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專題文章

Feature Article

2018 年香港毒品情況

Drug Situation in Hong Kong in 2018

2018 年香港毒品情況 Drug Situation in Hong Kong in 2018

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。2018 年被呈報的整體吸毒人數持續下降，但青少年吸食毒品（尤其是大麻和可卡因）有增加跡象，而年輕成年人吸毒、隱蔽吸毒等問題仍需關注。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 2018 年的毒品情況。此外，本文亦載列有關「2017/18 年學生服用藥物情況調查」的統計數據，以及與毒品有關的執法統計數字。這些數據及結果，就本港最新的毒品情況提供有用資料，並支援以實證為本的模式制訂禁毒政策和措施。

Through the concerted efforts of the government and the community, the drug problem in Hong Kong has ameliorated in the past few years. While the total number of reported drug abusers continued to decline in 2018, the problems of signs of increased youth drug abuse (particularly of cannabis and cocaine), drug abuse among young adults and hidden drug abuse still require attention. This article gives an overview of the drug situation in Hong Kong in 2018 by making reference to statistics derived from the Central Registry of Drug Abuse. Moreover, statistics on the “2017/18 Survey of Drug Use among Students” and law enforcement on drug offences are presented. These data and findings provide useful information on the latest drug situation in Hong Kong, and support an evidence-based approach to the formulation of anti-drug policy and measures.

本文內的統計數字是根據政府總部保安局的資料來源所得。如對本文有任何查詢，請聯絡政府總部保安局統計組

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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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2018 年香港毒品情況

Drug Situation in Hong Kong in 2018

1. 引言

1.1 本文概述 2018 年香港的毒品情況。

1.2 香港特別行政區政府保安局轄下的「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 檔案室採用自願呈報系統，紀錄曾與呈報機構接觸而又被這些機構呈報的吸毒者資料。呈報機構包括執法機構、戒毒治療及福利機構、專上院校、醫院和診所。基於其性質，檔案室不是計量本港在某一段時間內吸毒者的確實人數，而其統計數字所顯示的是一段時間內的吸毒趨勢。其他相關的資料來源亦就毒品趨勢提供參考資料，包括每三年進行一次的學生服用藥物情況調查，以及與毒品有關的執法統計數字（例如被捕人數、檢控及定罪數字）。

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）設下法定保障，規定檔案室和呈報機構備存的所有紀錄，必須予以保密。

1.5 當局會把檔案室所整理的統計數字向禁毒常務委員會匯報，並每季在禁毒處的網頁 (www.nd.gov.hk/tc/statistics_list.htm) 發布，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 drug situation in Hong Kong in 2018.

1.2 The Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) maintained by the Security Bureau of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region 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 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 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. Other relevant sources also provide reference on the drug trends, including the triennial surveys of drug use among students and drug-related enforcement statistics (e.g. on arrests, prosecutions and convictions).

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

1.5 Compiled statistics of CRDA are 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。麻醉鎮痛劑包括海洛英、鴉片、嗎啡、菲仕通／美沙酮等。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 被呈報的整體吸毒人數持續下降，但青少年吸食毒品的人數有所增加：被呈報吸毒者總人數在 2018 年（6 611 人）持續下降，較 2017 年（6 875 人）減少 4%。他們的平均年齡由 2017 年的 40 歲上升至 2018 年的 41 歲，而首次吸毒的平均年齡則維持在 19 歲，與 2017 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人數上升 1%（由 2017 年的 468 人升至 2018 年的 471 人），其平均年齡及首次吸毒平均年齡分別維持在 18 歲及 16 歲。（表 1）

