




“Project EMpower 2.0”: Ethnic Minority Youth Enhancement Scheme

BDF 210031



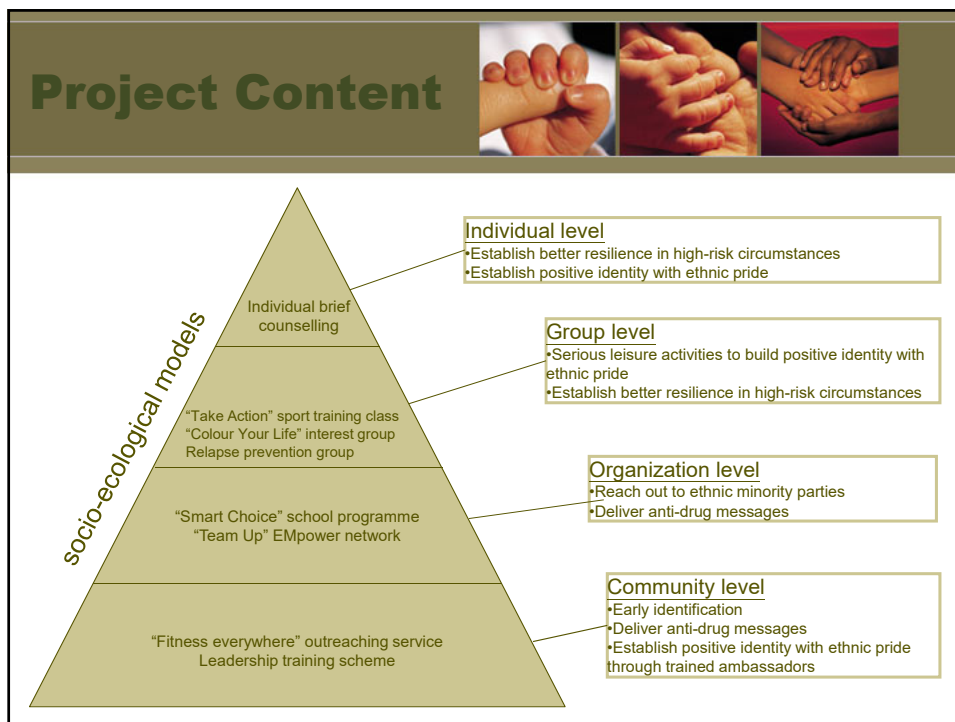
Project implementation period: 1/8/2022 - 31/7/2024
 Grantee: Tung Wah Group of Hospitals








Introduction

Project title	“Project EMpower 2.0”: Ethnic Minority Youth Enhancement Scheme
Project period	1/8/2022 - 31/7/2024
Target population	Ethnic minority youths aged 12-30 High-risk ethnic minority youths aged 12-30 Drug dependent ethnic minority youths aged 12-30 Ethnic minority and ethnic minority-related stakeholders
Target background	Grassroots families Public housing estate/ densely populated Low academic achievement Parents with low education level Stakeholders working with ethnic minority




Output Benchmarks & Evaluation Results




	Expected Result	Achieved Result
Output indicator 1	<p>A. Provide 10 sessions of "Smart Choice" school programme for at least 600 ethnic minority students, in which 240 are reached through school talk or life education (Note: The activity focuses on the harm of cannabis)</p> <p>B. Provide 50 sessions of "Fitness Everywhere" outreaching service for at least 500 ethnic minority youths</p> <p>C. Provide 3 groups with a total of 12 sessions of anti-drug ambassador training for 18 ethnic minority youths</p>	<p>A. 13 (130%) sessions of "Smart Choice" school programme for 608 (101.3%) ethnic minority students, in which 498 (207.5%) are reached through school talk or life education</p> <p>B. 83 (166%) sessions of "Fitness Everywhere" outreaching service for 609 (121.8%) ethnic minority youths</p> <p>C. 3 (100%) groups with a total of 12 (100%) sessions of anti-drug ambassador training for 33 (183.3%) ethnic minority youths</p>
	 <p>"Smart Choice" school programme</p>	 <p>"Fitness Everywhere" outreaching service</p>


Output Benchmarks & Evaluation Results



	Expected Result	Achieved Result
Output indicator 2	A. Provide 6 groups with a total of 24 sessions of "Take Action" sports training classes and 60 sessions of brief counselling for 60 high-risk ethnic minority youths B. Provide 4 groups with a total of 16 sessions of "Colour Your Life" interest groups and 32 sessions of brief counselling for 32 high-risk ethnic minority youths	A. 6 (100%) groups with a total of 24 (100%) sessions of "Take Action" sports training classes and 66 (110%) sessions of brief counselling for 66 (110%) participants B. 4 (100%) groups with a total of 16 (100%) sessions of "Colour Your Life" interest groups and 50 (156.3%) sessions of brief counselling for 40 (125%) high-risk ethnic minority youths




