



Anti-Drug Policy and Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong

Ms Sally Wong

Commissioner for Narcotics

Topics

- Drug Abuse Situation in Hong Kong
- Anti-drug Policy
- Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA)

67 Reporting Agencies

Law
Enforcement
Agencies

Treatment
Agencies

Welfare
Agencies

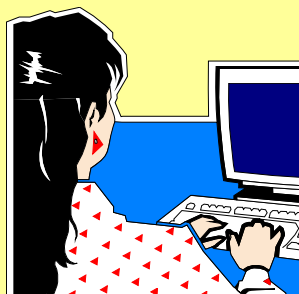
Hospitals
and
Clinics

Tertiary
Institutions

Voluntary
reporting

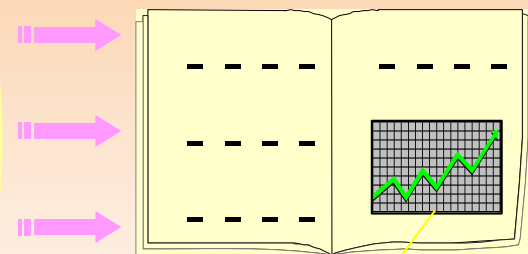
Voluntary
reporting

CONFIDENTIAL
CRDA



CONFIDENTIAL

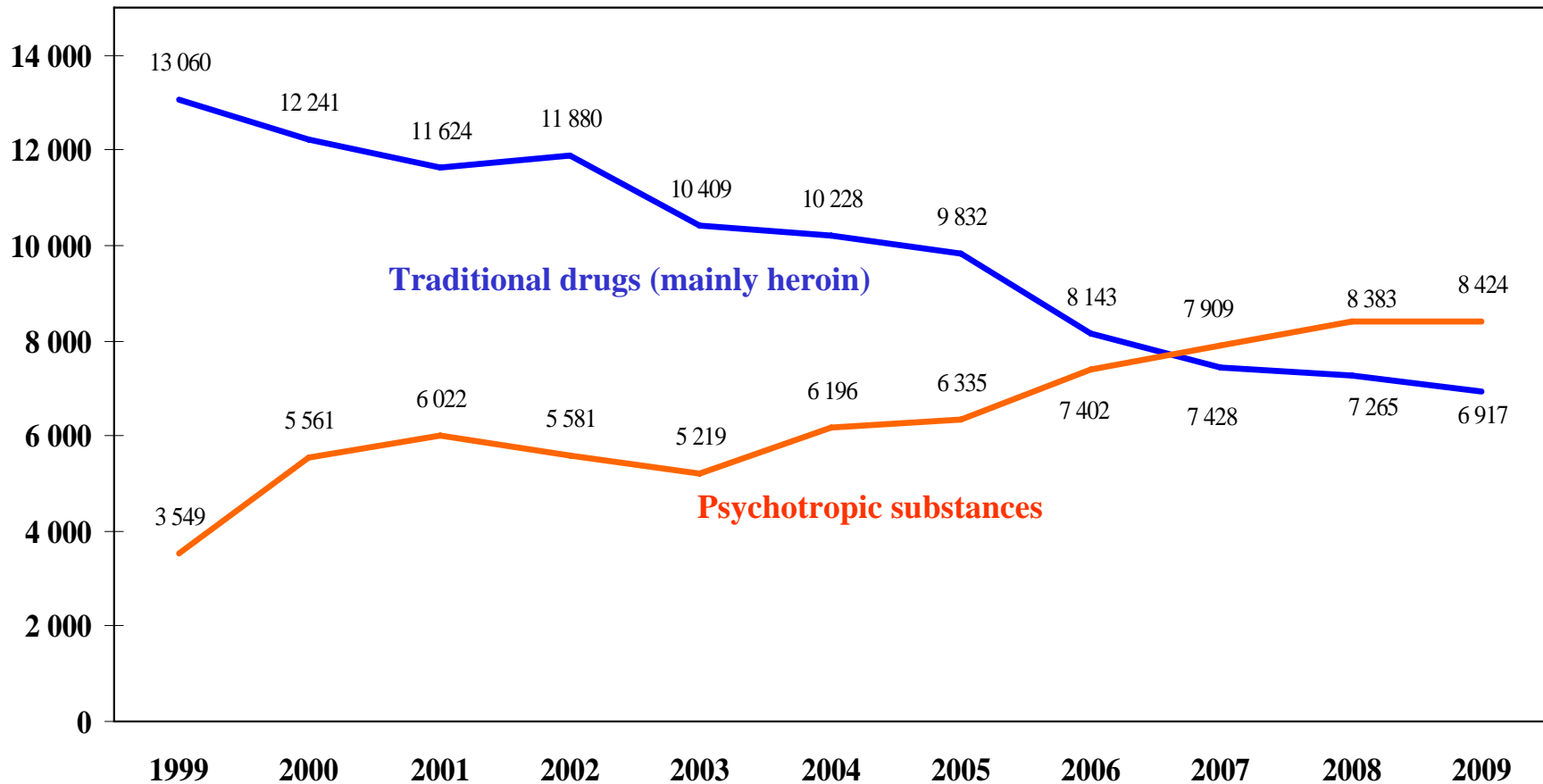
Produce quarterly
statistics and annual
reports



