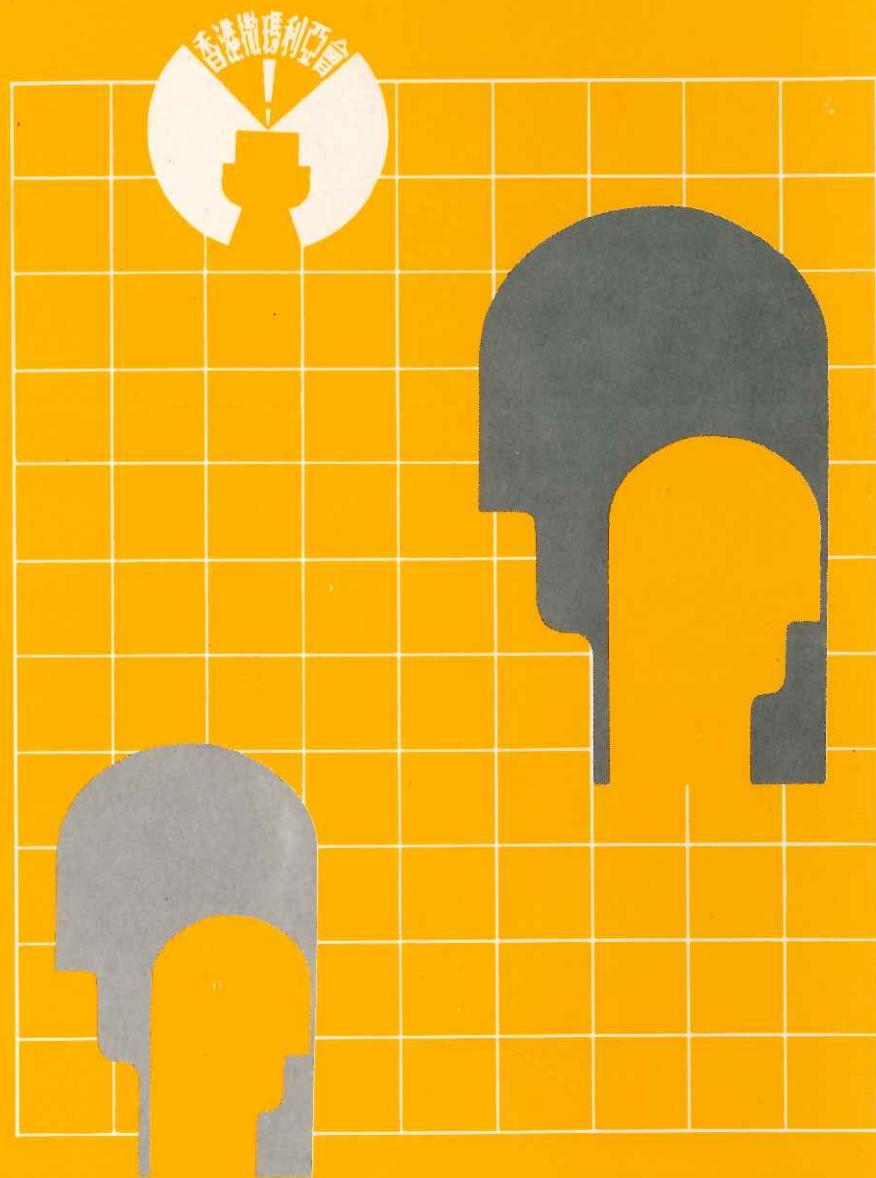


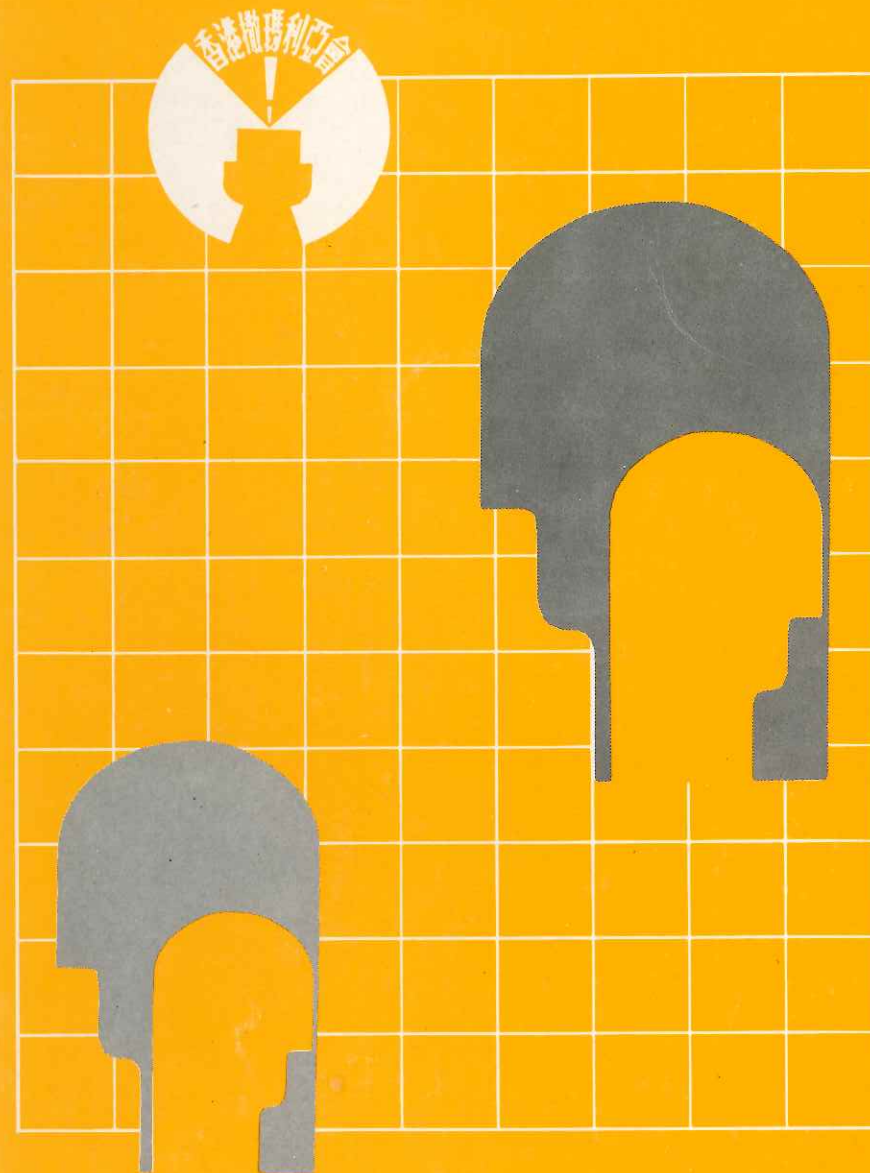
# 香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會

一九八八年年報



# The Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong

ANNUAL REPORT 1988



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一九八九年六月印行

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## 簡介

### 簡史

本會最初成立於一九六〇年七月，創辦人杜學魁先生（曾為本會主席），原名為「防止自殺會」，為亞洲同類組織之首創；一九六三年十月在本港社團註冊處正式註冊。後易名為「香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會」。但本會並非一宗教團體，祇以聖經中撒瑪利亞人友善博愛，助人為樂的精神為榜樣，對絕望及瀕臨困境的人伸出同情之手。鑑於一九六四年因會考落敗而萌輕生的學生顯著增加，本會遂於一九六五年首次展開中學會考考生輔導服務，此後，該服務更成為本會每年之必務。

### 精神：

發揚人類善美的本質，以愛心、耐性及同情，建立人際間互助、互勉、互愛的理想。

### 宗旨：

（一）基於人道立場，協助面臨各種困難，陷於沮喪與孤獨之人士，使能重建求生信念；並秉承此宗旨，挑選會員。

（二）透過演說、講座、刊物，調查報告方式，促進及加強本會之精神。

（三）協助東南亞及鄰近地區建立與本會性質及目標相同之組織。

### 隸屬：

①國際防止自殺會會員；②香港社會服務聯會會員；③香港公益金會員。

### 會址：

九龍順利邨利富樓三樓F二十三室  
電話：三一八九式式一—三

### 顧問

林大偉律師事務所  
林達聰醫生  
張耀鴻會計師樓  
沈啟明臨床心理學家  
侯傑泰先生  
楊承中先生

### 執行委員會

（一九八七年六月至一九八九年五月）

主 席：繆國玲小姐

秘 書：嚴國強先生

財 政：許秀蓮小姐

公共關係幹事：雷毓敏小姐

個案審查幹事：江仲民先生

內部聯絡幹事：李小明先生（至一九八七年十二月八日止）

周婉芬小姐（由一九八七年十二月八日始）

會員訓練幹事：麥冠南先生

盧秀娟小姐（由一九八七年七月五日始）

會員事務幹事：黎健開小姐

出版幹事：楊淑兒小姐

會務推展幹事：朱兆祺先生（由一九八七年八月二日始）

職 員：趙孔煥先生（至一九八八年五月二十五日止）

史慧芝小姐

何燕玲小姐（至一九八八年六月十九日止）

許瑞真小姐（至一九八八年八月三十一日止）

黃嫦琦女士

冼結泉先生（由一九八八年五月二日始）



# 一九八八／八九年度捐款者

捐款者	金額
1. 香港公益金	\$200,000.00
2. 香港賽馬會	
暑期服務津貼	20,000.00
其他津貼	10,000.00
3. 社會福利署	
租金差餉津貼	20,880.00
4. 香港電話有限公司	
暑期服務津貼	6,000.00
5. Wong Kim Shun Trust Fund	6,000.00
6. 何秀珍	500.00
7. 明報 暑期服務津貼	250.00
8. 蔡文昌	100.00
9. 無名氏	1.80
	<hr/>
	263,731.80

## 鳴

## 謝

所有顧問、學者	提供有關本會訓練工作及會務之意見及幫助
香港電話有限公司	提供電話服務及特別號碼
各有關政府部門	提供資料及意見
傳播界人士	向社會大眾介紹本會工作
馮潔儀小姐	義務為本會設計四款心意卡



繆國玲



## 主席報告

隨着時代的動脈，本會已步入第二十九年，在時移世易中，各項社會服務都在推陳出新，以應民生的需求，本會的服務也同時並進。

就本港情況而言，大抵生活節奏緊迫，一切以經濟條件掛帥，社會競爭性愈強，人際關係愈見疏離；加上近年的政治氣候因素，益易造成人心惶惶，為諸多生活衝擊所困擾，因而情緒輔導服務亦顯見需求殷切。基於社會推行普及教育制度，市民思想日趨開放，主動尋求情緒輔導者屢見不鮮。本會自當不懈地朝着情緒輔導工作的目標，素為求助者力挽狂瀾，藉以助其重建生活信念。

綜觀本會的個案工作繁重，而會務的運作亦務求更趨系統化，以臻嚴謹；就此，香港公益金及香港賽馬會慈善基金相繼增加資助款額，此乃一大鼓舞！本會現正推行會務電腦化，又策劃會務管理人才的培訓，為再創高峯，全面發揚義務工作的宏旨。

八八年十月底會方曾組織訪問團，同行會員共十一人，前赴廣州訪問「培愛防治自殺中心」，此行旨在交流經驗，在該中心陳雲清主任的熱誠接待下，了解到國內的自殺問題及輔導工作概況，雙方言談甚歡，促使港、穗在輔導工作上的聯繫踏上第一步，可謂具深遠的意義，謹盼展望將來，彼此共創新里程。

本會於八八年度所處理的個案共達七千八百零二宗，其中包括新、舊個案、中五會考生輔導及諮詢性電話，男性求助者佔百分之三十八點六，女性求助者則佔百分之六十一點四。個案類別尤以愛情、婚姻、家庭及交友等問題佔多數，足以反映人際關係有待發展和諧，強化溝通的必要。至於中五會考生輔導的個案計有二千七百三十四宗，其中有九成以上的求助者旨在查詢升學就業資料，足見年青學子積極了解社會的人力發展趨勢，以謀個人出路，這種樂觀向上的心態，實在值得欣賞！

在發表文獻方面，會方曾於年中應香港兒童健康基金主席、立法局議員葉文慶醫生的邀請，整理有關一九八六年四月至八八年三月間，十三歲至十八歲青少年的求助個案，進行歸納分析，闡釋青少年在成長期間所面對的困擾，以備作由該兒童健康基金及香港青年協會合辦「成長路上——香港青少年心智體能發展研討會」的匯報資料，從而促使社會人士關注青少年的身心發展，作為推動社會的指標。

同時，有鑑於個案工作繁重，本會正積極培訓有為義工加入輔導行列，本着「助人自助」的精神，衷誠投入服務；並善用熱線、面談及書信等方式，以疏導求助者的情緒，賦予扶持，解其厄困。

在此，本人謹向各位義務顧問再三致意，多謝各位歷年來的悉心幫忙，不斷協助籌策事務或獻上寶貴的建議，對各位慷慨之情，殊深銘記！

最後，祝各位身心康健、義務精神永不褪減！

# 一九八八年

江仲民

## 服務統計總結

### 一、新舊個案

香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會於一九八八年度（一月一日至十二月卅一日）共處理三千三百六十七宗個案；其中一千九百八十六宗屬首次接觸，較去年增加十九宗；而再次求助的舊個案為一千三百八十一宗，較去年減少八十五宗。

此外，全年的諮詢電話共一千七百零一個，包括訪問、資料查詢等。戲弄電話卻有一百二十四個之多。在中學會考放榜期間，五日內本會共處理學生求助個案共二千七百三十四宗。（表一、一）

### 二、接觸方式

九成以上的求助者透過電話接受本會的服務，其餘或親臨本會面談或來信或本會工作人員外訪。（表一、一）

### 三、性別、年齡

求助者中仍然以女性居多，佔百分之六十一。特別在二十五至二十九這個年齡組別內，

女性佔該組別總人數百分之六十八。但在三十五至三十九、四十五至四十九及五十至五十四這幾個年齡組別內，男性求助者的數字則略高於女性。

求助者的年齡多集中於十五至二十四歲之間，佔百分之五十八點五，其次是二十五至三十四歲，佔百分之三十一點四。

此外，十至十四歲的求助者有大幅度的增加，由去年二十三人升至四十人，可見現今香港的青少年更早地面對成長問題。（表一、二）

### 四、個案分類

男女愛情問題仍是本會最常遇到的個案，共佔百分之三十點八，三分之二的求助者是女性。其次是交友問題的個案，共佔百分之十七。這兩方面正是二十至二十四歲的求助者最常透露的問題——如何與同性及異性建立良好的 interpersonal 關係？如何享受愉快的社交生活？

婚姻和家庭問題也是較常遇見的個案，共佔百分之二十五點三，其中家庭問題多涉及親子關係。問題的產生往往是由於彼此缺乏互相關懷和溝通，以致關係惡化，形成代溝。

雖然涉及性問題的個案只佔百分之六點九，但卻是年青男性較常遇到的困擾。而精神

病個案亦佔百分之八點九，由十五歲開始，各年齡組別均有精神病個案，但多集中於二十至三十四歲之間。精神病患者較需要別人的支持和諒解，所以本會多與他們保持較長時間和頻密的接觸。

因職業問題產生困擾亦為數不少，佔百分之十三點九，多集中於二十至二十四歲之間，而且女性比男性為多。

另外值得注意的地方是，十至十四歲的青少年最常遇到的困擾是家庭問題，其次是學業和交友問題。而三十五歲以上的求助者，最常遇到的困擾是家庭和婚姻問題。

### 五、求助者情緒狀況（自殺危機）

本年度有三十名求助者企圖自殺，佔百分之一點五，但最後均能獲救。一百一十八名求助者已有自殺計劃，佔百分之五點九。七百三十七名求助者略有自殺計劃，佔百分之三十七點一。而大部份求助者，佔百分之五十五點四，並沒有明顯自殺意念。

