

Minutes of the 3rd Meeting of
the Social Services Committee (2016-2017) of
the Tuen Mun District Council

Date : 10 May 2016 (Tuesday)

Time : 9:31 a.m.

Venue : Tuen Mun District Council (TMDC) Conference Room

<u>Present</u>		<u>Time of Arrival</u>	<u>Time of Departure</u>
Ms SO Ka-man (Chairman)	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr TSANG Hin-hong (Vice-chairman)	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr SO Shiu-shing	TMDC Member	10:08 a.m.	2:39 p.m.
Ms KONG Fung-yi	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	1:22 p.m.
Mr CHAN Yau-hoi, MH, JP	TMDC Member	9:36 a.m.	11:13 a.m.
Ms WONG Lai-sheung, Catherine	TMDC Member	9:39 a.m.	End of meeting
Ms HO Hang-mui	TMDC Member	9:40 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr LAM Chung-hoi	TMDC Member	9:56 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr TSUI Fan, MH	TMDC Member	9:32 a.m.	11:16 a.m.
Ms CHING Chi-hung	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Ms LUNG Shui-hing	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr CHAN Man-wah, MH	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr CHEUNG Hang-fai	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Ms CHU Shun-nga, Beatrice	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr KAM Man-fung	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr MO Shing-fung	TMDC Member	9:38 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr YIP Man-pan	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	2:04 p.m.
Mr YEUNG Chi-hang	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr YAN Siu-nam	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr TAM Chun-yin	TMDC Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr CHU Wai-ming	Co-opted Member	10:23 a.m.	End of meeting
Ms TSANG Ka-lai	Co-opted Member	9:30 a.m.	12:06 p.m.
Mr CHAN Ho-ting	Co-opted Member	9:30 a.m.	12:05 p.m.
Mr TSANG Hing-chung	Co-opted Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Ms LAI Ka-man	Co-opted Member	9:30 a.m.	End of meeting
Mr SO Wai-luen	Co-opted Member	9:37 a.m.	End of meeting
Miss CHOI Nga-ling, Angela (Secretary)	Executive Officer (District Council)1, Tuen Mun District Office, Home Affairs Department		

By Invitation

Mr MOK Hing-cheung	Administrative Assistant/Lands, District Lands Office, Tuen Mun, Lands Department
Ms NG Pun-wai, Sharon	Senior Statistician (Census and Demographic Statistics), Census and Statistics Department
Miss CHAN Shuk-fong	Senior Census and Survey Officer (Census Field), Census and Statistics Department
Dr LOH Lai-ting, Taron	Senior Medical and Health Officer (Community Liaison)1, Department of Health
Mr CHEUNG Chi-keung, Endy	Senior Executive Officer (District Management), Tuen Mun District Office, Home Affairs Department
Mr LEE Chak-man	Executive Member, Working Group for Committee on the Promotion of Civil Education Co-operation Scheme, Tuen Mun Civic Education Committee

In Attendance

Mr CHAU Ka-nin, Eric	Senior Liaison Officer (2), Tuen Mun District Office, Home Affairs Department
Mr LEUNG Cheuk-fai	Senior School Development Officer (Tuen Mun)1, School Development Division, Education Bureau
Ms KWAN Yuen-yuk, Rosemary	Assistant District Social Welfare Officer (Tuen Mun)1, Social Welfare Department
Mrs NG NG Lai-chun, Quinnie	Assistant District Social Welfare Officer (Tuen Mun)2, Social Welfare Department
Mr SIU Kim-wai	Neighbourhood Police Co-ordinator, Police Community Relations Office (Tuen Mun District), Hong Kong Police Force
Mr CHOW Siu-lun, Brian	Youth and Education Officer (New Territories North West), Independent Commission Against Corruption

Absent with Apologies

Mr TO Shek-yuen, MH	TMDC Member
Mr HO Kwan-yiu	TMDC Member
Ms NG Dip-pui	Co-opted Member
Mr YU Tai-wai	Co-opted Member

I. Opening Remarks

The Chairman welcomed all present to the 3rd meeting of the Social Services Committee (“SSC”).

2. The Chairman reminded Members that any Member who was aware of a personal interest in a discussion item should declare the interest before the discussion. The Chairman would, in accordance with Order 39(12) of the Tuen Mun District Council Standing Orders (“Standing Orders”), decide whether the Member who had declared an interest might speak or vote on the matter, might remain in the meeting as an observer, or should withdraw from the meeting. All cases of declaration of interests would be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

II. Absence from Meeting

3. The Secretariat had received Mr TO Shek-yuen’s application for sick leave. The SSC’s approval of Mr TO Shek-yuen’s application for leave of absence was subject to his submission of a medical certificate under Order 42(1) of the Standing Order.

[Post-meeting note: Mr TO Shek-yuen’s application for leave of absence was approved by the SSC after he submitted a medical certificate as required by the Standing Orders.]

III. Confirmation of Minutes of the 2nd Meeting of SSC (2016-2017)

4. The above minutes were unanimously confirmed by the SSC.

IV. Matters Arising

(A) Education Bureau Should Address Problem of Vacant School Premises As Soon As Possible

(Paragraphs 63 to 79 of Minutes of Last Meeting)

5. The SSC decided at its previous meeting that this item be carried over for further discussion with the relevant departments on how to deal with vacant school premises in Tuen Mun.

6. Mr MOK Hing-cheung, Administrative Assistant of the District Lands Office, Tuen Mun (“DLO/TM”), indicated that among the DLO/TM-managed sites, the vacant premises of the former St Simon’s Primary School was the only one available for short-term use.

7. A Member said the Education Bureau (“EDB”) should think carefully before

handing vacant school premises over to the DLO/TM, otherwise there would be no vacant school premises available when there was a need to build schools. She hoped the EDB would make good use of vacant school premises and the EDB representative would convey Members' opinions to the bureau.

8. Mr LEUNG Cheuk-fai, Senior School Development Officer of the EDB, responded that the bureau always made good use of the resources of vacant school premises. He indicated that under the central clearing house mechanism, the EDB had notified the Planning Department and the Lands Department about a total of nine vacant school premises in Tuen Mun for consideration of other suitable uses, four of which were the premises of schools that had ceased operation under the primary school consolidation policy. The objective of the primary school consolidation policy was to optimise the use of resources by closing high-cost yet under-utilised primary schools. The EDB had returned the school premises in view of the over-supply of school places at that time, and three of the schools had ceased operation before the implementation of the primary school consolidation policy.

9. A Member noted that while the EDB had closed schools due to insufficient student intake, the number of students was gradually rising at present. The Member asked the EDB how it dealt with the shortage of classrooms caused by school closure and how it made good use of the resources of vacant school premises.

10. Mr LEUNG Cheuk-fai of the EDB indicated that most of the returned vacant school premises were not suitable for reprovisioning of schools as they were remote and dilapidated and had only less than 10 classrooms. At present there were two vacant school premises under the EDB, which were respectively used by the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority as a marking centre and reserved for education purposes.

11. The Chairman said that as further discussion had failed to shed light on this issue, she suggested writing to the EDB requesting it to make good use of all vacant school premises.

12. A Member said that while the EDB had only two vacant school premises in Tuen Mun, it might repossess the returned vacant school premises or apply for using the vacant school premises of St Simon's Primary School. She agreed that a letter be issued condemning school closure, holding the view that schools should be retained. Another Member said the SSC was not against proposals to make good use of vacant school premises, but the EDB stated in its response that it had two vacant school premises while the DLO/TM had one vacant school premises. He believed that no

further information on vacant school premises could be obtained albeit this issue was raised again for discussion at this meeting. In view of this, he suggested writing to Chief Secretary for Administration enquiring about the use of other vacant school premises.

13. The Vice-chairman said that the two vacant school premises under the EDB had been earmarked for certain uses. He asked whether the EDB had an intention to repossess the vacant school premises of St Simon's Primary School.

14. Mr LEUNG Cheuk-fai of the EDB said he would convey the opinions to the bureau.

15. A Member agreed that a letter be issued to Chief Secretary for Administration enquiring about the use of vacant school premises and how to deal with the vacant school premises of St Simon's Primary School.

16. The Chairman said the SSC resolved to write to Chief Secretary for Administration, the EDB and the DLO/TM expressing the views of Members. Besides, she said the SSC considered it important to make good use of vacant school premises. She would like the EDB representative to convey Members' views to the bureau.

[Post-meeting note: The above letters were issued on 10 June 2016. The written response of the EDB is shown in Annex 1.]

(B) Calling for Review of Money Lenders Ordinance to Combat Loan-sharking Activities

(Paragraphs 99 to 112 of Minutes of Last Meeting)

(Paper No. 1 Distributed at Meeting)

(Written Response of Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau)

17. The Chairman said the SSC had decided at its previous meeting that this item be carried over for further discussion. The Secretariat had received the written response of the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau ("FSTB") on this issue on 4 May, and forwarded it to Members for perusal.

18. A Member indicated that some members of the public, especially young people, might not be able to grasp the contents of money lending advertisements, and it was often that only after they had borrowed money did they find that the loan conditions could land them in financial difficulties, with some of them even being driven to bankruptcy or suicide. Moreover, money lending advertisements in Hong Kong,

mostly featured by good-looking boys or girls, boasted about the quality life one could enjoy after borrowing, distracting the public's attention to their own repayment ability. In his view, the Government had the responsibility to regulate these advertisements and should no longer tolerate finance companies misleading the public into borrowing. He suggested that by reference to the practice of Taiwan, the Government should enact legislation to regulate printed and video advertisements on money lending. Furthermore, he asked whether the relevant authority would take the initiative to examine and investigate if the existing money lending advertisements had violated the Money Lenders Ordinance. In his opinion, the FSTB's response had failed to give clear answers about the investigation, prosecution and conviction in this aspect.

19. A Member noted that the FSTB had not given a comprehensive written response and would like to know why there was no FSTB representative present at two meetings in a row. She also queried whether the bureau would listen to the audio recording of this meeting and, if not, she would suggest bringing up this issue at a TMDC meeting.

20. A Member said the public often came across money lending advertisements with the slogan of "no success, no charge" and received calls from money lending companies. She indicated that not only should regulation be stepped up, but the consultant fees or service charges received by intermediaries should also be counted as borrowing costs and included in the calculation of interests, so that any interests exceeding the upper limit would represent a violation of the Money Lenders Ordinance. She suggested conveying this idea to the Department of Justice.

21. A Member said the problem was rampant and caused nuisance to many people. Besides, the Member agreed that as there was no representative from the relevant authority present at this SSC meeting, discussion on the issue should be adjourned and the issue should be referred to the full council of the TMDC for it to invite the relevant authority to attend its meeting.

