

CHAPTER

第 6 章

毒品問題研究：
積極探索 勇於求證

DRUG-RELATED RESEARCH

- MOVING TOWARDS AN EVIDENCE-BASED APPROACH



In a report by a Medical Working Party appointed by the Narcotics Advisory Committee in March 1965 to consider whether the provision of out-patient treatment of drug addicts could materially contribute to reducing drug abuse in Hong Kong, one significant paragraph commented on the paucity of data:

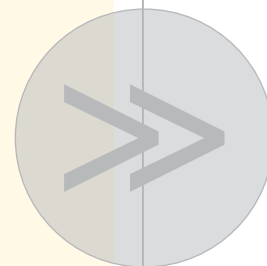
“We are moved to state here that, throughout our deliberations, we have been impressed by the lack of reliable knowledge, and the urgent need for properly organised research in every area concerning drug addiction. The mass of what might be politely termed misconceptions is as impressive as the lack of knowledge. These urgently require correction.”

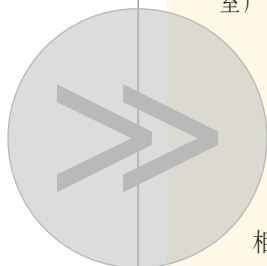
The validity of the Working Party's comment was recognized when, at the first meeting of ACAN on 16 June 1965, it was agreed that research should be included as one of its five Sub-committees; the others dealing with education and publicity, illicit traffic, deterrents, and treatment and rehabilitation.

香港禁毒諮詢委員會在一九六五年三月委任一個醫療工作小組，研究為吸毒者提供的門診服務能否真正減輕本港濫用藥物問題。該小組提交的報告書其中一段重要的文字對數據不足作出批評：

“在我們審議有關問題期間，深感可靠資料不足和有關吸毒問題的各個範疇急需系統化的研究。對這問題的誤解，就如資料不足一般嚴重。這些問題都急待糾正。”

禁毒常務委員會接納工作小組的意見，因此在一九六五年六月十六日第一次會議上，決定成立研究小組委員會，作為轄下五個小組委員會之一。其餘四個小組委員會分別處理教育及宣傳、打擊非法販毒的阻嚇措施及戒毒治療與康復工作。





在蒐集有關本港濫用藥物趨勢和特點的可靠資料，以及各項戒毒、康復和預防計劃的效能等方面，一九七六年是一個轉捩點，因為政府設立的吸毒者中央檔案室（現稱藥物濫用資料中央檔案室）（以下簡稱“檔案室”）在這一年作出重大改組。檔案室的新電腦資料處理系統採用綜合資料管理系統，是香港首次採用的技術。它的獨特之處是能將新加入的資料與原有資料互相比較，以便識別某一名藥物濫用者以前曾否被呈報，避免重複，且能提供多項趨勢分析。此外，該系統也能夠在收到的報告中找出謬誤及矛盾之處。

檔案室（由政府統計處兩名統計師負責管理）初期報告所收集的資料包括藥物倚賴者的年齡和性別、主要濫用的藥物和濫用方法。禁毒常務委員會和負責個別禁毒計劃的機構首次取得有關所推行政策和計劃進展情況的可靠資料，有助考慮是否有需要改變方針及/或重點。

The year 1976 proved to be the turning point in the search for reliable information on the trends and characteristics of drug abuse in Hong Kong, and on the effectiveness of its various treatment, rehabilitation and prevention programmes, when a major reorganization of the Government's Central Registry of Drug Addicts (CRDA) was launched. The Integrated Data Base Management System which formed the basis of the new Registry's computerized operations, was the first of its kind to be used in Hong Kong. Its unique feature is its matching capability, which enables the computer to identify whether an abuser has been previously reported, which avoids duplications, and enables the production of a variety of trend analyses. It can also detect errors and inconsistencies in the reports received.

Early reports from the Registry (which was administered by two Statisticians from the Census and Statistics Department) dealt with age and sex distribution, primary drug of abuse, and methods of administration. For the first time, ACAN and those responsible for individual anti-drug programmes were supplied with reliable factual information on the progress of their policies and plans, and thereby on areas where changes in direction and/or emphasis might be needed.



Development of the CRDA in 1978/80

The CRDA's computerized system became fully operational in August 1978 and proved to be an effective tool for the assessment of the local drug addiction scene, and on its developing trends and characteristics. Up to the end of 1979, the Central Registry had secured the support and cooperation of about 180 reporting sources.

