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Panel on Welfare Services

**Updated background brief prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat
for the meeting on 21 June 2021**

Planning for social welfare facilities

Purpose

This paper provides background information and gives an account of the past discussions of the Panel on Welfare Services ("the Panel") on the planning for social welfare facilities.

Background

Projected demand for social welfare services

2. According to the Administration, there is a shortage of welfare premises, resulting in long waiting time for different types of services and area shortfall for some existing services. At the same time, there is an increasing demand for welfare facilities as a result of ageing population, keen community demand for child care services, need for more population-based or district-based welfare facilities, as well as new service requirements or enhancements arising from the promulgation of new initiatives in response to changing societal needs, etc.

3. To keep the elderly, child care and rehabilitation services abreast with the times, the Government tasked the Elderly Commission in 2014 to formulate an Elderly Services Programme Plan ("ESPP"), commissioned a consultancy study on the long-term development of child care services ("the Consultancy Study") in 2016, and tasked the Rehabilitation Advisory Committee in 2017 to formulate a new Hong Kong Rehabilitation Programme Plan. The above parties

submitted ESPP,¹ the final report of the Consultancy Study² and the Persons with Disabilities and Rehabilitation Programme ("RPP")³ to the Government in 2017, 2018 and 2020 respectively, in which the number of service places required in the future were projected. A summary of the projections is in **Appendix I**. Based on the projection, planning ratios in respect of the subsidized residential care, community care and community support services for the elderly;⁴ aided centre-based child care services;⁵ and subsidized rehabilitation services⁶ were recommended.

¹ ESPP can be accessed at the website of the Elderly Commission at https://www.elderlycommission.gov.hk/en/download/library/ESPP_Final_Report_Eng.pdf.

² The final report of the Consultancy Study on the Long-term Development of Child Care Services (English version only) can be accessed at the website of the Social Welfare Department at [https://www.swd.gov.hk/storage/asset/section/219/Final_Report_\(eng\).pdf](https://www.swd.gov.hk/storage/asset/section/219/Final_Report_(eng).pdf).

³ RPP can be accessed at the website of the Labour and Welfare Bureau at https://www.lwb.gov.hk/en/highlights/rpp/Final_RPP_Report_ENG.pdf.

⁴ ESPP has adopted the year 2026 as the planning horizon for the suggested indicative planning ratios. Based on the estimation that there would be a respective shortfall of 14 000 and 18 000 places for subsidized residential care service and community care service in 2026 and an indicative planning ratio of the above two services at 2:3, it is recommended that there should be 21.4 subsidized care-and-attention and nursing home places and 14.8 subsidized home and centre-based places for elderly persons with moderate or severe impairment places per 1 000 elderly persons aged 65 or above. Separately, there should be one District Elderly Community Centre in each new residential area with a population of 170 000 and one Neighbourhood Elderly Centre in each new and redeveloped public rental housing estate and in private housing areas with a population of 15 000 to 20 000 persons in new residential areas.

⁵ Based on the projected service demand for the period of 2021 to 2031 and assuming that the Government has to take a greater role in service provision for the age group of 0 to two years whereas the private sector and the Government would have equal roles in service provision for children aged two to under three years, it is recommended that the planning ratio for children aged below three should be 103 places per 20 000 general population (including 82 places per 20 000 general population for children aged under two years (i.e. 30 247 places) and 21 places per 20 000 general population for children aged two to three years (i.e. 7 557 places)).

⁶ Based on the projected service demand for the period of 2019 to 2030, the recommended planning ratios for long-term residential care and community care services are as follows:

Residential care services	36 service places for every 10 000 persons aged 15 or above
Day rehabilitation services	23 service places for every 10 000 persons aged 15 or above
Pre-school rehabilitation services	23 service places for every 1 000 children aged 0 to six years
Community Rehabilitation Day Centre	One centre for every 420 000 persons
District Support Centre for Persons with Disabilities	One centre for every 280 000 persons
Integrated Community Centre for Mental Wellness	One standard scale centre for every 310 000 persons