22. The Chairman concluded by saying that the FSTB's written response had failed to address the livelihood problems involved in this issue, so the issue would be referred to the full council of the TMDC. She hoped the FSTB would send a representative to the TMDC's meeting.

FSTB

V. Discussion Items

(A) Social Welfare Department's Plan to Provide Elderly Service Facilities at Site 2 in Area 54 and Wu On Street in Area 44, Tuen Mun (SSC Paper No. 16/2016)

23. Ms Rosemary KWAN of the Social Welfare Department ("SWD") gave a

PowerPoint presentation (Annex 2) on the paper.

24. Members' comments and enquiries in the first round of discussion are summarised as follows:

- (i) A Member said the day care centre for the elderly ("DCCE") in Leung King Estate was established near her office upon her request. She had pointed out the shortage of service places in the above centre before, and hoped the SWD would provide more services for the local elderly. She further remarked that the DCCE could help elderly people and carers, as it provided the elderly with a safe environment, training, care and meals. Besides, she suggested the SWD arrange for Members who were not familiar with the subject services to visit the centre. Another Member commended the DCCE in Leung King Estate;
- (ii) A Member enquired whether the DCCE in Shan King Estate had to move because Link increased rental. The Member hoped the above centre could be retained. A Member suggested lifts be built so that more service places could be provided, while another Member asked how the site would be used if the above centre was not to be retained;
- (iii) Some Members considered the places for elderly day care services not adequate. One of the Members indicated that there were only 60 service places in Areas 54 and 44 each, which were too few as far as the proportion of population was concerned. A Member suggested a site be identified in Area 44 for construction of another building, while another Member hoped the SWD would continue to find land for setting up centres and thus providing more service places;
- (iv) As population ageing was posing a serious problem, a Member welcomed the SWD's launch of elderly services and reckoned that the Government should not only strengthen the DCCE services but provide more residential care places for the elderly;
- (v) A number of Members expressed support for the paper;
- (vi) A Member enquired about the waitlist figures for DCCes in Tuen Mun. A Member asked whether Tuen Mun residents were given priority in using DCCes in Tuen Mun, and hoped the SWD would provide more information for the local community. Another Member asked what support DCCes were offering to elderly carers who felt great pressure and

worries;

- (vii) A Member noted that the site proposed for the DCCE in Area 44 had been sold to a private company many years before for construction of two buildings of more than 20 storeys, where a DCCE would be set up. He mentioned that two main streams of opinions were revealed in a one-year interview and public opinion survey: residents of Blocks 1, 13, 14 and 15 worried that there would be ambulances in and out at mid-night, while residents of other blocks agreed with the setting up of the centre. There were more concerns than opposing views. Personally, he believed that the siting was suitable as there were a police station and clinics in its vicinity, though an electric substation nearby was a matter of concern;
- (viii) A Member suggested the requirement of providing elderly services be specified in the conditions of grant and in the deed of mutual covenant of the new private housing estate, so that more service places would be provided;
- (ix) A Member opined that as there were great demand and available sites for the establishment of DCCEs, more storeys should be built to provide more service places. Besides, she asked about the application criteria for the service, the number of persons waiting for it, the current shortfall in service places, and the long-term plan for the service;
- (x) Noting that many DCCEs were situated on the lower floors of private buildings, a Member worried that they could not provide adequate activity space for the elderly. Therefore, the Member deemed it necessary to separately set up a social centre for the elderly;
- (xi) In view of the strong demand for subvented elderly homes, a Member suggested the SWD and other departments make coordinated arrangements, such as reserving the ground floor lobbies, first floors or second floors of buildings in public housing estates for social use;
- (xii) A Member said he originally supported community-based care for the elderly as they preferred to stay in a community where they were living, but policies had yet to cater for this. Besides, he asked whether the current policies or laws required that land should be reserved in the development projects of new public or private housing estates for provision of elderly services. With the population aging, the demand for

land for elderly services would rise in the future. He hoped that such demand would be well addressed by policies; and

- (xiii) A Member said the elderly had made lifelong contribution to society and their families, so suitable environments should be provided for them to enjoy their twilight years. She said that during her regular visits at private elderly homes over the past 20 years, she had found that some elderly people felt lonely as their families seldom visited them, while some requiring care were even strapped to wheelchairs or arranged to sit there for a long time. Therefore, they preferred to live in public elderly homes. In view of this, she hoped the SWD would make proper plans for services to elderly people with moderate and serious impairment.

25. The Chairman indicated that Area 54 was within her constituency and the proposed DCCE shown in the map attached to the paper was located in Block 5, which was next to Tsz Tin Tsuen, rather than Siu Hong Court as mentioned by the SWD representative. Moreover, she hoped the proposed centre could be scaled up if it was situated in an extra building, so that more service places could be provided.

26. Ms Rosemary KWAN of the SWD thanked Members for their support for the projects and gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (i) Given the rising demand for services, the currently planned 60 service places in the proposed DCCE had struck a balance between the demand for elderly care services and the use of district resources. In respect of Members' concern about the size of the centre, she said that according to the current service planning, the size of a site for a DCCE with 60 service places was 5 000 square feet or more, and she believed that this size could answer the needs of service users. As for service places, she would like to add that some receipts of DCCE services needed part-time services only, so a DCCE service place could usually serve more than one elderly person, and this arrangement was proven effective;
- (ii) Mentioned in the paper were service places in subvented DCCEs in Tuen Mun. Yet, in addition to the subvented services, the SWD also provided subsidies or encouragement for the offer of similar services under different service models, such as the pilot scheme on day care service voucher for the elderly ("service voucher scheme") and self-financing DCCE services. She said there were currently a total of 1 200 service vouchers in Hong Kong and the number would increase by 1 800 to 3 000 when the second phase of the service voucher scheme was launched this

year, adding that the first phase of the scheme was implemented in a satisfactory manner in Tuen Mun;

- (iii) The SWD had been liaising with relevant departments for identifying suitable sites for providing welfare facilities. For instance, as reported to Members years before, a DCCE was planned to be built in the Kwong Choi Market redevelopment project. She noted that most DCCE users were mobility-impaired elderly people, so the centres would be set up on ground floors for the convenience of wheelchair users. The SWD would pay close attention to the services and if necessary and appropriate, would consider establishing DCCEs in various areas in Tuen Mun to provide more service places;
- (iv) On Members' concern about residential services for the elderly, she said that at the previous meeting, she had given an introduction on the development of residential services for the elderly in Tuen Mun, adding that there would be some 1 700 residential places available if all the plans were implemented. And if necessary, arrangements could be made for Members to visit DCCEs in Tuen Mun;
- (v) One of the priorities of a DCCE was to provide support for elderly carers. The centres would offer various training courses, talks, counselling services and recreational activities to enhance their knowledge in elderly care and help ease their pressure;
- (vi) The service hours of the DCCEs would be 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. and for individual centres, the service hours would be extended to 9:00 p.m. Elders who felt unwell might apply for leave of absence from the centres. Ambulances would not go in and out of the centres frequently;
- (vii) The removal of the DCCE in Shan King Estate was not associated with its tenancy. Consideration had been given to retrofitting a lift to address the problem concerning the long sloping road, but it was difficult to do so due to constraints in the physical environment. Therefore, the 22 service places in the DCCE in Shan King Estate were transferred to Area 54 and the place vacated after its removal would remain for use as a community centre to serve the elderly in the district;
- (viii) DCCEs in Tuen Mun served local elderly people aged 60 or above with physical impairment at the moderate level or above. Community care

services for the elderly included not only subvented DCCEs but home care services, the above-mentioned service vouchers and so forth. Mentioned in the paper were the waitlist figures for all DCCEs in Hong Kong, and if the elders concerned were willing to receive other community elderly care services, the responsible staff might make appropriate arrangements in light of the cases of the individual elders. Besides, she said the information provided by the elderly day care unit in Shan King Estate showed that as of April this year, there were a total of nine elderly residents in Shan King Estate using the unit's services, and if the elderly people would like to use the services offered by the proposed centre in the future, the centre could arrange vehicle transport services for them. Therefore, the removal would not affect the services offered to them;

- (ix) On other elderly people's needs for services, as she told Members in the previous year, the SWD had provided additional recurrent funding to upgrade all social centres for the elderly in the territory to neighbourhood elderly centres. At present, there were a total of 10 district elderly community centres or neighbourhood elderly centres in Tuen Mun, and it was hoped that they could strengthen their support for the elderly; and
- (x) For clarification, she indicated that the proposed centre in Area 54 was located on the ground floor of Block 5 in Site 2, i.e. near Tsz Tin Tsuen as mentioned by the Chairman, next to Block 4 where a footbridge connecting to Siu Hong was under construction.

27. Members' comments and enquiries in the second round of discussion are summarised as follows:

- (i) Some Members expressed support for the projects, and one of them supported the site visit;
- (ii) Noting that the per capita space in the DCCEs was 83 square feet, a Member enquired whether this ratio met the relevant requirement and why there was a two or three years' gap between the estimated commissioning dates of the two proposed centres. Moreover, he suggested consideration be given to whether space was adequate for the elderly's evacuation in case of accidents. He also asked whether the families of the service users and wheelchair users could enjoy the vehicle transport services to the centres. In addition, he pointed out that the existing public transport facilities in Area 54 were not yet perfect;

- (iii) A Member opined that elderly care facilities should be provided in light of the population growth. Noting that the proposed centres were not established on ground floors, he said that if there was only one lift, the elderly would be inconvenienced in case of lift failures. Moreover, he reckoned that the recurrent expenditures of the SWD should not be cut amid inflation in order for it to provide more outreaching services and more community leisure facilities. It was good for the life, emotion and mental health of the elderly if they had more contact with the community;
- (iv) A Member enquired whether the proposed centres would provide services to address the needs of people with Alzheimer's disease;
- (v) A Member hoped DCCEs could be set up in the north, south, east and west areas of Tuen Mun. He asked whether the SWD would consider compiling statistics on DCCE waitlists and the elderly population in Tuen Mun. Besides, he said the siting of the centres was very important and hoped the elderly could enjoy convenient transport; and
- (vi) A Member enquired how many places of day care services the SWD were providing for the elderly under different models. The Member remarked that a high closure rate for centres would affect the users of their services. Moreover, she asked how many persons would benefit from 60 service places, and worried that it would be difficult to make long-term plans if waitlist figures for DCCEs in Tuen Mun were not available.

