



澳門特別行政區政府社會工作局  
INSTITUTO DE ACÇÃO SOCIAL DO GOVERNO DA RAEM

# Report on Drug Control in Macao

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# I. Macao's Drug Control Policy and the Situation of Drug Problems

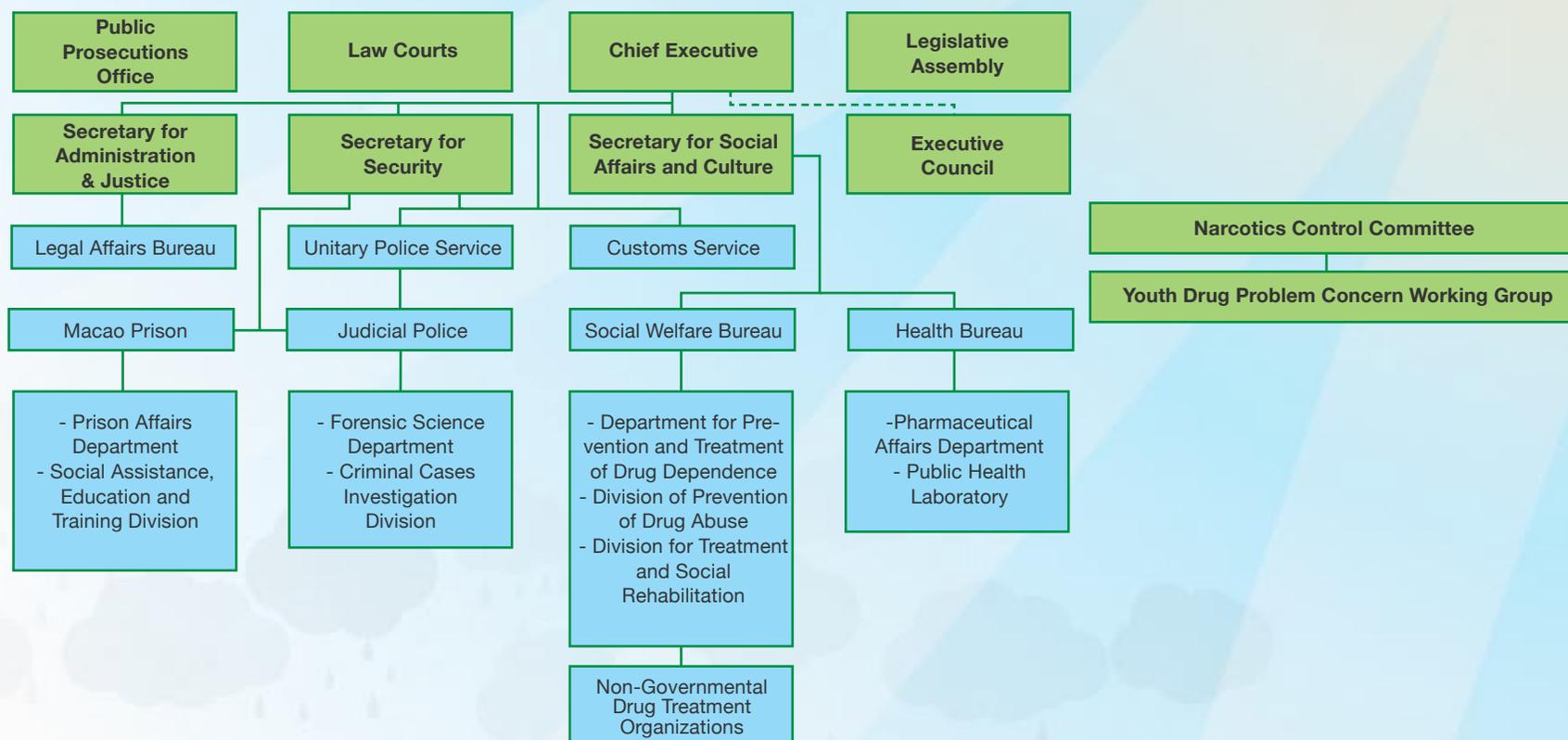


## (1) Macao's Drug Control Policy

In 2010, the The Narcotics Control Committee fully completed its function granted by the Macao SAR Government on the opinion and suggestions giving about the implementation of anti-drug policy, as well as the overall drug combat work in Macao. The Narcotics Control Committee has continued to strengthen the connection and co-operation between related official and non-governmental organizations, in order to mobilize the participation of the whole population so as to improve the

effectiveness.

Controlling the supply of drugs and reducing their demand, as well as their harmfulness, have always been the three major anti-drug strategies for the Macao SAR Government in order to protect the security and health of the entire city, and these strategies are anti-drug target of the government.



## (2) The Drug-Related Situation in Macao

As an overview of the drug situation in 2010, there has been an increase in the drug cases both on investigations and prosecutions compared to that of 2009, however, the seizure of heroin and ketamine decreased significantly. Yet, the seizure of cocaine had a sharp increase. The blooming of gaming industry of Macao has triggered illegal activities in the surroundings and attracted drug traffickers to deal their business here. Since related trans-regional drug trafficking activities implicated Zhuhai, Hong Kong and Macao, the difficulties for police investigation increased.

Among cases involving trans-regional drug trafficking detected recently, it was noticed that international drug trafficking methods switched progressively from hiring Africans by internal concealing as in the past to using young Asian or white ladies who smuggle drugs in their suitcases. As the age range, skin colour and race of persons hired for smuggling are rather broad, in particular the use of mainland Chinese women; this has created certain difficulties for the police when investigating amongst so many travelers. Anti-drug is a systematic work which needs the strengthening of communication and cooperation among different government departments, NGOs and schools, jointly, in order to combat drug trafficking and drug taking.

In 2010, a total of 447 voluntary drug treatment cases were followed by the Drug Treatment Complex Center, there has been an increase of 3% compared of 434 cases in 2009, among 80 new cases, which accounted 17.8% of the overall. The Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao was implemented in 2010, with 673 persons on the list, an increase of 7.5% when compared to 626 persons in 2009.

According to statistics of the Public Prosecution Office, from 2006 to 2010, 1,125 cases were registered for investigation, while the number of prosecutions was 998. In 2010, 301 drug cases were registered for investigation, an increase of 9.85% in comparison with 274 cases in 2009. There were 226 prosecutions, a decrease of 12.4% comparing 258 cases in the preceding year.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Registered for investigation (per case)	130	157	263	274	301	1,125
Prosecution (per case)	160	147	207	258	226	998

According to statistics of the Macao Customs, 82 tablets of psychotropic substance were seized in 2009, while in 2010, 175.5 tablets were seized, double compared to the year before. The quantity of ketamine seized also rose to 467.42g. There has been a sharp decrease in cannabis leaf, about 2.06g, yet no seizure for hashish. However, 4.49g of marijuana was seized. 5,781.34g of heroin were seized in 2010, a sharp increase than the preceding year. 2,133g of codeine were seized in 2009, while in 2010, 814.65g were seized, with an obvious decrease. There were no seizure for methamphetamine (Ice), methadone, MDMA (ecstasy), cocaine and diazepam in 2010.

Types and amount of drugs seized by the Macao Customs in the last five years

Type of Drugs	Unit	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cannabis	g	302.33	1.2	36.96	32.98	2.06
Marijuana	g	-	-	-	-	4.49
Hashish	g	-	-	-	15.58	-
Heroin	g	0.80	644.3	2,014.34	0.94	5,781.34
Cocaine	g	1.30	0.5	-	-	3.96
Ketamine	g	10.91	272.61	645.71	332.76	467.42
MDMA (ecstasy)	Tablet	36.50	97.00	-	-	-
Diazepam	Tablet	184.00	101.00	-	-	-
Methamphetamine(Ice)	Tablet	4.00	95.00	-	-	-
	g	5.80	3.25	3.43	-	-
Methylephedrine	Tablet	-	-	5.00	-	-
Phenethylamine	Tablet	-	-	108.00	2.00	-
	g	-	-	0.90	-	-
Midazolam	Tablet	-	-	49.5	9.00	-
Nimetazepam	Tablet	-	-	121.50	42.00	-
4-Bromo-2,5-Dimethoxyphenethylamin	Tablet	-	-	1.00	-	-
Nimetazepam	Tablet	-	-	-	19.00	74.50
Clonazepam	Tablet	-	-	-	-	51.00
Triazolam	Tablet	-	-	-	1.00	-
Midazolam	Tablet	-	-	-	-	50.00
Methylamphetamine	g	-	-	-	4.38	29.97
	Tablet	-	-	2.00	9.00	-
Codeine	ml	-	-	3,800.00	-	1,280.00
	g	-	-	2,133.00	-	814.65

Heroin, methamphetamine (Ice), ketamine (K), cannabis, cocaine, nimetazepam (erimen 5), midazolam (blue smurfs), have been the major types of drugs seized by the Judicial Police in recent years. 12,111g of heroin were seized in 2010, a decrease compared to 2009 with 17,009g. In 2010, 262 drug crime suspects were arrested by the Drug Crime Investigation Division, amongst 112 suspected in drug trafficking, a decrease of 13% with 302 suspects, while 147 suspects were involved in drug consumption, a decrease of 13.5% when comparing to 170 arrested in 2009. (For details on drug control and related statistics, please refer to the chapter of the Judicial Police)

Regarding the statistics for drug dependence in Macao, in 2009, the Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao was implemented by the SWB, in order to provide a comprehensive picture of the situation on substance abusers and related situation in Macao. In 2010, sixteen organizations/units participated in the system with eight relevant official units and eight NGOs. Throughout the year, 1,058 registrations were recorded; the exact number of registrations was 673 after deducting those recorded repeatedly. (For more details, please refer to related chapter of Research and Studies)

447 detoxification cases were followed up by the Drug Treatment Complex Center in 2010, an increase compared to 2009. There were 80 new comers, which was similar to the year before.

Statistics from the Drug Treatment Complex Center of the SWB in the last five years

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Total of cases</b>	345	349	388	434	447
<b>New cases</b>	59	57	86	89	80

Regarding the number of HIV/AIDS infections for drug addicts, due to the strengthening of methadone continuous treatment and the foundation of non-governmental drug treatment outreach units in recent years, satisfactory results on different medical check carried out on drug treatment patients have been achieved and so, therefore, there has been an overall decrease of infection disease of all kinds. As well, effective control had been made over HIV/AIDS infections and its proliferation among drug addicts. The contamination rate has been relatively low in the last two years.

Statistics on HIV/AIDS infection in the last five years

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>HIV virus</b>	28	21	22	17	22
<b>AIDS</b>	2	5	2	2	5
<b>HIV infections by syringe sharing</b>	8	1	3	3	3
<b>AIDS infections by syringe sharing</b>	0	1	1	0	0



## II. The Narcotics Control Committee



# The Narcotics Control Committee Work

In 2010, as usual, the Committee fulfilled its duties entrusted by the Macao SAR Government on giving opinions and suggestions over the implementation of anti-drug policy, as well as the overall drug combat work in the territory. Two plenary meetings were held within the year. Five meetings and two external exchanges were carried out by the subordinate unit Youth Drug Problem Concern Working Group. Below are the activities and work in 2009:



## The Plenary Meeting

1. The first meeting was held on 13 April, presided over by the President of the Committee, Cheong U, Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture. Subjects discussed included reports on the Narcotics Control Committee work, Statistics on Drug Crime in 2009, Statistics on the Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao in 2009 and the work of the Youth Drug Problem Concern Working Group. On that occasion, concerns were expressed by members on youth having substance abuse in mainland China and suggestions were made relating restrictions on teenagers going to mainland China, the lowering of criminal age of responsibility, and the strengthening of punishment for drug trafficking. It was agreed that education is the crucial way to prevent youth from substance abuse and other misbehavior. In addition, Mr. Pong Chi Meng, convener of the Youth Drug Problem Concern Working Group (Concern Group) presented the draft of the Pre-Education Youth Substance Abuse Research Work (now renamed as the Research on the Situation of Substance Abuse Youth). A related draft was approved and the project will be implemented by NGO front-line outreach teams organized by the SWB.

2. The second meeting was held on 11 November, inaugurated by Cheong U, Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, and was conducted by long Kong lo, acting President of the SWB and Vice President of the Committee. Subjects included reports on the Narcotics Control

Committee work, the work of the Youth Drug Problem Concern Working Group, the Research on the Situation of Substance Abuse Youth, and the Statistics of Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao for the first half of 2010, as well as reports and discussions on drug treatment probation measures. Three suggestions on restrictions for teenagers' admission to night clubs and casinos were made by Mr. Pong Chi Meng, convener of the Concern Group. These are strengthening the promotion and education, the patrol and execution, as well as an amendment to the law. Regarding the primary results on the Research on the Situation of Substance Abuse Youth, the level of substance abuse in Macao is medium-low. Besides, the tendency towards lower age females and the increase of ice consumption abuse were highly concerned to the Committee; valu-



able suggestions were made regarding prevention and treatment measures. As legislation and anti-drug work has a close link, it was agreed that a work team would be set up within the frame of the Committee in the coming year, to be in charge of follow up, studying the situation of services after the promulgation of the new anti-drug law, and the improvement on detoxification system.

For the details of reports on the Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao and

the Situation of Substance Abuse Youth, please refer to the chapter of Research and Study.



## Youth Drug Problem Concern Working Group Meetings

Five meetings were held throughout 2010, which were on 10 March, 29 April, 11 June, 23 July and 3 November. Below were opinions and suggestions made on these occasions:

The issue of teenagers entering night-time entertainment places and casinos was of high concern to the Committee. Legal staff from the Legal Affairs Bureau were invited to explain related laws. After discussions and exchange of opinions, three suggestions were made and submitted to the Committee: strengthening of promotion and education, strengthening the patrol and the execution, as well as law amendments.

In order to complete the gap between the Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao, and to deepen the understanding on the Situation of Substance Abuse Youth, a special team, which will be composed of three organizational members of the work team and of the SWB.

Regarding psychological problems caused by youth substance abuse, the existing assistance on this issue is insufficient; for instance, no particular institutions provide related services, and the waiting for consultation in the public hospital is rather long.

Study on the restrictions of going out of Macao with the aim of preventing trans-regional substance abuse and

drug smuggling activities for the youth.

Study of the creation of a youth center or kind of mid-way residence for substance abuse youth who go under probation in order to provide guidance and education to change their misconduct and bad habits.

Study the existing judicial system, the possibility on measures to encourage law offenders of substance abuse youth to undergo detoxification as quick as possible. For instance; substance abuse youth committing minor crimes, could be treated with incentive measures if those who undergo voluntary drug treatment successfully.

Recommendation on the provision of sufficient assistance and drug treatment information to front-line police, so that they will be able to give relevant information to the person involved and to his family when there is a youth substance abuse suspected case.

In 2010, the Narcotics Control Committee carried out two external visits and exchanges to Zhuhai and Guangzhou. On 10 February, the Committee visited the Zhuhai City Narcotics Control Committee Office and Zhuhai City Second Compulsory Drug Treatment Center. Discussions were made in order to tighten the information exchange and co-operation regarding anti-drug policies of both regions, trans-regional drug trafficking and the situation of Macao youth having substance abuse in China.

On 18 May, the Committee visited the Guangdong Province Narcotics Control Committee, observation trip to the Disease Control Center and the Methadone Treatment Unit of the Red Cross Hospital of Zhuhai. On that occasion, anti-drug experiences and drug treatment services were the major topics, while, at the same time, the Committee was made aware of the latest anti-drug measures and services in Guangdong Province.





### III. Combating Drug Crimes Judicial Police Judicial Police



# Judiciary Police

According to Administrative Regulation No. 20/2010 published on October 18, the organization and operation of the Judiciary Police were re-defined. Through adjustment of the organizational structure and expansion of the staff establishment, the law enforcement work of the Judiciary Police has been streamlined with a more practical and proactive consolidation, so as to better prevent and combat crimes.

The restructuring of the organization of the Judiciary Police primarily expanded the number of its departments and divisions from 6 and 12 to 7 and 20 respectively, while the number of personnel from 853 to 1,365, a total increase of 503 persons. Of which, 370 persons are under the category of criminal investigator, while the rest falls under the category of criminal technical officer, technical officer and administrative assistant. It is expected to take four to five years to fill up the above-mentioned staff establishment. As to the re-adjustment of the

structure, it was mainly based on three directions, namely intelligence-led criminal investigation, consolidation of police by technology and professional division of work. The relevant units have also made the corresponding adjustments. The Criminal Intelligence Division was upgraded to Intelligence and Support Department, under which there are four divisions, namely Intelligence Consolidation Division, Operations Support Division, Technical Investigation Division and Special Investigation Division.

Nowadays, countries all over the world emphasize on the importance of consolidating the police forces by using technology, and have been coming up with new demand for the criminal police authorities on police technology management and technical development capability. As a result, three divisions namely the Forensic Division, Forensic Support Division and Crime Scene Investigation Division were established under the Forensic Science Department, so as to strengthen the work system of the Judiciary Police officers on criminal forensic, crime scene investigation, etc, as well as enhancing the management and coordination capabilities of the relevant units and personnel, in response to law enforcement needs.

In recent years, the use of the internet has become more and more prevalent, and it has brought considerable benefits to speeding up the transmission of information, facilitating interpersonal communication and enhancing life conveniences. However, since crimes committed by using information technology have continually happened in Macao in recent years, the society starts to put more attention to the importance of establishing

internet security. Hence, there has been a pressing expectation on strengthening the effort on combating cyber crimes. In line with the implementation of Law No. 11/2009 <Anti-Computer Crimes Law> and to reinforce the investigation of internet security and internet crimes, one of the major revision of Administrative Regulation No. 20/2010 is to single out the responsibility of investigating information technology related crimes from the original Economic Crimes Division to the newly established Information Technology Crimes Division, and to establish a Computer Forensics Division under the Information Technology and Telecommunications Coordination Department, so as to further standardize and integrate law enforcement work in the area of information technology, strengthen the effort in investigating and combating IT crimes and cyber crimes, as well as enhancing law enforcement capability, effectively coordinating with the implementation of the relevant laws and securing internet security.

Besides the newly established units mentioned above to cope with the new types of crimes, the Judiciary Police also supervises the Criminal Investiga-

tion Department and Gaming-related and Economic Crimes Investigation Department, for the prevention and investigation of crimes corresponding to the <Penal Code> and Article 7 Paragraph 1 of Law No. 5/2006. Under the Criminal Investigation Department, the Narcotic Crimes Investigation Division was set up with the specific duties and responsibilities to carry out exclusive investigation of narcotic crimes as bestowed upon by the laws mentioned above.

## Criminal Investigation Department – Narcotic Crimes Investigation Division

On 10 August 2009, the Chief Executive enacted the new Law No. 17/2009 《Prohibition of illegal production, trafficking and consumption of narcotics and psychotropic pharmaceuticals》 to replace the old drug law which had been used for ten years. The major differences between the new and old drug laws are the new law not only stipulates substances that are defined as drugs internationally, in full lists, in appendices “Table 1” to “Table 4” of Article 35, but also stipulates drug-making materials by adding “Table 5” and “Table 6” to the above article on the request of International Convention. Pharmaceuticals listed in “Table 1” to “Table 4” remain to be regulated by the Health Bureau, and since “Table 5” and “Table 6” are chemicals, they are now monitored by the Economic Services Bureau. Besides, the new law stipulates “drug making” and “drug trafficking” offences in Article 8 of the old law separately. The reason is that Article 8 (Trafficking and illegal activities offence) of the old law considered all drug criminal activities other than “drug consumption” offence as “trafficking and illegal activi-

ties” offence, but the fact is that involves different objective factors of different crimes. From the perspective of criminal legislative technique, this stipulation is obviously lax and confusing, and does not conform with the principle of explicitness in legislation. Furthermore, the situation of “abuse of authority by legally approved producers” as mentioned in the old law was not handled as an aggravated case scenario. However, this has already been revised in paragraph 2 of Article 7 and paragraph 2 of Article 9 of the new law. Internationally, the fight against drug crimes primarily starts from the fight against “drug making”, believing that eliminating the “drug sources” is the most efficient and effective way to suppress “drug trafficking”. Therefore, stipulating the two types of crimes independently best coordinates with the current system of trade and legal use of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

In addition, the jail term of trafficking controlled substances listed in “Table 1” to “Table 3” of Article 8 of the new law has changed from the original 8 to 12 years to 3 to 15 years, with the minimum

penalty significantly reduced to 3 years of imprisonment. At the same time, the new law no longer separates “general” and “small amount” of trafficking. If it does not meet the stipulation in Article 11 “Minor production and trafficking” of the new law, it falls under the stipulation in Article 8 of the new law – “Illegal trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic pharmaceuticals”. Judges then have more discretionary power when sentencing. This makes more sense than using the quantity of drugs as the only evidence to determine whether it is “general” and “small amount” of trafficking when the same offence is committed, and conforms more to the principle of relativity of offences and penalties.

Furthermore, in order to effectively combat drug traffickers using the Macao International Airport to conduct cross-border drug trafficking, Article 27 of the new law stipulates that if there are significant signs showing that the suspect concealed plants, substances or preparations listed in “Table 1” to “Table 4” in his/her body, the criminal police authorities can cause a search on his/her body

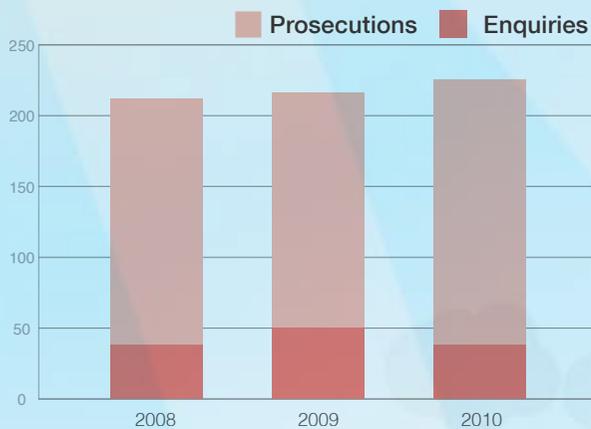
immediately, and if necessary, a verification can be carried out. If the suspect refuses to accept the relevant checks even after appropriate warning on the criminal consequence of his/her behaviour has been given in advance, the maximum penalty of two years of imprisonment, or a maximum of 240 days of penalty fine shall be sentenced.

Finally, to protect the citizen's rights and

freedom, Article 31 of the new law has a more detailed criterion for the investigation method of "undercover agent" of criminal police authorities. At the same time, the new law establishes a table of the daily intake reference of various drugs based on the information provided by the International Narcotics Control Board, for the reference of the judges in determining the quantity of daily intake.

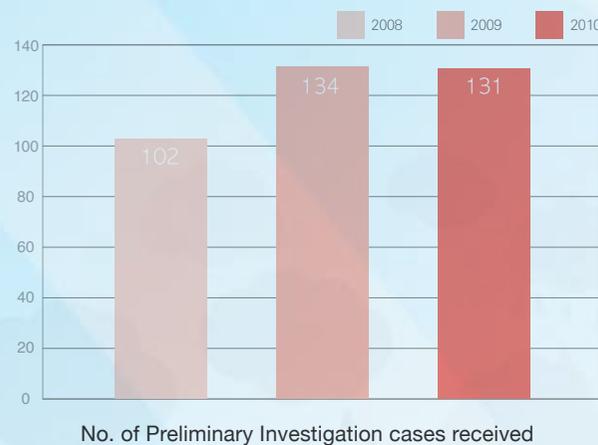
	2008	2009	2010
<b>Enquiries</b>	39	48	38
<b>Prosecutions</b>	174	166	191
<b>Total</b>	213	214	229

(Chart 1)



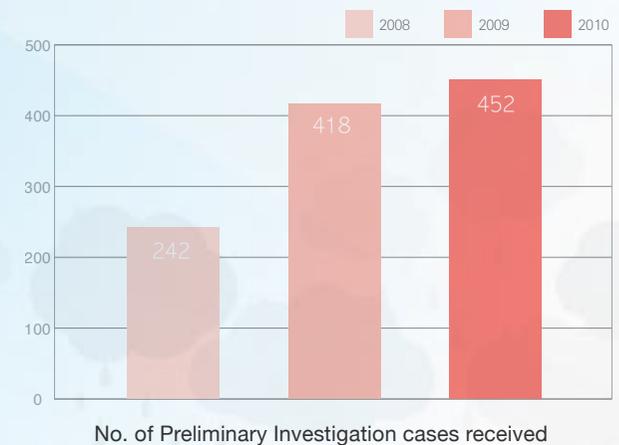
Requested Investigation (Cases)		
Year	Received	Completed
<b>2008</b>	102	67
<b>2009</b>	134	103
<b>2010</b>	131	105

(Chart 2)



Requested Investigation (Cases)		
Year	Received	Completed
<b>2008</b>	242	384
<b>2009</b>	418	440
<b>2010</b>	452	426

(Chart 3)

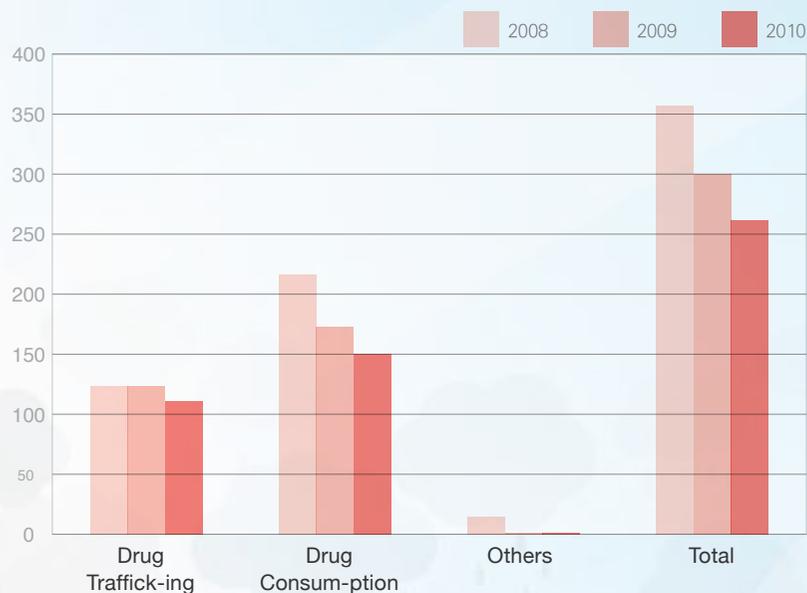


## Narcotic Crimes Investigation Division — Law Enforcement Situations

In 2010, the Narcotic Crimes Investigation Division received a total of 812 cases of drug-related crimes, which included 38 enquiries and 191 prosecutions (chart 1), 131 preliminary investigations (chart 2), and 452 requested investigations (chart 3). There is an increase in the number of cases when compared to that in 2009, of which prosecutions increased by 25 cases. Together with the 9 cases transferred from 2009, the Narcotic Crimes Investigation Division handled a total of 821 cases of drug-related crimes and completed the investigation of 760 cases in 2010, a completion rate of 92%.

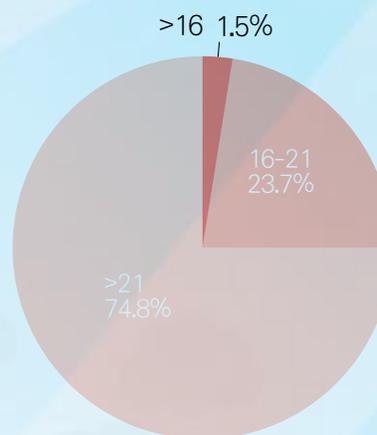
Arrested suspects / Nature (Persons)				
Year	Drug Trafficking	Drug Consumption	Others	Total
2008	131	218	14	363
2009	130	170	2	302
2010	112	147	3	262

(Chart 4)



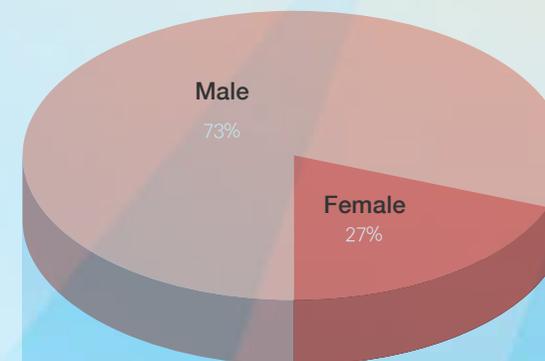
Arrested Suspects / Passed to judicial authorities (Persons)	
<16	4
16-21	62
>21	196

(Chart 5)



Arrested Suspects (Persons)	
Male	190
Female	72

(Chart 6)

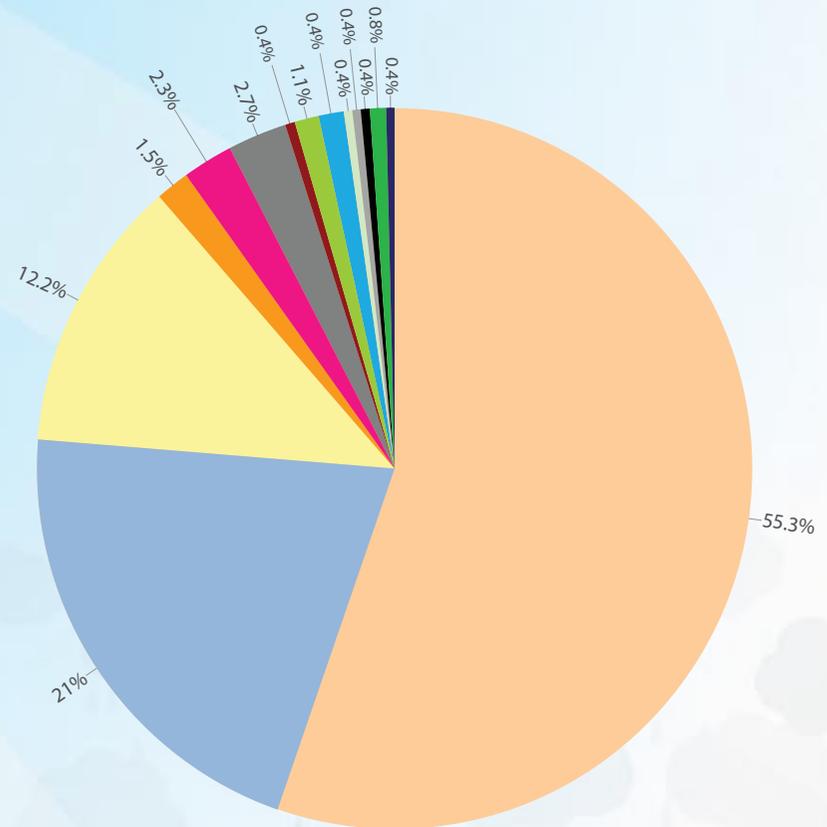


## Number and nature of the arrested

The Narcotic Crimes Investigation Division arrested 262 suspects in total in 2009. To classify them by the crimes committed, 112 persons were arrested for drug trafficking, 147 persons were arrested for drug consumption, and 3 persons were arrested for other offences (chart 4). Among the 262 suspects, 196 of them were above the age of 21, 62 of them aged between 16 and 21, 4 of them were below the age of 16 and were thus passed to the competent judicial authorities for educational cases (chart 5). According to information, the number of youth suspects under the age of 21 had decreased compared to that in 2009. To classify them by gender, 190 of them were male suspects, while 72 were female. The ratio of male to female suspects had decreased by 3% from last year (chart 6).

Nationality / No. of Persons					
Macao SAR	145	Indonesia	7	South Africa	1
China	55	Thailand	1	Britain	1
Hong Kong SAR	32	Guinea	3	Vietnam	2
Philippines	4	Malaysia	3	Uganda	1
Unknown Nationality	6	Australia	1		

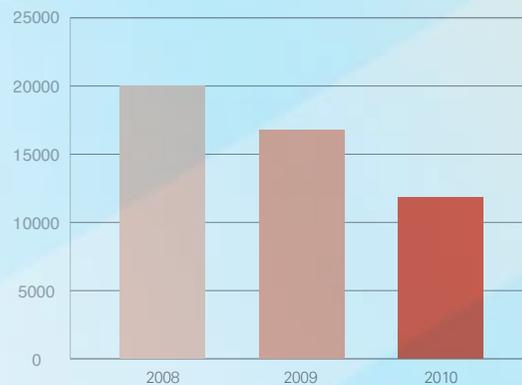
- Macao SAR
- China
- Hong Kong SAR
- Philippines
- Unknown Nationality
- Indonesia
- Thailand
- Guinea
- Malaysia
- Australia
- South Africa
- Britain
- Vietnam
- Uganda



As to the nationality of the arrested suspects, the majority was local Macao residents, which made 55% of the total number of arrested suspects. Next, 21% was from the mainland China and 12% from Hong Kong. Besides, 7 detainees were Indonesians, while 5 detainees came from African countries.

