

Professional Certificate in Substance Abuse Counseling Session 12: Survey on Drug Abuse among Local Gay Population

26/11/2013 1400-1530 Mr WONG Po Man Former Agency Head · Community Drug Advisory Council

做愛靠毒品

HKCSS

係人都知道, 絕大部份的男人都係鹹濕, 咁 好自然,男同志的世界就像色慾都市,有性 先至有愛,有性就唔會 Keep 得長久,可 悲, 卻現實。

因此,當兩個男人鹹鹹濕濕做愛的時候,個 個都想有好表現, 1 仔條 J 要又長又硬又持 久, 0 仔個窿要耐插, 仲要長期保持住興奮 狀態,用淫叫發助興。

如果係為了做愛助興而食一D簡單少少的,都情有可原。之不過,如果係為了食 而食,心態已經完全唔同,咁樣只會愈食愈多,愈食愈勁,最後就會變成病態道 友,有得救,有得原諒。

讀真,正常人有幾多個得?因此好多 Member 都靠藥物去 Keep 住個狀態。

藥物有好多種,十年前就興玩 Poppers、來佬貨E 仔同偉哥,五年前轉玩本地 E 仔溝偉哥,而在新興 Member 的圈子內,已經去到個個都要溜「冰」了。

因此, Member 世界就像性慾世界, 而性亦都充斥著毒品。

毒品像好很貴

恒之。

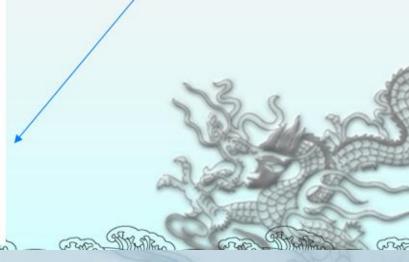
據姨媽姑姐講,現在去一次溜冰要成千蚊;飲咖啡要七百五;食一粒糖就要百零 蚊;就連偉仔V都要一百蚊左右,日日食日日玩的話,試問普通打工仔點負擔得 到?

因此, 絕對唔贊成大家去吸毒。

如果像為了做愛助興而食一D簡單少少的,都管有可原。之不過,如果像為了食 而食,心態已經完全兩同,咁樣只會愈食愈多,愈食愈勁,最後就會變成病態道 友,有得救,有得原諒。



LN GOVE - JUNGUIMO





Drug Abuse among Local Gay Population

- CHEM FUN / CAM FUN
- EVP
- POPPER
- BTM / TOP
- BB
- 1 / 0

- 炎夏將盡,珍惜最后機會同陽光玩遊戲 -



船飛 \$350 (全包) 另加送2 張 Explode free drink coupon 及抽獎活動, 座位有限請火速撲飛.

8月21日後買飛一律 \$380.

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報名請跟 Explode員工聯絡或 PM

報名請跟 Explode 員工聯絡到

☑ 回覆: take咗野既零仔

如果popper算唔算take野?sunna好似多左人用

■ Chem Fun 正呀!! EVPKI 様様齊

前後有兩位朋友,因為 chem fun, 玩到要入院兩個最初都係食下EV, 置下 popper 後來嫌唔夠 high, 食埋 K仔 ICE

我真係想問宜家 chem fun 係米咁普遍 食EV popper 都算啦 (雖然我唔贊成) 但係 K仔 ICE 毒品黎喎,非法喎,駛唔駛玩到咁盡呀!!

廿幾歲食到個樣老到似三十幾 為乜??????













引用:

HKCSS **
Institute*

作者: fuckingmama

唔知大家覺唔覺得,take 左野嘅事後面會好雜,佢就好HIGH,但唔好屌.

係比較鬆既

當然,你都唔知係第幾個插佢,插左十幾鑊梗係鬆啦。

sex party? any evp?

我Chem Fun 時試過兩三次 之前都有灌腸,洗乾靜 索完野人又HIGH 又屌到好HIGH真係會含返

引用:

作者: anastacia

■ 回覆: take咗野既零仔

high 左野會口乾 唔好玩

E BTM 伽窿都會比較乾要用多D GEL

所以 bareback 會好入D





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男同志經常誤以為Popper能令他們在肛交時放鬆肛門肌肉,但其實並沒有這效用。

想請問這里有誰使用過Popper?

