

香港統計月刊

Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics

2016 年 8 月
August 2016

專題文章
Feature Article

2015 年香港吸毒情況
Drug Abuse Situation in Hong Kong in 2015

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透過政府和社會各方努力，香港的毒品問題在過去數年有所改善，然而隱蔽吸毒的情況仍然令人關注。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，以及與毒品罪行相關的執法數字，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, hidden drug abuse is still a concern. This article gives an overview of the latest drug abuse situation and drug trends in Hong Kong by making reference to statistics derived from the Central Registry of Drug Abuse. Moreover, statistics on drug use among students and law enforcement on drug offences are presented to supplement the analysis of the drug abuse situation, so as to give a wider perspective on the drug problem.

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Statistics presented in this article are based on the data source from the Security Bureau, Government Secretariat. Enquiries on this article may be directed to the Statistics Unit, Security Bureau, Government Secretariat
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2015 年香港吸毒情況

Drug Abuse Situation in Hong Kong in 2015

1. 引言

1.1 本文概述香港最新的吸毒情況及趨勢，包括吸毒人數持續下降及隱蔽吸毒問題。

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，檔案室在監察本港吸毒情況方面發揮關鍵作用。

1.3 檔案室屬自願呈報系統，記錄曾與呈報機構接觸而又被這些機構呈報的吸毒者資料。呈報機構包括執法部門、戒毒治療及福利機構、專上院校、醫院和診所。基於其性質，檔案室並不量度本港在某一段時間內吸毒者的確實人數；其統計數字旨在顯示一段時間內的吸毒趨勢。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罪行相關的執法數字。

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，向「禁毒常務委員會」匯報及在禁毒處的網頁 (www.nd.gov.hk/tc/statistics_list.htm) 公布，禁毒處每年亦會出版一本載有主要吸毒趨勢和吸毒者特徵的報告書 (www.nd.gov.hk/tc/crda_report.htm)。

1. Introduction

1.1 This article presents an overview of the latest drug abuse situation and drug trends in Hong Kong, including the decreasing number of drug abusers and the hidden drug abuse problem.

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 recording the details of drug abusers who have come into contact with, and have been reported by its reporting agencies, including law enforcement agencies, treatment and welfare agencies, tertiary institutions, hospitals and clinics. By its nature, while the CRDA does not measure the exact size of the drug abusing population in Hong Kong at any particular time, statistics derived therefrom are indicators of the trends of drug abuse over time. For a wider perspective of the drug problem, other drug-related statistics should be considered to supplement the CRDA figures, including statistics on drug use among students and law enforcement on 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, reported to the Action Committee Against Narcotics and released on the webpage of the Narcotics Division (www.nd.gov.hk/en/statistics_list.htm) on a quarterly basis. A report on the major drug abuse trends and characteristics of drug abusers (www.nd.gov.hk/en/crda_report.htm) 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、精神健康或其家庭和社會關係的物質，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，被吸食的物質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。而危害精神毒品包括迷幻劑、鎮抑劑、興奮劑、鎮靜劑和其他物質，例如氯胺酮、甲基安非他明（俗稱「冰毒」）和三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆。飲用酒精及吸食煙草則不被列作吸毒。

3. 檔案室的數據

3.1 被呈報吸毒者總人數在 2015 年（8 598 人）持續下降，較 2014 年（9 059 人）減少 5%。他們的平均年齡及首次吸毒平均年齡分別維持在 38 歲及 18 歲，與 2014 年被呈報吸毒者的情況相同。被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者繼續大幅減少，減幅為 19%（由 2014 年的 825 人減至 2015 年的 665 人）。他們的平均年齡及首次吸毒平均年齡分別維持在 18 歲及 15 歲。（表 1）

3.2 2015 年首次被呈報的吸毒人數（2 103 人）較 2014 年（2 078 人）上升 1%。21 歲以下吸毒人數減少 18%（由 2014 年的 493 人減至 2015 年的 405 人）；而 21 至 35 歲年輕成年人的比例增加，由 2014 年的 55%（1 143 人）增至 2015 年的 57%（1 195 人）。（表 1）

2. Definitions and counting rules

2.1 For the purpose of reporting, drug abuse is defined as the taking of substance that 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 (commonly known as "Ice") and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone. Taking alcohol and tobacco is however not regarded as drug abuse.