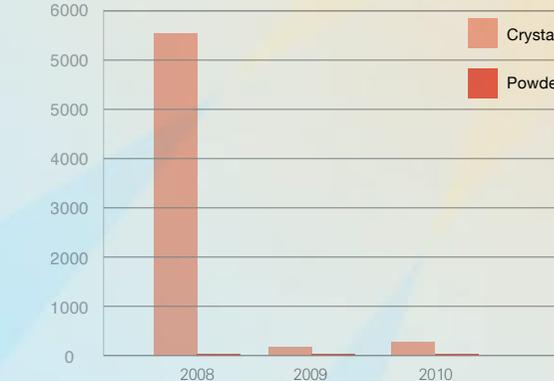
Heroin seized (grams)	
2008	19968
2009	17009
2010	12111

(Chart 8)



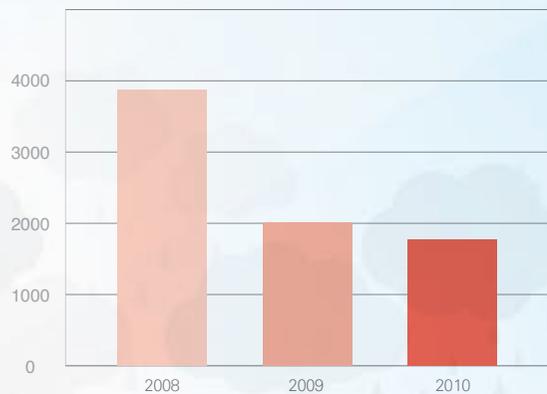
Methamphetamine seized (grams)		
Year	Crystal (ice)	Powder
2008	5311	1.3
2009	209	5
2010	294	0

(Chart 9)



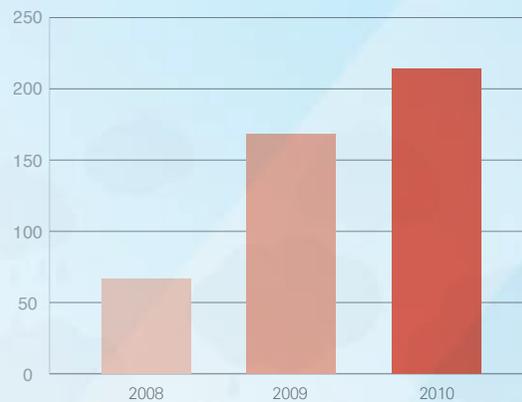
Ketamine seized (grams)	
2008	3314
2009	1731
2010	1532

(Chart 10)



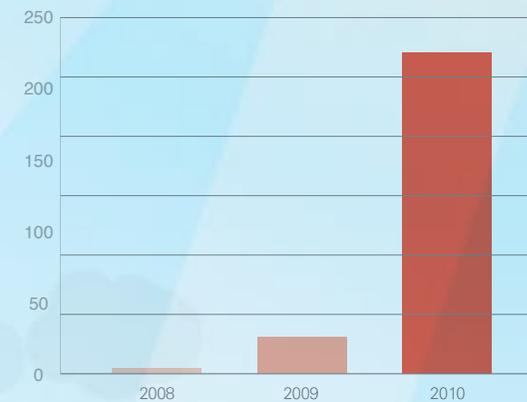
Marijuana seized (grams)	
2008	62
2009	162
2010	208

(Chart 11)



Cocaine seized (grams)	
2008	14
2009	63
2010	553

(Chart 12)



In drug crimes successfully cracked last year, a large quantity of drugs had been seized, including 12,111 grams of heroin (chart 8), 294 grams of methamphetamine (commonly known as “ice”) (chart 9), 1,532 grams of ketamine (commonly known as “vitamin K”) (chart 10), 208 grams of marijuana (chart 11) and 553 grams of cocaine (chart 12). In addition, 1,108 pieces of pill-like drugs were seized, of which 455 pieces were methamphetamine, 493 pieces were nimetazepam (commonly known as “Erimin 5”) and 108 pieces were midazolam (commonly known as “Dormicum”). According to the figures, ketamine was still a popular drug which youngsters liked to abuse.

### Situation Analysis of Drug Crimes in 2010

The booming development of Macao’s gaming industry had stimulated the growth of peripheral illegal businesses, which attracted some Hong Kong people with triad background to open VIP rooms in Macao as well as recruiting Hong Kong people to work for corresponding jobs. Since contacts between people of the two places increased, these people started to influence the mainlanders and locals within their circle to consume “cocaine crack”, a drug that had been prevalent for quite some time in Hong Kong. Based on the figures of seized “cocaine crack” in the last two years, the total amount of cocaine seized in 2009 was 56.61 grams, while this figure surged to 552.99 grams in 2010. Moreover, 26.23 grams had already been seized in the first two months

of 2011. From these figures, it can be inferred that there is a trend where “cocaine crack” is increasingly abused in Macao. Furthermore, looking at the number of Hong Kong people arrested last year, the figure lifted from 4.6% of the total number of arrests to 12%. Meanwhile, during the investigations of related cases, it was discovered that some Hong Kong drug traffickers were manipulating mainlanders or minors by means of phone, directing them to engage in drug trafficking activities. Since these drug trafficking activities involved Zhuhai, Hong Kong and Macao, this has imposed increased difficulties for police investigations.

From recently busted cross-border drug trafficking cases, it was discovered that international drug trafficking syndicates were shifting their trafficking strategies, from mostly hiring Africans using body-cavity concealment of drugs to traffic in the past, to presently choosing young Asians or white females using luggage concealment of drugs to traffic across borders, in attempts to evade police’s attention. Since those drug trafficking helpers (colloquially called “piglets”) recruited by drug trafficking syndicates widely varied in age range, skin colors, and ethnicities, this has induced certain level of difficulties for the police while conducting examinations among an abundant number of visitors, particularly when mainland females were chosen to traffic drugs.

Facing the ever-changing new trends of drug trafficking nowadays, the police should not only strengthen the exchange of intelligence among different jurisdictions,

but also launch a direct contact mechanism with neighbouring regions such as Guangzhou, Zhuhai and Hong Kong. Aside from combating downstream drug traffickers, the masterminds of the drug trafficking syndicates and drug suppliers must be tackled as well. Moreover, when training police officers to enforce frontline anti-drug tasks, the focus should be placed on how to discern suspicious persons, and at the same time, the cooperation with various public security entities shall be strengthened, in order to establish a solid first line of defence at various immigration checkpoints.

We truly understand that anti-drug task is a kind of systems engineering. Thus, aside from strengthening the investigation and prevention of drug trafficking, communication and cooperation with entities such as governmental bodies, civil associations and schools should also be heightened, so as to fight drug trafficking and consumption activities shoulder to shoulder. We should also coordinate various promotion activities for drug prevention, in the hope of uprooting this complex issue of drug.

## Exchanges and Training

In 2010, the Narcotic Crimes Investigation Division had actively engaged in various operative and coordinative conferences and seminars related to drug combat, such as attending the “15th Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference” held in Tokyo, Japan and the “2nd Operational Working Meeting on Cocaine-Related Crimes in Asia with Involvement of West African Drug Criminal Groups” held by UN in Thailand. These conferences enhanced the contacts among anti-drug agencies from different countries as well as providing opportunities of experience sharing and intelligence exchange for these agencies.

Besides, to improve the techniques and law enforcement efficiency of officers of Narcotic Crimes Investigation Division, they were regularly sent abroad to participate in different training courses, such as “Operation Safety and Planning Strategy” and “Narcotics Investigation Commanding Course” held by the International Law Enforcement Academy of Bangkok, Thailand; as well as Drug Enforcement Commander Course and Drug and Financial Investigation Course held by Hong Kong Police Force.

## Outlook

Following the progressive expansion of the organizational restructuring and staff establishment of Judiciary Police and under the condition whereby human resources have gradually become sufficient, greater flexibility can be applied in police deployment to curb growing cross-border drug trafficking cases. In addition, with an enhanced level of the overall quality of investigators, when confronted with increasingly surreptitious and sophisticated drug cases, legal and investigative expertise can be more effectively mastered to conduct investigations so as to bring drug traffickers to justice in the end. With strong support from the SAR government, input of more resources for staff training and acquisition of more drug enforcing equipment, a highly efficient drug enforcement team shall be gradually built with capability to fully and thoroughly fight against drug crimes.

# The Judiciary Police – Forensic Science Department

The Forensic Science Department is a technically independent department under the supervision of the Judiciary Police. Its main duties include: based on the authorization of the investigating units, carrying out tests and collecting evidence at the crime scenes, providing forensic examination on material evidence, and offering criminalistic technical support and technical development. Forensic examination on drugs is one of the main tasks under the work of forensic examination on material evidence.

## General situation on the examination of drugs and controlled pharmaceuticals in 2010

In 2010, the Forensic Science Department received a total of 526 cases submitted for examination, of which 123 cases required quantitative analysis, which composed 23% of the total number of cases submitted for examination.

There was an increase in the number of codeine, “ice”, ketamine and cocaine cases sent for examination this year, among which codeine and cocaine cases had a larger increase, namely 16 cases and 33 cases respectively, representing an increase of 3 times and 1.5 times compared to 4 cases and 13 cases in 2009. There was also an increase in the number of ketamine case this year, with a total of 177 cases, which was almost the total of heroin, ice, marijuana and ecstasy cases, representing the majority of drug cases sent for examination for four consecutive years.

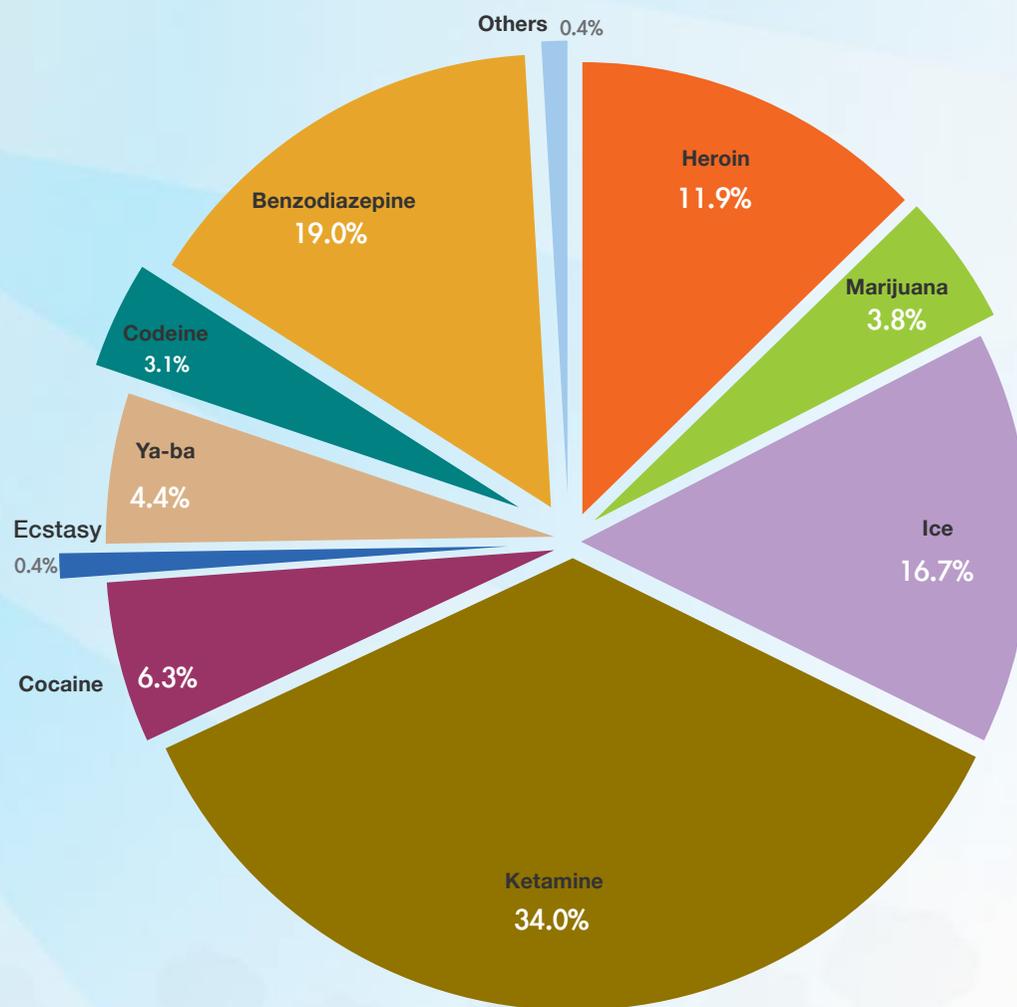
Compared to 2009, there was a decrease in the number of ecstasy, ya-ba (horse), heroin, types of benzodiazepine, and marijuana cases, which had dropped by 91%, 26%, 13%, 7% and 5% respectively, of which, there were only two ecstasy cases, the lowest number of case in record.

There were 18 cases of body-cavity concealment of heroin sent for examination this year, which made a to-

tal number of 640 pellets, and weighed a total of 6.1 kg. This number was over a double of 8 cases in 2009, while the number of pellets submitted for examination and the weight had increased by 16% and 5% compared to those in 2009. Examination results showed that the average purity of heroin trafficked through the method of body-cavity concealment was 60%, and most of the time, compositions such as caffeine, paracetamol and levomethorphan were also detected.



MDMA and ketamine were detected in light yellow powder



Regarding drug compositions, methamphetamine and ketamine were detected in both of the ecstasy cases received throughout the year. Another quite outstanding case was that compositions MDMA and ketamine were detected in light yellow powder sealed in four sachets packaged as commercial products. This type of packaging with MDMA as the main composition was rarely seen in Macao.

## Situations of drugs and controlled pharmaceuticals sent for examination in the last five years

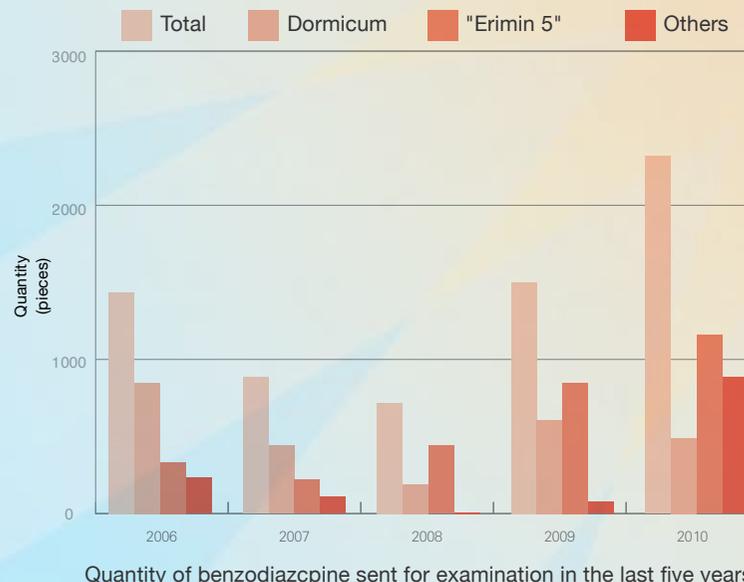
Apart from the ketamine cases which had been increasing rapidly in the past five years, an apparent rise of cocaine cases was also noticed in the past two years and the quantity sent for examination had also sig-



Cocaine powder was mixed with tobacco in cigarettes

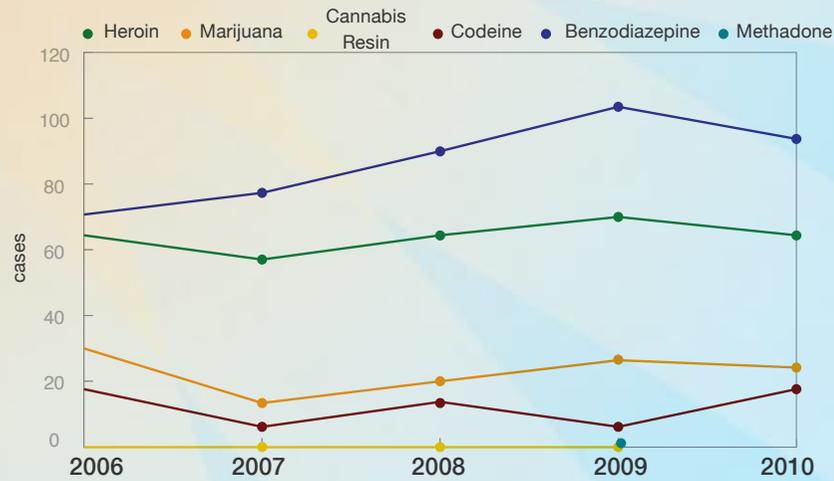


Ketamine and nimetazepam were detected in coffee powder

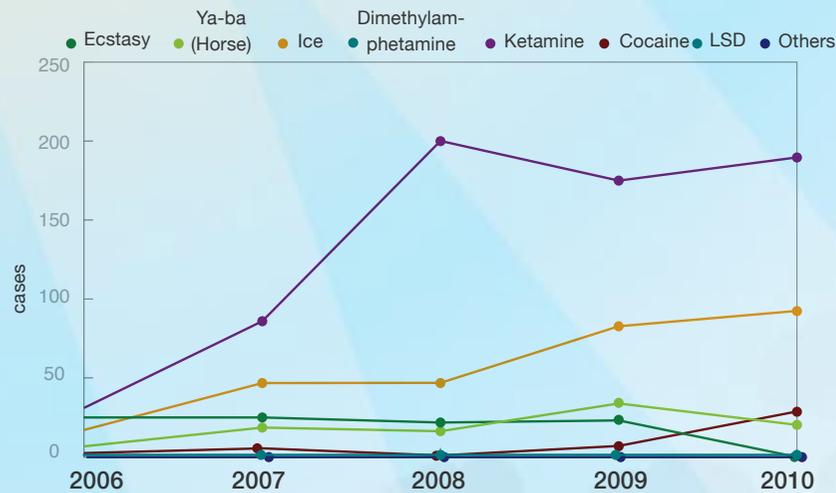


nificantly increased. In addition, "ice" cases had been continuously rising in the last five years, which was 5 times the figure of 2006. Except for the exceptionally major case involving 5.2 kg in 2008, the quantity examined had also been increasing year by year. Regarding heroin and marijuana cases, the number of cases had remained stable in the last five years, except that the quantity examined increased significantly from 0.8 kg five years ago to a maximum of 20.6 kg due to the constant emergence of body-cavity concealment cases and cases sent for examination in big packs from 2007 to 2010. The quantity remained high until last year, but the quantity sent for examination still reached 12.5

Drug cases sent for examination in the last 5 years (cases)



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Heroin</b>	63	57	65	71	62
<b>Marijuana</b>	30	15	17	21	20
<b>Cannabis Resin</b>	1	1	1	1	0
<b>Codeine</b>	16	5	10	4	16
<b>Types of Benzodiazepine</b>	72	80	95	106	99
<b>Methadone</b>	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Ecstasy</b>	25	25	22	23	2
<b>Ya-ba (Horse)</b>	10	17	19	31	23
<b>Ice</b>	18	34	35	79	87
<b>Ketamine</b>	31	93	203	158	177
<b>Cocaine</b>	4	5	4	13	33
<b>LSD</b>	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Others</b>	2	2	2	1	2



Quantity and weight of drugs sent for examination in the last 5 years

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Heroin (grams)</b>	4089.330	7924.84	20605.44	20466.77	12571.74
<b>Marijuana (grams)</b>	555.00	219.58	237.59	125.73	241.08
<b>Cannabis Resin (grams)</b>	0.18	3.04	2.25	15.34	0
<b>Codeine (bottles)</b>	175	10	19	7	16
<b>Types of Benzodiazepine (pieces)</b>	1345.00	872.50	664.50	1439.50	2332.00
<b>Methadone (pieces)</b>	0	0	0	21.00	0
<b>Ecstasy (pieces)</b>	669.50	297.00	230.00	400.50	13.00
<b>Ya-ba (Horse) (pieces)</b>	839.00	1636.50	552.00	958.00	759.00
<b>Ice (grams)</b>	65.17	212.92	5422.45	400.13	439.39
<b>Ketamine (grams)</b>	216.31	849.65	3784.19	2239.06	2158.91
<b>Cocaine (grams)</b>	21.99	7.67	55.96	56.61	591.16
<b>LSD (pieces)</b>	0	0	0	32	0
<b>Others (pieces)</b>	3.00	14.50	18.00	38.00	27.00

Comparison of types of drug and controlled pharmaceutical cases sent for examination in the last 5 years

kg. Regarding types of benzodiazepine, since “Erimin 5” sent for examination had been increasing from 281 pieces in 2006 to 1016 pieces in 2010 and the appearance of diazepam and estazolam, the quantity of types of benzodiazepine had a noticeable increase in the last two years.

Reversely, except for last year, although the number of ecstasy cases had remained around 20, the quantity sent for examination had been reducing year by year from 669 pieces in 2006 to 400 pieces in 2009. Last year, there were only two cases with a total of 13 pieces, the lowest figure in recorded history.

A more outstanding case in last year was that cocaine powder was mixed with tobacco in the cigarettes sent for examination. Similar cases had happened once in a while. For example, in 2008, there were two cases which cocaine powder was mixed in marijuana tobacco rolls; in 2006, there was one case which ketamine was detected in marijuana tobacco rolls. In addition, there was an unprecedented case where ketamine and nimetazepam were detected in coffee powder.

Regarding the purity of drugs, the purity of MDMA, “ice” and ketamine in the ecstasy sent for examination was 41.6%~43.9%, 0.5%~24.3% and 27.7% respectively; the purity of ketamine in “Vitamin K” powder examined was 4.5%~91.6%; the purity of methamphetamine in the crystallized “ice” examined was 1.8%~98%; the purity of cocaine examined was 34.2%~95.8%; the purity of heroin examined was 7.5%~83%.

## Future Perspective

Apart from providing qualitative and quantitative analysis of drugs for criminal investigative units, the Forensic Science Department has also been paying close attention and collecting all kinds of relevant information to improve the forensic examination technology and promote its development, use technology to strengthen the police force, as well as keeping up exchanges and cooperation with the relevant authorities and experts within and outside the country, so as to provide competent technical support to fight drug crimes.

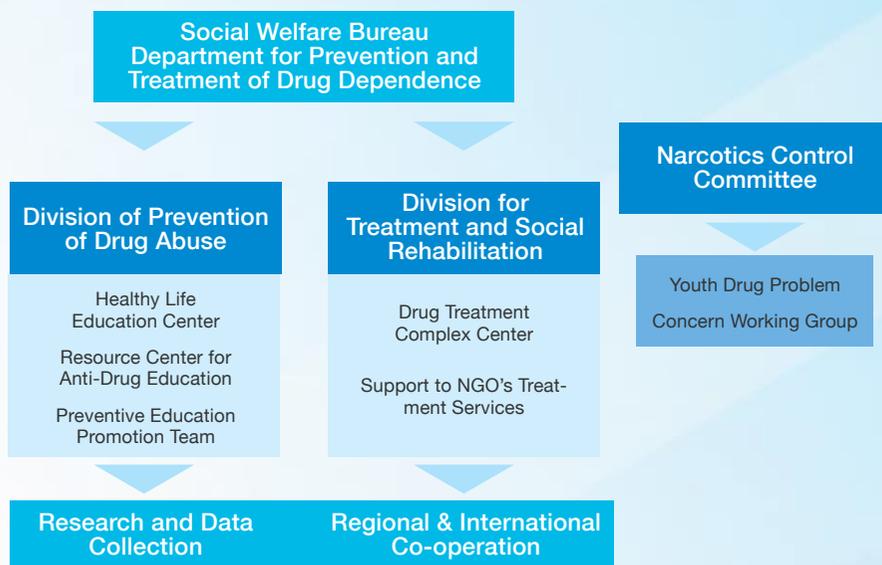




## IV. Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence



# The Social Welfare Bureau - The Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence



The Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence of the Social Welfare Bureau, under the government of the Macao SAR, is responsible for the planning and the execution of drug abuse prevention and treatment work. Its main vocations are to implement drug abuse preventive education and publicity, to provide detoxification and rehabilitation services, to collect and analyze important materials and data in the drug dependence domain, to conduct relevant studies, to participate in regional and international co-operation, as well as to support and co-ordinate with the Narcotics Control Committee on drug issues.

In 2010, the Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence of the Social Welfare Bureau, continued to implement multi-purposes measures on the prevention and treatment of the harm caused by drugs; with the Drug-Free Community target, schools, families and society were mobilized to strengthen the promotion on the participation of the entire city for drug control, as well as to enhance the counseling and treatment of substance abusers. The Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao was implemented in the same year,

allowing for the improvement of the running of related system and the enlargement of the data collection network. Information gathered by the new system is much more representative, enabling statistics and situation of substance abusers to be handled better, and this is useful for the setting up of related drug combat measures and services.

Regarding prevention work, the DPTT mobilized schools and associations to develop diversified drug and tobacco control prevention education and promotions, as well as to strengthen drug control training for teachers, social workers and professionals. The substance abuse prevention program, Healthy Growth of the Young Generation Course for Parents was launched as well. The Healthy Life Education Center maintained its service to around 20,000 schoolchildren yearly. Besides, according to the evolution of drugs, the software renewal on the content of Healthy Life Education Program is underway. Regarding the number of youth organizations in the participation of Youth Anti-Drug Activities Award Project, this was the highest ever with more than 35 anti-drug events held by 19 associations.

Youngsters are not only targets of the prevention education, but also crucial partner of anti-drug work. In the coming year, the SWB will stick on this idea to enlarge the promotion in the hope to wider its working partners from youth organizations to other organizations. For instance, to carry out substance abuse prevention work within families, schools, communities. The new project will be conducted by anti-drug volunteer team, through the participation of people from different social classes to found a volunteer team. By means of planning and carrying out various anti-drug activities, this will enable team members to better understand the damages caused by drugs and substance abuse; therefore to advocate a positive and healthy life.

As for drug treatment rehabilitation, an out-patient drug treatment

was provided in 2010, in addition, through a community mode to implement a comprehensive systematic treatment and rehabilitation service. The methadone continuous treatment was maintained, and to support NGOs to develop harm-reduction activities and AIDS prevention and treatment work to diminish the spread of HIV among addicts. Regarding substance abuse youth work, a professional service team composed by medical and social workers was created providing various medical arrangements and assistance treatment plan for substance abuse youth. Assistance and counselling services for the parent(s) of substance abuse youth were developed. There were three cases of HIV caused by drug taking in 2010, which was relatively a low contamination rate.

In order to accomplish the creation of methadone service points in 2010 and to strengthen community promotion work, from November to December 2010, numerous promotions will be carried out. In the coming year, promotion on anti-drug reduce harm will be reinforced, apart from continuing the promotion of methadone service through the media, the community methadone continuous treatment service will be developed, in order to spread the message of support, tolerance and acceptance.

# The Division of Prevention of Drug Abuse

The main task of the DPDA is the implementation of substance abuse prevention education to schools, families and communities, by providing related talks, training course and anti-drug promotional exhibitions. In addition, it encourages the participation of associations and others social groups to implement jointly drug combat activities. It promotes a comprehensive anti-drug information and education, as well as providing an enquiry hotline and reception. The Healthy Life Education Center and Resources Center for Anti-Drug Education are two subordinate units of the DPDA.

Major work in 2010: 1) Developed Drug-Free School Scheme, apart from improving substance education for primary and high schools, training for teachers and student counselors were strengthened as well. Substance abuse prevention courses for parents were continued. 2) Continued to organize the Youth Anti-Drug Activities Award Project, to mobilize more youth community organizations to participate in drug combat, allowing youngsters to spread anti-drug message in person. 3) By means of multi-aspect anti-drug activities and the strengthening of promotion on drug harms by media.

## (1) The Healthy Life Education Center

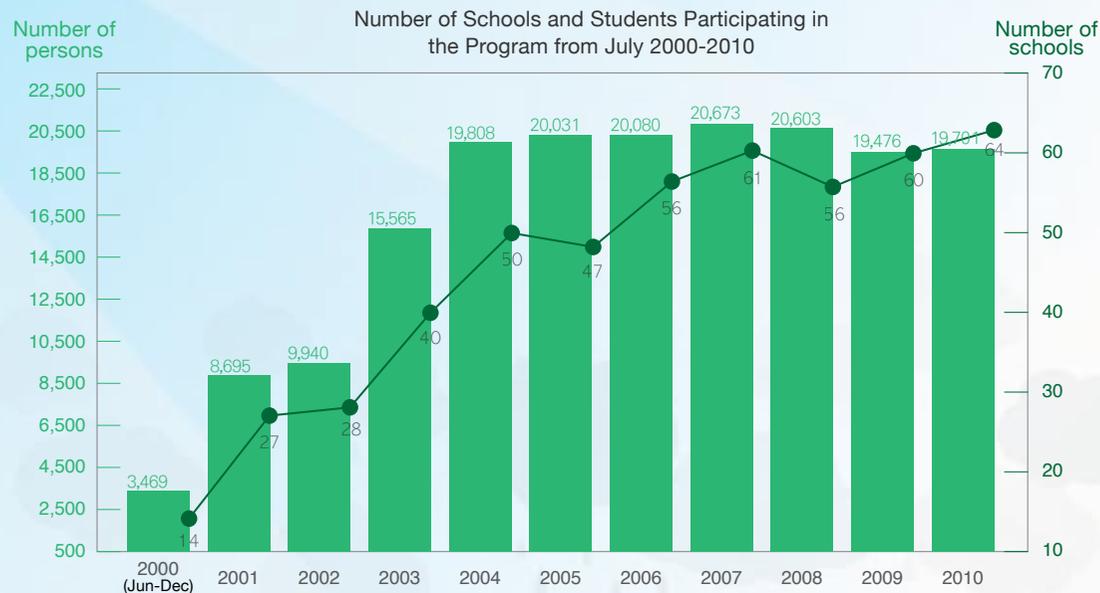
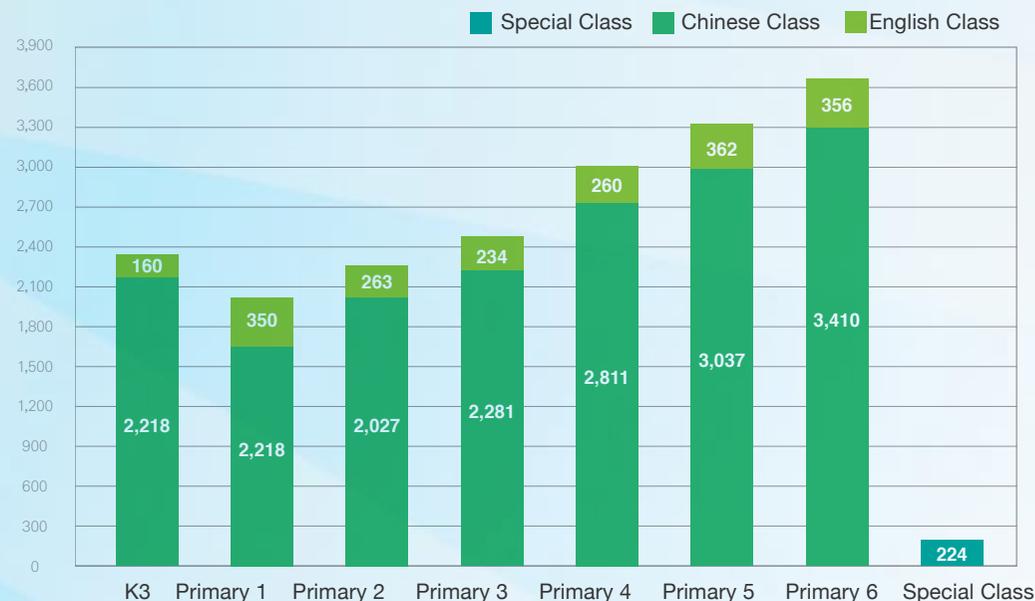
2010 was a fruitful year for the Healthy Life Education Center, apart from classes, the 10th Anniversary of the Center and Trophy Distribution Ceremony was held, as well as the publication of program in Chinese version, and three Harold Anti-Drug Promotional Short film made by local producers, finally, the Harold Itinerary School Visit made its first activity to English speaking schools.



### 1.1 Participation of schools

In 2010, the Center continued to provide quality substance abuse prevention education to schoolchildren, since there was a high participation of all schools, 19,701 students from 64 schools participated in the program, among them, 17,492 pupils from Chinese classes, 1,985 from English classes and 224 from special classes, and there were 1,009 persons/times of accompanying teachers.

Total of participants:19,701



## (2) Harold Itinerary School Visit

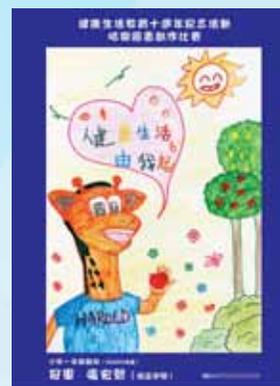
During October 2010, Harold Itinerary School Visits were carried out by the healthy Life Education Center, targeting English class schools. There were four schools took part. Through interactive teaching which allows students to be aware of the importance of being healthy, how to refuse second hand smoking, so as to promote the message of Cherish Life, Happy Life. In addition, accompanied by music, Mascot Harold did exercise together with students and distributed Harold toys for souvenirs.

No	School	Participants
1	Sheng Kung Hui Middle School (Macao)	600
2	Macao Sam Yuk Middle School (English Section)	70
3	Macao International School	445
4	Sacred Heart Canossian College (English)	300
<b>Total</b>		<b>1415</b>



## (3) Harold Drawing Creative Competition

A Parent-Children Harold Drawing Creative Competition and a Harold Four-Box Comics Creative Competition were organized for the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Healthy Life Education Program, and at the same time to heighten students and parents' awareness on having a healthy life. The competition was finished at the end of May 2010 with a high participation of schools and students. There were 489 drawings received from 25 schools, 120 drawings were selected for the final round. There were prizes of Excellence, 2nd runner up, 1st runner up and winner for classes from primary one to six. The trophy ceremony took place at the 10th Anniversary of the Healthy Life Education Program. In order to reward students' participation in promoting a healthy life and preventing substance abuse, winning drawings were exhibited on the occasion.





