
Survey Report on the Return Visits of Drug Addicts Released from Compulsory Isolation

Shi Mengjun¹, Zhang Qiuni², Liu Tingting¹

¹The Third Compulsory Drug Rehabilitation Center in Yunnan Province, Yunnan Drug Rehabilitation Administration, Yuxi, China

²School of Business and Tourism Management, Yunnan University, Kunming, China

Email address:

13508893597@163.com (Shi Mengjun)

To cite this article:

Shi Mengjun, Zhang Qiuni, Liu Tingting. Survey Report on the Return Visits of Drug Addicts Released from Compulsory Isolation. *Science Journal of Public Health*. Vol. 11, No. 3, 2023, pp. 85-93. doi: 10.11648/j.sjph.20231103.15

Received: April 10, 2023; **Accepted:** May 24, 2023; **Published:** June 6, 2023

Abstract: To comprehensively study and judge the effectiveness and shortcomings of drug rehabilitation work in prevention, implementation, and care, provide data support for optimizing the unified drug rehabilitation model, and provide decision-making suggestions for anti-drug related institutions, the Third Compulsory Isolation and Drug Treatment Institute of Yunnan Province (hereinafter referred to as “the Third Institute of Yunnan Province”) conducted a social return visit survey from September to October 2022 on the compulsory isolation drug rehabilitation personnel (hereinafter referred to as “released personnel”) who were released from the Third Institute of Yunnan Province from 2017 to 2018 through a questionnaire survey. In this survey, the drug control offices, townships streets, and communities in various counties (cities, districts) assisted in the return visit survey, with 234 person-time. The investigation process has received strong support from public security and relevant social institutions. The research content is divided into five interrelated themes, including basic information of personnel, relapse factors (maintaining integrity), return to the status quo, evaluation of drug rehabilitation work, and the situation of drug users during the epidemic. Based on the results of data analysis, propose hierarchical countermeasures and suggestions to various drug control related systems and units from the drug prevention stage, drug withdrawal stage, and social reintegration stage.

Keywords: Released Personnel, Return Visit and Investigation, Relapse Rate

1. Introduction

On the occasion of Anti-Drug Day in 2020, General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized that "Party committees and governments at all levels should adhere to the people-centered development thought, take a highly responsible attitude towards the country, nation, people and history, adhere to the policy of strict anti-drug, and fight the people's war against drugs well" [1]; He also gave important instructions at the national anti-narcotics work conference: adhere to the policy of strict anti-drug, fight well the people's war on drug control, and continuously achieve new results in drug control work [2]. The policy of anti-drug in our country is "people-oriented, scientific drug rehabilitation, comprehensive correction, care and assistance", from the four aspects of the anti-drug policy, all fully reflect the use of scientific methods to control the relapse rate and the integration of drug addicts into social life. The Third

Compulsory Isolation and Drug Treatment Institute of Yunnan Province (hereinafter referred to as “the Third Institute of Yunnan Province”) has always adhered to the anti-drug policy, and according to the requirements of the anti-drug policy, it is necessary to further promote the practice of service awareness, theoretical technological innovation, integration of social forces, and follow-up extended assistance. The drug rehabilitation work extends from on-site treatment to both ends, and explores the closed management mode from drug prevention, drug withdrawal to follow-up care [3]. Based on this, the Third Institute of Yunnan Province organized a research team to conduct a large-scale investigation of those who have been released from compulsory isolation for drug rehabilitation after returning to society for 4-5 years.

The purpose of this social return survey is to understand their situation after drug addiction rehabilitation and help them better integrate into society. Through the follow-up visits and surveys, the physical and psychological conditions,

living and employment conditions, family and social relations of released personnel can be understood, the problems and difficulties encountered by released personnel in the process of social integration can be discovered and solved in a timely manner, and necessary help and support can be provided to facilitate their smooth return to society. In addition, the return survey can also provide practical experience and data support for anti-drug work, and provide decision-making suggestions for anti-drug related institutions. In order to achieve the research goal, the survey was carried out from the following four aspects: the basic situation of the survey subjects, the relapse situation and influencing factors, the follow-up care, and the evaluation of drug rehabilitation work.

2. Research Method

On the basis of summarizing years of experience in return visit survey, the Third Institute of Yunnan Province conducted a social return visit survey on drug rehabilitation personnel who were discharged from 2017 to 2018 by the Third Institute of Yunnan Province through questionnaire survey from September to October 2022. In this return visit survey, the main sample survey number was 1479 (adult rehabilitators and follow-up care personnel), the actual survey number was 1065, and the number of non-investigators was 414. The field research phase took 34 days (September to October 2022), the drug control offices, townships streets, and communities in various counties (cities, districts) assisted in the return visit survey, with 234 person-time, sent 32 vehicles by car, and held 33 hall meetings, making all the visits required.

