

市民對大麻和大麻二酚 (CBD) 產品認知和看法

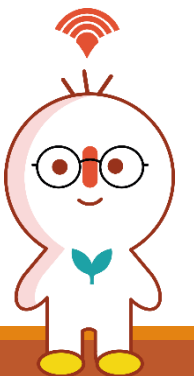
People' s awareness of and views on
marijuana and cannabidiol (CBD) products

22/04/2022 (星期五 FRIDAY) 2:30PM



社區藥物教育輔導會

Community Drug Advisory Council



機構介紹 Introduction

- ❖ 以「以健康為中心」的健康教育及預防物質成癮服務

Providing Health Education Programmes on Substance Abuse Prevention in “Health-centred” Approach

- ❖ 鼓勵大眾建立健康生活模式

Encouraging Healthy Lifestyle in General Public

- ❖ 改變「健康不公義」，減低及消除物質成癮的社會風險

Changing the Status-quo on “Health Inequality” in order to Reduce Social Risk Factors in Substance Abuse



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目的

Objectives

近年吸食大麻個案和涉及大麻罪行的數字上升

Rising numbers in cannabis users and cannabis-related offences

了解市民面對大麻風險、對大麻禍害知識的掌握，和對家庭和學校推動健康抗毒教育的意見

Understanding the risk to the usage of cannabis, the knowledge to the harmfulness of cannabis, and the importance of anti-drug education for parents and schools



民調問題設計

Survey Question Design

面對的風險

Risk

- 在最新三個月接觸大麻正反資訊的頻率
Frequency of reaching information of supporting and opposing use of cannabis in the past 3 months

知識方面的保護力

Protection

- 對可能誤購或誤服含THC的CBD產品的相關健康和法律風險的認知
Understanding of health risk and legal liability of buying and misuse CBD products which contain THC
- 對大麻帶來健康影響的觀感
Understanding the harmfulness of cannabis