"Take Action" sports training classes




"Colour Your Life" interest groups


Output Benchmarks & Evaluation Results



	Expected Result	Achieved Result
Output indicator 3	Provide 6 groups with a total of 24 sessions of relapse prevention group and 72 sessions of brief counselling for 36 ethnic minority drug abusers	6 (100%) groups with a total of 24 (100%) sessions of relapse prevention group and 97 (134.7%) sessions of brief counselling for 46 (127.8%) ethnic minority drug abusers
Output indicator 4	Liaise with 6 ethnic minority parties for providing 12 sessions of anti-drug programme with 60 man-times of participating ethnic minorities	Liaise with 19 (316.7%) ethnic minority parties for providing 33 (275%) sessions of anti-drug programme with 508 (846.7%) man-times of participating ethnic minorities




Relapse prevention group




"Team Up" networking initiative

Outcome Benchmarks & Evaluation Results		
	Expected Result	Achieved Result
Outcome Indicator 1	Participants show improvement in their self-efficacy to refuse drug abuse (70% of participants show improvement in their self-efficacy to refuse drug use or statistical significant improvement in self-efficacy to refuse drug use as indicated by paired t-test)	- 60 valid cases evaluated - 49 cases (81.7% of respondents) show improvement in their self-efficacy to refuse drug abuse
Outcome Indicator 2	Participants show improvement in their self-efficacy to refuse drug abuse (70% of participants show improvement in their self-efficacy to refuse drug use or statistical significant improvement in self-efficacy to refuse drug use as indicated by paired t-test)	- 38 valid cases evaluated - 29 cases (76.3% of respondents) show improvement in their self-efficacy to refuse drug abuse
Outcome Indicator 3	Participants show improvement in their self-efficacy to refuse drug abuse (70% of participants show improvement in their self-efficacy to refuse drug use or statistical significant improvement in self-efficacy to refuse drug use as indicated by paired t-test)	- 32 valid cases evaluated - 31 cases (96.9% of respondents) show improvement in their self-efficacy to refuse drug abuse

Outcome Benchmarks & Evaluation Results		
	Expected Result	Achieved Result
Outcome Indicator 4	Participants show reduction in frequency of drug use (70% of participants show reduction in frequency of drug use)	- 46 valid cases evaluated - 43 cases reported using drug at pre-test, 74.42% of participants show reduction in frequency of drug use - 3 case reported not using drug at pre-test, 100% of participants avoided relapse
Outcome Indicator 5	Participant show improvement in their awareness about the harm of cannabis abuse (70% of participants gained awareness about the harm of cannabis abuse or statistical significant gain in awareness as indicated by paired t-test)	- 572 valid cases evaluated - 422 cases (73.8% of respondents) show improvement in their awareness about the harm of cannabis abuse



Drug talk in Masjid



Drug information booth in Masjid

Experience Gained



Connect with EM stakeholders

- Connect with different EM stakeholders in the community, including:
 - Religion party: Masjid, religion union
 - EM related social service: Support Service Centres for Ethnic Minorities under Home Affairs Department, Outreaching Team for Ethnic Minorities

Using of different means in programme

- Build up healthy living habits according to the interests of different groupings, for example:
 - Female group: baking, drama
 - Male group: sports

Cooperate with ethnic minority programme worker

- EM programme workers consider the culture difference between Chinese worker and EM participants, especially in religion aspect
- Invite EM ambassadors and volunteers to help with connecting with EMs community

Affection of western culture

- Clarify the legislation of dangerous drug between western countries, South Asian countries and Hong Kong

Parents' education

- Educate EM parents in order to encourage receiving social service
- Reach out to EM hidden drug youth abusers

Conclusion



Lack of public education

- EM youths in Hong Kong are more in touch with western culture. The regulation of dangerous drug is different from Hong Kong. Public education of drug information should be promoted to EM youths.

Hindered access to local social service

- The cultural differences and language barriers between EMs and local social workers pose significant challenges in delivering social services and counselling. Local social workers without specific cultural and religious knowledge are difficult to reach for EM parties and communities, same as EM youth abusers.

Importance of ethnic minority programme worker

- Hiring ethnically matched staff and ambassadors is a very crucial strategy for the project. The staff and ambassadors, who are familiar with the culture and language of the target groups enhance the effectiveness of the services and foster the trust relationship between local social services and EM communities.

Family work

- EM parents tend to practice too rigid or too flexible parenting styles. Unhealthy relational structures and faulty communication patterns would be intervened. Home-based family counselling facilitates the engagement and participation of hidden/low motivation drug abusers who have low motivation to go to any drug rehabilitation centre.