Planning standards for long-term provision of social welfare facilities

4. Partly based on the above recommendations, the Administration has set out in the Hong Kong Planning Standards and Guidelines ("HKPSG") planning ratios for various types of social welfare facilities. The population-based planning standard for aided Child Care Centre ("CCC") places is 100 places per 25 000 general population. For Integrated Children and Youth Services Centres, the standard of provision is one centre for every 12 000 persons in the age group of six to 24 years. On elderly services, there should be (a) one District Elderly Community Centre in each new development area with a population of around 170 000 or above; (b) one Neighbourhood Elderly Centre in a cluster of new and redeveloped housing areas with a population of 15 000 to 20 000 persons, including both public and private housing; (c) 17.2 subsidized community care service places per 1 000 elderly persons aged 65 or above; and (d) 21.3 subsidized residential care beds per 1 000 elderly persons aged 65 or above. As regards Integrated Family Service Centres, each Centre should serve a well-defined service boundary with a population of 100 000 to 150 000 persons, based on a combination of factors including not just the population to be served but also the complexity of social problems and district needs. As for rehabilitation services, the plan of the Administration is to incorporate the relevant planning ratios into HKPSG in 2021-2022.

Strategies for identification of suitable sites or premises

Public housing or urban renewal projects

5. According to the Administration, the Social Welfare Department ("SWD") has been maintaining a close contact with relevant government departments to identify suitable sites in the development or redevelopment of public housing estates and urban renewal projects for providing welfare facilities. The above apart, as announced in the Chief Executive's 2020 Policy Address, the Administration has invited the Hong Kong Housing Authority and the Hong Kong Housing Society to explore setting aside about 5% of the gross floor area in suitable public housing projects in the future for the provision of social welfare facilities on the premises that the original flat production and development scale of ancillary facilities will not be affected.

Vacant government sites and "Government, Institution or Community" premises

6. When there are suitable vacant government sites or vacant "Government, Institution or Community" premises (e.g. vacant government premises, vacant school premises and non-domestic vacant premises in public rental housing ("PRH") estates), SWD will, having regard to factors such as location, area, nearby environment, the supply of and demand for services in the local

community, etc., explore the feasibility of converting, redeveloping or developing the relevant premises or sites into long-term welfare uses.

Land Sale Programme

7. SWD works with the Development Bureau to identify suitable land sale sites and require private developers through land sale conditions to design and construct bare-shell premises for proposed welfare facilities according to the specifications of SWD, with the construction cost funded by the Lotteries Fund ("LF"). Upon completion of the construction works, SWD will take over the facilities and select a suitable service operator through competitive bidding.

Special Scheme on Privately Owned Sites for Welfare Uses

8. Two phases of Special Scheme on Privately Owned Sites for Welfare Uses ("Special Sites Scheme") were launched in September 2013 and April 2019 respectively to encourage non-governmental organizations ("NGOs") to provide or increase on their own sites, through expansion, redevelopment or new development, those welfare facilities considered by the Administration as being in acute demand.⁷ NGOs may apply for LF or seek other funding sources to fund the technical feasibility studies and detailed designs for the projects, and to meet the costs of construction, and furniture and equipment items.

9. According to the Administration, by the closing of application for Phase One of the Special Sites Scheme on 18 November 2013, 63 project proposals from 43 NGOs were received. After review, 13 project proposals, which were not able to proceed further due to various reasons (e.g. site constraints), were removed in March 2019. Details of the remaining 50 service proposals which involve about 9 000 additional elderly service places and about 8 000 additional rehabilitation service places are in **Appendix II**. Among them, as at end of December 2020, five projects have been completed and commenced service in phases, and one other project has entered the construction stage and is expected to be completed in 2021.⁸ As regards Phase Two of the Special Sites Scheme, a total of 25 proposals were received from 16 NGOs by the closing date of application on 30 August 2019.⁹ SWD is discussing with the applicant organizations to finalize details of the proposals.

⁷ Elderly and rehabilitation service places were considered to be in particular acute demand under phase one of the Special Site Scheme, whereas elderly, rehabilitation and child care service places were considered to be in particular acute demand under phase two of the Special Sites Scheme.

⁸ These six projects have provided about 260 additional elderly service places (including about 100 subvented places) and about 1 020 additional rehabilitation service places.

⁹ According to the Administration, about 7 000 additional service places for elderly, rehabilitation and child care services could be provided, subject to the smooth implementation of all the 25 project proposals.