3. CRDA figures

3.1 There was a continued decline in the total number of reported drug abusers in 2015 (at 8 598), which was 5% lower than that in 2014 (at 9 059). Their average age and average age of first abuse remained the same as those reported in 2014 at 38 and 18 years old. For reported young drug abusers aged under 21, the number also continued to record a substantial decline of 19% (from 825 in 2014 to 665 in 2015). Their average age and their average age of first abuse remained at 18 and 15 years old. (Table 1)

3.2 The number of newly reported drug abusers in 2015 (at 2 103) was 1% higher than that in 2014 (at 2 078). The number of those aged under 21 had decreased by 18% (from 493 in 2014 to 405 in 2015). Meanwhile, an increased proportion of young adults aged 21 to 35 was identified (from 55% (at 1 143) in 2014 to 57% (at 1 195) in 2015). (Table 1)

表 1 2014 年及 2015 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的被呈報吸毒人數
Table 1 Reported drug abusers by sex and age group, 2014 and 2015

性別／年齡組別 Sex/Age group	人數 No. of persons					
	首次被呈報吸毒者 Newly reported drug abusers			所有被呈報吸毒者 All reported drug abusers		
	2014	2015		2014	2015	
男性 Male	1 448	1 466	(+1%)	7 379	6 827	(-7%)
<21	347	301	(-13%)	582	481	(-17%)
≥ 21	1 101	1 165	(+6%)	6 797	6 346	(-7%)
女性 Female	630	637	(+1%)	1 680	1 771	(+5%)
<21	146	104	(-29%)	243	184	(-24%)
≥ 21	484	533	(+10%)	1 437	1 587	(+10%)
男女合計 Both sexes	2 078	2 103	(+1%)	9 059	8 598	(-5%)
<21	493	405	(-18%)	825	665	(-19%)
≥ 21	1 585	1 698	(+7%)	8 234	7 933	(-4%)
平均年齡 (歲) Average age (years)	28	29		38	38	
首次吸毒平均年齡 (歲) Average age of first abuse (years)	22	22		18	18	

註釋：括號內的數字是指與前一年比較的變動百分率。

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

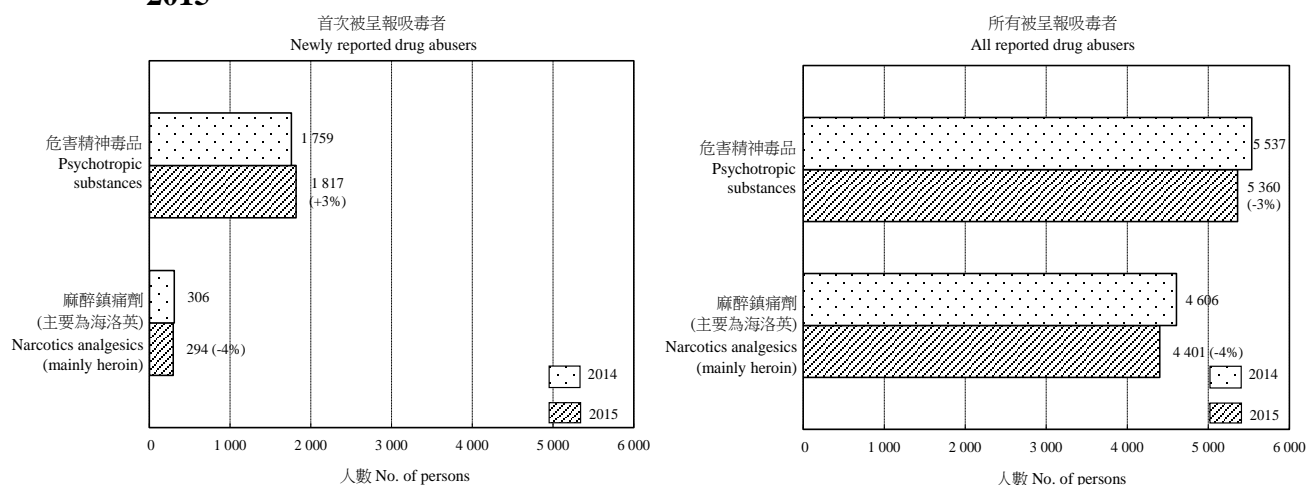
3.3 雖然被呈報吸毒者總人數持續下降，但首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡（即由初次吸毒至被檔案室呈報機構發現所相隔的時間）持續上升。半數在 2015 年首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡達 5.8 年或以上（2014 年的數字為 5.2 年），顯示隱蔽吸毒的情況仍然值得關注。

