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藥物濫用問題,必須考慮藥物濫用情況和趨勢。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)於一九七二年成立檔案室,負責監察本港藥物濫用趨勢的轉變和藥物濫用的特性。

檔案室的工作目標

- 2. 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,確定本港的藥物濫用趨勢和濫用藥物者特性的轉變;
 - (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濫用藥物者的特性,以及把不同機構所呈報的濫用藥物者的特性互相比較對照;

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) 設立資料庫,以便應各方要 求提供資料,監察選定組別 的濫用藥物者在某段時期的 藥物濫用模式,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
- (e) 適時提供最新的統計數字, 供市民參閱。

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

方法

檔案室所儲存有關經證實或被 懷疑的濫用藥物者的記錄是從遍布不 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 的濫用藥物者的社會及人口特徵及濫 用藥物資料。 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濫用藥物 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濫用藥物者 和再次吸毒囚犯的資料。戒毒治療和康

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

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濫用藥物的求助人資料。外展社工呈報向他們尋求服務的濫用藥物者的資料。醫院和診所則會就任何有斷癮徵狀或承認濫用藥物的病人,填寫記錄表。

5. 整體濫用藥物人數指在指定時期內被呈報在檔案室的總人數,不論他們是否曾被呈報多於一次與服食藥物種類的數目。濫用某一種類藥物

- Excise Department report on everv 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, 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 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

人數則是指在指定時期內曾服食該種藥物的總人數,不論他們只是單一服用該種藥物或同時與其他藥物混合服用。

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 和性別等,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,並定期擬備濫 用藥物者特性的統計數據,用以反映 本港藥物濫用的趨勢。

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.

reported for more than once and the number

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

7. 由於呈報工作純粹出於自願,檔案室必須同時得到個別濫用藥物者和呈報機構的信任。《危險藥物條例》就此授予法定保障,規定檔案室和呈報機構所備存的記錄必須保密。此外,當局亦定期更新呈報機構向檔案室呈報資料的

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

指引,以確保呈報程序遵守自一九九六年十二月起實施的《個人資料(私隱)條例》的條文。

各機構向檔案室呈報的所 8. 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濫 用藥物者的身分。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,個別濫用藥物者 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。因此,檔案室不可能確定在某一時間香港濫用藥物者的確實人口數字。根據檔案室資料而編製的統計數字應視

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.

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 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 record drug abusers who have come into

作反映藥物濫用趨勢的指標,而非藥物濫用情況的絕對界定。

- 10. 根據某一類別濫用藥物者及濫用多種藥物者的定義,將各類別的被呈報濫用藥物者數目合計起來是沒有意義的,其總和往往多於在有關時期被呈報濫用藥物者的總人數。
- 11. 除了基本的個人資料(例如年齡和性別外),有關個別濫用藥種的其他指定資料項目,會因為種種則之有全部的其他指定室呈報。因為種類的有全部的機構之至。與其一個人類的人類。 90%被是報人大學的資料與一個的學學的人數及所有是報人數及所佔百分比。

- 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 the given period.
- Specific data items of individual 11. 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 2006 is given below.

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的運作機制

指定資料項目		資料有提供的人士	佔所有被呈報人士的百分比
Specified data items		No. of individuals with	% of all reported individuals
		known information	
年齡/出生日期及性別 (必須呈報項目)	Age/date of birth and sex (mandatory items)	13 204	100.0
濫用藥物種類	Type of drugs abused	13 130	99.4
婚姻狀況	Marital status	12 602	95.4
教育水平	Educational attainment	12 828	97.2
居住地區	District of residence	12 645	95.8
屋宇單位類型	Type of quarters	12 135	91.9
活動狀況	Activity status	12 661	95.9
曾否有犯罪紀錄	Whether previously convicted	12 775	96.8
首次濫用藥物年齡	Age of first abuse	12 178	92.2
現時濫用藥物原因	Reason for current drug use	12 479	94.5
濫用藥物地方	Place of abusing drugs	12 159	92.1
濫用藥物地點	Locality of abusing drugs	12 021	91.0

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藥物濫用趨勢的指標,而非精確描述藥物濫用全面的情況。雖然有關的百分比分佈並非按所有被呈報人士計算出來,但仍可大致反映濫用藥物者的一般特徵。

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.

數字修訂

13. 本報告書內過往兩年的濫用藥物者人數可能曾稍作調高,因而有別於以往出版的同一系列報告書所載

Figure Revision

13. Figures for the number of drug abusers in previous two years may have been slightly revised upward and are thus different

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室的運作機制

的數字。原因是在有關年份的截止收集資料日期過後,仍有機構就該等年份向檔案室呈報濫用者的資料。此等延遲報告的數量很少,故不影響濫藥趨勢的分析。

from those presented in previous issues of this series of report. It is because some agencies submit record sheets to the Registry after the cut-off time of data collection for the respective years. The numbers of such late submissions are very small, thus their effects on overall drug abuse trend are negligible.

