藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的運作機制 Operation Mechanism of the Central Registry of Drug Abuse

引言

1. 要制定有效政策對付吸食毒品問題,必須考慮吸食毒品情況和實際。香港有關當局早已明瞭這個需要,因此,政府總部禁毒處(禁毒處)於一九七二年成立檔案室,負責監察本港吸食毒品趨勢的轉變和吸食毒品的特性。

檔案室的工作目標

- 檔案室的工作目標在二零零一 年修訂如下:
 - (a) 參考整體人口的特點,確定 本港的吸食毒品趨勢和吸食 毒品人士特性的轉變;
 - (b) 編匯從各機構得來的統計數字,從而分析在某段時期被呈報的吸食毒品人士的特性,以及把不同機構所呈報的吸食毒品人士的特性互相比較對照;
 - (c) 設立資料庫,以便應各方要 求提供資料,監察選定組別 的吸食毒品人士在某段時期 的吸食毒品模式,供研究之 用;
 - (d) 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,進而相 互聯繫比較;以及

Introduction

1. Effective policy against drug abuse has to be formulated with reference to the drug abuse situation and trends. This need has long been recognized in Hong Kong. Therefore, the Narcotics Division (ND) of the Government Secretariat in 1972 established the CRDA that serves to monitor changes in trends and characteristics of the drug abuse situation in Hong Kong.

Objectives of the CRDA

- 2. The objectives of the Registry as revised in 2001 are :
 - a) to identify trends in the nature of drug addiction and the addict population in Hong Kong with reference to the demographic characteristics of the overall population;
 - (b) to coordinate statistics from various sources for analyzing the characteristics of the reported addict population at any given time, and to contrast these characteristics among abusers reported from various sources;
 - (c) to provide a database which is responsive to requests for monitoring selected groups of drug abusers with regard to their drug abusing patterns over a period of time for research;
 - (d) to provide a basis for integrating with other drug-related statistical systems so that information in these systems can be captured and statistics related and compared; and

(e) 適時提供最新的統計數字, 供市民參閱。

(e) to provide up-to-date statistics in a timely manner for dissemination to the public.

方法

3. 檔案室所儲存有關經證實或被懷 疑的吸食毒品人士的記錄是從遍布不 同界別的機構所填寫的劃一記錄表收 集得來,有關機構包括執法部門、戒毒 治療和福利機構、專上學院、醫院和診 所。《危險藥物條例》第一百三十四章 的附表四所列的向藥物濫用資料中央 檔案室呈報資料的機構名單載於附錄 三。每季記錄表收集與這些機構有接觸 的吸食毒品人士的社會及人口特徵及 吸食毒品資料。自二零零五年四月起 使用的記錄表載於附錄四。因此,警方 和海關會就每名經證實或被懷疑吸食 毒品的被捕人士,填寫記錄表。懲教 署呈報剛收監或剛進入戒毒所的吸食 毒品人士和再次吸毒囚犯的資料。戒 毒治療和康復服務機構呈報初次和再 次接受治療的個案。福利機構呈報經證 實或懷疑吸食毒品的求助人資料。外 展社工呈報向他們尋求服務的吸食毒 品人士的資料。醫院和診所則會就任 何有斷癮徵狀或承認吸食毒品的病 人,填寫記錄表。

4. 作為資料呈報的準則,吸食毒品是指服用危害或可能危害個人身體或精神健康,或其家庭和社會關係

Methodology

- 3. Reports on confirmed or suspected drug abusers contained in the CRDA are submitted to the CRDA via a standard record sheet by a wide network of reporting agencies comprising law enforcement departments, treatment and welfare agencies, tertiary institutions, hospitals and clinics. A list of CRDA reporting agencies specified in the Fourth Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Chapter 134) is at The record sheet solicits Appendix 3. information on the social and demographic characteristics of and drug-taking information on drug abusers who come into contact with those agencies on a quarterly basis. A specimen of the record sheet in use since April 2005 is at Appendix 4. Thus, the Police Force and the Customs and Excise Department report on confirmed or suspected abuser arrested by them. The Correctional Services Department reports on drug abusers on their admission to prisons or drug addiction treatment centres and also on relapsed prisoners. Treatment and rehabilitation agencies report on new and readmitted cases. Welfare agencies report when a confirmed or suspected drug abuser approaches them for assistance. Outreaching social workers report on drug abusers who come to them for services. Hospitals and clinics complete a record sheet in respect of any patient who has shown withdrawal symptoms of drug addiction or who confesses to being a drug abuser.
- 4. For the purpose of reporting, drug abuse is defined as the taking of substance that harms or threatens to harm the physical,

