

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%.

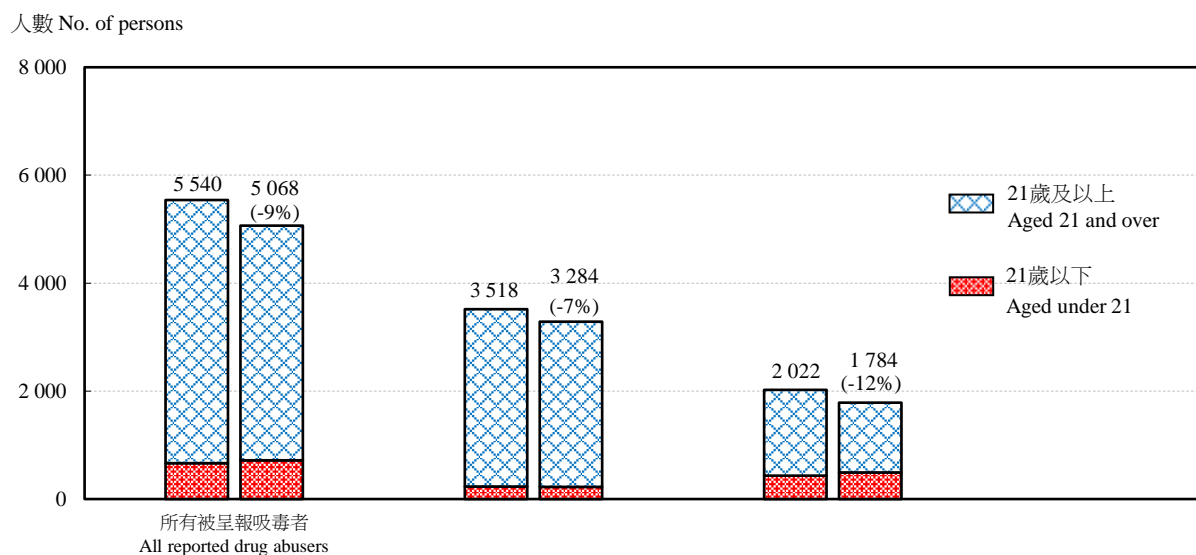
3.6 For reported young drug abusers aged under 21, the number increased by 8% from 664 in 2023 to 720 in 2024. The proportion of reported young drug abusers also increased, from 12% to 14%.

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%。

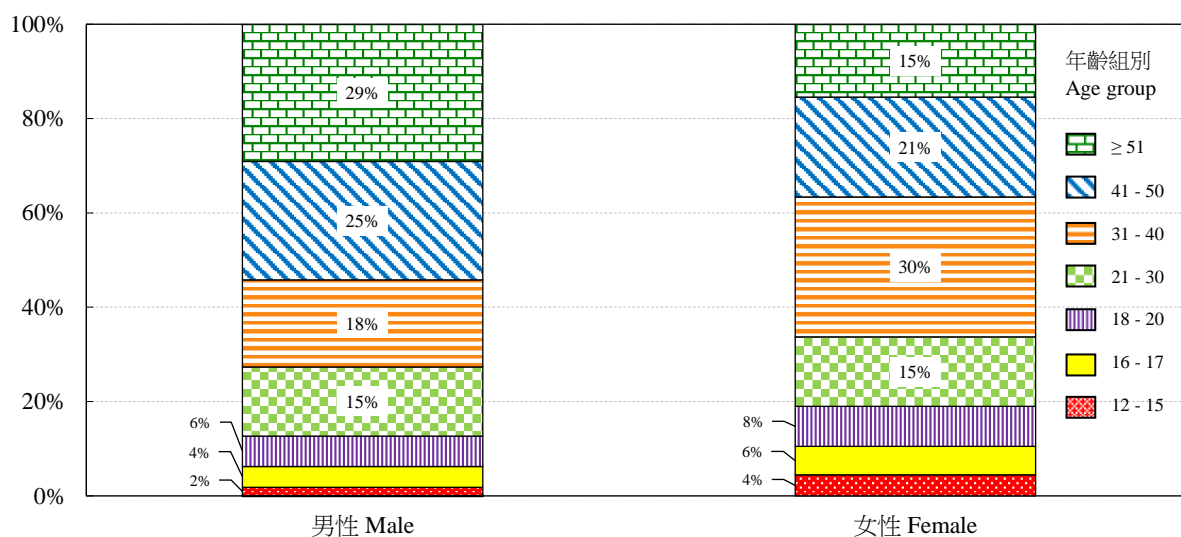
3.10 Of all 5 068 reported drug abusers in 2024, 24% were aged 41-50, 21% were aged 31-40 and 15% were aged 21-30. Meanwhile, 25% were young adults aged 21-35.

