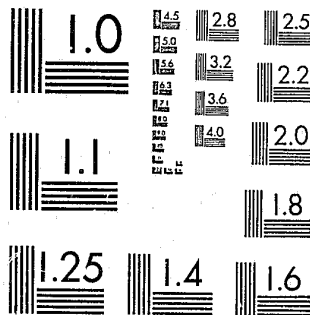


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HONG KONG PRISONS DEPARTMENT

T. G. GARNER, C.B.E., J.P.

COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS

DRUG ADDICTION RESEARCH PROGRAMME

1976

NCJRS

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ACQUISITIONS

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# DRUG ADDICTION RESEARCH PROGRAMME 1976

## I. INTRODUCTION: PURPOSE OF RESEARCH, AND SCOPE OF INVOLVEMENT

Despite efforts made by the law enforcement agencies and other organizations to reduce the supply of and demand for narcotics, drug addiction continues to be one of the major social problems in Hong Kong.

The present research does not concern itself with the verification/nullification of existing theories on drug addiction, nor does it focus its attention on the evolution of a new theory of addiction. Rather, it attempts to draw up profiles of the male and female addicts by examining factors related to drug addiction along the following lines:

1. personal attributes and attainments,
2. family particulars,
3. environmental confines,
4. addiction process,
5. treatment details, and
6. inherent criminality.

Variations in social conditions have been accompanied by detectable changes in the profiles of the male and female addicts. For example, the mean age of the 1965 and 1975 drug addict samples were 39 and 32 respectively.<sup>(1)</sup> By producing the present research on an annual basis, changes in profiles may be detected, thus enabling the modifying of treatment schemes to meet the changing needs.

## II. THE RESEARCH DESIGN

### A. UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY

A total of 2067 male and 93 female drug addicts who were admitted into the Prisons Department's drug addiction treatment centres in 1976 are the subjects of this study. This represents a complete coverage of the treatment centres' clientele during that period.

---

(1) Hong Kong Prisons Department, Drug Addiction Research Programme, 1965, p. 28.  
Hong Kong Prisons Department, Drug Addiction Research Programme, 1975, p. 19.

## B. DATA COLLECTION

### (i) *Method*

Data was collected via personal interview. Every addict admitted into a treatment centre was interviewed by a staff member specifically selected and trained for such purpose.

Factual information was obtained by straight-forward questioning and counter-checked with official records. Client-centered approach was used with questions which were likely to cause the addict to become defensive or overtly emotional.

All responses were entered on a set record sheet.

### (ii) *Format used: the interview schedule*

The schedule was standardized and provided exhaustive alternative responses to each question.

The questions probed for information in the following areas:—

1. personal attributes and attainments—age, sex, place of origin, education received, religious affiliation, occupation, income, and position employed in the drug trade (if applicable);
2. family particulars—marital status, living arrangements, family composition, and financial dependants;
3. environmental confines—type of accommodation occupied, residential district, and overall mobility;
4. addiction process—original and current reasons for using drugs, age at and place of commencement, previous and current methods of drug intake, family and peer influence in the addiction process;
5. treatment details—number of and reasons for voluntary attempts at abstinence, total number of previous treatments received, shortest and longest periods off drugs; and
6. inherent criminality—age at first conviction, number and types of convictions, present offence, and triad membership.



### C. ANALYSIS OF DATA

Where two or more variables were cross-tabulated, difference in means and strength of relationship were verified by the chi-square ( $X^2$ ) test<sup>(2)</sup>, the Pearson's product—moment correlation coefficient ( $r$ )<sup>(3)</sup>, or the student—t test<sup>(4)</sup>.

## III. THE FINDINGS

### PART I—THE MALE DRUG ADDICT (N=2067)

#### A. PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES AND ATTAINMENTS

##### *Age*

The sample's mean age is 32.6, and from the distribution at Figure 1, it can be seen that the most represented age groups are within the 21-29 bracket. It is encouraging to note that those under 21 form only 10% of the total distribution.

- 
- (2) For ordinal and nominal scales, chi-square tests were used to test the significance of difference between observed and expected frequencies in which

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}$$

where  $f_o$  = the observed frequency of occurrence of a particular variable, and  
 $f_e$  = the expected frequency of occurrence of the same variable.

- (3) For strength of relationship, the correlation coefficient was worked out in which

$$r = \frac{n \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{\left[ n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2 \right] \left[ n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2 \right]}}$$

where  $x$  and  $y$  represented the values of two variables.

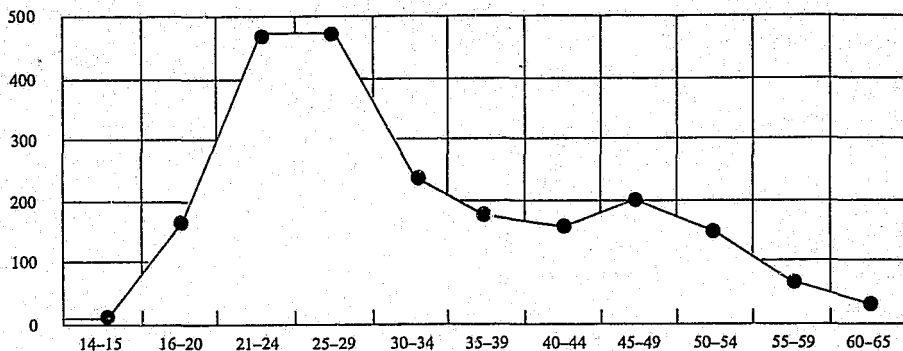
- (4) For interval scales, t-tests were used to judge the significance of difference in means in which

$$t = \frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{\left( \frac{N_1 S_1^2 + N_2 S_2^2}{N_1 + N_2 - 2} \right) \left( \frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1 N_2} \right)}}$$

where  $X_1$ ,  $N_1$  and  $S_1^2$  represented the mean, size and variance of one sample and  $X_2$ ,  $N_2$ , and  $S_2^2$  the same aggregates of another sample.

Figure 1

AGE GROUPINGS

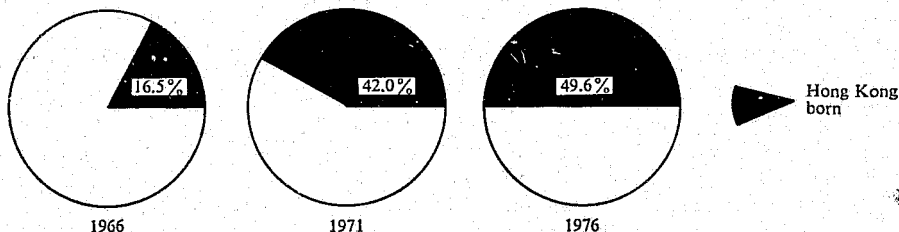


*Place of Birth*

In 1966, 16.5% of the subjects under study claimed that they were born in Hong Kong<sup>(5)</sup>. In 1971, the percentage increased to 42.0%<sup>(6)</sup>, and in 1976, 49.6% of the sample claimed Hong Kong as their place of birth. (see Figure 2)

Figure 2

PLACE OF BIRTH



The gradual increase in the number of native-born addicts strongly points to the fact that drug addiction should no longer be treated as a social problem imported by immigrants from Mainland China years ago, rather it should be dealt with as a product of various social malignancies that exist within our society.

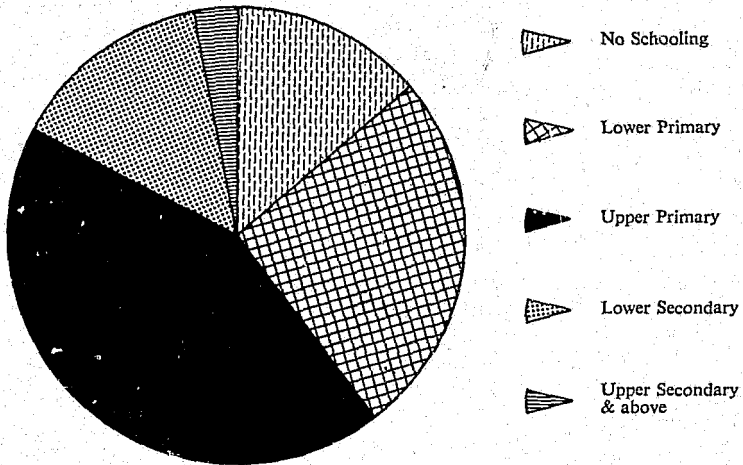
(5) Drug Addiction Research Programme 1966, Hong Kong Prisons Department, p. 23.  
 (6) Drug Addiction Research Programme 1971, Hong Kong Prisons Department, pp. 28-29.

### *Educational attainment*

From Figure 3, it can be clearly seen that the majority of the sample under study only received primary education.

Figure 3

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



### *Religious affiliation*

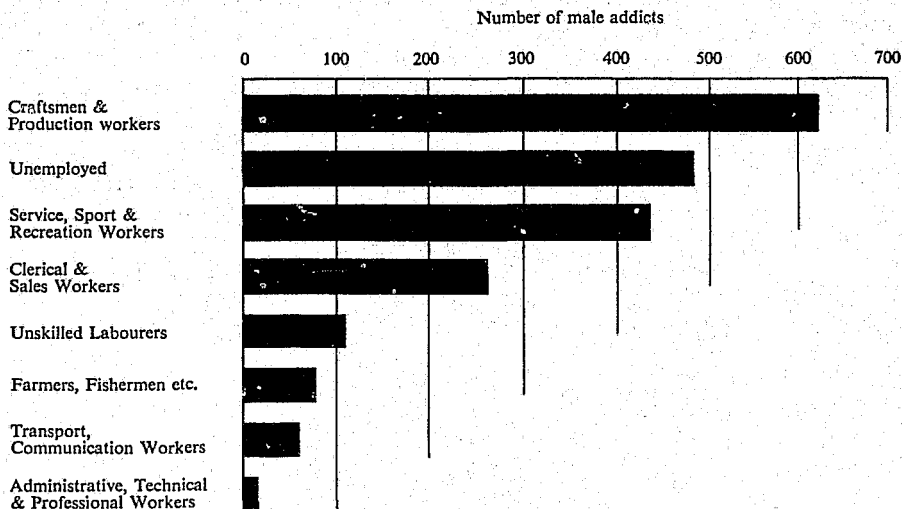
The fact that over 80% of the sample professed to have no religious affiliation (see Table 1) points to the relatively insignificant role which religion plays in the daily life of the drug addicts under study.

### *Occupation*

A large proportion of the subjects were either unemployed or engaged as craftsmen and production workers (see Figure 4). This finding corresponds with the average educational attainment of the sample.

Figure 4

## OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

*Daily income*

Of those who were employed, the average daily income earned was \$35.76. (see Table 2) This amount corresponds closely with the average daily income of a Hong Kong resident.<sup>(7)</sup>

*Employment in drug trade*

10.5% of the subject claimed that they were employed in the drug trade. Out of this figure, a very high percentage were working as drug sellers. (see Table 3)

## B. FAMILY PARTICULARS

*Marital status*

Over 3/5 of the addicts claimed to be single. (see Table 4) It can perhaps be said that marriage bringing greater responsibility can sometimes serve as a brake in barring the individual from becoming addicted to drugs.

*Financial dependants*

As a logical derivative of the high cost involved in supporting their habits, 92.6% of the addicts could not afford to support anyone financially. (see Table 5)

(7) 1976 By-census Basic Tables, Census & Statistics Department, Hong Kong, May 1977, pp. 39-40.

