



好好家庭
Family Wellness

社
HKCSS 聯

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1 Preface 序

Family Wellness 好好家庭

Alleviating Family Poverty	消滅家庭貧窮
Balancing Work and Family	工作家庭平衡
Promoting Intergenerational Solidarity	促進跨代共融

Owing to rapid socio-economic and demographic transformations, families in Hong Kong are facing various challenges. Many of them struggle to overcome poverty and to provide necessities for their children and older family members. At the same time, they also find it difficult to strike a balance between work and family responsibilities and to maintain an intergenerational solidarity.

社會經濟和人口的急速轉變，本港家庭面對種種挑戰。很多人努力克服貧窮，為子女及年長的家庭成員提供所需，但同時，他們亦發覺很難協調工作和家庭責任，維持跨代共融的關係。

HKCSS has compiled the Social Development Index of Hong Kong since 1998. It shows that the figures reflecting family solidarity, including divorce, family violence and families in poverty, have all been worsening. The index dropped from 100 in 1998 to -309 in 2010.

社聯自 1998 年長期整理本港社會發展指數，發現反映家庭團結的數據，包括離婚、家庭暴力、貧窮家庭等，均持續惡化，整體指數由 1998 年的 100，下降至 2010 年的- 309。

2014 marks the 20th anniversary of the International Year of the Family. The international community will focus on discussing family policies. Facing the challenges of family poverty, social stress, an aging population and population movement, we are paying special attention to the issues of families in poverty, work-family balance and intergenerational solidarity.

適逢 2014 年為聯合國國際家庭年二十週年，國際社會聚焦討論家庭政策。因應本港面對貧富差距、社會壓力、高齡化、人口流動等挑戰，我們特別關注生活於貧窮的家庭、工作與家庭平衡、跨代共融等課題。

As a collaboration platform for various sectors, HKCSS encourages all stakeholders, including the government, the social service sector, the business sector, the civil society to maintain the functions of the family and to promote the healthy development of the family. Through a series of researches, symposiums, educational events and public campaigns, we hope to achieve the following objectives:

社聯作為跨界別合作平台，推動不同持份者，包括政府、社會服務界、商界、民間社會，合力保育家庭功能、促進家庭健康。未來一年，我們通過連串研究、研討、教育及公眾推廣活動，達致以下目標：

-
- **Policy influence: to speed up the implementation of a family policy and to provide a local framework for family impact assessments of public policies.**
政策倡議：加快落實家庭政策，並考慮不同的公共政策對家庭的影響。
 - **Service development: facilitate cross-disciplinary service innovation to strengthen our families.**
服務發展：凝聚跨專業合作，推動服務創新，滿足家庭的需要。
 - **Engagement of the business sector: to support the business sector on family friendly practices and to promote work-life balance through their staff engagement activities.**
商界參與：推動企業關心員工家庭，發展貼心及多贏的家庭友善及員工支援措施。
 - **Capacity building: to build capacities on individual, family, organisation, community levels in order to create a family-friendly social environment.**
能力建設：在個人、家庭、組織及社區層面，建立能力，營造家庭友善的社會環境。

2 About HKCSS 有關社聯

- The Hong Kong Council of Social Service (HKCSS) is a federation of non-governmental social service organisations, committed to strive for the long term sustainable development of society and the well being of our citizens.
- HKCSS has a total of 414 agency members. They provide over 90% of social services in Hong Kong with over 3,000 service units.
- The four core business of HKCSS are: Service Development; Policy Research and Advocacy; Sector and Capacity Development; Public Engagement and Partnership.
- 香港社會服務聯會(社聯)成立於 1947 年，是一個代表非政府社會服務機構的聯會組織，致力維護社會的長遠可持續發展，和市民的福祉。
- 社聯共有 414 個機構會員，它們透過其屬下遍布全港超過 3,000 多個服務單位，為本港市民提供超過九成的社會福利服務。
- 社聯的工作包括以下四項核心業務：服務發展；政策研究及倡議；業界發展；公眾參與及伙伴聯繫。

3 Messages 獻辭

3.1. Mr C Y Leung 梁振英先生

The HKSAR Government places great importance on FAMILY as highlighted in my Policy Address. I am delighted that the Hong Kong Council of Social Service and the Family Council have co-organised The Family Summit in preparation for next year's 20th Anniversary of the United Nations International Year of the Family.

