

The University of Hong Kong
SOWK 2111 Addictive Behaviour (2019)

Guideline for End of Term Individual Paper (70% of total score – Revised)

Due date: 20th December 2019, Friday, 23:59:59pm; an early bird bonus of 10% of score will be awarded to students submitting the paper one week earlier than the due date (i.e. 13th December 2019, Friday, 23:59:59pm).

The learning task: Students should prepare an individual paper (**not exceeding 2,500 words, excluding references**) focusing on a specific topic of their own choice, concerning the issues relevant to the course as proposed by the ten areas listed earlier for presentation.

Notes to students:

- You are strongly encouraged to discuss the development of your work with the teacher as it proceeds
- The work will be assessed on how well the student
 - demonstrates a clear and full understanding of the addiction-related issues
 - incorporates research and theory to argue his/her own position on those issues
- The followings are examples of students' past work:
 1. The influence of family factors on drug relapse prevention for adolescents
 2. A typical profile: Women affected by problem gambling in Hong Kong
 3. Smartphone game (Angry Bird): The reason of becoming addictive from the perspective of in-game characteristics
 4. Cosmetic contact lens wearing behaviour among teenagers: The boundary between addiction and fashion
 5. Sexual addiction in Japan: A brief sociological review
 6. The controversies surrounding the diagnosis of sexual addiction
 7. An upstream approach to prevent non-medical use of prescription stimulants
 8. Group cognitive behavioural therapy to prevent relapse of compulsive buying
 9. Impacts of alcohol dependence on children – positive, negative or both?
 10. Why students aged 15-18 are addicted to Facebook?
- 11. Limitation of the Online Game Anti-addiction System (《網路遊戲防沉迷系統》) on preventing adolescents from getting online game addiction in Mainland China
- 12. Is raising tobacco tax effective in preventing and reducing youths smoking in Hong Kong?

In view of the recent social circumstances, two more topics have been raised for your consideration:

1. Is violence an addictive behaviour? Account for your answer using the concepts and knowledge taught in class, with any other relevant information.
2. How do political pursuits progress to become addictive? Use concepts of the course to illustrate your views.

Recommended references:

- McKim, W.A. (2007). *Drugs and behavior: An introduction to behavioral pharmacology*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson.
- National Research Council (2010). *Understanding the demand for illegal drugs*. Committee on understanding and controlling the demand for illegal drugs, P. Reuter, Ed. Committee on Law and Justice. Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.
- Petry, N.M. (2005). *Pathological gambling: Etiology, comorbidity and treatment*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- 香港明愛青少年及社區服務 (2011). *黑夜中的接觸的士高工作札記*. 陳湘記圖書有限公司

- **Social Marketing: Public Health Approach**
 - Evans, W.D. (2006). How social marketing works in health care. *British Medical Journal*, 332, 1207-1210.
 - Hastings, G., & McDeermott, L. (2006). Putting social marketing into practice. *British Medical Journal*, 332, 1210-1212.
 - Homik, R., Jacobsohn, L., Orwin, R., Piesse, A., & Kalton, G. (2009). Effects of the national youth anti-drug media campaign on youths. *American Journal of Public Health*, 98(12), 2229-2236.
 - Barrie, L.R., Jones, S.C., Wiese, E. (2011). “At least I’m not drink-driving”: Formative research for a social marketing campaign to reduce drug-driving among young drivers. *Australasian Marketing Journal*, 19, 71-75.

- **Pathological Gambling**
 - Loo, J.M., Raylu, N., & Oei, T.P. (2008). Gambling among the Chinese: A comprehensive review. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 28, 1152-1166.
 - Petry, N.M., & Armentano, C. (1999). Prevalence, assessment, and treatment of pathological gambling: A review. *Psychiatry Services*, 50(8), 1021-1027.

- Tse, S., Yu, A.C.H., Rossen, F., and Wang, C.-W. (2010) Examination of Chinese gambling problems through a socio-historical-cultural perspective. *The Scientific World Journal: TSW Child Health & Human Development*, 10, 1694–1704. DOI: 10.1100/tsw.2010.167.
- Hodgins, D.C., Stea, J.N., & Grant, J.E. (2011). Gambling disorders. *Lancet*, 378, 1874-1884.
- Tse, S., Hong, S-I., Wang, C-W., Cunningham-Williams, R.M. (2012). Gambling behavior and problems among older adults: a systematic review of empirical studies. *Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, 67(5), 639–652, doi:10.1093/geronb/gbs068.
- **Drug Abuse**
- Mak, K., Ho, S., Thomas, G., Schooling, C., McGhee, S., & Lam, T. (2010). Family structure, parent-child conversation time and substance use among Chinese adolescents. *BMC Public Health*, 10, 503-508.
- Richard H. Schwartz, R.H., & Miller, N.S. (1997). MDMA (Ecstasy) and the Rave: A Review. *Pediatrics*, 100, 705-708.
- Ozechowski, T.J. & Liddle, H.A. (2000). Family-based therapy for adolescent drug abuse: Knowns and unknowns. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review*, 3(4), 270-298.
- Steeves, R. (2011). Recognising drug abuse at work. *Occupational Health, Sept issue*, 27-29.
- **Internet Addiction**
- Griffiths, M. (2000). Does internet and computer “addiction” exist? Some case study evidence. *Cyber Psychology and Behavior*, 3(2), 211-218.
- Moreno, M.A., Jelenchick, L., Cox, E., Young, H., & Christakis, D.A. (2011). Problematic internet use among US youth: A systematic review. *Archives of Paediatrics and Adolescent Medicine*. DOI:10.1001/archpediatrics.2011.58.
- Young, K.S. (2004). Internet Addiction: A new clinical phenomenon and its consequences. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 48, 402-415.
- Bergmark, K.H., Bergmark, A., & Findahl, O. (2011). Extensive internet involvement—addiction or emerging lifestyle? *International Journal of Environmental; Research and Public Health*, 8, 4488-4501.
- **Alcoholism**
- Hastings, G., Brooks, O., Stead, M., Agus, K., Amker, T., & Farrell, T. (2010). Alcohol advertising: The last chance saloon. *British Medical Journal*, 340(23), 184-186.
- Kahler, C.W., Read, J.P., Wood, M.D., Palfai, T.P. (2003). Social environmental selection as a mediator of gender, ethnic, and personality effects on college student drinking. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 17(3), 226-234.
- Vicary, J.R., & Karshin, C.M. (2002) College alcohol abuse: A review of the problems, issues,

and prevention approaches. *Journal of Primary Prevention*, 22 (3), 299-331.

