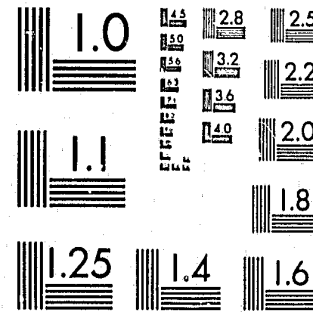


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DRUG ADDICTION RESEARCH PROGRAMME

1982

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, HONG KONG

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

COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice 91818

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DRUG ADDICTION RESEARCH PROGRAMME

(1982)

I. BACKGROUND OF THE HONG KONG COMPULSORY PLACEMENT PROGRAMME

Despite the government's determined effort to eradicate the scourge of drug addiction, narcotic abuse and drug trafficking remained serious problems in Hong Kong in the 1950s. For instance, there were 8,794 prisoners admitted for drug offences in the year ending 31st March 1956 which comprised 51.84% of the total admissions. But of much greater significance was the fact that a large percentage of those not convicted of drug offences were dependent on or conversant with the use of drugs. It was estimated at that time that 90% of the persons admitted to prison were addicted to narcotic drugs. With this background, it was obvious that positive action was needed to combat the problem.

II. THE EVOLUTION OF HONG KONG'S COMPULSORY PLACEMENT PROGRAMME

Until 1958, persons found to be drug dependent upon admission to prison were not given special treatment nor could it be provided in the existing institutions. A need for change was recognised by the department, however, at that time there were many socially desirable projects competing for priority and funds were not available for a purpose-built centre. Despite this, a site with buildings was obtained below the newly completed Tai Lam Chung Reservoir which after conversion provided the first penal institution specially geared to treat drug dependent prisoners.

Those selected for treatment had to be certified drug dependent by a Medical Officer, and sentenced to imprisonment for a period of not more than three years. Their background and other relevant factors were taken into consideration by a classification board before final acceptance into the programme.

Expansion came in early 1969 when the Government introduced the Drug Addiction Treatment Centre Ordinance. This new legislation, which formalized the establishment of addiction treatment centres, was a result of ten years' valuable experience and intensive research at Tai Lam Prison. The Ordinance empowered the courts to sentence an addict found guilty of an offence punishable by imprisonment (other than for non-payment of a fine) to detention in a drug addiction treatment centre. Before a detention order could be made, the courts are required to remand the person into a treatment centre for a period not exceeding three weeks for a suitability report by the department. Suitability for admission is assessed on the basis of an addict's physical health, type of offence committed, history of addiction, criminal background, availability of accommodation and other relevant factors. The Ordinance allows for an order of detention in a drug addiction treatment centre to be made for a period of not less than 4 months nor more than 12 months from the date of the order. The actual period of detention is determined by the Commissioner of Correctional Services who will give due regard to an inmate's health and progress, and the likelihood of his remaining abstinent from drugs following release from institutional care. The inmate's progress is closely monitored by the centre's Superintendent and staff and he is seen at regular intervals by a statutory Board of Review chaired by a Senior Superintendent from Headquarters.

The Ordinance also stipulates compulsory supervision for one year following release from a treatment centre, and during this time a supervisee may be recalled to a treatment centre if the conditions of supervision are breached.

In 1979 it was noted that approximately 23 per cent of all persons admitted to prison since 1977 had been sentenced to imprisonment for offences against Section 8 or 36 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, which relate generally to the taking of drugs and the possession of equipment for that purpose. It was considered that many of these persons could probably benefit more from treatment in a drug addiction treatment centre than to go into prisons where specialized treatment is unavailable. An amendment to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance was subsequently enacted on 1st August 1979 to make it mandatory for the courts to obtain a suitability report for treatment for minor drug offenders, when a custodial sentence is intended.

III. COMPULSORY PLACEMENT PROGRAMME

The compulsory placement programme aims at the total rehabilitation of drug dependents thereby enabling 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 into the community.

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

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

Social re-adjustment involves assistance by aftercare officers to find employment and accommodation and everyone released from institutional care must have a confirmed job or placement in full-time educational studies. Aftercare officers then provide guidance, assistance, and general supervision during the 12 months following release. Research has shown that a drug dependent person is most vulnerable to relapse during this critical period immediately after treatment and that the interest, assistance and guidance of aftercare staff provide is crucial to success.

IV. RESEARCH OF THE COMPULSORY PLACEMENT PROGRAMME

The Drug Addiction Research Programme is an annual project which endeavours to draw up profiles of male and female drug dependents admitted into the Compulsory Placement Programme. These profiles are used to assist in the formulation of policy and decision making in the development of effective treatment programmes.

V. RESEARCH CONTENT

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

Data was obtained through personal interviews upon admission with the use of a pre-designed questionnaire.

VI. DEFINITION OF DRUGS AND DRUG DEPENDENT

Drug

The term 'drug' used throughout this research refers to drugs obtained on the illicit market mainly heroin but also includes opium, morphine and barbiturates.

Drug Dependent

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

VII. FINDINGS

A total of 1,743 male and 40 female drug dependents admitted to the Compulsory Placement Programme during the calendar year 1982 were included as subjects of the study.

(A) Personal Attributes and Attainments

1. Age on Admission

There was a significant increase in the number of young persons under 21 admitted in 1982 : 220 in 1982 compared with 116 in 1981 and 52 in 1980.

In terms of age distribution, adults aged 25 - 29 were the predominant age group amongst the males i.e. 400 or 22.9%. As for females, the majority were aged 30 - 34 (27.5%). The next most numerous group for males was within the 30 - 34 age bracket, followed by those aged 40 - 49 (13.9%). It is also noted that young drug dependents under 21 accounted for 12.3% of the total male admissions in 1982.