### *Living arrangements*

As expected, the majority of single addicts lived with either one or both parents, while a large proportion of the married addicts lived with their wives and children. (see Tables 6 & 7)

The pattern of living arrangement also shows that as a consequence of addiction to drugs, quite a substantial number of addicts have been physically alienated from their families.

## C. ENVIRONMENTAL CONFINES

### *Residential district*

The population density in the various census districts of the present sample is not parallel to that of the 1976 By-census findings<sup>(8)</sup>. (see Table 8) The difference is statistically significant.

Further analysis shows that because drugs were not available in every district, 47.6% of the addicts had to purchase drugs from outside their residential districts. (see Table 9)

### *Type of accommodation*

The majority of the male addicts either occupied public housing units or lived in temporary quarters. (see Table 10)

### *Years in district of residence*

From Table 11, it can be seen that only 10.5% of the sample have resided in their current district for less than 1 year. This shows that the addicts were not a highly mobile group.

## D. ADDICTION PROCESS

### *Causation & present reasons*

For those who commenced to take drugs before they reached 20, the predominant reasons were curiosity and peer group pressure. (see Table 12)

However, as the addiction started to take firm hold, the individual consumed drugs not to attain positive euphoria but rather to prevent the onset of withdrawal symptoms. This explains the significant difference between causation and present reasons for taking drugs. (see Table 13)

### *Educational attainment and addiction*

From Table 14, it appears that the higher the individual's educational attainment, the earlier he commenced to take drugs. Furthermore, of those who have

---

(8) 1976 By-census, Population by Age by Sex by District by Tertiary Planning Unit, Census & Statistics Department, Hong Kong, May 1977.

received secondary education, curiosity seemed to be the major causation. (see Table 15)

These findings can perhaps be explained by the assumption that since schools provide opportunities for youngsters to be with those of their own age group, they may be pressurized by the drug addicts (if any) in their peer groups to experiment with drugs. The fact that the harmfulness of drug addiction has seldom been touched upon in schools does not help to prevent the peer group pressure from exerting certain undesirable influences.

Therefore, it is not advisable to attempt to establish a direct correlation between degree of educational attainment and drug addiction without first examining the relevant factors—an area which is beyond the scope of the present research.

#### *Household influence in addiction process*

As 93.4% of the subjects claimed that there were no other addict in their households (see Table 16), one can be even more certain of the influence of peer groups in the addiction process.

#### *Peer association in addiction process*

Only 4.1% of the subjects were alone when taking drugs for the first time, the majority of the rest were with friends of the same sex. (see Table 17)

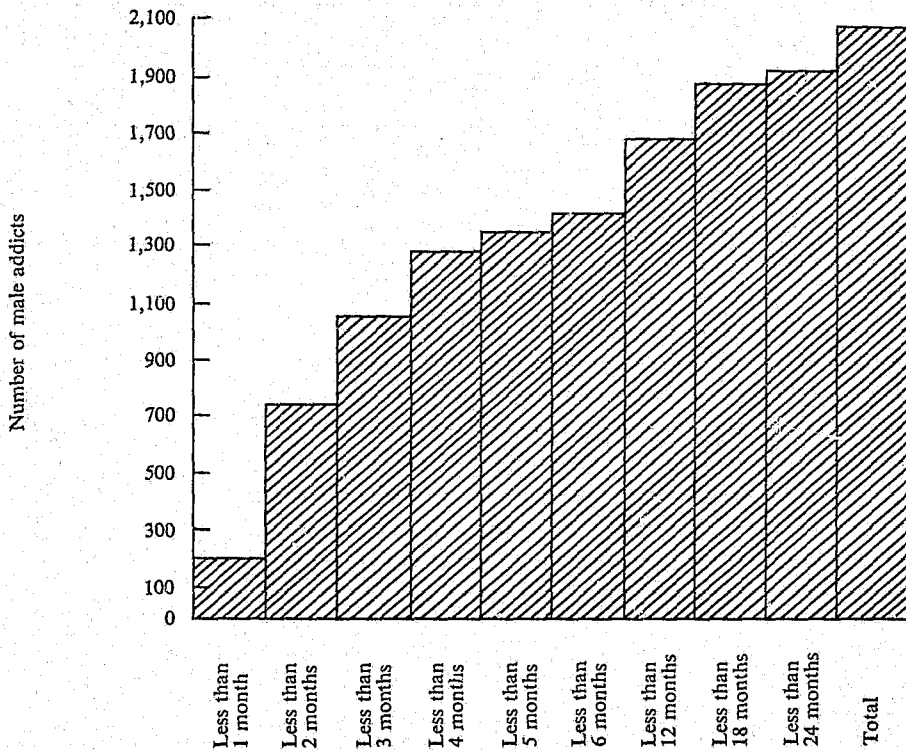
#### *Drugs used*

The majority of the 21.7% who started with opium later switched to heroin which is easier to obtain and to consume. (see Table 18)

### Months before addicted

Although the period taken to become addicted varies from individual to individual, by the end of the third month since commencement of taking drugs, 60.8% of the present sample had become addicted. (see Figure 5)

Figure 5 NUMBER OF MONTHS BEFORE ADDICTED

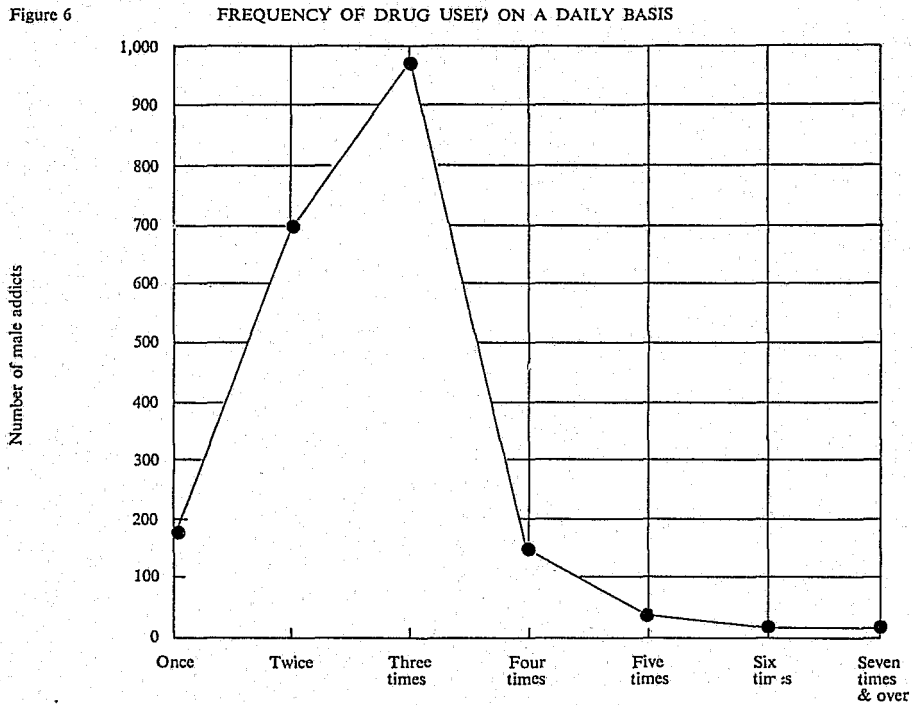


Further analysis shows that smoking the opium pipe led to addiction at a much slower rate than any other method. (see Table 19)

*Daily cost of drugs*

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the subjects consumed drugs on an average of three times per day. (see Figure 6)

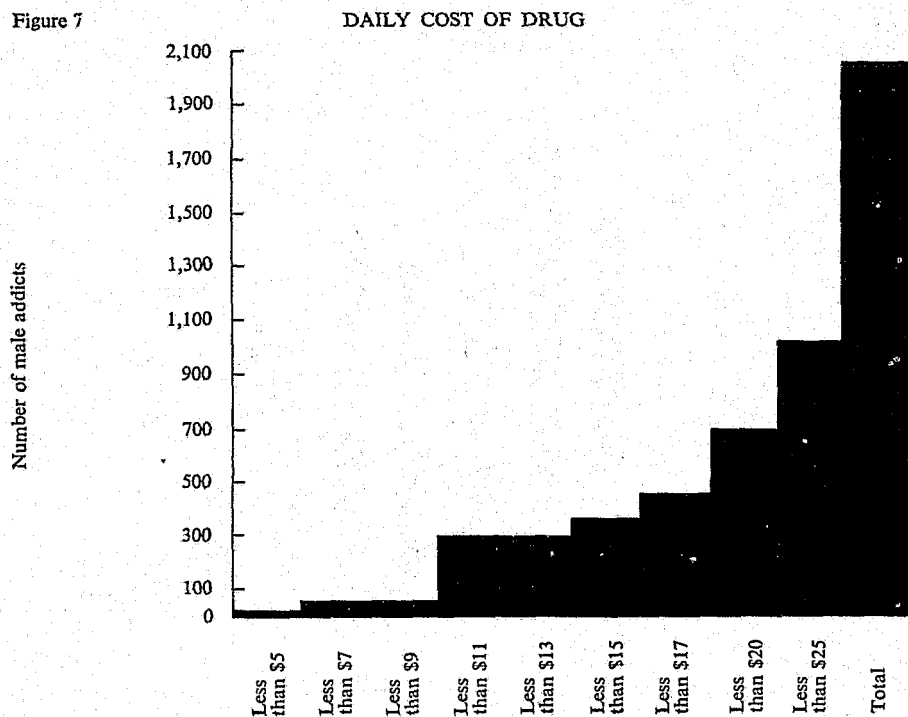
Figure 6





The average amount of money spent of drugs on a daily basis was \$25.9, and the distribution is as shown in Figure 7.

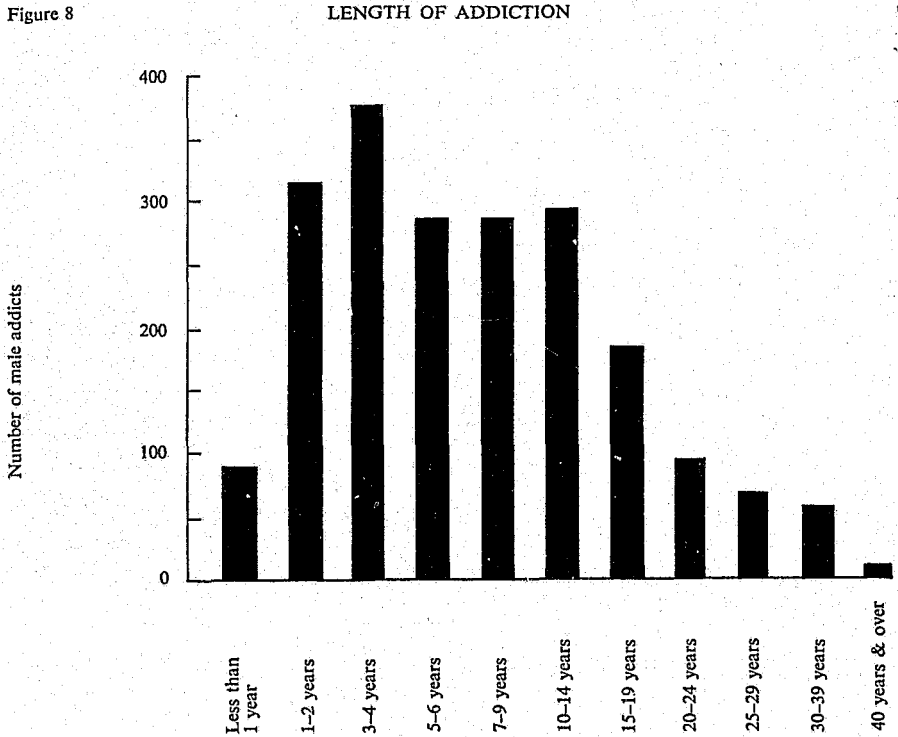
Figure 7



### *Length of addiction*

The mean length of addiction being 9.0 years (see Figure 8) indicates rather effectively the difficulty involved in rehabilitating the addicts under study.

