

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室

第七十四號報告書

Central Registry of Drug Abuse

Seventy-fourth Report

2015-2024

中華人民共和國 香港特別行政區
保安局禁毒處
Narcotics Division, Security Bureau
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
People's Republic of China

3145
654987
354123879
3879469837
165498765
2633123
72633045
6312345562
5678415677
563457897
81456789
45664031
673044156
612394698
9832031654
6312024698
567112747
946789
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633045
3165498
354789
654987
78954
631232637

798
79
76
13
7897
2132
9818
8732
8726
7789
56132330
464
156132330
16
53123
4
156579
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987321
923123
8156
5412
915664
34356498
4987327897854
53125623561234
12313656456456
645657931234568
213789981235649
565465461233550
498726330456579
523564456579812
678381235649873

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背景 Background

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的範圍

1. 這是藥物濫用資料中央檔案室（檔案室）報告書系列中的第七十四號，載列 2015 年至 2024 年間香港被呈報吸食毒品統計數字。

2. 成立檔案室的目的是，提供有關吸毒情況的統計，以監察吸毒趨勢和吸毒者特性的轉變，以便制訂本港的禁毒策略和計劃。呈報機構可選擇向檔案室呈報該機構所接觸的吸毒者自願提供的資料作統計用途。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。檔案室記錄的個人資料受《危險藥物條例》的法例保護。基於其性質，檔案室的統計數字不是計量某段時間內本港確實的吸毒者人數，而是顯示一段時間內的吸毒趨勢，以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的工作。關於檔案室的運作及呈報機構，請參閱附錄 1。

3. 在計算確實的吸毒人數方面，並沒有一個公認準確的方法，亦沒有任何一個方

Scope of the Central Registry of Drug Abuse

1. This is the seventy-fourth issue in a series of Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) Reports. It presents reported drug abuse statistics in Hong Kong for the period 2015 – 2024.

2. The CRDA is set up to provide relevant drug abuse statistics for monitoring changes in drug abuse trends and characteristics of drug abusers to facilitate the planning of anti-drug strategies and programmes in Hong Kong. Reporting agencies can choose to report details of drug abusers who agreed to pass on their information to the CRDA for statistical purposes. Reporting agencies include law enforcement agencies, treatment and welfare agencies, tertiary institutions, hospitals and clinics. Data of individuals recorded by CRDA are protected by law under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. By its nature, while CRDA statistics do not measure the exact size of the drug abusing population in Hong Kong at any particular time, they are indicators of the trends of drug abuse over time, providing useful information on the latest drug situation in Hong Kong, and supporting an evidence-based approach to the formulation of anti-drug policies and measures. For operation of the CRDA and reporting agencies, please refer to Appendix 1.

3. There is no universally accepted method to accurately measure the size of the drug-

法本身足以全面地評估吸毒的各種問題。檔案室的被呈報吸毒數字應與其他系統所提供的定量和定性數據的資料一併應用。除檔案室外，當局亦會參考其他數據和資料，以評估香港的吸毒情況，當中包括每三年進行一次的學生服用藥物情況調查、與毒品有關的執法統計數字（包括被捕人數、檢控及定罪數字）、相關研究，以及戒毒治療和康復服務機構提供的服務統計數字。

4. 檔案室每年編製年內曾與呈報機構接觸的被呈報吸毒者的統計數字，以顯示吸毒的趨勢。這些統計資料每季予以更新及在禁毒處的網頁(www.nd.gov.hk/tc/crda.html)公布。吸毒者的定義請參閱附錄 2。

報告書的範圍

5. 本報告書分別在五個不同章節展列多年來有關被呈報吸毒趨勢和被呈報吸毒人士特徵的分析。第 2 章旨在分析 2015 年至 2024 年十年間被呈報吸毒的主要趨勢。第 3 章載述 2024 年所有被呈報吸毒人士的主要特徵，並與 2023 年情況作比較。第 4 章就 2024 年首次被呈報及曾被呈報的吸毒人士的特徵作比較。而第 5 章則臚列及對比 2024 年各主要被呈報吸毒人士類別的統計數字。

abusing population. No single method by itself is sufficient to gauge all aspects of the drug abuse problem. CRDA statistics should be viewed as complementary to the quantitative and qualitative data obtained from other sources. In addition to the CRDA, the Government has also made reference to other sources of data and information to gauge the drug abuse situation in Hong Kong. They include the triennial surveys of drug use among students, drug-related enforcement statistics (including those on arrests, prosecutions and convictions), relevant research studies as well as admission statistics of drug treatment and rehabilitation service units.

4. Statistics on reported drug abusers who have come into contact with reporting agencies within a year are compiled annually to indicate the overall trend. These statistics are updated and released on a quarterly basis on the Narcotics Division web page (www.nd.gov.hk/en/crda.html). For definition of drug abuser, please refer to Appendix 2.

Scope of Report

5. This Report presents the analysis of reported drug abuse trends and characteristics of reported drug abusers over the years in five separate chapters. Chapter 2 focuses on the major reported drug abuse trends for the decade from 2015 to 2024. Chapter 3 presents the major characteristics of all reported drug abusers in 2024, together with their comparison against 2023. Chapter 4 compares the characteristics of newly and previously reported drug abusers in 2024. Chapter 5 shows comparative statistics of major categories of drug abusers in 2024.

數字的進位

6. 由於進位原因，統計表及統計圖內個別項目數字的總和可能與總數略有出入。

代號

7. 統計表所採用的符號如下：

@ 為使個別人士所提供的資料得以保密，數據及其相關百分比不予公布

* 百分比少於 0.05

- 無

n.a. 數字不詳

Rounding of Figures

6. There may be slight discrepancies between the sums of individual items and the totals as shown in the tables and charts due to rounding.

Symbols

7. The following symbols are adopted in the tables:

@ Value and its corresponding percentage are not released in order to safeguard confidentiality of information provided by individuals

* Percentage less than 0.05

- Nil

n.a. not available

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1 摘要 Executive Summary

結果摘要⁽¹⁾

1.1 被呈報的吸毒者總人數自 2009 年起整體上呈持續下降的趨勢。在 2024 年，被呈報吸毒者總人數有 5 068 人，較 2023 年（5 540 人）下降 9%，並較 2015 年（8 777 人）減少了 42%。（表 1a）

1.2 在 2024 年，被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒人數有 720 人，較 2023 年（664 人）上升 8%，並較 2015 年（689 人）上升了 4%。上升主要由於有青少年被呈報吸食依托咪酯⁽²⁾（表 1a）

1.3 首次被呈報吸毒人數在近年有所回落。2024 年首次被呈報吸毒人數為 1 784 人，較 2023 年（2 022 人）減少 12%，並較 2015 年（2 183 人）減少了 18%。（表 1b）

Summary Findings ⁽¹⁾

1.1 The total number of reported drug abusers has continued to trend down in general since 2009. In 2024, the total number of reported drug abusers was 5 068, 9% lower than 2023 (at 5 540) and 42% lower than 2015 (at 8 777). (Table 1a)

1.2 In 2024, there were 720 reported young drug abusers aged under 21, representing an increase of 8% over 2023 (at 664) and was higher than 2015 (at 689) by 4%. The increase was mainly driven by the reporting of youngsters abusing etomidate⁽²⁾. (Table 1a)

1.3 The number of newly reported drug abusers registered a decline in recent years. In 2024, there were 1 784 newly reported drug abusers, representing a decrease of 12% from 2023 (at 2 022) and a drop of 18% from 2015 (at 2 183). (Table 1b)

註釋：(1) 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。

(2) 依托咪酯近年在本地興起。檔案室於 2024 年第三季開始將依托咪酯列為單獨的毒品類別，以搜集有關的資料。依托咪酯通常經電子煙吸食，又俗稱為「太空油毒品」。

Notes: (1) Throughout this report, figures during 2020-2022 should be interpreted with caution as they might have been affected by the situation of COVID-19.

(2) Etomidate emerged locally in recent years. The CRDA started to list etomidate as a separate category of drugs in the third quarter of 2024 to collect related data. It is usually consumed by vaping through an e-cigarette, and is commonly known as “space oil drug”.

1.4 首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡⁽³⁾的中位數在 2015 年至 2024 年間徘徊於 3.4 年至 6.0 年，顯示隱蔽吸毒的情況仍然值得關注。(圖 2.7)

1.5 在 2024 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 2024 年被呈報吸毒者中，1 966 人或 40% 被呈報吸食海洛英，而 3 454 人或 70% 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品。2015 年至 2024 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)

1.4 The median drug history⁽³⁾ of newly reported drug abusers ranged from 3.4 years to 6.0 years from 2015 to 2024. This reflected that hidden drug abuse is still a concern. (Chart 2.7)

1.5 In 2024, 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 2024, 1 966 or 40% were reported heroin abusers; and 3 454 or 70% were reported psychotropic substance abusers. From 2015 to 2024, there were more reported drug abusers taking psychotropic substances than those taking narcotics analgesics (mainly heroin). (Table 1d)

註釋：(3) 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。

Note: (3) 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 2024 年，最常被吸食的危害精神毒品為可卡因（21%），其次為甲基安非他明（16%，香港俗稱「冰毒」）、大麻（13%）、氯胺酮（11%）及三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆（10%），可卡因自 2022 年成為最常被吸食的危害精神毒品，而甲基安非他明則在 2015 年至 2021 年間為最常被吸食的危害精神毒品。在 2024 年，所有被呈報吸食主要毒品種類的人數均見下降，惟新興毒品依托咪酯有 300 人吸食，佔整體吸毒人數的 6%。（表 1d）

1.8 被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者中，大麻在 2024 年取代可卡因，成為最常被吸食的毒品（佔被呈報吸毒青少年的 42%），其次是可卡因（41%）、依托咪酯（32%）、氯胺酮（7%）和亞甲二氧甲基安非他明（6%）。（表 1d）

1.9 在 2024 年，93 名被呈報吸毒者曾在中國內地（主要在深圳）吸毒，較 2023 年增加 33%。（表 1f）

1.10 在吸毒地點方面，2024 年的數字顯示 58% 的吸毒者只在家／朋友的家吸毒，較 2015 年的 56% 為高。（表 1g）

1.7 In 2024, the most commonly abused psychotropic substance was cocaine (21%), followed by methamphetamine (16%, commonly known as “Ice” in Hong Kong), cannabis (13%), ketamine (11%) and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (10%). Cocaine has been the most common one since 2022, whereas methamphetamine had been the most common one from 2015 to 2021. A decline was observed for the number of all reported drug abusers taking major type of drugs in 2024. Meanwhile, the number of drug abusers reported taking the emerging drug etomidate was 300, representing 6% of all reported drug abusers. (Table 1d)

1.8 Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, cannabis replaced cocaine to become the most common type of drug abused in 2024 (42% of reported young drug abusers), followed by cocaine (41%), etomidate (32%), ketamine (7%) and MDMA (6%). (Table 1d)

1.9 93 reported drug abusers had taken drugs in Chinese Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen) in 2024, being 33% higher than that in 2023. (Table 1f)

1.10 Regarding the locality of drug abuse, the 2024 figures revealed that 58% of the abusers took drugs at home/friend’s home only, which was more than 56% in 2015. (Table 1g)

1.11 在 2024 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 2015 年的 45% 下跌至 2018 年的 42%，其後逐漸上升至 2024 年的 51%。另一方面，被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者在 2024 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 2015 年的 46% 上升至 2024 年的 57%。（表 1h）

1.12 被呈報吸食海洛英者及三唑仑／咪達唑仑／佐匹克隆者，吸食次數一般相對較頻密；在 2024 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險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，吸食氯胺酮者為 17 次，吸食甲基安非他明者、可卡因者及依托咪酯者均為 9 次，而吸食大麻者為 4 次。（圖 5.3）

1.11 In 2024, the most common reason for all drug abusers reported 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 45% in 2015 to 42% in 2018 and has since been gradually increasing to 51% in 2024. 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 2024. This proportion rose from 46% in 2015 to 57% in 2024. (Table 1h)

1.12 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 2024. The corresponding figures for abusers of other common psychotropic substances were much lower, e.g. 30 times for cough medicine abusers, 17 times for ketamine abusers, 9 times for methamphetamine abusers, cocaine abusers and etomidate abusers, and 4 times for cannabis abusers. (Chart 5.3)

概要一覽

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
所有被呈報吸毒者										
人數	8 777	8 248	6 883	6 760	5 775	5 782	6 103	5 365	5 540	5 068
平均年齡	38	39	40	41	41	40	38	39	40	40
男性	6 947	6 751	5 590	5 436	4 605	4 551	4 806	4 201	4 274	3 850
佔所有的百分比	79.2	81.9	81.2	80.4	79.7	78.7	78.7	78.3	77.1	76.0
平均年齡	40	40	41	42	42	41	40	40	41	42
女性	1 830	1 497	1 293	1 324	1 170	1 231	1 297	1 164	1 266	1 218
佔所有的百分比	20.8	18.1	18.8	19.6	20.3	21.3	21.3	21.7	22.9	24.0
平均年齡	33	35	36	37	36	36	34	35	36	36
21 歲以下青少年	689	521	468	477	494	609	889	744	664	720
佔所有的百分比	7.9	6.3	6.8	7.1	8.6	10.5	14.6	13.9	12.0	14.2
平均年齡	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17
首次被呈報吸毒者	2 183	2 029	1 630	1 734	1 619	1 600	2 037	1 824	2 022	1 784
佔所有的百分比	24.9	24.6	23.7	25.7	28.0	27.7	33.4	34.0	36.5	35.2
平均年齡	29	30	30	31	30	29	28	29	31	31

常被吸食毒品

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1) 被呈報並備有吸食毒品種類資料者										
人數	8 685	8 192	6 821	6 678	5 675	5 731	5 964	5 192	5 432	4 966
(2) 被呈報吸食海洛英者										
人數	4 421	4 058	3 722	3 626	2 895	2 841	2 392	2 151	2 230	1 966
佔 (1) 的百分比	50.9	49.5	54.6	54.3	51.0	49.6	40.1	41.4	41.1	39.6
(3) 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者										
人數	5 505	5 303	4 087	4 008	3 615	3 616	4 174	3 556	3 708	3 454
佔 (1) 的百分比	63.4	64.7	59.9	60.0	63.7	63.1	70.0	68.5	68.3	69.6
被呈報吸食以下危害精神毒品者佔 (1) 的百分比										
可卡因	7.2	9.8	12.8	14.8	13.9	12.7	18.2	20.7	21.6	21.4
甲基安非他明	26.0	30.5	26.2	23.5	23.7	21.9	19.5	17.1	16.2	16.1
大麻*	4.0	5.5	5.9	7.3	9.2	13.1	17.0	16.3	14.0	13.3
氯胺酮	23.3	15.4	9.2	7.5	7.5	9.4	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.6
三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆	11.4	12.0	13.0	13.9	15.2	12.4	11.5	10.9	12.3	10.3
依托咪酯	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	@	6.0
咳藥	4.1	5.3	4.0	4.2	4.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1
亞甲二氧甲基安非他明	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.7

註釋： * 自 2023 年起，大麻包括四氫大麻酚、大麻二酚及合成大麻素。

Highlights at a Glance

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
All reported drug abusers										
No.	8 777	8 248	6 883	6 760	5 775	5 782	6 103	5 365	5 540	5 068
Average age	38	39	40	41	41	40	38	39	40	40
Male	6 947	6 751	5 590	5 436	4 605	4 551	4 806	4 201	4 274	3 850
% of all	79.2	81.9	81.2	80.4	79.7	78.7	78.7	78.3	77.1	76.0
Average age	40	40	41	42	42	41	40	40	41	42
Female	1 830	1 497	1 293	1 324	1 170	1 231	1 297	1 164	1 266	1 218
% of all	20.8	18.1	18.8	19.6	20.3	21.3	21.3	21.7	22.9	24.0
Average age	33	35	36	37	36	36	34	35	36	36
Young persons aged under 21	689	521	468	477	494	609	889	744	664	720
% of all	7.9	6.3	6.8	7.1	8.6	10.5	14.6	13.9	12.0	14.2
Average age	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17
Newly reported drug abusers	2 183	2 029	1 630	1 734	1 619	1 600	2 037	1 824	2 022	1 784
% of all	24.9	24.6	23.7	25.7	28.0	27.7	33.4	34.0	36.5	35.2
Average age	29	30	30	31	30	29	28	29	31	31

Common drugs abused

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
(1) Reported drug abusers with type of drugs reported										
No.	8 685	8 192	6 821	6 678	5 675	5 731	5 964	5 192	5 432	4 966
(2) Reported heroin abusers										
No.	4 421	4 058	3 722	3 626	2 895	2 841	2 392	2 151	2 230	1 966
% of (1)	50.9	49.5	54.6	54.3	51.0	49.6	40.1	41.4	41.1	39.6
(3) Reported psychotropic substance abusers										
No.	5 505	5 303	4 087	4 008	3 615	3 616	4 174	3 556	3 708	3 454
% of (1)	63.4	64.7	59.9	60.0	63.7	63.1	70.0	68.5	68.3	69.6
Reported drug abusers of the following psychotropic substances as % of (1)										
Cocaine	7.2	9.8	12.8	14.8	13.9	12.7	18.2	20.7	21.6	21.4
Methamphetamine	26.0	30.5	26.2	23.5	23.7	21.9	19.5	17.1	16.2	16.1
Cannabis*	4.0	5.5	5.9	7.3	9.2	13.1	17.0	16.3	14.0	13.3
Ketamine	23.3	15.4	9.2	7.5	7.5	9.4	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.6
Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone	11.4	12.0	13.0	13.9	15.2	12.4	11.5	10.9	12.3	10.3
Etomidate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	@	6.0
Cough medicine	4.1	5.3	4.0	4.2	4.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1
MDMA	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.7

Note: * From 2023, cannabis includes THC, CBD and synthetic cannabinoids.

2 2015 至 2024 年吸毒趨勢 Drug Abuse Trends for 2015 - 2024

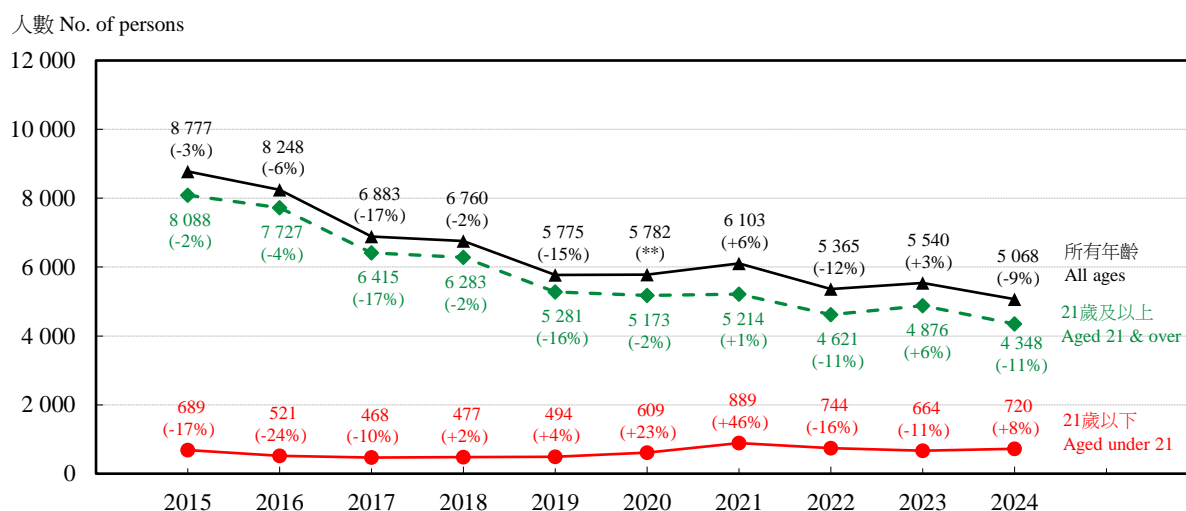
整體吸毒趨勢 (表 1a 及圖 2.1)

2.1 檔案室錄得被呈報吸毒者的總人數由 2015 年的 8 777 人，降至 2024 年的 5 068 人。2024 年的人數較 2023 年的 5 540 人下降了 9%。

Overall Drug Abuse Trend (Table 1a and Chart 2.1)

2.1 The total number of drug abusers reported to the CRDA went down from 8 777 in 2015 to 5 068 in 2024, which was 9% lower than 5 540 in 2023.

圖 2.1 按年齡組別劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Chart 2.1 Reported drug abusers 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。

** 變動百分比在±0.5%以內

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

** Percentage changes within ±0.5%

吸食麻醉鎮痛劑／危害精神毒品趨勢 (表 1d 及圖 2.2)

2.2 2015 年至 2024 年間，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數均較吸食麻醉鎮痛劑（主要是海洛英）的人數多。在 2024 年，被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數比吸食麻醉鎮痛劑的人數多

Narcotics Analgesics / Psychotropic Substances Abuse Trends (Table 1d and Chart 2.2)

2.2 From 2015 to 2024, there were more reported psychotropic substance abusers than abusers of narcotics analgesics (mainly heroin). Reported drug abusers taking psychotropic substances were 1 423 (or 70%)

1 423 人（或 70%）。吸食危害精神毒品者佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比由 2015 年的 63% 上升至 2024 年的 70%。

more than those taking narcotics analgesics in 2024. Among all reported drug abusers, the proportion of abusers taking psychotropic substances rose from 63% in 2015 to 70% in 2024.

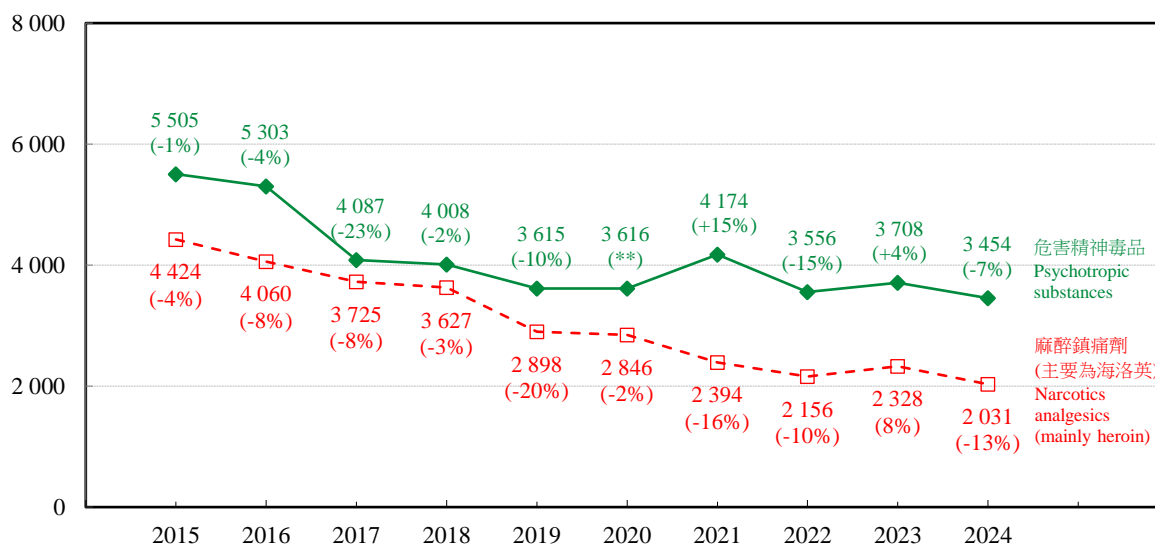
2.3 被呈報吸食麻醉鎮痛劑的人數大致維持下降趨勢，由 2015 年的 4 424 人下降 54% 至 2024 年的 2 031 人；而被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數亦由 2015 年的 5 505 人下降 37% 至 2024 年的 3 454 人。

2.3 The abuse of narcotics analgesics generally followed a downward trend, with the number of reported drug abusers having dropped by 54% from 4 424 in 2015 to 2 031 in 2024. The number of reported drug abusers taking psychotropic substances also dropped by 37% from 5 505 in 2015 to 3 454 in 2024.

圖 2.2 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品及麻醉鎮痛劑者

Chart 2.2 Reported drug abusers of psychotropic substances and narcotics analgesics

人數 No. of persons



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。

括號內的數字是指與前一年比較的變動百分比。

** 變動百分比在±0.5%以內

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

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

** Percentage changes within ±0.5%

青少年吸毒趨勢

(表 1a、1h 及圖 2.3-2.4)

2.4 被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者，由 2015 年的 689 人下跌 32% 至 2017 年的 468 人，隨後回升至 2024 年的 720 人。

2.5 21 歲以下吸毒者佔所有被呈報吸毒總人數的比重，由 2015 年的 8% 下跌至 2016 年的 6%。其後逐漸回升，於 2024 年達 14%。

Youth Drug Abuse Trend

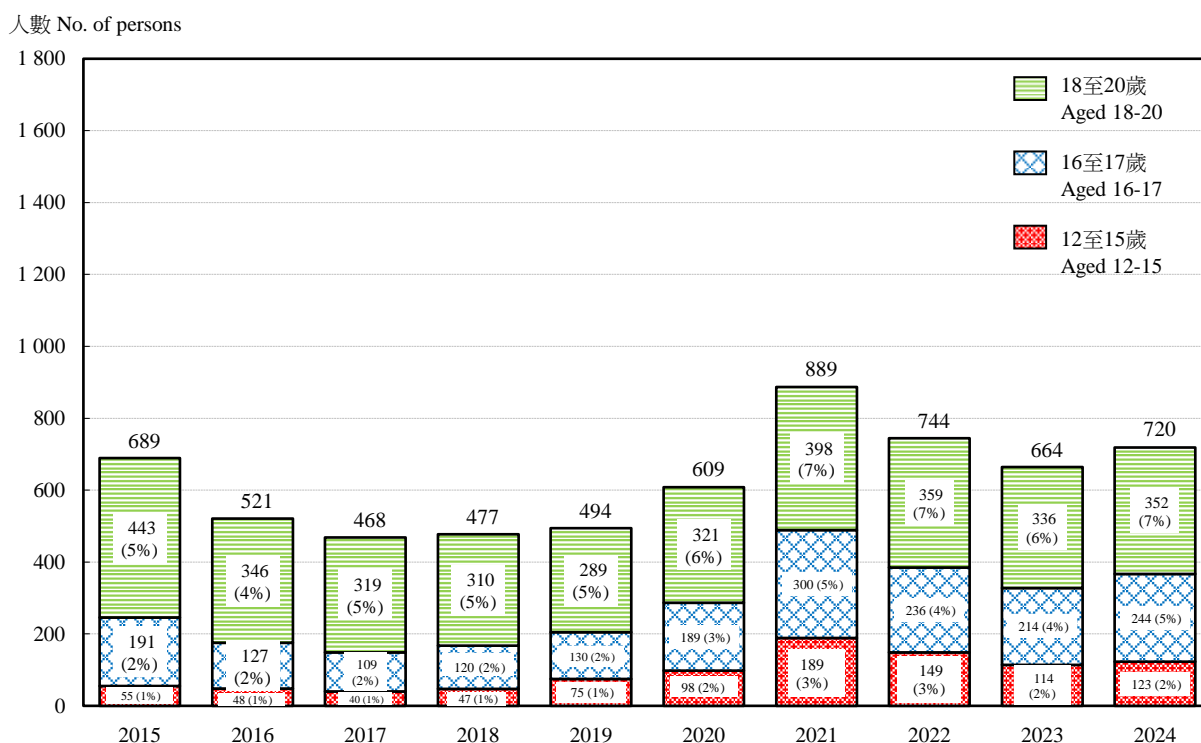
(Table 1a, 1h and Chart 2.3-2.4)

2.4 The number of reported young drug abusers aged under 21 decreased by 32% from 689 in 2015 to 468 in 2017 and rebounded to 720 in 2024.

2.5 The proportion of those aged under 21 as against the total of all reported drug abusers dropped from 8% in 2015 to 6% in 2016. It has been rising and then reached 14% in 2024.

圖 2.3 按指定年齡組別劃分的 21 歲以下被呈報吸毒青少年

Chart 2.3 Reported young drug abusers aged under 21 by selected age groups



註釋：括號內的數字是指佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

12 歲以下的吸毒者所佔的百分比少於 0.5%。

Notes: Figures in brackets refer to the percentage shares among all reported drug abusers.

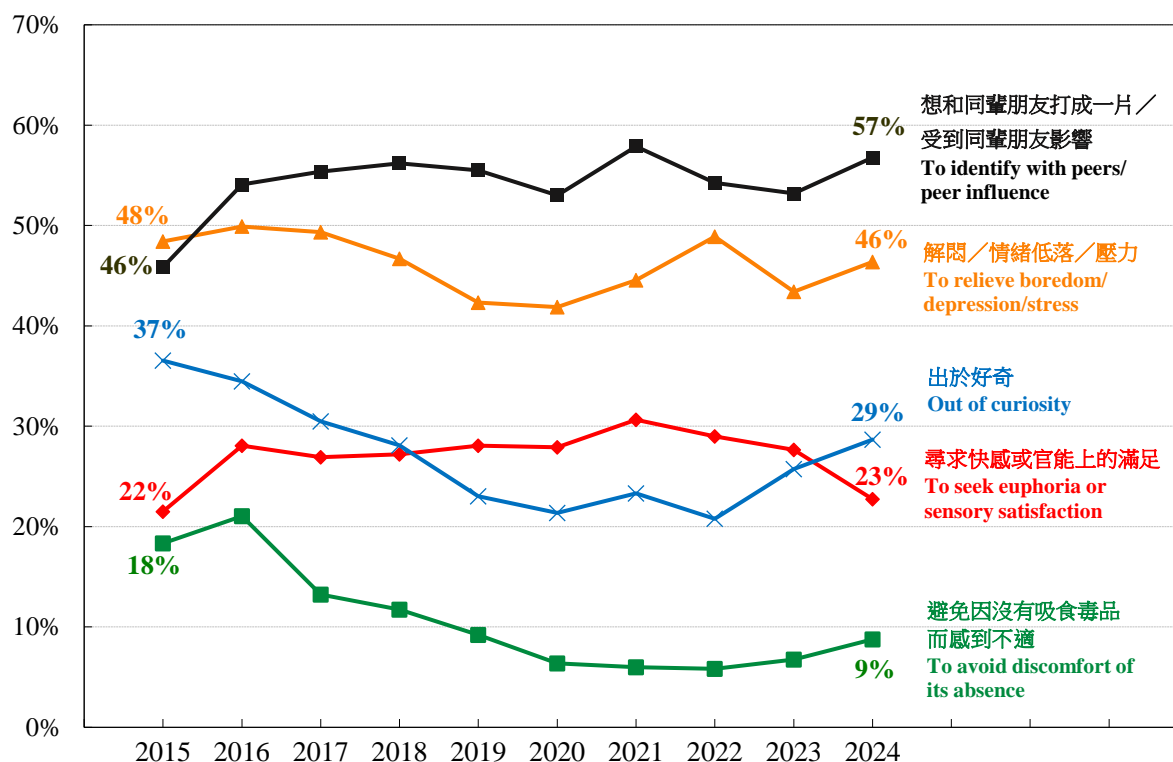
Percentages for those drug abusers aged under 12 were less than 0.5%.

2.6 在被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者當中，除 2015 年外，2016 年至 2024 年間最常見的吸食毒品原因是「想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩朋友影響」，其間比重都維持在五至六成。而以「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」作為他們現時吸毒原因的比重則在 2015 年至 2024 年間維持在 40% 至 50% 之間。

2.6 Among the reported young drug abusers aged under 21, other than 2015, the most common reason for drug abuse from 2016 to 2024 was “to identify with peers/peer influence”, constituting around 50% to 60% of the responses. For those citing “to relieve boredom/depression/stress” as a reason for their current drug use, the proportion remained between 40% and 50% from 2015 to 2024.