它算是軟性毒品嗎?會令人上癮嗎?

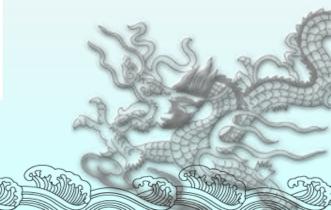
有一位好朋友曾叫我試...在考慮...



Conqueror ⊌☆

🚥 邂逅激情四射的男士全球網路交友

我之前聽說過有人用Poppers出閱題了 好像不能用太多



则同志曾一次或以上與毒品接觸,畫藥原因與為性取向減壓、參與私 人性交派對等有關。杜工認為、房間志拒毒意能薄弱、建議政府加

社 网络物质对解等仓运五年提携共作和国际协约 明显者一概介定性构施测力物编集有二直示人 人。五十二人爲智則之。弘德禮證兩或官。接會之 星三月至今年九月常杜工四多個男羽北京餐業的地 题,如秦家、白麻及在人物规则物,功绩一页二十 ARTHRANTARIA · TRNB\$BBBB. 超早超三、有二十九人界一次或以上有春品核

概: 意中主人人作文段被英畫或卷 - 十一拉工劃框 春爲水槽快感、人位四位照向报生能力等、益格生 助者已被解充水平河里西草以南西。 就會回應性工貨資欠表示。網費反映到阿志州

专用性-自我提供等的求解者-推科等·统力及则 **初去市市内在市内水、州加州市水水工作用油水南水** 河渠城隍、「市党装者在校委自改和兴、舟省对华 **郑不昭在张维长、**(由於召崔郑孝旻族·承受精神 施力:原用物质电池水平

倡通識科納同性總知證

地工程 - 別四志推明私人性交属對 - 但大姚會 EMPONING (Paper) NAME ((NEVI)) 与果物、無損棄物學交管制的政列人等非違的交管 制量物於單、反無各方器從加強關注: 施試 - 了有 受許若不知Pepee相VIF有方,只以森田提升性能力 和田林,不会到与您等来影響,才能用卷款:

游植花 - 解整束接收得出解释只有反射和分析。 阿太多拉桶的混乱等



药性病,建氯硅汞盐防止解剂增量预测上整理工 在、艾尔心學追溯科加人以中類和國知道、群古社 納井河古的環境、降低物的開展規模、他非故障性 据集的解的规则点、可得出现合物介作性和收益法

內) 资效定准, 资价、预用高工规帐化由于节债仓 京協助列志民春节起肚 - 北北旅北路 (韓俊北境) 刊物。就每个公案、内容有效工用联合立及企业制

聚基型 7 化工程点: 州州北海北河上加州市市州 斯學和英國物、推加國際報告、阿斯科斯並完了 副上陸後成職人近世字副 · 查许宣司提及有效益 整章的连章, 你就把这么办证实际的现在分析器 N · 正面整色扩张的技术编码式以下提供编辑-

Clear Free BREES LOTTE IS DF for 测量规度及FreeEX · 成规模及 NAME OF THE PARTY BELTARLES BREET Moder | LAN 电记者应用在变发射线推荐 59% 15%

N (Atm. NREEKSHEROKK-STATE OF THE STATE OF STATE OF

作品的证据企画等:企业发展的:WAG-A A-MERCESTREENSCHEITSTER A · 《有家具用物位子从外间上推·加州设施》 我并继续这个解释、位于其正的约翰会。 另外,本地問因為受政权提升的推檢逻辑

F·黄寅文切进·世祖精一北京四点和望入标准 他的作用的符号。以其有例即是他也来们,相看到 **日城市和工内市中京加州(有节河上内州区人物** 在 - 位下面以间接位 - 水板用用充电水板或自分

27/11/2011 (1. Singtao 2. HK daily news 3. Apple daily)