學校和家長在抗毒教育的重要性

Significance of Parent and School at drug education

- 責任
Responsibility
- 能力
Ability



民調操作設計

Survey Operation Design

日期 Period

- 2022.4.14 – 2022.4.20

形式 Format

- 網上自填問卷 Online Survey

樣本數目
Sample Size

- 4078



調查結果

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

是次民調主要發現

MAJOR FINDINGS



風險 Risk

接觸支持大麻資訊的頻率大於反對大麻資訊

Receiving more supporting information on cannabis than opposing messages

15%
Respondents



每十個受訪市民
就有一個可能暴
露較高風險

1 of every 10
respondents is at higher
risk



保護 Protection

對大麻禍害的認知

Knowledge to the harmfulness

26%

不知道或否定服用
少量大麻的害處

Do not know or deny the
harm of small amount usage
of cannabis



19%

認為服用少量大麻
害處影響輕微

Taking small amount of the
cannabis is just slightly
harmful



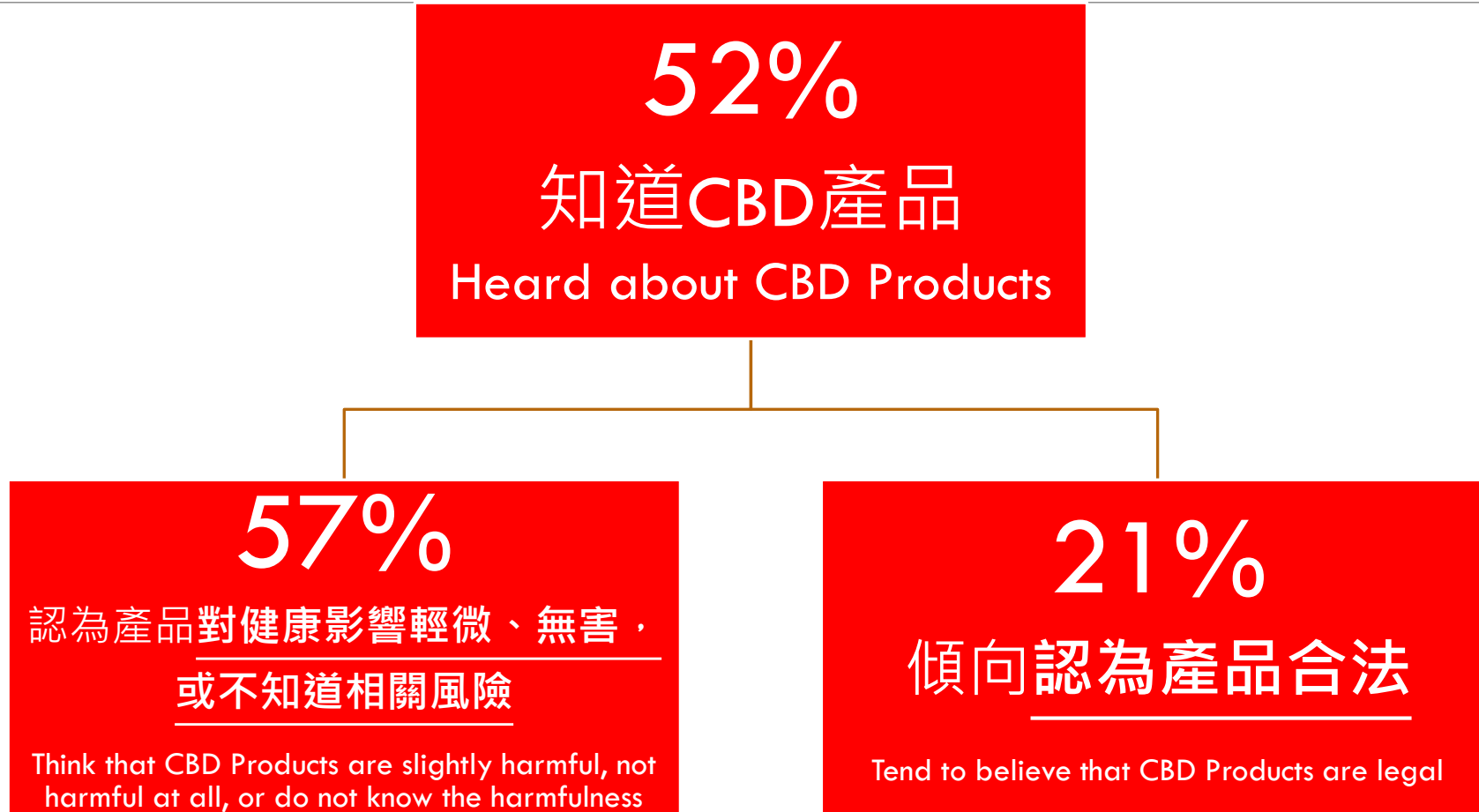
每十個受訪市民
有4位市民是
對大麻的健康風險
掉以輕心

Four out of every 10
respondents do not take the
health risk of cannabis
seriously enough



保護 Protection

對市場出售的 CBD 產品的健康風險和法律風險的認知
Knowledge to Health & Legal Risk of CBD Products



學校和家長在抗毒教育的重要性

Importance of Anti-Drug Education for Schools & Parents

責任重大 Heavy Responsibility

- 家長 Parents **88%**
- 學校 Schools **75%**

足夠能力 Sufficient Ability

- 家長 Parents **21%**
- 學校 Schools **21%**



社區藥物教育輔導會倡議

ADVOCATES BY CDAC





學校 School

小學和中學可善用當局提供的資源，設計和安排校本健康抗毒教育

Make good use of the Government resources to design and run school-based drug education

- 全方位學習津貼 *Life-wide Learning Grant*
- 保安局禁毒處委託的社福機構的健康抗毒教育服務
NGO services commissioned by the Narcotics Division
- 健康校園計劃及「敢動抗毒」計劃
Healthy School Programme & "Beat Drugs with Sports" Programme

安排抗毒教育培訓

Arrange staff training

大專院校的準教師和社工課程，加入健康抗毒教育相關培訓

Arrange trainings for future teachers and social workers by tertiary institutes





家長 Parents

鼓勵家人建立健康生活模式

Encourage family members to have health lifestyle

彼此關顧身心健康

Care ourselves and our loved ones

與子女多談健康自理，一同了解正確用藥資訊和可能的陷阱

Talk and discuss more on health management with our child, and learn together correct drug use, safe medication and possible traps

