

家庭議會

家庭議會轄下各小組委員會的工作進展情況

目的

本文件旨在請委員備悉家庭議會（議會）轄下兩個小組委員會的工作進展情況。

家庭核心價值及家庭教育推廣小組委員會

2. 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）於二零一六年五月十日舉行會議，討論全港宣傳運動中的一些擬議活動和「2015/16 年度家庭友善僱主獎勵計劃」（獎勵計劃）的進展情況。

全港宣傳計劃

3. 推廣小組委員會在二零一五年十一月五日的會議上，同意把二零一六至一七年度全港宣傳運動的主題定為增強家庭的抗逆力¹。該項運動分為兩部分，即(a)主題為『「家·多一點愛」—順逆齊擔起，攜手返屋企』的宣傳運動，以及(b)製作婚前家庭教育教材套。鑑於過往與香港電台(港台)合辦的宣傳活動反應良好，推廣小組委員會建議繼續與港台合作，舉辦二零一六至一七年度的宣傳運動，並已於二零一六年五月十日的會議上討論港台擬議推行的活動。

4. 二零一六至一七年度的宣傳運動包括以下活動：

- (a) 在二零一六年七月二十四日舉行親子運動會，透過競技運動增強家庭凝聚力；

¹ 在增強家庭的抗逆力方面，重點須為提升家庭的能力以增強力量去積極面對人生種種考驗。

- (b) 在二零一六年七月至二零一七年三月期間，播出多個電台節目，包括勵志感人的抗逆故事集、由兒童擔任主持的真情對話節目，以及名人分享他們求婚或接受求婚經過的節目；
- (c) 在二零一六年七月至二零一七年二月期間，推出有關對抗逆境的片集，以及一系列推廣全家一起做運動的短片暨電台節目；
- (d) 在二零一七年二月舉辦大型宣傳活動，以推廣婚前家庭教育；以及
- (e) 在港台網站開設專題網頁以推廣這項宣傳運動。

5. 推廣小組委員會又備悉，議會將委聘一家服務機構負責製作婚前家庭教育教材套(教材套)，以便協助準夫婦在早期培養正面積極的婚姻觀和家庭生活態度。該教材套的內容會涵蓋三個主題，包括父母育兒方法、婚姻關係和跨代支援，而每個主題均會錄製一輯三集的短片(每集為時兩至三分鐘並附有中英文字幕)，內容描述準夫婦之間常見的問題和專家提供的意見；另外又備有一份教材套，以供自我反思和作為教學／討論用途。預期該教材套會在二零一七年二月推出，以配合上文第 4(d)段所述的大型宣傳活動。

「2015/16 年度家庭友善僱主獎勵計劃」

6. 「2015/16 年度家庭友善僱主獎勵計劃」(獎勵計劃)共收到 2 739 份報名申請，較「2013/14 年度獎勵計劃」(1 814 份申請)增加 51%，反應令人鼓舞。評審申請的工作現正進行，獎勵計劃秘書處(即香港管理專業協會)已於二零一六年五月二十五日向獎勵計劃籌備委員會簡介初步的甄選結果。與會者同意，角逐「家庭友善僱主」獎項的參加者在 100 分中須最少取得 40 分，方為及格。在 2 700 間申請公司／機構²中，共有 2 555 間(佔總數的 94.6%)獲推薦領取獎項，當中的 1 999 間屬首次獲獎。評判團會於二零一六年六月二十四至三十日舉行會議，為 120 間評分為 75 分或以上，並經初步選出角逐「傑出家庭友善僱主」獎項的申請公司／機構進行面試。另外，新增的「支持母乳餵哺獎」共接獲 39 份來自政府政策局和部門的申請。有關各申請初步甄選結果的簡表載於附件 A。

² 不包括 39 個政府政策局和部門，這些政策局和部門只符合資格參加「支持母乳餵哺獎」。

7. 獎勵計劃的頒獎典禮定於二零一六年十月二十五日下午舉行。政務司司長會擔任主禮嘉賓。

「香港父母育兒模式」研究

8. 此外，推廣小組委員會召集人曾連同民政事務局和中央政策組的代表，於二零一六年五月十六日與「香港父母育兒模式」研究小組舉行討論會議，審議最新的調查結果和考慮未來路向。會上，有與會者提醒研究小組，在收集質性資料和進行深入分析時，宜審視育兒模式對家庭福祉的影響，以及探討應否宣揚「學習型家庭」概念。由於研究結果可能不必要地鼓勵和提倡兒童過早接受密集式訓練，因此研究團隊亦應避免以此方式展示研究結果。推廣小組委員會已定於二零一六年八月二十三日舉行下次會議，研究小組會於會議上提交最終報告擬稿，並向推廣小組委員會講解研究結果和建議。

家庭支援小組委員會

9. 家庭支援小組委員會（支援小組委員會）於二零一六年五月十九日舉行會議，討論「香港家庭調解服務狀況」研究的初步調查結果和「2015年家庭狀況統計調查」的補充調查結果。

「香港家庭調解服務狀況」研究的初步調查結果

10. 家庭調解視為解決家庭糾紛的有效方法，並有助減輕訴訟對家庭成員（特別是兒童）所造成的心理影響和出現的尷尬情況。在二零一五年七月，香港中文大學（中文大學）獲委託進行一項有關香港家庭調解服務的研究，就家庭調解所帶來的影響進行全面評估，以供政府研究如何以實際可行、壓力較少而且符合成本效益的方法，協助受分居和離婚影響的家庭。在二零一六年五月十九日的會議上，中文大學的研究小組向支援小組委員會簡介該項研究的初步調查結果，涵蓋範圍如下：

- (a) 比較不同地方（包括新加坡）的家庭調解服務；
- (b) 使用者滿意程度調查的初步調查結果；
- (c) 質性面談參加者的人口分布；以及
- (d) 最終報告的暫定框架。

11. 支援小組委員會知悉研究小組難以向使用私人執業服務的客

戶收集研究資料，而初步調查結果主要根據非政府機構服務使用者的回應而得出。大多數受訪者均從家事法庭、社會工作者和前任配偶處知悉調解服務。服務費用是他們決定會否使用調解服務的重要考慮因素，當中有近75%的受訪者表示曾經使用獲資助的服務。他們普遍十分滿意調解的服務、過程和結果，特別是有關子女撫養權方面的結果。研究小組亦留意到有些人可能對調解沒有清晰的概念，往往與和解混為一談。研究小組匯報資料的副本載於**附件B**。

12. 研究小組會在二零一六年五月中完成最後一次面談，隨後會敲定調查結果，並會於二零一六年七月中前擬備最終報告的初稿。支援小組委員會會作出安排，以便研究小組於下次在二零一六年九月八日舉行的會議上匯報最終的調查結果。