In order to ensure that the research is scientific and objective, the data is true, the research results have practical guiding significance for the work of compulsory isolation for drug rehabilitation work and social anti-drug work, the Third Institute of Yunnan Province formulated the *Work Plan for the return visit and Investigation of the Third Compulsory Drug Rehabilitation Center of Yunnan Province in 2022*, and coordinated with public security organs, prisons, communities, village groups and other departments and institutions, use special questionnaires, and conduct unified training for researchers. The research process adhered to the principle of "interview first, individual interview, telephone follow-up", the researchers went deep into each township, community, and the home of the released personnel to interview, and some of them who could not be interviewed obtained their contact information through the file for remote return visit and registration for future reference. For all the research, two researchers should be present at the same time and the research data should be input into the professional research software (Questionnaire Star) at the same time to ensure the accuracy and authenticity. The leading group supervised the investigation process in real time to improve the rigor and application value of the report.

The data collection tools of this survey are the inquiry network of the internal network and professional survey

software (questionnaire star), which have the following features and advantages:

- (1) Support multi-platform data entry and allow information input under different access conditions. Both inquiry network and questionnaire star are web-based data questionnaire systems, this research designed the corresponding electronic questionnaire to ensure that the data uniqueness supported multi-platform input, and used police communication or computer input directly.
- (2) Data storage, export and visualization functions. The data was stored on the server located in the Yunnan Drug Rehabilitation Administration Bureau, which ensured its security and stability. Both inquiry network and questionnaire star support data export through EXCEL, which is convenient for data screening and integration. At the same time, inquiry network supports various forms of data display functions to facilitate intuitive data acquisition.
- (3) Data confidentiality and encapsulation functions. The whole process of data from input, storage to export was based on the intranet. The questionnaire was sent to the researcher in the form of a link, and the researcher could not view or modify the data that had been entered. Technical personnel can view and export data, but cannot modify data. Thus, the confidentiality of the data, the authenticity and objectivity of the research are guaranteed.
- (4) Data monitoring function. The inquiry network and questionnaire star can check the time, equipment and network address of data entry. Meanwhile, researchers can input alarm number and survey object number in the process of investigation, so that they can check the progress of data entry and trace back the source of data entry in real time.

3. The Overall Situation

From 2017 to 2018, there were a total of 1065 survey samples, including 1020 males, accounting for 95.77%, and 45 females, accounting for 4.23%;(Among them, there were 762 follow-up care personnel after release, including 756 males, accounting for 99.21%, and 6 females, accounting for 0.79%; There were 303 adult ex-prisoners, 264 men, accounted for 87.13%, and 39 women, accounted for 12.87%); In terms of age distribution, 217 (20.37%) were between 18 and 29 years old, 390 (36.62%) were between 30 and 39 years old, 352 (33.05%) were between 40 and 49 years old, 102 (9.58%) were between 50 and 59 years old and 4 (0.33%) were over 60 years old [4]; And 2020 (hereinafter referred to as 20 years) for those who were released from 2015 to 2016: the total number of survey samples increased by 777, with 746 men and 31 women; There has also been an increase in various stages of the age distribution.

The age of first drug use was 0.28% under 14 years old, 13.05% between 14 and 18 years old, 68.82% between 18 and 29 years old, 17.85% above 30 years old, mainly

concentrated in 14 to 29 years old (81.85%). Combined with the analysis of the age composition of drug addicts, the situation of anti-drug in Yuxi City, where the Third Institute of Yunnan Province is located, is gradually improving. At the same time, under the condition of maintaining or strengthening the current anti-drug efforts, there are likely to be two development trends in the next 10-20 years. One is that the number of drug addicts will show a significant downward trend due to various factors; The other is drug addicts will present a tendency of aging.

The top three ethnic groups were Han (86.29%), Hui (6.67%), and Yi (4.88%). In terms of education level (including those who have not graduated), 22 (2.07%) were illiterate, 221 (20.75%) were primary school, 704 (66.1%) were junior high schools, 99 (9.3%) were in secondary vocational schools or ordinary high schools, 16 (1.5%) were junior college, 3 (0.28%) were bachelor's degree or above, and 88.92% were below the junior Chinese level. The data show that the education level of drug rehabilitation personnel is mainly concentrated in primary school and junior high school, and after junior high school, it has fallen off a cliff, and the higher the education level, the lower the probability of drug use. According to the age of first drug use, it is judged that the vast majority of drug addicts enter a period of high incidence of drug infection after graduating from primary and secondary schools or dropping out of school, and entering the society 3-5 years later.