若發現家人身心健康出狀況，鼓勵及早求助

Encourage to seek early assistance in case of need





政府 Government

參照國際標準，提供足夠的恆常撥款和資源，推出惠及不同年齡、社經、文化和族裔背景社群的抗毒教育，建立個人、家庭、學校和社區抗毒保護網
Reference to international standard, provide adequate recurrent funding and resources to provide drug education for community groups of different ages and social-economic, cultural and racial backgrounds and build up protection for individuals, families, schools and communities

推動教育、衛生、保安、社福的跨政策局及跨部門合作和以「健康為中心」的政策支援

Call for cross-bureau and cross-department collaboration among education, health, security and social welfare to promote health-centred policies



問答

Q&A



附錄

APPENDIX

附錄一 Appendix 1

Say kNOw to Drug 的抗毒教育

以健康為中心
Health Centred

健康包括身體健康、心理健康、社交健康
Covering physical, mental and social health

社會每個人越健康，會有健康風險行為(例如吸毒)的機會愈低
The healthier the people, the less risk they faced

掌握正確健康知識、技能和態度是關鍵
The key is knowledge, skills and attitude

社會各界是關鍵助力
Everyone counts!



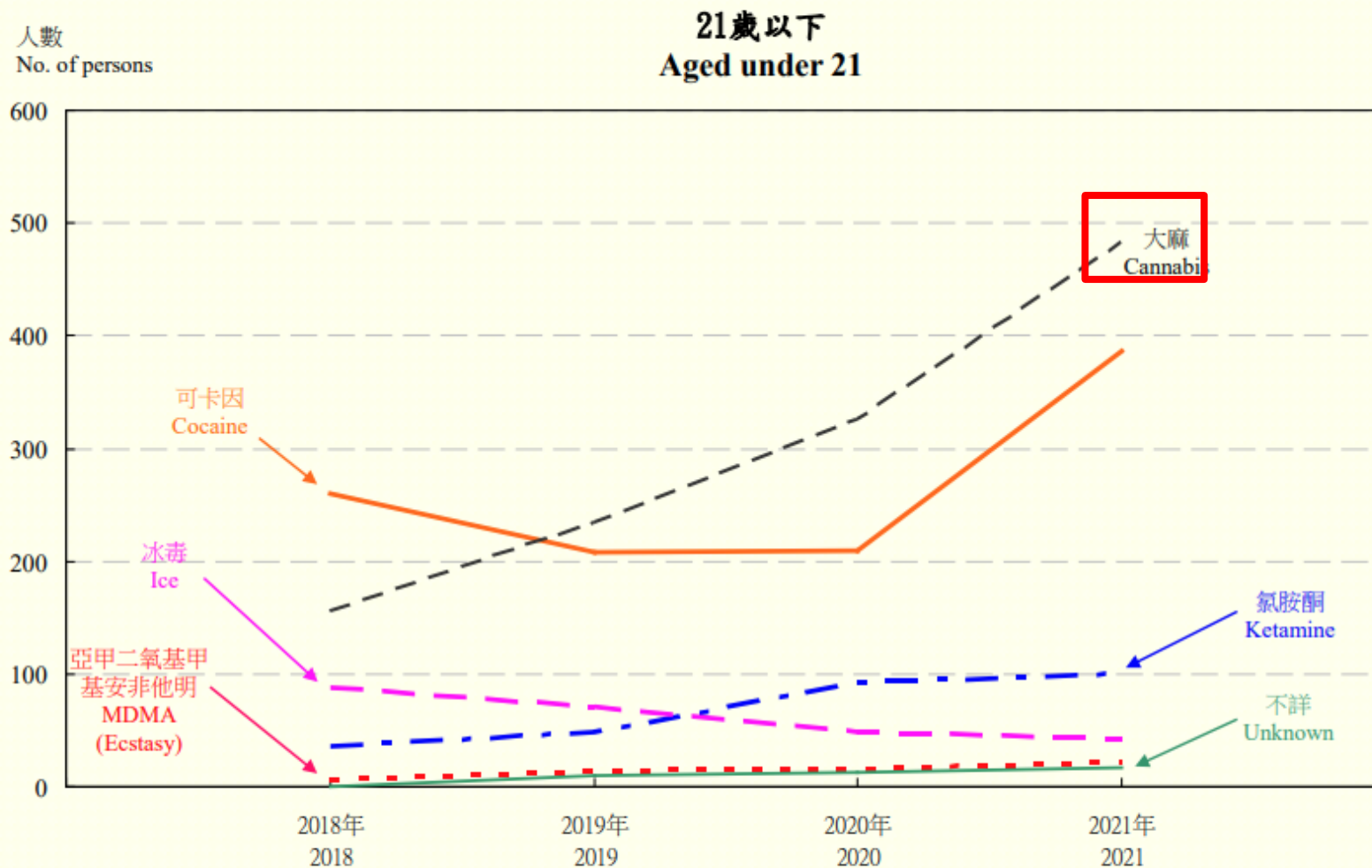
附錄二：香港最新的吸毒趨勢

Appendix 2: UPDATED DRUG TREND



按年齡組別及常被吸食的毒品種類劃分的被呈報吸食毒品人士 (2018年至2021年)

Reported drug abusers by age group by common type of drugs abused (2018 to 2021)



註釋：因為某一被呈報吸食毒品者可吸食多於一種毒品，所以被呈報吸食不同毒品種類的人數不應加起來。
 Note: Since a reported drug abuser may abuse one or more types of drugs, the numbers reported for abusing different drugs should not be added together.