一九七八至八零年間檔案室的發展

檔案室的電腦處理系統在一九七八年八月全面投入服務，對於評估本港濫用藥物情況及其發展趨勢和特徵十分有效。直至一九七九年底，檔案室已獲得約180個呈報機構的支持和協助。

於一九七八年八月藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的電腦系統全面啟用後的日常運作。

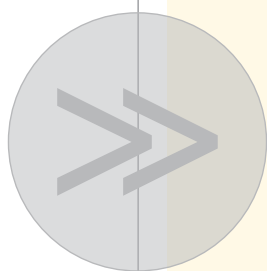
The computerized CRDA in daily use after its computer system came into full operation in August 1978.

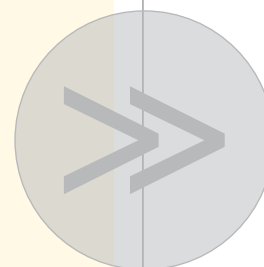
由一九七九年，當局根據檔案室的數據進行一些特別研究，以收集原有系統並無收集的資料，如戒毒者參加某項戒毒計劃為期多久或完成有關療程的日期，與其他資料一併分析。這些研究的目的是評估香港三個主要戒毒計劃的成效，分別是醫務衛生處的美沙酮自願門診計劃、監獄署的強迫戒毒計劃，及香港戒毒會在石鼓洲的自願住院戒毒計劃。研究結果顯示，在一九七四至八一年間，因觸犯與毒品有關的嚴重及輕微罪行而被起訴的人數由 18 623 名下降至 7 866 名，即減少 57.8%；年齡在 21 歲以下而被判入戒毒所的藥物倚賴者數目由 270 名（佔全部判入戒毒所的藥物倚賴者總數的 13.8%）下降至 116 名（佔總數 6.9%）；年齡在 21 歲以下入住香港戒毒會石鼓洲戒毒中心的人數由 269 名（佔總入人數 10%）下降至 130 名（佔總入人數 4.9%）。

檔案室於一九八零年上半年與資料處理組合作編製電腦程序，分析檔案室所收集有關藥物倚賴者社會背景的資料，令當局可從檔案室資料庫抽取被呈報在案的藥物倚賴者的學歷、職業訓練、就業及初次倚賴藥物的年齡等資料，對本港濫用藥物人口的資料分析更為詳盡。禁毒常務委員會首次可以借助這套操作精密的電腦裝置及其他資料，制訂政策並向政府提出建議。

Special studies based on the CRDA statistics were undertaken from 1979, which elicited additional data, not normally collected by the existing system, such as the length of stay in a treatment programme, or the date of discharge, to be included in the analysis. These studies evaluated the performances of Hong Kong's three major drug addiction treatment programmes, i.e. the Medical and Health Department's voluntary out-patient methadone treatment programme, the Prisons Department's Drug Addiction Treatment Centre programme, and SARDA's voluntary in-patient treatment programme on Shek Kwu Chau. They showed that, between 1974 and 1981, the number of persons prosecuted for major and minor drug offences in Hong Kong declined from 18 623 to 7 866 or 57.8%. The number of drug dependent persons aged under 21 admitted to the Drug Addiction Treatment Centres declined from 270 (13.8% of total admissions) to 116 (6.9%) and the number of those under 21 admitted to Shek Kwu Chau (SARDA) dropped from 269 (10% of total admissions) to 130 (4.9%).

In collaboration with the Data Processing Division, computer programmes to analyse social data on drug dependent persons collected by the CRDA were prepared in the first half of 1980. It was then possible to extract from the Registry database information on the schooling, vocational training, employment, and age of first addiction of known drug dependent persons, so that a more comprehensive picture of Hong Kong's drug dependent population could be compiled. Together with other indicators, ACAN now had, for the first time, a sophisticated mechanism on which to base its recommendations to the Government.