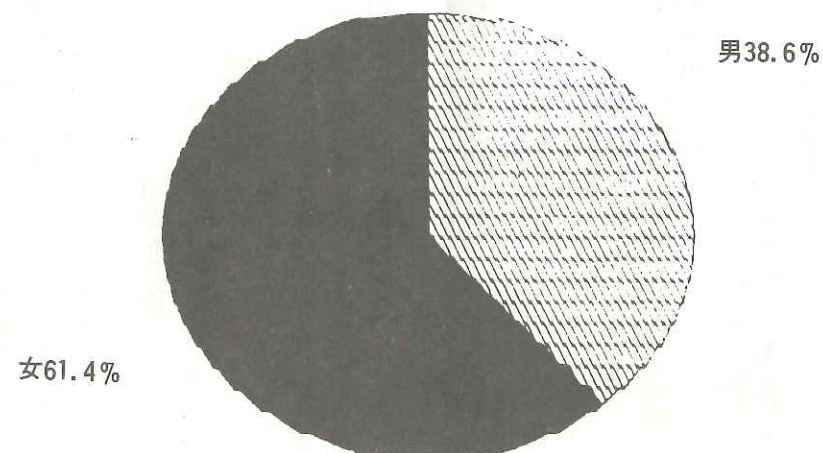
大部份有自殺意念的求助者都是因為一時受到感情挫折、或飽受生活壓力，而萌輕生之念，適當的情緒疏導，有助他們重拾信心，加強求生意志。

表一、一  
全年服務總表

		男	女	總數	總數
新個案	來電	739	1194	1933	1986
	來會	27	26	53	
	來信	0	0	0	
	來訪	0	0	0	
舊個案	來電	563	767	1330	1381
	來會	15	18	33	
	來信	0	16	16	
	來訪	0	2	2	
中五會考生		991	1743	2734	2734
諮詢		751	950	1701	1701
戲弄		79	45	124	124
無聲		—	—	2449	2449



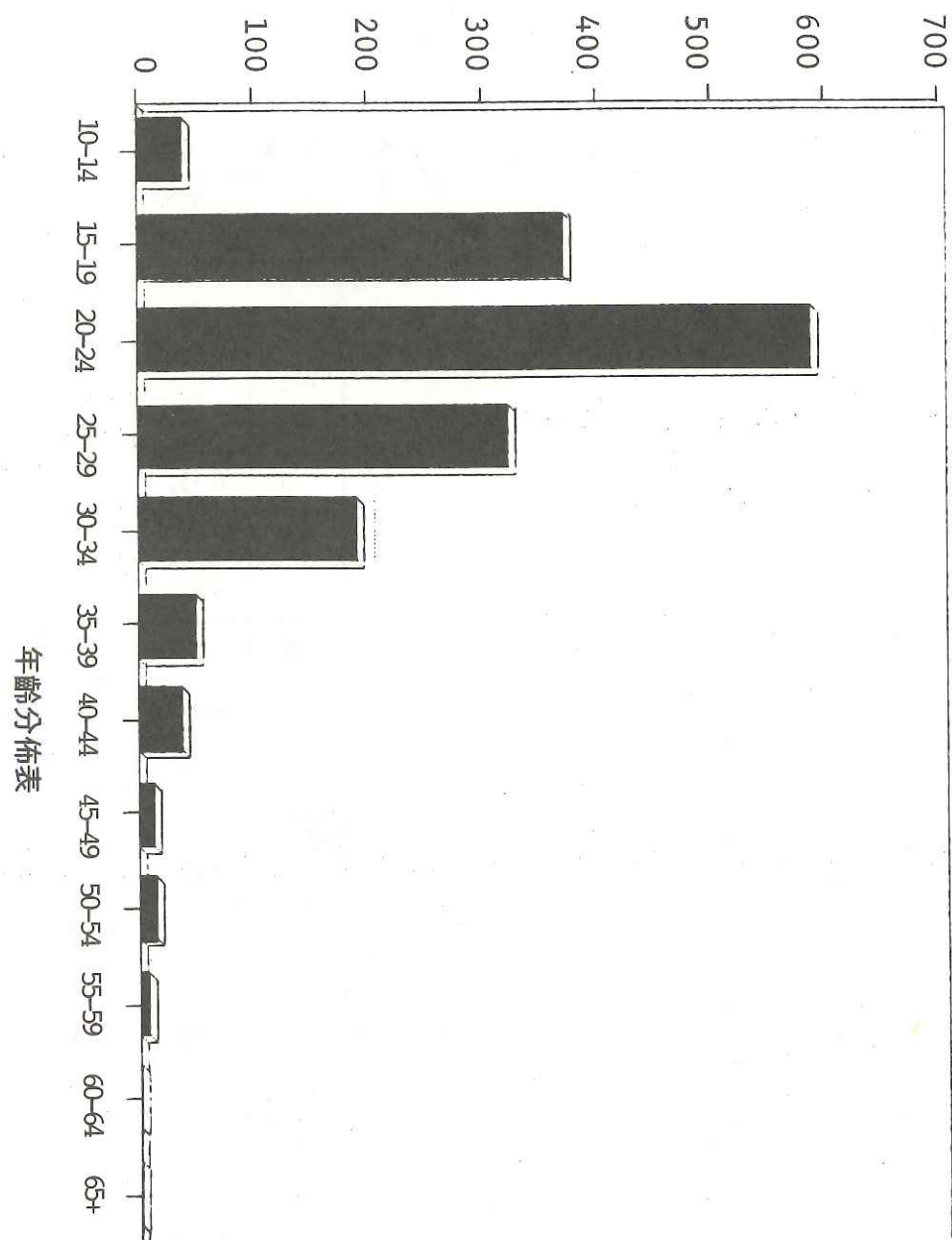
圖表一、二：性別分佈圖



表一、三：求助者的年齡分佈表（1988）

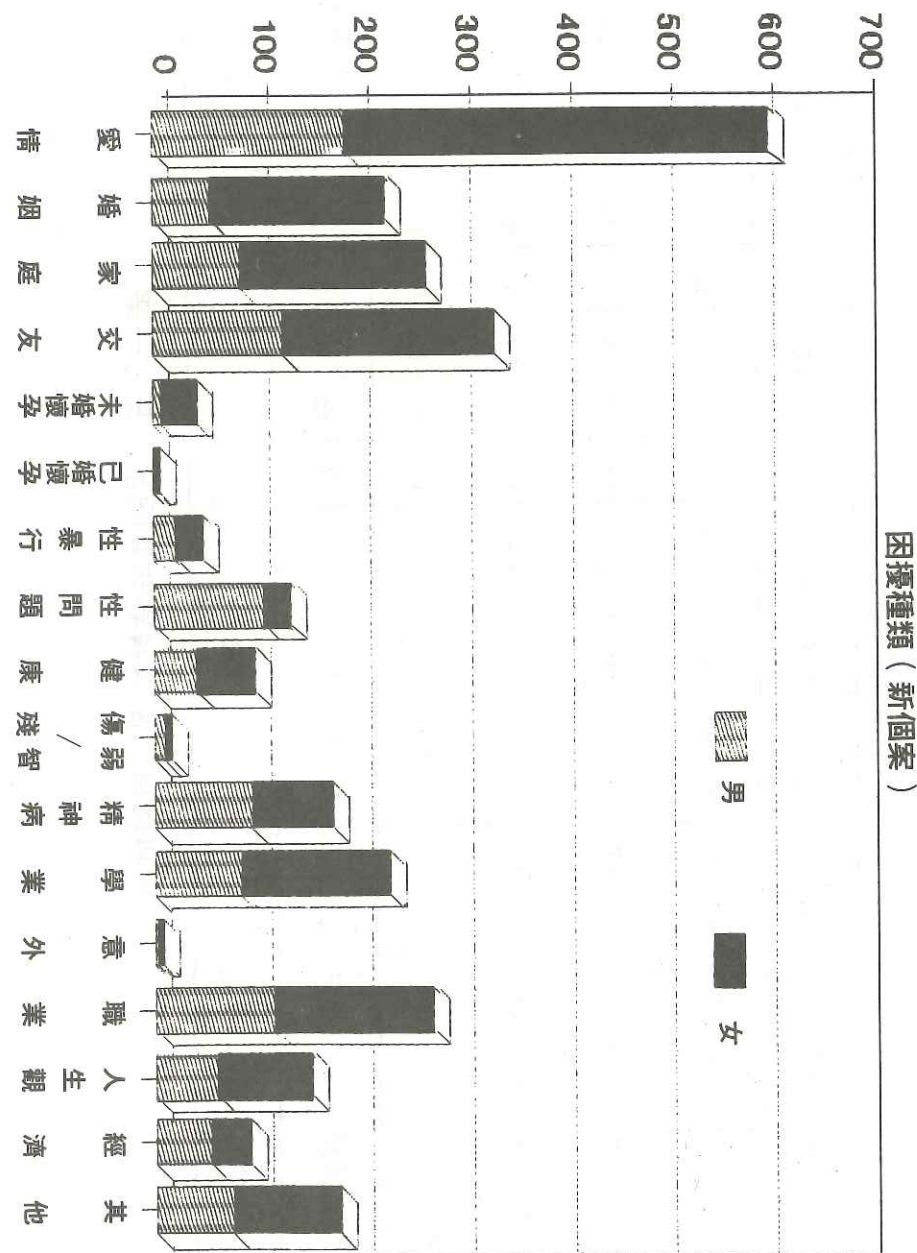
年齡 \ 性別	男	女	總 數	百分率*
10 - 14	14	26	40	2.44
15 - 19	167	205	372	22.68
20 - 24	195	393	588	35.85
25 - 29	102	221	323	19.70
30 - 34	89	102	191	11.65
35 - 39	27	23	50	3.05
40 - 44	18	20	38	2.32
45 - 49	8	5	13	0.79
50 - 54	8	7	15	0.91
55 - 59	4	4	8	0.49
60 - 64	0	1	1	0.06
65+	1	0	1	0.06
不 詳	133	213	346	
總 數	766	1220	1986	100

\* 已知年齡的百分率。



年齡分佈表





表一、四：困擾種類 (新個案)

個案類別	年份 性別		1988		1987
	男	女	總數	百分率	百分率
愛情	191	420	622	30.77**	32.2
婚姻	57	174	231	11.63	14.0
家庭	87	184	271	13.65	14.4
交友	129	209	338	17.02	16.1
未婚懷孕	8	36	44	2.22	2.4
已婚懷孕	1	6	7	0.35	0.3
性暴力	22	27	49	2.47	2.6
性問題	109	27	136	6.85	7.1
健康	42	58	100	5.04	5.1
傷殘/弱智	10	7	17	0.86	0.6
精神病	97	80	177	8.91	9.8
學業	86	147	233	11.73	8.8
意外	3	5	8	0.40	0.2
職業	118	157	275	13.85	15.0
人生觀	61	94	155	7.80	8.6
經濟	55	39	94	4.73	4.9
其他	77	106	183	9.21	8.4
總數	1153	1776	2929*		

\* 因每一個案可能涉及多個困擾，故2929並不等於全年個案總數。

\*\* 表示全年1988宗新個案中有百分之三十點七七涉及愛情困擾。

個案類別		年齡		10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	不詳	總數
		性別									
愛 情	男	1	47	70	30	14	10	19	191		
	女	3	57	186	89	18	7	60	420		
	合計	4	104	256	119	32	17	79	611		
婚 姻	男	0	0	2	17	10	12	16	57		
	女	0	6	22	53	50	25	18	174		
	合計	0	6	24	70	60	37	34	231		
家 庭	男	5	23	18	9	6	11	15	87		
	女	8	37	44	28	13	26	28	184		
	合計	13	60	62	37	19	37	43	271		
交 友	男	2	25	47	18	13	9	15	129		
	女	6	29	74	36	25	7	32	209		
	合計	8	54	121	54	38	16	47	338		
職 業	男	0	14	41	20	14	14	15	118		
	女	0	15	66	35	16	3	22	157		
	合計	0	29	107	55	30	17	37	275		
精神病	男	0	10	15	13	29	8	22	97		
	女	0	5	17	22	12	11	12	80		
	合計	0	15	32	35	41	19	34	177		
性問題	男	1	36	37	14	5	2	14	109		
	女	1	9	8	8	0	0	1	27		
	合計	2	45	45	22	5	2	15	136		
性暴行	男	0	9	8	0	1	0	4	22		
	女	1	11	6	4	1	2	2	27		
	合計	1	20	14	4	2	2	6	49		
學 業	男	2	43	18	2	0	4	17	86		
	女	7	74	24	3	1	0	38	147		
	合計	9	117	42	5	1	4	55	233		

表一、五：求助者的情緒狀況（自殺危機）

年份 月份		1988												1987			
		一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	十一	十二	總數	%	總數	%
情緒狀況	正企圖自殺	1	4	3	0	4	3	4	4	2	3	1	1	30	1.51	31	1.6
	有自殺計劃	8	9	5	11	7	12	8	18	9	11	5	15	118	5.94	123	6.2
	略有自殺計劃	50	58	63	60	65	55	59	96	68	52	47	64	737	37.11	607	30.9
	無自殺意向	78	73	91	71	75	66	103	190	92	91	75	96	1101	55.44	1206	61.3
總數		137	144	162	142	151	136	174	308	171	157	128	176	1986	100	1967	100



# 一九八八年「中五會考生

雷毓敏

## 輔導服務」報告

本會舉辦「中五會考生輔導服務」，自八月八日至十二日，為期五天，服務時間共達一百零八個小時，服務期間，由三十八名受訓之短期義工及會員分別接聽十條資料查詢熱線、三條情緒輔導熱線及提供面談服務。

是次會考生輔導服務的求助人數共二千七百三十四人，男性求助者佔百分之三十六點二，女性求助者佔百分之六十三點八。其中致電資料查詢熱線者計有百分之九十五點四，透過熱線接受情緒輔導的佔百分之三點二，而到會面談的求助者佔百分之一點四。

大部份求助者情緒穩定，共佔百分之九十四點六；屬輕微困擾之個案佔百分之五點二，較八六、八七年為少；而嚴重困擾之個案只佔百分之零點二，與過去兩年數字相約。

考生主要查詢升學及就業資料，尤以查問升學途徑居多。這足以反映學生深明學歷的重

要，唯有充實學識，才不致被社會淘汰；擬算就業的青年，亦主動查問有關入職資格、晉升前景，大都願意接受職前或在職訓練，以順應社會人力的需求，透過專業考試，循序取得專業資格。這種奮鬥向上的心態，實在令人欣慰！

另外，無論是輕微或嚴重困擾的求助者，均感前路茫茫與家庭關係不和或壓力等問題。由於考生的成績未如理想，在前景未明朗之際，導致忐忑不安；理應多思考、了解自我，並且請教家長和師友輩，以得着正面指引，疑難定可迎刃而解。

再者，青年人平日多嘗試與家人溝通，讓家人了解自己的志趣和能力，免致家人對自己期望過高，而無從釋放心理壓力；家長亦須多關懷子女，避免因隔膜而衍生重重誤解，影響子女穩健成長。



是次會考生輔導服務，有賴香港賽馬會撥款鼎力資助，有關服務團體與短期義工、會員等衷誠合作，使服務得以順利進行，達至美滿成績！

表二、一：求助人數及性別

性別 \ 年份 求助人數	1988		1987	1986
	求助人數	百分率	百分率	百分率
男	991	36.2	34.8	36.4
女	1743	63.8	65.2	63.6
合計	2734	100.0	100.0	100.0