圖 2.4 21 歲以下被呈報吸毒青少年現時吸食毒品原因

Chart 2.4 Reasons for current drug use of reported young drug abusers aged under 21



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可被呈報多於一個現時吸食毒品原因。

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

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

吸食危害精神毒品

(表 1d 及圖 2.5)

2.7 可卡因、甲基安非他明、大麻、氯胺酮及三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆是近年較常被吸食的危險精神毒品。在 2015 年至 2021 年間，甲基安非他明為最常被吸食的危險精神毒品。可卡因則自 2022 年取代甲基安非他明，成為最常被吸食的危險精神毒品。在 2024 年，甲基安非他明排行第二位，而大麻排行第三位。

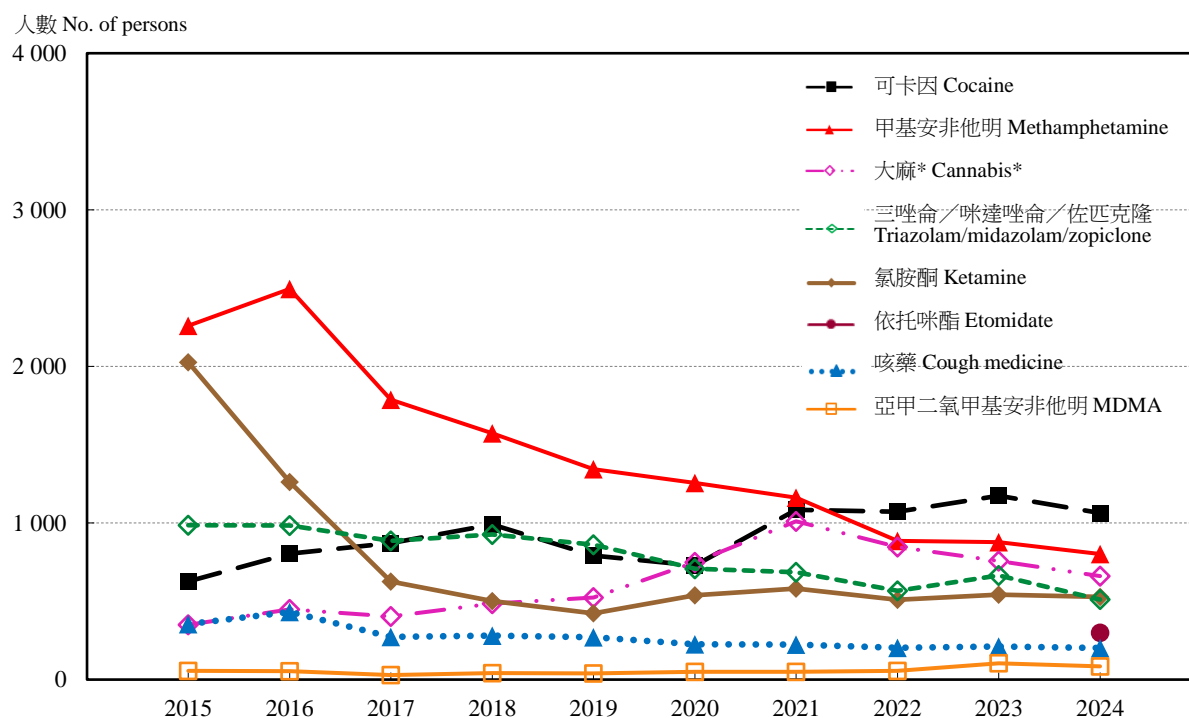
Psychotropic Substances Abused

(Table 1d and Chart 2.5)

2.7 Among psychotropic substances, cocaine, methamphetamine, cannabis, ketamine and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone were more commonly abused in recent years. Methamphetamine was the most common psychotropic substance abused from 2015 to 2021. Cocaine however, has replaced methamphetamine to become the most common psychotropic substance abused since 2022. In 2024, methamphetamine was second and cannabis came third.

圖 2.5 被呈報吸食各種主要危害精神毒品者

Chart 2.5 Reported drug abusers of major types of psychotropic substances



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品。

* 自 2023 年起，大麻包括四氫大麻酚、大麻二酚及合成大麻素。

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

* From 2023, cannabis includes THC, CBD and synthetic cannabinoids.

首次／曾被呈報吸毒者的吸毒趨勢
(表 1b)

2.8 首次被呈報的吸毒人數由 2015 年的 2 183 人下跌 18% 至 2024 年的 1 784 人。他們的平均年齡由 2015 年的 29 歲上升至 2024 年的 31 歲。他們在整體吸毒人數中所佔的百分比由 2015 年的 25% 上升至 2024 年的 35%。

2.9 曾被呈報吸毒人士數目由 2015 年的 6 594 人減少約一半至 2024 年的 3 284 人。他們的平均年齡介乎 41 至 45 歲，一般較首次被呈報者(平均年齡介乎 28 至 31 歲)年長。

男性／女性吸毒的趨勢
(表 1a)

2.10 被呈報男性吸毒者人數一般較女性吸毒者為多，女性吸毒者佔所有被呈報吸毒者總人數的比重在 2015 至 2024 年間一直維持在 18% 至 24%。被呈報男性吸毒者從 2015 年的 6 947 人持續下跌至 2024 年的 3 850 人。被呈報女性吸毒者人數則由 2015 年的 1 830 人下跌至 2024 年的 1 218 人。

Drug Abuse Trends for Newly/Previously Reported Drug Abusers (Table 1b)

2.8 The number of newly reported drug abusers decreased by 18% from 2 183 in 2015 to 1 784 in 2024. Their average age increased from 29 years in 2015 to 31 years in 2024. Their proportion among all abusers increased from 25% in 2015 to 35% in 2024.

2.9 The number of previously reported drug abusers nearly halved from 6 594 in 2015 to 3 284 in 2024. These abusers were generally older than the newly reported drug abusers (with an average age ranging from 28 to 31 years), with an average age between 41 and 45 years.

Male/Female Drug Abuse Trends
(Table 1a)

2.10 There were more reported male drug abusers than female drug abusers in general. The proportion of female drug abusers stayed at 18% to 24% of the total number of all reported drug abusers from 2015 to 2024. The number of reported male drug abusers decreased continuously from 6 947 in 2015 to 3 850 in 2024. The number of reported female drug abusers dropped from 1 830 in 2015 to 1 218 in 2024.

2.11 被呈報男性吸毒者的平均年齡從 2015 年的 40 歲上升至 2024 年的 42 歲。被呈報女性吸毒者的平均年齡同樣上升，從 2015 年的 33 歲上升至 2024 年的 36 歲。被呈報的女性吸毒者一般較男性年輕。

2.11 The average age of reported male drug abusers rose from 40 years in 2015 to 42 years in 2024. The average age of reported female drug abusers also increased, from 33 years in 2015 to 36 years in 2024. Reported female drug abusers were generally younger than male drug abusers.

被呈報吸毒者的經濟活動身分 (表 1j 及圖 2.6)

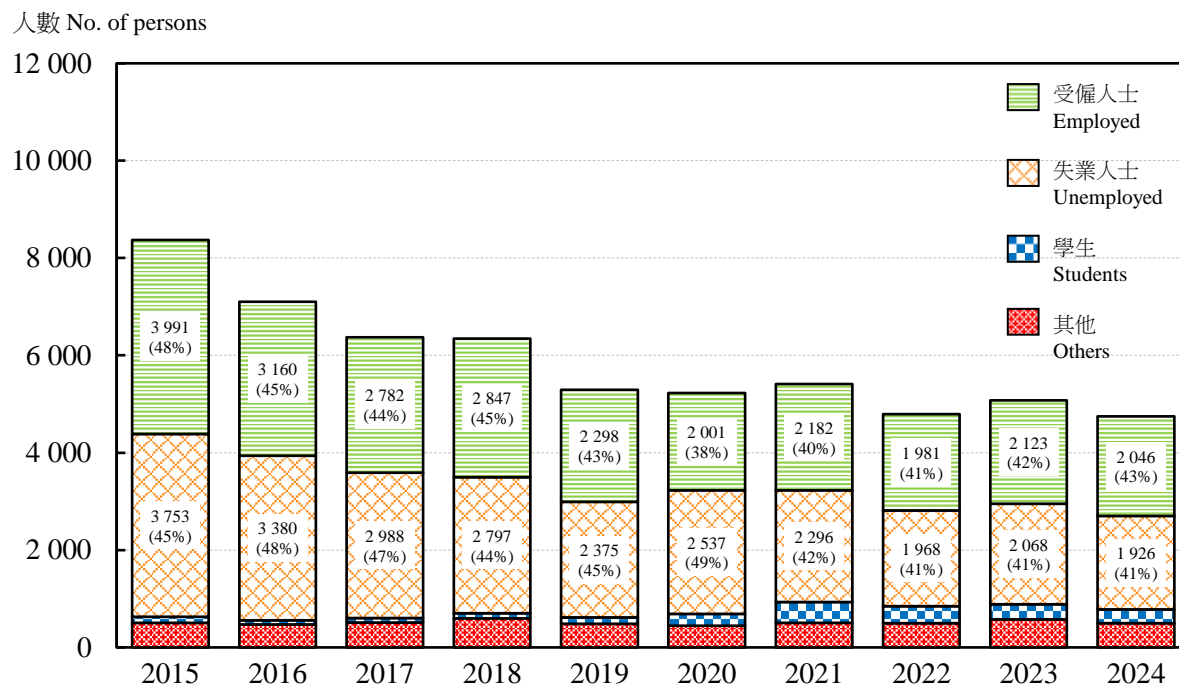
Reported Drug Abusers by Economic Activity Status (Table 1j and Chart 2.6)

2.12 被呈報吸毒者中，失業人士所佔比重在 2015 年至 2019 年間均在 45% 左右，受僱人士所佔比重在同時期亦圍繞 45%。不過，失業人士所佔比重在 2020 年上升至 49%，隨後在 2024 年下降至 41%。受僱人士所佔比重則由 2020 年的 38% 上升至 2024 年的 43%。學生所佔百分比由 2015 年的 1% 上升至 2021 年的 8%，在 2024 年則回落至 6%。學生佔 21 歲以下被呈報吸毒者的百分比，由 2015 年的 15% 上升至 2024 年的 38%。

2.12 Among the reported drug abusers, the proportion of unemployed stayed at around 45% from 2015 to 2019. The proportion of employed also remained at around 45% during the same period. However, the proportion of unemployed rose to 49% in 2020 and then dropped to 41% in 2024. However, the proportion of employed increased from 38% in 2020 to 43% in 2024. The proportion of student increased from 1% in 2015 to 8% in 2021 before returning to 6% in 2024. The proportion of students aged under 21 increased from 15% in 2015 to 38% in 2024.

圖 2.6 按經濟活動身分劃分的被呈報吸毒者

Chart 2.6 Reported drug abusers by economic activity status



註釋：括號內的數字是指佔所有被呈報經濟活動身分的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets refer to the percentage shares among all reported drug abusers with known economic activity status.

吸食超過一種毒品 (表 1c)

2.13 有些吸毒者會吸食超過一種毒品。

2.14 被呈報吸食多種毒品人士⁽⁴⁾的比重在 2015 至 2024 年間一直維持在 20% 至 25%。他們大部分吸食兩種毒品。

註釋：(4) 被呈報吸食多種毒品人士是指在某指定年份內被呈報吸食超過一種毒品的人士，不論有關毒品是否在同一時間混合吸食。

Abuse of More Than One Type of Drugs (Table 1c)

2.13 Some drug abusers took more than one type of drugs.

2.14 The proportion of reported multiple drug abusers⁽⁴⁾ stayed at 20% to 25% from 2015 to 2024. The majority of them abused two types of drugs.

Note: (4) A reported multiple drug abuser is defined to be a person who is reported to have taken more than one type of drugs in a given year, irrespective of whether the drugs were taken concurrently on one occasion or not.

毒齡 (圖 2.7)

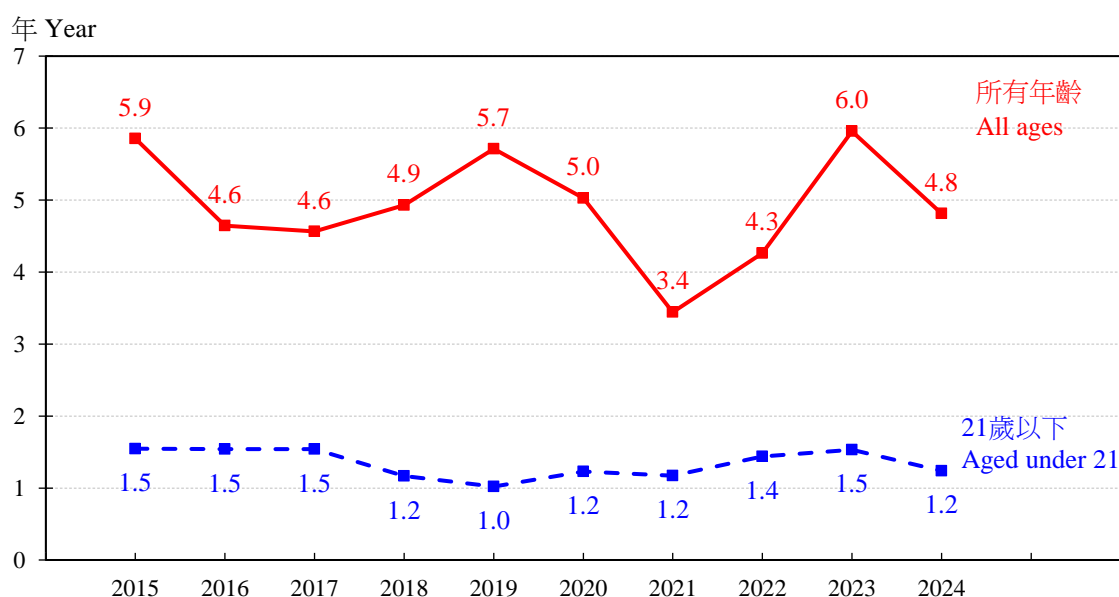
2.15 首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡⁽⁵⁾的中位數由 2015 年的 5.9 年下跌至 2021 年的 3.4 年，但在 2023 年上升至 6.0 年，2024 年則回落至 4.8 年。首次被呈報的 21 歲以下吸毒者的毒齡中位數介乎 1.0 年至 1.5 年。

Drug History (Chart 2.7)

2.15 The median drug history⁽⁵⁾ of newly reported drug abusers decreased from 5.9 years in 2015 to 3.4 years in 2021, but increased to 6.0 years in 2023, then decreased to 4.8 years in 2024. The median drug history of newly reported drug abusers aged under 21 ranged from 1.0 year to 1.5 years.

圖 2.7 按年齡組別劃分的首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡中位數

Chart 2.7 Median drug history of newly reported drug abusers by age group



註釋：(5) 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暫停吸毒的資料，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。

Note: (5) 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.

被呈報吸食毒品人士的資料來源 (表 1q 及 1r)

2.16 在 2015 年至 2024 年間，被呈報的 21 歲及以上成年吸毒者資料的主要來源為戒毒治療和康復服務中心／濫用精神藥物者輔導中心／戒毒輔導服務中心、美沙酮診所及執法機構，在 2024 年分別佔 43%、36% 及 22%。

2.17 被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者方面，在 2015 年至 2024 年間最主要的資料來源是青少年外展隊、執法機構及戒毒治療和康復服務中心／濫用精神藥物者輔導中心／戒毒輔導服務中心。在 2024 年分別佔被呈報青少年吸毒者的 62%、19% 及 19%。

2.18 在 2015 年至 2024 年間，由執法機構及青少年外展隊呈報的首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡中位數相對較短；而近年由濫用精神藥物者輔導中心／戒毒輔導服務中心呈報的毒齡中位數則最長。

Sources of Reported Drug Abusers (Table 1q and 1r)

2.16 For reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, the major sources of reporting from 2015 to 2024 were drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling, methadone clinics, and law enforcement agencies. They contributed to 43%, 36% and 22% of such abusers respectively in 2024.

2.17 As for reported young drug abusers aged under 21, the major sources of reporting from 2015 to 2024 were youth outreaching teams, law enforcement agencies and drug treatment and rehabilitation centres /counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling were. They contributed to 62%, 19% and 19% of reported young drug abusers respectively in 2024.

2.18 The median drug history of newly reported drug abusers reported by law enforcement agencies and youth outreaching teams was comparatively short from 2015 to 2024; whereas those reported by counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling was the longest in recent years.

3 2024 年被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Reported Drug Abusers in 2024

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 2024 年(5 068 人)回落,較 2023 年(5 540 人)下降 9%。

3.2 海洛英仍然是被呈報吸毒者中最常被吸食的毒品。然而,2024 年被呈報吸食海洛英的人數(1 966 人)較 2023 年(2 230 人)下降 12%,而佔所有被呈報吸毒人數的百分比(40%)亦低於 2023 年(41%)。

3.3 與 2023 年比較,2024 年被呈報吸食危害精神毒品的人數下降 7%(由 3 708 下降至 3 454 人);而吸食麻醉鎮痛劑(主要為海洛英)的人數下降 13%(由 2 328 人下降至 2 031 人)。

3.4 在 2024 年,可卡因是最常被吸食的危險精神毒品,其次是甲基安非他明及大麻。被呈報吸食可卡因的人數下降 9%(由 2023 年的 1 174 人減至 2024 年的 1 064 人),當中 27%為 21 歲以下。被呈報吸食甲基安非他明的人數下降 9%(由 878 人減至 802 人),當中 3%為 21 歲以下。被呈報吸食大麻的人數下降 13%(由 758 人減至 661 人),當中 45%為 21 歲以下。

Major Comparison with Preceding Year

(Table 1a, 1b, 1d and Chart 3.1)

3.1 There was a decline in the total number of reported drug abusers in 2024 (at 5 068), which was 9% lower than that in 2023 (at 5 540).

3.2 Heroin remained the single most common type of drug abused among reported drug abusers. However, the total number of reported heroin abusers in 2024 (at 1 966) was 12% lower than that in 2023 (at 2 230). Its proportion against the total number of all reported drug abusers in 2024 (40%) was lower than that in 2023 (41%).

3.3 Comparing with 2023, the number of reported psychotropic substance abusers in 2024 decreased by 7% (from 3 708 to 3 454), those taking narcotics analgesics (mainly heroin) decreased by 13% (from 2 328 to 2 031).

3.4 In 2024, cocaine was the most common type of psychotropic substance abused, followed by methamphetamine and cannabis. The number of reported cocaine abusers decreased by 9% (from 1 174 in 2023 to 1 064 in 2024), with 27% of whom were aged under 21. The number of reported methamphetamine abusers was 9% lower (from 878 to 802), with 3% of whom were aged under 21. The number of reported cannabis abusers decreased by 13% (from 758 to 661), with 45% of whom were aged under 21.

3.5 與 2023 年比較，2024 年吸食其他主要危害精神毒品的人數如下：吸食氯胺酮者下降 3%（由 542 人減至 528 人）、吸食三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆者下降 23%（由 666 人減至 511 人）、吸食咳藥者下降 4%（由 211 人減至 202 人）及吸食亞甲二氧甲基安非他明者下降 18%（由 104 人減至 85 人）。此外，新興毒品依托咪酯有 300 人吸食，佔整體吸毒人數的 6%。

3.6 被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者，由 2023 年的 664 人上升 8% 至 2024 年的 720 人。被呈報吸毒青少年的比重亦上升，由 12% 升至 14%。

3.7 所有被呈報吸毒者的平均年齡維持在 40 歲，而被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者的平均年齡則維持在 17 歲。

3.8 被呈報男性吸毒者的人數由 2023 年的 4 274 人下降 10% 至 2024 年的 3 850 人；被呈報女性吸毒者的人數則由 2023 年的 1 266 人下降 4% 至 2024 年的 1 218 人。

3.9 在 2024 年，首次被呈報吸毒者（1 784 人）較 2023 年（2 022 人）下降 12%，而曾被呈報吸毒者的人數則下跌 7% 至 3 284 人。以佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比計算，首次被呈報吸毒者的比重在 2023 年及 2024 年分別為 36% 及 35%。

3.5 Comparing with 2023, the numbers of reported drug abusers taking other major types of psychotropic substances in 2024 were as follows: that of ketamine abusers decreased by 3% (from 542 to 528), that of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers decreased by 23% (from 666 to 511), that of cough medicine abusers decreased by 4% (from 211 to 202), and that of MDMA abusers decreased by 18% (from 104 to 85). Moreover, the number of drug abusers reported taking the emerging drug etomidate was 300 and the proportion among all reported drug abusers was 6%.

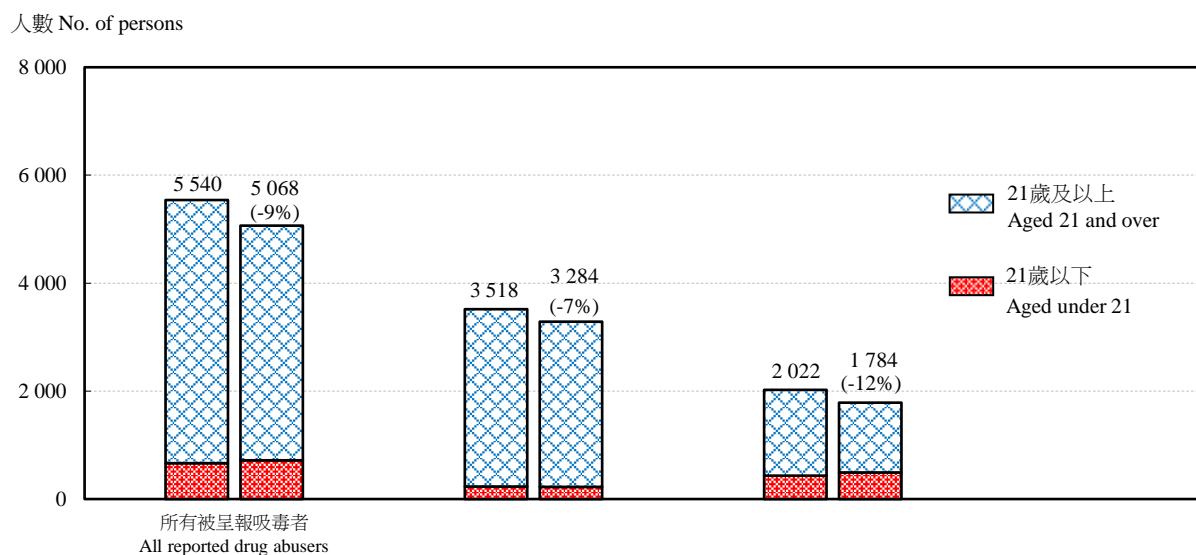
3.6 For reported young drug abusers aged under 21, the number increased by 8% from 664 in 2023 to 720 in 2024. The proportion of reported young drug abusers also increased, from 12% to 14%.

3.7 The average age of all reported drug abusers remained at 40 years, while the average age of reported young drug abusers aged under 21 remained at 17 years.

3.8 The number of reported male abusers decreased by 10% from 4 274 in 2023 to 3 850 in 2024, while the number of reported female abusers decreased by 4% from 1 266 in 2023 to 1 218 in 2024.

3.9 The number of newly reported drug abusers in 2024 (at 1 784) was 12% lower than that in 2023 (at 2 022), while that of previously reported drug abusers decreased by 7% to 3 284. As a percentage of all reported drug abusers, the proportion of newly reported drug abusers in 2023 and 2024 was 36% and 35% respectively.

圖 3.1 2023 年至 2024 年按年齡組別劃分的首次／曾被呈報吸食毒品者
Chart 3.1 Newly/previously reported drug abusers by age group, 2023 to 2024



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)

Age and Sex (Table 1a and Chart 3.2-3.3)

3.10 在 2024 年所有被呈報的 5 068 名吸毒者中，24% 的年齡介乎 41 至 50 歲，21% 的年齡介乎 31 至 40 歲，而 15% 介乎 21 至 30 歲。另外，年齡介乎 21 至 35 歲的年輕成年人佔 25%。

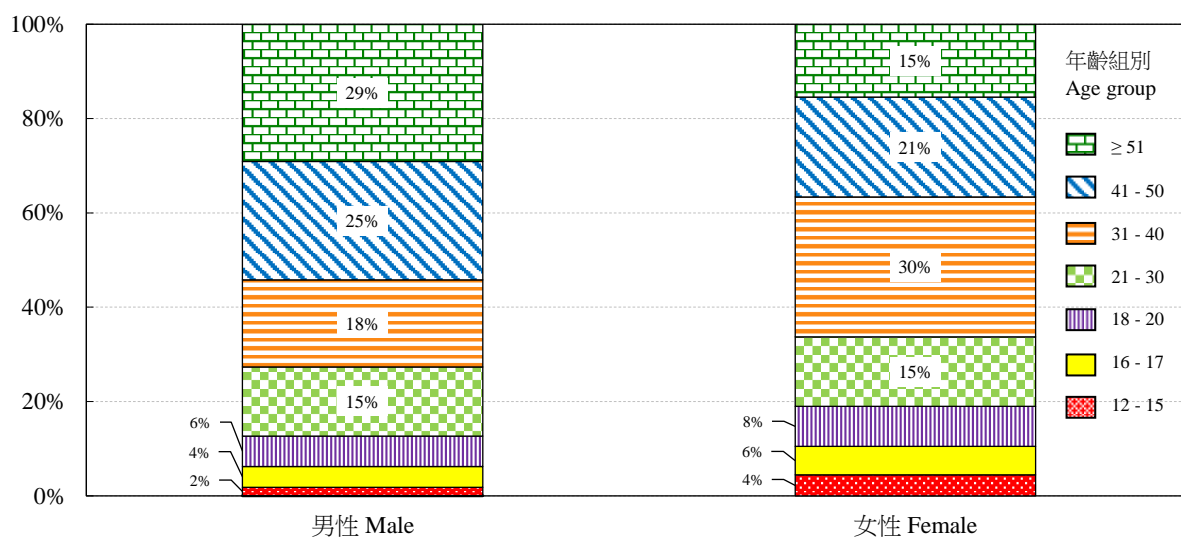
3.10 Of all 5 068 reported drug abusers in 2024, 24% were aged 41-50, 21% were aged 31-40 and 15% were aged 21-30. Meanwhile, 25% were young adults aged 21-35.

3.11 被呈報吸毒者大部分 (76%) 為男性，他們的平均年齡為 42 歲，較被呈報女性吸毒者 (平均年齡 36 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 46%。

3.11 The majority (76%) of reported drug abusers were males. Their average age of 42 years was older than reported female drug abusers (with an average age of 36 years). The proportion of female drug abusers aged under 41 was 63% while the corresponding proportion of male drug abusers was only 46%.

圖 3.2 2024 年按性別劃分的被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布

Chart 3.2 Age distribution of reported drug abusers by sex, 2024



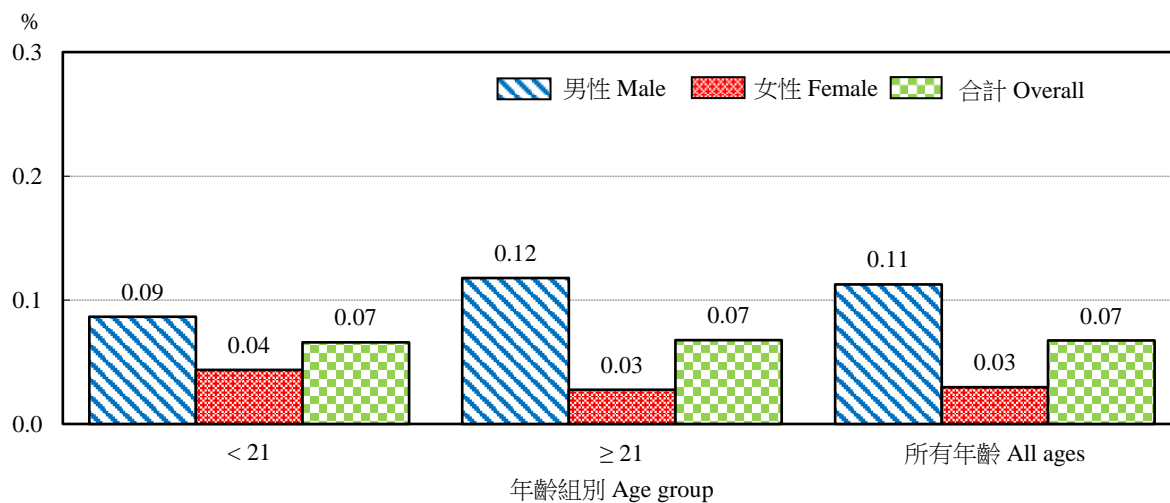
3.12 在 2024 年，每 100 名人口中被呈報的吸毒人數約為 0.07 人，而男性吸毒者的比率（0.11）較女性吸毒者（0.03）為高。

3.12 In 2024, the number of reported drug abusers per 100 population was about 0.07. The ratio of male drug abusers (0.11) was higher than female drug abusers (0.03).

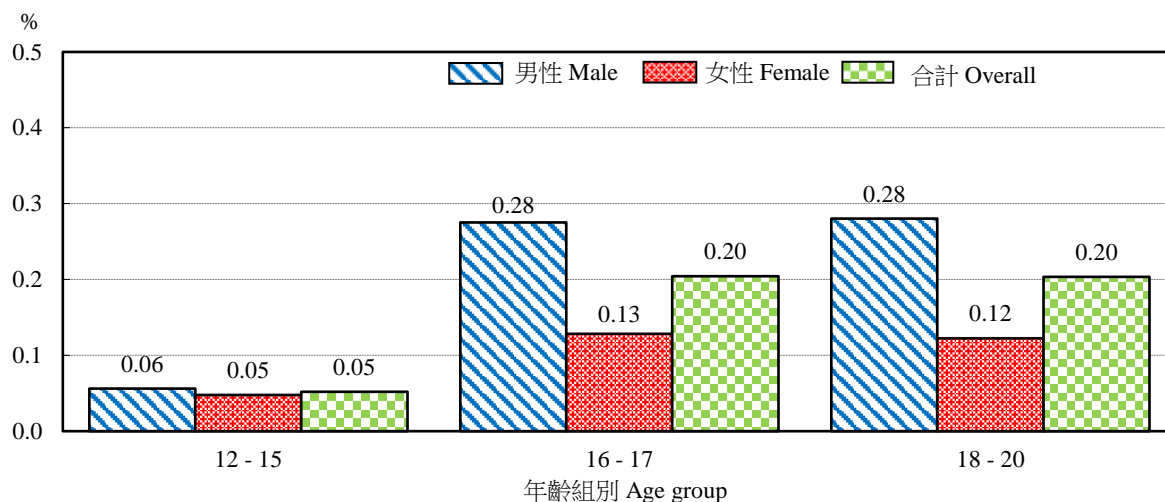
圖 3.3 2024 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的被呈報吸毒者佔人口比率

Chart 3.3 Ratio of reported drug abusers to population by age group and sex, 2024

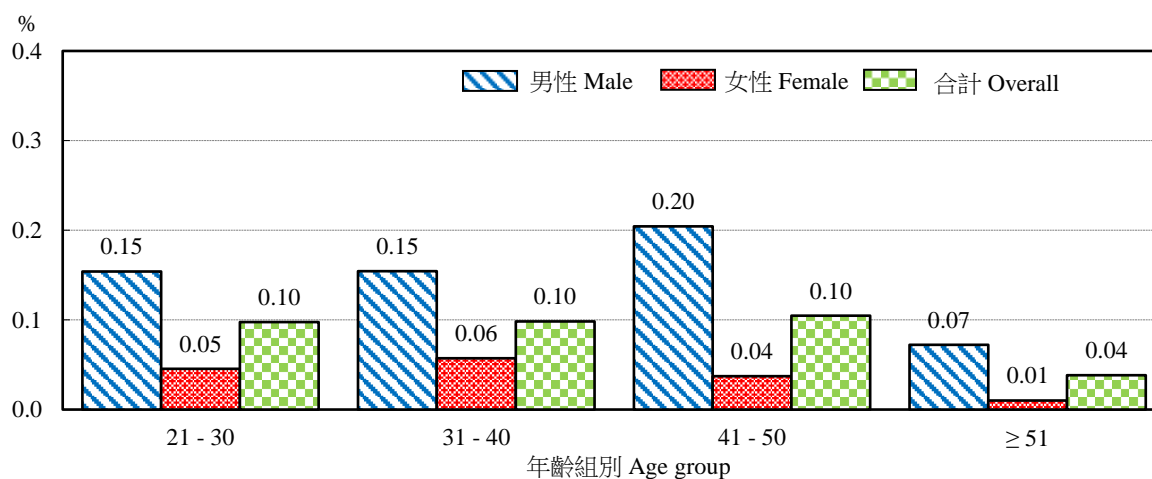
(a) 所有年齡 All ages



(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 名年中人口的比例。

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 mid-year 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 33% 的被呈報吸毒者報稱在 12 至 15 歲之間開始吸毒，18% 在 16 至 17 歲之間，20% 在 18 至 20 歲之間，10% 在 21 至 25 歲之間，其餘 15% 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 33% of the reported drug abusers claimed to have started drug abuse at the age between 12 and 15, 18% between 16 and 17, 20% between 18 and 20, 10% between 21 and 25, and the remaining 15% 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.