3.3 Despite the continual decline in the total number of reported drug abusers, the drug history (i.e. the time lapse for abusers to be discovered by the CRDA reporting agencies from his/her first drug abuse) of newly reported cases had continued to rise. Half of the newly reported abusers in 2015 had a drug history of at least 5.8 years (5.2 years in 2014). This reflected that hidden drug abuse is still a concern.

3.4 按毒品類別分析，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品總人數（2015 年有 5 360 人）持續高於吸食麻醉鎮痛劑總人數（2015 年有 4 401 人）。在首次被呈報者中，數字的差別更為明顯（2015 年吸食危害精神毒品人數及吸食麻醉鎮痛劑人數分別為 1 817 人及 294 人）。與 2014 年比較，2015 年吸食危害精神毒品人數下跌 3%（由 5 537 人減至 5 360 人）；而吸食麻醉鎮痛劑（主要為海洛英）人數亦下跌 4%（由 4 606 人減至 4 401 人）。（圖 1）

3.4 Analysed by category of drugs, the total number of reported psychotropic substance abusers (at 5 360 in 2015) continued to be higher than that of narcotics analgesics abusers (at 4 401 in 2015). The difference was more evident among the newly reported (number of psychotropic substance abusers and narcotics analgesics abusers at 1 817 and 294 in 2015 respectively). Comparing 2015 with 2014, the number of psychotropic substance abusers had lowered by 3% (from 5 537 to 5 360), and those taking narcotics analgesics (mainly heroin) decreased by 4% (from 4 606 to 4 401). (Chart 1)

圖 1 2014 年及 2015 年被呈報吸食危害精神毒品及麻醉鎮痛劑人數
Chart 1 Reported abusers of psychotropic substances and narcotics analgesics, 2014 and 2015



註釋：個別吸毒者在某年內可同時吸食麻醉鎮痛劑及危害精神毒品。因此，被呈報吸食這兩類毒品的人數之總和會大於同年被呈報吸毒者的總人數。

括號內的數字是指與前一年比較的變動百分率。

Notes: An individual abuser may take both narcotics analgesics and psychotropic substances during a given year. Hence, the sum of the numbers of reported abusers of these two categories of drugs could be greater than the total number of reported drug abusers in the same year.

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

3.5 海洛英仍然是被呈報吸毒者最常吸食的毒品。然而，2015 年被呈報吸食海洛英的人數（4 398 人）較 2014 年（4 604 人）下跌 4%。甲基安非他明（俗稱「冰毒」）超越氯胺酮，成為 2015 年最常被吸食的危險精神毒品。被呈報吸食「冰毒」的人數在 2014 年至 2015 年間上升了 7%（由 2 061 人增至 2 195 人），2015 年人數當中 12% 為 21 歲以下。與此同時，氯胺酮跌至最常被吸食的危險精神毒品的第二位。2015 年被呈報吸食氯胺酮的人數較 2014 年下跌 11%（由 2 216 人減至 1 974 人），當中 13% 為 21 歲以下。（圖 2）

3.6 與 2014 年比較，2015 年吸食其他危險精神毒品的人數大都有所下跌 — 咳藥（由 386 人減至 335 人，減少 13%）、可卡因（由 657 人減至 606 人，減少 8%）、硝甲西洋（由 34 人減至 32 人，減少 6%）、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆（由 1 020 人減至

