

Save the Children
救助兒童會

CHILDREN'S VIEWS ON SAFETY WITHIN ORGANISATIONS IN HONG KONG
A CHILD-LED RESEARCH STUDY
香港兒童的聲音：對機構安全與友善環境的期望
兒童主導研究

Contents 目錄

03 Executive Summary 研究摘要

- 03 Research Objective 研究目的
- 03 Methodology 研究方法
- 04 Key Findings 主要發現
- 04 Recommendations 建議
- 06 Conclusion 總結

08 Background 背景

10 Methodology 研究方法

11 Results of the Survey 調查結果

- 11 Respondent Demographic 受訪者背景資料
- 12 Children's Engagement with Child-Facing Organisations 兒童與服務兒童的機構的互動
- 13 Survey Results 調查結果

21 Discussion 討論

23 Recommendations 建議

- 23 Child-Facing Organisations 服務兒童的機構
- 28 Parents and Guardians 家長及監護人
- 30 Policy Recommendations 政策建議

31 Appendix 附錄

Executive Summary
研究摘要

Research Objective 研究目的

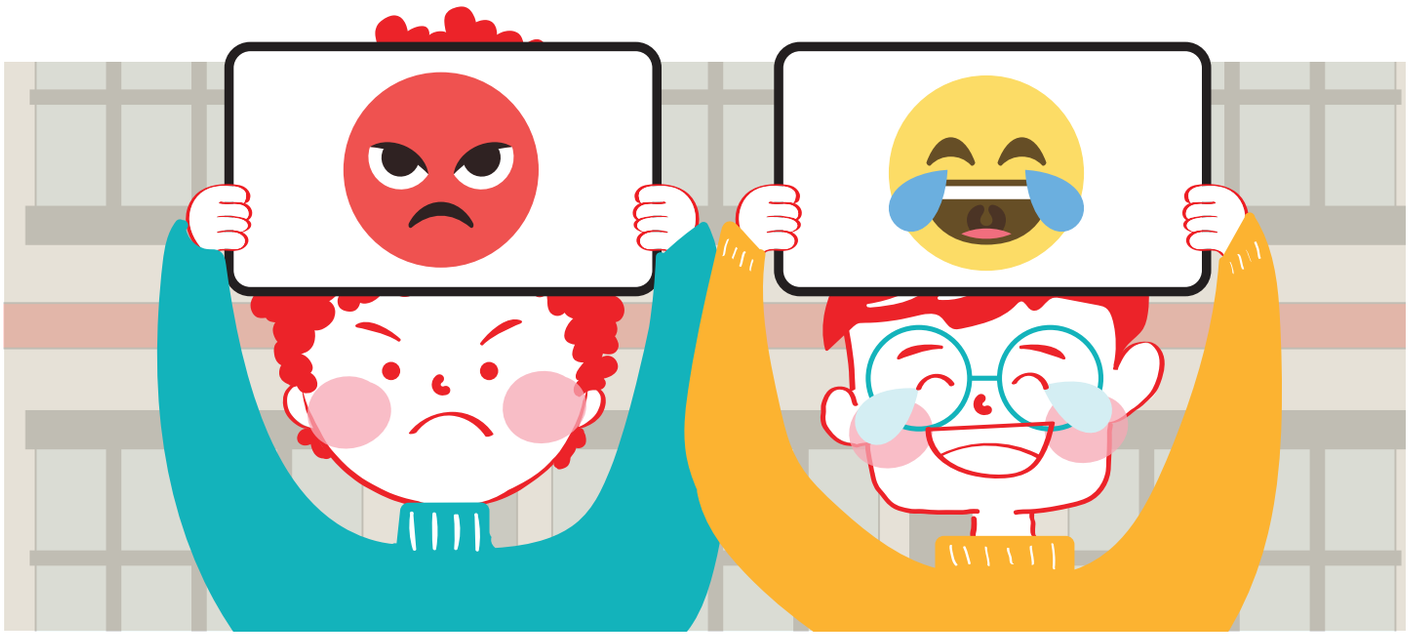
The primary objective of this study was to gain insights into Hong Kong children's perceptions of safety within organisation settings through meaningful child participation throughout the research process. The study also sought to understand the factors that contribute to children's perceptions of safety within organisations. This can help inform the development of measures for organisations to bridge the gap between adults' and children's perceptions of safety – thus, better protecting children in a way that reflects their views. The child-facing organisations referred to in this study include activity and sports clubs, tutorial centres, and institutions and venues that serve children. In this study, "children" refers to anyone under the age of 18.