Figure 8



### *Effects of addiction on domestic life*

For the married addict, a substantial degree of family disintegration was experienced. (see Table 20)

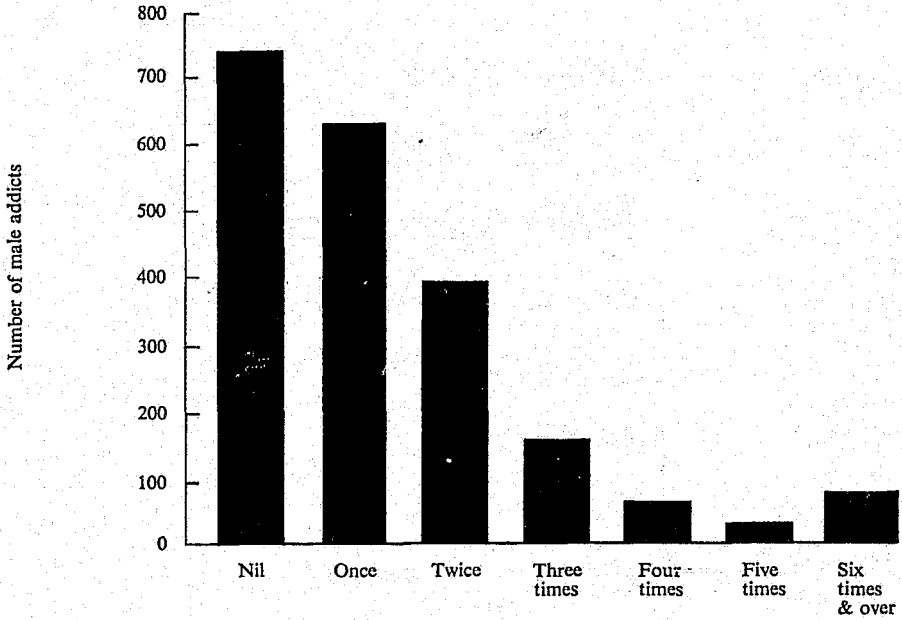
For the single addict who had no responsibility to bear marriage-wise, the majority claimed that their standard of living had to be lowered. (see Table 21)

## E. TREATMENT DETAILS

### *Times treated for addiction & times off drugs*

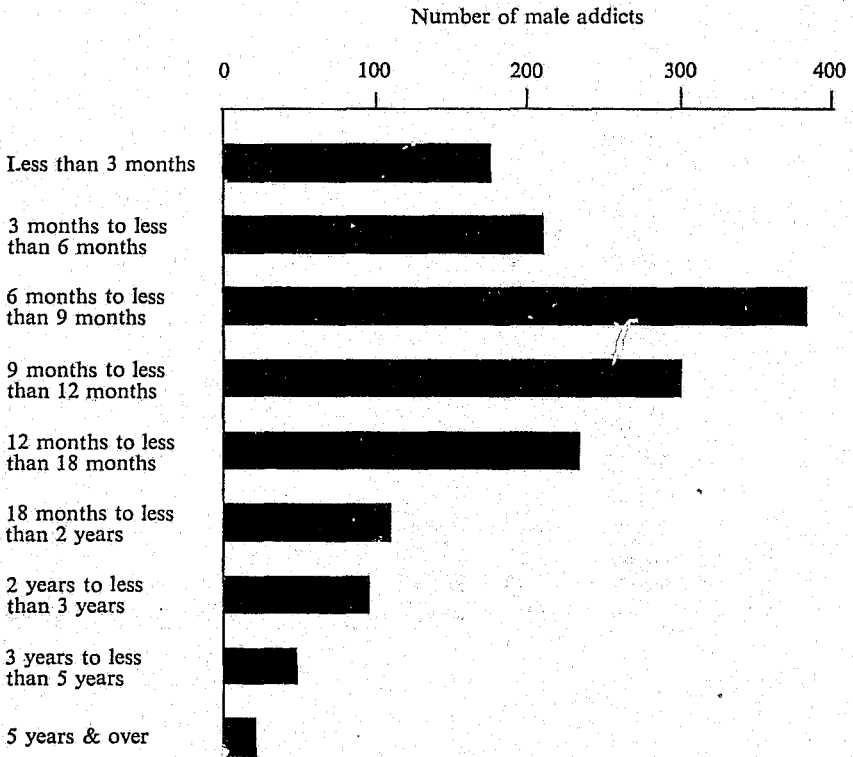
35.8% of the total sample have not previously received any treatment for addiction. Of the remainder, the average number of previous treatments received is two. (see Figure 9)

Figure 9 . . . TIMES TREATED FOR DRUG ADDICTION



Overall, 76.5% of the subjects reported that they had previously succeeded in staying off drugs for variable lengths of time. (see Table 22) The longest period off drugs varied from less than 3 months for some to as long as 5 years and over for a few. (see Figure 10)

Figure 10 LONGEST PERIOD OFF DRUGS

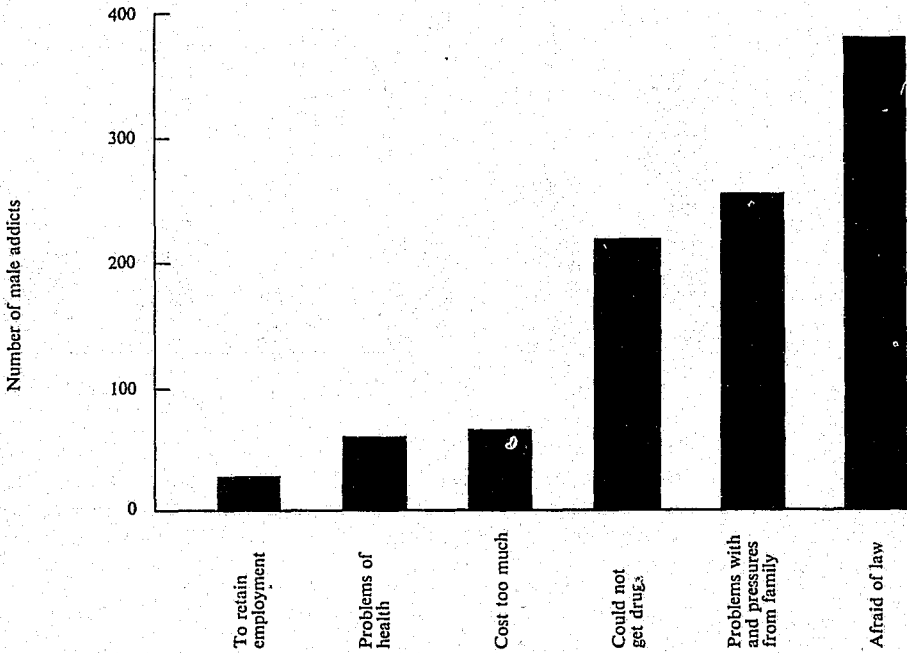


*Reasons for abstinence*

Of those who voluntarily registered for treatment, the main reasons for abstinence were fear of prosecution, pressures from family and inability to obtain drugs. (see Figure 11)

Figure 11

REASONS FOR ABSTINENCE



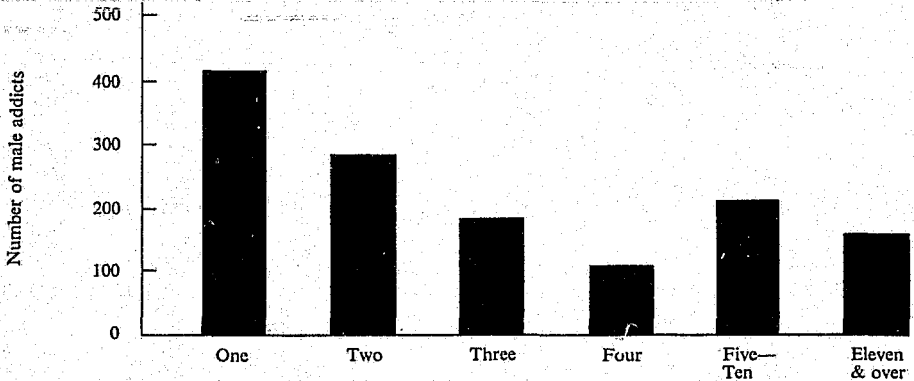
## F. INHERENT CRIMINALITY

### *Previous institutional experience*

Of the 73.9% who have been given previous institutional sentences, the average number of such sentences was 4.6. (see Figure 12)

Figure 12

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL SENTENCES



### *Age at first conviction*

There is a very strong correlation between age at first conviction and age at commencement of taking drugs. (see Table 23) However, since first conviction is not necessarily equivalent to first offence, the crime-addiction sequence cannot be ascertained.

### *Offences committed*

For 5.5% of the subjects, the offence leading to their present sentence is also the first offence for which they were convicted. For the rest, the majority of first offences were either against property or were minor drug offences, while offences in the latter category constitute 80.4% of the present offences. (see Table 24)

### *Triad/Gang activity*

30.9% of the addicts professed to be active members which reveals to some extent the involvement of triad societies and gangs in the drug sub-culture. (see Table 25)

PART 2—THE FEMALE DRUG ADDICT (N=93)

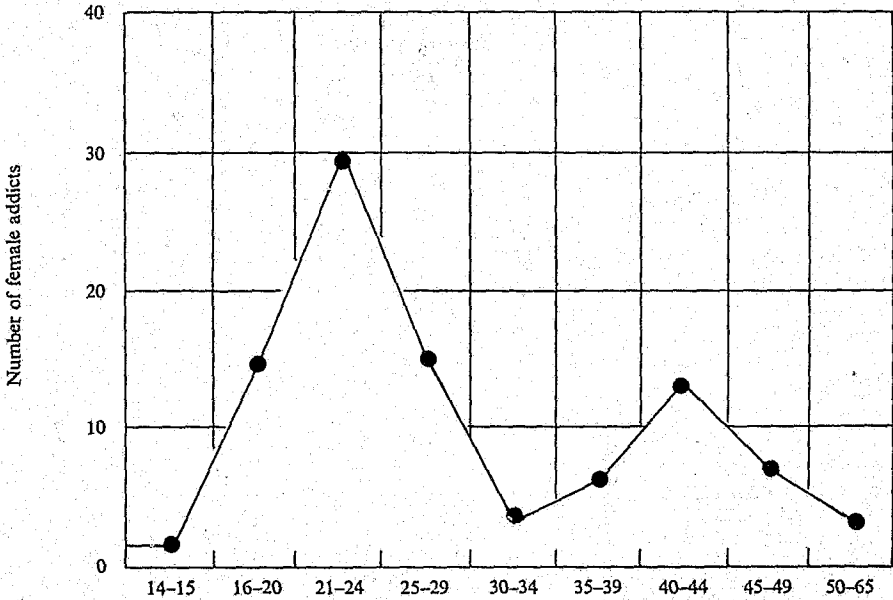
A. PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES AND ATTAINMENTS

*Age*

The female sample is somewhat younger than the male sample with the mean age being 29.3. From the distribution as shown in Figure 13, the most represented age group is from 21 to 24.