28. Ms Rosemary KWAN of the SWD gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (i) It was stipulated in planning conditions that a DCCE with 60 service places should have a standard area of more than 5 000 square feet. The centre should also comply with the fire protection and other relevant laws as well as safety requirements;
- (ii) The centres would arrange vehicle transport services for users in need, including wheelchair users, while service users and the families who escorted them might choose to arrange transport to the centres by themselves;
- (iii) There were multiple choices of community support services for the elderly to apply for in light of their personal needs. As indicated in the paper, the territory-wide average waiting time for subvented DCCEs was

nine months and, as mentioned earlier, elderly persons waiting for DCCE places might consider accepting other community care services, such as the home care service;

- (iv) Two centres in Tuen Mun had participated in the service voucher scheme to provide services for the demented elderly and their carers. The SWD encouraged individual centres to provide services tailored to the needs of different elderly people; and
- (v) The construction periods were determined based on the completion dates for the buildings advised by the developers and the Housing Department (“HD”) and the expected completion dates for the works of the premises. The SWD might consider change the launch dates for the services if the developers and the HD could complete the works early.

29. A Member asked again if there would be only one lift in the proposed centre.

30. Ms Rosemary KWAN of the SWD replied that as the proposed centre would be set up on the ground floor, there was no need for the service users to take a lift to the centre.

31. The Chairman would like Ms Rosemary KWAN of the SWD to convey Members’ views to the department. Besides, she asked the SWD to seriously consider these views and put them on record. SWD

(B) Brief on 2016 Population By-census
(SSC Paper No. 17/2016)

[The Chairman left the meeting at this point. The Vice-chairman took over the chairmanship of the meeting until the end of the discussion on this item.]

32. The Vice-chairman welcomed Ms Sharon NG, Senior Statistician, and Miss CHAN Shuk-fong, Senior Census and Survey Officer, of the Census and Statistics Department (“C&SD”) to the meeting

33. Ms Sharon NG of the C&SD gave a PowerPoint presentation on the paper (Annex 3).

34. Members’ comments and enquiries in the first round of discussion are summarised as follows:

- (i) As a number of residents had said there were household visits conducted

by self-claimed census officers, a Member would like the C&SD to clarify whether the population by-census had started and to widely disseminate the details of the population by-census and remind the public to be more careful;

- (ii) A Member asked how many households in Tuen Mun were sampled for the population by-census and what the C&SD would do if the sampled households refused to provide the information requested. Besides, she would like to know how the information collected in the previous population by-census was used to support the policies for Tuen Mun and its development. Another Member enquired how the information and data collected in the population by-census would be processed;
- (iii) A Member asked how the C&SD protected the safety of census officers. The Member suggested any face-to-face interview be conducted by a census officer with the company of a senior census officer/ a pair of male and female census officers/ two teams of census officers, in order for them to look after each other;
- (iv) A Member enquired whether the sampled households in the population by-census were selected in accordance with the proportion of population and whether the sampling method could ensure accuracy;
- (v) A Member asked whether the term “subdivisions of flats” used in the paper referred to subdivided units. The Member indicated that there were many subdivided units in the numerous industrial buildings in Tuen Mun, and a full picture of the existing subdivided units could hardly be obtained if only subdivided units in residential flats were sampled. Another Member said it was necessary for the C&SD to consider how to deal with households in subdivided units, who would neither read letters nor accept face-to-face interviews with census officers even if they were sampled;
- (vi) A Member said residents would doubt the identity of census officers as there were too many deception cases, and he believed that census officers would be seen as more trustworthy if they were accompanied by District Council (“DC”) Members when conducting door-to-door registration. He suggested setting up large roadside booths or gathering residents in housing estates for the population census while at the same time stepping up security efforts. Noting that a large number of tablets were used in

the current population by-census, he hoped the C&SD would assess the cost-efficiency in this regard to avoid wastage. Besides, he suggested that to enhance the deterrent effect, higher penalties be imposed for pretending to be a census officer; and

- (vii) Having been a team leader of census officers, a Member considered that it was not enough for the C&SD to provide census officers with several-hour-long training which mainly featured video viewing. The Member hoped the training could be strengthened.

35. Ms Sharon NG of the C&SD gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (i) The population by-census would start on June 30 this year. She would like Members to remind the public to stay alert against any persons who claimed that they were conducting a population census before the date;
- (ii) In the current population by-census, some 300 000 quarters were selected through a random sampling process, which was designed using professional statistical methods after C&SD officers sought advice from statistics professors of a number of universities. Some 19 000 quarters in Tuen Mun were sampled for interviews;
- (iii) The new item “subdivisions of flats” (commonly known as “subdivided units”) was created in this year’s population by-census in response to the public’s concern about residents living subdivided units and the number thereof. One year before the start of the population by-census, the C&SD had made preliminary preparations for the counting of subdivided units, such as conducting site inspections at old residential buildings and training census officers to identify subdivided units. If the C&SD knew that a flat had been divided into four subdivided units, the flat would be treated as four quarters for sampling purposes. As subdivided units were subject to frequent changes, it was difficult to ensure a clear and full picture of the number of subdivided units and therefore, the number of the remaining subdivided units would be estimated by statistical means. The C&SD would also take samples from industrial buildings and had stepped up efforts in taking samples from industrial buildings in Tuen Mun with subdivided units. Members might provide information on residents living in subdivided units in industrial buildings, and such information would be treated in confidence;
- (iv) Census officers would visit households/estates in pairs and the C&SD had

been keeping contact with the Police for this large-scale field work;

- (v) The effectiveness of using tablets (over 6 000 sets) would be assessed. After the data collection work for the population by-census, the C&SD would first check whether there were needs for tablets within the Government, and if there were no such needs, the tablets would be given to persons in need through an established procedure. She said this procedure had started in order that the tablets could be distributed to the units concerned promptly within two months after the end of the census work in August; and
- (vi) According to the Census and Statistics Ordinance, any sampled households who knew or possessed the relevant information but refused to give answers might be liable for a fine of \$2,000; and
- (vii) While the population by-census could provide data in various aspects, it was up to policy bureaux to decide how to use them. For Tuen Mun, the population by-census could provide not only data on the whole district, but demographic data (e.g. age, sex and education level) about different areas and even more than 40 housing estates in Tuen Mun.

36. Miss CHAN Shuk-fong of the C&SD responded that the department attached great importance to census officers' safety and had strengthened the relevant measures. For instance, (a) an arrangement would be implemented under which census officers would visit quarters in pairs for interviews so that they could look after each other; (b) census officers would carry emergency communication devices at all times so that they could call for help in case of emergency; (c) a some 30-minute session on protection against dog attacks was introduced in the training and relevant experts were invited to produce relevant videos; (d) before the start of field work, site inspections led by team leaders would be carried out so that census officers could get an understanding of the environment around the fields; and (e) the C&SD's management would meet with the Police and the Housing Department, while field work teams would keep contact with rural committees and property management companies to ensure that various support and assistance could be provided for census officers.

37. The Vice-chairman would like the C&SD to keep in touch with Members. Besides, he hoped the C&SD would promptly disseminate details to the public through advertisements or other means of publicity before the start of the population census.

(C) Funding Scheme for Women's Development

(SSC Paper No. 18/2016)

38. The Chairman asked Members to consider possible further actions on the fund: (a) commissioning women's organisations or non-government organisations (NGOs) to organise the activities; (b) jointly organising the activities with women's organisations or NGOs; (c) having the activities organised by the TMDC/the SSC/a working group under the SSC; or (d) jointly organising the activities with other DCs. She also asked Members to consider whether to set a cap for funding to each application and whether to impose a limit on the number of applications submitted by a single district organisation or working group. She added that in the previous three years, the SSC had endorsed the above fund and passed the related matters to the Working Group on Community Care for follow-ups.

39. A Member suggested that following the previous practice, the subject fund be endorsed and the related matters be passed to the Working Group on Community Care for follow-ups.

40. As Members raised no objection, the SSC resolved that the Working Group on Community Care would cooperate with women's organisations or NGOs in the district for disposal of the fund allocated under the scheme.

(D) Public Education Activities on Rehabilitation for 2016-2017
(SSC Paper No. 19/2016)

41. The Chairman said the Labour and Welfare Bureau had written to the TMDC Chairman earlier informing that a fund of \$53,000 was allocated again to each of the 18 districts in the year 2016-2017 to support them in organising activities relating to public education on rehabilitation services (including activities in celebration of the International Day of Disabled Persons 2016) and activities with the master theme of "promote the spirit of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on all fronts and mobilise various sectors to build an all-inclusive society". With the consent of the TMDC Chairman, the related matters were passed to the SSC for follow-ups. The Chairman asked Members to consider whether to accept the fund.

42. A Member suggested the fund be passed again to the Working Group on Medical and Rehabilitation Services for disposal.

43. As Members raised no objection, the SSC resolved that the Working Group on Medical and Rehabilitation Services would handle the fund for public education activities on rehabilitation services in the year 2016-2017.

(E) Funding Scheme for Age-friendly Community

(SSC Paper No. 20/2016)

44. The Chairman said the Elderly Commission had written to the TMDC Chairman earlier informing that a fund of 53,000 was provided in the year 2016-2017 for each of the 18 districts to launch initiatives relating to age-friendly community and using “enjoy a twilight year in a friendly community” as the theme. The Elderly Commission also indicated that as the Government encouraged DCs to participate in the “age-friendly community” accreditation scheme of the World Health Organization (“WHO”) in light of their actual circumstances, the fund under the above scheme for age-friendly community could be used to support initiatives relating to the application for the accreditation. She would like Members to consider possible further actions on the fund: (a) having the initiatives launched by the TMDC or a relevant committee or working group under the TMDC; (b) cooperating with NGOs; or (c) commissioning NGOs to launch the initiatives. She would like Members to consider whether to accept the fund and, if yes, she would suggest passing the fund to the Working Group on Community Care for its disposal and exploration of the feasibility of joining the WHO’s “age-friendly community” accreditation scheme.

45. A Member opined that though serving a wide range of target groups, the Working Group on Community Care did not address the needs of people with physical or mental disabilities. If the fund was passed to the working group for disposal, it should not organise any ball games; instead, it should make good use of the fund and make careful arrangements for the activities. Besides, the Member asked whether the working group had sufficient members to deal with the many funds.

46. The Chairman noted Members’ hope for wise use of resources. As the Convenor of the current Working Group on Community Care, she indicated that the working group cared about district affairs, strived for effective use of resources and focused on serving people in need, especially elderly people in poverty. She added that Members were welcome to offer more ideas to the working group or join it.

47. A Member agreed that the subject fund be passed to the Working Group on Community Care for disposal.

48. As Members raised no objection, the SSC resolved that the Working Group on Community Care would handle the subject fund and explore the feasibility of joining the WHO’s “age-friendly community” accreditation scheme.

