

# 香港統計月刊

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*專題文章*  
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2012年香港吸毒情況  
Drug Abuse Situation in Hong Kong in 2012

## 2012 年香港吸毒情況 Drug Abuse Situation in Hong Kong in 2012

透過政府和各方努力，毒品問題在過去數年有改善的跡象。然而，吸毒問題出現越趨隱蔽的情況，令人關注。本文旨在透過「藥物濫用資料中央檔案室」所編製的統計資料，概述香港最新的吸毒情況及近年一些轉變的趨勢。此外，本文亦展示有關學生服用藥物的統計數據，以及與毒品條例相關的執法數字，從而對吸毒情況作進一步分析，並以較廣闊的角度審視吸毒問題。

Through the concerted efforts of the government and the community, drug problem in Hong Kong has ameliorated in the past few years. However, the increasingly hidden nature of drug problem has aroused public concern. This article gives an overview of the latest situation and some of the changing trends of drug abuse in Hong Kong in recent years by making reference to statistics derived from the Central Registry of Drug Abuse. Moreover, statistics on drug use among students and enforcement of drug offence are presented to supplement the analysis of drug abuse situation, so as to give a wider perspective on the drug abuse problem.

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# 2012 年香港吸毒情況

## Drug Abuse Situation in Hong Kong in 2012

### 1. 引言

1.1 本文概述近年香港吸毒的情況及一些轉變的趨勢，包括吸毒情況持續得到改善及吸毒問題漸趨隱蔽的情況。

1.2 政府保安局「藥物濫用資料中央檔案室」（檔案室）搜集和編製有關吸毒的統計資料。自 1972 年設立以來，在監察本港吸毒情況方面，發揮關鍵作用。

1.3 檔案室是一個自願呈報系統，備有曾與呈報機構（包括執法部門、戒毒治療及福利機構、醫院和診所等）接觸而又被這些機構呈報的吸毒者資料。檔案室並非要確定本港吸毒人口的實際數字，但由此所得的統計數字可以反映出吸毒趨勢及模式。為可從較廣闊的角度審視吸毒問題，其他毒品相關的統計數字亦應一併研究，以補充檔案室的數據，其中包括有關學生服用藥物的統計數據以及與毒品條例相關的執法數字。

1.4 為能得到個別吸毒者和呈報機構對呈報系統的信任，《危險藥物條例》（第 134 章）就此授予法定保障，規定檔案室和呈報機構備存的所有記錄，必須予以保密。

1.5 吸毒統計數字每季都會更新及在禁毒處的網頁 ([www.nd.gov.hk/tc/statistics\\_list.htm](http://www.nd.gov.hk/tc/statistics_list.htm)) 公布。禁毒處每年會出版一本載有主要吸毒趨勢和吸毒者特徵的報告書。

### 1. Introduction

1.1 This article presents an overview of the drug abuse situation and some of the changing drug trends in Hong Kong in recent years, including the improved drug situation and the increasingly hidden nature of drug abuse.

1.2 The Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) maintained by the Security Bureau of the Government collects and compiles statistics on drug abuse. Since its establishment in 1972, it has played a pivotal role in monitoring the drug abuse situation in Hong Kong.

1.3 The CRDA is a voluntary reporting system which records the details of drug abusers who have come into contact with and been reported by the reporting agencies (comprising law enforcement departments, treatment and welfare agencies, hospitals and clinics). It is not the intention of the CRDA to ascertain the exact size of the drug abusing population in Hong Kong, but statistics derived from it reflect the trends and patterns of drug abuse. For a wider perspective on drug abuse problem, other drug-related statistics should be considered to supplement the CRDA figures, including statistics on drug use among students and enforcement of drug offence.

1.4 To secure the confidence of both individual drug abusers and reporting agencies in reporting to the CRDA, statutory protection to the confidentiality of all records maintained by the CRDA and reporting agencies is provided under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 134).

1.5 Statistics on drug abuse are updated and released on a quarterly basis on the webpage of the Narcotics Division ([www.nd.gov.hk/en/statistics\\_list.htm](http://www.nd.gov.hk/en/statistics_list.htm)). A report on the major drug abuse trends and characteristics of drug abusers is also published annually.