本研究的主要目的是透過讓兒童全程參與研究過程，深入了解他們對機構安全的看法。了解讓他們對機構感到安全的因素，有助於在機構層面制定及推動落實符合兒童及成人期望的「守護兒童」(Child Safeguarding)的政策，從而在體現兒童的意願下更好地保護他們免受傷害。本研究中涉及服務兒童的機構包括興趣班及體育活動中心、補習社，以及以兒童為服務對象的機構及場所。本研究中，「兒童」指的是18歲以下的任何人士。

Methodology 研究方法

A survey questionnaire and guiding interview questions were developed in collaboration with children. Quantitative data was collected from 587 children aged 9-17 via an online questionnaire with convenient sampling, and qualitative data was collected from children aged 9-11 via follow-up interviews.

研究團隊與兒童共同設計問卷及訪談指引。透過網上問卷，我們採用隨機抽樣法收集了587名兒童及(9至17歲)的有效樣本，並與個別兒童(9至11歲)進行了後續訪談。



Key Findings 主要發現

50% Half of the respondents (50%) reported that they do not have a trusted staff member within organisations.
一半的受訪者 (50%) 表示在機構中沒有值得信賴的職員。

32% Almost a third (32%) of respondents felt that their feedback is not taken seriously.
近三分之一 (32%) 的受訪者認為自己的意見未被認真對待。

57% 57% of respondents reported that they prefer to use messaging platforms to communicate with organisation staff.
57%的受訪者喜歡使用即時通訊平台與機構職員溝通。

51% 51% of respondents reported that staff's friendly attitude helps them feel safe, while 16% said they felt safest with staff who are willing to keep secrets.
51%的受訪者表示職員的友善態度令他們感到安全，另外值得留意的是，16%的受訪者表示職員承諾保守秘密會令他們感到安全。

62% 62% of respondents said that guidelines on how the organisation protects their data help them feel more comfortable.
62%的受訪者認為機構提供有關如何保障其個人資料的指引，能令他們感到更安心。

Recommendations 建議

Alignment with Child Safeguarding Best Practices 協定守護兒童的最佳實踐 :

Child-facing organisations must establish and make accessible clear Child Safeguarding Policies and Procedures and foster a child-centred culture to address the risks and gaps identified by children.

服務兒童的機構必須制定並公開清晰的守護兒童政策和程序，並培養以兒童為本的文化，以解決兒童發現的風險和不足。

→ A lack of trust in staff may indicate a weak organisational culture where children do not feel safe, respected, or heard. Additionally, when harm occurs at home, the absence of a trusted adult in an organisation can leave a child with nowhere to turn to for support. Child-facing organisations must prioritise a child-centred culture that respects children's views and builds trust between children and staff. In-depth training for staff can help ensure that they are able to effectively support and build trust with children in ways that are considerate of their evolving needs.

缺乏對職員的信任，某程度上反映機構「守護兒童」文化薄弱，兒童在其中感受不到安全、尊重或被聆聽。若兒童在家中或機構內受傷害，但機構中無可信賴的職員，兒童可能會求助無門。機構需要建立「兒童為本」的文化，強調尊重兒童觀點，從而建立信任。對員工進行深入培訓，有助確保他們能夠有效地支援兒童並建立與兒童的信任，同時亦考慮兒童不同的需求。

→ Children's perception that their feedback is not taken seriously discourages children from voicing opinions or reporting concerns. Organisations must establish transparent, accessible, and confidential feedback mechanisms that support children to voice their opinions while demonstrating accountability towards the feedback provided.

若兒童感到意見未獲重視，會使他們不願表達意見或疑慮。機構必須設立透明、方便及保密的意見收集及舉報機制，支援兒童能表達意見，同時對所提供的意見負責。

- A preference for using unofficial or informal digital channels and secret keeping can introduce potential risks including privacy breaches, lack of monitoring capabilities, opportunities for grooming, or children's misunderstanding of "safe" confidentiality. Additionally, in many cases of abuse within organisations the perpetrator is a trusted member of the organisation who leverages their position to harm children. Child-facing organisations must establish clear behavioural standards for staff's interactions with children, including boundaries for in-person and online communications, and educate children on such appropriate and inappropriate interactions. Finally, organisations must establish internal guidelines for reporting and handling child-safety concerns and strengthen staff knowledge and ability to take action.

偏好使用非正式或非官方的即時通訊平台和保密的做法可能帶來潛在風險，包括私隱洩露、缺乏監控機制、誘拐（grooming）風險，以及兒童對「安全」保密性的誤解。此外，在許多機構內部的虐待案例中，施虐者是機構中被信賴的成員，他們利用職權傷害兒童。服務兒童的機構必須為員工與兒童的互動制定明確的行為準則，包括線上及線下溝通的界限，並教育兒童明確理解成人與兒童之間何為恰當與不恰當的互動。此外，機構必須制定內部指南，以通報和處理兒童安全問題，並加強員工在兒童安全上的知識和應對能力。

- A lack of transparency in organisations' data protection measures may contribute to distrust in organisations and a fear of misuse of data. In addition to obtaining legally required parental or guardian consent, child-facing organisations should obtain assent from children, offering information on how the data is used and using child-friendly methods to communicate this before collecting the data.

