

香港撒瑪利亞

防止自殺會

年報



1983

一九八四年五月印行

THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS

HONG KONG



1983

ANNUAL REPORT

# 簡介

## 精神：

發揚人類善美的本質，以愛心、耐性及同情，建立人際間互助、互勉、互愛的理想。

## 宗旨：

- (一) 基於人道立場，協助面臨各種困難，陷於沮喪與孤獨之人士，使能重建求生信念；並秉承此一宗旨，挑選會員。
- (二) 透過演說、講座、刊物，調查報告方式，促進及加強本會之精神。
- (三) 協助東南亞及鄰近地區建立與本會性質及目標相同之組織。

## 隸屬：

- ① 國際防止自殺會會員；
- ② 香港社會服務聯會會員；
- ③ 香港公益金會員。

## 會址：

九龍樂富邨十三座四十五號地下

電話：三——三七〇〇〇〇 三十一三六八八八八

## 顧問

林大偉律師事務所  
林達聰醫生  
張耀鴻會計師樓

## 執行委員會

(一九八三年六月至一九八五年五月)

主 席：羅鏘鳴先生(至一九八三年十一月一日止)  
徐志英小姐(由一九八三年十一月二日開始)  
副 主 席：徐志英小姐(至一九八三年十一月一日止)  
秘 書：莫志鴻先生  
財 政：徐志英小姐  
個案審查幹事：叢蔣漢先生  
公共關係幹事：侯傑泰先生  
內務聯絡幹事：張少明先生  
會員訓練幹事：李潔嫻小姐  
會員事務幹事：何彩娟小姐  
出版 幹 事：黃天麗小姐  
會務推展幹事：黃德文先生

## 職員：

趙孔煥先生  
葉碧暉小姐

## 鳴謝

所有顧問、學者  
香港電話有限公司  
各有關政府部門  
傳播界人仕

提供有關本會訓練工作及會務之意見及幫助。  
提供電話服務及特別號碼  
提供資料及意見  
向社會大眾介紹本會工作

## 捐款者：

香港公益金	\$57,500
水禾田先生	17,030
香港電話公司(暑期學生服務)	5,250
社會福利署(租金補助)	3,636
香港賽馬會(暑期學生服務)	2,835
伍美葵女士	923
蔡文昌先生	300
第十一期學員	105
Aster Wong女士	90
羅輝玉女士	50
無名氏	12

## 鳴謝

編 輯：趙儉豪  
工作人員：黃天麗、侯傑泰、麥志筠、叢蔣漢、  
繆國玲、莫志鴻、鄧苑華。



# 主席報告

一九八五年五月

本會在八三年間，所提供的兩條熱線服務共接聽電話一萬七千六百六十四次。除熱線電話服務外，本會亦透過面見和來信方式處理個案。本年度較嚴重個案共三千五百二十三個，其中新個案佔二千四百九十四個，舊個案佔一仟零二十九個。

本年度所處理的個案，以家庭、男女感情、婚姻及交友問題佔多數，共佔總個案百份之五十二，與八二年相同，顯示家庭和感情等問題，對人的精神困擾最重，甚至令部份求助者萌輕生之念。未婚懷孕、性暴力、性問題共佔百份之十點八，與八二年的十點六相近。

求助者年齡以十五至二十四歲居多，佔百份之六十三點八，其次是二十五至三十四歲，佔百份之二十五點三。性別方面，以女性求助者較多，佔百份之五十九，顯示女性較主動尋求幫助。

至於對中學會考生所提供的暑期特別服務，本年共處理諮詢及情緒困擾個案四仟六百四十二個。

本會會所祇有四百八十方呎，內設兩間電話房、接見室、職員室、工作間、會議室及圖書間。活動空間狹窄，限制發展。若遇舉辦研討會、座談會，甚至接見義工申請者，均需向其他機構商借地方，至令處理會務甚感不便。

本會經費主要來源是香港公益金。今年度獲資助伍萬元，比八二年減少百份之三十八；此數未足支付全年開支的一半。

本會除了聘用兩位受薪職員協助文書工作外，一切事務均由義工擔任。但若要加强服務社會，必須加速吸納新血，由每年舉辦一次訓練班，增加為兩次，可惜找尋適當地方上課甚多困難，而限於經濟能力未容許租賃。此外，本會需增聘最少一位受薪職員，協助基本會務及推展工作。

為了解決工作環境、人力及財政困難，使能更有效為大眾服務，本會已與政府洽商要求調換較大房舍，並計劃增加熱線和接見室，使能協助更多需要輔導的人士。工作間若能擴大，新義工訓練課程及會內輔導員在職訓練，都能大大加強。

八四年度的經濟情況，因本會所獲撥款未見增加，開支卻增加，財政拮据，祇有收緊支出，甚至將部份計劃放緩推行。本會現已計劃動員全體會員，及邀請社會熱心人士協助籌募經費。

我們本着「天下無難事，祇怕有心人」，希望在大家通力合作下，將困難逐一解決。更希望熱心人士能大力支持，為這世界增一份熱，加一份光。

註：羅鵬鳴先生於八三年十一月因個人事務離港，並辭去本會主席職務，後經執行委員會通過，決議由副主席徐志英小姐接替主席之職。

主席：徐志英



# 一九八三年服務統計總結

## 一、新個案

本年度本會共處理三千五百二十三個案；其中三千四百九十四個為首次向本會接觸之新個案（較一九八二年減少百分之十二），一千零二十九個為再次求助之舊個案（較一九八二年增加百分之十六）。本年内普通諮詢性電話共五千九百五十個，戲弄電話四百一十九個。此外在暑期會考放榜期間，本會共處理學生求助個案四千六百四十二個。

與上年比較，本年度各項數字多無顯著增長，主要因本會設施及服務人手所限，所能提供之服務量已達飽和點，除非能擴充會址增添各項設備，並加訓練人手，否則本會所能服務之範圍不能應付求助人數日漸增加。

舊個案再次接觸率約為二點四比一（一九八一及八二年為三點七及三點二比一），表示平均二點四個案中有一個會再次或多次與本會保持繼續之接觸。比率之下降顯示本會之事後跟進工作較前更為緊密完善。

## 二、接觸方式

無論新舊個案，求助者以來電居多，約佔九成，但亦有親身來會面談，或藉書信道出內心抑鬱者。

## 三、性別

求助個案仍以女性居多，佔百分之五十九（一九八二年為百分之六十六），諮詢性電話女性亦佔多數，達百分之五十八（一九八二年為百分之六十二）；此點與女性較容易向人傾訴有關。無聊或戲弄性電話則以男性為主，佔百分之七十八（一九八二年為百分之六十一）。

表二：困擾種類（新個案）

個案類別	性別 個案數目	1983年		1982年		
		男	女	總數	百分率	百分率
A 愛情		249	502	751	30.1**	26.8
B 婚姻		96	237	333	13.4	13.4
C 家庭		140	304	444	17.8	16.3
D 交友		112	218	330	13.2	13.3
E 未婚懷孕		32	51	83	3.3	3.5
F 已婚懷孕		2	6	8	0.3	0.3
G 性暴行		70	26	96	3.8	2.6
H 性問題		168	40	208	8.3	4.5
I 健康		38	71	109	4.4	4.3
J 傷殘/弱智		9	3	12	0.5	0.6
K 精神病		59	68	127	5.1	6.4
L 學業		89	198	287	11.5	11.3
M 意外		5	8	13	0.5	0.4
N 職業		131	154	285	11.4	10.9
O 人生觀		83	68	151	6.1	5.6
P 經濟		81	64	145	5.8	5.3
Q 其他		95	114	209	8.4	9.6
總數		1459	2132	3591*		

\* 因每一個案可能涉及多個困擾，故3591並不等於全年個案總數。

\*\* 表示全年2494新個案中百分之三十點一涉及愛情困擾。

		1983			1983	1982	1981
		男	女	總數	總數(增加率)	總數	總數
新個案	來來	935	1407	2342	2494 (-11.7%)	2825	2350
	來來	69	65	134			
	來來	3	3	6			
	來來	4	8	12			
舊個案	來來	371	552	923	1029 (+15.7%)	889	628
	來來	42	42	84			
	來來	2	12	14			
	來來	1	7	8			
暑期學生輔導		1734	2908	4642	4642(-6%)	4944	4720
諮詢		2507	3443	5950	5950(-22%)	7607	7932
戲弄		328	91	419	419(-7%)	451	416
無聲		3388		3388	3388(-2%)	3457	3506

表一：全年服務總表



#### 四、個案分類

本年度愛情、家庭、婚姻及交友四類個案共佔全年個案百分之五十二（八一年及八二年為五十一及五十二）。與上年比較，愛情、性暴力、性問題之個案均有顯著上升，其中性暴力及性問題個案之上升主要是因為一間經常處理該等問題之友會機構於辦公時間外，將個案轉介本會所致。此上升並不足以表示香港之性暴力有急劇增加。屬於意外之個案主要是涉及家人意外去世，或因其他特發事故，一時心理上未能適應，感困惑、沮喪而求助。因此類個案極少（本年只得十三個案），數字上輕微之波動，令百分率驟升而已。