Purchase of premises for provision of welfare facilities

10. As announced in the 2019-2020 Budget, and with approval by the Finance Committee on 30 June 2020, \$20 billion has been allocated for the Government to purchase around 160 properties in 18 districts (involving a total floor area of around 57 000 square metres) over some three years for accommodating welfare facilities to help meet the acute shortfall of premises. Target premises for purchase include commercial premises/offices (excluding Grade A office buildings in central business districts) or premises of revitalized industrial buildings. The list of welfare facilities proposed to be accommodated in the premises to be purchased is in **Appendix III**. Having consulted the 18 District Councils on the proposed welfare facilities for the districts concerned and with the assistance of the Government Property Agency ("GPA"), SWD is now identifying suitable non-domestic premises for purchase through different channels and assessing the suitability of the offered premises for purchase.

Deliberations of the Panel

11. Issues relating to the planning for social welfare facilities were discussed at a number of meetings of the Panel. The major deliberations and concerns of members are summarized in the ensuing paragraphs.

Planning for elderly and rehabilitation facilities

12. Expressing concern about the long waiting time for residential care places for the elderly and persons with disabilities, members urged the Administration to increase and speed up the provision of such places. According to the Administration, elderly and rehabilitation service places were considered to be in particular acute demand under phase one of the Special Site Scheme. Based on the Administration's rough estimation, if all the projects under Phase One of the Special Sites Scheme could be implemented smoothly, about 9 000 additional elderly service places and about 8 000 additional rehabilitation service places would be provided. Separately, the Hong Kong Housing Authority and Hong Kong Housing Society had been invited to work with the Development Bureau to explore reserving about 5% of the total gross floor area in future public housing developments exclusively for welfare uses, in particular residential care homes for the elderly.

Planning for child care facilities

13. Members noted that it was estimated that around 30 000 places in aided CCCs would be required according to the planning ratio proposed by the Consultancy Study. Expressing concern about the feasibility of the planning

ratio, some members enquired about the Administration's plan for implementing the planning ratio. Given that the population size of children aged zero to six varied from district to district, some other members enquired about the basis for determining the planning ratio and the supply of child care services for various districts in future.

14. The Administration advised that in proposing the planning ratio, the Consultancy Study had taken into account the existing demand for and supply of child care services. During the planning process, the Planning Department would adopt a macro perspective instead of taking into account the demography of individual districts. Given that the demand for child care services would be affected by factors such as changes in the number of families with domestic helpers or grandparents who could help look after the children, changes in the number of small children, etc., the planning ratio would be reviewed periodically.

Provision of welfare facilities and services in new districts

15. Members considered that many people had great difficulties in adapting to the new environment after relocation to new districts. They urged the Administration to review the policies, planning and resources allocation in relation to provision of welfare facilities and services in new districts as well as in new PRH estates in a comprehensive manner such that these facilities and services would be made available before resident intake. According to the Administration, while fitting-out works of welfare facilities could only commence after the issue of Occupation Permit for the welfare premises concerned, it would try to make alternative arrangements to enable residents to receive some welfare services before the completion of fitting-out works.

16. Members noted that some welfare facilities in new PRH estates were left idle after completion, which might be due to the Administration's decision of not commencing the relevant services until more residents had moved in. They suggested that the Administration should consider providing the services by phases. The Administration advised that as time was required to set up welfare facilities and for service providers to provide welfare services in new PRH estates, community support programmes ("CSPs") funded by the Community Investment and Inclusion Fund had been launched to facilitate residents to adapt to the new living environment at the early stage of residents intake. The duration of funding for CSPs was "N+36 months", in which "N" represented the time required for residents intake of the new PRHs concerned, and "36 months" represented the maximum duration of approval. The duration of funding allowed project teams serving new PRH estates to provide support for residents in the interim before relevant welfare facilities and services were made fully available.

17. On members' enquiry about how SWD would assist service providers in delivering services in new PRH estates and the collaboration between SWD and the Housing Department in planning for welfare facilities and services in new PRH estates, the Administration advised that District Social Welfare Officers ("DSWOs") would maintain close communication with the Housing Department. DSWOs would also discuss with local organizations and service providers the types of services to be provided and commence relevant preparatory work at the early development stage of new PRH estates.