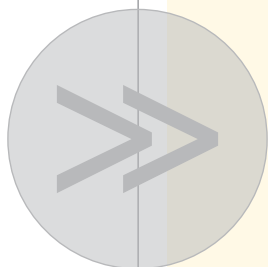


The new CRDA found that between September 1976 and December 1980, a total of 125 000 reports had been received, an average of 3.6 reports per individual. About 5% of drug dependent persons reported were under 20 years of age with about 0.2% under 15. The largest proportion of drug dependent persons were within the 20-29 age bracket which comprised 33% of the known drug dependent population. 63% of the individuals reported were aged 30 and over and, of the 35 000 known drug dependent persons, only 6% were females, but only 19% of the male drug dependent persons were below the age of 25, whereas 41% of the females were in this same age group. Of the 238 women drug dependent persons who were reported to the CRDA for the first time in 1980, 166 were reported by law enforcement agencies and 68 from treatment agencies, indicating that existing treatment facilities were not attracting as many female drug dependent persons as was hoped.

At that time, the most vulnerable period for a drug dependent person to be reported again for the first time occurred within the first three months after a previous contact with the CRDA (29% of the total). By the end of 48 months, the chance of a drug dependent person having been reported again at least once was 78%, and for females 66%. The majority of drug dependent persons (86%) had had some form of schooling, but the educational level remained low – an average of five to six years of education only. Nearly 80% of drug dependent persons reported to the CRDA had not received any form of vocational training. Despite the lack of adequate schooling and vocational training, 69% of all the reported individuals in 1980 claimed to have some form of lawful employment (full time, part-time or casual) at the time of their first report to the Registry.

檔案室又發現，在一九七六年九月至一九八零年十二月期間，共接獲 125 000 份報告，平均每名藥物倚賴者有3.6份報告。向檔案室呈報的藥物倚賴者中，年齡不足20歲的約佔5%，而不足15歲的則約佔0.2%。在已知的藥物倚賴者人口當中，年齡在20至29歲之間的有33%，佔最大比例。30歲或以上的藥物倚賴者則佔總呈報人數的63%，而在35 000 名已知藥物倚賴者中，只有6%為女性，但在男性藥物倚賴者中，只有19%年齡在25歲以下，而同一年齡組別的女性藥物倚賴者則佔41%。在一九八零年首次被呈報的238名女性中，166名由執法機關呈報，68名則來自戒毒機構；由此可見，現有的戒毒設施未能一如當局所希望吸引到大量女性藥物倚賴者求助。

當時，檔案室最大機會首次再接到有關某個藥物倚賴者的報告，是在上次呈報後的三個月內（佔總數的29%）。在48個月後，藥物倚賴者最少有一次再被呈報的可能性為78%，女性則為66%。大部分藥物倚賴者（86%）均曾接受某種形式的教育，但他們的教育水平頗低，平均只接受五至六年的教育，而向檔案室呈報的藥物倚賴者中，接近80%完全沒有接受任何形式的職業訓練。雖然他們的教育程度不高，亦無接受職業訓練，在一九八零年首次向檔案室呈報者有69%報稱有正當職業（包括全職、兼職和散工）。



由一九八一年起的檔案室報告

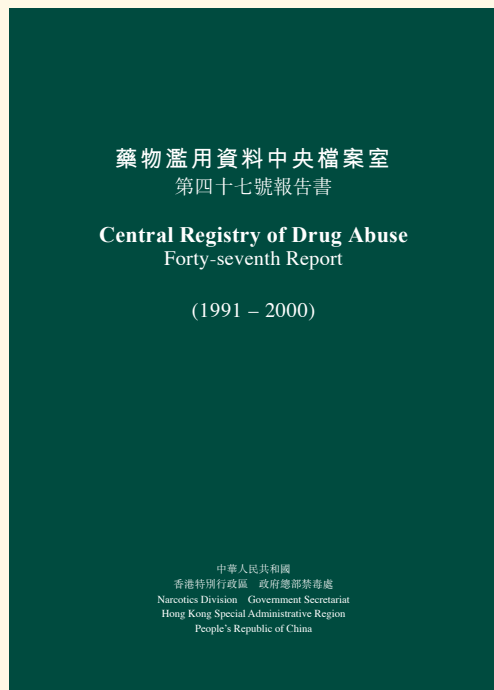
由於各有關機構向檔案室呈報資料，純粹出於自願，因此檔案室必須令呈報機構及藥物倚賴者確信其利益得到充分保障，才能鼓勵他們呈報。自檔案室成立以來，一切向檔案室呈報有關藥物倚賴者個人資料的紀錄，均絕對保密，除直接負責檔案室工作的人員外，其他人等不得取閱。在這方面，政府更進一步於一九八一年七月修訂《危險藥物條例》，規定檔案室及其呈報機構所儲存有關任何人使用危險藥物、接受護理、治療與康復服務，以及因涉及危險藥物案件而被定罪等資料，均受法律保護。除非事態嚴重或在迫不得已的情況下，否則這些紀錄可免受搜查，亦不得用作呈堂證物。如必須查閱，則須向律政司申請，在批准後方可取閱。