向本會求助之新個案中，精神病個案比例，雖然有下降之趨勢，但因此類求助者需要輔導員長期甚至多年之鼓勵、勸導，故本會在處理精神病個案所用之時間，實質上並無減少。

因婚姻、交友、健康、學業問題向本會求助之比例，並無多大變動。因學業問題而向本會求助者，佔百分之一點五，其中絕大部份涉及愛情、家庭不和其他困擾；純粹因成績欠佳、考試壓力而求助者，有漸減之趨勢。

#### 五、求助者情緒狀況（自殺危險性）

向本會求助者並非一定瀕於自殺邊緣，但當他們之間題得不到解決，情緒無法宣洩，自殺之危機便會增加，故本會對一切求助者，不論是已安排後事、決心自殺，或只感沮喪、未有自殺之念者，均給予適當協助。

本年內有百分之二，共五十人是正企圖自殺而向本會求助，較上年二十九人，增加百分之七十二；該等求助者，部份已服食過量藥物，如得不到即時之援助，情況極為危殆。已有自殺計劃，包括已決定了自殺方法及安排後事之求助者，共八十八人，佔百分之三點五（八二年為三點七）。

表三：求助者情緒狀況（自殺危機）

月份	個案數字		正企圖自殺 有自殺計劃 略有自殺意向 無自殺意向	總數
	一	二		
一	4	5	4	166
二	2	7	5	123
三	4	2	2	151
四	5	5	5	209
五	2	2	2	173
六	3	10	10	186
七	3	11	11	298
八	4	14	14	324
九	8	7	7	217
十	4	14	14	252
十一	2	6	6	203
十二	9	5	5	192
總數	50	88	88	2494
百分率	2.0	3.5	3.5	100.0
總數	29	105	105	2825
百分率	1.0	3.7	3.7	100

#### 六、年齡

向本會求助者，仍以十五至二十四歲為最多，佔百分之六十四，與去年相同。

與世界各地相比，香港老年人自殺率甚高，可惜部份老人礙於「面子」「家醜不外傳」等，不願向輔導機構求助。

#### 七、時間

約有百分之三十七（八二年為百分之四十）求助者是在下班後（下午六時至十時）來電或來會，深夜（晚上十時至凌晨二時）求助者佔百分之十一（八二年為百分之十二）。

一週統計，每天的求助者數目頗平均，星期五、六、日略高，各佔約百分之十七，星期三略低，約為百分之十。以全年計算，平均每個案傾談時間達三十六分鐘，超過一小時者佔百分之十三。深夜之個案，多屬失眠及極度沮喪，他們需要一個聆聽者，能夠分擔他們心中的鬱結，此等個案，部份甚至長達二、三小時。

表四：年齡、性別

年齡	1983年				1982年
	男	女	總數	百分率	百分率
14歲以下	50	55	105	5.3	4.8
15-24	506	750	1256	63.8	63.6
25-34	198	300	498	25.3	25.3
35-44	40	32	72	3.6	3.8
45-54	16	9	25	1.3	1.5
55-64	4	4	8	0.4	0.7
65-74	1	2	3	0.2	0.3
75以上	0	1	1	0.1	0.0
總數	815	1153	1968*	100	100

\*已知年齡個案1968，佔全年個案79%。

表五：一星期內每日個案數字比較

	1983年		1982年
	個案數目	百分率	百分率
星期日	448	14	17
星期一	349	11	14
星期二	285	10	13
星期三	256	11	8
星期四	285	16	13
星期五	402	19	17
星期六	469	19	18
總數	2494	100	100



# 一九八三年活動回顧

## 一月

1. 副主席出席扶輪社（西北區）午餐例會，介紹本會之工作。
2. 委員會發信予警察公共關係科，通知本會處理牽涉刑事案件個案的程序及有關的法律問題。
3. 第十一期義工訓練班開始進行接見申請者的工作。

## 二月

1. 委員會重新修訂工作人員協約。
2. 廉政專員公署社區關係處派員到本會訪問。
3. 澳門明愛機構之工作人員到本會訪問。

## 三月

1. 第十一期義工訓練班課程正式開始。
2. 三月五日晚假樂富青年協會中心放映電影「皇天后土」，免費招待會員。
3. 周年大會之籌備工作正式展開。
4. 康樂組舉行野外活動訓練。
5. 中文大學學生及星島晚報記者先後到訪本會。
6. 少年警訊節目到本會訪問及拍攝會內設施。

## 七月

1. 香港電台電視部攝製有關本會工作之節目「生命線」於七月三日晚播出。
2. 第九期會訊出版。
3. 基督教青年會義工三十五人到訪本會。
4. 公共關係幹事出席明愛醫院社康護士訓練講座，介紹本會之工作。
5. 公共關係及會務推展幹事接受香港電台訪問，介紹本會所提供之服務。

## 八月

1. 與香港大學校外課程部合辦之第十一期義工訓練班課程第二部份正式開始。
2. 本會提供暑期廿四小時熱線諮詢及輔導服務，替中五畢業生解答升學就業問題，並給予適當輔導。
3. 香港電台訪問本會副主席。

## 九月

1. 會務推展幹事出席中文大學新亞書院之學生輔導講座。
2. 無線電視之節目「永安青年通訊站」介紹本會刊印之專業資料手冊。
3. 澳門明愛機構之工作人員及星報記者先後到訪本會。
4. 香港大學及中文大學之新生輔導營先後帶領新生到訪本會。
5. 委員會對第十一期義工訓練班學員進行問卷調查。

## 四月

1. 社會福利署派員到訪本會。
2. 馬來西亞檳城輔導中心二會員到本會訪問。

## 五月

1. 水禾田先生將其攝映展覽會之門票收益捐贈予本會。
2. 第十一期義工訓練班課程第一部份已經完結。
3. 舉行本年度之周年大會。
4. 副主席出席黃大仙西貢區輔導機構協調會議。

## 六月

1. 第十一期義工訓練班之學員開始實習工作。
2. 會務推展幹事出席元朗大會堂中五學生服務計劃之訓練講座，講解學生輔導事宜。
3. 聯合醫院護士學生三十多人到訪本會。

## 十月

1. 主席及副主席出席於日本大坂舉行之亞太區電話輔導會議。
2. 第十二期義工訓練班開始接受報名。

## 十一月

1. 主席羅鏞鳴先生因個人事務離港，辭去主席職務，由副主席徐志英小姐接任主席。
2. 有部份舊會員重返本會服務。

## 十二月

1. 馬來西亞撒瑪利亞會一會員，快報記者、及樹仁學院學生先後到訪本會。



# 一九八三年中學會考生輔導服務報告

## 一、前言

本會於十多年前已設立暑期會考生服務，當時服務對象主要是考試失敗及極度沮喪之考生。爲了向該等學生提供可行之升學或就業途徑，本會工作人員蒐集並整理部份學校之課程及收生條件資料，同時亦向本港一些商業機構要求提供適合之職位空缺，以備介紹因家庭經濟困難而極需工作之求助者。

唯最近五、六年間愈來愈多學生知悉本會備有升學及就業資料，故不論是有情緒困擾，或祇是希望查詢資料者，都利用本會之會考熱線服務。甚至令部份社會人士誤以爲本會是一學生輔導機構。雖然本會設立目的主要是協助極度沮喪之人士，但本港部份學校仍極缺乏升學及就業之輔導服務，大多數求助考生的升學及就業知識非常貧乏，他們亦不能找到其他求助之途徑。故本會深信祇是資料提供，亦能減輕求助學生之情緒困擾及焦慮。故本會對查詢資料之學生亦不拒於門外。

## 二、印製資料冊

根據個案分析，本會發覺大部份考生所遇到困難，皆因欠缺升學及就業資料。每年放榜前後，亦有頗多校長、教師、家長、社工人員、青少年服務中心要求本會協助，提供資料。爲使學生在放榜前得到資料，本會於去年將資料冊免費寄予各中學及青少年團體，此外亦透過明報及華僑日報的協助，刊登手冊內部份資料。學生知悉本會印備資料冊後，紛紛索取或購買。鑑於本會爲一志願團體，經費有限，而索取者衆多，故本會在整理校對，重新印製資料冊後，決定以成本價將手冊售予各學生或其家長等。五千本手冊在放榜前短短二星期內，已全部售罄。

## 三、專業自修資料冊

本會發覺大部份成績欠佳之學生多希望重讀中五，冀求獲取較好成绩升讀預科，他們多忽略其他在職兼讀或自修途徑，而多抱着一旦離開學校，進修便隨而終止的想法。

在本年籌備學生服務期間，得蒙理工學院高級講師盧明德先生，向本會提供經他多年蒐集探索，有關自修專業資格途徑的資料，經增刪及與考試局海外考試組核對整理後，印成一份十頁之資料小冊，以低成本提供學生購買查閱。

限於本會並非一學生輔導機構，故除了提供各專業資格途徑及索取詳情之方法外，對各有志於專業自修者，並不能作進一步之輔導及協助。各專業自修途徑仍有待關心教育之社會人士大力推廣。

