

家庭議會

推廣積極樂頤年與建設長者友善社會 背景資料

引言

安老事務委員會（安委會）利用投影片簡報講解有關為落實政府的「積極樂頤年」及相關措施而進行的工作。本文件旨在提供背景資料，以便委員就有關事項進行討論。

背景

2. 根據預測，到二零四一年，香港將有接近三分之一的人口年齡在65歲或以上。面對人口老化問題，政府曾承諾把香港發展成為一個推廣「積極樂頤年」的長者友善城市。安委會於一九九七年成立，負責就制訂全面的安老政策事宜，向香港特別行政區政府提供建議（有關職權範圍載於**附件 A**）。安委會轄下成立了一個「積極樂頤年」工作小組，並與政府緊密合作，負責推廣「積極樂頤年」措施，以期釋放和善用長者豐富的社會資本，協助他們實踐老有所為，活出豐盛人生。安委會主席以投影片簡報（副本載於**附件 B**）進行講解，並向家庭議會（議會）概述安委會為落實政府的「積極樂頤年」及相關措施而進行的工作。

3. 改善跨代關係是議會提倡的家庭核心價值之一，而「積極樂頤年」措施透過鼓勵和協助長者建立良好的社交生活，對改善跨代關係亦起着積極的作用。議會早前已在多個場合審議若干措施，例如在二零一三年十一月二十一日的會議上，議會獲悉人口政策督導委員會（督導委員會）發表了人口政策公眾諮詢文件，並審議了當中有關鼓勵長者參與義務工作的事項。其後家庭核心價值及家庭教育推廣小組委員會（推廣小組委員會）在二零一四年一月九日的會議上進一步討論有關事項。推廣小組委員會把委員的意見簡載於信件中，並於二零一四年二月二十一日把該信呈交督導委員會（信件副本載於**附件 C**）。議會在二零一五年十一月二十六日的會議上，討論了「為祖父母而設的幼兒照顧訓練課程試驗計劃」。該計劃的目的是要協助祖父母／外祖父母在家庭環境內成為訓練

有素的幼兒照顧者，從而加強對核心家庭的支援。有關的會議記錄摘要載於**附件D**。

徵詢意見

4. 請委員備悉以上的資料，並就有關議題發表意見。

家庭議會秘書處
二零一六年六月

安老事務委員會

在一九九七年，香港特別行政區行政長官訂定「照顧長者」為香港特別行政區政府其中一項策略性政策目標，致力改善長者的生活質素，務求做到老有所養、老有所屬、老有所為。安老事務委員會在同年成立，主要職責是向政府提供建議，制訂全面的安老政策。委員會成員包括從事安老服務及其他界別的專業人士、學者和地區領袖，全部由香港特別行政區行政長官委任。

職權範圍

1. 就制訂全面的安老政策，包括與老人在護理、住屋、經濟保障、醫療衛生、心理、就業，以及康樂等方面的需要有關的事宜，向政府提供意見；
2. 統籌各項安老計劃和服務的策劃和發展工作，並在考慮人手、財政和其他可用的資源後，向政府建議實施的先後次序；以及
3. 在落實各項安老政策和計劃時進行監察，並向政府提出建議，確保達到既定目標。