FIGURE 1a : Age on Admission (Male)

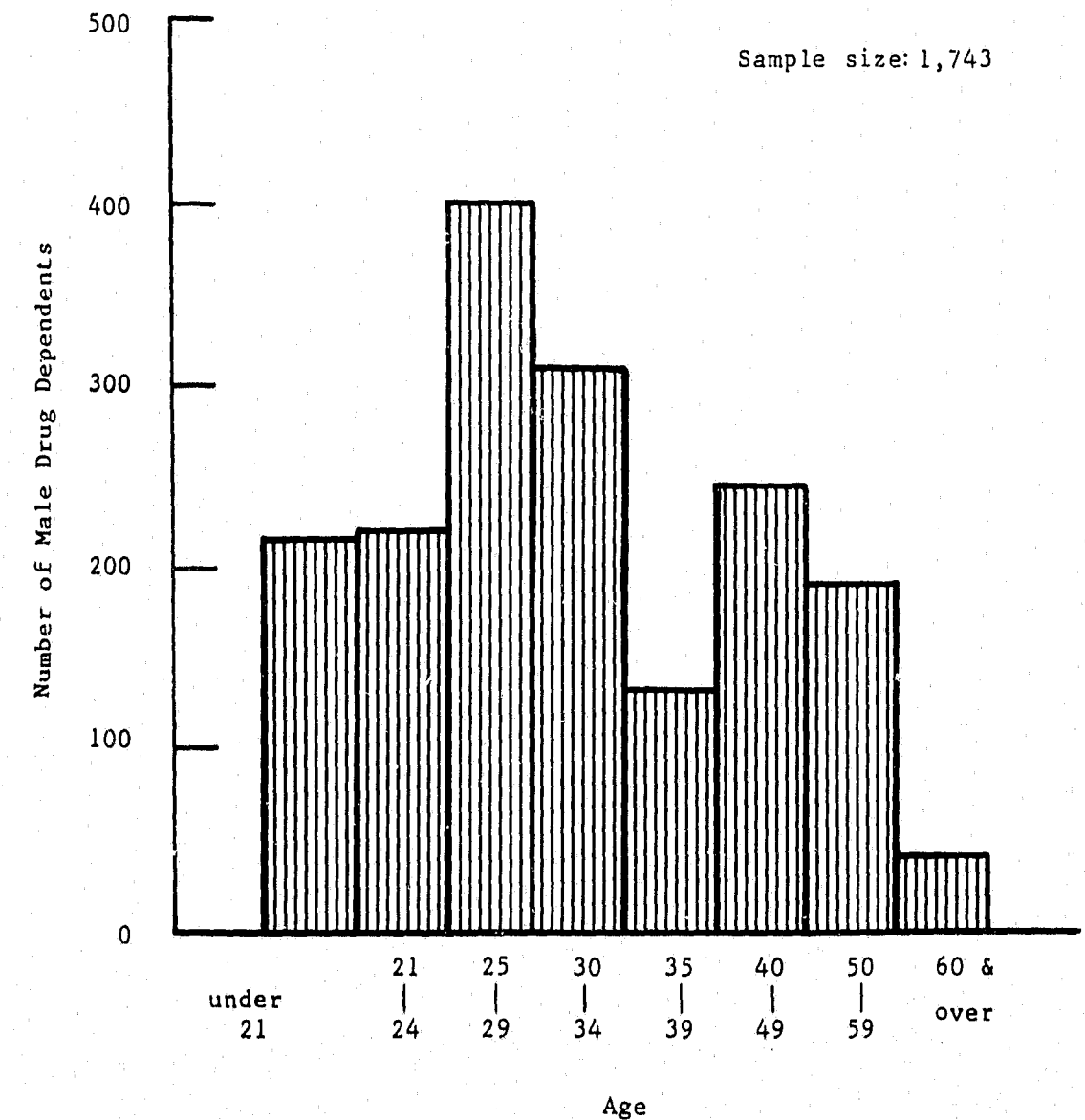
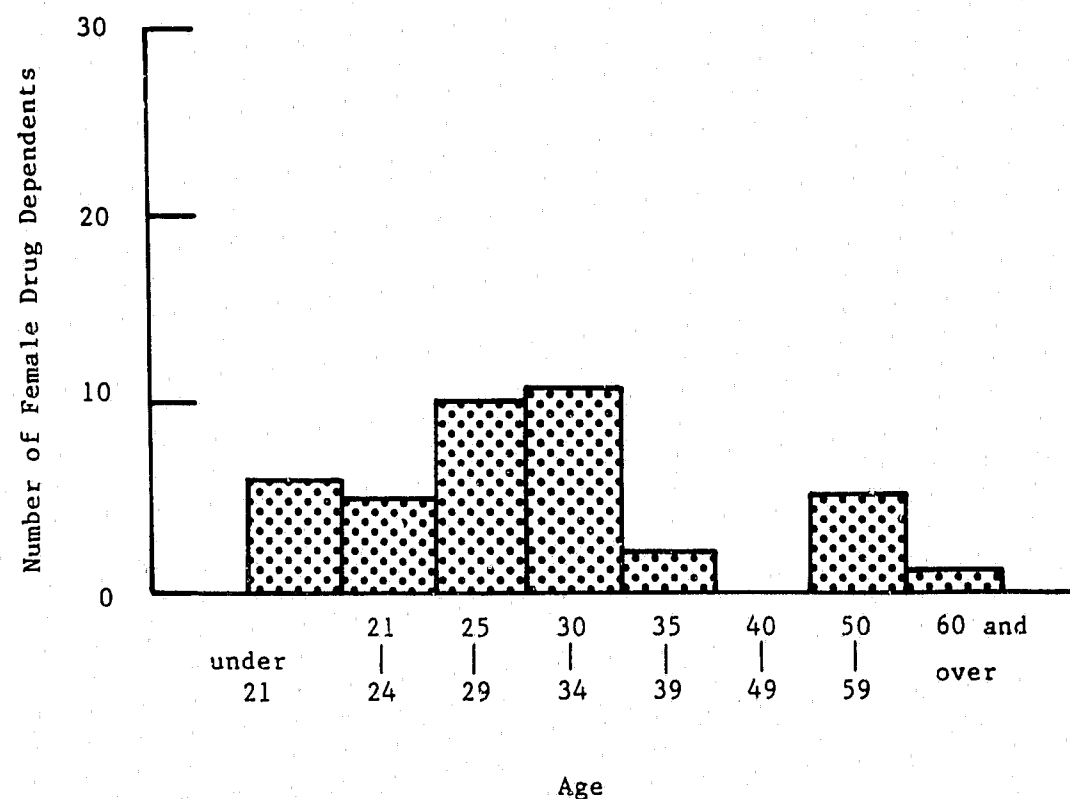


