

# 1 摘要 Executive Summary

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## 結果摘要<sup>(註)</sup>

1.1 整體被呈報的吸毒者總人數從 2013 年的 10 260 人穩步下降。在 2022 年，被呈報吸毒者總人數有 5 235 人，較 2021 年(6 095 人)減少 14%，並較 2013 年減少了 49%。(表 1a)

1.2 21 歲以下青少年吸毒人數在 2022 年有 718 人，較 2021 年(888 人)減少 19%，並較 2013 年(1 225 人)顯著減少了 41%。(表 1a)

1.3 首次被呈報吸毒人數在 2013 年至 2022 年間整體呈下降趨勢。2022 年首次被呈報吸毒人數為 1 736 人，較 2021 年(2 031 人)下跌 15%，並較 2013 年(2 637 人)下跌 34%。(表 1b)

(註)

本報告書內有關 2020 年至 2022 年的數字可能受 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情的影響，須謹慎闡釋。

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

1.1 The total number of reported drug abusers has been decreasing steadily after 2013 (at 10 260). In 2022, the total number of reported drug abusers was 5 235, 14% lower than 2021 (at 6 095) and 49% lower than 2013. (Table 1a)

1.2 There were 718 reported young drug abusers aged under 21 in 2022, representing a decrease of 19% over 2021 (at 888) and was significantly lower than 2013 (at 1 225) by 41%. (Table 1a)

1.3 The number of newly reported drug abusers registered a declining trend between 2013 and 2022. In 2022, there were 1 736 newly reported drug abusers, representing a decrease of 15% from 2021 (at 2 031) and a drop of 34% from 2013 (at 2 637). (Table 1b)

(Note)

Throughout this Report, figures during 2020-2022 should be interpreted with caution as they might have been affected by the situation of COVID-19.

1.4 首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡\*的中位數在2013年至2022年間徘徊於3.4年至5.9年，顯示隱蔽吸毒的情況仍然值得關注。(圖 2.7)

1.5 在2022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)

1.6 2022年被呈報吸毒者中，2 145人(佔42%)被呈報吸食海洛英，而3 427人(佔68%)被呈報吸食危害精神毒品。2013年至2022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。即使如此，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 history of newly reported abusers\* ranged from 3.4 years to 5.9 years from 2013 to 2022. This reflected that hidden drug abuse is still a concern. (Chart 2.7)

1.5 In 2022, the average ages 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 Among the reported drug abusers in 2022, 2 145, or 42%, were reported heroin abusers; and 3 427, or 68%, were reported psychotropic substance abusers. From 2013 to 2022, 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 2013 年至 2014 年，氯胺酮為最常被吸食的危害精神毒品，但在 2015 年至 2021 年間，甲基安非他明（香港俗稱「冰毒」）超越氯胺酮，成為最常被吸食的危害精神毒品。不過，可卡因在 2022 年取代甲基安非他明，成為最常被吸食的危害精神毒品。在 2022 年，被呈報吸食海洛英、可卡因、甲基安非他明、大麻、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆、氯胺酮、咳藥及硝甲西洋的人數均見下降。（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 55%），其次是可卡因（49%）、氯胺酮（8%）和甲基安非他明（5%）。（表 1d）

1.9 在 2022 年，37 名被呈報吸毒者曾在中國內地（主要在深圳）吸毒，較 2021 年減少 24%。要留意，受因應 2019 冠狀病毒病而採取的防疫措施影響，香港的出入境人數在 2020 至 2022 年期間大幅減少。（表 1f）

1.10 在吸毒地點方面，2022 年的數字顯示 62% 的吸毒者只在家／朋友的家吸毒，較 2013 年的 52% 為高。（表 1g）

1.7 Ketamine was the most commonly abused psychotropic substance in 2013 and 2014, but methamphetamine (commonly known as “Ice” in Hong Kong) surpassed ketamine to become the most common psychotropic substance abused from 2015 to 2021. However, cocaine replaced methamphetamine in 2022 to become the most common psychotropic substance abused. A decline was observed for the number of reported abusers taking heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, cannabis, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, ketamine, cough medicine and nimetazepam in 2022. (Table 1d)

1.8 Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, cannabis was the most common type of drug abused (55% of reported young drug abusers), followed by cocaine (49%), ketamine (8%) and methamphetamine (5%). (Table 1d)