Indicator of
Drug Abuse Trend

Reported drug abusers (1999-2009)

No. of persons

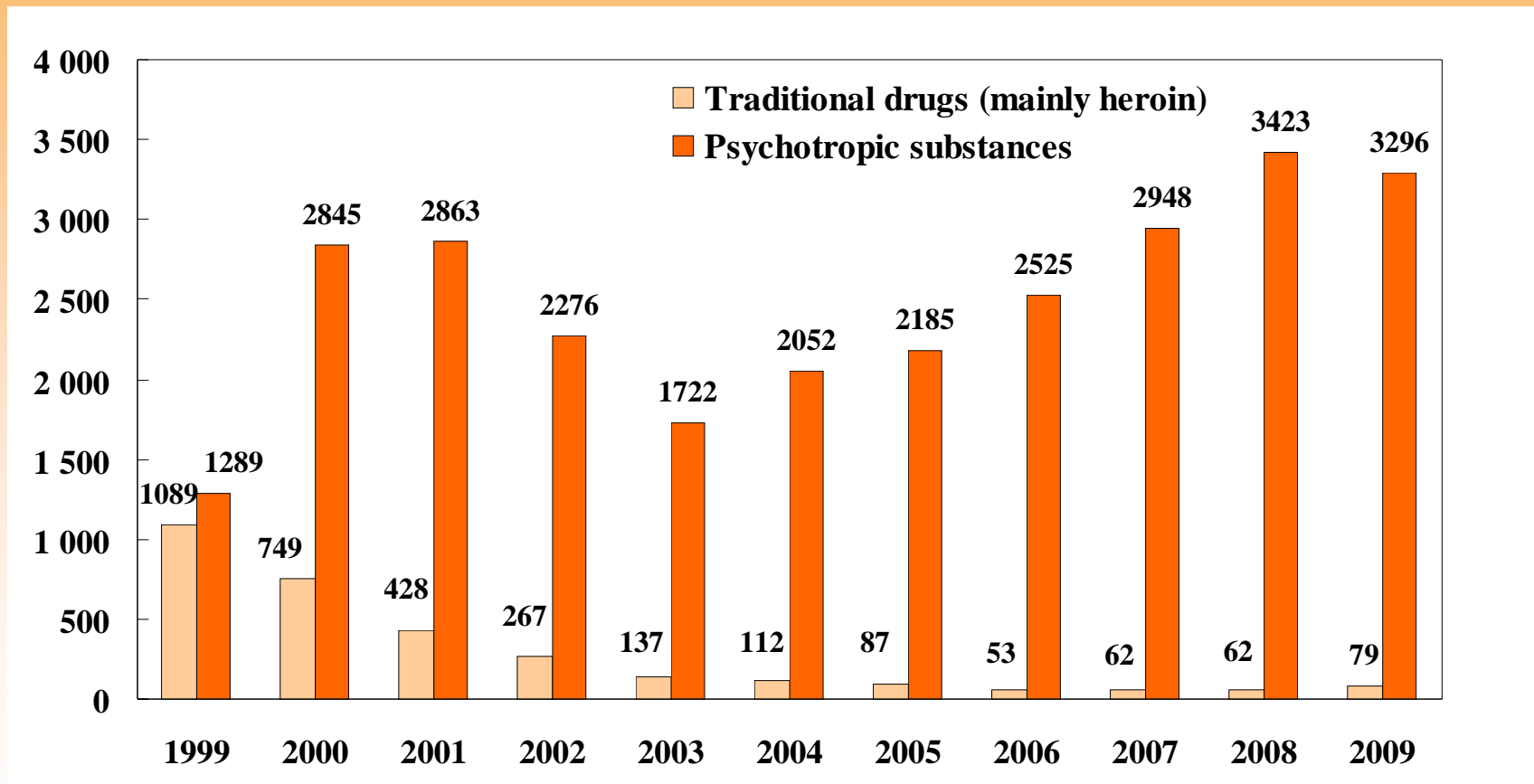


Note: Figures exclude persons with unknown drug information. An individual drug abuser may abuse more than one type of substances concurrently in a given year.

Source : Central Registry of Drug Abuse

Reported young drug abusers aged under 21 (1999-2009)