FIGURE 1b : Age on Admission (Female)

Sample size: 40



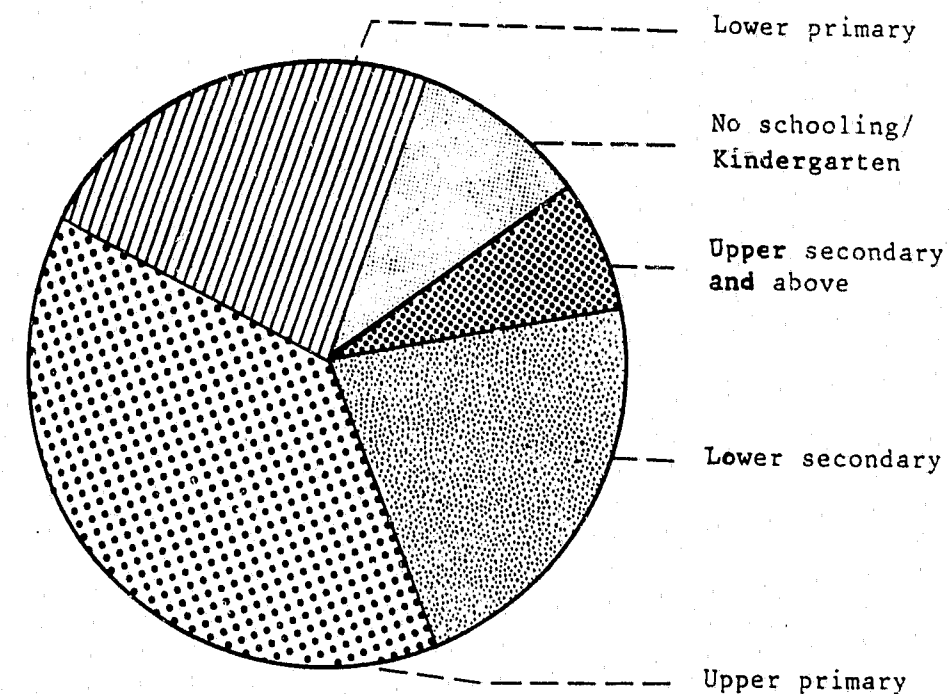
2. Place of Birth

As shown in Table 2, 1,054 or 60.5% of the male admissions and 29 or 72.5% of the female admissions claimed that they were born in Hong Kong.

3. Educational Attainment

169 (9.7%) male drug dependents and 14 (35.0%) female drug dependents claimed to have received no formal education at all, whilst 1,067 (61.2%) males and 21 (52.5%) females claimed they had some schooling at primary level. The female drug dependents had generally a lower educational attainment than the males.

FIGURE 2 : Educational Attainment (Male)



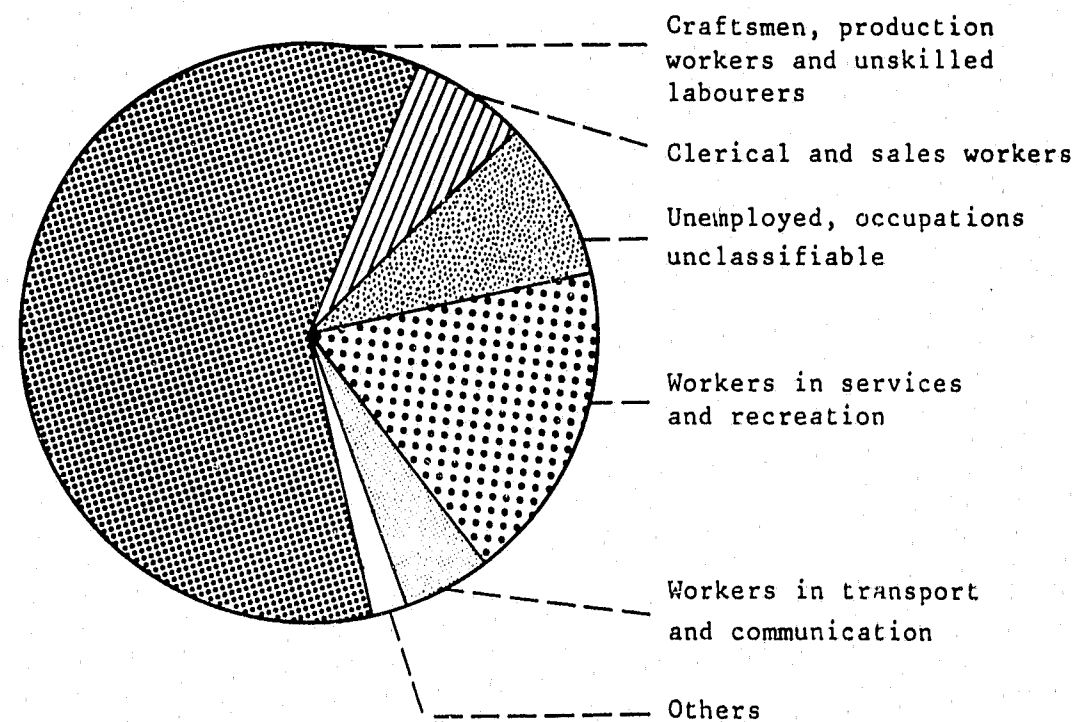
4. Occupation

Commensurate with the average educational standard of the drug dependents under study, 59.7% of the males were employed as either craftsmen/production workers or unskilled labourers, whilst 37.5% of the females were engaged in the service industry or in entertainment establishments.

Further analysis of the female group reveals seven who claimed they were prostitutes/dance hostesses before admission. This might be related to the fact that their expensive drug addiction could barely be supported by lawful employment as their earning power was limited by inadequate schooling and insufficient vocational training. It is noted that these seven females had received education at only kindergarten or primary school level.