「2015 年家庭狀況統計調查」

13. 在二零一五年三月，政策二十一有限公司(政策二十一)獲委託進行「2015 年家庭狀況統計調查」(統計調查)。政策二十一在二零一六年二月向支援小組委員會進行簡報，其後安排更多專題小組會議，就部分初步調查結果(有關結果跟在二零一一年和二零一三年進行統計調查所得的整體趨勢有異)收集更深入的意見。以下各項是政策二十一在二零一六年五月十九日的會議上，向支援小組委員會匯報有關統計調查的補充調查結果：

- (a) 大多數受訪家長表示，當子女就讀小學，養兒育女的壓力便大大增加；
- (b) 超過三分之一的受訪家長認為，照顧子女所需的時間多於他們所能付出的，而養育子女更須承受沉重的財政負擔；
- (c) 在育兒方面，雖然非從事經濟活動受訪者和料理家務者較從事經濟活動受訪者承受更大的壓力，但有更多中產階層受訪者承認，在處理子女問題時，他們均感到力有不逮；
- (d) 接近半數的在職家長表示，在平衡工作需要與家庭生活時感到有壓力；
- (e) 父母與祖父母／外祖父母因育兒方式不同而直接出現衝突的情況並不多見；

- (f) 有 25.5% 的祖父母／外祖父母表示，在孫兒女出生後，他們與成年子女的關係有所改善，最常見的原因是祖父母／外祖父母有更多機會接觸成年子女和孫兒女，因而得以加強彼此的聯繫；
 - (g) 超過三分之一的祖父母／外祖父母對當一名祖父母／外祖父母感到有壓力；以及
 - (h) 部分年輕受訪者表示，不參加由政府或非政府機構舉辦的家庭相關活動，主要原因是他們認為這些活動乃專為長者而設，而他們亦有其他須優先處理的事務。
14. 政策二十一根據統計調查結果提出以下建議：
- (a) 提供有關育兒技巧、婚前教育和照顧／養育子女的家庭教育；
 - (b) 編訂和推廣為家長而設有關紓緩壓力的課程；
 - (c) 加強祖父母／外祖父母認識社區內可使用的各種支援服務；
 - (d) 繼續推廣家庭友善僱傭措施，並綜合整理良好的措施後，與不同界別分享；以及
 - (e) 舉辦更多長幼共融的活動，邀請更多青年人參加與家庭有關的計劃。

支援小組委員會大致同意有關建議，並進一步提議應為不同界別提供專屬的紓壓課程，務求達致更佳效果。統計調查結果會提供有用資料，以供研究方法改善現有服務和計劃，以便惠及更多家庭。最終報告預計會於二零一六年第三季完成，屆時會提交支援小組委員會通過，然後發給各委員傳閱參考，並上載至議會網站讓公眾查閱。有關的調查結果亦會交予相關的政策局和部門參考，以便他們制訂有關支援和強化家庭的政策和策略。

資助家庭相關措施的主題贊助試驗計劃

15. 這項試驗計劃於二零一六年三月三十一日推出，有 30 個機構

共 45 名代表出席二零一六年四月二十六日舉行的簡介會。截至二零一六年五月二十日的截止日期，共收到 12 份申請。評估小組會在二零一六年八月初或之前審批有關申請和作出推薦。有關結果會於二零一六年九月公布。

未來路向

16. 各小組委員會將繼續監察各自範疇的計劃和活動。歡迎委員向秘書處提出意見和建議。

家庭議會秘書處
二零一六年六月

2015/16 年度家庭友善僱主獎勵計劃(獎勵計劃)
(二零一六年五月三十一日的初步甄選結果)

(A) 「家庭友善僱主」和相關獎項

	企業	中小企	機構	總數 ¹ (%) ²
收到的報名申請數目	340	2 080	280	2 700
2013/14 年度獎勵計劃的參考數字	222	1 450	142	1 814
建議頒發「2015/16 年度家庭友善僱主」獎 — 40 分或以上	338	1 946	271	2 555 (94.6%)
2013/14 年度獎勵計劃的參考數字	221	1 402	140	1 763
建議頒發「2015/16 年度傑出家庭友善僱主」獎 — 75 分或以上	46	52	22	120 (4.4%)
2013/14 年度獎勵計劃的參考數字	34	37	20	91
不建議頒發獎項：	2	134	9	145 (5.4%)
- 少於 40 分	2	107	9	-
- 未填妥或不合資格的申請	0	27	0	-
2013/14 年度獎勵計劃的參考數字	1	48	2	51
建議頒發「家庭友善創意獎」 運用創新意念，制訂家庭友善僱傭政策和措施的公司／機構	13	7	4	24 (0.8%)
2013/14 年度獎勵計劃的參考數字	13	7	2	22
建議頒發「2015/16 年度特別嘉許」獎 — 曾於過去兩屆獎勵計劃中的其中一屆獲得「家庭友善僱主」獎的 2015/16 年度得獎公司／機	79	85	15	179 (6.6%)

¹ 不包括 39 個政府政策局和部門，這些政策局和部門只符合資格參加「支持母乳餵哺獎」。

² 得獎公司／機構佔收到報名申請總數的百分比。

構				
建議頒發「2015/16 年度特別嘉許(金獎)」 — 在過去兩屆獎勵計劃中均獲得「家庭友善僱主」獎的 2015/16 年度得獎公司／機構	116	174	90	380 (14%)

(B) 「2015/16 年度支持母乳餵哺獎」

	企業	中小企	機構	政府政策局 ／部門
建議頒發獎項 — 公司、機構、政府政策局／部門曾推行以下三項措施，為正在餵哺母乳的僱員提供一個合適、友善的環境，讓她們在工作間擠母乳以繼續餵哺孩子： (a) 容許僱員在分娩後一年內利用授乳時段擠母乳(以每天工作八小時計算，給予僱員兩節各 30 分鐘，或合共一小時的授乳時段)。 (b) 提供具私穩的空間，合適的座椅、桌子和可連接母乳泵的電插座。 (c) 提供雪櫃存放母乳(茶水間的雪櫃亦可)。	136	260	184	37
尚待提交補充資料的個案 — 已推行上述 (b)和(c)項措施的公司、機構、政府政策局／部門。至於(a)項措施，他們採取靈活安排，為僱員提供授乳時段。	20	13	4	2

A Study on Family Mediation Services in Hong Kong Progress Report



**PROF. MOOLY WONG
DR. RHEA YUAN**
19TH MAY 2016

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Progress of Data Collection for Survey and Interview (November 2015 – May 2016)