#### (4) The 10th Anniversary of the Healthy Life Education and Trophy Distribution Ceremony

The 10th Anniversary of the Healthy Life Education and Trophy Distribution Ceremony was held on 9 October 2010 and was inaugurated by Ip Peng Kin, former president of the SWB and actual president of the Social Security Fund, Qi Guang Qian, deputy chief of the Social Worker of the Chinese Liaison Office, Leong Lai, Director of the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Cheng Lei Ling, Administrator General of the Hong Kong Life Education Activity Plan, Yeung Mei Feng, Deputy officer of the Catholic Union School and Anti-drug Ambassador, and Cheng Hong Kong, Chief Secretary of the China Education Association. The slogan of the activity was One Decade with Harold-We all Love Healthy Life. On that occasion, schools were rewarded with prizes of

Gold (10 years participation in the program), Silver (7 to 9 years participation), and distribution of prizes for Harold Drawing Competition as well.

School teachers, students and parents shared their feelings on stage about their participation of the healthy life education program. In addition, mascot Harold and a special convoy reporter introduced the brand new healthy life program to attendants. Students from Choi Long Primary School, Sheng Kung Hui Primary School and Pui Ching Middle School performed singing and dancing. Anti-drug promotional message Harold Promotional Short Film made its premier projection using animation and through internet and other media to spread the healthy life drug-free message to all.

## (5) The Program on Substance Education for High Schools – Smart & Cool Strategy

In order to strengthen the substance abuse education work at schools and to have a complete and systematic course, in 2002, a program was implemented by the SWB, based on the healthy life education concept, focusing trendy substances consumed among teenagers such as cigarettes, alcohol, cannabis, ecstasy and ketamine. Fun-filled and interactive methods were used. The program not only enabled youngsters to have acknowledgement on drugs, but also aims to strengthen their ability on problem solving, communication, decision making and skills for seeking help, therefore reducing substance abuse and smoking.

Statistics on Substance Abuse Prevention Education (2010)

Program/Targets	Number of schools	Number of classes	Number of participants
Clearing the Smoking-the Quest about the Truth about Cigarettes(Form One students)	13	67	2,406
Party Smart (Form Two Students)	11	47	1,630
Risky Business (Form Three students )	9	36	1,339
<b>Total</b>	<b>*15</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>5,375</b>

\* Contains number of repeated participations, the total is not the sum of the addition.



## (6) Anti-Drug Talks/ Training Courses

According to statistics on substance abuse prevention education, 90 talks were given to 7,016 persons in 2010 (including schools, communities, parents and professionals). Six training courses were held for parents, teachers and social workers, with 119 participants, with the objective of helping related educational staff and parents to have adequate knowledge and assistance for achieving a better result with substance abuse prevention education.

Statistics on Substance Abuse Prevention Education (2010)

Types of Activity	Times	Number of participants
School Talks	59	5,504
Community Talks	16	1,066
Professional Talks	9	289
Parents Talks	6	157
Course for Parents	4	66
Training Course (Teachers, social workers)	2	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>7,135</b>



## (7) Substance Abuse Prevention Course for Parents

Due to the increase in drug taking and trafficking involving youngsters in recent years, as well as consumption of drugs at home and trans-regional trafficking, for a more effective solution and prevention on youth substance abuse, the role of parents is essential. In September 2009, the Healthy Growth of the Young Generation Course for Parents was launched by the SWB to strengthen the promotion on substance abuse, targeting parents of primary and high school children. Interactive ways using real situation short films, role plays and group discussions to improve parents' abilities on teaching their children, were used to strengthen communication skills and relationship, as well as to prevent the possibility of substance abuse and danger behaviour of their children.

Apart from taking part in related course, parents also visited local drug treatment organizations, these were Teen Challenge-Complex Service Center in Coloane and New Life Fellowship-SY Unit. These visits enabled parents to know related service in Macao and at the same time to understand the danger of drug taking for the youth. By such means, parents can spread the drug-free message to their children and help them to have a right view of value and a positive life.

Healthy Growth of the Young Generation Course for Parents (2010)

Organization/School	No. of Participants
Caritas Yep Lek Club	30
Estrela do Mar Middle School	14
Tong Nam School	14
Mong Ha Community Center	10
Choi Ko (Sheng Kung Hui) Middle School	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>

## (8) Large Scale Anti-Drug Activities

### 8.1 The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking 2010 Series Activities

In response to the annual event of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking, a series of activities with the slogan “Life Without Drugs-A Fantastic Life” was held to spread the message to the public of Macao, different promotional activities were held within communities to strengthen people’s awareness on the danger of drugs, so as to take part and support narcotics control. For a more complete coverage of the message, several new elements were added which included 2010 International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking series activities Opening Ceremony and Anti-drug theme songs “Love Drug-Free, Music Evolution” Launching Ceremony, Anti-drug Exhibition and Anti-drug Message Full Contact, and Anti-drug Parade Fashion Show (clothing, accessories and bags), as well as concert.

### 8.2 Anti-Drug Exhibition and Anti-Drug Message Full Contact



Organized jointly by the SWB, the Judicial Police, the Macao Prison, the Health Bureau, the Teen Challenge Evangelical Drug Treatment Center, the Christian New Life Fellowship in Macau, ARTM, St. Stephen House of Promise, the Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association, the Young Men's Christian Association of Macau, the Smoking Abstinence and Good Health Association, and the Macao Care AIDS Association, while the Macao Medical Volunteer Association was responsible for the first-aid on site. The exhibition took place at the Lao Hon Square on 26 June and two information booths could be found within the Square.



## (9) Resources Center for Anti-Drug Education

The Center was opened in 2003 with the objective of enhancing and improving the promotion of substance abuse prevention education, at the same time providing a more comprehensive enquiry and related services. Anti-drug related books, magazines, teaching tools and promotional leaflets will be filled regularly. In addition, anti-drug information notes will be published regularly and distributed to schools, associations and social service organizations. Finally, the anti-drug website, [www.antidrugs.gov.mo](http://www.antidrugs.gov.mo) diffuses related information to the public.

In 2010, Due to the relocation to new office situated in 43-53A Ave Henrique Infant Macao Square, the Center was temporarily closed to the public and was reopened on 5 January 2011.



## (10) The Mobilization of Non-Governmental Drug Control Activities

In 2010, the Social Welfare Bureau continued to provide technical and financial support to non-governmental organizations to develop drug control activities within the community so as to enhance substance abuse prevention for the community. For instance, the maintenance of occasional and fixed subventions to the Young Men's Christian Association of Macao for its operation and services development. In 2010, the SWB subsidized five non-governmental organizations to carry out 52 activities (see table below) on the topics of substance abuse prevention, tobacco control and the growth of adolescents. The total amount allocated was MOP662,900.

Activities Organized by various Associations in 2010

Association/ Organization	Activity
<b>Sin Meng Charity Association</b>	Sunny Youth 2009 Series Activities
<b>The Smoking Abstinence and Good Health Association</b>	The 4th Two Shores Four Cities Tobacco Damage Prevention Exchange Youth Students Anti-Smoking Book and Comics Competition
	Smoke-free and Substance Abuse Prevention Talk and Youth Healthy Education Talk
	Drug-free and Smoke-free Promotional Film Competition
	20 Anniversary of the No Tobacco Day Activity
	Macao & Zhong Shang Youth Students Tobacco Control Exchange
	Smoke-free Parent-Children Photo Competition
	Macao Health Day Festival & Health Medical Seminar
	Two Shores Four Cities Smoke-free Promotion Short Movie Exhibition
<b>The Young Men's Christian Association of Macao</b>	2010 Tobacco-Free Ambassador Training Camp
	Tobacco-Free Ambassador Project Summary
	Tobacco-Free Ambassador Hong Kong, Macao Exchange Camp
	Drug-Free Life, Healthy Life Experience Camp
	Substance-Free Garden Workshop
	Youth Substance Abuse Concern Group
	Smoke-free Project A
	Drug-Free Community Service Series
	"Drunk" Alcohol Abuse Prevention Promotion Activities
	2010 Tobacco-Free Ambassador School Union Project
<b>University of Science and Technology Student Club "Ping Pong Club"</b>	Macao, Zhuhai Tertiary Education Anti-drug Amical Match
<b>ARTM</b>	Concurso de desenho de cartazes sobre as droga
	Concurso de desenho de estojo
	Concurso de desenhos para calendario
	Concurso de desenhos para livro de apontamentos
	Concurso de desenho para ,arcadpres de livros
	Competicao interescolar com o tema "Pelos olhos dos jovens"
	Renovacao de folhetos informativos para jovens em lingua Portuguesa Inglesa
	Elaboracao de lembrancas com informacao preventive para estudantes
	Elaboracao de lembrancas para os organizadores
	Elaboracao de expositores informativos em lingua Portuguesa
	Guia informative para jovens sobre as substancias abusivas e lingua Ing/Port
	2a.Edicao do livro de banda desenhada sobre as drogas, para jovens, em lingua
<b>ARTM</b>	3 Campeonato de futebol interescolas
	Subsidio para orador das palestras nas escolas, comunidade e local de trabalho
	Financiamento p.a realizcao de power point "flash" p.apresentacao na escolas
	Inquerito Plevantamento de dados-act.prev, a jovens de lingua Port. Ing
	Elaboracao de material para entrega no outreach nocturno
	Impressao da 2a.edicao do guia preventivo para as familias
	Concurso e exposicao de fotografia "sentimentos e emocoos"
	Concerto de musica anti-drogas
	Actividades de verao
	Material de sensibilizacao com mensagens prev.a nivel dos locais de
Spot publicitario familia feliz sem drogas	
Projecto "k"	

## (11) The Youth Anti-Drug Activities Award Project

The Project enters its seven year since its implementation in 2003. In 2010, 19 associations participated in the Project. The purpose is to mobilize more youngsters to organize and carry out various anti-drug promotional activities, encourage them to be more concern and give their support to drug control works. Through being involved in different activities, this enabled teenagers to have more knowledge of substances and eventually take part in anti-drug work.

All activities of the Project were carried out in 2010 and with great success, and so as to reward participating teenagers; the ceremony was held on 26 March 2010. Prizes included the Best Anti-Drug Activity, the Most Creative Anti-Drug Activity and the Most Dynamic Team. This ceremony showed to the public the result of efforts concerning the fight against drugs made by those youngsters.

Activities Organized by Participating Association in 2010:

Association	Activity
Macao Youth Outdoor Activity Association	Speed e point competition
Macao Family and Youth Service Association	Fight Drug Web Project 2010
The Methodist Church Union Education Social Service Center-Taipa Family Growth	Touch No Drugs Youth Exchange Team
The Macao Aerobics Association	“Dance Out from Drugs, Dance a Beautiful Life 2010”
Escola Dom Luis Versiglia Adult Education Department	2010 Drug Search Activity
Sheng Kung Hui (Choi Kou) Middle School	Secrets of Life series activities
Union Geral das Associacoes dos Moradores de Macao-Northern District Complex Service Center	Finale: Don't Wake Up Drugs"-Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Promotion Project
The Macao Community Youth Volunteers Development Association	How about a Candy?
The Macao Christian Literature Association	U-No GAME (YOU NO DRUG / YOUTH NO DRUG)
Associacao de Confraternizacao dos Moradores do Bairro do Antigo Hipodromo Areia Preta e Iao Hon de Macau	“Away from Drugs, Drug-Free World of Beautiful Life” series activities
Associacao de Danca de Musica Pop de Macau	Anti-drug dance. Sing. Show 2010
Associação de Juventude Voluntária de Macau	Enjoy Festival, Refuse Drugs
Instituto Salesiano da Inaculada Conceicao	How harmful is drugs?
Macau Youth Life Association	“Passionate Life” Positive Life series activities
The Young Men's Christian Association of Macao (Youth Community Center)	Teen Talk-Youth and Drugs series activities
Macau Animation & Comic Culture Industrial Association	Anti-Drug Soldiers Comics draft
Macau Body Mind Soul & Environmental Friendly Youth Association	Declaration to Drugs series activities
MUST Student Club	Love Life, No Drugs series activities



## (12) Tobacco Control

### 12.1 2010 World No Tobacco Day

The 2010 World No-Tobacco Day was co-organized by the Health Bureau, the SWB and several NGOs, with the theme of Tobacco-Free New Woman, targeting the sales of cigarettes to women, the protection of women and the damage of second-hand smoke to the next generation.

The activity invited randomly about 400 women in the streets to be photographed holding a no-tobacco board as to support smoke-free. On 30 May 2010, Cheong Sing Ip, Deputy Director of the Health Bureau, Vong Yim Mui, Chief of the Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence of the SWB, Ho Ping Hong, Chief of the Department of Environment Hygiene of the IACM, Ao Hong Sam, President of the Smoking Abstinence and Good Health Association, and Pak Kei Man, President of the Macao Medical Volunteer Association, jointly hosted the ceremony of Support No Tobacco Macao declaration and Smoke-free School Environment four-box comics competition prized distribution. 30 women from different social classes were invited to make their pledge on stage. At the same occasion, Hong Kong singer Chow Pak Hou performed singing and shared his experience on refusing cigarettes to encourage the public to support and be aware of the smoke issue.



### 12.2 Smoke-Free Restaurant

The scheme was started in 2007 and implemented jointly by the Health Bureau, the SWB, several official departments and NGOs with objective of setting up a clear position of the government's attitude on the control of tobacco in public places, enabling the public and the food & beverage industry to adopt related projects and support it. The purpose of the scheme is to build up a mutual understanding for the making of smoke-free restaurant measures by allowing relevant restaurants to experience the possibilities and advantages of the scheme and to enhance the support from the public as they recognize their own rights. By the end of 2010, 82 restaurants had taken part in the scheme.

The Smoke-Free Working Environment Scheme was started in 2001 with objective of protecting employees by allowing them to work in an environment free of cigarette smoke and, at the same time, generating the willpower to stop smoking as well as the promotion of a tobacco-free culture. At the end of 2010, 48 government units, Universities and 18 private companies (with nearly 8,415 employees of 578 departments) had joined the Scheme.

### (13) Publication of printed matter and other promotional items

(leaflets, posters, books and magazines, DVD, guide book and research report)

In order to strengthen the communities' knowledge of Methadone Continuous Treatment, a related tri-lingual promotional advertisement was made and broadcast on radio with the aim the of educating and advocating the relevant message.

Meanwhile, so as to comply with the 10th Anniversary of the Healthy Life Education Center promotion, apart from the making and broadcasting on television of 3 advertisements starring Harold the

giraffe, promotions were also made at shops at Macao and Taipa, and in addition, related messages were placed on buses in order to spread the message.

In addition, the DPTT, through official anti-drug website [www.antidrugs.gov.com](http://www.antidrugs.gov.com) and its youth website to provide the latest anti-drug information, promoted anti-drug activities. At the same time, update anti-drug slogans on public transportation, bringing related message to every corner of the city. Three new promotional souvenirs were created; these items were distributed together with anti-drug information to schools and organizations at different anti-drug activities and talks. Finally, the anti-drug hot line 28781791 of the DPTT provides enquires and assistance to the public.



Harold publicity



Anti-drug slogan on public transportation



Three promotional items

## 重視美沙酮社會效益 同時關注居民擔憂

澳門特別行政區政府社會工作局  
INSTITUTO DE ACOAÇÃO SOCIAL DO GOVERNO DE MACAU

<http://www.antidrugs.gov.mo>  
<http://www.ias.gov.mo>

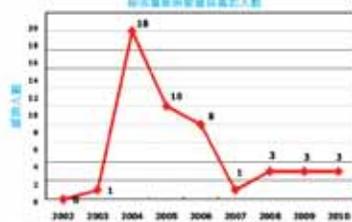
### ■ 美沙酮-防控傳染病重要政策

#### 澳門為何需要推行美沙酮維持治療？

主要原因：

1. 預防愛滋病在吸毒人群中蔓延；
2. 保障全澳市民的生命安全；
3. 維護澳門健康和諧城市的形象。

2004年愛滋病毒在吸毒人群中爆發，為防止病毒向社區擴散，確保本澳沒有外地輸出個案，故必須採取果斷、負責及迅速的行動。特区政府於2005年成立了由政府及民間組成的防治愛滋病委員會，大力推動美沙酮計劃，鼓勵吸毒者接受戒毒治療及停止使用針筒。經社會工作局近年來的努力，於2005年開始推出以美沙酮維持治療為主的各項戒毒措施，將共用針筒而感染病毒的人數受到控制，由2004年的18例下降至近年的每年3例，成功打擊愛滋病的蔓延。同時亦減低吸毒者感染及傳播其他各種傳染病的機會，保障個人及公共衛生安全。



圖解：編織2005年-2010年本澳推行美沙酮維持治療計劃 - 感染愛滋病個案數目

### ■ 聯合國及世界衛生組織專家對愛滋病控制之指引

根據最近地區的經驗和專家的意見，若政府不實施有效預防、愛滋病毒將會以驚人的速度傳播，最終必定會影響全體居民及鄰近地區。世界衛生組織及聯合國愛滋病計劃等國際組織必須認真地考慮推行普及化的美沙酮計劃，以期愛滋病預防的準確性和傳播阻斷的效果。近年來，中國內地、台灣地區、越南、泰國、馬來西亞、緬甸等地均在藥物組織的推動下，積極開展美沙酮服務。雖然各地在推行美沙酮維持治療的過程中都會遇到不同的阻力，但由於此項工作涉及整體居民的福祉、生命安全和經濟發展，各國均以落實的態度推行有關控制計劃。

根據紐約市的經驗，使用美沙酮治療後，戒毒者感染愛滋病的機率明顯下降，發揮有效保護作用；香港亦一直保持極低感染水平，涉及犯罪率由26%下降至4%，這與普及化的美沙酮服務有直接的關係。根據專家的意見，美沙酮治療的保護作用，必須配合普及化和規範化的服務，才能得以奏效。香港已有21間美沙酮診所，大部分使用者可在其1.5公里範圍內獲得服務。台灣亦有超過90間，而內地更有700多間。而澳門在普及化方面尚不足之處，目前只得一間，而且在服務質素存在不穩定因素，因此仍應繼續努力，為區區安全作出貢獻。

### ■ 重視及關注居民擔憂、加強管理

由於美沙酮治療為醫療專業的服務，政府必須認真參考專家意見、聽取地區團體和服務使用者意見，兼顧民意，普及化及方便的因素是美沙酮服務成效之基本要求。

美沙酮服務推出初期，社會工作局此項收受到多位議員、街坊、鄉民、團體等的諮詢及投訴，對此非常重視，並分別派員到各個社區團體、詳解解釋美沙酮維持治療計劃的意義，社會團體均對美沙酮維持治療的認真負責態度，與此同時，亦加強與政府有關衛生中心內設立，可免除傳統戒毒，有助鼓勵病人接受美沙酮服務，提升治療效果，此點與專家的意見是一致的。

與此同時，社會工作局亦關注市民對上述服務感到擔憂，其實理便及處理只應保證性，與事實不符，以有過激反應，而非率大地下推而幸增加，故此，澳門特區政府決定會採取有效的措施，加強管理，減輕居民的疑慮，具體措施如下：

- 以試點方式進行評估  
醫療局將以試點方式進行測試，持續評估和改進。
- 減少藥物使用量  
只要保證患者在最近大度的小藥房使用者作測試對象。
- 調整開放時間  
測試期間，每天只作短暫的開放時間。
- 加強宣傳效果  
一般情況下，完成整個身體程序只需約1分鐘，但病人在衛生中心集結等待的情況不會發生。
- 發藥站管理  
衛生中心設置獨立出入口，並配有保安員駐守，定時在附近地區巡視。
- 與警方密切合作  
為確保良好治安環境，海峽以部門建立聯防溝通機制，如遇到有案發生，可即時通知有關執法部門協助。
- 加強宣傳教育工作  
目前，澳門大部分社會人士和專業團體都理解美沙酮服務的重要性，但可能仍有一些市民對美沙酮服務有所誤解，社會工作局將繼續進行宣傳教育工作，加大社會大眾對該項服務的了解，降低市民對美沙酮病人的疑慮。



### ■ 美沙酮是藥物而非毒品

美沙酮 (METHADONE) 於1964年首次應用於海峽地區戒毒的替代治療中，至今已超過40多年的歷史，在全球60多個國家/地區普遍應用。度設已安插國安公署，而近年在積極預防HIV/AIDS傳播及促進社區公共衛生的前提下，世界衛生組織 (WHO) 亦倡導各國/地區採用美沙酮維持治療方案。

美沙酮是一種止痛藥物，同時可以減輕海峽、戒煙、鴉片類毒品依賴人士對毒品的渴求。服用美沙酮人士只要按醫生指示服用，能重投正常和有質素的生活。美沙酮維持治療目的就是要提供一種方便獲藥、合法、安全有效的醫療替代方案，同時達致以下效果：

1. 減少傳染病感染或傳播的危機；
2. 減少對毒品的渴求及金錢負擔，且有減少犯罪；
3. 改善家庭生活及工作能力；
4. 維護個人健康。

### ■ 基本醫療權益 不應歧視

世界衛生組織 (WHO) 將藥物依賴定義為慢性復發性腦病，如同哮喘病、高血壓等均需要接受長期的藥物治療。政府有責任提供適當的醫療，病人亦有治療權利及受法律保障。

■ 《澳門基本法》第25條其規定了澳門居民在法律面前一律平等，不受性別、經濟狀況或社會條件等存在受到歧視，基本權利受到基本法的保障。

■ 根據第17/2009號法律《新藥法》第三十六條之規定，政府必須履行有關的醫療義務，社會工作局在衛生局的技術支援下，負責籌辦治療戒毒者。另根據第三十條之規定，在維護公共衛生的前提下，可設立社會衛生新藥及計劃，包括新藥替代計劃。

■ 根據法令第24/86/M號第六條明確規定了對藥物有依賴的人員向衛生局屬下任何單位或取藥治療服務，根據有關法例第四條指出本澳任何居民均有權在其居住區域的衛生中心求診。

### ■ 案例

阿明 (化名) 是一位接近40歲的男士，前幾年19年海峽，多年來經過無數次戒毒亦未能成功，還過一生都不能戒除毒癮。直至三年前，嘗試服用美沙酮維持治療，有這機會所至，這也開始，由於未有戒除毒癮，被強制戒毒，但戒毒醫生及社工向他解釋美沙酮的治療原理，並協助他改善生活，並改善了海峽情況及健康，原本與大海無緣的阿明，但經過三年努力，竟開始了毒品戒除的旅程，並與家人建立了良好的關係。他在目前有一份穩定工作且可支配收入，這不僅改善了家庭經濟環境，亦改變了他的人生。

阿明太太：「——」說服他戒毒並接受治療，但不曾停止了打打打，而法律制裁也他戒除了，他也他有了固定工作，改善了他們的家庭生活，不再為他擔憂，美沙酮對其他人的影響及沒有毒癮，但美沙酮也改善了我們的命運這事實。

美沙酮是一種戒毒治療藥物，讓愛滋病的病人能過正常的生活，不難想像戒毒成功，社會團體給予他們的機會，我們能重新振作，但不應歧視戒毒者。愛滋病是社會的共同問題，協助有需要的人尋求戒毒治療及康復，是戒毒者及其家人的最大心願。



海峽區專家來澳訪問美沙酮工作

Promotion on the benefits of the methadone service to the society

# The Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation

Professionalism, systemization, multi-functionalism and popularity are the objectives of the Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation in managing a drug treatment complex center. In addition, it also provides professional skills and financial assistance to non-governmental treatment organizations/associations. At the same time, referral cases from the Law Courts and other departments are handled and it calculates and analyzes the substance abuse population as well as assisting with the development of substance abuse prevention projects and events.

In 2010, the Division provided complete and professional drug treatment and rehabilitation services to those who needed; which by means of out-patient medical care, health checks, individual psychological counselling, family counselling, social assistance and referral services. These complied with the methadone distribution management and electronic medical records, as well as AIDS prevention and infection follow up measures. As for AIDS prevention and treatment,

the provision of professional counselling and medical referral services were maintained, providing support and assistance to harm reduction projects and their execution. Related measures improved the efficiency on the control of infection diseases and at the same time had a big impact for community hygiene and security.

Confronting the new situation of drugs, a drug treatment and counselling project for substance abuse youth was implemented for this purpose and was composed with doctors, nurses and social workers. In addition, in 2010, co-operation and exchanges with professionals were increased. For instance, an experimental project, Research on the Situation of Youth Substance Abuse, was developed so that counselling and intervention could be provided for the families of substance abuse youth. By means of psychological and social assistance to maintain the family function it was possible to help these youngsters to quit drugs.

The Division continued to co-operate with the Department for Social Rehabilitation of



the Legal Affairs Bureau and NGOs to provide comprehensive and progressive treatment for detoxification cases, such as regular urine tests, counselling and evaluation on drug withdrawal, and out-patient consultation, as well as non-governmental drug treatment services.

As for the realization of methadone service units in 2010, related promotions were strengthened. From November to December, huge promotional work was carried out, including new methadone leaflets, publicity on televisions and radio, and several explanation forums were given to organizations, schools, and resident associations on the importance and social benefices of methadone service. Anti-drug harm reduction work will be reinforced in the coming year.

# The Drug Treatment Complex Center

The Center was opened in October 2002, providing complete and diversify detoxification and rehabilitation services to voluntary drug treatment addicts. Buprenorphine and methadone are the major medications for outpatient drug withdrawal and continuous treatment. In addition, financial and technical assistance to support non-governmental drug treatment organizations/associations to run rehabilitation centers, rehabilitated self-help organizations, and outreach harm reduction service, as well as substance abuse youth service was provided. Furthermore, provision of special events locations and calls for meetings and professional training were made available.

In 2010, there were 447 detoxification cases (chart 1) followed up by the Outpatient Unit, an increase of 3% compared to 2009, and amongst these, 80 were new comers; with a tendency of younger age and consumption of different mixed drugs. The total number of services provided (all domains included: cases followed up by social workers, medical care by nurses, infection diseases special counselling and doctor consultation) was 67,066 persons/times, an increase compared with the year before. Amongst the majority was medical care, accounting more than 70% of the total, followed by drug urine tests. Regarding other professional services, there was a general increase.



(Chart 1) Cases Followed Up by the Drug Treatment Complex Center

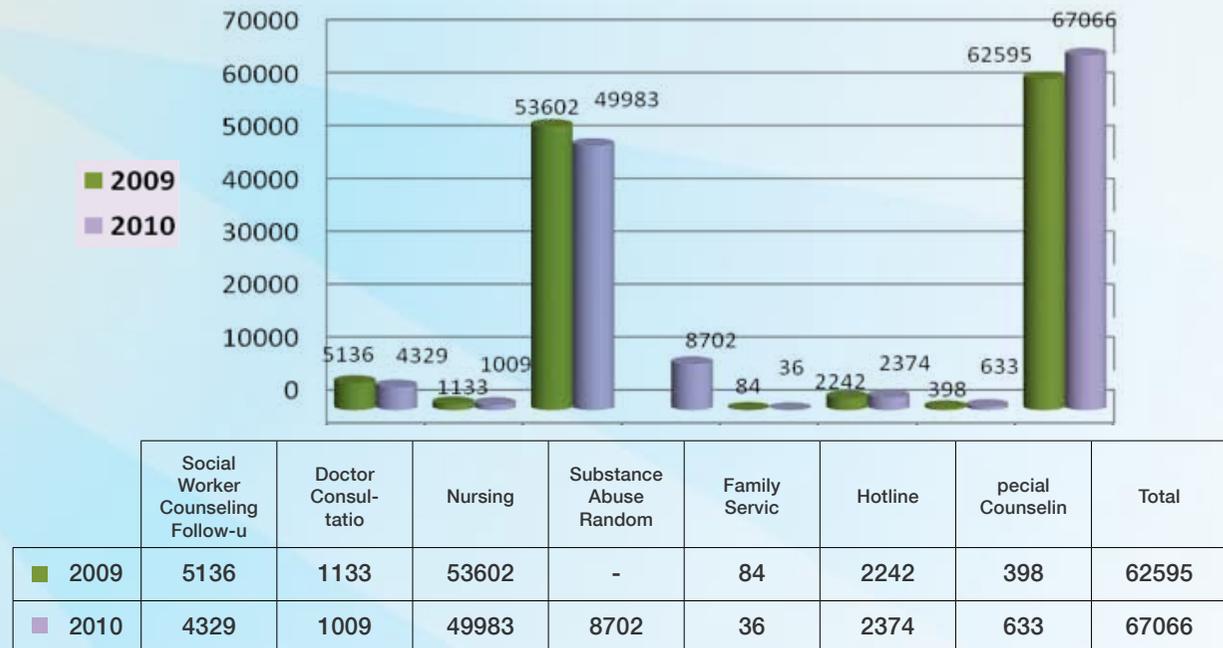
## (1) Medical Diagnosis and Treatment

According to specific needs of each drug treatment case, a complex evaluation on the treatment and continuous treatment is provided, which includes doctor face-to-face consultation with doctors, the making of drug treatment plans, body checks, and quick tests for infection disease, as well as cardio check. 50,992 persons/times used the services. For improving substance abuse select test work, related tests were carried out by certified analysts. In addition, professional training was provided to related staff, and specific analysis facilities were purchased. 8,702 analyses were conducted in 2010.

Three cases of HIV contamination were detected by the Center in 2010. Since the implementation of the methadone continuous treatment and other harm reduction measures, the spreading of HIV among drug addicts remains under control, and there was no sign of significant change.

\* Statistics of detoxification as well as the calculation and analysis of infectious diseases can be referred to in the related Research Chapter of this report.

(Chart 2) No. of Services Provided by the Outpatient Unit from 2009-2010



Note: Since the substance abuse random analysis improves progressively, in 2010, related statistics were added to the chart.

## (2) Psychosocial Intervention and Evaluation Work

4,329 persons/times of psychosocial interventions were provided by the Center in 2010, a slight decrease compared with 2009 (chart 2). Due to the increase of methadone continuous treatment, counselling measures were strengthened through the Methadone Patients' Team Treatment Work. A Methadone Harm-Reduction activity was held, with the objectives of care and support. Regular talks, group treatment workshops and other activities were carried out to help addicts to have the correct idea about methadone continuous treatment and to have healthy lifestyle.

Regarding youth substance abuse treatment and counselling, a related project was developed and a professional team was created, composed of doctors, nurses and

social workers. An Evaluation tool Memory Test in Traumatic Brain Injury (Macao Version) was developed. In addition, through co-operation with other professionals to provide drug withdrawal counselling, case tracking evaluation and various analysis to teenagers; which include infectious diseases prevention education, basic body check, memory test in traumatic brain injury, and hand-foot concordance ability test, as well as nutrition test. According to evaluation results, intervention and follow up will start as quickly as possible for related case. 98 substance abuse youngsters under 29 years old were followed up in 2010, and with 102 persons/times for various analysis.

In 2010, the Center continued co-operation with the Department of Social Rehabilitation of the Legal Affairs Bureau and non-governmental drug treatment organizations continuous in 2010, by strengthened drug treatment probation measures and detoxification evaluation. For this, judges of the Primary Court and staff from the Department of Social Rehabilitation visited the Hong Kong Social Welfare Department, Kowloon Magistrates' Court, Teen Challenge Complex Training Center. In addition, there was collaboration with the Christian New Life Fellowship Macau (SY Unit), Sheng Kung Hui Northern District Youth Service Team and General Union of Residents Association Community Youth Service to complete a trial project called Research on the Situation of Youth Substance Abuse, using Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST20) for data collection.

### (3) Harm-Reduction and AIDS Prevention and Treatment Work

In 2010, the Center by means of providing subventions to support non-governmental drug treatment organizations to implement related training and community project. In the second half of 2010, great efforts were made with the promotion of methadone service which included television and radio advertisements making, publicity in newspapers and media interviews, as well as sharing sessions with NGO/associations/residents. As to strengthen methadone continuous treatment work, there was collaboration with the MUST in carrying out the Research on Methadone Blood Level for the purpose of improving the efficiency on methadone treatment.

According to service development and needs, in 2010, there were more staff for the AIDS Follow Up Work Team. Regarding counselling, more personalized and family counselling was provided to mobilize related case to undergo adequate treatment. 633 persons/times of emotional counselling were conducted throughout the year, 42 regular meetings with the Conde de Janerio Hospital Infectious Diseases Unit, and five visits to Macao Prison. Concerning AIDS prevention and treatment promotion, AIDS workshops were provided to drug treatment staff. Besides, in order to strengthen addicts' knowledge on AIDS and other infectious diseases, AIDS information enquires service was improved, with 182 persons/times enquires. Hygiene education for drug treatment organizations and relevant talks were held three times for outpatient drug treatment with a participation of 64 persons/times.

# Support to Non-Governmental Treatment Services



Regarding assistance provided to non-governmental drug treatment organizations, financial and technical support was given to five NGOs for the development of drug treatment services, provision of professional training and the creation of an efficient running management mechanism, as well as improvement of service facilities. In addition, regular meetings were held with organizations and social workers for information exchange and sharing, to develop diversify treatment services and study together related strategies.

In 2010, in order to improve the social service facilities of Macao, the re-construction of a drug treatment male center was in the planning stages and the provision of operation management and technical support to a newly opened drug treatment and rehabilitation female center.