- 5. 整體吸食毒品人數指在指定時期內被呈報在檔案室的總人數,內被呈報在檔案室的總人數,內被呈報多於一次與獨大學與人數,一種類的數目。吸食某一種與人數,一種與人數,不論他們只是品人數,不論他們只是品級人數,不論他們只是品級食物食。

- mental or social well-being of an individual, in doses above or for periods beyond those normally regarded as therapeutic. Substances of abuse can be broadly divided into two categories narcotics analgesics (or opiates) and psychotropic substances. Narcotics analgesics refer to heroin, opium, morphine and physeptone/methadone while psychotropic substances include hallucinogens, depressants, stimulants, tranquillizers and other substances such as ketamine, cough medicine and organic solvents. Taking alcohol and tobacco are not regarded as drug abuse.
- 5. The overall number of drug abusers refers to the total number of individual persons reported to the Registry in the given period, irrespective of whether they were reported for more than once and the number of drugs taken. The number of drug abusers for a particular drug type, however, is defined as the total number of all individuals who had abused the drug within the given period, irrespective of whether they took it singly or concurrently with other drugs.
- 6. All record sheets received in paper form are checked, coded and the data are input into the computer. Together with those record sheets submitted electronically over the Internet to the CRDA, the inputted data are then validated. To avoid multiple counting of the same person and enable identification of newly reported cases as against the previously reported ones in the CRDA database, the computer will match data input with previously known cases in the database, using the name, identity card number, birth date, sex and etc. With the updated CRDA database, tabulations are produced. Regular statistics on drug abuser characteristics are compiled. They serve as indicators of the drug abuse trend in Hong Kong.

資料保密

8. 各機構向檔案室呈報的所 有個人記錄,均絕對保密,只有 直接負責檔案室工作的人員才 可取閱。這些人員必須遵守保密 規則。除非是在十分嚴重和不得 不披露的情况下,否則這些記錄 可以免被搜查和在法庭出示。所 有發表的報告,內容純屬統計數 字,並無任何資料可識別個別吸 食毒品人士的身分。這樣不僅加 強了呈報機構對檔案室的信 心,也為呈報機構繼續與檔案室 合作並定期呈報可靠資料,提供 鞏固的基礎。同時,個別吸食毒 品人士也無須害怕因接受治療而 泄露身分。

統計資料的局限

9. 雖然呈報網絡已包括執法部門、戒毒治療和福利機構、醫院和診所,但檔案室只能記錄曾與呈報機構接觸而又被這些機構呈報的人士。因

Data Confidentiality

- As reporting to the CRDA is entirely voluntary, it is essential to secure the confidence of both individual drug abusers and reporting agencies. This is achieved by conferring statutory protection to the confidentiality of all records maintained in the CRDA and its reporting agencies under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. Guidelines for reporting data to the CRDA have also been regularly updated to comply with the provisions of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance that was implemented in December 1996.
- The records of all persons reported to the CRDA are handled in strict confidence and are accessible only to those who are directly involved in the operation of the CRDA. They in turn are required to observe the rule of confidentiality. All records are immune from search and from production in court except under very serious compelling circumstances. All published reports are statistical in nature and contain no information that could lead to any individual drug abuser being identified. This enhances the confidence of the reporting agencies in the CRDA and provides a firm basis for their continuous cooperation and the regular supply of reliable information. At the same time, individual abusers are assured that their anonymity will be maintained, thus allaying any fear of being exposed when they come forward for treatment.

