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趨勢。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1972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

- 2. 檔案室的工作目標在 2001 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;

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 of drug abuse and characteristics of the drug abusing 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) 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
- (e) 適時提供最新的統計數字,供市 民參閱。

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 2005 年 4 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。

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

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 Appendix 3. The record sheet solicits 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 every confirmed or suspected abuser arrested The Correctional them. Services Department reports on drug abusers on their admission to prisons or drug addiction treatment centres and also on relapsed prisoners. Treatment and rehabilitation 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指在指定時他們是否曾被呈報多於一次與獨毒品種類的數目。吸食某一種類毒品品質的數則是指在指定時期內曾服食。發展,不論他們只是單一吸食的總人數,不論他們只是單一吸食該種毒品或同時與其他毒品混合吸

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, 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 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 Taking alcohol and tobacco are solvents. 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,

食。

6. 檔案室會核對所有經人手收集 到的記錄表,然後把資料編成代碼, 輸入電腦,連同經互聯網向檔案室呈 報的電子記錄表所得的數據,所輸入 的數據接著被驗證,以確保有效。為 避免同一人被重複計算,以及把首次 被呈報的個案與檔案室資料庫中曾被 呈報的個案區分,電腦會根據被呈報 者的姓名、身分證號碼、出生日期和 性别等,把新輸入的資料與檔案室資 料庫所儲存已知個案的資料,逐一配 對。檔案室在更新資料庫後,會根據 最新數據編製列表,並定期擬備吸食 毒品特性的統計數據,用以反映本港 吸食毒品的趨勢。

資料保密

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.

Data Confidentiality

7. 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

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、醫院和養院和養育與呈報機構等室只能記錄曾與呈報機構接過人士。 接觸而又被這些機構呈報的人時間 此,檔案室不可能確定在某一時間香 地、機構案室資料而編製的統計數字應視 據檔案室資料而編製的統計數字應視 have also been regularly updated to comply with the provisions of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance that was implemented in December 1996.

8. 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 They in turn are required to CRDA. observe the rule of confidentiality. All records are immune from search and from production in court except under very serious circumstances. compelling 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 record drug abusers who have come into

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。

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 usually 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 another. The analyses presented in this report are thus only based on the reported information available to the CRDA, which are inevitably not exhaustive. 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 2013 is given below.

指定資料項目 Specified data items		有提供資料的人士 No. of individuals with known information	佔所有被呈報 吸毒者的百分比 % of all reported individuals
年齡/出生日期及性別 (必須呈報項目)	Age/date of birth and sex (mandatory items)	10 069	100.0
吸食毒品種類	Type of drugs abused	9 990	99.2
婚姻狀況	Marital status	9 901	98.3
教育水平	Educational attainment	9 912	98.4
居住地區	District of residence	9 751	96.8
屋宇單位類型	Type of quarters	9 539	94.7
活動狀況	Activity status	9 881	98.1
曾否有犯罪紀錄	Whether previously convicted	9 848	97.8
首次吸食毒品年齡	Age of first abuse	9 575	95.1
現時吸食毒品物原因	Reason for current drug use	9 719	96.5
吸食毒品地方	Place of abusing drugs	9 870	98.0
吸食毒品地點	Locality of abusing drugs	9 717	96.5

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,而非鉅細無遺地描述吸食毒品的全計學所有被呈報人士計算出來,但仍致失致反映吸食毒品人士的一般特徵。

數字修訂

13. 本報告書內過往兩年的被呈報 吸食毒品人士數字可能稍作調整,因 而有別於以往出版的同一系列報告書 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 absolute 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

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的運作機制

所載的數字。原因是在各年份的截止 收集資料日期過後,仍有機構向檔案 室呈報過往吸食毒品人士的資料或更 改巳呈報的資料。 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 still submit records to the Registry on abusers contacted within preceding years, or revise records submitted.

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。

吸食毒品:作為呈報的準則,吸食毒品是指服用危害或可能危害個人身體、精神健康、或其家庭和社會關係的物質,而劑量或服用期超過正常的治療劑量或服用期。 吸食的物質分為麻醉鎮痛劑及危害精神毒品(請參閱麻醉鎮痛劑及危害精神毒品), 酒精及煙草則不包括在內。

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 therapeutic. Substances abused are classified into two categories, viz. narcotics analgesics and psychotropic substances (please also see analgesics narcotics 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 or a selfemployed 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/問 通常工作時數是不固定的人 士;
- (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) 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;
- (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) 料理家料理家務人士是指照 顧家庭而無收取報酬的人士;
- (iv) *home-maker* refers to a person who looks after the home without pay;
- (v) 料理家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;
- (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;
- (vi) 其他人其他人士包括(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 十。
- (vi) 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.

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。 **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.