Progress of Data Collection for Survey and Interview



- Data collection period: November 2015 to May 2016

	FC sponsored cases	Non-sponsored cases (NGO)	Non-sponsored (The Private sector)	Total
Sample size	139 (100%)	104 (100%)	35 (100%)	278 (100%)
Collected	77 (55.4%)	121 (113.5%)	7 (28.6%)	205 (73.7%)

Progress of Data Collection – Survey

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- Reason of low response rate of private cases:
the concern of the private practitioners, specifically the legal professionals, about confidentiality

Progress of Data Collection – Interview

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	Divorcing Couples					Family Mediators			Family Mediation Supervisors			Children		Stakeholders			
	FC-sponsored Cases	Non-sponsored Cases		Non-service Users		FC-sponsored Agencies	Non-sponsored Agencies		FC-sponsored Agencies	Non-sponsored Agencies		FC-sponsored Cases	Non-sponsored Cases		Expert	Referrer	Provider
		NGOs	Private Sector	NGOs	Private Sector		NGOs	Private Sector		NGOs	Private Sector		NGOs	Private Sector			
Sample Size	20	10	10	10	10	8	4	4	6	3	3	8	4	4	2	4	6
No. of interviews	21 (105%)	17 (170%)	2 (20%)	7 (70%)	1 (10%)	3 (37.5%)	3 (75%)	6 (150%)	9 (150%)	3 (100%)	5 (166.7%)	5 (62.5%)	5 (125%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	5 (125%)	6 (100%)

Progress of Data Collection – Interview

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- The low response rate of users / non-users / children of private sector: the lack of referrals from the practitioners of private sector who were very much concerned about the issue of confidentiality
- The low response rate of family mediators who handled FC-sponsored cases: most of the mediators who handled FC-sponsored cases were supervisors

Comparison of Family Mediation Services among Different Places

Comparison of Family Mediation Services among Different Places

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	Hong Kong	Australia	New Zealand	England & Wales	Canada	U.S.A.	Singapore
Relevant Reports and Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation Paper on Guardianship and Custody 1998 by the Law Reform Commission of Hong Kong • The Report on the Family Dispute Resolution Process 2003 by the Law Reform Commission of Hong Kong • The Final Report on Civil Justice Reform 2004 • Practice Direction – 15.10 on Family Mediation (which came into effect on 2 May 2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Family Law Reform Act 1995 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law Commission's 2003 • The Family Dispute Resolution Act 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK Family Law Act 1996 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Federal Divorce Act 1968 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Family Law reform in 1980s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1994, the court mediation center was set up to introduce mediation in the Subordinate Courts; • 1996, the establishment of the Family Court. • 1997 the establishment of the Singapore Mediation Centre (SMC) • 1998 the Community Mediation Centers Act came into force

Comparison of Family Mediation Services among Different Places

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	Hong Kong	Australia	New Zealand	England & Wales	Canada	U.S.A.	Singapore
Services Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary (with default notification of the option) • Therapeutic model (introduced by Professor Howard, Canada in late 80s) & Facilitative model (introduced by scholars from the Bond University, Australia in 1996) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary • Facilitative model (+ therapeutic) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court referral (default option for appropriate case) • Facilitative model 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory for clients with legal-aid request or with a minor child (under the age of 16); and the court can make an order requiring it • Facilitative model 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory information session & Voluntary service • Facilitative model 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory • Facilitative model 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compulsory for clients with children under 14 (attend Child Focused Resolution Centre mediation sessions) • children between 14 to 21(attend mediation at the Family Court • Court-based & court referral • Facilitative model

Comparison of Family Mediation Services among Different Places

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	Hong Kong	Australia	New Zealand	England & Wales	Canada	U.S.A.	Singapore
Charge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-funded • Short-term subsidizing scheme for people of low income or legal aid subsidy • Funding sources: public or private fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainly subsidized by the government (the Attorney-General's Department) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidized by the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidized by the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site of court facility: subsidized by the government • Off-site mediation: charge on a sliding scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidized by the government (variance among states) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free of charge; subsidized by the government

Comparison of Family Mediation Services among Different Places

12

	Hong Kong	Australia	New Zealand	England & Wales	Canada	U.S.A.	Singapore
Services Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court: referral • MCO – services coordination • Community-based services provider from NGOs or private sector • HKMAAL: 3 years work experience; a degree or a post graduate in social work, psychology, counselling or law ; completed a basic training course or course of 40 hrs ; 2 live family mediation cases; advanced training course 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court: the Registrar or the Counselor • Community: NGOs staffed with professional counsellors and mediators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court referral • Community-based service provider 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court: lawyers • Community-based service: NGOs staffed with professional counsellors and mediators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court referral • Community-based: services rendered by social workers, lawyers, psychologists, or other professionals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court-based • Master degree in family counselling or behavioral sciences, attended an annual three-day conference for mediators and family court judges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court-based • Community Mediation Center: staffed with professional counsellors and mediators

Comparison of Family Mediation Services among Different Places

13

	Hong Kong	Australia	New Zealand	England & Wales	Canada	U.S.A.	Singapore
Code for Mediators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with the HK Mediation Code and Mediation Rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A conduct standard for mediation, including attitude, eligibility and competence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mediators have to be the members of an Approved Dispute Resolution Organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mediators was under the UK college of family mediation launched in 1996 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A code of Conduct for family mediators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No standard code of conduct Set by different associations such as the academy of Professional Family Mediators, American Bar Association Family Law Section 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Code of Ethics and Basic Principles on Court Mediation has been established

Comparison of Family Mediation Services among Different Places

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	Hong Kong	Australia	New Zealand	England & Wales	Canada	U.S.A.	Singapore
Success Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2003-2012 – 66% (648 cases) 2013 – 69% (78 cases) 2014 – 74% (108 cases) <p>(Lam, 2015)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full agreement (44-71%) Partial agreement (17-39%) No agreement (17-18%) <p>(Wade, 1997)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 380 cases referred to mediation 354 entered pre-mediation 284 proceeded to mediation (No data about success rate because it is hard to define success) <p>(Barwick & Gray, 2007)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full agreement - 72% from a family proceedings pilot in 2009 <p>(Oddy, Phillips & McClure, 2014)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Mediation Pilot Project – Ontario, Canada 50% - 90% except high conflict spouses <p>(Ellis, 1994; Kelly, 2004b)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the California divorce mediation project, the settlement rate is: Comprehensive agreement (50%) Partial agreement (8%) Productive terminators (15%) True terminators (26%) Overall 50% - 90% except high conflict spouses <p>(Kelly, 1991, 1996, 2004a, 2004b)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2004-2008: 94.6% successfully settled 14,948 cases were mediated, of which 13,051 (or 87%) settled from January to September 2011 <p>(Liew, 2008; Teh, 2012)</p>