8.8% of the male drug dependents and 32.5% 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 \$1,963 for the males, and \$2,196 for the females.

6. Employment in the Illicit Drug Trade

The number of drug dependents who claimed to have been employed in the drug trade increased from 109 in 1981 to 122 in 1982.

(B) Family Particulars

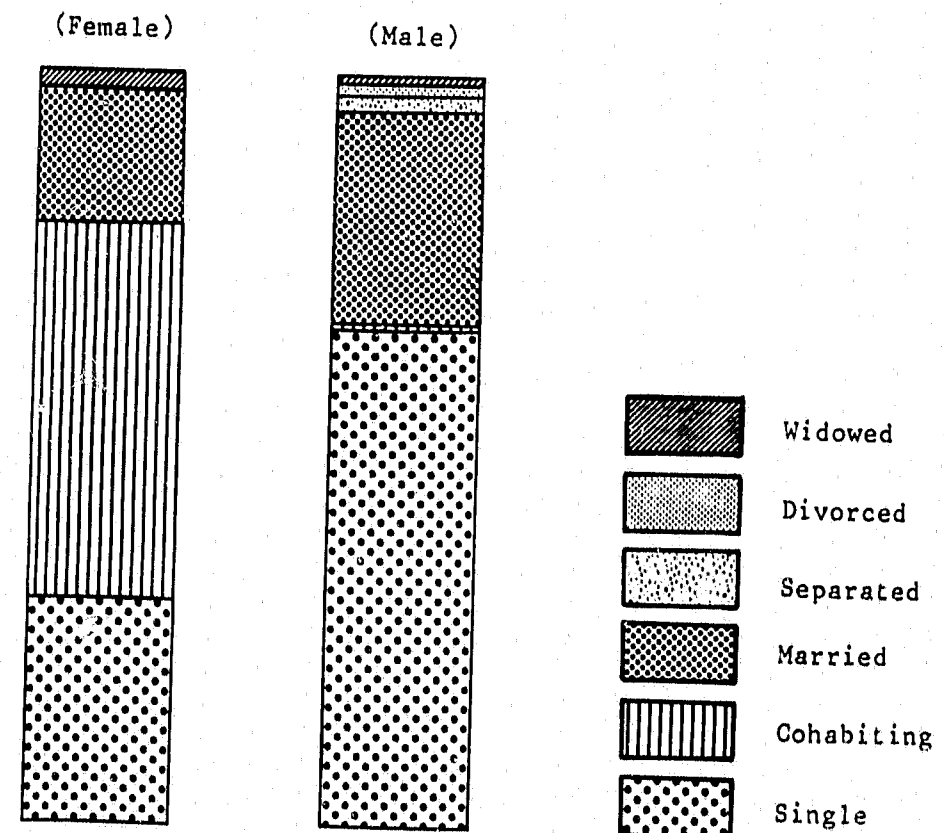
1. Marital Status

1,154 or 66.2% of the males claimed to be single. This is relatively high, for according to the Hong Kong Population Census 1981, only 33.5% of Hong Kong's male population aged 19 and over are single.

It would therefore appear that a male addict has difficulty in finding a spouse after becoming dependent on drugs.

Regarding the marital status of the females, a significantly higher proportion (67.5%) claimed that they have spouses. However, half claimed to be cohabiting with a man (50.0%) rather than married (17.5%).

FIGURE 4 : Marital Status



2. Living Arrangements

Despite the fact that 501 or 28.7% of the males claimed to be married, only 222 or 12.7% were living with their wives and children prior to the present conviction. This, coupled with the fact that 276 or 15.8% of the males lived alone, indicates that as a consequence of addiction to drugs, a considerable number of males have been physically though perhaps not emotionally alienated from their families.

The majority of the females lived either with their spouses/children (50.0%) or with their parents (25.0%).

(C) Environmental Factors

1. Residential District

There was a marked increase in the number of drug dependents who claimed to reside in the New Territories. In 1980, only 20.7% of the males claimed that they lived in New Territories but the percentage increased to 25.8% in 1981 and 28.3% in 1982. This is probably due to the development of new towns in the New Territories and the population growth in these areas.

2. Types of Accommodation

As anticipated, the majority of the drug dependents lived either in Government Public Housing (51.1%), Temporary Housing (9.3%), or Private Housing flats shared by two or more households (18.6%). There was only 9.6% of the males who occupied the whole flat in Private Housing.

