



Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Hong Kong

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Content

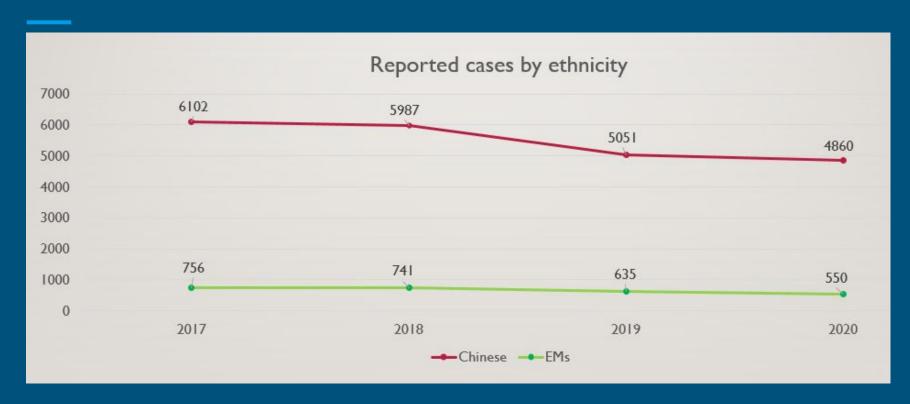
- 1. Discuss common drug traps and drug prevention knowledge
- Introduce different types of drug treatment and rehabilitation services in Hong Kong
- Foster social support and encourage them to seek help when encountering drug problem

Definition of drug abuse

- Psychiatric substance / opiate narcotic substance*
- Non-medical use
- Without prescription
- For drug effects other than treatment

*Cap.134 Dangerous Drugs Ordinance - Appendix I

Reported drug abusers by ethnicity



Race	2018		2019		2020		2020 first half		2021 first half	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Chinese	5 987	89.0	5 051	88.8	4 860	89.8	3 081	89.7	3 131	91.9
Non-Chinese	741	11.0	635	11.2	550	10.2	> 355	10.3	277	8.1
Nepalese	261	3.9	239	4.2	206	3.8	145	4.2	119	3.5
Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Sri Lankan	206	3.1	181	3.2	144	2.7	88	2.6	72	2.1
Vietnamese	138	2.1	112	2.0	105	1.9	72	2.1	51	1.5
Filipino	18	0.3	16	0.3	16	0.3	@	(a)	@	(a)
British	14	0.2	8	0.1	11	0.2	10	0.3	@	@
Others	104	1.5	79	1.4	68	1.3	35	1.0	26	0.8
Total	6 728	100.0	5 686	100.0	5 410	100.0	3 436	100.0	3 408	100.0

Notes:

Table 22

Reported drug abusers by race

- The analyses presented in this table are only based on the reported information available to the CRDA, hence excluding those
 individuals with unknown information on the concerned data items other than age and sex. Users should note that the total
 number of reported drug abusers in different age or sex groups are presented in tables 1, 2 and 11 only.
- 2. @ Figure less than 6

Source: Central Registry of Drug Abuse

Updated on 16.09.2021

Ethnic Minority Drug Use in Hong Kong

Ratio of EM (without domestic helpers)

3.6%

Source:

https://www.bycensus2016.gov.hk/data/16bc-ethnic-minorities.pdf



Source:

https://www.nd.gov.hk/statistics_list/doc/tc/t22.pd f

Hidden drug use

"Hidden"

Hidden Drug Abuse

Lack of social connection

Easily collected and taken

Online shopping

Difficult to identify

No transparent physical harm at the beginning Family

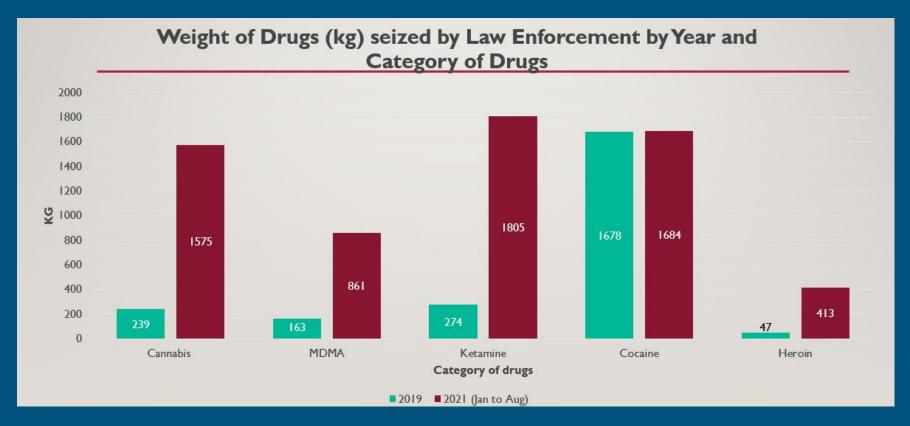
(e.g. commute frequently between HK and home country)