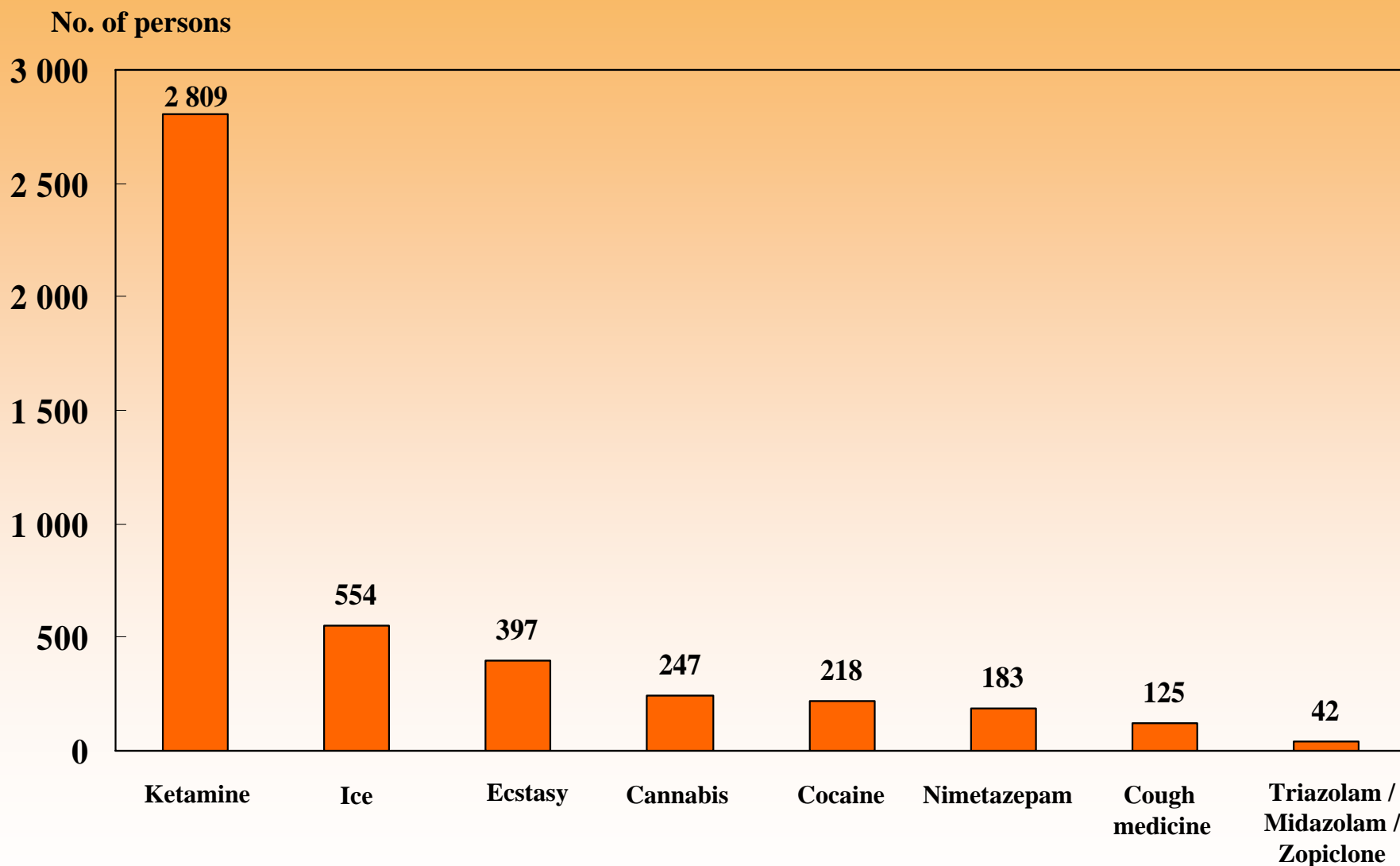
No. of persons



Note: Figures exclude persons with unknown drug information. An individual drug abuser may abuse more than one type of substances concurrently in a given year.

Source: Central Registry of Drug Abuse

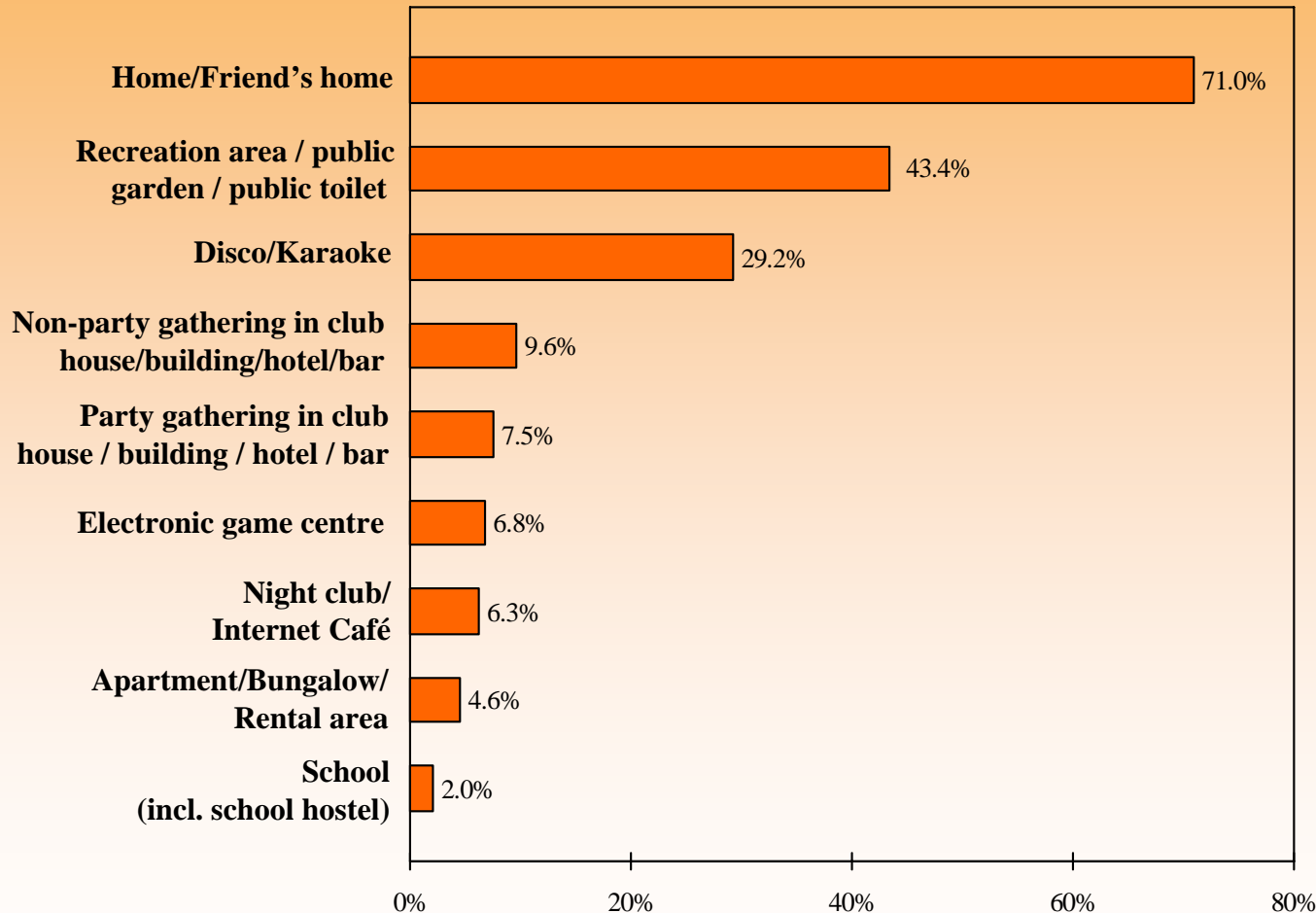
Major types of psychotropic substances abused by reported young drug abusers aged under 21 (2009)



