



【21th Edition】

Publish date :June 01, 2016

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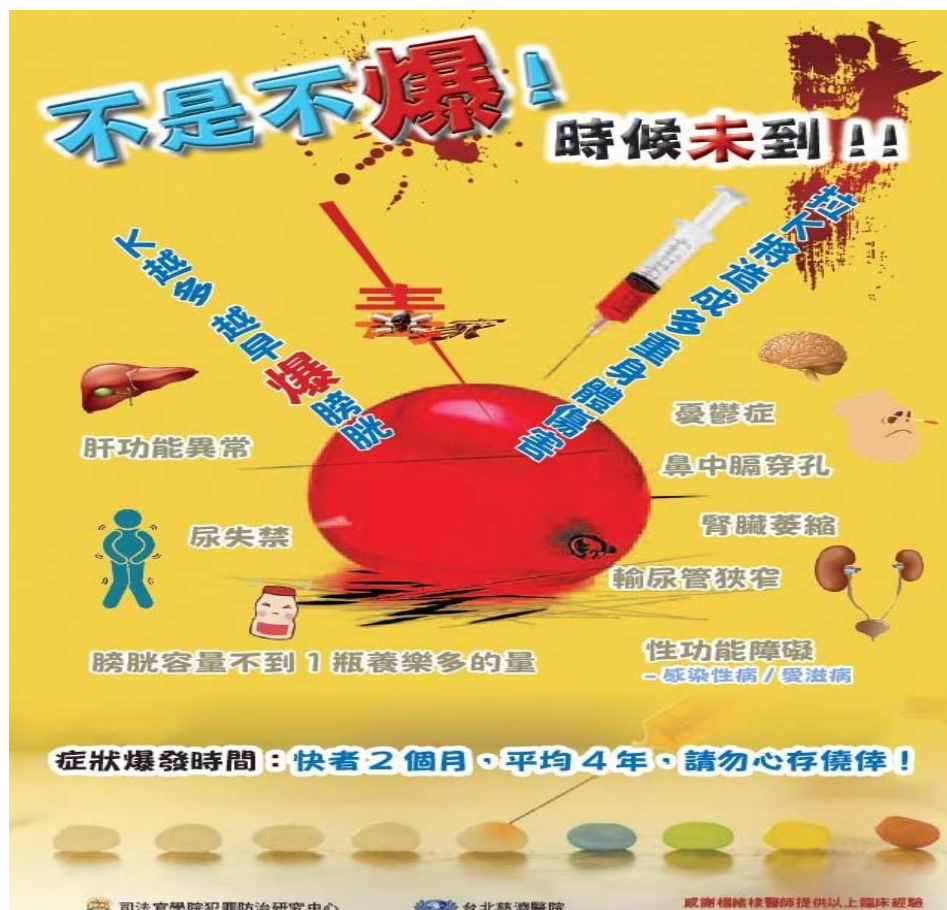
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Conference

Physical harm from the utilization of Ketamine





UNODC Reports

UNODC Chief: International Drug Policy Is Not An End, It Is The Means To Put People First

➤ Editorial Office



8 April 2016 - Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher once famously said that consensus was "the process of abandoning all beliefs." I beg to disagree. Recently, I sat in a packed Vienna auditorium in the early hours of the morning as countries raced against the clock to reach agreement on an outcome document on drug policy.

The document now goes to the UN General Assembly Special Session on the world drug problem-UNGASS-in New York in April. Before the Vienna meeting, a series of other events were held in international capitals involving scientists, academia, other organizations, as well as civil society. The overall process, driven by countries, was open, transparent and inclusive in embracing experiences and lessons learned.

Given the different histories, cultures and traditions of countries, reaching agreement on such documents was never an easy proposition. But the United Nations has always striven to build accord and amity. It is necessary. There are around 27 million individuals in the world dependent on the drugs they use. This includes 12 million people who inject drugs. Elsewhere, the challenges are equally severe. Opium production in Afghanistan creates serious problems not just for West and Central Asia, but across the world.

Deadly new psychoactive substances, the ravages of cheap heroin in North America, increased cocaine consumption in West and East Africa, show there are more hotspots than bright spots globally. Then there is the pervasive violence associated with illicit drugs that bludgeons countries and communities, especially in Central America. Possible links between



criminals, including drug traffickers, and terrorists are also the cause of growing anxiety.

