

# 香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會

一九八九年年報



# *The Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong*

ANNUAL REPORT 1989





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## 簡 介

## 簡史

本會早於一九六〇年七月成立，創辦人杜學魁先生（曾任本會主席），原名「防止自殺會」，乃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」。本會並無宗教立場，藉着聖經中撒瑪利亞人友善博愛、助人為樂的精神作榜樣，對絕望及瀕臨困境人士伸出同情之手，並予以扶持及適當的情緒輔導，為達成助人自助的目標。鑑於一九六四年因會考落敗而萌輕生的學生顯著增加，本會始於一九六五年展開中五會考生輔導服務，一直推行無間；亦喚起其他服務團體的參與，開拓各方資源，有助莘莘學子解徬徨之困。

## 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。

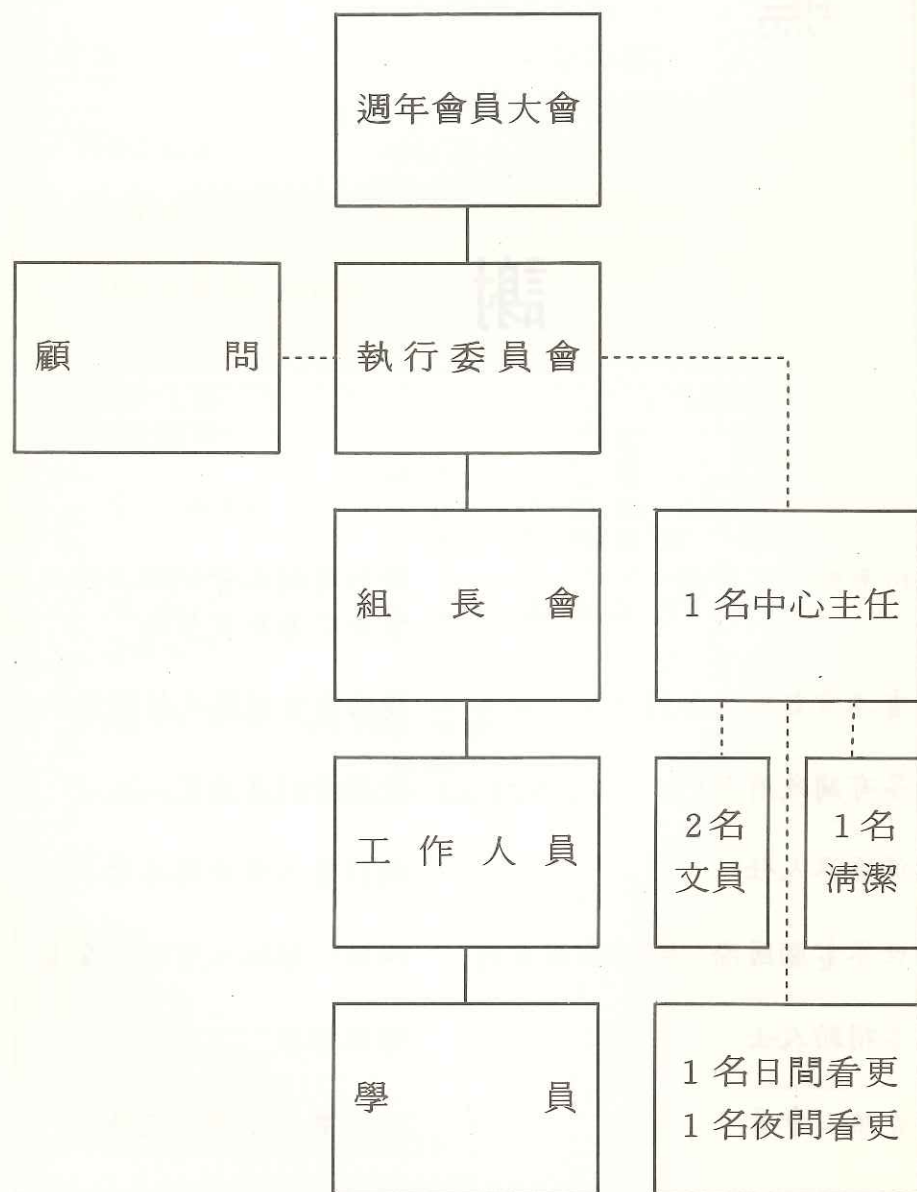
## 會址：

九龍順利邨利富樓三樓F二十三室

辦公電話：七九〇八八四四

熱 線：三八九二二二一

## 機構組織圖



## 顧問

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

## 執行委員會

(一九八九年六月至一九九一年五月)

主席：繆國玲小姐

秘書：雷毓敏小姐

財政

政：徐志英小姐(至一九八九年十一月十四日止)

何萍小姐(由一九八九年十一月十五日起)

個案幹事：許寶乾先生

麥志筠小姐

公共關係幹事：周婉芬小姐

會員訓練幹事：江仲民先生

麥冠南先生

會員事務幹事：莊溫靜小姐

內部聯絡幹事：李祺超先生(至一九八九年十一月十一日止)

職務推展幹事：趙儉豪先生

職員：史慧芝小姐(至一九八九年二月二十八日止)

黃嫦琦女士(至一九八九年五月十五日止)

冼結泉先生

李佩雯小姐(由一九八九年四月六日始)

羅錦賢女士(由一九八九年五月十五日始)

徐天浩先生(由一九八九年七月二十三日起)

柯文娟小姐(由一九八九年十月二十一日始)

## 一九八九／九〇年度捐款者

<u>捐款者</u>	<u>金額</u>
1. 香港公益金	\$ 220,000.00
2. 香港賽馬會	
青少年暑期活動津貼	21,000.00
每年資助	10,000.00
3. 社會福利署	
租金差餉津貼	25,488.00
4. 栢立基爵士信託基金	
訓練補助金	15,600.00
5. Wong Kim Shun Trust Fund	6,000.00
6. Indosuez Asia Investment Services Limited	2,500.00
7. 蔡文昌	980.00
8. 無名氏	22.00
	301,590.00

# 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
傳播界人仕	向社會大眾介紹本會工作
世界電腦國際(香港)有限公司	捐贈一部個人電腦及螢幕
各捐助人士	慷慨捐款
各熱心會員	提供寶貴服務及支持



掛帥的社會裏，這確是「推己及人」的模範！

## 乙、服務概況

本會就八九年處理個案之統計所得，新、舊個案共二千九百二十三宗，其中新個案計有二千零七十宗，較去年增加八十四宗。求助者的年齡集中於十五歲至卅四歲間。大多個案涉及婚姻、家庭、戀愛、交友和性問題方面，這足以反映出人們盡力尋求方法，去改善人際關係，務求得着和諧的人生。至於「中五會考生輔導服務」方面，共有一千五百二十一宗個案，較去年減少一千二百多宗，其中的原因就是各方的社會服務團體并力提供有關服務，考生有機會平均掌握社會資源，為自己謀算出路。

## 丙、會務發展

### (一) 人力方面

本會如常每年一度舉辦義工訓練課程，第十七期義工已圓滿結業，能學以致用地加入服務。八九年六月會方向柏立基爵士信託基金申請資助「會務管理人才培訓」計劃，於同年十月成功開展有關課程，專誠聘任四位臨床心理學家講授，讓會員學成後，對會務有所建樹。另外，會方已向公益金申請資助聘任全職中心主任，期望此項申請指日可成，則更有助於行政與會務的發展。

甲、前言

本會的服務自發展初期，不斷順時革新改進，穩建目標；我們屹立前瞻，向九十年代跨越新里程。

追溯六零年至今，本會幸賴各方面的社會資源，得以促進會務。不論是會址環境、文儀器材和應用物料等等，都漸入寬裕階段；而更重要的，就是義工們的服務熱誠及投入感——本會乃志願服務團體，倚重義工參與會務，彼此同心協力地肩任行政策劃、督導訓練及個案工作。

我們的同工來自各階層，大家善用餘暇，懷着「助人自助」的信念，接受會方所提供的訓練，從而摯誠地服務社羣。所謂「助人自助」，具有兩方面的意義：對求助者而言，我們盡力扶助困苦人士去積極面對疑難，重復他們的自信，俾能發揮自力更生的精神；再者，對義工而言，我們通過助人的歷程，同時催化自我的成長——放眼世界，透析事理。

本會同工勞心勞力，不計報酬地投入服務，這份義工精神誠屬難能可貴，在今日標榜金錢

## (二) 外務方面

本會時與廣州培愛防治自殺中心、深圳社會科學院及國內其他社會公益團體聯繫、交流；又曾接受中國新聞社的專訪，宣揚本會的服務宗旨及服務範疇。「國際生命線」澳洲總裁亦拜訪本會，彼此作親善的會談，交流服務心得。此外，公關活動亦見踴躍，屢次應邀作主講嘉賓，參觀本港社會服務團體，又出席公開研討會，務求切實認識社會資源，以提昇服務質素。

## (三) 訓練方面

會方除注重甄選義工資格外，還努力革新義工之職前訓練課程，兼顧了理論與實踐的學習，學員的學習風氣尤令人滿意。同時，為應合會員處理繁重個案所需，會方按時籌辦在職訓練課程，比如專題講座、微觀輔導技巧延伸訓練課程、性教育訓練課程等等，為使處理個案時，會員能夠應付裕如。

## (四) 經濟資源方面

公益金按年撥款資助本會服務經費，所撥款項逐年增加，俾使本會工作得以順利推廣。更有公司、團體餽贈先進文儀器材，其中之一，是本會裝設個人電腦系統，可促進會務電腦化的功能，加強內外會務的運作效率。

## 丁、總結

本會的歷史快將三十週年。回顧前人耕耘所得的成果，實在得來不易；在未來的歲月裏我們自當穩守崗位，對於不盡善的地方，勵行求進。

處於政治氣候的變動時代，志願服務團體的人手流失問題，正不容忽視。會方定必加速發展人力資源，保障會員福利，並銳意激勵士氣，以資齊心進發，為本港市民服務不懈。



一九八九年

許寶乾

## 服務統計總結

## (一) 新舊個案

香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會於一九八九年度（一月一日至十二月卅一日）共處理二千九百二十三宗個案，其中二千零七十宗屬首次接觸，較去年增加八十四宗，而再次求助之舊個案為八百五十三宗，較去年減少五百二十八宗。此外，全年的諮詢電話共九百零一個（包括訪問、資料查詢等）。戲弄電話減至二十九個。而在中學會考放榜期間，五日內本會共處理有關之學生求助個案共一千五百二十一宗，較去年減少一千二百一十三宗。

綜合而言，整體之個案數字較去年減少四百四十四宗，下降百分之十三。（表一、一）而無聲電話及戲弄電話則下降百分六十一，是較可喜之現象。

## (二) 接觸方式

誠如本會之特色，九成以上之求助者是透過電話接受本會服務，只有小部份（約百分之四）透過書信或親臨本會求助。（表一、一）

開始踏足社會之青年。

精神病個案雖只佔百分之九點八，由於需要較專門之知識與技巧，是工作人員較難處理之問題。而求助者再次求助之比率也較一般問題之求助者為多。

雖然涉及性問題之個案只佔百分之八點四，但却是年青男性常遇到之困擾，也反映了時下青少年對性知識之缺乏。

從數字所見，與異性交往和建立良好人際關係仍是青年人（十五至廿四歲）最常透露之問題。年輕求助者（十至十四歲）較多涉及與家人相處等困擾，而隨著年齡成長，三十五歲以上求助者往往集中於家庭和婚姻方面問題，無怪家庭治療也日漸成為輔導界所重視之工作手法。

## (五) 求助者情緒狀況（自殺危機）

本年度新求助者中，具高度危機的只佔百分之六點五；包括十八名正企圖自殺者（佔百分之零點九）和一百一十六名有自殺計劃者（佔百分五點六）。略有自殺念頭的共七百廿二人（佔百分卅四點九），而大部份求助者（百分之五十八點九）並沒有明顯之自殺意念。

## (三) 性別、年齡

全年求助者中以女性為多，佔百分之五十七。各年齡組別中女性均多於男性求助者；特別在十五至十九歲及三十五至四十四歲組別中，女性更佔該等組別百分之六十以上。

求助者年齡分佈方面，仍集中於十五至廿九歲之間，佔總數百分之六十，其次是三十至三十四歲，佔百分之十三點四。此現象與大多數外界輔導機構服務對象之年齡分佈相類似；相信與目前本港人口分佈中此年齡組別佔總人口百分之三十七點八有關。