Among the types of drugs, traditional drugs accounted for 52.96%, new drugs accounted for 44.41%, and mixed drugs accounted for 2.63%. Among them, heroin accounted for 52.96%, magu accounted for 27.98%, and meth accounted for 16.06%, which was a downward trend compared with the 20-year return survey data. However, it can be seen that traditional drugs still dominate and drug abuse still exists. According to the *2021 China Drug Situation Report*, the number of abusers among existing drug users continued to decrease, and the abuse of heroin, ice, ketamine, marijuana and other drugs decreased by 19%, 18.5%, 9% and 10.7% respectively year-on-year in 2021 [5].

During the epidemic, 360 people filled out the questionnaire, from which it can be seen that after the outbreak, 57.78% of people thought that the channels for obtaining drugs have become more secret and difficult to find, 59.33% of drug addicts have reduced the frequency of drug use, or even no longer use drugs, 56.94% of people have decreased the amount of drugs obtained, 52.5% of drug addicts have reduced their consumption, and 76.11% of drug addicts believed that social control was stricter; It can also be seen in the *2021 China Drug Situation Report* that the total amount of domestic drug seizures continued to decline, and overseas drugs were still the main source of drugs [6]. In the whole year, 17.3 tons of mainstream drugs with a large number of abusers such as heroin, methamphetamine and ketamine were seized, of which 15.3 tons were sourced abroad and 2 tons were hoarded or manufactured domestically, down 21.7% and 48.2% respectively year-on-year, accounting for 88.6% and 11.4% of the total

seizures, which may also be affected by the new crown epidemic and strict control of national borders.

In terms of the main living areas, 47.61% were rural areas, 21.69% were townships and towns, 17.56% were county towns, 10.23% were prefectures and cities, and 2.16% were provincial capitals.

Among the family situation, 599 people have marriage experience, accounting for 56.24%, 382 people are still in marriage, accounting for 35.87%, and 47.23% have children. 35.21% of the respondents bought a house or built a house, 50.7% lived in their parents' house, and 91.55% of the respondents did not live together among drug addicts. When raising drug funds (multiple choice question), 36.48% made up reasons to deceive their parents, 7.72% sold things in them, and the harm of drug addicts to the family was more obvious.

65.07% of the respondents said that there were drug addicts among good friends (Note: more than 4 times in 1 year are good friends). In the self-analysis of the reasons for drug infection, 45.12% believed that it was the reason for dating, and more than 32.6% of people were due to curiosity, thrill-seeking and other reasons, and poor friendship was still the main cause of drug use.

4. The Relapse Rate and Influencing Factors

4.1. Relapse Rate and Non-Relapse Rate

The relapse rate in this survey is defined as the number of people who use drugs again after returning to society after being released from compulsory isolation for drug rehabilitation, and the number of people who are decided by public security organs for rehabilitation and compulsory isolation for drug rehabilitation (Questionnaire data + the number of internal ordination people in the Third Institute of Yunnan Province) divided by the number of people investigated. (Note: This survey does not exclude people who have been forcibly abstained and returned since 19-22, and only some of the respondents have undergone urine tests).

Since this survey is a unified count of 17-18 years of release and returnees, only 3-4 years of average relapse rate can be obtained. This is defined as the proportion of drug users who were released from compulsory detoxification quarantine between January 2017 and December 2018 and had not relapsed by August 30, 2022. The total sample of this survey was 1065 people, and the number of relapses was 303 people, according to the formula, the average relapse rate of 3-4 years of this survey was 28.45%, corresponding to the average non-relapse rate of 3-4 years was 71.55% ($100\% - 28.45\% = 71.55\%$).

4.2. Influencing Factors of Relapse

Among the total number of people surveyed, 31.36% of people who had been treated once, 30.8% twice, 36.15% 3-9 times, and 1.69% more than 10 times in places managed by

public security organs or judicial and administrative organs. Among the 762 people who maintained ethics, the top three reasons for maintaining ethics (multiple choice questions) were 645 (84.65%) perseverance, 426 (55.9%) staying away from drug addicts, and 312 (40.94%) leaving toxic environments. After comparison, we found that the self-reported attribution was highly similar, and the environment, making friends and oneself were the three major factors affecting relapse.

Among the 303 relapses, from the main reasons for relapse, 54.79% of them think that they cannot resist the temptation of drugs, 33.33% think that they are lured by drug addicts, 19.14% think that they are discriminated against by society, family or work is not smooth and life is empty accounted for 13.2% and 12.87% respectively, 7.26% of relapses believe that they have the idea of smoking once and no longer smoking, and it can be seen from various data that the temptation of drugs and the lure of drug friends are also the main reasons for relapse.

76.57% of the respondents said that the attitude of their families after relapse was to ask for drug rehabilitation, 6.6% regardless of asking, and 14.19% of others, which shows that nearly 70% of relapsed people will not be abandoned by their families, but family relationships are not good. In terms of how to help them get rid of drug addiction (multiple choice questions), the top rankings are leaving a toxic environment (56.44%), having a stable job (32.67%), having scientific methods for drug rehabilitation (9.57%), strict family control and psychological support (33.33%), from the two surveys of family attitudes after review and how to help them rehabilitate, it can also be seen that repairing and improving the family relationship of relapsed patients will also affect the length of time that the relapsed person's integrity is maintained after rehabilitation.