表二、三：主要查詢內容（百分率）

查詢內容		年份		1988				1987	1986
		性別		男	(%)	女	(%)	合計 (%)	合計 (%)
1. 日校	a. 中大預科			64	4.9	104	4.6	168	4.7
	b. 港大預科			224	17.1	367	16.1	591	16.4
	c. 中文中五重讀			15	1.1	40	1.7	55	1.5
	d. 英文中五重讀			148	11.3	294	12.9	442	12.3
	e. G.C.E. A Level			67	5.1	62	2.7	129	3.6
	f. G.C.E. O Level			51	3.9	61	2.7	112	3.1
	g. 商科			78	5.9	219	9.6	297	8.3
2. 夜校	a. 中大預科			6	0.5	17	0.7	23	0.6
	b. 港大預科			15	1.1	31	1.4	46	1.3
	c. 中五重讀			89	6.8	186	8.2	275	7.7
	d. GCE Δ			13	1.0	16	0.7	29	0.8
	e. 商科			2	0.1	84	3.7	86	2.4
3. 工業學院／理工學院				167	12.7	196	8.6	363	10.1
4. 大專（珠海、浸會等）				26	2.0	41	1.8	67	1.9
5. 海外留學				34	2.6	32	1.4	66	1.8
6. 其他教育機構				43	3.3	99	4.3	142	4.0
7. 查卷方法				11	0.8	11	0.5	22	0.6
8. 職業訓練				50	3.8	87	3.8	137	3.8
9. 職業資料				28	2.1	51	2.2	79	2.2
10. 其他				182	13.9	283	12.4	465	12.9
合計				1313	100.0	2281	100.0	3594	100.0

△1987年新增設此項目

表二、二：情緒狀況

情緒狀況	年份		1988		1987	1986
	性別		男	女	合計	百分率
穩 定			930	1656	2586	94.6
輕微困擾			58	85	143	5.2
嚴重困擾			3	2	5	0.2
合 計			991	1743	2734	100.0

表二、四：其他困擾

困擾類別	年份		1988				1987	1986
	性別		男 *	(%)	女 *	(%)	合計 **	合計
家庭關係／壓力			13	1.3	19	1.1	32	1.2
經濟問題			6	0.6	12	0.7	18	0.7
男女感情／人際關係			6	0.6	1	0.1	7	0.3
前路茫茫／欠缺指引			32	3.2	52	3.0	84	3.1
自責			5	0.5	5	0.3	10	0.4

\* 佔該性別求助者人數之百分率

\*\* 佔總求助人數之百分率

# 一九八八年活動回顧

## 一月

- (一)第十六期義工訓練班進行面試工作。
- (二)個案幹事江仲民先生獲選為「一九八七年青少年暑期活動計劃」十大傑出義工之一。

## 二月

- (一)路德會傳播中心訪問本會，了解本會之輔導服務情況。
- (二)舉行會員新春聯歡會。

## 三月

- (一)第十六期義工訓練班開始上課。
- (二)香港電台新聞部及南華早報先後到訪本會。

## 四月

- (一)香港中文大學學生訪問本會，了解本會服務概況。
- (二)本會顧問沈啓明臨床心理學家為本會訓練課程主講「輔導技巧」。

## 五月

- (一)招募臨時義工，接聽「中五會考生輔導服務」之資料查詢熱線。
- (二)香港青年協會北角中心到訪本會，了解本會之服務概況。

## 六月

- (一)第十六期義工訓練班返會接受實習訓練。
- (二)天主教青年協會、新報及天天日報等先後到訪本會。
- (三)個案幹事、公共關係幹事為學友社主講「熱線輔導技巧」兩節。

## 七月

- (一)舉行一九八八年週年會員大會。
- (二)主席、個案幹事及公共關係幹事一同出席香港社會服務聯會舉辦之「公開研討會」。
- (三)舉辦四節訓練課程予「中五會考生輔導服務」之臨時義工。

## 八月

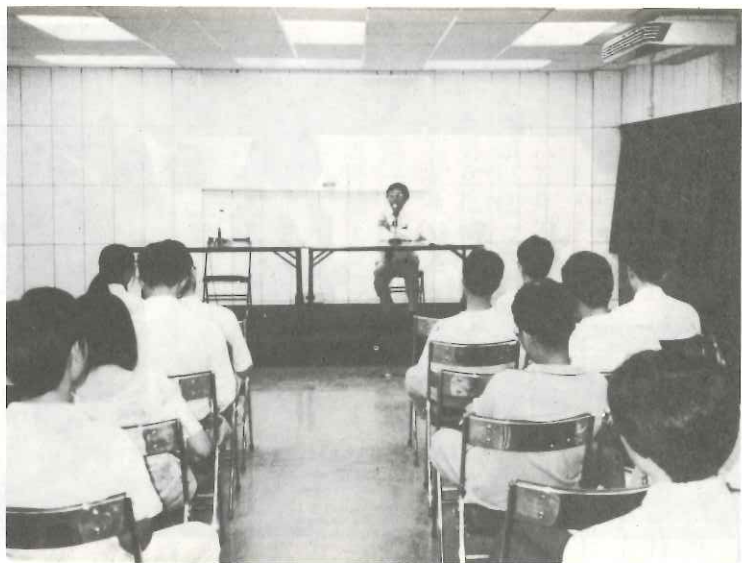
- (一)提供中五會考生輔導服務；為中五畢業生解答升學就業問題，並給予適當輔導。
- (二)明報訪問本會有關中五會考生輔導服務之詳情。
- (三)公共關係幹事應邀作亞洲電視之「亞洲早晨」節目之訪問嘉賓，介紹本會之服務性質。
- (四)公共關係幹事為香港循理會白普理沙角自修中心主講「會考放榜的準備功夫」。
- (五)個案幹事應立法局議員葉文慶女士之邀請，整理分析青少年之個案資料，作為「成長路上」研討會的參考資料。

## 九月

- (一)無線電視到訪本會，探討會考生的心態。
- (二)醫務衛生署愛滋病輔導教育組為本會主講「愛滋病」講座。
- (三)為八八至八九年度組長舉辦三項訓練課程。

## 十月

- (一)公共關係幹事應醫務衛生處愛滋病輔導教育組之邀請，分享個案處理之技巧。
- (二)本會一行十一位會員專訪廣州「培愛防治自殺中心」。





根據生死註冊署的資料顯示，本港在一九八八年自殺死亡人數為五百七十九人，數字持續第三年下降，與八七年的數字比較，減少了四十七人；與八六年的數字比較，減少了九十六人；與八五年的數字比較，則減少了一百三十五人。如以往一樣，男性自殺死亡數字較女性為高，男女比例為一點二比一。（表三、一）

八八年本港的自殺死亡率（以十萬人為基數）是十點一九。較八七、八六及八五年的數字為低，成持續下降的趨勢。（表三、二甲）

青少年的自殺死亡率輕微回升，較去年升高零點五三，而十至二十四歲的自殺死亡人數共增加了六人。（表三、二乙）

七十歲以上的老人自殺死亡人數是一百一十八人，其自殺死亡率是四十點七三，高踞首位，但較八七、八六及八五的數字為低。（表三、二乙）

本港自殺死亡者多選擇跳樓和自縊的方法，這兩種方法多即時致命。其中年輕女性較多跳樓自殺，年老者則較多以自縊的方式自殺。（表三、三）

## 香港自殺死亡人數分析

江仲民

表三、三：本港自殺方式（1988）

性別	自殺方法	年 齡					總 數	總 數
		10-24	25-39	40-54	55-69	70+		
男	服毒	4	8	1	5	4	22	579
	自縊	9	36	27	37	29	138	
	投水	0	3	2	4	1	10	
	跳樓	15	45	15	33	22	130	
女	其他	4	8	1	3	1	17	
	服毒	2	9	4	6	4	25	
	自縊	6	13	12	37	37	105	
	投水	2	2	3	1	1	9	
	跳樓	23	36	21	20	18	118	
	其他	1	1	1	1	1	5	



- 十一月
- (一) 舉行委員、組長交流研討會。
  - (二) 主席、會員訓練幹事及出版幹事參加香港兒童健康基金主辦之「成長路上」研討會。
- 十二月
- (一) 舉行會員「燒烤郊遊同樂日」。
  - (二) 會員訓練幹事出席香港電台第五台之「週日雅趣」節目，細談義工心得及本會之輔導服務。
  - (三) 由本月開始至明年二月，本會為第十四及十五期會員提供在職訓練，特與義務工作發展局合辦「輔助工作微觀技巧」課程。



表三、二：香港自殺率（甲）

年齡 \ 年份	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984
10 - 14	0.46*	0	1.13	0.71	0.23
15 - 19	4.12	2.70	4.83	2.92	2.14
20 - 24	8.63	8.65	12.12	9.15	7.65
25 - 29	9.23	11.37	10.58	13.72	10.78
30 - 34	9.65	10.71	14.04	14.85	10.92
35 - 39	10.32	15.01	11.39	15.25	7.70
40 - 44	7.27	10.30	14.50	14.92	15.50
45 - 49	12.40	11.97	15.04	16.37	12.40
50 - 54	12.54	12.30	16.00	20.34	15.01
55 - 59	18.62	15.43	18.08	27.62	15.34
60 - 64	19.26	19.73	26.38	23.44	19.04
65 - 69	30.07	26.71	30.15	30.03	20.39
70 - 74	27.90	45.55	32.10	45.51	23.43
75+	51.56	52.23	60.35	49.10	37.93
全人口	10.19	11.15	12.20	12.99	9.21

註：每年每十萬人計（例0.46\*即每十萬名10至14歲少年中有0.46人自殺身亡）。

表三、二：香港自殺率（乙）

年齡 \ 年份	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984
10 - 24	4.71	4.18	6.55	4.74	3.78
25 - 39	9.68	12.15	11.94	14.51	10.03
40 - 54	10.45	13.03	15.20	17.26	14.26
55 - 69	21.90	19.86	24.05	26.90	17.89
70+	40.73	49.09	46.75	47.42	31.09

表三、一：香港自殺死亡人數（1986—1988）

年齡 \ 年份 \ 性別	1988			1987			1986		
	男	女	總數	男	女	總數	男	女	總數
10 - 14	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	2	5
15 - 19	13	5	18	6	6	12	7	15	22
20 - 24	18	28	46	32	16	48	39	30	69
25 - 29	36	22	58	41	30	71	35	30	65
30 - 34	33	22	55	32	26	58	52	20	72
35 - 39	31	17	48	39	28	67	31	17	48
40 - 44	13	10	23	17	12	29	24	13	37
45 - 49	17	13	30	18	12	30	23	16	39
50 - 54	16	18	34	23	23	46	29	15	44
55 - 59	24	25	49	30	10	40	27	19	46
60 - 64	23	21	44	28	16	44	39	18	57
65 - 69	35	19	54	29	17	46	34	16	50
70 - 74	20	17	37	33	26	59	18	22	40
75 - 79	24	19	43	18	19	37	14	16	30
80 - 84	5	11	16	4	12	16	7	14	21
85+	8	14	22	4	19	23	7	23	30
總數	317	262	579	354	272	626	389	286	675

# 香港的自殺情況（一九七一至八七）

侯傑泰

有關香港的自殺情況數據並不多，本文旨在整理這些數字，以便了解香港近年的自殺趨勢。除了分析年齡及性別這兩大因素外，並將香港的自殺數字與各國作一粗略比較。雖然這些數字往往因政治、宗教等因素而略欠準確，但一些自殺數字的分析，仍可作了解各種社會問題之參考。

本文將展示及分析一九七〇至一九八七年的自殺數字，為了減低每年自殺率的輕微波動，本文採用數學上之移動平均法（moving average）來計算每年之平均自殺率；例如：一九八〇年之自殺率是將一九七九、八〇，及八一年三年之數字平均計算（即每年的數字是以該年、前一年、後一年的三年平均計算）。

自殺率的數字一般是以每十萬人作為基數，例如香港一九八七年之自殺率為十一點二，即表示該年平均每十萬人中有十一點二人是自殺而死的。

下述數字係根據生死註冊處、醫務衛生處及統計處的年報綜合計算，其他國家數字則從聯合國一九八六年人口統計年報獲得。

## 甲、自殺率之變化（一九七一至八七）

根據表四、一A欄，該時期內自殺率變化不算太大，一般為八至十四（註一），十七年之平均為十一點三。從表四、一B欄之移動平均自殺率來看，一九七五至七七年度略為偏高，該段期間之自殺率均高於十二，一九八二至八四年則略低，均小於十點五，近年（一九八五至八七）則趨於平均數，在十一至十二之間。表四、一D欄顯示各不同年齡組別在十多年來的自殺率，該欄數字是以移動平均計算。下述分析是以每年年齡組別的十七年平均（即每橫行之最後一個數字）作為參考點。在10—24歲組別內，可見一九八〇至八一年略高，一九八三至八四年略低，而最近數年（一九八五至八七）則可算略高。

於研究女性在社會所扮演的角色的學者，這些數字甚有參考之價值。

## 丙、自殺率與年齡

香港自殺率隨歲數增加而上升的趨勢，與世界各地的情形甚為相似。20歲以下的自殺率，一般都甚低，在三至四之間，但20歲至55歲的自殺率漸上升至十至二十之間，過了55歲，自殺率則劇升至四十或以上，74歲以上之自殺率甚或高於七十，與年青的組別相較高出四、五倍。

青少年之自殺個案，根據自殺人數或自殺率來看，雖然並不太高，但他們自殺的原因，在成人看來，大多原是極易解決的問題，例如：考試成績未如理想、遭家長的責備、一點愛情風波等，這些輕微事故、挫敗、一時之不如意或短暫的情緒波動，若能及時加以適當開解、鼓勵、或支持，均可迎刃而解。很多時候，這些萌自殺念頭的青少年，當渡過難關後，回首自己的行為，亦覺得實在太過衝動、愚蠢和幼稚，而甚為後悔。

對於面對身體機能失調、惡疾纏身已萌自殺意念的老年人，要有效地輔導他們，重建求生的意志，卻不容易。此外本港因現有的社會服務資源短絀，例如：老人院舍宿位不足等，更使輔導員有時也感束手無策。

70年代初期（一九七一至七七年）在歲數25—39，40—54，55—69及70以上的組別，自殺率均較歷年平均數為高，但70年代中期（一九七七年）以後，這幾組的自殺數字都有輕微之下降。不過相對於80年代初期（81—83）及近年（85—87）各組的自殺率卻有輕微的回升。上述各組數字因年代的不同而變化，是否因社會結構或社會問題的重大改變所致，則仍待社會學者加以闡釋。

## 乙、自殺率與性別

在這十七年期間內，男性自殺率平均為十二點七，女性為九點八，男女比例為一點三比一，與一九八二年香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會另一份報告的結果相似（註：詳見一九八二年本會年報）。若與西方的男女比例為三：一或二：一比較，香港的女性自殺率偏高，但該比例如與亞洲地區之新加坡（一點二：一）及日本（一點七：一）比較則接近。這可能是亞洲女性在社會上的地位仍甚處於被動及受支配所致。

表四、二亦顯示不同年齡男女自殺率的比列，在數字上有部份年齡組別（如：19歲以下，50—54歲），女性的自殺率甚至高於男性，對



## 丁、企圖自殺

如何去界定一個死亡事件為自殺個案已不容易，還要知道每年有多少人企圖自殺更是困難。因為不少企圖自殺者或其家人，為了面子、宗教或其他理由，事後盡量將自殺事實隱瞞。從醫務衛生處年報可知（見表四、一E欄），近年來每年因自殺送醫院，搶救後留院者達千多人，其中約有一半不治。如果連那些不需留醫，隱瞞以其他原因送院，及完全不曾送院治理者，企圖自殺人數可能是實際死亡人數的五倍至二十倍。因此可推斷香港每日約有十至四十人企圖自殺，送院留醫者約有五人，其中約有兩人最終不治。

## 戊、其他國家自殺率

在這十七年期間，香港平均的自殺率為十一點三，與歐美或亞洲其他國家的數字相差不多，可算處於中位。

表四、三為聯合國公佈的部份國家自殺率。一些有濃厚宗教信仰的國家其自殺率看來可能偏低，未盡可信，例如：希臘三點九，意大利七點四，愛爾蘭七點五，因基於宗教理由，部份自殺個案可能被歸入其他死亡原因中。此外一些發展中國家亦可能限於經濟或缺乏完善