## 四、服務統計

A.日期：一九八三年八月七日至十三日

B.人數：在本年度暑期會考服務期間，來電或來會者共四千六百四十二人，與八二年之四千四百四十四人及八一年之四千七百二十人比較，並無增長，顯示本會之十二條熱線電話已達飽和，尤其是在放榜後三天內，除了午夜二、三時至凌晨六時外，其餘時間，求助電話全無間斷。本年度本會共售出資料冊五千本予各學生、家長、教師或青少年服務團體，本統計並不包括該等手冊所服務之人士。

C.性別：本年度求助學生中，百分之三十七爲男性（八二年爲百分之四十一），百分之六十三爲女性（八二年爲百分之五十九）；女性求助百分率較去年略升。

D.情緒狀況：與過往數年情況一樣，絕大部份（百分之九十四）求助者情緒穩定，主要查詢各項升學資料，可幸的是本年放榜後並無企圖自殺之個案。

受輕微情緒困擾者，男比女略低，分別佔該性別個案百分之五及百分之六。但男生受嚴重情緒困擾者佔百分之零點三四，較女性百分之零點二一略高，此性別差略與往年相同。根據個案顯示，無論學生本人或其家長皆對男生之前途期望較高，成績一旦欠佳，所受的壓力也相應增大。

工作人員發覺大部份受嚴重情緒困擾者，均爲中五重讀生，有些甚至重考三、四次之多。他們常忽略其他職業訓練途徑，更不考慮自己的智能、興趣專長等其他因素，而每每於考試前辭去原有工作，希望考取較好成绩升讀預科。但結果多是成績平平，進步不大；成績甚至退步者亦爲數不少。

據考試局一九八二數字顯示，以自修生或中六名義報考者佔總投考人數百分之二十八，由學校報考之重讀生尚未計算在內。除非有更多適合中五畢業生之職業、工藝訓練途徑，否則此龐大之重讀比例，將不會減少。

E.查詢內容：本年度會考生仍以查詢日校預科（港大、中大預科共佔百分之二十一點五）及英中五重讀（日夜校共佔百分之二十七點六）爲主。查詢夜校中五、商科、查卷方法者所佔比例都較往年爲多。

今年除本會印製中五資料冊外，亦有多間輔導機構印發各種預科資料，此等資料之散發，令查詢日校預科及中五（日校）重讀之比例，均較往年略減。



表三：主要查詢內容（百分率）

查詢內容	年份		1983年	1982年	1981年
	性別				
	男(%)	女(%)	合計(%)	合計(%)	合計(%)
1. 日校					
a. 中大預科	11.6	9.6	10.6	17.0	14.3
b. 港大預科	13.2	8.6	10.9	16.8	11.8
c. GCE A LEVEL	3.4	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.4
d. 中文中五重讀	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.6	4.5
e. 英文中五重讀	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.5	17.2
f. GCE O LEVEL	4.2	4.8	4.5	3.6	5.2
g. 商科	3.6	8.7	6.1	5.2	6.2
2. 夜校					
a. 中大預科	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2
b. 港大預科	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.5
c. 中五重讀	12.9	15.7	14.3	8.6	13.0
d. 商科	2.6	4.8	3.7	2.1	2.5
3. 工業學院／理工學院	10.4	8.5	9.4	8.5	4.8
4. 大專(珠海、浸會等)	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.2
5. 海外留學	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5
6. 其他教育機構	2.4	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.7
7. 查卷方法	2.0	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.1
8. 職業訓練 (護士、學徒等)	3.0	4.8	3.9	3.0	2.5
9. 就業資料(各行各業)	5.0	4.2	4.6	2.7	2.0
10. 其他	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.8	4.4
合計	100	100	100	100	100

表二：情緒狀況

情緒狀況	年份		1983年	1982年	1981年
	性別				
	男	女	合計	合計	合計
穩定	1637	2725	4362	4638	4143
輕微困擾	91	177	268	288	526
嚴重困擾	6	6	12	18	51
合計	1734	2908	4642	4944	4720
				百分比	百分比
				93.9%	87.8%
				5.8%	11.1%
				0.3%	1.1%
				100%	100%

表一：求助人數及性別

性別	年份		1983年	1982年	1981年
	求助人數				
	求助人數	百分比	求助人數	百分比	求助人數
男	1734	37.4%	2039	41.2%	1970
女	2908	62.6%	2905	58.8%	2750
合計	4642	100%	4944	100%	4720



F. 其他困擾：因家庭惡劣或受家長壓力之求助者極少，佔百分之零點四，因自責而求助者亦只有百分之零點一。

與去年相比，除男女感情，人際關係及經濟問題之求助個案比例與往年相同外，其他涉及家庭壓力、自責或找不到職業而感沮喪的求助者比例都較去年減少。

本會工作人員發覺愈來愈多考生，在準備考試時，不盡全力，只期望能僥倖獲得良好成績；在放榜後發覺自己成績欠佳時，祇顧怪責學校的設備簡陋，師資低劣，而永不反省自己一向的學習態度，貪求玩樂，經常藉故「鬧情緒」等祇會在放榜後找不到學校時，才感到讀書可貴。更甚者，有少數成績極劣的學生，批評志願輔導機構未能替他們找尋津貼學校學位。這種不認真的學習風氣，放任及毫無責任感的態度，實在令家長和教育界人士關注。

表四：其他困擾

困擾類別	年份		1983年	1982年	1981年
	性別				
	男	女	合計	合計	合計
家庭關係／壓力	0.5*	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8
經濟問題	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
男女感情／人際關係	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
前路茫茫／欠缺指引	1.4	2.0	1.7	3.1	3.8
自責	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
找不到職業	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5

\* 估該性別求助者

## 五、建議

1. 本會工作人員發覺大部份之求助者，尤其是私校學生及自修生，均缺乏各類升學及就業資料。教育署應盡可能蒐集有關資料，如師範、工業學院、官立夜校、各公開考試等之報名日期及要求資格等，編印單張，以供各考生參閱。由於每間學校所辦之課程及科目時有更改，教育署宜於放榜前透過學校政務署或其他媒介，公佈全港學校所設之課程及科目，以便學生報名。
2. 每年均有極多考生因經濟、家庭等種種困難而轉讀夜校，但所有預科夜校均為私人團體所辦，水準參差，學費昂貴；中五官立夜校招收重讀生的學額亦有限。本會建議政府自行或資助辦學團體設立更多夜間中五及預科。
3. 因本港職業訓練途徑極為缺乏，令大量學生轉而重讀中五，雖然政府已有計劃增進及擴建理工及工業學院，但學位仍不足，本會建議政府雙管齊下，資助更多志願團體開辦各種程度之職業訓練課程以應需求。
4. 本會發覺本港大部份學生對在職訓練及各專業考試的知識極為貧乏。本會希望能有更多辦學團體開辦各種程度及類別之課程以協助在職人士投考專業資格考試。
5. 本會深切瞭解升學或職業輔導，需要一個長期及有系統的計劃，志願團體的熱線輔導祇是權宜之策。本會希望教育署盡可能減輕輔導教師的教學節數，從而加強學校的輔導服務。

6. 歷年放榜後，考生均疲於四處奔跑找尋學位。除了因為本港學位缺乏外，最主要的是各校收生程序和日期均不同，有等課程必須在放榜前報名，有等則放榜後二日內截止，另一些卻以先到先得，額滿即止的辦法。本會希望教育署能統一或協調各學校及有關教育機構，用較為劃一或互相配合之方法收取學生，以減少放榜時之混亂，學生之焦慮亦會因而大大減低。

## 結語及鳴謝

1. 本會之中五出路資料冊，廣受歡迎，今年所印五千本迅即售罄，明年將繼續印行，以便學生能於放榜前根據資料，作好計劃及準備。而本會熱線將更能側重處理考生情緒或家庭等問題。
2. 本會暑期服務有賴各界人士鼎力支持及贊助，特此鳴謝。
  - a. 下列各機構提供「中五出路資料手冊」：各中學、理工學院、教育署工業學院組、恒生銀行教育輔導組、勞工處青年就業指導組、考試局。
  - b. 理工學院講師盧明德先生及考試局海外考試組漆少儀小姐協助提供「專業資格與自修」資料。
  - c. 香港電話公司捐助安裝熱線電話費用。



## 第四屆亞太區電話輔導會議報告

徐志英

目的：

亞太區電話輔導會議是每三年舉行一次，目的旨在讓各同盟機構交流經驗，增進彼此的聯繫。

主辦機構：

由日本生命綫電話聯盟負責，及在大阪青年會、大阪府、朝日新聞、大阪厚生文化事業團、NHK厚生文化事業團等協助下舉行。

時間、地點：

一九八三年十月八日至十日在大阪六甲山青年會研習中心舉行。

主題：

如何協助家庭危機的電話求助者。

參加地區：

台灣十三個「生命綫」共四十人、韓國四十人、澳洲二人、美國二人、瑞典一人、日本十三個中心共一百六十人、香港二人（羅鏘鳴先生及本人）。

新加坡、印度、菲律賓及施里蘭卡缺席。

議程摘要：

八日中午辦理登記報到手續。開幕禮由日本電話連盟理事長村山盛敦先生致詞，隨後由大阪教育大學助教（臨床心理學）東山絃久博士就有關日本的電話輔導發表演說。接着是由各地區代表報告其機構組織、工作情況等。（有關本會報告是由本人負責）。晚上是「國際之夜」，由各地區負責表演，節目包括有民族舞、話劇、唱歌、樂器演奏等。