吸食的毒品種類

(表 1d 及圖 3.4)

Type of Drugs Abused

(Table 1d and Chart 3.4)

3.14 在 2024 年，有 40% 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可卡因 (21%)、甲基安非他明 (16%)、大麻 (13%)、氯胺酮 (11%)、三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆 (10%) 及依托咪酯 (6%)。

3.14 In 2024, 40% of drug abusers were reported to have abused heroin. Other commonly abused drugs were cocaine (21%), methamphetamine (16%), cannabis (13%), ketamine (11%), triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (10%) and etomidate (6%).

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 2024 年，有 42% 的被呈報青少年吸毒者吸食大麻，其次是可卡因 (41%)、依托咪酯 (32%)、氯胺酮 (7%)、亞甲二氧甲基安非他明 (6%) 及甲基安非他明 (3%)。其中新興毒品依托咪酯已成為女性最常吸食的毒品。

3.15 Among the reported young drug abusers aged under 21, cannabis was the most common type of drug abused and was taken by 42% of them in 2024. This was followed by cocaine (41%), etomidate (32%), ketamine (7%), MDMA (6%) and methamphetamine (3%). Among them, the emerging drug etomidate was the most common drug for the females.

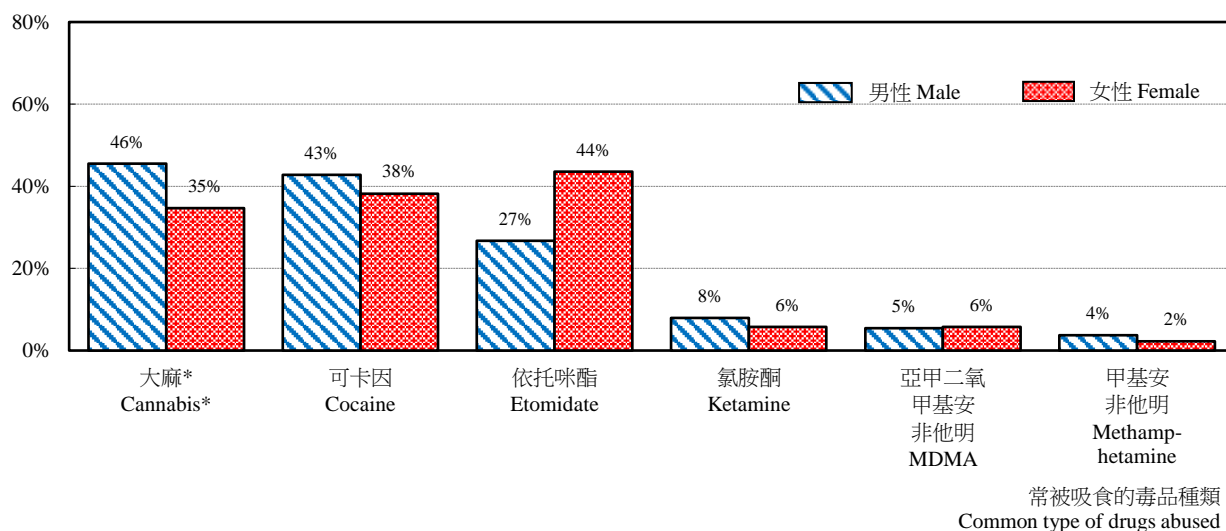
3.16 在被呈報的 21 歲及以上成年吸毒者中，海洛英是最常被吸食的毒品種類 (46%)，其次是甲基安非他明 (18%) 和可卡因 (18%)。海洛英是男性和女性最常吸食的毒品。

3.16 Among the reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, heroin was the most common type of drug abused (46%), followed by methamphetamine (18%) and cocaine (18%). Heroin was the most common type of drug abused for both males and females.

圖 3.4 2024 年按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 by age group and sex, 2024

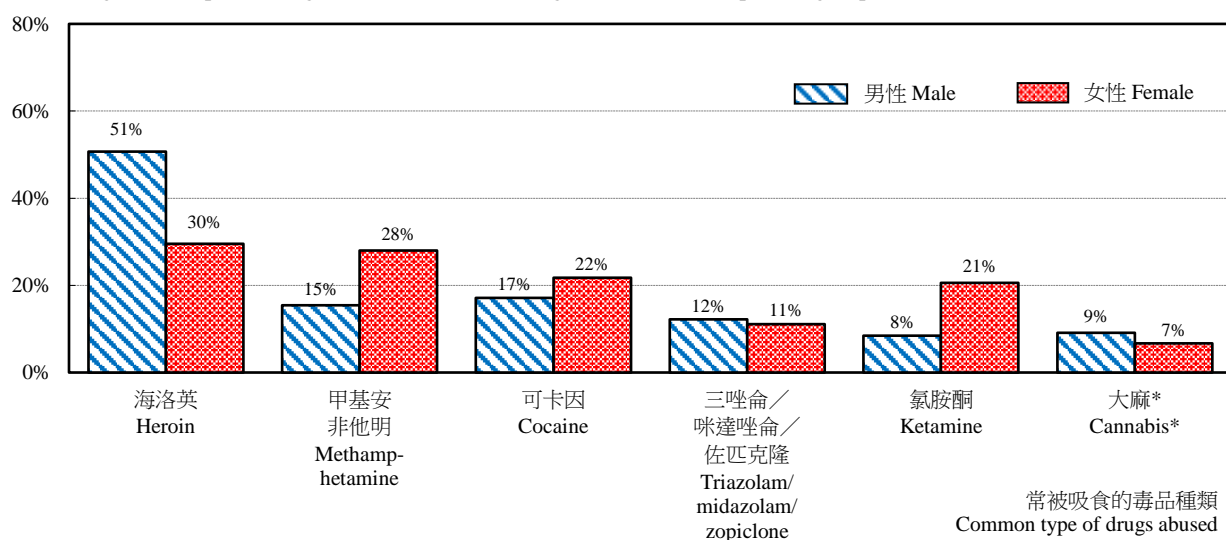
(a) 21 歲以下 Aged under 21

佔在相關組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品種類的吸毒者百分比
 Percentage of all reported drug abusers with known drugs abused in the respective groups



(b) 21 歲及以上 Aged 21 and over

佔在相關組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品種類的吸毒者百分比
 Percentage of all reported drug abusers with known drugs abused in the respective groups



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品。

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

* 自 2023 年起，大麻包括四氫大麻酚、大麻二酚及合成大麻素。

* From 2023, cannabis includes THC, CBD and synthetic cannabinoids.

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 2024 年，六成六吸食海洛英者和八成二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 91%）；注射和口服是吸食三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆最常用方法（分別佔吸食三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆者 36% 和 35%）；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 66% 及可卡因者 47%）；而以香煙或煙管吸食更是吸食依托咪酯的唯一方法。

吸食毒品地方 (表 1f)

3.18 在 2024 年，絕大部分（98.8%）被呈報吸毒者均有在香港吸毒。而有 93 名吸毒者（或佔吸毒者 2%）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 在 2024 年，58% 的吸毒者只在家／朋友的家中吸毒，另外 20% 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 66% of heroin abusers and 82% of methamphetamine abusers in 2024); sniffing was the most common method of taking ketamine (91% of ketamine abusers); injection and oral ingestion were the most common method of taking triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (36% and 35% of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers); smoking was the more common method of taking cannabis and cocaine (66% of cannabis abusers and 47% of cocaine abusers); and smoking was the only method of taking etomidate.

Place of Abusing Drugs (Table 1f)

3.18 The majority (98.8%) of the reported drug abusers took drugs in Hong Kong in 2024. 93 persons (or 2% of reported drug abusers) were reported to have taken drugs in Chinese Mainland (mainly in Shenzhen).

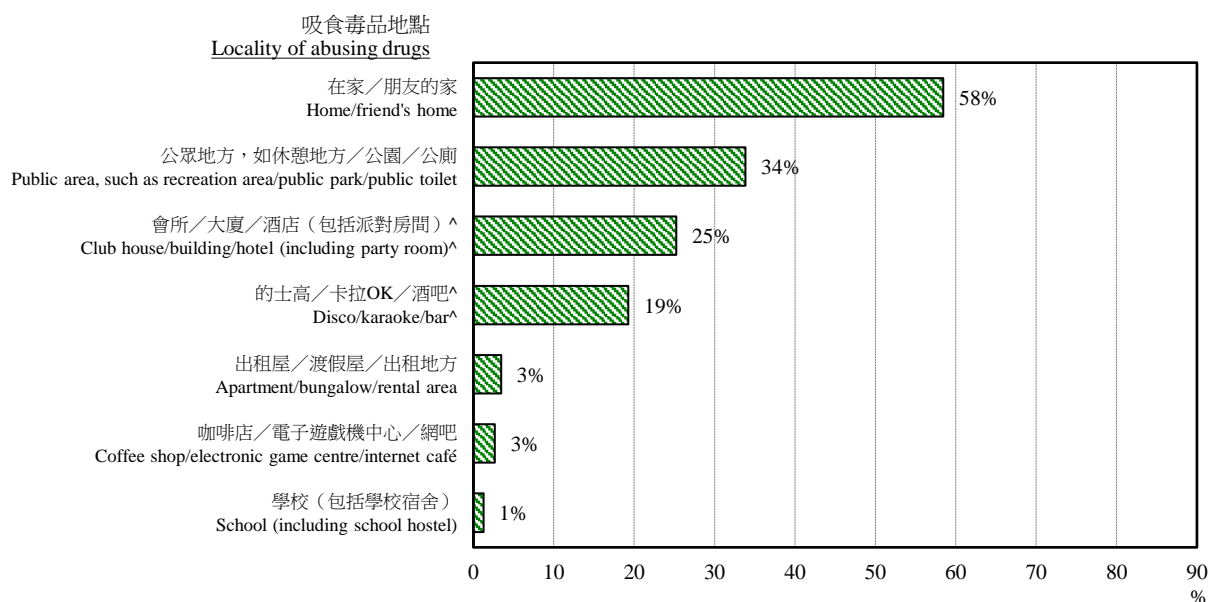
**Locality of Abusing Drugs
(Table 1g and Chart 3.5)**

3.19 58% of the drug abusers took drugs at home/friend's home only, while 20% took drugs at home/friend's home and other localities in 2024.

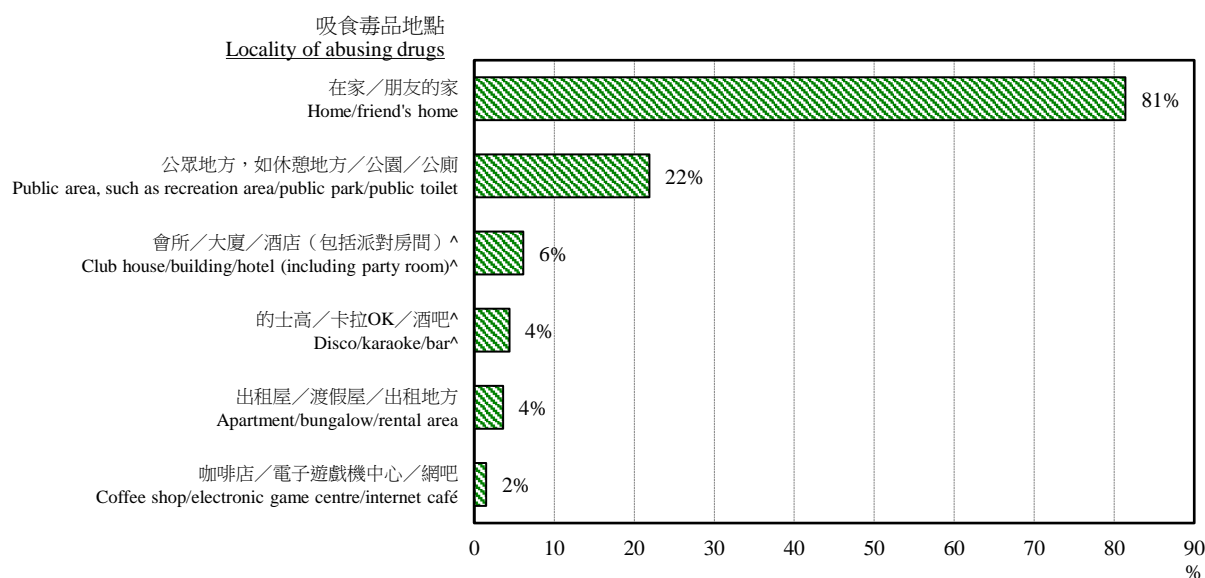
圖 3.5 2024 年按被呈報吸毒者的年齡組別劃分的吸食毒品地點

Chart 3.5 Localities of abusing drugs of reported drug abusers by age group, 2024

(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。
數字不包括吸食地點不詳的人士。

[^] 在 2024 年之前，「酒吧」是歸類在《會所／大廈／酒店／酒吧》組別內。

Notes: More than one locality of abusing drugs may be reported for an individual drug abuser in a given year.
Figures exclude persons with unknown localities of abusing drugs.

[^] “Bar” was grouped under “Club house/building/hotel/bar” before 2024.

3.20 被呈報的 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佔 70%，而成年吸毒者的相應百分比為 37%。在其他地點中，公眾地方，如休憩地方／公園／公廁和會所／大廈／酒店（包括派對房間）為最常吸毒的地點，分別佔 34%和 25%。而 22%的 21 歲及以上成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 51%）、「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」（43%）和「想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩朋友影響」（28%）。

3.22 至於被呈報的 21 歲以下吸毒者，最普遍的吸毒原因是「想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩朋友影響」（57%），其次是「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」（46%）和「出於好奇」（29%）。

3.20 70% of the reported 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 area, such as recreation area/public park/public toilet and club house/building/hotel (including party room) were the most common localities of abusing drugs, they were 34% and 25% respectively. Meanwhile, 22% of those aged 21 and over were reported to have taken drugs at public area, such as recreation area/public park/public toilet.

Reason for Current Drug Use

(Table 1h and Chart 3.6)

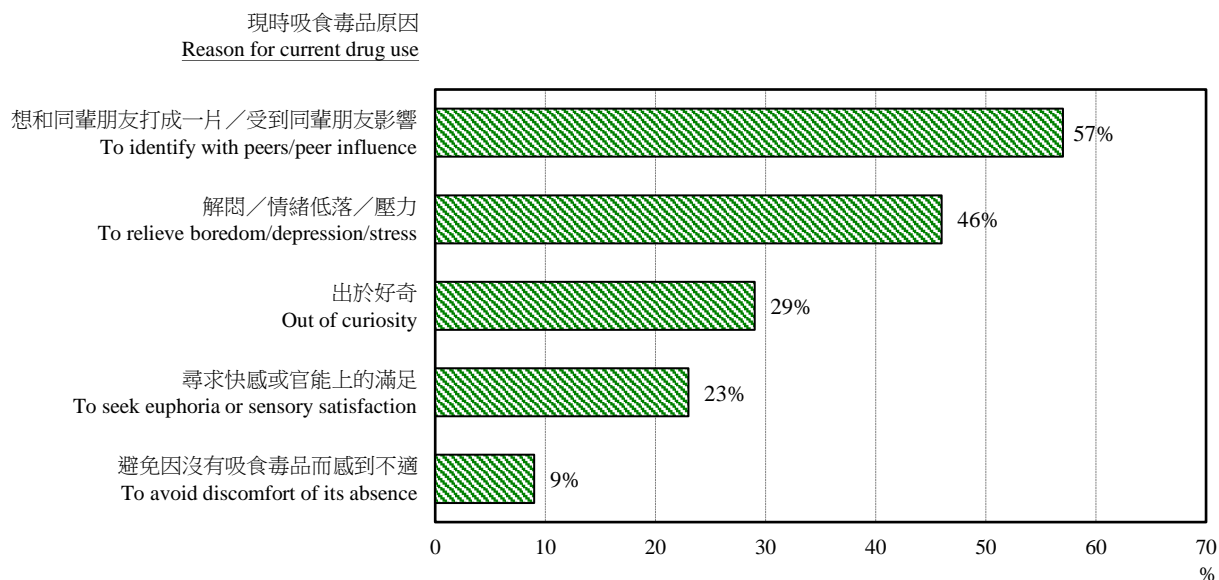
3.21 Regarding the reasons for taking drugs, the most common ones for all reported drug abusers were “to relieve boredom/depression/stress” (51% of reported drug abusers), “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (43%) and “to identify with peers/peer influence” (28%).

3.22 For reported drug abusers aged under 21, “to identify with peers/peer influence” (57%) was the most common reason for taking drugs, followed by “to relieve boredom/depression/ stress” (46%) and “out of curiosity” (29%).

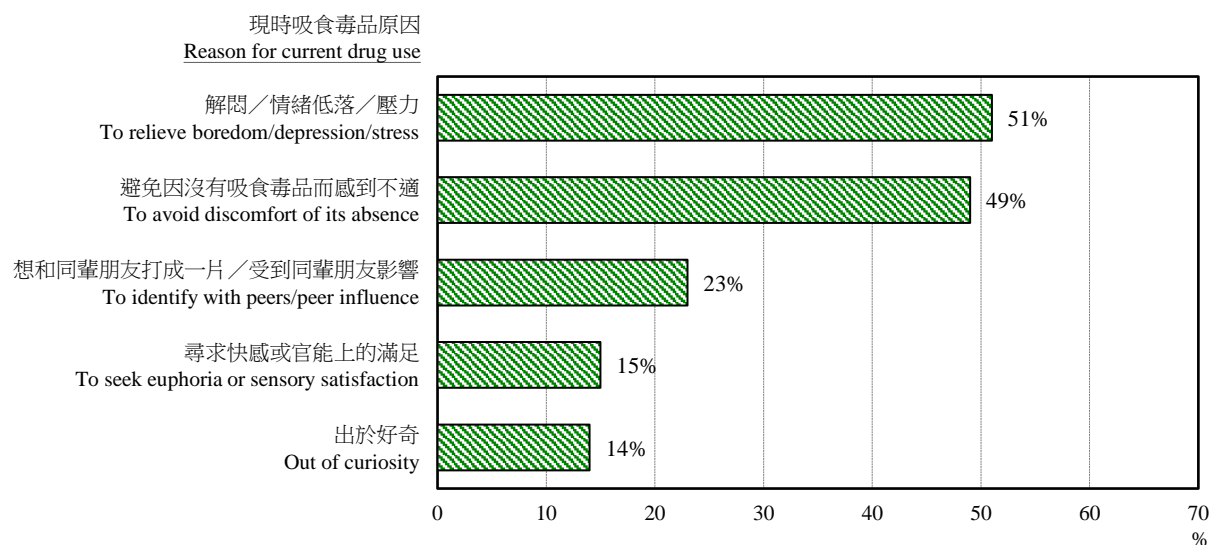
圖 3.6 2024 年按被呈報吸毒者的年齡組別劃分的現時吸食毒品原因

Chart 3.6 Reasons for current drug use of reported drug abusers by age group, 2024

(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現時吸食毒品原因。

數字不包括現時吸食毒品原因不詳的人士。

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

Figures exclude persons with unknown reasons for current drug abuse.

經濟活動身分 (表 1j)

3.23 41%的吸毒者在被呈報時為失業人士，另 23%是全職工作人士，20%是散工／兼職工作人士及 6%是學生。而學生佔被呈報青少年吸毒者的比重達 38%。

教育程度 (表 1k)

3.24 在 2024 年的被呈報吸毒者中，約半數 (52%) 曾接受初中教育，26% 曾接受高中教育，15% 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 2024 年所有被呈報吸毒人士 91%。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，51% 從未結婚，29% 為已婚或同居，19% 已離婚或分居，餘下 1% 為鰥寡。與男性吸毒者比較，從未結婚女性吸毒者的百分比比較低 (47%，男性則為 52%)。

Economic Activity Status (Table 1j)

3.23 41% of the reported drug abusers were unemployed at the time of report. Another 23% were full-time workers, 20% were casual/part-time workers and 6% were students. Among the reported young drug abusers, the proportion of students was 38%.

Educational Attainment (Table 1k)

3.24 About half (52%) of reported drug abusers in 2024 attained lower secondary education, 26% upper secondary education, 15% primary education and 6% post-secondary education.

Ethnicity (Table 1l)

3.25 Chinese was the dominant ethnicity of reported drug abusers, accounting for 91% of the all reported drug abusers in 2024. Other ethnicities of reported drug abusers included Nepalese (3%), Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi /Sri Lankan (2%) and Vietnamese (2%).

Marital Status (Table 1m)

3.26 Among reported drug abusers, 51% had never been married, 29% married or cohabiting, 19% divorced or separated and the remaining 1% widowed. Compared with male drug abusers, the proportion of female drug abusers who had never been married was lower (47% versus 52% 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，19%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 36%，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（10%）、元朗（10%）和油尖旺（9%）為最多被呈報吸毒者居住的地區。至於被呈報的 21 歲以下吸毒者，主要居住在北區（16%）、元朗（13%）和沙田（11%）。

房屋類型 (表 1o)

3.29 逾半數（61%）被呈報吸毒者居住在公營租住房屋，32%居住在私人永久性房屋，5%居住在資助自置居所房屋（包括居者有其屋計劃和夾心階層住屋計劃單位）。

曾否有犯罪紀錄 (表 1p)

3.30 66%的被呈報吸毒者曾有犯罪紀錄，大多為只與毒品有關的罪行（28%），或與毒品有關及其他罪行（23%）；而 15%為只有其他罪行（與毒品無關）。在被呈報的 21 歲及以上成年吸毒者中，曾有犯罪紀錄者佔 71%，較 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者的相應百分比（36%）為高。

Whether Partner Took Drugs (Table 1m)

3.27 Of those married or cohabiting, 19% reported that their partners also abused drugs. The proportion of reported female drug abusers with partners also abusing drugs was 36%, much higher than the corresponding proportion of male drug abusers (13%).

District of Residence (Table 1n)

3.28 Sham Shui Po (10%), Yuen Long (10%) and Yau Tsim Mong (9%) were the districts which had the highest number of reported drug abusers residing. Reported drug abusers aged under 21 mainly resided in North District (16%), Yuen Long (13%) and Sha Tin (11%).

Type of housing (Table 1o)

3.29 More than half (61%) of the reported drug abusers resided in public rental housing, 32% in private permanent housing and 5% in subsidised home ownership housing (including flats under the Sale of Home Ownership Scheme and the Sandwich Class Housing Scheme).

Whether Previously Convicted (Table 1p)

3.30 66% of the reported drug abusers had previously been convicted. Most of them had previous convictions for either drug-related offences only (28%) or for both drug-related and other offences (23%), while 15% had convictions of only non-drug-related offences. The proportion of previously convicted abusers among the reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over was 71%, higher than that among the young drug abusers aged under 21 (36%).

4 2024 年首次被呈報及曾被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Newly and Previously Reported Drug Abusers in 2024

4.1 在 2024 年所有被呈報的 5 068 名吸毒者中，1 784 人或 35% 是首次被呈報，而 3 284 人（65%）則曾經被呈報。在被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者當中，首次被呈報者的百分比為 69%，遠高於被呈報的 21 歲及以上成年吸毒者（30%）。下文比較首次被呈報及曾被呈報吸毒者的特徵。

被呈報吸毒者的資料來源 (表 2h)

4.2 在 2024 年，首次被呈報吸毒者的資料主要來自戒毒治療和康復服務中心／濫用精神藥物者輔導中心／戒毒輔導服務中心和執法機構，分別佔有關吸毒者的 55% 和 23%。

4.3 在 2024 年，曾被呈報吸毒者的主要資料來源是美沙酮診所及戒毒治療和康復服務中心／濫用精神藥物者輔導中心／戒毒輔導服務中心，分別佔有關吸毒者的 47% 和 32%。

4.1 Of all 5 068 drug abusers reported in 2024, 1 784 or 35% were newly reported and 3 284 (65%) had been previously reported. The proportion of newly reported drug abusers among reported young drug abusers aged under 21 was much higher, at 69%, as compared against 30% among reported adult drug abusers aged 21 and over. A comparison of the characteristics between newly and previously reported drug abusers is given in the ensuing paragraphs.

Sources of Reported Drug Abusers (Table 2h)

4.2 For the newly reported drug abusers, the major sources of reporting in 2024 were drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling and law enforcement agencies, taking up 55% and 23% respectively of the drug abusers concerned.

4.3 For those previously reported drug abusers, the major sources of reporting in 2024 were methadone clinics and drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling, taking up 47% and 32% respectively of the drug abusers concerned.

年齡和性別 (表 2a 及圖 4.1)

Age and Sex (Table 2a and Chart 4.1)

4.4 首次被呈報吸毒者和曾被呈報吸毒者的年齡分布頗為不同。首次被呈報吸毒者中，28%是在 21 歲以下，而曾被呈報吸毒者的相應數字則為 7%。36%首次被呈報吸毒者是介乎 21 至 35 歲的年輕成年人，而 83%曾被呈報吸毒者則為 31 歲及以上。首次被呈報吸毒者的平均年齡為 31 歲，相對於平均年齡為 45 歲的曾被呈報吸毒者較為年輕。

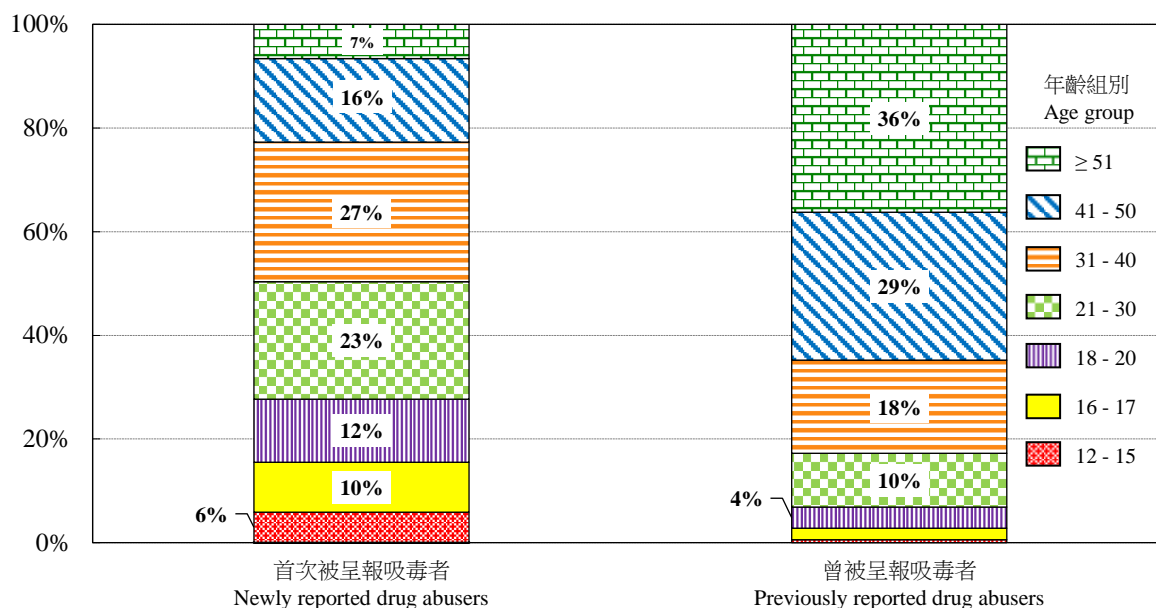
4.4 The age distribution of the newly reported drug abusers was quite different from that of the previously reported ones. While 28% of the newly reported drug abusers were aged under 21, the corresponding figure of the previously reported ones was only 7%. 36% of the newly reported drug abusers were young adults aged 21-35, while 83% of the previously reported ones were aged 31 and over. The newly reported drug abusers, at an average age of 31 years, were in general much younger than the previously reported ones at an average age of 45 years.

4.5 在性別分布方面，女性佔首次被呈報吸毒者 30%，但在曾被呈報吸毒者中所佔的百分比則較低，只有 21%。

4.5 Regarding sex distribution, 30% of the newly reported drug abusers were females, while the respective proportion among the previously reported drug abusers was lower, only at 21%.

圖 4.1 2024 年按首次／曾被呈報吸毒者劃分的年齡分布

Chart 4.1 Age distribution of newly/previously reported drug abusers by age group, 2024



註釋： 曾被呈報吸毒者中，12 至 15 歲及 16 至 17 歲的吸毒者分別佔少於 1% 和 2%。

Note: Among previously reported drug abusers, those aged 12-15 and aged 16-17 accounted for less than 1% and 2% respectively.

首次吸食毒品的年齡 (表 2d)

4.6 首次被呈報的吸毒者平均在 23 歲開始吸毒，其中半數的毒齡不少於 4.8 年。而曾被呈報吸毒者則較早開始吸毒，平均在 18 歲開始，其中半數在首次被呈報時的毒齡為不少於 2.6 年。

**吸食的毒品種類
(表 2b 及圖 4.2)**

4.7 在 2024 年首次被呈報吸毒者中，最常吸食的毒品種類為可卡因 (30%)，其次為大麻 (23%) 及甲基安非他明 (20%)。

4.8 曾被呈報的吸毒者最常吸食的毒品種類則是海洛英 (57%)，其次為可卡因 (17%) 及甲基安非他明 (14%)。

Age of First Abuse (Table 2d)

4.6 The newly reported drug abusers on average started to abuse drugs at the age of 23 years, and half of them had a drug abuse history of at least 4.8 years. Meanwhile, the previously reported drug abusers on average started earlier at the age of 18 years and half of them had a drug abuse history of at least 2.6 years before first being reported.