The Summit will raise public awareness of the situations of families in poverty and in cross-boundary living, as well as promote intergenerational solidarity and a healthy work-life balance. The Government will continue to collaborate with various sectors in the community to create a pro-family environment.

C Y Leung, Chief Executive
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

正如我在《施政報告》中強調，香港特區政府十分重視家庭。我很高興香港社會服務聯會和家庭議會合辦家庭高峯會，迎接明年聯合國國際家庭年 20 周年。

高峯會能促使大眾關心貧困和跨境生活的家庭，並推廣跨代共融和工作與生活平衡的理念。政府會繼續與社會各界攜手合作，締造有利家庭的環境。

香港特別行政區行政長官
梁振英先生

3.2. Prof SHEK Tan-lei, Daniel 石丹理教授

Cherishing families has always been the Chinese tradition. The family core values “Love and Care”, “Respect and Responsibility” as well as “Communication and Harmony” are the main driver for social harmony. Let's join hand in hand to promote a culture of loving families and encourage the community to “Love Your Families More”.

Prof SHEK Tan-lei, Daniel
Chairman, Family Council

重視家庭，是中國人的傳統美德。「愛與關懷」、「責任與尊重」及「溝通與和諧」的家庭核心價值，更加是促進社會和諧的原動力。讓社會各界一起協力推廣關愛家庭的文化，鼓勵社會大眾「愛多啲 • 一家人」。

家庭議會主席
石丹理教授

3.3. Mr Bernard Chan 陳智思先生

HKCSS stays on the forefront of the society and understands that Hong Kong families have to face various stresses. Therefore, the Council decided to adopt 'Family Wellness' as the main theme of the campaign. We hope to promote family wellness and maintain family functions through policy influence, service development, capacity building and engagement of the business sector.

Mr Bernard Chan,
Chairperson, The Hong Kong Council of Social Service

社聯站在社會最前線，感受到香港家庭所面對種種壓力，於是決定以「好好家庭」為核心議題，從政策倡議、服務發展、能力建設、商界參與四方面，促進家庭健康，保持家庭功能。

香港社會服務聯會主席
陳智思先生

3.4. Dr Chan Mou Fung 陳茂峰博士

HKCSS promotes the concern of family wellness and builds a collaborative platform for various stakeholders. Today, social problems are too complicated to be solved by an individual organisation or sector. I hope HKCSS, as a multi-disciplinary collaborative platform, can bring about new opportunities for the social development of Hong Kong.

Dr Chan Mou-fung,
Chairperson, HKCSS Development Fund

社聯推動關注家庭的健康，凝聚不同持份者參與，建立合作平台。今天社會問題複雜多變，不可能單靠個別機構或界別處理。我希望社聯作為跨界合作平台，為香港社會發展，帶來新契機。

社聯發展基金主席
陳茂峰博士

3.5. Dr David Wong 黃友嘉博士

To support families in poverty, we need to mobilize efforts across different sectors in the society, and to work at community level. Strengthening families and strengthening communities – that is the basics for poverty alleviation.

Dr David Wong
Chairperson, Societal Engagement Task Force, Commission on Poverty

支援貧窮家庭，我們應從地區層面做起，動員整體社會參與。強化家庭、強化社區，是扶貧工作的基本策略。

扶貧委員會社會參與專責小組主席
黃友嘉博士

3.6. Mrs Lau Kun Lai-kuen 劉蕪麗娟女士

It is vital for women and men to co-share family responsibilities with both achieving a more optimal balance among work, family and life. Family-friendly employment policies and practices do not just help employees to manage their family responsibilities but are conducive to a more equitable environment with policies, legislation, systems and programmes allowing both women and men to participate and contribute fully in society.

Mrs Lau Kun Lai-kuen, Stella
Chairperson, Women's Commission

讓家庭中男女兩方共同分擔責任，而又同時在工作、家庭和生活之間取得平衡是十分重要的。家庭友善僱用政策及措施不但讓僱員能夠兼顧家庭責任，更可以消除在環境、政策、法例、制度和項目中的障礙和不平等情況，令男性和女性都能夠更全面投入社會。

婦女事務委員會主席
劉蕪麗娟女士

3.7. Prof Alfred Chan 陳章明教授

Changing family structure, lessening workforce and increasing dependency ratio are all challenges for aging societies. With the 20th Anniversary of the UN International Year of the Family, I hope more attention can be placed on nurturing intergenerational solidarity. Actions are needed for our senior citizens to live in a more friendly society.