Produced over several months of high level negotiations and broad discussion, the outcome document is the best attempt to craft solutions to these dramatic problems. In doing so, it seeks to turn fine words into bold operations that can impact lives for the better. The document stresses that the international drug control conventions have the necessary flexibility to confront the challenges of drug use and abuse. What does this mean in practical terms.

It means exploring alternatives to incarceration for minor offences of possession, and ensuring access to drugs for medical purposes. Just as importantly it promotes health, including efforts against HIV, within a comprehensive and balanced approach that also enhances law enforcement to deal with the illicit drug supply.

Behind the document, however, lies a much deeper purpose: an acknowledgement that our policies support people and communities. That we must put people first. Children facing pressure to take drugs, vulnerable women compelled to act as drug mules, and impoverished farmers growing illicit crops who seek an alternative livelihood, are the outcome document's true constituency. Conference room negotiations are not the end, they are the means.

The UNGASS process is strongly connected to the real lives of people. We should not lose sight of this fact. One of the key principles of the international drug control conventions is the need for shared responsibility.

No country can solve this problem alone, no country can exempt itself from the search for solutions. The outcome document to be presented in New York is directly linked to this principle; it is a statement that, while it is difficult to please everyone, promotes cooperation and partnership. The world can benefit from such unanimity. Consensus may not be pretty, but it is the best way of progressing against a global threat that desperately needs unity of action.

This paper is from: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

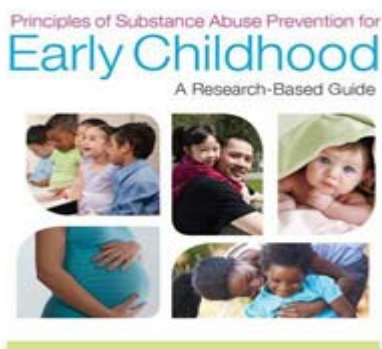
<https://is.gd/GIBQb1>



NIDA Reports

Intervening Early to Prevent Substance Use Disorders

➤ Editorial Office



The brain is an organ that adapts in both short- and long-term ways to its environment, and prevention science over the past few decades has shown clearly that a person's early experiences during the first few years of life and even prenatally can have an enormous impact on an individual's later risk or resilience for drug abuse and related psychiatric conditions.

Thus NIDA is proud to announce the latest in our series of evidence-based guides for practitioners and researchers: Principles of Substance Abuse Prevention for Early Childhood. Infancy, toddlerhood, and the first years of school are hardly a time most people associate with drug use. But aspects of family, school, and community environments during this crucial window of human development can set the stage for the social, emotional, behavioral and academic problems that, a decade or more later, may take the form of increased risk-taking and experimentation with substances like alcohol, cigarettes, or illicit drugs.

Early environments can even shape the developing brain in ways that make an individual more prone to developing substance use disorders. By the time a child reaches adolescence—the period of increased experimentation and onset of drug use—more effort is needed to shift the brain and behavior in a healthy direction. The new Guide describes the principles derived from research designing, implementing, and testing prevention programs aimed at the first 8 years of life (including prenatally) and the supporting data that have been gathered so far on 17 evidence-based prevention programs.



Intervening in the first years of a person's life can be an effective lever to set kids on a positive course

Central to intervening early is the idea of shifting the balance of risk and protective factors in a way that builds a foundation for optimal social development and resilience. For example, there is now substantial evidence that when parents are able to provide warmth, a supportive and stable home environment, adequate nutrition, and physical and cognitive stimulation during the early years of a child's life, their child is more likely to develop strong self-regulation abilities. Emotional and behavioral control can then, during the teen years, translate to greater ability to resist risky impulses and unhealthy forms of peer pressure. Interventions that help caregivers provide a healthy, supportive environment show positive outcomes such as delayed initiation of drug use and reduced adolescent drug use.

Although the science is too young to have much data beyond adolescent outcomes, positive benefits of early intervention have been shown to extend in a few cases to young adulthood. Research has also revealed that many early risk factors for substance abuse are also, simultaneously, risk factors for other behavioral and emotional problems. Acting aggressively and disruptively in preschool, for example, relates to increased risk for conduct disorders, substance use, delinquency, and risky sexual behaviors during adolescence. Thus interventions designed to reduce early risk factors show benefits in a wide range of areas—including improved personal and social functioning, better performance in school, and less involvement with the juvenile justice system or mental health services.