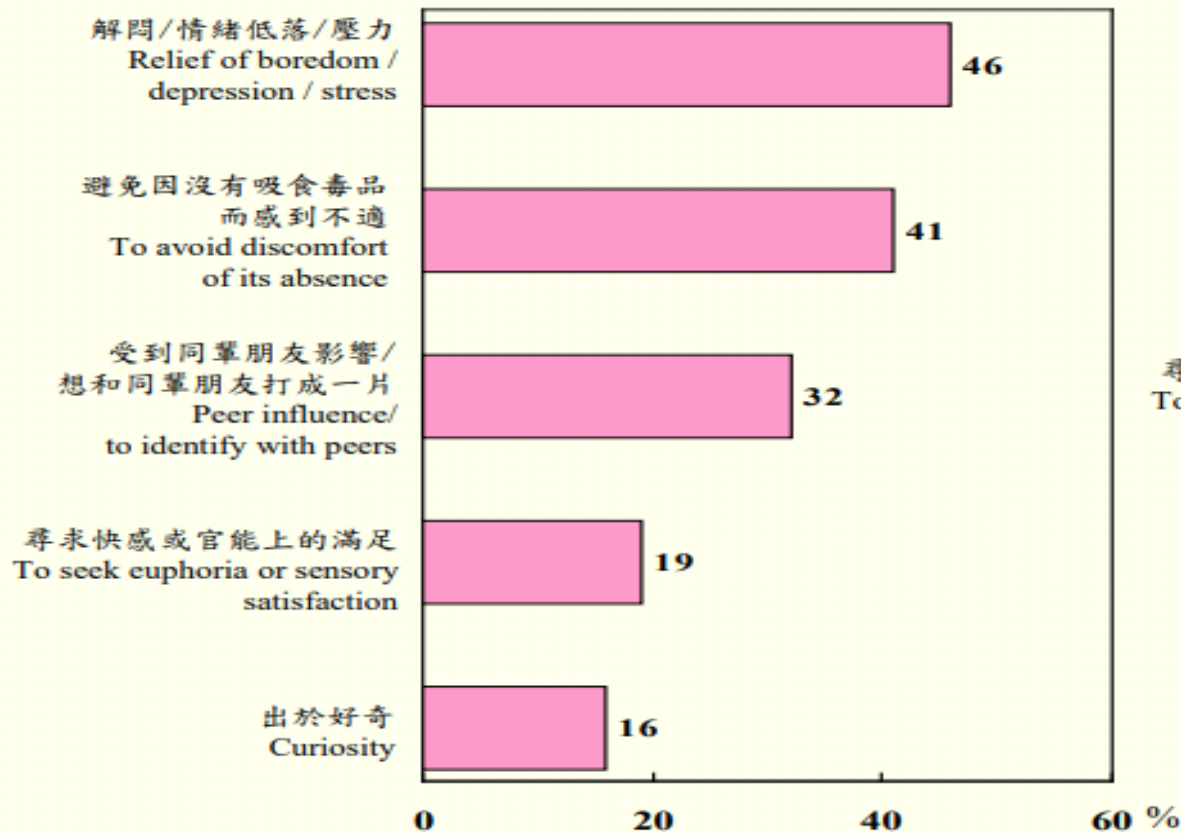


按現時吸食毒品原因劃分的2021年被呈報吸食毒品人士

Reported drug abusers by age group by reason for current drug use in 2021

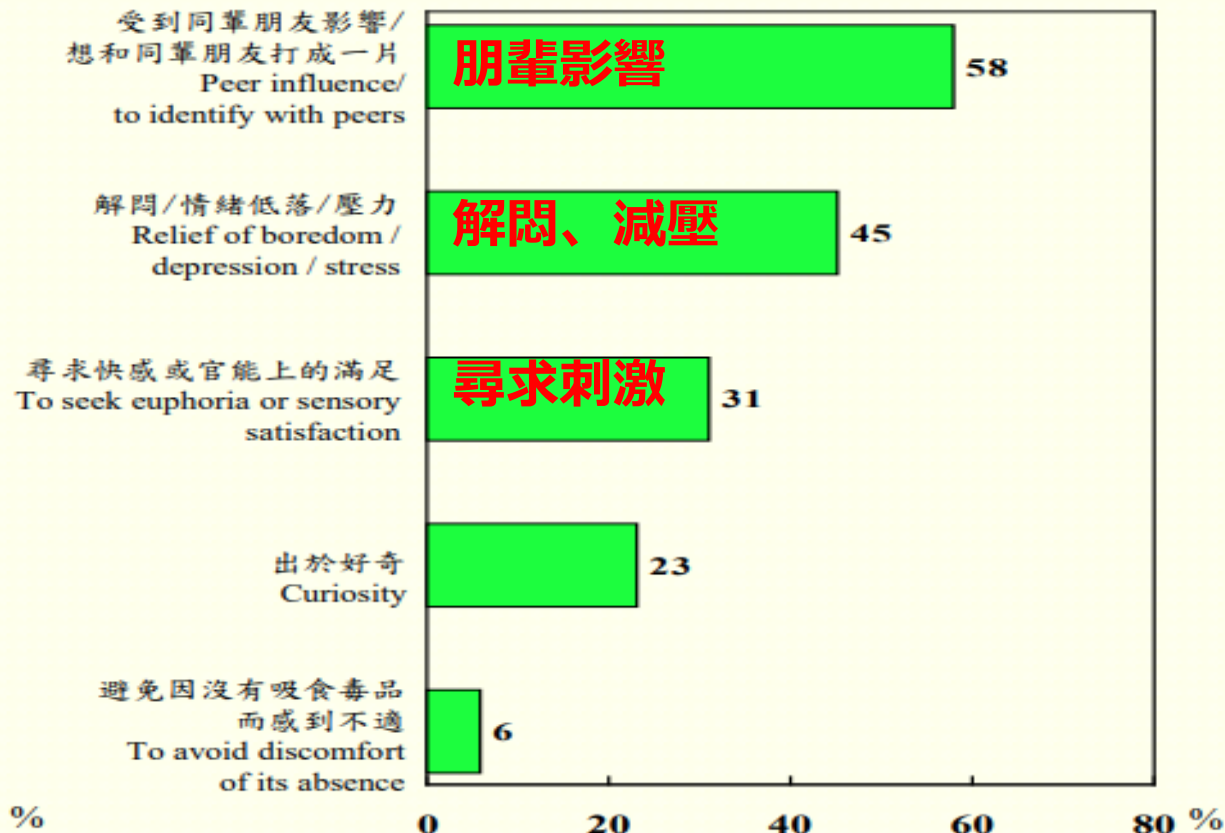
現時吸食毒品原因
Reason for current drug use

所有年齡
All ages



現時吸食毒品原因
Reason for current drug use

21歲以下
Aged under 21



註釋：同一被呈報吸食毒品者可被呈報多於一個現時吸食毒品原因。

Note: More than one reason for current drug use may be reported for each individual reported drug abuser.



涉及毒品罪行數字

Figures of drug related crimes

2021年全年涉及毒品罪行的被捕人數較2020年上升20%(共4,634人)

Total no. of persons arrested for drug offences in 2021 increased by 20% to 4634 as compared to that in 2020

同期21歲以下青少年的被捕人數上升32%(共678人)，主要涉及大麻

No. of arrestees aged <21 increased by 40% to 678, most of them were involved in cannabis-related offences