3.2 年輕成年人佔首次被呈報吸毒者的比例仍然較高：2018 年首次被呈報吸毒者人數（1 662 人）較 2017 年的人數（1 622 人）上升 2%；21 歲以下吸毒者人數上升 3%（由 2017 年的 353 人升至 2018 年的 362 人）。21 至 35 歲年輕成年人吸毒者人數減少 1%（由 2017 年的 807 人減至 2018 年的 797 人），但他們所佔比例仍處於較高的水平（2018 年佔 48%，2017 年佔 50%）。（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 include heroin, opium, morphine, physeptone/methadone, etc. 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 **Continued decline in the total number of reported drug abusers, but increased number of young drug abusers:** there was a continued decline in the total number of reported drug abusers in 2018 (at 6 611), which was 4% lower than that in 2017 (at 6 875). Their average age had increased from 40 years in 2017 to 41 years in 2018, while the average age of first abuse remained at 19 years, the same as that reported in 2017. For reported young drug abusers aged under 21, the number increased by 1% (from 468 in 2017 to 471 in 2018). Their average age and average age of first abuse remained at 18 years and 16 years respectively. (Table 1)

3.2 **Continued relatively high proportion of newly reported abusers being young adults:** the number of newly reported drug abusers in 2018 (at 1 662) was 2% higher than that in 2017 (at 1 622). The number of those aged under 21 increased by 3% (from 353 in 2017 to 362 in 2018). For young adult drug abusers aged 21 to 35, while the number decreased by 1% (from 807 in 2017 to 797 in 2018), their proportion remained at a relatively high level (48% in 2018 and 50% in 2017). (Table 1)

表 1 2017 年及 2018 年按年齡組別劃分的被呈報吸毒人數
Table 1 Reported drug abusers by age group, 2017 and 2018

| 年齡組別 Age group | 首次被呈報吸毒者 Newly reported drug abusers | | | 所有被呈報吸毒者 All reported drug abusers | | |
|---|---|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | | 2017 | 2018 | |
| 人數 No. of persons | | | | | | |
| 所有年齡組別 All age groups | 1 622 | 1 662 | (+2%) | 6 875 | 6 611 | (-4%) |
| <21 | 353 | 362 | (+3%) | 468 | 471 | (+1%) |
| 21-35 | 807 | 797 | (-1%) | 2 071 | 1 841 | (-11%) |
| ≥ 36 | 462 | 503 | (+9%) | 4 336 | 4 299 | (-1%) |
| 平均年齡 (歲) | | | | | | |
| Average age (years) | | | | | | |
| 所有年齡組別 All age groups | 30 | 31 | | 40 | 41 | |
| <21 | 18 | 18 | | 18 | 18 | |
| 首次吸毒平均年齡 (歲) | | | | | | |
| Average age of first abuse (years) | | | | | | |
| 所有年齡組別 All age groups | 23 | 23 | | 19 | 19 | |
| <21 | 16 | 16 | | 16 | 16 | |

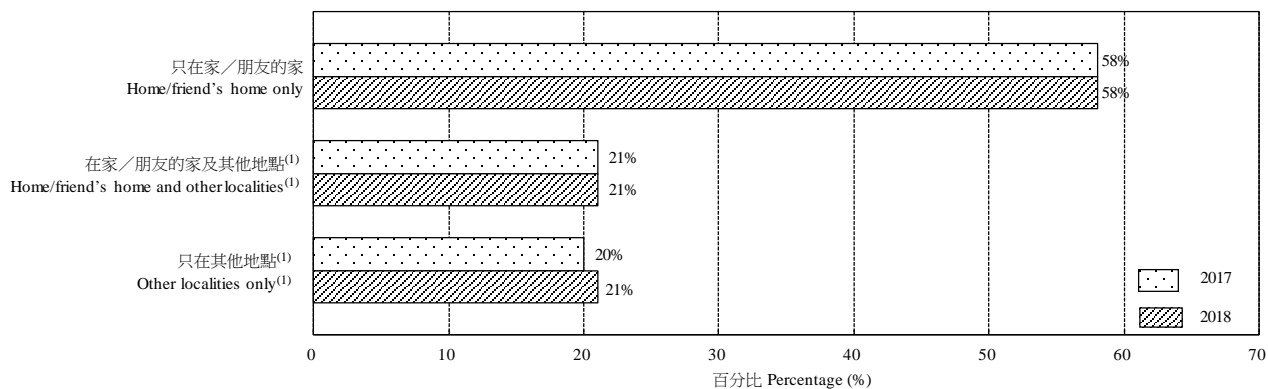
註釋：括號內的數字是指與前一年比較的變動百分率。

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

3.3 隱蔽吸毒問題仍然值得關注：半數在 2018 年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）達 4.7 年或以上（2017 年的數字為 4.6 年）。58% 的被呈報吸毒者只在自己和朋友家中吸毒（2017 年的數字為 58%）。（圖 1）