**Type of Drugs Abused
(Table 2b and Chart 4.2)**

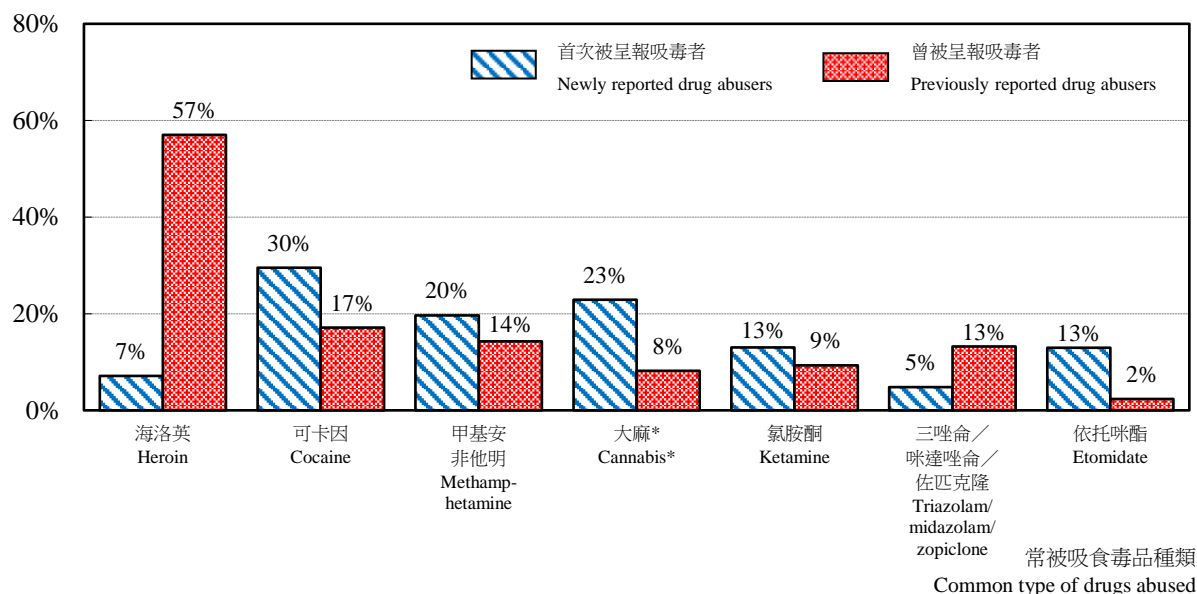
4.7 Among the newly reported drug abusers in 2024, the most common type of drug abused was cocaine (30%), followed by cannabis (23%) and methamphetamine (20%).

4.8 As for the previously reported drug abusers, heroin (57%) was the dominant type of drug abused, followed by cocaine (17%) and methamphetamine (14%).

圖 4.2 2024 年首次／曾被呈報吸毒者通常吸食毒品種類

Chart 4.2 Common types of drugs abused by newly/previously reported drug abusers, 2024

佔在相關組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品種類的吸毒者百分比
Percentage of all reported drug abusers with known drugs abused in the respective groups



註釋： 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品。

* 自 2023 年起，大麻包括四氫大麻酚、大麻二酚及合成大麻素。

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

* From 2023, cannabis includes THC, CBD and synthetic cannabinoids.

現時吸食毒品原因

(表 2c)

4.9 首次被呈報吸毒者現時吸食毒品的最常見原因是「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」(58%)，其次是「想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩朋友影響」(33%)、「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(20%)及「出於好奇」(20%)。

4.10 至於曾被呈報吸毒者，現時吸食毒品的最常見原因，分別是「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(55%)、「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」(47%)和「想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩

Reason for Current Drug Use

(Table 2c)

4.9 For the newly reported drug abusers, the most common reason for current drug use was “to relieve boredom/depression/stress” (58%), followed by “to identify with peers/peer influence” (33%), “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (20%) and “out of curiosity” (20%).

4.10 As for the previously reported drug abusers, the most common reasons for current drug use were “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (55%), “to relieve boredom/depression/stress” (47%) and “to identify with

朋友影響」(26%)。

經濟活動身分 (表 2e)

4.11 在所有首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有 28% 是失業人士，26% 是全職工作人士及 23% 是散工／兼職工作人士。在曾被呈報吸毒者中，失業人士的比重較高，達 47%，另 22% 是全職工作人士及 18% 是散工／兼職工作人士。在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，學生的比重為 13%，高於其在曾被呈報吸毒者中的比重 (3%)。

教育程度 (表 2f)

4.12 首次被呈報吸毒者中，50% 有初中教育，32% 有高中教育及 12% 有專上教育。只有 7% 有小學教育或以下。

4.13 曾被呈報吸毒者的教育程度相對較低，53% 有初中教育，23% 有高中教育，20% 有小學教育或以下及 4% 有專上教育。

婚姻狀況 (表 2g)

4.14 在首次被呈報的吸毒者中，有 67% 從未結婚，而曾被呈報吸毒者中則有較少比重從未結婚，為 41%。已婚和同居者合計，分別佔首次被呈報吸毒者的 20% 和曾被呈報吸毒者的 33%，而鰥寡、離婚或分居者合計，則分別佔前者的 12% 和後者的 25%。

peers/peer influence” (26%)。

Economic Activity Status (Table 2e)

4.11 Of all newly reported drug abusers, 26% were full-time workers, 28% were unemployed and 23% were casual/part-time workers. Among the previously reported drug abusers, the proportion of the unemployed was higher, at 47%. Another 22% were full-time workers and 18% were casual/part-time workers. The proportion of students among newly reported drug abusers was 13%, higher than that among previously reported drug abusers (3%).

Educational Attainment (Table 2f)

4.12 For the newly reported drug abusers, 50% attained lower secondary, 32% upper secondary and 12% post-secondary education. Only 7% attained primary education or below.

4.13 For the previously reported drug abusers, their educational attainment was relatively lower, with 53% attaining lower secondary education, 23% upper secondary education, 20% primary education or below and 4% post-secondary education.

Marital Status (Table 2g)

4.14 67% of the newly reported drug abusers had never been married, while the respective proportion among the previously reported drug abusers was lower, at 41%. Married and cohabiting persons together took up 20% of the newly reported drug abusers and 33% of the previously reported drug

4.15 在已婚或同居的首次被呈報吸毒者中，有 23% 報稱其伴侶亦吸毒，而曾被呈報吸毒者有伴侶吸毒的比例則相對較低（18%）。

abusers, while the widowed, divorced, or separated together took up 12% of the former group and 25% of the latter group.

4.15 Of those married or cohabiting newly reported drug abusers, 23% reported that their partners also abused drugs, the corresponding figure for the previously reported drug abusers with drug-taking partners was lower (18%).

5 2024 年各主要類別被呈報吸毒者的特徵 Characteristics of Major Categories of Reported Drug Abusers in 2024

5.1 一些吸毒者會吸食超過一種毒品。

被呈報吸食多種毒品人士⁽⁶⁾
(表 1c 及圖 5.1)

5.2 在 2024 年的所有被呈報吸毒者中，有 1 117 人或 22% 吸食超過一種毒品。

5.3 在 2024 年，19% 的吸毒者被呈報吸食兩種毒品，而海洛英及三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆是最常被吸食的毒品組合。另有 3% 的吸毒者被呈報吸食三種毒品，只有 1% 的吸毒者被呈報吸食超過三種毒品。

5.1 Some drug abusers took more than one type of drugs.

Reported Multiple Drug Abusers⁽⁶⁾
(Table 1c and Chart 5.1)

5.2 Of all reported drug abusers, 1 117 or 22% took more than one type of drugs in 2024.

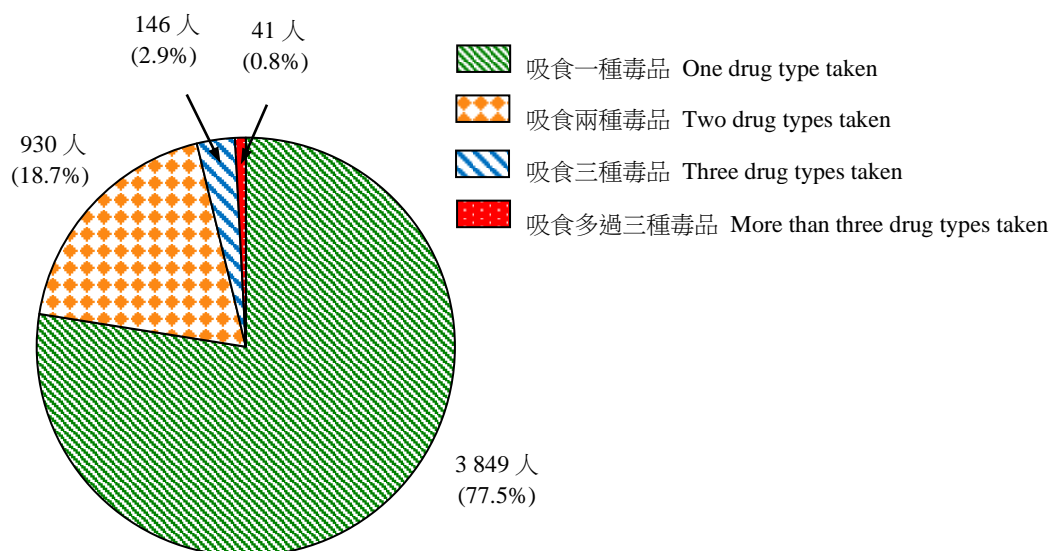
5.3 19% of the reported drug abusers took two types of drugs in 2024. The most common combination of the two types of drugs taken was heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone. Another 3% of reported drug abusers took three types of drugs, only 1% took more than three types of drugs.

註釋： (6) 被呈報吸食多種毒品人士是指在某指定年份內被呈報吸食超過一種毒品的人士，不論有關毒品是否在同一時間混合吸食。

Note: (6) A reported multiple drug abuser is defined to be a person who is reported to have taken more than one type of drugs in a given year, irrespective of whether the drugs were taken concurrently on one occasion or not.

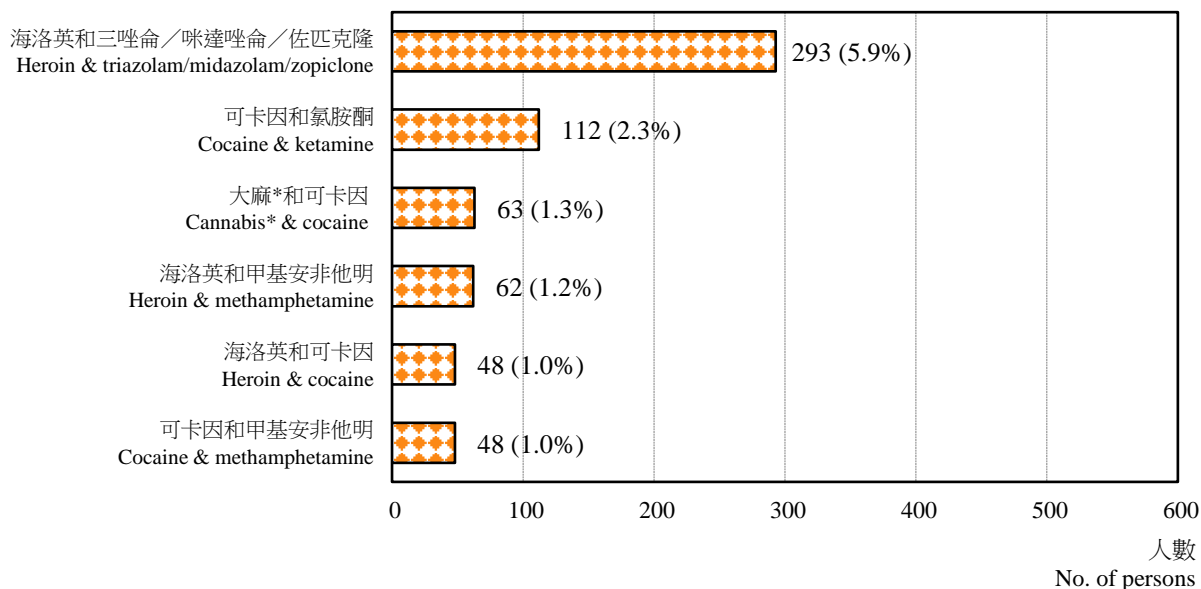
圖 5.1 2024 年按吸食毒品種類數目及主要吸食毒品組合劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Chart 5.1 Reported drug abusers by number and major combination of drug types taken, 2024

(a) 吸食毒品種類數目 Number of drug types taken



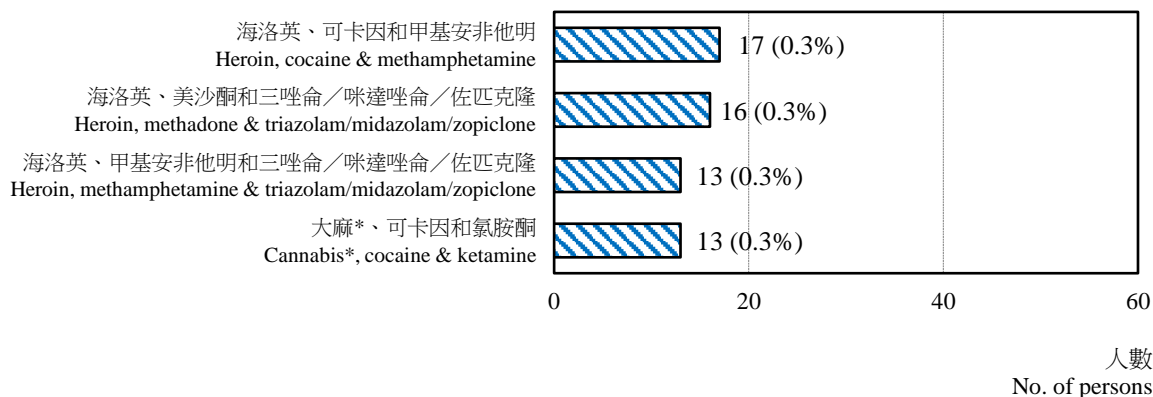
(b) 吸食兩種毒品 Two drug types taken

主要吸食毒品組合
Major combination of drug types taken



(c) 吸食三種毒品 Three drug types taken

主要吸食毒品組合
Major combination of drug types taken



註釋：括弧內的數字顯示佔所有被呈報吸食毒品種類的吸毒者百分比。

* 自 2023 年起，大麻包括四氫大麻酚、大麻二酚及合成大麻素。

Notes: Figures in brackets refer to the percentage of all reported drug abusers with known drugs abused.

* From 2023, cannabis includes THC, CBD and synthetic cannabinoids.

被呈報吸食海洛英人士與被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士的比較

5.4 以下各段就被呈報吸食海洛英人士與被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士的特徵作比較，並載列有關各主要被呈報吸食危害精神毒品人士類別（即吸食可卡因、甲基安非他明、大麻、氯胺酮、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆及依托咪酯的人士）主要特徵的分項數字。

年齡和性別（表 3a、4a 及圖 5.2）

5.5 在 2024 年，共有 1 966 名被呈報吸食海洛英人士，平均年齡為 52 歲，當中大部分（86%）是男性。而 3 454 名被呈報吸食危害精神毒品

Comparison of Reported Heroin Abusers with Reported Psychotropic Substance Abusers

5.4 In the ensuing paragraphs, a comparison of the characteristics of reported heroin abusers and reported psychotropic substance abusers is presented. Separate figures on the salient characteristics of the major categories of reported psychotropic substance abusers, viz. abusers of cocaine, methamphetamine, cannabis, ketamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone and etomidate abusers are also included.

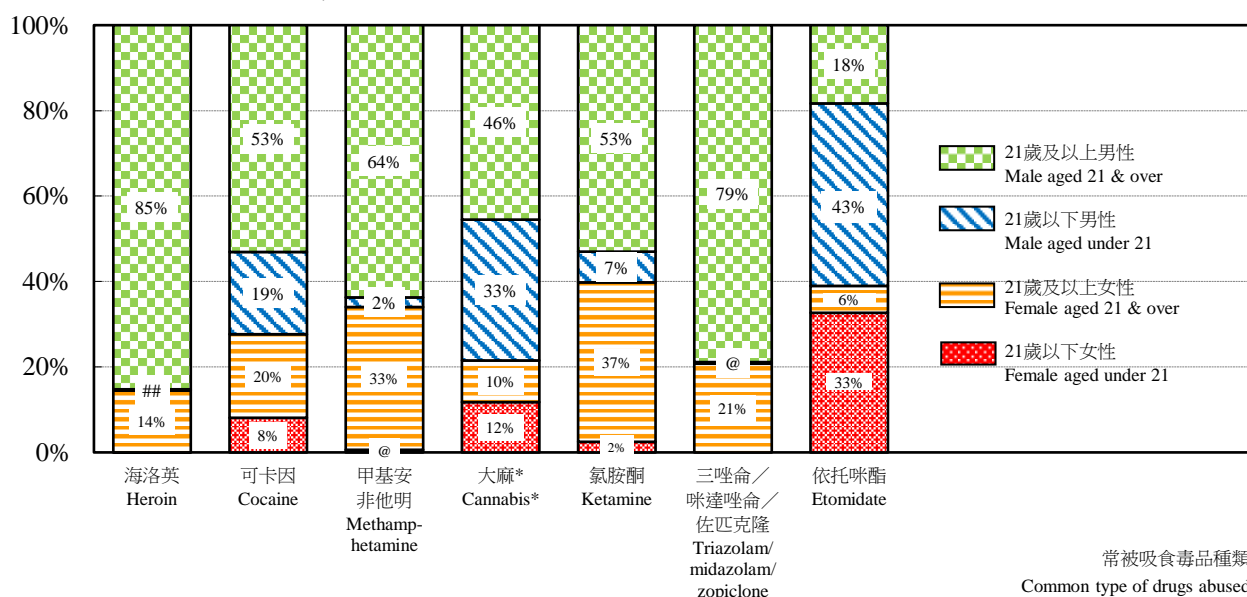
Age and Sex (Table 3a, 4a and Chart 5.2)

5.5 In 2024, there were 1 966 reported heroin abusers at an average age of 52 years. The majority (86%) of them were males. The 3 454 reported psychotropic substance

人士的平均年齡為 35 歲，遠較被呈報吸食海洛英者年輕，當中 72% 是男性。相對來說，女性在被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者中所佔的比例（28% 或 979 人），較在被呈報吸食海洛英者所佔的比例（14% 或 284 人）為高。

abusers were much younger than the reported heroin abusers, at an average age of 35 years. 72% of them were males. Relatively, there were more reported female psychotropic substance abusers by proportion (28% or 979) than reported female heroin abusers (14% or 284).

圖 5.2 2024 年按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的被呈報吸毒者的年齡／性別分布
Chart 5.2 Age/sex distribution of reported drug abusers by common type of drugs abused, 2024



註釋：個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種毒品。

數字不包括吸食毒品種類不詳的人士。

* 自 2023 年起，大麻包括四氫大麻酚、大麻二酚及合成大麻素。

百分比少於 0.5

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

Figures exclude persons with unknown types of drug abuse

* From 2023, cannabis includes THC, CBD and synthetic cannabinoids.

Percentage less than 0.5

5.6 在六大類被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者中，女性佔被呈報吸食氯胺酮、依托咪酯和甲基安非他明人士的百分比比較高，分別為 40%、39% 和 34%。在被呈報吸食可卡因、大麻和三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆人士當中，女性的相應百分比則分別為 28%、21% 和 21%。

5.6 Among the six major categories of reported psychotropic substance abusers, the proportions of females were relatively higher among the reported ketamine, etomidate and methamphetamine abusers, being 40%, 39% and 34% respectively. The corresponding proportions of female abusers of cocaine, cannabis and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone were 28%, 21% and 21% respectively.

5.7 在被呈報吸食各類危害精神毒品人士年齡方面，吸食三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆者的平均年齡為 49 歲，遠較其他五大類危害精神毒品人士年長。吸食甲基安非他明、氯胺酮、可卡因、大麻及依托咪酯人士的平均年齡分別是 40 歲、35 歲、31 歲、24 歲及 21 歲。

首次吸毒年齡 (表 3c)

5.8 在 2024 年，吸食海洛英者首次吸食該藥物的平均年齡為 19 歲。在六大類被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者中，首次濫用相關藥物的平均年齡以吸食三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆者最高，為 27 歲，而吸食大麻及氯胺酮者則最低，只有 19 歲。

5.7 In respect of the age of various categories of reported psychotropic substance abusers, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers, at an average age of 49 years, were much older than abusers of the other five major categories of psychotropic substances. The average ages of methamphetamine, ketamine, cocaine, cannabis and etomidate abusers were 40, 35, 31, 24 and 21 years respectively.

Age of First Abuse (Table 3c)

5.8 The average age of first abuse of heroin for heroin abusers was 19 years in 2024. Among the six major categories of reported psychotropic substance abusers, the average age of first abusing the drug for triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone abusers was the highest, at 27 years; while that for cannabis and ketamine abusers were the lowest, at 19 years.

毒齡⁽⁷⁾ (表 3c)

5.9 被呈報吸食各類危害精神毒品人士的年紀比吸食海洛英人士為輕，因此前者的毒齡均較後者為短。就 2024 年被呈報吸食甲基安非他明人士而言，其甲基安非他明毒齡中位數為 16 年；另外，吸食大麻人士的大麻毒齡中位數為 3 年；而吸食海洛英人士的海洛英毒齡中位數則長達 33 年。

現時吸食毒品原因 (表 4c)

5.10 在被呈報吸食海洛英者中，現時吸食毒品的最普遍原因是「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(佔被呈報吸食海洛英者 73%)，其次是「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」(40%)和「想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩朋友影響」(21%)。對於被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者，最普遍的原因是「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」(59%)，其次是「想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩朋友影響」(33%)和「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」(30%)。

註釋：(7) 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。此外，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。

Drug History⁽⁷⁾ (Table 3c)

5.9 As the reported drug abusers of psychotropic substances are generally much younger than those of heroin, the former had a shorter drug history than the latter. For the reported methamphetamine abusers, the median of methamphetamine abusing history in 2024 was 16 years. The median of cannabis abusing history of cannabis abusers was 3 years, while for heroin abusers, the median of heroin abusing history was much longer, at 33 years.

Reason for Current Drug Use (Table 4c)

5.10 Among the reported heroin abusers, the most common reason for the current use of drug was “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (73% of reported heroin abusers), followed by “to relieve boredom/depression/stress” (40%) and “to identify with peers/peer influence” (21%). Among the reported psychotropic substance abusers, “to relieve boredom/depression/stress” (59%) was the most common reason, followed by “to identify with peers/peer influence” (33%) and “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (30%).

Note: (7) 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. In addition, 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.

居住地區 (表 3b 及 4b)

5.11 在 2024 年，較多被呈報吸食海洛英者居住在深水埗（佔被呈報吸食海洛英者 17%）、油尖旺（15%）及觀塘（10%）。對於被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者，整體而言較多人居住在元朗（10%）。元朗（11%）是最多被呈報吸食可卡因者居住的地區；對於被呈報吸食甲基安非他明者，油尖旺（12%）居首位；南區（13%）是最多被呈報吸食大麻者居住的地區；而被呈報吸食氯胺酮、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆及依托咪酯，分別最多居於葵青（13%）、深水埗（18%）及北區（21%）。

每月吸毒次數
(圖 5.3)

5.12 吸食海洛英與三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆者一般吸食次數較頻密，每月吸食次數中位數均為 60 次。至於吸食其他較普遍的危害精神毒品者，相應吸食次數遠比前兩者少，如吸食咳藥者為 30 次、吸食氯胺酮為 17 次、吸食甲基安非他明、可卡因和依托咪酯者均為 9 次及吸食大麻者為 4 次。

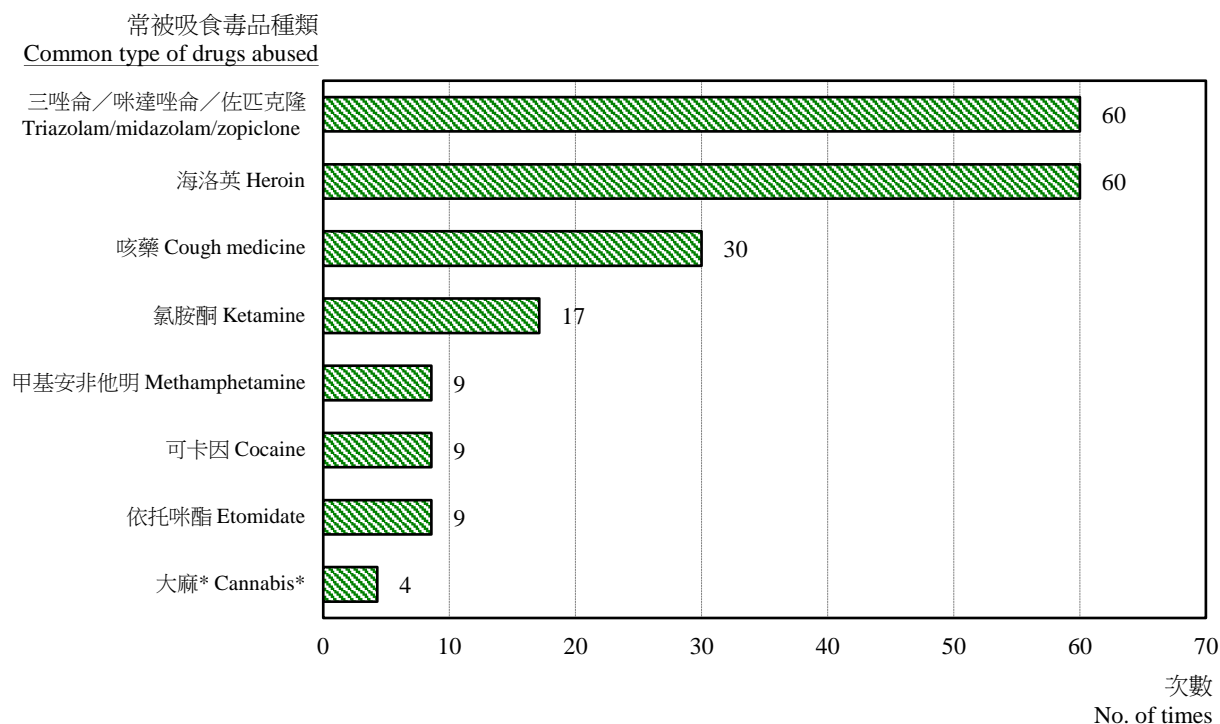
District of Residence (Table 3b and 4b)

5.11 Relatively more reported heroin abusers in 2024 resided in Sham Shui Po (17% of reported heroin abusers), Yau Tsim Mong (15%) and Kwun Tong (10%). For the reported psychotropic substance abusers as a whole, more resided in Yuen Long (10%). More specifically, Yuen Long (11%) had the highest number of reported cocaine abusers. For the reported methamphetamine abusers, Yau Tsim Mong (12%) was at the top of the list. Southern District (13%) had the highest number of reported cannabis abusers. For reported drug abusers of ketamine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone and etomidate, Kwai Tsing (13%), Sham Shui Po (18%) and North District (21%) had the highest number of abusers respectively.

Monthly Frequency of Abusing Drugs
(Chart 5.3)

5.12 Abusers of heroin and triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone had relatively higher frequencies of abusing drugs in general, both with a median monthly frequency of 60 times. The corresponding figures for abusers of other common psychotropic substances were much lower, as for example, 30 times for cough medicine abusers, 17 times for ketamine abusers, 9 times for methamphetamine, cocaine and etomidate abusers, and 4 times for cannabis abusers.

圖 5.3 2024 年按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的每月吸毒次數中位數
Chart 5.3 Median monthly frequency of abusing drugs by common type of drugs abused, 2024



註釋： * 自 2023 年起，大麻包括四氫大麻酚、大麻二酚及合成大麻素。

Note: * From 2023, cannabis includes THC, CBD and synthetic cannabinoids.

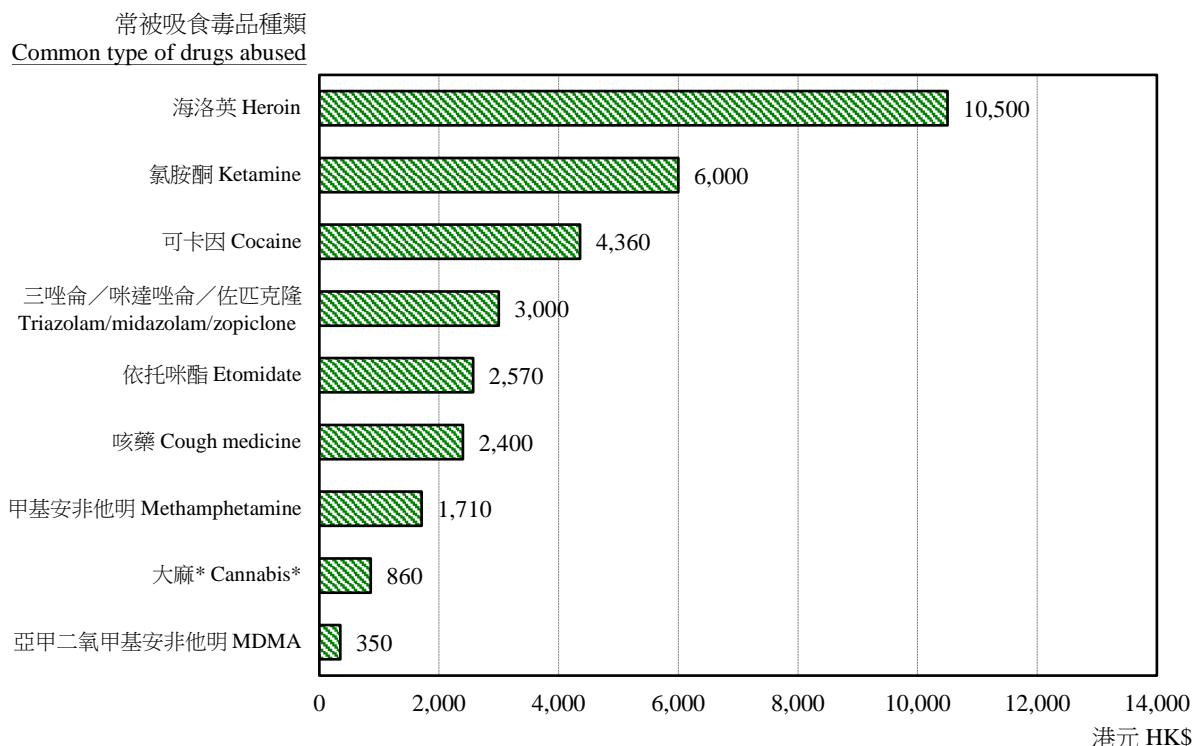
每月吸毒開支 (圖 5.4)

Monthly Expenditure of Abusing Drugs (Chart 5.4)

5.13 被呈報吸食海洛英者的每月吸毒開支最高，於 2024 年的每月開支中位數為 10,500 元。在常被吸食危害精神毒品中，吸毒者吸食氯胺酮、可卡因、三唑侖／咪達侖／佐匹克隆、依托咪酯、咳藥及甲基安非他明的每月開支中位數較高，分別達 6,000 元、4,360 元、3,000 元、2,570 元、2,400 元及 1,710 元，而吸食大麻的每月開支中位數則為 860 元。

5.13 The reported abusers of heroin had the highest monthly expenditure of abusing drugs in general, with a median monthly expenditure of \$10,500 in 2024. Among the abusers of common psychotropic substances, those taking ketamine, cocaine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, etomidate, cough medicine and methamphetamine had a higher median monthly expenditure of \$6,000, \$4,360, \$3,000, \$2,570, \$2,400 and \$1,710 respectively while the corresponding figures for cannabis abusers was \$860.

圖 5.4 2024 年按常被吸食毒品種類劃分的每月吸毒開支中位數
Chart 5.4 Median monthly expenditure of abusing drugs by common type of drugs abused, 2024



註釋： 數字進位至最接近的十位數。

* 自 2023 年起，大麻包括四氫大麻酚、大麻二酚及合成大麻素。

Notes: Figures are rounded to the nearest ten.

