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)*

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。

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%）及三唑侖／咪達唑侖／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侖／咪達唑侖／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害精神毒品者的吸毒次數則遠比前兩者少，例如吸食咳藥者的每月吸食次數中位數為 30 次，吸食氯胺酮者為 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*
三唑侖／咪達唑侖／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.