3.3 **Hidden drug abuse still a concern:** half of the newly reported drugs abusers in 2018 had a drug history (i.e. the time for abusers to be reported to CRDA by reporting agencies from their first drug abuse) of at least 4.7 years (4.6 years in 2017). 58% of the reported drug abusers took drugs at home or friend's home only (58% in 2017). (Chart 1)

圖 1 2017 年及 2018 年被呈報吸毒者的吸毒地點分布
Chart 1 Locality of abusing drugs of reported drug abusers, 2017 and 2018



註釋：數字不包括吸毒地點不詳的人士。

(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。

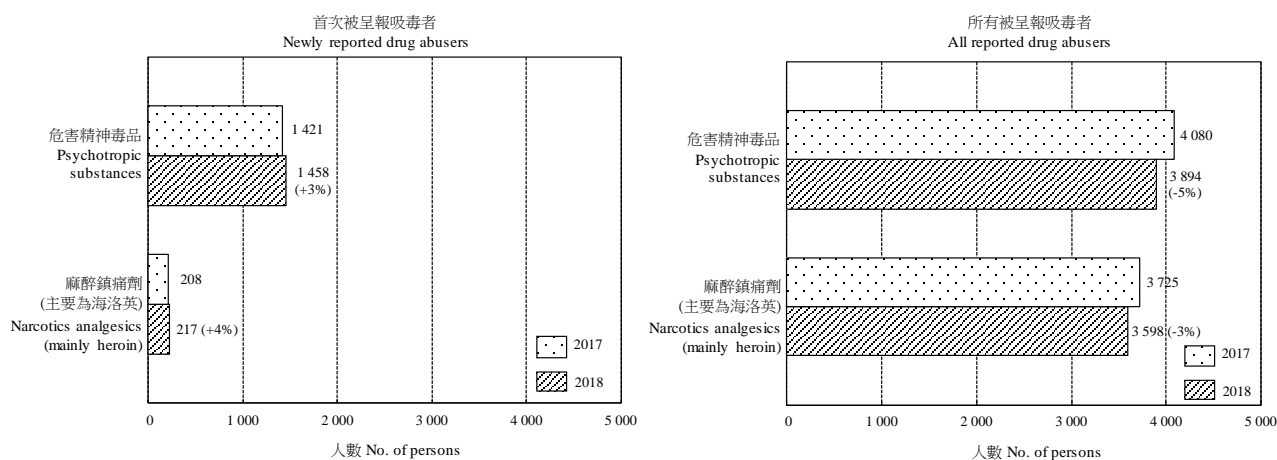
Notes: Figures exclude persons with unknown locality of abusing drugs.

(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.

3.4 吸食危害精神毒品仍然普遍：被呈報吸食危害精神毒品總人數（2018 年有 3 894 人）繼續高於吸食麻醉鎮痛劑的總人數（2018 年有 3 598 人）。在首次被呈報者中，有關數字的差別更為明顯（2018 年吸食危害精神毒品人數及吸食麻醉鎮痛劑人數分別為 1 458 人及 217 人）。吸食危害精神毒品的人數較 2017 年下跌 5%（由 4 080 人減至 3 894 人）；而吸食麻醉鎮痛劑（絕大部分為吸食海洛英者）的人數下跌 3%（由 3 725 人減至 3 598 人）。（圖 2）