Comparison of Family Mediation Services among Different Places

	Hong Kong	Australia	New Zealand	England & Wales	Canada	U.S.A.	Singapore
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Practice-driven development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Innovation: child-inclusive mode of mediation				<ul style="list-style-type: none">A tiered service model	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Follow the Australian model

Report on Survey: Initial Findings of the Survey

Sample

- By 27 April 2016
- Sample size and composition

By agencies

	N	%	Valid %
HKFWS	69	33.7	34.0
HKCMAC	121	59.0	59.6
Yang	3	1.5	1.5
Other social welfare agencies	3	1.5	1.5
Law firms	5	2.4	2.5
Others	2	1.0	1.0
Not indicated	2	1.0	
Total	205	100.0	

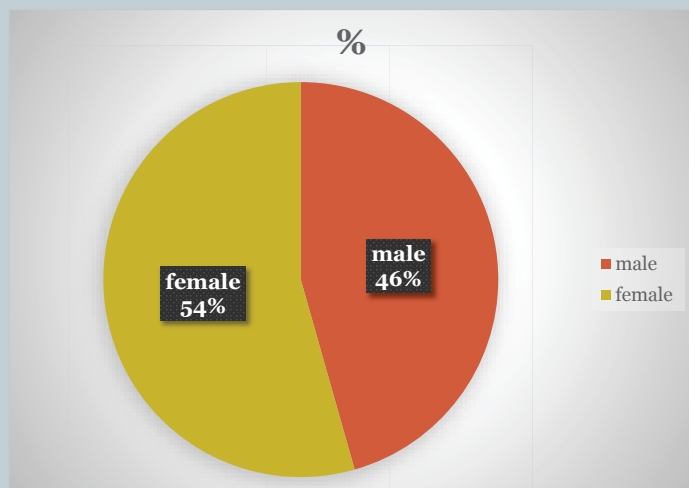
By subvention schemes

Data source	N
Non-FC-sponsored cases	65 (62.4%)
NGOs	121
Private practitioners	7
FC-sponsored cases	77 (37.6%)
Total	205

Demographic Profile

Gender

General profile

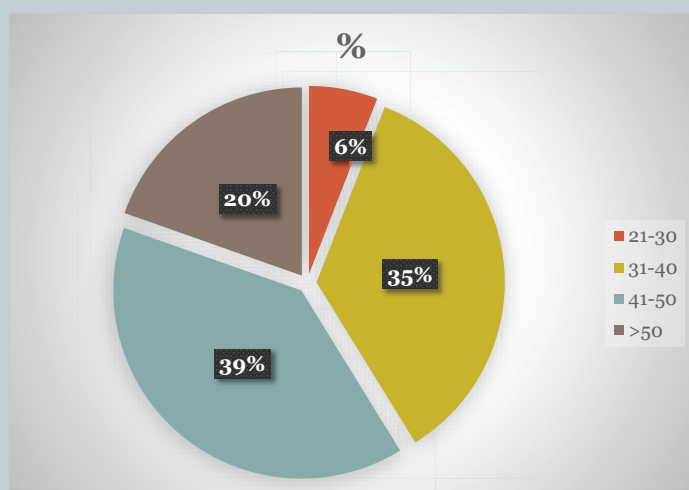


By subvention scheme

	Non-FC	FC	Total
Male	60 (64.5%)	33 (35.5%)	93 (100.0%)
Female	68 (61.3%)	43 (38.7%)	111 (100.0%)

Age

General profile

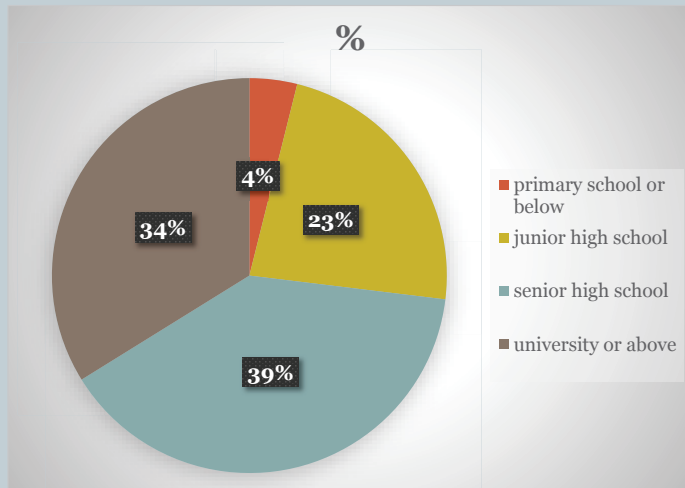


By subvention scheme

	Non-FC	FC	Total
21-30	4 (33.3%)	8 (66.7)	12 (100.0%)
31-40	43 (59.7%)	29 (40.3%)	72 (100.0%)
41-50	53 (66.2%)	27 (33.8%)	80 (100.0%)
Above 51	28 (70.0%)	12 (30.0%)	40 (100.0%)

Education

General profile

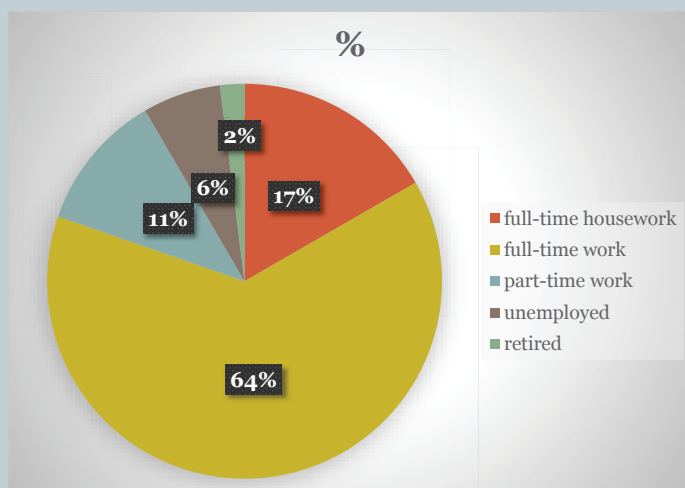


By subvention scheme

	Non-FC	FC	Total
Primary school or below	6 (85.7%)	2 (14.3%)	8 (100.0%)
Junior high school	26 (55.3%)	21 (44.7%)	47 (100.0%)
High school	46 (57.5%)	34 (42.5%)	80 (100.0%)
University of above	50 (72.5%)	19 (27.5%)	69 (100.0%)

