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2024 年香港毒品情況
Drug Situation in Hong Kong in 2024

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本文旨在透過「藥物濫用資料中央檔案室」所編製的統計資料，概述香港 2024 年的毒品情況。此外，本文亦載列有關 2023/24 年學生服用藥物情況調查的統計數據，以及與毒品有關的執法統計數字。這些統計及結果，就本港最新的毒品情況提供有用資料，並支援以實證為本的模式制訂禁毒政策和措施。透過政府和社會各方努力，毒品問題持續有所改善。根據「藥物濫用資料中央檔案室」，被呈報吸毒的總人數在過去十年減少大約四成。然而，被呈報吸毒青少年的人數近年有所增加、被呈報吸毒年輕成年人的比例偏高，以及青少年涉及毒品罪行等現象仍需關注。

This article gives an overview of the drug situation in Hong Kong in 2024 by making reference to statistics derived from the Central Registry of Drug Abuse. Moreover, statistics on the 2023/24 Survey of Drug Use among Students and law enforcement on drug offences are presented. These statistics and findings provide useful information on the latest drug situation in Hong Kong, and support an evidence-based approach to the formulation of anti-drug policy and measures. The drug problem has continued to ameliorate through the concerted efforts of the government and the community. According to the Central Registry of Drug Abuse, the total number of reported drug abusers has dropped by around 40% over the past decade. However, phenomena such as increases in the reported number of young drug abusers in recent years, a high proportion of reported number of young adult drug abusers, and the involvement of young people in drug offences still warrant our attention.

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

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Statistics presented in this article are based on the data source from the Security Bureau, Government Secretariat. Enquiries on this article may be directed to the Statistics Unit, Security Bureau, Government Secretariat
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2024 年香港毒品情況

Drug Situation in Hong Kong in 2024

1. 引言

1.1 透過政府和社會各方努力，毒品問題持續有所改善，被呈報吸毒的總人數從 2015 年的 8 777 人減少至 2024 年的 5 068 人，減少 43%。本文概述 2024 年香港的毒品情況。

1.2 香港特別行政區政府保安局轄下的「藥物濫用資料中央檔案室」（檔案室）搜集和編製有關吸毒的統計資料。自 1972 年設立以來，檔案室在監察本港吸毒情況方面發揮關鍵作用。

1.3 檔案室採用自願呈報系統，紀錄曾與呈報機構接觸而又被這些機構呈報的吸毒者資料。呈報機構包括執法機構、戒毒治療及福利機構、專上院校及醫院和診所。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。其他相關的數據亦就毒品情況提供參考資料，包括每三年進行一次的學生服用藥物情況調查，以及與毒品有關的執法統計數字（包括被捕人數、檢控及定罪數字）。

1.4 為能得到個別吸毒者和呈報機構對呈報系統的信任，《危險藥物條例》（第 134 章）設下法定保障，規定檔案室和呈報機構備存的所有紀錄，必須予以保密。

1.5 當局會把檔案室所整理的統計數字向禁毒常務委員會匯報，並每季在禁毒處的網頁 (www.nd.gov.hk/tc/crda_main_charts_and_tables.html) 發布，禁毒處每年亦會出版一本載有主要吸毒趨勢和吸毒者特徵的報告書 (www.nd.gov.hk/tc/crda_report.html)。

1. Introduction

1.1 Through the concerted efforts of the government and the community, the drug problem has continued to ameliorate. The total number of reported drug abusers dropped from 8 777 in 2015 to 5 068 in 2024, representing a decrease of 43%. This article presents an overview of the drug situation in Hong Kong in 2024.

1.2 The Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) maintained by the Security Bureau of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region collects and compiles statistics on drug abuse. Since its establishment in 1972, it has played a pivotal role in monitoring the drug abuse situation in Hong Kong.

1.3 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, including law enforcement agencies, treatment and welfare agencies, tertiary institutions, hospitals and clinics. 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. Other relevant sources providing reference on the local drug scene include the triennial Survey of Drug Use among Students, and drug-related enforcement statistics (including those on arrests, prosecutions and convictions).