Data limitations

9. Although its reporting network encompasses a large number of reporting agencies such as law enforcement departments, treatment and welfare agencies, hospitals and clinics, the CRDA is a voluntary reporting system which can only

此,檔案室不可能確定在某一時間香港吸食毒品人士的確實人口數字。根據檔案室資料而編製的統計數字應視作反映吸食毒品趨勢的指標,而非毒品吸食情況的絕對界定。

- 10. 根據某一類別吸毒人士及吸食 多種毒品人士的定義,將各類別的被 呈報吸毒人數合計起來是沒有意義 的,其總和往往多於在某指定年份內 被呈報吸毒的總人數。

- record drug abusers who have come into contact with and been reported by the reporting agencies. It is therefore not possible for the CRDA to ascertain the exact size of the drug abusing population in Hong Kong at any particular time. The statistics should be taken as indicators of the trends in drug abuse over time rather than a finite definition of the situation.
- 10. Given the definitions of drug abusers of a particular type and multiple drug abusers, it is not meaningful to add up the number of reported drug abusers for individual drug types, the sum of which is bound to be greater than the overall total number of reported drug abusers in a given year.
- 11. Specific data items of individual abusers, other than the basic personal particulars such as age and sex, may not have been fully provided for one reason and The analyses presented in this another. report are thus only based on the reported information available to the CRDA, which are inevitably incomplete. Nevertheless, information on individual data items have been provided for most, or well above 90%, of reported individuals. A table showing the numbers and proportions of individuals with known information on specific data items in 2009 is given below.

指定資料項目		資料有提供的人士	佔所有被呈報
Specified data items		No. of individuals with	吸毒者的百分比
		known information	% of all reported individuals
年齡/出生日期及性別 (必須呈報項目)	Age/date of birth and sex (mandatory items)	13 909	100.0
吸食毒品種類	Type of drugs abused	13 850	99.6
婚姻狀況	Marital status	13 179	94.8
教育水平	Educational attainment	13 209	95.0
居住地區	District of residence	13 371	96.1

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的運作機制

指定資料項目[續] Specified data items (Cont'd)		資料有提供的人士 No. of individuals with known information	佔所有被呈報 吸毒者的百分比 % of all reported individuals
屋宇單位類型	Type of quarters	13 069	94.0
活動狀況	Activity status	13 213	95.0
曾否有犯罪紀錄	Whether previously convicted	13 152	94.6
首次吸食毒品年齡	Age of first abuse	12 686	91.2
現時吸食毒品物原因	Reason for current drug use	13 183	94.8
吸食毒品地方	Place of abusing drugs	13 732	98.7
吸食毒品地點	Locality of abusing drugs	13 527	97.3

12. 在闡釋本報告書所載的統計結果時,應注意以上各點。這些統計數字應作為反映吸食毒品趨勢的指標,而非精確描述吸食毒品全面的情況。雖然有關的百分比分佈並非按所有被呈報人士計算出來,但仍可大致反映吸食毒品人士的一般特徵。

數字修訂

12. In interpreting findings of the report, the above have to be borne in mind. The statistics should be taken as indicators of the trends in drug abuse over time rather than an accurate reflection of the whole situation. The percentage distribution, though not calculated for all reported individuals, can be taken broadly to reflect the general characteristics of drug abusers.

Figure Revision

13. Figures for the number of drug abusers in previous two years may have been slightly revised and are thus different from those presented in previous issues of this series of report. It is because; after the cut-off time of data collection of each reference year, some agencies can still submit records to the Registry on abusers contacted within previous two years, or revise records submitted in previous year.

用語定義 Definition of Terms

年齡:年齡指某人在出生後所度過的完整年數。年齡是由呈報月份和 年份計算得來的。

首次吸食毒品年齡:是指開始吸食 毒品的年齡,不論吸食的毒品種類 為何。如果是指明某一種毒品的首 次吸食年齡,則是指某人吸食該種 毒品的首次吸食年齡。

居住地區:是指被呈報吸毒人士在 呈報時所知的居住地區。

經濟活動狀況:個別人士可被分類 至以下各種不同的經濟活動狀況, 包括:

Age : Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth reported.

Age of first abuse: This refers to the age when drug abuse first started, regardless of the types of drugs taken then. If a particular type of drug is specified, it refers to the age of first abuse for such type of drug.

District of residence: This refers to the district where a reported person is known to be residing at the time of report.

Drug abuse : For the purpose of reporting, drug abuse is defined as the taking of substances which harms or threatens to harm the physical, mental or social well-being of an individual, in doses above or for periods beyond those normally regarded as therapeutic. Substances abused are classified into two categories, viz. opiates and psychotropic substances (please also see opiates and psychotropic substances), but exclude alcohol and tobacco.