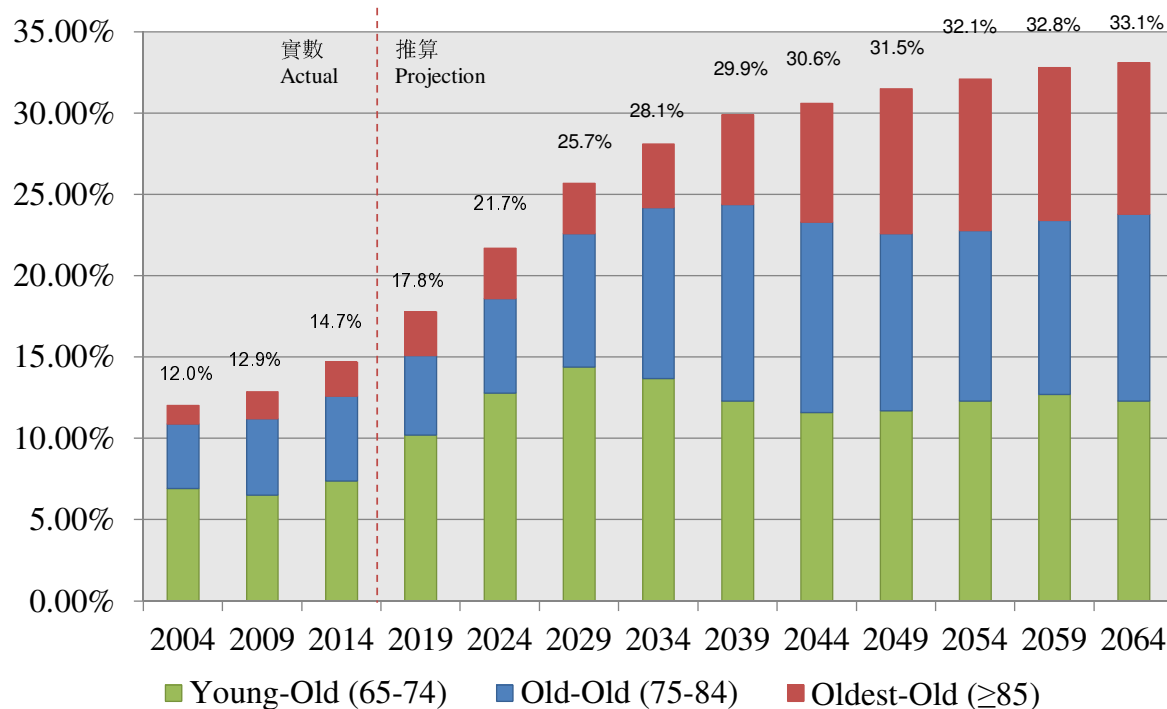
推廣積極樂頤年 建設長者友善社區



林正財醫生
安老事務委員會主席
2016年6月16日



香港長者人口趨勢推算 2004-2064



積極樂頤年



「積極樂頤年是透過善用各種機會，使年紀漸大的長者得以保持健康、積極參與社會事務並得到保障，以提升他們的生活質素。」

- 世界衛生組織

「政府將繼續建構長者友善城市，推廣積極樂頤年。」

- 行政長官，2016年施政報告

積極樂頤年工作小組

- 於2005年成立
- 就下列事項向安委會提出建議：
 - 積極樂頤年的**策略性願景**
 - 籌劃和進行倡導積極樂頤年工作所需的**研究**
 - **推廣**和發布積極樂頤年訊息的方法



長者學苑計劃

2007年開始推行



2009年：「長者學苑發展基金」
支援學校與社福機構合作

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長者學苑計劃

全港共有132間長者學苑，分佈於全港18區
每年修讀課程的人次超過1萬



老有所為活動計劃

1998-99年開始推行



資助社會服務機構、地區團體、
學校及義工組織舉辦活動

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左鄰右里積極樂頤年計劃



2008年開始推行



於鄰舍層面發展支援社區的關愛網絡

8

2016-18年度合併
有效運用資源
更高**靈活**性



長者友善社區

- 世界衛生組織（世衛）提倡長者友善社區的理念，鼓勵全球各地城市為長者建設**健康而舒適**的生活環境及設施，並提出八項指標：
 - ① 室外空間和建築
 - ② 交通
 - ③ 房屋
 - ④ 社會參與
 - ⑤ 尊重和社會包容
 - ⑥ 社區參與和就業
 - ⑦ 溝通與資訊
 - ⑧ 社區支持與健康服務

World
Health
Organization



長者友善社區



- 世衛為長者友善社區設有**認證計劃**
- 要獲得認證，地區須承諾展開持續改善社區的計劃，有三個地區（荃灣、葵青及西貢）獲得認證
- 2016-17年度推行「長者友善社區資助計劃」，向18區區議會共撥款約**100萬元**，在地區層面推動有關工作