* From 2023, cannabis includes THC, CBD and synthetic cannabinoids.

經濟活動身分 (表 3e)

5.14 2024 年被呈報吸食三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 (59%)、海洛英 (54%)、甲基安非他明 (42%)、氯胺酮 (33%)、可卡因 (32%)、依托咪酯 (22%) 及大麻 (18%) 的吸毒者中均有不少為失業人士。

吸食毒品地點 (表 3f)

5.15 對不同毒品而言，家／朋友的家於 2024 年均為最常被呈報的吸食地點，達 65% 至 88%；其次是公眾地方，如休憩地方／公園／公廁。不同毒品的吸食地點都有所不同；例如，

Economic Activity Status (Table 3e)

5.14 A notable proportion of triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone (59%), heroin (54%), methamphetamine (42%), ketamine (33%), cocaine (32%), etomidate (22%) and cannabis (18%) abusers were unemployed in 2024.

Locality of Abusing Drugs (Table 3f)

5.15 Home/friend's home was the most commonly reported location of abusing drugs for 65% to 88% of the abusers of various drugs in 2024, followed by public area, such as recreation area/public park/public toilet.

11%至 21%的甲基安非他明、氯胺酮、大麻、可卡因及依托咪酯吸食者曾於會所／大廈／酒店（包括派對房間）吸毒。

The locality of abusing drugs varied among various drugs. For example, 11% to 21% of methamphetamine, ketamine, cannabis, cocaine and etomidate abusers took drugs in club house/building/hotel (including party room).

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表 1a 按性別及年齡組別劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1a Reported drug abusers by sex and age group

人數 No. of persons										
性別／年齡組別 Sex/age group	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
男 Male										
< 12	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)
12 - 15	29 (0.4)	28 (0.4)	22 (0.4)	34 (0.6)	45 (1.0)	50 (1.1)	106 (2.2)	87 (2.1)	65 (1.5)	69 (1.8)
16 - 17	129 (1.9)	94 (1.4)	81 (1.4)	90 (1.7)	89 (1.9)	128 (2.8)	223 (4.6)	169 (4.0)	156 (3.6)	170 (4.4)
18 - 20	340 (4.9)	283 (4.2)	257 (4.6)	246 (4.5)	222 (4.8)	248 (5.4)	308 (6.4)	276 (6.6)	248 (5.8)	249 (6.5)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	498 (7.2)	405 (6.0)	360 (6.4)	370 (6.8)	356 (7.7)	426 (9.4)	638 (13.3)	532 (12.7)	469 (11.0)	489 (12.7)
21 - 30	1 610 (23.2)	1 519 (22.5)	1 082 (19.4)	915 (16.8)	819 (17.8)	765 (16.8)	907 (18.9)	812 (19.3)	715 (16.7)	564 (14.6)
31 - 40	1 823 (26.2)	1 827 (27.1)	1 297 (23.2)	1 232 (22.7)	1 016 (22.1)	956 (21.0)	918 (19.1)	770 (18.3)	800 (18.7)	711 (18.5)
41 - 50	1 350 (19.4)	1 446 (21.4)	1 332 (23.8)	1 372 (25.2)	1 123 (24.4)	1 157 (25.4)	1 158 (24.1)	971 (23.1)	1 082 (25.3)	966 (25.1)
≥ 51	1 666 (24.0)	1 554 (23.0)	1 519 (27.2)	1 547 (28.5)	1 291 (28.0)	1 247 (27.4)	1 185 (24.7)	1 116 (26.6)	1 208 (28.3)	1 120 (29.1)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	6 449 (92.8)	6 346 (94.0)	5 230 (93.6)	5 066 (93.2)	4 249 (92.3)	4 125 (90.6)	4 168 (86.7)	3 669 (87.3)	3 805 (89.0)	3 361 (87.3)
小計 Sub-total	6 947 (100.0)	6 751 (100.0)	5 590 (100.0)	5 436 (100.0)	4 605 (100.0)	4 551 (100.0)	4 806 (100.0)	4 201 (100.0)	4 274 (100.0)	3 850 (100.0)
平均年齡 Average age	40	40	41	42	42	41	40	40	41	42

表 1a〔續〕
Table 1a (Cont'd)

按性別及年齡組別劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers by sex and age group

		人數 No. of persons								
性別／年齡組別 Sex/age group	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
女 Female										
< 12	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
12 - 15	26 (1.4)	20 (1.3)	18 (1.4)	13 (1.0)	30 (2.6)	48 (3.9)	83 (6.4)	62 (5.3)	49 (3.9)	54 (4.4)
16 - 17	62 (3.4)	33 (2.2)	28 (2.2)	30 (2.3)	41 (3.5)	61 (5.0)	77 (5.9)	67 (5.8)	58 (4.6)	74 (6.1)
18 - 20	103 (5.6)	63 (4.2)	62 (4.8)	64 (4.8)	67 (5.7)	73 (5.9)	90 (6.9)	83 (7.1)	88 (7.0)	103 (8.5)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	191 (10.4)	116 (7.7)	108 (8.4)	107 (8.1)	138 (11.8)	183 (14.9)	251 (19.4)	212 (18.2)	195 (15.4)	231 (19.0)
21 - 30	681 (37.2)	483 (32.3)	341 (26.4)	318 (24.0)	304 (26.0)	282 (22.9)	309 (23.8)	273 (23.5)	247 (19.5)	180 (14.8)
31 - 40	517 (28.3)	431 (28.8)	394 (30.5)	386 (29.2)	293 (25.0)	267 (21.7)	255 (19.7)	286 (24.6)	348 (27.5)	361 (29.6)
41 - 50	326 (17.8)	337 (22.5)	313 (24.2)	347 (26.2)	290 (24.8)	340 (27.6)	323 (24.9)	245 (21.0)	293 (23.1)	258 (21.2)
≥ 51	115 (6.3)	130 (8.7)	137 (10.6)	166 (12.5)	145 (12.4)	159 (12.9)	159 (12.3)	148 (12.7)	183 (14.5)	188 (15.4)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 639 (89.6)	1 381 (92.3)	1 185 (91.6)	1 217 (91.9)	1 032 (88.2)	1 048 (85.1)	1 046 (80.6)	952 (81.8)	1 071 (84.6)	987 (81.0)
小計 Sub-total	1 830 (100.0)	1 497 (100.0)	1 293 (100.0)	1 324 (100.0)	1 170 (100.0)	1 231 (100.0)	1 297 (100.0)	1 164 (100.0)	1 266 (100.0)	1 218 (100.0)
平均年齡 Average age	33	35	36	37	36	36	34	35	36	36

表 1a〔續〕
Table 1a (Cont'd)

按性別及年齡組別劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers by sex and age group

	人數 No. of persons									
性別／年齡組別 Sex/age group	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
合計 Overall										
< 12	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)
12 - 15	55 (0.6)	48 (0.6)	40 (0.6)	47 (0.7)	75 (1.3)	98 (1.7)	189 (3.1)	149 (2.8)	114 (2.1)	123 (2.4)
16 - 17	191 (2.2)	127 (1.5)	109 (1.6)	120 (1.8)	130 (2.3)	189 (3.3)	300 (4.9)	236 (4.4)	214 (3.9)	244 (4.8)
18 - 20	443 (5.0)	346 (4.2)	319 (4.6)	310 (4.6)	289 (5.0)	321 (5.6)	398 (6.5)	359 (6.7)	336 (6.1)	352 (6.9)
< 21 小計 Sub-total	689 (7.9)	521 (6.3)	468 (6.8)	477 (7.1)	494 (8.6)	609 (10.5)	889 (14.6)	744 (13.9)	664 (12.0)	720 (14.2)
21 - 30	2 291 (26.1)	2 002 (24.3)	1 423 (20.7)	1 233 (18.2)	1 123 (19.4)	1 047 (18.1)	1 216 (19.9)	1 085 (20.2)	962 (17.4)	744 (14.7)
31 - 40	2 340 (26.7)	2 258 (27.4)	1 691 (24.6)	1 618 (23.9)	1 309 (22.7)	1 223 (21.2)	1 173 (19.2)	1 056 (19.7)	1 148 (20.7)	1 072 (21.2)
41 - 50	1 676 (19.1)	1 783 (21.6)	1 645 (23.9)	1 719 (25.4)	1 413 (24.5)	1 497 (25.9)	1 481 (24.3)	1 216 (22.7)	1 375 (24.8)	1 224 (24.2)
≥ 51	1 781 (20.3)	1 684 (20.4)	1 656 (24.1)	1 713 (25.3)	1 436 (24.9)	1 406 (24.3)	1 344 (22.0)	1 264 (23.6)	1 391 (25.1)	1 308 (25.8)
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	8 088 (92.1)	7 727 (93.7)	6 415 (93.2)	6 283 (92.9)	5 281 (91.4)	5 173 (89.5)	5 214 (85.4)	4 621 (86.1)	4 876 (88.0)	4 348 (85.8)
總計 Total	8 777 (100.0)	8 248 (100.0)	6 883 (100.0)	6 760 (100.0)	5 775 (100.0)	5 782 (100.0)	6 103 (100.0)	5 365 (100.0)	5 540 (100.0)	5 068 (100.0)
年輕成年人 ^d Young adult ^d	3 353 (38.2)	2 971 (36.0)	2 078 (30.2)	1 904 (28.2)	1 717 (29.7)	1 627 (28.1)	1 836 (30.1)	1 648 (30.7)	1 554 (28.1)	1 277 (25.2)
平均年齡 Average age										
所有被呈報吸毒者 All reported drug abusers	38	39	40	41	41	40	38	39	40	40
21歲以下被呈報吸毒者 Reported drug abusers under 21	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17

註釋：括弧內的數字顯示佔各相關性別組別內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

Notes: Figures in brackets refer to the proportions of all reported drug abusers in the respective sex groups.

^d 年輕成年人指年齡介乎21至35歲的人士。

Young adult refers to persons aged 21-35.

表 1b 按首次／曾被呈報、性別及年齡組別劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1b Reported drug abusers by newly/previously reported, sex and age group

人數 No. of persons										
性別／年齡組別 Sex/age group	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
首次被呈報 Newly reported										
男 Male										
< 16	23	24	20	33	43	46	91	70	49	59
16 - 20	288	261	247	263	233	282	394	274	265	285
< 21 小計 Sub-total	311	285	267	296	276	328	485	344	314	344
21 - 30	633	603	465	402	360	383	476	457	400	303
31 - 40	386	397	257	338	312	261	295	282	398	293
41 - 50	137	179	143	181	132	120	166	157	231	218
≥ 51	49	48	61	64	67	43	62	66	79	82
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 205	1 227	926	985	871	807	999	962	1 108	896
小計 Sub-total	1 516	1 512	1 193	1 281	1 147	1 135	1 484	1 306	1 422	1 240
平均年齡 Average age	29	30	30	31	30	29	28	29	31	31
女 Female										
< 16	24	17	16	8	27	38	65	48	36	46
16 - 20	84	66	69	65	84	97	112	95	84	104
< 21 小計 Sub-total	108	83	85	73	111	135	177	143	120	150
21 - 30	292	214	165	170	151	155	156	164	173	101
31 - 40	164	130	113	111	108	93	121	144	205	188
41 - 50	85	72	53	74	75	66	75	39	65	69
≥ 51	18	18	21	25	27	16	24	28	37	36
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	559	434	352	380	361	330	376	375	480	394
小計 Sub-total	667	517	437	453	472	465	553	518	600	544
平均年齡 Average age	30	30	30	31	31	29	29	29	31	31
合計 Overall										
< 16	47	41	36	41	70	84	156	118	85	105
16 - 20	372	327	316	328	317	379	506	369	349	389
< 21 小計 Sub-total	419	368	352	369	387	463	662	487	434	494
21 - 30	925	817	630	572	511	538	632	621	573	404
31 - 40	550	527	370	449	420	354	416	426	603	481
41 - 50	222	251	196	255	207	186	241	196	296	287
≥ 51	67	66	82	89	94	59	86	94	116	118
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 764	1 661	1 278	1 365	1 232	1 137	1 375	1 337	1 588	1 290
總計 Total	2 183	2 029	1 630	1 734	1 619	1 600	2 037	1 824	2 022	1 784
平均年齡 Average age	29	30	30	31	30	29	28	29	31	31

表 1b〔續〕 按首次／曾被呈報、性別及年齡組別劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1b (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers by newly/previously reported, sex and age group

人數 No. of persons										
性別／年齡組別 Sex/age group	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
曾被呈報 Previously reported										
男 Male										
< 16	6	@	@	@	@	@	16	17	16	11
16 - 20	181	116	91	73	78	94	137	171	139	134
< 21 小計 Sub-total	187	120	93	74	80	98	153	188	155	145
21 - 30	977	916	617	513	459	382	431	355	315	261
31 - 40	1 437	1 430	1 040	894	704	695	623	488	402	418
41 - 50	1 213	1 267	1 189	1 191	991	1 037	992	814	851	748
≥ 51	1 617	1 506	1 458	1 483	1 224	1 204	1 123	1 050	1 129	1 038
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	5 244	5 119	4 304	4 081	3 378	3 318	3 169	2 707	2 697	2 465
小計 Sub-total	5 431	5 239	4 397	4 155	3 458	3 416	3 322	2 895	2 852	2 610
平均年齡 Average age	43	43	45	46	45	46	45	45	46	47
女 Female										
< 16	@	@	@	@	@	11	19	14	13	8
16 - 20	81	30	21	29	24	37	55	55	62	73
< 21 小計 Sub-total	83	33	23	34	27	48	74	69	75	81
21 - 30	389	269	176	148	153	127	153	109	74	79
31 - 40	353	301	281	275	185	174	134	142	143	173
41 - 50	241	265	260	273	215	274	248	206	228	189
≥ 51	97	112	116	141	118	143	135	120	146	152
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 080	947	833	837	671	718	670	577	591	593
小計 Sub-total	1 163	980	856	871	698	766	744	646	666	674
平均年齡 Average age	35	37	39	40	39	40	39	39	41	40
合計 Overall										
< 16	8	7	@	6	@	15	35	31	29	19
16 - 20	262	146	112	102	102	131	192	226	201	207
< 21 小計 Sub-total	270	153	116	108	107	146	227	257	230	226
21 - 30	1 366	1 185	793	661	612	509	584	464	389	340
31 - 40	1 790	1 731	1 321	1 169	889	869	757	630	545	591
41 - 50	1 454	1 532	1 449	1 464	1 206	1 311	1 240	1 020	1 079	937
≥ 51	1 714	1 618	1 574	1 624	1 342	1 347	1 258	1 170	1 275	1 190
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	6 324	6 066	5 137	4 918	4 049	4 036	3 839	3 284	3 288	3 058
總計 Total	6 594	6 219	5 253	5 026	4 156	4 182	4 066	3 541	3 518	3 284
平均年齡 Average age	41	42	44	45	44	45	44	44	45	45

表 1c 按吸食毒品種類數目劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1c Reported drug abusers by number of drug types taken

	人數 No. of persons									
吸食毒品種類數目 Number of drug types taken	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
吸食一種毒品 One drug type taken	6 667	6 149	5 243	5 139	4 339	4 498	4 793	4 150	4 292	3 849
佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比 [#] % of all reported drug abusers [#]	76.8	75.1	76.9	77.0	76.5	78.5	80.4	79.9	79.0	77.5
吸食兩種毒品 Two drug types taken	1 652	1 718	1 356	1 319	1 124	1 026	1 026	911	968	930
佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比 [#] % of all reported drug abusers [#]	19.0	21.0	19.9	19.8	19.8	17.9	17.2	17.5	17.8	18.7
吸食三種毒品 Three drug types taken	297	269	177	175	180	158	123	108	142	146
佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比 [#] % of all reported drug abusers [#]	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.9
吸食多過三種毒品 More than three drug types taken	69	56	45	45	32	49	22	23	30	41
佔所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比 [#] % of all reported drug abusers [#]	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8

註釋：# 佔所有被呈報吸食毒品種類的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known drugs abused.

表 1d 按年齡組別及主要吸食毒品種類劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1d Reported drug abusers by age group and major type of drugs abused

人數 No. of persons										
年齡組別／主要吸食毒品種類 ⁽¹⁾ Age group/major type of drugs abused ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
21歲以下 Aged under 21										
麻醉鎮痛劑 Narcotics analgesics	42 (6.1)	20 (3.9)	15 (3.3)	14 (3.0)	14 (2.9)	8 (1.3)	10 (1.1)	@ (@)	6 (0.9)	7 (1.0)
海洛英 Heroin	41 (6.0)	20 (3.9)	15 (3.3)	14 (3.0)	14 (2.9)	8 (1.3)	9 (1.0)	@ (@)	@ (@)	7 (1.0)
菲仕通／美沙酮 Physeptone/methadone	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	- (-)
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	653 (95.6)	497 (96.9)	447 (97.6)	453 (97.6)	469 (97.9)	599 (99.2)	873 (99.4)	718 (99.7)	651 (99.7)	702 (99.7)
可卡因 Cocaine	187 (27.4)	185 (36.1)	233 (50.9)	260 (56.0)	208 (43.4)	210 (34.8)	391 (44.5)	352 (48.9)	356 (54.5)	291 (41.3)
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	283 (41.4)	223 (43.5)	140 (30.6)	87 (18.8)	70 (14.6)	48 (7.9)	42 (4.8)	38 (5.3)	26 (4.0)	23 (3.3)
大麻* Cannabis*	77 (11.3)	95 (18.5)	129 (28.2)	156 (33.6)	235 (49.1)	326 (54.0)	490 (55.8)	395 (54.9)	321 (49.2)	296 (42.0)
氯胺酮 Ketamine	260 (38.1)	118 (23.0)	37 (8.1)	35 (7.5)	48 (10.0)	91 (15.1)	102 (11.6)	63 (8.8)	51 (7.8)	51 (7.2)
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)
依托咪酯 Etomidate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	226 (32.1)
咳藥 Cough medicine	19 (2.8)	13 (2.5)	8 (1.7)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	7 (1.0)	12 (1.8)	11 (1.6)
亞甲二氧甲基安非他明 MDMA	6 (0.9)	8 (1.6)	@ (@)	6 (1.3)	13 (2.7)	15 (2.5)	21 (2.4)	32 (4.4)	43 (6.6)	39 (5.5)
小計 Sub-total	683	513	458	464	479	604	878	720	653	704

表 1d [續] 按年齡組別及主要吸食毒品種類劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1d (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers by age group and major type of drugs abused

人數 No. of persons										
年齡組別／主要吸食毒品種類 ⁽¹⁾ Age group/major type of drugs abused ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
21歲及以上 Aged 21 and over										
麻醉鎮痛劑 Narcotics analgesics	4 382 (54.8)	4 040 (52.6)	3 710 (58.3)	3 613 (58.1)	2 884 (55.5)	2 838 (55.4)	2 384 (46.9)	2 152 (48.1)	2 322 (48.6)	2 024 (47.5)
海洛英 Heroin	4 380 (54.7)	4 038 (52.6)	3 707 (58.3)	3 612 (58.1)	2 881 (55.4)	2 833 (55.3)	2 383 (46.9)	2 147 (48.0)	2 225 (46.6)	1 959 (46.0)
菲仕通／美沙酮 Physeptone/methadone	@ (@)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	20 (0.4)	8 (0.2)	@ (@)	- (-)	136 (2.8)	125 (2.9)
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	4 852 (60.6)	4 806 (62.6)	3 640 (57.2)	3 555 (57.2)	3 146 (60.5)	3 017 (58.8)	3 301 (64.9)	2 838 (63.5)	3 057 (64.0)	2 752 (64.6)
可卡因 Cocaine	440 (5.5)	620 (8.1)	639 (10.0)	730 (11.7)	583 (11.2)	518 (10.1)	693 (13.6)	721 (16.1)	818 (17.1)	773 (18.1)
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	1 977 (24.7)	2 272 (29.6)	1 648 (25.9)	1 485 (23.9)	1 274 (24.5)	1 208 (23.6)	1 120 (22.0)	849 (19.0)	852 (17.8)	779 (18.3)
大麻* Cannabis*	273 (3.4)	353 (4.6)	275 (4.3)	330 (5.3)	289 (5.6)	424 (8.3)	521 (10.2)	452 (10.1)	437 (9.1)	365 (8.6)
氯胺酮 Ketamine	1 766 (22.1)	1 145 (14.9)	590 (9.3)	467 (7.5)	375 (7.2)	448 (8.7)	480 (9.4)	446 (10.0)	491 (10.3)	477 (11.2)
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone	982 (12.3)	979 (12.7)	885 (13.9)	923 (14.9)	862 (16.6)	708 (13.8)	682 (13.4)	565 (12.6)	664 (13.9)	509 (11.9)
依托咪酯 Etomidate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	74 (1.7)
咳藥 Cough medicine	335 (4.2)	419 (5.5)	264 (4.1)	277 (4.5)	266 (5.1)	222 (4.3)	219 (4.3)	196 (4.4)	199 (4.2)	191 (4.5)
亞甲二氧甲基安非他明 MDMA	49 (0.6)	46 (0.6)	27 (0.4)	35 (0.6)	26 (0.5)	34 (0.7)	29 (0.6)	23 (0.5)	61 (1.3)	46 (1.1)
小計 Sub-total	8 002	7 679	6 363	6 214	5 196	5 127	5 086	4 472	4 779	4 262

表 1d [續] 按年齡組別及主要吸食毒品種類劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1d (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers by age group and major type of drugs abused

	人數 No. of persons									
年齡組別／主要吸食毒品種類 ⁽¹⁾ Age group/major type of drugs abused ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
所有年齡 All ages										
麻醉鎮痛劑 Narcotics analgesics	4 424 (50.9)	4 060 (49.6)	3 725 (54.6)	3 627 (54.3)	2 898 (51.1)	2 846 (49.7)	2 394 (40.1)	2 156 (41.5)	2 328 (42.9)	2 031 (40.9)
海洛英 Heroin	4 421 (50.9)	4 058 (49.5)	3 722 (54.6)	3 626 (54.3)	2 895 (51.0)	2 841 (49.6)	2 392 (40.1)	2 151 (41.4)	2 230 (41.1)	1 966 (39.6)
菲仕通／美沙酮 Physeptone/methadone	@ (@)	- (-)	@ (@)	@ (@)	20 (0.4)	8 (0.1)	@ (@)	- (-)	137 (2.5)	125 (2.5)
危害精神毒品 Psychotropic substances	5 505 (63.4)	5 303 (64.7)	4 087 (59.9)	4 008 (60.0)	3 615 (63.7)	3 616 (63.1)	4 174 (70.0)	3 556 (68.5)	3 708 (68.3)	3 454 (69.6)
可卡因 Cocaine	627 (7.2)	805 (9.8)	872 (12.8)	990 (14.8)	791 (13.9)	728 (12.7)	1 084 (18.2)	1 073 (20.7)	1 174 (21.6)	1 064 (21.4)
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	2 260 (26.0)	2 495 (30.5)	1 788 (26.2)	1 572 (23.5)	1 344 (23.7)	1 256 (21.9)	1 162 (19.5)	887 (17.1)	878 (16.2)	802 (16.1)
大麻* Cannabis*	350 (4.0)	448 (5.5)	404 (5.9)	486 (7.3)	524 (9.2)	750 (13.1)	1 011 (17.0)	847 (16.3)	758 (14.0)	661 (13.3)
氯胺酮 Ketamine	2 026 (23.3)	1 263 (15.4)	627 (9.2)	502 (7.5)	423 (7.5)	539 (9.4)	582 (9.8)	509 (9.8)	542 (10.0)	528 (10.6)
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone	986 (11.4)	984 (12.0)	886 (13.0)	926 (13.9)	862 (15.2)	709 (12.4)	685 (11.5)	567 (10.9)	666 (12.3)	511 (10.3)
依托咪酯 Etomidate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	300 (6.0)
咳藥 Cough medicine	354 (4.1)	432 (5.3)	272 (4.0)	281 (4.2)	271 (4.8)	226 (3.9)	224 (3.8)	203 (3.9)	211 (3.9)	202 (4.1)
亞甲二氧甲基安非他明 MDMA	55 (0.6)	54 (0.7)	29 (0.4)	41 (0.6)	39 (0.7)	49 (0.9)	50 (0.8)	55 (1.1)	104 (1.9)	85 (1.7)
總計 Total	8 685	8 192	6 821	6 678	5 675	5 731	5 964	5 192	5 432	4 966

註釋：(1) 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品。

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

* 自2023年起，大麻包括四氫大麻酚、大麻二酚及合成大麻素。

From 2023, cannabis includes THC, CBD and synthetic cannabinoids.

括弧內的數字顯示佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品種類的吸毒者的百分比。

Figures in brackets refer to the proportions of all reported drug abusers with known drugs abused in the respective age groups.

表 1e 按吸食毒品方法劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1e Reported drug abusers by method of taking drugs

	% [#]									
吸食毒品方法 ⁽¹⁾ Method of taking drugs ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
注射 Injection	22.3	19.9	21.4	20.1	17.4	16.1	14.4	13.8	12.5	11.4
吸入煙霧 Fume inhaling	49.0	55.6	55.9	56.8	58.2	56.6	51.3	51.2	52.5	50.2
以香煙或煙管吸食 Smoking	14.6	18.6	20.1	18.8	17.6	17.9	21.1	20.0	22.3	25.2
鼻吸 Sniffing	25.5	20.2	13.2	11.1	11.5	12.4	13.5	16.0	15.6	16.4
口服 Oral ingestion	10.9	12.2	11.0	11.6	13.2	13.9	16.6	13.7	14.8	14.9

註釋：(1) 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一種吸食毒品的方法。

Notes: More than one kind of method of taking drugs may be reported for an individual drug abuser in a given year.

佔所有被呈報吸食毒品方法的吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known methods of taking drugs.

表 1f 按年齡組別及吸食毒品地方劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1f Reported drug abusers by age group and place of abusing drugs

	人數 No. of persons									
年齡組別／吸食毒品地方 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Age group/place of abusing drugs ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
21歲以下 Aged under 21										
香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	659 (97.9)	493 (99.6)	441 (99.3)	445 (99.6)	456 (99.8)	515 (99.8)	835 (99.9)	670 (99.7)	612 (100.0)	653 (99.8)
中國內地 Chinese Mainland	19 (2.8)	8 (1.6)	@ (@)	@ (@)	9 (2.0)	@ (@)	- (-)	- (-)	@ (@)	11 (1.7)
其他地方 Other places	6 (0.9)	@ (@)	@ (@)	6 (1.3)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)	@ (@)
21歲及以上 Aged 21 and over										
香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	7 769 (98.4)	7 463 (98.7)	6 231 (98.6)	6 056 (98.7)	5 052 (98.6)	5 001 (99.7)	4 803 (99.7)	4 112 (99.8)	4 415 (99.0)	3 889 (98.7)
中國內地 Chinese Mainland	374 (4.7)	315 (4.2)	256 (4.1)	216 (3.5)	176 (3.4)	63 (1.3)	49 (1.0)	37 (0.9)	67 (1.5)	82 (2.1)
其他地方 Other places	110 (1.4)	81 (1.1)	69 (1.1)	53 (0.9)	62 (1.2)	25 (0.5)	16 (0.3)	17 (0.4)	35 (0.8)	47 (1.2)
所有年齡 All ages										
香港特別行政區 Hong Kong SAR	8 428 (98.3)	7 956 (98.7)	6 672 (98.7)	6 501 (98.7)	5 508 (98.7)	5 516 (99.7)	5 638 (99.7)	4 782 (99.8)	5 027 (99.2)	4 542 (98.8)
中國內地 Chinese Mainland	393 (4.6)	323 (4.0)	260 (3.8)	220 (3.3)	185 (3.3)	64 (1.2)	49 (0.9)	37 (0.8)	70 (1.4)	93 (2.0)
其他地方 Other places	116 (1.4)	84 (1.0)	73 (1.1)	59 (0.9)	65 (1.2)	27 (0.5)	19 (0.3)	20 (0.4)	36 (0.7)	49 (1.1)

註釋：(1) 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一個吸食毒品地方。

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

(2) 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。

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.

括弧內的數字顯示佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品地方的吸毒者的百分比。

Figures in brackets refer to the proportions of all reported drug abusers with known places of abusing drugs in the respective age groups.

表 1g 按年齡組別及吸食毒品地點劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1g Reported drug abusers by age group and locality of abusing drugs

	% [#]									
年齡組別／吸食毒品地點 ⁽¹⁾ Age group/locality of abusing drugs ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
21歲以下 Aged under 21										
只在家／朋友的家 Home/friend's home only	57.5	45.9	45.0	41.5	42.0	37.4	32.0	40.2	42.4	30.3
在家／朋友的家及其他地點 Home/friend's home and other localities	23.4	35.3	27.6	24.0	20.6	14.9	24.3	20.4	19.1	28.2
只在其他地點 Other localities only	19.0	18.9	27.4	34.6	37.4	47.6	43.6	39.3	38.5	41.5
其他地點 Other localities										
公眾地方，如休憩地方／公園／公廁 Public area, such as recreation area/public park/public toilet	23.7	25.3	23.2	29.0	25.2	22.8	30.7	25.7	23.5	33.9
會所／大廈／酒店（包括派對房間） [^] Club house/building/hotel (including party room) [^]	12.0	16.6	21.1	21.9	25.9	26.5	34.5	32.2	31.8	25.2
的士高／卡拉OK／酒吧 [^] Disco/karaoke/bar [^]	8.1	12.0	9.8	10.4	10.4	13.9	9.1	7.3	8.2	19.3
出租屋／渡假屋／出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	3.7	7.3	6.1	3.9	2.7	3.7	4.5	4.7	4.0	3.4
咖啡店／電子遊戲機中心／網吧 Coffee shop/electronic game centre/internet café	7.6	11.6	7.5	9.0	4.9	2.6	4.9	3.5	3.5	2.7
學校（包括學校宿舍） School (including school hostel)	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.9	-	@	@	1.3
21歲及以上 Aged 21 and over										
只在家／朋友的家 Home/friend's home only	56.3	53.3	59.2	58.9	55.6	58.2	63.1	65.2	62.7	62.9
在家／朋友的家及其他地點 Home/friend's home and other localities	24.3	22.4	20.9	20.9	22.5	20.6	18.4	16.9	19.4	18.5
只在其他地點 Other localities only	19.3	24.2	19.9	20.2	21.9	21.2	18.5	17.9	17.9	18.6
其他地點 Other localities										
公眾地方，如休憩地方／公園／公廁 Public area, such as recreation area/public park/public toilet	34.6	39.6	32.4	31.6	33.7	31.7	24.8	23.2	22.1	21.9
會所／大廈／酒店（包括派對房間） [^] Club house/building/hotel (including party room) [^]	4.0	3.8	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.9	7.0	7.7	8.7	6.1
的士高／卡拉OK／酒吧 [^] Disco/karaoke/bar [^]	3.5	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.1	4.4
出租屋／渡假屋／出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.8	2.7	3.6	3.6
咖啡店／電子遊戲機中心／網吧 Coffee shop/electronic game centre/internet café	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.5

表 1g〔續〕 按年齡組別及吸食毒品地點劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1g (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers by age group and locality of abusing drugs

	% [#]									
年齡組別／吸食毒品地點 ⁽¹⁾ Age group/locality of abusing drugs ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
所有年齡 All ages										
只在家／朋友的家 Home/friend's home only	56.4	52.9	58.3	57.8	54.5	56.1	58.6	61.6	60.2	58.3
在家／朋友的家及其他地點 Home/friend's home and other localities	24.3	23.2	21.4	21.1	22.4	20.0	19.2	17.4	19.4	19.9
只在其他地點 Other localities only	19.3	23.9	20.3	21.1	23.2	23.9	22.2	20.9	20.4	21.8
其他地點 Other localities										
公眾地方，如休憩地方／公園／公廁 Public area, such as recreation area/public park/public toilet	33.8	38.7	31.8	31.5	33.0	30.8	25.6	23.5	22.3	23.6
會所／大廈／酒店（包括派對房間） [^] Club house/building/hotel (including party room) [^]	4.6	4.6	5.7	6.0	6.7	7.1	11.0	11.2	11.4	8.8
的士高／卡拉OK／酒吧 [^] Disco/karaoke/bar [^]	3.9	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.8	6.5
出租屋／渡假屋／出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.6
咖啡店／電子遊戲機中心／網吧 Coffee shop/electronic game centre/internet café	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	1.7
學校（包括學校宿舍） School (including school hostel)	-	0.1	*	*	0.1	0.1	-	@	0.2	0.3

註釋：(1) 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一個吸食毒品地點。

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

佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品地點的吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known localities of abusing drugs in the respective age groups.