此外，十至十四歲求助者共五十六人，為持續第三年增加，多少反映了現今青少年更早地面對成長等各類問題。（表一、三）

## (四) 個案分類

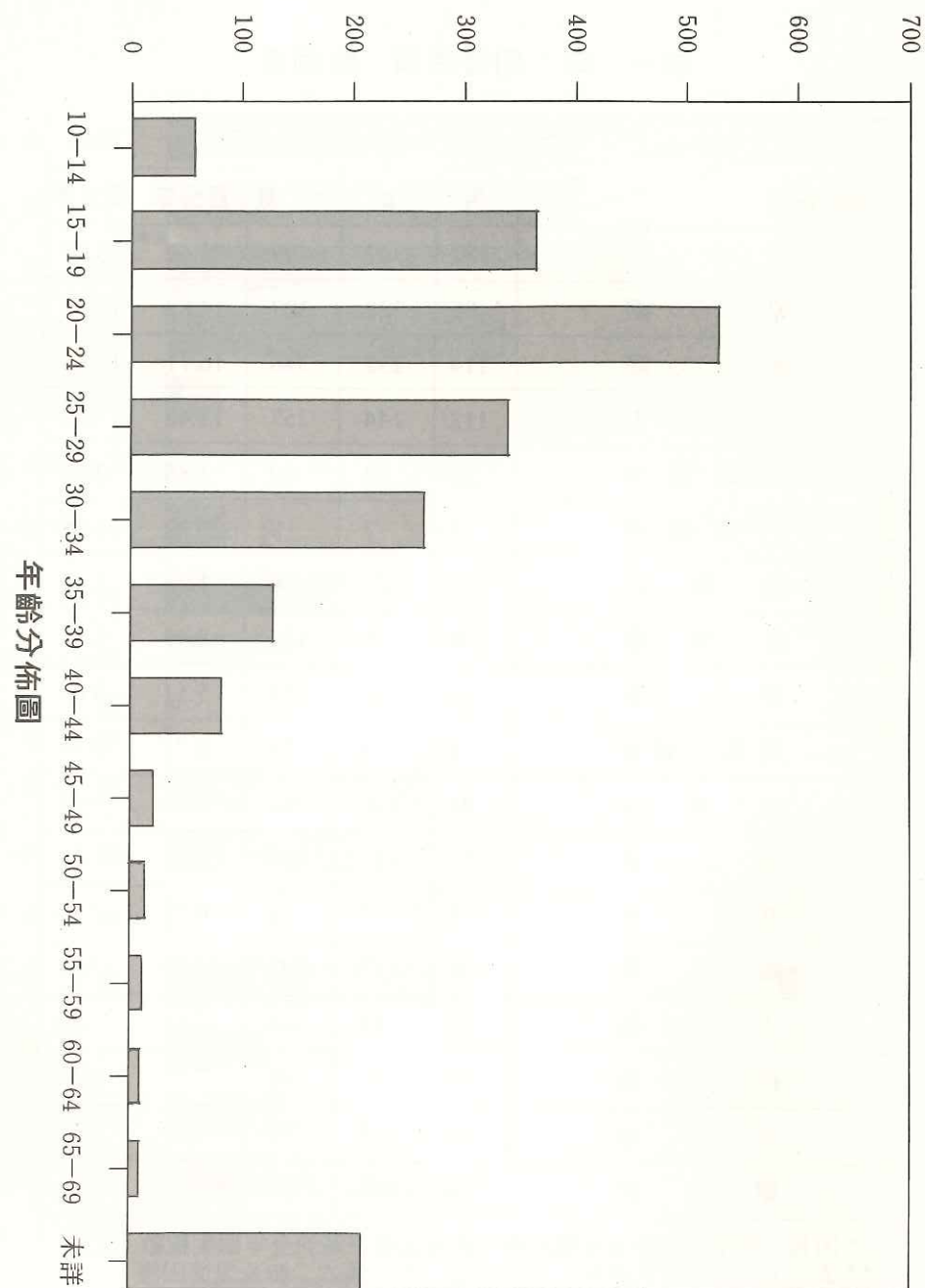
男女愛情問題是本會最常遇到之個案，佔總數百分之廿三點六，當中三分二是女性。第二、三位之婚姻及家庭問題共佔百分之三十一點五，其次是交友問題，佔百分十二。此四類個案合共佔總數百分之六十七點五，可見友羣及家庭對個人之重要性。

因職業問題產生之困擾也不少，約佔百分十一點六九，然多集中於二十至廿四歲間，剛

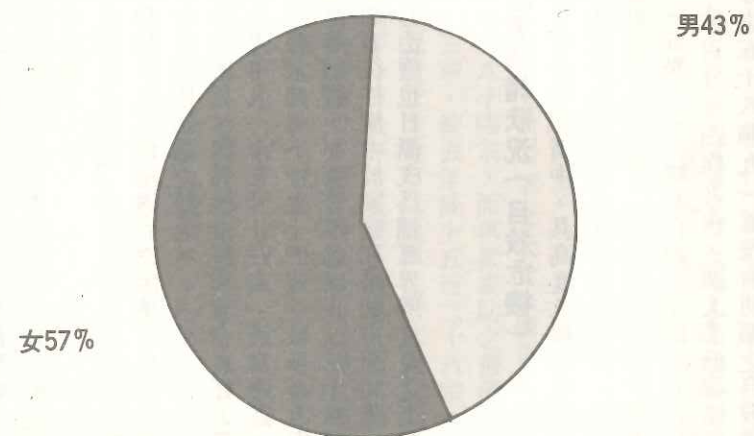
表一、一  
全年服務總表

		男	女	總數	總數
新個案	來電	853	1151	2004	2070
	來會	37	26	63	
	來信	0	0	3	
	來訪	0	0	0	
舊個案	來電	395	403	798	853
	來會	20	12	32	
	來信	12	11	23	
	來訪	0	0	0	
中五會考生		588	933	1521	1521
諮詢 戲弄 無聲	諮詢	407	494	901	901
	戲弄	21	8	29	29
	無聲		—	969	969





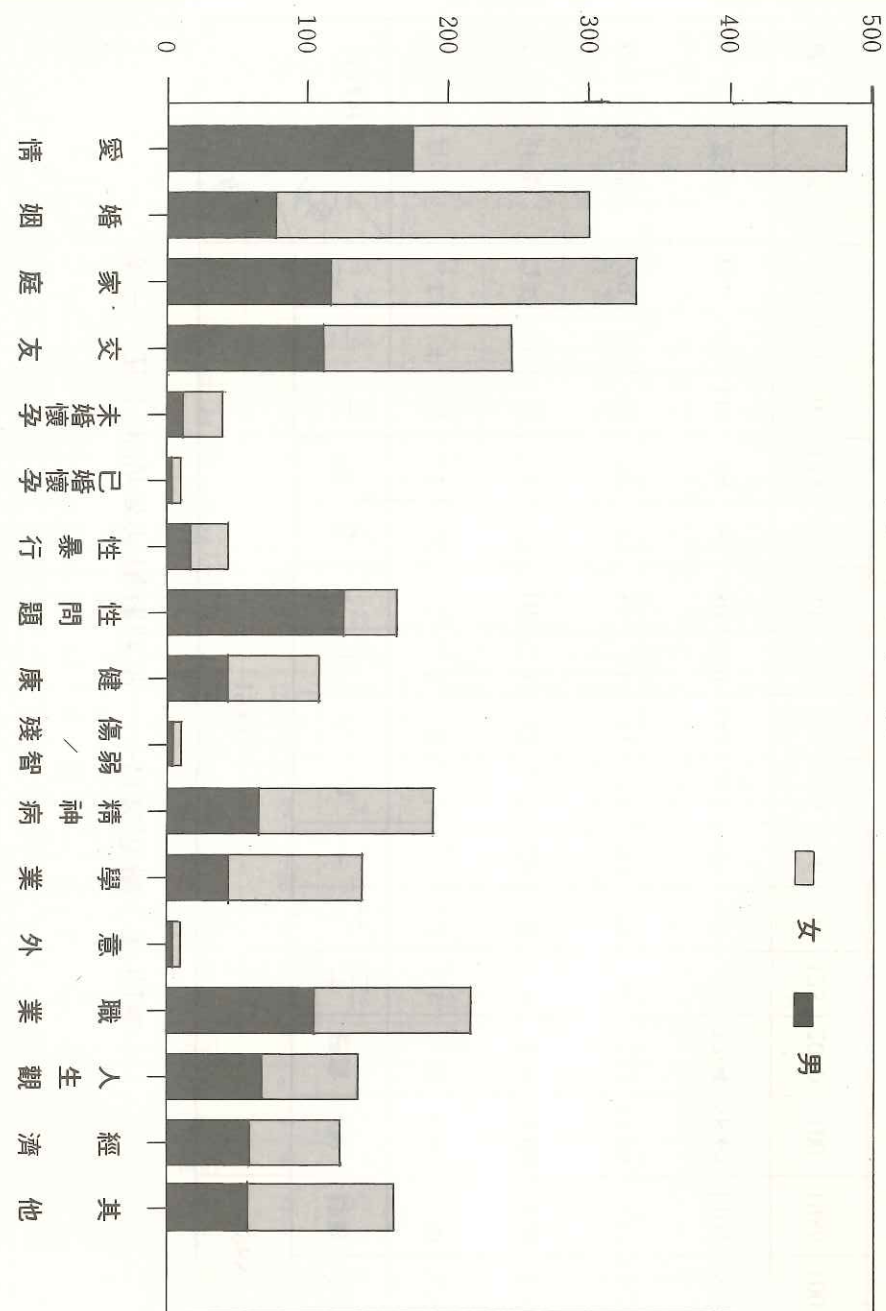
圖一、二：性別分佈圖（新個案）



表一、三：一九八九年求助者的年齡分佈表（新個案）

年齡 \ 性別	男	女	總數	百分率*
10-14	14	42	56	2.70
15-19	147	228	375	18.12
20-24	268	263	531	25.65
25-29	144	199	343	16.57
30-34	127	152	279	13.48
35-39	47	86	133	6.43
40-44	31	57	88	4.25
45-49	10	17	27	1.30
50-54	5	6	11	0.53
55-59	3	5	8	0.39
60-64	3	7	10	0.48
65+	5	2	7	0.34
不詳	86	116	202	9.76
總數	890	1180	2070	100

\*已知年齡的百分率。



表一、四：困擾種類（新個案）

個案類別	年份 性別	1989				1988
		男	女	總數	百分率	百分率
愛情		182	307	489	23.62**	30.77
婚姻		85	222	307	14.83	11.63
家庭		114	232	346	16.71	13.65
交友		113	144	257	12.42	17.02
未婚懷孕		10	29	39	1.88	2.22
已婚懷孕		1	7	8	0.39	0.35
性暴力		23	17	40	1.93	2.47
性問題		136	38	174	8.41	6.85
健康		55	59	114	5.51	5.04
傷殘/弱智		8	8	16	0.77	0.86
精神病		86	116	202	9.76	8.91
學業		57	111	168	8.12	11.73
意外		4	7	11	0.53	0.40
職業		125	117	242	11.69	13.85
人生觀		92	64	156	7.54	7.80
經濟		85	61	146	7.05	4.73
其他		88	108	196	9.47	9.21
總數		1264	1647	2911*		

\* 因每一個案可能涉及多個困擾，故2911並不等於全年個案總數。

\*\* 表示全年2070宗新個案中有百分之二十三點六二涉及愛情困擾。





# 一九八九年「中五會考生

周婉芬

## 輔導服務」報告

### 甲、前言

「中五會考生輔導服務」的目的主要是為應屆會考生提供升學、就業資料及情緒輔導。

### 乙、服務內容

#### (一)短期義工訓練

本會舉辦了四節訓練課程及兩日一夜之工作坊予五十名短期義工，俾使所有工作人員對此項服務有足夠的認識及掌握。此外，本會亦編印一九八九年中五出路資料冊，使同學能於放榜前後，得到最新的升學及就業資料。

#### (二)熱線服務

熱線服務主要分為兩項：

- (1)五十名短期義工透過資料查詢熱線，提供放榜前二後三共五天的廿四小時服務，解答同學有關升學及就業資料的查詢。
- (2)三條情緒輔導熱線由本會資深義工負責，提供廿四小時情緒輔導服務予考試

成績未如理想而受情緒困擾的同學。

#### (三)服務統計

- (1)日期：一九八九年八月七日至十一日
- (2)求助人數：來電及到會者共一千五百二十一一人。(表二、一)
- (3)性別：求助者中，男性佔百份之三十八點七，女性佔百份之六十一點三。(表二、一)
- (4)情緒狀況：大部份求助者情緒穩定，共佔百份之九十一點六，主要查詢升學、重讀及就業資料。另有百份之七點九屬輕微困擾者，嚴重困擾者僅佔百份之零點五。(表二、二)
- (5)查詢內容：求助者大多查詢升學資料。主要涉及中五重讀、預科課程及修讀商科等問題；其次則屬職前訓練及各行各業的出路。(表二、三)及(表二、四)

### 丙、歷屆「中五會考生輔導服務」回顧

本會的「中五會考生輔導服務」始於一九六五年，鑑於當時考試壓力日重，學位競爭劇烈，而為考生提供輔導服務的機構嚴重缺乏。故廿多年來，這項為中五生提供的特別服務成為本會每年必務，甚而令部份社會人士誤以為本會乃一學生輔導機構。

