

# 立法會 *Legislative Council*

LC Paper No. CB(2)1276/11-12(04)

Ref : CB2/PL/WS

## **Panel on Welfare Services**

### **Background brief prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat for the meeting on 12 March 2012**

## **Family Council**

### **Purpose**

This paper provides background information on the establishment and work progress of the Family Council, and summarises the deliberations of the Panel on Welfare Services ("the Panel") on the subject.

### **Background**

2. In the 2006-2007 Policy Address, the Chief Executive ("CE") announced that the Administration would study the feasibility of the establishment of an integrated, holistic and high-level Family Commission<sup>1</sup> to be responsible for policies and initiatives relating to family support. The Commission would bring under one roof the various commissions and committees in operation for handling issues covering different age groups and genders.

3. CE subsequently announced in the 2007-2008 Policy Address that the Family Council, to be chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration ("CS"), would be set up. The Administration announced the appointment of members to the Family Council on 3 December 2007. It comprises five Government officials, namely CS, Secretary for Education, Secretary for Home Affairs ("SHA"), Secretary for Labour and Welfare, and Head of the Central Policy Unit, and members from the social welfare, professional, commercial and industrial, and academic sectors; its secretariat is serviced by the Home Affairs Bureau.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Administration changed the name of the Family Commission to Family Council when its establishment was announced in the 2007-2008 Policy Address.

## **Deliberations of the Panel**

### Establishment of the Family Council

4. When the Panel was first briefed on the proposed establishment of a Family Commission by the former Secretary for Health, Welfare and Food at the meeting on 13 October 2006, members were advised that the proposed Family Commission would study and address problems from a family, instead of individual perspective, with a view to taking a more holistic approach in supporting families. It would also address family problems from a cross-policy perspective.

5. Members were further advised that the Health, Welfare and Food Bureau would take the lead in the study, with a view to examining the relationship between the proposed Family Commission and the Commission on Youth ("CoY")<sup>2</sup>, Women's Commission ("WC")<sup>3</sup>, Elderly Commission ("EC")<sup>4</sup> and other bodies which were also handling family-related issues. The Administration would first study whether the establishment of a Family Commission could enhance the implementation of social policy and be conducive to building a harmonious community. It would also examine the need for re-organisation and re-allocation of resources of existing commissions and committees.

6. Members were in support of the policy initiative to promote family harmony and considered that the Administration was on the right track to facilitate better coordination of cross-sectoral efforts on family matters. Some members, however, pointed out that the Administration should adopt a wider definition of family having regard to the fact that the types of family units were much more diversified nowadays and included, for example, single-parent families. They considered that the Administration should pay more attention to the needs of these non-traditional families in formulating family policies.

7. Members were also advised that the report on the study was expected to be finished by mid-2007, and a final decision would be made by the Third Term Government.

8. At the briefing by SHA on the 2007-2008 Policy Address at the Panel meeting on 15 October 2007, members were advised that the Family Council would be established before the end of 2007-2008, and the policy purview had

---

<sup>2</sup> CoY was set up in February 1990 to help Hong Kong meet the needs of youth and respond to their aspirations.

<sup>3</sup> WC was set up in January 2001 as a central mechanism to promote the well-being and interests of women in Hong Kong as well as advise the Government on the policy direction on women issues.

<sup>4</sup> EC was established in 1997, and its main task is to provide advice to the Government in the formulation of a comprehensive policy in caring for elders.

since been placed under SHA. The Administration announced the appointment of members to the Family Council on 3 December 2007.

### Priority of work of the Family Council

9. Following the coming into operation of the Family Council, the Panel was briefed on the work progress of the Family Council at the meetings on 14 February 2008, 11 May and 22 October 2009 and 11 January 2010.

10. At the Panel meeting on 14 February 2008, members were advised that in view of the broad range of issues involved, the Family Council agreed at its first meeting in December 2007 to accord priority to the following areas of work –

- (a) identification of core family values;
- (b) identification of ways to create a pro-family environment including work environment, implant a family perspective in service professionals and workers, promote family-friendly employment practices, and promote better work-life balance;
- (c) identification of ways to enhance the effectiveness and co-ordination of family education, strengthen parental education, and map out the respective roles of women and men in family lives;
- (d) fostering a family perspective among policy-makers, for example, by introducing family impact assessment in policy formulation in the long run;
- (e) mapping out the future structure of the Family Council and EC, WC and CoY; and
- (f) making reference to family-related studies conducted by other organisations and initiating research on such studies as necessary.

### Working relationships with EC, WC and CoY

11. Noting that the Family Council would seek to rationalise the work of EC, WC and CoY under the Council by March 2009, members and deputations giving views to the Panel however pointed out that EC, WC and CoY were performing different roles to meet the specific needs of different age groups and genders, and should not be brought under the Family Council. Some members considered it unacceptable for the Family Council to assume

the overall responsibility of rationalisation of the work of various commissions currently responsible for handling issues regarding different age groups and genders.

12. The Administration responded that it was open-minded on the issues of concern raised by members. According to the Administration, the Family Council would advise the Government on the integration of family policies and related programmes across different bureaux and departments for different age and gender sectors, including the work of EC, WC and CoY. The Family Council would consider carefully how to rationalise the work of EC, WC and CoY and achieve more collaboration between the Family Council and the three commissions.

13. At the Panel meeting on 11 May 2009, members were advised that the Family Council recommended that while EC, WC and CoY should continue to perform their roles in relevant sector-specific areas, they could form a closer alliance with the Family Council and make more concerted efforts to help enhance support services for families. To facilitate communication and co-operation between the three Commissions and the Council, the Chairpersons of EC, WC and CoY were appointed as ex-officio members of the Family Council with effect from 1 April 2009.

