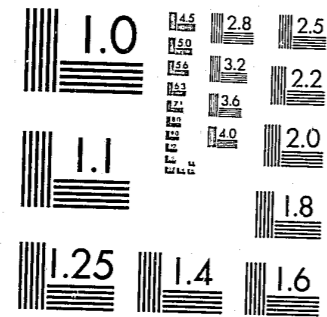


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DRUG ADDICTION RESEARCH PROGRAMME

1981

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, HONG KONG

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COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

U.S. Department of Justice 87460
National Institute of Justice

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DRUG ADDICTION RESEARCH PROGRAMME

(1981)

I. Compulsory Placement Programme

In 1981, the compulsory placement programme continued to play a significant role in providing residential treatment for convicted drug dependents, and at the same time offering the courts an alternative to sending a drug dependent (who can best be treated in a treatment centre) to prison.

The compulsory placement programme operated by the Correctional Services Department aims at the total rehabilitation of the drug dependents thereby helping them to lead a normal and useful life. The complete cure and rehabilitation entails three phases of meticulous effort - first to restore physical health, then to up-root psychological and emotional dependence on drugs, and finally to facilitate re-adjustment to society.

Firstly, the physical health of the drug dependents is restored by providing full medical care. They are given a thorough medical examination on admission, and regular medical check-ups are carried out to monitor physical progress during the treatment period.

Secondly, psychological and emotional dependence is tackled by combination of work therapy and individual or group counselling by professional staff, including a clinical psychologist and aftercare officers trained in Social Work. Both physical and outdoor work, a very important part of the programme, are designed to progressively improve the inmates' health, and instil a sense of pride and confidence. A great deal of the work is community-oriented giving the inmates the satisfaction of achieving something worthwhile which are also beneficial for the community.

Thirdly, social re-adjustment involves the arrangement of post-release employment and accommodation by an aftercare staff; a noteworthy feature is that every one who is released from institutional care has confirmation of a job or placement in full-time studies. Of even greater importance is the availability of aftercare officers to give supervisees guidance and assistance when and as necessary during the 12 months following release. Research has shown that a drug dependent is most vulnerable to relapse during this critical period after treatment and that the interest, assistance and guidance aftercare staff provide is crucial to success.

II. Research of the Compulsory Placement Programme

In order to provide the management with comprehensive and up-to-date information on the socio-economic, criminal and addiction characteristics of all drug dependents admitted to the Compulsory Placement Programme, the Drug Addiction Research Programme was instituted in 1965.

The information collected is used to assist in the formulation of short to medium term policies so as to ensure the Compulsory Placement Programme functions effectively and meets the ever-changing treatment needs of drug dependents.

III. Research Content

The Drug Addiction Research Programme attempts to collect detailed information on six major categories of characteristics of the drug dependents. These characteristics are personal attributes and attainment, family particulars, environmental factors, addiction process, treatment experience and criminal history.

Data was obtained through personal interviews upon admission. A pre-designed questionnaire was used.

IV. Definition of Drug and Drug Dependent

Drug

The term 'drug' used throughout this research programme refers to drugs obtained on the illicit market and includes heroin, opium, morphine, barbitone, cannabis, L.S.D., amphetamines and other synthetic hallucinogens, stimulants or depressants.

Drug Dependent

Unless otherwise specified, the term 'drug dependent' used throughout this research programme refers to a person who abused any one of the above-mentioned 'drugs', became dependent on it and was admitted for treatment to one of the drug addiction treatment centres operated by the Correctional Services Department under the Drug Addiction Treatment Centres Ordinance.

V. Findings

A total of 1,623 male and 52 female drug dependents admitted to the Compulsory Placement Programme during the calendar year 1981 were included as subjects of the study.

(A) Personal Attributes and Attainments

1. Age

Although young drug dependents were of a relatively small proportion of the drug dependents admitted, there was a significant increase in the number of young persons under 21 admitted in 1981 : 113 in 1981 compared with 47 in 1980.

The most predominant age group, both for the male and female drug dependents, was within the 25 - 29 bracket.