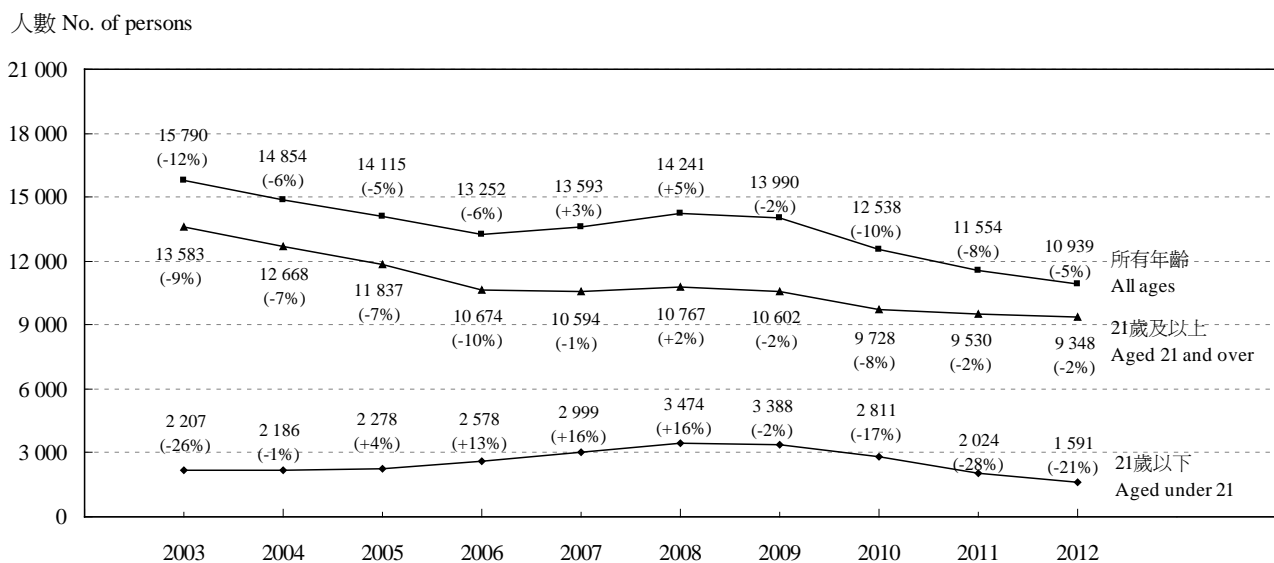
## 2. 定義和計算法則

2.1 作為資料呈報的準則，吸毒是指服用危害或可能危害個人身體或精神健康，或其家庭和社會關係的毒品／物質，而劑量或服用期超過通常視為治療作用的劑量或服用期。在本文中，被吸食的毒品分為麻醉鎮痛劑及危害精神毒品兩大類。麻醉鎮痛劑指海洛英、鴉片、嗎啡和菲仕通／美沙酮等傳統毒品。而危害精神毒品（或俗稱「丸仔」毒品）包括迷幻劑、鎮抑劑、興奮劑、鎮靜劑和其他毒品／物質，例如氯胺酮、甲基安非他明和三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆等。飲用酒精及吸食煙草則不被列作吸毒。

## 3. 藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的數據

3.1 檔案室錄得被呈報吸毒者的總人數由2003年的15 790人，逐步下降至2006年的13 252人。在2007年及2008年，數字逆轉回升，分別達至13 593人和14 241人。之後，數字再次回落；至2012年，人數為10 939人，較2011年的11 554人下跌5%。（圖1）

圖1 2003年至2012年按年齡組別劃分的被呈報吸毒人數  
Chart 1 Reported drug abusers by age group, 2003 – 2012



註釋：括號內的數字是指與前1年比較的變動百分比。

## 2. Definitions and counting rules

2.1 For the purpose of reporting, drug abuse is defined as the taking of substance which harms or threatens to harm the physical, mental or social well-being of an individual, in doses above or for periods beyond those normally regarded as therapeutic. In this article, substances of abuse are broadly divided into two categories - narcotics analgesics and psychotropic substances. Narcotics analgesics refer to heroin, opium, morphine and physeptone/methadone while psychotropic substances include hallucinogens, depressants, stimulants, tranquillizers and other substances such as ketamine, methamphetamine and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, etc. Taking alcohol and tobacco are not regarded as drug abuse.