Prof Alfred Chan Cheung-ming
Chairman, Elderly Commission, HKSAR

家庭結構轉變、勞動人口比例下降、扶養率上升都是高齡化社會面對的挑戰。籍聯合國國際家庭年20周年，我希望社會更多推動長幼共融，讓長者生活在更友善的家庭及社區環境。

安老事務委員會主席
陳章明教授

3.8. Mr Chan Chung-bun, Bunny 陳振彬先生

Family is the cradle for nurturing of youth. Healthy family life is most essential to the growing up of youth. Let us bring together efforts of the community to create the soil for healthy growing up for Hong Kong's future leaders.

Mr. CHAN Chung-bun, Bunny
Chairman, Commission on Youth

家庭是培育青年人的搖籃，健康的家庭生活對青年人的成長極為重要，讓我們凝聚社會力量，為香港未來的接棒人創造一片健康成長的土壤。

青年事務委員會主席
陳振彬先生

3.9. Mr Peter Cheng 鄭家成先生

Chow Tai Fook's brand is built on two values: Sincerity and Eternity. Families are the same way – family relationships will last eternally when family members interact with each other with sincerity.

Mr. Peter Cheng, Chairman
Chow Tai Fook Charity Foundation

周大福慈善基金抱持「真誠付出 關愛社會」的理念，非常關注家庭及社會下一代的發展。家庭是社會重要的建構單位，家庭成員間能夠真誠付出愛與關懷，關係變得更融洽，社會更和諧。

周大福慈善基金理事長
鄭家成先生

3.10. Mr David Lee 李惠雄先生

The bonds among the three generations in our family are stronger than ever thanks to the spirit of Si Li Ji Ren “思利及人”(Considering other's interests) guiding both our professional and personal lives. We look forward to spreading this spirit across families in Hong Kong.

Mr. David Lee
Chairman, Lee Kum Kee Family Foundation

有賴「思利及人」的核心價值觀引導著我們的事業及個人層面的生活，令我們整個家族的三代成員的聯繫較過往更為緊密。我們期望這個價值觀能在香港所有家庭之間傳播。

李錦記家族基金主席
李惠雄先生

3.11. Mr George Hongchoy 王國龍先生

Strong families are the foundation of Hong Kong. Through The Link Together Initiatives, we strive to help family members -- especially children and elders -- grow, learn from, and strengthen their ties with one another.

George Hongchoy,
Chairman of Selection Committee, The Link Together Initiatives

穩固的家庭是香港的基石。領匯希望藉「愛·匯聚計劃」，讓各個家庭，特別是兒童和長者，得以成長、學習，以及加強家人之間的聯繫。

領匯「愛·匯聚計劃」評審委員會主席
王國龍先生

3.12. Mr David Mong 蒙德揚先生

Our group, with the motto of “credibility and perpetuation of prosperity”, lays its foundation firmly in Hong Kong. We hope to encourage young people to act with integrity and faith. They should help promote family harmony by caring their family members and having better communication with them.

Mr David Mong,
Vice Chairman, Shun Hing Group

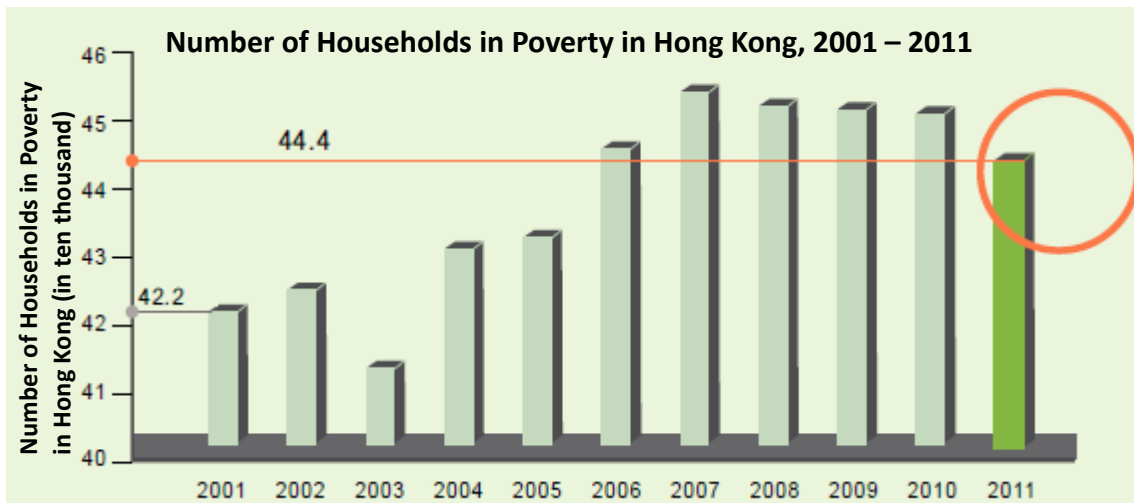
集團植根香港，向來以「承信興家」為宗旨。期望推動年青人，以誠信于行，與家人多溝通及關心，為促進家庭和諧出一分力。