Figure 1 : Age on Admission

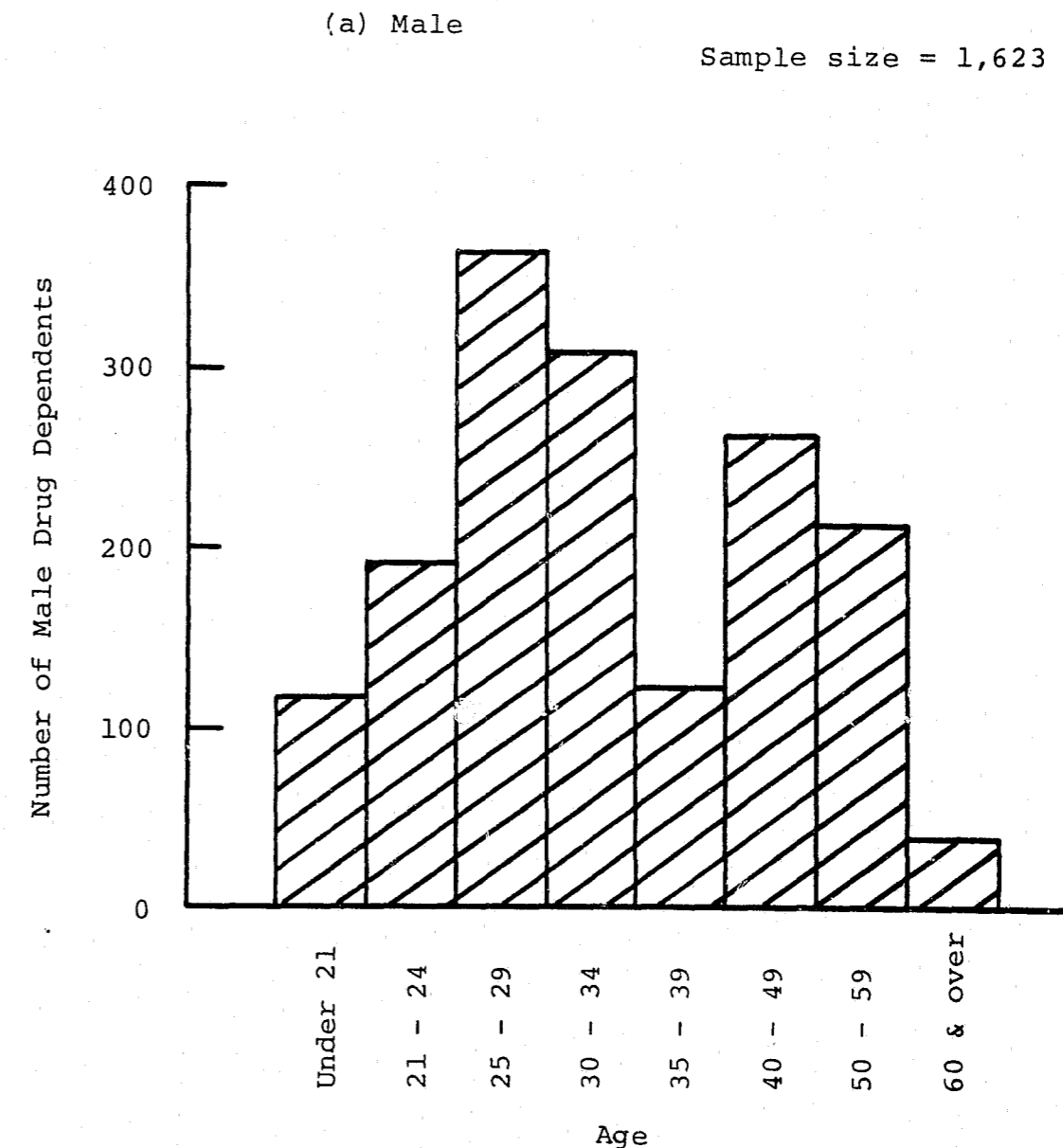
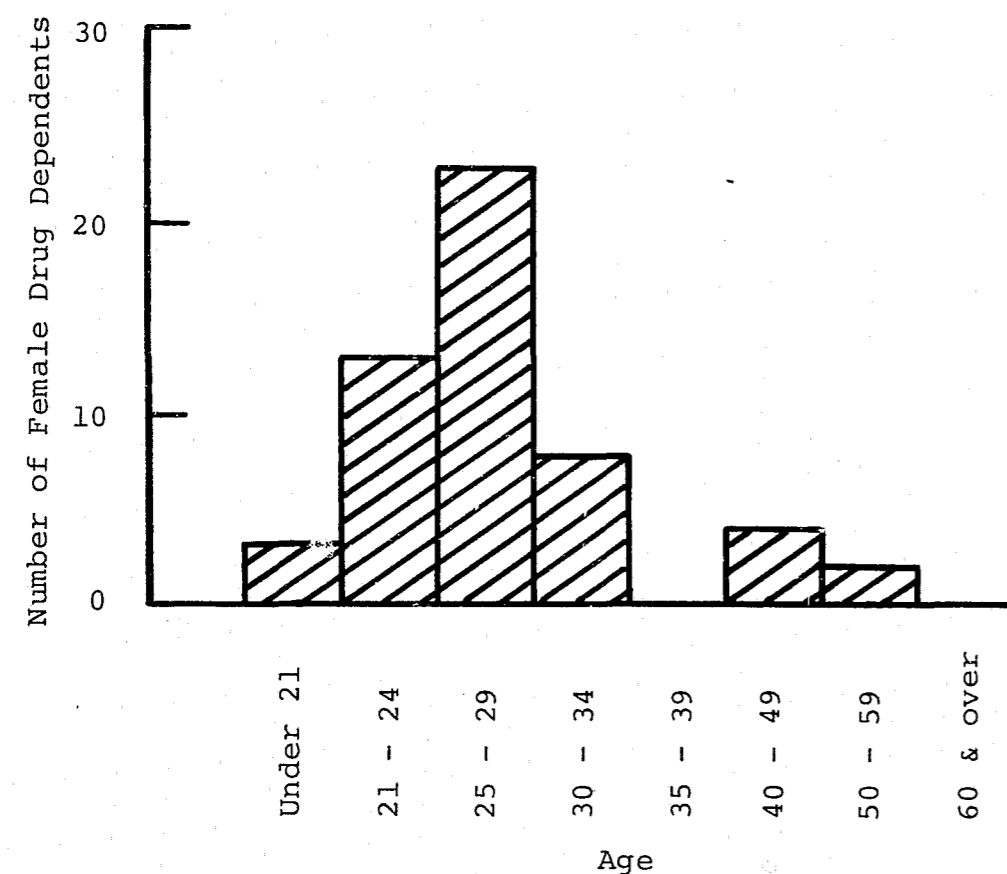