## 3. CRDA figures

3.1 The total number of drug abusers reported to the CRDA has decreased steadily from 15 790 in 2003 to 13 252 in 2006. In 2007 and 2008, the trend reversed and the number picked up to 13 593 and 14 241 respectively. Thereafter, the number went down again. In 2012, the number was 10 939, 5% lower than 11 554 in 2011. (Chart 1)

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentage changes over the preceding year.

3.2 近年吸毒者總數下降，當中，青少年吸毒人數的跌幅更為顯著。21 歲以下被呈報的青少年吸毒者在 2012 年有 1 591 人，較 2008 年減少了 54%。（表 1）

3.2 The recent decreasing trend for drug abusers was particularly significant among the young abusers. There were 1 591 reported abusers aged under 21 in 2012, representing a decrease of 54% over 2008. (Table 1)

**表 1 2008 年至 2012 年按性別和年齡組別劃分的被呈報吸毒人數**  
**Table 1 Reported drug abusers by sex and age group, 2008 - 2012**

性別／年齡組別 Sex/Age group	人數 No. of persons				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>男性 Male</b>	<b>11 334 (+1.9%)</b>	<b>11 221 (-1.0%)</b>	<b>10 008 (-10.8%)</b>	<b>9 413 (-5.9%)</b>	<b>8 907 (-5.4%)</b>
<21	2 402 (+12.6%)	2 228 (-7.2%)	1 860 (-16.5%)	1 421 (-23.6%)	1 120 (-21.2%)
≥ 21	8 932 (-0.7%)	8 993 (+0.7%)	8 148 (-9.4%)	7 992 (-1.9%)	7 787 (-2.6%)
<b>女性 Female</b>	<b>2 907 (+17.9%)</b>	<b>2 769 (-4.7%)</b>	<b>2 530 (-8.6%)</b>	<b>2 141 (-15.4%)</b>	<b>2 032 (-5.1%)</b>
<21	1 072 (+23.9%)	1 160 (+8.2%)	951 (-18.0%)	603 (-36.6%)	471 (-21.9%)
≥ 21	1 835 (+14.6%)	1 609 (-12.3%)	1 579 (-1.9%)	1 538 (-2.6%)	1 561 (+1.5%)
<b>男女合計 Both sexes</b>	<b>14 241 (+4.8%)</b>	<b>13 990 (-1.8%)</b>	<b>12 538 (-10.4%)</b>	<b>11 554 (-7.8%)</b>	<b>10 939 (-5.3%)</b>
<21	3 474 (+15.8%)	3 388 (-2.5%)	2 811 (-17.0%)	2 024 (-28.0%)	1 591 (-21.4%)
≥ 21	10 767 (+1.6%)	10 602 (-1.5%)	9 727 (-8.3%)	9 530 (-2.0%)	9 348 (-1.9%)
<b>年齡中位數 Median age</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>

註釋：括號內的數字是指與前 1 年比較的變動百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets are the percentage changes over the preceding year.