Like all investments, prevention costs money, but interventions more than pay for themselves in reduced costs later on. Where benefit-cost data for specific interventions are available, they can range from modestly good investments (a few dollars for every dollar invested) to overwhelmingly good investments (\$26 for every dollar, in the case of one classroom-centered intervention component, the "Good Behavior Game"). Thus a well-designed, well-implemented early childhood intervention can dramatically benefit the community and society as well as improve children's and families' quality of life. This new Guide reflects important new thinking about the roots of substance use and the ways to more effectively avert it. Intervening in the first years of a person's life can be an effective lever to set kids on a positive course and hopefully reduce the terrible toll associated with drug use and addiction.

This paper is from: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: <https://is.gd/GIBQb1>



Taiwan Research News

A Study of Public Opinion of Drug Abuse Decriminalization-Using Economic, Criminal, Judicial, and Treatment Factors as Examples

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In recent years, drug abuser decriminalization promotion has become a trend. In international studies, such as studies from the U.S.A., Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain and other countries have found partial drug use decriminalization has a positive impact on reducing HIV infection rates, number of drug abuse-related deaths, reducing number of people housed in prisons, reducing number of drug addicts, and even reducing crime rates.

However, the issue of decriminalizing drug abuse in Taiwan remains controversial--particularly public opinions that fail to reach the same conclusion, thus the low social acceptance. This study is a mining research study. Through correspondence analysis and cluster analysis, the purpose of the study is to explain the branch distribution formed by crime, economy, judicial decision, and treatment factors with economy, crime, justice, and treatment factors as analysis variables. Additionally, key factors having the same frequency and state as drug abuse decriminalization and public opinion variance were explored.

Research results show that Taiwan's public opinion of "strongly supportive of drug abuse decriminalization has been quite stable over the past four years. However, the public opinion of



“strongly opposing drug abuse decriminalization” has shown substantial change. In addition, the correspondence analysis results show that “number of people in violation of “Narcotics Hazard Control Ordinance” with a confirmed sentence of more than 15 years” and “amount of marijuana seized” are key factors affecting “public opinion of drug abuse decriminalization”.

In addition, Annual Changes in Consumer Price Index and national income is also the key economic factor affecting “public opinion of drug abuse decriminalization”. Finally, the research results also indicate that the variance distribution of whether or not in favor of “public opinion of drug abuse decriminalization” has the same state as the multiple background factors, indicating the common variance relationship of the background structure.

This study suggests that the government timely makes its big data available to the public to help academic units carry out analyses, to put database functions to best uses and serve as a reference for future drug abuse decriminalization or other supporting plans. Finally, this study recommends that the government regularly track public opinion on drug abuse decriminalization and continue to hold public hearings to facilitate the future promotion and implementation of drug prevention policies.



This paper is from:
<http://mypaper.pchome.com.tw/0701023/post/1324009209>



An Assessment Research of Gender Differences and Effectiveness of Drug Addiction Rehabilitation

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Crime Research Center, National Chung Cheng University

Female drug addicts and male drug addicts differ, whether in risk factors of drug addiction recurrence, protective factors of therapy or recurrence prevention, or barriers encountered during addiction rehabilitation treatment. For instance, limited resources, mental illnesses, childcare, family responsibility, and other problems all affect the effectiveness of female drug abusers' rehabilitation and treatment. In addition, female drug addicts also differ from male drug addicts in terms of therapy needs (NIDA, 2010).

Therefore, this study focuses on gender differences and the effectiveness and limitations of mandatory rehabilitation, with hopes of gaining an insight into the effectiveness and limitations of mandatory rehabilitation and proposes recommendations targeting rehabilitation treatment related limitations that serve as a reference for substantive units.

In view of this, this study carried out an effectiveness assessment on treatment within Taiwan's judicial agencies. The research participants include 362 men, 107 women, a total of 469 participants. Research findings show that:

1. After admission for rehabilitation, the two groups showed a significantly higher level of attachment to regular family and regular friends. Moreover, both groups' level of attachment to friends who are drug addicts reduced.



2. After admission for rehabilitation, the female rehabilitation recipient group's quality of life in terms of social and psychological aspects and work aspects was significantly higher compared to the male rehabilitation recipient group.
3. After admission for rehabilitation, the female rehabilitation group's motivation to eradicate the addiction was significantly higher compared to the male rehabilitation group.
4. The health quality and work quality of the female rehabilitation group was significantly improved.