回顧本會早期的「中五會考生輔導服務」，乃由本會一羣熱心義工，憑着一股熱誠和愛心，在當時資訊設備並不發達的年代，透過電台和報章，向應屆會考生發出呼籲和伸出援手，並於放榜期間，分別留駐於各大報館內，為面臨考試失敗及極度沮喪之考生提供情緒輔導、重讀學校資料及就業情況。

就多年服務的統計分析和結果，本會發覺大部份考生所遇到的困難，皆因欠缺升學、就業資料所致，本會遂於一九八二年開始，編印中五出路資料冊，免費寄予各中學及青年團體，並以成本價發售予學生及有關人士。歷年來，備受會考生歡迎。

又為減輕本會義工在會考放榜期間的工作壓力，於一九八六年開始，每年的六月，本會均向外招募短期義工，經過短期訓練後，與本

會會員共同肩負熱線服務的重責，亦使有志於義務工作，卻難以經常抽出空餘時間的社會人士及大專學生，能透過此項短期服務，吸收到助人自助的寶貴經驗。

### 丁、服務動向

根據近五年本會所接獲的求助數字顯示，求助者對本會資料查詢服務之需求，有逐漸下降的趨勢。由一九八二年的四千九百四十四宗下降至八九年的一千五百二十一宗；而八九年的求助數字與八八年相比較，減少了百分之四十四。究其原因，實與不少志願機構普遍投入該項服務，並於會考放榜前，印備大量資料手冊，方便考生參考和呼籲他們作好準備功夫等有分割不開的緊密關係，在多方配合下，考生亦大多懂得為自己的前途而未雨綢繆，這正是資料查詢熱線漸次的主因。

由於在過去數年為考生提供升學、就業資料的機構不斷增多，而提供情緒輔導方面則略遜，故此，來年本會將嘗試把我們的「中五會考生輔導服務」焦點集中在情緒輔導方面，有利於考生而設的社會服務資源更平均分佈，更可發揮本會義工所長。



表二、二：情緒狀況

情緒狀況	年份		1989				1988	1987
	性別		男	女	合計	百分率	百分率	百分率
穩 定			542	851	1393	91.6	94.6	93.8
輕微困擾			42	78	120	7.9	5.2	6.0
嚴重困擾			4	4	8	0.5	0.2	0.2
合 計			588	933	1521	100.0	100.0	100.0

表二、三：其他困擾

困擾類別	年份		1989						1988	1987
	性別		男	%*	女	%*	合計	%**	合計	合計
家庭關係／壓力			7	1.2	12	1.3	19	1.2	1.2	1.0
經濟問題			6	1.0	9	1.0	15	1.0	0.7	0.3
男女感情／人際關係			6	1.0	4	0.4	10	0.7	0.3	0.3
前路茫茫／欠缺指引			28	4.8	41	4.4	69	4.5	3.1	2.5
自責			6	1.0	4	0.4	10	0.7	0.4	0.3

\* 佔該性別求助者人數之百分率

\*\* 佔總求助人數之百分率

## 戊、建議

在一九八五年的「中五會考生輔導服務」報告中，我們曾提出四項建議；時至今日，我們仍覺得有重申下列建議的必要，懇盼有關當局落實斟酌：

(一) 教育署盡可能在放榜前，廣泛透過學校或其他媒介，公佈全港各中學預科課程的最新資料，讓考生參考。

(二) 教育署宜更積極增加校內輔導教師人手，例如減少教學節數，提供訓練課程，促使校內發展長期及系統性的升學及就業輔導。

(三) 每年夜間中五及預科的學位均需求甚殷，政府應資助辦學，或設立更多官津夜間中五與預科課程。

(四) 學生透過自修，考取認可專業學會的會員資格日趨普遍，但苦於缺乏資料；教育署亦宜設立中心，協助自修同學分析自己的情況，了解專業學會的背景，投考資格和方法，從而建立適當的自學系統。

表二、一：求助人數及性別

性別	年份		1989		1988	1987
	求助人數		求助人數	百分率	百分率	百分率
男			588	38.7	36.2	34.8
女			933	61.3	63.8	65.2
合計			1521	100.0	100.0	100.0

# 一九八九年活動回顧

## 一月

- (一) 個案幹事出席及協助由中央青年事務委員會籌辦的「青少年暑期活動義工研討會」。
- (二) 舉行第十七期義工招募講座及面試工作。
- (三) 星島晚報訪問本會——回顧八八。
- (四) 香港城市理工學院學生訪問本會，了解本會服務情況。

## 二月

- (一) 舉辦新春聯歡活動——蛇年春茗。
- (二) 東方日報訪問本會，了解本會服務概況及處理個案數字。

## 三月

- (一) 展開第十七期義工訓練課程。
- (二) 會員研習由香港家庭計劃指導會專為本會設辦的「性教育訓練課程」。
- (三) 公共關係幹事應香港中華基督教青年會邀請，主講有關升中派位之「電話輔導技巧」。

## 四月

- (一) 接待公益金撥款委員會代表，該會代表深入了解本會之服務及財政狀況。
- (二) 主席及公共關係幹事出席由香港家庭計劃指導會主辦之「關注青少年心性成長研討會」。
- (三) 會方代表出席頒贈典禮，世星電腦國際香港有限公司餽贈本會電腦及電腦螢幕壹部。
- (四) 招募短期義工，協助「中五會考生輔導服務」。
- (五) 香港樹仁學院學生到訪本會，了解服務概況及認識助人技巧。

表二、四：主要查詢內容

查詢內容	年份 性別	1989						1988	1987
		男	(%)	女	(%)	合計	(%)	合計 (%)	合計 (%)
1. 日校									
a. 中大預科		44	6.3	55	5.1	99	5.6	4.7	6.4
b. 港大預科		133	19.0	174	16.1	307	17.3	16.4	15.4
c. 中文中五重讀		12	1.7	15	1.4	27	1.5	1.5	1.7
d. 英文中五重讀		81	11.5	162	15.0	243	13.6	12.3	9.1
e. GCE A Level		26	3.7	17	1.6	43	2.4	3.6	4.5
f. GCE O Level		28	4.0	14	1.3	42	2.4	3.1	4.2
g. 商科		31	4.4	107	10.0	138	7.8	8.3	7.0
2. 夜校									
a. 中大預科		2	0.3	11	1.0	13	0.7	0.6	1.3
b. 港大預科		24	3.4	17	1.6	41	2.3	1.3	1.7
c. 中五重讀		61	8.7	105	9.8	166	9.3	7.7	7.9
d. GCE		13	1.9	15	1.4	28	1.6	0.8	1.4
e. 商科		11	1.6	40	3.7	51	2.9	2.4	2.9
3. 工業學院／理工學院		57	8.1	76	7.0	133	7.5	10.1	10.0
4. 大專（珠海、浸會等）		15	2.1	18	1.7	33	1.8	1.9	2.9
5. 海外留學		19	2.7	15	1.4	34	1.9	1.8	3.4
6. 其他教育機構		12	1.7	29	2.7	41	2.3	4.0	3.2
7. 查卷方法		4	0.6	4	0.4	8	0.4	0.6	1.8
8. 職業訓練		8	1.1	34	3.2	42	2.4	3.8	4.8
9. 職業資料		17	2.4	27	2.5	44	2.5	2.2	2.6
10. 其他		104	14.8	141	13.1	245	13.8	12.9	7.8
合計		702	100.0	1076	100.0	1778	100.0	100.0	100.0



## 五月

- (一) 於順利社區中心進行短期義工面試工作。
- (二) 明報及英文虎報分別訪問本會，了解義工人手及服務心得。
- (三) 第十七期受訓義工加入本會服務及接受實習訓練。

## 六月

- (一) 開始短期義工訓練課程。
- (二) 舉行一九八九年週年會員大會。
- (三) 投票選出一九八九至九一年度執行委員會委員。

## 七月

- (一) 公共關係幹事出席聖公會沙田社區服務中心之專題講座，講述「中五會考生心態及輔導策略」。
- (二) 香港樹仁學院學生訪問本會，探討老人自殺問題。

## 八月

- (一) 會員訓練幹事為大東明愛臨時宿舍主講「自殺行為的預防及介入」。
- (二) 舉辦第十五、十六期會員延伸訓練課程——微觀輔導技巧，邀請社會工作者余德淳先生出任導師。
- (三) 推行「中五會考生輔導服務」，為期五天，服務時間共達一百零八小時。
- (四) 無線電視「香港早晨」、亞洲電視「晨早直播室」、香港電台「新聞天地」節目及大公報分別訪問本會，探討「中五會考生輔導服務」詳情。
- (五) 舉辦「中五會考生輔導服務」短期義工檢討大會。

## 九月

- (一) 香港城市理工學院學生訪問本會，了解輔導工作詳情。
- (二) 香港電台電視部（英文台），查詢個案數據。

## 十月

- (一) 榮獲柏立基爵士信託基金全費津助，籌辦「會務管理人才培訓」計劃。
- (二) 會方代表接待社會福利署秀茂坪家庭服務中心主任張祖貽先生，並接受訪問。
- (三) 個案幹事、會員訓練幹事一同接待「國際生命線」澳洲總裁，作親善訪問及交流。
- (四) 新晚報訪問本會，探討老人自殺問題。
- (五) 沙田工業學院學生訪問本會，了解本會的組織架構及運作。
- (六) 香港中文大學學生訪問本會，了解青少年自殺問題。

## 十一月

- (一) 中國新聞社訪問本會，深入了解本會的服務方針及本港自殺問題。
- (二) 於循道衛理中心衛斯理營舉辦「組長訓練及委員交流營」。
- (三) 招募第十八期義工。

## 十二月

- (一) 會方代表接受聖公會聖馬太堂康年會邀請，出任主講嘉賓，闡述「如何防止老人自殺」。
- (二) 舉辦康樂活動——嘉道理·齋宴同樂團。
- (三) 個案幹事接受亞洲電視「早晨直播室」節目訪問，闡釋本會義工招募情況及本港的自殺率。
- (四) 會員專訪香港家庭計劃指導會，同行參觀「青少年保健中心」，並作交流。

表三、一：香港自殺死亡人數

年份 性別 年齡	1989			1988			1987		
	男	女	總數	男	女	總數	男	女	總數
10-14	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
15-19	7	7	14	13	5	18	6	6	12
20-24	25	18	43	18	28	46	32	16	48
25-29	30	20	50	36	22	58	41	30	71
30-34	38	27	65	33	22	55	32	26	58
35-39	40	21	61	31	17	48	39	28	67
40-44	24	10	34	13	10	23	17	12	29
45-49	18	13	31	17	13	30	18	12	30
50-54	15	16	31	16	18	34	23	23	46
55-59	23	22	45	24	25	49	30	10	40
60-64	27	15	42	23	21	44	28	16	44
65-69	37	14	51	35	19	54	29	17	46
70-74	32	25	57	20	17	37	33	26	59
75-79	15	19	34	24	19	43	18	19	37
80-84	10	12	22	5	11	16	4	12	16
85+	4	18	22	8	14	22	4	19	23
總人口	347	257	604	317	262	579	354	272	626

## 香港自殺死亡人數分析

許寶乾

根據政府統計處資料顯示，一九八九年全港自殺死亡人數共六百零四人，較去年輕微上升百分之四。男性自殺死亡人數仍像往年般較女性為高。男女比例為一點四比一。（表三、一）

八九年全港自殺死亡率（以十萬人為基數）是十點四八，較八八年間輕微上升零點二九。

（表三、二甲）男女自殺率分別為十一點八及九點一。女性自殺率與近年比較仍維持在一穩定水平，而與亞洲之先進國家如日本及新加坡等比較則大致相若。

青少年自殺死亡率輕微下降，較去年減少零點四三。二十五至五十四歲成年人士之自殺死亡率則輕微上升，約較去年上升零點六五。（表三、二乙）

七十歲以上老人自殺死亡人數共一百卅五人，死亡率是四十四點三二，上升三點五九，與其他年齡組別比較仍高踞首位，相信與本港人口老化有關，但亦反映了老人服務之不足及迫切性。（表三、二乙）

自殺方式方面，大多數自殺者選擇跳樓及自縊兩種較即時致命之方法。其中年輕者較多以跳樓自殺，而年老者則多以自縊方式進行。（表三、三）

表三、三：本港自殺方式（1989）

性別	自殺方法	年 齡					總 數	總 數	總 數
		10 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 - 69	70+			
男	服 毒	0	6	2	5	5	18	347	604
	自 縊	10	22	29	45	29	135		
	投 水	0	3	0	2	0	5		
	跳 樓	21	67	23	29	24	164		
	其 他	3	10	3	6	3	25		
女	服 毒	1	4	3	3	9	20	257	
	自 縊	4	15	16	23	40	98		
	投 水	1	2	5	0	2	10		
	跳 樓	19	44	13	23	21	120		
	其 他	0	3	2	2	2	9		