這項法例的實施加強了呈報機構對檔案室的信心，從而得到它們繼續合作，並按時呈報已知或疑是藥物倚賴者的可靠資料。同時，新法例又可保證藥物倚賴者個人資料不會外洩，藉以鼓勵他們主動接受治療。

CRDA Reports from 1981

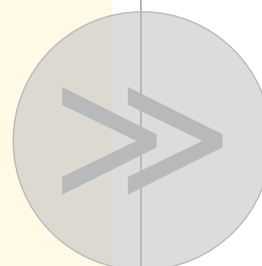
As reporting to the CRDA is entirely voluntary, it was essential to secure the confidence of both individual drug dependent persons and the reporting agencies that their interests would be given adequate protection, if reporting was to be encouraged. Since its inception, the records of all individuals reported to the CRDA were handled in strict confidence, and were accessible only to those directly involved in the operation of the Registry. As a major step forward, the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance was amended in July 1981 to provide statutory protection to the confidentiality of all records maintained by the CRDA and its reporting agencies relating to the use of dangerous drugs by any persons, the care, treatment and rehabilitation of such persons, and convictions for offences involving dangerous drugs. Such records are immune from search and from production in court except under very serious and compelling circumstances, in which event an application would have to be made to the Attorney General for his personal consideration.

With the enactment of this legislation, the confidence of the CRDA reporting agencies in the Registry was further enhanced, providing a firm base for their continued cooperation and the regular supply of reliable information on known or suspected drug dependent persons. At the same time, individual drug dependent persons were assured that their anonymity would be maintained, thus encouraging them to come forward for treatment.



During the 1980s, the CRDA made annual reports on the numbers of individuals reported, their age and sex distribution, type of drug abused, methods of taking drugs, the age of first abuse, year of contact, and social characteristics such as education, employment, and district of residence. One of the most important capabilities of the Registry lies in its ability to analyse the reporting history of drug dependent persons at various time intervals subsequent to a report from specified agencies. Thus it is possible to identify the likelihood of a drug dependent person being reported by, for example, the Police during a defined time period after enrolment in one or another treatment programme. This proves to be an objective parameter by which to measure the impact of admission to specific treatment agencies. Furthermore, comparisons can be made, not only among the various treatment programmes, but also among different patient sub-groups within a programme.

在八十年代，檔案室每年就下列統計資料發報告：呈報人數、年齡及性別、被濫用藥物的種類和方式、首次濫用藥物的年齡、年份，以及其他社會特徵如教育、職業和居地區。檔案室最重要的功能之一，就是分析藥物倚賴者給某機構呈報後在不同階段的報告紀錄，因此檔案室可以估計藥物倚賴者參加某項治療計劃後在某段時間內再次被警方或其他機構呈報的可能性。此舉可客觀地衡量參加某種治療計劃對藥物倚賴者的影響。此外，亦可比較不同的戒毒治療計劃，與在同一計劃中不同組別病人的情況。

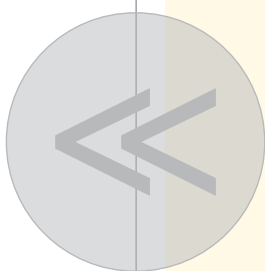


分析顯示，在一九八三年，藥物倚賴者最容易再次被呈報的時間，是在上次被呈報後三個月內（29%）。此後，再次被呈報的機會便逐漸減低。但藥物倚賴者在60個月後再被呈報的可能性則為86%。女性藥物倚賴者再被呈報的機會，一般都較低，在60個月後再被呈報的有72%。這些統計結果證實，正如其他地方一樣，戒毒之後的重染毒癮情況十分普通，香港的藥物倚賴者在戒毒後亦傾向於在短期內再度濫藥。此外，尤其重要的是，這些統計結果更顯示，凡經檔案室呈報機構鑑定為藥物倚賴者，在五年內再被呈報的機會高達80%以上，由此可見，檔案室的效用極高，而所存資料亦甚全面。