In view of the research conclusions above, this study suggests that since male and female drug addicts have varied needs, the rehabilitation plan that meets their individual needs should be implemented to enhance rehabilitation effectiveness. In addition, after the rehabilitation recipients are discharged, services that meet their needs should be immediately provided in order to cater to the therapy needs of drug addicts after discharge from rehabilitation.



This paper is from:
<http://www.drugaddiction.org/drugs/>



Anti-Drug Academic Activities

Information of Second Cross-strait Drug Abuse and Drug Prevention Workshop

➤ Editorial Office

1. Background

As the current international situation of drug abuse is undergoing new changes, it has aroused widespread social concern. Under the premise of cross-strait cultural exchanges and fusion, the scientific research of the cross-strait drug abuse field and academic exchange have also become more frequent and closer. In 2014, the “First Cross-strait Drug Abuse and Drug Prevention Workshop” co-organized by National Chung Cheng University and the Chinese Association of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment laid a solid foundation for cooperation and exchange in the field of cross-strait drug abuse.

At the meeting, both parties decided that beginning in 2014, the Chinese Association of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment and National Chung Cheng University would take turns to organize workshops biennially. According to the agreement, the 2016 “Second Cross-strait Drug Abuse and Drug Prevention Workshop” will be organized by the Chinese Association of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment.

After cross-strait negotiations, the meeting venue has been finalized to be in Hulun Buir City, Inner Mongolia. It is expected that both countries across the strait can work hand in hand in drug abuse and drug prevention undertakings, engage in mutual learning and learn from each other’s experiences, thereby creating a bright future for drug abuse and drug prevention undertakings.



Upcoming Meeting Notice (As Follows)

2. Organizer: Chinese Association of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment

Co-organizer: National Chung Cheng University

3. Date: August 7, 2016-August 14, 2016

4. Venue: Hulun Buir City, Inner Mongolia

5. Theme: In-depth Exchange and Experience Sharing

6. Exchange Content: The assembly takes the “theme presentation” form, including in-depth discussions of problems faced and strategies adopted in view of the new trend of cross-strait drug abuse prevention.

Meeting inquiries and registration contact:

Address: No. 11, Fahuayanli, Dongcheng Qu, Beijing

Website : <http://www.cadapt.com.cn/>



Invitation to International Asian Drug Prevention Cooperation Workshop

➤ Editorial Office

Drug abuse is the common problem faced by most countries in the world, Asia included. Effective drug prevention strategies require multi-layer and cross-organizational cooperation, including regional cooperation, government and non-government cooperation, research and practitioner cooperation, and so on. After years of hard work, government functional sectors, non-government organizations, and drug abuse researchers have found successful methods and modes for preventing drug abuse, which are valuable experiences that have paved the way for learning about and coping with this social problem.

The main objective of this workshop is to provide a platform for multi-party exchange and cooperation among government officers, researchers, and practitioners engaged in drug abuse prevention and joint discussion of opportunities, challenges, and coping strategies during drug abuse prevention undertakings.

Although the workshop focuses on problems in Asia, we hope to further promote exchanges and cooperation between Asia and other regions, especially learning scientifically proven prevention methods. Hence, we also welcome parties concerned from outside Asia to participate and share their international experiences of drug abuse prevention as well as their opinions of extensive cooperation within their field.

1. Workshop Theme: Overcoming Barriers; Strengthening Cooperation

2. Main Issues

Drug Abuse Types, Distribution, and Trends

Causes and Hazards of Drug Abuse

Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment



Relationship between Drug Abuse and Crime

Drug Abuse and Criminal Justice

Cooperation in Drug Abuse Research

Cooperation between drug abuse researchers and practitioners

Regional and International Cooperation in Drug Abuse Prevention Areas

Technological Development and Methods of Drug Abuse Prevention

3. Guest Speakers

Lu Lin, Superintendent of Peking University Sixth Hospital; Director of Research Institute of National Drug Dependence; Director of Peking University National Center of Mental Disease Research; Professor

Steven Belenko, Professor of Department of Criminal Justice, Temple University; Adjunct Professor of Psychology at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine Kamiar Alaei, Professor of Public Service, Department of Public Management and Policy, State University of New York (Albany Campus); Founding Director of International Centre for Human Rights and Health

Spencer De Li, Chairman of Asian Drug Abuse Research Society, Dean of Department of Sociology, University of Macau

4. Workshop Venue:

Venue: National Chung Cheng University (Taiwan)

5. Schedule:

Date:

November 9, 2016 (Wednesday) Reporting and Onsite Signup

November 10, 2016-November 11, 2016 (Thursday-Friday) Workshops

November 12, 2016 (Saturday) Dismissal



6. Information Submission

Interested participants may submit the “registration form” and paper (or work report) in full-length text to the Affairs Section mailbox by July 31, 2016 in order to make service related arrangements in advance. The deadline for submission is October 8, 2016. Those who submit the full-length text will be prioritized for a presentation at the workshop. If invited to deliver a presentation, the Affairs Section shall notify the invited via E-mail or by phone before August 15, 2016. Workshop related papers will be prioritized for republication by a well-known publishing company. The Affairs Section reserves the right to edit workshop papers and publish papers. For additional requests, prior notice is required.

7. Contact:

Participants from Taiwan :

Chang Yueh Hsiang : (886)52724151

E-mail : deptcrc@ccu.edu.tw

Participants from Other Regions:

Liang Ming (853)65705876 / (86)15056998717;

Hsia Yi-Wei: (853)63876465 / (86)18063876465;

Tang Wei: (853)63869526 / (86)18063869526;

Chang Hsiao-Hua: (853)63864259/ (86)18063864259.

E-mail : conference@lessdrugs.org

To follow up on outstanding issues and workshop preparation progress, visit the workshop column on the Asian Drug Abuse Research Society website(<http://www.lessdrugs.org/>).

Asian Drug Abuse Research Society

University of Macau

Taiwan Society for Substance Abuse

National Chung Cheng University (Taiwan)



Journal of Substance Abuse Research Article Publication

1. About the journal

➤ Editorial Office

The Journal of Substance Abuse Research is an academic journal published by the Taiwan Society for Substance Abuse Research and National Chung Cheng University annually each March, June, September and December. The first issue will be published this June 2016. We welcome researchers both in Taiwan and worldwide to publish articles regarding empirical studies on substance abuse research in this journal. Please note that published articles will not be accepted.

2. Article solicitation

(1) This journal accepts articles all year round. All articles will be review immediately.

(2) You can download the journal guidelines via:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B9NbpWf1jdgxMDgwb3Q5VE41WGc/view?usp=sharing>

(3) Please mail your articles to

Journal Editorial Board, Taiwan Society for Substance Abuse Research and Crime Research Center,
NCCU

No. 168, University Rd.. Min-Hsiung , Chiayi County, Taiwan 621, R.O.C.

(4) Please submit an electronic version of your manuscript by email to the editors at
deptcrc@ccu.edu.tw

3. After an article is accepted, this Society will give five copies of the current issue of the journal for free, and the PDF file of the published article. Please note that authors will not be paid for their articles. When an article is rejected, this Journal will inform the author in writing without returning his/her works. Please keep a copy before submission.

4. Should you have any doubts or suggestions, please feel free to contact us through the following ways:

Please contact Mr.Chang Lin

Tel: 886-5-2721451 ; Dedicated phone line:05-2724151 ; Fax phone:05-2721355

E-mail:deptcrc@ccu.edu.tw



Latest Conferences Information

➤ Editorial Office

Conference	Host Organization	Date	Location
College on Problems of Drug Dependence (CPDD)	College on Problems of Drug Dependence	June 11-16 2016	Palm Springs, CA, USA Contact: http://www.cpdd.org/Pages/Meetings/FutureMeet.html
International Society of Addiction Journal Editors (ISAJE)	International Society of Addiction Journal Editors	July 25-27 2016	Windsor Great Park, England Contact: http://www.parint.org/isajewebsite/meetings2016.htm
Chinese Association of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment	Chinese Association of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment	August 10-13 2016	Hulunbuir, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China Contact : http://www.cadapt.com.cn/index.php?m=newscon&id=378&aid=544
National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse	National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse	September 07-08 2016	Neuroscience Center, Conference Rooms C & D, 6001 Executive Boulevard, Rockville, Maryland 20852 Contact : mswieter@nida.nih.gov
International Council on Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety (ICADTS)	International Council on Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety	October 16-19 2016	Gramado, Brazil Contact : http://www.t2016.org/
International Conference on Cooperation in Substance Abuse Research and Antidrug Practices in Asia 2016	Asian Association for Substance Abuse Research University of Macau National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan Taiwan Society for Substance Abuse Research	November 9-12 2016	National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan Contact: http://www.lessdrugs.org/index.php/news/view/45