(F) Calling for Expeditious Extension of Community Care Fund Elderly Dental Assistance Programme to Cover Old Age Living Allowance Recipients Aged under 80

(SSC Paper No. 21/2016) and
Calling for Extension of Community Care Fund Elderly Dental Assistance
Programme to Cover Elderly People Aged 65
(SSC Paper No. 23/2016)

49. The Chairman welcomed Dr Taron LOH, Senior Medical and Health Officer of the Department of Health (“DH”), to the meeting. Besides, the Chairman suggested SSC Paper Nos. 21/2016 and 23/2016 be discussed together as they had similar contents. Members raised no objection to this arrangement.

50. A proposer of Paper 21/2016 said this issue had been raised many years before, but the progress of the Government’s actions had been slow. Many residents had complained about the minimum age requirement of 80 for the Elderly Dental Assistance Programme (“EDAP”) under the Community Care Fund (“CCF”). She enquired whether there was a shortage of dentists, and indicated that the minimum age requirement should be lowered to 65 as dental diseases required early treatment. As the amount of the current health care voucher for the elderly (“HCV”) was not adequate to cover the costs of dental treatments, she suggested a dental care voucher be introduced so that the elderly could choose to seek treatment at private dental clinics. She also urged the Government to provide public dental clinics to benefit more members of the public.

51. A proposer of Paper 23/2016 said that without early treatment for dental diseases, an elderly person might have lost all his teeth by the age of 80 and face difficulty in eating. Therefore, the Member held the view that the minimum age requirement should be lowered to 65.

52. Dr Taron LOH of the DH gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (i) Launched under the CCF in September 2012, the EDAP provided dental care services for low-income elderly people who received the SWD’s financial assistance and used the home care service/home help service. Since September 2015, the CCF had extended in phase the EDAP to cover elderly recipients of the Old Age Living Allowance (“OALA”), which included 130 000 elderly people aged over 80. Yet, there were more than 420 000 elderly people receiving the OALA. The CCF would consider gradually extending the EDAP to cover the elderly of other age groups, having regard to the implementation progress of the expanded EDAP and the overall supply of dentist manpower;
- (ii) At present, eligible elderly people could use HCVs to receive primary healthcare services, including dental services, from the private sector.

During the initial three years since its launch by the Government in 2009, the Elderly Health Care Voucher Scheme (“EHCVS”) was implemented on a trial basis, with the HCV amount gradually increased from \$250 to \$1,000. In 2014, the EHCVS became a permanent scheme with the HCV amount doubled to \$2,000. To allow the elderly more flexibility in using HCVs, the cumulative ceiling for unspent HCVs had been raised to \$4,000; and

- (iii) The DH made a great deal of efforts in publicity and education with a view to improving the public’s oral health while boosting their awareness of it, so resources were mainly focused on promotion of oral health and prevention of dental diseases. Another focus of the existing resources was the care for persons with special tooth care needs, especially the elderly with financial difficulty. The Government provided the elderly (especially those with financial difficulty) with free/subsidised dental services through the EHCVS, the Outreach Dental Care Programme for the Elderly, the EDAP under the CCF, and the special grant for dental treatments under the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme.

53. Members’ comments and enquiries in the first round of discussion are summarised as follows:

- (i) Some Members reckoned that the minimum age requirement should be lowered to 65, as dental diseases could impair eating. One of the Members asked whether there was a shortage of dentists and remarked that the waiting time at Yan Oi Dental Clinic was too long;
- (ii) While agreeing that publicity efforts should be made, a Member said the elderly could never return to the age of dental disease prevention. Noting that the existing application thresholds for dental services were high and the HCV amount of \$2,000 was not adequate, the Member suggested a voucher for dental care services be introduced so that the elderly could choose to seek treatment at private dental clinics. The Member added that the Government should tackle the shortage of private dentists as well;
- (iii) A Member pointed out that after enjoying the School Dental Care Service (“SDCS”) at 12, a person received no subsidy for dental care until the age of 80. He asked whether it was possible to provide dental services for people aged between 12 and 80. He also said dental diseases could affect eating and thus health, so dental services should be provided for

anyone in need and no age requirement should be imposed, otherwise more social resources for dental care services would be needed when people reached the required age. In view of this, he suggested the minimum age requirement should be lowered to 65 while the Government should carry out a full review of its dental healthcare policies and reflect on whether the huge expenditure was attributed to the excessive profits of dental hospitals;

- (iv) A Member indicated that while elderly people aged 70 who received the OALA could use HCVs to receive denture services, the HCV amount of \$4,000 was low. A Member enquired whether the DH could provide a timeframe if it had the intention to lower the minimum age requirement; and
- (v) A Member was dissatisfied with the minimum age requirement of 80 and requested lowering it to 65 (i.e. the eligible age for the Senior Citizen Card). She indicated that amid the poor economic condition in Hong Kong 60 or 70 years ago, there were not enough nutrition for people and promotion on oral health; therefore, elderly people from the related age groups suffered from tooth decay at younger ages and their health was affected as they began to lose their teeth in their 40s or 50s.

54. Dr Taron LOH of the DH responded that she understood Members' concerns and would convey their views to the relevant units. The EDAP was launched under the CCF in 2012 and extended in September 2015 to cover OALA recipients. The data concerned and the implementation progress were under close monitoring. As the expanded EDAP had been launched for a short period of time, the CCF would consider extending it in phases to cover other age groups, subject to its implementation progress and the supply of dentist manpower.

55. The Chairman concluded by saying that as dental services were expensive and the subject programme was very important to the grassroots, she hoped the DH representative would convey Members' views to the department and requested the DH to carry out a full review on the relevant policies. The DH might report on this to the SSC in due course when it had further information such as the timeframe for the EDAP extension under the CCF.

(G) Calling for Lowering Age Requirement for Elderly Health Care Voucher Scheme to 65
(SSC Paper No. 22/2016)

56. A proposer of the paper said she hoped the minimum age requirement for HCVs could be gradually lowered to 65 (i.e. the eligible age for the Senior Citizen Card) because HCVs were well-received and helpful in easing the pressure of public hospitals. She indicated that many elderly people said they could not use HCVs after seeing doctors due to the complicated formalities at clinics and the failure to connect with the on-line platform. In view of this, she hoped the formalities concerned could be simplified. Moreover, she commended the addition of HCV service items, and suggested the costs of purchasing medical equipment also be included among the items and the HCV amount be increased. Furthermore, she suggested more publicity efforts be made so that more clinics would join the scheme and more elderly people could thus benefit from it.

57. A Member said some elderly people mistakenly thought that HCVs were physically existing vouchers. Besides, she requested lowering the minimum age requirement to 65, raising the HCV cumulative ceiling, widening the range of service items, and including the costs of purchasing medical equipment among the items. In addition, she suggested stepping up publicity efforts and requesting elderly homes/ elderly centres/ clinics to advise elderly people of their HCV balances.

58. Dr Taron LOH of the DH gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (i) The views would be conveyed to the relevant departments. The current HCV amount was \$2,000, and the face value of each HCV was lowered from \$50 to \$1 with effect from July 2014 to allow the elderly more flexibility in using HCVs. As of December 2015, a total of 600 000 persons had made use of HCVs. According to the latest figures of the C&SD's Hong Kong Population Projections, there would be 1.4 million elderly people aged 65 in 2020, twice the current number of HCV users. The financial commitment per year would significantly increase if the minimum age requirement was lowered to 65. In this connection, the DH cooperated with the Chinese University of Hong Kong in conducting a full review of the EHCVS, in which the elderly's and service providers' opinions on the arrangements for the EHCVS operation were collected. The DH would monitor the use of HCVs closely and consider launching enhancements to the EHCVS as appropriate having regard to the results of the review and the overall public finance;
- (ii) HCV users were required neither to make prior registration nor to collect HCVs beforehand. To use HCVs through service providers, the eligible elderly persons only needed to go to places of practice of the enrolled healthcare service providers, show their identity cards and sign a consent

form, and the healthcare service providers only needed to input the basic personal particulars of the elderly persons to create HCV accounts for them. Equipment failures should probably be isolated cases, and the views concerned would be conveyed to the relevant departments. If necessary, the elderly might obtain such information as the list of service providers on the Internet or through a hotline. In addition, the DH would continue to promote the EHCVS through various channels; and

- (iii) At present, HCVs could be used for preventive, curative and rehabilitative services, including the costs of the post-consultation treatments (including the medication and medical products, etc. required for the treatments) provided by healthcare service providers in their professional capacities to meet the healthcare needs of the elderly patients. Healthcare service providers should assume professional responsibility towards their patients.

59. A Member asked whether, with medical certificates, HCVs could be used to purchase medical products.

60. Dr Taron LOH of the DH reiterated that HCVs could be used for preventive, curative and rehabilitative services. They could be used to pay for the post-consultation professional treatments provided by healthcare service providers to meet the healthcare needs of the elderly patients, as well as the medication and medical products provided for the patients during the treatments. In this regard, the healthcare service providers should solely assume professional responsibility towards their patients.

61. The Chairman would like the DH representative to convey Members' views to the department and requested the DH to actively consider lowering the minimum age requirement to 65.

DH

(H) Calling for Provision of Additional Resources for Dental Services for General Public Sessions in Tuen Mun District
(SSC Paper No. 24/2016)

62. A proposer of the paper indicated that currently in Tuen Mun, dental services were provided one day a week with a very limited quota at Yan Oi Dental Clinic only, so the elderly had to queue up early and those who queued in vain had to wait another week. Noting that public clinics in Tsuen Wan and Yuen Long provided two days of dental services a week, she hoped that at least one more day of dental services could be provided in Tuen Mun. Moreover, noting that the above services were limited to pain

relief and extraction, she hoped the scope of services could be expanded.

63. A Member said dental services in Hong Kong came under criticisms. Apart from the limited general public sessions for dental services as mentioned above, the fact that public dental services were confined to the SDCS and the civil service medical and dental benefits only was yet another problem. Yan Oi Dental Clinic provided only one-morning-a-week dental services with a quota of 42. Some residents said they had to line up from 3:00 a.m. until 8:45 a.m. to see a dentist, and this showed the acute shortage of dental services. Therefore, the Member suggested not only increasing the quota and the number of days, but following general outpatient clinic services in providing a system for telephone appointment to save residents from queuing at mid-night.