Figure 13

AGE GROUPINGS

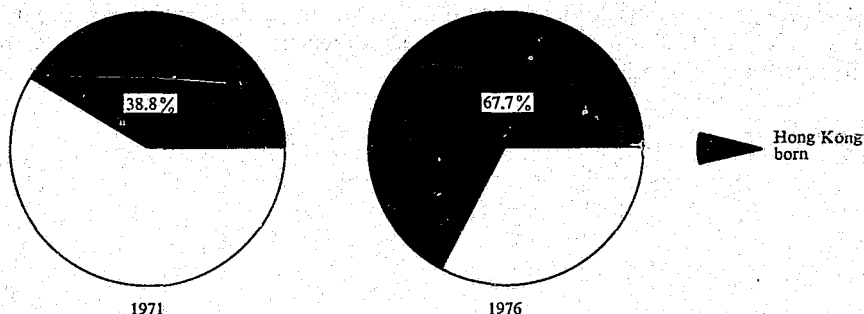


*Place of birth*

1971, 38.8% of the female addicts under study claimed to be born in Hong Kong.<sup>(9)</sup> The percentage in 1976 is 67.7%. (see Figure 14)

Figure 14

PLACE OF BIRTH



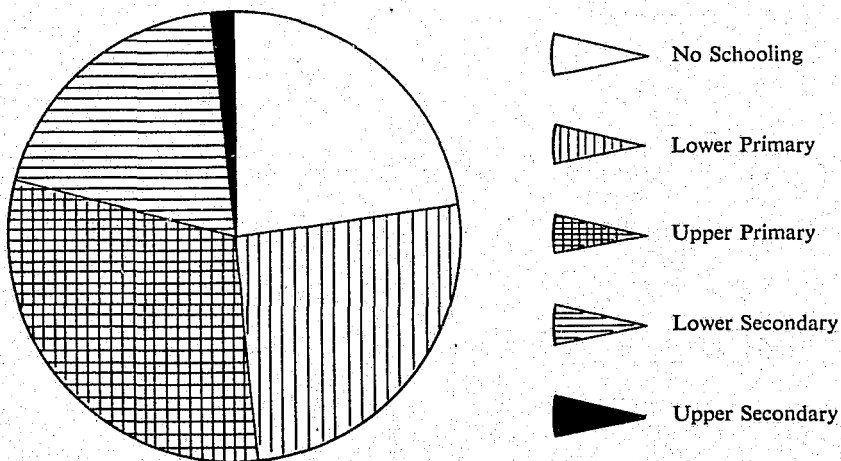
*Educational attainment*

1/5 of the sample claimed that they had no schooling.

Of those who had received formal education, the majority only went to primary school. (see Figure 15)

Figure 15

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



(9) See note (6).



### *Religious affiliation*

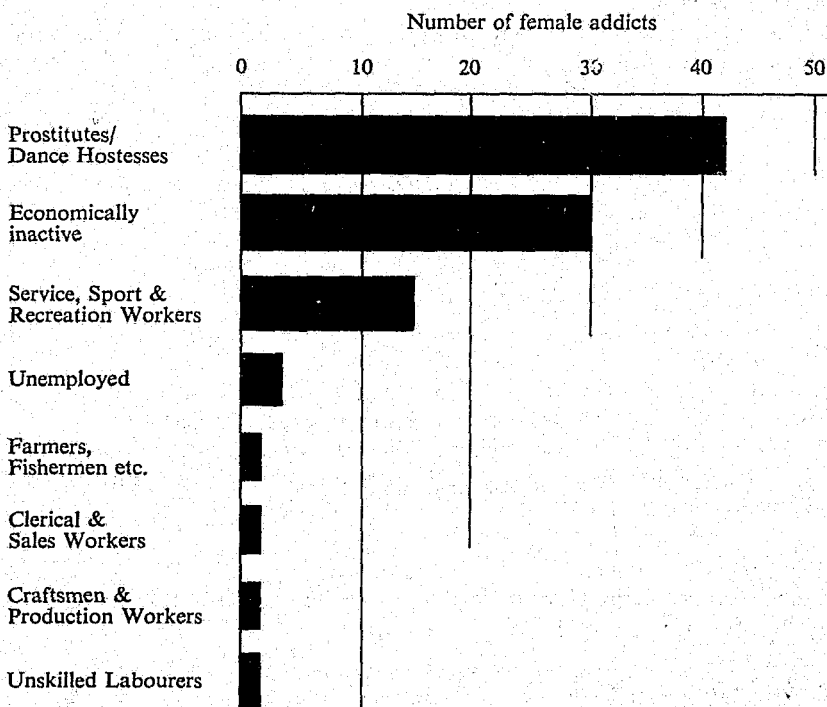
The fact that 26.9% of the sample professed that they practised ancestral worship (see Table 1) is not so much an indication of the strength of their religious affiliation, but rather a sign of their emotional attachment to their families.

### *Occupation*

The attraction of a high income and easy living coupled with the lack of a good education and trade training are factors which spurred 46.2% of the female addicts to become prostitutes/dance hostesses. (see Figure 16)

Figure 16

### OCCUPATIONAL STATUS



### *Daily income*

As a consequence of their nature of work, the daily income for the majority was \$43.4, which was much higher than that for the male addicts. (see Table 2)

### *Employment in drug trade*

The fact that only 4 female addicts were employed in the drug trade shows the relatively minor involvement of female addicts in the drug subculture. (see Table 3)

## B. FAMILY PARTICULARS

### *Marital status*

Compared to their male counterparts, 65.6% of the female addicts claimed to be married. (see Table 4) However it must be realized that for female addicts, "being married" often includes cohabitation and marriage by common-law.

### *Financial dependants*

86.0% of the female addicts claimed that no one was financially dependent on them. (see Table 5)

### *Living arrangements*

Only 73.8% of those who claimed to be married lived with their husbands and children which indicates that the female addict's family life was disrupted through being addicted to drugs. (see Table 7)

## C. ENVIRONMENTAL CONFINES

### *Residential district*

Compared with the 1976 By-census population<sup>(10)</sup>, the female addicts appear to prefer to live in Kowloon and New Kowloon. (see Table 8A)

Further analysis shows that owing to the scarcity of drugs in some districts, 61.3% of the female addicts purchased drugs outside their residential districts. (see Table 9A)

### *Type of accommodation*

The female addicts' capability to earn a higher income enabled them to occupy better housing. (see Table 10)

### *Years in district of residence*

The female addicts appear to be more mobile than their male counterparts in that 20.4% of them had only moved into their present district for a year or less. (see Table 11)

---

(10) See note (8).

## D. ADDICTION PROCESS

### *Causation and present reasons*

The responses from female addicts show that major causes for taking drugs were: belief in the curing power of drugs, curiosity and peer group pressure, with the last being the predominant causation. (see Table 13A)

Similar to the male addicts, 55.9% of the females reported that their present reason for taking drugs was physical dependence/compulsion. (see Table 13A)

### *Educational attainment and addiction*

There is evidence that the educational attainment of those who started to take drugs at a young age is higher than those who started at an older age. (see Table 14A)

Statistical analysis shows that educational attainment and causation are not correlated. (see Table 15A)

### *Household influence in addiction process*

18 female addicts reported that there were drug addicts in their household. (see Table 16) Further analysis shows that all 18 claimed to be married which serves to emphasize the influence of close associates in the addiction process.

### *Peer association in addiction process*

Only 2.1% of the subjects were alone when taking drugs for the first time, while the majority were with friends. (see Table 17)

### *Drugs used*

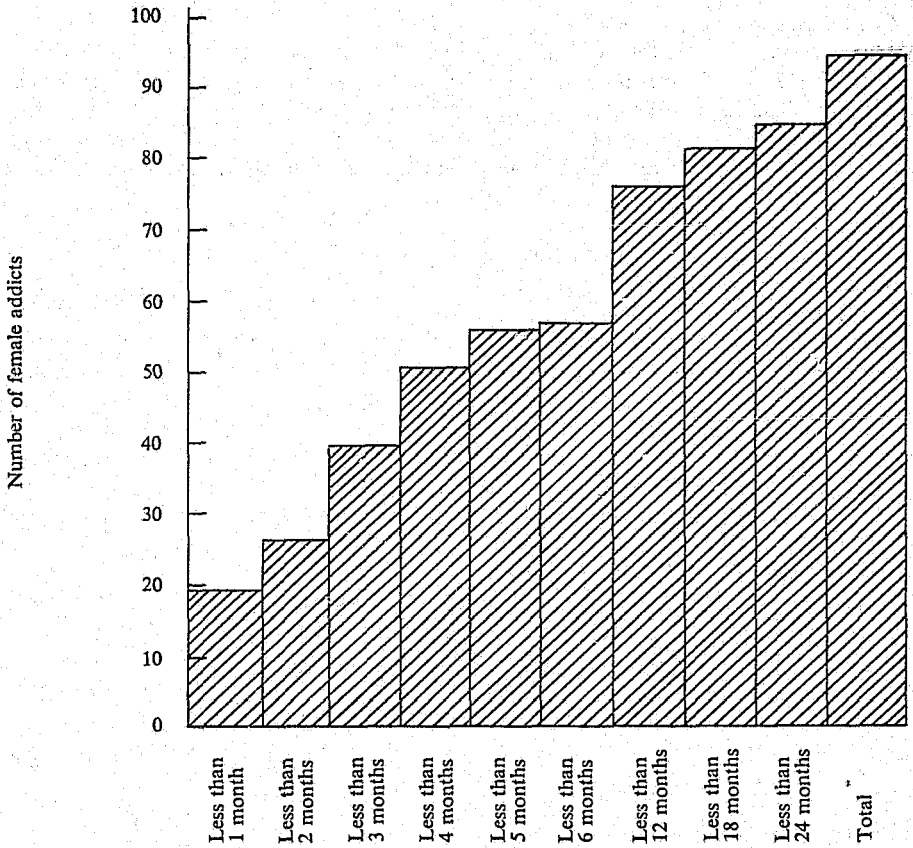
There is significant difference between previous and current drugs used, as with the exception of 1 person, all those who did not start with heroin eventually converted to it. (see Table 18A)

### *Months before addicted*

Although the time needed for addiction to take a firm hold is not the same for every addict, by the end of the third month since commencement of taking drugs, 54.8% of the female addicts had become addicted physically and psychologically. (see Figure 17)

Figure 17

NUMBER OF MONTHS BEFORE ADDICTED



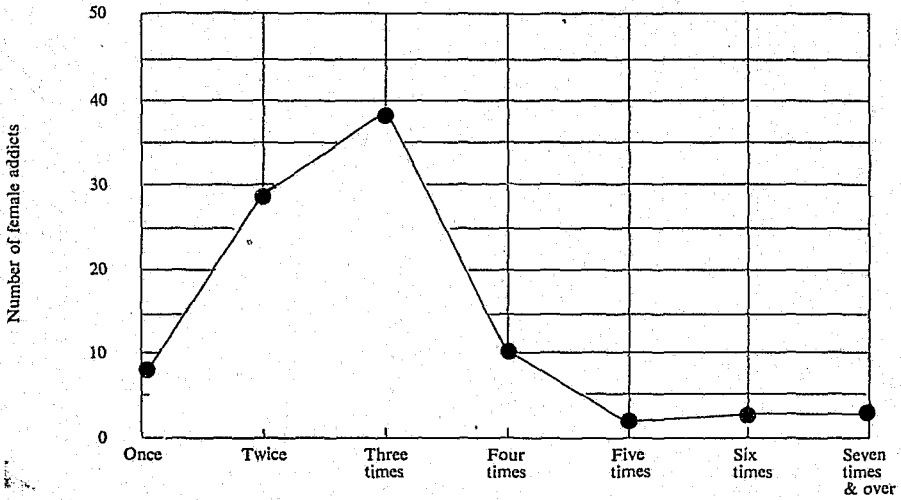
Closer examination shows that as with the male sample, smoking the opium pipe led to addiction at a slower rate than any other method. (see Table 19A)