信興集團副主席
蒙德揚先生

4 The Agenda 重點議題

4.1. Agenda 1 : Confronting family poverty 重點議題一：支援貧窮家庭

Current Situation 現況：



- Out of the 444,000 poor households in 2011, 42% were families with at least one member at work. They were the major component of poor households. The figure shows that many grassroot families could not get rid of poverty even if they had members at work.
2011 年香港 44.4 萬貧窮住戶中，約有 42% 為最少有一人工作的住戶，是貧窮住戶的主要組成部份。可見不少基層家庭即使有成員工作，亦無力脫貧。
- The ratios of poor families in various districts differ significantly. They are much higher in the districts of Sham Shui Po, Kwun Tong, Kwai Tsing, Yuen Long and North District.

貧窮家庭的地區差異明顯，其中深水埗、觀塘、葵青、元朗、北區，貧窮家庭的比例較高。

North District	北區	20.0%
Yuen Long	元朗區	21.1%
Tai Po	大埔區	13.8%
Tuen Mun	屯門區	19.5%
Tsuen Wan	荃區	5.2%
Sai Kung	西貢區	12.2%
Kwai Tsing	葵青區	21.0%
Wan Chai	灣仔區	12.1%
Kowloon City	九龍城區	14.3%
Yau Tsim Mong	油尖旺區	16.9%
Islands	離島區	22.3%
Sham Shui Po	深水埗區	21.4%
Kwun Tong	觀塘區	20.4%
Central & Western	中西區	11.3%
Southern District	南區	12.0%
Eastern District	東區	14.1%

Directions for Discussion 討論方向：

- What can be done to further assist poor families, for example, improving the current CSSA system and establishing the low-income family living allowance?
面對人口老化，政府及家庭如何分擔照顧長者的責任，雙方的角色又如何？
- How can we help Hong Kong people avoid getting into poverty? Can education and employment policies help grassroot families improve their livelihood and chances of upward-mobility?
為協助有長期照顧需要的長者及其家庭達致居家安老的目標，研究中的護老者津貼應該視為對照顧者者所作貢獻的肯定，還是作為其相關照顧開支的補助？
- How can social planning, including economic development, city planning, population policy, Universal Retirement Protection and immigration policy, prevent families from getting into poverty?
如何促進跨代溝通，特別讓年青一代明白成年人及長者的需要？

Vision 願景：

With assistance to the poor, poverty-alleviation and poverty-prevention measures, grassroot families can self-sustain, improve their living standards and have opportunities of upward-mobility.

透過扶貧、減貧、防貧三管齊下方案，讓基層家庭自力更生，改善生活，並有向上流動的機會。

4.2. Agenda 2 : Ensuring work-family balance 重點議題二：確保工作與家庭平衡

Current Situation 現況：

- In 2011, the average weekly working hours of full-time employees in Hong Kong was 49 hours.
2011 年，本港全職僱員每周平均總工時為 49 小時。
- A survey in 2012 showed that employees ranked the top three most effective measures to balance work-life were: flexible work hours, extra paid leaves and flexible working patterns.
2012 年一項調查顯示，受訪僱員認為最有效平衡工作及生活的三項措施，依次為彈性上班時間、額外有薪假期，以及彈性的工作模式。
- There was a lack of understanding in the importance of work-life balance: 31% of the respondents who were employed by local companies said that their companies had never discussed this.
社會普遍對工作及生活平衡的重要性欠缺了解；有 31% 本地公司僱員表示，公司從未討論工作及生活平衡的問題。