64. Dr Taron LOH of the DH gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (i) The public's demand for dental services was noted, but the provision of full dental services for all members of the public required tremendous financial resources. The Government's policy on dental services was to raise the public's concern about oral health and encourage them to develop good oral health habits through publicity and education, so as to improve the public's oral health and prevent dental diseases. At present the Government's resources were mainly spent on promotion and education. It also focused resources on providing free or subsidised dental services for people with special tooth care needs, such as the elderly - especially those with financial difficulty. Moreover, the Government also provided dental services for the public in general public sessions, special oral healthcare services for in-patients and people with special oral healthcare needs, and basic dental care services for primary school students; and
- (ii) A public dental clinic under the DH, Yan Oi Dental Clinic was currently operating at its full capacity. The DH would consider how to improve the services in light of resources deployment and utilisation, and would remain committed to its publicity and education efforts, helping the public to maintain and improve their oral health.

65. The Chairman said it was understood that resources were a big concern, but it was incumbent on the Government to address the acute shortage of dental services. Therefore, she requested a review of dental services as a whole.

66. The proposer of the paper said the DH had yet to give responses on whether it

would consider increasing the number of service days, expanding the service scope and providing the telephone appointment service.

67. A Member was not satisfied with the existing services provided in general public sessions. In view of the elderly's and the grassroots public's strong demand for dental services, she suggested resources be increased gradually to expand the dental services provided in general public sessions or to introduce the dental care voucher, adding that it would be even better if more public dental clinics could be set up. She said she had put forward the above suggestions before, and hoped the DH would follow them up rather than merely giving the same responses.

68. Another Member was dissatisfied with the DH's responses and the existing healthcare regime, saying that the quota of merely 42 per week provided at Yan Oi Dental Clinic was disproportionate to the population of Tuen Mun. She asked whether there was a shortage of dentists or a lack of financial resources. She requested a full review of and improvements to the relevant policies, and devolving of resources to improve people's livelihood. She was disappointed that little progress was made on the issue at this meeting.

69. Dr Taron LOH of the DH responded that Members' views on the number of service days and the scope of dental services (e.g. the appointment service) provided in general public sessions in Tuen Mun would be conveyed to the relevant departments.

70. The proposer of the paper suggested the DH provide concrete information at the next meeting. Another Member agreed that this issue be carried over for further discussion.

71. The Chairman said this issue would be carried over to the next meeting for further discussion. She also said that with a weekly quota of 42 only, the dental services currently provided Yan Oi Dental Clinic was very inadequate. She requested the DH to make gradual improvements to the services.

DH

(I) Calling for Provision of Study Rooms in Government Complex in Area 14 (Siu Lun) and Community Halls in the District (SSC Paper No. 25/2016) (Written Response of Leisure and Cultural Services Department)

72. The Chairman welcomed Mr Endy CHEUNG, Senior Executive Officer of the Tuen Mun District Office ("TMDO"), to the meeting.

73. A proposer of the paper noted that a hyperlink to the information on all study

rooms in Hong Kong was provided in the written response of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (“LCSD”). She suggested a QR code be provided for easy reference. Moreover, she indicated that it was not correct to take the averages of the figures for the peak and non-peak hours of study rooms in calculating their utilisation rates, and the LCSD should provide data on the peak of the examination period (March to May) and the utilisation rates of study rooms during the open examination period. She also said the opening hours of study rooms were extended during the peak of the examination period, but students usually stayed in study rooms day and night, adding that the limited size of study rooms made it difficult to provide more service places. Furthermore, she said there was only one study room in Tuen Mun East, falling short of students’ demand. She suggested this issue be carried over for further discussion and the department be requested to provide more details for discussion.

74. Members’ comments and enquiries in the first round of discussion are summarised as follows:

- (i) A Member believed that no Member was against the provision of study rooms, but there was also a need for more study rooms in many other places than Government Complex in Area 14 (Siu Lun) of Tuen Mun (“Siu Lun Complex”). He hoped more study rooms would be provided, since there was a shortage of study room services as evidenced by queues of students waiting for study room places. Moreover, while the department had consulted the TMDC about facilities in the complex and drawn up a draft plan, he still hoped the relevant department would consider providing a study room in Siu Lun Complex. Besides, he noted that some rooms in the ground floor lobbies of Siu Lun Court, which was next to the above complex, were used as study rooms. He said these rooms could be vacated for other uses if a study room was provided in Siu Lun Complex. Furthermore, he suggested that in addition to a study room, a fitness room also be provided in Siu Lun Complex. Besides, he was disappointed that there was no LCSD representative present at this meeting and hoped other departments would convey the views to the LCSD;
- (ii) A Member indicated that some students said they needed a study room very much because studying in a study room could help improve their concentration. She supported the provision of a study room in Siu Lun Complex. Moreover, noting that the office of the former management company of Siu Lun Shopping Centre was currently vacant, she suggested the SWD consider using it for community purposes, such as provision of an elderly centre and the respite service. A study room could also be

provided if there was still space available; and

- (iii) A Member believed that the size of the study room requested was not large, and simply providing desks and chairs for students to study in a relatively silent environment would suffice. The LCSD had suggested having discussion with the owners' corporation on provision of a study room in the conference room or a vacant area of the court, yet these places were exclusive to the court's residents and not open to the public. Besides, she suggested conference rooms in community halls be put to good use and a study room be included among the standard facilities of the complex.

75. The Chairman was disappointed that the LCSD had sent no representative to attend the meeting but merely provided a written response.

76. Mr Endy CHEUNG of the TMDO explained that at present, facilities in a community hall generally included conference rooms and halls, but not study rooms. There were many constraints on using a community hall as a study room during unallocated sessions. For instance, (a) it was necessary to assign workers to place desks and chairs there and reserve space for keeping them when the hall was used for other purposes; (b) a hall was usually allocated for use by organisations in sessions of 1.5 hours each, and even if there were two consecutive unallocated sessions, students would not be benefited much as they had to leave the hall after studying there for just about two hours excluding the set-up time; and (c) consideration had to be given to whether the lighting and sound-proof fittings of a hall were fit for the purposes of a study room. He went on to say that a community hall and a study room had different usage, and the study room service was beyond the scope of the TMDO's work. Despite this, he had sought the views of the Home Affairs Department ("HAD") on whether it would provide study rooms in community halls, and the HAD had replied that there was no such a plan at the moment.

77. The Chairman believed that Members understood the difficulty in providing study rooms in community halls, but consideration could be given to providing a study room in Siu Lun Complex. As study rooms were managed by the LCSD, which had sent no representative to this meeting, she said the issue would be carried over for further discussion. She hoped the LCSD would send a representative to the next meeting to give further details on its study room service and listen to Members' views directly.

78. A Member reckoned that although conference rooms in community halls were

small in size, there were many community halls in Tuen Mun, so a certain number of study room service places could be added if a study room was provided in each community hall. The Member also believed that desks and chairs would suffice for a study room and the existing lighting and sound-proof fittings of an ordinary conference room were also acceptable. In her view, consideration might be given to giving organisations priority in using conference rooms in community halls and converting them into study rooms during unallocated sessions only. She believed that students would understand the arrangements under which they had to leave a conference room upon the arrival of the organisation that had applied for using it. She also believed that a study room service provided in sessions of two hours each was acceptable.

79. Mr Endy CHEUNG of the TMDO said he was glad to listen to Members' views. He further said that as matters relating to the management of community halls would usually be referred to the District Facilities Management Committee ("DFMC") for discussion, Members might consider passing this matter to the DFMC or its working group for further discussion on the proposal to open conference rooms in community halls in the district to the public for use as study rooms during the unallocated sessions.

80. A proposer of the paper enquired whether the Siu Lun Complex-related part of the matter was to be carried over to the next the SSC meeting for further discussion.

81. The Chairman said that the part relating to providing a study room in Siu Lun Complex was to be carried over to the next SSC meeting for further discussion, while the proposal to open conference rooms in the district's community halls to the public for use as study rooms during unallocated sessions would be passed to the DFMC for follow-ups.

[At this point, the Chairman announced that the meeting would be adjourned for 20 minutes for a lunch break and the remaining discussion items would be dealt with afterwards.]

(J) Calling for Government to Return Happy Childhood to Students
(SSC Paper No. 26/2016)
(Written Response of Education Bureau)

82. A proposer of the paper opined that the EDB's written response could not address the problem. The original objective of the EDB's conversion of half-day schools to whole-day schools was to let students finish their homework at school; therefore, students should play with their friends or have parent-child activities with their parents after school, and they were not supposed to do any assignments at home unless there were exceptional reasons. He said it was unacceptable for the EDB to say

in its written response that policies required schools to “put an emphasis on the quality, rather than quantity, of homework”. In his view, the EDB should put the policies into practice instead of simply expressing its concern on the issue to schools.

83. A Member said that when she was a teacher, her school was changed from half-day to whole-day operation, and both the teachers and students felt tiring. The conversion from half-day to whole-day schooling was originally well intended to allow teachers more time to take care of their students, but after the conversion to whole-day schooling, schools scheduled more classes and homework load increased as a result. Today’s students found their study life toilsome and unpleasant as they had to study at school from 8:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. and attend extra lessons and tutorial classes after school. In her view, the education sector should review class schedules and introduce homework classes and extra curriculum classes.

84. Mr LEUNG Cheuk-fai of the EDB gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (i) On homework policies, the EDB had drawn up the Basic Education Curriculum Guide and updated it in 2014. The guide stated that schools should emphasise on the whole-person development of students and allow ample room for students to rest, play and develop their personal hobbies; and
- (ii) The EDB had issued the “Guidelines on Homework and Tests in Schools - No Drilling, Effective Learning” circular (“circular”) to facilitate schools’ formulation and implementation of their homework policies. Schools should make effective use of double lessons, tutorials and class-teacher periods so that students could finish most of their homework at school. Moreover, the EDB had organised four seminars early this year, where representatives from more than 400 primary schools came together to discuss the challenges they faced in policy implementation. The EDB also conducted school inspections, training courses and school visits to keep track of the effectiveness of policy implementation by schools. Besides, the circular reminded schools to communicate with stakeholders through different channels in a bid to seek consensus on implementation. The bureau had also put a review mechanism in place, with the hoping that the above measures could take effect and students could study happily.

85. The proposer of the paper asked if the EDB held the view that homework problems stemmed from schools. In his view, schools required students to do more homework because of the prevailing drilling culture bred by policies such as the TSA.

However, the EDB merely replied that a task group had been set up to study the TSA and study results were still pending. He noted that teachers usually followed schools' policies rather than the EDB's guidelines, so if a school made it a requirement that at least one home assignment should be given for each subject each day, teachers would have no choice but to follow it. He enquired whether the EDB had checked out the average homework load of each school after the issuance of the guidelines. He remarked that although the guidelines had been issued, it did not mean the work was done, because what mattered was its effectiveness. He reiterated that the original objective of converting half-day schooling to whole-day schooling years ago was to let students finish their homework at school and save them from bringing schoolwork to home as far as possible, but the objective had not been reached as yet.