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

1.5 Compiled statistics of CRDA are reported to the Action Committee Against Narcotics and released on the webpage of the Narcotics Division (www.nd.gov.hk/en/crda_main_charts_and_tables.html) on a quarterly basis. The Narcotics Division also publishes a report on the major drug abuse trends and characteristics of drug abusers (www.nd.gov.hk/en/crda_report.html) every year.

2. 定義和計算法則

2.1 在檔案室的呈報系統中，吸毒是指不是按正常或醫療用途服用物質，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。被吸食的物質大致可分為麻醉鎮痛劑及危害精神毒品兩大類。麻醉鎮痛劑包括物質例如海洛英、鴉片、嗎啡、菲仕通和美沙酮。而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（例如甲基安非他明或俗稱「冰毒」、可卡因、及「搖頭丸」）、鎮靜劑（例如三唑侖、咪達唑侖、佐匹克隆、及硝甲西洋）和其他物質（例如依托咪酯、氯胺酮、及咳藥）。檔案室並不紀錄濫用酒精及吸食煙草。

3. 檔案室的數據

3.1 被呈報吸毒的總人數下降，被呈報吸毒青少年人數則上升：2024 年被呈報吸毒者總人數（5 068 人）較 2023 年的人數（5 540 人）下跌 9%。他們的平均年齡和首次吸毒的平均年齡分別維持在 40 歲和 19 歲，與 2023 年的數據相同。被呈報的 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者人數上升 8%（由 2023 年的 664 人升至 2024 年的 720 人），主要由於有青少年被呈報吸食依托咪酯¹。其平均年齡和首次吸毒的平均年齡分別維持在 17 歲和 15 歲，與 2023 年的數據相同。（表 1）

1 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」。

2. Definitions and counting rules

2.1 For the purpose of CRDA reporting, drug abuse is defined as the taking of substance in doses above or for periods beyond those normally regarded as therapeutic or general use and that harms or threatens to harm the physical or mental health or social well-being of an individual. Substances of abuse are broadly classified into two categories - narcotics analgesics and psychotropic substances. Narcotics analgesics include substances such as heroin, opium, morphine, physeptone and methadone, while psychotropic substances include hallucinogens (e.g. cannabis), depressants (e.g. methaqualone), stimulants (e.g. methamphetamine or commonly known as “Ice”, cocaine and MDMA), tranquillizers (e.g. triazolam, midazolam, zopiclone and nimetazepam) and other substances (e.g. etomidate, ketamine and cough medicine). CRDA does not record the abuse of alcohol and tobacco use.

3. CRDA figures

3.1 **Decrease in total number of reported drug abusers, but increase in reported drug abuse among youngsters:** the total number of reported drug abusers in 2024 (at 5 068) was 9% lower than that in 2023 (at 5 540). Their average age and the average age of first abuse remained at 40 years and 19 years respectively, the same as those reported in 2023. For reported young drug abusers aged under 21, the number increased by 8% (from 664 in 2023 to 720 in 2024), mainly driven by the reporting of youngsters abusing etomidate¹. Their average age and the average age of first abuse remained at 17 years and 15 years respectively, the same as those reported in 2023. (Table 1)

1 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”.

3.2 年輕成年人佔首次被呈報吸毒者的比例仍然較高：2024 年首次被呈報吸毒者人數（1 784 人）較 2023 年的人數（2 022 人）下跌 12%；其中 21 歲以下吸毒者人數上升 14%（由 2023 年的 434 人升至 2024 年的 494 人）。21 至 35 歲年輕成年吸毒者人數減少 27%（由 2023 年的 880 人跌至 2024 年的 644 人），但佔比仍處於較高的水平（2024 年佔 36%，2023 年佔 44%）。（表 1）

3.2 Continued relatively high proportion of newly reported abusers being young adults: the number of newly reported drug abusers in 2024 (at 1 784) was 12% lower than that in 2023 (at 2 022). The number of those aged under 21 increased by 14% (from 434 in 2023 to 494 in 2024). For young adult drug abusers aged from 21 to 35, the number decreased by 27% (from 880 in 2023 to 644 in 2024), and their proportion remained at a relatively high level (36% in 2024 and 44% in 2023). (Table 1)

表 1 2023 年及 2024 年按年齡組別劃分的被呈報吸毒人數
Table 1 Reported drug abusers by age group, 2023 and 2024