Directions for Discussion 討論方向：

- Facing challenges like globalisation and keen competition, how can enterprises use work-life balance measures to attract and retain talents?
企業面對全球經濟一體化、競爭激烈等挑戰，如何通過工作及生活平衡策略、吸引及挽留人才？
- Hong Kong has started the discussion of the legislation of standard working hours. How can the policy strike a balance among different expectations of various stakeholders, at the same time improving employees' family life?
社會開始討論標準工時立法，有關討論如何照顧不同持份者的期望，同時提升在職人士享受家庭生活的空間？
- How can enterprises develop more family-friendly and supporting measures that are innovative, caring and win-win-win?
企業如何發展更多有創意、貼心及多贏的家庭友善及員工支援措施？

Vision 願景：

- Employers' should have better awareness on work-life balance and have better communication with their employees. They should be considerate to their employees' caring roles in the family and incorporate this element into their human resources development strategies. Employees' commitment and sense of belonging can be boosted in this way.
加強僱主對工作及生活平衡的關注，並積極與僱員加強溝通，體貼僱員在工作外的家庭照顧角色，並配合整體人力資源發展策略，贏取員工的歸屬感和投入

4.3. Agenda 3 : Intergenerational solidarity 重點議題三：跨代團結

Current Situation 現況：

- One in every eight Hong Kong people is aged 65 or above.
每 8 名香港人有一位 65 歲或以上的長者
- Out of all elders, 22% are 75 to 79 years old, while 29% are 80 years old or above.
當中 75 至 79 歲佔長者人口 22%，而 80 歲或以上則佔長者人口 29%
- The ratio of elders living with their children declined from 56.8% in 2001 to 51.2% in 2011.
與子女同住長者比例，由 2001 年 56.8% 下降至 2011 年 51.2%。
- Among all family caregivers of elders, 36% are their couples, 39% are their children, 14% are their daughters-in-law. Caregivers are mostly females.
家庭護老者中，36% 是長者的配偶，39% 是子女，14% 是媳婦，女性仍然是主要的照顧者。

Directions for Discussion 討論方向：

- Facing an aging population, in what way should the government and families share the responsibility of taking care of the aged? What are their respective roles?
面對人口老化，政府及家庭如何分擔照顧長者的責任，雙方的角色又如何？
- In view of assisting elders in need and their families to achieve the objective of 'age in place', whether the Carers' Allowance under consideration should be considered as a credit to the carers, or as a subsidy to the relevant expenses?
為協助有長期照顧需要的長者及其家庭達致居家安老的目標，研究中的護老者津貼應該視為對照顧者所作貢獻的肯定，還是作為其相關照顧開支的補助？
- How to promote intergenerational communication, with focus on letting the younger generation understand the needs of adults and elders?
如何促進跨代溝通，特別讓年青一代明白長者的需要？

Vision 願景：

- We should formulate indicators of elderly caregiving plans and provide appropriate and sufficient community care and support to both elders and caregivers, in order to let elders stay in their own communities and intergenerational solidarity be enhanced.
訂定長者照顧服務規劃指標，給予長者及護老者充足適切的社區照顧和支援，讓長者繼續留在社區及熟悉的居住環境生活，增強跨代團結。

4.4. Agenda 4 : Population Movement and its Impacts on Family 重點議題四：人口流動對家庭的影響

Current Situation 現況：

- Marriages between Mainlanders and Hong Kong citizens have become increasingly common in recent years. Mainland immigrants and their children, as well as local babies born to Mainland parents, are the major sources of new population. Meanwhile, many families have to separate as their members are working across the border.

內地人與香港人通婚的情況日益普遍，內地移民及其子女，加上近年內地父母來港誕下的嬰兒，是香港新增人口的主要來源。同樣，跨境工作讓家庭成員分隔兩地的情況漸趨普遍。

- From 2001 to November 2012, there were 81,152 babies born to Mainland mothers (more than 10% of all local-born babies), while 200,773 babies were born to both Mainland fathers and mothers (more than 24% of all local-born babies).