3.4 Continued prevalence of psychotropic substance abuse: the total number of reported psychotropic substance abusers (PSAs) (at 3 894 in 2018) continued to be higher than that of narcotics analgesics abusers (at 3 598 in 2018). The difference was more evident among the newly reported abusers (number of PSAs and narcotics analgesics abusers at 1 458 and 217 respectively in 2018). Compared with 2017, the number of PSAs reduced by 5% (from 4 080 to 3 894), while that of the narcotics analgesics abusers (vast majority being heroin abusers) decreased by 3% (from 3 725 to 3 598). (Chart 2)

圖 2 2017 年及 2018 年被呈報吸食危害精神毒品及麻醉鎮痛劑人數
Chart 2 Reported abusers of psychotropic substances and narcotics analgesics, 2017 and 2018



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。

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.

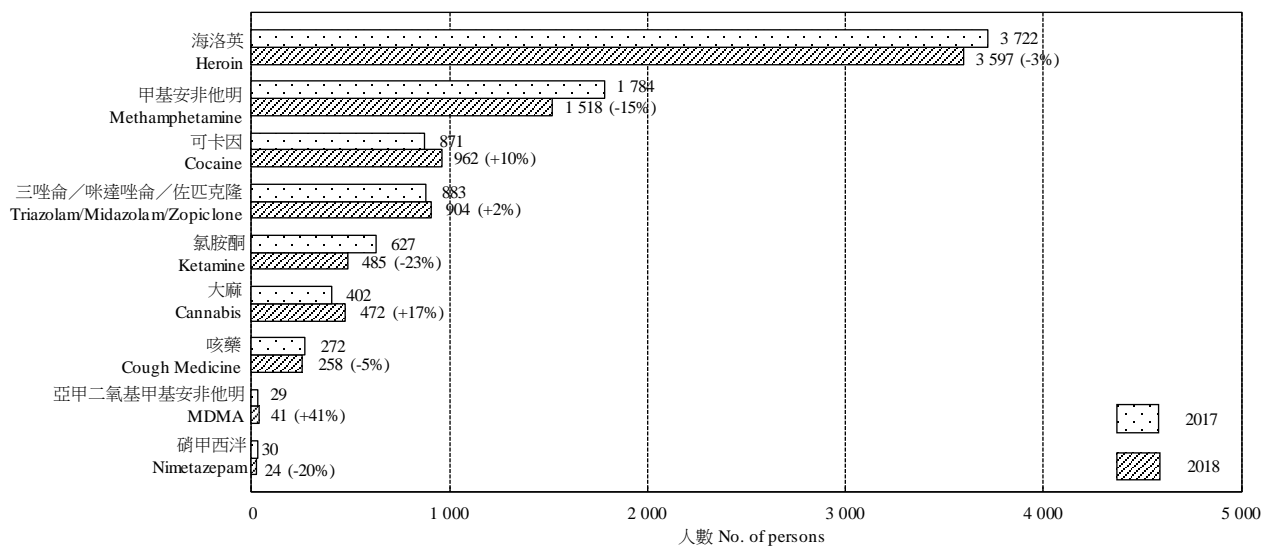
括號內的數字是指與前一年比較的變動百分率。

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

3.5 吸食大麻和可卡因的人數增加：海洛英仍然是最常被吸食的毒品，被呈報吸食人數減少 3%（由 2017 年的 3 722 人減至 2018 年的 3 597 人）。甲基安非他明（俗稱「冰毒」）繼續是最常被吸食的危害精神毒品，其次是可卡因及三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆。被呈報吸食「冰毒」的總人數減少 15%（由 2017 年的 1 784 人減至 2018 年的 1 518 人）；被呈報吸食可卡因的總人數上升 10%（由 2017 年的 871 人升至 2018 年的 962 人）；而被呈報吸食三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆的總人數則上升 2%（由 2017 年的 883 人升至 2018 年的 904 人）；氯胺酮排第四位，被呈報吸食人數減少 23%（由 2017 年的 627 人減至 2018 年的 485 人）；大麻排第五位，但被呈報吸食人數上升 17%（由 2017 年的 402 人升至 2018 年的 472 人）。（圖 3）