的統計系統，致自殺率亦顯偏低。

有人誤以為日本的自殺率最高，這可能因為日本切腹自殺的方式比較特別所引起的錯覺。日本近年的自殺率約為十九點四，略高於香港，卻非最高。從表四、三所見，北歐國家雖然社會福利完善，但可能因人民心靈空虛關係，自殺率平均來說都偏高，如瑞典十八點二，芬蘭二十四點六及丹麥二十七點八。從聯合國公佈數字看來，匈牙利的自殺率最高，達四十四點四。

自殺數字常被用作了解社會結構及社會問題的一項重要參考數據。希望上述數字及分析對這方面的研究提供了一點幫助。

註一：其中一九七八年之自殺率（七點一六）

顯殊偏低，根據統計處來函解釋，該年度有甚多死亡個案在年終時尚未分類，料其中必有部份為自殺個案，故令數字略欠準確。

表四、一：1971至87年自殺率

	1971	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	平均
A. 該年自殺人數	388	463	505	481	535	654	629	330	661	684	520	448	458	499	714	675	626	545
B. 該年自殺率	9.6	11.4	12.1	11.3	12.3	14.9	13.9	7.2	13.5	13.5	10.1	8.6	8.6	9.2	13.0	12.2	11.2	11.3
男	10.5	13.3	14.1	12.6	14.5	16.4	14.8	8.7	14.5	14.7	11.3	9.9	9.8	10.8	14.6	13.7	12.3	12.7
女	8.6	9.4	10.1	9.9	9.9	13.4	13.0	5.6	12.4	12.1	8.8	7.1	7.4	7.6	11.5	10.7	10.0	9.8
男女比例	1.2 <sup>a</sup>	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
C. 自殺率(移動平均)	9.7 <sup>b</sup>	11.0	11.6	11.9	12.8	13.7	12.0	11.5	11.4	12.4	10.7	9.1	8.8	10.3	11.5	12.1	11.7	11.3
D. 各年齡組別(移動平均)																		
10-24	4.2 <sup>c</sup>	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.5	5.3	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.4	4.6	4.3	3.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.7
25-39	16.6	15.7	17.4	17.1	17.8	17.9	15.4	14.4	13.9	14.9	12.9	10.0	9.3	10.7	12.2	12.9	12.1	14.0
40-54	20.4	18.6	19.1	17.9	20.4	20.4	17.4	15.6	15.3	16.9	14.5	12.3	12.9	14.4	15.6	15.2	14.1	16.4
55-69	29.1	26.3	26.1	29.2	31.8	33.7	27.3	25.3	24.8	25.3	21.9	19.4	19.5	22.4	23.0	23.9	22.3	25.2
70+	76.5	56.6	54.3	54.2	56.7	61.5	55.6	57.7	57.1	61.7	44.9	36.3	31.1	38.9	41.8	47.9	48.2	50.6
E. 該年自殺留院人數	913 <sup>d</sup>	866	821	1074	1131	852	825	1201	1052	1030	1180	1193	1090	1178	1376	1402	1510	1100
F. 死亡與留院比例 (移動平均)	2.2 <sup>e</sup>	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1

註：<sup>a</sup>1.2表示“男自殺率：女自殺率=1.2：1”

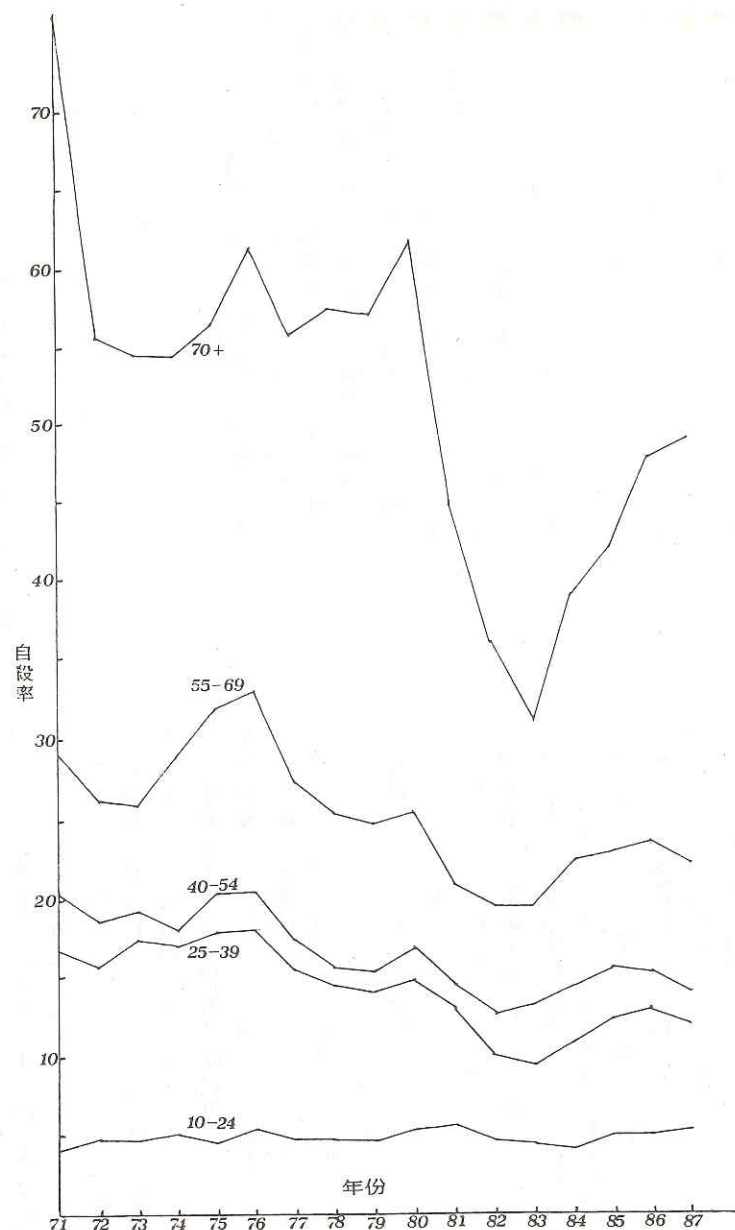
<sup>b</sup>9.7表示1970, 71及72年之自殺率平均

<sup>c</sup>4.2表示10-24歲組別1970, 71, 72三年之自殺率平均

<sup>d</sup>913表示1971年因自殺在公立、私立及補助醫院留醫之總人數。

<sup>e</sup>2.2表示1970, 71及72年平均每2.2人因自殺留院，其中一人死亡。





圖四、四：1971 - 87年香港不同年齡組別之自殺率（移動平均）

表四、二：各年齡組別的自殺率（1985—87年平均）

年齡	男	女	男女比例 (男:女)
10-14	.58	.64	0.91:1
15-19	3.07	3.83	0.80:1
20-24	11.51	8.24	1.40:1
25-29	12.80	11.12	1.15:1
30-34	15.57	10.92	1.43:1
35-39	16.60	11.38	1.46:1
40-44	16.83	9.10	1.85:1
45-49	16.90	11.37	1.49:1
50-54	17.43	17.65	0.99:1
55-59	24.67	15.96	1.55:1
60-64	28.99	17.12	1.69:1
65-69	40.42	18.92	2.14:1
70-74	48.66	35.42	1.37:1
74+	60.78	52.59	1.16:1

表四、三：部份國家近年自殺率

國家	自殺率	國家	自殺率	國家	自殺率
埃及	0.5	葡萄牙	9.7	冰島	18.4
菲律賓	0.5	澳洲	11.0	捷克	18.5
墨西哥	1.6	蘇格蘭	11.1	日本	19.4
巴拿馬	2.6	荷蘭	11.3	法國	22.0
巴西	3.5	香港	11.3	比利時	23.8
希臘	3.9	紐西蘭	12.0	芬蘭	24.6
西班牙	4.4	美國	12.1	瑞士	25.0
委內瑞拉	4.8	新加坡	12.8	奧地利	27.7
以色列	5.4	波蘭	13.3	丹麥	27.8
泰國	6.0	加拿大	13.7	匈牙利	44.4
意大利	7.4	挪威	14.1		
北愛爾蘭	7.5	南斯拉夫	16.1		
阿根廷	7.7	保加利亞	16.2		
英國	8.7	瑞典	18.2		

# 香港青少年求助個案分析

江仲民

每年向香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會求助的青少年約佔總求助人數百分之二十。皆因青春期是人生中一個較多轉變的階段，而年青人往往缺乏適應能力和得不到足夠的關懷和輔導，因此他們甘願向一個陌生人吐露心事，祈望解決情緒上的困擾。求助個案所涉及的問題極為廣泛，爲了反映現今青少年的問題和需要，香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會歸納一九八六年四月至一九八八年三月間十三歲至十八歲之青少年求助個案，進行整理分析。

在該段時間內共有五百九十九個十三歲至十八歲青少年求助個案，其中女性佔多數（百分之六十），男性與女性之比是一點五。求助者之中十三歲至十四歲的佔百分之七、十五歲至十六歲的佔百分之廿八、而大部份的是介乎十七至十八歲之間共佔百分之五十六。平均每個人有問題一點五個。

求助個案所涉及的問題大致分爲十七類，最常見的是學業（百分之二十）以女性求助者居多、愛情（百分之十八）、交友（百分之十四）及家庭關係（百分之十三）。其次是性問題的困擾，共佔百分之九，尤以男性求助者居多。至於其他問題佔百分之廿六。

由於本會於每年暑假期間提供「中五會考生熱線輔導服務」，故有關學業的個案偏多。年青人除了適應成長期生理上的劇變外，對於自我形象和別人對自己的觀感都特別關注，在感情方面則渴望與異性建立較親密的關係。因此愛情及交友的個案亦爲數不少。

雖然家庭關係的個案所佔的百分率較以上幾種略低，但家庭關係的重要實不容忽視，就各個案分析結果顯示家庭關係失調導致青少年於成長期產生更多適應困難。一旦欠缺家庭溫暖，容易影響青少年的心智發展，甚至造成情緒不平衡，有礙學業及人際關係的發展。破碎的家庭更使他們對愛情的觀念模糊不清，在缺乏自信底下，更易遇上感情的挫折。

以下是一些較典型的案例：

## 一、學業問題

某中四女生一向學業成績平平，但家人對她要求頗高，因爲她的兄姊都在大學肄業。會

考迫近使她的焦慮與日俱增，加上她感到父母並不關心她，只着重她的成績。自此她更無心向學，致成績每況愈下。

## 二、愛情問題

一對男女同學談戀愛，時常有親密的行爲，最後情不自禁，發生了超友誼關係，雙方憂慮會有孕，對將來一切頓感徬徨、失措。

## 三、交友問題

某初中女生因誤交損友，被迫做「魚旦妹」，無法脫身。家庭成員關係疏離，她害怕向家人表白求助。

## 四、家庭關係問題

某初中女生不滿父母重男輕女，管教子女方法不一致，且案主自尊心受損，做成親子關係失調。

## 五、性問題

某中五男生對性充滿好奇，看色情電影和刊物，使他腦海中充塞着性幻想，有偷窺異性沐浴的衝動和自慰的習慣，當事人懷疑自己心理不平衡。

通過以上求助個案的分析和研究，使我們清楚知道青少年問題在社會上存在的事實，它對青少年影響之程度是急需要我們大家想辦法解決和防止的。所以希望爲人父母或家長的，

應多些關心自己的子女或弟妹，使彼此增加了解和溝通。如發現問題及早幫助並給予適當的輔導。這樣，相信一定能減少青少年求助之個案。

註：以上報告曾作「成長路上——香港青少年心智及體能發展研討會」的參考資料。該研討會是由香港兒童健康基金及香港青年協會合辦，已於本年十一月舉行。

表五、一：求助者年齡、性別

年齡	性別	男 人數(百分率)	女 人數(百分率)	合計 人數(百分率)
13-14		7 (3)	36 (10)	43 (7)
15-16		74 (31)	96 (27)	170 (28)
17-18		147 (61)	188 (52)	335 (56)
不詳(18以下)		13 (5)	38 (11)	51 (9)
合計		241 (100)	358 (100)	599 (100)



表五、三：常見問題（年齡及性別分佈）

## (1) 學 業

年齡 \ 性別	男	女	合計
13 - 14	2	9	11
15 - 16	19	32	51
17 - 18	28	69	97

## (2) 愛 情

年齡 \ 性別	男	女	合計
13 - 14	0	7	7
15 - 16	18	19	37
17 - 18	41	62	103

## (3) 交 友

年齡 \ 性別	男	女	合計
13 - 14	0	14	14
15 - 16	10	18	28
17 - 18	23	33	56

## (4) 家庭關係

年齡 \ 性別	男	女	合計
13 - 14	2	4	6
15 - 16	14	21	35
17 - 18	31	37	68

## (5) 性 問 題

年齡 \ 性別	男	女	合計
13 - 14	1	2	3
15 - 16	15	6	21
17 - 18	37	11	48

表五、二：個案分類

分類 \ 性別	男 人數(百分率)	女 人數(百分率)	合計 人數(百分率)
1 學業(成績欠佳、讀書方法)	50 (21)	136 (38)	186 (31)
2 愛情(男女感情、爭執、選友)	60 (25)	104 (29)	164 (27)
3 交友(人際關係、孤僻)	39 (16)	86 (24)	125 (21)
4 家庭(父母、子女關係失調)	48 (20)	69 (19)	117 (20)
5 性問題(自瀆、同性戀、性變態)	58 (24)	21 (6)	79 (13)
6 職業(失業、選擇職業)	29 (12)	20 (6)	49 (8)
7 人生觀(人生意義、宗教)	28 (12)	19 (5)	47 (8)
8 其他	23 (10)	21 (6)	44 (7)
9 性暴行(強姦、非禮)	15 (6)	17 (5)	32 (5)
10 未婚懷孕(懷疑有孕、墮胎、避孕)	10 (4)	16 (5)	26 (4)
11 精神病(精神、神經病)	8 (3)	9 (3)	17 (3)
12 健康(疾病、絕症)	7 (3)	9 (3)	16 (3)
13 經濟(貧窮、居住困難)	4 (2)	7 (2)	11 (2)
14 傷殘/弱智(失明、弱智)	5 (2)	1 (3)	6 (1)
15 婚姻(夫婦關係失調、不育)	0 (0)	4 (1)	4 (1)
16 意外(突然失去親人、意外)	1 (4)	1 (3)	2 (3)
17 已婚懷孕(墮胎、轉介、避孕)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

註：因每一個案可能涉及多個問題，故分類總和不等於求助者總數。

# 香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會

一九八九年三月三十一日之資產負債表

	1989 HK \$	1988 HK \$
流動資產：		
現金	1,500	1,500
銀行存款	153,701	190,081
定期存款	188,693	176,518
預付款項	4,532	-
	<u>348,426</u>	<u>368,099</u>
減：流動負債		
預收款項	500	-
保證金	11,200	9,900
應付賬款	11,000	18,570
僱員長期服務金（註3）	-	43,000
	<u>22,700</u>	<u>71,470</u>
	325,726	296,629
水電按金	7,500	7,050
傢俬用具	1	1
資產淨值	<u>333,227</u>	<u>303,680</u>
資金來源：		
基金（註4）	164,344	163,113
儲備	20,000	20,000
特別基金（註5）	148,883	120,567
	<u>333,227</u>	<u>303,680</u>