*Daily cost of drugs*

72.1% of the female addicts consumed drugs two to three times a day. (see Figure 18)

Figure 18

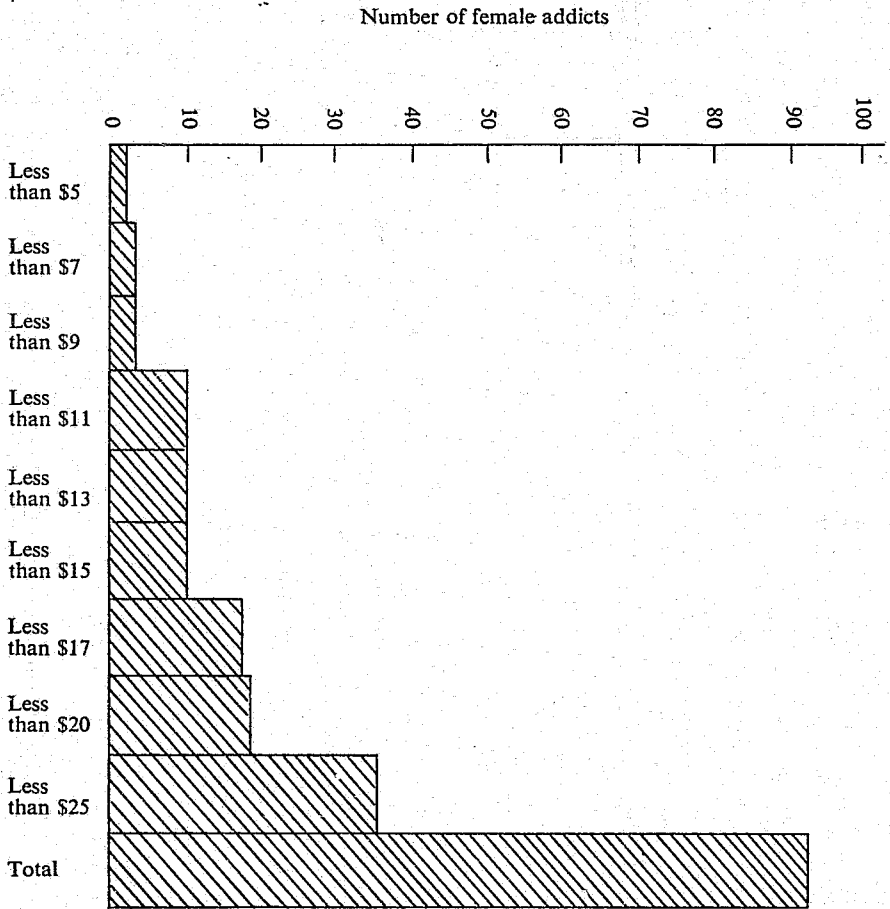
FREQUENCY OF DRUG USED ON A DAILY BASIS



The average daily cost incurred amounted to \$24.9. (see Figure 19)

Figure 19

DAILY COST OF DRUG

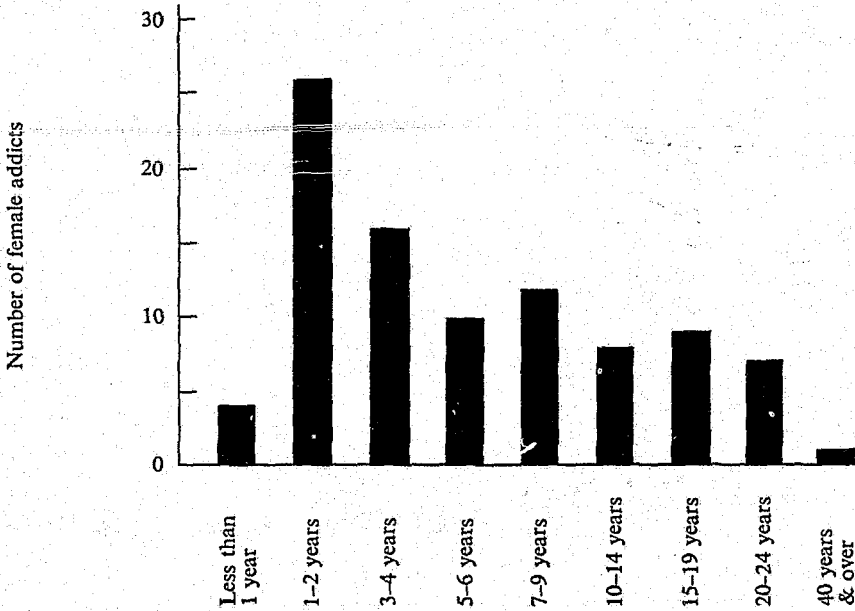


*Length of addiction*

The mean length of addiction is 7.5 years with little undulation in the distribution. (see Figure 20)

Figure 20

LENGTH OF ADDICTION



*Effects of addiction on domestic life*

Married female addicts claimed that being addicted to drugs caused them to neglect their families (see Table 20), while the single addicts found it necessary to either leave home or lower their standard of living. (see Table 21)

## E. TREATMENT DETAILS

### *Times treated for addiction & times off drugs*

54.8% have not received any previous treatment for their addiction. The majority of the remaining 45.2% received treatment on one previous occasion only. (see Figure 21)

Figure 21 **TIMES TREATED FOR DRUG ADDICTION**

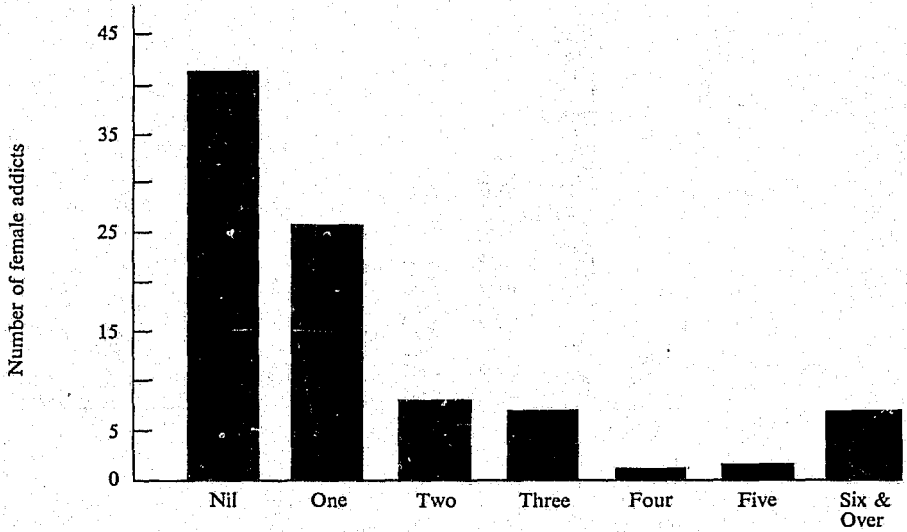
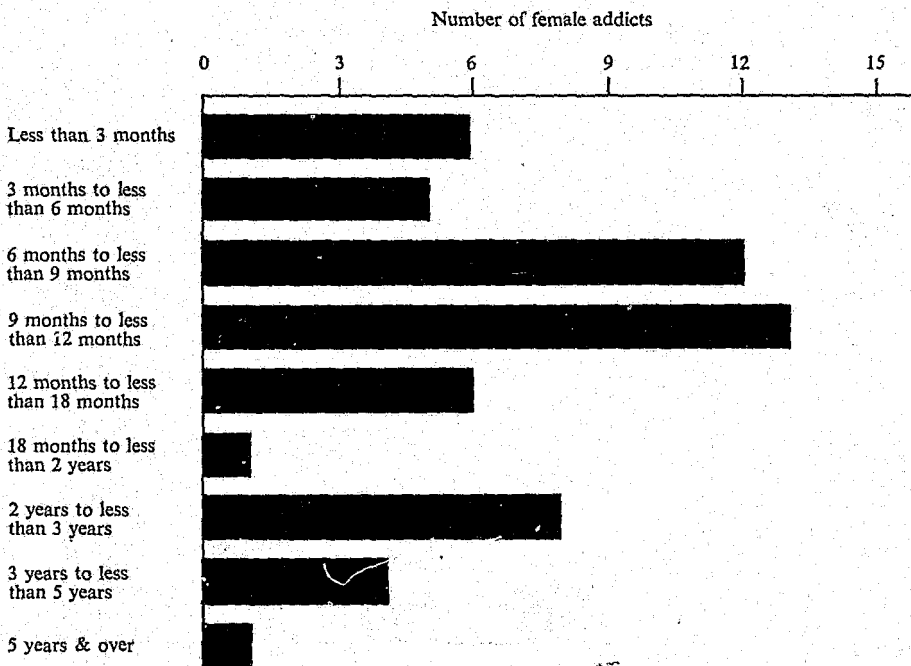




Table 22 shows that 60.1% have been off drugs before. On the average, the longest period off drugs was 15.6 months. (see Figure 22)

Figure 22

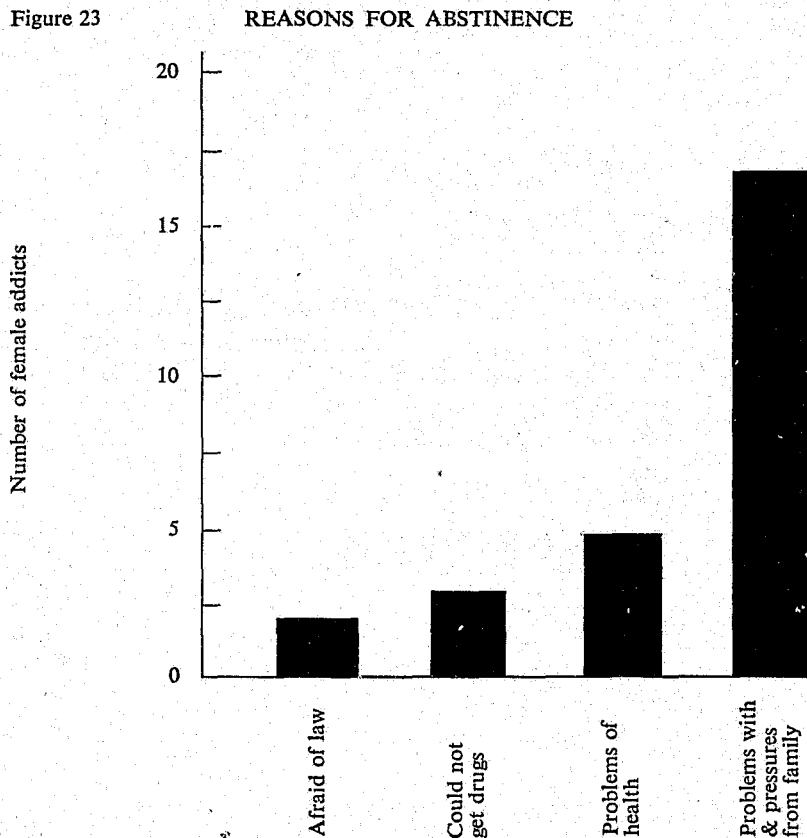
LONGEST PERIOD OFF DRUGS



*Reasons for abstinence*

39% had registered voluntarily for treatment. The main reason for seeking abstinence was due to pressures from the family. (see Figure 23)

