

## Abstract

The present study examined the role of personality features and drug outcome expectancies in predicting motivation for treatment of male offenders with substance dependence in Hong Kong. The participants, 163 male offenders with substance dependence whose ages ranged between 21 and 55, completed self-report questionnaires assessing their background information, substance abuse history, personality features using Chinese Personality Assessment Inventory (CPAI-2), drug outcome expectancies using a Drug Outcome Expectancies Scale modified from the Alcohol Outcome Expectancies Scale, and their motivation to treatment in terms of Problem Recognition, Desire for Help, and Treatment Readiness using Texas Christian University (TCU) Motivational Assessment Scales. Results indicated that compared to the Hong Kong male normative sample, the male offenders with substance dependence had significant elevation in the clinical scales of Pathological Dependence (PAT) and Antisocial Behaviors (ANT). Logistic regression analysis confirmed that the combination of CPAI-2 personality and clinical scales were useful in differentiating the male offenders with substance dependence from the Hong Kong male normative sample. Cluster analysis identified two heterogeneous groups of male offenders with different personality characteristics and different degree of impairment based on CPAI-2 clinical scales. The two clusters also had significant difference on their severity in substance abuse, level of drug outcome expectancies, degree of recognizing their problems of substance abuse and desire for seeking help. However, the two clusters had no significant difference on their degree of treatment readiness. Hierarchical Multiple Regression indicated that different combination of personality, clinical features and drug outcome expectancies had direct contribution in predicting

problem recognition, desire for help and treatment readiness. Clinical implications of these findings were discussed.