自殺，被正視為社會問題。對於自殺行為，亟須刻不容緩地進行防治工作。儘管在旅途上碰着荊棘，我們也得鼓足履險如夷的勇氣，教自己活得更奮發、積極，綻放點點人生異采。

現今國內正邁向防治自殺工作的第一步，由民間組成志願服務中心，謹持「任重道遠」的信念，努力不懈地造福人羣，如斯熱忱，委實難能可貴。

且細讀以下友會的事稿，你不難領悟「生命無所不在，愛無所不在」的真諦！

——編者的話——

## 人生以愛為本

### 廣州培愛防治自殺中心簡介

林清

一九八八年一月三日，中國大陸第一個防治自殺機構——廣州培愛防治自殺中心，在廣州東郊銀河公墓內成立了。中心的成立不是在明亮雅緻的廳堂裏，不是在鑼鼓鞭炮的喧聲中，而是選擇在寂靜的陵墓間，對此，發起人自有一番積極的心意。因為面對無數死者的亡靈，對於傳播愛的使者來說，不但不會被那死亡的陰森氣氛所窒息；相反，他們從「死」中更加感到「生」的可貴，更能激發他們熱愛生命的感情。

培愛中心共有十五位成員，十一男四女，平均年齡三十四歲，大都是廣州某電視台的編輯記者，另外有一些是工廠技術員、大學教師、企業會計師和郊外農民。中心是一個自發組成的民間團體，全部成員利用繁忙本職以外的工餘時間，開展活動。他們的工作不但是義務的，還常常獻出自己微薄的收入，捐助團體的費用。成員們雖然十分辛勞，他們却在精神上得着無比的快樂。

國內外各界人士對中心的成立及服務，給予頗高的評價，認為這是一件開風氣之先河的善舉，有利於社會安定繁榮。各地域的人紛紛要求參加中心的工作，不少廣州以外的人士還提出在他們當地成立培愛分中心。

表三、二：香港自殺率（甲）

年齡 \ 年份	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985
10 - 14	0.46*	0.46	0	1.13	0.71
15 - 19	3.19	4.12	2.70	4.83	2.92
20 - 24	8.40	8.63	8.65	12.12	9.15
25 - 29	7.94	9.23	11.37	10.58	13.72
30 - 34	10.85	9.65	10.71	14.04	14.85
35 - 39	12.68	10.32	15.01	11.39	15.25
40 - 44	9.58	7.27	10.30	14.50	14.92
45 - 49	13.14	12.40	11.97	15.04	16.37
50 - 54	11.63	12.54	12.30	16.00	20.34
55 - 59	16.99	18.62	15.43	18.08	27.62
60 - 64	18.08	19.26	19.73	26.38	23.44
65 - 69	27.43	30.07	26.71	30.15	30.03
70 - 74	42.10	27.90	45.55	32.10	45.51
75+	46.10	51.56	52.23	60.35	49.10
總人口	10.48	10.19	11.15	12.20	12.99

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	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985
10 - 24	4.28	4.71	4.18	6.55	4.74
25 - 39	10.30	9.68	12.15	11.94	14.51
40 - 54	11.20	10.45	13.03	15.20	17.26
55 - 69	20.20	21.90	19.86	24.05	26.90
70+	44.32	40.73	49.09	46.75	47.42



香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會一行十一人，在主席繆國玲小姐帶領下，於同年十月二十九、三十日兩天，抵穗訪問本中心。兩會成員親切交談，十分融洽。大家交流了開展防治自殺活動的做法和體會，研討有關社會自殺問題。香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會是成績卓著的服務團體，他們的來訪以及其他許多的幫助，對培愛中心是很大的支持。

培愛中心成立兩年多來，主要做了四方面的工作——

(一)通過電話，對有輕生念頭的人或其他精神受挫者做勸解工作。

迄今為止，我們利用中心的兩部電話機，共接到個案達一千一百多次。來電者訴說自己（或他們親友）的苦悶或絕望心情，中心的事務輪流值班，耐心傾聽他們的心事，積極排解他們的苦悶，熱情鼓勵他們勇敢生活下去，服務效果比較顯著。有時通過電話交談以後，中心的同事還積極上門繼續跟進。一位大學講師來電談到他母親因丈夫去世，她也有跟着丈夫到天國去的念頭，希望中心給予幫忙。中心在接到電話的當晚，即上門做耐心的勸解工作，使老人家的心情好轉過來，幾個月來臉上第一次泛起笑容。一位三十多歲男子，因嚴重神經衰

弱症及久病未婚等原因，曾三次自殺不遂，心情非常苦悶。他來電中心求助，中心的同事熱情上門與他交朋友，並找他所在工廠的領導人和他的家人，協力關心他，使他打消了第四次自殺的念頭。

(二)熱誠接待來訪者，積極做好勸解工作。

中心成立的消息在社會上逐漸傳開以後，一些人主動上門找中心的成員訴說他們的苦悶。中心的同事熱誠接待，積極幫助他們解決問題，例如：一個女大學生因一次失戀而自尋短見；一位姑娘與男友發生超友誼關係後被拋棄；一位青年經商失敗，以致血本無歸。又湖南省一名女青年因名譽受辱而想在公園自殺，在公園中看到一份介紹培愛中心的報紙，她抱着求助心情，馬上乘火車南下廣州，接受中心的幫助；經中心成員耐心勸解，她打消自殺之念，中心成員還仗義購買車票，為她安排歸程。還有從雲南、廣西、福建等省遠程來穗要求我們幫助的，中心都盡最大的努力幫助他們，使他們感到中心的成員是富有愛心、樂於助人的，他們可以在此得到慰藉和幫助，視中心如「溫暖的人生港灣」。兩年多來，前後共有一百二十多人主動上門接受中心的幫助。現在，中心成員和一些來訪者仍保持長期聯繫，他們開生

日舞會，或結婚喜慶，都邀請中心的同事參加。

(三)積極答覆精神受挫者的來信，做好勸解轉化工作。

中心成立以來，收到很多想輕生和精神苦悶者來信，共有兩千四百多封，比來電和來訪的還要頻繁。在大陸，電話的通訊資源（特別是私人電話）比較少，而且許多人生性內向、膽怯，人們好像更願意用書面方式來表達，而不擅於面談或用電話來訴說心聲。這些來信中，有的訴說未能繼承大宗遺產，有的是同性戀者受到性虐待，有的待業在家，感到前途茫茫，有的因賭博輸了大筆錢，有的是丈夫在外風流成性而染上性病。基本上我們做到每信必覆，盡心盡力幫助他們解決問題。事後很多求助者都回信說得到很大幫助和啟發，表示衷心感謝。

(四)通過報紙專欄，撰寫文章，開展防治自殺活動，並深入研究自殺問題的理論。

我們針對社會生活中存在的一些問題，在報上發表文章。比如在不應過多渲染自殺問題一文，我們提出文藝作品不應對自殺的具體情節作過多渲染，否則會激發一些人的輕生念頭。文章發表後，反應較好，認為這是在國內首次提出的斬新論說。我們又在報上提出目前我國自殺年齡下降，連孩子也有自殺行為的傾向，

這問題引起社會人士的警覺和重視，讀者反應強烈，許多家長紛紛與我們聯繫，探討解決問題的辦法。

為了深入開展自殺問題的理論研究，中心內成立了「自殺學研究會」，為搜集動態，整理資料，對自殺問題作深入的理論闡述，以填補國內這一學科的空白。中心成員已編著珍惜生命——中國自殺問題一書，論述中國古代、文庫時期和目前的自殺問題。此書一經出版，將是大陸第一本自殺學的專著。

我們所接觸有輕生念頭的人士中，多是十七歲至二十五歲的青年，尤以女青年居多。他們傾訴的問題，主要針對愛情、婚姻、家庭方面，受到感情困擾和打擊，大多數求助者的文化水平低於初中教育程度。至於大陸各地或廣東省目前的自殺率，中心因缺乏資料，故無從統計。

兩年多來，培愛中心開展了上述事務，惟限於人力物力財力及其他種種客觀因素，中心的工作及其成績仍有待改善。然而，防治自殺，挽救輕生者，是一項偉大的「愛的事業」，我們將堅守崗位，堅持本中心創立的宏志——「發揚愛心、珍惜生命、造福他人、服務社會」——直至永遠。



## 香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會

一九九〇年三月三十一日之資產負債表

	1990 HK \$	1989 HK \$
流動資產：		
現金	1,500	1,500
銀行存款	110,693	153,701
定期存款	203,583	188,693
預付款項	660	4,532
	<u>316,436</u>	<u>348,426</u>
減：流動負債		
保證金	12,600	11,200
應付賬款	-	11,000
預收款項	-	500
	<u>12,600</u>	<u>22,700</u>
	303,836	325,726
水電按金	7,500	7,500
傢俬用具	1	1
資產淨值	<u>311,337</u>	<u>333,227</u>
資金來源：		
基金（註3）	136,831	164,344
特別基金（註4）	154,506	148,883
儲備（註5）	20,000	20,000
	<u>311,337</u>	<u>333,227</u>

附註乃賬目之一部份。

於一九九〇年四月二十五日經委員會批核。

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 貴會於一九九〇年三月三十一日之資產負債表及由一九八九年四月一日至一九九〇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 貴會於一九九〇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

香港一九九〇年四月二十五日

## 香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會

一九八九至九〇年度收支表

	1990 HK \$	1989 HK \$
收入：		
會費	3,360	3,620
捐款及津貼：		
香港公益金	220,000	200,000
香港賽馬會	31,000	30,000
社會福利署	25,488	20,880
柏立基爵士信託基金	15,600	-
其他	9,502	12,852
存款利息	9,142	7,922
其他收入	4,817	12,267
	<u>318,909</u>	<u>287,541</u>
減：支出		
個案費用	1,710	2,636
暑期服務	21,308	19,826
訓練費用	19,073	584
宣傳及款待	1,167	4,393
飲品	5,249	3,521
薪金	160,524	112,278
公積金	2,024	-
醫療費用	342	67
租金差餉	25,488	20,880
文具印刷	14,473	11,487
年報及出版刊物	18,071	11,909
傢俬用具	9,868	19,316
修理保養	5,250	5,081
電話及傳呼	16,081	8,442
水電	12,308	12,674
郵費	3,292	3,536
交通費	179	102
清潔	1,904	2,226
聯會會費	1,617	800
報刊雜誌	4,367	4,503
招聘職員費用	7,763	11,758
會議費用	1,758	2,482
義工嘉許	8,420	4,652
康樂活動	3,090	2,336
保險	838	730
其他支出	258	91
	<u>346,422</u>	<u>266,310</u>
盈餘	(27,513)	21,231
減：轉入特別基金	-	(20,000)
餘額轉入基金	<u>(27,513)</u>	<u>1,231</u>

附註乃賬目之一部份。

## 香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會

賬項附註

### 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

#### a) 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。

#### b) 捐款

所有捐款皆於收到款項時入賬。

### 3. 基金

本年度之變動如下：

	1990 HK \$	1989 HK \$
期初金額	164,344	163,113
加/減：本期盈餘/(虧損)	(27,513)	1,231
期末金額	<u>136,831</u>	<u>164,344</u>

### 4. 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。

本年度之變動如下：

	1990 HK \$	1989 HK \$
期初金額	148,883	120,567
加：銀行利息	11,748	8,316
一般資金轉入	-	20,000
	<u>160,631</u>	<u>148,883</u>
減：裝修電腦房支出	(6,125)	-
期末金額	<u>154,506</u>	<u>148,883</u>

### 5. 儲備

本年度並無變動。



## THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG

## ACCUMULATED FUND

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1990

	1990 HK\$	1989 HK\$
INCOME		
Membership subscriptions	3,360	3,620
Donations and subsidies received from:		
The Community Chest of Hong Kong	220,000	200,000
The Hong Kong Jockey Club (Charities) Ltd.	31,000	30,000
The Social Welfare Department	25,488	20,880
Sir Robert Black Trust Fund	15,600	-
Others	9,502	12,852
Bank interest received	9,142	7,922
Sundry income	4,817	12,267
	<u>318,909</u>	<u>287,541</u>
LESS: GENERAL EXPENSES		
Case expenses	1,710	2,636
Summer services	21,308	19,826
Training expenses	19,073	584
Publicity and entertainment	1,167	4,393
Refreshment	5,249	3,521
Salaries	160,524	112,278
Provident fund contribution	2,024	-
Medical expenses	342	67
Rent and rates	25,488	20,880
Printing and stationery	14,473	11,487
Annual reports and publications	18,071	11,909
Furniture and equipment	9,868	19,316
Repairs and maintenance	5,250	5,081
Telephone and paging	16,081	8,442
Electricity and water	12,308	12,674
Postage	3,292	3,536
Travelling	179	102
Sanitary and cleaning	1,904	2,226
Subscription to affiliated associations	1,617	800
Newspapers, journals and books	4,367	4,503
Recruitment expenses	7,763	11,758
General meeting expenses	1,758	2,482
Volunteers' recognition	8,420	4,652
Recreational activities	3,090	2,336
Insurance	838	730
Sundry expenses	258	91
	<u>346,422</u>	<u>266,310</u>
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	(27,513)	21,231
LESS: TRANSFER TO SPECIAL FUND	-	(20,000)
BALANCE TRANSFERRED TO ACCUMULATED FUND	(27,513)	1,231
	=====	=====

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.

## THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG

## NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1990

## 1. ORGANIZATION

The Society has been 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. ACCUMULATED FUND

The movements during the year were as follow:-

	1990 HK\$	1989 HK\$
Balance at beginning of year	164,344	163,113
Add: (Deficit)/Surplus for the year	(27,513)	1,231
Balance at end of year	<u>136,831</u>	<u>164,344</u>
	=====	=====

## 4. 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 were as follow:

	1990 HK\$	1989 HK\$
Balance at beginning of year	148,883	120,567
Add: Income		
Bank interest	11,748	8,316
Transfer from General Fund	-	20,000
	<u>160,631</u>	<u>148,883</u>
Less: Expenditure		
Furniture and fittings for computer room	(6,125)	-
Balance at end of year	<u>154,506</u>	<u>148,883</u>
	=====	=====

## 5. GENERAL RESERVE

There was no movement during the year.

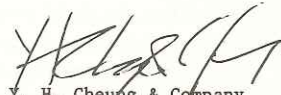
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

TO THE MEMBERS OF

THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of The Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong at 31 March 1990 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 1990 and of the income and expenditure of the Accumulated Fund for the year then ended.

  
Y. H. Cheung & Company  
Certified Public Accountants.

25 April 1990  
Hong Kong

THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG

BALANCE SHEET

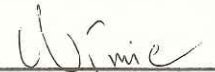
AS AT 31 MARCH 1990

	<u>1990</u> HK\$	<u>1989</u> HK\$
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash in hand	1,500	1,500
Cash at bank	110,693	153,701
Time deposit	203,583	188,693
Prepayment	660	4,532
	<u>316,436</u>	<u>348,426</u>
LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Guarantee deposits received	12,600	11,200
Accrued expenses	-	11,000
Receipt in advance	-	500
	<u>12,600</u>	<u>22,700</u>
	303,836	325,726
UTILITY DEPOSITS	7,500	7,500
FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>NET ASSETS</u>	<u>311,337</u> =====	<u>333,227</u> =====
Represented by		
<u>ACCUMULATED FUND</u> (note 3)	136,831	164,344
<u>SPECIAL FUND</u> (note 4)	154,506	148,883
<u>GENERAL RESERVE</u> (note 5)	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
	<u>311,337</u> =====	<u>333,227</u> =====

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.

Approved by the Executive Committee on 25 April 1990:-

  
Chairman

  
Treasurer



## 2. Centre Counselling Service

As the centre has become more well-known, some clients come to the centre to relate their problems to the staff, who enthusiastically help them to seek solutions. To quote a few examples. An university student tried to end her life after having been disappointed over a love affair — she had pre-marital sex with her boy-friend who then deserted her. A young man wanted to kill himself after having lost all his money because of a business failure. A young woman attempted suicide in a park because her reputation was hurt. At that very moment she happened to read a newspaper which reported about the Pui Oi Centre. She then came to Guangzhou by train and sought help from the centre. She finally decided not to kill herself after meeting the staff of the centre, who also bought the railway ticket for her to go home. There are clients who have come a long way from Yunnan, Guangxi and Fujian provinces and the staff have done their best to help them. Those who come feel that the staff are caring and altruistic; they have secured comfort and help and regard the centre as a sanctuary in the journey of life. Over the past two years, some 120 people visited the centre for assistance. Now the staff have kept contact with some of the clients, who have invited the staff to their birthday parties, weddings and other occasions for celebration.

## 3. Write-in Service

Quite a few people who think of killing themselves have written to air their frustration. The centre has received more than 2,400 letters since its establishment, a lot more than the phone calls. In mainland China, telephone facilities (private telephones in particular) are inadequate. Moreover, many people are timid introverts and prefer writing to talking their grievances over the phone. The letters came from many different people, for instance, someone who failed to inherit a substantial amount of wealth, homosexuals who suffered from sexual torture, the unemployed who were at a loss about their future, disappointed heavy gamblers, and wives whose husbands had contracted venereal diseases in extra-marital affairs. The centre on the whole has replied every letter and tried very hard to give help. Many help seekers expressed their heart-felt thanks for the centre in the subsequent correspondence for the great relief and useful guidance they obtained.

## 4. Newspaper Column

The centre staff write articles in newspapers to spread the anti-suicide message and conduct in-depth research into the theoretical side of the issue.

The articles pinpoint some social problems, for example, there was an article titled "Don't Exaggerate the Issue of Suicide", which pointed out that literary works should not dwell on the concrete details of suicide, lest some people should be prone to attempting suicide. The article was fairly well received and was considered a new idea never published in China before. The centre has also noted that the average age of those attempting suicide is falling; even children have a tendency to do so. The issue has caught the attention of the public and readers have responded actively. Many parents have contacted the centre to find solutions to the problem.

In order to further explore the theories related to suicide, the centre has formed an academic research society to collect and compile information on suicide and dig into the theoretical facet of the problem; the move serves to provide valuable materials, hitherto unavailable in China, on the subject. Members of the centre have compiled a book "Treasure Lives: The Issue of Suicide in China", detailing this problem from the ancient times, through the Cultural Revolution, up till the present. The book will be the first of its kind in China when published.

Most of the clients are females aged between 17 and 25. They are mainly frustrated over their love affairs, marriages and families. The majority have an education standard below the junior secondary level. The centre does not have any statistics about the current number of suicides in Guangdong province or other regions of China.

In the past two years, the Pui Oi Centre has worked on the aforementioned fields. However, due to manpower, financial resources and other limitations, there is still much room for improvement for the centre in terms of its achievements and activities. To hold people back from terminating their lives, nevertheless, remains a remarkable social service based on love. The members will continue to work for the centre and adhere to forever the founding principles of the centre — practising altruism, treasuring lives, benefitting others and serving the community.



## Life is Built on Love

Lin Qing

An Introduction to the Guangzhou Pui Oi Suicide Prevention Centre

### *A Note from the Editor*

*Suicide should be considered a social problem and tackled in no time. Despite all the difficulties encountered in the course of life, we should be brave enough to enable ourselves to lead a meaningful and colourful life.*

*People in China have taken the first step towards the prevention of suicides. It is praiseworthy that a voluntary organization has shouldered with persevering altruism the heavy responsibilities of saving people on the brink of death.*

*The following feature contributed by a member of the organization will awaken us to the truth that there is life everywhere, and so is love.*

On 3 January 1988, the Pui Oi Suicide Prevention Centre, the first organization in mainland China for the prevention of suicides, was set up at the Yin He Public Cemetery in the suburbs of eastern Guangzhou. The centre does not find itself in brightly lit and finely furnished premises, nor did it come into being amidst the fete of gongs and drums and firework displays. The choice of a location surrounded by tombstones reflects the founder's positive attitude towards life. Despite the close encounter with innumerable souls of the deceased, the preachers of love are not overcome by the gruesome atmosphere; rather, they are more strongly than ever aware of the value of life because of the proximity to death, which also boosts their ardour for life.

The centre has altogether 15 members of staff, including 11 males and four females. Their average age is 34. Some of them are programme producers and reporters from a TV station in Guangzhou, while the others are factory technicians, college lecturers, accountants and peasants. The centre is a social organization spontaneously set up by the private sector. All the members devote their spare time, notwithstanding their demanding full-time jobs, to promote the activities of the centre. They are voluntary workers who even donate a part of their limited income to finance the centre. Despite the physical hardship, the members find the work superbly rewarding in a spiritual sense.

The Pui Oi Centre has enjoyed fairly high regard both in China and overseas. Its establishment has been deemed to be an unprecedented example of charity which is conducive to the stability and prosperity of the community. Volunteers from all over China have asked to work for the centre and many have requested to set up branches of the centre in their localities.

On 29 October 1988, an 11-member delegation from the Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong, headed by its chairwoman Ms Mau Kwok Ling, paid a two-day visit to the centre. Members of the two organizations had a good time together, sharing their views and experiences on how to launch campaigns for the prevention of suicides, as well as discussing the social problems related to the issue. The Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong has had remarkable achievements. The visit and its other means of support have helped the Pui Oi Centre in no small measure.

Over the past two years, the Pui Oi Centre has focussed its efforts on four areas:

### **1. Telephone Service**

Provide counselling services to those contemplating suicides and the frustrated. So far workers of the centre have handled some 1,100 cases with two telephone lines. The callers revealed their grievances and despair to the workers on duty, who patiently listened to them and endeavoured to provide solutions while encouraging them to take courage to live on. The counselling services have been fairly fruitful. Some workers even visit the clients for follow-up. One night, a university lecturer called, telling that his mother wanted to commit suicide because his father had died. He hoped the centre could lend a helping hand. The staff immediately dealt with the case. They visited the old lady on that night to get her over her worries. The woman turned out to smile for the first time in months. Another case in point is that a man over 30 years old was heavily depressed and had attempted suicide three times for chronically suffering from serious nervous breakdown and failing to get married. He called for help and members of the centre visited and made friends with him. They contacted his family and the supervisor of the factory where he worked, in a bid to avert his fourth attempt of suicide.



Table 3.1: The Suicide Deaths of Hong Kong

Age	Year		1989			1988			1987		
	Sex		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
10 - 14			2	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
15 - 19			7	7	14	13	5	18	6	6	12
20 - 24			25	18	43	18	28	46	32	16	48
25 - 29			30	20	50	36	22	58	41	30	71
30 - 34			38	27	65	33	22	55	32	26	58
35 - 39			40	21	61	31	17	48	39	28	67
40 - 44			24	10	34	13	10	23	17	12	29
45 - 49			18	13	31	17	13	30	18	12	30
50 - 54			15	16	31	16	18	34	23	23	46
55 - 59			23	22	45	24	25	49	30	10	40
60 - 64			27	15	42	23	21	44	28	16	44
65 - 69			37	14	51	35	19	54	29	17	46
70 - 74			32	25	57	20	17	37	33	26	59
75 - 79			15	19	34	24	19	43	18	19	37
80 - 84			10	12	22	5	11	16	4	12	16
85+			4	18	22	8	14	22	4	19	23
Total			347	257	604	317	262	579	354	272	626

Table 3.2: The Suicide Rate of Hong Kong (A)

Age \ Year	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985
10 - 14	0.46*	0.46	0	1.13	0.71
15 - 19	3.19	4.12	2.70	4.83	2.92
20 - 24	8.40	8.63	8.65	12.12	9.15
25 - 29	7.94	9.23	11.37	10.58	13.72
30 - 34	10.85	9.65	10.71	14.04	14.85
35 - 39	12.68	10.32	15.01	11.39	15.25
40 - 44	9.58	7.27	10.30	14.50	14.92
45 - 49	13.14	12.40	11.97	15.04	16.37
50 - 54	11.63	12.54	12.30	16.00	20.34
55 - 59	16.99	18.62	15.43	18.08	27.62
60 - 64	18.08	19.26	19.73	26.38	23.44
65 - 69	27.43	30.07	26.71	30.15	30.03
70 - 74	42.10	27.90	45.55	32.10	45.51
75+	46.10	51.56	52.23	60.35	49.10
Total	10.48	10.19	11.15	12.20	12.99

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	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985
10 - 24	4.28	4.71	4.18	6.55	4.74
25 - 39	10.30	9.68	12.15	11.94	14.51
40 - 54	11.20	10.45	13.03	15.20	17.26
55 - 69	20.20	21.90	19.86	24.05	26.90
70+	44.32	40.73	49.09	46.75	47.42

### October

1. Sir Robert Black Trust Fund fully sponsored our Society to organize the Training Course for Managerial Talents for our members.
2. Social Welfare Department Sau Mau Ping Family Services Centre-in-charge Mr. Cheung Cho Yee visited our Society.
3. The Australian President of the Life Line International Reverend Alan R. Kidd visited our Society.
4. The New Evening Post visited our Society to explore aged suicide.
5. Students from Shatin Technical Institute visited our Society to know more about our organization and operation.
6. Student from Chinese University of Hong Kong visited our Society to know more about adolescent suicide.

### November

1. China News Service visited our Society to have a better understanding on our services and suicide problem of Hong Kong.
2. A meeting was held between the Executive Committee and the Day Leaders to share views and exchange ideas at the Wesley Hostel of the Methodist Centre.
3. Enrollment for the 18th Volunteer Training Course was commenced.

### December

1. Representatives of our Society provided 2 talks on "How to Prevent Aged Suicide" for St. Matthew's Church Senior Citizen's Club.
2. A recreational activity to visit Kadoorie Farm was held for all members.
3. Our Case Officer was interviewed on "Volunteer Recruitment and Suicide Rate of Hong Kong" by ATV "Morning Live Wave" Programme.
4. Our members visited the Youth Health Care Centre of Family Planning Association of Hong Kong.