5. Follow-up Care

Due to the high relapse rate of drug addicts and the difficulties they face after returning to society, the Third Institute of Yunnan Province not only focuses on the forward extension of work - anti-drug prevention, but also pays attention to the backward extension of work - follow-up care. Therefore, this survey specially sets up a follow-up care questionnaire for drug rehabilitation personnel, aiming to understand the survival state and social integration of drug rehabilitation personnel after returning to society, and understand the difficulties and needs they face, it is of great significance to improve the maintenance rate of ethics and adhere to "care and rescue" by guiding the education and correction work in the place to adapt to the needs of their return to society through feedback analysis, and guiding and improving the follow-up extended assistance work [7].

According to the investigation, 762 people participated in this questionnaire, accounting for 71.55% of the total sample. The relapse rate was 24.67%, lower than that of the total sample (28.45%), which may be related to the higher coverage rate of follow-up care workers. Follow-up care

personnel need to conduct urine tests regularly, and the authenticity is relatively high, while non-follow-up care personnel mainly pass questionnaire questions and answers, and do not test their urine, and the authenticity needs to be tested.

A survey was conducted on 762 follow-up caretakers, and the data showed that 32.81% of the respondents bought or built their own houses, 52.89% lived in their parents' homes, 10.1% rented houses, and 0.92% (7 people) had no fixed residence. The housing problem is not prominent, but it should be of concern to the small number of people who do not have permanent occupants.

In terms of occupational status, 18.37% of the respondents were engaged in agriculture, 37.27% were temporary workers, 4.86% were enterprise employees, 25.46% were idle at home, and 11.29% were engaged in business. The data is consistent with the results of the survey of drug rehabilitation personnel in Yunnan mainly in rural areas, and at the same time, it is necessary to pay attention to the psychology and difficulties of people living idle at home, and help temporary workers improve their vocational skills. In terms of the main sources of livelihood (multiple choice questions), the top three were work income (64.7%), family provision (29.4%), business (7.87%), only 1.84% (14 people) had social relief such as subsistence allowances, other illegal or dishonorable ways can hardly be obtained from the questionnaire survey. In terms of average monthly total income, 21.78% (166 people) had no income, 2.36% (18 people) were less than 350 yuan, 2.62% (20 people) were less than 610 yuan, 6.3% (48 people) were less than 1350 yuan, 51.57% (393 people) were 1350-5000 yuan, and 15.35% (117 people) were more than 5000 yuan. According to the *Notice on Raising the Minimum Living Security for Urban and Rural Residents and the Assistance and Support Standards for the Extremely Poor* issued by Yunnan Provincial Civil Affairs Department in 2017/2020, the amount is 505 yuan (640 yuan) per person/month in urban areas and 3,175 yuan (4,500 yuan) per person/year in rural areas. According to the survey data, there were 38 people whose average monthly income was less than 610 yuan. None of them received social relief such as living allowances, and 2.89% (22 people) of the respondents said that handling of subsistence allowance and social security was the most influential problem after returning to society.

The top three problems (multiple-choice questions) that had the greatest impact after returning to society were not being able to find a job (48.56%), being discriminated against by others (30.18%), and having difficulty adapting to society (24.15%). The top three reasons for not finding a job (multiple choice question) were due to drug use experience (48.29%), lack of skills or expertise (38.58%), and lack of diploma (22.97%) [8]. In the areas most in need of help (multiple choice questions), the top three were job search (46.59%), not being socially discriminated against (36.61%), and leaving the drug environment (23.75%). It can be seen that finding a job is the biggest concern and biggest problem faced by drug rehabilitation personnel, and how to help them

master the technology or specialty of social needs is the primary problem and breakthrough direction faced by the drug rehabilitation system, you can refer to the Qingjiao classroom on the Alipay platform.

The first targets for help when released personnel encountered difficulties were family members (43.31%), friends (6.16%), government departments (3.15%), follow-up care stations of compulsory rehabilitation centers (1.44%), and police officers of compulsory rehabilitation centers (2.62%), while 41.99% of the respondents relied on themselves alone. Among the departments that received help (multiple-choice questions), none (38.32%), neighborhood and village groups (29.66%), judicial and police station staff (29.4%), judicial follow-up care station staff (13.12%), police officers in compulsory rehabilitation centers (11.42%), volunteers (2.89%). According to the survey data, there is still much room for improvement in the follow-up assistance work of judicial administrative drug rehabilitation centers, and the current help does not match the needs of released personnel, resulting in released personnel not taking the initiative to seek problems when facing problems.