男同志禁毒問題錯綜複雜

在性交時被要求吸毒。亦有人因性向問題產生壓力而吸 派對 毒、大部份人营使用受管制藥物Popper及威而觸和还磊 化針對弱勢社群(如同志)的禁毒工作。

深入同志熱點調查

為了解本地男同志社群對禁毒服務的需要、社區堡 或曾拿奥私人性交派對的高危男同志,研究他們對禁毒。年輕的一名只看的35歲的男同志既要毒又有性伴。

專: 11位曹主動吸毒: 9人曹因性向問題產生壓力而吸 肛門肌肉、但其實並沒有這效用。

【新城訊】有調查指,另同志吸車原因複雜。有人 : 2人在吸查後進行不安全性行為; 5人曾參與性交

在吸毒的受訪問志中、23人曹使用受管緊塞物 水。有社工建議政府提供更多資產。讓專注於禁毒教育 Popper: 11人營服用俗稱V仔的被而謂: 6人曾使用迷 的志職團體發展相關服務。以填補現行服務的不足、強 義水:19人曾服用一種或以上毒品、顯示男同志出现的

另外、受訪男同志福是透過互聯網購買毒品。有同 物教育輔導會在過去18個月。到的男同志聚集的高危 志甚至在公寓找另一名同志性交時被打断。但擔心報警 地點進行調查,共接觸128位30歲或以下曾到公報尋數 會讓家人知道,因此讓事件不了了之、受訪者當中、最

調查又指。雖然威而網·Popper等集物在禁毒處的 調查又發現。128位高億男同志中。29人曾出現一 名單上並沒秀明是受管制藥物。但實際上亦是受到管 次成以上與毒品有關的行為;18人曾在性交時被要求吸一制。而男同志經常提以為Popper能令他們在紅交時放點



資深社工黃質文建議政府提供更多資源。讓專注於 不足,強化針對弱勢社群(如同志)的禁毒工作。他亦明 藥,同志若面對與毒品問題時,可向該會或其他相關權 情得求協助。

同志都是透過互聯網購買轟品。有同志甚至在公廟找另一名同志性交時被打劫,但婚心 r讓家人知道,因此讓事件不了了之。受訪者當中,最年輕的一名只有15-16歲的男問志既 男性体+

指,雖然紙問頭、Popper等前物在禁毒處的名單上並沒列明是受管制顛物,但實際上亦 J智制。而男國志經常讓以為Popper能令他們在肛交時放輕肛門肌肉,但其實筆沒有這效

等。我忍利的啊。?>;;;;等其你在基金的心果上就见时利益无忧利疑性。但是得上否









Background

• Over the past 5 years, 206 drug abusers to STDs/AIDs testing and treatment services has been referred. Among the 206 drug abusers, 52 of them, which were 25% of the total, were gay.



Objectives

- 1. To understand the relationship between sex and drug abuse among local gay population
- 2. To study the reason why gay drug abusers occupy a significant proportion of the total number of drug abusers being referred to STDs/AIDs testing and treatment services
- 3. To understand gay individuals' needs for anti-drug services



Subjects

at-risk-gay-individuals aged 30 or below.







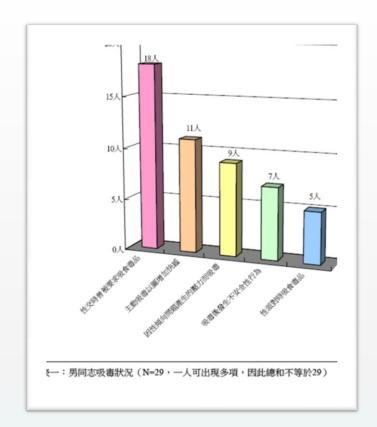
Method



29 on-site observations were conducted in 11 high-risk locations. Gay individuals were interviewed in the process.



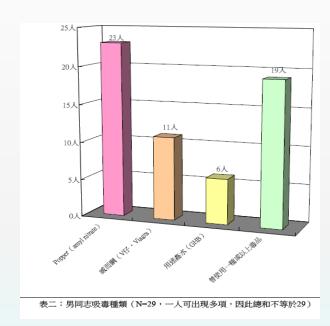
Among the <u>128</u> gay individuals, <u>29</u> of them engaged in drugrelated behaviors at least once.



- 18 subjects were requested to take drugs during sexual intercourse.
- 11 subjects initiated drug use in order to increase sensation.
- 9 subjects took drugs because of stress rooted in feeling of discrimination.
- z subjects engaged in unsafe sex after drug use.
- 5 subjects took drugs while participating in sex parties.