Economic activity status : A person can be classified into various different economic activity status including :

(i) *full-time* worker refers to an employee, employer a selfor employed who had formal job attachment (i.e. had continued receipt of wage, or had an assurance or an agreed date of return to job or business, or was in receipt of compensation without obligation to accept another job) and was working under a regular pattern with fixed number of usual days of work per month or fixed number of usual hours of work per week / month during the seven days prior to the time of report;

- (ii) 散工/兼職人士是指在呈報 前七天內,按日工作或每周通 常工作日數或每工作日/周通 常工作時數是不固定的人士;
- (iii) 失業人士是指在呈報前七天 內可隨時工作但並無為賺取 薪酬而工作的人士;
- (iv) 料理家務人士是指照顧家庭 而無收取報酬的人士;
- (v) 學生是指正在求學及在呈報 前七天內並無工作的人士。兼 職學生應歸入工作者及不包 括在此類別內;
- (vii) 其他人士包括(a)無須為生計 而工作的人士,及因長期患病 或殘疾而不能工作的人士;及 (b)從事非法行業人士。

教育水平:指某人在學校或其他教育機構修讀達到的最高教育水平,不論他/她有否完成該課程。

種族:某人的種族可能由呈報機構 經過核實該人的證件後,或只根據觀 察而呈報出來。

吸食毒品地點:指吸毒者吸毒的地點,如在家、朋友的家、休憩地方、公園、公廁、的士高及卡拉 OK。

鴉片類毒品: 是指海洛英、鴉片、 嗎啡及菲仕通/美沙酮。

- (ii) casual/part-time worker refers to a person who was working on a day-to-day basis or for whom the number of usual days of work per week or usual hours of work per working day / week was either not fixed or irregular during the seven days prior to the time of report;
- (iii) *unemployed* refers to a person who had been available for work but had not performed any work for pay during the seven days prior to the time of report;
- (iv) *home-maker* refers to a person who looks after the home without pay;
- (v) *student* refers to a person who is studying and were not working during the seven days prior to the time of report. Student worker should be classified as an employed person and is not included in this category;
- (vii) *others* includes (a) persons who do not have to work for a living and who cannot work due to permanent sickness or disablement; and (b) workers in illicit trade.

Educational attainment: This refers to the highest level of education attained by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether he/she had completed the course.

Ethnicity: The ethnicity of a person may be reported by the reporting agency after checking the person's relevant document or just simply based on observation.

Locality of abusing drug: This refers to the location where a reported person abused drugs, such as home, friend's home, recreation area/public garden/public toilet and disco/karaoke.

Opiates: This refers to heroin, opium, morphine and physeptone/methadone.

吸食毒品地方:這包括香港或香港 以外的地區或國家,如澳門特別行政 區及中國-深圳。

危害精神毒品:作為呈報的準則, 危害精神毒品包括迷幻劑(例如大麻)、鎮抑劑(如甲喹酮)、興奮劑(例 如亞甲二氧基甲基安非他明("洛爾 九")、甲基安非他明("冰")、 卡因)、鎮靜劑(如三唑侖/咪達唑侖/ 佐匹克隆、安定)和其他物質,如氣 胺酮、咳藥和有機溶劑等。

首次被呈報者意指不論吸食毒品的種類及分析的時期,某人的記錄是首次呈報予檔案室(即是在呈報之前,檔案室從未有該名人士的記錄)。

曾被呈報者意指某人的記錄在呈報之前已曾被呈報予檔案室。特別要注意的是與首次被呈報人士有別,在個別年份的曾被呈報人士不是互斥

Place of abusing drug: This includes Hong Kong or an area or a country outside Hong Kong, such as Macau SAR and Mainland of China-Shenzhen.

Psychotropic substances: For reporting purpose, psychotropic substances include hallucinogens (e.g. cannabis), depressants (e.g. methaqualone), stimulants (e.g. **MDMA** methylamphetamine (ice) (ecstasy), cocaine), tranquillizers triazolam/ (e.g. midazolam/zopiclone and diazepam) and other substances such as ketamine, cough medicine and organic solvents.

Reported drug abuser: This refers to a person reported to the CRDA by a particular agency, who has come into contact with the agency and is known or suspected to have taken substances during the four weeks before the date of contact, and the substances taken harms or threatens to harm the physical, mental or social well-being of an individual, in doses above or for periods beyond those normally regarded as therapeutic. A person who is reported for more than once (from the same or different reporting agencies) within a given year is counted as one reported The number of reported drug individual. abusers for a particular drug type is defined as the total number of all individuals who had abused the drug within a given year, irrespective of whether they took it singly or concurrently with other drugs. Analyses of reported drug abusers is made from various perspectives including:

Newly reported person refers to a person who is known to the CRDA for the first time (i.e. no precedent reported case on him/her in the CRDA at the time of report), irrespective of the types of drugs taken and the period of analysis.