[^] 在2024年之前，「酒吧」是歸類在《會所／大廈／酒店／酒吧》組別內。

“Bar” was grouped under “Club house/building/hotel/bar” before 2024.

表 1h 按年齡組別及現時吸食毒品原因劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1h Reported drug abusers by age group and reason for current drug use

	%									
年齡組別／現時吸食毒品原因 ⁽¹⁾ Age group/reason for current drug use ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
21歲以下 Aged under 21										
解悶／情緒低落／壓力 To relieve boredom/depression/stress	48.4	49.9	49.3	46.7	42.3	41.9	44.6	48.9	43.4	46.4
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	18.3	21.0	13.2	11.7	9.2	6.4	6.0	5.8	6.8	8.8
想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩朋友影響 To identify with peers/peer influence	45.9	54.1	55.4	56.2	55.5	53.0	57.9	54.3	53.2	56.8
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	21.5	28.1	26.9	27.2	28.1	27.9	30.6	29.0	27.7	22.7
出於好奇 Out of curiosity	36.5	34.5	30.5	28.1	23.0	21.4	23.3	20.8	25.7	28.7
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.2	0.9	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.8
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	5.4	9.0	4.0	3.8	3.7	2.8	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.8
其他原因 Other reasons	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.9
21歲及以上 Aged 21 and over										
解悶／情緒低落／壓力 To relieve boredom/depression/stress	44.7	42.9	42.9	41.2	45.8	45.3	46.5	49.3	49.1	51.5
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	48.1	49.6	51.3	51.4	49.2	50.0	47.2	49.5	49.4	49.1
想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩朋友影響 To identify with peers/peer influence	41.1	31.7	30.2	28.9	30.1	32.1	27.9	26.0	28.1	23.4
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	15.2	15.7	14.3	15.4	15.0	15.5	16.5	18.1	16.4	15.4
出於好奇 Out of curiosity	19.1	19.5	19.1	16.7	15.1	12.9	14.9	12.6	12.3	13.9
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	4.3	7.0	6.3	6.3	7.4	6.8	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.5
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	2.4	4.8	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3
其他原因 Other reasons	-	*	0.1	*	0.5	0.5	-	-	*	1.7

表 1h〔續〕
Table 1h (Cont'd)

按年齡組別及現時吸食毒品原因劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers by age group and reason for current drug use

	% [#]									
年齡組別／現時吸食毒品原因 ⁽¹⁾ Age group/reason for current drug use ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
所有年齡 All ages										
解悶／情緒低落／壓力 To relieve boredom/depression/stress	45.0	43.4	43.3	41.6	45.5	44.9	46.2	49.2	48.4	50.7
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	45.8	47.8	48.7	48.6	45.9	45.5	41.1	43.2	44.2	43.1
想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩朋友影響 To identify with peers/peer influence	41.5	33.1	31.9	30.8	32.2	34.2	32.3	30.1	31.2	28.3
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	15.7	16.5	15.1	16.2	16.1	16.7	18.6	19.6	17.8	16.5
出於好奇 Out of curiosity	20.5	20.4	19.9	17.5	15.8	13.7	16.2	13.8	13.9	16.1
自行治理疾病 For self-medication	4.1	6.7	6.1	6.1	7.0	6.2	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.0
受到伴侶影響 Under influence of the partner	2.6	5.1	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7
其他原因 Other reasons	-	*	0.1	*	0.5	0.5	-	-	*	1.6

註釋：(1) 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。

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

佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報現時吸食毒品原因的吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known reasons for current drug use in the respective age groups.

表 1i 按性別及首次吸食毒品年齡劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1i Reported drug abusers by sex and age of first abuse

	%#									
性別／首次吸食毒品年齡 Sex/age of first abuse	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
男 Male										
< 12	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.5
12 - 15	35.0	33.4	34.2	32.8	32.4	32.7	33.2	31.7	32.4	32.0
16 - 17	18.8	18.2	18.4	18.2	17.9	17.8	18.6	17.6	16.7	18.2
18 - 20	23.6	22.3	22.3	22.8	22.7	23.6	22.1	21.8	22.5	21.5
21 - 25	10.0	11.0	11.0	10.5	11.1	10.8	10.8	11.6	11.1	10.5
26 - 30	5.1	6.1	5.1	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.5	6.4	6.4	6.4
≥ 31	4.6	6.0	5.8	6.6	6.1	5.9	6.0	7.1	7.0	7.9
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Average age of first abuse	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
女 Female										
< 12	1.7	1.4	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.9	1.9	1.9
12 - 15	34.4	32.8	31.1	32.1	32.4	34.2	37.5	37.4	34.7	36.6
16 - 17	18.9	19.0	17.7	18.3	19.4	18.5	18.7	20.4	17.8	19.0
18 - 20	19.9	20.5	17.8	19.2	18.9	19.4	18.3	16.2	19.3	16.6
21 - 25	10.7	11.1	13.9	11.6	10.4	9.4	8.0	8.6	8.9	9.4
26 - 30	6.4	6.6	6.7	7.3	7.3	6.6	6.0	6.8	8.0	6.8
≥ 31	7.9	8.6	9.9	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.1	7.7	9.4	9.6
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Average age of first abuse	19	19	20	19	20	19	19	19	20	19
合計 Overall										
< 12	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.1
12 - 15	34.9	33.3	33.6	32.7	32.4	33.0	34.1	32.8	32.9	33.0
16 - 17	18.8	18.3	18.3	18.2	18.2	17.9	18.6	18.1	16.9	18.4
18 - 20	22.9	22.0	21.5	22.1	21.9	22.7	21.4	20.6	21.9	20.4
21 - 25	10.1	11.1	11.5	10.7	11.0	10.5	10.3	11.0	10.7	10.3
26 - 30	5.4	6.2	5.4	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.6	6.5	6.7	6.5
≥ 31	5.3	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.5	8.3
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Average age of first abuse										
所有被呈報吸毒者 All reported drug abusers	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
21歲以下被呈報吸毒者 Reported drug abusers under 21	15	15	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15

註釋：# 佔各相關性別組別內所有被呈報首次吸食毒品年齡的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known age of first abuse in the respective sex groups.

表 1j 按年齡組別及經濟活動身分劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1j Reported drug abusers by age group and economic activity status

	% [#]									
年齡組別／經濟活動身分 Age group/economic activity status	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
21歲以下 Aged under 21										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	27.9	23.5	24.7	25.4	17.9	11.2	10.1	11.7	12.0	9.6
散工／兼職工作人士 Casual/part-time worker	22.6	26.8	26.7	22.6	20.7	17.3	17.2	17.5	20.5	22.7
失業人士 Unemployed	29.6	28.6	23.9	25.2	26.1	28.8	20.0	17.4	18.0	19.6
料理家務人士 Home-maker	0.9	0.4	1.8	1.1	1.3	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7
學生 Student	14.9	15.9	16.8	20.0	26.3	37.5	43.9	43.7	40.7	38.1
其他 Others	4.1	4.8	6.1	5.8	7.7	5.0	7.6	8.8	8.0	9.2
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
21歲及以上 Aged 21 and over										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	36.1	32.8	31.3	30.0	27.7	25.2	27.4	27.2	27.0	25.4
散工／兼職工作人士 Casual/part-time worker	11.3	11.3	11.8	14.6	16.2	14.3	15.4	16.1	16.2	19.5
失業人士 Unemployed	46.1	49.0	48.7	45.6	46.7	51.0	46.6	45.0	44.0	44.0
料理家務人士 Home-maker	2.3	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.8
學生 Student	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.6
退休人士 Retired person	3.0	3.3	4.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	5.7	5.8	5.5
其他 Others	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.0	3.0	2.2
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1j〔續〕

Table 1j (Cont'd)

按年齡組別及經濟活動身分劃分的被呈報吸毒者

Reported drug abusers by age group and economic activity status

	%									
	#									
年齡組別／經濟活動身分 Age group/economic activity status	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
所有年齡 All ages										
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	35.5	32.2	30.8	29.6	26.8	23.6	24.7	25.0	25.1	23.2
散工／兼職工作人士 Casual/part-time worker	12.2	12.4	12.9	15.2	16.6	14.6	15.7	16.3	16.7	19.9
失業人士 Unemployed	44.8	47.6	46.9	44.1	44.9	48.5	42.5	41.0	40.8	40.5
料理家務人士 Home-maker	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.5
學生 Student	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.6	4.7	7.9	7.3	6.1	5.9
退休人士 Retired person	2.7	3.0	3.8	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.7	4.9	5.1	4.8
其他 Others	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.2
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：# 佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報經濟活動身分的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known economic activity status in the respective age groups.

表 1k 按年齡組別及教育程度劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1k Reported drug abusers by age group and educational attainment

	% [#]									
年齡組別／教育程度 Age group/ educational attainment	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
21歲以下 Aged under 21										
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
小學 Primary	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.9	2.7	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.7
初中 Lower secondary	70.1	74.3	71.0	64.0	67.2	66.5	65.1	66.2	66.8	66.9
高中 Upper secondary	27.9	21.4	26.2	32.1	27.7	27.7	29.3	30.1	29.6	28.7
專上教育 Post-secondary	1.2	2.9	1.9	2.8	2.5	4.4	4.6	3.2	2.8	3.7
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
21歲及以上 Aged 21 and over										
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
小學 Primary	21.5	20.9	22.8	21.8	22.0	20.5	16.7	16.8	17.7	17.1
初中 Lower secondary	49.5	49.1	48.6	48.2	48.2	50.1	50.9	49.8	49.8	49.7
高中 Upper secondary	24.6	25.0	23.2	23.9	22.9	23.3	25.3	24.8	25.0	25.1
專上教育 Post-secondary	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.6	5.0	4.9	5.9	7.3	6.2	6.7
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
所有年齡 All ages										
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
小學 Primary	19.8	19.5	21.2	20.3	20.2	18.4	14.3	14.4	15.6	14.7
初中 Lower secondary	51.1	50.9	50.2	49.4	49.9	51.9	53.1	52.2	52.0	52.3
高中 Upper secondary	24.9	24.8	23.4	24.5	23.4	23.8	25.9	25.5	25.6	25.6
專上教育 Post-secondary	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.5	4.7	4.8	5.7	6.7	5.8	6.3
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋： # 佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報教育程度的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known educational attainment in the respective age groups.

表 1I 按種族劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1I Reported drug abusers by ethnicity

	% [#]									
種族 Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
華裔 Chinese	90.9	89.3	89.0	89.0	88.8	90.2	92.0	92.0	91.5	91.2
非華裔 Non-chinese										
尼泊爾裔 Nepalese	3.2	3.4	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.4	3.3
印度裔／巴基斯坦裔／ 孟加拉裔／斯里蘭卡裔 Indian/Pakistani/ Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan	2.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1
越南裔 Vietnamese	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
菲律賓裔 Filipino	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
泰國裔 Thai	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
英國裔 British	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
印尼裔 Indonesian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
其他 Others	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：# 佔所有被呈報種族的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known ethnicity.

表 1m 按性別、婚姻狀況及伴侶有否吸毒劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1m Reported drug abusers by sex, marital status and whether partner took drugs

	%									
性別／婚姻狀況／ 伴侶有否吸毒 Sex/marital status/ whether partner took drugs	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
男 Male										
從未結婚 Never married	49.1	50.7	48.0	46.7	49.0	50.6	54.9	54.6	53.4	51.8
已婚／同居 Married/cohabiting	33.7	33.1	33.3	33.8	31.8	28.9	26.9	26.2	25.9	27.9
伴侶有吸毒 [#] Partner took drugs [#]	12.1	14.5	14.4	15.6	17.4	16.6	13.1	13.7	12.8	13.0
伴侶沒有吸毒 [#] Partner did not take drugs [#]	87.9	85.5	85.6	84.4	82.6	83.4	86.9	86.3	87.2	87.0
離婚／分居 Divorced/separated	16.5	15.7	18.1	18.4	18.5	19.6	17.4	18.3	19.7	19.2
鰥／寡 Widowed	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女 Female										
從未結婚 Never married	50.2	45.3	41.5	37.5	42.6	44.9	49.1	50.5	46.3	47.0
已婚／同居 Married/cohabiting	30.3	32.8	34.8	36.0	32.9	31.5	28.1	27.7	31.8	30.9
伴侶有吸毒 [#] Partner took drugs [#]	39.8	39.1	41.7	42.8	45.1	38.5	41.1	38.1	43.3	36.0
伴侶沒有吸毒 [#] Partner did not take drugs [#]	60.2	60.9	58.3	57.2	54.9	61.5	58.9	61.9	56.7	64.0
離婚／分居 Divorced/separated	18.1	19.3	21.1	23.3	22.5	20.9	20.4	19.8	20.0	19.4
鰥／寡 Widowed	1.4	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.7
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
合計 Overall										
從未結婚 Never married	49.4	49.7	46.8	44.9	47.7	49.4	53.7	53.7	51.8	50.7
已婚／同居 Married/cohabiting	33.0	33.1	33.6	34.2	32.0	29.4	27.1	26.5	27.2	28.6
伴侶有吸毒 [#] Partner took drugs [#]	18.8	20.0	20.0	21.7	23.8	22.0	20.0	19.7	21.8	19.4
伴侶沒有吸毒 [#] Partner did not take drugs [#]	81.2	80.0	80.0	78.3	76.2	78.0	80.0	80.3	78.2	80.6
離婚／分居 Divorced/separated	16.8	16.3	18.7	19.3	19.3	19.9	18.0	18.6	19.8	19.2
鰥／寡 Widowed	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：# 佔各相關性別組別內被呈報已婚／同居及伴侶有／否吸毒的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of reported married/cohabiting drug abusers with known information on whether partner took drugs in the respective sex groups.

表 1n 按年齡組別及居住地區劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1n Reported drug abusers by age group and district of residence

	% #									
年齡組別／居住地區 Age group/district of residence	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
21歲以下 Aged under 21										
中西區 Central & Western	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6
灣仔 Wan Chai	1.3	0.8	-	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	-
東區 Eastern	4.2	4.3	3.2	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.6
南區 Southern	7.7	2.5	1.3	1.1	0.6	8.8	12.5	14.4	13.6	9.9
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	6.1	4.3	3.5	3.8	2.4	3.1	1.9	1.6	2.2	3.4
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	4.0	4.3	3.5	4.9	3.6	2.2	3.0	3.1	3.4	2.7
九龍城 Kowloon City	1.3	3.3	3.9	3.0	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	5.1	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.0	2.5	3.7
觀塘 Kwun Tong	5.2	7.8	6.9	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.3	4.8	4.7
葵青 Kwai Tsing	9.2	11.0	13.0	11.9	10.9	9.8	11.0	6.9	5.6	7.1
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	3.9	5.7	5.0	4.3	4.1	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.2	2.6
屯門 Tuen Mun	7.3	7.6	9.7	9.8	7.3	4.9	5.8	5.3	7.3	7.5
元朗 Yuen Long	12.1	10.8	9.1	13.0	8.8	5.6	14.2	12.6	9.8	12.6
北區 North	10.9	7.8	7.8	8.1	15.2	14.4	12.2	12.0	14.5	16.3
大埔 Tai Po	6.0	5.9	8.9	11.5	14.4	10.5	5.6	10.4	9.5	9.6
沙田 Sha Tin	7.7	8.2	13.0	10.6	13.7	19.4	12.3	11.7	13.9	11.3
西貢 Sai Kung	3.3	6.5	5.0	4.7	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.0	2.4
離島 Islands	4.0	5.3	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.4	3.2	4.7	4.1	1.1
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1n〔續〕 按年齡組別及居住地區劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1n (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers by age group and district of residence

	% #									
年齡組別／居住地區 Age group/district of residence	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
21歲及以上 Aged 21 and over										
中西區 Central & Western	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
灣仔 Wan Chai	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0
東區 Eastern	5.0	5.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.9
南區 Southern	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.4	3.1	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.9
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	10.3	9.9	11.2	11.3	10.3	11.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.4
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	11.6	12.1	12.9	12.9	13.3	12.3	11.8	10.8	11.7	11.3
九龍城 Kowloon City	4.3	4.1	3.8	4.7	4.0	4.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.7
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.7	6.5	5.1	5.3
觀塘 Kwun Tong	9.9	10.3	10.7	10.8	10.8	11.0	10.5	11.1	10.6	9.8
葵青 Kwai Tsing	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.3	6.6	6.9	6.3	7.5
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	3.3	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0
屯門 Tuen Mun	6.9	7.5	7.2	6.7	7.4	8.8	8.3	6.8	9.6	8.8
元朗 Yuen Long	8.3	9.3	9.1	9.8	9.1	8.8	9.2	8.3	7.9	9.0
北區 North	5.7	4.9	5.3	5.3	4.9	3.9	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.3
大埔 Tai Po	4.2	3.7	3.1	3.2	4.3	3.4	4.0	5.4	4.8	3.9
沙田 Sha Tin	5.5	5.1	6.2	5.8	5.4	6.2	5.4	5.4	5.2	6.3
西貢 Sai Kung	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.3
離島 Islands	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.6
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1n〔續〕 按年齡組別及居住地區劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 1n (Cont'd) Reported drug abusers by age group and district of residence

	% [#]									
年齡組別／居住地區 Age group/district of residence	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
所有年齡 All ages										
中西區 Central & Western	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
灣仔 Wan Chai	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9
東區 Eastern	4.9	5.0	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.7
南區 Southern	3.7	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.8	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	10.0	9.6	10.6	10.7	9.6	10.6	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.3
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	11.0	11.5	12.2	12.3	12.4	11.2	10.4	9.7	10.7	10.1
九龍城 Kowloon City	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.5	3.7	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.4
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.9	4.8	5.1
觀塘 Kwun Tong	9.6	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.4	9.7	10.3	9.9	9.0
葵青 Kwai Tsing	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.3	6.9	6.2	7.4
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9
屯門 Tuen Mun	6.9	7.5	7.4	7.0	7.4	8.3	7.9	6.6	9.4	8.6
元朗 Yuen Long	8.6	9.4	9.1	10.0	9.1	8.4	9.9	8.9	8.2	9.5
北區 North	6.2	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.0	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.9
大埔 Tai Po	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.8	5.2	4.2	4.2	6.1	5.4	4.8
沙田 Sha Tin	5.6	5.3	6.7	6.2	6.2	7.7	6.5	6.3	6.3	7.1
西貢 Sai Kung	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.2
離島 Islands	2.7	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.4
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：# 佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報居住地區的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known district of residence in the respective age groups.

表 1o
Table 1o

按房屋類型劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers by type of housing

	% [#]									
房屋類型 Type of housing	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	57.3	58.0	58.3	56.8	58.1	58.8	59.0	60.4	59.5	61.0
資助自置居所房屋（包括居屋、夾屋） Subsidized home ownership housing (including Sale of Home Ownership Scheme flats, Sandwich Class Housing Scheme)	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.9	3.3	4.6
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	38.0	37.4	37.1	38.5	35.9	35.8	36.0	35.6	34.6	31.8
其他房屋 Others	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	3.2	2.8	1.7	1.0	2.6	2.6
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：# 佔所有被呈報房屋類型的吸毒者的百分比。

Note：As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known type of housing.

表 1p 按年齡組別及曾否有犯罪紀錄劃分的被呈報吸毒者

Table 1p Reported drug abusers by age group and whether previously convicted

	% [#]									
年齡組別／曾否有犯罪紀錄 Age group/whether previously convicted	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
21歲以下 Aged under 21										
曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted	45.7	50.8	41.7	43.0	36.8	28.8	33.2	32.5	36.2	35.6
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	18.6	18.1	14.4	14.0	9.2	10.1	13.3	13.3	12.9	8.5
只有其他罪行 only other offences	19.8	23.0	20.7	25.0	22.2	14.1	15.5	16.2	19.3	22.1
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	6.0	8.5	5.7	4.1	4.8	3.2	4.2	2.2	2.3	4.2
罪行不詳 offences unknown	1.2	1.2	0.9	-	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.7	1.7	0.8
未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted	54.3	49.2	58.3	57.0	63.2	71.2	66.8	67.5	63.8	64.4
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
21歲及以上 Aged 21 and over										
曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted	74.8	75.9	74.7	74.5	72.1	73.2	72.4	70.2	69.1	70.7
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	36.7	40.5	32.9	35.0	38.2	38.1	29.4	30.2	30.0	30.6
只有其他罪行 only other offences	8.8	8.8	9.7	9.3	9.0	9.2	13.7	14.2	12.0	13.7
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	28.9	26.2	31.6	29.5	24.3	25.4	28.4	25.2	26.1	25.5
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.9
未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted	25.2	24.1	25.3	25.5	27.9	26.8	27.6	29.8	30.9	29.3
小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
所有年齡 All ages										
曾有犯罪紀錄 Previously convicted	72.6	74.4	72.5	72.4	69.3	68.9	66.8	65.1	65.2	65.9
只與毒品有關 only drug-related offences	35.3	39.1	31.7	33.5	35.8	35.4	27.1	27.9	28.0	27.6
只有其他罪行 only other offences	9.6	9.7	10.4	10.4	10.0	9.7	14.0	14.4	12.8	14.9
與毒品有關和其他罪行 both drug-related and other offences	27.1	25.1	29.9	27.7	22.7	23.3	25.0	22.1	23.3	22.6
罪行不詳 offences unknown	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.9
未曾有犯罪紀錄 Not previously convicted	27.4	25.6	27.5	27.6	30.7	31.1	33.2	34.9	34.8	34.1
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：# 佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報曾否有犯罪紀錄的吸毒者的百分比。

Note: As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known information of whether previously convicted in the respective age groups.

表 1q 按年齡組別及呈報機構類別劃分的被呈報吸毒者

Table 1q Reported drug abusers by age group and type of reporting agency

	% [#]									
年齡組別／呈報機構類別 ⁽¹⁾ Age group/type of reporting agency ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
21歲以下 Aged under 21										
執法機構 Law enforcement agencies ⁽²⁾	33.8	34.7	31.0	31.4	18.8	16.6	16.5	15.3	20.2	19.4
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	4.8	2.9	1.9	2.5	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4
非政府機構 Non-governmental organisations										
戒毒治療和康復服務中心／濫用精神藥物者輔導中心／戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling	27.4	33.0	26.1	27.5	27.1	16.6	17.9	16.3	22.0	19.3
青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams	35.4	31.9	41.9	39.2	52.6	66.0	65.8	67.1	57.8	61.7
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院／診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals/clinics	2.8	2.3	2.6	1.0	2.0	1.3	0.4	2.3	0.5	0.4
21歲及以上 Aged 21 and over										
執法機構 Law enforcement agencies ⁽²⁾	40.3	43.7	37.7	30.2	23.3	24.9	25.1	24.4	21.6	22.1
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	37.6	37.4	43.6	45.7	43.5	47.0	37.7	36.9	37.6	36.3
非政府機構 Non-governmental organisations										
戒毒治療和康復服務中心／濫用精神藥物者輔導中心／戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling	31.6	29.2	28.5	33.5	39.1	30.8	36.4	36.0	41.5	43.2
青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams	3.6	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.6	6.0	6.6	5.9	4.7
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院／診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals/clinics	4.0	3.1	3.6	2.8	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.4	2.6	2.7

表 1q〔續〕 **按年齡組別及呈報機構類別劃分的被呈報吸毒者**
Table 1q (Cont'd) **Reported drug abusers by age group and type of reporting agency**

	% [#]									
年齡組別／呈報機構類別 ⁽¹⁾ Age group/type of reporting agency ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
所有年齡 All ages										
執法機構 Law enforcement agencies ⁽²⁾	39.8	43.1	37.2	30.3	22.9	24.0	23.9	23.2	21.4	21.7
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	35.1	35.2	40.7	42.7	39.9	42.1	32.3	31.9	33.1	31.2
非政府機構 Non-governmental organisations										
戒毒治療和康復服務中心／濫用精神藥物者輔導中心／戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling	31.3	29.4	28.3	33.1	38.1	29.3	33.7	33.3	39.1	39.8
青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams	6.1	3.9	5.5	4.8	6.6	10.1	14.7	15.0	12.1	12.8
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院／診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals/clinics	3.9	3.0	3.5	2.6	4.1	3.5	3.8	4.1	2.3	2.3

註釋：(1) 個別吸毒者在某年內可能同時被多於一個機構呈報。

Notes: An individual drug abuser may be reported by more than one agency in a given year.

(2) 數字包括香港警務處、懲教署和社會福利署轄下的感化辦事處。

Figures include Hong Kong Police Force, Correctional Services Department and Probation Offices under Social Welfare Department.

佔各相關年齡組別內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers in the respective age groups.

表 1r 按呈報機構類別劃分的首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡中位數

Table 1r Median drug history of newly reported drug abusers by type of reporting agency

年 No. of years										
呈報機構類別 ⁽¹⁾ Type of reporting agency ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
執法機構 Law enforcement agencies	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.5
懲教署 Correctional Services Department	2.8	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.5
香港警務處 Hong Kong Police Force	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.5	1.4	2.1	3.9	5.2	3.1
社會福利署 Social Welfare Department ⁽²⁾	3.0	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.4	4.2	0.8
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	5.7	4.3	7.7	6.8	7.8	5.3	2.3	3.0	8.2	7.8
非政府機構 Non-governmental organisations	8.7	7.9	6.3	8.4	7.8	7.4	5.2	7.2	9.5	7.1
戒毒治療和康復服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres	7.5	8.2	7.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	8.8	11.5	10.9	8.1
濫用精神藥物者輔導中心／戒毒輔導服務中心 Counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling	9.5	9.2	7.6	10.4	10.8	10.3	11.4	11.4	12.6	11.8
青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams	3.2	2.3	2.7	1.8	1.1	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.8	1.8
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院／診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals/clinics	7.2	7.4	6.5	7.4	9.4	5.1	7.3	5.8	9.7	7.2

註釋：(1) 個別吸毒者在某年內可能同時被多於一個機構呈報。

Notes : An individual drug abuser may be reported by more than one agency in a given year.

(2) 數字包括社會福利署轄下的感化辦事處。

Figures include Probation Offices under Social Welfare Department.

表 2a
Table 2a

2024年按性別及年齡組別劃分的首次／曾被呈報吸毒者
Newly/previously reported drug abusers by sex and age group, 2024

性別／年齡組別 Sex/age group	首次被呈報者 Newly reported persons		曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons	
	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]
男 Male				
< 12	@	@	-	-
12 - 15	58	3.3	11	0.3
16 - 17	122	6.8	48	1.5
18 - 20	163	9.1	86	2.6
< 21 小計 Sub-total	344	19.3	145	4.4
21 - 30	303	17.0	261	7.9
31 - 40	293	16.4	418	12.7
41 - 50	218	12.2	748	22.8
≥ 51	82	4.6	1 038	31.6
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	896	50.2	2 465	75.1
小計 Sub-total	1 240	69.5	2 610	79.5
平均年齡 Average age	31		47	
女 Female				
< 12	-	-	-	-
12 - 15	46	2.6	8	0.2
16 - 17	50	2.8	24	0.7
18 - 20	54	3.0	49	1.5
< 21 小計 Sub-total	150	8.4	81	2.5
21 - 30	101	5.7	79	2.4
31 - 40	188	10.5	173	5.3
41 - 50	69	3.9	189	5.8
≥ 51	36	2.0	152	4.6
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	394	22.1	593	18.1
小計 Sub-total	544	30.5	674	20.5
平均年齡 Average age	31		40	

表 2a〔續〕

2024年按性別及年齡組別劃分的首次／曾被呈報吸毒者

Table 2a (Cont'd)

Newly/previously reported drug abusers by sex and age group, 2024

性別／年齡組別 Sex/age group	首次被呈報者 Newly reported persons		曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons	
	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]
合計 Overall				
< 12	@	@	-	-
12 - 15	104	5.8	19	0.6
16 - 17	172	9.6	72	2.2
18 - 20	217	12.2	135	4.1
< 21 小計 Sub-total	494	27.7	226	6.9
21 - 30	404	22.6	340	10.4
31 - 40	481	27.0	591	18.0
41 - 50	287	16.1	937	28.5
≥ 51	118	6.6	1 190	36.2
≥ 21 小計 Sub-total	1 290	72.3	3 058	93.1
總計 Total	1 784	100.0	3 284	100.0
平均年齡 Average age	31		45	
年輕成年人 ⁴ Young adult ⁴	644	36.1	633	19.3

註釋： # 佔首次／曾被呈報組別內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

Notes： As a proportion of all reported drug abusers in the newly/previously reported group.

4 年輕成年人指年齡介乎21至35歲的人士。

Young adult refers to persons aged 21-35.

表 2b 2024年按年齡組別及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的首次／曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2b Newly/previously reported drug abusers by age group and common type
of drugs abused, 2024

年齡組別／常被吸食毒品種類 ⁽¹⁾ Age group/common type of drugs abused ⁽¹⁾	首次被呈報者 <u>Newly reported persons</u>		曾被呈報者 <u>Previously reported persons</u>	
	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]
21歲以下 Aged under 21				
海洛英 Heroin	6	1.3	@	@
可卡因 Cocaine	181	37.7	110	49.1
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	16	3.3	7	3.1
大麻* Cannabis*	194	40.4	102	45.5
氯胺酮 Ketamine	32	6.7	19	8.5
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone	@	@	-	-
依托咪酯 Etomidate	183	38.1	43	19.2
小計^{\$} Sub-total^{\$}	480		224	
21歲及以上 Aged 21 and over				
海洛英 Heroin	117	9.3	1 842	61.2
可卡因 Cocaine	330	26.4	443	14.7
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	324	25.9	455	15.1
大麻* Cannabis*	203	16.2	162	5.4
氯胺酮 Ketamine	194	15.5	283	9.4
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone	81	6.5	428	14.2
依托咪酯 Etomidate	41	3.3	33	1.1
小計^{\$} Sub-total^{\$}	1 252		3 010	

表 2b [續] 2024年按年齡組別及常被吸食毒品種類劃分的首次／曾被呈報吸毒者

Table 2b (Cont'd) Newly/previously reported drug abusers by age group and common type of drugs abused, 2024

年齡組別／常被吸食毒品種類 ⁽¹⁾ Age group/common type of drugs abused ⁽¹⁾	首次被呈報者 <u>Newly reported persons</u>		曾	曾被呈報者 <u>Previously reported persons</u>	
	人數 No.	% [#]		人數 No.	% [#]
所有年齡 All ages					
海洛英 Heroin	123	7.1		1 843	57.0
可卡因 Cocaine	511	29.5		553	17.1
甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine	340	19.6		462	14.3
大麻* Cannabis*	397	22.9		264	8.2
氯胺酮 Ketamine	226	13.0		302	9.3
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone	83	4.8		428	13.2
依托咪酯 Etomidate	224	12.9		76	2.4
總計 [§] Total [§]	1 732			3 234	

註釋：(1) 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品。

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

* 自2023年起，大麻包括四氫大麻酚、大麻二酚及合成大麻素。

From 2023, cannabis includes THC, CBD and synthetic cannabinoids.