1.9 37 reported drug abusers had taken drugs in Mainland China (mainly Shenzhen) in 2022, being 24% lower than that in 2021. It is noted that the number of people arriving and departing Hong Kong during the period from 2020 to 2022 was significantly smaller due to the implementation of the anti-epidemic restrictions relating to COVID-19. (Table 1f)

1.10 Regarding the locality of drug abuse, the 2022 figures revealed that 62% of the abusers took drugs at home/friend’s home only, which was more than 52% in 2013. (Table 1g)

1.11 在 2022 年，有 66% 的被呈報吸毒者曾有犯罪紀錄，較 2021 年低 1 個百分點，並較 2013 年低 9 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 2022 年為 71%，而 21 歲以下的青少年吸毒者的相應比重則為 33%。（表 1p）

1.12 在 2022 年，被呈報吸毒者最普遍的吸毒原因為「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」。以此作為現時吸毒原因的比重，由 2013 年的 49% 下跌至 2018 年的 42%，其後於 2022 年重返 49%。另一方面，被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者在 2022 年最普遍的吸毒原因為「想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩朋友影響」。以此作為現時吸毒原因的比重，由 2013 年的 56% 減少到 2015 年的 46%，然後回升至 2022 年的 53%。（表 1h）

1.13 被呈報吸食海洛英者及三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆者，吸食次數一般相對較頻密；在 2022 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及氯胺酮者均為 9 次，吸食可卡因者為 5 次，吸食大麻者為 4 次，而吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者則為兩次。（圖 5.3）

1.11 In 2022, 66% of the reported drug abusers had records of conviction, which was 1 percentage point lower than that in 2021 and 9 percentage points lower than that in 2013. Among adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, the proportion with conviction records was 71% in 2022, while the corresponding proportion for young drug abusers aged under 21 was 33%. (Table 1p)

1.12 In 2022, the most common reason for all drug abusers reported for taking drugs was “to relieve boredom/depression/stress”. The proportion of reported drug abusers citing it as a reason for current drug use decreased from 49% in 2013 to 42% in 2018 and then returned to 49% in 2022. On the other hand, the most common reason for drug abuse for reported young drug abusers aged under 21 was “to identify with peers/peer influence” in 2022. This proportion dropped from 56% in 2013 to 46% in 2015 and then rose to 53% in 2022. (Table 1h)

1.13 Reported abusers of heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone in general had relatively higher frequencies of abusing drugs, both with median monthly frequencies of abusing drugs at 60 times in 2022. The corresponding figures for abusers of other common psychotropic substances were much lower, e.g. 30 times for cough medicine abusers, 9 times for methamphetamine abusers and ketamine abusers, 5 times for cocaine abusers, 4 times for cannabis abusers and twice for MDMA abusers. (Chart 5.3)

## 概要一覽

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>所有被呈報吸毒者</b>										
人數	10 260	9 068	8 777	8 248	6 883	6 760	5 775	5 782	6 095	5 235
平均年齡	37	38	38	39	40	41	41	40	38	39
男性	8 302	7 385	6 947	6 751	5 590	5 436	4 605	4 551	4 800	4 108
佔所有的百分比	80.9	81.4	79.2	81.9	81.2	80.4	79.7	78.7	78.8	78.5
平均年齡	38	39	40	40	41	42	42	41	40	40
女性	1 958	1 683	1 830	1 497	1 293	1 324	1 170	1 231	1 295	1 127
佔所有的百分比	19.1	18.6	20.8	18.1	18.8	19.6	20.3	21.3	21.2	21.5
平均年齡	30	32	33	35	36	37	36	36	34	35
21 歲以下青少年	1 225	829	689	521	468	477	494	609	888	718
佔所有的百分比	11.9	9.1	7.9	6.3	6.8	7.1	8.6	10.5	14.6	13.7
平均年齡	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	17
首次被呈報吸毒者	2 637	2 082	2 183	2 029	1 630	1 734	1 619	1 600	2 031	1 736
佔所有的百分比	25.7	23	24.9	24.6	23.7	25.7	28	27.7	33.3	33.2
平均年齡	27	28	29	30	30	31	30	29	28	29