Occupation

General profile

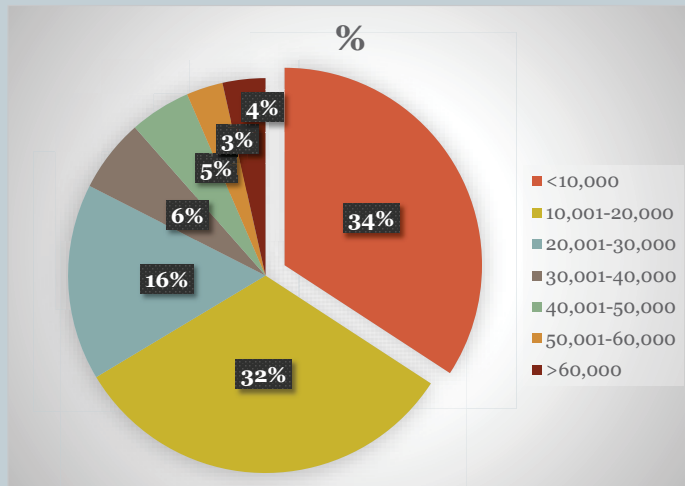


By subvention scheme

	Non-FC	FC	Total
Full-time housework	23 (67.6%)	11 (32.4%)	34 (100.0%)
Full-time work	87 (66.9%)	43 (33.1%)	130 (100.0%)
Part-time work, unemployed, retired	18 (45.0%)	22 (55.0%)	40 (100.0%)

Monthly income per person (HK\$)

General profile

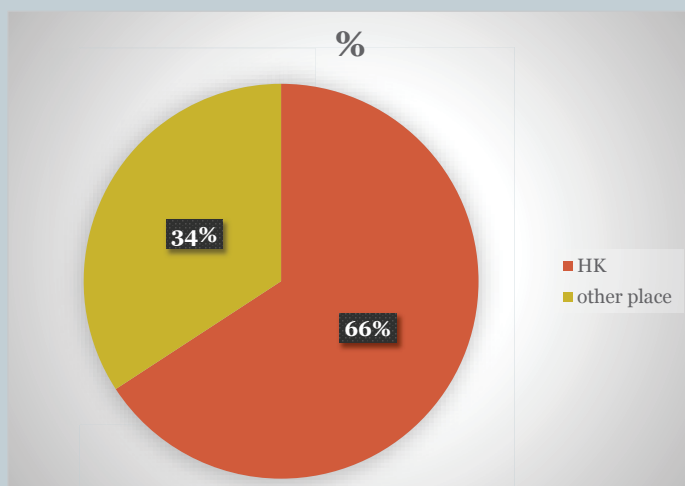


By subvention scheme

	Non-FC	FC	Total
Below \$10,000	36 (52.9%)	32 (47.1%)	68 (100.0%)
\$10,001-20,000	36 (52.9%)	28 (43.8%)	64 (100.0%)
Above \$20,001	54 (80.6%)	13 (19.4%)	67 (100.0%)

Birthplace

General profile



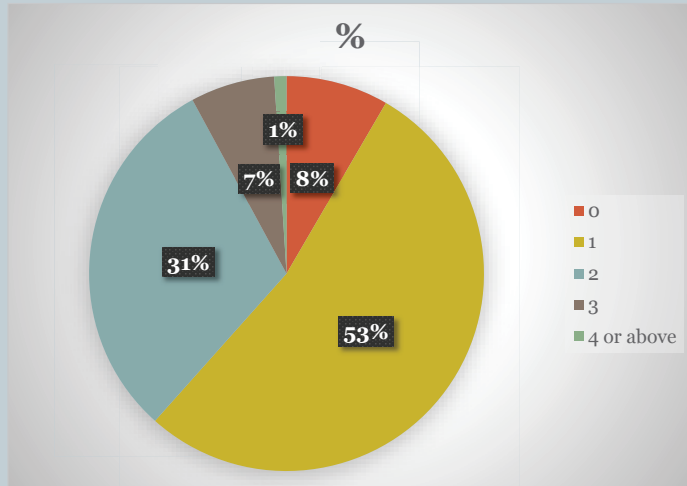
By subvention scheme

	Non-FC	FC	Total
Hong Kong	95 (71.4%)	38 (28.6%)	133 (100.0%)
Not Hong Kong	32 (46.4%)	37 (53.6%)	69 (100.0%)

Length of residence in HK: 23.33 years on average

Children

No. of children



By subvention scheme

	Non-FC	FC	Total
None	11 (64.7%)	6 (35.3%)	17 (100.0%)
1	72 (66.7%)	36 (33.3%)	108 (100.0%)
2	35 (56.5%)	27 (43.5%)	62 (100.0%)
3	9 (64.3%)	5 (35.7%)	14 (100.0%)
4 or above	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (100.0%)