Note : An individual drug abuser may abuse more than one type of substances concurrently in a given year.

Source : Central Registry of Drug Abuse

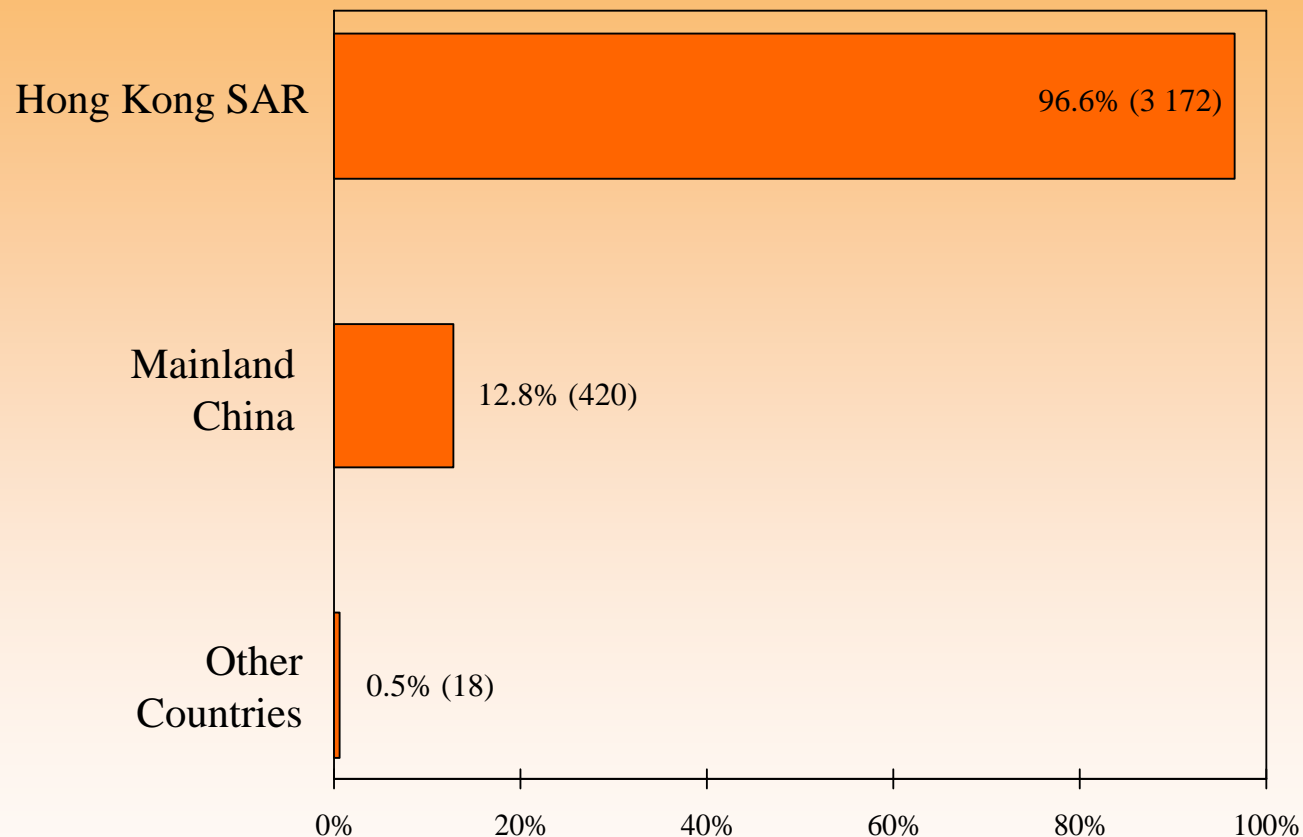
Reported young drug abusers aged under 21 by locality of abusing drugs (2009)



Notes : 1. Figures exclude persons with unknown locality of abusing drugs.
2. More than one locality may be reported for each individual drug abuser.
3. Proportion refers to the proportion of the total number of reported drug abusers in a given year.