Figure 1 : Age on Admission

(b) Female

Sample size = 52



2. Place of Birth

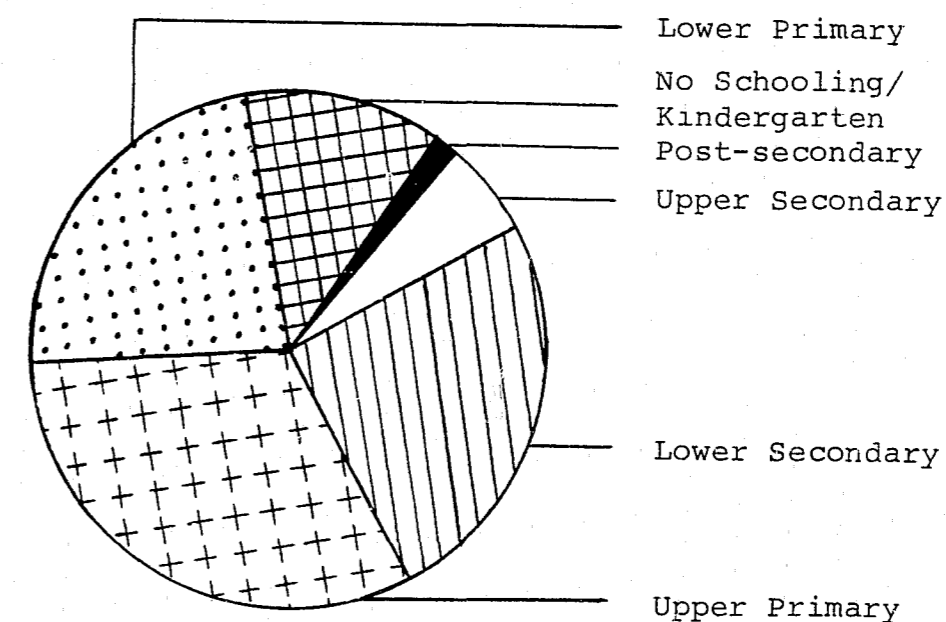
890 or 54.8% of the male drug dependents claimed that they were born in Hong Kong. This percentage, compared with that of the previous year, is fairly constant, and it is significant that only 5 or 0.3% of the male drug dependents had lived in Hong Kong for less than 5 years.

3. Educational Attainment

Of the drug dependents under study, 12.5% of the males had not received any schooling or had only completed kindergarten. According to the findings of the Hong Kong Population Census, only 5.6% of the male general population aged above 19 had no schooling or had barely completed kindergarten.

Of those who had been to school, only 1.3% of the male drug dependents had received post-secondary education. This compares with 5.9% of the male Hong Kong population aged above 19 who have attained the same educational standard.

Figure 2 : Educational Attainment (Male)



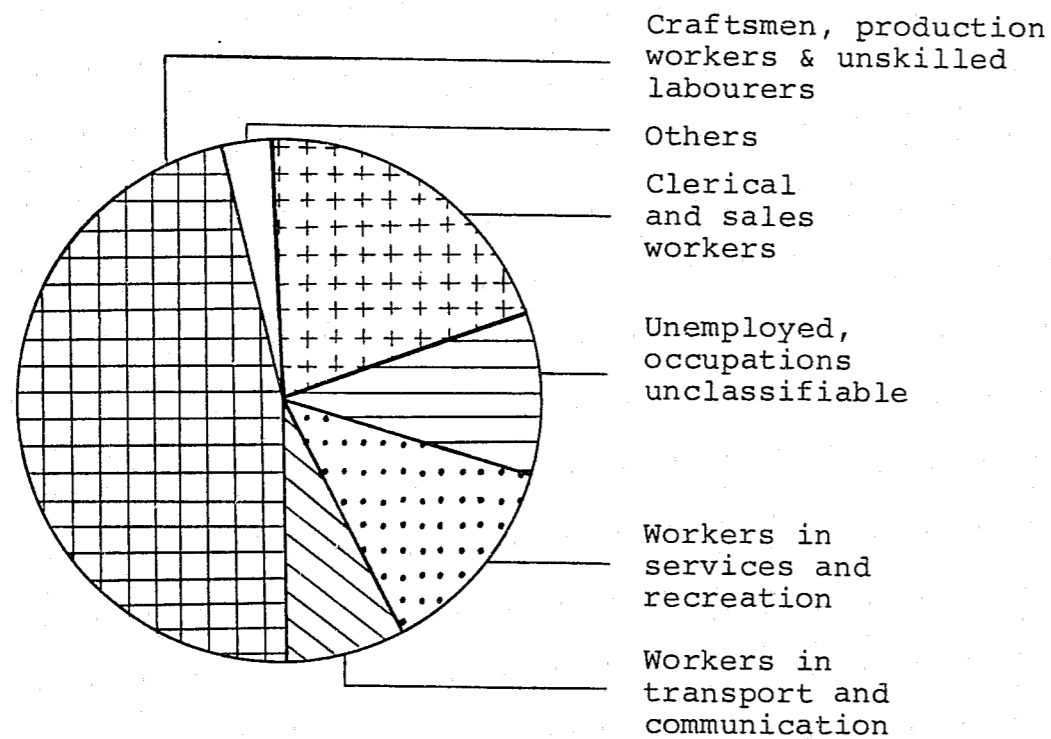
4. Occupation

Commensurate with the average educational attainment of the drug dependents under study, 47.0% of the males were employed as either craftsmen/production workers or unskilled labourers, whilst 57.7% of the females were engaged in the service industry or in entertainment establishments.

Further analysis on the female group reveals that 42.3% were dance hostesses/prostitutes, which might be due to the fact that their expensive addiction cannot be supported by other lawful employment, as their earning power was limited by inadequate schooling and insufficient vocational training.

10.6% of the male drug dependents and 32.7% of the female drug dependents claimed to be unemployed before admission.

Figure 3 : Occupation Claimed on Admission (Male)



5. Monthly Income

The average monthly income of those employed was \$2,034.30 for the males and \$3,250.00 for the females. Obviously, the higher average income of the female group is due mainly to the fact that many of the female drug dependents worked as prostitutes/dance hostesses.

6. Employment in the Illicit Drug Trade

The number of drug dependents who claimed to have been employed in the drug trade increased from 17 in 1980 to 109 in 1981.