## 常被吸食毒品

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>(1) 被呈報並備有吸食毒品種類資料者</b>										
人數	10 180	8 960	8 685	8 192	6 821	6 678	5 675	5 731	5 956	5 062
<b>(2) 被呈報吸食海洛英者</b>										
人數	5 127	4 604	4 421	4 058	3 722	3 626	2 895	2 841	2 392	2 145
佔 (1) 的百分比	50.4	51.4	50.9	49.5	54.6	54.3	51.0	49.6	40.2	42.4
<b>(3) 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者</b>										
人數	6 321	5 543	5 505	5 303	4 087	4 008	3 615	3 616	4 166	3 427
佔 (1) 的百分比	62.1	61.9	63.4	64.7	59.9	60.0	63.7	63.1	69.9	67.7
<b>被呈報吸食以下危害精神毒品者佔 (1) 的百分比</b>										
可卡因	8.7	7.3	7.2	9.8	12.8	14.8	13.9	12.7	18.2	20.4
甲基安非他明	18.3	23.0	26.0	30.5	26.2	23.5	23.7	21.9	19.5	16.7
大麻	3.0	4.0	4.0	5.5	5.9	7.3	9.2	13.1	17.0	16.3
三唑侖／咪達唑 侖／佐匹克隆	11.1	11.4	11.4	12.0	13.0	13.9	15.2	12.4	11.5	11.0
氯胺酮	28.8	24.7	23.3	15.4	9.2	7.5	7.5	9.4	9.7	9.8
咳藥	4.1	4.3	4.1	5.3	4.0	4.2	4.8	3.9	3.7	3.6
亞甲二氧基甲基安非 他明	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0

**Highlights at a Glance**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>All reported drug abusers</b>										
No.	10 260	9 068	8 777	8 248	6 883	6 760	5 775	5 782	6 095	5 235
Average age	37	38	38	39	40	41	41	40	38	39
Male	8 302	7 385	6 947	6 751	5 590	5 436	4 605	4 551	4 800	4 108
% of all	80.9	81.4	79.2	81.9	81.2	80.4	79.7	78.7	78.8	78.5
Average age	38	39	40	40	41	42	42	41	40	40
Female	1 958	1 683	1 830	1 497	1 293	1 324	1 170	1 231	1 295	1 127
% of all	19.1	18.6	20.8	18.1	18.8	19.6	20.3	21.3	21.2	21.5
Average age	30	32	33	35	36	37	36	36	34	35
Young persons aged under 21	1 225	829	689	521	468	477	494	609	888	718
% of all	11.9	9.1	7.9	6.3	6.8	7.1	8.6	10.5	14.6	13.7
Average age	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	17
Newly reported drug abusers	2 637	2 082	2 183	2 029	1 630	1 734	1 619	1 600	2 031	1 736
% of all	25.7	23	24.9	24.6	23.7	25.7	28	27.7	33.3	33.2
Average age	27	28	29	30	30	31	30	29	28	29

**Common drugs abused**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>(1) Reported drug abusers with type of drugs reported</b>										
No.	10 180	8 960	8 685	8 192	6 821	6 678	5 675	5 731	5 956	5 062
<b>(2) Reported heroin abusers</b>										
No.	5 127	4 604	4 421	4 058	3 722	3 626	2 895	2 841	2 392	2 145
% of (1)	50.4	51.4	50.9	49.5	54.6	54.3	51.0	49.6	40.2	42.4
<b>(3) Reported psychotropic substance abusers</b>										
No.	6 321	5 543	5 505	5 303	4 087	4 008	3 615	3 616	4 166	3 427
% of (1)	62.1	61.9	63.4	64.7	59.9	60.0	63.7	63.1	69.9	67.7
<b>Reported abusers of the following psychotropic substances as % of (1)</b>										
Cocaine	8.7	7.3	7.2	9.8	12.8	14.8	13.9	12.7	18.2	20.4
Methamphetamine	18.3	23.0	26.0	30.5	26.2	23.5	23.7	21.9	19.5	16.7
Cannabis	3.0	4.0	4.0	5.5	5.9	7.3	9.2	13.1	17.0	16.3
Triazolam/ Midazolam/ Zopiclone	11.1	11.4	11.4	12.0	13.0	13.9	15.2	12.4	11.5	11.0
Ketamine	28.8	24.7	23.3	15.4	9.2	7.5	7.5	9.4	9.7	9.8
Cough medicine	4.1	4.3	4.1	5.3	4.0	4.2	4.8	3.9	3.7	3.6
MDMA	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0