School

Peer influence

Social Service

Drug supply under COVID-19



What are the reasons behind?

- Peer influence
 - Common language
- Cultural factors
- Family factors
 - Lack of drug knowledge
 - Parenting
- Lack of legal knowledge

Lack of legal knowledge

Common myths among EM drug abusers

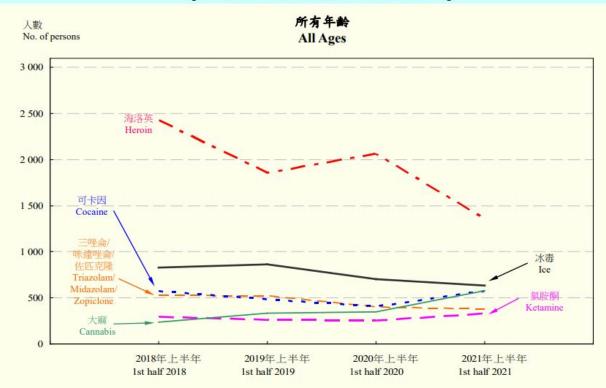
#1 Some drugs are legal in my home country, so it must be legal in Hong Kong too.

#2 Self-consumption is not illegal.

#3 Bail is a penalty.

按年齡組別及常被吸食的毒品種類劃分的被呈報吸食毒品人士(2018年上半年至2021年上半年)

Reported drug abusers by age group by common type of drugs abused (1st half 2018 to 1st half 2021)



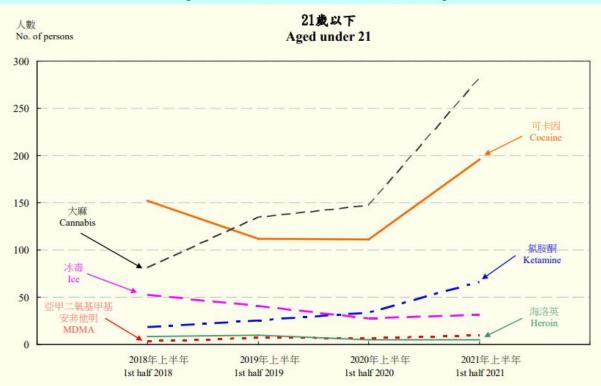
註釋: 因為某一被呈報吸食毒品者可吸食多於一種毒品,所以被呈報吸食不同毒品種類的人數不應加起來。 Note: Since a reported drug abuser may abuse one or more types of drugs, the numbers reported for abusing different

drugs should not be added together.

責料來源:蒙物產用資料中央檔案室 Source: Central Registry of Drug Abuse 資料更新於 16.9.2021 Updated on 16.9.2021

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資料水源: 維物運用資料中央標本室 Source: Central Registry of Drug Abuse 資料更新於 16.9.2021 Undated on 16.9.2021

Type of drugs / race	201	8	2019		2020		2020 first half		2021 first half	
e 	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Heroin										
Chinese	3 085	85.6	2 401	84.0	2 372	85.3	1714	85.3	1 162	86.2
Non-Chinese	519	14.4	459	16.0	408	14.7	296	14.7	186	13.8
Nepalese	228	6.3	211	7.4	181	6.5	133	6.6	97	7.2
Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Sri Lankan	120	3.3	119	4.2	96	3.5	70	3.5	36	2.7
Vietnamese	122	3.4	100	3.5	98	3.5	69	3.4	43	3.2
Filipino	(a)	@	@	(a)	(a)	a	-	-	-	-
British	8	0.2	6	0.2	(a)	(a)	6	0.3	@	@
Others	40	1.1	22	0.8	26	0.9	18	0.9	8	0.6
Sub-total	3 604	100.0	2 860	100.0	2 780	100.0	2 010	100.0	1 348	100.0
Psychotropic substances										
Chinese	3 695	92.5	3 272	92.2	3 055	92.7	1 707	93.3	2 191	94.6
Non-Chinese	299	7.5	275	7.8	242	7.3	123	6.7	125	5.4
Nepalese	71	1.8	85	2.4	86	2.6		2.8		2.1
Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Sri Lankan	99	2.5	84	2.4	61	1.9		1.3		1.7
Vietnamese	37	0.9	30	0.8	26	0.8	100	1000	19.50	0.5
Filipino	16	0.4	15	0.4	15	0.5	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
British	6	0.2	@	@	6	0.2	@	(a)		(a)
Others	70	1.8	60	1.7	48	1.5	23	1.3		0.8
Sub-total	3 994	100.0	3 547	100.0	3 297	100.0	1 830	100.0	2 316	100.0