檔案室也定期進行一些特別評估研究，其中一項涉及一些入住較小規模戒毒治療及康復機構戒毒者的資料。這些機構包括兩間中途宿舍，即靈愛青年中心及香港基督教服務處同福樓，及三間住院式戒毒所，即挪威信義會戒毒所、晨曦會福音戒毒所及基督教互愛中心。

Analysis showed, in 1983, that the most vulnerable time period for a drug dependent person being subsequently reported occurred within the first three months after a previous report to the CRDA (29%). Thereafter the chances of his being subsequently reported gradually diminished. However, by the end of 60 months, the chance of an individual being reported again was 86%. The likelihood of female drug dependents being subsequently reported was generally lower, with 72% of them being reported again at the end of 60 months. These findings confirmed that drug abuse in Hong Kong, as elsewhere in the world, was a highly relapsing condition and that drug dependent persons tended to recycle themselves at fairly short intervals. Even more significantly, this substantiated the high degree of completeness and effectiveness of the Registry in identifying drug dependent persons in Hong Kong since, having once been identified as a drug dependent person by a CRDA reporting agency, an individual had more than an 80% likelihood of being reported again within five years.

The Registry also conducted special evaluation studies on a regular basis, one of which was on the subsequent history of persons admitted to various smaller scale treatment and rehabilitation programmes; two half-way houses, the Ling Oi Youth Centre and the Hong Kong Christian Service Tung Fook House, and three in-patient treatment centres, the Home for Drug Addicts of the Norwegian Lutheran Mission, Operation Dawn, and Wu Oi Christian Centre.



Survey on Drug Use among Students of Secondary Schools and Technical Institutes

In 1987, 1990 and 1992, the Narcotics Division conducted three territory-wide school surveys to collect data on the drug use among students of secondary schools, international schools and technical institutes. In order to collect more comprehensive and up-to-date information for monitoring closely the drug abuse situation among the student population, a fourth survey was conducted from October to December 1996 and covered about 113 800 students in some 170 secondary schools and technical institutes.

The 1996 survey revealed that 2.7% of students covered had ever abused psychotropic substances, and 2.1% had abused heroin. The corresponding figures in 1992 were 3.1% and 0.4% respectively. Less than one-quarter of the student psychotropic substance abusers had abused drugs within 30 days prior to the survey. Most of them were aged between 14 and 17.

中學及工業學院學生使用藥物情況的調查

禁毒處在一九八七、一九九零和一九九二年進行了共三次全港學校調查，收集有關中學、國際學校和工業學院學生使用藥物的資料。為了蒐集更詳盡和最新的資料，以便密切監察上述學生的藥物濫用情況，禁毒處在一九九六年十月至十二月期間展開了第四次調查，受訪對象為約170間中學和工業學院的約113 800名學生。

一九九六年的調查結果顯示，有2.7%被涵蓋的學生曾濫用精神藥物，另有2.1%曾濫用海洛英。而一九九二年的數字則分別為3.1%及0.4%。濫用精神藥物的學生中，於調查前三十天內曾濫用精神藥物的學生少於四分之一，而這些學生中大部分的年齡介乎14至17歲之間。

大部分濫用藥物的學生為男性；他們首次濫用藥物的年齡是在12至15歲之間，主要因是出於好奇，而大部分都是從朋友處取得藥物。濫用精神藥物的學生中，超過85%表示很容易取得這類藥物。大麻是這類學生最常濫用的藥物，其次是咳藥和有機溶劑。

這項調查的正面發現，是絕大部分接受調查的學生均不贊成非醫療用途使用藥物，而與母親關係良好的學生則較少濫用藥物。

為了找出有關學生使用藥物的最新趨勢，禁毒處在二零零零年展開了第五次調查。為了方便制訂針對青少年濫用藥物的未來策略，這次調查搜集更多深入的資料，包括濫用精神藥物的形式（例如涉及跨境濫用藥物的問題）及原因，可望於二零零一年年底得到調查結果。

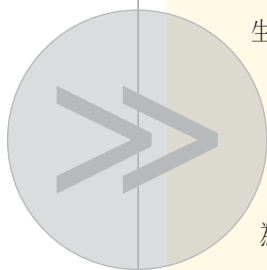
Most student drug abusers were male, and started to abuse drugs between the ages of 12 and 15, mainly out of curiosity; the majority obtained drugs from their friends. Over 85% of psychotropic substance abusers indicated that it was easy for them to obtain drugs if they wanted. Cannabis was the most common type of drug abused among student abusers, followed by cough medicine and organic solvents.