#### Efforts of the Family Council in promoting family support

14. A major concern raised by members was about the absence of a work plan and targets for the Family Council. Members considered that the Family Council should draw up its targets, especially on how to foster the collaboration among different bureaux and departments on family support work. Some deputations expressed disappointment at the Family Council's failure to give due attention to the specific needs of different age groups and members in the family, in particular children and the disabled. They strongly urged the early setting up of a Children's Commission to safeguard the well-being of children, and the introduction of family impact assessment in policy formulation.

15. The Administration advised that the setting up of the Family Council aimed to establish a family-based support network and forge closer and harmonious relationships among family members. The Family Council would advise the Government on the integration of family policies and strategies for supporting and strengthening the family as well as the development of related programmes and activities across different bureaux and departments, and monitor their implementation. The Administration further advised that the Family Council had agreed that the priority issues to be considered should include identification of core family values; ways to create a pro-family environment including work environment; and ways to

enhance the effectiveness and co-ordination of family education in the months ahead. The Family Council also considered that one of its priority tasks was to foster a family perspective among policy-makers. The introduction of family impact assessment in policy formulation in the long run was one of the options for consideration. On matters relating to children's rights, the Administration advised that the Children's Rights Forum formed under the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau served to provide a platform for exchanging views on matters concerning children's rights amongst non-governmental organisations, children's representatives and the Government.

16. Members were advised that the Family Council had been tasked to foster closer and harmonious relationships among family members. It would continue to work with the relevant stakeholders to further promote and publicise family core values in a sustainable manner, identify ways to enhance effectiveness and coordination of family education, and ways to foster pro-family measures.

#### Strategic directions on family-related policies

17. Some members considered that the Family Council should formulate strategic directions on family-related policies, instead of launching promotional activities. The Administration advised that the Family Council provided a high-level platform for discussion of major issues from the family perspective and strategic directions and priorities on family-related policies. To facilitate the work of the Family Council, it had set up three subcommittees to conduct in-depth deliberations on the strategic directions on promotion of family core values, family support and family education, in particular parental education.

18. While acknowledging the public expectation on the work of the Family Council, the Administration stressed that the Family Council was an advisory body to the Government. Provision of services to support families would continue to be delivered by different relevant service providers and delivery agents. The Family Council would continue to study policy initiatives and conduct in-depth deliberations on its areas of work.

19. At the Panel meeting on 11 January 2010, members were advised that the main task to be carried out by the Family Council in the coming year was to continue to promote the family core values. New initiatives included the launch of the territory-wide Happy Family Campaign and the building of an e-platform Happy Family Info Hub to access to the related information. The Administration was also collaborating with the business sector and the stakeholders to create a pro-family environment and family-friendly employment practices.

20. Instead of organizing promotional activities, some members took the view that the Family Council should play a more active role in urging the Administration to review specific policies having impact on families, such as the provision of statutory paternity leave for working fathers and obstetric services in public hospitals for Mainland spouses of Hong Kong residents. Some members also expressed concern about the slow progress of the Family Council in promoting family core values.

21. The Administration advised that as announced in the CE's 2009-2010 Policy Address, the Family Council would be invited to study a wide range of topics, including juvenile drug abuse, prostitution and the neglect of elderly and children, and find new policy options to alleviate them at the family level. The Family Council would commission a survey-based study on the families in Hong Kong with a view to providing better insights into the state of Hong Kong families. The study would cover areas such as family forms, the quality of family life, family value etc. In addition, the Happy Family Info Hub would provide an e-platform to collate useful information for the family and to facilitate sharing of family-related information and family core values, which could serve a useful tool and a focal point of exchanging views about the family issues.

#### Membership of the Family Council

22. Some members took the view that the Administration should expand the membership of the Family Council to include representatives from the frontline social workers, the labour sector and the disabled with a view to coming up with concrete recommendations to meet the needs of individual groups. The Administration explained that members of the Council had different expertise, knowledge and experience from their professions, including social welfare, professional, business and academic, and would be able to provide advice to the Government from different perspective. Moreover, one of the terms of reference of the Family Council was to take into account the needs of different age and gender sectors. As such, groups in need would be duly considered in formulating policy recommendations.

#### **Relevant papers**

23. A list of the relevant papers on the Legislative Council website is in the **Appendix**.

## Appendix

### Relevant papers on Family Council

<b>Committee</b>	<b>Date of meeting</b>	<b>Paper</b>
Panel on Welfare Services	13 October 2006 (Item I)	<a href="#">Agenda</a> <a href="#">Minutes</a>
Panel on Welfare Services	15 October 2007 (Item I)	<a href="#">Agenda</a> <a href="#">Minutes</a>
Panel on Welfare Services	14 February 2008 (Item IV)	<a href="#">Agenda</a> <a href="#">Minutes</a> <a href="#">CB(2)2661/07-08(01)</a>
Panel on Welfare Services	23 October 2008 (Item I)	<a href="#">Agenda</a> <a href="#">Minutes</a>
Panel on Welfare Services	11 May 2009 (Item IV)	<a href="#">Agenda</a> <a href="#">Minutes</a>
Panel on Welfare Services	22 October 2009 (Item I)	<a href="#">Agenda</a> <a href="#">Minutes</a>
Panel on Welfare Services	11 January 2010 (Item V)	<a href="#">Agenda</a> <a href="#">Minutes</a> <a href="#">CB(2)2152/09-10(01)</a>

Council Business Division 2  
Legislative Council Secretariat  
6 March 2012