Source : Central Registry of Drug Abuse

Reported young drug abusers aged under 21 by place of abusing drugs (2009)



- Notes :
1. Figures exclude persons with unknown place of abusing drugs.
 2. More than one place may be reported for each individual drug abuser.
 3. Proportion refers to the total number of reported drug abusers in a given year.
 4. Figure in bracket refers to the number of reported drug abusers.

Source : Central Registry of Drug Abuse

2008/09 Student Survey

- Seven times since 1987/88
- Generally once every four years
- 2008/09 survey

Around 160 000 students including:

- 26 200 from 94 primary schools
- 83 600 from 112 secondary schools
- 48 300 from 17 post-secondary / tertiary institutions

2008/09 Student Survey

Drug abuse rate	<u>Lifetime</u>	<u>1-year</u>	<u>30-day</u>
Overall	3.7%	2.0%	1.2%
Upper primary	1.6%	0.8%	0.5%
Secondary	4.3% (3.3%)	2.6%	1.5% (0.8%)
UGC-funded Undergraduates	2.9%	1.3%	0.6%
Other post-secondary programmes	5.4%	2.1%	1.1%

Figures in brackets refer to the corresponding proportions in 2004/05.

2008/09 Student Survey

- Lowering age of drug abuse
 - Lifetime prevalence:
 - Secondary students aged 12 or below: 4.6%
(compared to 2.4% in 2004/05)
 - Upper primary students: 1.6%

2008/09 Student Survey

<u>Region</u>	<u>Sample Size and Proportion</u>	<u>Lifetime Prevalence Rate</u>
HK (2008/09)	About 83 000 secondary students (17.5% of target population)	4.3% (secondary)
USA (2008) ¹	About 46 000 (Grade 8, 10 & 12) students (0.4% of target population)	19.6% (Grade 8) 34.1% (Grade 10) 47.4% (Grade 12)
UK (2008) ²	About 10 000 (Year 7 to 11) students (0.3% of target population)	22% (students aged 11-15)
35 European countries (2007) ³	About 100 000 (Aged 15-16) students in total (sampling proportion not available)	23% (male students aged 15-16) 17% (female students aged 15- 16)

Notes:

1 "Monitoring the Future - National Results on Adolescent Drug Use", US Department of Health and Human Services

2 "Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England in 2008", NHS Information Centre

3 "The 2007 ESPAD (The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs) Report – Substance Use among Students in 35 European Countries". Prevalence rates of individual countries range from 7-48% for boys and 1-43% for girls.

Escalated Anti-Drug Efforts

High-level interdepartmental
Task Force on Youth Drug
Abuse led by
Secretary for Justice