Previously reported person refers to a person who has been recorded by the CRDA before the time of report. It should be noted that unlike newly reported persons, these persons reported for individual years are not mutually

用語定義 Definition of Terms

的,原因是若果他們在某些年份被呈報機構知悉為吸毒人士,他們則會 在有關年份重覆被呈報。

吸食超過一種毒品者(或稱為吸食多種毒品者)是指某人在指定期內吸食 多於一種毒品,不論他/她是否只是 單一吸食一種毒品或同時與其他毒 品混合吸食。

某一年份被呈報吸毒人數是在同年首次被呈報及曾被呈報吸毒人數的總和。

exclusive, because they may be reported repeatedly for certain years if they are known to a reporting agency as drug abusers in the years concerned.

Multiple drug abuser refers to a person who is reported to have taken more than one type of drugs within the specified period, irrespective of whether the drugs were taken singly or concurrently with other drugs.

The number of reported drug abusers for a particular year is the sum of that of newly reported persons and that of previously reported persons for the same year.

《危險藥物條例》附表四的呈報資料機構

Reporting agencies in the Fourth Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance

機構名稱

- 1. 香港仔街坊福利會社會服務中心
- 2. 浸會愛群社會服務處
- 3. 基督教巴拿巴愛心服務團有限公司
- 4. 嘉諾撒醫院
- 5. 香港明愛
- 6. 基督教家庭服務中心
- 7. 基督教正生會有限公司
- 8. 珠海學院
- 9. 香港城市大學
- 10. 懲教署
- 11. 香港海關
- 12. 得基輔康會有限公司
- 13. 衛生署
- 14. 教育局
- 15. 播道醫院
- 16. 香港港安醫院
- 17. 香港浸信會醫院
- 18. 香港浸會大學
- 19. 港中醫院
- 20. 香港青少年服務處
- 21. 香港基督教服務處
- 22. 香港家庭福利會
- 23. 香港路德會社會服務處
- 24. 香港遊樂場協會
- 25. 香港警務處
- 26. 香港養和醫院有限公司
- 27. 香港基督教女青年會
- 28. 醫院管理局
- 29. 香港國際社會服務社
- 30. 啟勵扶青會
- 31. 基督教信義會芬蘭差會靈愛中心
- 32. 嶺南大學
- 33. 明德醫院
- 34. 循道愛華村服務中心
- 35. 香港晨曦會
- 36. 寶血醫院(明愛)
- 37. 社會福利署

Name of agency

- Aberdeen Kai-fong Welfare Association Social Service Centre
- 2. Baptist Oi Kwan Social Service
- 3. Barnabas Charitable Service Association Limited
- 4. Canossa Hospital (Caritas)
- 5. Caritas Hong Kong
- 6. Christian Family Service Centre
- 7. Christian Zheng Sheng Association Limited
- 8. Chu Hai Post Secondary College
- 9. City University of Hong Kong
- 10. Correctional Services Department
- 11. Customs and Excise Department
- 12. DACARS, Limited
- 13. Department of Health
- 14. Education Bureau
- 15. Evangel Hospital
- 16. Hong Kong Adventist Hospital
- 17. Hong Kong Baptist Hospital
- 18. Hong Kong Baptist University
- 19. Hong Kong Central Hospital
- 20. Hong Kong Children & Youth Services
- 21. Hong Kong Christian Service
- 22. Hong Kong Family Welfare Society
- 23. Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service
- 24. Hong Kong Playground Association
- 25. Hong Kong Police Force
- 26. Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital Limited
- 27. Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association
- 28. Hospital Authority
- 29. International Social Service Hong Kong Branch
- 30. KELY Support Group
- 31. Ling Oi Centre, Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission
- 32. Lingnan University
- 33. Matilda and War Memorial Hospital
- 34. Methodist Epworth Village Community Centre
- 35. Operation Dawn Limited
- 36. Precious Blood Hospital (Caritas)
- 37. Social Welfare Department

