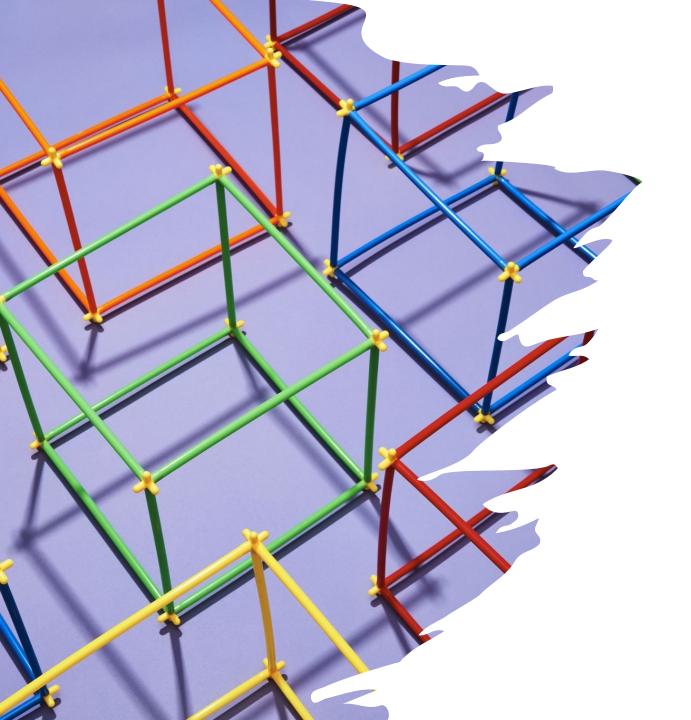


Service Overview

OFFENDERS AND DRUG ABUSERS

Facilitator: Harvey MA

6/9/2023



Points to cover

- 1. Policies that relate to/governing the service,
- 2. Service objectives and Background/Nature
- 3. Service Contents
- 4. Service/staffing Structure
- 5. Service Delivery System
- 6. Routine Operation
- 7. Administrative and Personnel Practices
- 8. Recording Practice
- 9. Organizational Culture
- 10. Current Challenges facing in this Setting
- 11. Tips of Working in this Service Setting





What do I need to know for reviewing services?



Go to www.menti.com and use the following code

TBC

Bilingual Laws information system

(Chapter 226) the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance

2.Interpretation

Child (兒童) means a person who is, in the opinion of the court having cognizance of any case in relation to such person, under the age of 14 years;

Young person (少年人) means a person who is, in the opinion of the court having cognizance of any case in relation to such person, 14 years of age or upwards and under the age of 16 years.



Guardian (監護人), in relation to a child or young person, includes any person who, in the opinion of the court having cognizance of any case in relation to the child or young person or in which the child or young person is concerned, has for the time being the charge of or control over the child or young person;

3. Age of criminal responsibility

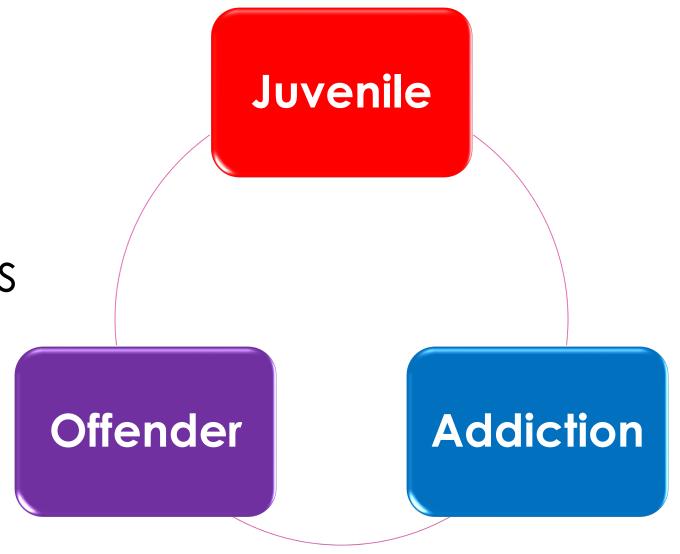
It shall be conclusively presumed that no child under the age of 10 years can be guilty of an offence.