(D) Addiction Process

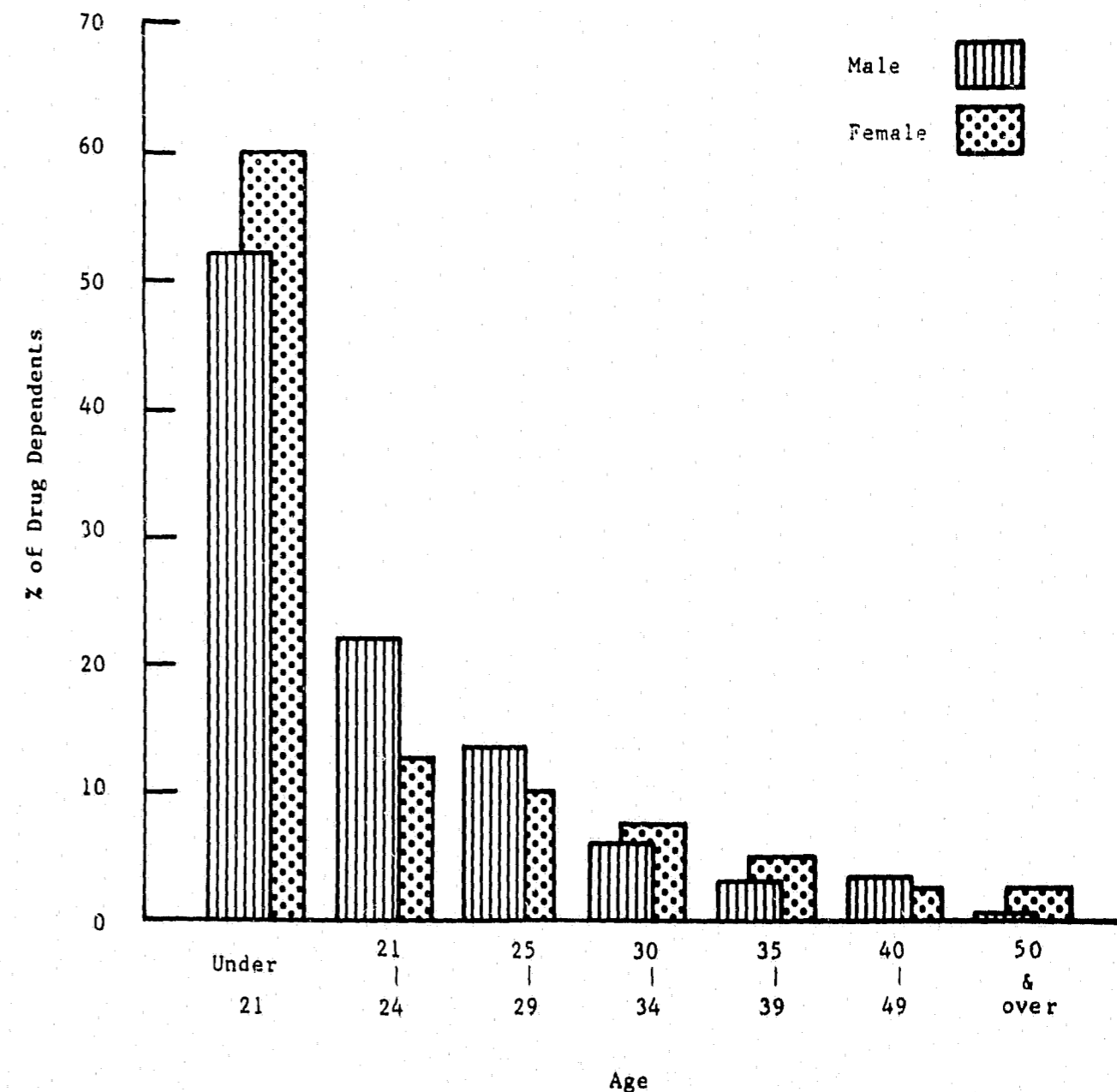
1. Causation Claimed/Peer Association at First Intake of Drugs

88.0% of the male drug dependents and 72.5% of the females claimed either curiosity or peer group pressure as the original causes of their dependence. The overwhelming majority (90.3%) after having questioned them in-depth claimed to be with friends of the same sex when taking drugs for the first time.

2. Age at First Intake of Drugs

As shown in Table 14, 52.1% of the males and 60.0% 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 were more easily influenced and highly vulnerable to peer group pressure.

FIGURE 5 : Age at First Intake of Drugs



3. Drugs Used

Heroin still continued to be by far the most popular drug of abuse among drug dependents : 99.4% of the males and 97.5% of the females claimed to use heroin.

4. 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.

It is noted that the proportion of drug dependents who used the injection method had dropped continuously from 75.9% in 1980 to 74.1% in 1981 and 60.0% in 1982 for males, and 63.0% in 1980 to 59.6% in 1981 and 55.0% in 1982 for females. This decrease in percentage is mainly attributed to the dramatic decline in street heroin prices⁽¹⁾ and the rise in purity of heroin on the retail market, resulting from bumper crops in 1981 and 1982. Moreover, injecting drugs remained the most popular method amongst the drug dependents admitted in 1982.

5. Daily Cost of Drug

Following the decline in street heroin prices⁽²⁾ in 1982, the average daily cost of drugs has dropped from \$78.89 in 1981 to \$71.92 in 1982 for males, and \$85.29 in 1981 to \$70.25 in 1982 for females.

6. Procurement of Drugs by District

There was a significant increase in the number of drug dependents admitted into the Compulsory Placement Programme who claimed they obtained drugs in Tsuen Wan and Kowloon City. In 1982, 258 or 14.8% procured drugs in Tsuen Wan whilst 175 or 10.0% in Kowloon City. The corresponding percentages in 1981 were 10.7% in Tsuen Wan and 7.5% in Kowloon City.

(1) & (2): The wholesale price of No. 3 heroin dropped from \$12,700 per 100 gram at the end of 1980 to \$7,500 and \$4,100 at the end of 1981 and 1982 respectively.