由 2001 年至 2012 年 11 月，有 81,152 名出生嬰兒的母親為內地婦女，佔全港出生嬰兒數目超過 10%，有 200,773 名出世嬰兒的父母皆為內地人，佔全港出生嬰兒數目超過 24%。

- In 2012, there were 1,910,559 visitors who travelled with exit-entry permits for visiting relatives. Among them, 278,387 travelled with multiple-entry permits.

2012 年雙程證訪客持「探親簽注」訪港有 1,910,559 人次，其中持「一年多次赴港探親簽注」訪港有 278,387 人次。

- In the 2011/12 school year, there were 12,865 cross-border students, nearly tripled the figure of the 2006/07 school year (4,474).

2011/12 學年，跨境學童人數達 12,865 人，較 2006/07 學年的 4,474 人增長近 3 倍。

Directions for Discussion 討論方向：

- How can the government improve its population policy and long-term welfare planning, as well as correctly estimate the impact of population movement to the demand of social service?

政府如何完善人口政策及長遠福利規劃，掌握人口流動對社會服務需求的影響？

- Cross-border families, unfamiliar with the local society, have to face cultural differences and problems in learning and language. What particular needs do they have?

跨境家庭面對文化差異、不熟悉本港社會、語言和學習障礙等問題，有何特殊需要？

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- How can we improve neighborhood support and the supporting networks for individuals, families and the community, in order to let families of new immigrants integrate into the society and raise their sense of belonging (in this way, the social capital can be enhanced) as soon as possible?

如何加強鄰里支援，強化個人、家庭和社區的支援網絡，讓新來港家庭盡早融入社區，提升社區歸屬感，強化社會資本？

Vision 願景：

- Through proper planning of social services and the collaboration of various professions, families of new immigrants can integrate into the society as soon as possible and become a new force in the social development of Hong Kong.

透過社會服務規劃、跨專業協作、讓新來港家庭盡快融入社區，成為香港社會發展的新力軍。

4.5. Agenda 5 : Family-oriented policies and strategies 重點議題五：以家庭為本的政策制訂

Current Situation 現況：

- Family is the building block of each society. All public policies, including welfare, housing, education, cultural and recreational ones, have to consider the needs of the family. In his election platform, the Chief Executive has already pledged to establish a ‘family-friendly’ society.

家庭既是社會最基本又最重要的組成，任何公共政策，包括福利、房屋、教育、文康等，必須考慮和照顧家庭的需要。特首早在競選政綱中，已承諾訂立以「家庭友善」社會為目標的家庭政策。

- The HKSAR government demanded every policy bureau and department to conduct ‘family impact assessments’, starting 1 April, 2013, to ensure family aspects are taken in account during the policy formulation process.

特區政府要求各政策局及部門由 2013 年 4 月 1 日起，必須進行「家庭影響評估」，以確保在政策制訂的過程中加入家庭角度作為考慮因素。

Directions for Discussion 討論方向：

- How can we formulate a set of scientific tools for family impact assessment, including a protocol and a checklist, in order to objectively examine the impact of the corresponding policy on the family? How should we make use of overseas experiences? What cultural backgrounds in particular should we take into account?

如何制定一套科學化的「家庭影響評估」工具，包括評估準則及清單，以客觀標準審視有關政策對家庭構成之影響？海外經驗有何可供借鑒的地方？本地有何特殊文化背景須加留意？

- How should we design a mechanism, including assessment procedures, for family impact assessment that fits into the local context? How can opinions from different stakeholders get proper considerations?

如何建立本地化的「家庭影響評估」機制，包括評估的程序，如何確保不同持份者的意見獲得充分考慮？

- How can we enhance the functions of the Family Council, so as to let it provide independent opinions to government bureaus and departments and serve as a gatekeeper of policy formulation?

如何強化「家庭議會」的職能，使其得以向政府各決策局及部門提出獨立意見，發揮政策制定把關者(gatekeeper)的角色？

Vision 願景：

- Through family impact assessment, the government can understand the needs of families. The public policies thus formulated can help families fulfilling their functions and promote their well-being.
通過「家庭影響評估」，政府能夠掌握家庭的需要，制定各項公共政策，讓家庭發揮功能，促進家庭健康。

5 The Projects : 5 project initiatives 五大項目範疇

5.1. Family impact assessment protocol and tool 「家庭影響評估」工具

HKCSS will introduce a set of tools for family impact assessment, including a protocol and a checklist, as well as a process which can engage different stakeholders, in order to objectively examine the impact of the corresponding policy on the family. The tool will be adjusted according to local culture and characteristics.