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、公眾地方如休憩地方/公園/公廁及的士高/卡拉OK。

麻醉鎮痛劑:是指海洛英、鴉片、嗎啡及 菲仕通/美沙酮。

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、甲基安非他明及可卡因)、鎮靜劑(如三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆及安定)和其他物質,如氯胺酮、咳藥和有機溶劑等。

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, public area like recreation area/public garden/public toilet and disco/karaoke.

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

Place of abusing drug: This includes Hong Kong or an area or a country outside Hong Kong, such as Macao 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, methamphetamine and cocaine), tranquillizers (e.g. triazolam/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

用語定義 Definition of Terms

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*意指某人的記錄以往的 年份已曾被呈報予檔案室。

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。

individual. The number of reported drug 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 in preceding years.

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. 基督教巴拿巴爱心服務團有限公司
- 4. 嘉諾撒醫院
- 5. 香港明愛
- 6. 基督教家庭服務中心
- 7. 基督教新生協會有限公司
- 8. 基督教正生會有限公司
- 9. 珠海學院
- 10. 香港城市大學
- 11. 懲教署
- 12. 香港海關
- 13. 得基輔康會有限公司
- 14. 衞生署
- 15. 教育局
- 16. 播道醫院
- 17. 榮頌團契有限公司
- 18. 香港港安醫院
- 19. 香港浸信會醫院
- 20. 香港浸會大學
- 21. 港中醫院
- 22. 香港青少年服務處
- 23. 香港基督教服務處
- 24. 香港家庭福利會
- 25. 香港路德會社會服務處
- 26. 香港遊樂場協會
- 27. 香港警務處
- 28. 香港養和醫院有限公司
- 29. 香港聖公會福利協會
- 30. 香港基督教女青年會
- 31. 醫院管理局
- 32. 香港國際社會服務社
- 33. 啟勵扶青會
- 34. 基督教信義會芬蘭差會靈愛中心
- 35. 嶺南大學
- 36. 明德醫院
- 37. 循道愛華村服務中心
- 38. 方舟行動有限公司

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 New Life Association Limited
- 8. Christian Zheng Sheng Association Limited
- 9. Chu Hai College of Higher Education
- 10. City University of Hong Kong
- 11. Correctional Services Department
- 12. Customs and Excise Department
- 13. DACARS, Limited
- 14. Department of Health
- 15. Education Bureau
- 16. Evangel Hospital
- 17. Glorious Praise Fellowship (Hong Kong) Limited
- 18. Hong Kong Adventist Hospital
- 19. Hong Kong Baptist Hospital
- 20. Hong Kong Baptist University
- 21. Hong Kong Central Hospital
- 22. Hong Kong Children & Youth Services
- 23. Hong Kong Christian Service
- 24. Hong Kong Family Welfare Society
- 25. Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service
- 26. Hong Kong Playground Association
- 27. Hong Kong Police Force
- 28. Hong Kong Sanatorium and Hospital Limited
- 29. Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Welfare Council
- 30. Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association
- 31. Hospital Authority
- 32. International Social Service Hong Kong Branch
- 33. KELY Support Group
- 34. Ling Oi Centre, Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission
- 35. Lingnan University
- 36. Matilda and War Memorial Hospital
- 37. Methodist Epworth Village Community Centre
- 38. Mission Ark Limited

機構名稱

- 39. 香港晨曦會
- 40. 寶血醫院(明愛)
- 41. 沙田國際醫務中心仁安醫院
- 42. 社會福利署
- 43. 聖雅各福群會
- 44. 聖保祿醫院
- 45. 聖士提反會
- 46. 聖德肋撒醫院
- 47. 香港神託會
- 48. 香港小童群益會
- 49. 香港基督少年軍有限公司
- 50. 香港中文大學
- 51. 香港中華基督教青年會
- 52. 基督教得生團契有限公司
- 53. 香港基督教協基會有限公司
- 54. 基督教香港信義會
- 55. 香港社會服務聯會
- 56. 香港青年協會
- 57. 香港教育學院
- 58. 香港醫學會
- 59. 香港理工大學
- 60. 香港科技大學
- 61. 鄰舍輔導會
- 62. 救世軍
- 63. 香港戒毒會
- 64. 香港善導會
- 65. 香港大學
- 66. 荃灣港安醫院
- 67. 東華三院
- 68. 職業訓練局
- 69. 基督教互爱中心
- 70. 仁愛堂有限公司
- 71. 循道衞理楊震社會服務處
- 72. 錫安社會服務處有限公司