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



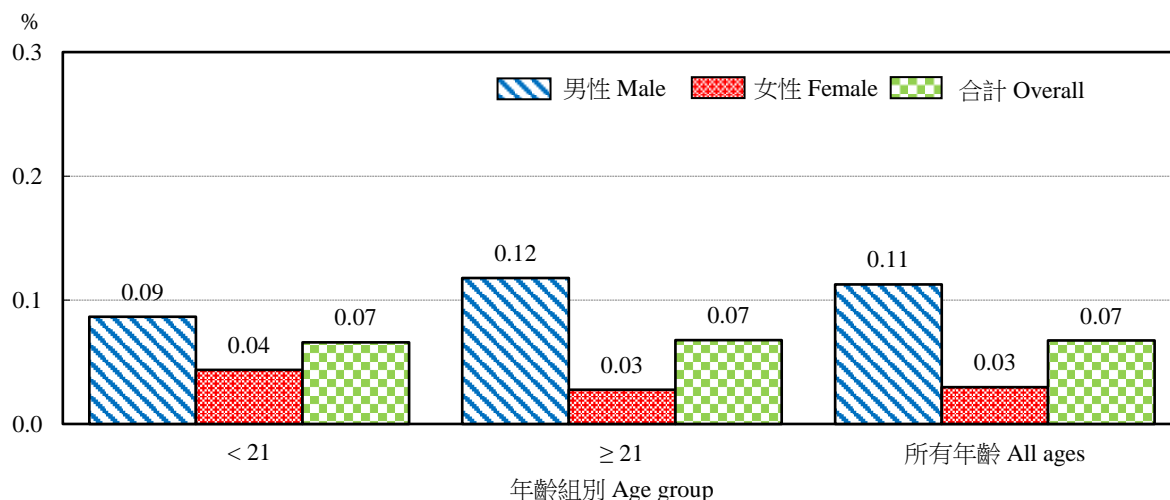
3.12 在 2024 年，每 100 名人口中被呈報的吸毒人數約為 0.07 人，而男性吸毒者的比率（0.11）較女性吸毒者（0.03）為高。

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).

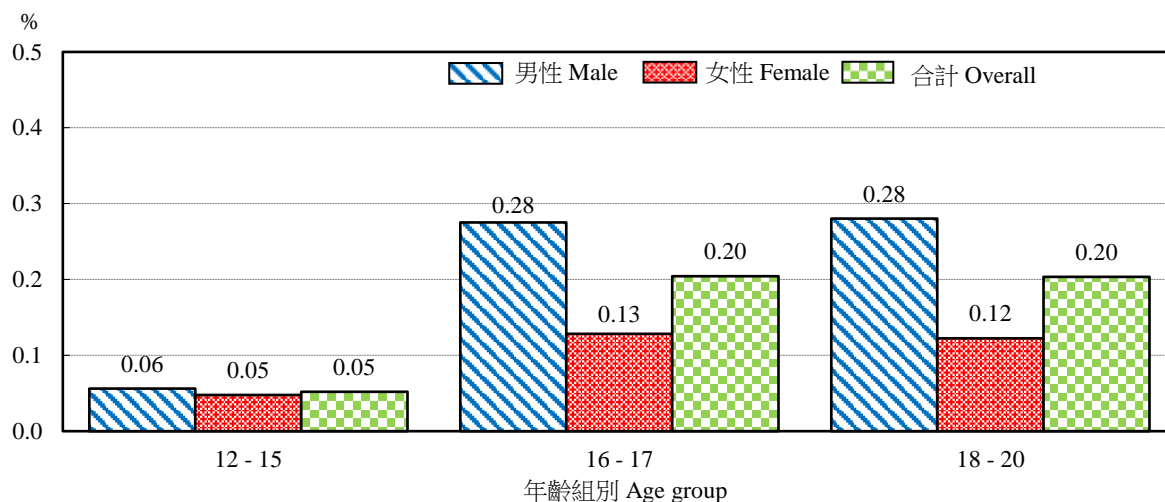
圖 3.3 2024 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的被呈報吸毒者佔人口比率