機構在個人資料處理上缺乏透明度，可能導致兒童不信任機構，並擔心個人資料被濫用。機構在收集兒童個人資料前，除了按法律要求徵得監護人的同意，還應使用兒童易於理解的方式，向兒童提供數據使用方式等信息，獲取兒童的同意（assent）。

Parent and Guardian Awareness of Child Safeguarding Policies and Procedures
家長和監護人了解守護兒童政策和程序:

Parents and guardians have significant decision-making power when their children engage with child-facing organisations. By equipping themselves with knowledge on Child Safeguarding standards and practices, parents and guardians can better hold organisations to account and ensure their children's safety is a priority.

當子女參與的機構的活動時，家長和監護人擁有重要的決策權。透過認識守護兒童的標準和實踐，家長和監護人可以更好地監督機構，確保子女的安全優先得到保障。

- Parents and guardians should ask organisations to share their Child Safeguarding Policies and Procedures to understand what protocols are in place. Such protocols should include guidelines for interactions between staff and children, employee recruitment checks, standards to ensure programmes are safe, procedures for handling safety concerns, and measures to ensure child data is protected.

家長和監護人應要求機構提供其守護兒童政策和程序，以了解相關措施。這些規程應包含以下標準：職員與兒童互動守則、招聘審查、確保活動安全的標準、處理安全問題的流程以及保護兒童個人資料的措施。

- To help organisations best support their children, parents and guardians should share any relevant needs their child may have with the organisation, and visit the organisation's facilities to assess the environmental safety and ensure programmes are suitable for their child's needs and abilities.

為幫助機構更好地服務兒童，家長和監護人應與機構充分溝通其子女的需要，並親自參觀機構，以評估環境設施的安全性，確保活動適合和滿足兒童的需求。

Supporting the Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse Ordinance (MRR) 支援《強制舉報虐待兒童條例》:

Adopting Child Safeguarding best practices is a part of the essential groundwork for organisations to successfully support the upcoming MRR Ordinance.

推行守護兒童的最佳實踐可為日後《強制舉報虐待兒童條例》的實施打好基礎，讓機構能更有效地支援相關工作。

- Commencing 20th January 2026, the Ordinance legally requires 25 specified professionals (such as social workers, teachers, and healthcare workers) to report suspected cases of serious child abuse. Organisations that embed robust Child Safeguarding practices will not only be more prepared to meet these new legal duties but will also be positioned to go beyond mere compliance, fostering a truly protective culture.

條例將於2026年1月20日起生效，法律要求25類指定專業人員（如社工、教師及醫護人員等）舉報懷疑的嚴重虐待兒童個案。機構若能訂立健全的守護兒童措施，並把措施融入機構架構中，不僅能更充分準備履行法律責任，更能營造真正具保護兒童性質的機構文化。

- We urge the Government to review the MRR after its initial implementation to strongly consider extending the reporting mandate to all child-facing roles and professionals, beyond the initially specified groups. Such an expansion is vital to ensure no child in Hong Kong falls through the gaps.

我們敦促政府於《強制舉報虐待兒童條例》初步實施後進行檢討，並積極考慮將強制舉報的責任擴展至所有接觸兒童的職位及專業人員，而不僅限於最初指定的群體，以確保香港沒有兒童因制度覆蓋範圍而受到忽略。

Conclusion 總結

Creating a robust Child Safeguarding culture within a child-facing organisation requires a holistic, child-centred approach that incorporates the range of children's experiences when they engage with such organisations. This requires frameworks that consider broader safety protocols as well as day-to-day practices, enhancing organisational governance, policy, and management practices, as well as staff skills and attitudes. The MRR marks a critical milestone in advancing Hong Kong's child-safety infrastructure and serves as a catalyst for child-facing organisations to review and improve their current Child Safeguarding protocols and practices, integrating children's views and prioritising their best interests.