On the positive side, a great majority of the students surveyed did not approve of the non-medical use of drugs. Students who had good relationship with their mothers were found to be less likely to take drugs.

In order to ascertain the latest trend of drug use among students, the fifth survey was launched in 2000.

To facilitate the formulation of future strategy for tackling the drug abuse problem among youths, more in-depth information on the patterns of and reasons for taking psychotropic substances such as cross-border substance abuse were collected in this round of the survey.

It is expected that findings of this survey will be available towards end of 2001.

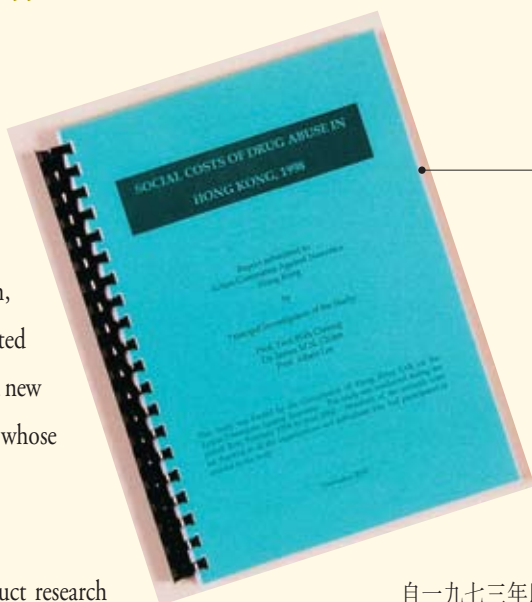


Developments in the 1990s

In January 1993, ACAN was restructured for the first time since 1973 to enhance community participation, and to promote drug-related research facilities through a new Research Sub-committee, whose terms of reference were:

- (a) To identify and conduct research projects in various drug-related areas, specifically, on the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons and on the approach to preventive education and publicity, which could bring out insights on which the respective Sub-committee could formulate the appropriate strategies; and
- (b) To monitor drug-related studies conducted locally and overseas and draw attention to findings which are of relevance to Hong Kong.

About \$1.2 million every year are earmarked for research under the ACAN Vote.



九十年代的發展

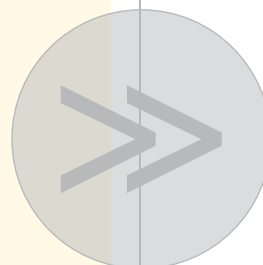
禁毒常務委員會於一九九三年一月進行重組，這是自一九七三年以來的第一次，目的是讓更多社會人士參與禁毒行列，及透過一個新的研究小組委員會，展開與禁毒有關的研究工作。研究小組委員會的職權範圍如下：

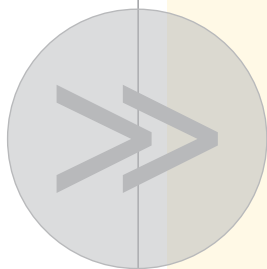
- (a) 選定及進行各項與毒品有關問題的研究項目，特別是為藥物倚賴者提供的戒毒治療和康復服務，以及推行禁毒教育與宣傳活動的方針，使各有關小組委員會能更深入了解問題，從而制定適當的策略；以及
- (b) 留意在本港及海外進行與毒品有關問題的研究，並注意其中與香港有關的研究結果。

禁毒常務委員會每年均撥款約120萬元作研究經費。

香港藥物濫用問題涉及的成本研究。

A study on the Social Costs of Drug Abuse in Hong Kong.