Figure 23



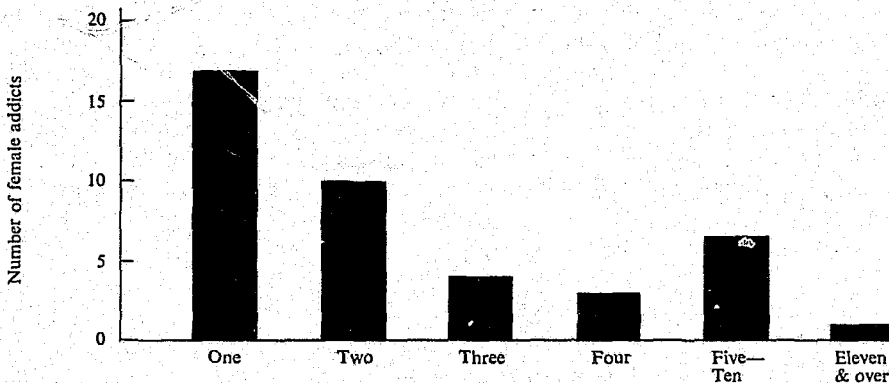
## F. INHERENT CRIMINALITY

### *Previous institutional experience*

45.2% of the female addicts have each served an average of 3.0 institutional sentences. (see Figure 24)

Figure 24

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL SENTENCES



### *Age at first conviction*

For the female addicts, age at first conviction and age at commencement of drug use are significantly correlated. (see Table 23A)

### *Offences committed*

The majority of both first and present offences were minor drug offences which indicates the relatively insignificant involvement of female addicts in crimes of other categories. (see Table 24A)

### *Triad/gang activity*

92.6% of the female addicts professed to have no triad/gang affiliation. (see Table 25)

## IV. PROFILES

### A. THE MALE ADDICT

The typical 1976 male addict was a locally-born young man who had only received primary education. It seems that he had no religious affiliation but sometimes practised ancestral worship. Occasionally he was able to secure employment as a craftsman or production worker earning a daily income of \$35.

He was single, and as a consequence of the high cost involved in supporting his habit, he had left home and claimed that no one was financially dependent on him.

He reported that he had lived in Kowloon for more than a year, but did not always purchase his drugs from there. He had served 4 previous institutional sentences, but it is not possible to determine whether his involvement in crime induced him to become addicted to heroin, or vice versa.

When questioned about the process via which he became addicted to heroin, he stated that he was driven by curiosity and peer group pressure at first, but discovered at the end of a short period that he had to take drugs to prevent the onset of withdrawal symptoms. It took \$26 or more per day to keep him going and he had to lower his standard of living accordingly.

Before his current admission into a treatment centre, he had received two previous treatments for his addiction, but obviously relapsed after both treatments. After being discharged from a treatment centre, statistically speaking he should have a 60% chance to be drug-free at the end of one year and a 40% chance to remain so after three years.

#### B. THE FEMALE ADDICT

The typical 1976 female addict was a locally-born young woman who has been addicted to heroin for about 2 years. She showed emotional attachment to her family and occasionally practised ancestral worship.

Having only received a primary education, and being attracted by the possibility of a higher income and easy living, she became a prostitute/dance hostess.

She claimed to be married, but more probably than not, her marriage was not a legally sanctioned one, but rather one by common law.

She reported that she had lived in Kowloon for over a year but did not purchase her drugs from the same district.

The female addict claimed that she commenced to take drugs because of peer group pressure and curiosity. After she had become physically dependent on heroin, it took \$25 per day to keep her going, and being married/a common-law wife, her family life was somewhat disrupted by her addiction to heroin.

Before her current admission into a treatment centre, she had received 1 previous treatment, but relapsed to drug abuse within a year. After concluding her present stay in a treatment centre, statistically speaking she should have a 77% chance to be drug-free at the end of one year, and a 71% chance to remain so at the end of three years.

#### V. DISCUSSION

From the present research, it appears that most addicts, driven by curiosity and ignorance, start to take drugs at an early age. As the magnitude of addiction

increases, the addict does not simply deteriorate in physical appearance, his personality also undergoes changes. Experience in dealing with addicts reveals that many become faithless and aimless, and many involve themselves in criminal pursuits in order to support their habits. As such, it is impractical to expect all addicts to volunteer for treatment, to persevere through the treatment programme and to stay drug-free afterwards, which explicitly explains why the Department's drug addiction treatment centres operate on a compulsory basis.

The Department's compulsory treatment scheme, like any other treatment schemes, aims at keeping the addicts off illicit drugs for as long a period as possible. However, it must be kept in mind that very often the causes for relapsing to drug abuse lay outside the treatment sphere of influence within the community. For instance, in the job market, ex-addicts are very often discriminated against on the basis of their previous history of addiction. In addition to the reluctance of certain employers to offer decent employment, some addicts may also face the difficulty of having to live with the rejection of non-addict friends and family members, while at the same time trying to break away from the tentacles of former addict peer groups. These factors very probably culminate in the ex-addicts' loss of self-confidence and eventual relapse to drug addiction. Without the active involvement to the community in the rehabilitation of drug addicts, no treatment scheme will be totally successful.

It is hoped that information contained within the present research will provide for those who are concerned with the problem of drug addiction a comprehensive picture of what addicts are like, the causes for their addiction and other related factors. Awareness of these facts will hopefully highlight the dual importance of firstly, escalating anti-drug abuse campaigns, and secondly, involving the community in rehabilitating drug addicts.

Table 1

	RELIGION					
	<i>Male</i>			<i>Female</i>		
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	
None	1783	86.3	55	59.1		
Catholic	64	3.1	7	7.5		
Protestant	56	2.7	1	1.1		
Ancestral Worship	153	7.4	25	26.9		
Buddhist	10	0.5	5	5.4		
Other	1	—	—	—		
Total	2067	100.0	93	100.0		

Table 2

	DAILY INCOME					
	<i>Male</i>			<i>Female</i>		
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	
Nil	491	23.7	32	34.5		
Less than \$5	1	—	—	—		
\$5 to less than \$10	12	0.6	—	—		
\$10 to less than \$15	29	1.4	1	1.1		
\$15 to less than \$20	84	4.1	2	2.1		
\$20 to less than \$25	177	8.6	6	6.5		
\$25 to less than \$30	219	10.6	2	2.1		
\$30 to less than \$35	250	12.1	3	3.2		
\$35 to less than \$40	208	10.1	2	2.1		
\$40 to less than \$45	166	8.0	2	2.1		
\$45 & over	430	20.8	43	46.3		
Total	2067	100.0	93	100.0		

Table 3

## POSITION OF THOSE EMPLOYED IN DRUG TRADE

	POSITION OF THOSE EMPLOYED IN DRUG TRADE					
	<i>Male</i>			<i>Female</i>		
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	
Seller	138	63.6	2	50.0		
Carrier	23	10.6	2	50.0		
Divan Keeper	12	5.5	—	—		
Lookout	33	15.2	—	—		
Manufacturer	2	0.9	—	—		
Trafficker	5	2.3	—	—		
Dealer	4	1.9	—	—		
Importer	—	—	—	—		
Total	217	100.0	4	100.0		

Table 4

## MARITAL STATUS

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Single	1344	65.0	12	12.9
Married	555	26.9	61	65.6
Separated	94	4.5	17	18.3
Divorced	41	2.0	1	1.1
Widow/er	33	1.6	2	2.1
Total	2067	100.0	93	100.0

Table 5

## NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS (FINANCIAL)

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Nil	1914	92.6	80	86.0
1	68	3.3	12	12.9
2	39	1.9	1	1.1
3	28	1.3	—	—
4	18	0.9	—	—
5 & over	—	—	—	—
Total	2067	100.0	93	100.0

Table 6

## LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF THE SINGLE\* ADDICT

<i>Living arrangements</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
No fixed place of abode	46	3.0	1	3.1
Both parents	544	36.0	7	21.9
Father	69	4.6	3	9.3
Mother	289	19.1	2	6.3
Spouse & children	—	—	—	—
Spouse & one or both parents	—	—	—	—
Other relatives	176	11.6	3	9.3
Friends	144	9.5	5	15.6
Live alone	205	13.6	9	28.2
Fellow workers (dormitory)	39	2.6	2	6.3
Total	1512	100.0	32	100.0

\* Including separated, widowed and divorced persons.

Table 7

## LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF THE MARRIED ADDICT

<i>Living arrangements</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
No fixed place of abode	10	1.8	—	—
Both parents	22	4.0	—	—
Father	2	0.4	1	1.6
Mother	17	3.0	3	4.9
Spouse & children	226	40.7	45	73.8
Spouse & one or both parents	86	15.5	2	3.3
Other relatives	23	4.1	—	—
Friends	72	13.0	3	4.9
Live alone	86	15.5	4	6.6
Fellow workers (dormitory)	11	2.0	3	4.9
Total	555	100.0	61	100.0

Table 8

## DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE: COMPARING THE 1976 BY-CENSUS POPULATION AND MALE ADDICT SAMPLE

	<i>By-census Population</i>		<i>Male Addicts</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Hong Kong Island</i>				
Sheung Wan & Western District	202,640	4.6	102	4.9
Central	17,010	0.4	26	1.3
Wan Chai	124,230	2.8	65	3.1
Mid-levels & Tai Hang	157,800	3.6	13	0.6
North Point	193,400	4.4	27	1.3
Shau Kei Wan	161,030	3.7	105	5.1
Aberdeen	140,800	3.2	59	2.9
Peak & South	29,960	0.7	3	0.1
Sub-total	1,026,870	23.4	400	19.4
<i>Kowloon &amp; New Kowloon</i>				
Tsim Sha Tsui	57,740	1.3	28	1.4
Yau Ma Tei & Mong Kok	342,650	7.8	213	10.3
Ho Man Tin	134,680	3.1	13	0.6
Hung Hom	214,530	4.9	78	3.8
Lai Chi Kok & Cheung Sha Wan	450,290	10.2	303	14.7
Kowloon Tong	26,990	0.6	4	0.2
Kai Tak	566,830	12.9	295	14.3
Ngau Tau Kok & Lei Yu Mun	584,770	13.3	269	13.0
Sub-total	2,378,480	54.0	1,203	58.2
<i>New Territories</i>				
Tsuen Wan	455,270	10.3	218	10.5
Yuen Long	216,540	4.9	88	4.3
Tai Po	203,500	4.6	123	6.0
Sai Kung & Islands	63,130	1.4	35	1.7
Sub-total	938,440	21.3	464	22.4
<i>Marine</i>				
	59,200	1.3	—	—
Total	4,402,990	100.0	2,067	100.0

 $X^2=309.116$      $df=19$      $P=0.01$



Table 8A

**DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE: COMPARING THE 1976 BY-CENSUS  
POPULATION AND FEMALE ADDICT SAMPLE**