In the same year, the SWB provided operation assistance to four drug treatment and rehabilitation centers, one self-help treatment and rehabilitation organization and one smoke treatment out-patient service. Below are organizations receiving subsidies and the types of services provided by these organizations:

Organization/ Association	Drug Treatment Service
The Teen Challenge-Complex Training Center	Long-term hospitalization evangelical drug treatment and rehabilitation service for male
	Long-term hospitalization evangelical drug treatment and rehabilitation service for female
The Christian New Life Fellowship in Macau	Long-term hospitalization evangelical drug treatment and rehabilitation service for male
	Harm-reduction outreach service and late night outreach service for teenagers
The Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao (ARTM)	Long-term hospitalization drug treatment and rehabilitation service for male
	Harm-reduction service and outreach service
The Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association	Drug Treatment Rehabilitated Self-Help Organization and Professional Assistant Service
Associacao de Beneficiencia Ao Hon Sam	Out-patient smoke treatment service

In 2010, rehabilitation treatment services were provided to 75 persons/times by drug treatment non-governmental organizations, and the number of drug treatment outreach services reached 22,488 persons/times, while outreach teams targeting substance abuse and high-risk youth provided 4,940 services, and social reintegration services for drug treatment self-help were 8,972 persons/times. Regarding the smoking outpatient service, 817 persons/times received related treatment (amongst 300 persons/times were new cases).

(Chart 1) Non-Governmental Organizations Receiving Subventions from 2006-2010

Organization	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Drug Treatment & Rehabilitation Facilities	123	108	77	75	75
Drug Treatment Outreach Services	2,145	7,860	8,252	21,373	27,428
Drug Treatment Self-Help Association	117	5,302	5,253	7,138	8,972
Smoking Treatment Services	664	1,366	1,230	1,216	817
<b>Total (persons/times)</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>14,636</b>	<b>14,812</b>	<b>29,802</b>	<b>37,292</b>

\*Due to the fact that some cases treated and follow-up by different organizations were recorded repeatedly, the total number of persons may have been recorded repeatedly.



	Operational Subvention	Activities Subvention	Facilities and Others
2006	5,862,417.00	407,100.00	799,945.00
2007	6,575,968.00	421,385.00	1,094,314.00
2008	9,020,950.00	315,000.00	3,151,153.00
2009	12,355,035.00	582,300.00	1,164,473.00
2010	13,047,481.00	643,760.00	1,639,752.90

(Chart 3) Statistics of Subventions provided by the SWB to Non-Governmental Treatment

# Anti-Drug Work Training Course

## (I) Anti-drug Work Professional Training

### 1) Strengthen the legal knowledge – New anti-drug law explanation session

Law no.17/2009 Prohibition of Illegal Production, Trafficking and Consumption of Narcotic Substance and Psychotropic Substance came into effect in September 2009, in order to enable non-governmental drug treatment organizations to have a better understanding of the related law, an explanation session was held on 19 March 2010 by representative of the Legal Affairs Bureau, with 42 participants.

## 2) Professional Counselling Skills

### Knowledge on Mental Status Caused by Substance Abuse and Related Treatment Measures

In order to strengthen the knowledge of mental states caused by substance

abuse and related treatment measures for front-line co-workers' counselling, on 12 July 2010, a talk was given by Dr. Philip Tsui, Clinical Consultant of San Francisco Suicide Prevention. Subjects included: Definition of substance abuse, Diagnostics criteria and general direction, Characteristics and classifications of substance abuse, and Pharmacology intervention for drug withdrawal, as well as Development of treatment project and Function analysis. 37 participants from the DPTT and non-governmental drug treatment organizations took part in the talk.

### Restoration of Human Relationships Certificate Course

For strengthening front-line co-workers' definition, idea, realization and preparation on the idea of restoration of human relationship, so as to comply with specific analyzing and practical training on the relationship restore between drug dependants and his/her family, a related course was held by the DPTT and NGOs from 10 to 11 September 2010, with guests Dr. Wong Seng Wing of the



Hong Kong Restoration of Human Relationships Centre, Mr. Lai Teng Kei and Ms. Lee Sin Teng. Subjects included the purpose of meeting, practice and steps explanation, preparation before meeting, host notes, and common methods of prevention and conflicts solutions.

### Drug Treatment Worker Professional Training Workshop

In order to heighten the knowledge of HIV/AIDS for the person in charge and the front-line workers of a drug treatment organization, so as to improve the caring and counselling skills for its patients. A series of training workshops was carried out by the SWB in November 2010, with subjects on Knowing HIV/AIDS, AIDS Caring Skills, Medical Caring, and prevention, as well as treatment. An observation trip was made to Hong Kong Cari-

tas and the Special Prevention Center of the Hong Kong Health Department. A related workshop was held by the SWB nurse, with a 14 participants from official and NGOs.

### 3) Activity Leading Skills

#### Music Therapy Training Workshop

To improve the anti-drug work skills and strategies for front-line workers and the use of professional counselling skills by means of music to create a common language with their clients, on 16 and 17 April 2010, a related workshop was held, with 18 participants from the DPTT and non-governmental drug treatment organizations. The training was conducted by Mrs. Chan Mei Yok, President of the Hong Kong Music Therapist, with subjects on Basic Idea of Music Therapy, and Specific Treatment Methods for Substance Abusers, as well as Leading Skills.

#### Substance Abuse Youth Activity Skill Leading Training Course

In order to strengthen the substance abuse youth counselling and intervention skills for front-line co-workers by means of adventure training, and so as to improve the working skills of organizing outdoor activities. On 16 and 17 December 2010, related training was conducted by the Hong Kong Lutheran Church Instructor. Subjects included Breaking the Ice, Experience about Physical Conditions Affected by Substance Abuse, Understanding the Motivations and Obstacles during Drug Treatment Process, and Methods of Drug Refusal and Prevention of Relapse. There were 20 participants from official and NGOs.



#### 4) Sudden Crisis Handling – Self Defense Course

For heightening the awareness of defense and self protection for front-line co-workers, therefore to reduce the risk of being attacked at work, on 25, 27 May and 1 June 2010, a related course was provided to the DPTT and NGOs. Through practicing protection skills, enabling participants to react properly in a relatively safe condition, and to retreat as quickly as possible. There were 14 participants.

# Public Health Laboratory, Health Bureau

To strengthen the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in Macao, the Public Health Laboratory of the Health Bureau provides the following services through its subordinate “Information and Counselling on HIV/AIDS” team.



1. During office hours, individuals may visit the Public Health Laboratory in person or call the hotline (no caller ID display) for information and counselling on HIV/AIDS; personal information of pay visit or hotline users will be kept in strict confidential. In addition, the “AIDS hotline pre-recorded system” was set up to allow the public to listen to the AIDS related messages during non-office hours; in this pre-recorded system, residents may also leave voice message for future follow-up counselling and contact. The pre-recorded system is available in Cantonese, Mandarin and English. Pre-recorded content include: Knowing about HIV/AIDS, HIV antibody testing, HIV/AIDS Prevention and AIDS related services in Macao;
2. Providing free HIV antibody blood test to Macao citizens. Besides, a Voluntary Anonymous Monitoring System was established to provide HIV antibody blood test for people who do not want to disclose their personal information, so as to fully enhance the AIDS monitoring in Macao;
3. Providing counselling services to HIV carriers, and transferring them to Conde de São Januário Hospital for further treatment;
4. Providing consultation and counselling for referrals from non-government medical organizations, and arranging them to have further HIV testing;
5. Assisting in conducting public education of HIV/AIDS prevention for different groups of population in the society.

## 1. Overview of drug addicts infected by infectious diseases in 2010

Since May 2002, the Public Health Laboratory has cooperated with “Department of Prevention and Treatment for Drug Dependence” of the Social Welfare Bureau to provide infectious disease serology testing service to drug addicts, monitor and control the spread of infectious diseases among drug users.

Statistics on drug addicts infected by infectious diseases in the past five years are as follows:

### i) Hepatitis C

The infection rate of hepatitis C is going on a downward trend after reaching 68% in 2006 and 2007. In 2010, a total number of 225 samples were received, and 132 of them were detected positive, infection rate as 59%, increased slightly compared with that of 2009.

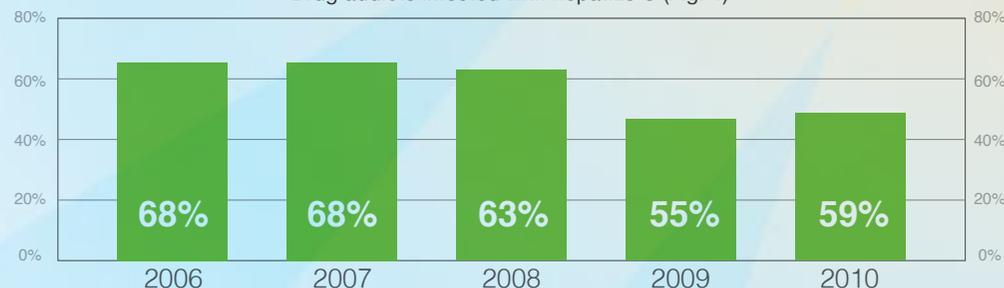
### ii) Hepatitis B

Infection rate of hepatitis B in 2006 was 19% and was gradually decreasing since then, the infection rate maintained around 10% in the recent four years. A total of 224 samples were received for hepatitis B surface antigen test in 2010; among them, 19 were positive cases, infection rate (Hepatitis B carrier) was 9%, increased slightly when compared with that of 2009.

### iii) HIV/AIDS

With regard to HIV/AIDS, of which we have always attached great concern, since the establishment of “AIDS

Drug addicts infected with hepatitis C (Fig. 1)



Drug addicts infected with hepatitis B (Fig. 2)



Prevention and Control Commission” in 2005, with participation of and collaboration between various governmental entities and civil organizations, several “harm reduction” measures have been formulated, these include the Methadone Maintenance Treatment in 2005 and Syringes Recycling Rewards Programme launched in 2009 which have significantly reduced the risk behaviour of HIV infection and other blood-borne diseases among injected drug users. The infection rate of HIV remains at 1-2% in recent years. In 2010, a total of 219 samples were received; 2 positive cases were detected, infection rate was 0.9%, decreased by 0.6% as compared to 1.5% of the previous year.

## 2. Participation in HIV/AIDS Publicity and Education Works

In 2010, the “Information and Counselling on HIV/AIDS” team of the Public Health Laboratory has taken part in publicity and education activities organized by relevant governmental entities and organizations, so as to disseminate information of HIV/AIDS prevention.

## 3. Way Forward

In the future, the Public Health Laboratory will continue to coordinate and exchange with public departments and civil organizations of different spectrums, through concerted efforts, we look forward to efficiently enhance the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, and hence stem the spread of AIDS among high risk groups and susceptible population.

Drug addicts infected with HIV (Fig. 3)



Date	Activity	Activity
21/02/2010	AIDS Workshop	Volunteers (Macao Community Youth Volunteers Development Association)
26/06/2010	Activities on 2010 International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (disseminate information on anti-drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention)	Members of the public
01/12/2010	Activities on 2010 International AIDS Day	Members of the public

# AIDS Prevention and Control Commission Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region

A commission to prevent and control AIDS was preliminary established by the Health Bureau of the Government of the Macao SAR in 2000 to assist in formulating strategies to prevent and control HIV/AIDS, promoting publicizing and education, as well as analyzing and studying information and figures; members of the commission included physicians, laboratory technicians and social workers of the Health Bureau.

Considering the global and local AIDS epidemic changes, with an intention to intensify community participation, promote interdepartmental collaboration, the Health Bureau proposed to reorganize the commission and establish the AIDS Prevention and Control Commission (hereinafter “the Commission”), which is then chaired by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, and constituted by various government entities and civil organizations to take counsel together as to the strategies of AIDS prevention and control. At last the Commission was established according to the Chief Executive Dispatch no. 364/2005 on 21st November 2005.

## Mission of the Committee

The Commission is to plan and promote the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS through government departments, associations and organizations of different areas, aiming to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS.

## Work Areas of the Committee

1. formulate programmes for HIV/AIDS prevention and control, coordinate the sustainable promotion and implementation of the programmes, and systematically evaluate the outcome of the programmes;
2. supervise on the monitoring of AIDS, as well as the collection and handling of AIDS-related information;
3. study on the local situation;
4. establish the work for HIV/AIDS information, concern and prevention, and coordinate with public entities and community groups;
5. motivate other public and private agencies to participate in the programmes of information, research, prevention and control.

## Composition of the Committee

The Commission is chaired by the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture, and constituted by 25 members representing different governmental entities and non-government organizations from sectors of health, education, social welfare, security and anti-drug. Operating under the Commission is a secretariat which provides administrative assistance to the Commission and executes other functions tasked by the chairman.

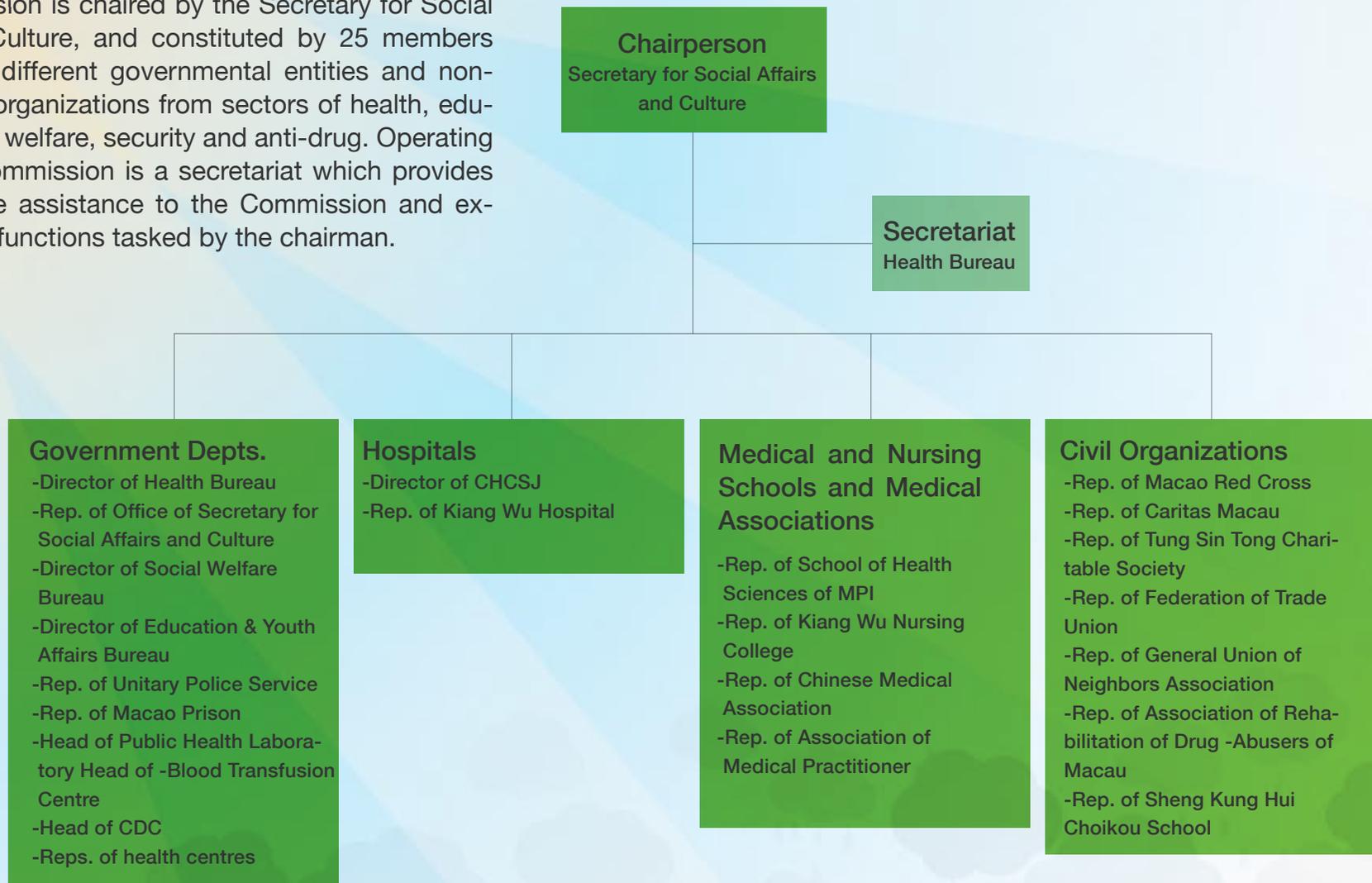


Diagram 1: Composition of AIDS Prevention and Control Commission of Macao SAR Government

## Epidemic situation of AIDS in Macao

The Government of Macao SAR has launched antibody screening services of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) since 1986. At present, aside from responding to the clinical demand, screening services are also available to: blood collected by the Blood Transfusion Centre, prisoners, pregnant women, voluntary testing intravenous drug users, imported workers of casinos and anonymous users.

The infection and prevalent rates of HIV among the general population in Macao stay at a low level (about 0.08%). From 1986 to 2010, a total of 454 infection cases were reported (including cases with AIDS symptoms). Of which, males accounted for 208 cases (46%) whereas females accounted for 246 cases (54%); the majority falls on the age group of 20 to 39, about three-fourths of the whole. Cases of AIDS with symptoms totalled 56, of which 47 cases were males (84%) and the rest 9 cases were females (16%). There were a total of 30 cases of death.

In Macao, human immunodeficiency virus is mainly transmitted through the main routes of heterosexual contact (58%), drug injection (14%) and homosexual contact (9%), please refer to table 1 for details. Heterosexual contact and drug injection shared similar proportions, each accounted approximately one-third among the infection cases of the local residents; the majority falls on the age group of 30 to 49, about 60% of the whole. Since the introduction of Methadone Maintenance Treatment in 2005, the proportion of infections via drug injection has been decreasing.

In 2010, 27 new cases of HIV were reported in Macao, 15 cases of them were males (56%) and 12 cases were females (44%); 11 cases of them were residents (41%) and 16 cases were non-residents (59%). Among all the reported cases, heterosexual contact was the most common transmission route, accounted for about 41%. Most cases, nearly 52%, were discovered in and reported by medical settings.

Table 1 No. of HIV infected cases in Macao by transmission routes (1986-2010)

Year	Transmission Routes					
	Heterosexual contact	Homosexual contact	Intravenous Injections	Pregnant Mother to Baby	Unknown	other
1986	0	0	0	0	1	1
1989	0	1	0	0	0	1
1990	0	0	0	0	1	1
1991	1	3	0	0	0	4
1992	12	0	0	0	1	13
1993	29	6	0	0	2	37
1994	30	2	1	0	2	35
1995	27	1	0	0	1	29
1996	14	0	1	0	5	20
1997	16	0	0	0	5	21
1998	13	9	5	0	4	31
1999	6	0	1	1	1	9
2000	17	0	5	0	4	26
2001	7	0	2	0	3	12
2002	12	1	0	0	9	22
2003	12	0	0	0	12	24
2004	6	2	18	0	4	30
2005	9	1	10	0	3	23
2006	11	4	8	0	5	28
2007	12	0	1	0	8	21
2008	11	2	3	0	6	22
2009	7	4	3	0	3	17
2010	11	4	5	0	7	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>454</b>

# AIDS Prevention and Control Commission

## Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region

### Main Work and Achievement in 2010

#### 1. General Assembly

The six working groups under the Commission have held several meetings in 2010 to discuss the AIDS prevention and control work for different high risk groups. In the general assembly dated 6th December 2010, the working groups concluded their works in 2010 and discussed the prevention and control strategies for 2011 with members of the Commission.

#### 2. Surveillance

At present, the surveillance system of HIV/AIDS in Macao includes: (i) mandatory disease notification; (ii) unlinked anonymous surveillance; (iii) screening for the general population: routine examination and voluntary anonymous screening for pregnant women and blood donors; (iv) surveillance for high risk groups: routine examination for prisoners, people with tuberculosis, injecting drug users and imported workers of casinos, as well as voluntary testing for patients with STDs (the service has been provided by Workers' Clinic since 2008) and non-venue-based sex workers (the service has been provided by outreach team of non-governmental organizations since 2010 ).

#### 3. Prevention and Control Measures

##### 3.1 Drug Users

Since the launch of methadone maintenance treatment in 2005, the number of users has continued to increase; as of the end of 2010, there were 264 accumulated cases. In the past four years, the number of drug users who continued to receive treatment accounted for 60%, the average treatment time was 2.2 years, and the attendance rate of those received high-dose methadone ( $\geq 80\text{mg/d}$ ) was even better. High attendance rate is one of the indicators of quality service; the methadone maintenance treatment in Macao is of international level.

Currently, there is only one methadone service point in Macao. Therefore, it not only cannot guarantee the continuity of the service, but also respond to the increasing number of service users as expected in the near future. For this reason, the Commission is preparing to extend the service network; however, there is still no public consensus on the decision of service location. In the latter half of 2010, via various means, such as the media, and exchange meetings with civil organizations and schools, the Commission has focused on the publicity and education of methadone maintenance treatment to dispel the anxiety of residents.

With subsidization from the Commission, the Outreach Centre of the Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macau has been operating for more than two years; it provides health education, nursing, community support and other services to drug users, and has launched the Syringes Recycling Rewards Programme. In 2010, over 50,000 injecting instruments have been collected. The services have already been recognized by the residents living near the Outreach Centre, opposing forces have significantly mitigated.

### 3.2 Sex workers and persons infected with STDs

Since 2009, the Committee has sponsored. The Commission has started subsidizing Macao AIDS Care Association and Macao Chi Tang Women Association from 2009 to initiate promotion, education and behaviour intervention works, such as providing hotlines, outreach services and sex workers trainings, for specific groups (particularly sex workers). Amid 2010, the outreach services in hours were approximately 1,451, in contact with a total of 4,140 sex workers, distributing 17,786 condoms and 14,072 promotional materials. Since 2010, with the assistance from the outreach team of the abovementioned two non-government organizations, the trial of “Blood serum and behaviour monitoring programme of non-venue-based sex workers” has been run smoothly; it has provided free and anonymous HIV test and syphilis rapid test for 227 non-venue-based sex workers in total, and no positive case has been detected. The Commission is now studying the feasibility to launch STDs diagnosis and therapeutic services for sex workers in Macao.

To increase sex workers’ awareness and knowledge on health, the Commission has produced a Women’s Health Handbook in both traditional Chinese and simplified Chinese which will be distributed in future outreach activities. In addition, the Commission has successfully contacted 7 hotels and 11 inns to place publicity leaflets of different languages at the front desk of their premises.

The Commission will continue to conduct the Collaboration Programme on the Prevention and Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases/AIDS with the Workers’ Clinic to provide free HIV, syphilis and neisseria gonorrhoeae tests for individuals who have had unprotected sex.



### 3.3 Foreigners and cross-border travellers

The Commission has once again cooperated with the Venetian Macao Ltd. to hold the activity “Health Advisory Station” in the employee activities area of the Venetian Macao-Resort-Hotel and Sands Macao Hotel to provide the employees with simple health check-up, AIDS knowledge, as well as behaviour assessment and counselling, there were approximately 870 participants. Besides, the Commission has also continued to cooperate with Immigration Department of Public Security Police Force and Human Resources Office to distribute promotional materials of different languages to foreigners.



In order to prevent cross-regional spread of HIV/AIDS, apart from local partners, the Commission has always maintained a close partnership and communication with governmental and non-government organizations of neighbouring regions. Since 2003, the Commission has cooperated with Hong Kong AIDS Foundation to carry out promotional activities relating to AIDS education at the departure hall of Macao Ferry Terminal; by distributing publicity materials and questionnaires, the travellers’ awareness and knowledge on AIDS prevention are raised. Since 2009, the Commission has also initiated a three-year educational programme for cross-border travellers with Hong Kong AIDS Foundation. In 2010, with assistance from the Hong Kong Red Ribbon Centre, the Commission has produced “Travel Smart Play Safe (Macao version)” which is starred by Miss Yeung Chin-wah, Miriam, special representative of Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.

### 3.4 Youths

Key emphasis in work in promoting sex education in non-tertiary education in 2010: (1) strengthen collaboration between the Government and civil organizations, improve the atmosphere of sex education within the community; and (2) raise the capability of the sex education promotion team and provide focused support. With regard to improve the atmosphere of sex education, aside from organizing sex education activities for the youths persistently, the Commission has also dispatched counsellors to organize sexuality education counselling activities, and publicize sexuality education via producing promotional posters, brochures, display panels and videos; from the end of 2010 to the beginning of 2011, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau and the Health Bureau have joined six civil organizations to hold a promotional activity of community sex education. In raising the capability of the sex education promotion team, the Community has continued to hold fundamental and advanced Sexuality Education Train-the-Trainer Courses, and organize training activities for relevant workers and parents, in order to encourage schools and parents to cooperate in promoting sex education. Moreover, the Commission is also devoting efforts to develop the courses of sexuality education and enrich the sex education resources.

For tertiary institutions, the Commission has continued to hold the “With Love” promotional week, distributing “A Handbook of AIDS” to a total of 3,550 freshmen

of the five local tertiary institutions, and has organized week-long activities which included exhibition, film appreciation and prize-winning game in University of Macau, headquarter of Macao Polytechnic Institute and School of Health Sciences.

Youths who have discontinued their study are those in high risk but comparatively difficult to contact. The Commission has held AIDS prevention education talks consistently for the minors in the Young Offenders Institute, and has reached a long-term collaboration protocol with the Young Offenders Institute in 2010.



### 3.5 Men who have sex with men

In May 2010, the Commission has invited the Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong to Macao to hold three training workshops on sexual orientation and AIDS prevention respectively for teachers, social workers, parents and AIDS prevention workers. In December, the Commission has dispatched officers to Hong Kong to attend the "Action Planning Meeting of Men Who Have Sex with Men and Transgender Populations Multi-City HIV Initiative" which was jointly organized by the United Nations Development Programme, the United States Agency for International Development, the Western Pacific Regional Office and the South-East Asia Regional Office of WHO, and the Asia Pacific Coalition on Male Sexual Health.



### 3.6 General population

To instil proper sex knowledge in members of the public, correct their misunderstandings timely, and provide a discussion platform to increase interaction with the community, the Commission will continue to promote network outreach activities, manage the cyber forum “Knowing Sex, Understanding Sex” in Cyber CTM”, and upgrade the functions of the AIDS website.

In 2010, the “AID Prevention Education Workshop” was launched, providing several talks for personnel of Public Security Police Force, Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau, Fire Services Bureau and Macao Prison. The Commission has also signed agreement with the Judiciary Police Training School, Academy of Public Security Forces and Vocational Training Centre of Labour Affairs Bureau in order to enlist the content of AIDS prevention into their conventional curriculum.



The “Community Red Ribbon Action – AIDS Education Funding Scheme” has been organized for the 4th time to constantly encourage and motivate organizations and bodies from different sectors of the society to partake and initiate in-depth AIDS prevention work in the community.

On 1st December 2010, World AIDS Day, “2010 World AIDS Day Banquet” was organized to raise public awareness of AIDS prevention, and promote acceptance of people living with AIDS.



#### (IV) Trainings, observations and meetings

To enhance the AID knowledge of medical personnel and AIDS prevention workers, and increase acceptance of and care for people living with AIDS, the Commission has invited experts from Hong Kong and the mainland China to hold AIDS related talks and organize a workshop entitled “Care for people living with AIDS – love can enrich life”.

In September 2010, a total of 18 commission members and group members have visited Beijing to observe AIDS service organizations in Beijing. The general secretary attended the meeting of Hong Kong Advisory Council on AIDS in January, and introduced the “AIDS prevention strategies and situation in Macao” in the meeting.

## AIDS Prevention and Control Commission Government of the Macao Special Administrative Region Work Plan 2011

In 2011, the AIDS Prevention and Control Commission will continue to hold regular meetings, formulate proper prevention strategies for different populations according to the trend of the epidemic, and follow-up the implementation of all types of publicity, education and behaviour intervention measures.

Promotion of methadone maintenance treatment is one of the major tasks in the coming year. The Commission will disseminate the AIDS information to all walks of life via the organization of experts forum, trainings for front-line staff of social services units, explanation meetings for legislators, subsidy and promotion programmes; at the same time, the Commission is preparing to establish the “Hac Sa Wan Concern Group for Methadone Maintenance Treatment” to collect opinions from the public, so as to improve the service.

Besides, behaviour intervention for sex workers should not be neglected. The Commission will continue to sub-

sidize non-governmental organizations to provide hot-lines, outreach services and trainings, extend the blood serum and behaviour monitoring programme, and try to provide counselling service actively according to the message advertisements on newspapers. Aside from this, the Commission has planned to invited experienced associations from overseas to launch STDs diagnosis and treatment service for sex workers in Macao. Furthermore, the Commission will also produce promotional and educational videos in various languages which will be broadcasted in the Public Health Laboratory for imported workers of casinos who undergo tests in the Laboratory.

To build up a good atmosphere to disseminate the AIDS prevention information to the youths, the Commission will continue promote the Peer Counsellor Programme, organize drama school tour, community activities and produce special TV programmes.

# Macao Prison



## 1. The Functions of Macao Prison

In addition to implementing the punishment of depriving liberty and the relative measures of detainment and custody, other major functions of Macao Prison include providing social assistances, psychological counseling, medical and health care, drug addiction treatment and rehabilitation service, vocational training as well as educational and recreational activities to the imprisoned. The aims are to help the imprisoned reform themselves while serving sentence, and to prepare them for a new life after their reintegration into the society.

## 2. Statistics of Inmates Sent to Prison in 2010 Who Have Declared Experience of Drug Abuse

### (1) The trend of inmates with the habit of abusing drugs when imprisoned

According to the statistics of Macao Prison, among all inmates sent to prison in 2010, a total of 82 inmates declared to have abused drugs, with 73 males and 9 females.

Compared with the figures in the recent five years, the number of inmates who declared to have had drug abuse experience rose significantly in 2008, the year with a large number of cases involving consumption of ketamine (commonly known as “K”). In 2009 and 2010, the number of individuals sent to prison with experience in drug abuse fell slightly. (See Chart 1)

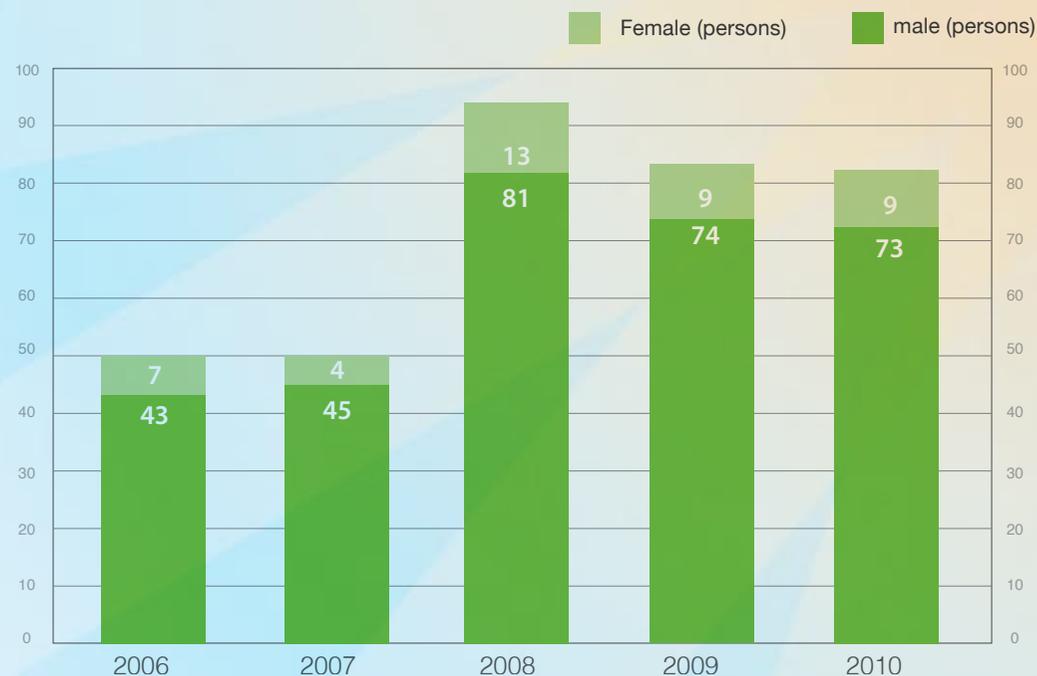


Chart 1: a comparison between the number of male and female inmates with drug abuse habit who were sent to prison in years 2006 to 2010

## (2) Characteristics of the inmates with drug abuse experience who were sent to Macao Prison in 2010

Among the inmates with drug abuse experience who were sent to Macao Prison in 2010, the youngest age of first abuse is at 10, (according to the “Penal Code”, individuals aged under 16 are exempt from criminal liability) and coming next in order of age are at 11, 13, and 15, making up a total of 6 inmates. 4 out of the abovementioned 6 inmates are Macao residents. From this, it can be concluded that drug abusers began their habit in childhood or in adolescence.

Based on the statistics in 2010, 31 inmates first abused drugs at age 20 or under, accounting for 38% of the drug abusing inmates sent to prison in 2010, whereas 51 inmates had their first drug abuse experience at age 21 or above, making up 62%. Compared with the figures in 2008 and 2009, the proportion of inmates who first abused drugs at age 20 or under is relatively lower. (See Chart 2 for details).