7. Length of Drug Dependence

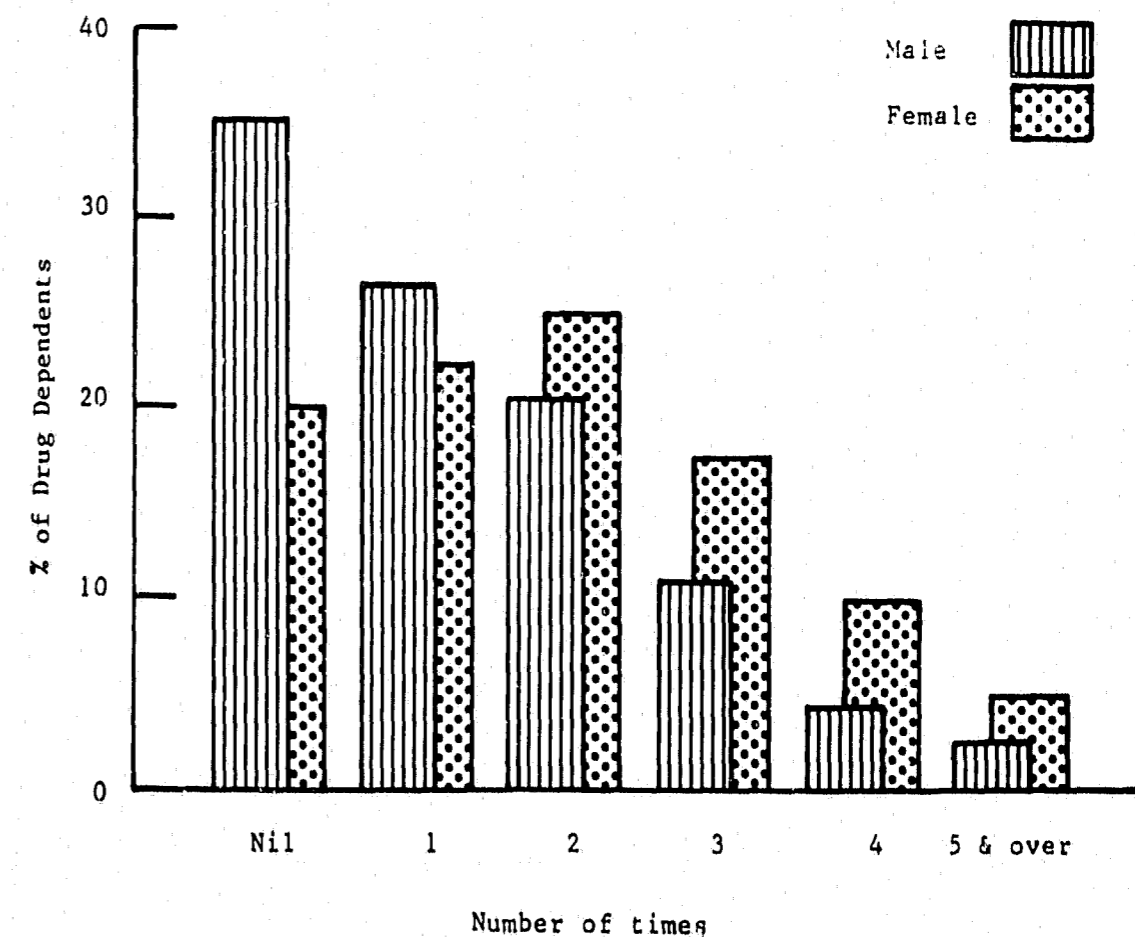
It is indicated in Table 20 that the average length of dependence is 11.6 years for males and 10.2 years for females. About one in every three drug dependents (581 or 33.3% males and 13 or 32.5% females) had an addiction history of less than 5 years.

(E) Treatment Experience

Number of Previous Treatments for Drug Dependence

611 or 35.1% of the males and 8 or 20.0% of the females had not been 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 55.9% of the males and 60.0% of the females were first convicted of a criminal offence when under the age of 21.

2. Previous Convictions

1,572 (90.2%) male and 32 (80.0%) female addicts had previous convictions. Out of these figures 963 (55.2%) males and 21 (52.5%) females had four or more previous convictions.

3. Previous Institutional Sentences

It is noted that 1,321 (75.8%) male and 26 (65.0%) female addicts had previously served institutional sentence(s). One out of every two addicts of both sexes had one to five previous institutional sentences recorded.

4. Present Offence

The majority of drug dependents admitted into drug addiction treatment centres were convicted for narcotic offences (1,473 or 84.5% for males and 36 or 90.0% for females). The next predominant offence committed by both sexes was against property (240 or 13.8% for males and 4 or 10.0% for females).

5. Gang Affiliation

68.8% of the males and only 7.5% of the females claimed to be affiliated with gangs.

VIII. PROFILES

(A) **The 1982 Male Drug Dependent**

The 1982 male drug dependent was born in Hong Kong and was in his mid-thirties when admitted into a drug addiction treatment centre. He had some schooling at upper primary level and was employed as a manual labourer, earning about \$1,900 a month. He was single and lived with his parents in a public housing unit in Kowloon.

Through curiosity, he first experimented with drugs whilst still under 21 years of age in the company of friends of the same sex who were drug dependents, and spent over seventy dollars a day on his habit. In pursuit of an instant and direct effect, he normally injected drugs whenever he had a craving. Before entering the compulsory placement programme, he had never received treatment or had been treated only once for his dependence.

He had a criminal record and was affiliated to a gang before admission. He was admitted to a Drug Addiction Treatment Centre either for a narcotic or property offence.

(B) **The 1982 Female Drug Dependent**

The 1982 female drug dependent was born in Hong Kong and was admitted to a drug addiction treatment centre at the age of thirty. She had not received any formal education or had only completed education at primary level.

She lived with a spouse, either cohabiting or married, and earned a living either as an unskilled labourer or as a dance-hostess, prostitute or waitress with an income of about \$2,100 a month.

Before the age of 21, and whilst associating with friends who were drug dependents, she started to experiment with drugs. After she became dependent she spent about seventy dollars a day on heroin which she injected.

She was treated once or twice for drug dependence prior to admission into the compulsory placement programme. Her first conviction was recorded during adolescence. She was convicted of a narcotic offence and admitted into the compulsory placement programme.

Table 1 : Age on Admission

Age Group	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Under 21	214	12.3	6	15.0
21 - 24	219	12.6	5	12.5
25 - 29	400	22.9	10	25.0
30 - 34	307	17.6	11	27.5
35 - 39	130	7.5	2	5.0
40 - 49	243	13.9	-	-
50 - 59	190	10.9	5	12.5
60 and over	40	2.3	1	2.5
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

$$\bar{X}_M = 33.20$$

$$\bar{X}_F = 31.28$$

Table 2 : Place of Birth

Place of Birth	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Hong Kong	1,054	60.5	29	72.5
Elsewhere	689	39.5	11	27.5
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

Table 3 : Years of Stay in Hong Kong

Number of Years	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 5	15	0.9	-	-
6 - 10	27	1.6	-	-
11 - 15	33	1.9	2	5.0
16 - 20	310	17.8	7	17.5
21 - 25	406	23.3	7	17.5
26 - 30	413	23.7	10	25.0
31 - 35	326	18.7	10	25.0
36 - 40	107	6.1	2	5.0
41 - 50	72	4.1	-	-
51 - 60	32	1.8	2	5.0
61 and over	2	0.1	-	-
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

$$\bar{X}_M = 27.1$$

$$\bar{X}_F = 27.8$$

Table 4 : Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
No schooling/kingergarten	169	9.7	14	35.0
Lower primary	388	22.3	12	30.0
Upper primary	679	38.9	9	22.5
Lower secondary	387	22.2	5	12.5
Upper secondary	118	6.8	-	-
Post secondary and above	2	0.1	-	-
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