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

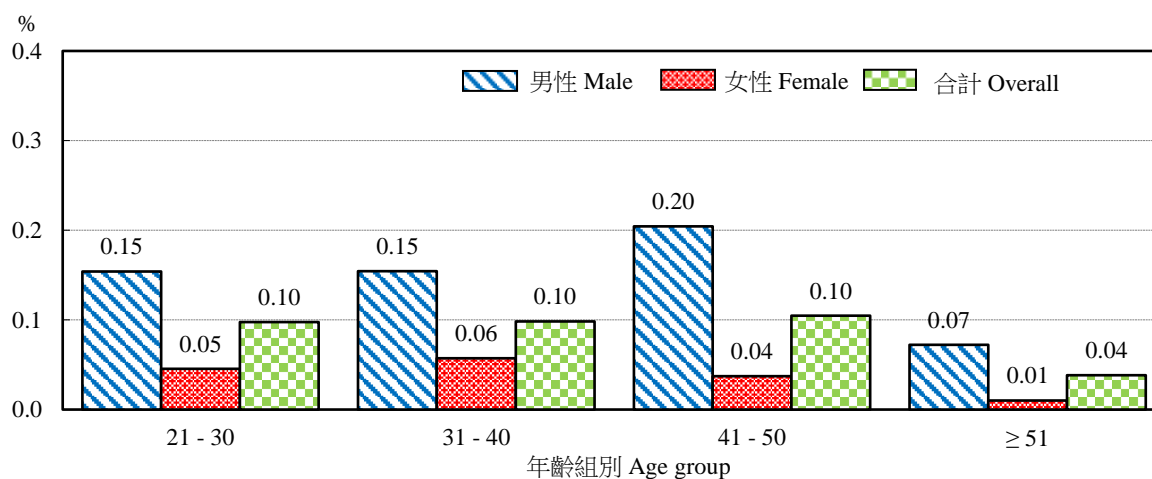
(a) 所有年齡 All ages



(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.

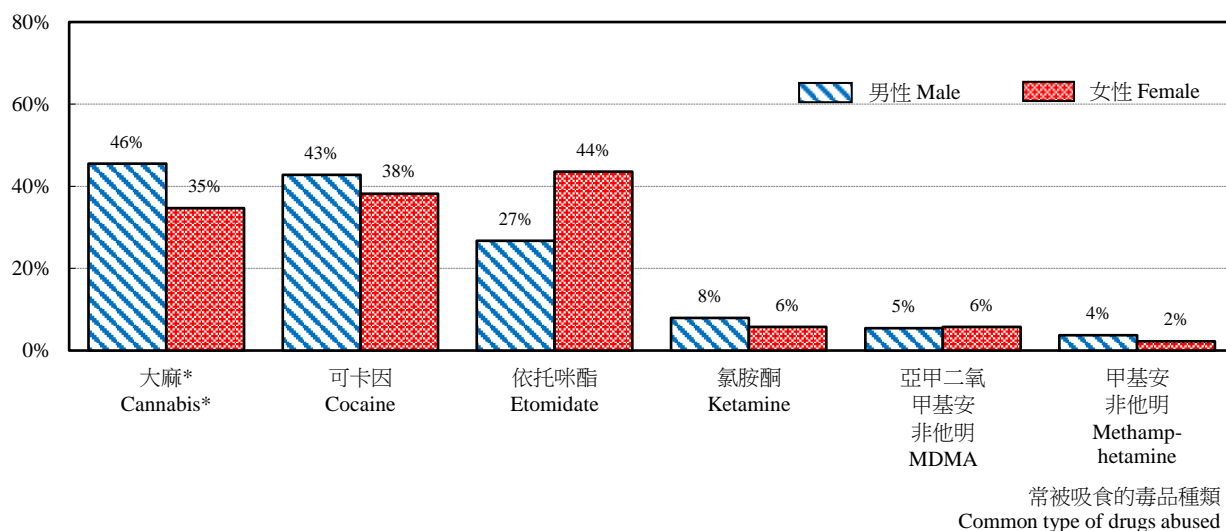
3.16 在被呈報的 21 歲及以上成年吸毒者中，海洛英是最常被吸食的毒品種類 (46%)，其次是甲基安非他明 (18%) 和可卡因 (18%)。海洛英是男性和女性最常吸食的毒品。