附註乃賬目之一部份

於一九八九年四月二十八日經委員會批核

致香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會會員：

本會計師行已根據檢定之核數程序審核 貴會於一九八九年三月三十一日之資產負債表及由一九八八年四月一日至一九八九年三月三十一日之基金收支表。

我們認為上述之賬項正確顯示 貴會於一九八九年三月三十一日之財務狀況及截至該日為止期間基金之收入及支出。

張耀鴻會計師行謹啓

香港一九八九年四月二十八日



## 香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會

一九八八至八九年度之收支表

	1/4/1988- 31/3/1989 HK \$	1/1/1987- 31/3/1988 HK \$
收入：		
會費	3,620	6,280
捐款及津貼：		
香港公益金	200,000	212,500
香港賽馬會	30,000	51,000
社會福利署	20,880	42,860
其他	12,852	10,602
存款利息	7,922	5,900
銷售刊物收益	7,921	18,528
其他收入	4,346	3,560
	<u>287,541</u>	<u>351,230</u>
減：支出		
個案費用	2,636	1,787
暑期服務	19,826	12,600
訓練費用	584	119
宣傳及款待	4,393	5,282
飲品	3,521	591
薪金	112,278	162,559
租金差餉	20,880	29,900
	<u>11,487</u>	<u>15,978</u>
傢俬用具	19,316	13,687
修理保養	5,081	9,012
電話及傳呼	8,442	6,981
水電	12,674	18,177
郵費	3,536	3,700
交通費	102	448
清潔	2,226	6,140
聯會會費	800	1,189
報刊雜誌	4,503	4,761
會員通訊	5,449	5,599
年報	6,460	5,608
招聘職員費用	11,758	-
會議費用	2,482	1,075
義工嘉許	4,652	2,940
康樂活動	2,336	1,666
保險	730	952
其他支出	158	1,081
	<u>266,310</u>	<u>311,832</u>
盈餘	21,231	39,398
減：轉入特別基金	(20,000)	-
僱員長期服務金	-	(43,000)
餘額轉入基金	<u>1,231</u>	<u>(3,602)</u>

附註乃賬目之一部份

## 香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會

賬目附註

## 1. 組織

本會是於一九六三年十月七日根據社團條例在香港成立。

## 2. 主要會計政策

## ① 傢俬用具

所有購買之傢俬用具皆作支出，因此本會之傢俬設備在資產負債表之面值只是一元。

## ② 捐款

所有捐款皆於收到款項時入賬。

## 3. 僱員長期服務金

	1/4/1988- 31/3/1989 HK \$	1/1/1987- 31/3/1988 HK \$
本年度之變動如下：		
期初金額	43,000	-
加：預備金	-	43,000
減：支出	(42,854)	-
餘額轉作其他收入	(146)	-
期末金額	<u>-</u>	<u>43,000</u>

## 4. 基金

	1/4/1988- 31/3/1989 HK \$	1/1/1987- 31/3/1988 HK \$
本年度之變動如下：		
期初金額	163,113	166,715
加/減：本期盈餘/(虧損)	1,231	(3,602)
期末金額	<u>164,344</u>	<u>163,113</u>

## 5. 特別基金

本會特別基金是為用作資產保養及成立中心之用。

	1/4/1988- 31/3/1989 HK \$	1/1/1987- 31/3/1988 HK \$
本年度之變動如下：		
期初金額	120,567	115,929
加：銀行利息	8,316	4,638
一般資金轉入	20,000	-
期末金額	<u>148,883</u>	<u>120,567</u>

THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG

NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1989

1. ORGANIZATION

The Society is registered under the Societies Ordinance in Hong Kong on 7 October 1963.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Furniture and Equipment

All additions to leasehold improvements, furniture and equipment have been written off to the income and expenditure account in the year of acquisition. As a result of this, furniture and equipment are maintained in the balance sheet at the nominal value of \$1.

(b) Donations and Subsidies

They are recorded on the cash received basis.

3. PROVISION FOR STAFF LONG SERVICE PAY

The movements during the year/period were as follow:

	Year ended 31/3/1989 HK\$	1/1/1987- 31/3/1988 HK\$
Balance at beginning of year/period	43,000	-
Add: Provision for the year/period	-	43,000
Less: Payment for the year/period	(42,854)	-
Overprovision transferred to income and expenditure account (sundry income)	(146)	-
Balance at end of year/period	-	43,000
	=====	=====

4. ACCUMULATED FUND

The movements during the year/period were as follow:-

	Year ended 31/3/1989 HK\$	1/1/1987- 31/3/1988 HK\$
Balance at beginning of year/period	163,113	166,715
Add/(Less): Surplus/(Deficit) for the year/period	1,231	(3,602)
Balance at end of year/period	164,344	163,113
	=====	=====

5. SPECIAL FUND

The Society has set up a Special Fund to provide for capital improvements to the Society's centre and setting up new centres.

The movements during the year/period were as follow:

	Year ended 31/3/1989 HK\$	1/1/1987- 31/3/1988 HK\$
Balance at beginning of year/period	120,567	115,929
Add: Bank interest	8,316	4,638
Transfer from General Fund	20,000	-
Balance at end of year/period	148,883	120,567
	=====	=====

捐款通知書

本人/吾等樂意贊助「香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會」之工作，

特捐款港幣\_\_\_\_\_元正。現附上\_\_\_\_\_銀行支

票No. \_\_\_\_\_，敬希查收並發回收據為荷。

捐贈人：\_\_\_\_\_電話：\_\_\_\_\_

地 址：\_\_\_\_\_

\* 支票抬頭請寫：「香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會」

DONATION OF FUNDS

I/We would like to support the work of The Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong, enclosed is my/our cheque No. \_\_\_\_\_ for the amount of HK\$ \_\_\_\_\_.

Please acknowledge the donation by your return receipt.

Name of Donor: \_\_\_\_\_ Tel.: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\*Payment should address to 'The Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong'.



## THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG


## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 1989

	1989 HK\$	1988 HK\$
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash in hand	1,500	1,500
Cash at bank	153,701	190,081
Time deposit	188,693	176,518
Prepayments	4,532	-
	<u>348,426</u>	<u>368,099</u>
<b>LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Receipt in advance	500	-
Guarantee deposits received	11,200	9,900
Accrued expenses	11,000	18,570
Provision for staff long service pay (note 3)	-	43,000
	<u>22,700</u>	<u>71,470</u>
	325,726	296,629
<b>UTILITY DEPOSITS</b>	7,500	7,050
<b>FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<u>333,227</u>	<u>303,680</u>
	=====	=====
Represented by		
<b>ACCUMULATED FUND</b> (note 4)	164,344	163,113
<b>GENERAL RESERVE</b>	20,000	20,000
<b>SPECIAL FUND</b> (note 5)	148,883	120,567
	<u>333,227</u>	<u>303,680</u>
	=====	=====

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.

Approved by the Executive Committee on 28 April 1989:-

  
Chairman

  
Treasurer

## THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG

## ACCUMULATED FUND

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1989

	Year ended 31/3/1989 HK\$	1/1/1987- 31/3/1988 HK\$
<b>INCOME</b>		
Membership subscriptions	3,620	6,280
Donations and subsidies received from:		
The Community Chest of Hong Kong	200,000	212,500
The Hong Kong Jockey Club (Charities) Ltd.	30,000	51,000
The Social Welfare Department	20,880	42,860
Others	12,852	10,602
Bank interest received	7,922	5,900
Surplus on sale of publications	7,921	18,528
Sundry income	4,346	3,560
	<u>287,541</u>	<u>351,230</u>
<b>LESS: GENERAL EXPENSES</b>		
Case expenses	2,636	1,787
Summer services	19,826	12,600
Training expenses	584	119
Publicity and entertainment	4,393	5,282
Refreshment	3,521	591
Salaries	112,278	162,559
Rent and rates	20,880	29,900
Printing and stationery	11,487	15,978
Furniture and equipment	19,316	13,687
Repairs and maintenance	5,081	9,012
Telephone and paging	8,442	6,981
Electricity and water	12,674	18,177
Postage	3,536	3,700
Travelling	102	448
Sanitary and cleaning	2,226	6,140
Subscription to affiliated association	800	1,189
Newspapers, journals and books	4,503	4,761
Newsletters	5,449	5,599
Annual reports	6,460	5,608
Recruitment expenses	11,758	-
General meetings	2,482	1,075
Volunteers' recognition	4,652	2,940
Recreational activities	2,336	1,666
Insurance	730	952
Sundry expenses	158	1,081
	<u>266,310</u>	<u>311,832</u>
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR/PERIOD</b>	21,231	39,398
<b>LESS: TRANSFER TO SPECIAL FUND</b>	(20,000)	-
<b>PROVISION FOR STAFF LONG SERVICE PAY</b>	-	(43,000)
<b>BALANCE TRANSFERRED TO ACCUMULATED FUND</b>	<u>1,231</u>	<u>(3,602)</u>
	=====	=====

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.

Table 5.3: Common Problems (Age and Sex distribution)

## (i) Study

Age \ Sex	M	F	Total
13 - 14	2	9	11
15 - 16	19	32	51
17 - 18	28	69	97

## (ii) Love Relationship

Age \ Sex	M	F	Total
13 - 14	0	7	7
15 - 16	18	19	37
17 - 18	41	62	103

## (iii) Social Relationship

Age \ Sex	M	F	Total
13 - 14	0	14	14
15 - 16	10	18	28
17 - 18	23	33	56

## (iv) Family Disputes

Age \ Sex	M	F	Total
13 - 14	2	4	6
15 - 16	14	21	35
17 - 18	31	37	68


## (v) Sexual Problem

Age \ Sex	M	F	Total
13 - 14	1	2	3
15 - 16	15	6	21
17 - 18	37	11	48

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORSTO THE MEMBERS OFTHE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of The Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong at 31 March 1989 and the related income and expenditure account of the Accumulated Fund for the year then ended in accordance with approved Auditing Standards.

In our opinion, the accounts referred to above present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Society at 31 March 1989 and of the income and expenditure of the Accumulated Fund for the year then ended.

  
Y. H. Cheung & Company,  
Certified Public Accountants.

28 April 1989  
Hong Kong



## 2. LOVE RELATIONSHIP

Paul and Ann are lovers and have a very intimate relationship. Somehow they have had sexual intercourse. They worry that the girl will be pregnant and desperately worry about their future.

## 3. INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP

Betty's friends are bad. She is forced to be a 'fish-ball girl'. Her relationship with her family members is poor and she dare not ask them for help.

## 4. FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

Kitty's parents only care about her brothers and do not treat boys and girls equally. Kitty is angry to such sex discrimination. Her self-esteem is low and thus a proper parents and daughter relationship cannot be established.

## 5. SEX

Peter is a form five student who is always curious about sex. He reads sex journal and sees sex films. His mind is filled with sex fantasy. He has the desire to peep girls bathing and habits of masturbation. He thinks that he is psychologically imbalanced.

As we can see, the youth are facing many problems which should be solved without any delay. Therefore, we hope that the parents will pay more attention to their children and make every effort to communicate with them and help them in facing their problems. In doing so, the number of cases we handle in the future will surely decrease.

Note: The above report has been used for reference for The Seminar on the Physiological and Psychological Development of Adolescents organised by Hong Kong Childhealth Foundation and The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups in November 1988.

Table 5.1: Age and Sex Distribution of Clients

Age \ Sex	M (%)	F (%)	Total (%)
13 - 14	7 (3)	36 (10)	43 (7)
15 - 16	74 (31)	96 (27)	170 (28)
17 - 18	147 (61)	188 (52)	335 (56)
Undefined (< 18)	13 (5)	38 (11)	51 (9)
Total	241 (100)	358 (100)	599 (100)

Table 5.2: Problem Areas

Problem Areas \ Sex	M (%)	F (%)	Total (%)
1 Study	50 (21)	136 (38)	186 (31)
2 Love Relationship	60 (25)	104 (29)	164 (27)
3 Social Relationship	39 (16)	86 (24)	125 (21)
4 Family Disputes	48 (20)	69 (19)	117 (20)
5 Sexual Problem	58 (24)	21 (6)	79 (13)
6 Occupation	29 (12)	20 (6)	49 (8)
7 Outlook of Life	28 (12)	19 (5)	47 (8)
8 Others	23 (10)	21 (6)	44 (7)
9 Sexual Violence	15 (6)	17 (5)	32 (5)
10 Pre-marital Pregnancy	10 (4)	16 (5)	26 (4)
11 Mental Illness	8 (3)	9 (3)	17 (3)
12 Health	7 (3)	9 (3)	16 (3)
13 Finance	4 (2)	7 (2)	11 (2)
14 Physically/Mentally Handicapped	5 (2)	1 (.3)	6 (1)
15 Marital Problem	0 (0)	4 (1)	4 (1)
16 Accidents	1 (.4)	1 (.3)	2 (.3)
17 Pregnancy	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

Note: Each case may involve more than one problem, therefore the total number of cases is not equal to the total number of clients.

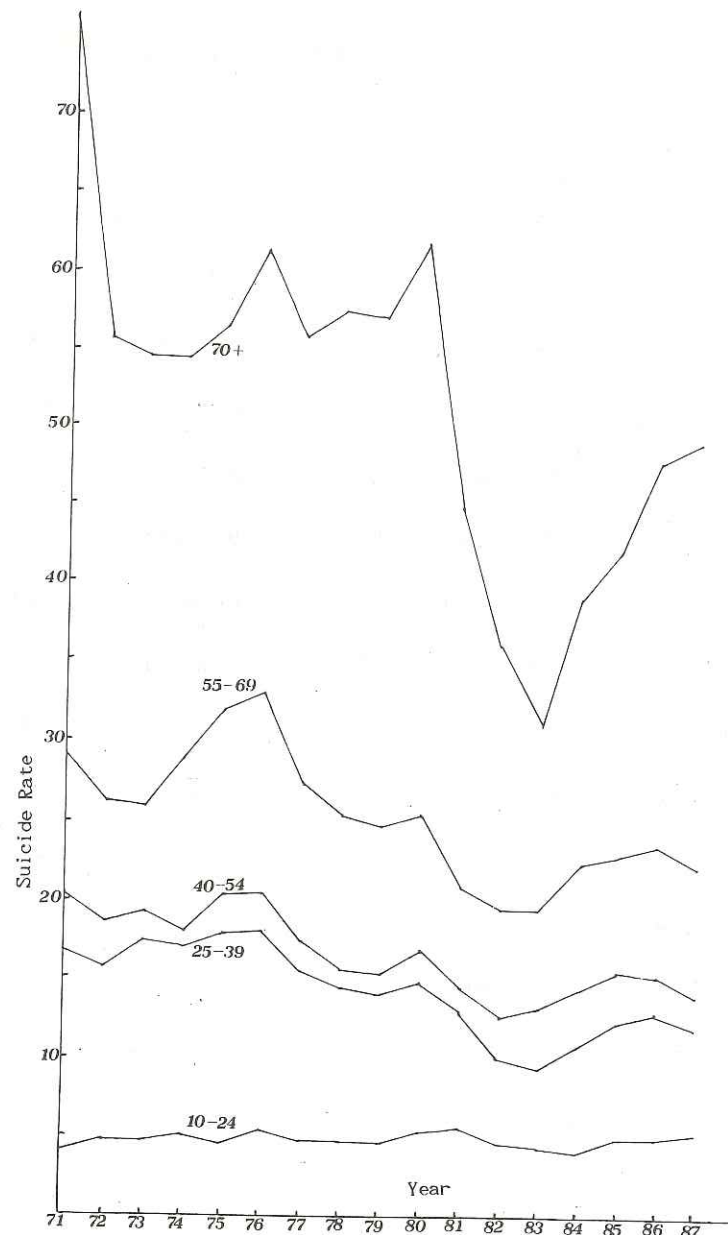


Figure 4.4: Suicide Rates of Different Age Groups in Hong Kong 1971-87 (moving average)

## Analysis of Cases from Young Callers

Kwong Chung Man

Adolescence is a period of transition from puberty to adult life. One has to adjust manifold changes. Some of them may find difficulties in adjustment. If they are not given sufficient care and guidance, they would rather disclose their personal problems to a stranger so as to cope with their emotional disturbance. Therefore, 20% of our total cases are the youth clients. In order to study the needs and problems of the youth, we have analysed the cases of the young people aged between 13 and 18 from April 1986 to March 1988.

During that period, we served altogether 599 clients aged between 13 and 18, out of which 60% were female. The proportion between male and female was 1 to 1.5. Among these clients, 7% were aged between 13 and 14, 28% were aged 15 and 16 while the majority (56%) were aged between 17 and 18. The average number of problems each client facing is 1.5.