佔各相關年齡及首次／曾被呈報組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品種類的吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known drugs abused in the respective age and newly/previously reported groups.

§ 不包括沒有提供「常被吸食毒品種類」的吸毒者。

Excluding drug abusers without information on “common type of drugs abused”.

表 2c 2024年按現時吸食毒品原因劃分的首次／曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2c Newly/previously reported drug abusers by reason for current drug use, 2024

現時吸食毒品原因 ⁽¹⁾ Reason for current drug use ⁽¹⁾	首次被呈報者 <u>Newly reported persons</u>		曾被呈報者 <u>Previously reported persons</u>	
	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]
解悶／情緒低落／壓力 To relieve boredom/depression/stress	903	57.8	1 416	47.0
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	313	20.1	1 659	55.1
想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩朋友影響 To identify with peers/peer influence	516	33.1	780	25.9
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	298	19.1	456	15.1
出於好奇 Out of curiosity	313	20.1	423	14.0
總計[§] Total[§]	1 561		3 011	

註釋：(1) 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報多於一個現時吸毒原因。

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

首次／曾被呈報組別內所有被呈報現時吸食毒品原因的吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known reasons for current drug use in the newly/previously reported group.

§ 不包括沒有提供「現時吸食毒品原因」的吸毒者。

Excluding drug abusers without information on “reason for current drug use”.

表 2d
Table 2d

2024年按首次吸食毒品年齡劃分的首次／曾被呈報吸毒者
Newly/previously reported drug abusers by age of first abuse, 2024

首次吸食毒品年齡 Age of first abuse	首次被呈報者 Newly reported persons		曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons	
	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]
< 12	11	0.9	123	4.1
12 - 15	275	22.3	1 134	37.4
16 - 17	213	17.3	570	18.8
18 - 20	204	16.5	668	22.0
21 - 25	165	13.4	274	9.0
26 - 30	123	10.0	153	5.0
≥ 31	243	19.7	111	3.7
總計[§] Total[§]	1 234	100.0	3 033	100.0
首次吸食毒品平均年齡 Average age of first abuse	23		18	
首次被呈報時的毒齡中位數（年） Median drug history when first reported (year)	4.8		2.6	

註釋： # 佔首次／曾被呈報組別內所有被呈報首次吸食毒品年齡的吸毒者的百分比。
Notes： As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known age of first abuse in the newly/previously reported group.

§ 不包括沒有提供「首次吸食毒品年齡」的吸毒者。
Excluding drug abusers without information on “age of first abuse”.

表 2e 2024年按經濟活動身分劃分的首次／曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2e Newly/previously reported drug abusers by economic activity status, 2024

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	首次被呈報者 Newly reported persons		曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons	
	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	414	26.4	686	21.6
散工／兼職工作人士 Casual/part-time worker	363	23.2	583	18.3
失業人士 Unemployed	443	28.3	1 483	46.6
料理家務人士 Home-maker	68	4.3	52	1.6
學生 Student	198	12.6	83	2.6
退休人士 Retired person	10	0.6	216	6.8
其他 Others	72	4.6	79	2.5
總計[§] Total[§]	1 568	100.0	3 182	100.0

註釋： # 佔首次／曾被呈報組別內所有被呈報經濟活動身分的吸毒者的百分比。

Notes： As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known economic activity status in the newly/previously reported group.

§ 不包括沒有提供「經濟活動身分」的吸毒者。

Excluding drug abusers without information on “economic activity status”.

表 2f 2024年按教育程度劃分的首次／曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2f Newly/previously reported drug abusers by educational attainment, 2024

教育程度 Educational attainment	首次被呈報者 <u>Newly reported persons</u>		曾被呈報者 <u>Previously reported persons</u>	
	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	22	1.4	32	1.0
小學 Primary	81	5.1	619	19.4
初中 Lower secondary	795	50.3	1 697	53.3
高中 Upper secondary	499	31.5	723	22.7
專上教育 Post-secondary	185	11.7	114	3.6
總計[§] Total[§]	1 582	100.0	3 185	100.0

註釋： # 佔首次／曾被呈報組別內所有被呈報教育程度的吸毒者的百分比。

Notes： As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known educational attainment in the newly/previously reported group.

§ 不包括沒有提供「教育程度」的吸毒者。

Excluding drug abusers without information on “educational attainment”.

表 2g 2024年按性別、婚姻狀況及伴侶有否吸毒劃分的首次／曾被呈報吸毒者

Table 2g Newly/previously reported drug abusers by sex, marital status, and whether partner took drugs, 2024

性別／婚姻狀況／ 伴侶有否吸毒 Sex/marital status/ whether partner took drugs	首次被呈報者 Newly reported persons		曾被呈報者 Previously reported persons	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
男 Male				
從未結婚 Never married	859	71.6	1 055	42.3
已婚／同居 Married/cohabiting	218	18.2	813	32.6
伴侶有吸毒 Partner took drugs	19	13.0 #	76	12.9 #
伴侶沒有吸毒 Partner did not take drugs	127	87.0 #	511	87.1 #
離婚／分居 Divorced/separated	120	10.0	588	23.6
鰥／寡 Widowed	@	@	38	1.5
小計 Sub-total	1 200	100.0	2 494	100.0
女 Female				
從未結婚 Never married	307	58.1	229	37.4
已婚／同居 Married/cohabiting	131	24.8	222	36.2
伴侶有吸毒 Partner took drugs	37	36.6 #	65	35.7 #
伴侶沒有吸毒 Partner did not take drugs	64	63.4 #	117	64.3 #
離婚／分居 Divorced/separated	84	15.9	137	22.3
鰥／寡 Widowed	6	1.1	25	4.1
小計 Sub-total	528	100.0	613	100.0
合計 Overall				
從未結婚 Never married	1 166	67.5	1 284	41.3
已婚／同居 Married/cohabiting	349	20.2	1 035	33.3
伴侶有吸毒 Partner took drugs	56	22.7 #	141	18.3 #
伴侶沒有吸毒 Partner did not take drugs	191	77.3 #	628	81.7 #
離婚／分居 Divorced/separated	204	11.8	725	23.3
鰥／寡 Widowed	9	0.5	63	2.0
總計[§] Total[§]	1 728	100.0	3 107	100.0

註釋： # 佔各相關性別及首次／曾被呈報組別內被呈報已婚／同居及伴侶有／否吸毒的吸毒者的百分比。

Notes: As a proportion of reported married/cohabiting drug abusers with known information on whether partner took drugs in the respective sex and newly/previously reported groups.

§ 不包括沒有提供「婚姻狀況」的吸毒者。

Excluding drug abusers without information on "marital status".

表 2h 2024年按年齡組別及呈報機構類別劃分的首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2h Newly/previously reported drug abusers by age group and type of reporting agency, 2024

年齡組別／呈報機構類別 ⁽¹⁾ Age group/type of reporting agency ⁽¹⁾	首次被呈報者 <u>Newly reported persons</u>		曾被呈報者 <u>Previously reported persons</u>	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
21歲以下 Aged under 21				
執法機構 Law enforcement agencies ⁽²⁾	111	22.5	29	12.8
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	@	@	@	@
非政府機構 Non-governmental organisations				
戒毒治療和康復服務中心／濫用精神藥物者輔導中心／戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling	124	25.1	15	6.6
青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams	260	52.6	184	81.4
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院／診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals/clinics	@	@	-	-
21歲及以上 Aged 21 and over				
執法機構 Law enforcement agencies ⁽²⁾	295	22.9	665	21.7
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	50	3.9	1 527	49.9
非政府機構 Non-governmental organisations				
戒毒治療和康復服務中心／濫用精神藥物者輔導中心／戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling	850	65.9	1 029	33.6
青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams	61	4.7	142	4.6
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院／診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals/clinics	48	3.7	68	2.2

表 2h〔續〕 2024年按年齡組別及呈報機構類別劃分的首次/曾被呈報吸毒者
Table 2h (Cont'd) Newly/previously reported drug abusers by age group and type of reporting agency, 2024

年齡組別／呈報機構類別 ⁽¹⁾ Age group/type of reporting agency ⁽¹⁾	首次被呈報者 <u>Newly reported persons</u>		曾被呈報者 <u>Previously reported persons</u>	
	人數 No.	%	人數 No.	%
所有年齡 All ages				
執法機構 Law enforcement agencies ⁽²⁾	406	22.8	694	21.1
美沙酮診所 Methadone clinics	52	2.9	1 528	46.5
非政府機構 Non-governmental organisations				
戒毒治療和康復服務中心／濫用精神藥物者輔導中心／戒毒輔導服務中心 Drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers/centres for drug counselling	974	54.6	1 044	31.8
青少年外展隊 Youth outreaching teams	321	18.0	326	9.9
醫院管理局轄下的物質誤用診所及其他醫院／診所 Substance Abuse Clinics under Hospital Authority, and other hospitals/clinics	51	2.9	68	2.1

註釋：(1) 個別吸毒者在某年內可能同時被多於一個機構呈報。

Notes: An individual drug abuser may be reported by more than one agency in a given year.

(2) 數字包括香港警務處、懲教署和社會福利署轄下的感化辦事處。

Figures include Hong Kong Police Force, Correctional Services Department and Probation Offices under Social Welfare Department.

表 3a

2024年按性別、年齡組別和常被吸食毒品種類⁽¹⁾劃分的被呈報吸毒者

Table 3a

Reported drug abusers by sex, age group and common type of drugs abused⁽¹⁾, 2024

性別／年齡組別 Sex/age group	海洛英 <u>Heroin</u>		可卡因 <u>Cocaine</u>		甲基安非他明 <u>Methamphetamine</u>		大麻* <u>Cannabis*</u>		氯胺酮 <u>Ketamine</u>		三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 <u>Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone</u>		依托咪酯 <u>Etomidate</u>	
	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]
男 Male														
< 16	@	@	18	1.7	@	@	23	3.5	@	@	-	-	38	12.7
16 - 20	@	@	187	17.6	17	2.1	195	29.5	37	7.0	@	@	90	30.0
21 - 30	84	4.3	177	16.6	69	8.6	212	32.1	41	7.8	18	3.5	26	8.7
≥ 31	1 592	81.0	388	36.5	442	55.1	89	13.5	239	45.3	385	75.3	29	9.7
小計 Sub-total	1 682	85.6	770	72.4	529	66.0	519	78.5	318	60.2	405	79.3	183	61.0
女 Female														
< 16	-	-	16	1.5	-	-	14	2.1	-	-	-	-	39	13.0
16 - 20	@	@	70	6.6	@	@	64	9.7	13	2.5	-	-	59	19.7
21 - 30	@	@	57	5.4	49	6.1	37	5.6	33	6.3	12	2.3	@	@
≥ 31	280	14.2	151	14.2	219	27.3	27	4.1	164	31.1	94	18.4	15	5.0
小計 Sub-total	284	14.4	294	27.6	273	34.0	142	21.5	210	39.8	106	20.7	117	39.0
合計 Overall														
< 16	@	@	34	3.2	@	@	37	5.6	@	@	-	-	77	25.7
16 - 20	6	0.3	257	24.2	22	2.7	259	39.2	50	9.5	@	@	149	49.7
21 - 30	87	4.4	234	22.0	118	14.7	249	37.7	74	14.0	30	5.9	30	10.0
≥ 31	1 872	95.2	539	50.7	661	82.4	116	17.5	403	76.3	479	93.7	44	14.7
總計 Total	1 966	100.0	1 064	100.0	802	100.0	661	100.0	528	100.0	511	100.0	300	100.0
平均年齡 Average age	52		31		40		24		35		49		21	

註釋：(1) 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品。

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

* 自2023年起，大麻包括四氫大麻酚、大麻二酚及合成大麻素。
 From 2023, cannabis includes THC, CBD and synthetic cannabinoids.

佔各相關常被吸食毒品組別內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。
 As a proportion of all reported drug abusers in the respective common drug abuser groups.

表 3b 2024年按居住地區及常被吸食毒品種類⁽¹⁾劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 3b Reported drug abusers by district of residence and common type of drugs abused⁽¹⁾, 2024

居住地區 District of residence	海洛英 <u>Heroin</u>		可卡因 <u>Cocaine</u>		甲基安非他明 <u>Methamphetamine</u>		大麻* <u>Cannabis*</u>		氯胺酮 <u>Ketamine</u>		三唑侖／ 咪達唑侖／ 佐匹克隆 <u>Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone</u>		依托咪酯 <u>Etomidate</u>	
	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]
中西區 Central & Western	8	0.4	11	1.1	14	1.9	13	2.0	7	1.4	6	1.2	-	-
灣仔 Wan Chai	21	1.1	6	0.6	9	1.2	6	0.9	@	@	@	@	@	@
東區 Eastern	59	3.2	26	2.6	27	3.7	27	4.2	16	3.3	15	3.1	6	2.0
南區 Southern	46	2.5	78	7.9	16	2.2	81	12.6	13	2.7	18	3.7	@	@
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	276	14.9	60	6.1	84	11.6	26	4.0	24	5.0	67	13.7	9	3.1
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	317	17.1	56	5.7	63	8.7	17	2.6	24	5.0	88	18.0	7	2.4
九龍城 Kowloon City	89	4.8	24	2.4	24	3.3	12	1.9	18	3.7	11	2.2	6	2.0
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	113	6.1	41	4.1	38	5.2	25	3.9	34	7.0	27	5.5	18	6.1
觀塘 Kwun Tong	192	10.4	87	8.8	71	9.8	36	5.6	48	9.9	39	8.0	18	6.1
葵青 Kwai Tsing	114	6.1	66	6.7	58	8.0	45	7.0	63	13.0	27	5.5	15	5.1
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	54	2.9	28	2.8	28	3.9	16	2.5	18	3.7	14	2.9	6	2.0
屯門 Tuen Mun	127	6.8	87	8.8	63	8.7	59	9.2	43	8.9	52	10.6	31	10.6
元朗 Yuen Long	144	7.8	109	11.0	78	10.7	68	10.6	57	11.8	37	7.6	49	16.7
北區 North	75	4.0	86	8.7	36	5.0	55	8.6	31	6.4	31	6.3	61	20.8
大埔 Tai Po	46	2.5	74	7.5	22	3.0	53	8.2	18	3.7	8	1.6	20	6.8
沙田 Sha Tin	100	5.4	97	9.8	49	6.7	70	10.9	26	5.4	30	6.1	26	8.9
西貢 Sai Kung	43	2.3	40	4.0	27	3.7	15	2.3	30	6.2	13	2.7	12	4.1
離島 Islands	31	1.7	15	1.5	20	2.8	19	3.0	12	2.5	@	@	@	@
總計[§] Total[§]	1 855	100.0	991	100.0	727	100.0	643	100.0	483	100.0	489	100.0	293	100.0

註釋：(1) 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品。

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

* 自2023年起，大麻包括四氫大麻酚、大麻二酚及合成大麻素。
From 2023, cannabis includes THC, CBD and synthetic cannabinoids.

佔各常被吸食毒品組別內所有被呈報居住地區的吸毒者的百分比。
As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known district of residence in the respective common drug abuser groups.

§ 不包括沒有提供「居住地區」的吸毒者。
Excluding drug abusers without information on "district of residence".

表 3c

2024年按首次吸食相關個別毒品年齡及常被吸食毒品種類⁽¹⁾劃分的被呈報吸毒者

Table 3c

Reported drug abusers by age of first abusing the respective type of drugs and common type of drugs abused⁽¹⁾, 2024

首次吸食相關個別毒品年齡 Age of first abusing the respective type of drugs	海洛英 Heroin		可卡因 Cocaine		甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine		大麻* Cannabis*		氯胺酮 Ketamine		三唑侖／咪達侖／佐匹克隆 Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone		依托咪酯 Etomidate	
	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]
< 12	82	4.2	8	1.0	9	1.3	6	1.4	@	@	@	@	-	-
12 - 15	567	29.1	194	24.5	121	18.0	108	26.0	162	37.6	52	11.5	81	39.3
16 - 17	334	17.1	139	17.5	80	11.9	108	26.0	94	21.8	33	7.3	49	23.8
18 - 20	494	25.3	128	16.1	121	18.0	103	24.8	76	17.6	95	21.1	30	14.6
21 - 25	222	11.4	89	11.2	106	15.7	49	11.8	38	8.8	71	15.7	14	6.8
26 - 30	131	6.7	73	9.2	76	11.3	18	4.3	27	6.3	67	14.9	@	@
≥ 31	119	6.1	162	20.4	161	23.9	24	5.8	29	6.7	130	28.8	29	14.1
總計 [§] Total [§]	1 949	100.0	793	100.0	674	100.0	416	100.0	431	100.0	451	100.0	206	100.0
首次吸食相關毒品平均年齡 Average age of first abusing the drug	19		23		24		19		19		27		20	
吸食相關毒品的毒齡中位數（年） Median drug history of the drug (years)	33		7		16		3		18		25		0	

註釋：(1) 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品。

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

* 自2023年起，大麻包括四氫大麻酚、大麻二酚及合成大麻素。
 From 2023, cannabis includes THC, CBD and synthetic cannabinoids.

佔各常被吸食毒品組別內所有被呈報首次吸食毒品年齡的吸毒者的百分比。
 As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known age of first abuse in the respective common drug abuser groups.

§ 不包括沒有提供「首次吸食相關個別毒品年齡」的吸毒者。
 Excluding drug abusers without information on “age of first abusing the respective type of drugs”.

表 3d
Table 3d

2024年按吸食毒品方法及常被吸食毒品種類⁽¹⁾劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Reported drug abusers by method of taking drugs and common type of drugs abused⁽¹⁾, 2024

吸食毒品方法 ⁽²⁾ Method of taking drugs ⁽²⁾	海洛英		可卡因		甲基安非他明		大麻*		氯胺酮		三唑侖／ 咪達唑侖／ 佐匹克隆 Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone		依托咪酯	
	<u>Heroin</u>		<u>Cocaine</u>		<u>Methamp- hetamine</u>		<u>Cannabis*</u>		<u>Ketamine</u>		<u>zopiclone</u>		<u>Etomidate</u>	
	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]
注射 Injection	503	25.7	@	@	8	1.1	-	-	@	@	174	35.7	-	-
吸入煙霧 Fume inhaling	1 284	65.7	347	38.7	613	82.3	158	31.2	16	3.4	142	29.2	-	-
以香煙或煙管吸食 Smoking	151	7.7	419	46.8	63	8.5	336	66.4	6	1.3	15	3.1	300	100.0
鼻吸 Sniffing	177	9.1	115	12.8	38	5.1	-	-	430	91.3	16	3.3	-	-
口服 Oral ingestion	11	0.6	46	5.1	30	4.0	22	4.3	28	5.9	169	34.7	-	-
總計 [§] Total [§]	1 955	100.0	896	100.0	745	100.0	506	100.0	471	100.0	487	100.0	300	100.0

註釋：(1) 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品。
Notes : More than one type of drugs abused may be reported for an individual drug abuser in a given year.

(2) 就每種毒品而言，個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報使用多於一種吸食毒品方法。
For each type of drug, more than one method of taking drugs may be reported for an individual drug abuser in a given year.

* 自2023年起，大麻包括四氫大麻酚、大麻二酚及合成大麻素。
From 2023, cannabis includes THC, CBD and synthetic cannabinoids.

佔各常被吸食毒品組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品方法的吸毒者的百分比。
As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known method of taking drugs in the respective common drug abuser groups.

§ 不包括沒有提供「吸食毒品方法」的吸毒者。
Excluding drug abusers without information on “method of taking drugs”.

表 3e **2024年按經濟活動身分及常被吸食毒品種類⁽¹⁾劃分的被呈報吸毒者**
Table 3e **Reported drug abusers by economic activity status and common type of drugs abused⁽¹⁾, 2024**

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	海洛英 Heroin		可卡因 Cocaine		甲基安非他明 Methamphetamine		大麻* Cannabis*		氯胺酮 Ketamine		三唑侖／ 咪達唑侖／ 佐匹克隆 Triazolam/ midazolam/ zopiclone		依托咪酯 Etomidate	
	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]
全職工作人士 Full-time worker	359	18.7	238	24.4	179	23.9	180	28.7	130	27.4	73	14.8	37	13.3
散工／兼職工作人士 Casual/part-time worker	286	14.9	229	23.5	177	23.6	159	25.3	125	26.4	71	14.4	64	23.0
失業人士 Unemployed	1 042	54.3	308	31.6	315	42.1	110	17.5	158	33.3	291	58.9	62	22.3
料理家務人士 Home-maker	10	0.5	26	2.7	37	4.9	@	@	31	6.5	19	3.8	@	@
學生 Student	@	@	76	7.8	@	@	142	22.6	12	2.5	@	@	92	33.1
退休人士 Retired person	200	10.4	@	@	8	1.1	-	-	-	-	34	6.9	@	@
其他 Others	19	1.0	94	9.7	32	4.3	32	5.1	18	3.8	@	@	18	6.5
總計[§] Total[§]	1 918	100.0	974	100.0	749	100.0	628	100.0	474	100.0	494	100.0	278	100.0

註釋：(1) 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品。

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

* 自2023年起，大麻包括四氫大麻酚、大麻二酚及合成大麻素。
From 2023, cannabis includes THC, CBD and synthetic cannabinoids.

佔各常被吸食毒品組別內所有被呈報經濟活動身分的吸毒者的百分比。
As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known economic activity status in the respective common drug abuser groups.

§ 不包括沒有提供「經濟活動身分」的吸毒者。
Excluding drug abusers without information on “economic activity status”.

表 3f 2024年按吸食毒品地點及常被吸食毒品種類⁽¹⁾劃分的被呈報吸毒者
Table 3f Reported drug abusers by locality of abusing drugs and common type of drugs abused⁽¹⁾, 2024

吸食毒品地點 Locality of abusing drugs	海洛英 <u>Heroin</u>		可卡因 <u>Cocaine</u>		甲基安非他明 <u>Methamphetamine</u>		大麻* <u>Cannabis*</u>		氯胺酮 <u>Ketamine</u>		三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆 <u>Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone</u>		依托咪酯 <u>Etomidate</u>	
	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]
只在家／朋友的家 Home/friend's home only	1 184	63.9	408	43.5	461	64.4	258	42.4	255	55.6	289	58.5	87	32.6
在家／朋友的家及其他地點 Home/friend's home and other localities	407	22.0	218	23.3	131	18.3	140	23.0	111	24.2	146	29.6	110	41.2
只在其他地點 Other localities only	261	14.1	311	33.2	124	17.3	210	34.5	93	20.3	59	11.9	70	26.2
其他地點 Other localities														
公眾地方，如休憩地方／公園／公廁 Public area, such as recreation area/public park/public toilet	533	28.8	188	20.1	90	12.6	186	30.6	101	22.0	166	33.6	98	36.7
會所／大廈／酒店（包括派對房間） [^] Club house/building/hotel (including party room) [^]	31	1.7	194	20.7	76	10.6	114	18.8	50	10.9	12	2.4	56	21.0
的士高／卡拉OK／酒吧 [^] Disco/karaoke/bar [^]	9	0.5	181	19.3	38	5.3	73	12.0	68	14.8	@	@	40	15.0
出租屋／渡假屋／出租地方 Apartment/bungalow/rental area	68	3.7	54	5.8	55	7.7	17	2.8	10	2.2	15	3.0	15	5.6
咖啡店／電子遊戲機中心／網吧 Coffee shop/electronic game centre/internet Café	7	0.4	28	3.0	35	4.9	12	2.0	8	1.7	@	@	11	4.1
學校（包括學校宿舍） School (including school hostel)	@	@	@	@	-	-	7	1.2	-	-	@	@	@	@
總計[§] Total[§]	1 852	100.0	937	100.0	716	100.0	608	100.0	459	100.0	494	100.0	267	100.0

註釋：(1) 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品及多於一個吸食毒品地點。

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

* 自2023年起，大麻包括四氫大麻酚、大麻二酚及合成大麻素。

From 2023, cannabis includes THC, CBD and synthetic cannabinoids.

佔各常被吸食毒品組別內所有被呈報吸食毒品地點的吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known localities of abusing drugs in the respective common drug abuser groups.

§ 不包括沒有提供「吸食毒品地點」的吸毒者。

Excluding drug abusers without information on "locality of abusing drugs".

[^] 在2024年之前，「酒吧」是歸類在《會所／大廈／酒店／酒吧》組別內。

"Bar" was grouped under "Club house/building/hotel/bar" before 2024.

表 4a 2024年按性別及年齡組別劃分的被呈報吸食海洛英及危害精神毒品者⁽¹⁾
Table 4a Reported heroin and psychotropic substance abusers⁽¹⁾ by sex and age group, 2024

性別 / 年齡組別 Sex/age group	被呈報吸食海洛英者 <u>Reported heroin abusers</u>		被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者 <u>Reported psychotropic substance abusers</u>	
	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]
男 Male				
< 12	-	-	@	@
12 - 15	@	@	66	1.9
16 - 17	@	@	167	4.8
18 - 20	@	@	243	7.0
21 - 30	84	4.3	494	14.3
31 - 40	119	6.1	596	17.3
41 - 50	539	27.4	558	16.2
≥ 51	934	47.5	350	10.1
小計 Sub-total	1 682	85.6	2 475	71.7
平均年齡 Average age	53		35	
女 Female				
< 12	-	-	-	-
12 - 15	-	-	52	1.5
16 - 17	@	@	71	2.1
18 - 20	-	-	102	3.0
21 - 30	@	@	173	5.0
31 - 40	13	0.7	338	9.8
41 - 50	145	7.4	155	4.5
≥ 51	122	6.2	88	2.5
小計 Sub-total	284	14.4	979	28.3
平均年齡 Average age	51		33	
合計 Overall				
< 12	-	-	@	@
12 - 15	@	@	118	3.4
16 - 17	@	@	238	6.9
18 - 20	@	@	345	10.0
21 - 30	87	4.4	667	19.3
31 - 40	132	6.7	934	27.0
41 - 50	684	34.8	713	20.6
≥ 51	1 056	53.7	438	12.7
總計 Total	1 966	100.0	3 454	100.0
平均年齡 Average age	52		35	

註釋：(1) 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品。

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

佔各相關吸毒者組別內所有被呈報吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers in the respective drug abuser groups.

表 4b **2024年按居住地區劃分的被呈報吸食海洛英及危害精神毒品者⁽¹⁾**
Table 4b **Reported heroin and psychotropic substance abusers⁽¹⁾ by district of residence, 2024**

居住地區 District of residence	被呈報吸食海洛英者 <u>Reported heroin abusers</u>		被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者 <u>Reported psychotropic substance abusers</u>	
	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]
中西區 Central & Western	8	0.4	43	1.3
灣仔 Wan Chai	21	1.1	23	0.7
東區 Eastern	59	3.2	119	3.7
南區 Southern	46	2.5	190	5.9
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	276	14.9	238	7.4
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	317	17.1	237	7.4
九龍城 Kowloon City	89	4.8	86	2.7
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	113	6.1	145	4.5
觀塘 Kwun Tong	192	10.4	258	8.0
葵青 Kwai Tsing	114	6.1	259	8.0
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	54	2.9	92	2.9
屯門 Tuen Mun	127	6.8	307	9.5
元朗 Yuen Long	144	7.8	333	10.3
北區 North	75	4.0	269	8.3
大埔 Tai Po	46	2.5	177	5.5
沙田 Sha Tin	100	5.4	257	8.0
西貢 Sai Kung	43	2.3	114	3.5
離島 Islands	31	1.7	76	2.4
總計[§] Total[§]	1 855	100.0	3 223	100.0

註釋：(1) 個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品。

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

佔各相關吸毒者組別內所有被呈報居住地區的吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known district of residence in the respective drug abuser groups.

§ 不包括沒有提供「居住地區」的吸毒者。

Excluding drug abusers without information on "district of residence".

表 4c 2024年按現時吸食毒品原因劃分的被呈報吸食海洛英及危害精神毒品者⁽¹⁾

Table 4c Reported heroin and psychotropic substance abusers⁽¹⁾ by reason for current drug use, 2024

現時吸食毒品原因 Reason for current drug use	被呈報吸食海洛英者 <u>Reported heroin abusers</u>		被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者 <u>Reported psychotropic substance abusers</u>	
	人數 No.	% [#]	人數 No.	% [#]
解悶／情緒低落／壓力 To relieve boredom/depression/stress	730	39.5	1 843	58.6
避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 To avoid discomfort of its absence	1 342	72.6	928	29.5
想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩朋友影響 To identify with peers/peer influence	394	21.3	1 051	33.4
尋求快感或官能上的滿足 To seek euphoria or sensory satisfaction	223	12.1	610	19.4
出於好奇 Out of curiosity	221	12.0	608	19.3
總計[§] Total [§]	1 848	100.0	3 144	100.0

註釋：(1) 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。

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

佔各相關吸毒者組別內所有被呈報現時吸食毒品原因的吸毒者的百分比。

As a proportion of all reported drug abusers with known reasons for current drug use in the respective drug abuser groups.

§ 不包括沒有提供「現時吸食毒品原因」的吸毒者。

Excluding drug abusers without information on “reason for current drug use”.

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的運作機制

Operation Mechanism of the Central Registry of Drug Abuse

引言

1. 要制定有效政策對付毒品問題，必須考慮吸食毒品情況和趨勢。香港有關當局早已明瞭這個需要，因此，檔案室於 1972 年成立，負責監察本港吸食毒品趨勢的轉變和吸食毒品的特性。

檔案室的工作目標

2. 檔案室的工作目標在 2001 年修訂如下：

- (a) 參考整體人口的特點，確定本港的吸食毒品趨勢和吸食毒品人士特性的轉變；
- (b) 編匯從各機構得來的統計數字，從而分析在某段時期被呈報的吸食毒品人士的特性，以及把不同機構所呈報的吸食毒品人士的特性互相比較對照；
- (c) 設立資料庫，以便應各方要求提供資料，監察選定組別的吸食毒品人士在某段時期的吸食毒品模式，供研究之用；

Introduction

1. Effective policy against drugs has to be formulated with reference to the drug abuse situation and trends. This need has long been recognised in Hong Kong. Therefore, the CRDA was established in 1972 that serves to monitor changes in trends and characteristics of the drug abuse situation in Hong Kong.