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長者及合資格殘疾人士 公共交通票價優惠計劃

2012開始推行

現時合資格受惠人士
約有**112萬**為
65歲或以上長者



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長者及合資格殘疾人士 公共交通票價優惠計劃



平均每日使用人次高達**84萬**長者

政府在2016-17年度向各公共交通營辦商發還的預算款額
將由2015-16年度的約9億元增至約**11億元**

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長者醫療券計劃

2009年開始推行

資助年滿70歲的長者使用**私營基層醫療服務**，
每年醫療券金額為**2,000元**

截至2016年3月底，曾經使用醫療券的長者
超過61萬人



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為祖父母而設的幼兒照顧 訓練課程試驗計劃



於2016年3月推出，為期兩年
為初生至六歲以下幼兒的祖父母或準祖母，
合共提供540個訓練名額
涵蓋家庭為本的主題，加強跨代支援及共融

謝謝大家！



政府總部
民政事務局

香港添馬添美道二號
政府總部西翼十二樓



GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT
HOME AFFAIRS BUREAU

12TH FLOOR, WEST WING,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES,
2 TIM MEI AVENUE,
TAMAR,
HONG KONG.

本局檔號 OUR REF : HAB/ CR 7/15/775 Pt.19
電 話 TEL NO. : 3509 8119
圖文傳真 FAXLINE : 2591 6002

21 February 2014

To: Secretariat of the Steering Committee on Population Policy

Dear Sir / Madam,

**Family Council's Comments on
Public Consultation Document on Population Policy**

In response to the public consultation document issued by the Steering Committee on Population Policy (SCPP), the Family Council (the Council) submits its comments at **Annex** to the SCPP on the basis of the deliberations made at the Council and the Sub-committee on the Promotion of Family Core Values and Family Education meetings held on 21 November 2013 and 9 January 2014 respectively. The summary of the Council's comments at **Annex** has been endorsed by the Council on 20 February 2014.

If you have any enquiries, please feel free to contact the undersigned or Ms Jessica Cheng at 3509 8045.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Aubrey Fung'.

(Ms Aubrey Fung)
Secretary, Family Council

Encl.

Summary of Comments
Expressed by Members at the Family Council
and the Sub-committee on the Promotion of Family Core Values and
Family Education meetings
held on 21 November 2013 and 9 January 2014 respectively

A. Supportive Environment to Form and Raise Families

- (a) In formulating measures to encourage childbirth, it was essential that more positive message in raising children and formation of families should be brought out in view of the prevailing tendency of over-emphasizing the cost and responsibilities, with the essence of basic family core values being overlooked at times. Engendering a culture of loving family would encourage childbirth.
- (b) Provision of suitable and quality education as well as childcare services were major hurdles for young couples contemplated having children, in addition to the need to balance parenthood and career against Hong Kong's highly competitive and demanding work culture.
- (c) Noting the limited number of Creche Centres in the territory and the statutory provision of maternity leave¹ which compared less favourably with other developed countries, the Government should proactively review the provision of childcare services as well as maternity leave in order to encourage childbirth.
- (d) Given the increasing prevalence of childbirth outside marriage and the practical difficulties for young couples to find affordable housing, the Government should properly address the issues and concerns from a holistic perspective.
- (e) The implementation of family support measures in raising fertility would invariably involve substantial resources. However, it was dubious if the Government revenue generated from collection of tax was able to support the related expenses involved. Besides, its effectiveness was also quite doubtful. To encourage childbirth, it was important to change the mindset of

¹ The statutory provision of maternity leave was 10 weeks with the daily rate of maternity leave pay being a sum equivalent to four-fifths of the average daily wages earned by an employee in the 12-month period preceding the first day of maternity leave.

people through public education in inculcating proper values on family as well as gender equality.