機構名稱

- 38. 聖雅各福群會
- 39. 聖保祿醫院
- 40. 聖士提反會
- 41. 聖德肋撒醫院
- 42. 香港神託會
- 43. 香港小童群益會
- 44. 香港基督少年軍
- 45. 香港中文大學
- 46. 香港中華基督教青年會
- 47. 基督教得生團契有限公司
- 48. 香港基督教協基會有限公司
- 49. 基督教香港信義會
- 50. 香港社會服務聯會
- 51. 香港青年協會
- 52. 香港教育學院
- 53. 香港醫學會
- 54. 香港理工大學
- 55. 香港科技大學
- 56. 鄰舍輔導會
- 57. 救世軍
- 58. 香港戒毒會
- 59. 香港善導會
- 60. 香港大學
- 61. 荃灣港安醫院
- 62. 沙田國際醫務中心仁安醫院
- 63. 職業訓練局
- 64. 基督教互爱中心
- 65. 仁愛堂有限公司
- 66. 循道衞理楊震社會服務處
- 67. 錫安社會服務處有限公司

Name of agency

- 38. St. James' Settlement
- 39. St. Paul's Hospital
- 40. St. Stephen's Society
- 41. St. Teresa's Hospital
- 42. Stewards Limited
- 43. The Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong
- 44. The Boys' Brigade, Hong Kong
- 45. The Chinese University of Hong Kong
- 46. The Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Hong Kong
- 47. The Christian New Being Fellowship Limited
- 48. The Church of United Brethren in Christ Hong Kong Limited
- 49. The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hong Kong
- 50. The Hong Kong Council of Social Service
- 51. The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups
- 52. The Hong Kong Institute of Education
- 53. The Hong Kong Medical Association
- 54. The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
- 55. The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
- 56. The Neighbourhood Advice-Action Council
- 57. The Salvation Army
- 58. The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers
- 59. The Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong
- 60. The University of Hong Kong
- 61. Tsuen Wan Adventist Hospital
- 62. Sha Tin International Medical Centre Union Hospital
- 63. Vocational Training Council
- 64. Wu Oi Christian Centre
- 65. Yan Oi Tong Limited
- 66. Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service
- 67. Zion Social Service Limited

附錄四 Appendix 4

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室 記錄表

填入資料後即成 機**突**女件

	нох			
	回答選擇題時,請圈出適當的答案			
1.	呈報機構 辦事處/分處 灰色空格內無須填寫	2. 治見日期 日 月 年		
3.	姓名(中文姓名;如非華人,請用英文填寫)	4. 香港身份證號碼(如非本港居民,請填寫其他證件號碼)		
	姓氏 名字	其他證件號碼		
	性別: 1 男 2 女	7. 出生日期		
6.	種族: 11 華人 12 其他 (請註明)	日 月 年 12. 居住地區		
8.	婚姻状况 1 未婚 2 已婚/同居 3 鰥/寡 4 離婚/分居 9 不詳	11 中西區 21 油尖旺 25 觀塘 34 元朗 38 西貢 12 灣仔 22 深水埗 31 葵青 35 北區 39 離島 13 東區 23 九龍城 32 荃灣 36 大埔 99 不詳 14 南區 24 黃大仙 33 屯門 37 沙田		
9.	過去四星期內伴侶有否濫用藥物? 1 有 2 沒有 3 不適用 9 不詳	13. 在香港居住的年期 (以整年計)		
	教育水平 (指最高學歷,不論已完成該課程與否) 1 無受過教育/幼稚園程度 4 高中程度 (中四至中七) 2 小學程度 5 專上教育程度 3 初中程度 (中一至中三) 9 不詳 活動狀況	14. 屋字單位類型 1 公營租住單位 4 臨時房屋 2 資助出售單位 5 其他 (請註明)		
	1 全職 6 學生 2 散工/兼職 7 退休人士 3 從事非法行業 8 其他(請註明) 4 失業	1 有,與毒品有關 5 沒有 2 有,其他罪行 9 不詳 3 有,與毒品有關和其他罪行 4 有,但罪行不詳		
16.	過去四星期內濫用的物質種類 通常服用 物質種類 的方法	通常每次的 濫用的次數 首次濫用 開支(港元) (*請圈出適當的答案) 藥物年齡		
	1	毎日/星期/月* 次		
	4			
17.	過去四星期內濫用藥物的地方(可選擇一個或以上答案) 11 香港特別行政區 12 澳門特別行政區 13 中國 - 深圳 14 中國 - 廣東省(深圳除外) 15 中國 - 其他省份 21 亞洲國家(請註明) 31 其他國家(請註明) 99 不詳	18. 過去四星期內濫用藥物的地點(可選擇一個或以上答案) 11 家 16 出租屋/渡假屋/出租地方 12 朋友的家 17 的士高/卡拉OK 13 學校/宿舍 18 夜總會/網吧 14 會所/大廈/酒店/酒吧內 19 電子遊戲機中心 舉行的派對場合 20 電影院/劇院 15 會所/大廈/酒店/酒吧內 21 休憩地方/公園/公廁 舉行的非派對場合 22 其他(請註明)		
19.	報稱現時濫用藥物的原因(可選擇一個或以上答案) 1 出於好奇	7 受到伴侶影響 9 不詳 物而感到不適 8 其他(請註明)		
其	也附加資料:	本欄無須填寫		
個	案參考編號: 填報人:	聯絡電話:		