Special Scheme on Privately Owned Sites for Welfare Uses

18. Members expressed grave concern about the slow implementation progress of the Special Sites Scheme, and urged the Administration to speed up the implementation progress. The Administration advised that factors such as the location and surrounding environment of the sites concerned, communal facilities and transport facilities, requirements prescribed in the land lease conditions and restrictions stipulated in the outline zoning plans on use and development intensity, etc. would affect the progress of the projects. Time was needed to complete the necessary development and planning procedures (e.g. modification of lease, outline zoning plan amendment, planning permission, etc.). The process would also be prolonged when participating NGOs needed to revise their proposals. The Administration would continue to press ahead with the implementation of the Special Sites Scheme and render assistance to NGO applicants during the planning and development process of their projects.

19. There was a suggestion that the Administration should provide the NGOs concerned with adequate resources and technical support with a view to facilitating smooth implementation of the projects. The Administration advised that SWD would coordinate preliminary views from relevant policy bureaux or government departments ("B/Ds") on the project proposals for NGO applicants' consideration. Upon reaching an agreement among SWD, relevant B/Ds and NGO applicants on the proposed services to be provided under the projects, NGO applicants could apply for funding from LF to conduct technical feasibility studies and then undertake pre-construction detailed design work if the projects were confirmed to be technically feasible.

20. Members expressed concern that not all needy people could afford to pay the high-level fees for the social welfare services provided under the Special Sites Scheme on a self-financing basis. The Administration advised that in considering the proportion of subvented and self-financing services to be provided by the projects under the Special Sites Scheme, it would adhere to the established rules and procedures for the projects funded by LF and take into account the service need, the ability and operating experience of the NGOs concerned, the choices for service users as well as the maturity of the relevant

services in the market. While the planning ratio of subvented services and self-financing services for contract residential care homes was 6:4, there were cases whereby the ratio had been increased to suit special circumstances.

21. Members were concerned that under the Special Sites Scheme, some welfare facilities were provided by NGOs which had no direct operational experience in running such services. According to the Administration, an established mechanism had been put in place by SWD to monitor the quality of welfare services provided by NGOs.

Purchase of premises for provision of welfare facilities

22. Members enquired about the factors the Administration had taken into account when considering the number of premises to be purchased and the types of welfare facilities to be provided. According to the Administration, it had taken into account the availability of the welfare facilities to be provided in the coming 10 years, the demographic structure, the demand for and utilization rate of relevant welfare services in various districts when mapping out the number of premises to be purchased.

23. There was a view that the Administration should purchase premises for providing residential care services due to the acute shortage of such services. The Administration advised that as these services usually took up significant floor area with more stringent technical and layout requirements, private premises might not be able to satisfy these requirements. These facilities were therefore not included in the list of welfare facilities for the purchase exercise.

24. There was a concern about the impact of the purchase exercise on the property market. Some members opined that the purchase exercise had to be transparent in order not to give an impression that the Administration attempted to prop up the property market through the purchase exercise during economic downturn. They considered that an independent monitoring mechanism should be put in place to prevent any corruption practices or conflicts of interests and to make sure that all premises were purchased at reasonable price level so as to ensure proper use of public money.

25. The Administration advised that the purchase exercise would not have significant impact on the property market as the premises would be acquired over a period of some three years, and the total floor area involved in the purchase exercise (around 57 000 square metres) would only constitute slightly more than 0.1% of the stock of non-residential building units in end-2018 (which was about 40 million square metres). A premises valuation committee would be set up to oversee the purchase exercise, under which various sub-committees comprising professional staff from SWD, GPA and the

Architectural Services Department would be tasked to identify suitable premises, evaluate, make recommendations for and negotiate the purchases.

Relevant papers

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

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
18 June 2021

Projection on the required number of some welfare service places

Elderly services ^{Note 1}

	Subsidized residential care services	Subsidized community care services
Projected demand for 2026	46 000 places	32 000 places
Expected supply by 2026 ^{Note 2}	32 000 places	14 000 places
Projected shortfall in 2026	14 000 places	18 000 places

Note 1 Please refer to Appendix II to the [Elderly Services Programme Plan](#) released by the Working Group on Elderly Services Programme Plan under the Elderly Commission in 2017 for details of the assumptions and methodology for the above service demand projections.