The cases could be divided into 17 categories according to the nature of problem. The most common type of problem was study (20% and the majority of the clients were female). Others included love relationship (18%), family relationship (13%), sexual problem (9% and most of the clients were male) and others (26%).

Our society provides a hot-line service to the HKCEE candidates each summer which made study the most common problem among all. Young people undergo psychological changes during adolescence. They are very sensitive about their self-image and are eager to know how others view them. They may also wish to develop intimate relationship with the opposite sex. Thus, cases concerning love relationship are also very common.

We should not neglect the problem of family relationship though there are fewer cases. According to our analysis, poor family relationship may weaken the youth's ability of adjustment. Lacking parental love will affect their mental development and they may become emotionally upset which will worsen their school performance and interpersonal relationship. They cannot understand what is love in broken families and thus, can easily get frustrated in facing love problems.

The following are some of the cases:—

### 1. STUDY

Mary is a form five student and her school performance is not very good but her parents expect her to get good results as all her brothers and sisters are studying in the University. Her parents do not care about her except her examination results. She becomes more and more anxious as the HKCEE is drawing near. She has no mood to study and her school performance is worse than before.



**Table 4.2**  
**Suicide Rates in Different Age Groups (1985-87 average)**

Age	Male	Female	Male : Female
10 – 14	.58	.64	0.91 : 1
15 – 19	3.07	3.83	0.80 : 1
20 – 24	11.51	8.24	1.40 : 1
25 – 29	12.80	11.12	1.15 : 1
30 – 34	15.57	10.92	1.43 : 1
35 – 39	16.60	11.38	1.46 : 1
40 – 44	16.83	9.10	1.85 : 1
45 – 49	16.90	11.37	1.49 : 1
50 – 54	17.43	17.65	0.99 : 1
55 – 59	24.67	15.96	1.55 : 1
60 – 64	28.99	17.12	1.69 : 1
65 – 69	40.42	18.92	2.14 : 1
70 – 74	48.66	35.42	1.37 : 1
74+	60.78	52.59	1.16 : 1

**Table 4:3 Suicide Rates in Different Countries**

Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate
Egypt	0.5	Portugal	9.7	Iceland	18.4
Phillippines	0.5	Australia	11.0	Czechoslovakia	18.5
Mexico	1.6	Scotland	11.1	Japan	19.4
Panama	2.6	Netherlands	11.3	France	22.0
Brazil	3.5	Hong Kong	11.3	Belgium	23.8
Greece	3.9	New Zealand	12.0	Finland	24.6
Spain	4.4	U.S.A.	12.1	Switzerland	25.0
Venezuela	4.8	Singapore	12.8	Austria	27.7
Israel	5.4	Poland	13.3	Denmark	27.8
Thailand	6.0	Canada	13.7	Hungary	44.4
Italy	7.4	Norway	14.1		
N. Ireland	7.5	Yugoslavia	16.1		
Argentina	7.7	Bulgaria	16.2		
U.K.	8.7	Sweden	18.2		

### D. Suicide Attempts

Sometimes it is difficult to classify a death as a suicidal case. Similarly, it is hard to know how many people have attempted suicide each year. Due to the worry of losing face or other religious reasons, at times the suicide attempter or his/her family will try to cover up the suicidal attempt. The reports of Medical and Health Department (see Table 4.1 Row E) showed that more than a thousand suicidal patients were hospitalized every year, and half of them died consequently. However, this figure did not include those that were discharged after treatment, those never been sent to hospital, or those sent to hospital disguised under other categories. These suicide attempters can be 5 to 20 times more than the actual death rate. From this, it can be deducted that everyday in Hong Kong, at least 10 to 40 people had suicidal attempts, 5 of them were hospitalized, and about 2 of them died eventually.

### E. Suicide in Other Countries

In this 17-year period, the average suicide rate of Hong Kong is 11.3, and is in the middle range as compared with other countries over the world.

Table 4.3 lists the suicide rates of some countries as reported in the United Nations Demographic Yearbook. The rates in countries with strong religious atmosphere tend to be low, for example, Greece 3.9, Italy 7.4, and N. Ireland 7.5. However, these figures may not be totally trustworthy as some of the suicidal cases may be classified under a different category for religious reasons. The rates in some countries under development may also be low and unreliable because of the lack of a good statistical data collection system.

Some people may have a wrong impression that Japan has the highest suicide rate. This may be due to hara-kiri, the special way of suicide by cutting oneself at the stomach. Japan has a suicide rate of 19.4. Though this is higher than that of Hong Kong, but still it is not the highest. From Table 4.3, it can be seen that countries in Northern Europe, despite their well established social welfare system, have relatively high rates, for example, Sweden 18.2, Finland 24.6 and Denmark 27.8. Perhaps many of the people there still find their life meaningless. From the report by the United Nations, Hungary has the highest suicide rate of 44.4.

Suicide rates are often used to reflect social structure and social problems in that country. The above reported figures and analyses hope to render some help in this respect.

**Note 1.** In a letter, the Department of Census and Statistics commented that the low figures in 1978 (7.16) was due to a lot of unclassified cases at the end of that year, some of which might be suicide.

Table 4.1: 1971-87 Suicide Rates

	1971	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	Average
A. No. of Suicides in that year	388	463	505	481	535	654	629	330	661	684	520	448	458	499	714	675	626	545
B. Suicide Rate																		
male	9.6	11.4	12.1	11.3	12.3	14.9	13.9	7.2	13.5	13.5	10.1	8.6	8.6	9.2	13.0	12.2	11.2	11.3
female	10.5	13.3	14.1	12.6	14.5	16.4	14.8	8.7	14.5	14.7	11.3	9.9	9.8	10.8	14.6	13.7	12.3	12.7
male : female	8.6	9.4	10.1	9.9	9.9	13.4	13.0	5.6	12.4	12.1	8.8	7.1	7.4	7.6	11.5	10.7	10.0	9.8
C. Suicide rate (moving average)	1.2 <sup>a</sup>	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
D. Different Age Group (moving average)																		
10 - 24	4.2 <sup>c</sup>	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.5	5.3	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.4	4.6	4.3	3.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.7
25 - 39	16.6	15.7	17.4	17.1	17.8	17.9	15.4	14.4	13.9	14.9	12.9	10.0	9.3	10.7	12.2	12.9	12.1	14.0
40 - 54	20.4	18.6	19.1	17.9	20.4	20.4	17.4	15.6	15.3	16.9	14.5	12.3	12.9	14.4	15.6	15.2	14.1	16.4
55 - 69	29.1	26.3	26.1	29.2	31.8	33.7	27.3	25.3	24.8	25.3	21.9	19.4	19.5	22.4	23.0	23.9	22.3	25.2
70+	76.5	56.6	54.3	54.2	56.7	61.5	55.6	57.7	57.1	61.7	44.9	36.3	31.1	38.9	41.8	47.9	48.2	50.6
E. No. Hospitalized that year	913 <sup>d</sup>	866	821	1074	1131	852	825	1201	1052	1030	1180	1193	1090	1178	1376	1402	1510	1100
F. Hospitalized: Death (moving average)	2.2 <sup>e</sup>	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1

Note: a 1.2 means "Male suicide rate: female suicide rate = 1.2 : 1"

b 9.7 is the average of 1970, 71, and 72 rates

c 4.2 is the average rate of 10 - 24 years old group in 1970, 71, and 72.

d 913 is the no. of patients hospitalized in government, private and subsidized hospitals

e 2.2 means in 1970, 71 and 72, for every 2.2 hospitalized, 1 died eventually.



## Suicide in Hong Kong 1971-1987

Hau Kit-Tai

Little data has been published on the suicide cases in Hong Kong. The main purpose of this paper is to summarize and present the trends of suicide in recent years. Besides analyzing the age and sex-related differences, the figures in Hong Kong will also be compared with those in other countries. Despite the fact that suicide rates are often inaccurate because of various political, religious, or other reasons, the analyses of suicide figures still provide good reference for studies in many social issues.

This paper will report suicide figures from 1971 to 1987. To avoid temporary fluctuations, the moving average statistical method will be employed to calculate the suicide rate for each individual year (e.g. suicide rate in 1980 is obtained by averaging the figures from three consecutive years, i.e. 1979, 80 and 81).

For general analyses of suicide figures, traditionally, the term suicide rate is used. It is a figure based on a population of 100,000. For example, the suicide rate of Hong Kong in 1987 is 11.2 means that in that year for every 100,000 people, 11.2 of them died by killing themselves.

The figures cited below were obtained from the annual departmental reports of the Births and Deaths Registry, Medical Department, and Census & Statistics Department. Figures from other countries were obtained from the 1986 United Nations Demographic Yearbook.

### A. Trends in 1971-87

As can be seen from Row A in Table 4.1, there is no great change in the suicide rates over these 17 years. Generally, the rate lay between 8 to 14 (note 1), with an average of 11.3. Table 4.1 Row B, which was obtained by the moving average method, also revealed that the rates in 1975 to 77 were relatively high, with rates higher than 12. The rates in the period 1982 to 84, on the other hand, were comparatively low, generally lower than 10.5. Whereas, the rates in recent years (1985 to 87) showed a tendency towards the average, and were between 11 to 12.

Row D in Table 4.1 displays the rates of different age groups in this period. They were also obtained by averaging the figures over a period of 3 years. In the analyses below, the average rates over the 17 years (the last column in each row) are used as reference figures for comparisons. In the 10-24 age group, the rates in 1980 to 81 were slightly higher than the average, whereas those in 1983 to 84 were quite low. However, a detail examination revealed that the rates in recent years (1985-87) were relatively quite high once again.

In the early 1970's (1971-77), the suicide rates of the age groups 25-39, 40-54, 55-69 and 70+ were comparatively high. After the mid 1970's (1977 onwards), however, the rates in these age groups had a slight decrease. Nevertheless, as compared with the early 1980's (1981-83), the rates in recent years (1985-87) were slightly increasing again.

Do the above reported variations of suicide rates reflect the change in social structure or the seriousness of social problems? Further explorations and studies are still needed for a definite answer.

### B. Sex Differences

In this 17-year period, the average of male suicide rates was 12.7 and that of females was 9.8. The ratio of male's rate to female's was 1.3 : 1, and was similar to one reported earlier (for the period 1970-80, see Samaritan Annual Report 1982 for details). As compared with the 3 : 1 (male : female) or 2 : 1 ratio in the Western cultures, the female suicide rate in Hong Kong was relatively quite high. But this ratio is similar to those in Asian countries like Singapore (1.2 : 1) or Japan (1.7 : 1). Probably this is due to the more passive and dependent role of females in the Asian countries.

Table 4.2 also shows the male to female suicide ratios in different age groups. In some age groups (e.g. below 19, 50-54), the female rates sometimes even overrode those of males. These figures are of great value to social researchers when studying the role of females in the society.

### C. Age-related Differences

The increase in suicide rate with age in Hong Kong is similar to trends observed in other countries. The rate of those under 20 years old was generally low, usually between 3 and 4. For those between 20 to 55 years old, the rate gradually increased from 10 to 20. Then the rate had an abrupt increase to 40. Sometimes, the rate for those over 74 years old might be well over 70, and was at least 4 to 5 times more than the younger groups.

Though the suicide rate of the adolescence is normally quite low, their reasons for committing suicide are usually very trivial, such as unsatisfactory results in examinations, blamed by parents, quarrel with girl friends, etc. These defeats, difficulties and temporary emotional upset can easily be solved through appropriate guidance and support. Very often, these youngsters will laugh at their own stupidity when they calm down and look back to their irrational suicidal attempts.

For the elderly who have to adjust to different kinds of physical deterioration, disorder or painful diseases, effective counselling to rebuild a strong desire to live on may not be as simple. Due to the limitation of social resources, such as the insufficient places in the homes for the aged, even the counsellors may feel quite impotent in these cases.



Table 3.1:  
THE SUICIDE DEATHS OF HONG KONG FOR 1986 – 1988

Age	Year			Year			Year		
	1988			1987			1986		
Sex	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
10 – 14	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	2	5
15 – 19	13	5	18	6	6	12	7	15	22
20 – 24	18	28	46	32	16	48	39	30	69
25 – 29	36	22	58	41	30	71	35	30	65
30 – 34	33	22	55	32	26	58	52	20	72
35 – 39	31	17	48	39	28	67	31	17	48
40 – 44	13	10	23	17	12	29	24	13	37
45 – 49	17	13	30	18	12	30	23	16	39
50 – 54	16	18	34	23	23	46	29	15	44
55 – 59	24	25	49	30	10	40	27	19	46
60 – 64	23	21	44	28	16	44	39	18	57
65 – 69	35	19	54	29	17	46	34	16	50
70 – 74	20	17	37	33	26	59	18	22	40
75 – 79	24	19	43	18	19	37	14	16	30
80 – 84	5	11	16	4	12	16	7	14	21
85+	8	14	22	4	19	23	7	23	30
Total	317	262	579	354	272	626	389	286	675

Table 3.2: THE SUICIDE RATE OF HONG KONG (A)

Age	Year	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984
10 – 14		0.46*	0	1.13	0.71	0.23
15 – 19		4.12	2.70	4.83	2.92	2.14
20 – 24		8.63	8.65	12.12	9.15	7.65
25 – 29		9.23	11.37	10.58	13.72	10.78
30 – 34		9.65	10.71	14.04	14.85	10.92
35 – 39		10.32	15.01	11.39	15.25	7.70
40 – 44		7.27	10.30	14.50	14.92	15.50
45 – 49		12.40	11.97	15.04	16.37	12.40
50 – 54		12.54	12.30	16.00	20.34	15.01
55 – 59		18.62	15.43	18.08	27.62	15.34
60 – 64		19.26	19.73	26.38	23.44	19.04
65 – 69		30.07	26.71	30.15	30.03	20.39
70 – 74		27.90	45.55	32.10	45.51	23.43
75+		51.56	52.23	60.35	49.10	37.93
Total		10.19	11.15	12.20	12.99	9.21

Note: The figure is based on a population of 100,000. (e.g. 0.46\* means that for every 100,000 young people aged 10 – 14 there is 0.46 person died of committed suicide.)

Table 3.2: THE SUICIDE RATE OF HONG KONG (B)

Age	Year	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984
10 – 24		4.71	4.18	6.55	4.74	3.78
25 – 39		9.68	12.15	11.94	14.51	10.03
40 – 54		10.45	13.03	15.20	17.26	14.26
55 – 69		21.90	19.86	24.05	26.90	17.89
70+		40.73	49.09	46.75	47.42	31.09



**SEPTEMBER**

1. HKTVB visited our Society to know more about the condition of Form Five graduates.
2. The Medical And Health Department AIDS Counselling and Health Education Service gave a talk on AIDS to our members.
3. Three In-service Training Courses were held for the 1988-89 Day Leaders.

**OCTOBER**

1. Our Public Relations Officer was invited by the Medical and Health Department AIDS Counselling and Health Education Service to talk about the techniques of handling cases.
2. The tour of 11 members visited "Pui Oi Suicide Prevention Centre" in Guangzhou.

**NOVEMBER**

1. A meeting was held between the Executive Committee and the Day Leaders to share views and exchange ideas.
2. Our Chairman, Training Officer and Publicity Officer attended The Seminar on the Physiological and Psychological Development of Adolescents organised by Hong Kong Childhealth Foundation and The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups.

**DECEMBER**

1. A barbecue for the members was held.



2. Our Training Officer appeared in the programme "Sunday Fun" of RTHK, 5th Channel to share the experience of voluntary work and introduce the services provided by our Society.
3. From this month to February 1989, our Society and Agency for Volunteer Service jointly organised an in-service extension training course "Micro-Skill Training in Counselling" for the 14th and 15th training courses' members.