- 23 subjects used amyl nitrite (popper).
- <u>11</u> subjects used Viagra.
- 6 subjects used GHB.
- subjects used more than one kind of drugs.



Popper











Follow up study

- Male members of same-sex orientation, like others, also face temptation and the risk of drug use, and require related services from relevant agencies and departments
- Due in part to these members' sexual orientation as well as some misconceptions from the mainstream public towards gay men, some members are unable to enjoy equal and suitable opportunities in obtaining social services



Results from the quantitative measures of the initial phase of the research was published. The data indicated that out of 128 gay men, 29 reported having had at least one instance of drug-related activity, indicating an alarming area for concern



Objective

To further enhance social and anti-drug workers' awareness of these members' needs for such services



Participants

- 5 individuals, who gave their consent to these interviews, from the previous sample 29 gay men who admitted to drug abuse
- All 5 interviewees claimed to have a same-sex orientation, and their ages ranged from 19 to 23. Two participants were currently students; two were employed, and one was unemployed

Method



• In-depth interviews with 5 individuals, who gave their consent to these interviews, from the previous sample 29 gay men who admitted to drug abuse. Each individual was interviewed twice (totaling 10 interviews for all participants), with each session ranging from 90 to 120 minutes for data collection



Interviewee	Age	General Interview Content
1	23	Currently a student enrolled in an Associate Degree programme at a tertiary institution, and will be graduating this year. During his school years he came into contact with two drugs, marijuana and benzodiazepines, to escape the pressure he was experiencing from his sexual orientation. Through support from his friends from the gay community, he was able to accept himself, and no longer depends on drugs to relieve stress.
2	23	Graduated from a local university last year, he is now employed at an accounting firm. During his first year in college, he came into contact with various drugs, including cocaine, Popper, ecstasy, benzodiazepines, and ketamine upon invitation from his partner. He recalls having been in audience in various talks with the message that homosexuality is a sin, and thus did not dare disclosing his sexual orientation in front of school social workers, teachers, and classmates. Although fully aware of the harm of drug abuse, he refused obtaining help from a health professional in fear of condemn from his family.

Interviewee #	Age	General Interview Content
3	21	Completed a Form 7 education at a school with a religious background, and is currently employed as an programme assistant at a social welfare organization. He had come across Popper and benzodiazepines at entertainment venues for gay men. At his workplace he has heard his coworkers ridiculing gay and lesbian individuals, and reported having heard a social worker disclosing clients' confidential matters under unjustified circumstances. He also does not consider Popper and benzodiazepines to be dangerous drugs, and therefore never occurred to him to seek help from a social worker.
4	19	Currently a second-year student at a private university, majoring in social science. He reported that when a secondary school teacher found out about his sexual orientation, he was only told to be cautious about STDs and his emotional needs were not understood. After his A-level exams in F.7, he took up summer jobs at entertainment venues, and came into contact with Popper and ketamine at work. He was later acquainted with a social worker who was friendly towards gay men and learned about the harmful effects of drugs, and decided to stop his drug use.
5	19	Currently unemployed, and has enrolled in short-term vocational training courses after completing F. 3. He has been employed at fast food restaurants, fashion boutiques, pet shops, photo studios, and entertainment venues. While holding a position at an entertainment venue he used Popper, ecstasy, benzodiazepines, ketamine, etc. He had been referred to a drug rehabilitation organization, but felt that the agency's social workers were repulsive towards gay men, and referred to them as "those abnormal people." He has since refused to receive social services.



Analysis

Links between local gay men's drug use and:

- 1. Pressure experienced as a result of discrimination against [their] sexual orientation
- 2. Gender stereotypes from the mainstream society
- 3. A lack of knowledge of variations in sexual orientation of teachers, social workers, and other frontline professionals







Suggestions



The government could allocate more resources and training to augment teachers' and social workers' knowledge and sensitivity when working with individuals with same-sex orientation







Suggestions



Such resources could enable further development in the relevant areas of anti-drug education and counseling services to fill up the current service gaps. It is hoped that all individuals of the society, regardless of their sexual orientation, could receive fair and equal social services



Difficulties with Follow-up