- (f) In encouraging dual parenting, the Government should formulate specific measures and actively promote the implementation of family-friendly employment practices. The Government and public bodies alike should play a leading role to put in place family-friendly measures in the workplace. Job sharing and flex-working hours were some examples worth pursuing. Besides, the experience of overseas countries in operating work-based child care centres provided good insights for Hong Kong to make reference.
- (g) Over-emphasizing academic achievements created undue pressure to parents. This, coupled with long working hours, would bring negative impact on motivation of childbirth. A cultural change through strengthening of public education in inculcating proper family values was necessary.
- (h) In response to the phenomenon of over-emphasizing academic achievements in the society, it was advisable for the Government to make reference to the findings of the study on “The Tenth Phenomenon”² (“第十名現象”) conducted in the Mainland and consider conducting similar study in Hong Kong.

B. Embracing Opportunities in an Ageing Society

- (a) With a view to minimizing the labelling effect, the term “熟年族”, instead of “elderly people” should be used to name those aged 50 and above.
- (b) Recent surveys indicated that 10-15% of people aged 65 and above were dependents and only 7% of them required services from care homes. To make good use of their wealth of experience and knowledge, elderly volunteerism was worth promoting. Experience of the Mainland through the

²“The Tenth Phenomenon” was raised by a primary school teacher in Hangzhou (杭州市天長小學老師周武). Subsequent to attending a graduates’ reunion gathering in 1989, the teacher studied the career development of 150 graduates of his primary school in the 1990’s. He found that students’ development was a dynamic process and students with moderate academic performance had more potentials than those elite students in the primary school and had better performance in terms of career development after graduation.

implementation of the “Eleventh Five-year Plan for the Development of China's Undertaking for the Aged” (《中國老齡事業發展“十一五”規劃》) and the “Twelfth Five-year Plan for the Development of China's Undertaking for the Aged” (《中國老齡事業發展“十二五”規劃》) in mobilizing retired civil servants to serve the community voluntarily provided good insights for Hong Kong to make reference.

- (c) Noting the achievements of the “Elder Academy” launched by the Elderly Commission in fostering sense of worthiness amongst elders and promoting harmony between the elders and the youth, the Government should explore more opportunities for the elder academies to team up with schools for school-based activities.
- (d) Consideration could be given to enhancing collaboration between the elder academies and non-government organizations with a view to promoting intergenerational harmony as activities of elder academies were well-received by young students. Through activities organised by the elder academies, the younger generation could learn from their experience.
- (e) As some social enterprises had successfully established a solid footing in Hong Kong, they provided good opportunities for retired people to serve the community as volunteers. With suitable training, elderly people as well as other underprivileged groups were a potential source of labour supply.
- (f) The “Guangdong Scheme”³ introduced by the Government in 2013 was a good attempt to encourage some of the elderly people to retire in Guangdong because of its proximity to Hong Kong. Riding on the experience, the Government should explore the idea further. Consideration should also be given to ensuring the availability of affordable and quality healthcare.
- (g) With better health and higher education levels among the current and future elderly generations, more and more mature workers might be willing to stay longer in the labour force. The Government should take the lead in revisiting the issues on the extension of the service of civil servants beyond retirement age by incorporating more flexibility into the system. On one hand,

³ To allow eligible elderly people who chose to reside in Guangdong to receive the Old Age Allowance without the need to come back to Hong Kong.

it would allow the Civil Service to better respond to the economic and social challenges arising from the demographic changes, and on the other hand, it set an example to the private sector and other public bodies to follow.

- (h) To make good use of the experience and expertise of the elderly, the Government should encourage the setting up of district-based committees (區會) so as to provide a platform for the promotion of elderly volunteerism. In implementing the proposal, interests of the elderly volunteers should be catered as far as practicable.
- (i) To better prepare the economy of Hong Kong for the challenges arising from the ageing population, the Government should encourage further development of the tertiary industry, particularly the creative industries, so that Hong Kong would be in a better position to respond to the structural transformation of the economy.