86. A Member argued that the problem lay in the expectation of parents and competition among students. He suggested that policies be formulated to further diversify students' development paths, so as to ease parents' pressure and thus gradually ameliorate the related problems, otherwise, the problems could hardly be solved even though the guidelines had been issued. Moreover, the Member wondered if, given the declining population and number of schools, it was appropriate to put students with different ability together in some schools, as this might intensify the homework problem and thus, students' pressure.

87. Mr LEUNG Cheuk-fai of the EDB responded that Members' views would be conveyed to the bureau. Besides, he stressed that one of the key points in the guidelines was to encourage professional interaction among teachers in order for schools to determine the ideal homework load. The EDB's staff would seek to understand the situations of schools through inspections and would offer recommendations.

88. The proposer of the paper pointed out that the current policies and environment, such as the TSA policy and students' development paths, drove stakeholders to believe that the only path to success was to do more homework and get good results in examination. Therefore, the answer would be the same no matter how many stakeholders were asked. The present homework problem would have not occurred if school management committees had agreed that no after-school homework should be given. He reckoned that as this was a policy issue, it was not reasonable to seek opinions from the stakeholders affected by the policies.

89. The Chairman would like the EDB representative to convey the views of Members. Moreover, the SSC resolved to write to the EDB urging it to review the overall education policies.

EDB

[Post-meeting note: The above letter was issued on 17 June.]

(K) Calling for SWD to Report Status of Construction of Integrated Rehabilitation Services Centre at Site of Former Siu Lam Hospital

(SSC Paper No. 27/2016)

(Written Response of SWD)

90. Ms Rosemary KWAN of the SWD indicated that as a major development project of the SWD, the subject Integrated Rehabilitation Services Centre provided 1 700 rehabilitation service places, 550 of which were day service places and the other 1 150 were residential service places. After the approval of funding in July last year, the SWD had appointed a consultant firm following the relevant procedures. As the works involved demolition, land levelling and so forth, the consultant firm had proactively worked on the detailed studies and design and sought relevant departments' advice as necessary. After the details were confirmed, a tender exercise would be launched for appointment of a contractor to carry out the works, which were expected to be commenced in late 2016 and completed in 2019 to 2020. She said the SWD had reported to the SSC on the progress of the project in November 2014, and it would inform Members again when intermediate progress was made.

91. The Chairman was also a proposer of the paper. She noted that the works for the proposed centre, which involved \$1.85 billion of public money, had been scheduled to start early this year, but it turned out that they could kick off only at the year end. The SWD had explained the situation at a meeting of the SSC of the previous term, but as the TMDC of the new term had been formed and the centre was one of the large-scale projects, the Chairman hoped the SWD could regularly report on it and provide detailed layout plans. Besides, she said residents and the TMDC Member of the relevant constituency had concerns on traffic and other issues.

(L) 24-hour Thrombolytic Service for Acute Stroke Patients at Tuen Mun Hospital

(SSC Paper No. 28/2016)

(Written Response of Hospital Authority)

92. A Member asked why there was no representative from the Hospital Authority ("HA") present at the meeting. The Member indicated that having long strived for the subject service, she was eager to know whether it was already rolled out as told by some residents in February this year. Therefore, she hoped there was a representative from the New Territories West Cluster ("NTWC") present at the meeting to give an explanation. A Member who saw the service as a new medical technology suggested inviting the HA again to send a representative to an SSC meeting to give a detailed

introduction.

93. The Chairman suggested passing this issue to the Working Group on Medical and Rehabilitation Services for follow-ups.

94. A proposer of the paper said she had learnt from the Internet that Tuen Mun Hospital would provide the service this year, though no launch date was shown in the information. If the service had been launched on 1 February, she would like to know more about it. She noted that the service, though a very effective treatment for stroke, was provided in only a few hospitals in Hong Kong. She hoped Tuen Mun Hospital could send a representative to the next meeting to introduce the service.

95. The Vice-chairman said it was mentioned in an NTWC publication and the written response that this service was available starting from 1 February this year. He agreed that an NTWC representative be invited to an SSC meeting to talk about how the service was operating.

96. The Chairman hoped the NTWC could send a representative to an SSC meeting to talk about the service. She also hoped it could step up efforts to promote it.

VI. Reporting Items

(A) Tuen Mun District Welfare Office Business Plan 2016-17 **(SSC Paper No. 29/2016)**

97. Ms Rosemary KWAN of the SWD gave a brief PowerPoint presentation on the paper (Annex 4).

98. A Member said the business plan had a wide coverage and the brief presentation suggested that it required considerable manpower and resources. She said the recent removal of the International Social Service Hong Kong Branch (“ISS-HK”) to Central Square had aroused concern among residents, as bogus refugees were a much-discussed problem in society at present. Therefore, she would like to know what support the SWD was providing. In her opinion, more interaction between local people and non-Chinese speaking people through, for example, sharing sessions could enhance mutual understanding and communication between them and thus foster community harmony. Besides, she supported the Pilot Project on Child Care Training for Grandparents, saying that family communication would be improved if retired grandparents were able to look after children.

99. The Vice-chairman suggested the working group draw reference from the major adolescent mental health services and elderly care services promoted by the SWD over

the recent two years and step up publicity efforts.

100. Ms Rosemary KWAN of the SWD gave a consolidated response as follows:

- (i) The SWD's efforts to provide integration assistance and support for ethnic minorities with welfare needs were different from the humanitarian support that the ISS-HK offered to torture claimants at Central Square as mentioned by Members. The SWD put emphasis on fostering community harmony by providing welfare support for ethnic minorities who built their homes in the district, helping them to integrate into and feel part of the community, and encouraging ethnic minorities and local people to know, support and encourage each other. By contrast, the ISS-HK mainly provided humanitarian support for non-refoulement claimants who might face economic difficulties as they were not allowed to work in Hong Kong after making non-refoulement claims to the Immigration Department ("ImmD"). In this connection, the SWD supported, through contracts, the ISS-HK in providing these people with humanitarian support including food and daily necessities; and
- (ii) The Pilot Project on Child Care Training for Grandparents was a new pilot project. As many grandparents were still able to look after children, family communication would be enhanced if support was provided for these grandparents to learn about the communication mode and child care in the new generation. The project could not only unleash the elderly labour force but strengthen family support.

(B) "All for Integrity" Publicity Project for Tuen Mun District 2016/17
(SSC Paper No. 30/2016)

101. Mr Brian CHOW, Youth and Education Officer of the Independent Commission Against Corruption ("ICAC"), indicated that each year the ICAC Regional Office in New Territories North West cooperated with the TMDC and the TMDO in running a programme to promote probity in the district. With the theme of "All for Integrity", this year's programme was aimed to spread messages on integrity in the city. This year the ICAC would continue to organise various probity promotion activities in kindergartens, primary schools and secondary schools in the district. It would also invite organisations and residents in the district to visit ICAC Headquarters Building, launch community involvement projects, and continue to hold its meet-the-public sessions. It was estimated that the activities would be participated by 19 000 residents and students in the district. In addition, the estimated amount of funding for these activities was \$30,000, which would be provided by the ICAC.

102. The Chairman thanked Mr Brian CHOW of the ICAC for his report.

(C) **Report on Progress of Community Participation Scheme 2015-2016**
(SSC Paper No. 31/2016)

103. The Chairman welcomed Mr LEE Chak-man, Executive Member of the Working Group for the Committee on the Promotion of Civil Education Co-operation Scheme of the Tuen Mun Civic Education Committee (“TMCEC”), to the meeting.

104. Mr LEE Chak-man of the TMCEC gave a brief introduction on the paper.

105. A Member enquired about the details of the harmony building activities to be held in the forms of film shows and study tours on local cultures, which were described in Part 2 and the paper.

106. Another Member considered the more community activities the better, remarking that today’s civic education was not as good as before, with bad manners often seen in society. In view of this, the Member hoped the TMCEC would refer to successful civic education projects in 1980s and 1990s and launch more projects to promote the awareness of civic education in society.

107. The Chairman said the subject activities were jointly organised by the TMCEC and the SSC, and were subsidised by the Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education (“CPCE”).

108. Mr LEE Chak-man of the TMCEC responded that film shows and study tours on cultures had been organised before. Following the film shows previously held by the co-organiser Yan Oi Tong Community Centre, local Chinese-speaking people and ethnic minorities would be invited to enjoy films that were suitable for the whole family, with a view to augmenting their understanding and communication with each other. As for the study tours on cultures, tours would be organised for local Chinese-speaking people and ethnic minorities to visit facilities and featured places in Tuen Mun, so that ethnic minorities could know more about the district and interact with the local Chinese-speaking youth. Besides, a working group had been set up under the TMCEC to promote good manners and civic mindedness.

109. A Member who was currently the chairperson of the TMCEC indicated that the TMCEC was one of the committees under the CPCE, and its members included representatives from schools, non-profit-making organisations and councils. Besides organising various activities each year, the TMCEC promoted integrity and good manners while boosting the public’s knowledge of the Basic Law.

110. The Vice-chairman noted that the preliminary proposals on the subject scheme had been submitted to the CPCE for approval. He asked if the TMCEC could provide more details for Members' reference before the activities were organised.

111. Mr LEE Chak-man of the TMCEC responded that the results of funding applications would be available around June and more details could be provided for the SSC in light of the results.

112. The Chairman would like the TMCEC to provide more details and inform the SSC in due course.

[Post-meeting note: the TMCEC indicated that in mid-June, it was informed about the results of funding applications as follows: (a) a fund of \$94,000 was approved for 14 community volunteer services launched under the "Infinite Care" community service project; and (b) a fund of \$69,000 was approved for 10 harmony building activities organised under the "We Are a Family" social integration project. The film shows were not approved and the related activities were thus cancelled.]

(D) Work Reports by Working Groups under SSC
(SSC Paper No. 32/2016)

(i) Working Group on Medical and Rehabilitation Services

113. Members noted the contents of the report of the above working group.

(ii) Working Group on Community Care

114. Members noted the contents of the report of the above working group.

(iii) Working Group on Education and Youth Services

115. Members noted the contents of the report of the above working group.

116. The Chairman announced that the three working groups' reports contained in the paper were endorsed.

(E) Report by Tuen Mun District School Development Section of EDB
(SSC Paper No. 33/2016)

117. Members noted the contents of the EDB's report.

(F) Report by SWD
(SSC Paper No. 34/2016)

118. A Member said it was reported that the media's and psychiatrists' calls to the

hotline of the Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong (“SBHK”) and the SWD at mid-night were diverted to a voice response system. Opining that this would disappoint people seeking assistance, the Member hoped the SWD would pay attention to this and make improvements. Noting that at present there were six hotlines operating at mid-night, he suggested combining them into one so that the answer rate could reach 90%.