Common drugs

- 1. Heroin 🛨
- 2. Cocaine 🗡
- 3. Ice
- 4. Cannabis 🛨
- 5. Ketamine

Heroin

- One of the opioid drugs
- "White powder", "Brown sugar", "Smack", "Horse", "Harry"
- People inject, sniff, snort, or smoke heroin.







Opium poppy (罌粟)

Opium, morphine and heroin are all derived from opium poppy

Medical use: Pain relief, Sedative effect

Heroin is the most addictive drug!

Withdrawal symptoms include:

- Sweating
- Nervousness
- Inability to sleep
- Stomach and intestinal problems
- Severe pain





Cocaine

- Street name: "C", "crack","Big C", "crack"
- Stimulant
- Place of origin: Colombia
- Derived from leaves of the coca trees

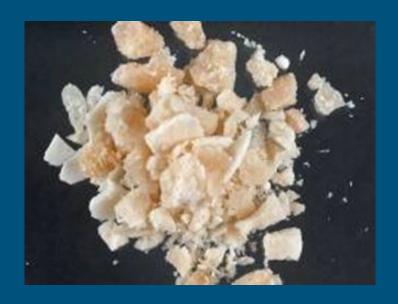




Crack Cocaine

- Mixture with soda power and water
- "Cracking" when heated





Cocaine

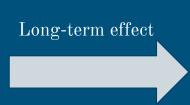
- 1.Sniff
- 2.Dissolve into water and inject it
- 3.Smoke
- 4.Rub it into gums





After taking cocaine

- feeling of extreme pleasure
- delays of physical and mental fatigue
- reduction in appetite
- talkativeness or meditative mood
- strong feelings of self-confidence and mastery
- increased heart rate and blood pressure



- nervousness
- excitability
- agitation
- feelings of persecution
- extra sensitivity, especially to noise
- mood swings

Cannabis

Category: Hallucinogens

Street: Weed, Marijuana, Hash, Grass

How is it used:

-Smoked as a cigarette or in pipe or bong

-Smoked in blunts (cigar emptied of tobacco and filled with marijuana, and

sometimes mixed with additional drugs)

- -Mixed with food (edibles)
- -Brewed as tea



Effects after taking cannabis

- Relaxation
- Disinhibition
- Effect memory and learning
- Hallucinations
- Impaired judgement, reduced coordination

- Distorted perception
- Decreased blood pressure, increased heart rate
- Dizziness, nausea
- Confusion, anxiety, paranoia, drowsiness
- Respiratory ailments

CBD & THC

- CBD and THC are active ingredients in Cannabis
- CBD: cannabidol, does not have abusive potential, <u>NOT controlled under</u> the Dangerous Drug Ordinance (Cap.134)
- THC: tetrahydrocannabinol, controlled under DDO.

Hong Kong's first CBD-focused bar to open in Lan Kwai Fong

The city's busiest nightlife district is welcoming a CBD bar addition to its drinking scene



Written by Tatum Ancheta Friday 22 October 2021





Source: Time out

CBD & THC

Cannabidiol

Tetrahydrocannabinol

CBD

THC

	CBD	THC
Produce a "high"	NO	YES
Illegal	No regulation by far	YES*
Side effects	Almost none Need more research	Psychoactive side effects
Shows on drug test	YES**	YES
Pain reliever	YES	YES
Reduces nausea	YES	YES
Eases migraines	YES	YES
Reduces anxiety	YES	YES
Increases appetite	NO	YES
Decreases seizures	YES	NO
Anti-inflammatory	YES	YES