年齡組別 Age group	首次被呈報吸毒者 Newly reported drug abusers		所有被呈報吸毒者 All reported drug abusers	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
人數 No. of persons				
所有年齡組別 All age groups	2 022	1 784 (-12%)	5 540	5 068 (-9%)
<21	434	494 (+14%)	664	720 (+8%)
21-35	880	644 (-27%)	1 554	1 277 (-18%)
≥ 36	708	646 (-9%)	3 322	3 071 (-8%)
平均年齡 (歲) Average age (years)				
所有年齡組別 All age groups	31	31	40	40
<21	17	17	17	17
首次吸毒平均年齡 (歲) Average age of first abuse (years)				
所有年齡組別 All age groups	22	23	19	19
<21	15	15	15	15

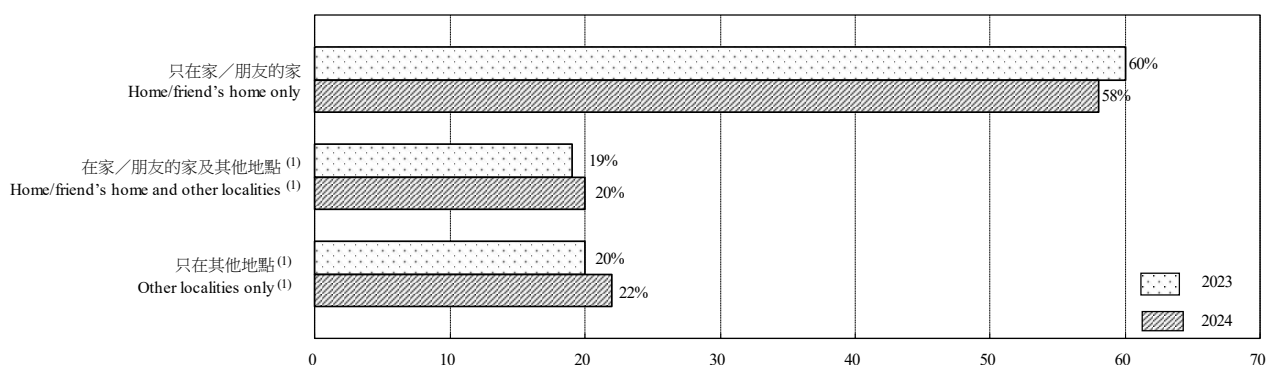
註釋：括號內的數字是指與前一年比較的變動百分率。

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

3.3 隱蔽吸毒仍需留意：半數在 2024 年首次被呈報吸毒者的毒齡（即由初次吸毒至被檔案室呈報機構呈報的時間）達 4.8 年或以上（2023 年的數字為 6.0 年）。此外，58% 的被呈報吸毒者只在自己或朋友家中吸毒（2023 年的數字為 60%）。（圖 1）

3.3 **Hidden drug abuse still a concern:** half of the newly reported drugs abusers in 2024 had a drug history (i.e. the time for abusers to be reported to CRDA by reporting agencies from their first drug abuse) of at least 4.8 years (6.0 years in 2023). Additionally, 58% of the reported drug abusers took drugs at home or friend's home only (60% in 2023). (Chart 1)

圖 1 2023 年及 2024 年被呈報吸毒者的吸毒地點分布
Chart 1 Distribution of locality of abusing drugs of reported drug abusers, 2023 and 2024