119. Ms Rosemary KWAN of the SWD said the department would from time to time review the 24-hour SWD hotline, which provided services, such as information on various services, for people with different needs. The SWD subsidised the services of the SBHK Suicide Crisis Intervention Centre. The services of the centre included an operator-manned hotline which provided timely assistance for persons with a suicidal tendency or a depressed mood. Moreover, the SWD was concerned about the mental health problems of the youth nowadays. Many organisations operating subvented youth services communicated with young people through various online media such as email boxes and chat rooms. She further said she would convey Members’ views to the department and if necessary, the SWD would be glad to elaborate on the services.

120. The Chairman said suicide prevention hotlines were very important. She SWD hoped the SWD would follow the matter more closely.

(G) Report on Crime Figures in Tuen Mun District
(SSC Paper No. 35/2016)

121. A Member indicated that vehicles were sometimes illegally parked for unloading goods on the junction line of Lung Mun Road southbound towards Butterfly Bay turning left to Road D4, causing traffic congestion. Moreover, while a zebra crossing was provided at the entrance turning left to the Lung Mun Oasis bus terminus and the double-yellow lines were marked nearby, vehicles stopped before the zebra crossing, obstructing the sightline of motorists and posing great danger. Besides, due to double parking, vehicles found it difficult to proceed towards Lung Mun Road through Road D4 at night, so they sounded horns continuously and thus caused noise. She said the above problems were long-standing.

122. Mr SIU Kim-wai of the Hong Kong Police Force (“HKPF”) said the illegal parking problems would be referred to the Castle Peak Division for follow-ups. He further said there had all along been police officers taking summons actions at the above locations, and frontline officers would be informed about the messages and asked to pay attention to the illegal parking problems.

123. A Member said that while illegal parking was an everyday problem, she hoped the Police would pay particular attention to the area of King Fung Path. Besides, she

asked about the recent figures and modus operandi of telephone deception cases.

124. Another Member said he had once seen vehicles illegally parked on the double-yellow lines near Yan Oi Market and Tsing Hoi Circuit, but the uniformed police officers at the scene had taken no summons actions.

125. Mr SIU Kim-wai of the HKPF responded that the number of telephone deception cases had declined recently, and one of the modus operandi was that persons answering the calls heard the audio recording of a self-claimed ImmD officer and were requested to press telephone buttons. Most people hung up upon receiving such calls, perhaps thanks to the enhanced efforts in publicity. Besides, he indicated that couple relationship was involved in the homicide case mentioned in the paper, which happened in a site on Tin Hau Road, and therefore, the case was classified as domestic violence. He added that there were no related domestic violence records in the Police database. If any domestic violence cases were found, frontline police officers would take timely intervention actions, or alternatively the Police would refer them to the SWD for follow-ups.

126. The Chairman hoped the Police would step up enforcement on the above issue and follow up on the views of Members.

127. A Member hoped the Police would report at the next meeting on the records of enforcement against illegal parking in various areas.

128. The Chairman indicated that while the illegal parking problem was increasingly rampant, it was quite difficult to report the enforcement records of 30 areas. She suggested records by TMDC area (e.g. South East and North East Area) be prepared to give Members an understanding of the enforcement figures.

129. Mr SIU Kim-wai of the HKPF responded that while Members' views would be conveyed to the Tuen Mun Police District, an enquiry had to be made to the Tuen Mun Police District as to whether the enforcement figures could be provided.

130. A Member hoped the Police would report on its decision at the next meeting.

131. The Chairman said Members might submit a paper to the Traffic and Transport Committee to follow up on the illegal parking problems. Besides, she would like the HKPF representative to convey Members' views to the Police and hoped it could provide the related enforcement figures.

HKPF

VII. Any Other Business and Date of Next Meeting

132. The Chairman said that upon the EDB's invitation, the SSC had visited Tung Wan Mok Law Shui Wah School and Island Hostel on March 3 this year and the Society of Boys' Centres Shing Tak Centre School and its hostel on 18 April to understand the current situations of schools for social development. Members had offered many views on schools for social development for consideration by the related parties. On behalf of the participating Members, the Chairman would like to thank the EDB and the schools concerned for their arrangements and reception.

133. A Member said there had recently been many reports about incidents concerning schools for social development. She further said there were Members claiming that they had not been invited to join the visits. She suggested that if there was any similar incident in the future which involved a TMDC Member of a certain constituency, the TMDC Member concerned should be specifically invited to participate in visits even if the TMDC Member was not a Member of the SSC, in order to avoid the TMDC being seen as failing to properly handle a certain issue.

134. The Chairman said the TMDC Member involved in the incident was a Member of the SSC and the Secretariat had issued notices informing all SSC Members about the two visits. It was thus believed that all Members, including the above TMDC Member, had received the invitations. She added that for visits organised by the full council of the TMDC, all TMDC Members would be invited to join.

135. A Member who had participated in the visit to Tung Wan Mok Law Shui Wah School said she knew that the Tai Hing and Shan King Area Committee had held a visit on the morning of that day. She believed that the TMDC Member of the constituency concerned had participated in the visit. In addition, she said the same arrangements had been made before for visits organised by committees.

136. Mr Eric CHAU of the TMDO indicated that at the previous SSC meeting, an EDB representative who was present for consultation about the building of schools for social development had invited SSC Members to participate in the visit. As the Tai Hing and Shan King Area Committee had discussed this issue before, the EDB had also invited the area committee to join the visit and arranged for it to be held on the same day as the visit organised by the SSC, with the visits of the area committee and the SSC scheduled for the morning and the afternoon respectively. The TMDC Member of the constituency concerned had attended the morning visit.

137. The Chairman said all SSC Members must have received the invitations for the visits, while it was up to the TMDC Member of the constituency concerned to decide

whether to join the visit held by the area committee in the morning or that held by the SSC in the afternoon.

138. There being no other business, the Chairman closed the meeting at 3:19 p.m. The next meeting would be held on 12 July 2016.

Tuen Mun District Council Secretariat

Date: 16 June 2016

File Ref: HAD TM DC/13/25/SSC/16



中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府總部教育局
Education Bureau
Government Secretariat, the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
The People's Republic of China

本局檔號 Our Ref.: EDB(SB) SA/6 LXXIII 電話 Telephone: 3509 8393
來函檔號 Your Ref.: HAD TMDC 13/10/SSC/16 傳真 Fax: 3104 0224

傳真 : 2451 1598

新界屯門
屯喜路1號
屯門政府合署2樓
屯門區議會社會服務委員會
蘇嘉雯主席

蘇主席：

教育局應盡快處理空置校舍問題

謝謝你於今年6月10日分別致函政務司司長、教育局局長和地政總署署長，查詢現時屯門區空置校舍的使用情況，以及反映屯門區議會社會服務委員會（下稱「社委會」）對善用空置校舍的關注。我獲授權綜合回覆如下。

教育局一向本著善用資源的政策目標處理空置校舍。當有校舍空置或將會空置時，教育局會基於空置校舍的面積、地點和樓宇狀況等因素，檢視空置校舍是否適合作教育用途，或是否需要把有關校舍重新分配作學校或其他教育用途。若確認空置校舍無需由教育局分配作學校或其他教育用途，教育局會按中央調配機制通知規劃署及其他相關部門，供規劃署考慮其他合適長遠用途。

香港新馬路美道2號政府總部東翼6樓基礎建設及研究支援分部
Infrastructure and Research Support Division, 6/F, East Wing, Central Government Offices, 2 Tim Mei Avenue, Tamar, Hong Kong

網址：<http://www.edb.gov.hk>
Web site：<http://www.edb.gov.hk>

電子郵件：edbinfo@edb.gov.hk
E-mail：edbinfo@edb.gov.hk

根據教育局截至 2016 年 5 月的紀錄，屯門區有 11 間校舍曾出現空置情況。正如本局代表在 5 月 10 日社委會會議上表示，當中 9 間前學校處所，教育局已確定無需分配作學校或其他教育用途，並已根據上文所述的中央調配機制通知規劃署，以供考慮其他合適長遠用途。這些前學校處所包括前聖西門小學校舍，由於該空置校舍課室數目不足夠，本局經詳細考慮相關因素後，認為該空置校舍不適合再作教育用途。另 1 間位於大興邨的前佛教劉天生學校校舍已重新使用作教育相關用途，因此已不是空置校舍。現時在屯門區，只餘下 1 間位於三聖邨的前救世軍三聖邨劉伍英學校空置校舍，可預留作學校或其他教育用途。為讓教育局預留的空置校舍得以善用，我們會繼續每半年向相關政策局／部門發出一份適合作短期用途的空置校舍名單，以期在等待重用空置校舍作預留用途期間，識別短期用途。

如果市民希望查詢區內可以短期租約形式租用作政府／團體／社區設施、綠化或社區用途的空置用地(包括經教育局檢視無需作教育用途的前學校處所或其他類別的用地)，可以聯絡屯門地政處。屯門地政處亦定期每三個月將最新用地名單提供屯門區議會秘書處、屯門民政事務處和社會福利署轄下福利辦事處。就此，我們知悉屯門地政處代表已在社委會會議上解釋有關事宜。

如有其他查詢，歡迎致電本人聯絡。

教育局局長

(余希華



代行)

2016 年 6 月 30 日

副本抄送

政務司司長

教育局局長辦公室參事

教育局屯門區學校發展組

地政總署署長 (經辦人：行政助理／地政 (屯門地政處))

(傳真號碼：2459 0795)

於屯門第54區2號地盤
及第44區湖安街
擬設立安老服務設施

屯門區福利辦事處
2016年5月

背景

- 人口持續高齡化
- 長者數目不斷上升
- 體弱長者對服務的需求亦有所增加

擬置的安老服務設施

地點	擬置服務設施	擬置服務名額	預計投入服務年度
屯門第54區2號地盤	長者日間護理中心	60	預計工程完工日期：2017年3月 中心啟用日期：2017-18
屯門第44區湖安街	長者日間護理中心	60	預計工程完工日期：2019年6月 中心啟用日期：2020-21



屯門第54區2號地盤--服務名額

新增服務名額	38個
重置山景邨鄰舍輔導會屯門區綜合康齡服務中心耆樂日間護理服務。	22個
總服務名額：	60個



鄰舍輔導會耆樂日間護理服務—山景邨



職員每天風雨不改接送長者往返中心及停車處



屯門第44區湖安街



屯門第44區湖安街



鄰近悅湖山莊



屯門區情況

- 現時，屯門區共有3間津助長者日間護理中心/單位，合共提供110個服務名額。
- 透過兩項擬設計劃，可淨增加約90%日間護理服務名額(即98個)，縮短輪候服務的時間。