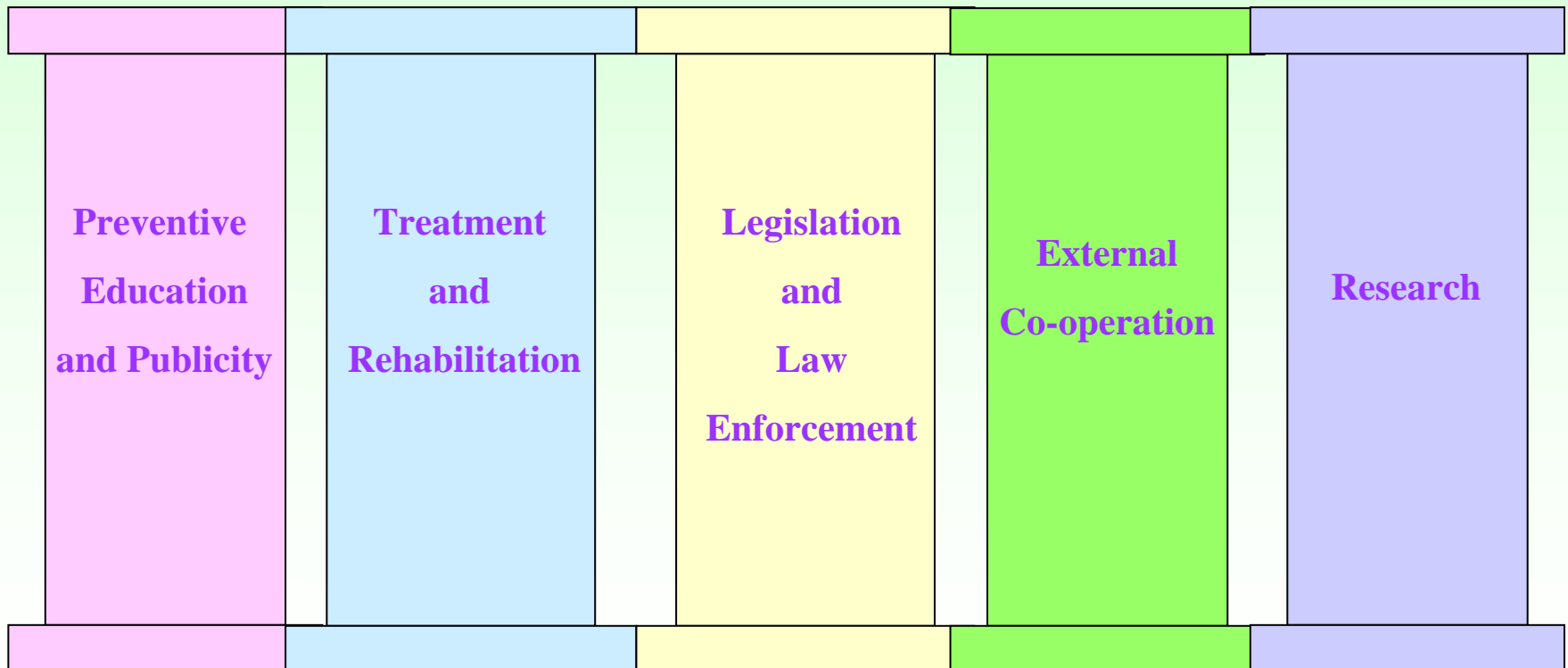


Anti-drug Campaign led by
Chief Executive since July
2009



Anti-Drug Strategy

Caring Culture for Our Youth



Preventive Education and Publicity

- Territory-wide Campaign against Youth Drug Abuse - “No Drugs, No Regrets. Not Now, Not Ever”
- New Chinese nomenclature



「吸食危害精神毒品」 「吸毒」
「K仔毒品」 「冰毒」
「丸仔毒品」

- School and parental education



Legislation & Law Enforcement

**Trafficking / manufacturing
of dangerous drugs**



Possessing / Taking dangerous drugs



**Illicit supply and possession
of Precursor Chemicals**



**Illicit supply and possession of
medicine**



Dangerous Drugs Ordinance

**Maximum
Penalty**



**Life imprisonment
+
\$5M**

Dangerous Drugs Ordinance



**7 years
+
\$1M**

Control of Chemicals Ordinance



**15 years
+
\$1M**

**Pharmacy and Poisons
Ordinance**



**2 years
+
\$100K**

External Cooperation

- Cooperate with overseas countries and Mainland, especially Shenzhen
- Advocate international control over ketamine



Research

On-going studies

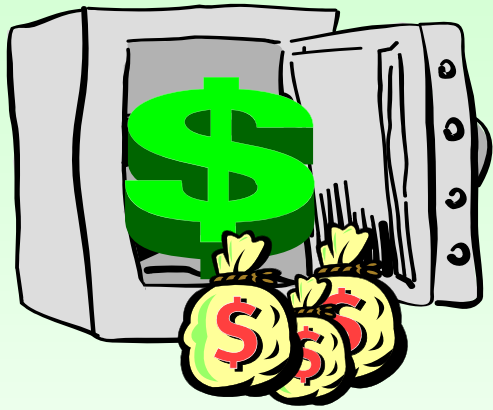
- Patterns of drugs of abuse in New Territories East Cluster Substance Abuse Clinic using conventional & new technologies
- Psychiatric Comorbidity and Cognitive Dysfunction in primarily Ketamine users – a Closer Look
- Urological sequelae of ketamine abuse
- Effective ways to dispel misunderstanding about psychotropic substances in youth at risk for drug abuse problems
- Long-term ketamine abuse and apoptosis in Cynomolgus monkeys and mice
- The Dietary Intake and Body Weight Status of Adolescent Psychotropic Substance Abusers in Hong Kong – an Explorative Study for Improving Drugs Rehabilitation Programme
- Socioeconomic and health impacts of psychoactive drug abuse in Hong Kong - A longitudinal study
- Transnationalism and Drug Abuse: A Study on the Nepalese Drug Abusers in Hong Kong

Path Builders

Providing a platform for those who care



Beat Drugs Fund



Capital Base
HK\$350M (US\$44.8m)

- Scope: Preventive Education and Publicity, Treatment and Rehabilitation, and Research
- Approved grant : **HK\$217.7M**
(as at July 2009) for 461 projects
- Proposed capital injection of **HK\$3B**

Treatment and Rehabilitation

Challenge: Hidden nature of PSA

- Minimal need for apparatus
- Less frequent use than heroin
- Home tops the list of locality
- Less discomfort of non-administration at the beginning
- Harmful effects may not be apparent at the beginning, but may gradually surface
- Little motivation to seek help

Treatment and Rehabilitation

Early identification and treatment

- Teachers
- School social workers
- Outreaching teams
- Family doctors
- Parents

Treatment and Rehabilitation

Early identification and treatment

- Schools and parents: training, resource kits & hotline
- Outreaching service: frontline workers increased by 20% in three years
- Family doctors: certificate training courses

Treatment and Rehabilitation

Community-based, specialised and structured treatment

- Counselling Centres for Psychotropic Substance Abusers (CCPSAs) & Caritas Lok Heep Club
- Methadone Treatment Programme
- Service improvements
 - 5 CCPSAs increased to 11
 - On-site nursing support
 - Collaboration with general practitioners