**Analysis of the 1988 Suicide Deaths in Hong Kong****Kwong Chung Man**

According to the Births and Deaths Registries, the total suicide deaths in 1988 were 579, the number dropped continuously for the third year. A decrease of 47, 96 and 135 as compared with 1987, 1986 and 1985 respectively. Same as before, the male suicide deaths was higher than that of the female. The ratio of male and female suicide deaths was 1.2 to 1. (Table 3.1)

The suicide rate was recorded 10.19 per hundred thousand population last year in Hong Kong. It was lower than those of 1987, 1986 and 1985. A continued decrease was noted. (Table 3.2A)

The suicide rate of young people aged between 10 and 24 had a slight increase of 0.53 as compared with the rate of 4.18 in 1987. (Table 3.2B)

There were 118 suicide deaths for aged people above 70 and the suicidal rate was 40.73. It was the highest rate among all categories. However, a trend of decrease was evidenced when compared with 1987, 1986 and 1985.

In Hong Kong, jumping from height and hanging were the most common methods since they usually caused instant death. Of the successful suicide deaths, young female always committed suicide by the former method while aged people adopted the later.

Table 3.3: METHODS OF SUICIDE (1988)

Sex	Methods of Suicide	Age					Sub-total	Total
		10 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 - 69	70+		
Male	Poisoning	4	8	1	5	4	22	579
	Hanging	9	36	27	37	29	138	
	Drowning	0	3	2	4	1	10	
	Jumping from Height	15	45	15	33	22	130	
	Others	4	8	1	3	1	17	
Female	Poisoning	2	9	4	6	4	25	
	Hanging	6	13	12	37	37	105	
	Drowning	2	2	3	1	1	9	
	Jumping from Height	23	36	21	20	18	118	
	Others	1	1	1	1	1	5	

## REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES IN 1988

### JANUARY

1. The applicants for the 16th Volunteer Training Course were interviewed and screened.
2. Our Case Officer, Mr. Kwong Chung Man, was elected as one of the ten "Outstanding Youth Leaders of the 1987 Summer Youth Programme".

### FEBRUARY

1. Hong Kong Lutheran Social Service visited our Society to know more about our services.
2. Lunar New Year Dinner Party was held for all members.

### MARCH

1. The 16th Volunteer Training Course started.
2. News Department of RTHK and South China Morning Post visited our Society respectively.

### APRIL

1. Students from The Chinese University of Hong Kong visited our Society to have a better understanding of our services.
2. Our Consultant, the Clinical Psychologist Mr. Eddie Shen gave a talk on "Counselling Techniques" to our members.

### MAY

1. Temporary voluntary workers were recruited for the "Summer Hot-line Services".
2. The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups North Point Centre visited our Society.

### JUNE

1. The trainees of the 16th Volunteer Training Course began on-job training.
2. Hong Kong Catholic Youth Council, Hong Kong Daily News and Tin Tin Daily News visited our Society respectively.
3. Our Case Officer and Public Relations Officer gave two talks on "Hot-line Counselling Techniques" for Hok Yau Club.

### JULY

1. 1988 Annual General Meeting was held.



2. Our Chairman, Case Officer and Public Relations Officer had attended the "Public Relations Seminar" organised by The Hong Kong Council of Social Services.
3. Four training sessions were held for temporary voluntary workers for the Summer Hot-line Services.

### AUGUST

1. The hot-line guidance and counselling service – Summer Hot-line Services was provided for the Form Five graduates.
2. Ming Pao Daily News visited our Society to know more about the services for the Form Five graduates.
3. Our Public Relations Officer was invited by Asia Television to appear in the programme "ATV Good Morning" to introduce the services provided by our Society.
4. Our Public Relations Officer gave a talk to Shatin Free Methodist Church of Hong Kong Shakok Study Centre on "The Preparation for the Announcement of HKCEE Result".
5. Our Case Officer was invited by the Legislative Councillor Dr. Ip Man Hing to organise and analyse the data of the cases in which clients' age were between 13 to 18 for the reference of The Seminar on the Physiological and Psychological Development of Adolescents.



Table 2.3: Enquiries (%)

Enquiries \ Sex	Year		1988						1987	1986
	M	(%)	F	(%)	Total	(%)	Total (%)	Total (%)		
1. Day School a. Middle VI	64	4.9	104	4.6	168	4.7	6.4	5.7		
b. Form VI	224	17.1	367	16.1	591	16.4	15.4	10.6		
c. Middle V Repeat	15	1.1	40	1.7	55	1.5	1.7	1.6		
d. Form V Repeat	148	11.3	294	12.9	442	12.3	9.1	7.1		
e. G.C.E. A Level	67	5.1	62	2.7	129	3.6	4.5	3.1		
f. G.C.E. O Level	51	3.9	61	2.7	112	3.1	4.2	3.3		
g. Commercial	78	5.9	219	9.6	297	8.3	7.0	6.3		
2. Evening School a. Middle VI	6	0.5	17	0.7	23	0.6	1.3	0.8		
b. Form VI	15	1.1	31	1.4	46	1.3	1.7	1.4		
c. Form V Repeat	89	6.8	186	8.2	275	7.7	7.9	6.4		
d. GCE $\Delta$	13	1.0	16	0.7	29	0.8	1.4	—		
e. Commercial	2	0.1	84	3.7	86	2.4	2.9	3.2		
3. Technical Institute/Polytechnic	167	12.7	196	8.6	363	10.1	10.0	9.0		
4. Tertiary Education	26	2.0	41	1.8	67	1.9	2.9	1.9		
5. Overseas Studies	34	2.6	32	1.4	66	1.8	3.4	2.0		
6. Other Educational Institutes	43	3.3	99	4.3	142	4.0	3.2	2.0		
7. Checking of Results	11	0.8	11	0.5	22	0.6	1.8	1.5		
8. Job Training	50	3.8	87	3.8	137	3.8	4.8	5.0		
9. Career Information	28	2.1	51	2.2	79	2.2	2.6	3.5		
10. Others	182	13.9	283	12.4	465	12.9	7.8	12.8		
Total	1313	100.0	2281	100.0	3594	100.0	100.0	100.0		

$\Delta$  New item added in 1987.

Table 2.4: Other Emotional Disturbances

Disturbances \ Sex	Year		1988						1987	1986
	M	%*	F	%*	Total	%**	Total %	Total %		
Family Pressure/Stress	13	1.3	19	1.1	32	1.2	1.0	1.5		
Financial Problems	6	0.6	12	0.7	18	0.7	0.3	1.0		
Relationship	6	0.6	1	0.1	7	0.3	0.3	0.7		
Lack of Guidance	32	3.2	52	3.0	84	3.1	2.5	4.5		
Self-Reproach	5	0.5	5	0.3	10	0.4	0.3	1.1		

\* Percentage of the total client of the same sex.

\*\*Percentage of the total client of the same year.



## SUMMER HOT-LINE SERVICES 1988

Lui Yuk-mun

The Summer Hot-Line Services 1988 commenced on 8th August and lasted until 12th August 1988. During the five days, 10 hot-lines were manned by thirty-eight temporary voluntary workers. They had provided the helpees with informative services unceasingly for 108 hours. At the same time, interview service and 3 hot-lines were also provided to clients with emotional disturbance.

During that period, we served 2734 clients, among which 36.2% were male and 63.8% were female. In terms of services, 95.4% of them were seeking for informative advice, 3.2% required emotional counselling and 1.4% were interviewed. The same as last two years, the majority, around 94.6%, of the callers or visitors were emotionally stable, 5.2% were slightly disturbed and 0.2% were severely disturbed.

Most of the clients concerned about the channels for further studies while others asked for their possible career choices. This shows that students nowadays are more aware of academic qualification which is highly recognised by the society. We are also happy to learn that some clients asked for the minimum entry requirement and prospect of some vocational training, in-service training and professional examinations, which reflects that they are interested in pursuing their career development.

Meanwhile, all clients with emotional disturbance were at a loss and could not bear the pressure given by their families. As their examination results were far from expectation, they worried about their future which created anxiety. In fact, they should calm down and think about their situation. Seeking advice from parents, teachers or counsellors are highly recommended.

On the other hand, if the young are willing to communicate with their family members and let them know their abilities and interest, gaps and misunderstanding among family members could be avoided. Parents could also help their children to face their emotional problems by attempting to listen and give support to them.

Finally, we take this opportunity to thank our workers and the temporary volunteers for their enthusiastic participation, the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club for sponsoring the project and all other involved organisations, which contributed to the success of the Summer Hot-Line Services 1988.

Table 2.1: No. of Clients by Sex

Sex	Year No. of Clients	1988		1987	1986
		no.	%	%	%
M		991	36.2	34.8	36.4
F		1743	63.8	65.2	63.6
Total		2734	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.2: Emotional State of Clients

State	Year Sex	1988				1987	1986
		M	F	Total	%	%	%
Stable		930	1656	2586	94.6	93.8	86.0
Slight Disturbance		58	85	143	5.2	6.0	13.9
Serious Disturbance		3	2	5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Total		991	1743	2734	100.0	100.0	100.0



Year		1988												1987			
Emotional State	Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	%	Total	%
Attempted Suicide		1	4	3	0	4	3	4	4	2	3	1	1	30	1.51	31	1.6
Planned Suicide		8	9	5	11	7	12	8	18	9	11	5	15	118	5.94	123	6.2
Suicidal Incliner		50	58	63	60	65	55	59	96	68	52	47	64	737	37.11	607	30.9
No Suicidal Tendency		78	73	91	71	75	66	103	190	92	91	75	96	1101	55.44	1206	61.3
Total		137	144	162	142	151	136	174	308	171	157	128	176	1986	100	1967	100

**Table 1.5: Emotional State of Suicidally Inclined Clients**

**Table 1.6: COMMON PROBLEMS IN 1988**  
**(AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION)**

Age		10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Unknown	Total
Problem	Sex								
Love Relationship	M	1	47	70	30	14	10	19	191
	F	3	57	186	89	18	7	60	420
	Sub-total	4	104	256	119	32	17	79	611
Marital Problem	M	0	0	2	17	10	12	16	57
	F	0	6	22	53	50	25	18	174
	Sub-total	0	6	24	70	60	37	34	231
Family Disputes	M	5	23	18	9	6	11	15	87
	F	8	37	44	28	13	26	28	184
	Sub-total	13	60	62	37	19	37	43	271
Social Relationship	M	2	25	47	18	13	9	15	129
	F	6	29	74	36	25	7	32	209
	Sub-total	8	54	121	54	38	16	47	338
Occupation	M	0	14	41	20	14	14	15	118
	F	0	15	66	35	16	3	22	157
	Sub-total	0	29	107	55	30	17	37	275
Mental Illness	M	0	10	15	13	29	8	22	97
	F	0	5	17	22	12	11	12	80
	Sub-total	0	15	32	35	41	19	34	177
Sexual Problem	M	1	36	37	14	5	2	14	109
	F	1	9	8	8	0	0	1	27
	Sub-total	2	45	45	22	5	2	15	136
Sexual Violence	M	0	9	8	0	1	0	4	22
	F	1	11	6	4	1	2	2	27
	Sub-total	1	20	14	4	2	2	6	49
Study	M	2	43	18	2	0	4	17	86
	F	7	74	24	3	1	0	38	147
	Sub-total	9	117	42	5	1	4	55	233

Table 1.4: Problem Areas (New Cases)

Problem Areas	Year Sex	1988				1987
		M	F	Total	%	%
Love Relationship (LR)	(LR)	191	420	611	30.77**	32.2
Marital Problem (MP)	(MP)	57	174	231	11.63	14.0
Family Disputes (FD)	(FD)	87	184	271	13.65	14.4
Social Relationship (SR)	(SR)	129	209	338	17.02	16.1
Pre-marital pregnancy (PP)	(PP)	8	36	44	2.22	2.4
Pregnancy (P)	(P)	1	6	7	0.35	0.3
Sexual Violence (SV)	(SV)	22	27	49	2.47	2.6
Sexual Problem (SP)	(SP)	109	27	136	6.85	7.1
Health (Physical) (H)	(H)	42	58	100	5.04	5.1
Physically handicapped/ Mentally handicapped (MH)	(MH)	10	7	17	0.86	0.6
Mental illness (MI)	(MI)	97	80	177	8.91	9.8
Study (S)	(S)	86	147	233	11.73	8.8
Accidents (A)	(A)	3	5	8	0.40	0.2
Occupation (O)	(O)	118	157	275	13.85	15.0
Outlook of life (OL)	(OL)	61	94	155	7.80	8.6
Finance (F)	(F)	55	39	94	4.73	4.9
Others (OTR)	(OTR)	77	106	183	9.21	8.4
Total		1153	1776	2929*		

\* Each case may involve more than one problem. Therefore this figure should not be considered the total number of cases in the year.

\*\* 30.77% of the 1988 new cases involves problems in love relationship.