Objectives of the CRDA

2. The objectives of the CRDA as revised in 2001 are:

- (a) to identify trends of drug abuse and characteristics of the drug abusing population in Hong Kong, with reference to the demographic characteristics of the overall population;
- (b) to coordinate statistics from various sources for analysing the characteristics of the reported addict population at any given time, and to contrast these characteristics among abusers reported from various sources;
- (c) to provide a database which is responsive to requests for monitoring selected groups of drug abusers with regard to their drug abusing patterns over a period of time for research;

(d) 作為一個基點，以便結合其他與毒品有關的統計系統，從中獲取資料，進而相互聯繫比較；以及

(e) 適時提供最新的統計數字，供市民參閱。

方法

3. 檔案室所儲存有關經證實或被懷疑的吸食毒品人士的紀錄是從遍布不同界別的機構所填寫的劃一紀錄表收集得來，有關機構包括執法機構、戒毒治療和福利機構、專上院校、醫院和診所。附錄三轉載了《危險藥物條例》(第 134 章)附表四中向檔案室呈報資料的機構名單。紀錄表(載於附錄四)收集與這些機構有接觸的吸食毒品人士自願提供的社會及人口特徵及吸食毒品資料作統計用途。警方和海關會就經證實或被懷疑吸食毒品的被捕人士，填寫紀錄表。懲教署呈報剛被還押羈留或剛收納入懲教院所的吸食毒品人士和再次吸毒囚犯的資料。戒毒治療和康復服務機構呈報初次和再次接受治療的個案。福利機構呈報經證實或懷疑吸食毒品的求助人資料。外展社工呈報向他們尋求服務的吸食毒品人士的資料。醫院和診所則會就任何有斷癮徵狀或承認吸食毒品的病人，填寫紀錄表。

(d) to provide a basis for integrating with other drug-related statistical systems so that information in these systems can be captured and statistics related and compared; and

(e) to provide up-to-date statistics in a timely manner for dissemination to the public.

Methodology

3. Reports on confirmed or suspected drug abusers contained in the CRDA are submitted to the CRDA via a standard record sheet by a wide network of reporting agencies comprising law enforcement agencies, treatment and welfare agencies, tertiary institutions, hospitals and clinics. A list of CRDA reporting agencies specified in the Fourth Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Chapter 134) is at Appendix 3. The record sheet (at Appendix 4) solicits social and demographic characteristics as well as drug-taking information on drug abusers who come into contact with those agencies and agreed to pass on their information to the CRDA for statistical purposes. The Police and the Customs and Excise Department report on confirmed or suspected abuser arrested by them. The Correctional Services Department reports on drug abusers on remand who are taken into custody or drug abusers on their admission to correctional institutions and also on relapsed prisoners. Treatment and rehabilitation agencies report on new and readmitted cases.

Welfare agencies report when a confirmed or suspected drug abuser approaches them for assistance. Outreaching social workers report on drug abusers who come to them for services. Hospitals and clinics complete a record sheet in respect of any patient who has shown withdrawal symptoms of drug addiction or who confesses to being a drug abuser.

4. 整體被呈報吸食毒品人數指在指定時期內與呈報機構接觸而又被呈報至檔案室的總人數，不論他們是否曾被呈報多於一次，亦不論他們吸食多少毒品種類。被呈報吸食某一種類毒品人數則是指在指定時期內曾服食該種毒品的總人數，不論他們只是單一吸食該種毒品或同時與其他毒品混合吸食。

4. The overall number of reported drug abusers refers to the total number of individual persons reported to the CRDA who have come into contact with reporting agencies in the given period, irrespective of whether they were reported for more than once and the number of drugs taken. The number of reported drug abusers for a particular drug type, however, is defined as the total number of all individuals who had abused the drug within the given period, irrespective of whether they took it singly or concurrently with other drugs.

5. 檔案室會核對所有印刷版紀錄表，然後把資料編成代碼，輸入電腦；連同經互聯網向檔案室呈報的電子紀錄表，所輸入的數據均會經過驗證，以確保有效。為避免同一人被重複計算，以及把首次被呈報的個案與檔案室資料庫中曾被呈報的個案區分，系統會根據被呈報者的姓名、身分證號碼、出生日期和性別等，把新輸入的資料與檔案室資料庫所儲存已知個案的資料，逐一配對。檔案室在更新資料庫後，就會編製統計數據。

5. All record sheets received in paper form are checked, coded and the data are input into the computer. Together with those record sheets submitted electronically over the internet to the CRDA, the inputted data are then validated. To avoid multiple counting of the same person and enable identification of newly reported cases as against the previously reported ones in the CRDA database, the system will match data input with previously known cases in the database, using the name, identity card number, birth

資料保密

6. 由於呈報工作純粹出於自願，檔案室同時得到個別吸食毒品人士和呈報機構的信任至為重要。《危險藥物條例》就此授予法定保障，規定檔案室和呈報機構所備存的紀錄必須保密。此外，當局亦不時更新呈報機構向檔案室呈報資料的指引，以確保呈報程序遵守《個人資料(私隱)條例》(第 486 章)的條文。

7. 各機構向檔案室呈報的所有個人紀錄，均絕對保密，只有直接負責檔案室工作的人員才可取閱。這些人員必須遵守保密規則，而使用這些資料有極其嚴格之規定及須符合《危險藥物條例》第 VIIA 部的規定。所有發表的報告，內容純屬統計數字，並無任何資料可供識別個別吸食毒品人士的身分。這樣不僅加強了呈報機構對檔案室的信心，也為呈報機構繼續與檔案室合作並定期呈報可靠資料，提供鞏固的基礎。同時，個別吸食毒品人士也無須害怕因接受治療或其他服務而泄露身分。

date, sex and etc. With the updated CRDA database, statistics are compiled.

Data Confidentiality

6. As reporting to the CRDA is entirely voluntary, it is essential to secure the confidence of both individual drug abusers and reporting agencies. This is achieved by conferring statutory protection to the confidentiality of all records maintained in the CRDA and its reporting agencies under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. Guidelines for reporting data to the CRDA have also been updated to comply with the provisions of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Chapter 486).

7. The records of all persons reported to the CRDA are handled in strict confidence and are accessible only to those who are directly involved in the operation of the CRDA. They in turn are required to observe the rule of confidentiality. The use of such information is subject to strict regulations, and complies with legal requirements as prescribed under Part VIIA of Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. All published reports are statistical in nature and contain no information that could lead to any individual drug abuser being identified. This enhances the confidence of the reporting agencies in the CRDA and provides a firm basis for their continuous cooperation and the regular submission of reliable information. At the same time, individual abusers are assured that

統計資料的局限

8. 雖然呈報網絡已包括多間呈報機構，例如執法機構、戒毒治療及福利機構、專上院校及醫院和診所，但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。基於其性質，檔案室的統計數字不是計量本港在某一段時間內吸毒者的確實人數，而是顯示一段時間內的吸毒趨勢。

9. 根據某一類別吸毒人士及吸食多種毒品人士的定義，將各類別的被呈報吸毒人數合計起來是沒有意義的，其總和往往多於在某指定年份內被呈報吸毒的總人數。

10. 除了基本的個人資料(例如年齡和性別外)，有關個別吸食毒品人士的其他指定資料項目，會因為種種原因而沒有全部向檔案室呈報。因此，本報告書只會根據檔案室所得的呈報資料作出分析，而這些資料難免未能盡錄所有情況。雖然如此，以個別資料項目而言，大部分被呈報人士均有提供資料。下表所載為 2024 年所有呈

their anonymity will be maintained, thus allaying any fear of being exposed when they come forward for treatment or other services.

Data limitations

8. Although its reporting network encompasses a large number of reporting agencies such as law enforcement agencies, treatment and welfare agencies, tertiary institutions, and hospitals and clinics, the CRDA is a voluntary reporting system recording the details of drug abusers who have come into contact with and have been reported by the reporting agencies. By its nature, while CRDA statistics do not measure the exact size of the drug abusing population in Hong Kong at any particular time, they are indicators of the trends of drug abuse over time.

9. Given the definitions of drug abusers of a particular type and multiple drug abusers, it is not meaningful to add up the number of reported drug abusers for individual drug types, the sum of which is usually larger than the overall total number of reported drug abusers in a given year.

10. Specific data items of individual abusers, other than the basic personal particulars such as age and sex, may not have been fully provided for one reason or another. The analyses presented in this report are thus only based on the reported information available to the CRDA, which is inevitably not exhaustive. Nevertheless, information on individual data items has been provided for

報人士就指定資料項目有提供資料的人數及所佔百分比。

most of reported individuals. A table showing the numbers and proportions of individuals with known information on specific data items in 2024 is given below.

指定資料項目 Specified data items		有提供資料的人士 No. of individuals with known information	佔所有被呈報 吸毒者的百分比 % of all reported individuals
年齡/出生日期及性別 (必須呈報項目)	Age/date of birth and sex (mandatory items)	5 068	100.0
吸食毒品種類	Type of drugs abused	4 966	98.0
婚姻狀況	Marital status	4 835	95.4
教育程度	Educational attainment	4 767	94.1
居住地區	District of residence	4 746	93.6
房屋類型	Type of housing	4 323	85.3
經濟活動身分	Economic activity status	4 750	93.7
曾否有犯罪紀錄	Whether previously convicted	4 559	90.0
首次吸食毒品年齡	Age of first abuse	4 267	84.2
現時吸食毒品原因	Reason for current drug use	4 572	90.2
吸食毒品地方	Place of abusing drugs	4 596	90.7
吸食毒品地點	Locality of abusing drugs	4 499	88.8

11. 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曾被紀錄，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。

11. 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

12. 在闡釋本報告書所載的統計結果時，應注意以上各點。這些統計數字應作為反映吸食毒品趨勢的指標，而非鉅細無遺地描述吸食毒品的全面情況。雖然有關的百分比分布並非按所有被呈報人士計算出來，但仍可大致反映吸食毒品人士的一般特徵。

13. 此外，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。

數字修訂

14. 本報告書內過往兩年的被呈報吸食毒品人士數字可能稍作調整，因而有別於以往出版的同一系列報告書所載的數字。原因是在各年份的截止收集資料日期過後，仍有機構向檔案室呈報過往吸食毒品人士的資料或更改已呈報的資料。

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.

12. In interpreting findings of the report, the above have to be taken into account. The statistics should be taken as indicators of the trends in drug abuse over time rather than an absolute representation of the whole situation. The percentage distribution, though not calculated for all reported individuals, can be taken broadly to reflect the general characteristics of drug abusers.

13. Moreover, throughout this Report, figures from 2020 to 2022 need to be interpreted with caution as they might have been affected by the situation of COVID-19.

Figure Revision

14. Figures for the number of drug abusers in the previous two years may have been slightly revised and are thus different from those presented in the previous issues of this series of report, as some agencies would still submit records to the CRDA on abusers contacted within the preceding years, or revise records submitted after the cut-off time of data collection of each reference year.

用語定義 Definition of Terms

年齡：指某人在出生後所度過的完整年數。年齡是由呈報月份和年份計算得來的。

Age: Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth reported.

首次吸食毒品年齡：指開始吸食毒品的年齡，不論吸食的毒品種類為何。如果是指明某一種毒品的首次吸食年齡，則是指某人吸食該種毒品的首次吸食年齡。

Age of first abuse: This refers to the age when drug abuse first started, regardless of the types of drugs taken then. If a particular type of drug is specified, it refers to the age of first abuse for such type of drug.

居住地區：指被呈報吸毒人士在呈報時所知的居住地區。

District of residence: This refers to the district where a reported person is known to be residing at the time of report.

吸毒者：作為呈報的準則，吸毒者是指在洽見日期前四星期內不是按正常或醫療用途曾經服用毒品／物質的人士，而劑量或服用期超過正常的標準，並危害或可能危害個人身體、精神健康、或其家庭和社會關係。酒精及煙草不被列作毒品。被濫用毒品／物質大致可分為麻醉鎮痛劑及危害精神毒品。

Drug abuser: For the purpose of CRDA reporting, a drug abuser refers to a person who has taken drugs/substances in doses above or for periods beyond those normally regarded as therapeutic or general use during the four weeks before the date of contact, and the drugs/substances taken harm or threaten to harm the physical or mental health or social well-being of an individual. Alcohol and tobacco are, however, not regarded as drugs abused. The drugs/substances of abuse are broadly classified into narcotics analgesics and psychotropic substances.

經濟活動身分：個別人士可被分類至以下各種不同的經濟活動身分，包括：

Economic activity status: A person can be classified into various different economic activity status including:

- (i) 全職工作人士是指在呈報前七天內，有一份正式工作(即該人士持續支取工資；或已獲保證或已有既定日期返回工作崗位或所經營之業務；或正支取補償費而無須接受其他工作)且正按照一個每月有固定通常工作日數或每周／每月有固定通

- (i) *full-time worker* refers to an employee, employer or a self-employed who had formal job attachment (i.e. had continued receipt of wage, or had an assurance or an agreed date of return to job or business, or was in receipt of compensation without obligation to accept another job) and was working under a regular pattern with fixed

常工作時數的模式工作的僱員、僱主或自僱人士；	number of usual days of work per month or fixed number of usual hours of work per week/month during the seven days prior to the time of report;
(ii) 散工／兼職人士是指在呈報前七天內，按日工作或每周通常工作日數或每工作日／周通常工作時數是不固定的人士；	(ii) <i>casual/part-time worker</i> refers to a person who was working on a day-to-day basis or for whom the number of usual days of work per week or usual hours of work per working day/week was either not fixed or irregular during the seven days prior to the time of report;
(iii) 失業人士是指在呈報前七天內可隨時工作但並無為賺取薪酬而工作的人士；	(iii) <i>unemployed</i> refers to a person who had been available for work but had not performed any work for pay during the seven days prior to the time of report;
(iv) 料理家務人士是指照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人士；	(iv) <i>home-maker</i> refers to a person who looks after the home without pay;
(v) 學生是指正在求學及在呈報前七天內並無工作的人士。兼職學生應歸入工作者及不包括在此類別內；	(v) <i>student</i> refers to a person who is studying and was not working during the seven days prior to the time of report. Student worker is classified as an employed person and not included in this category;
(vi) 退休人士是指以前有工作，但現因年老而沒有繼續工作的人士；	(vi) <i>retired person</i> refers to a person who has worked previously but is not currently working due to old age;
(vii) 其他人士包括(a)無須為生計而工作的人士，及因長期患病或殘疾而不能工作的人士；及(b)從事非法行業人士。	(vii) <i>others</i> include (a) persons who do not have to work for a living and who cannot work due to permanent sickness or disablement; and (b) workers in illicit trade.

教育程度：指某人在學校或其他教育機構修讀達到的最高教育程度，不論他／她有否完成該課程。

Educational attainment: This refers to the highest level of education attained by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether he/she had completed the course.

種族：有關「種族」的分類是參考不同的概念包括文化起源、國籍、膚色及語言等而制定。吸毒者的種族指由其本人報稱所屬的種族。但若吸毒者無法自行判斷，呈報機構可憑其外貌或言談判斷，否則可查問吸毒者的國籍代替種族。

Ethnicity: The classification of ethnicity is determined with reference to a combination of concepts such as cultural origins, nationality, colour and language. The ethnicity of an abuser is determined by self-identification. If the abuser cannot determine his/her own ethnicity, reporting agency may classify the abuser according to his/her appearance or language. Otherwise, reporting agency may check the nationality of the abuser as a proxy for ethnicity.

吸食毒品地點：指吸毒者吸毒的地點，如在家、朋友的家、公眾地方如休憩地方／公園／公廁及的士高／卡拉OK。

Locality of abusing drug: This refers to the location where a reported person abused drugs, such as home, friend's home, public areas like recreation area/public park/public toilet and disco/karaoke.

吸食毒品地方：指香港特別行政區或香港特別行政區以外的地方，如澳門特別行政區及中國內地（如深圳）。

Place of abusing drug: This refers to Hong Kong SAR or a place outside Hong Kong SAR, such as Macao SAR and Chinese Mainland, such as Shenzhen.

麻醉鎮痛劑：包括物質例如海洛英、鴉片、嗎啡、菲仕通、美沙酮和芬太尼。

Narcotics analgesics: They include substances such as heroin, opium, morphine, physopentone, methadone and fentanyl.

危害精神毒品：包括迷幻劑（例如大麻）、鎮抑劑（例如甲喹酮）、興奮劑（例如亞甲二氧甲基安非他明、甲基安非他明及可卡因）、鎮靜劑（例如三唑倫、咪達唑倫、佐匹克隆及硝甲西洋）和其他物質，例如氯胺酮，依托咪酯和咳藥。

Psychotropic substances: They include hallucinogens (e.g. cannabis), depressants (e.g. methaqualone), stimulants (e.g. MDMA, methamphetamine and cocaine), tranquillizers (e.g. triazolam, midazolam, zopiclone and nimetazepam) and other substances such as ketamine, etomidate and cough medicine.

被呈報吸毒者：指被呈報機構向檔案室呈報的已知或懷疑吸毒者。同一吸毒者在某指定年內接觸呈報機構而又被呈報多於一次(不論由同一機構呈報或由不同機構呈報)，亦只會作一人計算。被呈報吸食某一種類毒品人士的數目是指在某指定年內被呈報曾吸食該種毒品的人士總數，不論他們只是單一吸食該種毒品或同時與其他毒品混合吸食。檔案室從不同角度分析被呈報吸毒人士，包括：

首次被呈報者指不論吸食毒品的種類及分析的時期，該人的紀錄是首次呈報予檔案室(即是在呈報之前，檔案室從未有該名人士的紀錄)。

曾被呈報者指該人的紀錄已在以往的年份被呈報予檔案室。

吸食超過一種毒品者(或稱為吸食多種毒品者)指該人在某指定年份內被呈報吸食超過一種毒品的人士，不論有關毒品是否在同一時間混合吸食。

某一年份被呈報吸毒人數是在同年首次被呈報及曾被呈報吸毒人數的總和。

Reported drug abuser: This refers to known or suspected drug abuser reported to the CRDA by reporting agencies. A drug abuser who has come into contact with reporting agencies within a given year and has been reported for more than once (by the same or different reporting agencies) is counted as one reported individual. The number of reported drug abusers for a particular drug type is defined as the total number of all individuals who had abused the drug within a given year, irrespective of whether they took it singly or concurrently with other drugs. Analyses of reported drug abusers are made from various perspectives including:

Newly reported person refers to a person who is known to the CRDA for the first time (i.e. no precedent reported case on him/her in the CRDA at the time of report), irrespective of the types of drugs taken and the period of analysis.

Previously reported person refers to a person who has been recorded by the CRDA before in the preceding years.

Multiple drug abuser refers to a person who is reported to have taken more than one type of drugs in a given year, irrespective of whether the drugs were taken concurrently on one occasion or not.

The number of reported drug abusers for a particular year is the sum of that of newly reported persons and that of previously reported persons for the same year.

《危險藥物條例》附表四的呈報機構

Reporting agencies in the Fourth Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance

機構名稱	Name of agency
1. 香港仔街坊福利會社會服務中心	1. Aberdeen Kai-fong Welfare Association Social Service Centre
2. 浸會愛群社會服務處	2. Baptist Oi Kwan Social Service
3. 基督教巴拿巴愛心服務團有限公司	3. Barnabas Charitable Service Association Limited
4. 嘉諾撒醫院	4. Canossa Hospital (Caritas)
4A. 明愛白英奇專業學校	4A. Caritas Bianchi College of Careers
4B. 聖方濟各大學	4B. Saint Francis University
5. 香港明愛	5. Caritas-Hong Kong
6. 基督教家庭服務中心	6. Christian Family Service Centre
6A. 基督教新生協會有限公司	6A. Christian New Life Association Limited
8. 珠海學院	8. Chu Hai College of Higher Education
9. 香港城市大學	9. City University of Hong Kong
10. 懲教署	10. Correctional Services Department
10A. 香港中文大學醫院	10A. CUHK Medical Centre
11. 香港海關	11. Customs and Excise Department
13. 衛生署	13. Department of Health
14. 教育局	14. Education Bureau
15. 播道醫院	15. Evangel Hospital
15AA. 港怡醫院	15AA. Gleneagles Hospital Hong Kong
15A. 榮頌團契有限公司	15A. Glorious Praise Fellowship (Hong Kong) Limited
15B. 宏恩基督教學院	15B. Gratia Christian College
15C. 港專學院	15C. HKCT Institute of Higher Education
15D. 養和東區醫療中心	15D. HKSH Eastern Medical Centre
16. 香港港安醫院——司徒拔道	16. Hong Kong Adventist Hospital—Stubbs Road
16A. 香港港安醫院——荃灣	16A. Hong Kong Adventist Hospital—Tsuen Wan
17. 香港浸信會醫院	17. Hong Kong Baptist Hospital
18. 香港浸會大學	18. Hong Kong Baptist University
20. 香港青少年服務處	20. Hong Kong Children & Youth Services
21. 香港基督教服務處	21. Hong Kong Christian Service
22. 香港家庭福利會	22. Hong Kong Family Welfare Society
23. 香港路德會社會服務處	23. Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service
23A. 香港都會大學	23A. Hong Kong Metropolitan University
24. 香港遊樂場協會	24. Hong Kong Playground Association
25. 香港警務處	25. Hong Kong Police Force
26. 香港養和醫院有限公司	26. Hong Kong Sanatorium & Hospital Limited
26A. 香港聖公會福利協會有限公司	26A. Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Welfare Council Limited
26B. 香港樹仁大學	26B. Hong Kong Shue Yan University
27. 香港基督教女青年會	27. Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association
28. 醫院管理局	28. Hospital Authority
29. 香港國際社會服務社	29. International Social Service Hong Kong Branch
30. 啟勵扶青會	30. KELY Support Group
32. 嶺南大學	32. Lingnan University
33. 明德醫院	33. Matilda and War Memorial Hospital
34. 循道愛華村服務中心	34. Methodist Epworth Village Community Centre
34A. 方舟行動有限公司	34A. Mission Ark Limited
35. 香港晨曦會	35. Operation Dawn Limited

《危險藥物條例》附表四的呈報機構

Reporting agencies in the
Fourth Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance

機構名稱	Name of agency
36. 寶血醫院(明愛)	36. Precious Blood Hospital (Caritas)
37. 社會福利署	37. Social Welfare Department
38. 聖雅各福群會	38. St. James' Settlement
39. 聖保祿醫院	39. St. Paul's Hospital
40. 聖士提反會	40. St. Stephen's Society
41. 聖德肋撒醫院	41. St. Teresa's Hospital
42. 香港神託會	42. Stewards Limited
43. 香港小童群益會	43. The Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong
44. 香港基督少年軍	44. The Boys' Brigade, Hong Kong
45. 香港中文大學	45. The Chinese University of Hong Kong
46. 香港中華基督教青年會	46. The Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Hong Kong
47. 基督教得生團契有限公司	47. The Christian New Being Fellowship Limited
48. 香港基督教協基會有限公司	48. The Church of United Brethren in Christ Hong Kong Limited
48A. 香港教育大學	48A. The Education University of Hong Kong
49. 基督教香港信義會	49. The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hong Kong
49A. 香港恒生大學	49A. The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong
49B. 香港演藝學院	49B. The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts
50. 香港社會服務聯會	50. The Hong Kong Council of Social Service
51. 香港青年協會	51. The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups
53. 香港醫學會	53. The Hong Kong Medical Association
54. 香港理工大學	54. The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
55. 香港科技大學	55. The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
56. 鄰舍輔導會	56. The Neighbourhood Advice-Action Council
57. 救世軍	57. The Salvation Army
58. 香港戒毒會	58. The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers
59. 香港善導會	59. The Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong
60. 香港大學	60. The University of Hong Kong
61AA. 東華學院	61AA. Tung Wah College
61A. 東華三院	61A. Tung Wah Group of Hospitals
62. 仁安醫院	62. Union Hospital
62A. 香港伍倫貢學院	62A. UOW College Hong Kong
63. 職業訓練局	63. Vocational Training Council
64. 基督教互愛中心	64. Wu Oi Christian Centre
65. 仁愛堂有限公司	65. Yan Oi Tong Limited
66. 循道衛理楊震社會服務處	66. Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service
67. 錫安社會服務處有限公司	67. Zion Social Service Limited

註釋： 本報告中的附表四指的是截至 2024 年年底的情況。更新已於 2025 年 8 月 1 日制定，而最新的附表四可在以下網址取得：
<https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/cap134>

Note: The Fourth Schedule presented in this Report refers to the position as at end-2024. Updates were enacted on 1 August 2025 while the latest Fourth Schedule is available at <https://www.elegislation.gov.hk/hk/cap134>

檔案室紀錄表樣本（自2024年1月起使用）
Specimen of CRDA Record Sheet (in use since January 2024)

附錄 4 Appendix 4

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室
紀錄表

填入資料後即成
機密文件

回答選擇題時，請圈出適當的答案

1. 呈報機構 辦事處／分處 灰色空格內無須填寫		2. 洽見日期 日 月 年	
3. 姓名（中文姓名；如沒有中文姓名，請填英文姓名） 姓氏 名字		4. 香港身份證號碼（如非本港居民，請填寫其他證件號碼） 其他證件號碼	
5. 性別：1 男 2 女		7. 出生日期 日 月 年	
6. 種族：11 華人 12 其他（請註明）		11. 經濟活動身分 1 全職 4 失業 7 退休人士 2 散工／兼職 5 料理家務 8 其他（請註明） 3 從事非法行業 6 學生 9 不詳	
8. 婚姻狀況 1 未婚 2 已婚／同居 3 鰥／寡 4 離婚／分居 9 不詳		12. 居住地區 11 中西區 21 油尖旺 31 葵青 36 大埔 12 灣仔 22 深水埗 32 荃灣 37 沙田 13 東區 23 九龍城 33 屯門 38 西貢 14 南區 24 黃大仙 34 元朗 39 離島 25 觀塘 35 北區 99 不詳	
9. 過去四星期內你的伴侶有否濫用藥物？ 1 有 2 沒有 3 不適用 9 不詳		13. 在香港居住的年期（以整年計）	
9A. 以你所知，你的父母當中有沒有任何一位過去曾濫用藥物？ 父親／母親包括親生父親／母親、繼父／繼母和養父／養母。 你的父親 1 有 2 沒有 9 不詳 你的母親 1 有 2 沒有 9 不詳		14. 房屋類型 1 公營租住房屋 4 臨時房屋（包括過渡性房屋） 2 資助自置居所房屋（包括居屋、夾屋） 5 其他（請註明） 6 私人永久性房屋（非劏房） 7 私人永久性房屋（劏房） 9 不詳	
9B. 以你所知，你的子女當中有沒有任何一位過去曾濫用藥物？ 子女包括婚生／非婚生子女、繼子／繼女及養子／養女。如你沒有子女，請選擇“不適用”。 你的18歲以下子女 1 有 2 沒有 3 不適用 9 不詳 你的18歲及以上子女 1 有 2 沒有 3 不適用 9 不詳		15. 有無犯罪紀錄？ 1 有，只與毒品有關 4 有，但罪行不詳 2 有，只有其他罪行 5 沒有 3 有，與毒品有關和其他罪行 9 不詳	
10. 教育程度（指達到的最高教育水平，不論有否完成該課程） 1 未受教育／學前教育 4 高中 9 不詳 2 小學 6 專上教育（本科生） 3 初中 7 專上教育（研究生）			
16. 過去四星期內濫用的物質種類 物質種類 通常服用的方法 通常每次的開支（港元） 濫用的次數（*請圈出適當的答案） 首次濫用藥物年齡 1 每日／星期／月* 次 2 每日／星期／月* 次 3 每日／星期／月* 次 4 每日／星期／月* 次			
17. 過去四星期內濫用藥物的地方（可選擇一個或以上答案） 11 香港特別行政區 21 亞洲國家（請註明） 12 澳門特別行政區 13 中國內地 — 深圳 31 其他地方（請註明） 14 中國內地 — 廣東省（深圳除外） 15 中國內地 — 其他地方 99 不詳		18. 過去四星期內濫用藥物的地點（可選擇一個或以上答案） 11 家 18 咖啡店 12 朋友的家 19 電子遊戲機中心／網吧 13 學校（包括學校宿舍） 20 電影院／劇院 14 會所／大廈／酒店（包括派對房間） 21 公眾地方，如休憩地方／公園／公廁 16 出租屋／渡假屋／出租地方 22 其他（請註明） 17 的士高／卡拉OK／酒吧／夜總會	
19. 報稱現時濫用藥物的原因（可選擇一個或以上答案） 1 出於好奇 4 自行治理疾病 7 受到伴侶影響 2 想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩朋友影響 5 避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適 8 其他（請註明） 3 解悶／情緒低落／壓力 6 尋求快感或官能上的滿足 9 不詳			
其他附加資料：		本欄無須填寫	
個案參考編號：		填報人：	
聯絡電話：		登記號碼	

GS/ND6 (10/23)

Specimen of CRDA Record Sheet (in use since January 2024)

CENTRAL REGISTRY OF DRUG ABUSE
RECORD SHEET**CONFIDENTIAL**
when entered with data

Please circle appropriate answer for multiple choice questions

<p>1. Reporting Agency Office/Branch Leave shaded boxes in blank</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; background-color: #cccccc; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>3. Name (in Chinese characters; if no Chinese name, in English)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____ Last name _____ given name</p> <p>5. Sex: 1 Male 2 Female</p> <p>6. Ethnicity: 11 Chinese 12 Other (please specify) _____</p> <p>8. Marital Status</p> <p>1 Never married 2 Married/Cohabiting</p> <p>3 Widowed 4 Divorced/Separated 9 Unknown</p> <p>9. Whether <u>your partner</u> took drugs in the last four weeks?</p> <p>1 Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable 9 Unknown</p> <p>9A. As far as you are aware, whether <u>any of your parents</u> took drugs in the past?</p> <p style="font-size: small;">Father/mother include biological father/mother, stepfather/stepmother and adoptive father/mother.</p> <p>Your father 1 Yes 2 No 9 Unknown</p> <p>Your mother 1 Yes 2 No 9 Unknown</p> <p>9B. As far as you are aware, whether <u>any of your children</u> took drugs in the past?</p> <p style="font-size: small;">Children include children born in or out of wedlock, stepchildren and adopted children.</p> <p style="font-size: small;">Tick "Not applicable" if you do not have any child.</p> <p>Children aged under 18 1 Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable 9 Unknown</p> <p>Children aged 18 and over 1 Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable 9 Unknown</p> <p>10. Educational Attainment (the highest level attained, regardless if the course was completed or not)</p> <p>1 No schooling/Pre-primary 6 Post-secondary (undergraduate)</p> <p>2 Primary 7 Post-secondary (postgraduate)</p> <p>3 Lower secondary 9 Unknown</p> <p>4 Upper secondary</p>	<p>2. Date of Contact</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">day month year</p> <p>4. HKID Card No. (for non-Hong Kong resident, please quote other document number)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"> </div> </div> <p>Other document number _____</p> <p>7. Date of Birth</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">day month year</p> <p>11. Economic activity status</p> <p>1 Full-time worker 4 Unemployed 7 Retired</p> <p>2 Casual/Part-time worker 5 Home-maker 8 Other (please specify) _____</p> <p>3 Worker in illicit trade 6 Student 9 Unknown</p> <p>12. District of Residence</p> <p>11 Central & Western 21 Yau Tsim Mong 31 Kwai Tsing 36 Tai Po</p> <p>12 Wan Chai 22 Sham Shui Po 32 Tsuen Wan 37 Sha Tin</p> <p>13 Eastern 23 Kowloon City 33 Tuen Mun 38 Sai Kung</p> <p>14 Southern 24 Wong Tai Sin 34 Yuen Long 39 Islands</p> <p>25 Kwun Tong 35 North 99 Unknown</p> <p>13. Years of Residence in Hong Kong (in complete years)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"> </div>
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藥物濫用資料中央檔案室

第七十四號報告書

Central Registry of Drug Abuse

Seventy-fourth Report

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：

政府總部保安局統計組
藥物濫用資料中央檔案室

地址：中國香港金鐘道66號金鐘道政府合署高座30樓

電話：(852) 2867 1071

圖文傳真：(852) 2537 2575

電子郵址：sb_stat@sb.gov.hk

Enquiries about this publication can be directed to :

The Central Registry of Drug Abuse, Statistics Unit,
Security Bureau, Government Secretariat

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66 Queensway, Hong Kong, China.

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