註釋：數字不包括吸毒地點不詳的人士。

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

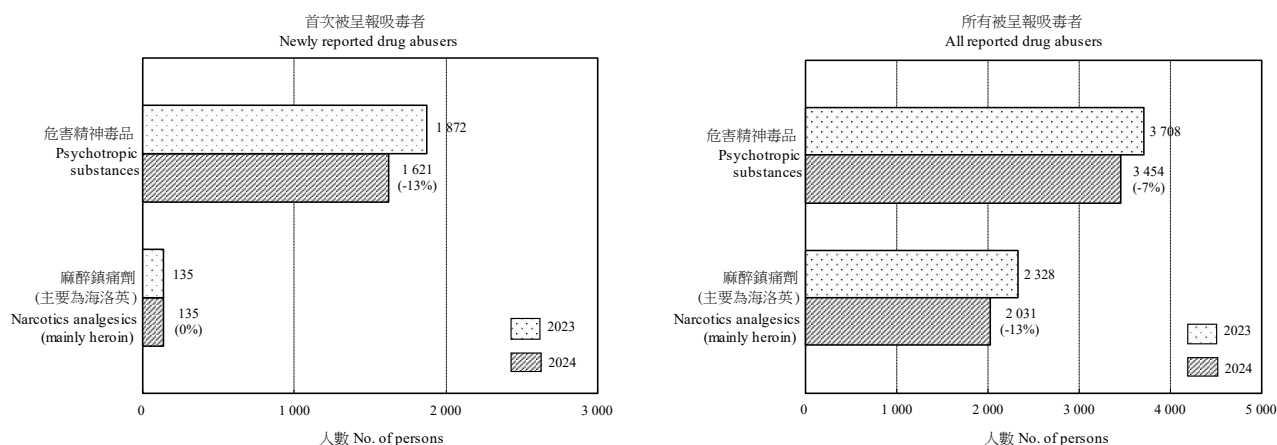
(1) 其他地點包括公眾地方，如休憩地方/公園/公廁、的士高/卡拉 OK/酒吧和會所/大廈/酒店（包括派對房間）等。

(1) Other localities include public area, such as recreation area/public park/public toilet, disco/karaoke/bar and club house/building/hotel (including party room) etc.

3.4 吸食危害精神毒品仍然普遍：2024 年被呈報吸食危害精神毒品總人數（3 454 人）繼續高於吸食麻醉鎮痛劑的總人數（2 031 人）。在首次被呈報吸毒者中，這一差異更為明顯（2024 年吸食危害精神毒品人數及吸食麻醉鎮痛劑人數分別為 1 621 人及 135 人）。與 2023 年相比，吸食危害精神毒品的人數下跌 7%（由 3 708 人減至 3 454 人）；而吸食麻醉鎮痛劑（主要為海洛英）的人數下跌 13%（由 2 328 人減至 2 031 人）。（圖 2）

3.4 Continued prevalence of psychotropic substance abuse: In 2024, the total number of reported psychotropic substance abusers (PSAs) (at 3 454) continued to be higher than that of narcotics analgesics abusers (at 2 031). The difference was more evident among the newly reported drug abusers (number of PSAs and narcotics analgesics abusers at 1 621 and 135 respectively in 2024). Compared with 2023, the number of PSAs decreased by 7% (from 3 708 to 3 454), while that of the narcotics analgesics abusers (mainly heroin) decreased by 13% (from 2 328 to 2 031). (Chart 2)

圖 2 2023 年及 2024 年被呈報吸食危害精神毒品及麻醉鎮痛劑人數
Chart 2 Reported abusers of psychotropic substances and narcotics analgesics, 2023 and 2024



註釋：個別吸毒者在某年內可同時吸食麻醉鎮痛劑及危害精神毒品。因此，被呈報吸食這兩類毒品的人數之總和可能會大於同年被呈報吸毒者的總人數。

Notes: An individual drug abuser may take both narcotics analgesics and psychotropic substances during a given year. Hence, the sum of the numbers of reported abusers of these two categories of drugs could be greater than the total number of reported drug abusers in the same year.