(B) Family Particulars

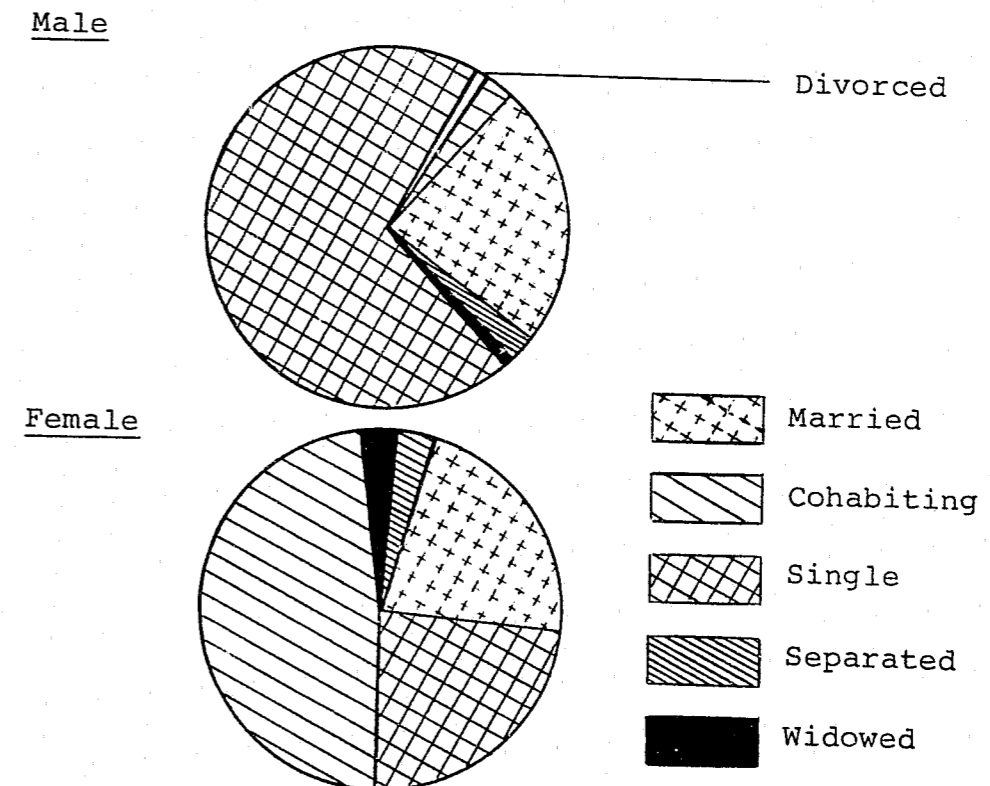
1. Marital Status

1,134 or 69.9% of the males claimed to be single. This is relatively high, as according to findings of the Hong Kong Population Census in 1981, only 33.5% of the male general Hong Kong population aged 19 or above are single.

Perhaps it can be interpreted that a male addict may have difficulty in finding a spouse after having become dependent on drugs.

Regarding the marital status of the females, a significantly higher proportion claimed that they have spouses: 25 or 48.1% claimed that they had cohabited with a man and 11 or 21.2% stated they have been married before admission.

Figure 4 : Marital Status



2. Living Arrangements

Despite the fact that 399 or 24.6% of the males claimed to be married, only 219 or 13.5% were living with their wives and children prior to the present conviction. This, coupled with the fact that 461 or 28.4% of the males lived alone, indicates that as a consequence of addiction to drugs, a considerable number of male dependents have been physically alienated from their families.

Regarding the living arrangements of female drug dependents, the majority of them lived either with their spouses, children (67.3%) or with their parents (13.5%).

(C) Environmental Factors

1. Residential District

The majority of the drug dependents lived in densely populated districts such as Tsuen Wan, Yau Ma Tei and Mongkok. It is also noted that there was a marked increase in the number of drug dependents who claimed to reside in Yuen Long and Tai Po. This is probably due to the development of various new towns in the New Territories and the rapid population growth in these areas.

2. Type of Accommodation

As expected, the majority of the drug dependents lived either in Government Public Housing or Temporary Housing, or Private Housing Units shared by two or more households.