	<i>By-census Population</i>		<i>Female Addicts</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Hong Kong Island</i>				
Sheung Wan & Western District	202,640	4.6	1	1.1
Central	17,010	0.4	4	4.3
Wan Chai	124,230	2.8	6	6.5
Mid-levels & Tai Hang	157,800	3.6	7	7.5
North Point	193,400	4.4	1	1.1
Shau Kei Wan	161,030	3.7	1	1.1
Aberdeen	140,800	3.2	1	1.1
Peak & South	29,960	0.7	—	—
Sub-total	1,026,870	23.4	21	22.6
<i>Kowloon &amp; New Kowloon</i>				
Tsim Sha Tsui	57,740	1.3	2	2.1
Yau Ma Tei & Mong Kok	342,650	7.8	17	18.3
Ho Man Tin	134,680	3.1	1	1.1
Hung Hom	214,530	4.9	3	3.2
Lai Chi Kok & Cheung Sha Wan	450,290	10.2	10	10.8
Kowloon Tong	26,990	0.6	1	1.1
Kai Tak	566,830	12.9	18	19.4
Ngau Tau Kok & Lei Yu Mun	584,770	13.3	12	12.9
Sub-total	2,378,480	54.0	64	68.8
<i>New Territories</i>				
Tsuen Wan	455,270	10.3	5	5.4
Yuen Long	216,540	4.9	1	1.1
Tai Po	203,500	4.6	2	2.1
Sai Kung & Islands	63,130	1.4	—	—
Sub-total	938,440	21.3	8	8.6
<i>Marine</i>				
	59,200	1.3	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,402,990</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	$X^2=80.077$	$df=17$	$P=0.01$	

Table 9

DISTRICT DRUGS PURCHASED BY IF RESIDING IN  
SAME DISTRICT

<i>District of Purchasing drugs</i>	<i>Whether Residing in the Same District</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
Sheung Wan & Western District	93	121	214
Central	6	7	13
Wan Chai	22	6	28
Mid-level & Tai Hang	2	2	4
North Point	4	1	5
Shau Kei Wan	88	33	121
Aberdeen	15	3	18
Peak & South	—	—	—
Tsim Sha Tsui	6	29	35
Yau Ma Tei & Mong Kok	158	457	615
Ho Man Tin	—	—	—
Hung Hom	15	9	24
Lai Chi Kok	—	2	2
Cheung Sha Wan	96	33	129
Kowloon Tong	1	3	4
Kai Tak	193	232	425
Ngau Tau Kok & Lei Yue Mum	123	28	151
Tsuen Wan	96	12	108
Yuen Long	54	1	55
Tai Po	99	5	104
Sai Kung	6	—	6
Islands	6	—	6
Total	1083	984	2067

$X^2=516.660$      $df=19$      $P=0.01$

Table 9A

DISTRICT DRUGS PURCHASED BY IF RESIDING IN  
SAME DISTRICT

<i>District of Purchasing drugs</i>	<i>Whether residing in the Same District</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
Sheung Wan & Western District	1	1	2
Central	2	—	2
Wan Chai	1	1	2
Mid-levels & Tai Hang	1	—	1
North Point	1	—	1
Shau Kei Wan	—	4	4
Aberdeen	1	1	2
Peak & South	—	—	—
Tsim Sha Tsui	1	3	4
Yau Ma Tei & Mong Kok	11	38	49
Ho Man Tin	—	1	1
Hung Hom	—	—	—
Lai Chi Kok	—	—	—
Cheung Sha Wan	—	—	—
Kowloon Tong	—	—	—
Kai Tak	12	8	20
Ngau Tau Kok & Lei Yue Mun	2	—	2
Tsuen Wan	2	—	2
Yuen Long	—	—	—
Tai Po	1	—	1
Sai Kung	—	—	—
Islands	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>93</b>

$X^2=26.490$      $df=13$      $P=0.01$

Table 10

## TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Public Housing</i>				
Self-contained domestic unit (including Low Cost Housing, Resettlement Estate Mark IV, V, VI & converted I, II, III)	368	17.8	17	18.3
Resettlement Estate Mark I, II, III	370	17.9	11	11.8
<i>Private Housing</i>				
Whole house 1 unit occupied by one household	269	13.0	2	2.1
Whole house 1 unit occupied by two or more households	441	21.3	43	46.2
<i>Temporary Quarters</i>				
Squatter (wooden hut in squatter area, roof top squatter or wooden hut in other area)	363	17.6	9	9.7
Street Sleeper	112	5.4	1	1.1
Working Place/Dormitory/Hostel	140	6.8	10	10.8
Others	4	0.2	—	—
Total	2067	100.0	93	100.0

Table 11

## YEARS IN DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Less than 1 year	218	10.5	19	20.4
1—5 years	467	22.6	44	47.3
6—11 years	486	23.5	11	11.8
12—17 years	369	17.9	9	9.7
18—23 years	297	14.4	9	9.7
24 years and over	230	11.1	1	1.1
Total	2067	100.0	93	100.0

Table 12

## AGE AT FIRST COMMENCEMENT BY CAUSATION

Age at first Commencement	Causation															
	Cure for Illness		Association with Addict/ To gain Acceptance		Curiosity		To improve Sexual Capabilities		Long Hours of work		Pleasure		Depression		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
14-15	4	0.2	42	2.0	79	3.8	9	0.4	9	0.4	10	0.5	—	—	153	7.4
16-20	31	1.5	153	7.4	359	17.4	92	4.5	83	4.0	57	2.8	11	0.5	786	38.1
21-24	15	0.7	102	4.9	155	7.5	68	3.3	63	3.0	38	1.8	15	0.7	456	22.1
25-29	35	1.7	55	2.7	39	1.9	61	3.0	84	4.1	20	1.0	15	0.7	309	14.9
30-34	21	1.0	29	1.4	12	0.9	30	1.5	53	2.6	12	0.6	10	0.5	167	8.1
35-39	23	1.1	20	1.0	12	0.9	15	0.7	40	1.9	4	0.2	4	0.2	118	5.7
40-49	25	1.2	10	0.5	4	0.2	8	0.4	20	1.0	3	0.1	5	0.2	75	3.6
50-59	2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
60 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	156	7.5	411	19.9	660	31.9	283	13.7	353	17.1	144	7.0	60	2.9	2067	100.0

45 Table 12A

## AGE AT FIRST COMMENCEMENT BY CAUSATION

Age at first Commencement	Causation															
	Care for Illness		Association with Addict/ To gain Acceptance		Curiosity		To improve Sexual Capabilities		Long Hours of work		Pleasure		Depression		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
14-15	1	1.1	4	4.3	3	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8.6
16-20	6	6.5	23	24.7	16	17.2	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	47	50.5
21-24	8	8.6	10	10.7	2	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2.1	22	23.7
25-29	3	3.2	2	2.1	2	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7.5
30-34	1	1.1	1	1.1	3	3.2	—	—	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	6	6.5
35-39	1	1.1	2	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3.2
40-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50-59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	20	21.5	42	45.2	26	27.9	1	1.1	1	1.1	—	—	3	3.2	93	100.0

Table 13

## PRESENT REASON FOR TAKING DRUGS BY CAUSATION

Present Reason	Cure for Illness		Association with Addict/ To gain Acceptance		Curiosity		Causation To improve Sexual Capabilities		Long Hours of work		Pleasure		Depression		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Relieve Depression	—	—	2	0.1	2	0.1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.2
Physical Dependence/Compulsion	132	6.4	341	16.5	546	26.4	260	12.6	295	14.3	114	5.5	50	2.4	1738	84.1
Pleasure	6	0.3	45	2.2	72	3.5	12	0.6	16	0.8	20	1.0	3	0.1	174	8.4
Relieve Reality Pressure	—	—	3	0.1	5	0.2	3	0.1	7	0.3	4	0.2	4	0.2	26	1.3
Long Hours of Work	9	0.4	11	0.5	16	0.8	4	0.2	25	1.2	4	0.2	2	0.1	71	3.4
To improve Sexual Capabilities	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
Relief of Pain	7	0.3	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	0.3	1	—	—	—	16	0.8
Association with Addict	1	—	1	—	4	0.2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.3
Relieve Boredom	1	—	7	0.3	14	0.7	1	—	3	0.1	1	—	1	—	28	1.4
Total	156	7.5	411	19.9	660	31.9	283	13.7	353	17.1	144	7.0	60	2.9	2067	100.0

$X^2=133.571$      $df=48$      $P=0.01$

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Table 13A

## PRESENT REASON FOR TAKING DRUGS BY CAUSATION

Present Reason	Cure for Illness		Association with Addict/ To gain Acceptance		Curiosity		Causation To improve Sexual Capabilities		Long Hours of work		Pleasure		Depression		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Relieve Depression	2	2.1	—	—	3	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5.4
Physical Dependence/Compulsion	12	12.9	24	25.8	13	14.0	1	1.1	—	—	2	2.1	—	—	52	55.9
Pleasure	—	—	8	8.6	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	—	—	10	10.7
Relieve Reality Pressure	2	2.1	—	—	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3.2
Long Hours of Work	2	2.1	1	1.1	3	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6.5
To improve Sexual Capabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relief of Pain	1	1.1	1	1.1	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3.2
Association with Addict	1	1.1	8	8.6	3	3.2	—	—	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	13	14.0
Relieve Boredom	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1
Total	20	21.5	42	45.2	26	27.9	1	1.1	1	1.1	3	3.2	—	—	93	100.0

$X^2=32.490$      $df=35$      $P=0.01$

Table 14

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY AGE AT FIRST COMMENCEMENT

Educational Attainment	Age at first commencement																Total					
	14-15		16-20		21-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-49		50-59				60 & over			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
No Schooling	13	0.6	49	2.4	47	2.3	67	3.2	37	1.8	39	1.9	28	1.4	1	—	—	—	—	—	281	13.6
Lower Primary	49	2.4	176	8.5	114	5.5	85	4.1	69	3.3	35	1.7	20	1.0	1	—	—	—	—	—	549	26.6
Upper Primary	62	3.0	393	19.0	201	9.7	118	5.7	46	2.2	32	1.5	23	1.1	1	—	—	—	—	—	876	42.4
Lower Secondary	25	1.2	136	6.6	76	3.7	33	1.6	14	0.7	10	0.5	2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	296	14.3
Upper Secondary	4	0.2	32	1.5	17	0.8	6	0.3	1	—	2	0.1	2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	3.1
Post Secondary & Above	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	153	7.4	786	38.1	456	22.1	309	14.9	167	8.1	118	5.7	75	3.6	3	0.1	—	—	—	—	2067	100.0

Table 14A

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY AGE AT FIRST COMMENCEMENT

Educational Attainment	Age at first commencement																Total					
	14-15		16-20		21-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-49		50-59				60 & over			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
No Schooling	1	1.1	5	5.4	8	8.6	4	4.3	2	2.1	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	22.6
Lower Primary	1	1.1	13	14.0	5	5.4	1	1.1	4	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	25.8
Upper Primary	4	4.3	19	20.4	6	6.5	1	1.1	—	—	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	33.3
Lower Secondary	2	2.1	9	9.7	3	3.2	1	1.1	—	—	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	17.2
Upper Secondary	—	—	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1
Post Secondary & Above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8	8.6	47	50.5	22	23.7	7	7.5	6	6.5	3	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	100.0