The data show that the proportion of regular participants in activities organized by follow-up care has basically not changed, and the proportion of occasional participants has increased by nearly 12%, the enthusiasm for participation has generally increased, and the recognition of follow-up care to help maintain integrity has increased as a whole. In terms of organizing activities, the regulatory attributes (urine tests) have increased, and the service attributes (talks, home visits, holiday condolences) have been further strengthened [9]. In terms of integrity maintenance, the two groups are not comparable due to the inconsistent return time, but it can be seen that the relapse rate of released personnel who have been out of follow-up care (3-4 years) is significantly higher than that of the released personnel who are in care (within 3 years). At the same time, the vast majority of released personnel in care take methadone.

6. Evaluation of Drug Rehabilitation Work

The overall evaluation of drug rehabilitation work was good, 47.23% of the respondents believed that the most useful experience in drug rehabilitation was judicial compulsory isolation, 6.95% of the respondents believed that individuals should rehabilitate drugs at home, 25.63% of the respondents believed that the public security was compulsorily isolated for drug rehabilitation, community drug rehabilitation accounted for only 9.58%, and community rehabilitation accounted for 6.48%.

Among the self-rated judicial compulsory isolation centers for their greatest help (multiple choice questions), the top three were isolation from drugs (61.6%), helping them recover their health (49.3%), teaching how to refuse drugs (36.81%), and only 5.16% thought it was not helpful.

The top three most willing to participate in correction

activities (multiple choice questions) were rehabilitation sports (47.23%), cultural and sports activities (23.29%), and psychological counseling (28.08%). In the workplace job satisfaction ranking (multiple choice questions), the top three were detoxification therapy (65.16%), physical rehabilitation training (63.57%), and general knowledge of drug rehabilitation (63.72%), and the bottom three were vocational skills training (54.37%), return guidance and assistance (55.4%), and psychological counseling and counseling (57.56%) [10]. The rating of satisfaction with police law enforcement was high, reaching 64.41%.

7. Countermeasures and Suggestions

Anti-narcotics work is still deficient in the stages of drug prevention, compulsory isolation and reintegration. The three stages require multi-system and multi-level linkage, and multi-measures to carry out system improvement and reform and innovation in an all-round way.

7.1. Focus on High-Risk Groups of Drug Infection, Reform Online Publicity Mechanisms, and Effectively Reduce the Number of New Drug Users

7.1.1. Anti-Drug Propaganda should Focus on Three Key Groups

- (1) Pay attention to rural youth. The proportion of drug addicts living in rural areas is much higher than that in urban areas, and anti-drug propaganda should be focused and tilted towards rural areas [11, 12]. It is recommended that the National Narcotics Control Office cooperate with the "Jack Ma Foundation". Taking the training of rural teachers as the starting point, the "Jack Ma Foundation" highly overlaps with the main body of rural anti-drug education, and embeds anti-drug education in rural teacher training that has a far-reaching impact on rural youth. With the support of local public security and township governments, provincial drug rehabilitation bureaus organize drug rehabilitation centers under their control to regularly enter rural areas to promote anti-drug publicity, and increase participation through low-cost gifts. Anti-drug publicity is carried out on apps and websites frequently used by rural residents, such as Pinduoduo and Yun Zhongyang, as well as answers with prizes. (Nobel laureates have found that lower material incentives significantly improve policy implementation in their research into the causes of poverty in Africa.)
- (2) Attaching importance to secondary vocational schools and junior high schools and below. Drug addicts are mainly primary and secondary school education, and began to drop precipitously from high school education. It can be argued that extending the number of years of schooling for school-age adolescents helps to reduce their risk of infection. Relevant information shows that many places in the country have different degrees of tuition subsidies for secondary vocational

schools in order to improve the quality of the whole people and maintain social order. It is recommended that the National Narcotics Control Office, from the perspective of drug prevention, coordinate with the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Education and other departments to jointly set up special funds or supplement existing special funds, and subsidize secondary vocational schools other than general high schools, which are used to reduce or reduce students' tuition fees and subsidize living expenses, and to encourage junior high school graduates who have not entered high school to enter secondary vocational schools.

Based on the fact that adolescents mainly obtain information through the internet which has the conditions for accurate push, the National Narcotics Control Office should establish anti-drug publicity accounts (public accounts, short video accounts) that meet the characteristics of their age, interests, and knowledge level for this group, so as to fill the gap in the current precise publicity for this group. Ministries and bureaus have cooperated with education authorities to include anti-drug knowledge in the examination subjects of secondary vocational schools; The provincial drug rehabilitation bureau regularly organizes teachers of vocational colleges and universities to conduct anti-drug publicity and training; Compulsory training places must enter the secondary vocational colleges and universities every year to give on-site lectures; Drug rehabilitation police should take advantage of the experience of a large number of drug addicts to achieve knowledge spillover and serve the society.