(D) Addiction Process

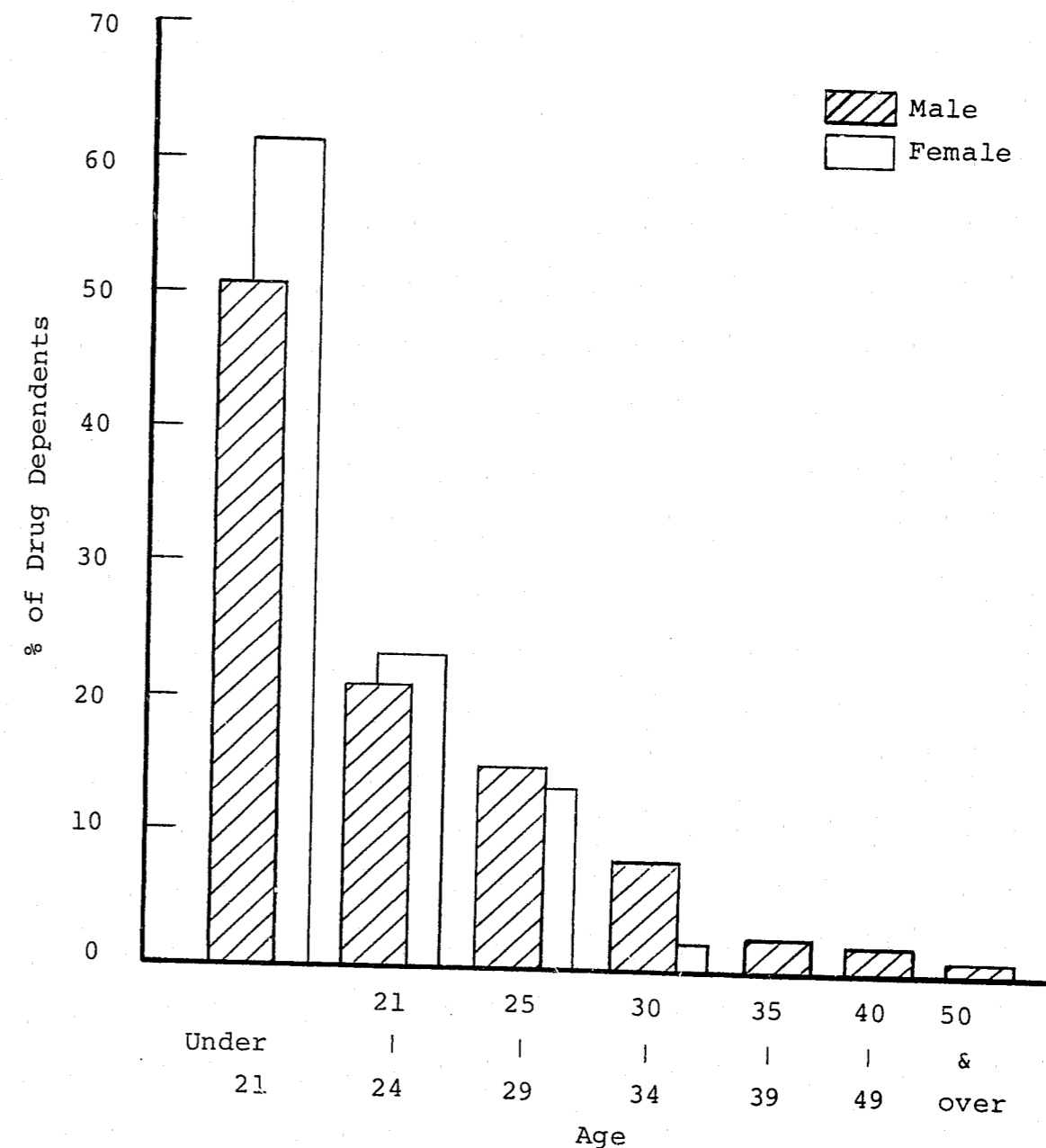
1. Causation Claimed

93.5% of the male drug dependents and 67.3% of the female drug dependents claimed curiosity and peer group pressure as the original causes of their dependence.

2. Age at First Intake of Drugs

As shown in Table 14 and Figure 5, 50.7% of the males and 61.5% of the females started experimenting with drugs under the age of 21. This means that the majority of drug dependents started using drugs during adolescence when they are more easily influenced and highly vulnerable to peer group pressure.

Figure 5 : Age at First Intake of Drugs



3. Peer Association at First Intake of Drugs

98.7% of the males claimed to be with friends of the same sex when taking drugs for the first time. This signifies the influence of peers in the addiction process.

4. Drugs Used

Heroin still continues to be by far the most popular drug of abuse among drug dependents : 95.7% of the males and 98.1% of the females claimed to use heroin before admission.

5. Method of Taking Drugs

Injection and fume inhaling are the most commonly used methods of taking heroin amongst drug dependents in Hong Kong.

Previous researches have indicated that the popularity of these methods is closely associated with the availability, price and purity of the drugs.

Whilst the proportion of drug dependents who use the injection method has dropped from 75.9% in 1980 to 74.1% in 1981 for males and 63.0% in 1980 to 59.6% in 1981 for females, it nevertheless remains the most popular method amongst the drug dependents admitted in 1981.

6. Daily Cost of Drug

Following the decline in street heroin price in 1981, the average daily cost of drugs spent by drug dependents has dropped from \$86.70 in 1980 to \$78.89 in 1981 for males and \$98.90 in 1980 to \$85.29 in 1981 for females. It is noted that the females spent more money on drugs than their male counter-parts. This might suggest that females are usually in a better financial position.

7. Procurement of Drugs by District

It is noted that two in five of the female drug dependents (40.3%) obtained drugs from Yau Ma Tei and Mongkok; however, only 21.2% of the females lived in this district. This is most probably due to the fact that most of them work in Mongkok and Yau Ma Tei.