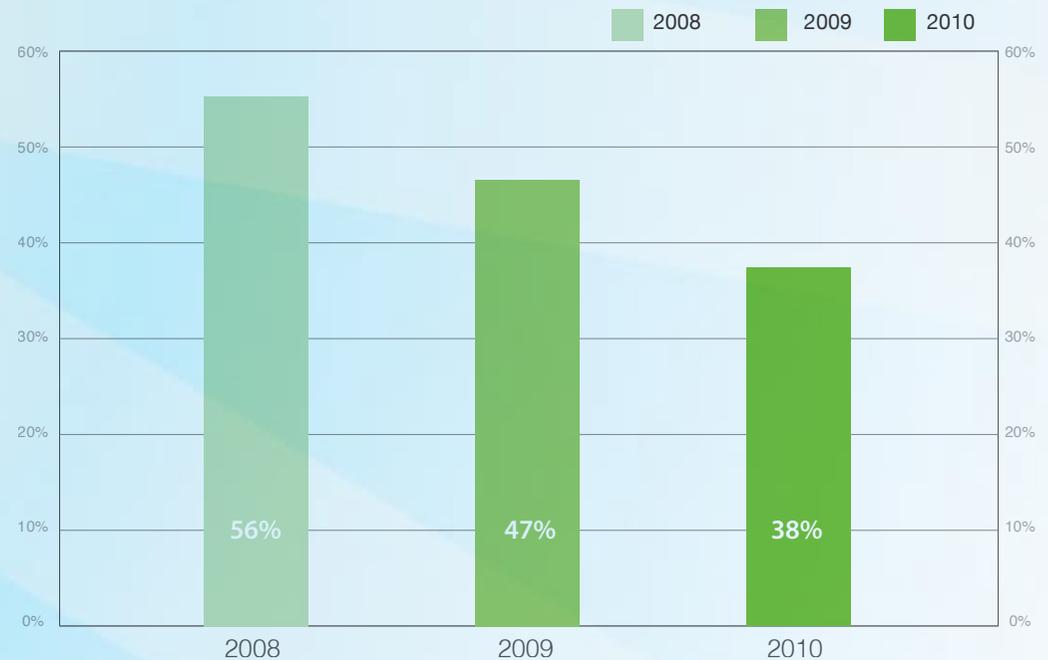


Chart 2: percentage of inmates who first abused drugs at age 20 or under in years 2008 to 2010

Besides, out of all inmates sent to prison in 2010 who declared to have abused drugs, 42 have records of criminal convictions, taking up 51%, whereas those without previous criminal convictions amount to 49%. (See Chart 3 for details)

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Chart 4: Statistics of types of drugs abused by inmates with the habit when imprisoned in the years 2006 to 2010



## Conclusion

In conclusion, based on the above figures, there are a total of 82 inmates imprisoned in 2010 who declared to have abused drugs, slightly less than those in 2008 and 2009. In addition, the percentage of inmates who had first drug abuse experience at age 20 or under in 2009 and 2010 respectively has fallen. Such improvement may be attributed to the government's reinforced promotion and education on the hazards of youth drug abuse during the past few years, enabling youths to realize the link between drugs and self-damage. Therefore, promotional and educational work should be continued so as to prevent and lower the chance or possibility of youth drug abuse and crimes.

## 3. Rehabilitation Unit

In the 1990s, some inmates had had experience of abusing drugs before they were sent to Macao Prison and many inmates committed crimes and were put in prison as a result of drug abuse; therefore, in 1997, Macao Prison established a "Rehabilitation Unit", which provides voluntary drug treatment and rehabilitation service to male inmates. The aims are to help inmates abstain from their habits of drug abuse, help them build up a healthy lifestyle, let them understand the harms of drugs and prevent them from relapsing into abusing drugs and committing crimes.

The duration of treatment of the withdrawal and rehabilitation scheme is 2 years, and the scheme welcomes applications from up to 20 male inmates of all ages.

## 4. Methadone Treatment Scheme

In order to provide a better drug treatment service, Macao Prison has been providing methadone withdrawal treatment for inmates since November 2009.

The methadone treatment provided in Macao Prison is withdrawal treatment, and service targets are inmates who have been participating in the methadone treatment scheme by Social Welfare Bureau prior to imprisonment.

As of December 2010, Macao Prison is providing methadone treatment service to 11 inmates, 8 of whom are male, 3 of whom are female.



The picture above indicates an inmate registering for receiving methadone



The picture above indicates an inmate about to take methadone

## 5. Workshop on Understanding Dangers of Drugs

To strengthen inmates' understanding on the hazards of drugs and deepen their knowledge on healthy lifestyle, Macao Prison holds annually a lecture or workshop on understanding the dangers of drugs for inmates, and collaborates with Social Welfare Bureau or other non-governmental drug withdrawal organizations so that inmates can have a better all-round grasp of the harms induced by drugs.



The picture above depicts inmates taking part in an activity of the drug withdrawal workshop.

Due to the increased abuse of a new type of drugs such as ketamine, ecstasy, methamphetamine, yaba and marijuana by young inmates in recent years, the Prison provides collective counseling to inmates who have ever taken the new-type drugs, so that they can understand the drugs-induced physical and mental damage and influence, learn refusal skills for drugs, increase knowledge of healthy lifestyle and learn to stay away from drugs and hold a positive attitude towards life. All previous participants of the workshop have been young inmates. They have actively participated and given enthusiastic responses, which is indicative of the satisfactory results of this workshop.

## 6. Future Prospects

According to the statistics of Macao Prison in recent years, for young inmates with substance abuse problems when sent to the prison, the variety of drugs they mainly consumed include ketamine (commonly known as “K”), ecstasy, methamphetamine, yaba and marijuana. In order to prevent and educate young inmates against drugs, deepen their knowledge on the consequences of drug abuse, and let them learn a healthy lifestyle and the right values, relevant drug-prevention and educational workshops are set to be held in prison next year. In addition, since the forms and types of substance abuse have undergone an obvious change in recent years, and to keep in line with the need of developing prevention and treatment of drug abuse, the prevention, withdrawal and rehabilitation work carried out within Macao Prison will adapt a new model, ensuring the pertinence and diversity of the relevant work.



## V. Non-governmental Drug Treatment Work



# Macao Teen Challenge

## Complex Training Center (Male Center)

### 1. Brief Introduction to the Center

The Macao Teen Challenge Complex Training Center was founded by Portuguese Pastor, Juvenal Calvario Clemente in 1987. In response to social needs, from 27 October 2008, the Center changed its service model from adult drug treatment to youth substance abuse correction, providing a minimum of one year's complex training boarding program with an appropriate environment where no medical substances are used but by means of evangelical doctrines and sharing, educational courses and professional training, in addition, through physical, psychological and social elements to help substance abuse youth to detoxify and recover, encourage youngsters to face difficulties with a positive attitude, enabling them to know Jesus Christ, to adjust their life values and to improve the relationships with their families.

## 2. Work in 2010

### (1) Vocational Training for members

Training courses are according to the needs of job market and personal interest, which not only increase the possibility for social return and contribute their parts back to the society, but also the success feeling and self-confidence. Below are activities held in 2010:



Car beauty job ceation vocational training



Stage audio-visual training

Training	Content
<b>Computer Reborn Project</b>	Repair used computers collected by the IACM, and distributed to needy families through the SAR government and NGOs.
<b>Stage Audio-Visual Training</b>	Study the filming of live audio-visual, post-production, stage audio-visual set-up handling and control.
<b>Anti-theft Surveillance Maintenance Professional Training</b>	Study the knowledge of anti-theft system, by means of practice deepened members handling skills.
<b>Car Beauty Job Creation Vocational Training</b>	Instructed by experienced professionals, combining operational and regular maintenance services enabled members to be familiar with the car beauty process and skills.

With the idea of diversify training, combining members' personal interest and explore their potential, four professional training and basic educational courses were held in 2010. Under instructions from experienced professionals, members managed to handle the skills of computer repairs, stage audio-visual set-up and control, anti-theft system, and car embellishment. Related training complied with practice and volunteer work and certificate distribution on graduation ceremony, which enabled members to experience an increase of self esteem and confidence and as a result, to better develop their potential, communication skills, and positive attitude for a future career and social reintegration.

## (2) Strengthen the co-operation and communication between the Center and families

The support and co-operation of family is crucial during the drug treatment time, apart from the fact that providing diversification training and hospitalization. In order to let families understand the needs and situation of their children under treatment and to increase their knowledge on substance abuse and dependence, in 2010, activities on family communication were held, including Family Day, Festival Activity, Adventure, Visits, and Family Support Team. Such events allowed parents to reduce their worries for their children, which was helpful for restoring the family relationship.



Activities on family day

## (3) Life Experience Project

For members who achieved a stable progression and to provide the opportunity to learn how to cherish life, in October 2010, a Mainland China Life Experience Exchange Team visited to Wenzhou was carried out. Members experienced cultivation and farming in Wenzhou village, and though it was tough, members were fully committed and learnt the meaning of giving. Exchanges were made between needy students which deepened their friendships and also motivated them to re-adjust their attitude to face life positively.



Wenzhou life experience exchange team

## (4) Training for Staff

Be Strong in Adversity Workshop and Towards New Transparency 2010 training courses were held in 2010 and were conducted by an experienced instructor. The subject was the problems and related reaction skills for the management and operation of the Center. Such a course enabled to understand better the needs of members, to increase the feeling of personal success and work confidence for the staff so as to establish a good communication with colleges and members. Positive feedbacks were received for this training.

The final aim of drug treatment work is allowing the success of social reintegration of member. Based on this idea, the



Festival Activity

Center re-adjusts working methods and priorities according to real needs. We dare members to take challenge and work hard to achieve better result for a more prosperous and secure society.



Members experienced and cultivation farming



Be strong in adversity workshop

## Conclusion and Future Prospects

The drug treatment program received a great support from the government and public which made possible the implementation of such work full of difficulties. In the last few years, it was noticed that apart from drug treatment hospitalization, the success of rehabilitation and reintegration are closely linked to the follow up of members after their departure from the Center and family support. Therefore, major work in 2011 will be as follow:

Strengthen the mid-way residence function: Admission of member to mid-way residence after completion of one year program, under the supervision of a monitor. Workshops are available at day-time, and activities or school at night-time enabling to have a good preparation of social return.

Develop parents' work: Through the outreach team, family visits and family mutual assistance team, and parent-children theme talk to follow up members' family lives after their reintegration. Provision of an emotion exchange and communication platform for members and their family member(s), and assistance to parents for giving adequate support and guidance to their children.

# Macao Teen Challenge

## Macao Teen Challenge Complex Training Center (Female Center)



### 1. A Brief Introduction to the Center

The Macao Teen Challenge Complex Training Center, House of Hope (Female Drug Treatment Center) was set up in 1995. The premises were originally located at the Coloane Heroin Village, but in 2001, due to the development of Coloane and staff shortages, the Center had to move and so the service was interrupted. In 2003, with the support of the SWB, a two-story female complex center was rebuilt on the same location as the Male Center, enabling the reopening of the Center, providing a minimum of one year's hospitalization, psychological counselling and vocational training for female addicts.

### 2. Concept

With the belief of Jesus Christ and life influences life, the Center is concerned with female adults and the youth substance abuse problem. In response to the needs, the Center provides hospitalization, education and multi-function model to help inmates to change their lives and to rebuild a new life so as to gain the self-confidence and restore family relationship, eventually to return to school or to society.

### 3. Activities and Training in 2010

#### (1) Vocational Training

For the reintegration can be much more easier and to respond the needs of inmates, apart from everyday study, diversifying activities and vocational training were also available. In 2010, training such as Beauty Care Certificate, Elementary Book Keeping Certificate, Computer and Hair Cutting were held. Related courses enabled the increase of inmates' knowledge and skills and by means of professional certification and social service participation, which included accounting, office work process, visits to elderly persons and minor groups, as well as providing hair dressing to the elderly, allowed inmates to have opportunity to contact with new things, at the same time, to serve society.



Inmates singing with enthusiasm



Participation in voluntary hairdressing



Computer classes



## (2) Life Experience Project

In order to set up inmates personal responsibility and organization ability, apart from encouraging inmates to involve in volunteer work, giving them the opportunity to care the society, but also by carrying out life experience and exchange activities in mainland China for them to experience farm life. Exchanges and visits were made with related drug treatment organizations as well, which enabled inmates to upgrade themselves, build up confidence and a healthy life style.

## (3) Training for Staff

Different training and seminars were held, enabling the improvement of reactions and handling for drug treatment work, drug information, AIDS knowledge and patients. For this, staff are able to develop better methods and attitudes to deal with inmates and giving help.



## (4) Development of Inmates Follow up after departure from the Center

For the follow up of the abstinence of inmates and their reconstruction of a new life, follow up services were provided to inmates after their departure; such services allowing a better return to school, family and society. Services included:

1. Prevention of relapse.
2. Mid-way residence.
3. Improvement of family relationship.
4. Work counselling.
5. Motivation of inmates who had completed the program to participate in religious activities and create a new social network.
6. Assistance in their new work, reduction of the negative pressure and emotion after social reintegration.



## 4. Future Prospects

1. Running of the Center: Co-operation with the International Teen Challenge, Fuzhou Teen Challenge, and local non-governmental drug treatment organizations, as well as government departments to create a co-operation network. Through studies and exchanges to improve and develop the services of the Center.
2. In-patient drug treatment service: Improvement on hospitalization, counselling, professional training. In addition, by means of parents' work and visits to increase the communication with inmates' family member(s), so as to improve parent-children relationship.
3. Professionalism of staff: Strengthening the training for staff, improve service quality and work spirit.

# Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao (ARTM) - Rehabilitation Center

## 1. A Brief Introduction to the Association

The Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao, ARTM in Portuguese, is a non-profit organization which has existed in Macao since 1993 with the idea of a therapeutic community to provide detoxification with hospitalization and psychosocial and social rehabilitation services for drug abusers. The Association has been working hard on the development of outreach work and assistance to parents and has carried out different substance abuse prevention events within communities and schools, and as well, counselling and referral will be provided to individual and associations. The male treatment center is located at Coloane, and a female center is under preparation. An outreach unit is located at Area Preta, and a youth substance abuse prevention center is at the Taipa: Be Cool Project.

## 2. Concept

Rehabilitation not only means admission to a drug treatment center or undergoing a one-year detoxification therapy. The most important thing is a real change of life, having a new point of view and the restoration of self esteem, honesty, dignity, as well as discipline. One who needs to be reborn should eradicate the bad habits and negative attitude, in particular the so-called "friends". But of course, one should not forget the experiences which are reminders of the potential dangers. As for the ARTM, determination is quite important and one should always bear in mind that determination is the key to overcome all obstacles and to triumph.

### 3. Activities in 2010

#### (1) Training for inmates:

In order to provide sufficient life and professional skills for inmates' future reintegration, a series of professional training courses was held in 2010. Such training not only improves the result of social return, but also allows inmates to reassess their self-value, and consequently to have an idea of long-term study which is beneficial for them.



Computer operation and Chinese input elementary course

In 2010, with financial support of the SWB, training included:

#### Handicraft Training Course

With the support of the Casa Portugal, a two-month Handicraft Training Course was held. Under instruction of professionals teaching, inmates learnt the recycling of environmental friendly material and the making of handicraft. With the assistance of Creative Macau, from July to August 2010, an exhibition of inmates' works was held at the Culture Center of Macao entitling Re-make, Reuse, and Reborn.

#### Computer Operation and Chinese Input Elementary Course

In order to increase inmates' competence, a one-year Computer Operation and Chinese Input Elementary Course was held. Through such training, inmates were able to upgrade their abilities and strengthen their determination on reintegration. Under experienced instructors, basic computer operation, simple word-processing, as well as Chinese input were taught. Inmates can apply such knowledge acquired to the Center's material budget management.

## Yoga

From January to June, yoga classes were given by a volunteer master. Through exercise enabling inmates to relax, and to face the rehabilitation with positive mind, such courses also help with the development of self interest with sport.

## Elementary English and Putonghua Classes

Classes were carried out by volunteer teachers. Through conversing and study, this enabled inmates to increase their confidence to communicate and interact verbally with other persons in other languages, and also to learn how to open themselves, accepted their past, and finally mingle in the society and future life with fear.

## Cultural Training Activities for Inmates

For cultivating the interest of cultural activities, and as one of the emotion-release method, in the first half of 2010, several Cultural Training Activities were co-organized with the Creative Macau. Subjects included Photography and Short Film Making, Drama, Carpentry and Handicraft, and Drawing as well. Such courses increase members' acceptance of new things, and through study and practice, to upgrade themselves. Showing their works in the community increased their confidence for re-adapting into the society.

## (2) Visits and Community Activities:

### Mutual Assistance Visits

Throughout the year, visits were made to five social service organizations including the Ao Hon Sam Charity Association (Smoke Treatment Outpatient Unit), the Macau Association for the Mentally Handicapped, Kiang Wu Hospital (Hong Ling Center), the Caritas Macau Ilha Verde Elderly Center, and the Hong Fai Elderly Center. During each visit, inmates of the ARTM showed their concern by means of performances and interactive games as well as by giving souvenirs to their guests. Through such visits, inmates were able to fully understand the meaning of giving and receiving in addition to deepening their views about other minority social groups enabling them to continue drug treatment with a mutually caring spirit.

### The Sixth Anti-Drug Basketball Match

An anti-drug basketball match has been held during the past five years with the aim of allowing inmates and participants to experience a positive message and the joy brought by sports, and at the same time, increasing exchanges amongst organizations. They were the C&C Notary and Lawyers Office, Casa du Portugal and the Macao Association of Medical Volunteers. About 80 persons attended on that occasion with an enthusiastic spirit and everyone played their best. After the match, there was a barbeque which attracted nearly 60 participants. Through the activity, inmates were allowed to feel the support and encouragement from society and at the same time, through the passion of involvement in the event, to increase their determination for the challenges they may confront during rehabilitation.



Mutual Assistance community visit



The Sixth Anti-drug Basketball Match

### The Eighth Say No to Drugs Football Match

The Say No to Drugs Football Match is another major community event held by the ARTM. The aim is to spread the message of having a healthy body and refusing drugs. Such an activity enables the strengthening of co-operation and relationships amongst all non-governmental and official treatment organizations. In 2010, seven teams participated in the match; they were the SWB, the Judicial Police, the Macao Prison, Portuguese School, the C&C Notary and Lawyers Office, Casa du Portugal, the Christian New Life Fellowship in Macau-Youth Development Unit, and the International School of Macao. Such an activity allows inmates to experience the importance of having a healthy body, as well as heightening the determination, confidence and ambition towards one's development. The support shown by society gives a better chance for inmates to recover and reintegrate.

### I Can Do That Adventure Activity

In 2010, with the support of the A.J. Hackett Macau Tower Ltd., inmates were able to participate in the sky walking at the Macao Tower. The purpose of the activity was to enable inmates to encourage one another to overcome obstacles. Though before the starting, everyone was not so confident, with mutual support, they finally overcame their fear and said their faith for rehabilitation had increased as well. An adventure activity with the same name was held in the countryside of Coloane as well.



I Can Do That Adventure



Sky Walking

### Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Community Activities

In 2010, with the sponsorship and co-operation of the Macao Mocha Club, a series of prevention activities was held within communities with the message of Say No to Drugs. Four activities were carried out which included Trendy Youth Cooking Competition (18 April), Sing Out Positive Energy (23 July), Tee Time Tee Shirt Design Competition (4 September), and Be Hip, Be Hop Street Dance Competition (18 December). In addition, another series of substance abuse prevention was held as well, including Say No to Drugs 2010 Inter-Schools Football Match (17 April), 2010 Inter-Schools Drama Competition (2 May), and Anti-Drug Concert (19 December). Such activities enabled students from English/Portuguese schools to take action and say no to drugs.

### 2010 Red Ribbon AIDS Prevention Education Subvention Project

In 2010, with the subvention of the Health Bureau, two community promotions on the AIDS prevention and its knowledge were held. Hug of Love was carried out on 13 March and with 262 participants, by giving hugs to one another to fight against discrimination on AIDS. Participants of related activity were invited to the AIDS against Discrimination seminar held on 29 May to share their feelings on that occasion. Speeches were made by representatives of the Office on Drugs and Crime,

and Programme on HIV/AIDS of the United Nations as well. In addition, a research was conducted together with the University of Macao on the Attitude Towards AIDS and Persons Affected by AIDS, related result was presented at the same occasion.

### Anti-drug Movie What We See

In 2010, ARTM participated in the Youth Growth Concern Subvention Project held by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau to recruit teenagers to produce an anti-drug film, What We See. Training courses on drama, filming and film making were provided by professionals to youngsters before the production, and the script was written according to youngsters' personal experiences. The entire film was made by recruited teenagers, showing the youth situation and the substance abuse, as well as to depict the consequence of such abuse.



Making of Anti-drug Movie What We See

### (3) Training for Staff and Seminars

In order to have better results with helping addicts to detoxify and return to society, the ARTM demands that its staff should have the idea of continuous learning and the upgrade of work quality. In 2010, ARTM staff not only took part in professional training held by the SWB, but also participated in training related to AIDS and drug treatment and rehabilitation work. Related activities included the Presentation of New Type of Anti-Hepatitis rugs by Lo Pharmacy, Exchange Visit to Mental Hospital of Macao, participation in workshops such as Youth Create Together, Social Participation, and Teachers Friends Project held by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.

The ARTM participated actively in international forums, and in 2010 seminars which were attended included the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs (VNGOC) held in Vienna, 2010 International Conference on Harm Reduction in Liverpool, and there was also a visit to the Department of AIDS Planning in Beijing organized by the Macao AIDS Committee. In addition, research on the Knowledge, Attitude of AIDS and High-Risk Behaviour of Macao Sex Workers, Knowledge, and research on the Attitude and High-Risk Behaviour of Macao Youth in the Gaming Industry were presented on the 8th Asia-Pacific Media Association & the 1st International Media Shenzhen High-End Forum, and 2010 Macao Youth Social Study. The above seminars enabled the sharing and exchange with professionals from different areas, and at the same time to have the latest information on drug prevention work of worldwide.

#### (4) Family Work:

##### Family Members Support Team

During treatment for drug abuse, hospitalization treatment is important, as is the support of family member(s); which encourages addicts to withdraw from drugs, recover and return to the society. Therefore, the ARTM continued with the development of a family members support service with a monthly team gathering to set up a mutual assistance caring network, at the same time providing a platform for those who seek help or who have enquiries. Various activities were held in 2010, and these included a Healthy Body and Mind Workshop, visit to the Hong Kong Lok Heep Association of Caritas, and Friendship and cultural activities.

#### (5) Other Developments:

In 2010, the ARTM continued to work with the Department of Psychology at the University of Macau and the Department of Social Work at the Polytechnic Institute to provide an internship in ARTM for tertiary students. Such practice enabled trainees to experience the challenges in real drug treatment and rehabilitation work which cannot be gained in class.

Regarding substance abuse prevention talks, related talks were given to eight schools, which were the Brito School, the Sam Yuk Middle School, the International School of Macau, Escola Secundaria Luso-Chinesa Luis Gonzaga Gomes, the Sheng Kung Hui Middle School, the Portuguese



Family members support team

School, Santa Rosa de Lima High School and the Millennium Secondary School. 1,200 students and 173 parents participated throughout the year. In addition, the ARTM co-operated with the Flying Eagle. The ARTM Coloane Treatment Center received visits from 596 students, with instructors explaining the damage to the body, psychology and society caused by drugs, and showing them the methods of how to refuse drugs.

In 2010, incoming visits from NGOs included the Macanese Association (about 40 members), Macao Altira Hotel (20 staff), University of Saint Joseph (nearly 30 students), SANA-Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association (4 members), University of Macau Alumni Association (22 former students), NAPE Community Service Center (40 youth volunteers), Melco Crown (3 staff), Taipa Family Service Center (20 volunteers), General Union of Residents Associations of Macao (30 youth volunteers) and Escola D. Luis Versiglia (20 students).



Visit from Social Services Center



Visit from University of Macau



Visit From Portuguese School

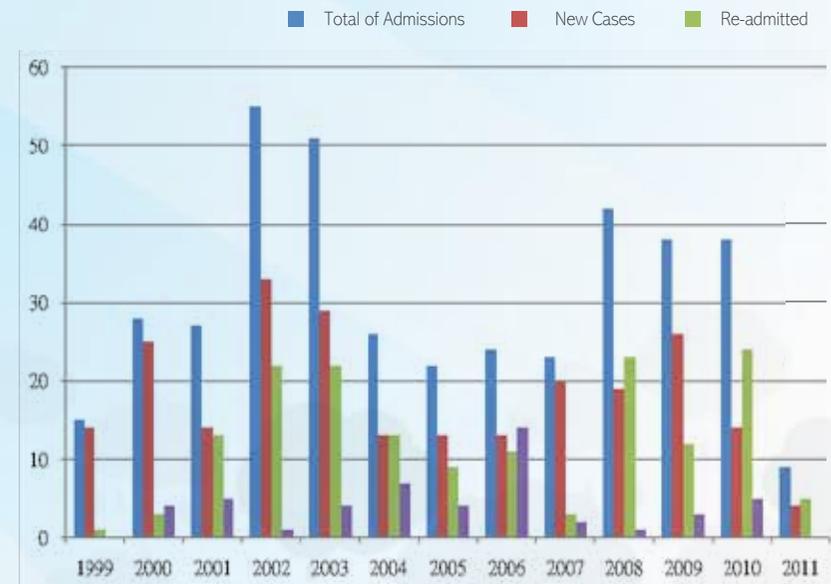


Visit from Lions Club Macau Central

#### 4. Statistics of Admission to the ARTM from 2005 to 2010

The total numbers of admissions in 2010 was similar to that of 2008 and 2009. There were 42 persons admitted in 2010, the percentage of returnees was higher than that of new comers due to the motivation of drug treatment and the new probation law. Since June 2008, 31 cases received voluntary detoxification referred by Outreach counselling, which accounted 61% of the total admission of the whole year. By means of outreach contacts increase the possibility for drug addicts to undergo treatment. In addition, the MTAR-Methadone -To-Abstinence-Residential Program allowed more drug addicts to receive in-patient treatment, as a result, the admission rate remains full for most of the time.

Until the end of 2010, five inmates succeeded in the one-year rehabilitation plan for the term 2009/2010, while the rest of admissions are expected to complete their treatments in 2011. Counselling will be arranged for inmates to help them to fulfill their treatments and find their ways in the future.



## 5. Activities in 2010

Activity	Content	Date
<b>Prevention Work/ Talks</b>	Brito Middle School	Whole year
	Macao Sam Yuk Middle School	Whole year
	International School of Macau	Whole year
	Escola Secundária Luso-Chinesa Luís Gonzaga Gomes	Whole year
	Portuguese School	Whole year
	Santa Rosa de Lima High School (English Section)	Whole year
	Sheng Kung Hui Middle School	Whole year
	School of Nations	Whole year
	Millennium Secondary School	1 March
	Macao Flying Eagle Association	Whole year
	<b>External Visits</b>	“Mutual Assistance” Visiting series activities:
Ao Hon Sam Charity Association: Smoke Treatment Outpatient Center)		26 March
The Macau Association for the Mentally Handicapped		22 May
Kiang Wu Hospital (Hong Ling Center)		29 June
Caritas Macau Ilha Verde Elderly Service Center		22 October
Hong Fai Elderly Service Center		15 April 2011

<b>Incoming Visits to Coloane Rehabilitation Center</b>	Macanese Association	6 February	
	Altira Hotel	11 December	
	The Division for Treatment and Social rehabilitation	2 March	
	University of Saint Joseph	6 May	
	Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association (SANA)	15 Jun	
	Macao Social Service Center	23 June	
	University of Macau Alumni Association-Assistance Project to Former Students	26 June	
	NAPE Community Center	3 July	
	Melco Crown	9 July	
	Taipa Family Service Center	18 July	
	Love Life	20 August	
	General Union of Residents Associations of Macao	11 September	
	Escola D. Luis Versiglia	2 December	
	<b>Exchange Activities</b>	Organized: The Six Anti-Drug Basket Ball Match	27 March
		Organized: The Second “Say No To Drugs” Inter-schools Football Match	17 April
		Organized: The Eighth “Say No To Drugs” Football Match	4 December
Organized: “I Can Do That” Climbing Activity		21 January 2011	
Organized: “I Can Do That” Adventure Activity		21 February 2011	
Attended: 626 International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking		26 June/1&2 July	
<b>Training for ARTM's inmates</b>		Yoga	January-June
		Computer Operation and Chinese Input Basic Course	Whole Year
	Cultural Training: Drama	February	
	Cultural Training: Photography	March-June	
	Cultural Training: Music	May	
	English Elementary Course	March-June	
	Handicraft Course	May-August	
	Recycling Material Workshop	August	
Putonghua Course	September		

<b>Community Prevention Activities</b>	Red Ribbon: Hug of Love	13 March
	Co-organized with the Mocha Club: Trendy Youth Cooking Competition	18 April
	Inter-schools Anti-drug Drama Competition	2 May
	Red Ribbon: AIDS, Against Discrimination Workshop	29 May
	Co-organized: Contemporary 57 Arts Charity Dinner	19 June
	Co-organized with the Mocha Club: Sing Out Positive Energy	23 July
	Youth Growth Concern Subvention Project: What We See	August-December
	Co-organized with the Mocha Club: Tee Time Tee Shirt Design Competition	4 September
	10th Anniversary Dinner of the ARTM	27 November
	Co-organized with the Mocha Club: Be Hip Be Hop Street Dance Competition	18 December
	ARTM Anti-drug Concert	19 December
<b>Training for Staff</b>	Lo's Pharmacy	4 February
	Visited Macao Psychiatric Hospital	28 April
	Youth Create, Social Participation Workshop	10 November
	Teacher/Friend Project Workshop	17 November
<b>Studies</b>	The 8th Asia-Pacific Media Association and the 1st International Media Shenzhen High-end Forum: Knowledge, Attitude of AIDS and High-Risk Behaviour of Macao Sex Workers	16-18 July
	2010 Macao Youth Social Study: Knowledge, Attitude of Substance Abuse and High-Risk Behaviour of Macao Youth in the Gaming Industry	11 December
<b>Seminars</b>	International Conference on Harm Reduction in Liverpool	April
	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs	22 June
	Macao AIDS Committee visited the Department of AIDS Planning in Beijing	August
<b>Parents' Work</b>	2010 Good Neighbour Family Support Team	Whole year
	Open Day	15 February

# The Association for the Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao – Outreach Unit

## 1. Introduction of the Outreach Unit

The Outreach Unit was created on 16 June 2008 with the aim of promoting harm reduction to substance abusers and sex workers. Through outreach contacts enabling substance abusers and sex workers to understand the danger of syringe sharing and the importance of the protection of infectious diseases by the use of condoms.



## 2. Concept

Heroin users are the service targets of the Outreach Unit, by means of promoting drug control messages to drug addicts and motivating their determination to quit drugs. In addition, through outreach work, the latest information on drugs and situation of related groups can be obtained, therefore enabling the setting up of effective measures.

Furthermore, the main concerns of the Outreach Unit are the promotion of the knowledge of personal hygiene, the prevention of infectious diseases (AIDS, hepatitis and venereal diseases), and the message of no syringe sharing and no repeating the used injection tools with high-risk groups. According to the harm reduction concept, promotional items with a harm reduction message are distributed to related people to enhance their awareness of public hygiene.



### 3. Activities in 2010

#### (1) Outreach Unit Services:

##### The Distribution of Syringes and other Injection Tools

Due to many substance abusers wanting to save money, they will reuse or even share the same syringe with others and this will increase the spread of infectious diseases. Therefore, new syringes, injection tools and safety syringe boxes are distributed to substance abusers, and, at the same time, they are encouraged to return the used syringes in the case and dispose of it in the Outreach Unit's collection box, for the purpose of reducing the possibility of the transmission of infectious diseases by syringe sharing, and as well, to enhance the protection of public's safety and general community hygiene.

### **Promotion of the Danger and Prevention of Infectious Diseases**

Focusing on the high-risk groups such as substance abusers and sex workers, promotions about the danger, methods of the transmission and prevention of infectious diseases were carried out in order to reduce the possibility of the spread of diseases, for instance hepatitis C and AIDS.

### **Recollecting Used Syringes**

To reduce the harm that may be caused to the community by abandoned syringes, and the possibilities of syringes sharing. A syringe recollection award scheme was carried out by the Outreach Unit with objective of collecting discarded syringes so as to diminish the danger and reduce the chances of sharing. 63,114 used syringes were collected in 2010.

### **Provision of Free Lunch to Substance Abusers**

To avoid substance abusers due to their lack of basic needs and to prevent sub-

stance abusers from becoming involved in crimes such as stealing or robbery, a free lunch was provided.

### **Shower Service**

Being clean and tidy not only gives a good image to others but also reduces disease infection caused by bacteria; such service can maintain personal and community hygiene and health.

### **Distribution of Emergency Materials (such as blankets and clothes)**

The financial situation is rather poor for most substance abusers and some even are homeless.

Depending upon seasonal weather changes, emergency items such as blankets, clothes and food are distributed to them. Besides, clean clothes will be given to substance abusers using the shower service of the Outreach Unit.

### **Nursing Service for Substance Abusers and Neighbouring Residents**

Nurses are employed by the Outreach

Unit to provide emergency nursing to substance abusers and neighbouring residents, for example, the measurement of blood pressure and the nursing of wounds. In addition, regular hygiene talks were held for substance abusers to understand the damage that may be caused to the body by the misuse of drugs, and at the same time, promoting harm-reduction knowledge so as to reduce related diseases.

### **Free Shuttle Transportation Service**

Many service users are usually weak and have difficulties walking due to substance abuse, and so, for that reason, free transportation is provided to service users according to the situation, allowing them to arrive on time at the hospital to receive treatment.

### **The Distribution of Condoms and Promotional Leaflets to Sex Workers**

AIDS prevention is part of Harm Reduction. Condoms and leaflets are distributed to sex workers to promote the danger of AIDS and the importance of safe sex.

## AIDS Quick Test

Intravenous injection substance abusers are one of the high-risk groups to be contaminated by AIDS, and, therefore, in May 2009, an AIDS Quick Test was made available for them to obtain an early detection and to increase the awareness and concern about AIDS by service users.