## Analysis of the Suicide Deaths in Hong Kong

Hui Po Kin

According to the data of census and Statistics Department, the total suicide deaths in 1989 were 604, slightly increased with 4% compared with last year. As in tradition, male suicide deaths was higher than that of female; and the ratio of male and female suicide deaths was about 1.4:1 (Table 3.1).

The suicidal rate was recorded 10.48 per hundred thousand population this year with a slight increase of 0.29 than that of 1988. (Table 3.2A). The suicidal rate of male and female were 11.8 and 9.1 respectively. Like recent years, female suicidal rate maintained at a stable level; and was much resemble Japan and Singapore when comparing with those advanced countries in Asia.

Suicidal rate of young people dropped slightly, with 0.43 lowered than 1988, while there was a slight increase in suicidal rate of adults aged 25 to 54, with about 0.6 higher than last year. (Table 3.2B).

There were 135 suicide deaths for people aged above 70. Its suicidal rate was 44.32 with an increase of 3.59. It was still the highest rate among all categories, and was believed to have co-relation with the tendency of aging population of Hong Kong. It also reflected the inadequacy and urge for services for the elderly. (Table 3.2B).

The majority committed suicide with the methods of jumping from height and hanging since they usually caused instant death. It was found that young people always committed suicide by the former while aged people adopted the later. (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Methods of Suicide (1989)

Sex	Method of Suicide	Age					Sub-total	Total	Total
		10 – 24	25 – 39	40 – 54	55 – 69	70+			
M	Poisoning	0	6	2	5	5	18	347	604
	Hanging	10	22	29	45	29	135		
	Drowning	0	3	0	2	0	5		
	Jumping from Height	21	67	23	29	24	164		
	Others	3	10	3	6	3	25		
F	Poisoning	1	4	3	3	9	20	257	
	Hanging	4	15	16	23	40	98		
	Drowning	1	2	5	0	2	10		
	Jumping from Height	19	44	13	23	21	120		
	Others	0	3	2	2	2	9		



## Review of Activities In 1989

### January

1. Our Case Officer attended and assisted the Seminar for the Summer Youth Programme Volunteers arranged by the Central Committee on Youth.
2. The applicants for the 17th Volunteer Training Course were invited to attend an volunteer recruitment talk and were interviewed.
3. Sing Tao Wan Pao visited our Society to review our services in 1988.
4. Students from City Polytechnic of Hong Kong visited our Society to know more about our services.

### February

1. Lunar New Year Dinner Party was held for all members.
2. Oriental Daily News visited our Society to have a better understanding of our services and case statistics.

### March

1. The 17th Volunteer Training Course started.
2. Members attended the Sex Education Training Course jointly organized by our Society and the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong.
3. Our Public Relations Officer gave a talk on "Telephone Counselling Techniques for Primary Six Graduates" for the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Hong Kong.
4. Our Training Officer was interviewed on "Cause and Prevention of Adolescent Suicide" by RTHK "Junior Police Call" Programme.
5. Students from Hong Kong Polytechnic visited our Society to know more about our services.

### April

1. Committee member and staff of the Community Chest visited our Society to have a better understanding on our services and financial situation.
2. Our Chairman and Public Relations Officer attended the Forum on Concern for Youth Sexuality Development organized by the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong.
3. Representatives of our Society attended the PC Donation To Charity Presentation held by Worldstar International (HK) Ltd to receive one set of personal computer and monitor.
4. Temporary voluntary workers were recruited for the Summer Hotline Services.
5. Students from Hong Kong Shue Yan College visited our Society to know more about our services and helping skills.

1. The applicants for the temporary voluntary workers were interviewed and screened.
2. Ming Pao and Hong Kong Standard visited our Society respectively to know about our volunteer manpower and working experience.
3. The trainees of the 17th Volunteer Training Course joined our Society and began on-job training.

### June

1. Temporary voluntary workers for the Summer Hotline Services were trained.
2. 1989 Annual General Meeting was held.
3. The Executive Committee Members for the year 1989/91 were elected.

### July

1. Our Public Relations Officer gave a talk on "Counselling Techniques for Form Five Graduates" for S.K.H. Shatin Social Service Centre.
2. Students from Hong Kong Shue Yan College visited our Society to explore aged suicide.

### August

1. Our Training Officer gave a talk on "Suicide Prevention and Intervention" for Tai Tung Caritas Temporary House.
2. An in-service extension training course "Micro-skill Training in Counselling" was held for the 15th and 16th Training Courses' members.
3. The hotline guidance and counselling service — Summer Hotline Services was provided for the Form Five graduates for 5 days, 108 hours.
4. Enquiries on the Summer Hotline Services were made by TVB "Good Morning Hong Kong" Programme, ATV "Morning Live Wave" Programme, RTHK "News World" Programme and Ta Kung Pao respectively.
5. An evaluation meeting was held for the temporary volunteer workers for the Summer Hotline Services.

### September

1. Students from City Polytechnic of Hong Kong visited our Society to know more about our services.
2. RTHK visited our Society to know about our service statistics.



Whilst there is a trend of increasing voluntary agencies to offer information services, the demand for counselling services is still high. Our Society intends to focus our Summer Hotline Services in counselling in coming years. We believe the change will be beneficial to students.

### V) Recommendations

The following recommendations were raised in our Summer Hotline Services Report 1985 and have to be drawn to the attention of the Education Department again:

- 1) The Education Department should be responsible to publish relevant information about further education for the candidates through schools or other media before the announcement of HKCEE results.
- 2) Efforts should be made to reduce the teaching load of career teachers, thus enabling them to devote more efforts to provide career guidance in schools.
- 3) Every year, the demand for vacancies of matriculation courses and Form 5 evening schools is significantly high. We suggest that the Government itself, or through subsidized agencies, provides more vacancies to meet the demand.
- 4) Obtaining professional qualifications by self-study is common nowadays. Nevertheless, those information is hardly reached to the students who are in need of them. We hope the Education Department will set up more information centres to assist the students to gather information and formulate a suitable self-study system.

Table 2.3: Other Emotional Disturbances

Year Sex	1989						1988	1987
	M	%*	F	%*	Total	%**	Total %	Total %
Disturbances								
Family Pressure/Stress	7	1.2	12	1.3	19	1.2	1.2	1.0
Financial Problems	6	1.0	9	1.0	15	1.0	0.7	0.3
Relationship	6	1.0	4	0.4	10	0.7	0.3	0.3
Lack of Guidance	28	4.8	41	4.4	69	4.5	3.1	2.5
Self-Reproach	6	1.0	4	0.4	10	0.7	0.4	0.3

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

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

Table 2.4: Enquiries

Year Sex	1989						1988	1987
	M	(%)	F	(%)	Total	(%)	Total (%)	Total (%)
Enquiries								
1. Day School a. Middle VI	44	6.3	55	5.1	99	5.6	4.7	6.4
b. Form VI	133	19.0	174	16.1	307	17.3	16.4	15.4
c. Middle V Repeat	12	1.7	15	1.4	27	1.5	1.5	1.7
d. Form V Repeat	81	11.5	162	15.0	243	13.6	12.3	9.1
e. G.C.E. A Level	26	3.7	17	1.6	43	2.4	3.6	4.5
f. G.C.E. O Level	28	4.0	14	1.3	42	2.4	3.1	4.2
g. Commercial	31	4.4	107	10.0	138	7.8	8.3	7.0
2. Evening School a. Middle VI	2	0.3	11	1.0	13	0.7	0.6	1.3
b. Form VI	24	3.4	17	1.6	41	2.3	1.3	1.7
c. Form V Repeat	61	8.7	105	9.8	166	9.3	7.7	7.9
d. GCE	13	1.9	15	1.4	28	1.6	0.8	1.4
e. Commercial	11	1.6	40	3.7	51	2.9	2.4	2.9
3. Technical Institute/Polytechnic	57	8.1	76	7.0	133	7.5	10.1	10.0
4. Tertiary Education	15	2.1	18	1.7	33	1.8	1.9	2.9
5. Overseas Studies	19	2.7	15	1.4	34	1.9	1.8	3.4
6. Other Educational Institutes	12	1.7	29	2.7	41	2.3	4.0	3.2
7. Checking of Results	4	0.6	4	0.4	8	0.4	0.6	1.8
8. Job Training	8	1.1	34	3.2	42	2.4	3.8	4.8
9. Career Information	17	2.4	27	2.5	44	2.5	2.2	2.6
10. Others	104	14.8	141	13.1	245	13.8	12.9	7.8
Total	702	100.0	1076	100.0	1778	100.0	100.0	100.0



## v) Content of Enquiry

Most of the helpees required information on further studies of which repeating Form 5, the matriculation courses and commerce studies were the aspects mostly asked. Coming next were the enquiries on vocational training as well as the prospects of various occupations. (Table 2.3 & Table 2.4)

Table 2.1: No. of Clients by Sex

Sex \ No. of Clients	Year		1989	1988	1987
	no.	%	%	%	%
M	588	38.7	36.2	34.8	
F	933	61.3	63.8	65.2	
Total	1521	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Table 2.2: Emotional State of Clients

State \ Sex	Year				1988	1987
	M	F	Total	%	%	%
Stable	542	851	1393	91.6	94.6	93.8
Slight Disturbance	42	78	120	7.9	5.2	6.0
Serious Disturbance	4	4	8	0.5	0.2	0.2
Total	588	933	1521	100.0	100.0	100.0

## III) Summer Hotline Services Review

In early 60's there were keen competitions in job seeking as well as in further studies. Students had to face the tremendous pressure of the examinations and could seek help from nowhere. There was a rather short supply of voluntary or official organizations that could offer support to them. In 1965, we started our counselling and enquiry services to HKCEE candidates. It became one of our main projects for the past 24 years. This, to a certain extent, makes people think that we are a student guidance agency although the aim of our society is to help those under stress.

Summer Hotline Services began in an era that mass media and telephone were not as popular as nowadays. Our voluntary workers, motivated by love and patience, participated in the services enthusiastically. Before the results were announced, they produced newspaper articles and spoke on the radio to parents and students to try to prepare them psychologically for whatever they might have to face. Teams of workers were also stationed in main newspaper offices to console the depressed students, to provide them the information on further studies, careers guidance and schools for repeaters.

Based on our statistics and case analysis, we found that the problems most students encountered were caused by a general lack of information on further studies and careers. In view of this, we published the Form Five School Leavers' Handbook in 1982 and have never stopped doing this every year since then. Free copies were sent to all secondary schools and youth centres. Meanwhile, they were sold to students and other people concerned at the printing cost. This service has been proved to be well received.

To help reducing our workers' pressure of work before and after the announcement of HKCEE results, we recruit temporary voluntary workers in June every year since 1986. After completing a short-term training course, they join hands with our experienced workers to effect the service of significance. This so doing also allows those who cannot afford to contribute their services in a long-term and regular basis to gain the valuable experience of helping others.

## IV) Service Trend

According to our records, the number of visitors and telephone callers has been declining in the past several years, from 4,944 calls in 1982 down to 1,521 in 1989. Compared with 1988, it decreased 44% in 1989. Evidently, the decrease can be explained by the increasing number of agencies offering Form 5 leavers similar services in recent years. They also provide free information on further studies and career talks to all students. By the tremendous effort that has been made by all voluntary agencies, students become alert of their situation and realize the necessity to plan for their future. All these have alleviated the pressure of our services.



Table 1.6: COMMON PROBLEMS IN 1989  
— AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION (NEW CASES)

Problem	Sex	Age						Unknown	Total
		10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+		
Love Relationship	M	0	31	62	42	26	9	12	182
	F	6	55	111	64	24	15	32	307
	Sub-total	6	86	173	106	50	24	44	489
Marital Problem	M	0	1	5	14	24	28	13	85
	F	0	3	22	51	65	68	13	222
	Sub-total	0	4	27	65	89	96	26	307
Family Disputes	M	3	18	35	18	13	21	6	114
	F	20	44	36	33	23	62	14	232
	Sub-total	23	62	71	51	36	83	20	346
Social Relationship	M	3	21	44	16	11	8	10	113
	F	8	41	35	21	13	11	15	144
	Sub-total	11	62	79	37	24	19	25	257
Occupation	M	0	12	47	28	19	7	12	125
	F	0	22	42	23	13	7	10	117
	Sub-total	0	34	89	51	32	14	22	242
Mental Illness	M	0	3	19	19	19	13	13	86
	F	0	11	16	24	23	25	17	116
	Sub-total	0	14	35	43	42	38	30	202
Sexual Problem	M	6	45	54	11	10	3	7	136
	F	2	16	12	4	1	1	2	38
	Sub-total	8	61	66	15	11	4	9	174
Sexual Violence	M	1	5	9	6	2	0	0	23
	F	2	8	3	2	0	2	0	17
	Sub-total	3	13	12	8	2	2	0	40
Study	M	2	27	20	2	0	1	5	57
	F	9	70	15	5	0	6	6	111
	Sub-total	11	97	35	7	0	7	11	168

## 1989 Summer Hotline Services

Chow Yuen Fun

### I) Introduction

The main objective of the Summer Hotline Services is to provide current information on further studies, career guidance and counselling services to HKCEE candidates.