Treatment and Rehabilitation

Specialist psychiatric interventions

- Substance Abuse Clinics (SACs) and private practitioners
- Service improvements
 - 5 SACs increased to 7
 - Resource injection in 2009/10 and 2010/11
 - Target median waiting time: within 2 weeks for first attendance

Treatment and Rehabilitation

Residential services

- 40 Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres (DTRCs)
 - Capacity: 1600 + places in total
 - Duration: 3 months to 3 years
 - Funding mode: 20 subvented; 20 self-financed
 - Service models: medical, faith-based, counselling, education..
- Service improvements
 - Expand service capacity
 - Enhance service contents
 - Invite proposals for new and effective service models

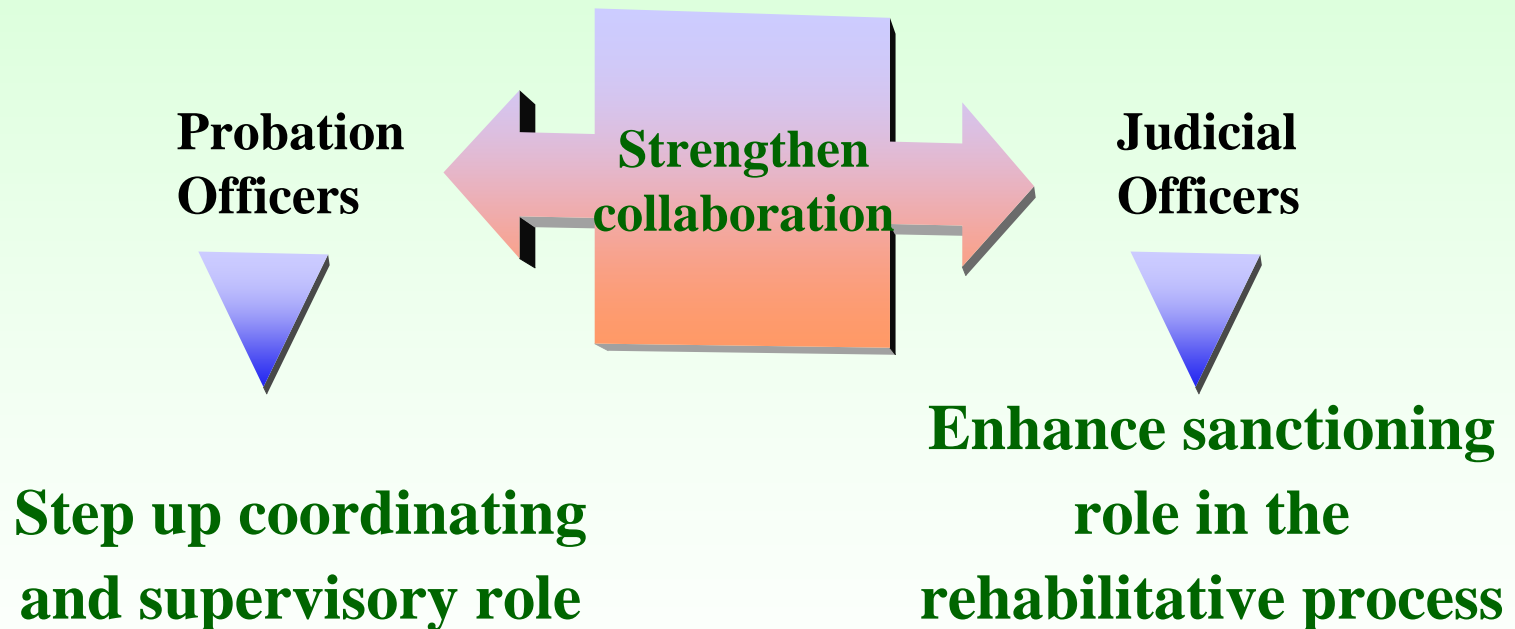
Treatment and Rehabilitation

Interface with criminal justice system

- Police Superintendents' Discretion Scheme (PSDS)
- Probation System
- Drug Addiction and Treatment Centre
- Other correctional services

