

# 1 摘要 Executive Summary

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## 結果摘要<sup>(註)</sup>

1.1 整體被呈報的吸毒者總人數從 2014 年的 9 068 人穩步下降。在 2023 年，被呈報吸毒者總人數有 5 500 人，較 2022 年(5 363 人)增加 3%，但較 2014 年減少了 39%。(表 1a)

1.2 21 歲以下青少年吸毒人數在 2023 年有 659 人，較 2022 年(744 人)減少 11%，並較 2014 年(829 人)減少了 21%。(表 1a)

1.3 首次被呈報吸毒人數在近年有所回升。2023 年首次被呈報吸毒人數為 1 998 人，較 2022 年(1 824 人)上升 10%，但較 2014 年(2 082 人)下跌 4%。(表 1b)

(註)  
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。

## Summary Findings<sup>(Note)</sup>

1.1 The total number of reported drug abusers has been decreasing steadily since 2014 (at 9 068). In 2023, the total number of reported drug abusers was 5 500, 3% higher than 2022 (at 5 363) but 39% lower than 2014. (Table 1a)

1.2 There were 659 reported young drug abusers aged under 21 in 2023, representing a decrease of 11% over 2022 (at 744) and was lower than 2014 (at 829) by 21%. (Table 1a)

1.3 The number of newly reported drug abusers registered some rebounds in recent years. In 2023, there were 1 998 newly reported drug abusers, representing an increase of 10% from 2022 (at 1 824) and a drop of 4% from 2014 (at 2 082). (Table 1b)

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

1.4 首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡\*的中位數在2014年至2023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2023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 2023年被呈報吸毒者中，2 320人(佔43%)被呈報吸食海洛英，而3 668人(佔68%)被呈報吸食危害精神毒品。2014年至2023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)

註釋：\* 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。

1.4 The median drug history of newly reported abusers\* ranged from 3.4 years to 6.0 years from 2014 to 2023. This reflected that hidden drug abuse is still a concern. (Chart 2.7)

1.5 In 2023, 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 2023, 2 320, or 43%, were reported heroin abusers; and 3 668, or 68%, were reported psychotropic substance abusers. From 2014 to 2023, there were more reported abusers taking psychotropic substances than those taking narcotics analgesics (mainly heroin). (Table 1d)

Note: \* 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 2014 年，氯胺酮為最常被吸食的危害精神毒品，但在 2015 年至 2021 年間，甲基安非他明（香港俗稱「冰毒」）超越氯胺酮，成為最常被吸食的危害精神毒品。不過，可卡因自 2022 年取代甲基安非他明，成為最常被吸食的危害精神毒品。在 2023 年，被呈報吸食甲基安非他明及大麻的人數均見下降，而吸食海洛英、可卡因、三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆、氯胺酮、咳藥及亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明的人數則上升。（表 1d）

1.8 被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者中，可卡因在 2023 年取代大麻，成為最常被吸食的毒品（佔被呈報吸毒青少年的 55%），其次是大麻（49%）、氯胺酮（8%）和亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明（6%）。（表 1d）

1.9 在 2023 年，68 名被呈報吸毒者曾在中國內地（主要在深圳）吸毒，較 2022 年增加 84%。要留意，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。（表 1f）

1.10 在吸毒地點方面，2023 年的數字顯示 60% 的吸毒者只在家／朋友的家吸毒，較 2014 年的 54% 為高。（表 1g）

1.7 Ketamine was the most commonly abused psychotropic substance in 2014, but methamphetamine (commonly known as “Ice” in Hong Kong) surpassed ketamine to become the most common psychotropic substance abused from 2015 to 2021. However, cocaine has replaced methamphetamine since 2022 to become the most common psychotropic substance abused. A decline was observed for the number of reported abusers taking methamphetamine and cannabis in 2023. Meanwhile, that for heroin, cocaine, triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone, ketamine, cough medicine and MDMA went up. (Table 1d)

1.8 Among reported young drug abusers aged under 21, cocaine replaced cannabis to become the most common type of drug abused in 2023 (55% of reported young drug abusers), followed by cannabis (49%), ketamine (8%) and MDMA (6%). (Table 1d)