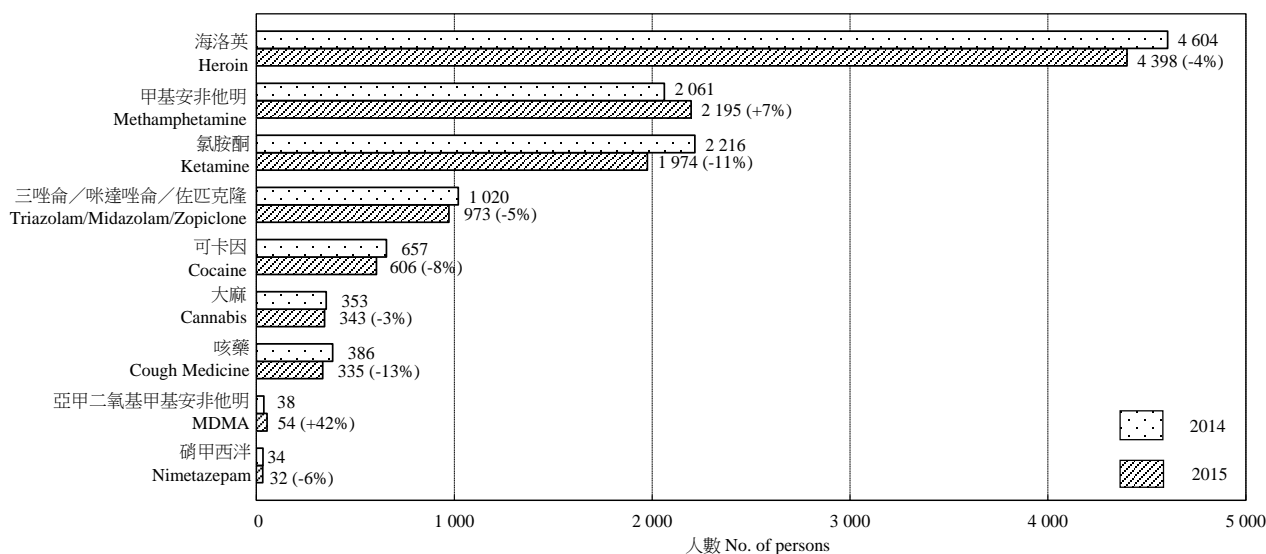
3.5 Heroin remained to be the single most popular type of drug abused among the reported abusers. However, the total number of reported heroin abusers in 2015 (at 4 398) was 4% lower than that in 2014 (at 4 604). Methamphetamine (commonly known as “Ice”) surpassed ketamine and became the most popular type of psychotropic substances abused in 2015. The number of reported “Ice” abusers increased by 7% between 2014 and 2015 (from 2 061 to 2 195), with 12% of whom in 2015 aged under 21. Meanwhile, ketamine fell to be the second most popular type of psychotropic substances abused. The number of reported ketamine abusers in 2015 was 11% lower comparing to that in 2014 (from 2 216 to 1 974), of whom 13% of them were aged under 21. (Chart 2)

3.6 Compared with 2014, the number of abusers of most other types of psychotropic substances had seen a reduction in 2015 – cough medicine (dropped by 13% from 386 to 335), cocaine (dropped by 8% from 657 to 606), nimetazepam (dropped by 6% from 34 to 32), triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (dropped by 5% from 1 020 to 973), and cannabis (dropped by 3%

973 人，減少 5%) 及大麻 (由 353 人減至 343 人，減少 3%)；亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明則屬例外 (由 38 人增至 54 人，增加 42%)。(圖 2)

from 353 to 343), with the exception of MDMA (increased by 42% from 38 to 54). (Chart 2)

圖 2 2014 年及 2015 年按毒品種類劃分的被呈報吸毒人數
Chart 2 Reported drug abusers by type of drugs abused, 2014 and 2015