Children (con't): by age range

number



Satisfaction Level



Key domains

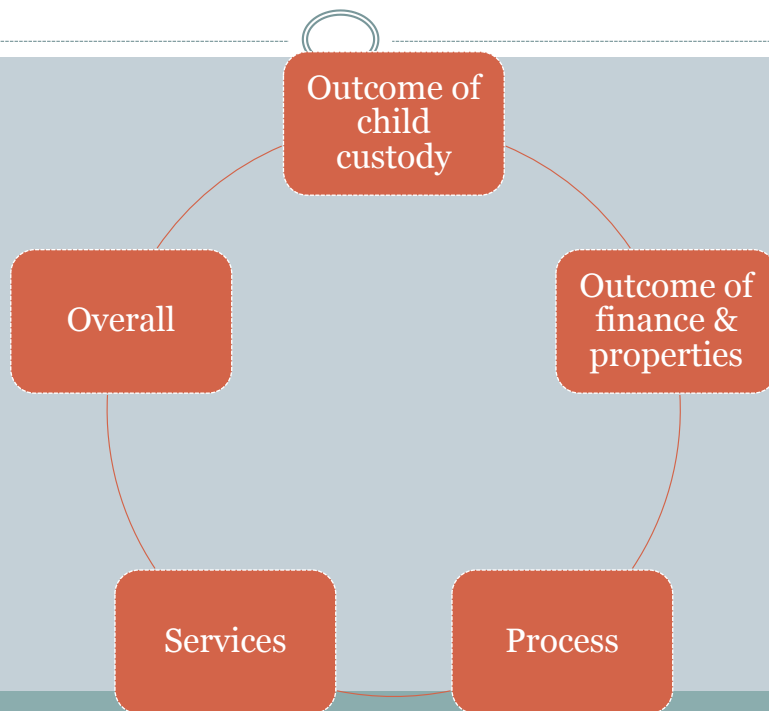
Outcome of
child
custody

Overall

Outcome of
finance &
properties

Services

Process



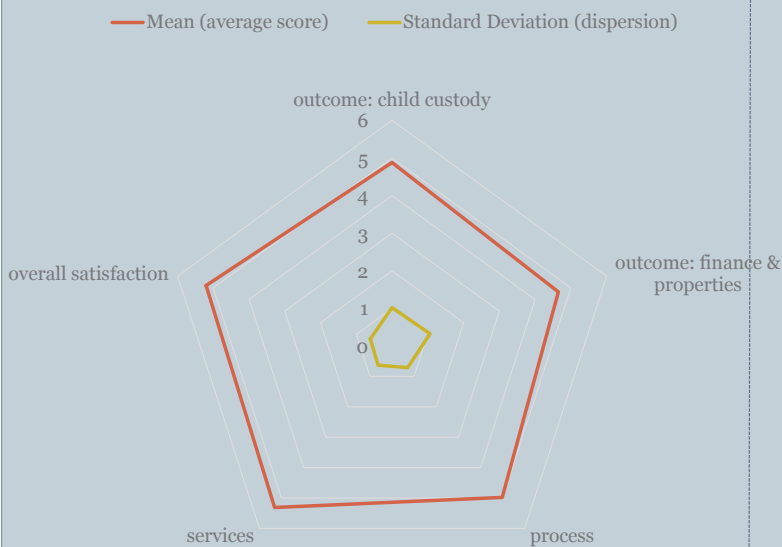
Scales used are all highly reliable.



Scales	No. of items	Sample items	Cronbach's α
Outcome: child custody	7	調解服務幫助我和對方達成子女照顧及生活安排的協議。	.966
Outcome: finance & properties	6	調解服務幫助我和對方就著生活費用安排達成協議。	.867
Process	7	我認為調解過程中，我能夠清楚表達自己關切的議題和立場。	.935
Services	8	我感到調解員能夠清楚地解釋調解的程序。	.954
Overall satisfaction	8	使用調解服務時，我對各方面安排感到滿意（如：資訊、手續等）。	.930

>.70

Satisfaction level on 5 domains



Variables	Range	N	Mean	SD
Outcome: child custody	0-6	176	4.88	1.02
Outcome: finance & properties	1-6	196	4.65	1.06
Process	1-6	204	4.98	.71
Services	1-6	203	5.31	.63
Overall satisfaction	1-6	203	5.20	.61

FC-sponsored cases vs non-FC-sponsored cases



Satisfaction Level

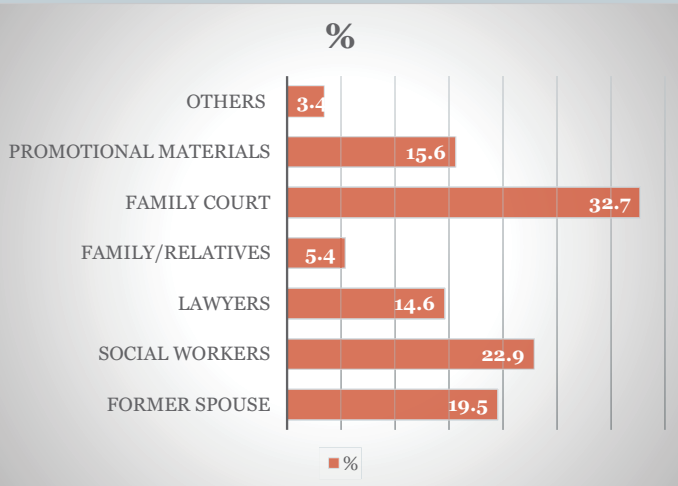


Experiences of Using Mediation Services



Background information

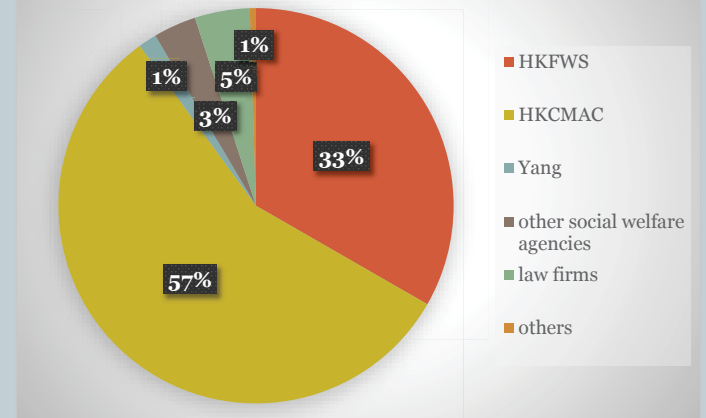
Source of information



Mediator

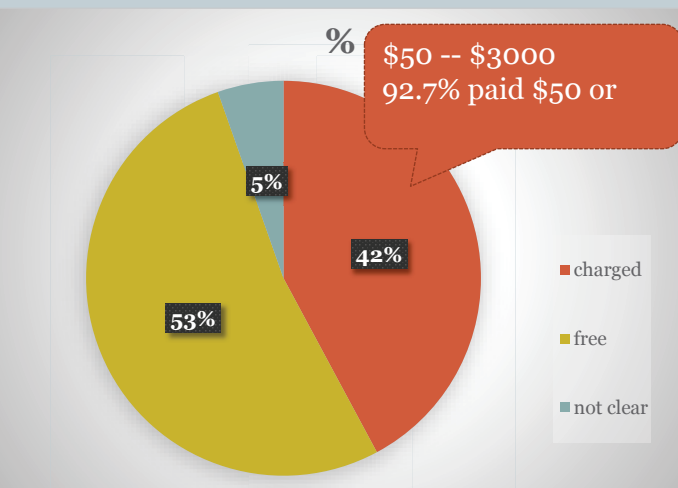
- Gender: 83.7% are female.
- Background: 77.6% are social workers.

Agency of the mediator (%)