禁毒常務委員會轄下一個工作小組對檔案室運作進行檢討，於一九九三年六月完成，並提出若干建議。這些建議獲禁毒常務委員會通過，當中包括擴大檔案室的目標，以便參考整體人口的特點，確定和預測本港的藥物濫用趨勢和藥物濫用人口特性；整理從不同來源得來的統計數字，從而分析在某段期間呈報的藥物濫用人口的特性，以及把這些特性與不同機構所呈報的藥物倚賴者特性互相比較對照；提供統計數字，以便評估各項戒毒治療和康復計劃的成效；設立資料庫，以便因應要求提供資料，監察所選定類別的藥物倚賴者在某段期間的濫用藥物模式，供研究之用；以及作為一個基點，以便結合其他與毒品有關的統計系統，從中獲取資料，進而互相聯繫比較。禁毒常務委員會委託研究機構進行的研究，詳見每年由禁毒處出版的香港禁毒報告書。

於一九九四年，檔案室的呈報機構同意由一九九五年一月一日起採用新形式的紀錄表，由此引進了新的數據收集系統。新紀錄表收錄更詳細資料，並增加一些數據，如居所類別、就業情況、通常濫用藥物的開支，以及報稱現時濫用藥物的原因。新系統的程式在一九九五年年底完成測試，新增的功能如下：

In June 1993, a review of CRDA's operation was completed by an ACAN Working Group, the recommendations of which were approved by ACAN. They included an expansion of the objectives of the Registry to identify and forecast trends in the nature of addiction and the drug abuser population in Hong Kong, with reference to the demographic characteristics of the overall population; to coordinate statistics from various sources so as to facilitate analysis of distinctive features of the reported drug dependent population at any given time, and to contrast these with data on other reported abusers; to provide statistics to facilitate the evaluation of the effectiveness of various treatment and rehabilitation programmes; to provide a database which is responsive to requests, for research purposes, for the monitoring of selected groups of drug dependent persons with regard to their drug abusing patterns over a given period of time; and to provide a basis for integrating with other drug-related statistical systems so that the information they contain can be captured and various statistics related and compared. A list of the past research commissioned by ACAN can be found in the Hong Kong Narcotics Report published by the Narcotics Division every year.

The development of the new data collection system began in 1994 when CRDA's reporting agencies agreed to the introduction of a new record sheet as from 1 January 1995. The new document captures more detailed information, as well as additional data such as type of living quarters, employment status, customary expenditure on drug use, and the reported reason for current drug use. The new system's programmes were fully developed and tested by the end of 1995, and offered the following additional features:

(a) checking of the submission of record sheets from various reporting agencies so that non-reporting of drug abuse cases can be followed up; and monitoring progress on their coding and editing to ensure that timely statistics can be provided;

(b) making available on-line enquiry and retrieval of information on individual reports, as well as summary statistics, through the remote terminals in the Narcotics Division;

(c) selection of specific groups of drug dependent persons for research purposes, over a period of time;

(d) provision of a user-friendly query tool and downloading facility to extract data to a personal computer for further analysis; and

(e) enabling the auto-matching of death cases from the Immigration Department with the CRDA system to give a more realistic estimate of drug dependent person numbers.

In view of the prime importance of accurate current data to ACAN's policy-making functions, this new development marked a major advance in the constant search for understanding of the many social, economic and psychological problems which underlie drug addiction. It also provided a sound foundation for the expanded programme of research initiated and maintained by the new Research Sub-committee during the remainder of the 1990s and into the new Millennium, based on the principle that each project should be both useful and used.

(a) 核對不同呈報機構遞交的紀錄表，以便對沒有呈報藥物濫用個案的情況作出跟進；監察紀錄表的編碼和審核的進度，以確保能夠迅速提供最新數據；

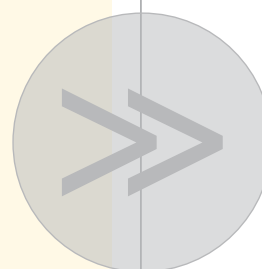
(b) 透過禁毒處遠程終端機的運作，提供聯機查詢服務、從個別報告抽取資料及提供摘要統計資料；

(c) 選取某類別的藥物倚賴者在一段時間內作研究用途；

(d) 提供操作簡易的查詢工具和下載設施，以抽取數據輸入個人電腦，供進一步分析；以及

(e) 入境事務處死亡個案與檔案室系統資料自動配對，以便更準確估計濫用藥物人數。

由於為禁毒常務委員會提供準確的最新數據以供制訂政策極為重要，這項新發展標誌政府在了解藥物濫用情況與眾多社會、經濟和心理問題的關係，跨進了一大步。同時，它也為新成立的研究小組委員會在九十年代後期及新紀元後開展及持續推行的研究計劃，提供良好基礎。進行新研究計劃的原則，是每項計劃應該既有用，而研究結果也應獲得充分利用。