3.5 Increased cannabis and cocaine abuse: heroin remained the most common type of drug abused, with the number of reported abusers having decreased by 3% (from 3 722 in 2017 to 3 597 in 2018). For psychotropic substances, methamphetamine (commonly known as “Ice”) continued to be the most popular, followed by cocaine and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone. The total number of reported “Ice” abusers decreased by 15% (from 1 784 in 2017 to 1 518 in 2018), that of cocaine abusers increased by 10% (from 871 in 2017 to 962 in 2018), while that of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers increased by 2% (from 883 in 2017 to 904 in 2018). Ketamine was the fourth, with the number of reported abusers having decreased by 23% (from 627 in 2017 to 485 in 2018). Cannabis came fifth, but the number of reported abusers increased by 17% (from 402 in 2017 to 472 in 2018). (Chart 3)

圖 3 2017 年及 2018 年按毒品種類劃分的被呈報吸毒人數
Chart 3 Reported drug abusers by type of drugs abused, 2017 and 2018



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.

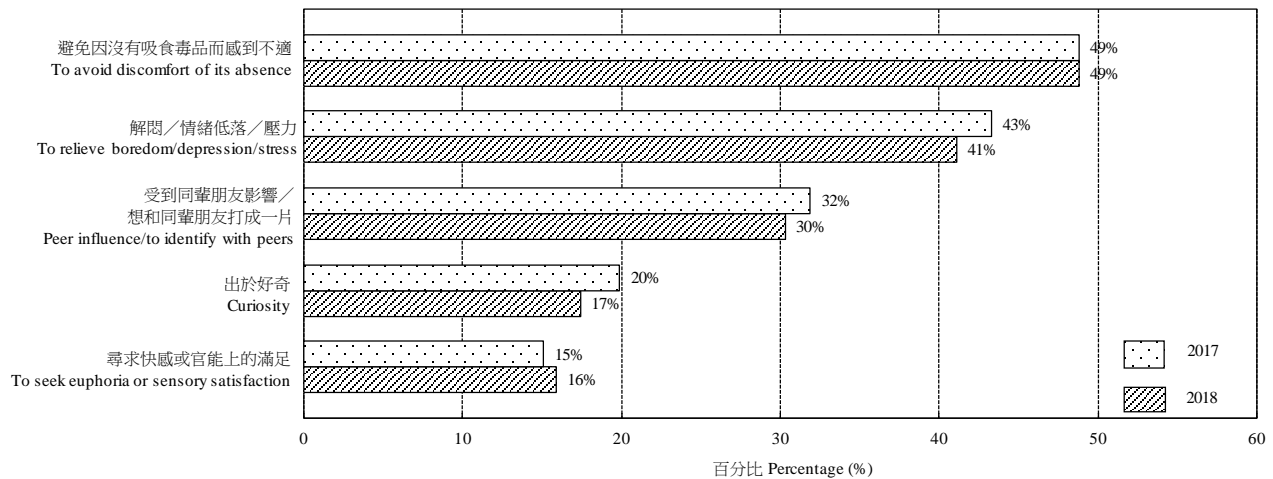
3.6 可卡因是被呈報 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者最常吸食的危害精神毒品，其次是大麻及「冰毒」。吸食可卡因及大麻的人數見上升。被呈報吸食可卡因的人數上升 11%（由 2017 年的 233 人升至 2018 年的 258 人）；被呈報吸食大麻的人數上升 19%（由 2017 年的 129 人升至 2018 年的 153 人），而被呈報吸食「冰毒」的人數則減少 39%（由 2017 年的 140 人減至 2018 年的 85 人）。

3.6 For reported young drug abusers aged under 21, the most popular psychotropic substance abused was cocaine, followed by cannabis and “Ice”. Increased cocaine and cannabis abuse was observed. The number of reported cocaine abusers increased by 11% (from 233 in 2017 to 258 in 2018), that of cannabis abusers increased by 19% (from 129 in 2017 to 153 in 2018), while that of “Ice” abusers decreased by 39% (from 140 in 2017 to 85 in 2018).