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

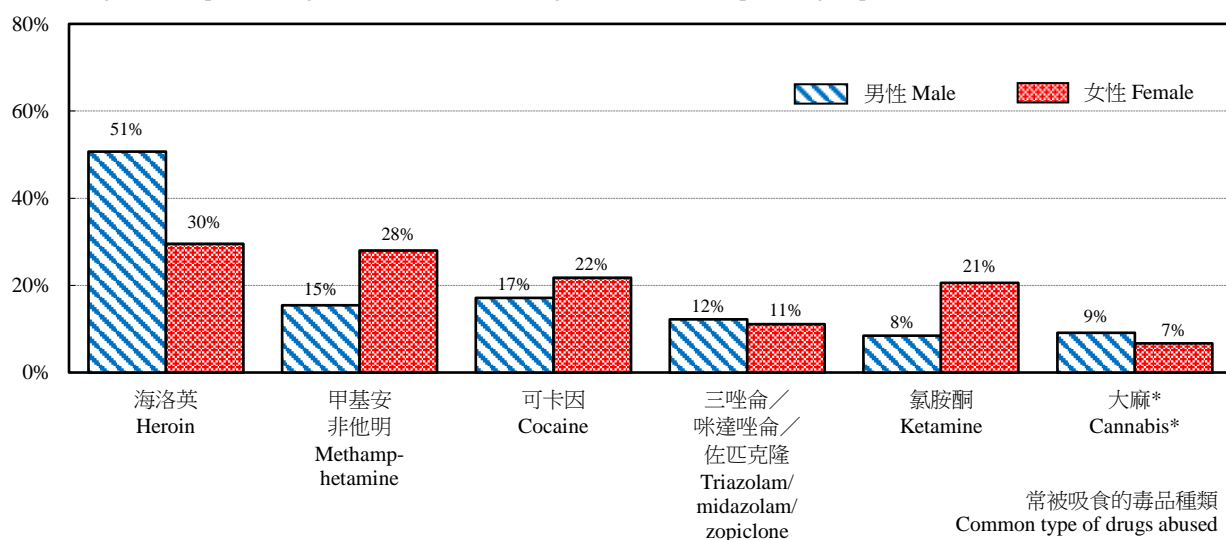
(a) 21 歲以下 Aged under 21

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).

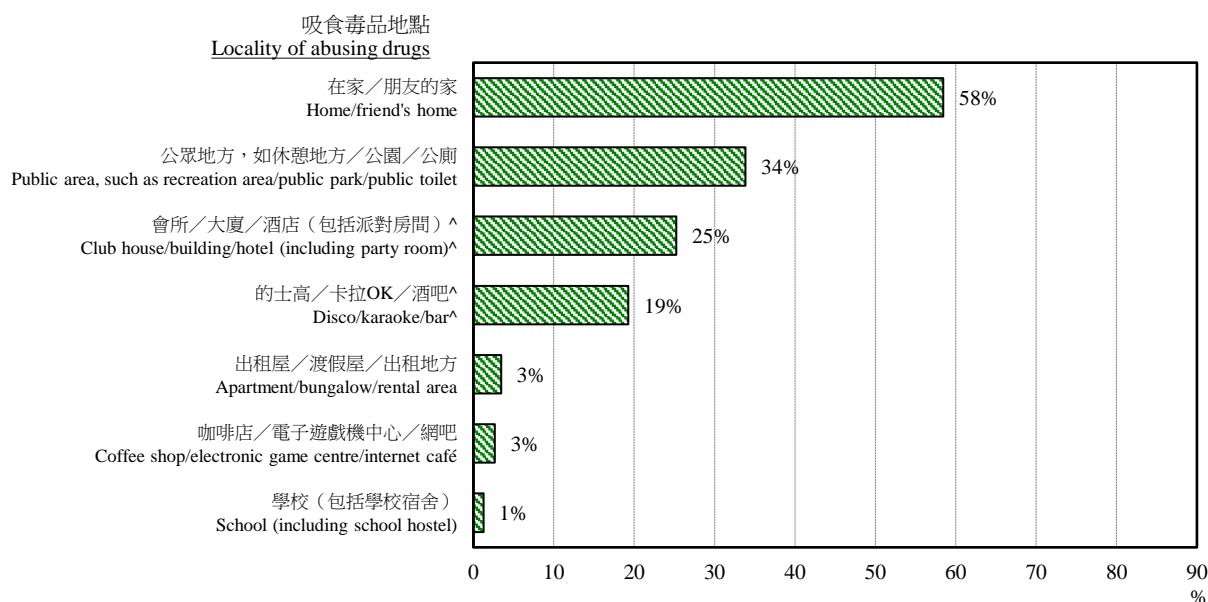
**Locality of Abusing Drugs
(Table 1g and Chart 3.5)**