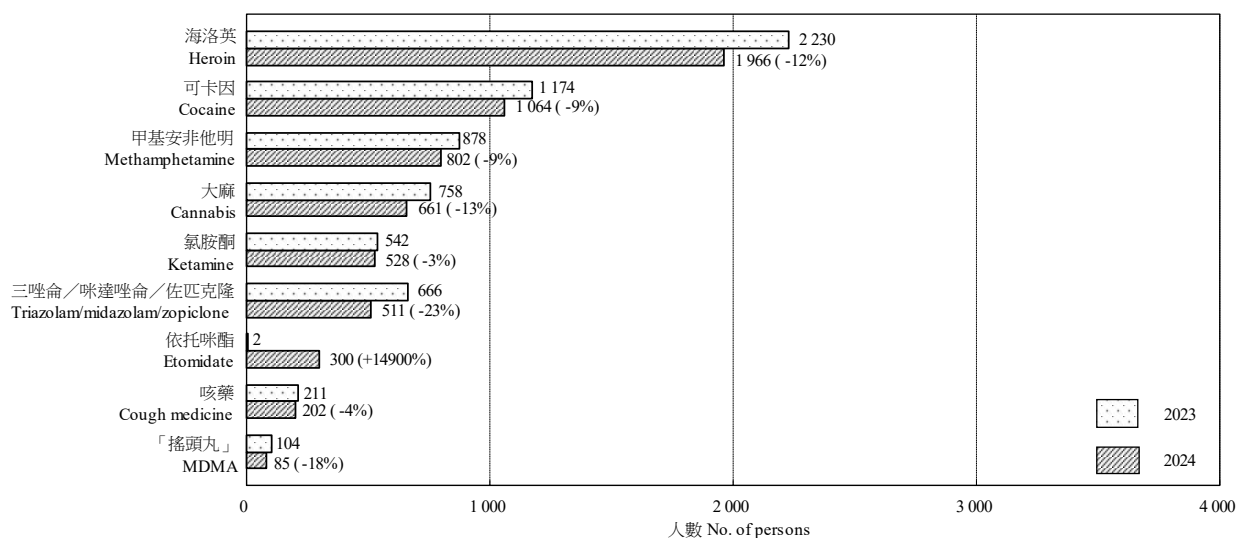
括號內的數字是指與前一年比較的變動百分率。

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

3.5 吸食依托咪酯的人數大幅增加；吸食海洛英、可卡因、大麻等其他毒品的人數減少：海洛英仍然是最常被吸食的毒品，雖然被呈報吸食人數減少 12%（由 2023 年的 2 230 人減至 2024 年的 1 966 人）。可卡因繼續是最常被吸食的有害精神毒品，其次是甲基安非他明（俗稱「冰毒」）及大麻。被呈報吸食可卡因的人數減少 9%（由 2023 年的 1 174 人減至 2024 年的 1 064 人）；被呈報吸食「冰毒」的人數減少 9%（由 2023 年的 878 人減至 2024 年的 802 人）；而被呈報吸食大麻的人數減少 13%（由 2023 年的 758 人減至 2024 年的 661 人）；氯胺酮排第四位，被呈報吸食人數減少 3%（由 2023 年的 542 人減至 2024 年的 528 人）；三唑侖／咪達唑侖／佐匹克隆排第五位，被呈報吸食人數減少 23%（由 2023 年的 666 人減至 2024 年的 511 人）；依托咪酯排第六位，被呈報吸食人數由 2023 年的 2 人大幅上升至 2024 年的 300 人。這顯示在 2024 年使用依托咪酯作為毒品於本地越趨普遍。（圖 3）

3.5 **Etomidate abusers increased significantly; heroin, cocaine and cannabis and other drug abusers decreased:** heroin remained the most common type of drug abused, though the number of reported abusers decreased by 12% (from 2 230 in 2023 to 1 966 in 2024). Cocaine continued to be the most common type of psychotropic substances abused, followed by methamphetamine (commonly known as “Ice”) and cannabis. The number of reported cocaine abusers decreased by 9% (from 1 174 in 2023 to 1 064 in 2024); that of reported “Ice” abusers decreased by 9% (from 878 in 2023 to 802 in 2024); that of reported cannabis abusers decreased by 13% (from 758 in 2023 to 661 in 2024). Ketamine ranked fourth, with the number of reported abusers decreased by 3% (from 542 in 2023 to 528 in 2024). Triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone ranked fifth, the number of reported abusers decreased by 23% (from 666 in 2023 to 511 in 2024). Etomidate ranked sixth, with the number of reported abusers having increased significantly from 2 in 2023 to 300 in 2024. This indicates that the use of etomidate as a drug abused has become more common locally in 2024. (Chart 3)

圖 3 2023 年及 2024 年按毒品種類劃分的被呈報吸毒人數
Chart 3 Reported drug abusers by type of drugs abused, 2023 and 2024



註釋：個別吸毒者在某年內可被呈報吸食多於一種毒品。
括號內的數字是指與前一年比較的變動百分率。

Notes: More than one type of drugs abused may be reported for an individual drug abuser in a given year.
Figures in brackets are the percentage changes over the preceding year.

