



例如 For example:

政府 Government:

與持份者訂立兒童照顧服務的理念; 增加託兒服務名額
to update with stakeholders the philosophy governing child care services; to increase subsidized child care provision

學校 Schools:

與非政府機構合作開展校本的課餘學習和照顧服務
to consider collaboration with NGOs, operate school based after school care programs

一些共同合作建議 Some suggested areas for collaboration:

以研究為基礎，掌握不同群組的需要及服務模式

Evidence-based understanding on the needs of different groups and service models

開展社區計劃

Initiate community programs to

- 支援發展「社區保姆」服務，例如嘗試提供統一培訓課程及提供照顧有特別需要兒童的訓練
Support "community nanny" service e.g. to develop standardized training; training to take care SEN children etc
- 支援兒童早期發展的服務計劃
Support service projects on early childhood development
- 支援基層兒童才能發展及擴闊視野的計劃
Support projects to develop talents & increase exposure of grassroots children
- 支援家長(尤其是年輕及「新手」父母)親職教育
Support parenting programs (especially for young parents/ parents who newly become parents)
- 支援有特殊學習需要的兒童
Support projects for children with Special Education Needs

(企業捐獻者) 在公司推行家庭友善政策，尤其為有子女的員工設計
(For corporate donors) family friendly policy for employees, especially for employees with children



兒童照顧服務 - 捐獻者指南

A DONOR'S GUIDE TO SUPPORT CHILD CARE SERVICES

社聯於2014年獲澤善基金會資助進行「香港低收入家庭的兒童照顧服務」研究。根據研究結果，我們編撰了此份捐獻者指南介紹現時社區對兒童照顧服務的需要，以供參考。With support from ZeShan Foundation, The Hong Kong Council of Social Service conducted the "Study on Child Care Service for Low Income Families in Hong Kong" in 2014. We prepare this Guide to highlight service needs on child care in community for donors as reference.

我們認同 We appreciate

- 童年時期是獨特及珍貴的學習與成長階段
childhood as a unique and valuable stage of learning and development
- 重視早期兒童發展是對個人與社會發展的重要投資
early childhood development is a highly rewardable investment for personal and social development

我們尊重 We respect

- 婦女有參與工作的選擇
women's choice for active participation in workforce

我們倡議 We advocate

- 優質幼兒教育與照顧
quality early childhood education & care
- 協助家庭平衡照顧子女與工作需要
effort to help reconcile work life & child care for families



現況點滴

Highlights on the existing situation

- 在2011年，全港共有 In 2011, we have:
346,000名0-6歲的兒童 children aged 0-6
329,000名 7-12歲的兒童 children aged 7-12
- 52%有0-12歲兒童成員的家庭屬較低收入的家庭 of these families with children aged 0-12 were with lower income
- 研究發現大部份(81.2%)低收入家庭主要由母親照顧子女；53%的低收入家庭*表示沒有其他照顧者支援。另外，祖父母亦是不少本港父母的重要育兒支援。The study showed that most of the low income families was with mother as main child carer; 53% of these families lacked support from other carer. Generally, grandparents were also important support for parents as carers
- 有0-12歲子女的家長一般都面對各種育兒困難，例如較低收入家庭認為「教育子女做功課」是一大困難；對於較高收入家庭來說，較多表示「自己或配偶工時長，較難協助照顧子女」。Parents with children aged 0-12 faced a range of difficulties in child care; for grassroots families, they found themselves “difficult to teach their children to do homework”; for higher income families, most of them reflected that their spouse or themselves work long hours, made them “difficult to have adequate time to take care the children”
- 女性的勞動參與率一直低於男性，而低收入家庭婦女較高收入家庭婦女的勞動參與率更低。在2011年，有0-12歲兒童的住戶中基層家庭的女性勞動參與率只有34.9%，而高收入家庭的比率是63.9%。Female labour participation rate is lower than that of male; and the rate of female from low income group is lower than that from high income group. In 2011, labour participation rate of female with children aged 0-12 in low income families was 34.9%, which was significantly lower than that from high income families, which was 63.9%
- 不少受訪的全職照顧者(主要是母親)希望有外出工作的選擇，即使照顧年幼子女一段時間後仍可保持工作能力 Many full time child carers (mostly mothers) in interviews wished to have choice for entering the labour market, so that they could maintain their competitiveness in labour market after they have taken care of their children for a period of time

* 低收入家庭是指住戶收入低於或等於相同住戶人數中每月住戶入息中位數的一半 Low Income families referred to households with monthly income less than or equal to half of the median monthly household income of equal household size

現時的兒童照顧服務情況

Child care provision now

2014-15服務名額 Service Provision in 2014-15

- 資助獨立幼兒中心 Aided Standalone Child Care Centres (722)
(0-2/3歲; age 0-2/3)
- 幼稚園暨幼兒中心 Kindergarten-cum- Child Care Centres (25,575)
(2-6歲; age 2-6)
- 互助幼兒中心 Mutual Help Child Care Centres (314)
(0-3/6歲以下; age 0-3/under 6)
- 鄰里支援幼兒照顧計劃 Neighbourhood Support Child Care Project (954)
(0-9歲以下; age 0-under9)
- 暫託幼兒服務 Occasional Child Care Service (434)
(0/2-6歲以下; age 0/2-under6)
- 延長時間服務 Extended Hours Service (1,230)
(0/2-6歲以下; age 0/2-under6)
- 課餘託管服務 After School Care Service
(使用人數 12/2013: 4,920 Service Utilisation by No. of Children as at end-December 2013)
(6-12歲; age 6-12)

(資料來源：審核2014-15年度開支預算 管制人員的答覆)

(Source: Replies to initial written questions raised by Finance Committee Members in examining the Estimates of Expenditure 2014-15)

可以/應該做些什麼去改善現況?

What more could/should be done?

- 檢視及重新確立服務理念 (例如透過更佳的兒童照顧服務協助婦女參與工作?)
Review and confirm service philosophy (e.g. child care to assist women to enter labour market?)
- 正視整體兒童照顧服務不足及加強規劃 (尤其是0-2歲的託兒服務及2至6歲的「長全日制」幼兒教育及服務)
Address shortage in overall provision and strengthen service planning (especially for age 0-2 and “long whole day” service for aged 2-6)?
- 對有需要的兒童提供特別支援 (例如來自低收入家庭及有特殊教育需要的兒童)
Pay attention to children in need of special support (e.g. children from low income families and Special Education Needs children)
- 減輕低收入家庭在子女學習開支上的財政壓力
Relieve financial pressure on children's learning-related cost of low income families
- 發展非正規的兒童照顧服務
Develop informal service on child care
- 支援照顧者
Support carers