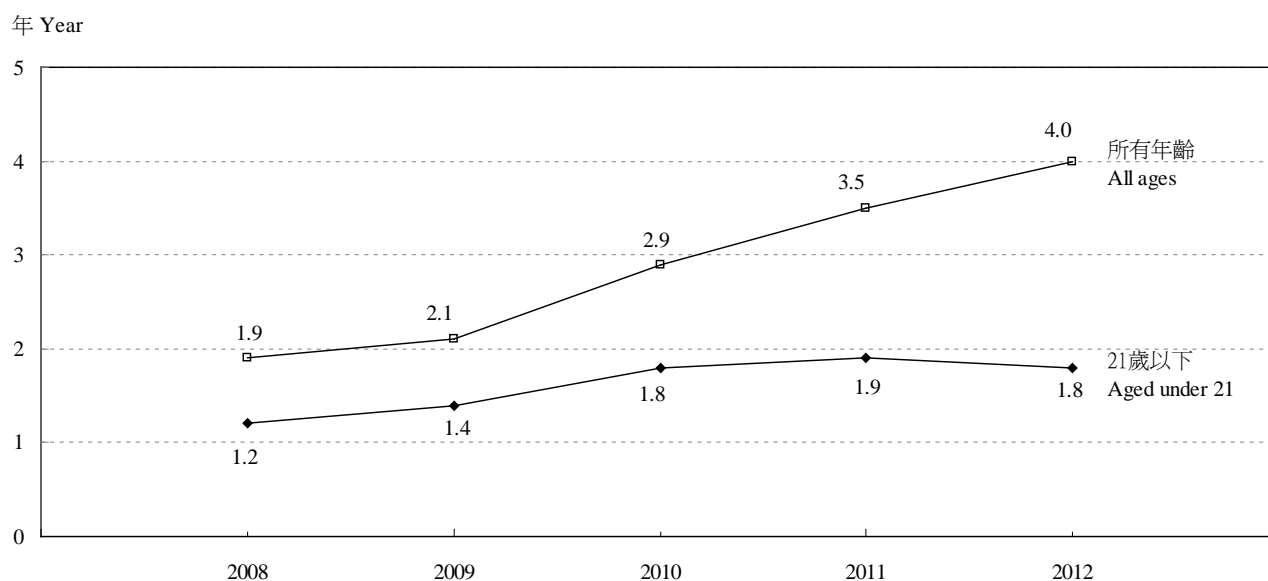
3.3 男性吸毒的情況較女性普遍，在 2012 年，男性吸毒者（8 907 人）佔所有被呈報吸毒者的 81%。2012 年男性吸毒人數與 2008 年比較下降了 21%，而女性吸毒人數（2 032 人）在同期間下降了 30%。（表 1）

3.3 Drug abuse is more popular among males than females, with 81% of reported drug abusers being male (8 907) in 2012. The number of male drug abusers in 2012 declined by 21% when compared with 2008, whereas that of female (2 032) also declined by 30% over the same period. (Table 1)

3.4 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關發現的時間）的中位數持續增加，由 2008 年的 1.9 年，攀升至 2012 年的 4.0 年，增加超過一倍，反映了吸毒問題漸趨隱蔽的情況。（圖 2）

3.4 The median length of drug abusing experience by newly reported abusers (i.e. the time for abusers to be discovered by the CRDA reporting agencies from his first drug abuse) increased persistently, with a more than double increase from 1.9 years in 2008 to 4.0 years in 2012. This reflected the increasingly hidden nature of drug abuse. (Chart 2)

**圖 2 2008 年至 2012 年首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡中位數**  
**Chart 2 Median length of drug abusing experience by newly reported abusers, 2008 – 2012**



註釋：數字不包括首次吸毒年齡不詳人士。

Note: Figures exclude persons with unknown age of first abuse.

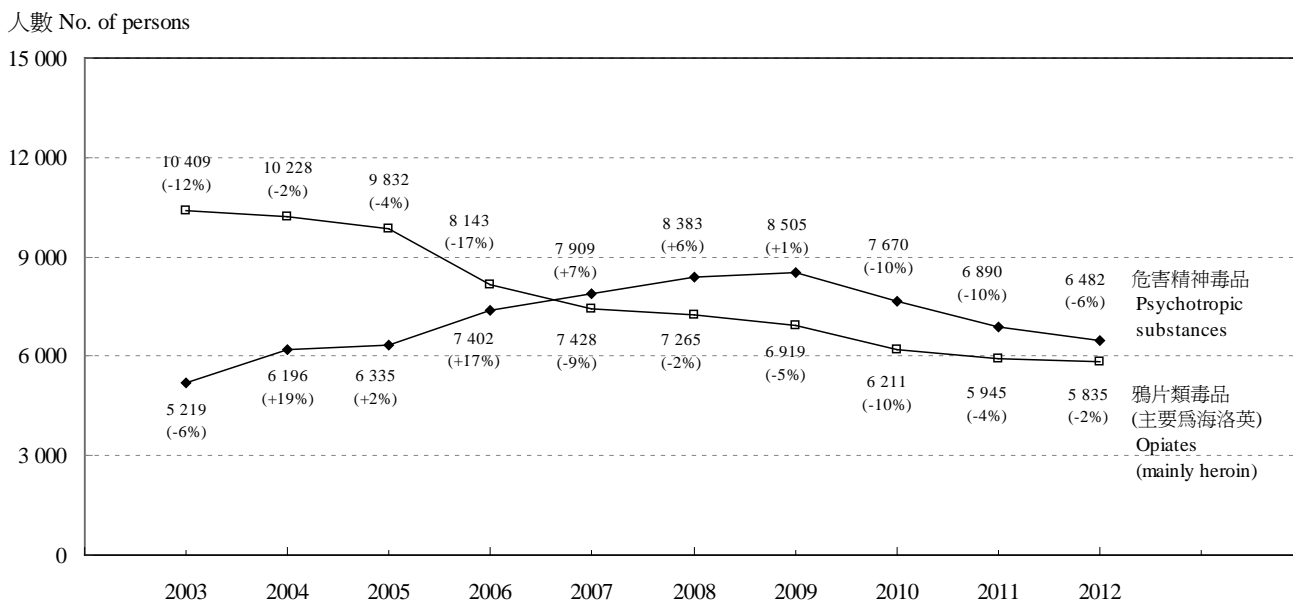
3.5 以往，鴉片類毒品（主要是海洛英）是香港最多人吸食毒品。不過，近年來吸食傳統毒品人數呈現下降趨勢，由 2003 年的 10 409 人降至 2012 年的 5 835 人。（圖 3）