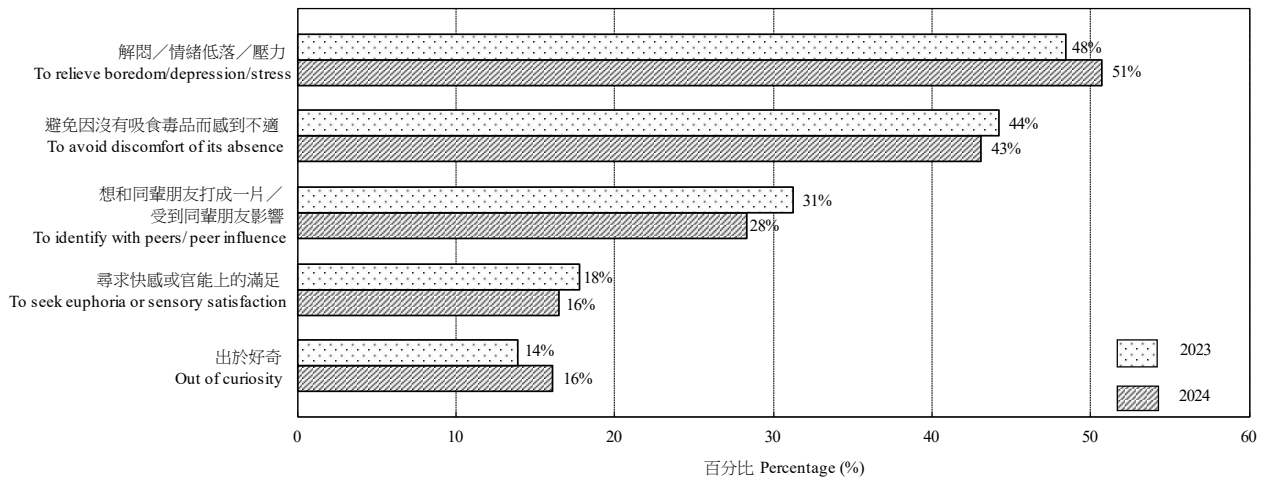
3.6 在被呈報 21 歲以下青少年吸毒者中，大麻是最常被吸食毒品，其次是可卡因及依托咪酯。被呈報吸食大麻的人數減少 8%（由 2023 年的 321 人減至 2024 年的 296 人）；被呈報吸食可卡因的人數減少 18%（由 2023 年的 356 人減至 2024 年的 291 人），而被呈報吸食依托咪酯的人數則由 2023 年的 2 人大幅上升至 2024 年的 226 人。

3.6 Among the reported young drug abusers aged under 21, cannabis was the most common type of drug abused, followed by cocaine and etomidate. The number of reported cannabis abusers decreased by 8% (from 321 in 2023 to 296 in 2024), that of reported cocaine abusers decreased by 18% (from 356 in 2023 to 291 in 2024). In contrast, the number of reported etomidate abusers increased significantly from 2 in 2023 to 226 in 2024.

3.7 在 2024 年，最普遍的吸毒原因是「解悶／情緒低落／壓力」、「避免因沒有吸食毒品而感到不適」及「想和同輩朋友打成一片／受到同輩朋友影響」。（圖 4）

3.7 In 2024, the most common reasons for taking drugs were “to relieve boredom/depression/stress”, “to avoid discomfort of its absence” and “to identify with peers/peer influence”. (Chart 4)

圖 4 2023 年及 2024 年被呈報吸毒者的現時吸食毒品原因
Chart 4 Reasons for current drug use of reported drug abusers, 2023 and 2024



註釋：數字不包括現時吸毒原因不詳的人士。

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

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。

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

4. 學生服用藥物情況調查

4.1 最新一輪的學生服用藥物情況調查（學生調查）於 2023/24 學年進行²。與上次於 2020/21 學年進行的學生調查相比，估計曾吸食毒品的學生由 17 300 人增至 18 700 人，分別約佔學生人口的 2.5%及 2.7%。曾吸食毒品學生指該學生曾經吸食毒品最少一次，而他們在統計調查期間可能有或沒有吸食毒品。

4.2 2023/24 年學生調查亦顯示，曾吸食毒品的學生以吸食危害精神毒品為主。與上一次調查比較，最常吸食毒品的第一位維持不變，高小學生是咳藥，中學學生及專上學生是大麻。高小學生最常吸食的毒品為咳藥、大麻和天拿水／強力膠／其他有機溶劑；就中學生而言，為大麻、咳藥和可卡因；就專上學生而言，為大麻、「搖頭丸」和可卡因³。