九日上午是專題研討，分別由四位地區代表發言，根據所屬地區的情況，對社會及家庭問題提交報告及分析。接着整天是小組討論，將全體出席者分為十組，針對大會主題及地區代表所提出的問題及建議進行研究及探索。晚上是「義工之夜」，大會安排以自助餐形式待客，並有遊戲及抽獎助興。

十日早上各地區代表會議，隨後報告小組研討總結，最後是閉會儀式。

地區代表報告：

台灣代表鄭連德牧師報告：

由於西方思想入侵，並在傳播媒介的助長下，以致家庭及價值觀念嚴重受影響，因而產生性觀念改變、男女角色混淆、夫婦關係不協調等。發言人建議應對這些問題深入探索，重建夫婦間互愛互容的關係及提供預防性輔導。

香港代表羅鏘鳴先生報告：

香港的家庭問題有三大因素，第一：人口及居住環境——在地少人多的情況下，私人生活受到妨礙，磨擦相應增加；第二：經濟結構改變——「物質主義」當前，人類賴以維繫的情感，遂漸被利益所取代；第三：人際關係及道德觀念改變——最顯著的改變是以「自我」為中心。

電話輔導是一種治療方法，近數年香港政府及志願團體開始採用較積極的方法，利用各種活動推行家庭生活教育，另一方面在學校開辦德育課程，重建道德觀念及思想系統。

韓國代表李慧星女士報告：

傳統的家庭結構逐漸改變為核心家庭，以及價值觀念的改變，導致對女主內男主的觀念產生強烈衝突及家庭成員缺乏溝通。志願團體除協助求助者解決困擾外，並舉辦教育性講座及深入研究對策。

日本代表林義子女士報告：

日漸增加的社會問題計有未婚懷孕、賭博、虐待兒童等，少年及老年人自殺情況嚴重，中年人因經濟問題而自殺的亦見增加。近年各志願機構積極提倡重建人際關係，並注意傳播媒介對國民的影響。

東山絃久博士演詞摘要：

自第二次世界大戰結束後，日本不論在政治、社會、個人都有重大改變，生活方式迅速轉變為西方化，傳統的家庭結構改變為核心家庭，宗教的影響力降低，經濟力量增加，以致很多日本人出現自我迷失徵象。

改變一個人的內心世界並不容易：（一）由於日本人認為心理輔導應該是免費的；在收費的情況下難於建立輔導員與求助者的接觸機會，而訓練專業輔導員亦未如期發展。

（二）日本人的習慣是恥於向別人道白本身問題。（三）大多數日本人都不習慣預約見輔導員。

電話輔導的優劣及展望：優點第一：除電話費外服務完全免費；第二：在保密情況下求助者有信心透過電話將問題坦誠相告；第三：提供緊急服務而無須預約。缺點第一：經常更換輔導員，以致阻礙個案發展；第二：絕大部份輔導員是由義工擔任，如何訓練工作人員是一個重要問題；第三：輔導員未能明確瞭解求助者的感受、個案發展及結果。展望第一：將成為家庭問題者的諮詢對象；第二：協助社會教育鄰里互助；第三：在現社會裏，成為孤獨人士的傾談對象。



### 研討總結：

第一部份是關於各地區的家庭問題及社會結構改變，內容包括——

家庭：離婚，再婚帶來不少嚴重問題，例如青少年問題；婆媳間不相容；由傳統家庭轉變為核心家庭；父母子女間的暴力行為；家庭成員缺乏溝通；家庭中男權女權的演變。

性：性觀念逐漸改轉，以致未婚懷孕、亂倫、性暴力、同性戀等問題日益增加。

老人：最大的問題是退休後的苦悶，及難與家庭成員溝通。

第二部份是有關輔導工作，內容包括——

輔導員：需要自我瞭解，有理解能力及助己助人的信念，個人信仰可能會影響處事的態度。

困難：義務工作人員可能出現工作過量情況，身心健康、人生經驗、情性、訓練等足以影響服務質素，個人生活改變亦會妨礙繼續工作。

社會：與其他社會服務團體合作可加強輔導成效，求助者的期望及要求。

致香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會會員：自一九八三年十二月三十一日之資產負債表及一九八三年度之收支表。

本會計師行已根據 貴會之記錄及檢定之核數程序審核 貴會於一九八三年十二月三十一日之資產負債表及一九八三年度之收支表。

我們認為上述經 貴會主席及秘書通過及簽署之帳項正確顯示 貴會於一九八三年十二月三十一日之財務狀況及截至該日為止於該年度之收入及支出。

張耀鴻會計師行謹啓

香港一九八四年二月二十九日

### 下屆會議：

經各地區代表議決，第五屆亞太區會議將於一九八六年在台灣高雄高雄舉行。

由來自不同地區的人士講述本土的工作情況，藉此機會給各成員彼此瞭解各地會務，交換經驗。這三天的會議在和諧的氣氛下完滿結束，三年後高雄再見。

### 張耀鴻會計師行謹啓



	31/12/1983	1/ 4/1982
	HK\$	HK\$
收入		
會費	3,600	2,800
捐款及津貼	87,731	68,382
存款利息	2,526	4,257
銷售刊物收益	18,309	—
其他收入	483	—
	<u>112,649</u>	<u>75,439</u>
減：支出		
個案費用	1,102	1,250
暑期服務	8,697	13,123
訓練費用	1,502	57
飲品	656	—
薪金	69,750	44,040
租金差餉	6,699	3,507
文具印刷	8,628	5,553
修理保養	1,043	578
電話	3,707	4,714
水電	8,502	5,723
郵費	1,032	520
交通費	49	21
清潔	581	343
聯會會費	833	500
報刊雜誌	916	788
宣傳	—	4,182
會員通訊	2,462	4,343
會議費用	407	—
保險	701	110
透支利息	4	—
其他	1,306	1,703
	<u>118,577</u>	<u>91,055</u>
未經特殊項目之虧損	( 5,928)	(15,616)
特殊項目(見註4)	( 2,331)	(11,709)
本年虧損轉入基金	<u>( 8,259)</u>	<u>(27,325)</u>

附註乃帳目之一部份

## 香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會 一九八三年十二月三十一日之資產負債表

	1983	1982
	HK\$	HK\$
流動資產		
現金	1,503	1,000
銀行存款	15,784	33,771
定期存款	20,000	11,557
應收利息	—	245
預付款	783	585
	<u>38,070</u>	<u>47,158</u>
減：流動負債		
應付帳款	—	(29)
	<u>38,070</u>	<u>47,129</u>
水電按金	800	—
傢俬用具	1	1
資產淨值	<u>38,871</u>	<u>47,130</u>
資金來源		
基金(註3)	18,871	27,130
儲備	20,000	20,000
	<u>38,871</u>	<u>47,130</u>

附註乃帳目之一部份

# 香港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會

## 帳目附註

### THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1983

#### 1. ORGANIZATION 組織

The Society is registered under the Societies Ordinance in Hong Kong on 7 October 1963.

本會是於一九六三年十月七日根據社團條例在香港成立。

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES 主要會計政策

##### (a) Furniture and Equipment

All additions to leasehold improvements, furniture and equipment have been written off to the income and expenditure account in the year of acquisition. As a result of this, furniture and equipment are maintained in the balance sheet at the nominal value of \$1.

##### 傢俬用具

所有購買之傢俬用具皆作支出，因此本會之傢俬設備在資產負債表之面值只是一元。

##### (b) Donations

All donations are recorded on the cash received basis.

The Society has received a donation of 500 shares of China Light & Power Company Limited. As proper transfer of the shares to the Society has not been effected at 31 December 1983, the shares are not included in the accounts.

##### 捐款

所有捐款皆於收到款項時入帳。

本會曾收到 500 股中華電力有限公司之股票作為捐款。因該等股票於一九八三年十二月三十一日未能正式過戶，故該等股票未有包括於本帳項內。

#### 3. ACCUMULATED FUND 基金

The movements during the year were as follow:--

本年度之變動如下：

	Year ended 31/12/1983	1/4/1982- 31/12/1982
	HK\$	HK\$
Balance at beginning of year/ period 年初金額	27,130	74,455
Less: Transfer to general reserve 減：轉入儲備	—	(20,000)
	27,130	54,455
Less: Deficit for the year/ period 減：今年虧損	(8,259)	(27,325)
Balance at end of year/period 年終金額	<u>18,871</u>	<u>27,130</u>

#### 4. EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS 特殊項目

The extraordinary items consist of the following expenses:

特殊項目包括下列各項：

	Year ended 31/12/1983	1/4/1982- 31/12/1982
	HK\$	HK\$
Additions to furniture and equipment 購買傢俬設備	1,169	—
Application for registration as an incorporated company 申請註冊為法人	1,162	—
Donations 捐款	—	11,709
	<u>2,331</u>	<u>11,709</u>



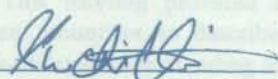
THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG

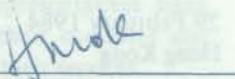
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1983

	1983	1982
	HK\$	HK\$
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash in hand	1,503	1,000
Cash in bank	15,784	33,771
Time deposit	20,000	11,557
Interest receivable	—	245
Prepayments	783	585
	<u>38,070</u>	<u>47,158</u>
<b>LESS: CURRENT LIABILITY</b>		
Accrued expenses	—	(29)
	<u>38,070</u>	<u>47,129</u>
<b>UTILITY DEPOSITS</b>	800	—
<b>FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT</b>	1	1
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<u>38,871</u>	<u>47,130</u>
Represented by		
<b>ACCUMULATED FUND</b> (note 3)	38,871	27,130
<b>GENERAL RESERVE</b>	20,000	20,000
	<u>38,871</u>	<u>47,130</u>

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.