Note 2 The expected supply is the total of the existing supply of subsidized services plus the number of subsidized places to be provided by planned projects.

Aided centre-based child care services ^{Note 3}

	For children aged under two years	For children aged two to three years
2021	30 325 places	7 576 places
2026	28 478 places	7 128 places
2031	25 474 places	6 398 places

Note 3 Please refer to Chapter 4 of the [final report of the consultancy study on the long-term development of child care services](#) (English version only) released in 2018 for details of the assumptions and methodology for the above service demand projections.

Rehabilitation services ^{Note 4}

	Projected service places required in 2030
Residential care services	23 814 places
Day rehabilitation services	15 560 places
Pre-schooling rehabilitation services	8 190 places

Note 4 Please refer to Annex II to the [Persons with Disabilities and Rehabilitation Programme Plan](#) released by the Rehabilitation Advisory Committee in 2020 for details of the assumptions and methodology for the above service demand projections.

**Details of the remaining 50 project proposals under Phase One of the Special Scheme
on Privately Owned Sites for Welfare Uses based on the revised proposals (if any)
submitted by the non-governmental organizations concerned on or before 31 March 2020**

District	No. of applications	Places for residential care services for the elderly		Places for day care services for the elderly	Places for residential care services for persons with disabilities				Places for day care/vocational rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities			
		CoC Home	NH	DE	C&A/SD	HSMH	HMMH	LSCH	IVRSC	DAC	SCCC	EETC
Hong Kong												
Central and Western	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern	3	410	-	140	-	160	100	-	120	170	60	210
Southern	6	643	300	186	150	110	120	-	120	110	54	240
Wan Chai	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kowloon												
Kowloon City	4	239	203	180	-	200	150	-	260	200	150	221
Kwun Tong	5	895	-	260	-	250	140	-	200	300	210	210
Sham Shui Po	3	218	-	96	-	-	100	100	125	-	-	60
Wong Tai Sin	2	101	120	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yau Tsim Mong	2	-	-	60	-	30	-	-	-	50	156	295
New Territories												
Islands	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kwai Tsing	3	120	-	180	70	70	80	-	120	70	60	120
North	4	662	-	146	-	50	120	-	120	50	-	-

District	No. of applications	Places for residential care services for the elderly		Places for day care services for the elderly	Places for residential care services for persons with disabilities				Places for day care/vocational rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities			
		CoC Home	NH	DE	C&A/SD	HSMH	HMMH	LSCH	IVRSC	DAC	SCCC	EETC
Sai Kung	4	353	200	60	120	120	-	-	-	162	-	-
Sha Tin	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tai Po	5	495	-	-	-	200	100	-	180	200	120	170
Tsuen Wan	2	507	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Tuen Mun	4	1 170	604	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	60
Yuen Long	3	304	-	140	30	56	-	-	-	100	60	-
Total	50	6 117	1 427	1 758	370	1 246	910	100	1 245	1 412	900	1 676
		9 302			7 859							
		17 161										

Legend

CoC Home	Care and attention home for the elderly providing continuum of care
NH	Nursing home
DE	Day care centre for the elderly
C&A/SD	Care and attention home for severely disabled persons
HSMH	Hostel for severely mentally handicapped persons
HMMH	Hostel for moderately mentally handicapped persons
LSCH	Long stay care home
IVRSC	Integrated vocational rehabilitation services centre
DAC	Day activity centre
SCCC	Special child care centre
EETC	Early education and training centre

Source: Annex 2 to the paper entitled "Special Scheme on Privately Owned Sites for Welfare Uses" provided by the Administration for the meeting of the Panel on Welfare Services on 8 June 2020 (LC Paper No. CB(2)1117/19-20(03))

**Purchase of premises for the provision of welfare facilities:
list of welfare facilities proposed to be accommodated in premises to be purchased**