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.

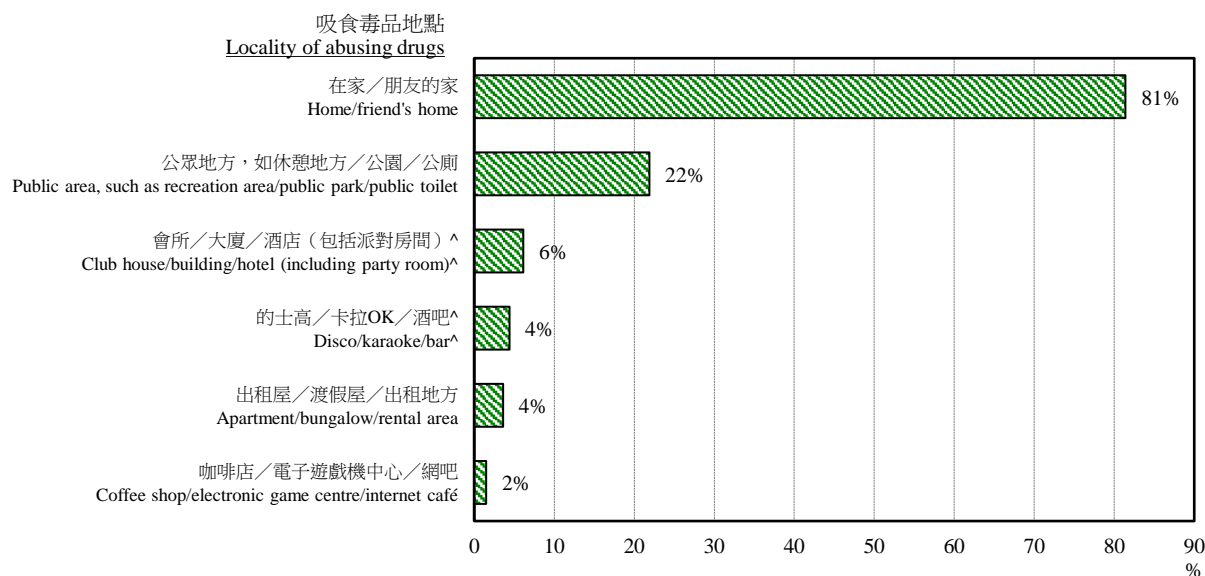
圖 3.5 2024 年按被呈報吸毒者的年齡組別劃分的吸食毒品地點

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)