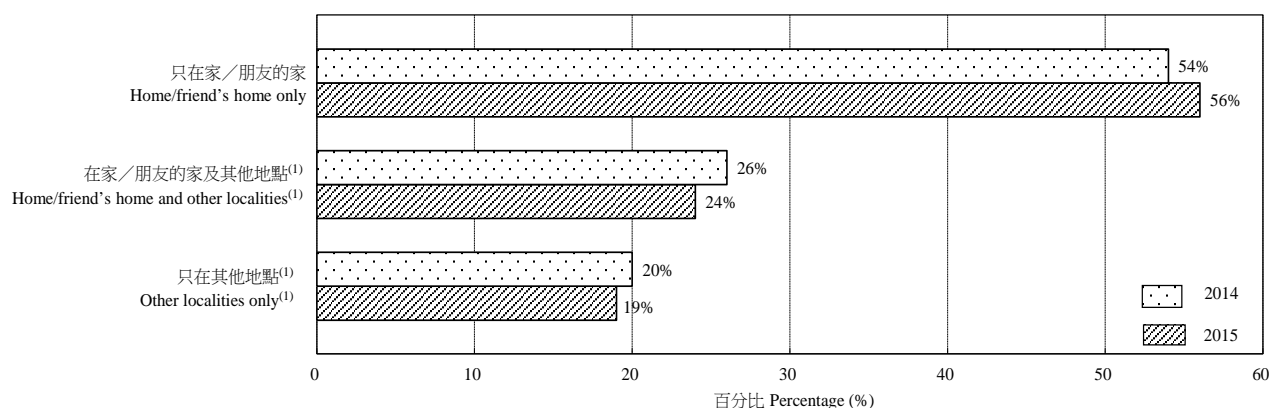
註釋：個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品。
 括號內的數字是指與前一年比較的變動百分率。

Notes: More than one type of drugs abused may be reported for an individual drug abuser in a given year.
 Figures in brackets are the percentage changes over the preceding year.

3.7 吸毒地點方面，在 2015 年，56% 的吸毒者只在自己或朋友家中吸毒。(圖 3)

3.7 On the locality of taking drugs, in 2015, 56% of the drug abusers took drugs at home or friend's home only. (Chart 3)

圖 3 2014 年及 2015 年被呈報吸毒者的吸毒地點分布
Chart 3 Locality of abusing drugs of reported drug abusers, 2014 and 2015



註釋：數字不包括吸毒地點不詳的人士。

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

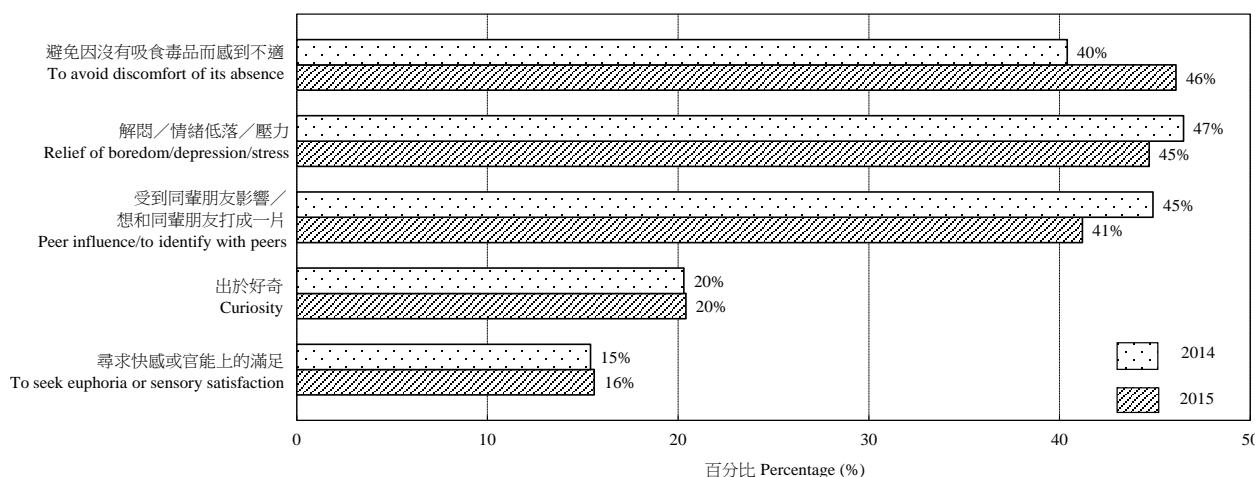
(1) 其他地點包括公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公厕、的士高/卡拉 OK 和會所/大廈/酒店/酒吧內舉行的派對場合等。

(1) Other localities include public areas like recreation area/public park/public toilet, disco/karaoke and party gathering in club house/building/hotel/bar, etc.