8. Length of Drug Dependence

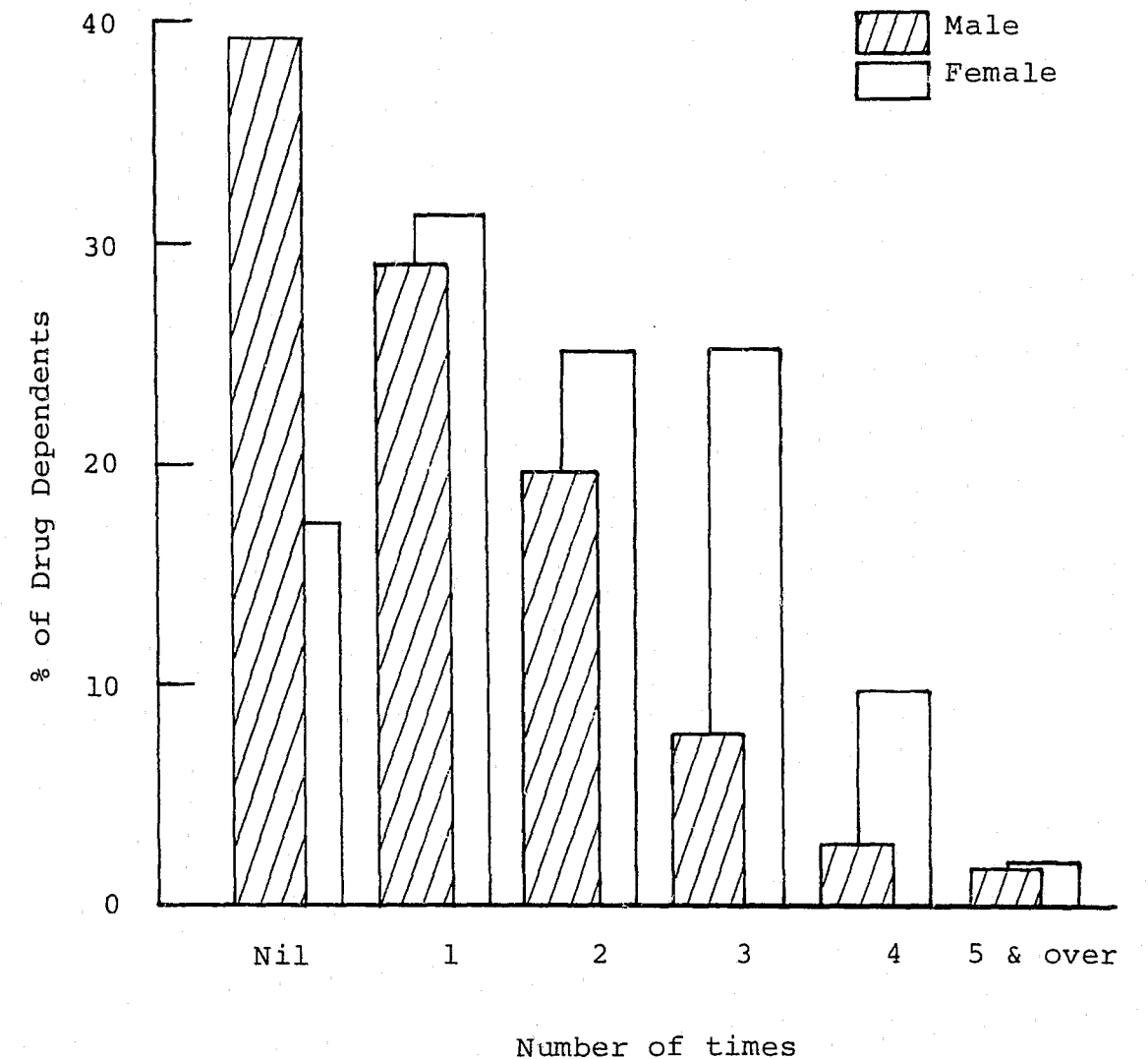
It is indicated in Table 20 that the average length of dependence is 13.0 years for males and 9.3 years for females. About one in every four drug dependents (367 or 22.6% males and 14 or 27.0% females) had an addiction history of less than 5 years.

(E) Treatment Experience

1. Number of Previous Treatments for Drug Dependence

636 or 39.2% of the males and 9 or 17.3% of the females were not treated for drug dependence before admission.

Figure 6 : Number of Previous Drug Addiction Treatments



(F) Criminal History

1. Age at First Conviction

It is noted that 56.1% of the males and 67.3% of the females were first convicted under the age of 21.

2. Present Offence

The majority of drug dependents admitted into drug addiction treatment centres were convicted for narcotic offences (1,325 or 81.6% for males and 47 or 90.4% for females). The next predominant offence committed by both sexes was against property. (246 or 15.2% for males and 3 or 5.8% for females).

3. Gang Affiliation

68.5% of the males and only 9.6% of the females claimed to be affiliated with gangs.

VI. Profiles

(A) The 1981 Male Drug Dependent

The typical 1981 male drug dependent was locally born and aged around 34 when admitted into the drug addiction treatment centre. He received some formal education at primary school level. Before admission, he was employed either as an unskilled labourer or craftsman, earning approximately \$1,800 a month. He also claimed that he was not engaged in the illicit drug trade.

He was single and lived in Government Public Housing in a densely populated district.

He claimed he became addicted to heroin, through curiosity and peer group pressure during adolescence, and at the time of admission, he had an addiction history of slightly over five years.

In pursuit of an instant effect, he normally injected drugs and had either received no treatment or had been treated only once before admission.

(B) The 1981 Female Drug Dependent

The typical 1981 female drug dependent was born in Hong Kong and is aged about 28. She was sentenced to a drug addiction treatment centre for a narcotic offence. She had completed primary education, but unlike her male counterpart, she lived with her spouse/children, either by mutual agreement or by marriage. In order to support her expensive addiction, she worked as a dance hostess or prostitute, earning \$2,100 a month.

She started using drugs before she was 21 years old, either because of curiosity or association with friends who were drug dependents. Before admission, she had been addicted for 9 years and spent approximately eighty-five dollars a day on heroin which she took by injection. She had received one to three treatments for addiction before admission.

Table 1 : Age on Admission

Age Group	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Under 21	113	6.9	3	5.8
21 - 24	191	11.8	12	23.1
25 - 29	368	22.7	23	44.2
30 - 34	312	19.2	8	15.4
35 - 39	123	7.6	-	-
40 - 49	264	16.3	4	7.7
50 - 59	213	13.1	2	3.8
60 and over	39	2.4	-	-
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

$\bar{X}_M = 34.86$

$\bar{X}_F = 28.62$

Table 2 : Place of Birth

Place of Birth	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Hong Kong	890	54.8	41	78.8
Elsewhere	733	45.2	11	21.2
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

Table 3 : Years of Stay in Hong Kong

Number of Years	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 5	5	0.3	-	-
6 - 10	19	1.2	1	1.9
11 - 15	40	2.4	1	1.9
16 - 20	227	14.0	4	7.7
21 - 25	363	22.4	19	36.6
26 - 30	404	24.9	20	38.5
31 - 35	390	24.0	6	11.5
36 - 40	84	5.2	-	-
41 - 50	74	4.5	1	1.9
51 - 60	16	1.0	-	-
61 and over	1	0.1	-	-
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

$$\bar{X}_M = 27.6$$

$$\bar{X}_F = 25.6$$

Table 4 : Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
No Schooling/Kindergarten	204	12.5	9	17.3
Lower Primary	376	23.2	11	21.2
Upper Primary	515	31.7	21	40.4
Lower Secondary	410	25.3	9	17.3
Upper Secondary	97	6.0	-	-
Post Secondary and above	21	1.3	2	3.8
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