HKCSS hopes to collaborate with the Family Council to conduct assessments on public policies. These assessments can enhance the policies' positive impacts to the family, minimise their potential negative impacts, or help formulating remedial measures for inevitable negative impacts.

社聯將引入一套「家庭影響評估」的工具，包括評估準則及清單，以及不同持份者參與的流程，以客觀標準審視公共政策對家庭構成之影響。有關工具將因應本地的文化及特殊性加以調整。

社聯希望與家庭議會合作，通過對公共政策的評估，強化對家庭的正面影響、減低潛在的負面影響；或對不可避免的負面影響，制訂補救措施。

5.2. Studies and publications cross border families 「人口流動對家庭影響」研究系列

HKCSS will line up frontline professionals from different sectors and collect data about cross-border students' schooling and their families living conditions. The research results can help policy-makers understand the family impact of population movements.

Through a series of research and analysis, HKCSS also hopes to explore appropriate modes of services that can fulfill the needs of cross-border families.

社聯連繫不同專業前線人員，搜集資料數據，如跨境上學的情況、分隔兩地家庭的生活等，讓政策制訂者掌握人口流動對家庭的影響。

社聯亦希望通過一系列研究及分析，探討適切的服務模式，滿足跨境家庭的需要。

5.3. Seminar Series on Staff Engagement & family friendly practices and policies 「關心員工家庭」工作坊及活動

HKCSS will launch “Seminar Series on Staff Engagement & family friendly practices and policies” platform to support employers from various sectors by providing workshops and activities that can improve family life for employees. A family-friendly working environment can then be created. All activities, including elderly care and parent-child communication, are provided by social service

organizations and social enterprises. In this way, businesses can also support social enterprises through participating in the events.

HKCSS will also provide information and sharing opportunities about family-friendly issues for human resources professionals.

社聯推出「關心員工家庭」平台，支援來自不同界別的僱主關心員工及其家庭崗位，為員工提供促進家庭生活的工作坊及活動，營造家庭友善的工作氣氛。活動內容包括親子溝通、長者照顧等等。所有工作坊均由社會服務機構及社會企業提供。企業亦可通過參與有關活動支持社會企業。

社聯亦會為企業負責人力資源的同事，提供家庭友善的相關資訊，以及交流經驗的機會。

5.4. Two Conferences on Cross Border Family in 2013 and 2014 海外經驗 - 兩次年有關跨境家庭的研討會

The two conferences aim at offering an opportunity to refocus on the role of family in social development, taking stock of recent trends in family issue and sharing good practice in family service. The conferences will also serve as a sector platform for professionals who are working on family issue in overseas Chinese Communities, North East Asia and Cross-Strait-Four-Regions to find new solutions to meet the changing needs and problems.

The two conferences will be held in two phases, with the first phase conducting The International Conference on Family Social Work Practice in Chinese Communities – cum ‘Seminar in Cross Boarder Family issues’ with a study visit to Shenzhen on 25-26 November 2013. The second phase is The Regional Conference on Cross-border Families in East Asia which will kick off on 15 May 2014.

兩次會議將邀請來自香港、海外及兩岸四地的專家及學者分享所屬地區有關跨境家庭服務的經驗、政策及服務創新，並透過會議建立一個區域平台，與參與者一同探索跨境家庭的創新服務方案，以應對跨境家庭所引發的挑戰及相關需要。

2013 年 11 月 25 至 26 日，海外華人社區跨境家庭服務研討會暨赴深考察團將於在香港及深圳舉行；至於東北亞地區研討會（跨境家庭服務）則安排在 2014 年 5 月 15 日於香港舉行。

5.5. Family Summit in 2013 and 2014 家庭高峰會 2013 及 2014

HKCSS will organise a Family Summit on the 20th Anniversary of the International Year of Family on 15 May, 2014. This serves as a platform for the government, the business sector and the social service sector to find practical action plans to support poor families, promote work-life balance and facilitate intergenerational solidarity.

社聯將於 2013 年 5 月 15 日及 2014 年 5 月 15 日，藉聯合國國際家庭年 20 週年紀念，舉辦「家庭高峰會」，凝聚政府、商界及社會服務界，就支援貧窮家庭、推動工作家庭平衡、促進跨代共融，達致具體的行動方案。

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