《個人資料（私隱）條例》（第486章）

（下稱《私隱條例》）在一九九六年十二月生效之後，禁毒處了解到部分社會工作者關注他們向檔案室呈報受助人的資料可能造成的問題。當局於一九九七年四月向所有呈報機構發出指引，說明《私隱條例》對檔案室工作的影響，以及呈報機構在呈報有關受助人資料時需採取的措施。當局了解到外展機構有需要與其受助人建立良好關係，因此與這些機構作出安排，方便它們呈報藥物濫用受助人的個人資料。這些措施都可讓呈報機構就它們向檔案室呈報資料時對私隱問題有更正確的理解。

當局不時檢討檔案室的工作，以反映藥物濫用情況的轉變，並不斷改善其運作。禁毒處於二零零零年二月着手檢討檔案室的機制，以尋求進一步增強其功能及提供有用數據，以應付不斷轉變的藥物濫用模式。有關檢討預計會在二零零一年年底完成。

Since the coming into effect of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Cap. 486) (PDPO) in December 1996, the Narcotics Division has been aware of some social workers' concern about the possible impact of reporting their clients' data to the CRDA. In April 1997, a guideline was issued to all reporting agencies setting out the implications of the PDPO upon CRDA's work and the measures reporting agencies need to take in reporting data from their clients. In appreciation of their need to build up rapport with their clients, arrangements had also been made with outreach agencies to facilitate the reporting of drug abusing clients' personal data. All these measures have facilitated agencies to take into proper perspective their privacy concerns in so far as they relate to the CRDA reporting.

The CRDA has continuously been kept under review to reflect changes in drug abuse situations. Improvements to the CRDA system have been made regularly. In February 2000, the Narcotics Division started to conduct a review on the mechanism of the CRDA with a view to identifying ways of further enhancing its functions and providing useful statistics to meet the requirements of changing drug abuse pattern. It is expected that the review will be completed by the end of 2001.

禁毒處舉辦研討會，以回應社工對在私隱條例下，向藥物濫用資料中央檔案室呈報個人資料的關注。

The Narcotics Division holds a seminar to address social workers' concern about the implications of Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance on the reporting of personal data to the Central Registry of Drug Abuse.





二零零零年度禁毒常務委員會研究小組委員會委員。

Members of the ACAN Research Sub-committee in 2000.

The research capacity of the Narcotics Division was augmented by contracting out some projects, or parts of projects, as and when necessary. A wide dissemination of research findings which have a strong community interest or far reaching policy implications has been achieved through the local media. Copies of research reports are also made available to professionals in drug-related fields, academics and, in addition to ACAN, relevant Government departments and non-government organizations. Hong Kong also has reciprocal arrangements with overseas administrations for the exchange of drug-related information and research.

Over the past 25 years, the ever increasing flow of detailed and thoroughly researched information on every aspect of the current and developing drugs situation has enabled ACAN to make informed assessments of any changes or adjustments needed in its policy recommendations to the Government. As a result, action has been taken which has contributed to the stabilization of the number of drug dependents in Hong Kong during these years, to a more hopeful climate of opinion about the future, and to the view voiced by international experts that Hong Kong continues to be a leader in the field of coordinated anti-drug action in Asia, and a source of information and advice for many countries in the area.

禁毒處在有需要時也會外判一些研究計劃或部分計劃，以擴大其研究範圍。關乎社會利益或對政府政策有深遠影響的研究結果，都會透過傳媒向市民公布。當局除了把研究報告送交禁毒常務委員會、有關政府部門和非政府機構外，也會廣為分發給與藥物有關行業的專業人士和學者。香港並與海外國家作出安排，交換與毒品有關的資訊和研究結果。

在過去25年來，禁毒常務委員會根據這些與日俱增、詳盡而且經過深入研究的資料，就當前和發展中的濫用藥物情況，向政府作出政策修訂的建議。這些發展導致香港濫用藥物的人數近年來趨於穩定，而大家對日後濫用藥物的情況亦較為樂觀，同時也促使國際專家認同香港在亞洲區的禁毒行動中繼續擔當領導角色，及為區內不少國家提供藥物資料和意見。