3.8 吸毒原因方面，在 2015 年所有被呈報的吸毒者當中，最普遍的原因為「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」、「解悶/情緒低落/壓力」及「受到同輩朋友影響/想和同輩朋友打成一片」。(圖 4)

3.8 Regarding the reasons for taking drugs, the most common ones for all reported drug abusers in 2015 were “to avoid discomfort of its absence”, “to relieve boredom/depression/stress” and “peer influence/to identify with peers”. (Chart 4)

圖 4 2014 年及 2015 年被呈報吸毒者的現時吸毒主要原因分布
Chart 4 Major reason for current drug use of reported drug abusers, 2014 and 2015



註釋：數字不包括現時吸毒原因不詳的人士。

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

個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一個現時吸毒原因。

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

4. 學生服用藥物情況調查結果

4.1 「2014/15 年學生服用藥物情況調查」（「2014/15 年調查」）¹ 結果顯示，表示曾吸毒的學生人數由 2011/12 年調查的約 17 500 人下降 17% 至約 14 500 人，與檔案室數字的趨勢一致。

4.2 2014/15 年調查顯示，曾吸毒的學生當中，「單獨」吸毒的比例為 17%。81% 曾吸食毒品的學生表示從未向他人求助。這亦再次顯示了在檔案室的數據中發現的吸毒隱蔽性趨勢。

5. 與毒品相關的執法統計數字

5.1 與毒品有關的被捕人數亦可就毒品情況提供參考資料。在 2015 年，與毒品有關的被捕總人數（4 717 人）較 2014 年（4 915 人）減少 4%。就所有與毒品有關罪行被檢控的總人數下降 15%（由 2014 年的 4 099 人下降至 2015 年的 3 466 人）。因販運危險藥物而被定罪的人士當中，有 31 名為 16 歲以下（2014 年為 45 人）。按毒品種類分析，在 2015 年的被捕人士當中，最多涉及甲基安非他明（佔 33%），其次則涉及氯胺酮（佔 25%）。

1 2014/15 年調查成功訪問了由高小至大專 270 多間院校中約 146 000 名全日制學生，佔全部約 1 140 間院校中 725 000 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_14-15.htm)。

4. Results of the Survey of Drug Use among Students

4.1 Results of the 2014/15 Survey of Drug Use among Students (2014/15 Survey)¹ revealed that the number of students who claimed to have taken drugs dropped by 17% from 17 500 in the 2011/12 Survey to 14 500, which was in line with the trend of the CRDA figures.

4.2 The proportion of drug-taking students who took drugs “alone” was 17% in the 2014/15 Survey. 81% of the drug-taking students reported that they had never sought help from others. This also suggested the hidden nature of drug abuse as observed in CRDA figures.

5. Drug-related enforcement statistics

5.1 Drug-related arrest figures also provide information on the drug situation. The total number of drug-related arrests in 2015 (at 4 717) was 4% lower than that in 2014 (at 4 915). The total number of persons prosecuted for all drug offences was 15% lower (from 4 099 in 2014 to 3 466 in 2015). Among those who were convicted of trafficking in dangerous drugs in 2015, 31 persons were aged under 16 (45 in 2014). Analysed by drug types, the highest proportion of arrests in 2015 were related to methamphetamine (33%), followed by ketamine (25%).

1 The 2014/15 Survey successfully enumerated some 146 000 full-time students ranging from upper primary to post-secondary levels from over 270 schools/institutions. This represents about 20% of the target student population of 725 000 from around 1 140 schools/institutions. The survey report can be downloaded from the webpage of the Narcotics Division (www.nd.gov.hk/en/survey_of_drug_use_14-15.htm).