- McKay, J.R., & Hiller-Sturmhofel, S. (2011). Treating alcoholism as a chronic disease: Approaches to long term continuing care. *Alcohol Research and Health*, 33(4), 356-370.

- **Compulsive Buying**

- Black, D. W. (2001). Compulsive buying disorder: Definition, assessment, epidemiology and clinical management. *Therapy in Practice*, 16(1), 17-27.
- Black, D. W. (2007). A review of compulsive buying disorder. *World Psychiatry*, 6, 14–18.
- Mueller, A., Claes, L., Mitchell, J.E., Faber, R.J., Fischer, J., & de Zwaam, M. (2011). Does compulsive buying differ between male and female students? *Personality and Individual Differences*, 50, 1309-1312.
- Moven, J.C. & Spears, N. (1999). Understanding compulsive buying among college students: A hierarchical approach. *Journal of Consumer Psychology*, 8(4), 407-430.

- **Workaholism**

- Shifron, R., & Reysen, R.R. (2011). Workaholism: Addiction to work. *Journal of Individual Psychology*, 67(2), 136-146.
- Sussman, S. (2012). Workaholism: A review. *Addiction Research and Therapy*, S6:001. doi:10.4172/2155-6105.S6-001
- Baruch, Y. (2011). The positive wellbeing aspects of workaholism in cross cultural perspective: The chocoholism metaphor, *Career Development International*, 16 (6), 572 – 591.
- Griffiths, M.D., & Karanika-Murray, M. (2012). Contextualising over-engagement in work: Towards a more global understanding of workaholism as an addiction. *Journal of Behavioral Addiction*, doi: 10.1556/JBA.1.2012.002

- **Sexual Addiction**

- Sussman, S., Leventhal, A., Bluthenthal, R.N., Freimuth, M., Forster, M., & Ames, S.L. (2011). A framework for the specificity of addictions. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 8, 3399-3415, doi:10.3390/ijerph8083399
- Jones, K.E., & Hertlein, K.M. (2012). Four key dimensions for distinguishing internet infidelity from internet and sex addiction: Concepts and clinical application. *American Journal of Family Therapy*, 40, 115–125.
- Fong, T.W., Reid, R.C., & Parhami, I. (2012). Behavioral addictions: Where to draw the lines? *Psychiatric Clinics of North America*, 35, 279–296.

- Goldmeier, D., & Petrak, J. (2012). How to recognise sexual addiction in the sexual health clinic setting? *Sexually Transmitted Infections*, 87(5), 370-371.

- **Nicotine Addiction**
- Rosenthal, D.G., Weitzman, M., & Benowitz, N.L. (2011). Nicotine addiction: Mechanisms and consequences. *International Journal of Mental Health*, 40(1), 22–38.
- Wang, M-P., Ho, S-Y., Lo, W-S., & Lam, T-H. (2012). Smoking family, secondhand smoke exposure at home, and nicotine addiction among adolescent smokers. *Addictive Behaviors*, 37, 743-746.
- Dani, J.A. & Balfour, D.J.K. (2011). Historical perspective: Historical and current perspective on tobacco use and nicotine addiction. *Trends in Neurosciences*, 34(7), 383-392.

Students will submit their work through- **Turn-it-In**, <http://www.turnitin.com>

For further details on **Plagiarism**, please refer to <http://www.hku.hk/plagiarism/page2s.htm>

Submission of Assignments:

All assignments should be submitted on time. According to the Departmental regulations, late submission of assignment will receive the following penalties:

Penalty for late submission

Late for	% of marks to be deducted
1 day	10%
2 days	20%
3 days	30%
4 days	40%
5 days	50%
6 days	60%
7 days	70%
More than 7 days	No mark will be given

Academic Conduct:

The University Regulations on academic dishonesty will be strictly enforced! Please check

the University Statement on plagiarism on the web: <http://www.hku.hk/plagiarism/>.

Academic dishonesty is behaviour in which a deliberately fraudulent mis-representation is employed in an attempt to gain undeserved intellectual credit, either for oneself or for another. It includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the following types of cases:

1. Plagiarism - The representation of someone else's ideas as if they are one's own. Where the arguments, data, designs, etc., of someone else are being used in a paper, report, oral presentation, or similar academic project, this fact must be made explicitly clear by citing the appropriate references. The references must fully indicate the extent to which any parts of the project are not one's own work. Paraphrasing of someone else's ideas is still using someone else's ideas, and must be **acknowledged**.
2. Unauthorized Collaboration on Out-of-Class Projects - The representation of work as solely one's own when in fact it is the result of a joint effort. Where a candidate for a degree or other award uses the work of another person or persons without due acknowledgement.
3. Penalty -
 - i. The relevant Board of Examiners may impose a penalty in relation to the seriousness of the offence.
 - ii. The relevant Board of Examiners may report the candidate to the Senate, where there is *prima facie* evidence of an intention to deceive and where sanctions beyond those in (1) might be invoked.