### II) Services

#### 1) Training For Temporary Voluntary Workers

4 consecutive training sessions and a workshop which lasted 2 days and 1 night were provided to 50 temporary voluntary workers so as to enhance their understanding and to ensure a good grasp of the services. Besides, the Form Five School Leavers' Handbook was also revised and published to provide the up-to-date information to all candidates before the announcement of HKCEE results.

#### 2) Hotline Service

- Round-the-clock in the 2 days prior to and the 3 days after the announcement of HKCEE results, 50 temporary volunteers were specially recruited to provide information on further studies and careers to callers through our 10 special enquiry hotlines.
- 3 counselling telephone hotlines manned round-the-clock by our experienced workers were provided to counsel those who found difficulties in handling their emotions and problems before and after receiving the HKCEE results.

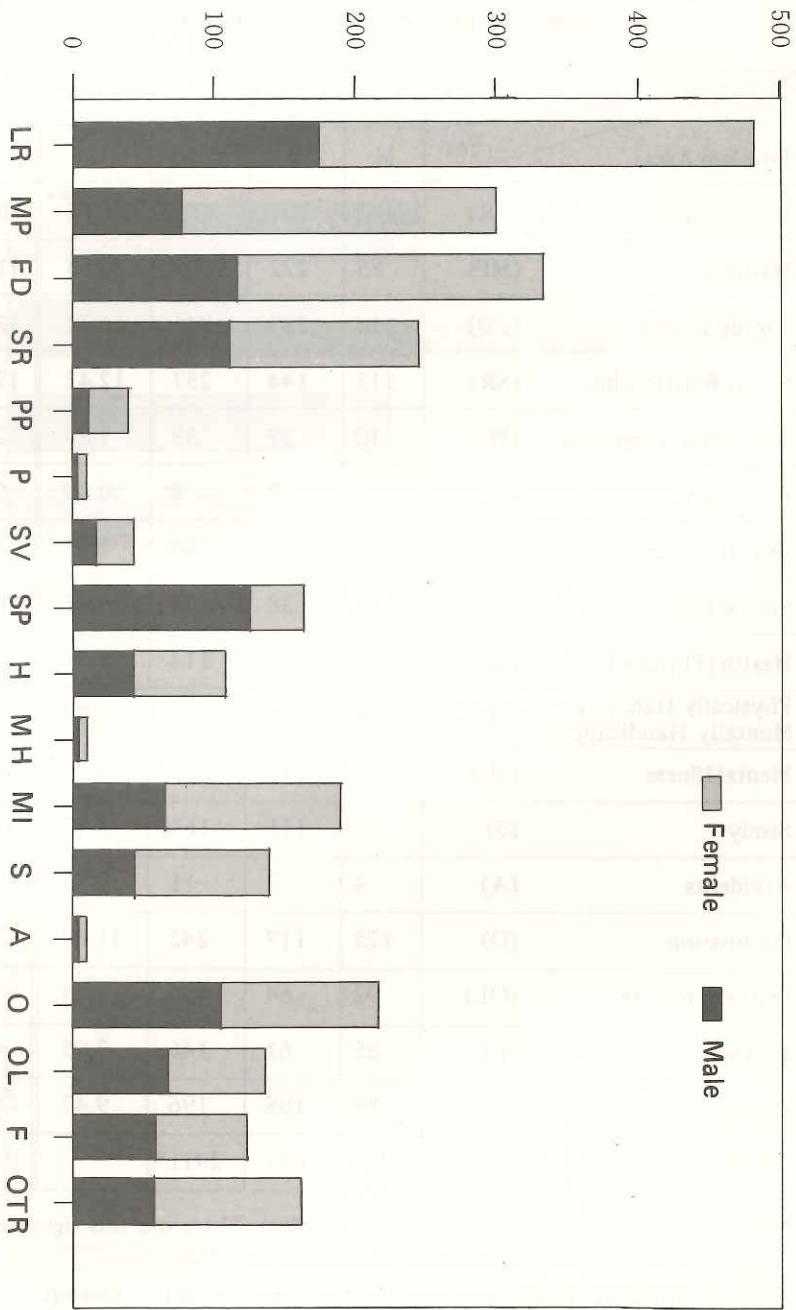
#### 3) Statistics

- Date  
7 August 1989 to 11 August 1989.
- Number of Clients  
Visitors and telephone callers totalled 1521. (Table 2.1)
- Sex  
38.7% of the helpees were males and 61.3% were females. (Table 2.1)
- Emotional State  
The majority of the helpees were emotionally stable. They mainly enquired information concerning further education and their future careers. 7.9% got slight disturbances and only 0.5% of the helpees were seriously disturbed. (Table 2.2)



Table 1.5: Emotional State of Suicidally Inclined Clients (New Cases)

Emotional State	1989												1988	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	%
Attempted Suicide	1	4	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	2	1	18	0.87
Planned Suicide	17	9	8	8	7	10	9	17	7	10	6	8	116	5.60
Suicidal Incliner	79	68	75	79	47	53	61	71	57	53	38	41	722	34.88
No Suicidal Tendency	112	97	118	84	83	80	129	143	111	95	87	75	1214	58.65
Total	209	179	202	173	138	144	201	231	176	160	133	125	2070	100
													1986	100



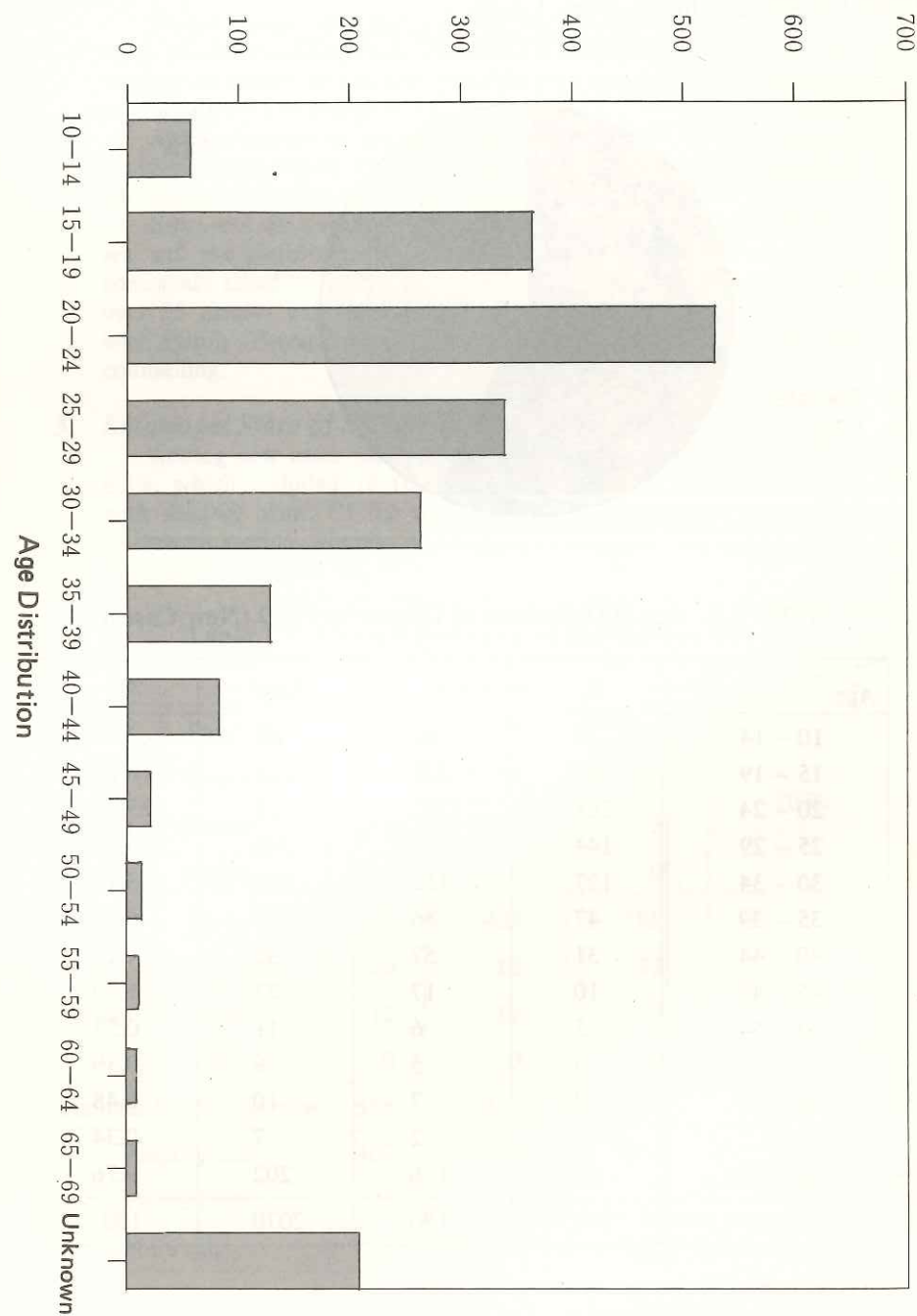


Table 1.4: Problem Areas (New Cases)

Problem Areas	Year Sex	1989				1988
		M	F	Total	%	%
Love Relationship (LR)		182	307	489	23.62**	30.77
Marital Problem (MP)		85	222	307	14.83	11.63
Family Disputes (FD)		114	232	346	16.71	13.65
Social Relationship (SR)		113	144	257	12.42	17.02
Pre-marital Pregnancy (PP)		10	29	39	1.88	2.22
Pregnancy (P)		1	7	8	0.39	0.35
Sexual Violence (SV)		23	17	40	1.93	2.47
Sexual Problem (SP)		136	38	174	8.41	6.85
Health (Physical) (H)		55	59	114	5.51	5.04
Physically Handicapped (MH)		8	8	16	0.77	0.86
Mentally Handicapped (MI)		86	116	202	9.76	8.91
Study (S)		57	111	168	8.12	11.73
Accidents (A)		4	7	11	0.53	0.40
Occupation (O)		125	117	242	11.69	13.85
Outlook of Life (OL)		92	64	156	7.54	7.80
Finance (F)		85	61	146	7.05	4.73
Others (OTR)		88	108	196	9.47	9.21
Total		1264	1647	2911*		

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

\*\*23.62% of the 2070 new cases involves problems in love relationship.



Mental illness cases had its place of 9.8% in total, usually it required more special knowledge and intervention skills, hence, more difficult for workers to handle. It was also noted that the frequency of recalls by clients of mental illness were higher than the others.

Although cases in sex problem had only 8.4%, it was the common problem encountered by the youngsters, reflecting their ignorance of knowledge in sex.

From the data shown, the appropriate ways of dealing with opposite sex and the establishment of satisfactory interpersonal relationship were commonly asked by clients of age 15 to 24. While as age grown up, clients over 35 usually expressed problems on marriages and families. This was why Family Therapy became more and more significant in the field of counselling.

#### 5. Emotional State of Suicidally inclined clients

Among new cases this year, those with high suicidal risk were about 6.5%, which included 18 (0.9%) potential suicidal cases and 116 (5.6%) with suicidal plans. Of the rest, 720 (34.9%) clients had some tendency to commit suicide, whereas, the majority (about 58.9%), had to immediate intention to do so.

Table 1.1: Overall Statistics of Service in 1989

		Male	Female	Sub-total	Grand Total
New Cases	Phone call	853	1151	2004	2070
	Interview	37	26	63	
	Letter	0	0	3	
	Visit	0	0	0	
Old Cases	Phone call	395	403	798	853
	Interview	20	12	32	
	Letter	12	11	23	
	Visit	0	0	0	
Summer Student Service		588	933	1521	1521
Enquiry call		407	494	901	901
Playfull call		21	8	29	29
Mute call		—	—	969	969

Table 1.2 Sex of Clients. (New Cases)

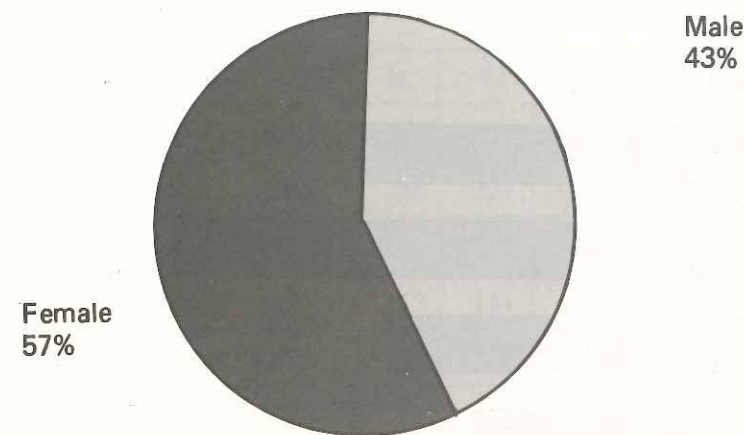


Table 1.3: Age Distribution of Clients in 1989 (New Cases)

Age \ Sex	M	F	Total	% *
10 – 14	14	42	56	2.70
15 – 19	147	228	375	18.12
20 – 24	268	263	531	25.65
25 – 29	144	199	343	16.57
30 – 34	127	152	279	13.48
35 – 39	47	86	133	6.43
40 – 44	31	57	88	4.25
45 – 49	10	17	27	1.30
50 – 54	5	6	11	0.53
55 – 59	3	5	8	0.39
60 – 64	3	7	10	0.48
65+	5	2	7	0.34
Unknown	86	116	202	9.76
Total	890	1180	2070	100

\* Percentage of the known aged



The Australian President of Life Line International visited us to share our experience in telephone hotline service. Furthermore, our Society has been invited on many occasions to give public talks, visit to other agencies, and take part in conferences. These were also chances in which we got better understanding of services rendered by other agencies.