  
Chairman

  
Secretary

THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1983

	Year ended 31/12/1983	1/4/1982 31/12/1982
	HK\$	HK\$
<b>INCOME</b>		
Membership subscription	3,600	2,800
Donations and subsidies received	87,731	68,382
Bank interest received	2,526	4,257
Surplus on sale of publications	18,309	—
Sundry income	483	—
	<u>112,649</u>	<u>75,439</u>
<b>LESS: GENERAL EXPENSES</b>		
Case expenses	1,102	1,250
Summer services	8,697	13,123
Training expenses	1,502	57
Refreshment	656	—
Salaries	69,750	44,040
Rent and rates	6,699	3,507
Printing and stationery	8,628	5,553
Repairs and maintenance	1,043	578
Telephone	3,707	4,714
Electricity and water	8,502	5,723
Postage	1,032	520
Travelling	49	21
Sanitary and cleaning	581	343
Subscriptions to affiliated associations	833	500
Newspapers, journals and books	916	788
Publicity	—	4,182
Newsletters	2,462	4,343
General meetings	407	—
Insurance	701	110
Bank overdraft interest	4	—
Sundries	1,306	1,703
	<u>118,577</u>	<u>91,055</u>
<b>DEFICIT BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS</b>	(5,928)	(15,616)
<b>EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS</b> (note 4)	(2,331)	(11,709)
<b>DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR/PERIOD TRANSFERRED TO ACCUMULATED FUND</b>	<u>(8,259)</u>	<u>(27,325)</u>

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.



## CONCLUSION

Conclusion drawn from various groups of discussion could be classified into two aspects:

### (I) Family Problems and Social Transformation concerning:

Family — Divorce and re-marriage brought about serious family problems such as junior delinquency, conflicts between wife and mother-in-law. Transformation from traditional family to nuclear family led to violence between parents and children, lack of communication among family members and changing in the roles of men and women in the family.

Sex — Due to changes in the views of sex, there was an increasing of cases in pre-marital pregnancy, incest, sex violence and homosexuality.

The Aged — Depression and difficulties in communication with family members were the main problems in retirement.

### (II) Counselling services concerning:

Counsellors — They must have a clear understanding of themselves and had a good command of comprehension and a strong belief in helping others and themselves. Religious belief might have a strong influence on how they handling their business.

Difficulties — Voluntary workers might be overworking. Physical and psychological conditions, personal experience, inertia and training were decisive factors which would influence the quality of the services. Change in the living style of the counsellor would also hinder him from continuing.

Society — co-operation with other social service organizations could help strengthen the counselling effect services and better serve the needs of those who seek for help.

## THE NEXT MEETING

The proposal that the fifth conference will take place at Kaohsing of Taiwan in 1986 was passed by all representatives.

This meeting provided a valuable opportunity to representatives from different countries to describe the working condition of their countries and thus facilitated understanding and exchange of experience of their services.

The three-day meeting drew to a successful conclusion and ended in friendly atmosphere. The next meeting will be held in three years henceforth.

## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of The Samaritan Befrienders Hong Kong at 31 December 1983 and the related income and expenditure account for the year ended on that date according to the books and records of the Society and approved auditing standards.

In our opinion, the accounts referred to above, which have been approved and signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Society, present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Society at 31 December 1983 and of its income and expenditure for the year ended on that date.

  
Certified Public Accountants.

29 February 1984  
Hong Kong



## ESTIMATE PROSPECTS OF TELEPHONE COUNSELLING

### Advantages:

- i) Apart from the telephone fee, all services were free of charge.
- ii) Those who seek for help were willing to be open and talk about their problems on the phone when confidentiality is guaranteed.
- iii) Services could be offered in emergency without appointment.

### Defects:—

- i) The handling of individual cases was hampered by frequent changes of counsellors.
- ii) Worker training presented a problem since most counsellors were voluntary workers.
- iii) Counsellors failed to grasp the feelings of those who seeks for help and have clear understanding of the development and results of the cases.

### Prospects:—

The service will provide:

- i) consultations to people with family problems.
- ii) support to education the public on good neighbour relations.
- iii) an attentive ear to the lonely.

## REPORTS FROM REPRESENTATIVES

### Mr. L.T. Cheng, Taiwan representative:

The invasion of western ideology with the aid of mass media led to serious influence on the family structure and value standards and thus brought about changes in the idea of sex, confusion in the roles of the two sexes and conflicts between husband and wife. The spokesman suggested to look into these problems, reestablish the understanding and love in the couples and offer preventive counselling to them.

### Mr. Lo Cheong Ming, Hong Kong representative:

The family problems of Hong Kong could be attributed to three main factors:—

#### i) Population and living environment —

Owing to the limited space holding a large population, privacy is often interfered thus leading to more personal conflicts.

#### ii) Changes in Economic Structure —

Materialism dominated human relationship and bonds among people became profit-orientated.

#### iii) Changes in Human Relationship & Moral Standard

The most evident change lied in the fact that people became egocentric.

Telephone Counselling could only provide a temporary solution to family problems. In recent years Hong Kong government and social service organisations began to take more positive measures in dealing with the problem by carrying out family education through various social activities. Also moral education was introduced to schools in order to reestablish the traditional morality and ideology.

Miss Lee Hae Sun, Korea representative. Changes took place in the traditional value system as well as the traditional family which had transformed into the nuclear family. This change strongly went against the traditional notion that the wife should take charge of the household while the husband take care of the livelihood and brought about the lack of communication among family members. The voluntary associations gave assistance to people seeking for help to solve their problems and organized educational seminars as well as researched into the problems for solution.

Miss Yoshiko Hayashi, Japanese representative. Pre-marital pregnancy, gambling, child abuse etc. was among the growing social problems in Japan. Suicide in the middle-aged group because of economic reasons was also growing. Therefore, voluntary associations put great effort into the provocation of restrengthening human relationship and paid much attention to the influence of mass media on their people.



## A Report of the Fourth Asian Pacific Area Telephone Counselling Conference

—TSUI CHI YING—

### OBJECTIVE

The Meeting of the Asia Pacific Area Telephone Counselling Conference is held once every three years with the objective to facilitate interchange of experience and enhance communication among the members.

### ORGANIZATION

The conference was organised by Japan Federation of Inochi no Denwa, and were assisted by Osaka YMCA, Government of Osaka Prefecture, Asahi news paper pree and NHK.

### TIME & PLACE

The Meeting was held in the Osaka YMCA Rokko Conference Center from 8th to 10th Oct. 1983.

### THEME

“How to help Callers in family crisis”

### REPRESENTATIVES

40 representatives from 13 centers. Taiwan Life Line; 40 from Korea; 2 from Australia; 2 from U.S.A.; 1 from Sweden; 2 from Hong Kong (Mr. Lo Cheong Ming and Miss Tsui Chi Ying) and 100 from 13 centres of Japan. Representatives from Singapore, India, Philippine and Sri Lanka were absent.

## PROCEEDINGS

8th Oct.

Arrivals were registered by noon. The opening address of the Meeting by Mr. Moriatsu Murayama (the President of Japan Federation of Inochi no Denwa) was followed by the speech delivered by ( 東山絃久博士 ) on the telephone counselling in Japan. Representatives from different countries then gave reports on their organizations. (The report of our organisation was given by Miss Tsui Chi Ying).

Performances by representatives from various countries took place during the “International Night” that evening. Programmes included national dances, dramas, singing and music performance etc.

9th Oct.

Specific discussions in which four representatives reported and analysed the social and family problems concerning their own countries were held.

Group discussions took place for the rest of the day. All members present were divided into ten groups which discussed about the theme of the Meeting as well as problems and suggestions forwarded by various representatives.

“Volunteer’s night” was held in the evening. A buffet was given together with games and lucky draw.

10th Oct.

A meeting of representatives from different countries was held in the morning. It was followed by reports of the ten groups on the conclusions of their discussion. And finally the meeting drew up with a closing ceremony.

### SUMMARY OF THE SPEECH BY 東山絃久博士

Since the end of the Second World War, Japan underwent significant changes from government, society to the individual. Rapid westernization of living, transformation of traditional families to nuclear families, weakening of religious influence and the growth of economic power; all these combined to explain the losing of ones, self noted in many Japanese.