C. Others

- (a) With a view to increasing the quantity and enhancing the quality of the labour force, the Government should encourage female homemakers with grown-up children to re-join the labour force through introduction of incentive schemes (such as providing free retraining opportunities, coaching and counselling services to female homemakers). In parallel, the Government should also take the opportunity to refine the “Quality Migrant Admission Scheme”, so that more high-skilled or talented persons would be attracted to migrate to Hong Kong. It was worth noting that insufficient places in international schools to cater for the needs of their children were also a matter of concern.
- (b) Given that issues such as re-joining the labour force by female homemakers and forming families with children were matters of personal choice, the Government should strike a careful balance in fostering a supportive environment, without too much intervention.

家庭議會於 2015 年 11 月 26 日的會議記錄摘要

議程項目 4 – 「為祖父母而設的幼兒照顧訓練課程試驗計劃」

11. 社署助理署長（家庭及兒童福利）馮民重先生應主席邀請，向委員簡介「為祖父母而設的幼兒照顧訓練課程試驗計劃」（幼兒照顧試驗計劃）的背景和準則，詳情如下：

- (a) 社署會推出一項試驗計劃，協助祖父母／外祖父母在家庭環境內成為訓練有素的照顧者，從而加強對核心家庭的支援；
- (b) 參加者對象為初生至六歲以下幼兒的祖父母／外祖父母或準祖父母／準外祖父母；
- (c) 擬議的訓練課程將改編自僱員再培訓局的幼兒照顧課程，而部分訓練內容會是與家庭有關的課題，包括如何準備成為祖父母／外祖父母、強化跨代關係等；以及
- (d) 社署會在適當時候向獎券基金申請撥款；

12. 會上就幼兒照顧試驗計劃進行討論，有關內容概述如下：

- (a) 委員讚揚政府透過推出幼兒照顧試驗計劃，致力推動祖父母／外祖父母長者創造豐盛晚年和加強對兩代之間家庭的支援；
- (b) 委員知悉參加者對象為初生至六歲以下幼兒的祖父母／外祖父母，由於初生嬰兒跟三至六歲幼兒的着眼點極不相同，因而擔心單一的訓練內容未必合乎理想；

- (c) 有些委員考慮到不少祖父母／外祖父母日常已忙於個人事務，倘鼓勵參與計劃的祖父母／外祖父母出席訓練計劃的所有環節，他們認為有關訓練未免過於密集。因此建議在制訂訓練內容時，宜顧及祖父母／外祖父母的社交生活情況；
- (d) 委員知悉社署會在兩年內提供共 540 個訓練名額，平均每班有學員 20 名，加上不少祖父母／外祖父母只是偶爾照顧幼兒，因此建議社署不妨考慮擴大範圍，向更多祖父母／外祖父母提供一般的訓練，以便更多祖父母／外祖父母能掌握有關照顧幼兒的基本知識和技巧。另外，透過長者學苑提供網上訓練課程和單元為本課程也是一些值得探討的方案；以及
- (e) 在訓練素材中，除教授實用技巧和知識外，灌輸家庭核心價值亦同樣重要。在進行評估時，可嘗試採用隨機對照試驗來評估幼兒照顧試驗計劃的成效。

13. 勞福局常任秘書長感謝委員提出意見，並回應如下：

- (a) 局方向委員保證，非政府機構會把僱員再培訓局轄下的幼兒照顧課程作適當修訂才會採用。至於訓練課程的內容，亦會因應不同年齡兒童的需要而編訂。此外，訓練課程的內容會適當地加入家庭的元素，因為幼兒照顧試驗計劃其中一個主要目標是加強對兩代之間家庭的支援；以及
- (b) 社署參考委員的意見後，會考慮因應幼兒照顧試驗計劃的評估結果，探討可否舉辦一些短期課程，以配合祖父母／外祖父母的不同需要。

14. 主席在總結時表示，議會贊成推行幼兒照顧試驗計劃，並建議政府可考慮以下建議，以改善幼兒照顧試驗計劃的範圍準則：

- (a) 訓練課程的內容應更着重於配合祖父母／外祖父母的需要；
- (b) 家庭和跨代觀點應適當地加入課程內；以及
- (c) 應就幼兒照顧試驗計劃的成效進行評估。