10



諮詢工作

1. 屯門區議會環境、衛生及地區發展委員會
2. 城市規劃委員會
3. 當區區議員
4. 相關政府部門

11



歡迎各委員給予意見

12



香港特別行政區
政府統計處

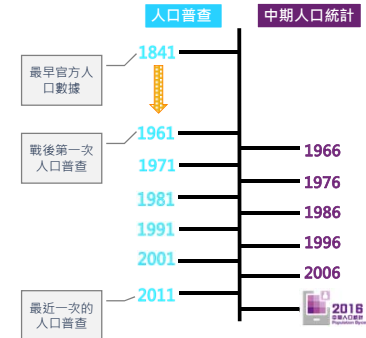


2016年中期人口統計簡介




30 . 6 . 2016 - 2 . 8 . 2016


背景



人口普查 | **中期人口統計**

- 1841: 最早官方人口數據
- 1961: 戰後第一次人口普查
- 1971
- 1981
- 1991
- 2001
- 2011: 最近一次的人口普查

1966, 1976, 1986, 1996, 2006



政府統計處
Census and Statistics Department

人口普查及中期人口統計的目的



政府部門 | 學者 | 私人機構

規劃和制訂政策 | 進行研究 | 釐定業務方針

搜集最新本港人口的社會和經濟特徵，以及按地區分布的最新基準資料



安排



- 樣本數目**
 - 抽選約30萬個屋宇單位
 - 涵蓋全港約十分之一的住戶
- 點算單位**
 - 以屋宇單位作為點算基礎
 - 點算的對象為個別住戶成員
- 數據項目**
 - 新增數據項目包括(i)閱讀 / 書寫語言的能力、(ii)工作時數、(iii)是否分間樓宇單位及(iv)樓面面積的資料



過往紙問卷年代





這已成歷史！



多模式的資料搜集方法

2016年6月30日起

網上自行填報
住戶透過互聯網或流動應用程式
填報電子問卷

18 2016

中期人口統計服務中心
接聽住戶的查詢



簡單易用 | 隨時隨地 | 環保減耗 | 安全保密



多模式的資料搜集方法

2016年7月16日-8月2日

電腦輔助面談訪問
統計員到訪住戶
並用平板電腦記錄資料

18 2016

確認統計員身分

認清統計員的身分
才讓統計員進入家中進行訪問



如何識別統計員身分？



18 2016

確認統計員身分

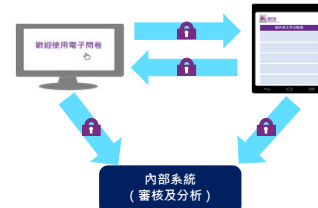
中期人口統計服務中心

- 提供一站式的服務，包括：
 - 回覆有關2016年中期人口統計的查詢
 - 協助住戶填報電子問卷
 - 為有需要的住戶以電話訪問形式完成問卷
 - 確認統計員身分
 - 預約合適的時間進行面談訪問



資料保密

- 2016年中期人口統計的數據保密受《普查及統計條例》規管
- 搜集所得的資料，將嚴加保密

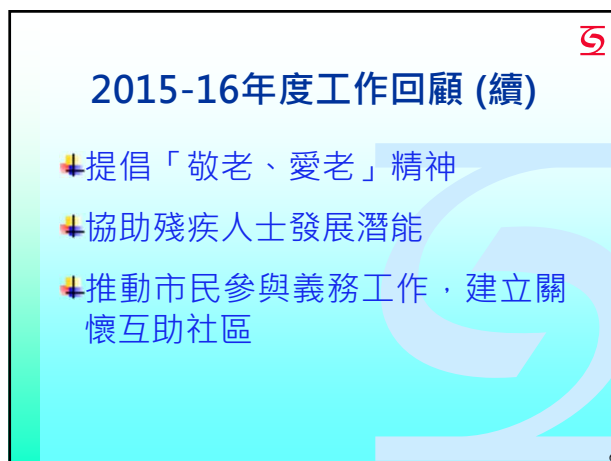
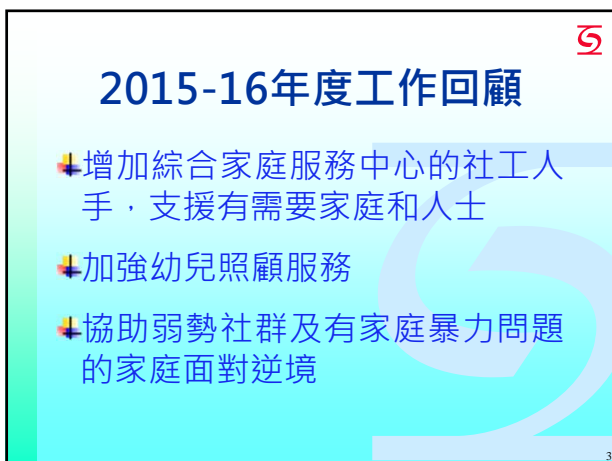
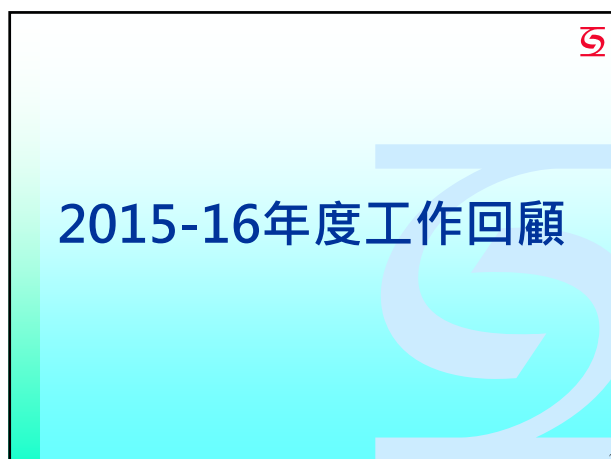
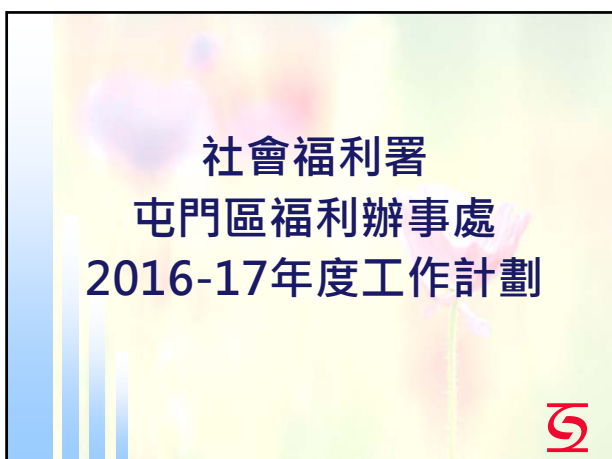


其他保障受訪者措施

- 加強宣傳2016年中期人口統計 (提防假冒郵件 / 電郵 / 來電)
- 設立查詢熱線 (18 2016) (解答市民疑問及確認統計員身分)
- 加強教育市民2016年中期人口統計問卷內容 (不會詢問有關資產、銀行存款、身份證號碼等資料)
- 根據《普查及統計條例》，任何人意圖從他人取得資料而假冒統計員，可處罰款港幣5,000元及監禁6個月



問與答



2016-17年度工作目標

- ◇支援家庭、預防家庭暴力
- ◇發展青少年的潛能
- ◇殘疾人士能發展所長、融入社區
- ◇提倡「老有所屬、老有所養、老有所為」的精神
- ◇推動義務工作



7

2016-17年度工作重點



8

家庭及兒童服務

- 繼續推行「好家庭學苑」計劃
- 協助新來港人士、少數族裔、單親家庭等融入社區及建立支援網絡
- 協助推行「為祖父母而設的幼兒照顧訓練課程試驗計劃」
- 加強兒童住宿照顧服務
- 為施虐者及受虐人士提供輔導和支援



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保護家庭及兒童服務課(屯門)- 「共建和諧家庭」女士學習小組



練就平靜心靈
潤澤親密關係
共建和諧家庭



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地區共融活動



青少年及感化服務

- 繼續推行「地區青少年發展資助計劃」、其他不同的基金計劃，以支援貧困兒童及青少年發展需要
- 協調區內非政府機構的青少年服務單位，加強對新來港、邊緣青少年及少數族裔青年人和有特殊學習需要的兒童及青少年的服務



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「關注青少年精神健康」分享會



安老服務



- 整合資源，在區內推動「老有所為活動計劃」及「老有所為校園推廣計劃」
- 繼續推展「長者友善社區」計劃，鼓勵長、中、青、幼的社區參與，促進跨代交流
- 加強醫社協作，及早識別患有認知障礙症長者，為有需要的長者、護老者/家人提供適切的社區支援。
- 協助推廣第二階段「長者社區照顧服務券試驗計劃」
- 協調地區成立「安老院舍服務質素小組」

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老有所為活動計劃





『長者友善在屯門』匯演暨計劃推廣

康復及醫務社會服務



- 加強社區康復服務，支援有特殊需要的兒童和他們的家人
- 加強對殘疾人士的照顧和訓練，以紓緩家人／照顧者在照顧殘疾家庭成員的壓力
- 協調地區成立「殘疾人士院舍服務質素小組」，透過探訪和觀察殘疾人士院舍的設施及服務，收集不同人士意見，以助提昇殘疾人士院舍的服務質素
- 繼續透過「青年護理服務啓航計劃」，鼓勵青年人投身安老及康復護理服務

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康復服務工作體驗計劃簡介會



康復服務單位聯合開放日

安老及康復服務的地區發展



福利辦事處將繼續積極在區內物色用地及跟進各工程進展，包括：

1. 於良景邨重置並擴展香港聾人福利促進會社區支援服務
2. 擬於屯門第54區2號地盤設置長者日間護理中心
3. 擬於屯門第44區湖安街增設長者日間護理中心

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安老及康復服務的地區發展(續)



4. 擬於屯門小欖醫院舊址重新發展作綜合康復服務大樓
5. 擬於良景邨前基良小學設置康復及安老服務設施，當中包括為聖公會福利協會營辦的精神健康綜合社區中心設立永久會址
6. 透過「私人土地作福利用途特別計劃」，增加提供資助安老及康復服務設施

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社會保障



- 繼續協助推行「自力更生綜合就業援助計劃」，委託非政府機構為有工作能力的健全綜援受助人，提供就業援助服務，提昇他們的就業能力，協助及鼓勵他們就業，自力更生
- 跟進蝴蝶社會保障辦事處搬遷到屯門第14區（兆麟）政府綜合大樓之事宜

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