It was difficult to change the mentality of an individual since:—

- i) Japanese thought that psychological counselling should be provided free, services on charges made it difficult fro the counsellors to approach those who seek help. Besides, the training of professional assistants fell behind the development plans.
- ii) Japanese thought it was degrading in their traditional norms to speak about their own problems.
- iii) Most Japanese did not used to make appointments with counsellors.



## V. Suggestions

- A. We find that most clients, especially the self-study candidates and those from private schools cannot get access to different kinds of further education and career information. The Education Department should try its best to collect all entry qualifications and application dates of the Colleges of Education, Technical Institutes, Government Evening Schools and public examinations; and centralize and publish them on pamphlets for the candidates. As the courses and subjects offered by schools change every year, the Education Department should publish such information through schools, city district offices or other media, so that students know where to apply.
- B. Every year a lot of students take up places in evening schools because of various financial or family difficulties. However all matriculation classes are run privately. Their standards vary greatly and the school fees are generally high. Besides, the number of F.5 repeaters that can be accepted by Government evening schools is very limited. We suggest that the Government itself, or through subsidized agencies, provides more evening F.5 and matriculation places.
- C. Due to the lack of job training opportunities, many students repeat F.5 instead. Though the government has plans to expand the Polytechnic and build more technical institutes, the places are still insufficient to meet the demand. We hope the government can subsidize more educational bodies to offer more vocational training courses.
- D. We find that most students are ignorant of professional and in-service training. We hope the educational bodies can offer more courses at different levels and with diversified subjects to help working youths to sit for professional qualifications' examinations.
- E. We strongly believe that career guidance needs a long and systematic plan. The provision of hot-line services by voluntary agencies is just a temporary solution. We hope the Education Department will try to reduce the teaching load of career teachers, thus strengthening career guidance in schools.

- F. Every year, students are desperately running from school to school for places. Despite the fact that there is a general lack of school places, the most serious problem is that the date and procedures for application in different schools vary significantly. For some, applications have to be made before the publication of results; for some, the deadline is on the second day after the publication of results; and for others, places are allocated on a first come first serve basis. We hope the Education Department can centralize and coordinate different schools and institutions. A more uniform application procedure will definitely reduce the chaos at the publication of results, and the students' anxiety will consequently be greatly reduced.

## VI. Conclusion and Vote of Thanks

- A. The information handbooks are extremely welcomed by students and parents. Similar handbook will still be published in the coming year. With these handbooks, the students can plan and prepare before the publication of the results. The hot-line service can thus be relieved for students' emotional or family problems.
- B. The success of this year's service depends on the generous support from many people, among whom we would like to thank especially:
- the following institutes which provide information for the handbook: all secondary schools, the Hong Kong Polytechnic, the Technical Training Section of the Education Department, Education Guidance Section of the Hang Seng Bank, the Youth Employment Advisory Service of the Labour Department, and the Hong Kong Examinations Authority;
  - Mr. Lo Ming Tak, senior lecturer of the Hong Kong Polytechnic and Miss S. Y. Chut of the Examinations Authority Overseas Examinations Section, who provide information for the 'Professional Qualifications and Self-Study' booklet; and
  - The Hong Kong Telephone Company which donates the installation fee of the hot-lines.



Year	1983			1982			1981		
	Total (%)	M (%)	F (%)	Total (%)	M (%)	F (%)	Total (%)	M (%)	F (%)
1. Day school - a Middle VI	14.3	11.6	9.5	10.6	17.0	14.3			
E. Enquiries: This year, a large proportion of the enquiries concern matriculation classes(F.6 and M.6 totally take up 21.5%) and F.5 repeating places(day and evening schools totally take up 27.6%). Enquiries on F.5 evening schools, commercial courses, and checks on examination results are more than in the previous year.									
				This year there are other agencies publishing different types of booklets with information on matriculation classes. The provision of these booklets decreases the number of enquiries in these categories.					
F. Emotional Disturbance: Calls from students with bad family relationship or pressure are very infrequent, taking up only 0.4%, while calls due to self-reproach take up only 0.1%.									
				As compared with last year, except for those concerning boy-girl relationships and financial problems, calls with emotional problems concerning the other categories such as family pressure, self-reproach, inability to find jobs and severe depression have decreased.					
				Our workers find that more and more students do not try their best in preparing for the examinations. They just hope they can get good results by luck. After the publication of the results, when they find their results unsatisfactory, they just put the blame on the inadequacy of school equipment and bad teachers. But they never reflect on their attitude towards study - like fooling around and pretending to be emotionally upset to escape from study. Only when they cannot attend school do they feel how precious it is to study. Even more, some students with very bad results criticize the inability of voluntary agencies to find subsidised school places for them. Parents and educators should draw attention to this kind of non-caring and irresponsible study attitude.					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A We find that most clients, especially the self-study candidates and those from other schools, cannot get access to different kinds of further education and career information. The Education Department must stand by its best to collect all entry qualifications and application data of the Government Education Technical Institute, Government Evening Schools and public examinations, and continue to provide and update the latest changes every year.

**Table 4 Other Emotional Disturbances**

Disturbances	Year		1983		1982		1981	
	Sex		M (%)	F (%)	Total (%)	Total (%)	Total (%)	Total (%)
Family Pressure/Stress			0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
Financial Problems			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Relationship			0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Lack of Guidance			1.4	2.0	1.7	3.1	3.8	3.8
Self-Reproach			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5
Unable to Find Jobs			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5



D. Emotional State: As in the past years, most of the clients(94%) were emotionally stable, and mainly called for information on further studies. Among all clients, there were only 6% who were depressed or upset. Nevertheless, it was lucky that there were no suicide cases after the publication of the results.

Among those with slight emotional problems, there were fewer males than females, which took up respectively 5 and 6% of all cases. But there were more males with serious emotional disturbance, 0.34% of all cases, as compared with 0.21% of females. This sex difference is the same as that of last year. The cases show that both parents and students have higher expectations for boys. When their results are not satisfactory, the pressures on them are consequently greater.

We found that most students with serious emotional disturbance were F.5 repeaters; some had even repeated three or four times. They usually ignored the possibility of vocational training and did not take into consideration their own ability, interest and aptitude. Just before the examination, some even quit their jobs and hoped to gain better results in order to apply for F.6. However, their results were generally fair or unsatisfactory without great improvement. Students with deteriorating results were not rare.

According to the statistics from the Examinations Authority, 28% of the students in 1982 took the examination as private candidates, not counting those repeating F.5 in school and applying as school candidates. Unless there are more channels for technical and job training, the vast proportion of repeaters will not significantly decrease.

Enquiries	Year Sex	1983			1982	1981
		M (%)	F (%)	Total (%)	Total (%)	Total (%)
1. Day school	a. Middle VI	11.6	9.6	10.6	17.0	14.3
	b. Form VI	13.2	8.6	10.9	16.8	11.8
	c. G.C.E. A Level	3.4	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.4
	d. Middle V Repeat	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.6	4.5
	e. Form V Repeat	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.5	17.2
	f. G.C.E. O Level	4.2	4.8	4.5	3.6	5.2
	g. Commercial	3.6	8.7	6.1	5.2	6.2
2. Evening school	a. Middle VI	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2
	b. Form VI	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.5
	c. Form V Repeat	12.9	15.7	14.3	8.6	13.0
	d. Commercial	2.6	4.8	3.7	2.1	2.5
3. Technical Institute/Polytechnic	10.4	8.5	9.4	8.5	4.8	
4. Tertiary Education	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.2	
5. Overseas Studies	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	
6. Other Educational Institutes	2.4	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.7	
7. Checking of Results	2.0	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.1	
8. Job Training	3.0	4.8	3.9	3.0	2.5	
9. Career Information	5.0	4.2	4.6	2.7	2.0	
10. Others	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.8	4.4	
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3 Enquiries (%)



1. The Professional Office of our Society attended the meeting on Student Counselling of New Asia College of the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

2. TVB introduced the printed "Professional Qualification and Planned Self-Study Handbook".

### III. Self Study and Professional Examination Handbook

We found that a lot of students with failing results opted for F.5 to get better results to apply for F.6. They usually ignored the possibilities of part-time or self-study. They thought that education ends after leaving school.

In preparation for the summer service, Mr. Lo Ming Tak, senior lecturer of the H.K. Polytechnic, provided us with invaluable information on professional examinations and further studies, which he has collected after many years of effort. The information, after editing and checking with the Examinations Authority Overseas Examinations Section, was printed in ten-page booklet and made available to students at a low cost.

As our Society is not a student guidance agency, we cannot provide further help except by supplying addresses and ways of getting more information. Gaining professional qualifications through self-study is still totally new to many students and has to be promoted.

### IV. Service Statistics

A. Date: August 7 to August 13, 1983.

B. Number of clients: In the summer service, there were a total of 4,642 calls and interviews, and this does not show a significant increase as compared with 4,444 in 1982 and 4,720 in 1981. The figures indicate a saturation point of the 12 hot-lines that are available. Except for the period 2 a.m. to 6 a.m., the calls were non-stop, especially in the first three days. The above-mentioned figure does not include people who have access to one of the 5,000 handbooks sold before the publication of results.

C. Sex: This year, 37% of the clients were males (41% in 1982), 63% were females (59% in 1982); the percentage of females increased slightly as compared with last year.