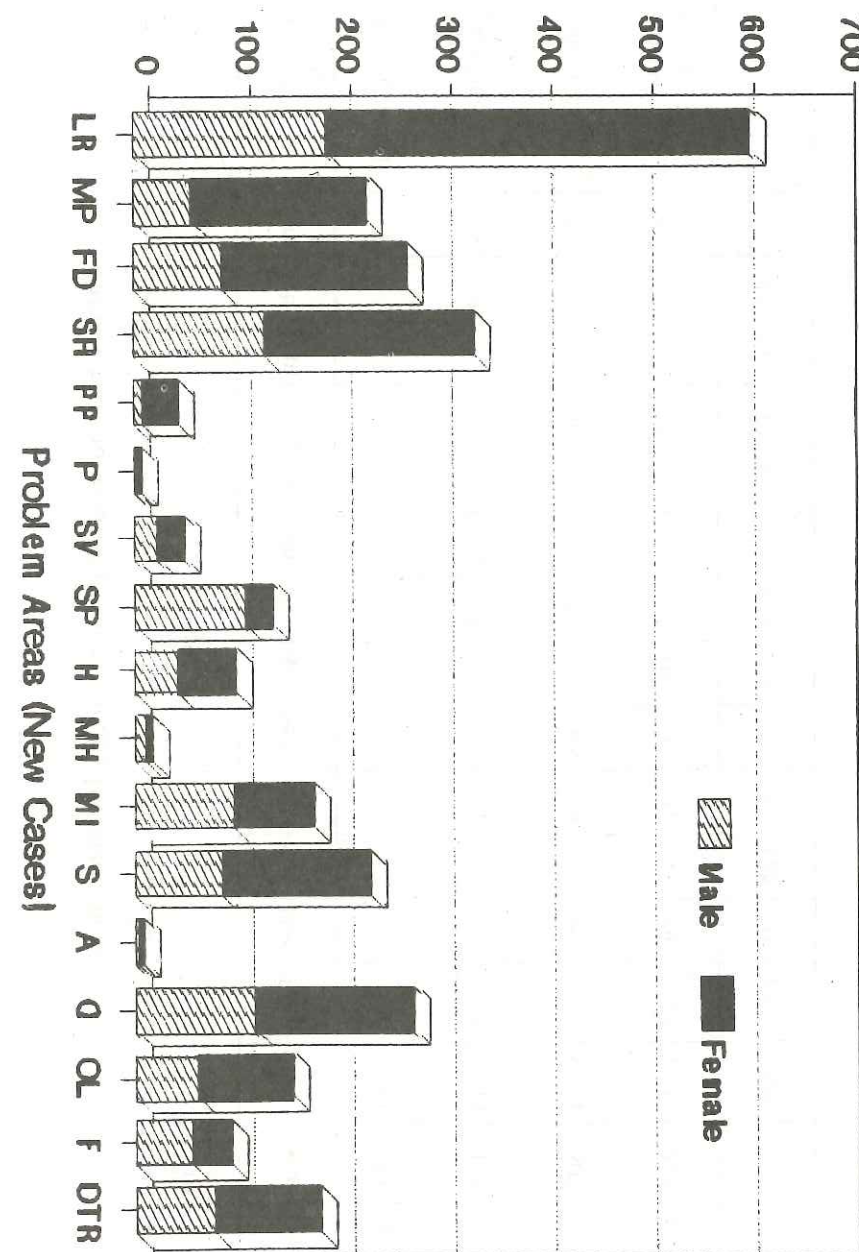




Diagram 1.2: Sex of Clients

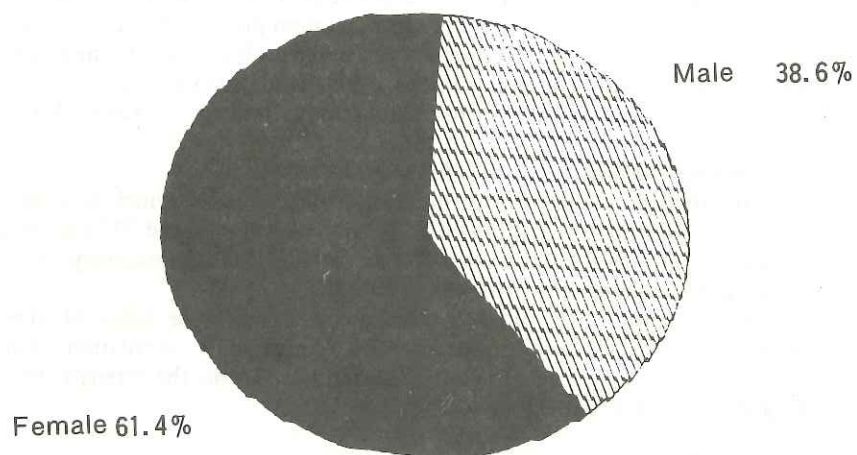
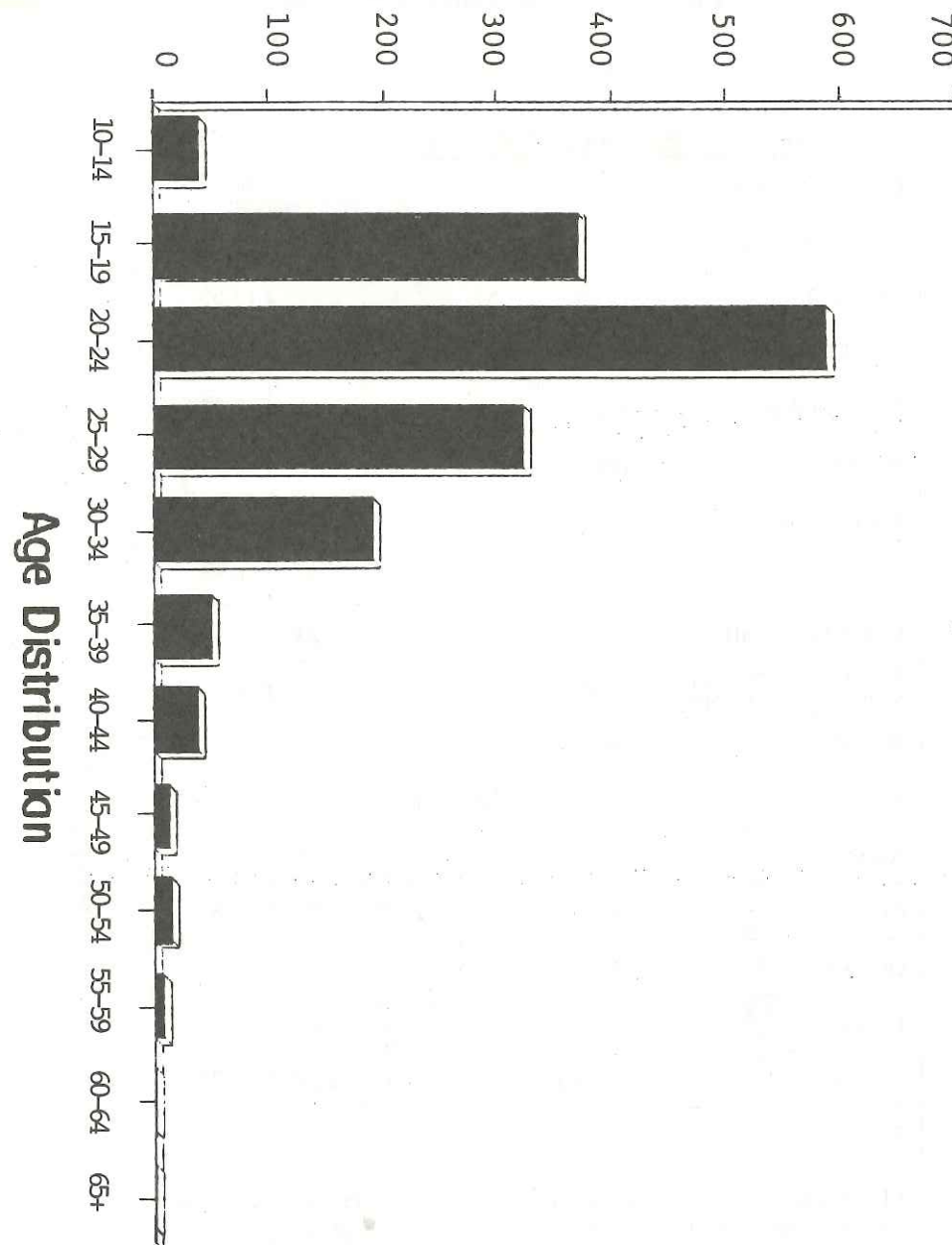


Table 1.3: Age Distribution of Clients in 1988

Age \ Sex	M	F	Total	% *
10 - 14	14	26	40	2.44
15 - 19	167	205	372	22.68
20 - 24	195	393	588	35.85
25 - 29	102	221	323	19.70
30 - 34	89	102	191	11.65
35 - 39	27	23	50	3.05
40 - 44	18	20	38	2.32
45 - 49	8	5	13	0.79
50 - 54	8	7	15	0.91
55 - 59	4	4	8	0.49
60 - 64	0	1	1	0.06
65+	1	0	1	0.06
Unknown	133	213	346	
Total	766	1220	1986	100

\* Percentage of the known aged



## 1988 Services' Report

Kwong Chung Man

### 1. New and old cases

The Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong had handled 3367 cases this year (1/1/88 to 31/12/88); 1986 cases were new which out-numbered last year by 19; 1381 cases were old which decreased by 85 as compared with last year. Enquiry calls came to a total of 1701, including information giving and phone interview. However, playful calls amounted to 124. In August, after the HKCEE result had been announced, our summer hot-line services handled 2734 cases within five days. (Table 1.1)

### 2. Means of contact

Over 90% of our clients contacted us by phone. The others attended interviews, wrote to express their problems or being visited by us. (Table 1.1)

### 3. Sex and age of clients

The majority (61.4%) of our clients were female. In the age group of 25 to 29, 68% were female clients. However, among the age groups of 35 to 39, 45 to 49 and 50 to 54, male clients were more than female clients.

Most of the clients sought help were between 15 and 24, a total of 58.5%. Another major group of clients were between 25 and 34, a total of 31.4%. Moreover, the age group of 10 to 14 had an increase of 74%, from 23 cases last year to 40 cases this year. Apparently, more young people faced their developmental problem earlier nowadays in Hong Kong. (Table 1.2)

### 4. Classification of cases

Emotional upset over love relationship was the most common problem, occupying 30.8%. Next came to the social relationship, a total of 17%. These two aspects of problems were usually expressed by the clients of age 20 to 24. They always asked how to establish satisfactory interpersonal relationship and how to enjoy happy social life.

Marital problem and family dispute which occupied 25.3% were also common cases. The family dispute was mainly parent-child relationship disharmony because of lacking love and mutual communication. As a result, deterioration in relationship caused generation gap.

The cases of sexual problem occupied 6.9% but it was a common problem encountered by male youngsters. On the other hand, the cases of mental illness occupied 8.9%. From age 15, mental illness cases appeared in different age groups, but the majority appeared between 20 and 34. Moreover, mental patients needed more support and understanding than others. As a result, we maintained a long and frequent contact with them.

Furthermore, occupational problem occupied 13.9%, it usually appeared between age 20 to 24 and female clients were more than male clients.

It was worthy to note that the most common problem being encountered by youngsters of age 10 to 14 was family problem and the next were study and social relationship. On the other hand, clients of age above 35 usually encountered marital problem and family disputes. (Table 1.4)

### 5. The emotional state of suicidally inclined clients

In this year, there were 30 potential suicidal cases, which accounted for 1.5%. The rest, 118 clients or 5.9% had suicidal plan and 737 clients or 37.1% had the tendency to commit suicide. However, the majority, about 55.4% had no intention to do so. (Table 1.5)

Those clients harboured suicidal intention because most of them were frustrated or lived under pressure. Appropriate ventilation could help them to re-build their confidence and to regain the strength for a balanced perspective life.

Table 1.1: Overall Statistics of Service in 1988

		Male	Female	Sub-total	Grand Total
New Cases	Phone call	739	1194	1933	1986
	Interview	27	26	53	
	Letter	0	0	0	
	Visit	0	0	0	
Old Cases	Phone call	563	767	1330	1381
	Interview	15	18	33	
	Letter	0	16	16	
	Visit	0	2	2	
Summer Student Service		991	1743	2734	2734
Enquiry call		751	950	1701	1701
Playful call		79	45	124	124
Mute call		—	—	2449	2449



## Chairman's Report

Mau Kwok Ling

As time goes by, The Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong has established for 29 years. In line with the changing world, the services provided by our Society also undergo responsive modifications in order to meet the need of the public.

With respect to Hong Kong's situation, the tempo of life here is pretty fast and people are money-oriented. The keener the competition is, the looser the interpersonal relationship. In addition, owing to political factors of Hong Kong, the people may feel insecure, and easily get frustrated by different kinds of problems in life. Thus, counselling services are very needy. With the introduction of general education, more people can receive education, so they are more open-minded. They may take initiative to seek counselling services. Our Society will continue to provide counselling services, solving problems with the clients and help them to establish targets for life.

The workload of our Society is so heavy that the operation in the society should be more systematic and automatic so as to provide better services. In this regard, the Community Chest of Hong Kong and Hong Kong Jockey Club (Charities) Ltd., increase their donations to our Society. This really encourages us. Now, our Society is introducing computerization; and planning training courses for managerial talents. With advanced technology and trained talents, the quality of our services will be improved in order to achieve the aims of voluntary services.

By the end of October in 1988, our Society organised a tour of 11 members to visit "Pui Oi Suicide Prevention Centre" in Guangzhou. This visit aimed at exchange of experience. The officer of the centre Mr. Chen Yun Qing entertained us with hospitality, and we could have a closer look to the problem of committing suicide in China and the counselling services provided there. Also, we did have an exchange of opinion under friendly atmosphere. This visit acted as a stepping stone for the co-ordination of the counselling services in Hong Kong and Guangzhou. Therefore, the visit is very meaningful. It is hoped that we both can open a new page in social services in the future.

In 1988, the number of cases handled by our Society was amounted to 7,802, including new, old cases, enquiry calls and summer hot-line services for the F. 5 graduates. Among the clients, males accounted for 38.6%, females accounted for 61.4%. The majority of the cases were particularly related to love affairs, marriage, family and friendship. The statistics reflected that there is a need for developing harmonious interpersonal relationship and having more communication. With respect to cases of summer hot-line services, the number was 2,734. Over 90% of telephone callers and visitors only wanted to get information for further studies and employment. This condition indicates that the youth nowadays have a positive attitude towards life. They try to understand the development of human resources in the community before they decide their direction. Such an optimistic attitude deserves our appreciation!

In the aspect of publishing papers, our Society was invited by the Chairman of the Hong Kong Childhealth Foundation, the Legislative Councillor, Dr. Ip Man Hing to analyse the data of the cases in which clients' age were between 13 to 18 from April, 1986 to March, 1988. The purpose of presenting this paper is to find out the problems of the adolescence during the maturity period. The information was used by the Seminar on the Physiological and Psychological Development of Adolescents. This seminar aimed at urging the community to pay more attention to mental and physical development of the adolescents in Hong Kong.

Owing to the heavy workload, our Society launched training programmes for the volunteers to take up counselling services. They had the spirit "help others, help ourselves". Being deeply involved in the services, they were able to make a good use of the techniques for hot-lines, interview and correspondences to calm down the clients and gave support to them so as to help them to face their problems.

I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to all Consultants of our Society, thank for their genuine concern, generous help and precious recommendation.

Finally, I wish you have good health and maintain the spirit of serving others forever!

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All consultants and scholars	taking part in training members and administrative work and giving suggestions to the Society.
Hong Kong Telephone Company Limited	providing telephone service and special telephone number.
Government Departments	providing informations and giving opinions.
The Mass Media	recommending our service to the public.
Miss Cindy Fung	having designed 4 types of greeting cards for our Society.

## THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG

### LIST OF DONORS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1989

<u>DONARS</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u> <u>HK\$</u>
1. The Community Chest of Hong Kong	200,000.00
2. The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Limited	
- Subsidies for Summer Services	20,000.00
- General Donation	10,000.00
3. The Social Welfare Department	
- Rent and Rates Subsidies	20,880.00
4. Hong Kong Telephone Company Limited	
- Subsidies for Summer Services	6,000.00
5. Wong Kim Shun Trust Fund	6,000.00
6. Ms. Ho Sau Chun	500.00
7. Ming Pao - Subsidies for Summer Services	250.00
8. Mr. M. C. Tsoi	100.00
9. Anonym	1.80
	<u>263,731.80</u>
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## THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG

### Brief history

Our Society was founded by Mr. Andrew H.K. Tu in 1960 and was registered as a non-religious voluntary organisation in 1963. Formerly, it was called the 'Suicide Prevention Society' which had been the pioneer of the similar service in Asia. Later, it was re-named as 'The Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong', simply taking the biblical good will and helpfulness of the Samaritan as our imitation for expressing our empathy to the people in desperate needs.

In view of the augmentation of the student Suicide Deaths in 1964, a Summer Hot-Line Service was established in 1965. It aims to cope with the increasing demand of the Form 5 school leavers who may need extra support and caring immediate after the announcement of the HKCEE result. The hot-lines were manned 24 hourly and has become one of the major annual event of our society.

The objects for which the Society is formed are:

- (a) To prevent suicide by befriending depressed and lonely persons thus helping them to regain a balanced perspective of life; for which purpose members are selected and prepared.
- (b) To advance and strengthen the spirit of the Society in developing human virtues through speeches, conferences, publication and other promotional efforts.
- (c) To print and publish any newspapers, periodicals, journals, books, examination papers, circulars or leaflets that the Society may think desirable for the promotion of its objects.
- (d) To co-ordinate and liaise with other Societies having similar objectives to the Society.

### Affiliation:

- (a) Member of the International Association of Suicide Prevention.
- (b) Members of the Hong Kong Council of Social Service.
- (c) Member of the Hong Kong Community Chest.

### Address:

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### Telephone:

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Dr. Paul T.C. LAM  
Y.H. Cheung & Co., Certified Public Accountants  
Mr. Eddie K.M. Shen Clinical Psychologist  
Mr. Hau Kit-tai  
Mr. Yeung Sing-chung

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(From June 1987 to May 1989)

Chairman:	Miss Mau Kwok-ling
Secretary:	Mr. Yim Kwok-keung
Treasurer:	Miss Hui Sau-lin
Public Relations Officer:	Miss Lui Yuk-mun
Case Officer:	Mr. Kwong Chung-man
Coordinating Officer:	Mr. Lee Siu-ming (till 8 Dec. 1987) Miss Chow Yuen-fun (since 8 Dec. 1987)
Membership Officer:	Miss Lai Kin-hoi
Training Officer:	Mr. Mak Koon-nam Miss Lo Sau-kuen (since 5 July 1987)
Publicity Officer:	Miss Yeung Suk-yee
Promotion Officer:	Mr. Chu Siu-ki (since 2 Aug. 1987 till 31 Oct. 1988)

### Staffs:

Mr. Chiu Hung-fun	(till 25 May 1988)
Miss Sei Wai-chee	
Miss Ho Yin-ling	(till 19 June 1988)
Miss Hui Shui-chun	(till 31 Aug. 1988)
Ms Wong Sheung-ki	
Mr. Sin Kuet-chuen	(since 2 May 1988)

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