3.7 在 2018 年，最普遍的吸毒原因是「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）

3.7 In 2018, the most common reasons for taking drugs were “to avoid discomfort of its absence”, “to relieve boredom/depression/stress” and “peer influence/to identify with peers”. (Chart 4)

圖 4 2017 年及 2018 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, 2017 and 2018



註釋：數字不包括當時吸毒原因不詳的人士。

個別被呈報吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一個當時吸毒原因。

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

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

4. 2017/18 年學生服用藥物情況調查

4.1 「2017/18 年學生服用藥物情況調查」（「2017/18 年學生調查」）¹於 2017/18 學年進行，結果顯示曾吸食毒品學生²的人數由 2014/15 年學生調查的 14 500 人上升 23% 至 17 800 人，反映青少年吸毒有增加的跡象。

4. The 2017/18 Survey of Drug Use among Students

4.1 The 2017/18 Survey of Drug Use among Students (the 2017/18 Student Survey)¹, conducted in the 2017/18 school year, revealed that the number of lifetime drug-taking students² increased by 23% from 14 500 in the 2014/15 Student Survey to 17 800, which suggested signs of increased drug abuse among youngsters.

1 「2017/18 年學生調查」抽樣調查了超過 230 所學校／院校約 120 700 名高小至專上程度的全日制學生，佔整體超過 1 100 所學校／院校的 705 600 名學生約 17%。該調查報告可於禁毒處網頁下載 (www.nd.gov.hk/tc/survey_of_drug_use_17-18.htm)。

2 「曾吸食毒品學生」指曾經吸食毒品最少一次的學生。

1 The 2017/18 Student Survey enumerated some 120 700 full-time students at upper primary to post-secondary levels from over 230 schools/institutions, representing about 17% of the student population of 705 600 from over 1 100 schools/institutions. The survey report can be downloaded from the webpage of the Narcotics Division (www.nd.gov.hk/en/survey_of_drug_use_17-18.htm).

2 “Lifetime drug-taking students” referred to students who had ever taken drugs at least once in their lifetime.

4.2 「2017/18 年學生調查」亦顯示，曾吸食毒品的學生主要吸食危害精神毒品，而吸食大麻的人數上升尤為明顯（2017/18 年有 13 600 名學生吸食，2014/15 年的數字為 8 600 名學生）。

4.3 曾吸食毒品的學生當中，自己一個人吸毒的比例為 23%。59% 曾吸食毒品的學生在自己家中或朋友家中吸毒。88% 表示從未向他人求助。這亦顯示了在檔案室的數據中發現的隱蔽吸毒問題。

5. 與毒品相關的執法統計數字

5.1 2018 年與毒品有關的被捕總人數下降 12%（由 2017 年的 4 798 人跌至 2018 年的 4 240 人），當中最多涉及「冰毒」（佔 24%），其次則涉及可卡因（佔 23%）。所有被控與毒品有關罪行的總人數下降 14%（由 2017 年的 3 512 人降至 2018 年的 3 032 人），當中有 4 名 16 歲以下人士因販毒而被定罪（2017 年為 12 人）。

4.2 The 2017/18 Student Survey also revealed that psychotropic substances were predominant, particularly increased cannabis taking (13 600 students in 2017/18 compared with 8 600 students in 2014/15).

4.3 The proportion of lifetime drug-taking students who took drugs alone was 23%. 59% of lifetime drug-taking students took drugs at home or friend's home. 88% reported that they had never sought help from others. This also reflected the problem of hidden drug abuse as observed from the CRDA figures.

5. Drug-related enforcement statistics

5.1 The total number of drug-related arrests in 2018 decreased by 12% (from 4 798 in 2017 to 4 240 in 2018), with the highest proportion attributable to "Ice"-related cases (24%), followed by cocaine-related cases (23%). The total number of persons prosecuted for all drug offences decreased by 14% (from 3 512 in 2017 to 3 032 in 2018), with four persons aged under 16 convicted of drug trafficking (12 in 2017).