Services for drug abusers

1. Compulsory Placement Programme

Correctional approach

- 2. Outpatient Methadone Treatment Programme
- 3. Substance Abuse Clinics

Medical approach

- 4. Residential Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres and Halfway Houses
- 5. Counselling Centre for Psychotropic Substance Abusers (CCPSA)

Centre for Drug Counselling (CDC)

Non-medical approach

Compulsory Placement Programme

- Run by the Correctional Services Department (CSD)
- Targets: drug dependant persons who are <u>convicted relevant offenses</u>, not <u>necessarily drug-related</u> and are considered by the courts to be suitable for treatment under the programme

Programme	Agency	Telephone	Major Target Client (Note)	Target Client (Sex)	Treatment service		Aftercare service						
					Drug treatment	Duration of treatment	Half- way house	Counselling by social worker	Religious counselling	Recreation	Occupational counselling	Self- help group	
Compulsory Placement Programme	Correctional Services Department												
	Hei Ling Chau Addiction Treatment Centre	2986 6286	N&P	Male adult drug addicts	Y	2-12 months	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
	Nei Kwu Correctional Institution	2986 6001	N&P	Female adult drug addicts	Y	2-12 months	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
	Lai Sun Correctional Institution	2986 6527	N&P	Male young drug addicts	Υ	2-12 months	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
	Lai King Correctional Institution	3149 3430	N&P	Female young drug addicts	Υ	2-12 months	Y	Y	Y	Υ	Y		

Methadone Clinics

What is methadone?

- An opiate agonist produced heroin-like effect
- Additive, but less harm than heroin
- A substitute of heroin in treatment



Methadone Clinics

Methadone treatment:

- For Heroin abusers (or other opiate-type drug abusers)

Harm reduction approach

Operation:

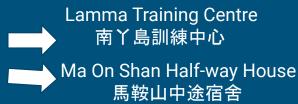
- Clinics open daily including Sundays and public holidays
- Clinics open for the normal operating hours when typhoon signal No.8 is hoisted or rainstorm black warning is issued
- \$1 per visit (\$23 for Non-eligible Person)
- Run by the Department of Health

Residential Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

- Target:
 Drug abusers who wish to seek voluntary residential drug treatment
- Regulated by <u>Drug Dependant Persons Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre</u> (<u>Licensing</u>) <u>Ordinance</u> (<u>Chapter 566</u>)
- Subvented and non-subvented services

Residential Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services (Subvented)









Dawn Island Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre 晨曦島福音戒毒中心



Wong Tai Sin Centre (Half-way House) 男子中途宿舍



Girl Centre 姊妹之家





Ling Oi Centre 靈愛中心



Ling Oi Tan Ka Wan Centre 靈愛蛋家灣中心

Residential Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services



Life Training Base 生命訓練中心

Charge:

- Basic accommodation: HKD\$4,000-5,000
- For those without probation order, plus \$5,000 deposit

Residential Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services (Subvented)



Kowloon Hostel
Luen Ching Centre
Female Hostel



Bradbury Oasis Hostel
Chi Lik Oasis Hostel
Hong Kong Female Hostel

Residential Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services (Subvented + Non-Subvented)

- 1. Barnabas Charitable Service Association
- Caritas Hong Kong Caritas Wong Yiu Nam Centre
- Christian New Being Fellowship
- Christian New Life Association
- 5. Christian Zheng Sheng Association
- Drug Addicts Counselling and Rehabilitation Services (DACARS)

 Enchi Lodge
- 7. The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hong Kong, Ling Oi Centre
- Glorious Praise Fellowship
- 9. Hong Kong Christian Service Jockey Club Lodge of Rising Sun
- 10. Mission Ark
- Operation Dawn
- 12. Perfect Fellowship
- 13. St Stephen's Society
- The Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers
- The Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong
- Wu Oi Christian Centre

Source: Narcotics division

Residential Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in a nutshell

37 residential drug treatment centers and halfway houses (by 16 NGOs)

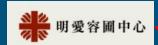
- => more than a half of the agency have religion background (Christianity)
- => self-admission
- => Admission fee varies
- => all serve ethnic minority, but some of them do not provide English version information

Counselling Centre for Psychotropic Substance Abusers (CCPSA)

- Targets:
 - 1. habitual/occasional/potential psychotropic substance abusers
 - 2. youth at risk
- Services:
 - 1. Individual case
 - 2. Group counselling
 - 3. Preventive education programmes
 - 4. Professional training
 - 5. On-site medical support service