Name of agency

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

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

	藥 物 濫 用 資 料 記 銀	· 中 央 檔 案 室 錄 表	填入資料後即成 機密文件			
	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,請塡寫	其他證件號碼)			
	姓氏名字	其他證件號碼				
5.	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 12. 居住地區	年			
8.	婚姻狀況 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 觀期	35 北區 39 離島 36 大埔 99 不詳			
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	3 私人住宅單位 9 不評	也(請註明)			
. 11,	活動狀況 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	15. 有無犯罪紀錄? 1 有,與毒品有關 2 有,其他罪行 3 有,與毒品有關和其他罪行 4 有,但罪行不詳	5 沒有 9 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 <u>濫用的</u> <u>開支 (港元)</u> (*請圈出適				
-	1	每日/星期/月* 每日/星期/月* 每日/星期/月* 每日/星期/月*	次 次 次 次 次 次			
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 21 亞洲國家(請註明) 12 澳門特別行政區	12 朋友的家 17 13 學校/宿舍 18 14 會所/大廈/酒店/酒吧內 19 舉行的派對場合 20 15 會所/大廈/酒店/酒吧內 21	出租屋/渡假屋/出租地方 的士高/卡拉OK 夜總會/網吧			
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 4 自行治理疾病 2 受到同輩朋友影響/想和同輩打成一片 5 避免因沒有服食藥 3 解悶/情緒低落/壓力 6 尋求快感或官能上	7 受到伴侶影響 物而感到不適 8 其他(請註明)	9 不詳			
其	他附加資料:		本欄無須塡寫			
個	案參考編號: 填報人:	聯絡電話:				

CENTRAL REGISTRY OF DRUG ABUSE RECORD SHEET



Please circle appropria	tte 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		
Secretaria de Caración de Cara	Other document number	
5. Sex: 1 Male 2 Female	7. Date of Birth	
6. Ethnicity: 11 Chinese 12 Other (please specify)	7	
	day month year	
8. Marital Status	12. District of Residence 11 Central & Western 21 Yau Tsim Mong 25 Kwun Tong 34 Yuen Long 38 Sai Kung	
1 Never married 2 Married/Cohabiting	12 Wan Chai 22 Sham Shui Po 31 Kwai Tsing 35 North 39 Islands	
3 Widowed 4 Divorced/Separated 9 Unknown	13 Eastern 23 Kowloon City 32 Tsuen Wan 36 Tai Po 99 Unknown	
	14 Southern 24 Wong Tai Sin 33 Tuen Mun 37 Sha Tin	
9. Did your partner take drugs in the last four weeks?	12 1/2 (2)	
1 Yes 2 No 3 Not applicable 9 Unknown	13. Years of Residence in Hong Kong (in complete years)	
10. Educational Attainment (the highest level attained, regardless if the course		
was completed or not)	14. Type of Quarters	
1 No schooling/Kindergarten 4 Upper secondary (S4-S7) 2 Primary 5 Tertiary	1 Public rental flats 4 Temporary housing 2 Subsidized sale flats 5 Other (please specify)	
3 Lower secondary (S1-S3) 9 Unknown	3 Private residential flats 9 Unknown	
11. Activity Status	15. Whether previously convicted?	
1 Full-time worker 6 Student	1 Yes, drug-related offences 5 No	
2 Casual/Part-time worker 7 Retired	2 Yes, other offences 9 Unknown	
3 Worker in illicit trade 8 Other (please specify)	3 Yes, both drug-related and other offences	
4 Unemployed	4 Yes, offences unknown	
5 Home-maker 9 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*	
2	times per day/week/month*	
3	times per day/week/month*	
4	times per day/week/month*	
17. Place of abusing drugs in the last four weeks (one or more answers)	18. Locality of abusing drugs in the last four weeks (one or more answers)	
11 Hong Kong SAR 21 Asian countries (please special		
12 Macau SAR	12 Friend's home 17 Disco/Karaoke	
13 Mainland of China - Shenzhen 31 Other countries (please specif	fy) 13 School/Hostel 18 Night club/Internet Café	
14 Mainland of China - Guangdong	14 Party gathering in 19 Electronic game centre	
Province (other than Shenzhen) 99 Unknown	club house/building/hotel/bar 20 Cinema/Theatre	
15 Mainland of China - other province	15 Non-party gathering in 21 Recreation area/Public garden/Public toile club house/building/hotel/bar 22 Others (please specify)	
10. Pascan(a) for current drug was (and an arrange)	and the state of the specify	
Reason(s) for current drug use (one or more answers) Curiosity For self-medi	ication 7 Under influence of the partner 9 Unknown	
2 Peer influence/To identify with peers 5 Avoid discomfort of its absence 8 Other reason (please specify)		
	oria or sensory satisfaction	
Additional information:	Leave blank	
rodiuma illufiliation.	Leave blank	
Case reference number : Reported by:	Contact telephone:	
2007/4/20	Register No.	
GS/ND6 (1/05)		