Table 15

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY CAUSATION

Educational Attainment	Cure for Illness		Causation				Total									
	No.	%	Association with Addict/ To gain Acceptance	Curiosity	To improve Sexual Capabilities	Long Hours of work	Pleasure	Depression	No.	%						
No Schooling	49	2.4	67	3.2	34	1.6	32	1.5	73	3.5	15	0.7	11	0.5	281	13.6
Lower Primary	49	2.4	101	4.9	154	7.3	75	3.6	117	5.7	38	1.8	15	0.7	549	26.6
Upper Primary	39	1.9	177	8.6	312	15.1	123	6.0	140	6.8	64	3.1	21	1.0	876	42.4
Lower Secondary	13	0.6	59	2.9	126	6.1	45	2.2	21	1.0	22	1.1	10	0.5	296	14.3
Upper Secondary	6	0.3	7	0.3	33	1.6	8	0.4	2	0.1	5	0.2	3	0.1	64	3.1
Post Secondary & Above	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	156	7.5	411	19.9	660	31.9	283	13.7	353	17.1	144	7.0	60	2.9	2067	100.0

$X^2=169.805$      $df=30$      $P=0.01$

Table 15A

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY CAUSATION

Educational Attainment	Cure for Illness		Causation				Total									
	No.	%	Association with Addict/ To gain Acceptance	Curiosity	To improve Sexual Capabilities	Long Hours of work	Pleasure	Depression	No.	%						
No Schooling	4	4.3	10	10.7	6	6.5	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	21	22.6		
Lower Primary	3	3.2	10	10.7	9	9.7	1	1.1	1	1.1	—	—	24	25.8		
Upper Primary	8	8.6	14	15.1	8	8.6	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	31	33.3		
Lower Secondary	5	5.4	8	8.6	2	2.1	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	16	17.2		
Upper Secondary	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1		
Post Secondary & Above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total	20	21.5	42	45.2	26	27.9	1	1.1	1	1.1	—	—	3	3.2	93	100.0

$X^2=15.085$      $df=20$      $P=0.01$



Table 16

## NUMBER OF DRUG ADDICTS IN HOUSEHOLD

	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nil	1929	93.4	75	80.6
1	109	5.3	14	15.1
2	20	1.0	3	3.2
3	6	0.3	1	1.1
4	1	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—
6	1	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—
9	1	—	—	—
10 & over	—	—	—	—
Total	2067	100.0	93	100.0

Table 17

## PEER ASSOCIATION AT FIRST TIME OF TAKING DRUGS

	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Friends of the same sex	1963	95.1	41	44.1
Friends of opposite sex	1	—	14	15.1
Friends of both sexes present	4	0.2	26	28.0
Spouse	—	—	3	3.2
Lover	2	0.1	3	3.2
Relatives	11	0.5	3	3.2
Alone	85	4.1	2	2.1
Others	1	—	1	1.1
Total	2067	100.0	93	100.0

Table 18

## PREVIOUS DRUG USED BY CURRENT DRUG USED

Previous drug used	Current drug used									
	Heroin		Opium		Heroin/ Barbitone		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Heroin	762	36.9	1	—	288	13.9	1	—	1052	50.9
Opium	336	16.3	41	2.0	69	3.3	2	0.1	448	21.7
Heroin/Barbitone	386	18.7	1	—	174	8.4	—	—	561	27.1
Other	3	0.1	—	—	2	0.1	1	—	6	0.3
Total	1487	71.9	43	2.1	533	25.8	4	0.2	2067	100.0

$\chi^2=252.754$  df=9 P=0.01

Table 18A

PREVIOUS DRUG USED BY CURRENT DRUG USED

Previous Drug Used	Current drug used								Total	
	Heroin		Opium		Heroin/ Barbitone		Other			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Heroin	78	83.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	83.9
Opium	10	10.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10.7
Heroin/Barbitone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	4	4.3	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	5	5.4
Total	92	98.9	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	93	100.0

$X^2=17.776$      $df=2$      $P=0.01$

Table 19

MONTHS BEFORE ADDICTED BY METHOD FIRST USED

Months before addicted	Method first used									
	Ack		Chasing the Dragon/ Mouth Organ		Injection		Opium pipe		Oral	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 1 month	89	11.0	92	11.7	4	19.0	11	2.5	—	—
1	336	41.6	164	20.8	4	19.0	29	6.5	2	40.0
2	120	14.8	136	17.3	4	19.0	39	8.7	2	40.0
3	77	9.5	117	14.9	5	23.9	23	5.2	1	20.0
4	21	2.6	47	6.0	—	—	26	5.8	—	—
5	12	1.5	24	3.0	1	4.8	6	1.3	—	—
6—11	76	9.4	114	14.5	—	—	65	14.6	—	—
12—17	46	5.7	57	7.2	2	9.5	111	24.9	—	—
18—23	16	2.0	18	2.3	—	—	15	3.4	—	—
24 & over	15	1.9	18	2.3	1	4.8	121	27.1	—	—
Total	808	100.0	787	100.0	21	100.0	446	100.0	5	100.0

Table 19A

MONTHS BEFORE ADDICTED BY METHOD FIRST USED

Months before addicted	Method first used									
	Ack		Chasing the Dragon/ Mouth Organ		Injection		Opium Pipe		Oral	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 1 month	12	17.9	6	54.5	1	50.0	—	—	—	—
1	5	7.5	1	1.1	—	—	1	11.1	1	25.0
2	10	14.9	—	—	1	50.0	—	—	1	25.0
3	9	13.4	1	1.1	—	—	2	22.2	—	—
4	5	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—11	17	25.3	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	1	25.0
12—17	3	4.5	1	1.1	—	—	1	11.1	—	—
18—23	—	—	1	1.1	—	—	1	11.1	1	25.0
24 & over	5	7.5	—	—	—	—	4	44.5	—	—
Total	67	100.0	11	100.0	2	100.0	9	100.0	4	100.0

Table 20

## EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC LIFE OF THE MARRIED ADDICT

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Lost employment	48	8.6	2	3.3
Broken home	98	17.7	12	19.7
Neglect of spouse/children	143	25.8	25	41.0
Expelled by spouse	14	2.5	4	6.5
Still living at home	78	14.1	18	29.5
Spouse forced to work	174	31.3	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 21

## EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC LIFE OF THE SINGLE\* ADDICT

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Lost employment	221	14.6	—	—
Left home	20	1.3	14	43.7
Forced to leave home by parents/ relatives	146	9.7	1	3.1
Cannot return home	2	0.1	—	—
Still living at home	554	36.6	2	6.3
Lower standard of living	569	37.7	15	46.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1512</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Including separated, widowed and divorced persons.

Table 22

## NUMBER OF TIMES OFF DRUGS

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Nil	487	23.5	37	39.9
1	321	15.5	17	18.3
2	398	19.3	11	11.8
3	225	10.9	12	12.9
4	195	9.4	6	6.5
5	107	5.2	3	3.2
6	90	4.4	2	2.1
7	61	3.0	—	—
8	31	1.5	2	2.1
9	23	1.1	—	—
10 & over	129	6.2	3	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2067</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 23

Age at first Commencement	AGE AT FIRST COMMENCEMENT BY AGE AT FIRST CONVICTION																Total No.	%		
	14-15		16-20		21-24		Age at first conviction				35-39		40-49		50-59				60 & over	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			No.	%
14-15	62	3.0	67	3.2	14	0.7	3	0.1	3	0.1	1	—	1	—	2	0.1	—	—	153	7.4
16-20	125	0.7	454	22.0	117	5.7	38	1.8	22	1.1	15	0.7	11	0.5	4	0.2	—	—	786	38.1
21-24	52	2.5	144	7.0	150	7.3	7	3.7	18	0.9	8	0.4	7	0.3	—	—	—	—	456	22.1
25-29	23	1.1	47	2.3	34	1.6	103	5.0	62	3.0	22	1.1	17	0.8	1	—	—	—	309	14.9
30-34	4	0.2	9	0.4	15	0.7	26	1.3	69	3.3	27	1.3	16	0.8	1	—	—	—	167	8.1
35-39	2	0.1	3	0.1	4	0.2	16	0.8	8	0.4	48	2.3	37	1.8	—	—	—	—	118	5.7
40-49	—	—	2	0.1	6	0.3	8	0.4	10	0.5	5	0.2	36	1.7	8	0.4	—	—	75	3.6
50-59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1
60 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	268	13.0	726	35.1	340	16.5	271	13.1	193	9.3	126	6.1	126	6.1	17	0.8	—	—	2067	100.0

$r=0.812$   $F=4002.310$   $P=0.01$

Table 23A

Age at first Commencement	AGE AT FIRST COMMENCEMENT BY AGE AT FIRST CONVICTION																Total No.	%		
	14-15		16-20		21-24		Age at first conviction				35-39		40-49		50-59				60 & over	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			No.	%
14-15	4	4.3	3	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	8	8.6
16-20	2	2.1	30	32.3	13	14.0	2	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	50.5
21-24	2	2.1	1	1.1	12	12.9	4	4.3	2	2.1	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	23.7
25-29	1	1.1	1	1.1	2	2.1	3	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7.5
30-34	—	—	1	1.1	1	1.1	2	2.1	—	—	1	1.1	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	6	6.5
35-39	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	3	3.2
40-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50-59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	9.7	36	38.8	29	31.2	12	12.9	2	2.1	2	2.1	3	3.2	—	—	—	—	93	100.0

$r=0.230$   $F=5.085$   $P=0.05$

Table 24

## FIRST OFFENCE BY PRESENT OFFENCE

First Offence	Against Lawful Authority		Against Public Morality		Against the Person		Present Offence Against Property		Against the Penal Code		Against Local Laws		Narcotic Offences		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Against Lawful Authority	4	0.2	—	—	1	0.1	22	1.1	1	0.1	2	0.1	101	5.2	131	6.7
Against Public Morality	1	0.1	—	—	—	—	1	0.1	—	—	1	0.1	14	0.7	17	0.9
Against the Person	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	0.5	—	—	1	0.1	77	3.9	89	4.6
Against Property	28	1.4	—	—	3	0.2	131	6.7	4	0.2	13	0.7	530	27.1	709	36.3
Against the Penal Code	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.4	—	—	—	—	21	1.1	28	1.4
Against Local Laws	6	0.3	—	—	—	—	28	1.4	—	—	1	0.1	233	11.9	268	13.7
Narcotic Offences	18	0.9	—	—	1	0.1	86	4.4	1	0.1	11	0.5	595	30.5	712	36.4
Total	57	2.9	—	—	5	0.3	286	14.6	6	0.3	29	1.5	1571	80.4	1954	100.0

$X^2=43.345$   $df=30$   $P=0.01$

Table 24A

## FIRST OFFENCE BY PRESENT OFFENCE

First Offence	Against Lawful Authority		Against Public Morality		Against the Person		Present Offence Against Property		Against the Penal Code		Against Local Laws		Narcotic Offences		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Against Lawful Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2.8	2	2.8
Against Public Morality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against the Person	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4.2	3	4.2
Against the Penal Code	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against Local Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.4	—	—	—	—	26	36.1	27	37.5
Narcotic Offences	1	1.4	—	—	—	—	2	2.8	—	—	5	6.9	32	44.4	40	55.5
Total	1	1.4	—	—	—	—	3	4.2	—	—	5	6.9	63	87.5	72	100.0

$X^2=5.631$   $df=9$   $P=0.01$

Table 25

TRIAD/GANG ACTIVITY

	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Not applicable	418	20.2	86	92.6
Former member	35	1.7	2	2.1
Passive member	961	46.5	3	3.2
Active member	638	30.9	2	2.1
Office bearer	15	0.7	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2067</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**END**