檔案室記錄表樣本 Specimen of CRDA Record Sheet

CENTRAL REGISTRY OF DRUG ABUSE RECORD SHEET



Please circle appropriate answer for multiple choice questions				
1. Reporting Agency Office/Branch Leave shaded boxes in blank	2. Date of Contact day month year			
3. Name (in Chinese characters; if non-Chinese, in English)	4. HKID Card No. (for non-Hong Kong resident, please quote other document number)			
Last name given name	Other document number			
5. Sex: 1 Male 2 Female 6. Ethnicity: 11 Chinese 12 Other (please specify)	7. Date of Birth day month year 12. District of Residence			
8. Marital Status 1 Never married 2 Married/Cohabiting 3 Widowed 4 Divorced/Separated 9 Unknown 9. Did your partner take drugs in the last four weeks? 1 Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable 9 Unknown	11 Central & Western 21 Yau Tsim Mong 25 Kwun Tong 34 Yuen Long 38 Sai Kung 12 Wan Chai 22 Sham Shui Po 31 Kwai Tsing 35 North 39 Islands 13 Eastern 23 Kowloon City 32 Tsuen Wan 36 Tai Po 99 Unknow 14 Southern 24 Wong Tai Sin 33 Tuen Mun 37 Sha Tin			
10. Educational Attainment (the highest level attained, regardless if the course was completed or not) 1 No schooling/Kindergarten 4 Upper secondary (S4-S7) 2 Primary 5 Tertiary 3 Lower secondary (S1-S3) 9 Unknown	14. Type of Quarters 1 Public rental flats 2 Subsidized sale flats 3 Private residential flats 9 Unknown			
11. Activity Status 6 Student 1 Full-time worker 7 Retired 2 Casual/Part-time worker 7 Retired 3 Worker in illicit trade 8 Other (please specify) 4 Unemployed 9 Unknown	15. Whether previously convicted? 1 Yes, drug-related offences 5 No 2 Yes, other offences 9 Unknown 3 Yes, both drug-related and other offences 4 Yes, offences unknown			
16. Type of substances abused in the last four weeks Usual Type of substances method of taking	Usual expenditure Frequency of taking Age of first for each taking (HK\$) (* Please circle as appropriate) abuse			
1	times per day/week/month* times per day/week/month* times per day/week/month* times per day/week/month*			
17. Place of abusing drugs in the last four weeks (one or more answers) 11 Hong Kong SAR 21 Asian countries (please specify) 12 Macau SAR 13 Mainland of China - Shenzhen 14 Mainland of China - Guangdong Province (other than Shenzhen) 15 Mainland of China - other province	18. Locality of abusing drugs in the last four weeks (one or more answers) 11 Home 16 Apartment/Bungalow/Rental area 12 Friend's home 17 Disco/Karaoke 13 School/Hostel 18 Night club/Internet Café 14 Party gathering in 19 Electronic game centre 15 Non-party gathering in 20 Cinema/Theatre 15 Non-party gathering in 21 Recreation area/Public garden/Public toile 18 Club house/building/hotel/bar 29 Others (please specify)			
19. Reason(s) for current drug use (one or more answers) 1 Curiosity 4 For self-medicati 2 Peer influence/To identify with peers 5 Avoid discomfor 3 Relief of boredom/depression/stress 6 To seek euphoria	ion 7 Under influence of the partner 9 Unknown			
Additional information: Case reference number: Reported by:	Contact telephone: Register No.			

GS/ND6 (1/05)