1.9 68 reported drug abusers had taken drugs in Mainland China (mainly Shenzhen) in 2023, being 84% higher than that in 2022. It is noted that 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. (Table 1f)

1.10 Regarding the locality of drug abuse, the 2023 figures revealed that 60% of the abusers took drugs at home/friend’s home only, which was more than 54% in 2014. (Table 1g)

1.11 在 2023 年，有 65% 的被呈報吸毒者曾有犯罪紀錄，較 2022 年略高（少於 1 個百分點），但較 2014 年低 10 個百分點。21 歲及以上的成年吸毒者曾有犯罪紀錄的比重於 2023 年為 69%，而 21 歲以下的青少年吸毒者的相應比重則為 36%。（表 1p）

1.12 在 2023 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 2014 年的 47% 下跌至 2018 年的 42%，其後於 2023 年重返 48%。另一方面，被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者在 2023 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 2014 年的 55% 減少到 2015 年的 46%，然後回升至 2023 年的 53%。（表 1h）

1.13 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 2023 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，吸食氣胺酮者為 13 次，吸食甲基安非他明者為 9 次，吸食可卡因者為 5 次，吸食大麻者為 4 次，而吸食亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明者則為兩次。（圖 5.3）

1.11 In 2023, 65% of the reported drug abusers had records of conviction, which was only slightly higher than that in 2022 (by less than one percentage point) but 10 percentage points lower than that in 2014. Among adult drug abusers aged 21 and over, the proportion with conviction records was 69% in 2023, while the corresponding proportion for young drug abusers aged under 21 was 36%. (Table 1p)

1.12 In 2023, 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 47% in 2014 to 42% in 2018 and then returned to 48% in 2023. 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 2023. This proportion dropped from 55% in 2014 to 46% in 2015 and then rose to 53% in 2023. (Table 1h)

1.13 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 2023. The corresponding figures for abusers of other common psychotropic substances were much lower, e.g. 30 times for cough medicine abusers, 13 times for ketamine abusers, 9 times for methamphetamine abusers, 5 times for cocaine abusers, 4 times for cannabis abusers and twice for MDMA abusers. (Chart 5.3)

## 概要一覽

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>所有被呈報吸毒者</b>										
人數	9 068	8 777	8 248	6 883	6 760	5 775	5 782	6 103	5 363	5 500
平均年齡	38	38	39	40	41	41	40	38	39	40
男性	7 385	6 947	6 751	5 590	5 436	4 605	4 551	4 806	4 200	4 248
佔所有的百分比	81.4	79.2	81.9	81.2	80.4	79.7	78.7	78.7	78.3	77.2
平均年齡	39	40	40	41	42	42	41	40	40	41
女性	1 683	1 830	1 497	1 293	1 324	1 170	1 231	1 297	1 163	1 252
佔所有的百分比	18.6	20.8	18.1	18.8	19.6	20.3	21.3	21.3	21.7	22.8
平均年齡	32	33	35	36	37	36	36	34	35	36
21歲以下青少年	829	689	521	468	477	494	609	889	744	659
佔所有的百分比	9.1	7.9	6.3	6.8	7.1	8.6	10.5	14.6	13.9	12.0
平均年齡	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	17	17
首次被呈報吸毒者	2 082	2 183	2 029	1 630	1 734	1 619	1 600	2 037	1 824	1 998
佔所有的百分比	23.0	24.9	24.6	23.7	25.7	28.0	27.7	33.4	34.0	36.3
平均年齡	28	29	30	30	31	30	29	28	29	31