Type of facility	Number of facilities proposed ^{Note}
<i>Family and child care facilities</i>	
(a) Child Care Centre ("CCC")	28
(b) Co-parenting Support Centre ("CSC")	5
(c) Integrated Family Service Centre ("IFSC")	6
<i>Elderly facilities</i>	
(d) Day Care Centre for the Elderly ("DE")	15
(e) Neighbourhood Elderly Centre ("NEC")	48
(f) District Elderly Community Centre ("DECC")	7
<i>Rehabilitation facilities</i>	
(g) Day Activity Centre ("DAC")	3
(h) Integrated Vocational Rehabilitation Services Centre ("IVRSC")	3
(i) Special Child Care Centre ("SCCC")	5
(j) Office-base for On-site Pre-school Rehabilitation Services ("OPRS")	12
(k) Support Centre for Persons with Autism ("SPA")	3
(l) District Support Centre for Persons with Disabilities ("DSC")	5
(m) Parents/Relatives Resource Centre ("PRC")	9
(n) Community Rehabilitation Day Centre ("CRDC")	1
(o) SCCC cum Early Education and Training Centre ("EETC")	1
<i>Youth facilities</i>	
(p) Integrated Children and Youth Services Centre ("ICYSC")	1
(q) Youth Outreaching Team ("YOT")	1
(r) Cyber Youth Support Team ("CYST")	5
Total:	158

^{Note} Please refer to the Annex for details about the distribution of the above welfare facilities by type and district, and their floor area requirements.

Source: Paper provided by the Administration on the financial proposal for the purchase of premises for the provision of welfare facilities for the Finance Committee meeting on 15 May 2020 (FCR(2020-21)6)

Welfare facilities proposed to be accommodated in premises to be purchased

Type of service	Hong Kong Island				Kowloon					New Territories									Total	Floor area requirements	Remarks
	CW	E	S	WC	KC	YTM	SSP	KT	WTS	Is	KwT	TW	SK	ST	TP	N	TM	YL			
<i>Family and Child Care Facilities</i>																					
CCC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	3	28	HKI: 2 536 m ² Kln: 3 804 m ² NT: 11 412 m ² Total: 17 752 m ²	For setting up new service facilities in the districts.
CSC	1					1		1								1		1	5	HKI: 282 m ² Kln: 564 m ² NT: 564 m ² Total: 1 410 m ²	For meeting area shortfall of existing service facilities or reprovisioning existing service facilities in the districts.
IFSC					1	1		1						1				2	6	Kln: 745 m ² NT: 453 m ² Total: 1 198 m ²	For meeting area shortfall of existing service facilities or reprovisioning existing service facilities in the districts.
<i>Elderly Facilities</i>																					
DE	1	1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	HKI: 1 611 m ² Kln: 2 148 m ² NT: 4 296 m ² Total: 8 055 m ²	For setting up new service facilities in the districts.
NEC	6	6	3	2	3	5	3	4	2	2	4	1		2		1	1	3	48	HKI: 3 052.13 m ² Kln: 2 962.09 m ² NT: 2 250.96 m ² Total: 8 265.18 m ²	For meeting area shortfall of existing service facilities or reprovisioning existing service facilities in the districts.
DECC	1	1				2		1	1									1	7	HKI: 331.1 m ² Kln: 706.9 m ² NT: 127.6 m ² Total: 1 165.6 m ²	For meeting area shortfall of existing service facilities or reprovisioning existing service facilities in the districts.
<i>Rehabilitation Facilities</i>																					
DAC		1											1			1			3	HKI: 415 m ² NT: 830 m ² Total: 1 245 m ²	For setting up new service facilities in the districts.
IVRSC													1	1		1			3	NT: 1 743 m ² Total: 1 743 m ²	For setting up new service facilities in the districts.
SCCC						1					1		1					2	5	Kln: 532 m ² NT: 2 128 m ² Total: 2 660 m ²	For setting up new service facilities in the districts.