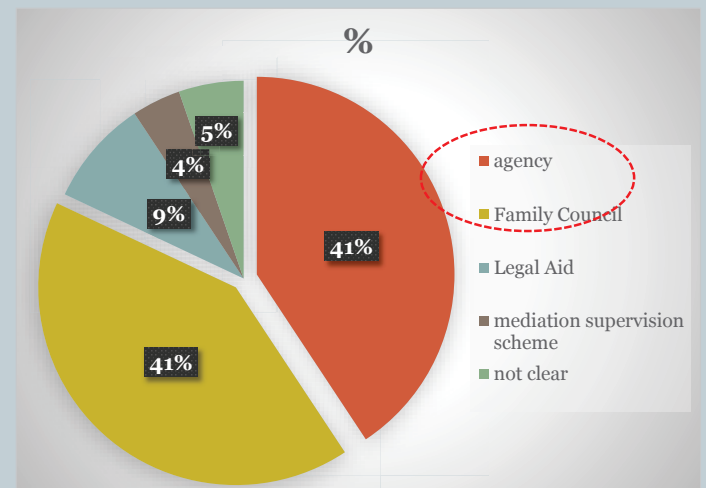


Charges

Registration fee

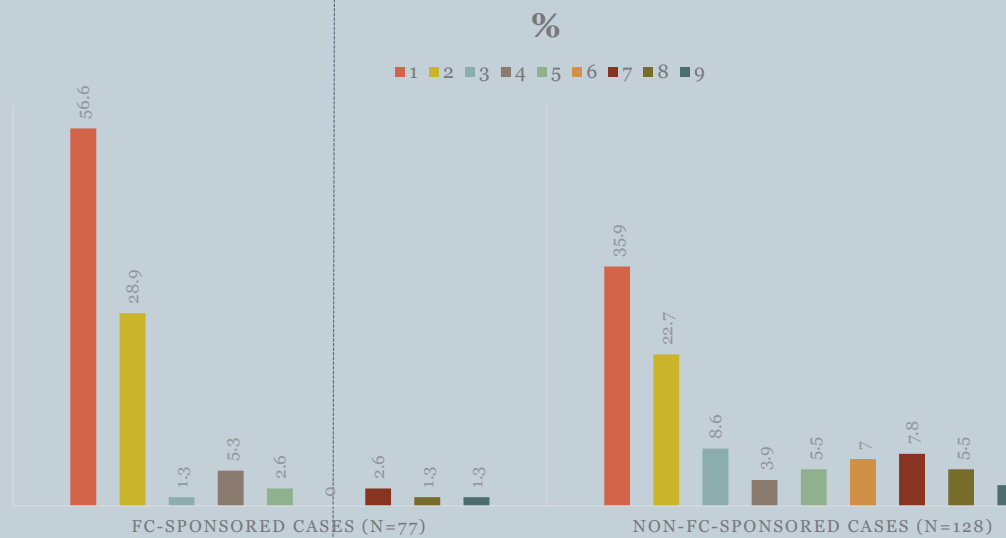


Sponsorship: 74.6% were sponsored



Charges: FC-sponsored cases vs non-FC-sponsored cases

- 1. free of charge
- 2. < \$100
- 3. \$101-\$200
- 4. \$201-\$300
- 5. \$301-\$400
- 6. \$401-\$500
- 7. %501-\$600
- 8. >\$601



Duration of the mediation

Number of sessions	N	%
Individual session	203	100.0
None	5	2.5
1-2	105	51.7
3-4	62	30.5
5-6	19	9.4
7 or above	9	4.4
Not clear	3	1.5
Joint sessions	205	100.0
None	5	2.4
1-2	64	31.2
3-4	88	42.9
5-6	29	14.1
7 or above	18	8.8
Not clear	1	.6

Outcome of Mediation

Agreement reached

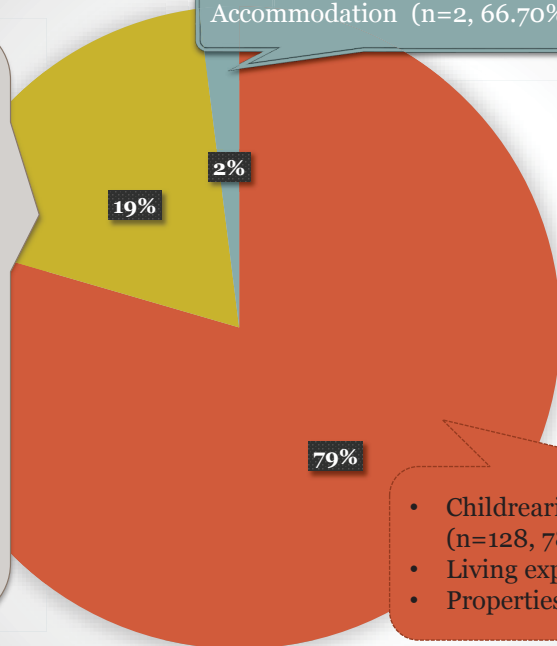
Full / Partial Agreement

- Living expenses for child(ren) (n=30, 78.9%)
- Childrearing & childcare arrangement (n=28, 73.7%)
- Parent-child gathering (n=25, 65.8%)

No agreement

- Properties (n=13, 38.2%)
- Accommodation (n=11, 32.4%)
- Parent-child gathering (n=8, 23.5%)

Accommodation (n=2, 66.70%)



■ full agreement
■ partial agreement
■ no agreement

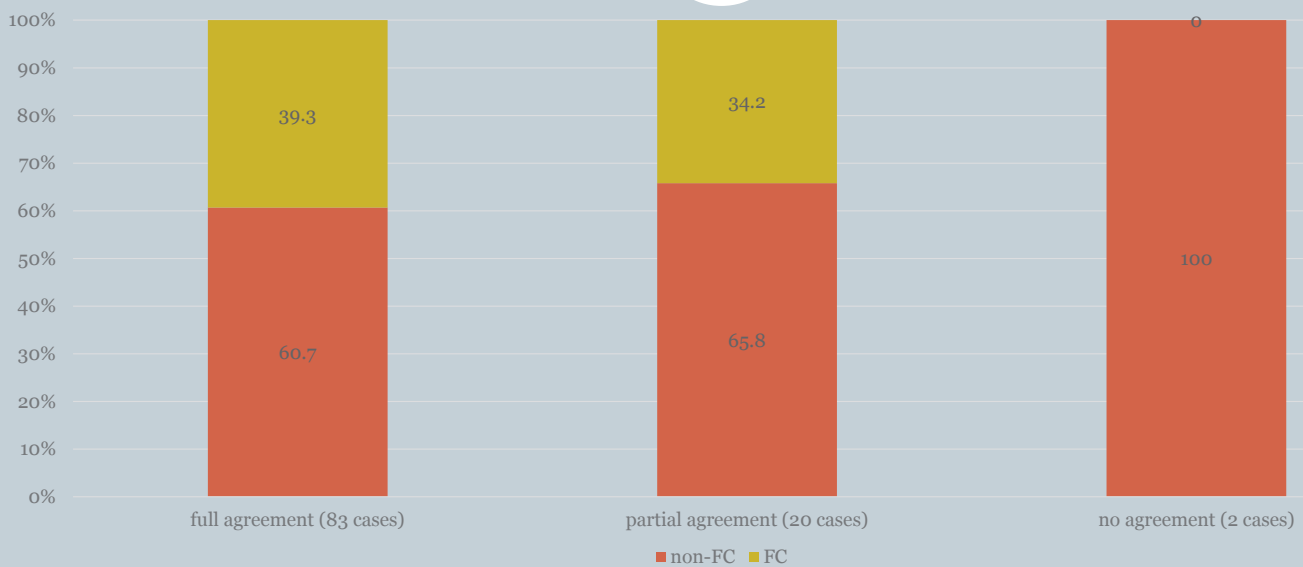
- Childrearing & childcare arrangement (n=128, 78.5%)
- Living expenses for child(ren) (n=122, 74.8%)
- Properties (n=120, 73.6%)

Cases with partial agreement (n=20)

39

Items	Full or partial agreement		No agreement	
	N	%	N	%
Childrearing and life arrangement	28	73.7	4	11.8
Parent-child gathering	25	65.8	8	23.5
Living expenses for child(ren)	30	78.9	4	11.8
Living expenses for former spouse	17	44.7	5	14.7
Accommodation	10	26.3	11	32.4
Properties	16	42.1	13	38.2
Others	6	15.8	6	17.6

FC-sponsored cases vs non-FC-sponsored cases



Summary

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Overall Satisfaction:

- Respondents generally had a high level of satisfaction in the five dimensions.