Table 1 No of clients by Sex

Sex	1983		1982		1981	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
M	1734	37.4	2039	41.2	1970	41.7
F	2908	62.6	2905	58.8	2750	58.3
Total	4642	100.0	4944	100.0	4720	100.0

Table 2 Emotional State of Clients

State	1983		1982		1981			
	M	F	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Stable	1637	2725	4362	93.9	4638	93.8	4143	87.8
Slight Disturbance	91	177	268	5.8	288	5.8	526	11.1
Serious Disturbance	6	6	12	0.3	18	0.4	51	1.1
Total	1734	2908	4642	100.0	4944	100.0	4720	100.0



## September

1. The Promotional Officer of our Society attended the seminar on Student Counselling of New Asia College of the Chinese University of Hong Kong.
2. TVB introduced the printed "Professional Qualification and Planned Self-Study" of our Society.
3. The Staff of the Macau Caritas and the reporter of the Star visited our Society separately.
4. The New Students Counselling Camp of Hong Kong University and Chinese University visited our society on different occasion.
5. A questionnaire enquiry for trainees of the eleventh Volunteers Workers' Training Course was held.

## October

1. The Chairman and the Vice-chairman attended the Fourth Asian Pacific Area Telephone Counselling Conference at Osaka, Japan.
2. The Twelfth Volunteers Workers' Training Course started to admit application.

## November

1. The Chairman Mr. Lo'Cheong-ming left Hong Kong on private business and resigned. The vice chairman Miss Tsui Chi-ying assured the post.
2. Some old members reinstated to our services.

## December

1. A member of Malaysia Samaritan Befrienders', journalist of the Express and Students of Shue Yan College visited our Society separately.

## 1983 SUMMER STUDENT SERVICE

Table 1 No. of clients by Sex

### I. Introduction

For more than ten years, our Society has been providing a special summer hot-line service to Form Five school-leavers who fail the public examination and become very depressed. To meet the students' need, we have compiled an information booklet on the curricula and entry requirements of some schools. Besides, commercial firms are contacted, and vacancies are made available for those students who are desperate for jobs.

In the past five or six years, more and more students have become aware that our Society has information on schools and careers. So, no matter whether they have emotional problems, or just want to ask for information, they are able to make use of our service. This, to a certain extent, makes people think that we are a student counselling service, although the aim of our Society is to help those under stress. However, many schools still do not offer any career guidance service, and most of the students seeking help are very ignorant or career information. Thus we believe that even by providing an information service, we will also relieve some of the students' stress and anxiety. So we do not reject those students who turn to us just for information.

### II. Further Education and Career Information Handbook

According to case analyses, we find that the most serious problem is the general lack of further study and career information. Every year after the publication of the examination(HKCEE) results, quite a number of principals, teachers, parents, social workers, and youth centre workers ask our Society for help and to provide them with information. In 1982, in order to give the information to students before the publication of the results, we sent out free copies of information handbooks to all secondary schools and youth centres. In addition, we published part of the information through Ming Pao and Wah Kiu Yat Pao newspapers. Many students who knew that we had prepared an information handbook came to ask for or buy one. However, as we are a voluntary agency working with a limited budget, and the demand for the handbook was so great, we decided to sell the handbooks to students or parents at cost. Five thousand copies were sold within a short period of two weeks.



## 1983's Activities In Review

### January

1. Vice Chairman attended the lunch-on meeting of Rotary Club of Hong Kong (North West District) and gave a talk on the work of our society.
2. The Executive Committee posted the Police Public Relation Bureau and informed them of the procedure of our Society in handling our cases which had a criminal nature.
3. The eleventh Volunteer Workers' Training Courses started to interview the applicants.

### February

1. The Executive Committee renewed the contract of the voluntary workers'.
2. Community Relations Officer of the Independent Commission Against Corruption visited our society.
3. The staff of Macau Caritas visited our Society.

### March

1. The eleventh Volunteer Workers' Training Courses officially started.
2. A movie was shown at the Lok Fu Youth Centre of the Federation of Youth Group on 5 of March to entertain our members, free of charge.
3. The preparatory work for the Annual General Meeting officially started.
4. The Recreation Group held a activit training.
5. Students of Chinese University and journalist of Sing Tao Man Pao visited our Society on seperate occasions.
6. "Junior Police Call" visited our Society and took shots of facilities of our Society.

### April

1. The Social Welfare Department sent officers to visit our Society.
2. A member of Malaysia Penang Counselling Centre visited our Society.

### August

1. The second part of the eleventh Volunteer Workers' Training Course which was held together by our Society and the extramural department of Hong Kong University, was officially commenced.
2. Our Society supplied twenty-four hour ten extra hot-line consultative and counselling services. Answered the problems of career and studies of form five students and provided appropriate counselling.
3. Radio Hong Kong interviewed the Vice Chairman of our Society.

### May

1. Mr. Water Poon donated to our Society his benefit of the tickets to his photograph Exhibition.
2. The first part of the eleventh Volunteer Workers' Training Courses was completed.
3. The Annual General Meeting of our Society was held.
4. Vice Chairman attended the Wong Tai Sin and Sai Kung District Casework and Residential Services Coordinating Committee.

### June

1. The trainees of the eleventh training course started to understudy.
2. Promotional Officer attended a training seminar for Form Five Student Service Plan at Yuen Long Town Hall, and had a lecture on Student Counselling.
3. About thirty student nurses of United Christian Hospital visited our Society.

### July

1. The "Life Line" produced by Royal Television Hong Kong, which described the work of our Society, was broadcast on 3 July.
2. The 9th voluntary newsletter was published.
3. Thirty five volunteers of Christian Youth Community visited our Society.
4. The Public Relations Officer of our Society attended a training seminar for the community nurses of the Caritas Hospital and introduced our work.
5. The Public Relations Officer and the Promotional Officer attended an interview with Radio Hong Kong and introduced the services provided by our Society.



## 6. Age of clients

Like 1982, most of the clients were between 15 and 24, a total of 64%. The suicidal rate of aged people in H.K. is comparatively higher than other parts of the world. Under the impression that they would lose dignity if they sought help or if they disclosed family affairs, some aged people were reluctant to come to counselling agencies for help.

Age/Sex of clients

Age	Sex	1983			1982	
		Male	Female	Total	%	%
14 or below		50	55	105	5.3	4.8
15-24		506	750	1256	63.8	63.6
25-34		198	300	498	25.3	25.3
35-44		40	32	72	3.6	3.8
45-54		16	9	25	1.3	1.5
55-64		4	4	8	0.4	0.7
65-74		1	2	3	0.2	0.3
75 or over		0	1	1	0.1	0
Total		815	1153	1968*	100	100

\* Cases in which age of client is known is 1968, 79% of the yearly total.

## 7. Time and length of interviews

37% of the clients (40% in 1982) phoned in or came for interviews after office hours (6-10 pm). 11% sought help at late hours at night (10 pm - 2 am) (12% in 1982).

According to the weekly total, the daily number of clients was quite even, with a slight increase on Friday and Saturday, each amounting to 17%, the lowest record being found on Wednesday, 10%.

Yearly average shows that each case took about 36 minutes, of which 13% exceeded 1 hour. Cases made at late night were largely about sleeplessness and extreme depression. What these clients wanted were people who cared to listen to their frustrations. Some of these cases even lasted for 2 to 3 hours.

A Comparison of daily no. of cases in 1982 and 83

	1983		1982
	No. of Cases	%	%
Sunday	448	14	17
Monday	349	11	14
Tuesday	285	10	13
Wednesday	256	11	8
Thursday	285	16	13
Friday	402	19	17
Saturday	469	19	18
Total	2494	100	100



**Problem Areas (New Cases)**

Problem Areas	1983				1982
	Male	Female	Total	%	%
A. Love Relationship	249	502	751	30.1**	26.8
B. Marital problem	96	237	333	13.4	13.4
C. Family disputes	140	304	444	17.8	16.3
D. Social Relationship	112	218	330	13.2	13.3
E. Pre-marital pregnancy	32	51	83	3.3	3.5
F. Pregnancy	2	6	8	0.3	0.3
G. Sexual Violence	70	26	96	3.8	2.6
H. Sexual problem	168	40	208	8.3	4.5
I. Health (Physical)	38	71	109	4.4	4.3
J. Physically handicapped/ Mentally handicapped	9	3	12	0.5	0.6
K. Mental illnesses	59	68	127	5.1	6.4
L. Study	89	198	287	11.5	11.3
M. Accidents	5	8	13	0.5	0.4
N. Occupation	131	154	285	11.4	10.9
O. Outlook of life	83	68	151	6.1	5.6
P. Finance	81	64	145	5.8	5.3
Q. Others	95	114	209	8.4	9.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1459</b>	<b>2132</b>	<b>3951*</b>		

\* Each case may involve more than one problem, therefore this figure should not be considered the yearly total number of cases.

\*\* Of the 2494 new cases, 30.1% involves problems in love relationship.