Table 5 : Occupation Claimed on Admission

Occupation	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Unemployed, Occupations Unclassifiable	172	10.6	17	32.7
Farmers, Fisherfolk and Related Workers	23	1.4	-	-
Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	9	0.6	-	-
Workers in Services and Recreation	202	12.4	30	57.7
Workers in Transport and Communication	123	7.6	1	1.9
Clerical and Sales Workers	327	20.2	-	-
Craftsmen, Production Workers and Unskilled Labourers	763	47.0	3	5.8
Administrative and Technical Workers	4	0.2	-	-
Employment is illegal and Related to Dangerous Drugs	-	-	1	1.9
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

Table 6 : Breakdown of the Female Workers in Services and Recreation

Workers in Services and Recreation	No.	%
Dance Hostesse /Prostitute	22	73.3
Waitress	5	16.8
Maid-servant	1	3.3
Singer	1	3.3
Cleaner	1	3.3
Total	30	100.0

Table 7 : Monthly Income

Income in H.K. Dollars	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nil	139	8.6	17	32.7
\$1 to less than \$100	31	1.9	-	-
\$100 to less than \$500	1	0.1	-	-
\$500 to less than \$1,000	17	1.0	2	3.9
\$1,000 to less than \$1,500	264	16.3	4	7.7
\$1,500 to less than \$2,000	242	14.9	2	3.9
\$2,000 to less than \$2,500	719	44.3	1	1.9
\$2,500 to less than \$3,000	152	9.4	2	3.9
\$3,000 to less than \$4,000	46	2.8	12	23.0
\$4,000 and over	12	0.7	12	23.0
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

Excluding Nil item $\bar{X}_M = 2,034.3$ $\bar{X}_F = 3,250.0$

Including Nil item $\bar{X}_M = 1,860.1$ $\bar{X}_F = 2,187.5$

Table 8 : Employment in the Illicit Drug Trade

Employed as	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Not Applicable	1,518	93.5	48	92.3
Manufacturer	-	-	-	-
Dealer	-	-	-	-
Importer	-	-	-	-
Seller	102	6.3	3	5.8
Trafficker	2	0.1	1	1.9
Divan Keeper	1	0.1	-	-
Lookout	-	-	-	-
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

Table 9 : Marital Status

Marital Status	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Single	1,134	69.9	12	23.1
Cohabiting	39	2.4	25	48.1
Married	399	24.6	11	21.2
Separated	31	1.9	2	3.8
Divorced	12	0.7	-	-
Widowed	8	0.5	2	3.8
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

Table 10 : Living Arrangements

Living Arrangements	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
With both parents	443	27.3	4	7.7
With one parent	314	19.3	3	5.8
With spouse/children	219	13.5	35	67.3
With other relatives	120	7.4	-	-
With friends	12	0.7	4	7.7
Lives alone	461	28.4	4	7.7
In dormitory at place of work	22	1.4	-	-
No fixed place of abode	32	2.0	2	3.8
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

Table 11 : Distribution of Residence by District

District	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Hong Kong Island				
Sheung Wan & Western	41	2.5	-	-
Central	10	0.6	-	-
Wan Chai	66	4.1	8	15.5
Mid-level and Tai Hang	2	0.1	-	-
North Point	29	1.8	1	1.9
Shaukiwan	106	6.5	1	1.9
Aberdeen	40	2.5	1	1.9
Peak and South	3	0.2	-	-
Sub-total	297	18.3	11	21.2
Kowloon				
Tsim Sha Tsui	12	0.7	2	3.8
Yau Ma Tei and Mong Kok	114	7.0	11	21.2
Ho Man Tin	6	0.4	-	-
Hung Hom	65	4.0	3	5.8
Lai Chi Kok & Cheung Sha Wan	86	5.3	-	-
Shum Shui Po	116	7.2	6	11.5
Kowloon City	148	9.1	2	3.8
Wong Tai Sin	111	6.8	3	5.8
Kwun Tong	249	15.4	8	15.4
Sub-total	907	55.9	35	67.3
New Territories				
Tsuen Wan	184	11.3	4	7.7
Tuen Mun	11	0.7	-	-
Yuen Long	90	5.5	1	1.9
Sheung Shui	46	2.8	-	-
Tai Po	66	4.1	1	1.9
Sha Tin	5	0.3	-	-
Sai Kung & Outlying Islands	17	1.1	-	-
Sub-total	419	25.8	6	11.5
TOTAL	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

The district boundaries are adapted from the Unit Boundaries used by the Town Planning Office of the Public Works Department.

Table 12 : Type of Accommodation

Type of Accommodation	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Government Public Housing	680	41.9	14	26.9
Private Housing - Whole Flat occupied by one household	166	10.2	9	17.3
Private Housing - Flat occupied by two or more households	272	16.8	22	42.3
Temporary Housing	259	15.9	4	7.7
Others	246	15.2	3	5.8
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

Table 13 : Causation Claimed

Causation	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cure for illness	61	3.7	6	11.5
Associated with other drug dependents	704	43.4	17	32.7
Curiosity	813	50.1	18	34.6
To improve sexual capability	8	0.5	-	-
Long hours of work	21	1.3	2	3.9
Pleasure seeking	11	0.7	-	-
Depression	5	0.3	9	17.3
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

Table 14 : Age at First Intake of Drugs

Age Group	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Under 21	823	50.7	32	61.5
21 - 24	334	20.6	12	23.1
25 - 29	242	14.9	7	13.5
30 - 34	131	8.1	1	1.9
35 - 39	46	2.8	-	-
40 - 49	38	2.4	-	-
50 - 59	7	0.4	-	-
60 and over	2	0.1	-	-
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

Table 15 : Peer Association at First Intake of Drugs

Peer Association	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Not in Company	20	1.2	1	1.9
Friends of same sex	1,602	98.7	13	25.0
Friends of opposite sex	-	-	10	19.3
Friends of both sexes	1	0.1	18	34.6
Spouse/Lovers	-	-	4	7.7
Relatives	-	-	1	1.9
Workmates	-	-	5	9.6
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

Table 16 : Current Drug Used

Types of Drugs	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Heroin	1,554	95.7	51	98.1
Heroin/Barbitone	66	4.1	-	-
Opium	3	0.2	-	-
Others	-	-	1	1.9
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

Note : Others include Morphine, Barbitone, L.S.D., Cannabis, Amphetamines, etc.