### (2) Outreach Activities:

From Monday to Friday, the Outreach Team will contact and provide assistance to substance abusers, in addition to distribute daily use products, as well as harm reduction materials and anti-drug promotional items. At the same time, to understand the needs of the substance abusers and to enhance their motivation for drug treatment, as well as providing related information and methods. In 2010, a hospital visit was in service to enable the understanding of the physical condition of service users.



### (3) Night-time Outreach

About once a week, the Outreach team distributes harm reduction materials and promotional items to substance abusers and sex workers, and, at the same time, promotes the importance of Harm-Release, strengthens their sense of self protection, such as avoid the sharing of syringes, and the use of condoms when having sex and avoiding the sharing of syringes. It also provides prevention methods and ways of seeking help.

#### (4) Mobile Syringe Exchange Service

Due to some substance abusers have difficulties walking or, for other reasons, being unable to go to the Outreach Unit, the syringe exchange service was started in September 2009. From Monday to Saturday, the Outreach Team collects substance abusers' used syringes and replaces them with new ones. As a related service, it reduces the possibility of syringe sharing and the harm caused to the community by used syringes as well.



#### (5) Large-scale Community Activities

##### 2010 Community Red Ribbon Activity

Most people contaminated by AIDS consider their future is hopeless, and this in particular concerns the refusal of acceptance of the problem by their family member(s), and the lack of encouragement and care from others; both these can reduce their motivation to carry on medical follow up, and to miss the best chance to recover. Furthermore, the misunderstanding of the public creates a feeling of discrimination for them. Therefore, the theme of Red Ribbon in 2010 is Love of Hug, Without Discrimination.

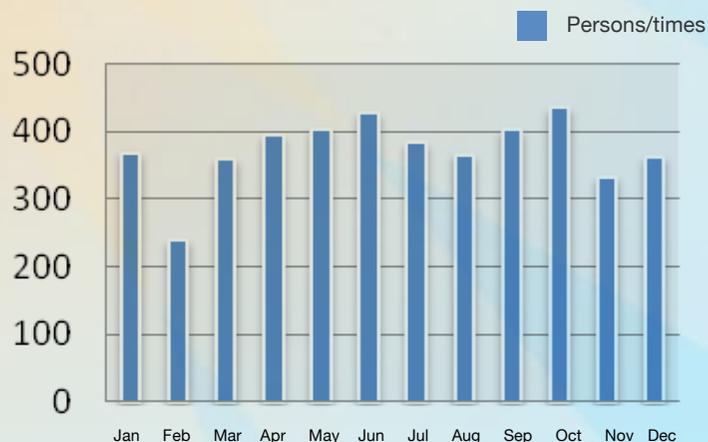
##### AIDS Anti-discrimination Workshop

The workshop was held on 29 May at the Ceremony Hall of the University of Macau. Professionals of worldwide presented their views on the situation of AIDS and how to reduce the harm caused by AIDS.



### Statistics of Referral and Free Lunch Services Provided by the Outreach Unit in 2010

(Chart1) Number of Free Lunch Provided by the Outreach Unit in 2010



(Chart 3) Statistics of Referral in 2010

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
ARTM Male Treatment Center	2	1	1	3	3	2	3	4	2	1	4	3
ARTM Female Treatment Center										3	2	2
DTRS of the SWB					1		1					
Other Treatment Centers						2						

(Chart2) Number of persons used the service at the Outreach Unit in 2010



### Statistics of Referral and Free Lunch Services Provided by the Outreach Unit in 2010

22,488 persons/times (chart 1) of services were provided throughout the year, including psychological counselling to substance abusers, health talks, health care, shower services, and transportation services, also, the promotion on the dangers of infectious diseases to sex workers and high-risk groups, as well as outreach services targeting substance abusers. A certain number of substance abusers were willing to undergo drug treatment after being contacted by the Outreach Team and referred to related treatment center, with a total of 40 persons/times of treatment. And 4,469 lunches were served at the Outreach Unit.

### The Neighbourhood Relationship

In 2010, regular activities are held by the Outreach Unit to promote communication and exchange in order to reach a mutual understanding with the population. Since then, the attitude of the residents had an obvious change and some even said hygiene and security within the community had improved since the creation of the Unit.



### Activities held by the Outreach Unit in relation with the neighbourhood:

#### (1) Exchange with Residents

A meeting was held every three months, with the purpose and idea of the service being explained to residents and work progress was also reported. The meeting provides a platform for residents to give suggestions, which is useful for improvement.

#### (2) Street Cleaning Service

Twice a month, the Outreach Unit cleans the streets for the residents while service users can participate as well. Such action not only increases public hygiene, but is also an opportunity for substance abusers to serve society, and to increase their self value. Related service enabled to change residents' view as well, and some said to the Outreach Team: "These people can help other as well"





### **(3) Monthly ARTM Magazine Displayed Outside the Outreach Unit**

The ARTM monthly magazine is displayed outside the Unit with subjects including everyday work and details of big scale activities held by the Outreach Unit. Drug information and knowledge about mental diseases are available as well.

### **(4) Love and Care Activities during Festival**

For the Chinese, festivals, such as Lunar New Year, are an occasion to express their care for others, and therefore, during the year, for certain festivals, the Outreach Unit offers presents or food to the neighbourhood to show their greetings and blessings.

## **5. Training for Staff**

When involved in social work, apart having professional knowledge and passion, having the latest drug information is an important element to a quality service. Therefore, the ARTM Outreach Unit staff participate regularly in continuous studies and take part in overseas exchange visits. In 2010, together with the President of the Macao Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Association, the ARTM Outreach Unit staff attended the International Harm Reduction Conference, IHRA, held in Liverpool, where they exchanged and shared related situations with worldwide organizations. Subjects included harm reduction on AIDS prevention, viral hepatitis and drug overdose. At the same time, related measures about the harm reduction projects for the tendency of younger age of substance abuse were presented as well.



# The Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao – Rehabilitation Center and Outreach Unit

## 1. A Brief Introduction to the Center

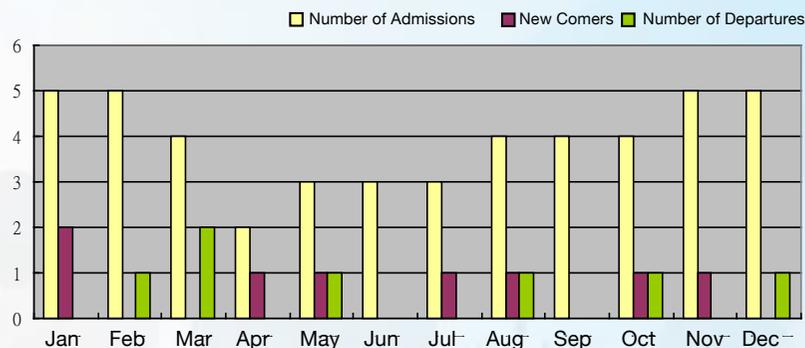
The Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao is a non-profit evangelical drug treatment organization and was founded on 17 June 1996. Through belief in Jesus, it enables substance abusers to detoxify, rebuild their family and reintegrate. The Rehabilitation Center was created in 1997, providing hospitalization for male drug addicts.

## A Brief Introduction to the work of 2010

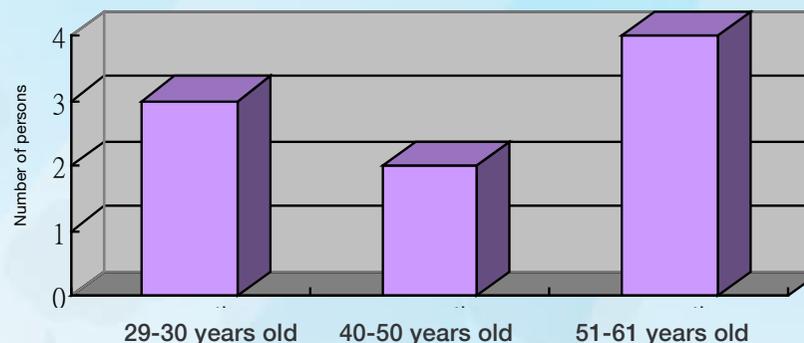
### (1) The Situation of the Inmates

In 2010, nine substance abusers were admitted to the Center (a total of 10 persons/times). The highest number of admissions monthly was five persons, and the lowest were two persons. There were eight new comers in the year, amongst two in January, while the rest of the other months, the number of admissions was stable.

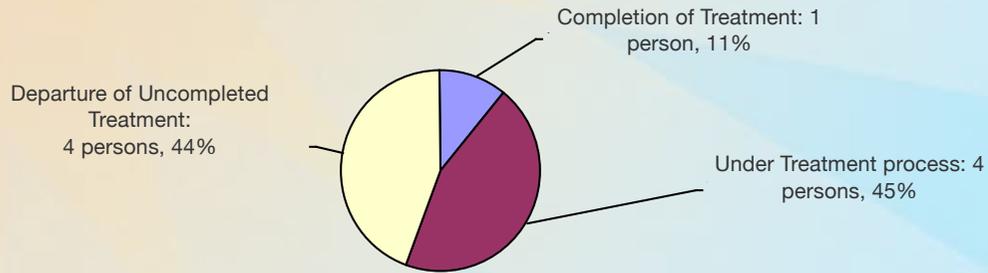
Statistics of Admissions in 2010



(Chart 1) Age Range

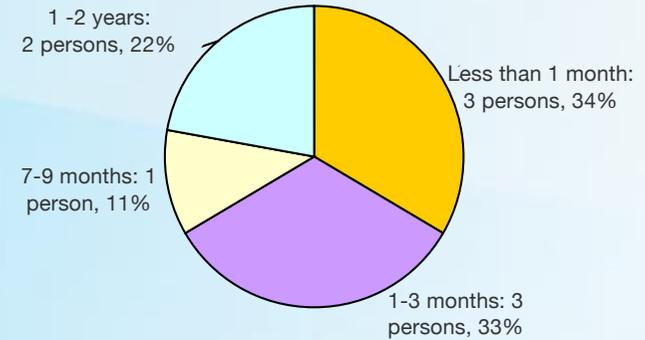


### Statistics of Drug Treatment

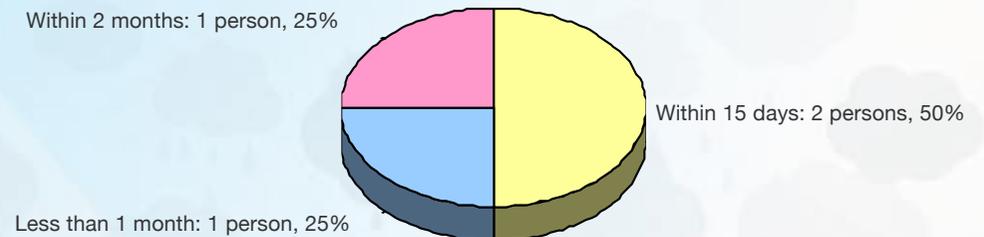


Among the nine members, one person had completed the one-year treatment, and four persons were still under treatment, while four persons left the Center without finishing the treatment for reasons of temptation of drug taking, violation of regulations and other causes. Compared to 2009, the percentage of departure of uncompleted treatment had a significant drop of 37%, while the percentage for treatment had an increase of 32%.

### Time of stay for members



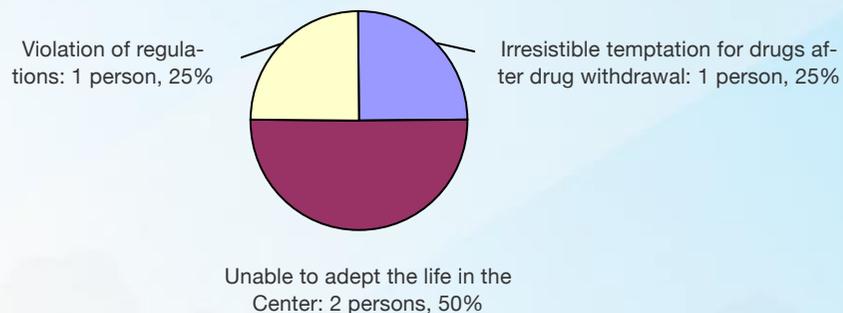
67% of members stayed three months in the Center, while 33% stayed more than six months to one year. Compared to 2009, this is an increase of 15% for admission over six months or more and still continuing the treatment. As a whole, there has been a general decline both in the number of persons and times, however, there is an increase in the number of people undergoing treatment for six months or more, which shows that the determination for addicts to quit drugs is higher, and this is helpful for their social reintegration.



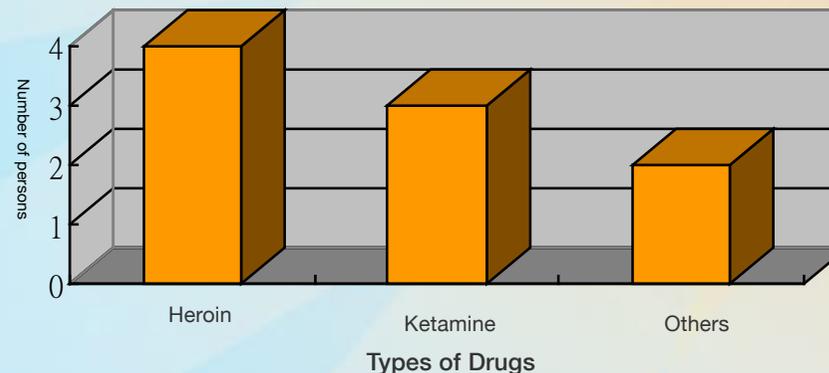
### Reasons of Departure of Uncompleted Drug Treatment

Among four members who left without completing the treatment, the reasons for their departure were:

- (1) Irresistible temptation for drugs after drug withdrawal. 1 person, 25%.
- (2) Violation of regulations, namely, stealing within the Center. After being discovered, they were asked to leave. 1 person, 25%.
- (3) Unable to adept the life in the Center accounted for the majority, with 50%. They said the discipline life in the Center made them feel restrained and not as free as their lives had before.



### Types of Drugs for the Treatment



Types of substances being treated included heroin, ketamine and alcohol. Heroin accounted the most, the rest was ketamine.

## (2) Activities for Members



Badminton Match



Substance Abuse Prevention Game Stall



Anti-Drug Talk



Calligraphy

## (3) Training for Staff



Exchange visit with Macao and Taiwan Drug Treatment Centers



Self-growth Workshop

# Christian New Life Fellowship in Macao – Youth Development Unit (Smart Youth)

## 1. Introduction of Smart Youth

Due to the ever changing situation of society and the aggravation of the youth substance abuse problem, in 2003, a Youth Development Unit (Smart Youth) was created providing assistance and counselling to teenagers having substance abuse or dependence, in March 2003, the Unit was renamed Smart Youth, with late-night center and night-time outreach service.



## 2. Outreach Service

By carrying outreach work and a late-night center providing services to teenage substance abusers or dependants, enabling them to understand the effects of drug abuse on their bodies thus guiding them to find a more meaning life. In addition, the SY Unit works hard on the prevention of basic and mid-level substance abuse. The outreach mission enables youngsters to know about the existence of our services. A simple, instant body check is available for high-risk groups, and as well, we promote message of the damage of drugs so as to reduce harm. The late-night center provides a gathering place with its facilities for high-risk youngsters who are staying out late so they can have fun in a healthy environment.

Service Content	Outreach Service	Late-Night Center Service
Mid-level substance abuse prevention promotion	✓	✓
Group activities, case counselling and referral	✓	✓
Classes of interests	–	✓
Body check plan	✓	✓
Peer's counselling plan	–	✓
Professional referral service	✓	✓
Volunteers training service	✓	✓
Parents enquiry service	✓	✓
Assistance to other departments	✓	✓

### 3. Activities held in 2010

Types of Activity	Items of Activity	Date
Living Healthy Body Check		Whole year
Glimmer Action Peer's Counselling Training	International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking Game Stall	Whole year
	Outreach Work	
	Visit to Zheng Sheng School	
	Activities of Interest	
Smart New Generation Classes of Interest	Professional Skills Training	Whole year
	Classes of interests: Audio, Dance, Football, Ice Moon Cake Making, Mid-Autumn Festival Activity and Make-Up Workshops: Substance Education, Football Match and Substance Workshop, Smoke Treatment and Twisted Balloon Workshop Outdoor Activities: Swimming, Bowling, Barbeque and War Game	
Mid-Level Substance Abuse Prevention Education Project	Night-Time Entertainment Places Work	Whole year
	Smart Show 1, 2,3	
	Mountain Art Training	
Smart Youth Community Education Project	Substance Feedback series activities	Whole year
	Network Service	
	Extreme Speed E Position Anti-Drug Activity	
	Christmas Strategy	
Substance Abuse Youth Cognitive and Body Function Test project	Visit to the Hong Kong Caritas Southern District Youth Outreach Social Work Team	September
	Visit to the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals CROSS Centre	
Youth Substance Abuse Education		Whole year
Community Treatment Support Project DSAJ Support Service	2010 Anti-Drug Project-Substance New World 2010 Anti-Drug Project-Strange and Funny Activity 2010 Anti-Drug Project-Drug-Free Methods	Whole year
Substance Abuse Case Counselling		Whole year
Promotion	Outreach Promotion	Whole year
	2010 United World Meeting-Social Work and Social Development Prospects and Blue Print	June
	Youth Substance Addiction and Growth Crisis Research Presentation and Conference	December
Training for Staff	Solution Focus Therapy Course	June-December
	How to talk secrets with Teenagers	
	Motivation Talk Counseling Course	

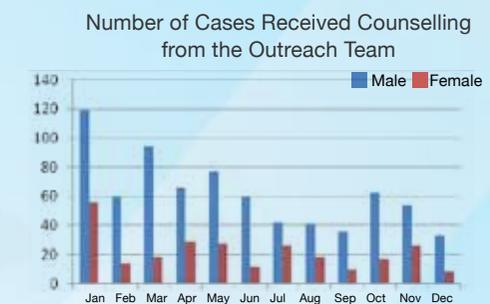
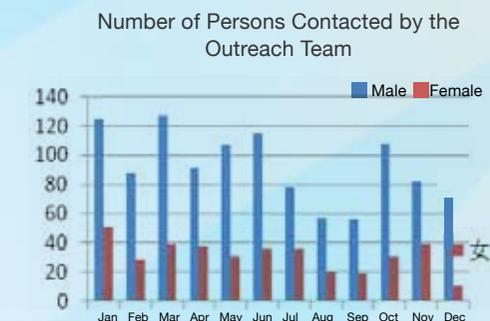
## 4. Brief Introduction of Work in 2010

### (1) Late-Night Center Service

The Unit provides activities for high-risk youth living nearby, at the same time, providing substance abuse prevention education to teenagers in need of it, and in addition, counselling and follow up for those youngsters. A total of 3,041 persons/times of entrance was recorded in the year, with 2,074 persons/times of male and 967 persons/times of female. 318 persons/times received substance abuse prevention counselling at their first entrance to the Center. There are 110 existing members, with 76 males and 34 females.

### (2) Outreach Service

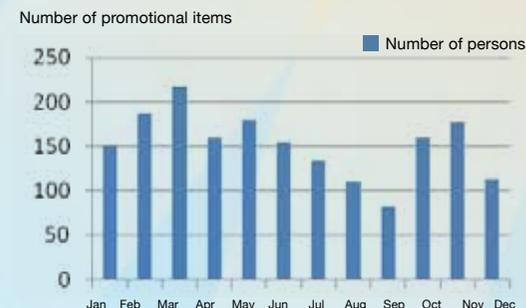
In 2010, the outreach team had made 1,459 contacts with youths, among 1,080 were males and 379 females. 1,826 substance abuse prevention promotional items were distributed. Through outreach team, 1,007 persons were given counselling, with 745 males and 262 females. 368 teenagers received counselling within night-time entertainment places, where subjects included substance education, alcohol treatment harm reduction, awareness on crisis, thinking guidance, substance abuse refusal skills, self-protection awareness for females, and promotion on the Outreach Center and its activities.



Number of Cases Received Substance Abuse Prevention Counselling from the Outreach Team



Number of Substance Abuse Prevention Promotion Items Distributed by the Outreach Team



## 5. The Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao

In 2010, 100 youth substance abusers were registered with the system through the Smart Unit, with the age range from 16 to 25, accounting 90% of the total. Ketamine and Ice (called pork) are the main drugs consumed by youngsters. In the second half of the year, drugs called Happy Water, morphine and cocaine were also found by the Outreach Team and this indicates that the new types of drugs are being consumed by youngsters are ever changing. This makes the damage caused to the body difficult to assess. Therefore, the society should pay more concern to youth substance abuse and to understand relevant issue to make adequate and efficient laws to help these youngsters.



## 6. Activities in 2010

### Activities held by the Center

Activities carried out in 2010 included a Living Healthy Body Check Project, a Glimmer Action Peer's Counselling Project, and Smart New Generation classes of interest. By means of body and cognitive system checks enabled teenagers to understand the impact on their bodies and lives caused by substance abuse and through projects such as Glimmer Action and Smart New Generation we allowed youngsters to organize different kinds of activities and to build a healthy lifestyle. 15 classes of interest with different themes for high-risk youth were held. In 2010, 26 classes were held, with a participation of 215 persons/times. After the completion of six classes of interest and activities, members were given the opportunity to take the competition or performance so as to find their own interest and therefore reduce the substance abuse behaviour and increase the motivation of drug treatment.

### Mid-Level Substance Abuse Prevention Education Project

Mid-level substance abuse prevention education has always been the major work of the Center, providing different kinds of services to substance abuse and high-risk youth, which included on a weekly basis, substance abuse prevention promotion and harm reduction message to youngsters enabling them to think the consequences of substance abuse.

Regarding teenagers who had stopped the medication or under the withdrawal process, by strengthening their determination and find out harm reduction methods for them, in 2010, three Smart Shows were held including Smart Show 1-Show Room; displaying the results of two teams in the Center, and Show 2-Living Good Singing Competition and by means of competition, this enabled teenagers to break through themselves and explore their talents, Smart Show 3-Journey Not Like Others, Experience Not Like Others; combined adventure and counselling elements and through activities based on music, culture, and arts allowed youngsters to have healthy habits and correct concepts on substance.

### Smart Youth Community Education Project

The Center's website <http://www.newlife.org.mo> was updated in 2010, providing information on substance and activities held by the Center, as well as substance abuse news report. 3,913 consultations of the website were recorded in the year. In addition, the Center connected with members through MSN, providing instant activities information. There are 112 teenage members of the MSN group. Furthermore, by means of Facebook and MSN, social workers of the Center can keep the contact with youth and provide counselling.

In 2010, Substance Feedback activities were held with objective of sharing the consequences of substance abuse with youth and their families. There were 50 participants including children, teenagers, parents and elderly persons. Such events allowed the public to realize the damages of drugs and heighten their awareness as well.





Besides, the Center was invited to participate in the Speed e Position-Anti-drug Activity organized by the Macao Youth Outdoor Activity Association. Five youth volunteers of the Center were given training for providing simple body check, healthy life promotion, and distribution of Smart Youth Magazines on that occasion. About 250 persons were contacted on that day. Christmas is the peak moment for youth substance abuse, and so, a relevant brochure called Little White Christmas Strategy was made with subjects on the danger of substance abuse, heighten the awareness on festival crisis and encouraging them to participate in healthy activities during festival, so as to understand the real meaning of Christmas.



### Youth Substance Abuse Education Tool

Substance Abuse Youth Self-Control Handbook was edited in 2010 and was the first relevant handbook designed for teenagers in Macao, and will be published in 2011. Subjects include the Culture of Substance Abuse Youth in Macao, Interviews with Substance Abuse Youth, and Crisis May Encounter for Youth Substance Abuse, for instance; unsafe sex, misunderstanding the myth of harm reduction, and as well, information on related Macao laws, drug treatment, health care and substances.



### Community Treatment Support Project-DSAJ Support Service

In 2010, as usual, anti-drug events were co-organized with the Department of Social Rehabilitation. Three events were held: including Substance New World, Strange and Funny, and Drug-Free Methods. By means of adventure, visits and theme talks participants could face tough and risky situations and to understand the problem of substance abuse, therefore enabling them to review themselves and learn new ways of thinking to solve problems. At the same time, this enabled teenagers having substance abuse or high-risk youth to acknowledge the new anti-drug law and the negative consequences of drug taking, so as to achieve the goal of knowing the law, understanding the law and therefore not offending against the law.

### Substance Abuse Case Counselling

A related service was started in 2010 for the high-risk youth group under 29 years of age and included Long-Term Follow Up Cases; providing counselling for three months or more, Instruction Cases; providing adequate substance education and help teenagers to explore their potential, Latent Cases; providing non regular follow up. Among cases treated in 2010, the majority were Instruction Cases, while Latent Cases were rather rare and twelve cases required Long-Term Follow Up. Due to staff shortages, in the coming future, the substance abuse counselling will be strengthened.

### Promotion Development

Teenagers are easily influenced by peers and have contacts with drugs consumed in parties and as well, they are unaware of the danger. Therefore, the Center invited teenagers who had recovered from drugs, or who were under treatment or in the abstinence period, to produce promotional items on substance information and harm reduction message. Items included Alcohol Harm Reduction Cards, Ketamine Promotional Cards, Ice Promotional Cards, Dice Game and Positive Fans. The latest drug laws could be found on such items allowing substance abuse youth to think and take action for drug treatment.





## 7. Training for Staff and Exchanges

### **Participation in the 2010 Joint World Conference on Social Work and Social Development Prospects and Blue Print**

The objective of the Conference is to enable social workers and social development advocates from worldwide to gather to have an international conference, to line out target issue, strengthen social protection, and to set up a ten-year work content for the 21st century. Drug treatment service experiences were shared on that occasion on the work done in the youth substance abuse prevention, which enabled participants to understand the related situation in Macao and the service results.

### **Co-organized the Youth Substance Addiction and Growth Crisis Study Report and Conference**

A related event was collaborated with the Macao Youth Crime Association and an article on Helping Macao Substance Abuse Youth Early Intervention Treatment was presented on the occasion. In addition, participants shared the early intervention measures applied to substance abuse youth during the pending trail of the Youth Law Offenders Legal System.

### Professional Training for Staff

Three training courses were held in 2010 and were conducted by Professor Kong Yeu Va, with subjects on Solution Focus Therapy Course, How to Talk Secrets with Teenagers, and Motivational Interviewing Course. Related training enabled participants to improve professional knowledge and work skills for staff.



### Substance Abuse Youth Cognitive and Body Function Test Project

Two exchange visits were made to the Hong Kong Caritas Southern District Youth Outreach Social Work Team and the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals CROSS Centre. Both centers are experienced in youth substance abuse service. The CROSS Centre by means of counselling and community medical care to help service users to withdraw from drugs, methods used are similar to that of our Center, and can become our work partner in related services and development.



# Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association

## 1. Brief Introduction to the Association

Under the initiative of several rehabilitated drug users and the support of the authorities, in March 2003, Macao's first self-help drug treatment and rehabilitation association, called the Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Social Club, was established. In December of the same year, after a decision by the committee, the Association was renamed the Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association. Shortly after its creation, Macao's economy was still on a downturn with a high unemployment rate, which, at the third quarter of the year, reached 6.8%. This gave big pressure on the lives of former drug addicts. In addition, the majority of them lack of professional skill, and this made life even harder for them. At that time, the financial situation of the Association was rather limited, and it was the same for the operating experience and management. However, with the spirit of perseverance and mutual assistance of our members, the worst moments were soon over.

## 2. Service in 2010

The Social Service Unit is in charge of service development and outreach follow up, and the Mutual Assistance and Development Unit (called the Operation Unit) is responsible for external communication and internal management of employment service and training.

## **(1) The Social Service Unit**

### **1. Association Work:**

Provides services to members and their family member(s). Organizes different kinds of recreational activities and classes of interest to enrich members' life during abstinence, as well as increasing their interest in pursuing healthy hobbies. Six activities were held in 2010, included Happy New Year, Happy Things, Share the Joy, Good Idea Cooking, Full Moon Reunion and the 10th Anniversary of the Association. Three volunteer activities and one exchange were held as well throughout the year, with a participation of 1,056 persons/times, the highest ever.

### **2. Lunch Services:**

Free lunches are provided to members to reduce the pressure on their daily needs, as well as economic problems. Otherwise, the lunch time has enabled more mutual communication and care. A total of 5,816 meals were served in 2010.

### **3. Training for Co-workers:**

Provides evaluation and related training for co-workers to improve the service

quality. In 2010, participated in training on substance abuse family member team counselling work organized by the Hong Kong Caritas Lok Heep Club. In addition, co-workers are encouraged to take part in related training and talks held by government and other NGOs. These included an Anti-drug Law Explanation, Self Defense, Substance Abuse Workshop, and Love of Hug Seminar to enrich their knowledge about the prevention and treatment of substance dependence.

### **4. Special Volunteers Outreach Team**

The Special Volunteers Team was set up in 2004 by rehabilitated addicts with the objective of providing a harm reduction outreach service. Work included inspection of areas where syringes have been abandoned by addicts, collecting abandoned syringes in different places, distribution of promotional leaflets and condoms to strengthen the awareness of HIV virus and other infectious diseases for substance users, citizens and sex workers.

In 2010, 31 actions were carried out, with 264 members participated in. Six times of areas inspection, with 278 abandoned

syringes collected. The leaflet distribution team carried out 16 actions in Lao Hon, Jardim de S. Francisco, Amigos do Jardim Triângulo, Border Gate and in the vicinity of the Northern District. In addition, members were encouraged to participate actively in social service by using their own skills providing services such as cleaning, mosquito eradication and household maintenance for minor social groups. 26 social service organizations received related services in the year, with a participation of 375 persons/times.

### **5. Continuing Follow-Up Service – Outreach Team**

The continuing follow up service is carried out the outreach team composing social workers and ex-addicts by means of family visits, phone calls to keep in touch with newly rehabilitated addicts to help them to adept life without drugs. The Team also provides follow up and assistance to patients who have just left the Drug Treatment Complex Center, in order to help them to be removed from the temptation and to plan together their future lives. 3,156 persons/times received the service in 2010.

## Operation Unit

For members who can live by their own and to increase their competitive in the job market, profession training courses were held since 2002 with the Operation Unit in charge of the external orders.

In 2010, 364 orders were received including the cleaning of air conditioners, transportation, the eradication of mosquitoes, grass cutting, cleaning, household maintenance and renovation. There were a total of 3,290 persons/times of participation and with receipts of MOP 551,878. As a whole, the number of participations, orders received and the revenue had a slight increase of the year before and this indicates that there is a potential for the order receiving and job referral which is helpful for the social return of the rehabilitated members so as to be responsible for their families and society.



Abandoned syringes found in between automatic doors



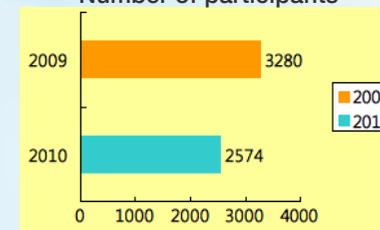
Counting the numbers of discarded syringes collected

## (3) Statistics

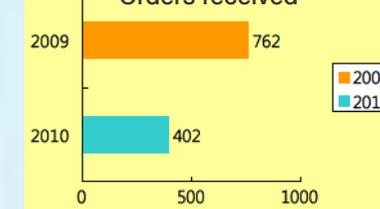
### Statistics of Members

There are 135 existing members in 2010, with 27 full members and 108 help-recipient members. There are 128 males and 7 females. 107 persons are living in Macao and 25 are living in China, while the rest of 3 persons both live in Macao and China. Regarding the age range, the majority range in age from 45-54, which accounted 20%, then followed by the range in age from 35-44, which accounted 17%.

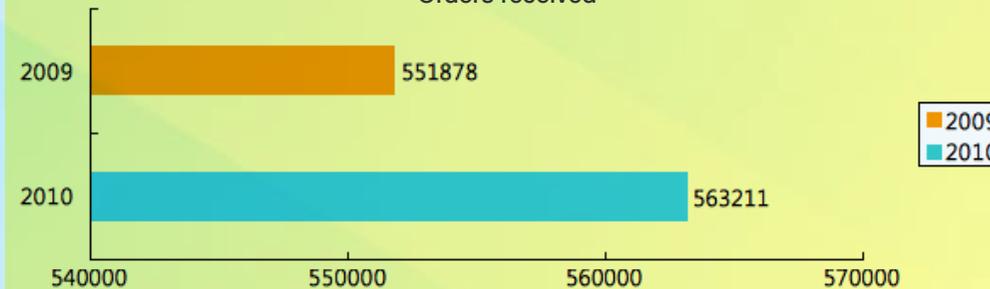
Number of participants



Orders received



Orders received



Number of persons used the services		2010	Compared to 2009, a decrease in 2010	Compared to 2008, a decrease in 2010		
Social Service Unit	Outreach service	3,156	1,753	180%	914	345%
	Outreach activities and gatherings	10	39	26%	13	77%
	Occasional activities	1,056	861	123%	602	175%
	Entry and departure, lunch service	5,816	4,147	140%	3,536	164%
Operation Unit	Operation Unit work	3,290	2,878	114%	2,246	147%
Total of persons/times received services		13,328	8,557	156%	7,311	182%

#### **(4) Conclusion and Future Prospects**

The Association is the only self-help association for rehabilitated substance abuser in Macao. In 2010, there was an increase both in social services and operation development. Voluntary work was provided to those for whom it was needed by means of participations in activities and training courses as well as job orders which enabled members to have a better communication and interactivity with their families, using their skills learnt in training courses. Since the consumption mode of substance abuse has changed, to comply with related measures, the social service development should be more comprehensive and perspective. In the future, the Association will provide more adequate services to substance abusers and their family member(s). Regarding the Operation Unit, employment training will be strengthened to increase competitive and human resources. We believe with the team spirit and the vocation of serving the society, the quality of service will be improved.