- (3) Attach great importance to the students' parents. Parents have a serious lack of anti-drug knowledge for their children, so it is necessary to cooperate with schools to provide anti-drug education for parents at parents' meeting. At the same time, in terms of online anti-drug publicity, it is necessary to carry out targeted anti-drug publicity based on parents' interests and concerns, such as showing the age of first drug use in the form of a report and the key role of families in anti-drug education.

7.1.2. The Judicial Administration of Drug Addiction Rehabilitation System Should Reform the Network Publicity Mechanism

According to a survey of the existing WeChat public accounts in 150 drug rehabilitation centers, the average number of soft text reads is 100-300 times, and there are problems of poor publicity effect and "self-amusement". Ministries and bureaus should clarify the bottom line and principles of publicity, and issue corresponding guiding opinions to avoid subordinate institutions not daring to innovate in publicity mechanisms, suppressing innovation, and failing to adapt to the public's increasing willingness to participate in administration and the threshold of information interest.

In the assessment and evaluation, the provincial drug

rehabilitation bureaus as far as possible to avoid the traditional bureaucratic system completely depends on the disadvantages of the superior evaluation, through the reading volume, the number of likes, participation, content correlation and other indicators to build a scientific publicity and evaluation system, which can refer to the Central Political and Legal Commission of the annual "four hundred" selection.

Drug rehabilitation centers have advantages in materials compared with higher-level organs, and should firmly establish the concept of "content is king" in content creation, and pay attention to the needs and interests of the public. In the mode of transmission, not limited to text and images, actively explore short videos and live broadcasts, etc. In the communication channel to traffic oriented, seize the short video and other new application tuyere. In terms of information arrival, accurate positioning, accurate matching and accurate pushing can be achieved. All drug rehabilitation centers should also establish talent screening mechanisms and improve channels for talent promotion, encourage police to open personal self-media, and form a publicity matrix with official media.

7.2. Perfect unity Drug Rehabilitation mode, Enhance the Professional Quality of the Correctional Team, Attach Great Importance to the Scientific Research

7.2.1. We will Further Improve the Unified Drug Rehabilitation Model and the Institutional Security System

Firstly, attention has been paid to the contradiction between the lack of software and hardware in the current place and the large number of drug rehabilitation personnel, especially for projects with high requirements for individual teaching such as psychological counseling and equipment training, and issued differentiated corrective practical opinions combined with the actual conditions of each province. The second is to implement zonal management of "first-time drug rehabilitation groups" on the basis of the "four phases and five centers", increase the punitive nature of first-time drug rehabilitation groups, and include the first drug rehabilitation into the key time points for drug rehabilitation for special research and policy formulation. The third is to ensure the authenticity and timeliness of big data, promote the merger and interoperability of big data management systems and other business systems, and reduce the risk of data fraud and information lag caused by system independence. The fourth is to incorporate vocational skills training into the local system and treat it equally, and local governments subsidize training schools and provide funds, personnel and equipment support to drug rehabilitation centers.

7.2.2. To Enhance the Internal Driving Force and Improve the Ability and Quality of the Correctional Team

The core of drug rehabilitation specialization is professional talents who are the carrier of drug rehabilitation technology and knowledge, social professional institutions use technical titles to manage and motivate professional talents (supported by the theory of the "five mechanisms of

organization and coordination" proposed by Mintz Berg). In view of the current administrative model that cannot effectively assess the professional and technical capabilities of specialized drug rehabilitation talents and the insufficient internal driving force for professional ability improvement, it is recommended that the Ministry of Justice implement a technical title and technical police rank system in the national judicial administrative drug rehabilitation system.

7.2.3. Attach Importance to Scientific Research and Theoretical Exploration to Build a Solid Foundation of "Scientific Drug Rehabilitation"

- (1) Pay attention to the normalization of data collection, and use big data platforms to achieve scientific assessment. It is recommended that ministries and bureaus create unified questionnaires, purchase professional research software, and communicate with big data platforms. Conduct identity information and various data entry for all newly admitted drug addicts [13]; All the released personnel are investigated for their satisfaction with the process of detoxification.
- (2) Establish an evaluation index system and promote the pilot work of large samples. The most willing correction activity for drug addicts is physical rehabilitation training, and it is believed that the greatest help provided by drug rehabilitation facilities is to restore physical health [9], and rehabilitation sports ranks second in workplace job satisfaction. First of all, it should be clear that rehabilitation training can play two roles, one is the improvement of physical quality, the other is the help of drug withdrawal. The problem of the first role is that the relationship between the quantity and effect of exercise on the health benefits of drug addicts is not clear, the scientific evaluation index system of physical health and the exercise prescription bank suitable for drug addicts have not been established, and there is blindness and unreasonable allocation of resources in project introduction. The problem of the second role is that the mechanism of action of exercise on drug addiction rehabilitation is not clear, and there is a lack of sufficient theoretical support and large sample success examples. At the same time, the survey learned from Chen Yanyan, an associate researcher of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, that the lack of research samples is the main difficulty in the current exploration of sports drug rehabilitation. It is suggested that the ministry and local level should formulate rehabilitation training guidance programs and establish exercise prescription database, provide rehabilitation programs and reference indicators for each province, and avoid the blindness and formalization of rehabilitation training. At the same time, in the way of task arrangement, some provinces were selected as the pilot to guarantee exercise time to carry out a large sample survey on sports drug rehabilitation, reflecting the anti-drug policy of "scientific drug rehabilitation".