3.5 Historically, opiates (mainly heroin) were the most common drug abused in Hong Kong. However, there was a declining trend for traditional drug abusers in recent years, with the number dropping from 10 409 in 2003 to 5 835 in 2012. (Chart 3)

3.6 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數由 2003 年的 5 219 人躍升至 2004 年的逾 6 000 人，並由 2007 年起超越吸食傳統毒品的人數。吸食危害精神毒品的人數在 2009 年達至高峯（8 505 人）後，便穩步回落至 2012 年的 6 482 人。在 2003 年至 2012 年期間，吸食危害精神毒品者佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比亦由 33% 上升至 59%。（圖 3）

3.6 The number of reported psychotropic substances abusers surged up from 5 219 in 2003 to over 6 000 in 2004 and has overtaken the number of traditional drugs abusers since 2007. After reaching the peak in 2009 (8 505), the number of psychotropic substances abusers decreased steadily to 6 482 in 2012. The proportion of abusers taking psychotropic substances also increased from 33% in 2003 to 59% in 2012. (Chart 3)

**圖 3 2003 年至 2012 年被呈報吸食危害精神毒品及鴉片類毒品人數**  
**Chart 3 Reported abusers of psychotropic substances and opiates, 2003 – 2012**



註釋：個別吸毒者在某年內可同時吸食鴉片類毒品及危害精神毒品。

括號內的數字是指與前 1 年比較的變動百分比。

Notes: An individual abuser may take both opiates and psychotropic substances during a given year.

Figures in brackets are the percentage changes over the preceding year.

3.7 吸食海洛英及三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆（或俗稱白瓜子／藍精靈）人士的吸毒頻次一般較高，他們每月吸毒次數的中位數達 60 次。吸食其他危害精神毒品者的相應次數則遠較為低，例如吸食氯胺酮（或俗稱 K 仔）和甲基安非他明（或俗稱冰）人士，每月吸食次數中位數分別為 10 次及 9 次。

3.8 自 2001 年開始，氯胺酮一直都是最多人吸食的危害精神毒品。2012 年逾 3 000 人被呈報吸食氯胺酮。其次兩類最多人吸食的危害精神毒品是甲基安非他明及三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆。同年，分別有 1 656 人及 1 250 人吸食甲基安非他明及三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆。（表 2）

3.7 Abusers of heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone had a relatively higher frequency of abusing drugs in general, with a median monthly frequency of abusing drugs at 60 times. The corresponding figures for other types of psychotropic substances abusers were much lower, such as 10 times for ketamine abusers and 9 times for methamphetamine abusers.