Comparison of the user profile for FC-sponsored cases and non-FC-sponsored cases:

- Fee charging mechanism: charges for FC-sponsored cases were significantly lower than for the non-FC sponsored cases.
- Satisfaction level: no significant differences were found in terms of the five dimensions of the level of satisfaction.
 - But FC-sponsored cases had higher satisfaction level (higher average scores) on dimensions including *child custody, process, services, and overall satisfaction*.

Summary

42

The experience of using mediation services:

- Most of respondents reported their source of information on mediation services to be the family court, social workers, and the former spouse.
- Mediators were mostly female and had a background of social work.
- More than half of respondents were users of the HKCMAC.
- Nearly half of the respondents (42%) indicated that they had to pay for the registration fee. Among them, most (92.7%) paid less than \$100.
- More than three quarters (74.6%) of the respondents reported receiving sponsorship. Among them, nearly half (41%) were sponsored by the Family Council's Pilot Scheme
- Half (51.7%) reported having 1-2 individual sessions. The number of joint sessions was generally 3-4 (42.9%).
- Nearly four fifths (79.0%) reported achieving full agreement, one fifth (19.0%) reported partial agreement reached, while the rest (1.9%) reported no agreement reached.

Summary

43

Remarks:

- The findings are tentative only and should not be considered conclusive.
- Caution should be given when generalizing to the wider service user groups.
- Particular care should be paid to interpret the initial findings of this report in relation to the outcome impacts of FC and non-FC cases.

Report on Interview: Demographic Characteristics of Informants

Profiles of Service Users :

45

		FC (n=21)	Non-FC(n=19)
Sex	Male	7	7
	Female	14	12
Age	21-30	0	0
	31-40	7	4
	41-50	9	5
	>50	5	10
Education	Below junior high school	4	2
	High school	11	6
	University or above	6	11

Profiles of Service Users :

46

		FC (n=21)	Non-FC(n=19)
Occupation	Full-time housework	4	3
	Full-time work	14	13
	Part-time work, unemployed, retired	3	3
Length of marriage/ co-habited	1-5 years	3	1
	6-10 years	4	6
	11-15 years	7	2
	16-20 years	2	4
	>20	5	6

Profiles of Non-Service Users :

47

		Non-Service Users(n=8)
Sex	Male	1
	Female	7
Age	21-30	0
	31-40	6
	41-50	2
	>50	0
Education	Below junior high school	4
	High school	3
	University or above	1

Profiles of Non-Service Users :

48

		Non-Service Users(n=8)
Occupation	Full-time housework	5
	Full-time work	1
	Part-time work, unemployed, retired	2
Length of marriage/ co-habited	1-5 years	1
	6-10 years	5
	11-15 years	0
	16-20 years	1
	>20	1

Profiles of Children:

49

		FC(n=5)	Non-FC(n=5)
Sex	Male	1	2
	Female	4	3
Age	6-10	3	2
	11-15	2	1
	16-20	0	2
Education	Primary school	4	2
	High school	1	2
	University or College	0	1

Profiles of Children:

50

		FC(n=5)	Non-FC(n=5)
No. of Siblings	0	1	2
	1	4	2
	2	0	1
Birth Order	Only Child	1	2
	Eldest	2	1
	Middle	0	1
	Youngest	2	1

Profiles of Mediators and Supervisors:

51

		FC(n=12)		Non-FC(n=17)	
		Mediators (n=3)	Supervisors (n=9)	Mediators (n=9)	Supervisors (n=8)
Sex	Male	1	2	4	3
	Female	2	7	5	5
No. of Years (Accredited)	1-5	2	1	7	1
	6-10	0	4	2	3
	11-15	1	2	0	3
	16-20	0	2	0	1

Profiles of Mediators and Supervisors:

52

		FC(n=12)		Non-FC(n=17)	
		Mediators (n=3)	Supervisors (n=9)	Mediators (n=9)	Supervisors (n=8)
No. of Mediation Case					
Handled (last 12 months)	1-5	2	0	5	2
	6-10	0	1	2	2
	11-20	1	0	2	3
	21-30	0	2	0	1
	31-40	0	0	0	0
	41-50	0	4	0	0
	>50	0	2	0	0
Supervised (last 12 months)	0	NA	0	NA	2
	1-5	NA	8	NA	5
	6-10	NA	1	NA	1

Profiles of Mediators and Supervisors:

53

		FC(n=12)		Non-FC(n=17)	
		Mediators (n=3)	Supervisors (n=9)	Mediators (n=9)	Supervisors (n=8)
No. of Mediation Sessions (for 3 hrs) /month	1-5	2	1	5	6
	6-10	1	1	4	1
	11-20	0	5	0	1
	21-30	0	2	0	0
No. of Supervision Sessions (for 3 hrs) /month	0	NA	0	NA	2
	1-5	NA	8	NA	5
	6-10	NA	1	NA	1

Tentative Framework of Final Report

The Final Report



- Executive Summary (English and Chinese)
- Introduction – Background of the Study
- Review on the Literature on Family Mediation Practice and Development (Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand, England and Wales, Canada, U.S.A and Singapore)
- Overview of Family Council’s Pilot Scheme
- Research Methodology
- Findings on the Users’ Satisfaction Survey (FC and Non-FC service users)
- Findings on Interviews (Thematic analysis of different categories of informants)
- Discussion
- Recommendations
- Limitations

Recommendations



1. Whether or not family mediation should be made mandatory in Hong Kong, and the reasons involved ;
2. Whether or not financial subsidies should be provided by the Government and how to subsidize family mediation services;
3. Roles and responsibilities of concerned bureaus / departments when dealing with divorce and family disputes through mediation;
4. Ways to improve the efficiency and positive outcomes of family mediation.

Timeline



- The last interview will be finished on 17th May 2016
- Data analysis of the survey, the secondary data analysis and the interviews will be conducted in May to June 2016
- First draft of the final report will be submitted by mid-July 2016
- Report of the final report at the Family Council's Sub-committee dated 8th September 2016

Q & A Thank You