用語定義 Definition of Terms

活動狀況:一個人可被分類至以下 各種不同的活動狀況,包括:

- (ii) 散工/兼職人士是指在呈報 前七天內,按日工作或每問 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;
- (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) 料理家務者是指照顧家庭 而無收取報酬的人士;

Activity status : A person can be classified into various different 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 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) 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;

用語定義 Definition of Terms

- (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;
- (vi) 退休人士是指以前有工作,但現因年老而没有繼續工作的人士;
- (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。

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。

首次濫用藥物年齡:是指開始濫用藥物的年齡,不論服用的藥物種類為何。如果是指明某一種藥物的首次濫用年齡,則是指某人濫用該種藥物的首次濫用年齡。

居住地區:是指呈報人所知的濫用 藥物者在呈報時居住的地區。

- (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) retired person refers to a person who has worked previously but is not currently working due to old age;
- (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.

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 include heroin, opium, morphine,

精神藥物),酒精及煙草則不包括在內。

首次被呈報人士意指不論服用藥物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)。

physeptone/methadone and psychotropic substances (please also see psychotropic substances), but exclude alcohol and tobacco.

Drug abuser: This refers to a person reported to the CRDA within the specified period, irrespective of whether he/she was previously reported or not. A person who is reported for more than once (from the same or different reporting agencies) within the specified period is counted as one reported individual. The number of drug abusers for a particular drug type 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. Analyses of 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 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.

濫用超過一種藥物人士(或稱為濫用 多種藥物人士)是指某人在指定期內 服食多於一種藥物,不論他/她是否 只是單一服食一種藥物或同時與其 他藥物混合服食。

某一年份濫用藥物人數是在同年首次被呈報及曾被呈報濫用藥物人數的總和。

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。

濫用藥物地點:指濫藥者濫用藥物的地點,如在家、朋友的家、休憩地方、公園、公廁、的士高及卡拉OK。

濫用藥物地方: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。

精神藥物:作為呈報的準則,精神藥物包括迷幻劑(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("搖頭丸")、可卡因)、鎮靜劑(如三唑侖/咪達唑侖/佐匹克隆、安定)和其他物質,如氯胺酮、咳藥和有機溶劑等。

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 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.

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.

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 (ecstasy), methylamphetamine (ice) and cocaine), tranquillizers (e.g. triazolam/midazolam/zopiclone and diazepam) and other substances such as ketamine, cough medicine and organic solvents.

《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. 衞生署
- 14. 教育統籌局
- 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 and Manpower 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
- 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
- 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

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

藥物濫用資料中央檔案室 記錄表

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. 洽見日期 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	
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 年 12. 居住地區 11 中西區 21 油尖旺 25 観塘 34 元朗 38 西貢	
8. 婚姻狀況 1 未婚 2 已婚/同居 3 鰈/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 黄大仙 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)	
10. 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	14. 屋宇單位類型	
11. 活動狀況 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 5 料理家務 9 不詳	15. 有無犯罪紀錄? 1 有·與壽品有關 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	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	每日/星期/月* 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 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 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 的土高/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 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 解閱/情緒低落/壓力 6 尋求快感或官能上		
其他附加資料:	本欄無須塡寫	
個案參考編號: 填報人:		

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

CENTRAL REGISTRY OF DRUG ABUSE RECORD SHEET

CON	FIDENTIAL
whon	antared with data

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	
6. Ethnicity: 11 Chinese 12 Other (please specify)	day month year	
	12. District of Residence	
8. Marital Status	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	
Did your partner take drugs in the last four weeks?	14 Southern 24 Wong Tai Sin 33 Tuen Mun 37 Sha Tin	
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) 1 No schooling/Kindergarten 4 Upper secondary (S4-S7)	14. Type of Quarters 1 Public rental flats 4 Temporary housing	
2 Primary 5 Tertiary	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	
	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 specify)	11 Home 16 Apartment/Bungalow/Rental area	
12 Macau SAR	12 Friend's home 17 Disco/Karaoke	
13 Mainland of China - Shenzhen 31 Other countries (please specify)	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 toilet club house/building/hotel/bar 22 Others (please specify)	
19. Reason(s) for current drug use (one or more answers)		
1 Curiosity 4 For self-medication 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)		
3 Relief of boredom/depression/stress 6 To seek euphoria	or sensory satisfaction	
Additional information:	Leave blank	
Case reference number : Reported by:	Contact telephone:	
GS/ND6 (1/05)	Register No.	