3.8 Ketamine has been the most commonly abused psychotropic substances among drug abusers since 2001. In 2012, there were over 3 000 reported ketamine abusers. Methamphetamine and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone were the next two commonly abused psychotropic substances, with 1 656 and 1 250 abusers respectively in 2012. (Table 2)

表 2 2003 年至 2012 年被呈報的吸食各種危害精神毒品的人數  
 Table 2 Reported abusers of major types of psychotropic substances, 2003 - 2012

危害精神毒品種類 Type of psychotropic substances	人數 No. of persons									
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
氯胺酮 Ketamine	1 954	2 584	2 100	3 080	4 059	5 099	5 280	4 556	3 634	3 192
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	567	642	753	856	1 112	1 374	1 402	1 600	1 546	1 656
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam/Midazolam/Zopiclone	1 567	1 752	2 034	2 227	1 835	1 360	1 397	1 247	1 218	1 250
可卡因 Cocaine	56	95	193	358	716	700	521	776	867	809
咳藥 Cough Medicine	547	658	706	755	601	567	675	525	527	471
大麻 Cannabis	1 050	1 119	1 136	976	788	763	620	519	399	335
硝甲西泮 Nimetazepam	80	225	227	459	381	310	272	246	110	84

註釋：個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品種類。

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

3.9 吸毒地點方面，2012 年的數字顯示 51% 的吸毒者只在家／朋友家吸毒，較 2008 年的 43% 大幅上升。這亦顯示了吸毒漸趨隱蔽的情況。（表 3）

3.9 Regarding the locality of drug abuse, 2012 figures revealed that 51% of abusers took drugs at home/friends' home only, which increased substantially from the 43% in 2008. This also illustrated the increasingly hidden nature of drug abuse. (Table 3).



表 3 2008 年至 2012 年被呈報吸毒者的吸毒地點分布

Table 3 Locality of abusing drugs of reported drug abusers, 2008 - 2012

吸毒地點分布 Locality of abusing drugs	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
只在家／朋友的家 Home/Friend's home only	43%	42%	45%	49%	51%
在家／朋友的家及其他地點 <sup>(1)</sup> Home/Friend's home and other localities <sup>(1)</sup>	34%	35%	34%	31%	30%
只在其他地點 Other localities only	23%	23%	20%	20%	19%

註釋：數字不包括吸毒地點不詳人士。

Notes: Figures exclude persons with unknown locality of abusing drugs.

個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一個吸食毒品地點。

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

(1) 其他地點包括公眾地方如休憩地方／公園／公廁、的士高／卡拉 OK 和會所／大廈／酒店／酒吧內舉行的非派對場合等。

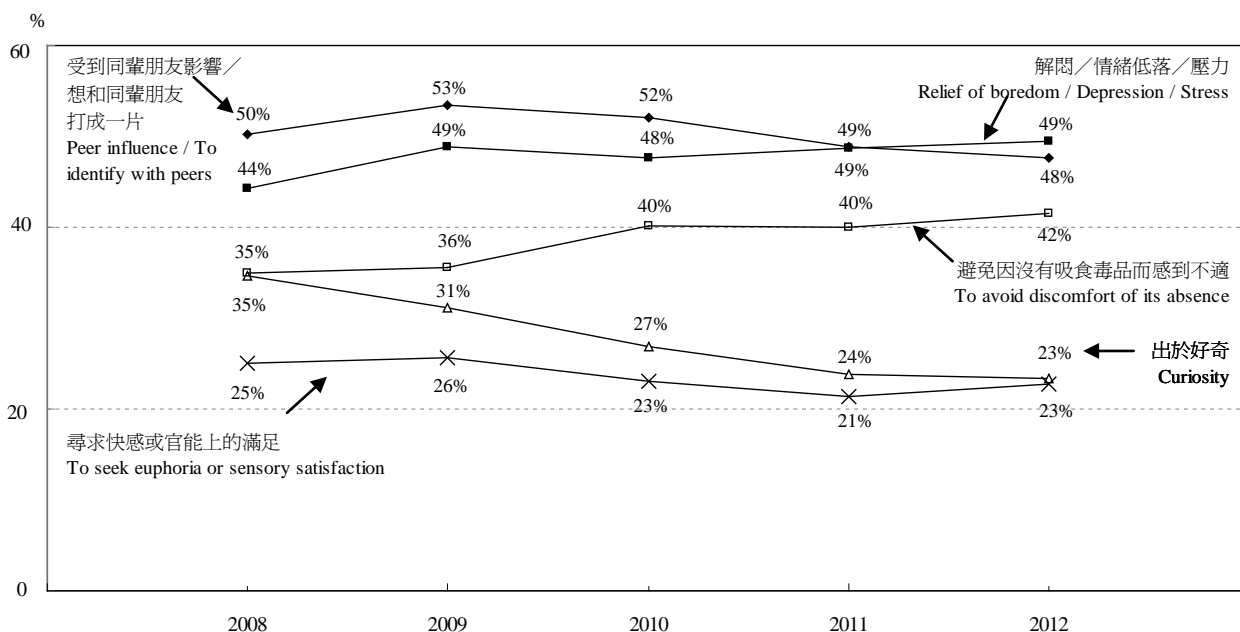
(1) Other localities include "Public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet", "Disco/Karaoke" and "Non-party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar", etc.