Type of service	Hong Kong Island				Kowloon					New Territories									Total	Floor area requirements	Remarks
	CW	E	S	WC	KC	YTM	SSP	KT	WTS	Is	KwT	TW	SK	ST	TP	N	TM	YL			
OPRS	1	1			1	1		1			1	1	1	1		1	1	1	12 ^{Note}	HKI: 860m ² Kln: 1 290 m ² NT: 3 010m ² Total: 5 160m ²	For meeting area shortfall of existing service facilities or reprovisioning existing service facilities in the districts.
SPA	1											1		1					3	HKI: 209 m ² NT: 418 m ² Total: 627 m ²	For meeting area shortfall of existing service facilities or reprovisioning existing service facilities in the districts.
DSC			1	1		1			1					1					5	HKI: 1 190 m ² Kln: 1 210 m ² NT: 595 m ² Total: 2 995 m ²	For setting up new service facilities, and for meeting area shortfall of existing service facilities or reprovisioning existing service facilities in the districts.
PRC			1	1	1		1				1		1	1	1			1	9	HKI: 442 m ² Kln: 442 m ² NT: 1 105 m ² Total: 1 989 m ²	For meeting area shortfall of existing service facilities or reprovisioning existing service facilities in the districts.
CRDC		1																	1	HKI: 368 m ² Total: 368 m ²	For meeting area shortfall of an existing service facility or reprovisioning an existing service facility in the district.
SCCC cum EETC				1															1	HKI: 770 m ² Total: 770 m ²	For meeting area shortfall of an existing service facility or reprovisioning an existing service facility in the district.
Youth Facilities																					
ICYSC									1										1	Kln: 578m ² Total: 578 m ²	For meeting area shortfall of an existing service facility or reprovisioning an existing service facility in the district.
YOT														1					1	NT: 158m ² Total: 158 m ²	For meeting area shortfall of an existing service facility or reprovisioning an existing service facility in the district.
CYST				1			1		1		1			1					5	HKI: 105m ² Kln: 210m ² NT: 210m ² Total: 525m ²	For meeting area shortfall of existing service facilities or reprovisioning existing service facilities in the districts.
Total	12	12	7	7	8	14	6	10	9	4	11	5	8	14	4	7	5	15	158	HKI: 12 171.23m² Kln: 15 191.99m² NT: 29 300.56m² Total: 56 663.78 m²	

^{Note} One set of premises is for the accommodation of two teams of OPRS.

Legend

Types of welfare services

<i>CCC</i>	Child Care Centre
<i>CRDC</i>	Community Rehabilitation Day Centre
<i>CSC</i>	Co-parenting Support Centre
<i>CYST</i>	Cyber Youth Support Team
<i>DAC</i>	Day Activity Centre
<i>DE</i>	Day Care Centre for the Elderly
<i>DECC</i>	District Elderly Community Centre
<i>DSC</i>	District Support Centre for Persons with Disabilities
<i>ICYSC</i>	Integrated Children and Youth Services Centre
<i>IFSC</i>	Integrated Family Service Centre
<i>IVRSC</i>	Integrated Vocational Rehabilitation Services Centre
<i>NEC</i>	Neighbourhood Elderly Centre
<i>OPRS</i>	Office-base for On-site Pre-school Rehabilitation Services
<i>PRC</i>	Parents/Relatives Recourse Centre
<i>SCCC</i>	Special Child Care Centre
<i>SCCC cum EETC</i>	Special Child Care Centre cum Early Education and Training Centre
<i>SPA</i>	Support Centre for Persons with Autism
<i>YOT</i>	Youth Outreaching Team

Districts

Hong Kong Island (HKI)

CW

Central and Western

E

Eastern

S

Southern

WC

Wan Chai

Kowloon (Kln)

KC

Kowloon City

KT

Kwun Tong

SSP

Sham Shui Po

WTS

Wong Tai Sin

YTM

Yau Tsim Mong

New Territories (NT)

Is

Islands

KwT

Kwai Tsing

N

North

SK

Sai Kung

ST

Shatin

TM

Tuen Mun

TP

Tai Po

TW

Tsuen Wan

YL

Yuen Long

Relevant papers on planning for social welfare facilities

Committee	Date of meeting	Paper
Panel on Welfare Services	19 July 2018 (Item I)	Agenda Minutes CB(2)446/19-20(01)
	10 December 2018 (Item III)	Agenda Minutes CB(2)427/18-19(01)
	20 May 2019 (Item III)	Agenda Minutes CB(2)1726/18-19(01)
	10 June 2019 (Item III)	Agenda Minutes CB(2)10/19-20(01)
	13 January 2020 (Item III)	Agenda Minutes
	8 June 2020 (Item III)	Agenda Minutes
	30 December 2020	CB(2)504/20-21(03) Minutes