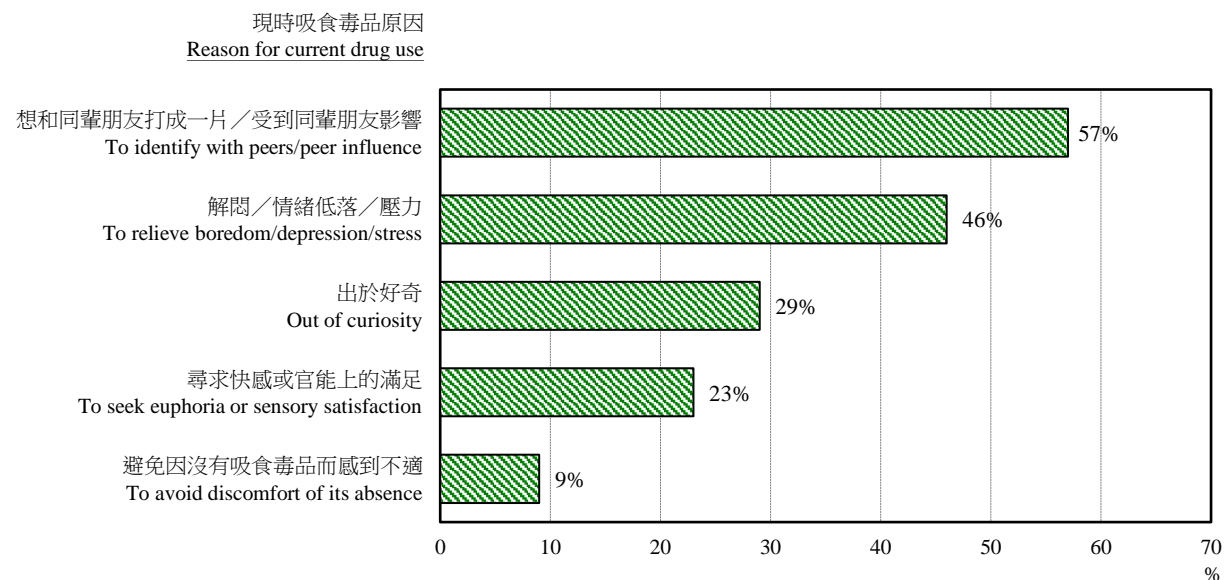
3.21 Regarding the reasons for taking drugs, the most common ones for all reported drug abusers were “to relieve boredom/depression/stress” (51% of reported drug abusers), “to avoid discomfort of its absence” (43%) and “to identify with peers/peer influence” (28%).

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%).

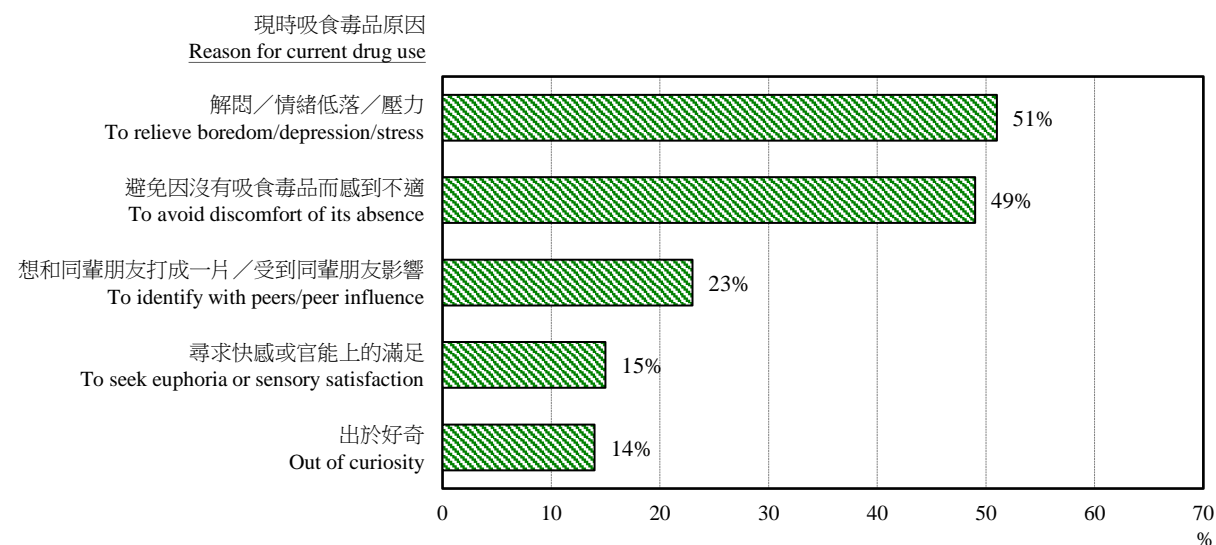
圖 3.6 2024 年按被呈報吸毒者的年齡組別劃分的現時吸食毒品原因

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%).