Table 17 : Present Method

Method	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Ack Ack	11	0.7	2	3.9
Chasing the Dragon	67	4.1	18	34.6
Playing the Mouth Organ	334	20.6	-	-
Injection	1,203	74.1	31	59.6
Opium Pipe	3	0.2	-	-
Oral	5	0.3	1	1.9
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

Table 18 : Daily Cost of Drug

Daily cost in Hong Kong dollars	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Less than \$25	66	4.1	8	15.4
\$25 to less than \$50	283	17.4	14	26.9
\$50 to less than \$75	451	27.8	5	9.6
\$75 to less than \$100	501	30.9	9	17.3
\$100 to less than \$125	168	10.3	6	11.5
\$125 to less than \$150	84	5.2	2	3.9
\$150 to less than \$175	26	1.6	3	5.8
\$175 to less than \$200	22	1.3	1	1.9
\$200 to less than \$250	14	0.9	2	3.9
\$250 to less than \$300	6	0.4	1	1.9
\$300 and over	2	0.1	1	1.9
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

$$\bar{X}_M = 78.89$$

$$\bar{X}_F = 85.29$$

Table 19 : Procurement of Drugs by District

District	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Hong Kong Island				
Sheung Wan & Western	50	3.1	-	-
Central	12	0.7	-	-
Wan Chai	76	4.7	11	21.2
Mid-levels and Tai Hang	3	0.2	-	-
North Point	24	1.5	-	-
Shau Kei Wan	100	6.1	-	-
Aberdeen	34	2.1	1	1.9
Peak and South	2	0.1	-	-
Sub-total	301	18.5	12	23.1
Kowloon				
Tsim Sha Tsui	7	0.4	2	3.9
Yau Ma Tei & Mong Kok	162	10.0	21	40.3
HO Man Tin	3	0.2	-	-
Hung Hom	45	2.8	2	3.9
Lai Chi Kok & Cheung Sha Wan	111	6.8	1	1.9
Shum Shui Po	82	5.0	4	7.7
Kowloon City	121	7.5	1	1.9
Wong Tai Sin	152	9.4	-	-
Kwun Tong	248	15.3	6	11.5
Sub-total	931	57.4	37	71.1
New Territories				
Tsuen Wan	174	10.7	3	5.8
Tuen Mun	10	0.6	-	-
Yuen Long	84	5.2	-	-
Sheung Shui	32	2.0	-	-
Tai Po	73	4.5	-	-
Sha Tin	4	0.2	-	-
Sai Kung and Islands	14	0.9	-	-
Sub-total	391	24.1	3	5.8
TOTAL	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

The district boundaries are adapted from the Unit Boundaries used by the Town Planning Office of the Public Works Department.

Table 20 : Number of Years Dependent on Drugs

Number of Years	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 5 years	367	22.6	14	27.0
5 years to less than 10 years	406	25.0	20	38.5
10 years to less than 15 years	332	20.5	12	23.1
15 years to less than 20 years	178	11.0	2	3.8
20 years to less than 25 years	114	7.0	1	1.9
25 years to less than 30 years	85	5.2	2	3.8
30 years and over	141	8.7	1	1.9
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

$$\bar{X}_M = 13.0$$

$$\bar{X}_F = 9.3$$

Table 21 : Number of Previous Treatments for Drug Dependence

No. of Previous Treatments	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nil	636	39.2	9	17.3
1	471	29.0	11	21.2
2	321	19.8	13	25.0
3	124	7.6	13	25.0
4	44	2.7	5	9.6
5 and over	27	1.7	1	1.9
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

Table 22 : Age at First Conviction

Age Group	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Under 21	910	56.1	35	67.3
21 - 24	228	14.0	8	15.4
25 - 29	199	12.3	6	11.5
30 - 34	138	8.5	2	3.9
35 - 39	58	3.6	-	-
40 - 49	77	4.7	1	1.9
50 - 59	10	0.6	-	-
60 and over	3	0.2	-	-
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

$$\bar{X}_M = 23.2$$

$$\bar{X}_F = 20.8$$

Table 23 : Type of First Offence

First Offence	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Against Lawful Authority	222	13.7	4	7.7
Against Public Morality	12	0.7	-	-
Against the Person	85	5.2	1	1.9
Against Property	628	38.7	7	13.5
Against Penal Code	18	1.1	-	-
Against Local Laws	178	11.0	12	23.1
Narcotic Offence	480	29.6	28	53.8
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

Table 24 : Type of Present Offence

Present Offence	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Against Lawful Authority	4	0.2	-	-
Against Public Morality	3	0.2	-	-
Against the Person	16	1.0	-	-
Against Property	246	15.2	3	5.8
Against Penal Code	3	0.2	-	-
Against Local Laws	26	1.6	2	3.8
Narcotic Offences	1,325	81.6	47	90.4
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

Table 25 : Gang Affiliation

Affiliation	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
No Affiliation	512	31.5	47	90.4
Affiliation	1,111	68.5	5	9.6
Total	1,623	100.0	52	100.0

END