At the provincial bureau level, the corresponding rehabilitation projects are selected according to the personnel and time conditions of each province, and at the same time, sports drug rehabilitation research projects should be carried out jointly with scientific research institutions. At the level of the institute, it carries out the implementation according to the project assignment, and actively cooperate with scientific research institutions to conduct large-sample research.

7.3. Establish a Return Assistance System Focusing on Service Functions, Guide the Public's Value Orientation

7.3.1. The Assistance System Should Be Constructed from the Aspects of Organizational Construction, Policy Support, and Multi-Department Linkage

- (1) The survey received strong support from public security organs, prison systems, communities and other organizations and institutions in finding the survey subjects, but 19.79% (79 people) of the released personnel were still difficult to find, revealing that there is still a window of supervision and assistance for released personnel to return to society. In September 2017, the four ministries and commissions jointly issued a document calling for "zero action" for community rehabilitation personnel who have lost their control of drug rehabilitation in the community.

The return to assistance should adhere to the concept of government leadership, departmental coordination, resource sharing, complementary advantages, clear division of labor, shared responsibility, social participation, and joint construction, and be positioned as a platform for resource integration [14]. It is recommended that ministries and bureaus coordinate with public security, community and other departments, set up unified institutions to include multi-department personnel in a unified office, effectively solve the current problems of community rehabilitation cannot be managed, follow-up care cannot be done, some work is not done, and some work is duplicated, realize the integrated development of community rehabilitation and follow-up care, and strive to achieve the social effectiveness of 1+1>2.

- (2) As the primary difficulty faced by released personnel and the primary issue in urgent need of help, the employment issue should consider the interests of the government, enterprises and released personnel, and support the establishment of an ecological mechanism that can operate for a long time through policies [14]. It is suggested that ministries and bureaus coordinate with the government to issue guidance on employment support. The provincial bureau coordinates with local governments to establish employment support bases in various places, provide corresponding sites and buildings, and implement tax and rent relief and financial subsidies for settled enterprises. All drug rehabilitation centers actively introduce enterprises, set up vocational skills training programs during the drug rehabilitation period according to the needs of

enterprises, and also encourage drug rehabilitation personnel to start their own businesses in the base and enjoy corresponding policies.

To optimize the policies that affect the normal life and work of released personnel. Taking the ID card problem highlighted by the survey respondents as an example, it is mainly manifested in the fact that the release personnel staying in the hotel are inspected by the public security organs, affecting the normal life of love and work. It is suggested that the public security organs adopt the flexible law enforcement methods of short message, network notice, limited time and waiting for inspection in the hall to protect their privacy. At the same time, statistics were made on the proportion of drug abuse in sudden inspection of released personnel in the hotel, to verify the feasibility of measures under the condition that released personnel know the normalization of the hotel inspection, and to balance the contradiction between supervision and regression.

(3) In view of the current problems of difficult achievement of work goals, low efficiency and high work costs (time, manpower, and funds) due to information asymmetry, it is recommended that the Central Political and Legal Commission and the National Narcotics Control Office coordinate to realize an information sharing platform between the judicial administrative system and anti-narcotics-related institutions such as public security organs, hospitals, civil affairs bureaus, government-related institutions and public welfare organizations [13]. Uniformly deployed by the Ministry of Justice to build a multi-dimensional and multi-level digital information system for prisons and drug rehabilitation systems in various provinces. At the horizontal level, give full play to the role of drug rehabilitation centers as a platform and deeply integrate with social institutions, and establish a three-ring link mechanism of "society-institute-society" at the vertical level to achieve the seamless connection of drug rehabilitation personnel returning to society [15].

The construction of the information platform should be considered from the perspective of released personnel, establish WeChat mini programs or apps for them, and achieve interoperability with public security, civil affairs, community and other follow-up care related institutions. Through mini programs or apps, released personnel can realize supervision and support functions such as urine test appointments, regular reports, psychological interviews, subsistence allowance applications, and job recommendations.