Criminal Procedure & Penalty

https://www.sracp.org.hk/en/services/csws/cswsinformation3.html



- 1.Goal
- 2.Service
- 3.Clientele
 - Characteristics
 - Common needs
 - Problems







Peter

- Frequent dispute with father who got divorced to his imprisoned wife (when Peter was 4)
- Relied on government subsidies
- - Started sauntering around and skipping class
 - Occasional use of drugs, e.g. MB, cannabis
- - Dropped out from school
 - Started indulging in drug amphetamine, Ketamine
- At 20~25
 - Released from prison -- "Possession of Dangerous Drug"
 - Addicted to amphetamine and Heroin

Agencies and websites

Agency	Website
ELCHK, Youth Enhancement Scheme	https://service.elchk.org.hk/eng/unit_service1.p hp?center=24
HKCYS, Sane Centre	http://www.sanecentre.net/
PS33-SSP/ Tsimshatsui Centre	https://www.hkcs.org/tc/services/ps33
Side by Side, Blue, Bus Service Project	https://sidebyside.org.hk/en/services/rehabilitation/FamilySupport/bbjc/
Side by Side, Revival Hubs	https://sidebyside.org.hk/en/services/rehabilitat ion/IntegratedService/isc/?back=c5e2f55e1687 5fcb7a014c664930a697

Offenders and Ex-Offenders

- 4 Integrated Service Centre for Social Rehabilitation & Community Support (ISC) with 6 Service Hubs
- evidence-based practice
- Services
 - Pre-release Preparation Service
 - Individual and Family Counselling Service
 - Health Screening and Test
 - Training and Employment Service
 - Accommodation Service
 - Short-term Aid
 - Social Skills and Interests Development Programmes
 - Hotline Service

Blue Bus Service Project

- providing supporting services to children and youth (aged 18 or under), whose parents are arrested, imprisoned, or ex-offenders, also their caregivers
- Services
- 1. Children and Youth Service
- 2. Parent Support Services (individual(s) in conflict of law, inprison or under rehabilitation)
- 3. Caregiver Support Services

What to reflect?

- Labelling
- Service goal
- Value
- Gatekeeper of resources
- Invisibility of clients

Counselling Centre for Psychotropic Substance Abusers (CCPSA)

- 11 Centres since 1998
- aims at providing counselling and assistance to habitual/ occasional/ potential psychotropic substance abusers and to young people at risk with a view to assisting them to abstain from psychotropic substance abuse and develop healthy lifestyle.
- case and group counselling for psychotropic substance abusers and their family members;
- preventive education programmes for students of secondary schools, postsecondary institutions, and vocational training organizations and the community;
- professional training for allied professionals; and
- on-site medical support service for needy people to early identify and motivate them to seek early treatment and rehabilitation services.
 - https://www.swd.gov.hk/storage/asset/section/291/en/CCPSAs_112018e.pdf

What to reflect?

- Trends of using drugs
- Nature and functions of drugs
- Types of drug treatment
- Meaning of addiction
- Engagement with families
- Facing involuntary clients
- Treatment goal

Youth Enhancement Scheme

 Teenagers aged 10 to 18 who have been cautioned by Police Superintendent, and are living in Sha Tin, Ma On Shan, Tai Po, North District, frontier closed areas, Yuen Long and Tin Shui Wai.

What to reflect?

- Trends of eyeing on youth
- Schooling systems
- Developmental stages
- Type of engagement
- Engagement with families
- Facing involuntary clients
- Treatment goal







AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

- "Substance abuse is a pattern of compulsive substance use marked by recurrent significant social, occupational, legal, or interpersonal adverse consequences, such as repeated absences from work or school, arrests, and marital difficulties.
- Addiction is a state of psychological or physical dependence (or both) on the use of alcohol or other drugs. The term is often used as an equivalent term for substance dependence and sometimes applied to behavioral disorders, such as sexual, internet, and gambling addictions."

https://www.apa.org/topics/substance-use-abuse-addiction

Harm Reduction

- "Harm reduction incorporates a spectrum of strategies that includes safer use, managed use, abstinence, meeting people who use drugs "where they're at," and addressing conditions of use along with the use itself."
- "no universal definition of or formula for implementing harm reduction."

8 Principles of harm reduction

- 1. Accept that licit and illicit drug use is part of our world
 - Choose to minimize its harmful effects instead of ignoring or condemn them
- Acknowledge its complexity and the nature of its multi-faceted phenomenon.
- 3. Values quality of individual and community life/well being
- 4. Reiterate non-judgemental, non-coercive provision of services

- 5. Providing chances for users/abusers to voice out for creating relevant programmes and policies
- 6. Facilitate mutual support and information sharing
- 7. Recognizes the needs and inequalities of people's vulnerability to and capacity for effectively dealing with drug-related harm
- 8. Does not attempt to ignore or minimize the harmful effect and danger of illicit drug use





Evaluation



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