3.10 2012 年，吸毒者最普遍的吸毒原因是，「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」（佔 49%），其次是「受到同輩朋友影響／想和同輩朋友打成一片」（48%）和「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」（42%）。（圖 4）

3.10 In 2012, "relief of boredom/depression/stress" (49%) was the most common reason for drug abuse among abusers, followed by "peer influence/to identify with peers" (48%) and "to avoid discomfort of its absence" (42%). (Chart 4)

圖 4 2008 年至 2012 年被呈報的吸毒者現時吸毒主要原因分布

Chart 4 Major reason for current drug abuse of reported drug abusers, 2008 – 2012



註釋：數字不包括現時吸毒原因不詳的人士。

個別吸毒者在某年內報稱的原因可超過一個。

Notes: Figures exclude persons with unknown reason for current drug abuse.

More than one reason may be reported by each individual drug abuser in a given year.

#### 4. 學生服用藥物情況調查結果

4.1 「2011/12 年學生服用藥物情況調查」（簡稱「2011/12 年調查」）<sup>1</sup> 結果顯示，表示曾吸毒的學生人數由 2008/09 年調查的約 30 200 人大幅下降 42% 至約 17 500 人，與檔案室數字的趨勢一致。

4.2 「單獨」吸毒的比例則由 2008/09 年調查的 15% 增加至 2011/12 年調查的 21%。接近八成曾吸食毒品的學生表示自己從未向他人求助。這亦再次確認了在檔案室的數據中發現的吸毒隱蔽性趨勢。

#### 4. Results of the Survey of Drug Use among Students

4.1 Results of the 2011/12 Survey of Drug Use among Students (2011/12 Survey)<sup>1</sup> revealed that the number of students who claimed to have taken drugs dropped significantly by 42% from 30 200 in the 2008/09 Survey to 17 500, which was in line with that shown in the CRDA figures.

4.2 The proportion of drug-taking students who took drugs 'alone' increased from 15% in the 2008/09 Survey to 21% in the 2011/12 Survey. Nearly 80% of the drug-taking students reported that they had never sought help from others. This also reaffirmed the increasingly hidden nature of drug abuse observed in CDRA figures.

1 2011/12 年調查成功訪問了由高小至大專 230 多間院校中約 156 000 名全日制學生，佔全部約 1 150 間院校中 793 000 名目標學生人口約 20%。該調查報告可於禁毒處網頁下載 ([www.nd.gov.hk/tc/survey\\_of\\_drug\\_use\\_11-12.htm](http://www.nd.gov.hk/tc/survey_of_drug_use_11-12.htm))。

1 The 2011/12 Survey sampled some 156 000 full-time students ranging from upper primary to post-secondary levels from over 230 schools/institutions. This represents about 20% of the target student population of 793 000 from around 1 150 schools/institutions. The survey report can be downloaded from the webpage of the Narcotics Division ([www.nd.gov.hk/en/survey\\_of\\_drug\\_use\\_11-12.htm](http://www.nd.gov.hk/en/survey_of_drug_use_11-12.htm)).