4.3 多於半數（61%）曾吸食毒品的學生在自己家中或朋友家中吸毒。大部分（83%）曾吸食毒品的學生表示從未向他人求助。

4. The Survey of Drug Use among Students

4.1 The latest round of Survey of Drug Use among Students (the Student Survey), was conducted in the 2023/24 school year². As compared with the previous Student Survey conducted in 2020/21, the estimated number of lifetime drug-taking students increased from 17 300 to 18 700, which respectively represents about 2.5% and 2.7% of the student population. Lifetime drug-taking students referred to students who had ever taken drugs at least once in their lifetime. They might or might not take drugs in the survey period.

4.2 The 2023/24 Student Survey also revealed that students who took drugs predominantly took psychotropic substances. As compared with the previous survey, the most common type of drug taken among students remains unchanged, cough medicine for upper primary students and cannabis for secondary students and post-secondary students. For upper primary students, cough medicine, cannabis and thinner/glue/other organic solvent were the most common types of drugs abused; for secondary students, cannabis, cough medicine and cocaine; and for post-secondary students, cannabis, MDMA and cocaine³.

4.3 More than half (61%) of lifetime drug-taking students took drugs at home or friend's home. Majority (83%) of lifetime drug-taking students had never sought help from others.

2 2023/24 年學生調查抽樣訪問了超過 230 所學校／院校約 99 600 名高小至專上程度的全日制學生，佔整體（超過 1 150 所學校／院校的 683 300 名學生）約 15%。該調查報告可於禁毒處網頁下載 (www.nd.gov.hk/tc/survey_of_drug_use_23-24.html)。

3 至於在問卷中毒品種類的選項，依托咪酯（或在毒品市場俗稱之為「太空油毒品」）在 2023/24 年調查開展時仍未明顯在香港出現，所以並未被列為單獨的毒品類別供學生選擇。

2 The 2023/24 Student Survey enumerated some 99 600 full-time students at upper primary to post-secondary levels from over 230 schools/institutions, representing about 15% of the student population of 683 300 from over 1 150 schools/institutions. The survey report can be downloaded from the webpage of the Narcotics Division (www.nd.gov.hk/en/survey_of_drug_use_23-24.html).

3 For the types of drugs listed in the questionnaires, etomidate (or its street name "space oil drug" in the drug market) was not listed as a separate category of drugs for student to select as its presence in Hong Kong was not significant at the time when the 2023/24 Survey began.

5. 與毒品相關的執法統計數字

5.1 2024 年與毒品有關的被捕總人數減少 5%（由 2023 年的 3 407 人減至 2024 年的 3 243 人），當中最大的比例涉及大麻（佔 21%），其次則涉及可卡因（佔 20%）。2024 年 21 歲以下青少年與毒品有關的被捕人數（301 人）較 2023 年下跌 7%，當中 144 人涉及嚴重毒品罪行（例如販毒和製毒），較 2023 年下跌 26%。所有被控與毒品有關罪行的總人數減少 14%（由 2023 年的 2 635 人減至 2024 年的 2 256 人），當中有 4 名 16 歲以下人士因販毒而被定罪（2023 年為 23 人）。儘管各類毒品執法統計數字有所下降，但青少年涉及毒品罪行的情況值得持續關注。

5. Drug-related enforcement statistics

5.1 The total number of drug-related arrests in 2024 decreased by 5% (from 3 407 in 2023 to 3 243 in 2024), with the highest proportion attributable to cannabis-related cases (21%), followed by cocaine-related cases (20%). In respect of young people aged under 21, drug-related arrests in 2024 (at 301) dropped by 7% compared with 2023, and among them, 144 were related to serious drug offences (e.g. drug trafficking and drug manufacturing), representing a decrease of 26% over 2023. The total number of persons prosecuted for drug offences decreased by 14% (from 2 635 in 2023 to 2 256 in 2024), with 4 persons aged under 16 convicted of drug trafficking (23 in 2023). Although there were decreases in various drug-related enforcement statistics, the involvement of young people in drug offences warrants continued attention.