Table 5 : Occupation Claimed on Admission

Occupation	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Unemployed/Occupations unclassifiable	157	9.0	13	32.5
Farmers, fisherfolk and related workers	24	1.4	-	-
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	-	-	-	-
Workers in services and recreation	315	18.1	15	37.5
Workers in transport and communication	89	5.1	-	-
Clerical and sales workers	113	6.5	1	2.5
Craftsmen, production workers and unskilled labourers	1,041	59.7	11	27.5
Administrative and technical workers	4	0.2	-	-
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

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

Workers in Services and Recreation	No.	%
Dance hostess / Prostitute	7	46.7
Waitress	2	13.3
Maid-servant	3	20.0
Singer	-	-
Cleaner	3	20.0
Total	15	100.0

Table 7 : Monthly Income

Income in Hong Kong Dollars	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nil	154	8.8	13	32.5
\$1 to less than \$100	25	1.4	-	-
\$100 to less than \$500	56	3.2	1	2.5
\$500 to less than \$1,000	68	3.9	2	5.0
\$1,000 to less than \$1,500	211	12.1	7	17.5
\$1,500 to less than \$2,000	299	17.2	7	17.5
\$2,000 to less than \$2,500	707	40.6	3	7.5
\$2,500 to less than \$3,000	169	9.7	1	2.5
\$3,000 to less than \$4,000	35	2.0	-	-
\$4,000 and over	19	1.1	6	15.0
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

Excluding Nil item $\bar{X}_M = \$1,963.2$ $\bar{X}_F = \$2,196.3$

Including Nil item $\bar{X}_M = \$1,789.8$ $\bar{X}_F = \$1,482.5$

Table 8 : Employment in the Illicit Drug Trade

Employed as	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Not applicable	1,623	93.1	38	95.0
Manufacturer	-	-	-	-
Dealer	-	-	-	-
Importer	-	-	-	-
Seller	116	6.7	1	2.5
Trafficker	4	0.2	1	2.5
Divan keeper	-	-	-	-
Lookout	-	-	-	-
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

Table 9 : Marital Status

Marital Status	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
	Single	1,154	66.2	12
Cohabiting	6	0.4	20	50.0
Married	501	28.7	7	17.5
Separated	41	2.4	-	-
Divorced	30	1.7	-	-
Widowed	11	0.6	1	2.5
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

Table 10 : Living Arrangements

Living Arrangements	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
With both parents	548	31.4	8	20.0
With one parent	359	20.6	2	5.0
With spouse/children	222	12.7	20	50.0
With other relatives	146	8.4	1	2.5
With friends	130	7.5	1	2.5
Lives alone	276	15.8	6	15.0
In dormitory at place of work	2	0.1	2	5.0
No fixed place of abode	60	3.5	-	-
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

Table 11 : Drug Dependents by their District of Residence

District	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Hong Kong Island				
Sheung Wan & Western Central	48	2.8	-	-
Wan Chai	20	1.1	1	2.5
Mid-level & Tai Hang	64	3.7	3	7.5
North Point	-	-	-	-
Shau Kei Wan	30	1.7	-	-
Aberdeen	97	5.6	1	2.5
Peak and South	60	3.4	1	2.5
	3	0.2	-	-
Sub-total	322	18.5	6	15.0
Kowloon				
Tsim Sha Tsui	15	0.9	-	-
Yau Ma Tei and Mong Kok	118	6.8	8	20.0
Ho Man Tin	8	0.4	-	-
Hung Hom	66	3.8	1	2.5
Lai Chi Kok & Cheung Sha Wan	116	6.7	1	2.5
Shum Shui Po	101	5.8	5	12.5
Kowloon City	126	7.2	2	5.0
Wong Tai Sin	161	9.2	2	5.0
Kwun Tong	217	12.4	5	12.5
Sub-total	928	53.2	24	60.0
New Territories				
Tsuen Wan	264	15.1	5	12.5
Tuen Mun	24	1.4	-	-
Yuen Long	81	4.7	5	12.5
Sheung Shui	52	3.0	-	-
Tai Po	39	2.2	-	-
Sha Tin	-	-	-	-
Sai Kung & Outlying Islands	33	1.9	-	-
Sub-total	493	28.3	10	25.0
TOTAL	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

Table 12 : Type of Accommodation

Type of Accommodation	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Government Public Housing	890	51.1	14	35.0
Private Housing - Whole flat occupied by one household	167	9.6	4	10.0
Private Housing - Flat occupied by two or more households	324	18.6	5	12.5
Temporary Housing	163	9.3	6	15.0
Others	199	11.4	11	27.5
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

Table 13 : Causation Claimed

Causation	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cure for illness	114	6.5	4	10.0
Associated with other drug dependents	336	19.3	17	42.5
Curiosity	1,197	68.7	12	30.0
To improve sexual capability	23	1.3	-	-
Long hours of work	52	3.0	-	-
Pleasure seeking	15	0.9	-	-
Depression	6	0.4	7	17.5
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

Table 14 : Age at First Intake of Drugs

Age Group	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Under 21	908	52.1	24	60.0
21 - 24	382	21.9	5	12.5
25 - 29	235	13.5	4	10.0
30 - 34	106	6.1	3	7.5
35 - 39	50	2.9	2	5.0
40 - 49	57	3.3	1	2.5
50 - 59	4	0.2	1	2.5
60 and over	1	0.0	-	-
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

Table 15 : Peer Association at First Intake of Drugs

Peer Association	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Not in company	142	8.1	1	2.5
Friends of same sex	1,576	90.3	19	47.5
Friends of opposite Sex	19	1.1	4	10.0
Friends of both sexes	1	0.1	13	32.5
Spouse/Lovers	1	0.1	2	5.0
Relatives	3	0.2	-	-
Workmates	-	-	1	2.5
Schoolmates	1	0.1	-	-
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

Table 16 : Current Drug Used

Type of Drugs	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Heroin	1,732	99.4	39	97.5
Opium	11	0.6	-	-
Others	-	-	1	2.5
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