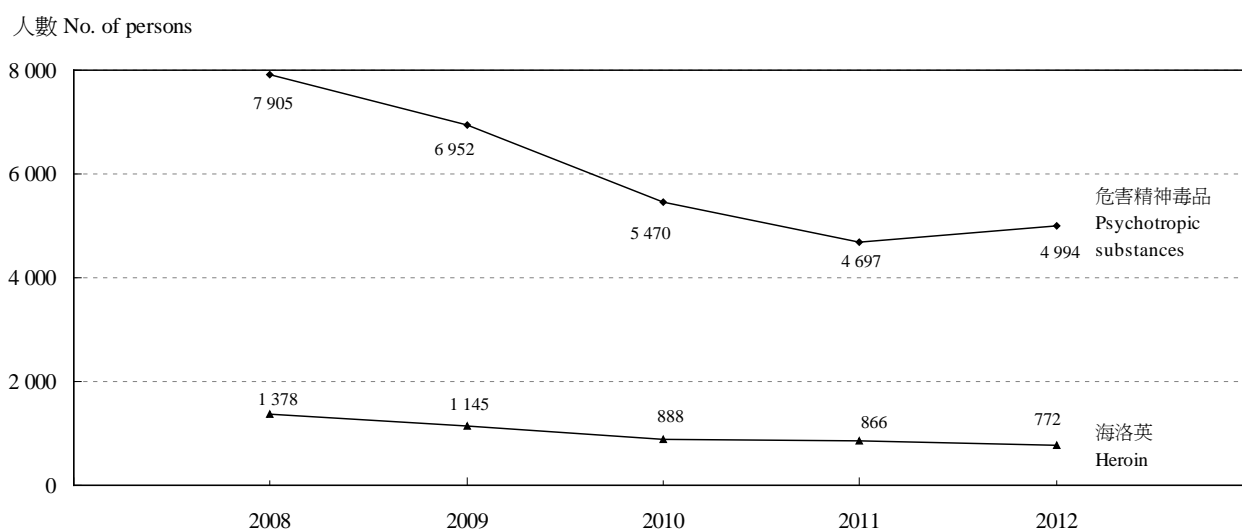
## 5. 與毒品相關的執法統計數字

5.1 在 2008 年至 2012 年期間，涉及海洛英與危害精神毒品的與毒品相關罪行被捕人數持續下跌。在 2008 年被捕人數分別為 1 378 人及 7 905 人，其後逐漸下降，至 2012 年人數分別為 772 及 4 994 人。（圖 5）

## 5. Drug-related enforcement statistics

5.1 Between 2008 and 2012, the number of arrests for drug-related offences involving heroin and psychotropic substances declined continually. The number of arrested person relating to heroin and psychotropic substances dropped gradually from 1 378 and 7 905 in 2008 to 772 and 4 994 in 2012. (Chart 5)

圖 5 2008 年至 2012 年按毒品種類劃分的與毒品相關罪行被捕的人數  
Chart 5 Arrests for drug-related offences by drug type, 2008 – 2012



資料來源：香港警務處  
香港海關

Sources : Hong Kong Police Force  
Customs and Excise Department

5.2 至於因與毒品相關罪行而被檢控的人士，在 2012 年，71% 是涉及管有危險藥物，其次是販運危險藥物。在 2008 年至 2012 年期間，涉及管有罪行的檢控個案下降了 37%，而販運罪行方面，則上升了 6%。吸毒者減少於公眾地方吸毒是涉及管有罪行大幅下跌的原因之一。這亦再次確認了在檔案室的數據中發現的吸毒隱蔽性趨勢。（表 4）

5.2 For those prosecuted for drug-related offences in 2012, 71% were related to possession of dangerous drugs, followed by trafficking in dangerous drugs. Between 2008 and 2012, there were decreases of 37% of prosecution cases relating to possession offences; and increases of 6% for trafficking offences. The reduction in drug abuse in public area was one of the reasons contributed to the significant decrease in the prosecution of possession offences. This also reaffirmed the increasingly hidden nature of drug abuse observed in CDRA figures. (Table 4)

**表 4 2008 年至 2012 年因與毒品相關罪行而被檢控的人數**  
**Table 4 Persons prosecuted for drug-related offences, 2008 - 2012**

	人數 No. of persons				
<b>與毒品相關罪行</b> <b>Drug-related offences</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
管有危險藥物 Possession of dangerous drugs	4 986	4 909	3 513	3 174	3 122
販運危險藥物 Trafficking in dangerous drugs	1 130	1 395	1 324	1 235	1 194

註釋： 個別人士在某年內可能被控多於一項罪行。

Note : An individual may be prosecuted for more than one offence in a given year.

資料來源： 司法機構

Source : Judiciary