Treatment and Rehabilitation

Pilot Project on Enhanced Probation System



Treatment and Rehabilitation

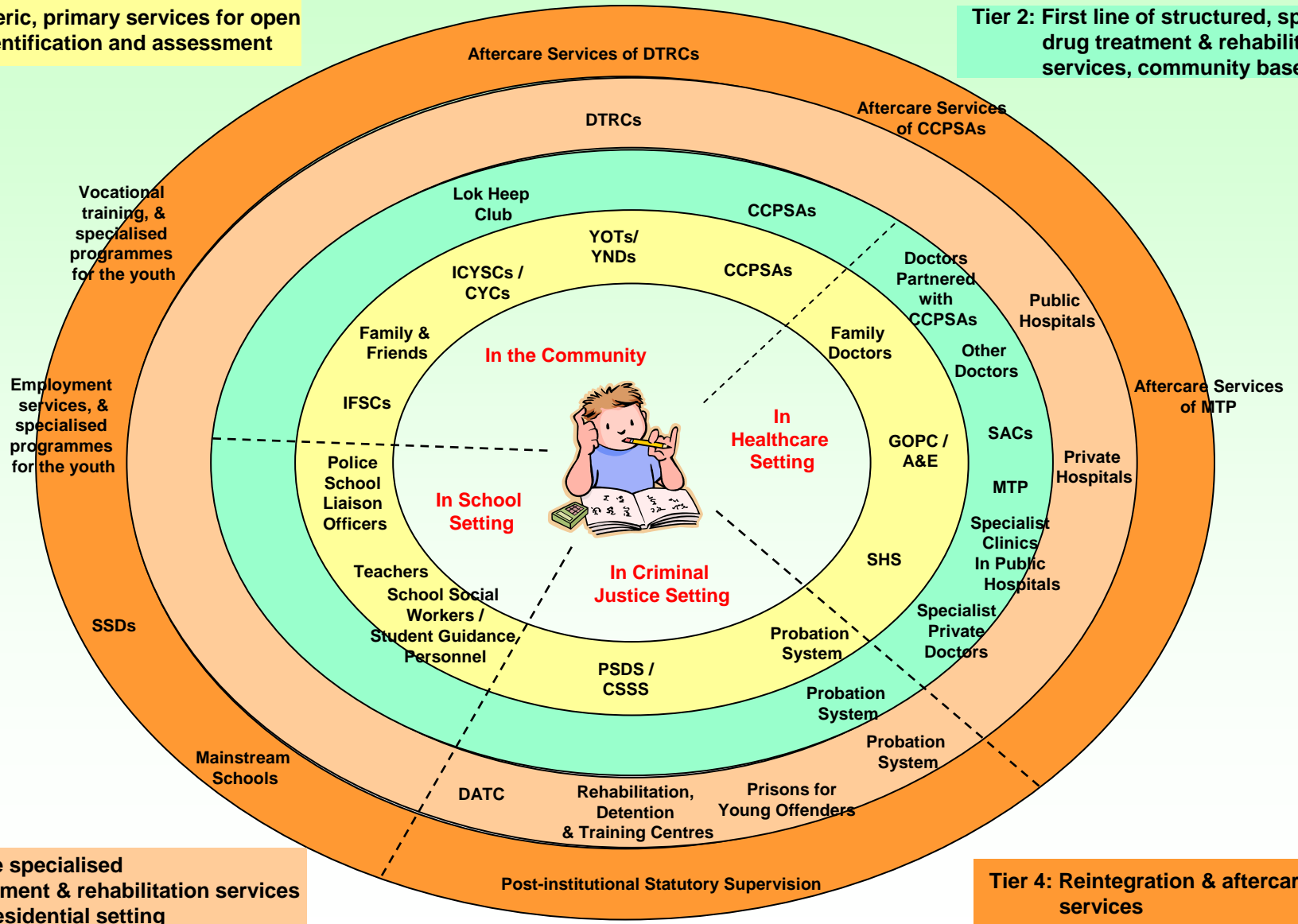
Way forward: Proposed tiered approach

- **Continuum of services**
 - Identification
 - Treatment
 - Rehabilitation
 - Reintegration
- **Joint forces** of healthcare, educational and social services

A Proposed Tiered-Approach

Tier 1: Generic, primary services for open access, identification and assessment

Tier 2: First line of structured, specialised drug treatment & rehabilitation services, community based



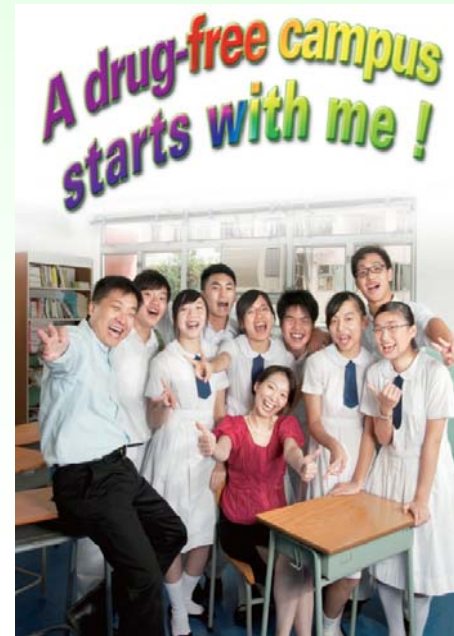
Tier 3: More specialised treatment & rehabilitation services in residential setting

Tier 4: Reintegration & aftercare services

Drug Testing

School Drug Testing

- **Voluntary Trial Scheme in Tai Po**
 - for prevention
 - for rendering assistance to students



Drug Testing

Compulsory Drug Testing

- Proposal for new legislation to empower law enforcement officers to conduct compulsory drug testing
- Purpose: prevention / deterrence
: early identification for treatment and rehabilitation
- Tiered intervention structure
- Issues to consider – law, human rights, support services, resources, etc.

Way forward

- Engage stakeholders
- Initiate public consultation exercise

Drug Testing

Hair Testing Technology

- As complementary tool to urinalysis
- GL has developed and accredited its hair testing method



Way forward

- To launch a pilot scheme in 2010
- To transfer to the local industry in the long run





Thank you

Narcotics Division, Security Bureau