### 3) Training

Despite paying attention to the selection of volunteers, our Society has always tried its very best to provide updated training for those who were selected for the service. The training consists of both theoretical and practical sections, and the learning attitude of the trainees have been very satisfactory. In order to equip our members to cope with different cases, our Society has provided in-service training courses which includes: talks on specific problem areas, micro-skill counselling extension courses, sex education programmes, etc.

### 4) Economic Resources

The amount subvented by Community Chest has increased each year, which enables the smooth running of our Society. Our Society is also very grateful to various companies and organizations which donated modern office equipment including the personal computer system. Computerization of the office routines is now being in the process, and this will greatly improve the efficiency of our work.

### 5) Summary

Our association has almost served for thirty years now. A retrospection of the foundation of the association and its past services led one to admire the great work done by our precursors. We hope we can uphold our belief to serve, and improve any inadequacy in our service that may still exist.

In the period of drastic political changes, the shortage of manpower in voluntary agencies is serious, and the problem should not be overlooked. Our Society will give special attention to expand the recruitment of more members, improve the working environment and support, and raise the members' morale. Thus, a better service can be provided for our society at large.

## 1989 Services' Report

Hui Po Kin

### 1. New and Old Cases

The Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong had handled 2923 cases this year (1/1/89 to 31/12/89). 2070 cases were new which out-numbered last year by 84. 853 cases were old with a decrease of 528 as compared with 1988. Enquiry calls came to a total of 901 (including information giving and phone interview) while playful calls declined to 29. The Form 5 Hotline service, held after the announcement of H.K.C.E.E. result in August, handled 1521 cases within five days.

In general, the overall case load decreased in 444 cases compared with last year, with a drop of 13% (Table 1.1). It is delighted that the number of playful and mute calls had a remarkable decrease of 61%.

### 2. Means of Contact

As it was the characteristic of the Samaritan Befrienders, about 96% of our cases were handled through telephone. Only 4% were conducted through personal interviews or correspondence. (Table 1.1)

### 3. Sex and Age of Clients

The majority of our clients were female. The number of female calls was dominant in all age categories, especially in the group of 15 to 19 and 35 to 44 where female occupied over 60%.

The age distribution clients still concentrated in the group of 15 to 29, a total of 60%. Another major group was 30 to 34, a total of 13.4%. This matched the age distribution trend of many other counselling services agencies. It was believed to be correspondent to the demographic distribution of Hong Kong where these groups occupied 37.8%.

Besides, clients aged 10 to 14 were 56, increased continuously for the third year. Apparently, more young people faced their developmental problems earlier nowadays.

### 4. Classification of cases

Emotional upset over love relationship was still the most common problem, occupying 23.6% in which 66% were female. The second and third belonged to marital problem and family dispute, occupied a total of 31.5%, the fourth one was social relationship, having 12.4%. These four groups of problems came together to a total of 67.5% of our cases, this showed the significance of friendship and family in one's living.

Occupational problem occupied 11.69%, it fell mostly on the group of age 20-24, where our youths began to work in our society.





## Chairman's Report

Mau Kwok Ling

### I) Introduction.

Since the establishment of our Society in the 1960's, innovations and adjustment of our service have been made in line with the changes in society. Our objectives have been generally achieved, and our Society is now stepping into the new decade, the 1990's.

Our successful service, ever since the foundation of our Society, has been relying on the continuous support from various social resources. Because of these help, the environment of our Society, office supplies, and other equipment have improved a lot. Nevertheless, a more crucial determinant is the devotion and enthusiasm of the volunteers. Being a voluntary agency, our Society depends greatly on volunteers' services in all aspects of our work, from administration, planning, training, to daily case work.

Our volunteers come from all walks of life. All of them make use of their spare time to serve the community with the training provided by our Society. Their belief, "to help others to help oneself", has two connotations. Firstly, to the client, our sincere help gradually restores the clients' faith so that they can slowly tackle their own problems. Secondly, to our volunteers, the process of helping others catalyze ones' own growth and maturation, a more in depth understanding of oneself and the environment.

Our volunteers work patiently and devotedly without any remuneration. This is especially precious in this materialistic world, and they set good examples for us all in this society.

### II) Service Profile

In the year 1989, there were totally 2923 old and new cases, among which 2070 were new cases, an increase of 84 cases as compared with that in the previous year. Predominantly, the clients were between 15 to 34 of age. The main categories of problems raised were: marital problems, family disputes, love relationship, social relationship, and sexual problems. This shows that people are trying their best to improve their relationships with others, in a hope to get a harmonious life and living environment. As regards to the Summer Hotline Services for F.5 graduates, there were 1521 cases, a decrease of more than 1200 cases as compared with that in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the provision of more similar special services by various agencies during that period. Furthermore, the F.5 graduates now have more resources to gather information and plan for their study themselves.

### III) Future Development of Service

#### 1) Human Resources

As usual, in the past year our Society held a training course for the volunteers. This 17th Voluntary Training Course has been completed with success, and the volunteer trainees have already joined our service. In June 1989, our association had applied for the Sir Robert Black Trust Fund to organize a special training course for managerial talents. The course has begun in October in the same year, with four clinical psychologists giving lectures on various aspects related to our service. We believe that the trained workers will share their experience and knowledge with other volunteers and bring forth a generally better service. Besides, our Society has applied to the Community Chest for a full time centre supervisor. This will enormously enhance our service for society through better administration and supervision of workers.

#### 2) Liaison with Other Agencies

Our Society has close contacts with Guangzhou Pui Oi Suicide Prevention Centre, Shenzhen Social Sciences Research Centre and other similar social service agencies in mainland China. Mutual visits and exchange programmes have been arranged. Our Society was also interviewed by the China News Service to publicize the aims and objectives of our Society, and the range of the service we provide.

# 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.
Worldstar International (HK) Ltd.	donating one set of personal computer and monitor.
All donars	providing generous donation.
All members	rendering valuable services and support

## THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG

### LIST OF DONORS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1990

DONARS	AMOUNT HK\$
1. The Community Chest of Hong Kong	220,000.00
2. The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Limited	
– Grant for Summer Youth Programme	21,000.00
– Annual Subvention	10,000.00
3. The Social Welfare Department	
– Rent and Rates Subsidies	25,488.00
4. Sir Robert Black Trust Fund	
– Training Grants	15,600.00
5. Wong Kim Shun Trust Fund	6,000.00
6. Indosuez Asia Investment Services Limited	2,500.00
7. Mr. Tsoi Man Cheong	980.00
8. Anonym	22.00
	301,590.00
	=====



## CONSULTANTS

D.W. Ling & Co., Solicitors & Notaries  
 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

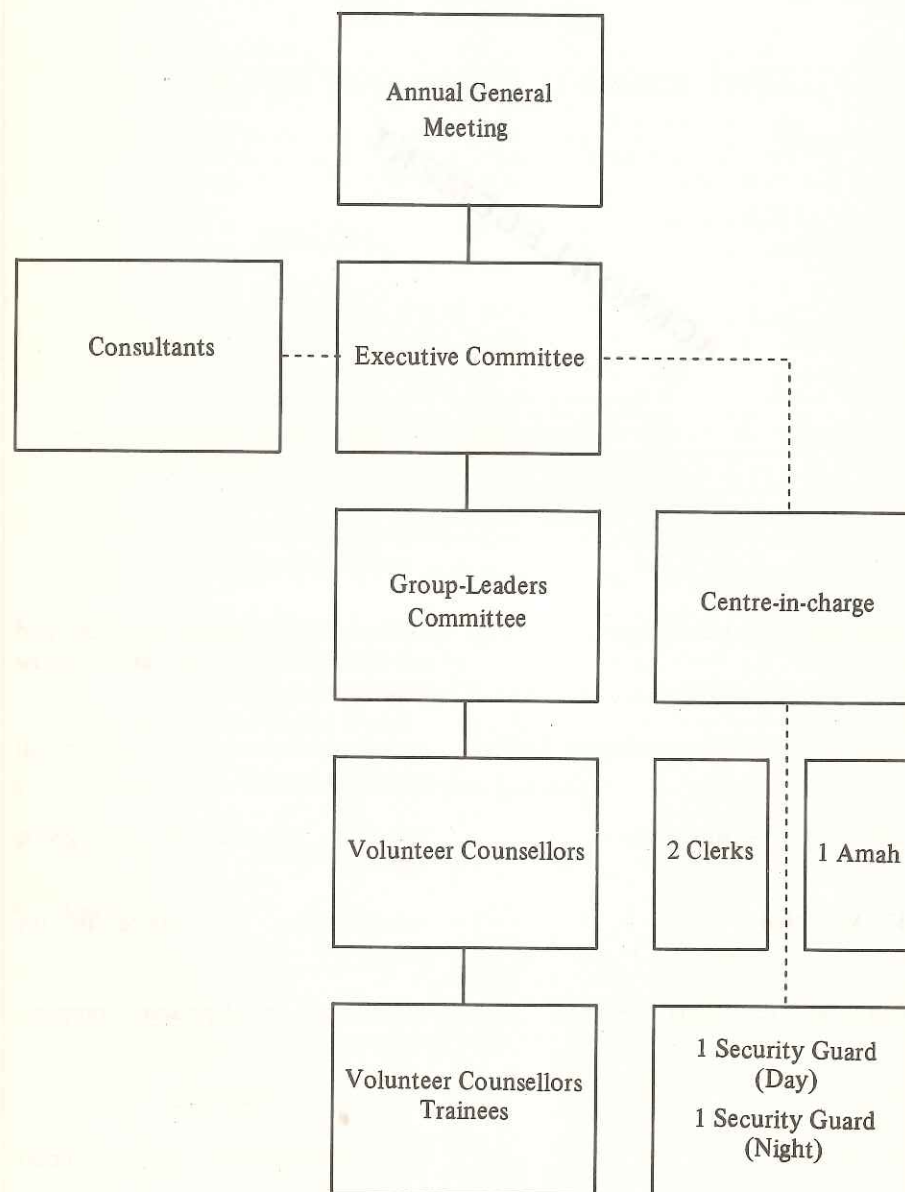
(From June 1989 to May 1991)

Chairman:	Miss Mau Kwok-ling
Secretary:	Miss Lui Yuk-mun
Treasurer:	Miss Tsui Chi-ying (till 14 Nov. 1989) Miss Ho Ping (since 15 Nov. 1989)
Case Officer:	Mr. Hui Po-kin Miss Mak Chi-kwan
Public Relations Officer:	Miss Chow Yuen-fun
Training Officer:	Mr. Kwong Chung-man Mr. Mak Koon-nam
Membership Officer:	Miss Chong Wan-ching
Coordinating Officer:	Mr. Lee Kea-chiu (till 11 Nov. 1989)
Promotion Officer:	Mr. Chiu Kim-ho

## Staffs:

Miss Sei Wai-chee	(till 28 Feb. 1989)
Ms Wong Sheung-ki	(till 15 May 1989)
Mr. Sin Kuet-chuen	
Miss Li Pui-man	(since 6 April 1989)
Ms Lo Kam-yin	(since 15 May 1989)
Mr. Tsui Tin-ho	(since 23 July 1989)
Miss Or Man-kuen	(since 21 Oct. 1989)

## Organisation Chart



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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. Meanwhile, we give support and suitable emotional counselling with a view to helping others to help themselves.

In view of the augmentation of the student Suicide Deaths in 1964, a Summer Hotline Services has been operating since 1965. It has aroused the participation of other organizations and developed sources of various types to solve the problems of F.5 school leavers.

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) Member of the Hong Kong Council of Social Service.
- (c) Member of the Hong Kong Community Chest.

### Address:

Unit No. F23, 3/F., Lee Foo House,  
Shun Lee Estate, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

### Telephone:

Office line: 7908844  
Hotline: 3892221