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

Table 17 : Present Method

Method	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Ack Ack	130	7.5	6	15.0
Chasing the dragon	536	30.7	12	30.0
Playing the mouth organ	23	1.3	-	-
Injection	1,045	60.0	22	55.0
Opium pipe	9	0.5	-	-
Oral	-	-	-	-
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

Table 18 : Daily Cost of Drug

Daily Cost in Hong Kong Dollars	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Less than \$10	5	0.3	1	2.5
\$10 to less than \$20	26	1.5	1	2.5
\$20 to less than \$30	152	8.7	2	5.0
\$30 to less than \$40	178	10.2	4	10.0
\$40 to less than \$50	182	10.4	5	12.5
\$50 to less than \$60	235	13.5	6	15.0
\$60 to less than \$70	192	11.0	5	12.5
\$70 to less than \$80	130	7.5	3	7.5
\$80 to less than \$100	239	13.7	4	10.0
\$100 to less than \$120	124	7.1	2	5.0
\$120 and over	280	16.1	7	17.5
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

$$\bar{x}_M = \$71.92$$

$$\bar{x}_F = \$70.25$$

Table 19 : Procurement of Drugs by District

District	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
<u>Hong Kong Island</u>				
Sheung Wan & Western Central	45	2.6	-	-
Wan Chai	83	4.7	3	7.5
Mid-level & Tai Hang	-	-	-	-
North Point	22	1.3	-	-
Shau Kei Wan	96	5.5	2	5.0
Aberdeen	57	3.3	1	2.5
Peak and South	2	0.1	-	-
Sub-total	325	18.6	6	15.0
<u>Kowloon</u>				
Tsim Sha Tsui	13	0.7	-	-
Yau Ma Tei and Mong Kok	162	9.3	13	32.5
Ho Man Tin	5	0.3	-	-
Hung Hom	52	3.0	-	-
Lai Chi Kok & Cheung Sha Wan	115	6.6	1	2.5
Shum Shui Po	76	4.4	5	12.5
Kowloon City	175	10.0	3	7.5
Wong Tai Sin	168	9.6	4	10.0
Kwun Tong	184	10.6	3	7.5
Sub-total	950	54.5	29	72.5
<u>New Territories</u>				
Tsuen Wan	258	14.8	3	7.5
Tuen Mun	20	1.2	-	-
Yuen Long	79	4.5	2	5.0
Sheung Shui	47	2.7	-	-
Tai Po	35	2.0	-	-
Sha Tin	-	-	-	-
Sai Kung & Outlying Islands	29	1.7	-	-
Sub-total	468	26.9	5	12.5
TOTAL	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

Table 20 : Number of Years Dependent on Drugs

Number of Years	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 5 years	581	33.3	13	32.5
5 years to less than 10 years	350	20.1	11	27.5
10 years to less than 15 years	322	18.5	6	15.0
15 years to less than 20 years	177	10.1	5	12.5
20 years to less than 25 years	100	5.7	3	7.5
25 years to less than 30 years	83	4.8	1	2.5
30 years and over	130	7.5	1	2.5
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

$$\bar{X}_M = 11.6$$

$$\bar{X}_F = 10.2$$

Table 21 : Number of Previous Treatments for Drug Dependence

Number of Previous Treatments	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nil	611	35.1	8	20.0
1	464	26.6	9	22.5
2	360	20.6	10	25.0
3	190	10.9	7	17.5
4	75	4.3	4	10.0
5 and over	43	2.5	2	5.0
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

Table 22 : Age at First Conviction

Age Group	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Under 21	974	55.9	24	60.0
21 - 24	267	15.3	5	12.5
25 - 29	211	12.1	4	10.0
30 - 34	112	6.4	3	7.5
35 - 39	75	4.3	2	5.0
40 - 49	82	4.7	1	2.5
50 - 59	14	0.8	1	2.5
60 and over	8	0.5	-	-
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

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

$$\bar{X}_F = 23.0$$

Table 23 : Type of First Offence

First Offence	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Against lawful authority	170	9.8	-	-
Against public morality	22	1.3	-	-
Against the person	102	5.8	2	5.0
Against property	678	38.9	9	22.5
Against penal code	13	0.7	-	-
Against local laws	132	7.6	6	15.0
Narcotic offence	626	35.9	23	57.5
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

Table 24 : Number of Previous Convictions

Number of Previous Convictions	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nil	171	9.8	8	20.0
1	232	13.3	4	10.0
2	221	12.7	5	12.5
3	156	8.9	2	5.0
4	143	8.2	5	12.5
5	121	6.9	3	7.5
6 - 9	313	18.0	7	17.5
10 - 14	179	10.3	-	-
15 - 19	84	4.8	2	5.0
20 and over	123	7.1	4	10.0
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

Excluding Nil item $\bar{X}_M = 7.20$

$\bar{X}_F = 7.55$

Including Nil item $\bar{X}_M = 6.49$

$\bar{X}_F = 6.04$

Table 25 : Number of Previous Institutional Sentences

Number of Institutional Sentences	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nil	422	24.2	14	35.0
1 - 5	886	50.8	24	60.0
6 - 10	256	14.7	2	5.0
11 - 15	90	5.2	-	-
16 - 20	57	3.3	-	-
Over 20	32	1.8	-	-
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

Excluding Nil item $\bar{X}_M = 5.83$

$\bar{X}_F = 3.38$

Including Nil item $\bar{X}_M = 4.42$

$\bar{X}_F = 2.20$

Table 26 : Type of Present Offence

Present Offence	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
Against lawful authority	6	0.3	-	-
Against public morality	4	0.2	-	-
Against the person	5	0.3	-	-
Against property	240	13.8	4	10.0
Against penal code	7	0.4	-	-
Against local laws	8	0.5	-	-
Narcotic offence	1,473	84.5	36	90.0
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

Table 27 : Gang Affiliation

Affiliation	Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%
No affiliation	544	31.2	37	92.5
Affiliation	1,199	68.8	3	7.5
Total	1,743	100.0	40	100.0

END