# The Smoking Abstention and Good Health Association

## The Ao Hon Sam Charity Association-Free Smoking Treatment Clinic

### 1. A Brief introduction to the Association

The Ao Hon Sam Charity Association was set up in 1989 and is a non-profit organization. In 2005, a Free Tobacco Treatment Outpatient Clinic was launched with the SWB through providing medication, social psycho counselling, a smoking treatment team, and professional counselling and evaluation to help citizens to quit their bad habits. This promotional work, education and treatment are carried out jointly with the Smoking Abstention and Good Health Association.

The Smoking Abstention and Good Health Association is a non-profit institution established in 1980 and is a member of the international organization, The Global Smoke Free Partnership. The Association involves itself in hygiene, education and health care by carrying out different kinds of anti-smoking and anti-drug activities throughout the year. For more than 30 years since its creation, the Association has been working on the promotion of smoke treatment, and is highly regarded by the society. Due to the situation of youth smoking being aggravated, a Youth Committee was set up by gathering a group of enthusiastic educators and young businessmen as the core leadership to continue the promotion with 'Good health, Quit Smoking' as its message.

## 2. The Ao Hon Sam Charity Association-Free Smoking Treatment Clinic and The Smoking Abstinence and Good Health Association Work in 2010:

### (1) Conclusion on Free Anti-Smoking Treatment Clinic:

In 2010, the total number of treatments for smokers provided by the Outpatient Clinic was 817 persons/times (chart 1), (male 645 persons/times and females 172 persons/times) with 300 persons for the first consultation (male 243 persons and females 57 persons). The youngest case was 15 years old and the eldest was 73 years old. The ages ranging from 30-40 and 40-49 accounted for the most (chart 3). Amongst 247 follow-up cases, the successful rate of tobacco withdrawal was 37.6% (chart2). The total number of follow-up cases for the year was 517 persons/times.

#### Statistics of Outpatient Unit in 2010

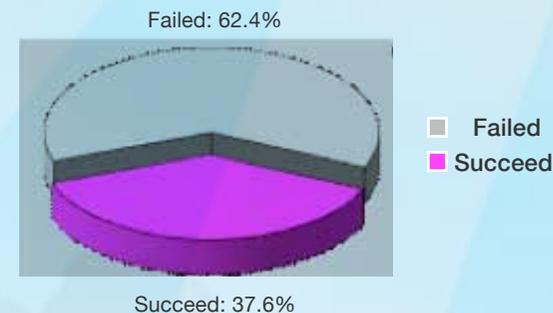
Chart 1: Statistics of Outpatient Unit in 2010

Month	First Consultation (Male)	First Consultation (Female)	Follow up (Male)	Follow up (Female)
January	29	5	51	7
February	15	6	47	20
March	37	7	62	11
April	20	5	43	18
May	24	7	26	20
June	21	2	54	3
July	17	8	9	15
August	14	3	21	4
September	19	4	16	1
October	18	1	23	1
November	11	4	25	10
December	18	5	25	5
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>		<b>517</b>	

Chart 2: Smoke Treatment Success Rate in 2010

	Number of persons	Percentage
<b>Success</b>	113	37.6%
<b>Fail</b>	187	62.4%

Table 2: Smoke Treatment Success Rate in 2010



(Chart 3) Statistics on the Age of First Consultation in 2010

Age	Number of persons	Percentage of the total of first consultation	Detail
19 or under	18	6%	Youngest age was 15
20-29	66	22%	
30-39	71	23.66%	
40-49	68	22.66%	
50-59	48	16%	
60-69	26	8.66%	
70-79	3	1%	Oldest age was 73
80 or over	0	0%	
Unknown	0	0%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>		

(Chart 4): Smoke Treatment Provided by the Outpatient Unit (2006 – 2010)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	(Persons/times)	(Persons/times)	(Persons/times)	(Persons/times)	(Persons/times)
<b>1st Consultation</b>	664	613	388	475	300
<b>Follow Up</b>	917	753	841	742	517
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>817*</b>

\*Before only the Outpatient Unit of the Association provided smoke treatment, as at present, related service is available at Health Clinics and Kiang Wu Hospital, making the treatment more convenient for smokers.

## (2) Conclusion on Prevention Work and Publications

According to statistics, the value of tobacco and tobacco products imported in Macao increased from MOP 3.91 millions in 1999 to MOP 6.92 millions; nearly an 80% of increase. And according to the research of The Situation and Analysis, as well as Future Prospects of Tobacco Control in Macao 2008 (Siu Hou Leng, Tong Ka Yue 2010), there are 82,400 smokers in Macao, while the percentage of smoking for males is 30.7%, and that for females is 4.3% (chart 5). In addition, research on The Use of Tobacco of Youth in Macao 2005 indicates that 11.4% of boys and 9.8% girls have had smoking experience compared to 8.1% and 5.6% in 2000, and that there is a tendency towards a younger age and an increase in number of smokers as well. Confronting the problems of younger age, reasons for smoking, health problems cause by cigarettes, public hygiene and addiction, the smoke control work needs to be carried out at different levels.

Chart 5: Percentage of Smokers according to sex and age

Age	14-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or over	Total
Male	12.4	37.6	36.5	40.1	32.6	25.0	12.7	30.7
Female	4.7	6.7	4.3	2.2	2.6	2.0	6.5	4.3
Total	8.5	21.5	19.2	21.3	18.5	13.4	8.9	17.3

In 2010, different activities were held for the public. Regarding the smoking situation of teenage students, important promotion work on smoke control for schools was developed including Smoke-Free, Drug-Free Talks, and Free Consultations for Smoke Treatment was provided to casinos. As for cultural recreation activities, collaborations with the Together to Fight Crime and Drug 2010 with the Public Prosecutor of the SAR, Smoke and Health Talk with the AXA Insurance, Interactive Anti-Smoking Talk and Smoke-Free activity with the General Union of Resi-

dents of Macao Area Preta Community Service Center, and the 30th Anniversary of The Smoking Abstention and Good Health Association. And a conference on How to Use Social Force to Mobilize A Smoke-Free City was held and conducted by the first American-born Chinese Mayor, and Dr. Hung Kan Po, Senior Counsellor of the Guangdong Province Smoke Control Association. In addition, the Ao Hon Sam Charity Association -Free Smoking Treatment Clinic and The Smoking Abstention and Good Health Association, together with NGOs, and schools to organize various activities to promote the message of a drug-free healthy city. Regarding training and exchanges, staff participated in the Zhuhai, Hong Kong and Macao Smoke Control Forum, the Public Hygiene and Prevention Medicine Conference and the 9th Guangzhou, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Prevention Medicine Conference held by the Hong Kong Tuberculosis, Chest and Heart Diseases Association. Furthermore in 2010, the 4th Cross-Strait Conference on Tobacco Control, where experts of related domains presented their thesis on that occasion, was organized. The Macao Declaration of Tobacco Control was signed on that date. The annual magazine, Smoke Treatment and Health, was distributed free of charge. In addition, greater efforts were made to make regular contacts with media, government departments and related associations as well as active participation in external events and meetings. Moreover, suggestions on the tobacco control law amendment with the objective of building Macao as a healthy city, free of drugs and cigarettes, were made.

### (3) Mobile Promotion Vehicle

In order to have a more complete coverage of tobacco and drug control promotion, a Mobile Promotion Vehicle was used to spread related messages out of the clinic, thereby encouraging teenagers to have correct values about No Smoking, No Drugs, and it also provided free information to those who intended to withdraw from cigarettes, a heart and lungs checking service, as well as mono-dioxide. Such services are intended to motivate smokers to undergo treatment for smoking. Information on the dangers and punishment for substance abuse was available as well.

Activities held by the Smoking Abstinence and Good Health Association in 2010:

Number	Date	Activity
1	Whole year	Free Outpatient Smoke Treatment
2	April 2010	Brito Middle School Smoke-Free Drug-Free Talk
3	17 April 2010	Smoke-Free and Substance Abuse Prevention and Youth Student Health Education Talk, and Youth Student Anti-Smoking Drawing and Comics Competition
4	6 May 2010	Bosco Yuet Wah Primary School Smoke-Free Drug-Free series Talk
5	8 May 2010	Bapista Middle School (Primary Section) Smoke-Free Drug-Free series Talk
6	15 May 2010	20th Anniversary of Macao Smoking Treatment and Smoke-Free Macao forum
7	29 May 2010	Attended the 2010 Wa Tou Master Birthday Ceremony
8	30 May 2010	Attended the 530 World No Tobacco Day
9	1 June 2010	Attended the 2010 Zhuhai, Hong Kong and Macao Tobacco Control Forum
10	12 Jun 2010	Collaborated the 2010 Macao Happy Life Products Exhibition
11		Parent/Children Photography Competition
12	26 Jun 2010	Attended the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking
13	July 2010	Co-organized the Smoke-Free School Environment Summer Show - Pooi To Middle School, Colegio Diocesano de S. Jose (2,3), Escola do S. S. Rosario
14	24 Jul 2010	The 6th Macao Health Day Activity and Medical Conference
15	Jul 2010	Free Smoke Treatment Consultation Booth-Sands, Venetian Resort
16	3 Aug 2010	AXA Insurance Smoking and Health Talk
17	7 Aug 2010	Together to Fight Drugs and Crime 2010 Activity
18	25 Sept 2010	20th Anniversary of the Ao Hon Sam Charity Association Celebration of the 61th Foundation of the PRC and Love Elderly Dinner
19	26 Sept 2010	World Heart Day Smoke Treatment Consultation Booth
20	3-5 Nov 2010	The 4th Cross-Strait Conference on Tobacco Control
21	6-8 Nov 2010	Public Hygiene and Prevention Medicine Conference and the 9th Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Prevention Medicine Conference
22	27 Nov 2010	General Union of Residents of Macao Area Preta Community Service Center Smoking Damages Health Talk
23	12 Dec 2010	Drug-Free Smoke-Free Promotional Short Movie Making Competition 30th Anniversary of the Smoking Abstinence and Good Health Association, Happy Trendy People Nutrition Talk, Working Together-To Build a Smoke-Free City Theme Talk
24	18 Dec 2010	Visit to Elderly Centers
25	Dec 2010	Cross-Strait Four Cities Smoke Control Promotional Short Movie Exhibition

## Conclusion/Prospects:

Keep a close watch on the issue of youth substance abuse and continue the promotion of prevention education to schools and youth service organizations.

The circulation of the Mobile No Smoking Anti-Drug vehicle to different communities to spread related information. In addition, smoke treatment consultation, simple heart, lungs and mono dioxide check, as well as blood pressure measure are available on the vehicle.

Promote the idea of a Smoke-Free Family allowing more smokers and non smokers to understand the dangers and impacts of tobacco to family health.

Strengthen the co-operation with local associations, schools and commercial units, develop more activities and increase the participation in other events to establish a name.

Production of a series of promotional items, and by means of multi-media and social networks, spread the message to increase the awareness of youngsters on tobacco and drugs.

Continue to improve the outpatient service to a professional level. Improve the counselling service to a more individual aspect, and to analyse statistics more systematically.

1. Information source: Statistics and Census Service of Macao Website: [www.dsec.gov.mo](http://www.dsec.gov.mo)
2. Sio Hou Leng, Tong Ka Yue (2010) Future Prospects of Tobacco Control in Macao {Administration} Volume 1, page 97-107
3. Macau Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (2007). 2005 The Research on the Use of Tobacco of Macao Youth, Macao {Medicine Magazine}, No.7 page 153-158





## IV. Research Work



# Research Work

In order to understand the substance abuse situation in Macao and to handle related consumption modes and the tendency for the purpose of making better anti-drug policies, the SAR government

is highly concerned with the implementation of related studies. Statistics of the Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao and drug cases data from the Division for Treatment and So-

cial Rehabilitation of the SWB report the statistics of substance abuse, infectious diseases of drug addicts under treatment, and the comparison of verdicts in drug crimes verdicts.

## (1) Statistics of Registered Substance Abusers in Macao and their Situation

The System was implemented in 2009 by the SWB for the purpose of demonstrating the characteristics, numbers of persons and substance abuse tendencies in Macao. In order to collect information on related populations, constant evaluations were carried out and relevant officials and NGOs were invited to collaborate. In 2010, the participation of organizations/units reached 16; these included eight official units and eight NGOs. There were 1,058 times of registration, and, after deducting cases being recorded repeatedly, there are exactly 673 substance abusers.

In order to have a more precise number of substance abusers and the related situation in Macao, the better use of re-

lated data, and research were done in 2010 on the substance abuse population in Macao. Surveys on tertiary, high school and primary students, as well as street youth, were carried out as well in the same year and are supposed to be finished in the middle of 2011. Regarding drug treatment services, research on methadone clinical trials will continue to be developed to improve the service quality and therapy results.

Compared to 2009, there was an increase of 7.5% of substance abusers recorded while the percentage of youth drug taking dropped to 25.9%. Male drug addicts still account for the majority, reaching 76.8%. The average age of first drug taking is 21.4, and while fe-

male drug addicts tend to be younger, the percentage of young female drug users is higher as well. Heroin (called white powder) and ketamine (K) are the major drugs consumed, with 27.2% and 29.6% respectively (the population of ketamine users surpasses that of heroin), while there is a constant increase of ice consumption, accounting for 15.1%. Consumption places are less open and these include at the users own homes, at friend's house or in hotels, and these accounted for more than 50%. Regarding age, there are 174 persons of 21 years old or under (accounting one third of the total drug abuse population). The problem of youth drug taking is worth concerned.

## 1. Basic Information

- Males account for nearly three-quarters (76.8%).
- The youngest age is 13 and the eldest is 86 years old. The average age is 31.9.
- The majority were born in Macao (52.2%), while mainland China accounts for 34.5%.
- Macao residents account for more than 80% (83.7%).
- The majority live in the northern district (49.2%).
- The majority are singles (62.1%).
- Regarding education level; primary (32.5%), and secondary school (38%).
- Regarding professions; those unemployed account for the most (44.7%), those employed account for more than 30% (36.1%), while students account for almost 8%.

## 2. Drug Taking Situation

- The average age of the first drug experience is 21.4 years old.

- According to persons/times, the drugs consumed are heroin (27.2%) and ketamine (29.6%), ice accounts for 15.1%.
- Nearly 30 % (29.6%) of drug addicts consumed two types of drugs or more.
- According to statistics, the (Traditional Drug) heroin takers are usually persons of older age, the average age of first heroin taking is 24.8 years old, while (New Drug), ketamine users are younger, with 18.4 years old in average.
- The average amount spent on drugs monthly for a substance abusers is MOP5,809.
- The consumption place is mainly in Macao (55.8%), then follows mainland China (40.5%).
- The consumption location accounts for 25.7% at home, 23.1% at discos/karaoke, and 18.5% at friends' houses.
- Regarding reasons for drug taking, the majority is because of the influence of peers (28.4%), and pressure release (27%).
- Amongst the 673 registered substance abusers, three persons admitted having shared the syringe with others.

## 3. Teenagers

- Youth substance abuse is highly concerned by the society. Amongst the 673 substance abusers, 174 persons, nearly 1/4 (25.8%) are under 21 years old.
- Minors (under 18 years old) account 50% of youth substance abusers. Minors who have not reached the age of criminal responsibility (under 16 years old) account for 12.1%.
- Ketamine is the most misused of drugs (53.3%), ice accounts for 32.2%.
- The reason of drug taking is mostly influence from friends (39.1%).
- The consumption place is mainly in Macao (51.6%), and mainland China accounts for nearly 50% (47.4%).
- The consumption locations are discos/karaoke (28%), and 22.4% at friends' houses.

For more information, please go to 2010 Report on the Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao on the SWB anti-drug website: [www.antigrugs.gov.mo](http://www.antigrugs.gov.mo)

Chart 1 Age Range of First Drug Experience

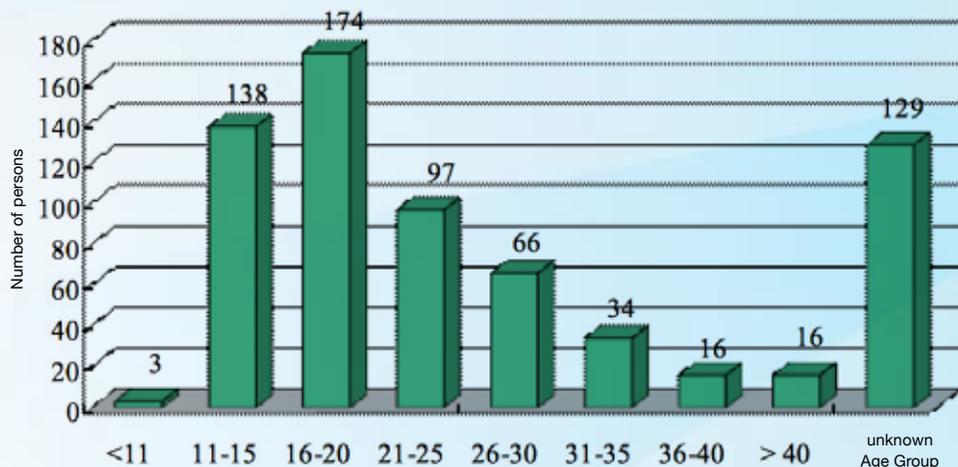
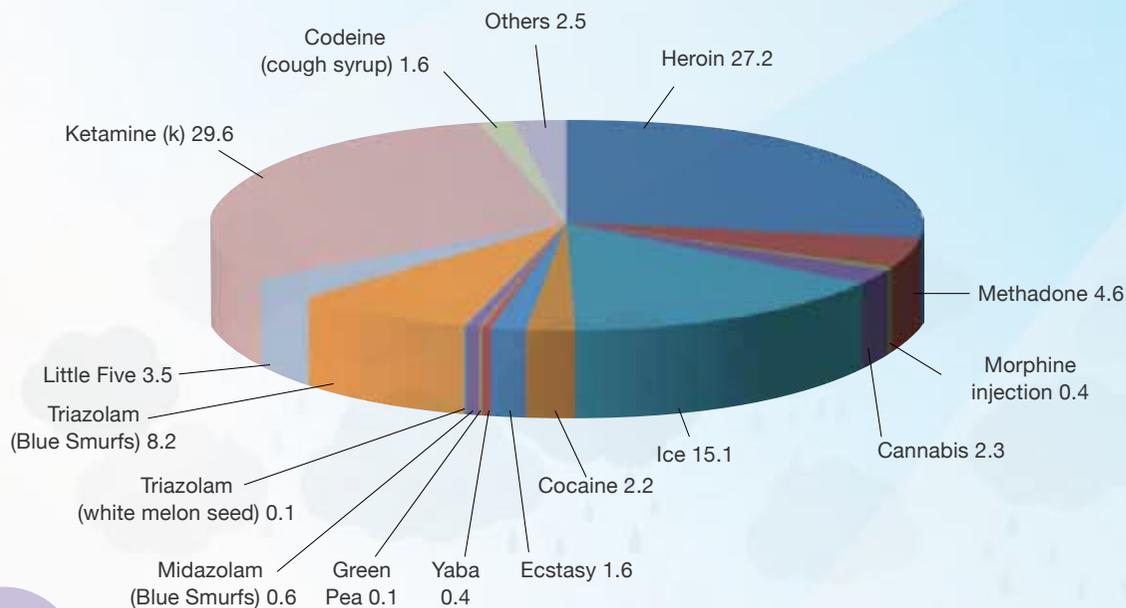


Chart 2 Types of drugs consumed in the last 3 months  
(according to the percentage of the total substance abuse population)



## (2) Research on the Situation on Substance Abuse of Substance Abuse Youth

As the Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao only collected the age, types of drugs consumed and number of persons, this cannot fully reflect the level of substance abuse and make it difficult to evaluate the damage degree suffered by teenagers. Therefore, after discussions between the Narcotic Control Committee and the Youth Drug Problem Concern Working Group, the Research on the Situation on Substance Abuse of Substance Abuse Youth trial project was carried out in 2010, as a way to overcome the lack of the Central Registration System. Related research was conducted by three youth outreach teams, with interviews and scale registration. 50 teenagers received the test. Results show that the scale chart in Chinese is more reliable and can evaluate the substance abuse situation effectively. The substance degree tends to be Medium-low meaning that cases should receive intensive outpatient treatment. In addition, the tendency of younger age for females is obvious than that for males. Regarding the degrees of substance abuse, the situation of males tends to be more serious than that of females. Related research shows that the registration for substance abusers should be enlarged to be more representative; therefore, in 2011, the research will be continued and will collect data on more cases which will be published at the report of the Central Registration System for Drug Abusers of Macao.

### (3) Statistics of Voluntary Detoxification in Macao

According to statistics of the Drug Treatment Complex Center, the data collected in 2010 was analyzed, showing the characteristics of drug abusers under treatment of the year. A total of 447 cases were recorded for voluntary treatment in 2010, an increase of 3% compared with 434 cases in 2009. There were 80 new cases, which accounted for 17.8% in all. From 1991 until the end of 2010, the total of cases recorded in the Outpatient Unit reached 1,452 persons.

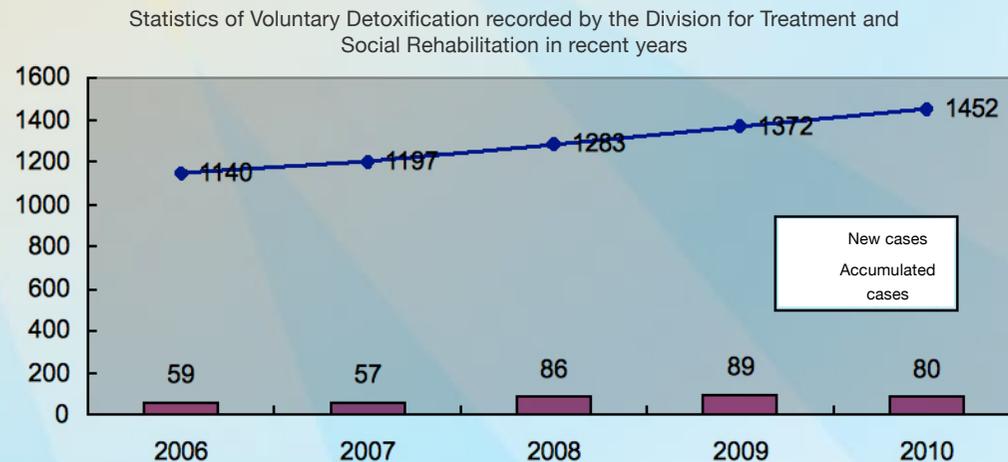


Chart 3. From October 1991, a total of 1,452 persons were registered for drug treatment. There were about 80 new cases each year for the last three years.

Analyzing the characteristics of the 447 follow-up cases in 2010, 420 were Macao residents, 27 were non-Macao residents (including 18 from Mainland China, 3 females from Eastern Europe, 2 from Hong Kong,

3 from Taiwan and 1 from Indonesia). Regarding drug treatment services, the majority received methadone continuous treatment, with 191 cases in 2010. As for drug varieties, 71% were heroin users and the average age was 40 years old. The percentages of intravenous and intramuscular injections were 62%. 17 teenagers under 20 years old accounted for 4%. The proportion of heroin has had a constant decline compared with 2009, and it is the same for injection methods. However, there was an obvious increase in the consumption of ketamine and other new types of drugs.

In 2010, among the 80 new cases recorded, 81% were males and 19% were females, while the average age was 30 years. The largest age groups were 20-24 and 25-29, which accounted for 25% and 23%, while 9 persons were under 20 years old which accounted 11%. Regarding drug consumption, the majority of adults were heroin users while teenagers were keen on ketamine and other new types of drugs. Among new cases, for the first time, it was noticed that the number of ketamine users surpassed that of heroin users.

According to the above analysis, heroin injections were rather common in all cases. The percentage of ketamine increased for new recorded cases, involving mostly youngsters between 20-24 years old.

### Trend Analysis of New Drug Treatment Cases in Recent Years:

Comparing trend analyses of new cases in the last five years, regarding drug consumption, there has been a constant decrease in the use of heroin, while cases related to ketamine have had a constant increase. According to age and drug-taking histories, the average age is around 34 years old for new cases recorded in recent years, while the period of drug taking has exceeded in general over ten years which means that the motivation of drug takers is not strong enough for them to seek help at the beginning of their drug experience. Since the implementation of methadone continuous treatment in 2005, there has a total of 264 addicts who have participated in this treatment.

Please refer to the below charts for more details:

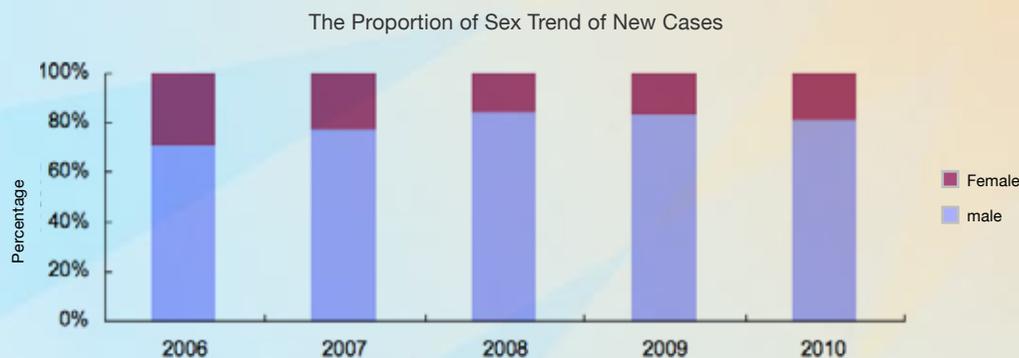


Chart 4. The percentage of female maintains around 20% in recent years.

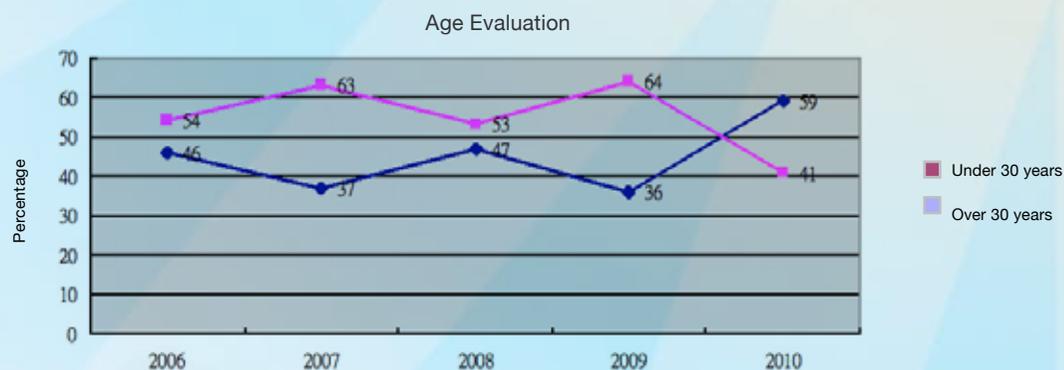


Chart 5. Adults have always been the major drug abusers. However, in 2010, there was a sharp increase in youth substance abuse; with 60% under 30 years old, and mainly consumed ketamine. While addicts over 30 years accounted nearly 40%. The reasons of the increase for youth substance abuse cases are due to the implementation of Youth Law Offenders Surveillance System and the law no. 17/2009 came into force, cases involved teenagers referred by the Social Reintegration Department increased constantly.

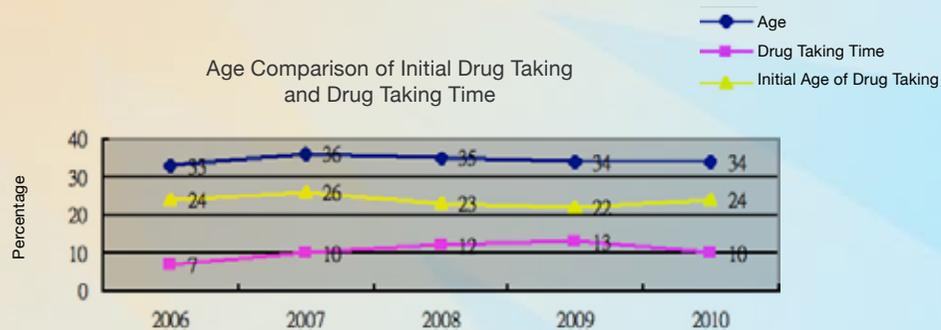


Chart 6. Amongst new cases in 2010, the age of first drug experience was 24 years old, the youngest case was 15 years old. The average drug taking history reached 10 years, while the age maintains 34 years for those who receive treatment.

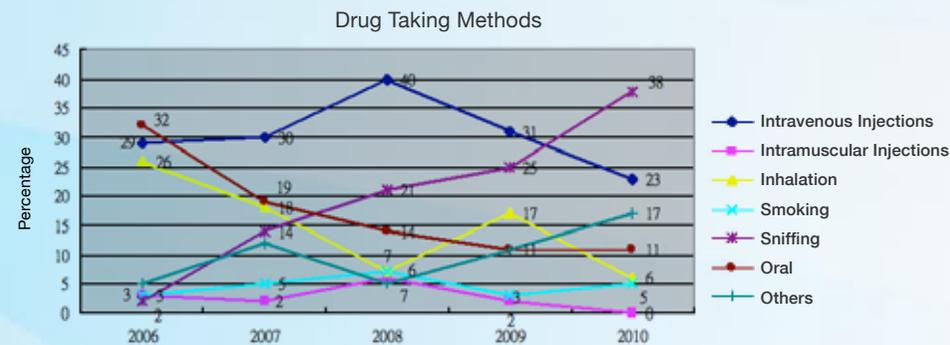


Chart 8. In 2010, there was a decline in intravenous injections, while sniffing method has an increase, with 38%. The inhalation method has a constant increase in recent years, due to ketamine consumption.

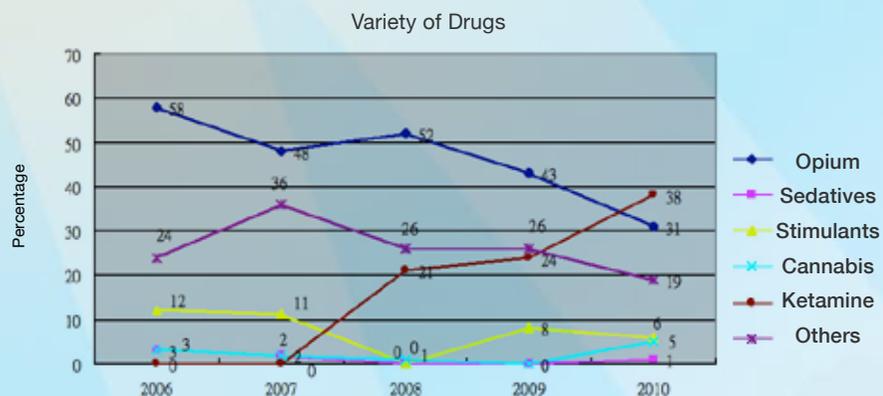


Chart 7. Heroin has been the dominant drug consumed; however, there has been a constant increase in ketamine consumption in recent years, accounting 38% and had surpassed that of heroin (31%). While stimulants maintained in a stable level, mainly with ice.

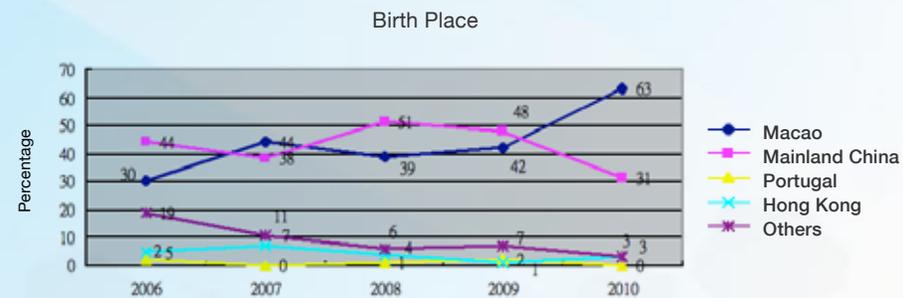


Chart 9. Among new cases, the mainstream are persons born in Macao, with 63%. While there is a constant decrease for Mainlanders, with 31%. Cases involving foreigners have a constant decline.

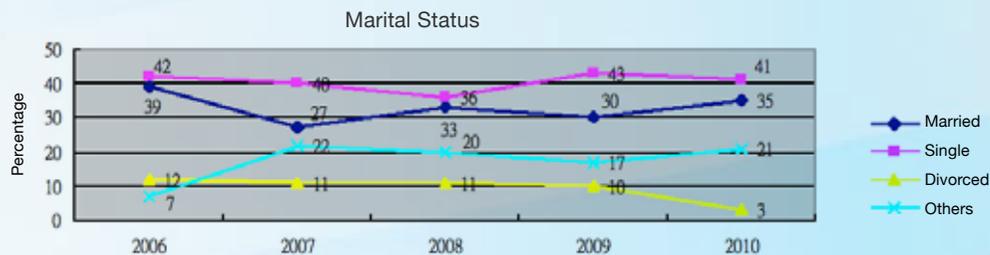


Chart 10. Single persons accounts the majority of drug users, with 41%. While married accounted for a certain proportion.