## 常被吸食毒品

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>(1) 被呈報並備有吸食毒品種類資料者</b>										
人數	8 960	8 685	8 192	6 821	6 678	5 675	5 731	5 964	5 190	5 392
<b>(2) 被呈報吸食海洛英者</b>										
人數	4 604	4 421	4 058	3 722	3 626	2 895	2 841	2 392	2 151	2 320
佔 (1) 的百分比	51.4	50.9	49.5	54.6	54.3	51.0	49.6	40.1	41.4	43.0
<b>(3) 被呈報吸食危害精神毒品者</b>										
人數	5 543	5 505	5 303	4 087	4 008	3 615	3 616	4 174	3 556	3 668
佔 (1) 的百分比	61.9	63.4	64.7	59.9	60.0	63.7	63.1	70.0	68.5	68.0
<b>被呈報吸食以下危害精神毒品者佔 (1) 的百分比</b>										
可卡因	7.3	7.2	9.8	12.8	14.8	13.9	12.7	18.2	20.7	21.6
甲基安非他明	23.0	26.0	30.5	26.2	23.5	23.7	21.9	19.5	17.1	16.0
大麻*	4.0	4.0	5.5	5.9	7.3	9.2	13.1	17.0	16.3	13.9
三唑倫／咪達唑倫／佐匹克隆	11.4	11.4	12.0	13.0	13.9	15.2	12.4	11.5	10.9	12.3
氣胺酮	24.7	23.3	15.4	9.2	7.5	7.5	9.4	9.8	9.8	9.9
咳藥	4.3	4.1	5.3	4.0	4.2	4.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.9

註釋： \* 自 2023 年起，大麻包括合成大麻素。

**Highlights at a Glance**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>All reported drug abusers</b>										
No.	9 068	8 777	8 248	6 883	6 760	5 775	5 782	6 103	5 363	5 500
Average age	38	38	39	40	41	41	40	38	39	40
Male	7 385	6 947	6 751	5 590	5 436	4 605	4 551	4 806	4 200	4 248
% of all	81.4	79.2	81.9	81.2	80.4	79.7	78.7	78.7	78.3	77.2
Average age	39	40	40	41	42	42	41	40	40	41
Female	1 683	1 830	1 497	1 293	1 324	1 170	1 231	1 297	1 163	1 252
% of all	18.6	20.8	18.1	18.8	19.6	20.3	21.3	21.3	21.7	22.8
Average age	32	33	35	36	37	36	36	34	35	36
Young persons aged under 21	829	689	521	468	477	494	609	889	744	659
% of all	9.1	7.9	6.3	6.8	7.1	8.6	10.5	14.6	13.9	12.0
Average age	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	17	17
Newly reported drug abusers	2 082	2 183	2 029	1 630	1 734	1 619	1 600	2 037	1 824	1 998
% of all	23.0	24.9	24.6	23.7	25.7	28.0	27.7	33.4	34.0	36.3
Average age	28	29	30	30	31	30	29	28	29	31

**Common drugs abused**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>(1) Reported drug abusers with type of drugs reported</b>										
No.	8 960	8 685	8 192	6 821	6 678	5 675	5 731	5 964	5 190	5 392
<b>(2) Reported heroin abusers</b>										
No.	4 604	4 421	4 058	3 722	3 626	2 895	2 841	2 392	2 151	2 320
% of (1)	51.4	50.9	49.5	54.6	54.3	51.0	49.6	40.1	41.4	43.0
<b>(3) Reported psychotropic substance abusers</b>										
No.	5 543	5 505	5 303	4 087	4 008	3 615	3 616	4 174	3 556	3 668
% of (1)	61.9	63.4	64.7	59.9	60.0	63.7	63.1	70.0	68.5	68.0
<b>Reported abusers of the following psychotropic substances as % of (1)</b>										
Cocaine	7.3	7.2	9.8	12.8	14.8	13.9	12.7	18.2	20.7	21.6
Methamphetamine	23.0	26.0	30.5	26.2	23.5	23.7	21.9	19.5	17.1	16.0
Cannabis*	4.0	4.0	5.5	5.9	7.3	9.2	13.1	17.0	16.3	13.9
Triazolam/ Midazolam/ Zopiclone	11.4	11.4	12.0	13.0	13.9	15.2	12.4	11.5	10.9	12.3
Ketamine	24.7	23.3	15.4	9.2	7.5	7.5	9.4	9.8	9.8	9.9
Cough medicine	4.3	4.1	5.3	4.0	4.2	4.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
MDMA	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.9

Note: \* From 2023, cannabis includes synthetic cannabinoids.