**Emotional State of Suicidally inclined clients**

Emotional State	Month	1983													
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	%
Attempted Suicide	No. of Cases	4	2	4	5	2	3	3	4	8	4	2	9	50	2.0
Planned Suicide		5	7	2	5	2	10	11	14	7	14	6	5	88	3.5
Suicidally Incliner		15	10	10	11	10	16	25	25	17	15	22	12	188	7.6
No Suicidal Tendency		142	104	135	188	159	157	259	281	185	219	173	166	2168	86.9
<b>Total</b>		<b>166</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>2494</b>	<b>100</b>



**1. New Cases**

Of the 3,523 cases handled by our agency throughout the year, 2,494 are new cases (less than 1982's by 12%) and 1,029 reactivated cases (more than 1982's by 16%). Enquiry phone calls came to a total of 5,950, playful calls 419. After the release of HKCEE results in August, cases of student enquiry amounted to 4,642.

No significant increase in any areas can be observed compared with 1982. Owing to limited resources and manpower, our service has almost reached its maximum. Unless our existing premises at Lok Fu Estate is expanded with increased equipment and workers, the range of services and number of clients will not possibly increase.

The contact ratio in reactivated cases is 2.4 to 1 (1981: 3.7 to 1; 1982:3.2 to 1) meaning one client out of 2.4 cases had continued contacts with our workers. Decrease in ratio indicates improvement in follow-up work.

**2. Methods of Contact**

Of all the cases, old and new, phone calls occupy 90%. Other clients attended interviews or wrote to express their problems.

**Overall Statistics of Service in 1983**

		1983			1983	1982	1981
		Male	Female	Total	Total + % increase	Total	Total
New cases	Phone call	935	1407	2342	2494 (-11.7%)	2825	2350
	Interview	69	65	134			
	Letter	3	3	6			
	Home Visit	4	8	12			
Old cases	Phone call	371	552	923	1029 (+15.7%)	889	628
	Interview	42	42	84			
	Letter	2	12	14			
	Home Visit	1	7	8			
Summer Enquiry call	Student guidance				4642	4944	4720
Playful call		2507	3443	5950	5950 (-22%)	7607	7932
Mute call		328	91	419	419 (-7%)	451	416
		3388			3388 (-2%)	3457	3506

**3. Sex of clients**

About 59% were female clients. (1982:66%) 58% of the enquiry phone calls were made by females (1982:62%) probably because females are more phone to express the feelings. On the other hand, about 78% of the playful calls were made by males. (1982:61%)

**4. Types of Cases**

52% of the yearly total were cases of love relationships, family problems, marital problems and social relationships. (1981:51%; 1982:52%) Compared with 1982, cases of love relationship, sexual violence & sexual problems increased considerably. Increase of the last two types was due to a number of referral cases given to us by a related agency which had handled them after office hours. Therefore such an increase does not suffice to show that there is an actual increase in sexual violence in Hong Kong.

Cases involving crises were largely about sudden deaths of family members or other accidental crises not properly adjusted to, frustration and depression. Such cases were rare (only 13 in 1983). Hence a slight fluctuation in statistics naturally leads to a noticeable change in percentage.

Among new cases, number of cases of mental illness shows a decline. Nevertheless, these clients require long term support which may last for several years. Time spent on these cases was practically no less in any way.

The ratio of cases of marital problems, social relationship, health and study does not change drastically. 11.5% of the clients with problems in study also had problems in love, family and other frustration. Number of cases with problems in study alone, such as poor results and examination pressure, is generally on the decrease.

**5. The emotional state of suicidally inclined clients**

Not all clients coming for help were on the point of suicide but possibility of suicide would increase if they found no proper outlet for their problems and pent-up feelings. Therefore we offered help to all such clients, whether they had made arrangement for things after death, simply felt frustrated or had no suicidal tendencies at all.

50 clients, about 2% had attempted suicide, an increase of 72% compared with 1982. Some of these clients had overdosed themselves and they would have been in great danger if instant help had not been given. 88 clients, about 3.5% (3.7% in 1982) had made plans to commit suicide including the way of suicide and arrangements for posthumous affairs.



## CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

by Miss Tsui Chi Ying\*

In 1983, the Society handled a total of 17,664 cases and enquiries. Among them, 3,523 were considered serious cases, of which 2,494 were new and 1,029 were old. All contacts made were by means of telephone, interview, visit and correspondence.

As in 1983, love affairs, marital relationships and family problems remained the predominant categories of cases, taking up 52% of the total annual figure. This shows that the family and relationship problem do cause great emotional disturbance, even to the extent of committing suicide. Pre-marital pregnancy and sex violence take up 10.8% of the cases and this figure is similar to the 10.6% of last year.

The majority of our clients, about 63.8%, were youngsters between the ages of 15 and 24, followed by people of 25 to 34, making another 25.3%.

Females outnumbered the males in every category, occupying 59%. This reveals that females showed more initiative in seeking help from us.

As for the special summer service to Form V graduates, we totally handled 4,642 cases and enquiries this year.

The area of our present office is approximately 480 square feet. Yet we have two telephone rooms, an interview room, a staff room, a conference room, and a library. Due to space limitations we are restricted to further development of services. Whenever there are any discussions, seminars, training classes, or interviews, we have to hunt for suitable places from various sources. This is very inconvenient and places a heavier workload upon us.

The workers in our Society are all volunteers except for two full-time paid staffs. We run training courses every year to recruit more volunteers so as to reinforce our service.

Our chief financial source is the Hong Kong Community Chest. This year, we were subvented HK\$50,000,000, which is 38% less than last year. Such an amount covered less than half of our yearly expenditure. Due to this tight financial situation, we reluctantly have to curtail our plans and activities.

The employment of paid staff will definitely help the promotion and development of our services. In order to further strengthen our service to the community, we hope to recruit new volunteers. We plan to run training classes twice a year. However, it is difficult to find a suitable room big enough for the class activities. Renting a lecture room is also out of the question because of our financial problems.

To provide a more effective service and to solve the problems of working space, man-power and finance, we have approached the government to request a bigger office. We plan to increase the number of hot-lines and interview rooms. A lecture room will also enable us to offer more in- and pre-service training.

The financial situation in 1984 is not promising due to the shortage of financial assistance. Fund-raising programs will therefore be organized to seek financial help from all members of the Society as well as from the general public.

To us, 'difficulty' does not exist. We believe all difficulties can be overcome with our endurance and co-operative spirit.

\*Note:

In November 1983, Mr. Lo Cheung Ming, our Chairman, left Hong Kong for personal reasons. His post was taken up by Miss Tsui Chi Ying (Vice-chairman) in the executive committee meeting of the same month.



## CONSULTANTS

D.W. Ling & Co., Solicitors & Notaries  
Dr. Paul T.C. LAM  
Y.H. Cheung & Co., Certified Public Accountants

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (From June 1983 to May 1985)

Chairman: Mr. LO Cheong-ming (until 1 November 1983)  
Miss TSUI Chi-ying (from 2 November 1983)  
Vice-Chairman: Miss TSUI Chi-ying (until 1 November 1983)  
Secretary: Mr. MOK Chi-hung  
Treasurer: Miss TSUI Chi-ying  
Case Officer: Mr. CHUNG Chiang-hon  
Public Relations Officer: Mr. HAU Kit-tai  
Coordinating Officer: Mr. CHEUNG Siu-ming  
Training Officer: Miss LI Kit-hang  
Membership Officer: Miss HO Choi-kuen  
Publicity Officer: Miss WONG Tin-lai  
Promotional Officer: Mr. WONG Tak-man

Staffs:  
Mr. H.Y. CHIU  
Miss IP Pik Fai

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All consultants and scholars

Taking part in training members and administrative work and giving suggestions to the Society.

Hong Kong Telephone Company Limited

providing telephone service and special telephone number.

Government Departments

providing informations and giving opinions.

The Mass Media

recommending our service to the public.

## Donars:

The Community Chest of Hong Kong	\$57,500
Mr. Water Poon	\$17,030
Hong Kong Telephone Company Ltd. (Special Student Service)	\$ 5,250
Social Welfare Department (Rent subvention)	\$ 3,636
Jockey Club Grant Allocation (Special Student Service)	\$ 2,835
M/s Rebacca Ng	\$ 923
Mr. Tsoi Man Cheong	\$ 300
#11 Student Members	\$ 105
M/s Aster Wong	\$ 90
M/s Law Sim-Yuk, Grace	\$ 50
Anon	\$ 12



## THE SAMARITAN BEFRIENDERS HONG KONG

The objects for which the Society is formed are:

- (a) To prevent suicide by befriending depressed and lonely persons thus helping them to regain a balanced perspective of life; for which purpose members are selected and prepared.
- (b) To advance and strengthen the spirit of the Society in developing human virtues through speeches, conferences, publication and other promotional efforts.
- (c) To print and publish any newspapers, periodicals, journals, books, examination papers, circulars or leaflets that the Society may think desirable for the promotion of its objects.
- (d) To co-ordinate and liaise with other Societies having similar objectives to the Society.

Affiliation:

- (a) Member of the International Association of Suicide Prevention.
- (b) Members of the Hong Kong Council of Social Service.
- (c) Member of the Hong Kong Community Chest.

Address:

45, Ground Floor, Block 13, Lok Fu Estate, Kowloon.

Telephone:

3-370000, 3-368888