ELCHK Enlighten Centre



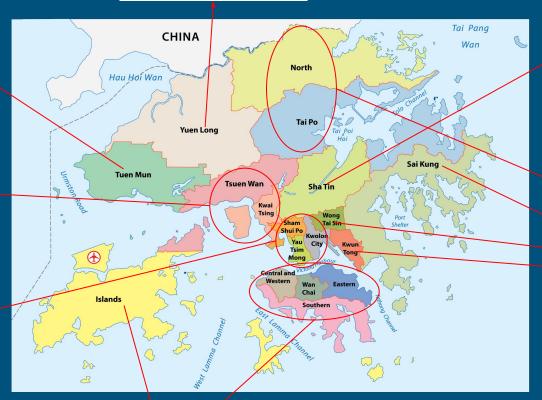
Caritas HUGS Centre



HKCYS Sane Centre



1. HKCS PS33 - Tsimshatsui Centre 2. HKCS PS33 - Shamshuipo Centre





HKSKH Neo-Horizon



- 1. Evergreen Lutheran Centre
- 2. Rainbow Lutheran Centre
- 3. Cheer Lutheran Centre



- 1. TWGHs CROSS Centre: Central Western, Southern and Island Office
- 2. TWGHs CROSS Centre: Eastern and Wan Chai Office

Centre for Drug Counselling (CDC)



- 1. Caritas Lok Heep Club (Hong Kong Centre)
- 2. Caritas Lok Heep Club (Kowloon Centre)

- Services:
 - 1. Individual case
 - 2. Group counselling
 - 3. Preventive education programmes
 - 4. Professional training
 - 5. On-site medical support service

Differences between CCPSA and CDC

	CCPSA	CDC
Psychotropic drugs abusers	Yes	Yes
Opiate narcotic abusers	No	Yes
Service boundary	District-based	All territory

Limitation of current services

- District-based
- 2. Language: Chinese-led *Good example: HKCS PS33: https://www.hkcs.org/tc/services/ps33tstc
- 3. Subvented youth services but for all ages

Home > Public Services > Services for Young People > Services for Drug Abusers





#myths about drug treatment and rehabilitation services

How would you reply if someone asks you...?

"Some of the drug treatment and rehabilitation centres/agencies are Christian-based, I will not feel comfortable with them because I am not a Christian."

"Voluntary drug treatment services are run by government."

"In my home country, drug treatment are paid services, so it must be the same in Hong Kong." "If I tell the social worker about my drug history, the social worker must have to report to the police and eventually I will be jailed." "I don't want to stay in the treatment center, because it's like being put in jailed."

If an abuser is not willing to use the services...

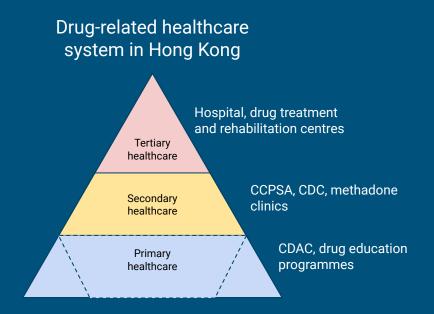
DOs

- Active listening
- Understanding their concerns
- Providing accurate information
- Seek professional advice if needed

Don'ts

- Blame them
- Stigmatize them

What's our role on drug prevention?



Our role:

- Early identification
- Drug education
- Create a healthier environment

Summary

- Drug trend among EMs
- Common drugs (Heroin, Cocaine, Cannabis)
- Drug treatment and rehabilitation services
- Myths about drug treatment and rehabilitation services

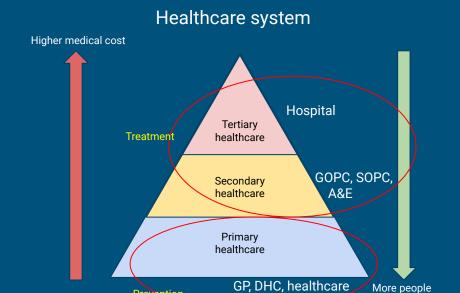
Post-workshop questionnaire



https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAlpQLSeBL05H8vsS8d2xS2LY7Hg5DzUMiYqcki5A8zrcnCAYgQJVwQ/viewform

Thank you

What's your role on drug prevention?



centre

Prevention