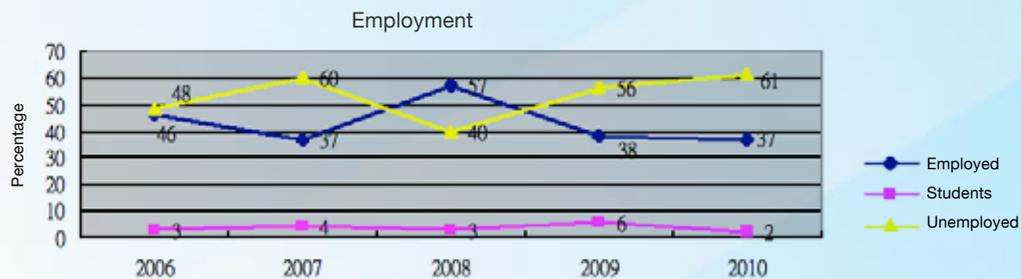


Chart 11. The majority of new cases have always been unemployed people. However, the related situation has improved in 2008, the employment rated was 57%. But the employment rated dropped to 38% in the same year. The employment rate in 2010 is lower than that of 2009, only has 37%, while the unemployment rate reached 61% in 2010.

#### (4) Infectious Diseases among Drug Addicts

Since 2002, the SWB has been co-operation with the Health Bureau to provide a free-of-charge infectious diseases checking for substance abusers and drug treatment workers, as to prevent the spread of the contamination among high-risk groups. In 2010, the Divi-

sion for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation conducted 9,064 various checkups for drug abusers. There was a general decline in contamination from infectious diseases. Hepatitis C infection was at 60%, hepatitis B accounted for 9% and tuberculosis, 7.2%. Three cases of HIV contamination were recorded by the Drug Treatment Complex Center (Note 1), the contamination rate was 2.3% with 130 persons received the HIV tests.

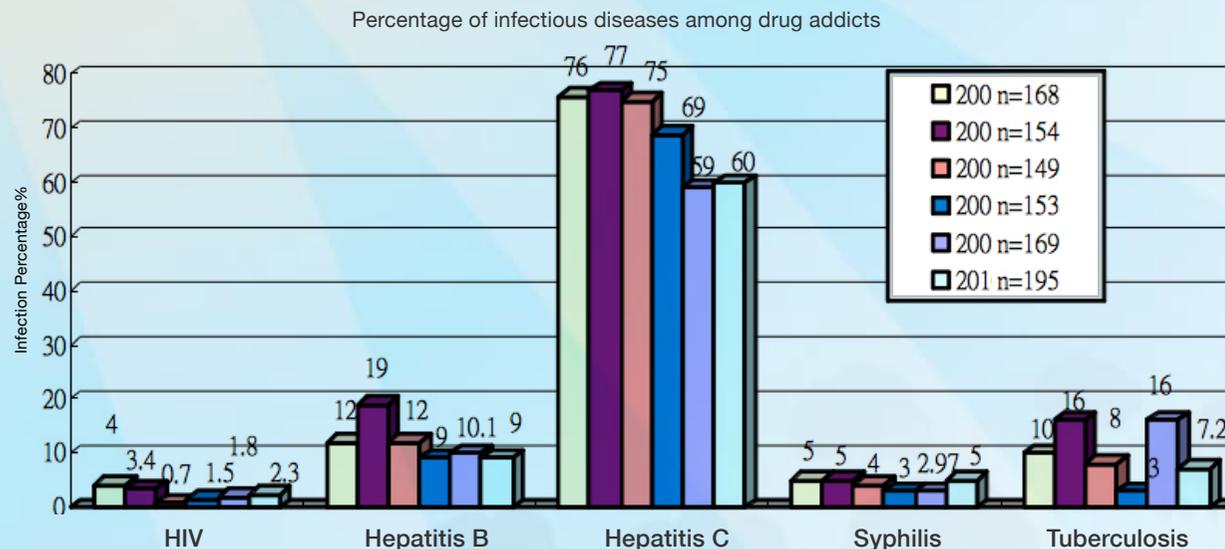


Chart 12. The biggest concern in recent years has been HIV infection, and the situation is under control and has been maintained at a rather low level in the last three years. Hepatitis C infection has had a decline to 60% due to the increase of new cases involving new types of drugs. Such cases are different from the traditional profile of heroin injections who are seldom infected by Hepatitis C. However, the percentage of Hepatitis C transmitted by injection methods is still very high. Details can be referred to chart 13.

Note 1: Among the three confirmed cases of HIV infections, one of the case was only be confirmed at the end of December, therefore, such case was recorded for 2011 by the Health Bureau.

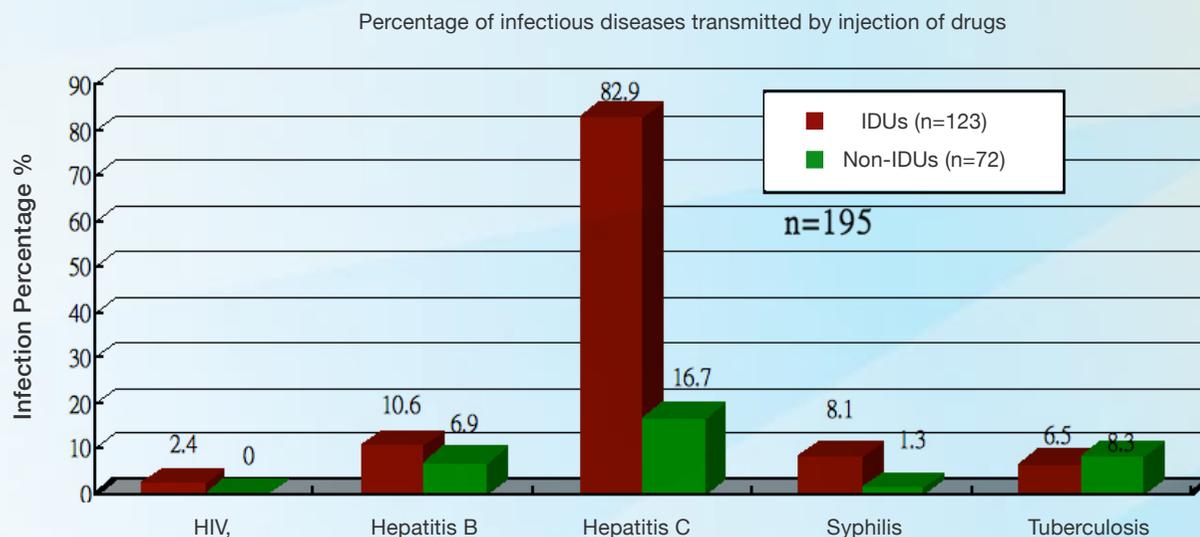
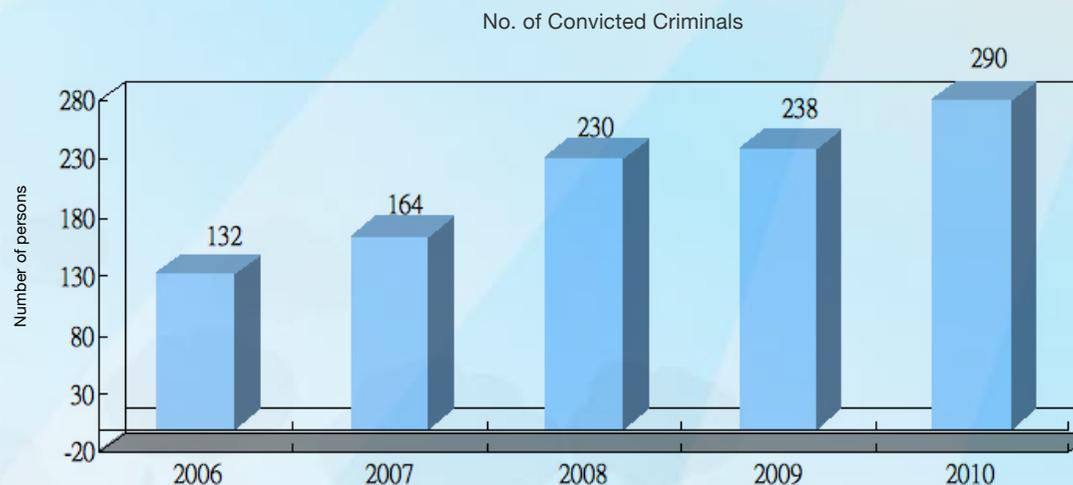
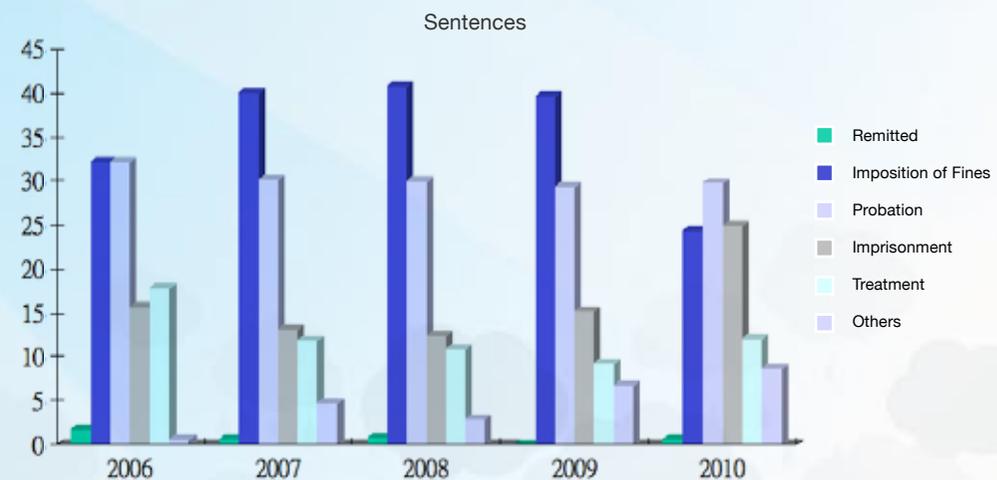
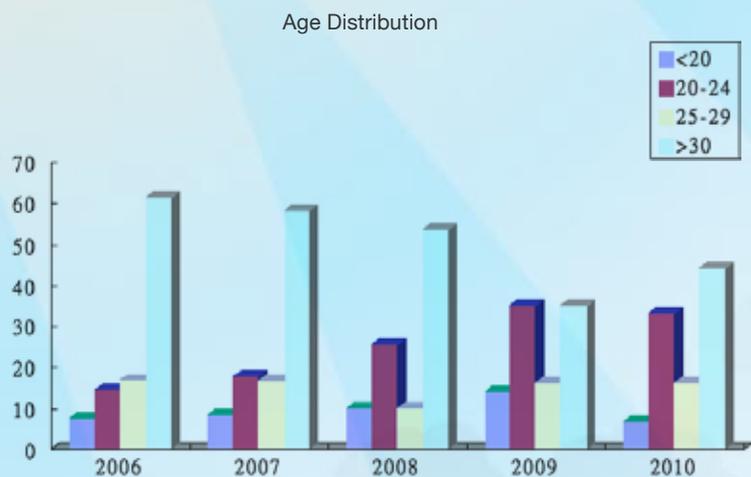
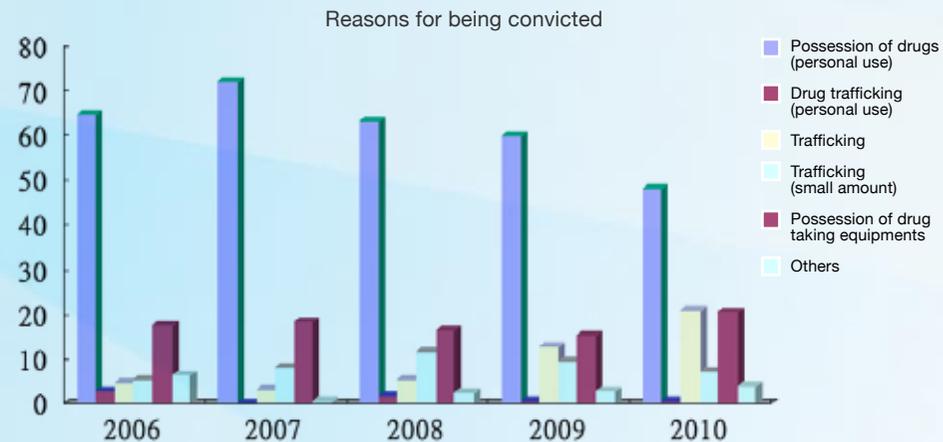
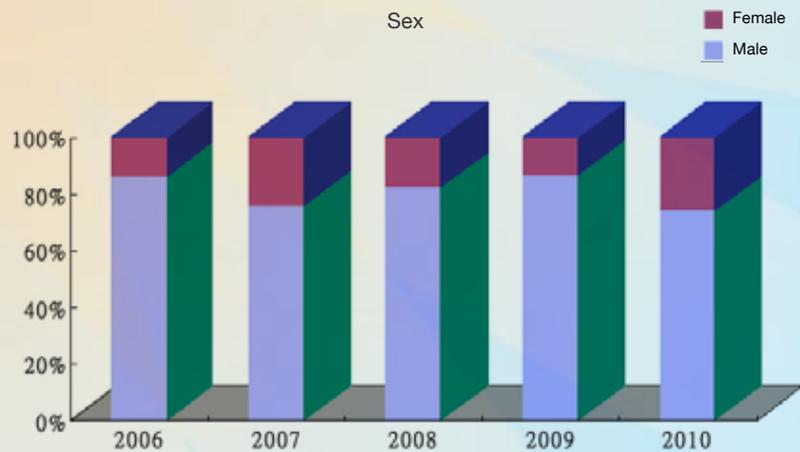


Chart 13. Among all cases of body checks carried out in 2010 for drug consumption, 63% was by injections. The infection rate of IDU was much higher than that of non-IDU. Among the most obvious was the contamination of Hepatitis C and HIV. The infection rate of HIV for non-IDU was zero, while for Hepatitis C, the difference is clear as well.

## (5) Drug-Related Crime Data Analysis

According to article 33 (the former Order 5/91/M, article 40) of law 17/2009, a duplicate of a drug-related verdict should be submitted to Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence for their records. In 2010, 229 copies were drug related case verdicts, 319 treatment reports to the Department of Social Rehabilitation of the Legal Affairs Bureau and 17 reports related to drug treatment situation requested by the Law Courts.





## (6) Conclusion:

The number of convicted crimes being sentenced in 2010 had an increase than that of 2009, with nearly 22%. Regarding age, the age range of 20-24 and over 30 years old are two major groups. The percentage of age range 20-24 is similar to that of 2009. There was a decrease in crimes involving persons under 20 years. The circumstances of being convicted is still the possession of drugs for personal use, while other reasons are the possession of drug taking equipment, followed by small-amount trafficking. In 2010, there were increases in possession of drug taking equipment and trafficking. As for punishment, the majority were sentenced to probation, then followed by imprisonment and the imposition of fine. Compared to 2009, there was a sharp decrease in the imposition of fine, while there was a significant increase for imprisonment. According to drug-related crime verdicts in 2010, the majority sentence was probation, while the tendency towards a younger age is worth concern. Since the new anti-drug law no. 17/2009 came into force, the proportion of probation under conditions receiving drug treatment had an obvious increase. In 2010, cases sentenced with probation surpassed other punishments for the first time and this is useful for the treatment and abstinence.

In early 2010, the SWB co-operated with the Court of First Instance and the Department of Social Rehabilitation of the Legal Affairs Bureau to set up substantial therapy follow up measures on drug treatment probation. Regarding the improvement of related measures, the co-operation with the Department of Social Rehabilitation and non-governmental drug treatment organizations to provide complete and progressive treatment plan for probation cases needed treatment. There were 97 probation cases with condition of drug treatment referred to the Drug Treatment Complex Center in the year, 15% received urine tests, 11% received outpatient drug treatment, 5% admitted to drug treatment center, and 3% received methadone treatment or hospitalization. There were 48% cases on the waiting list of the reborn therapy project, while the majority needed to undergo outpatient drug treatment or hospitalization after evaluation.





## VII. External Co-operation and Exchange



The Macau SAR government participated actively in regional and international drug control conferences in order to understand the latest anti-drug policy in China and related work on an international level. At the same time it developing exchanges and co-operations with external anti-drug organizations to study the differences on anti-drug legal system and follow up services, as well as to understand models and anti-drug strategies employed, so as to improve the exchanges and co-operations with regional and international partners.



Delegation of the PRC at the 53rd Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and High-Level Meeting

## The 53rd Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and High-Level Meeting

The Meeting took place in Vienna from 8-12 March 2010, the Vice-President of the Social Welfare Bureau, long Kong Io and the Chief of the Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation, Hon Wai on behalf of Chinese delegates attended the Meeting.

The National delegation was led by the Deputy Chief Secretary of the National Narcotics Control Commission, Wang Xan Yong. A total of representatives (China, Hong Kong and Macao) were present on that occasion. Subjects focused on the latest situations of drug trafficking and drug consumption and the review of the execution of agreement passed by the High-Level Meeting last year, as well as reports on target achievement of anti-drug works implemented by all participating countries. The latest international drug trend for 2009 was reported as well. In addition, the Chinese delegation suggested to the United Nations that ketamine should be listed as restricted substance worldwide and representatives from Macao made the report on ketamine abuse in Macao as well hoping the danger of ketamine abuse would be taken seriously by the world. It is also hoped that the sources of supply can be halted by leading a close surveillance on countries exporting this substance. Participating in such an event, allowing the follow up of international anti-drug work, agreements and declarations, so as to develop related measures to adapt to the main stream and contribute to the worldwide drug combat.

## Incoming Visit of Singapore Anti-Drug Experts

Anti-drug experts, Ms. Rosalind Tan, Ms. Cynthia Chng and Ms. Mandy Tan of the SANA visited Macao on 15 June 2010, with the objective of improving

drug treatment hospitalization and follow up services and the setting up of efficient measures for the Association and, at the same time, to understand related works in Macao. Visits were made to the Teen Challenge, ARTM (Rehabilitation Center), and the Christian New Life Fellowship-

Youth Development Unit (S.Y Unit). They were shown services on the youth and adult drug treatment hospitalization, and substance abuse youth outreach harm reduction counseling. On that occasion, differences on anti-drug laws and treatment follow up were shared.



Explanation about the youth drug treatment hospitalization service of the Teen Challenge



Photo with staff of the Smart Youth Unit



Visit to ARTM



Visit to the Hong Kong Social Welfare Department and the Kowloon Magistrates' Court

## Strengthen the Co-operation on the Probation under Condition of Drug Treatment Measure

In order to strengthen the co-operation with the Law Courts and the Legal Affairs Bureau on the substance abuse probation under condition of drug treatment, motivate substance abuse teenagers to undergo related service as early as possible, so as to reduce the harm caused by drugs, on 26 January 2010, the Law Courts and the Legal Affairs Bureau were invited to visit the teen Challenge Complex Training Center to have a mutual exchange on related matter.

Due to the law no. 17/2009 came into

force in September 2009, related measures had been applied for nearly one year and for having a constant review and relevant experience in neighbouring regions, on 28 September 2010, the SWB, the Legal Affairs Bureau and the Law Courts made a trip to Hong Kong in an attempt to understand the application and experience on drug treatment probation in Hong Kong. The delegation was received by the Hong Kong Social Welfare Department and the Kowloon Magistrates' Court. Subjects discussed in-

## Incoming Observation Trip of the Shanghai Youth Leadership Academy

With the arrangement of the General Union of Residents Association, from 9 to 13 August 2010, a delegation of 18 teachers and students of the Shanghai Youth Leadership Academy visited Macao. And on 11 August, it visited the Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence of the SWB in order to better understand the social services of Macao and exchanged examples of community and youth work in both regions, while at the same time to understand the drug treatment in Macao. The delegation visited the Teen Challenge, with introduction on youth drug treatment hospitalization and the differences of treatment models and anti-drug measures of both regions.



Delegation of the Shanghai Youth Leadership Academy visit to the SWB

cluded the existing re-education in Hong Kong, and youth drug crime offenders' probation service pre-counseling project, as well as their related execution. After the meeting, the delegation visited the law courts at the Kowloon Magistrates' Court.



Exchange with the Psychiatric Section of the Health Bureau

## Exchange with the Psychiatric Section of the Health Bureau-Improve Substance Abuse Mental Status Evaluation and Treatment Referral

Considering the nuisance caused to mental health by new types of drugs and to increase the knowledge on related matter for front-line co-workers, on 28 April 2010, an exchange was made to the Psychiatric Section of the Health Bureau by the Drug Treatment Complex Center and non-governmental drug treatment organizations. The visit took place at the Psychiatric Ward in Taipa. A total of 20 participants included persons in charge, social workers and psychological counselors from the Drug Treatment Complex Center of the SWB, Teen Challenge, ARTM, and the Christian New Life Fellowship of Macao. Subjects discussed included the dangers to mental status caused by new types of drugs and related treatments, clinical experiences and handling, as well as inpatient treatment and counseling work of drug treatment center.

## Visit to the Hong Kong Caritas Lok Heep Club-Strengthen Substance Abusers' Family Members' Work

In order to improve front-line co-workers' intervention skills on the counseling of substance abuse youth and their family member(s), and to strengthen teenagers' motivation for drug treatment, as well as harm reduction knowledge, from May to June 2010, six persons of social workers and nursing staff participated in related training in Hong Kong. The training was held by the Hong Kong Caritas Lok Heep Club and was hosted by Cheung Tai Wai, Officer of the Lok Heep Club, and Lei Chi Chong, experienced social worker. Subjects included Codependence and drug treatment related services. The team visited several drug treatment centers on the occasion as well.



Codependence Training Course organized by the Hong Kong Caritas Lok Heep Club

## Visit to the Hong Kong Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Cross Centre-The Use and Efficiency of the Evaluation Tool on the Damage of Substance Abuse

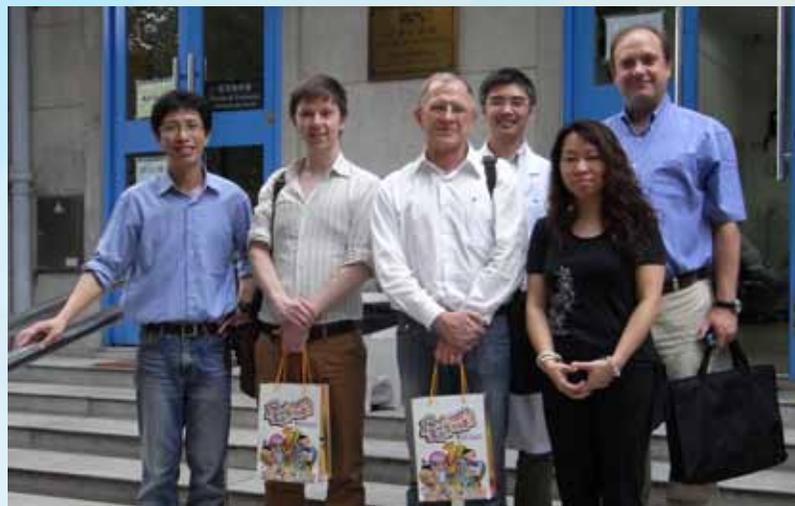
For strengthening the handling and intervention skills of the evaluation and test tools for substance abuse youth, on 11 June 2010, a team of six persons of front-line social workers and nursing staff made an exchange trip to the Hong Kong Tung Wah Group of Hospitals CROSS Centre. Sharing and discussions on the application of the testing tools for hands/eyes concordance and memory test. Counseling and intervention for substance abuse youth were also discussed.

## International Anti-drug Work Exchange United Nations Experts Visited the Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Service in Macao

Mr. Reginald Gray Sattler and Mr. Hans Gaasemyr, experts of the UN-ODC and UNDIDS, China Office visited the Division for Drug Treatment and Social Rehabilitation of the SWB on 28 May 2010. Hon Wai, Chief of the Division presented the methadone continuous treatment and methods of AIDS control in Macao. Worldwide anti-drug harm reduction measures and AIDS control were also discussed. Both experts agreed the co-operation and results on harm reduction held by official units and NGOs. After the meeting, they visited the Drug Treatment Complex Center in order to understand the operation of the electronic health record for the outpatient unit, so as the methadone distribution and operation mechanism.

## Visit to the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers East Kowloon Social Service Center and Violet Peel Methadone Clinic in Wan Chai

In order to enrich the experience of neighbouring regions on methadone continuous treatment and related harm reduction methods for front-line co-workers, on 26 November 2010, three staff from the Division for Drug Treatment and Social Rehabilitation visited the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers East Kowloon Social Service Center and Violet Peel Methadone Clinic in Wan Chai. The aim of the trip was to understand the present team work on methadone and outpatient services.



United Nations Experts visit the Division for Drug Treatment and Social Rehabilitation





# Appendix



# Members of the Narcotics Control Committee

Position of Committee Member	Belonging to Department/Organization	Name/Title
<b>President</b>	Social Affairs and Culture	Cheong U, Secretary
<b>Vice-President</b>	Social Welfare Bureau	long Kong lo, Director
<b>Members (Public Entity)</b>	Legal Affairs Bureau	Cheong Weng Chon, Director
	Judicial Police	Wong Sio Chak, Director
	Macao Prison	Lee Kam Cheong, Director
	Health Bureau	Lei Chin Ion, Director
	Director of Education and Youth Affairs Bureau	Leong Lai, Director
According to 133/2010 approval, the below list came into effect on 18 September 2010, with a mandatory of two-year		
<b>Members (Public Entity)</b>	Representative of the Office of the Secretary for Social Affairs and Culture	Ho Lai Chung, Consultant
	Representative of the Office of the Secretary for Security	Lio Wa Kei, Consultant
	Representative of the Public Prosecutions Office	Chan Hio Wai
	Representative of the Unitary Police Service	Lo Vai Ip, Assistant to General Commissioner
	Representative of Macao Customs Service	Chow Chak Sam, Chief

<b>Members (Persons in Charge of non-governmental Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment, Social Services, Hygiene and education)</b>	Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abuse of Macao	Augusto Paulo Valente Nogueira
	Young Men's Christian Association of Macao	Kuan Sok Leng, Chief Secretary
	Education Association of Macao	Lei Kuok Hou, Service Director
	Macao Association of Medicals Volunteers	Pai Ki Man, President
	Education Association of Macao	Cheang Hong Kuong, Secretary-General
	Macao Association of Medicals Volunteers	Pai Ki Man, President
	Macao Teen Challenge	Chan Chi Leng, Officer
	Women's General Association	So Wan Yok, Deputy Officer
<b>Members (Prominent persons in the domains of Social Services and Medical Health) Maria Edith da Silva Van lat Kio Lui Sec Chiu Leong Siu Pui</b>		Pun Chi Meng

## Narcotics Control Committee Youth Drug Problem Concern Working Group

Government Departments/Organizations	Name
Caritas Macau	Pun Chi Meng (Convener)
Office of the Secretary for Security	Consultant Lio Wa Kei
Department for Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence of the Social Welfare Bureau	Chief Hon Wai
Department of Social Rehabilitation of the Legal Affairs Bureau	Chief Ip Sui Mei
Macao Prison-Social Assistance, Education and Training Division	Chief Ho Sui Mei
Centre of Psycho-pedagogical Support & Special Education of the Education & Youth Affairs Bureau	Chao Pui Leng
Youth Concern Group of the Judicial Police	Superintendent Lam Hao Peng
Association of Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers of Macao	Sr. Augusto P.V. Nogueira
Uniao Gerald as Associacoes dos Moradores de Macau	Secretary-General Kong Wai Iong
Young Men's Christian Association of Macau	Chief Secretary Kuan Sok Leng
Sheng Kung Hui, Social Services Office of Macao	Service Director Lee Kwok Hoo
Education Association of Macao	Secretary-General Cheang Hong Kuong
Macao Association of Medicals Volunteers	President Pai Ki Man
Public Security Police Force	Chief Chan Il

# Relevant Drug Control Institutions in Macao/ Service Directory

Government Departments						
		Name	Type of Services	Address	Tel	Fax
Social Welfare Bureau	Department for prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence	Drug Treatment Complex Center of Division for Treatment and Social Rehabilitation	Treatment for drug addicts and social services	Estrada Nova	Hotline: 28358844	28715204
		Division of Prevention of Drug Abuse	Prevention education, promotion and enquiries	R. Hernique Infante no.43-53A, 16 Floor, Macao Square	28781718 Hotline: 28781791	28781720
		Healthy Life Education Center	Prevention and healthy education	R.Franciso Fernandes no.11, 2 floorAK1	28225778 28225779	28225780
		Resource Center for Anti-Drug Education	Prevention education and information	R. Hernique Infante no.43-53A, 16 Floor, Macao Square	28781791	28781720
Health		Disease Prevention and Control Center	Disease prevention and control Health education	Alameda Dr.Carlos d'Assumpcao no.335-341.Edf.Hotline 7 floor	28533525	28533524
		Public Health Laboratory	Laboratory work related to health	Estrada dos Parses	28530291	28530294
		Pharmaceutical Affairs Department	Supervision on medication	Av. Sidonio Pais, no.47,Edf.China Plaza,2 floor	85983424	28524016
		Treatment of Mental Illness	Treatment of mental illness	Complexo Hospitalar Conde de S. Janeiro, r/c	83908868	---
		Social Affairs Division	Medical social work	Complexo Hospitalar Conde de S. Janeiro, 1 floor	28313731	---
Police		Forensic Science Department	Drugs analysis	Estrada Flor de Lotus (junto do posto fronteirico do Cotai)	88003222	28870333
		Drug Criminal Cases Investigation Division	Criminal investigation	R. do Minho, Edf.Hung Fat, Blk 2, 1 floor, Taipa	83967709	28839496
Judi-		Social Assistance, Education and Training Division of the Prison Affairs	Drug treatment and rehabilitation	R. de S. Franciso Xavier s/n, Coloane	28881211	28882005

## Website and E-mails of Government Departments

Department name	Website	Email address
Social Welfare Bureau	SWB Website - <a href="http://www.ias.gov.mo">http://www.ias.gov.mo</a>	<a href="mailto:dep@ias.gov.mo">dep@ias.gov.mo</a>
	Anti-drug Website - <a href="http://www.antidrugs.gov.mo">http://www.antidrugs.gov.mo</a>	<a href="mailto:dptt@ias.gov.mo">dptt@ias.gov.mo</a>
	Healthy Life Education Website - <a href="http://healthylife.ias.gov.mo">http://healthylife.ias.gov.mo</a>	<a href="mailto:harold@ias.gov.mo">harold@ias.gov.mo</a>
Health Bureau	<a href="http://www.ssm.gov.mo">http://www.ssm.gov.mo</a>	<a href="mailto:info@ssm.gov.mo">info@ssm.gov.mo</a>
Judicial Police	<a href="http://www.pj.gov.mo">http://www.pj.gov.mo</a>	<a href="mailto:nar@pj.gov.mo">nar@pj.gov.mo</a>
Macao Prison	<a href="http://www.epm.gov.mo">http://www.epm.gov.mo</a>	<a href="mailto:info@epm.gov.mo">info@epm.gov.mo</a>

## Non-Governmental Drug Treatment Organizations Services

Organization		Service Type and Targets	Address	Tel	Fax	Person in Charge
Christian New Life Fellowship	Rehabilitation Center	  	P.O Box 6306 Macao Email:newlife@macau.ctm.nt Website: <a href="http://www.newlife.org.mo/">http://www.newlife.org.mo/</a>	28455576	28457219	Chan Hung U
	Smart-Youth	  	Vale de Bencao, Coloane Coloane P.O Box no. 25 Email:tcmacau@macau.ctm.net <a href="http://home.macau.ctm.net/~tcmacau">http://home.macau.ctm.net/~tcmacau</a>	28470802 28470803	28470809	Lao Chin Sui
Teen Challenge	Male Center	  	Vale de Bencao, Coloane Coloane P.O Box no. 25 Email:tcmacau@macau.ctm.net <a href="http://home.macau.ctm.net/~tcmacau">http://home.macau.ctm.net/~tcmacau</a>	28965515 66360009	28965515	Chan Chi Ling
	Female Center	  		28827357 66602744		Chu Yuk King
ARTM*	Rehabilitation Center	 	Strada do Campo, no.16, Coloane Email:artm@macau.ctm.net <a href="http://www.artm.org.mo/artm_chi/index.html">http://www.artm.org.mo/artm_chi/index.html</a>	28870117	28870118	Augusto Nogueira
	Outreach Unit	  	Ave. Area Preta,no.11,Edf,Nam Fong Garden, Blk 3, R/C, Shop C Email:artmoutreach2macau.ctm.net <a href="http://www.artm.org.mo/artm_chi/index.html">http://www.artm.org.mo/artm_chi/index.html</a>	28535110	28519127	Leong Kock Wai
	Female Center		Rua Commerical no.3 Sea View Mansion, 1andar, Coloane	28882414	28882774	Augusto Nogueira
Macao Renovation and Mutual Assistance Association (Drug Rehabilitated Self-Help Association)		  	R. dos Hortelcao, no.314. Edf. Mei Lin, block 2, Sobreloja Email:aram@macau.ctm.net <a href="http://www.aram.org.mo">http://www.aram.org.mo</a>	28474348	28474065	Chan Man loi
Ao Hon Sam Charity Association (Outpatient Free Smoke Treatment)		 	R. do Matapau, no.87, 2 floor AB, Macao Email:saagha@gmail.com <a href="http://www.smokefreemacau.org">http://www.smokefreemacau.org</a>	28572929	28355531	Chan Lai In

\*Receiving financial support from the SWB

Service Mode :  Hospitalization  Gospel  Mutual Assistance  Outreach

Service Targets :  Male  Female

# Report on Drug Control in Macao 2 0 1 0

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