicity (Table 1l)**

3.25 Chinese was the dominant ethnicity of reported drug abusers, at 92% of the drug abusers in 2021. Other ethnicities of reported drug abusers included Nepalese (3%), Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan (2%) and Vietnamese (2%).

**Marital Status (Table 1m)**

3.26 54% of the reported drug abusers had never been married, 27% married or cohabiting, 18% divorced or separated and the remaining 1% widowed. Compared with male abusers, fewer female abusers had never been married (49% versus 55% for males).

**伴侶是否吸毒人士 (表 1m)**

3.27 在已婚或同居的被呈報吸毒者中，20%報稱他們的伴侶也吸毒。女性被呈報吸毒者當中，其伴侶也吸毒的比重為 40%，遠高於男性吸毒者的相應比重（13%）。

**居住地區 (表 1n)**

3.28 深水埗（11%）、觀塘（10%）和元朗（10%）為最多被呈報吸毒者居住的地區。至於 21 歲以下的吸毒者，主要居住在元朗（14%）、南區（13%）和北區（12%）。

**居住單位類型 (表 1o)**

3.29 逾半數（59%）被呈報吸毒者居住在公營租住單位，36%居住在私人住宅單位，3%居住在資助出售單位。

**曾否有犯罪紀錄 (表 1p)**

3.30 67%的被呈報吸毒者曾有犯罪紀錄，其中大多為只與毒品有關的罪行（27%），或與毒品有關及其他罪行（25%）；而 14%為只有與毒品無關的罪行。在被呈報的 21 歲及以上成年吸毒者中，曾有犯罪紀錄者佔 72%，較 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者的相應百分比（33%）為高。

**Whether Partner Took Drugs (Table 1m)**

3.27 Of those married or cohabiting, 20% reported that their partners also abused drugs. The proportion of reported female abusers with partners also abusing drugs was 40%, much higher than the corresponding proportion of male abusers (13%).

**District of Residence (Table 1n)**

3.28 Sham Shui Po (11%), Kwun Tong (10%) and Yuen Long (10%) were the districts which had the highest number of reported drug abusers residing. Drug abusers aged under 21 mainly resided in Yuen Long (14%), Southern (13%) and North (12%) Districts.

**Type of Quarters (Table 1o)**

3.29 More than half (59%) of the reported drug abusers resided in public rental flats, 36% in private residential flats and 3% in subsidised sale flats.

**Whether Previously Convicted (Table 1p)**

3.30 67% of the reported drug abusers had previously been convicted. Among them, most had previous convictions of either drug-related offences only (27%) or both drug-related and other offences (25%), while 14% had previous convictions of other offences only. The proportion of previously convicted abusers among the reported adult abusers aged 21 and over was 72%, which was higher than that among the young drug abusers aged under 21 (33%).