7.3.2. Break the Qualitative Thinking and Change the Public's Value Orientation

Traditional anti-drug propaganda emphasizes "one day of drug use, lifelong drug rehabilitation", and art works are often processed and created with the typical harm of drugs, trying to achieve the purpose of keeping people away from drugs through fear. While fearing drugs, released personnel

are "labeled" as former contacts of drugs, feared and ostracized by the public, forming the greatest resistance to social return. In the survey, 21.54 per cent of the released personnel considered social discrimination to be the main problem they faced in their reintegration into society. Guiding public values has been neglected in recent years, and it should become the focus of the released personnel's reintegration into society. First, anti-drug propaganda should draw on the form of AIDS propaganda, and strive to be objective and scientific, rather than simply using extreme cases or artistic rendering. The second is to guide the public to distinguish between drug addicts and released personnel, and avoid the harm of "stigmatization" and "labeling" to ex-rehabilitation personnel. The third is to further improve the research mechanism, the time is based on the annual unit, the organization is based on the national and provincial units, regularly release various indicators to the public, protect the public's right to know, and eliminate the fear and misunderstanding caused by information asymmetry.

References

- [1] Wang Weiguo, Hu Jinhua. Social co-governance of food safety from the perspective of Chinese governance [J]. *China Legal Science*, 2021, 9 (01): 8-37.
- [2] Hu Yunteng. The theory of criminal rule of law and its new practice under the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Rule of Law [J]. *Legal System and Social Development*, 2022, 28 (05): 5-31.
- [3] Shi Mengjun, Wu Qizhi. Investigation report on the return visit of drug rehabilitation personnel released from compulsory isolation: Based on the questionnaire survey of the third compulsory isolation drug rehabilitation center in Yunnan Province [J]. *China Justice*, 2022 (07): 97-103.
- [4] Wu Hongshun, Yang Jiafeng, Lu Mingheng. To return to society pays a return visit investigation addicts [J]. *Chinese journal of drug dependence*, 2021, 30 (03): 221-224. DOI: 10.13936/j.cnki.cjdd1992.2021.03.010.
- [5] Report on China's drug situation in 2021 [N]. *China Anti-Narcotics News*, 2022-06-28 (003). DOI: 10.28090/n.cnki.ncjdb.2022.000237.
- [6] Li Hai, Song Qiuying, Jiang Zuzhen. Judicial administrative drug effectiveness and future [J]. *Chinese journal of drug abuse prevention and control*, 2022, 28 (09): 1169-1174. DOI: 10.15900/j.cnki.zylf1995.2022.09.001.
- [7] Wu Aiying. Strengthen the resettlement, assistance and education of ex-prisoners, and further promote the innovation of social management [J]. *China Justice*, 2010, No. 130 (10): 9-12.
- [8] Xu Yongzhi, Xie Mingjun. Investigation on rehabilitation personnel in Xishuangbanna Prefecture, Yunnan Province [J]. *Crime and Reform Research*, 2021 (03): 81.
- [9] Wu Xiang, Yang Junfeng, Wang Rui. Effects of health education on prolonged withdrawal symptoms and relapse rate of heroin addicts [J]. *Health education in China*, 2015, 31 (06): 597-598. DOI: 10.16168/j.cnki.issn.1002-9982.2015.06.019.

- [10] Chen Xin. Practice and Thinking on Deepening the Basic Model of National Unified Judicial Administration for Drug Rehabilitation: An Empirical Analysis Based on the Return Visit Survey of Ex-Prisoners [J]. *China Justice*, 2021 (02): 94-99.
- [11] Shen Youlu, Zeng Xin. Job Share ratio "about equal": with unacceptable bottom line values from the Tri-State Survey [J]. *Educational development Research*, 2021, 41 (Z1): 72-80. DOI: 10.14121/j.cnki.1008-3855.2021.z1.012.
- [12] Shi Mengjun, Jiang Zuzhen. A comparative study on the behavior of drug addicts before and after the new crown epidemic [J]. *Chinese Journal of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment*, 2022, 28 (10): 1370-1375. DOI: 10.15900/j.cnki.zylf1995.2022.10.005.
- [13] Zhang Yan. Information system construction boosts the help and control of ex-prisoners released from prison education in Guizhou [J]. *Journal of Guizhou Police Officers Vocational College*, 2017, 29 (02): 95-98. DOI: 10.13310/j.cnki.gzjy.2017.02.014.
- [14] Qiu Taobiao, Liao Lexi, Tang Yuan, Cao Jie. Thoughts on the follow-up care of drug addicts in compulsory isolation returning to society and countermeasures [J]. *Chinese Journal of Justice*, 2018 (12): 84-90.
- [15] Chen Yixiong. Difficulties and countermeasures of drug addicts' integration into society [J]. *Crime and Reform Research*, 2016 (07): 42-46.