在服務兒童的機構中建立健全的守護兒童文化，需要採取以兒童為本的方法，考慮兒童在與機構互動時的各種經驗。這需要一套框架以考慮更廣泛的安全規程，也要考慮日常實踐，從而提升機構的治理、政策和管理實踐，以及員工的技能和態度。《強制舉報虐待兒童條例》標誌著香港提升兒童安全基礎的里程碑，更促使服務兒童的機構檢視和改善現有的守護兒童規程和實踐，考慮兒童的意見，並將兒童的最佳利益放在首位。

This study showcases that children have clear views on safety within organisations, particularly with regard to the organisation's programming, staff, feedback systems, environment, and data protection processes. The findings reveal certain critical areas where action must be taken to establish standards and build trust between adults and children. Child-facing organisations must develop guidelines for interactions between staff and children, and, with parents, educate children on appropriate boundaries and safe confidentiality. Organisation staff must be upskilled to be able to better engage and build safe relationships with children and support their changing needs. Child-friendly mechanisms should be in place for children to confidently share their feedback and views on matters that affect them. Parents and child-facing organisations must empower children with information so they can have a say in how their data is being used.

Save the Children Hong Kong (SCHK) strongly recommends that child-facing organisations adopt Child Safeguarding best practices to promote a child-centred culture across their operations and build a foundation for effective implementation of the MRR.

這項研究表明，兒童對機構內部的安全，包括在機構的活動、員工、意見收集及舉報機制、環境和資料保護流程方面，都有清晰的看法。研究結果揭示，必須採取行動建立標準，和在成人和兒童之間建立信任。服務兒童的機構必須制定員工與兒童的互動的行為準則，並與家長一起教育兒童適當的界線和安全保密原則。機構員工必須提升技能，合適地與兒童互動，建立安全的關係，並支持他們不同及多變的需求。應建立兒童友善機制，讓兒童能自信地分享對影響他們的意見或疑慮。家長和服務兒童的機構必須給予兒童足夠資訊，使他們能夠參與決定自己資料的使用方式。

香港救助兒童會強烈建議兒童為本的機構採納守護兒童最佳實踐，以倡導以兒童為本的文化，並為有效實施《強制舉報虐待兒童條例》奠定基礎。



Background 背景

Hong Kong has established various legal and policy frameworks to safeguard children's well-being, guided by local legislation and international commitments, including the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). Recent data from Hong Kong's Social Welfare Department (SWD) indicates an increase in child maltreatment cases, particularly by adults in positions of trust. For instance, figures show a rise in newly registered cases of child maltreatment, with 940 cases in 2020 increasing by 60% to over 1,500 in 2024 (Hong Kong Child Protection Registry, 2024). The introduction of the Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse Ordinance (MRR), commencing on 20th January 2026, marks a critical milestone in advancing Hong Kong's child protection infrastructure.

In consideration of the growing number of child maltreatment cases and to support the upcoming MRR legislation, it is critical that organisations and communities implement measures to not only respond to harm, but also support prevention of harm that arises within organisation settings. Establishing a sustainable and robust Child Safeguarding culture within child-facing organisations is critical to the successful implementation of the MRR and protection of children in Hong Kong.

Given the wide range of child-facing industries in Hong Kong, the current legal frameworks, such as the Protection of Children and Juveniles Ordinance (Cap. 213) and various guidelines from the Education Bureau (EDB) and SWD, are challenged to provide child-safety standards that capture the diversity of engagements with children across different sectors. While the SWD recommends institutions to establish internal child-safety policies and procedures, there is minimal guidance on how to establish and implement these, and no clear definition of any officially recommended standards that these policies and procedures should meet.

香港參考了本地立法和國際承諾，包括《聯合國兒童權利公約》，建立多項法律和政策框架保障兒童福祉。香港社會福利署的最新數據顯示，虐待兒童個案有上升趨勢，尤其是一些身居要職成年人的施虐。數據顯示，新登記虐兒個案由2020年的940宗攀升至2024年超過1500宗，增加了60%（香港保護兒童資料庫，2024）。將於2026年1月20日生效的《強制舉報虐待兒童條例》的實施，標誌着香港在加強兒童保護制度上的重要里程碑。

鑑於虐待兒童個案日益增加，並為配合即將生效的強制舉報虐兒條例，社會各界及服務兒童的機構有必要加強防護工作，在機構日常運作中建立可持續的「守護兒童」（Child Safeguarding）文化及措施，不只應對已發生的傷害，更要預防兒童在機構受到傷害。機構中建立可持續且健全的守護兒童文化可確保強制舉報制度順利執行，並能全面地保障香港兒童的安全。

在香港服務兒童的行業眾多，現行的法律框架，例如《保護兒童及少年條例》（第213章）以及教育局和社會福利署的各項指引，難以提供涵蓋不同領域接觸兒童的安全標準。社會福利署建議各機構制定內部兒童安全政策和程序，但現時對制定和實施這些政策和程序的指引並不足夠，也沒有任何明確的官方標準作參考。這使得各機構需自行決定其政策和做法，導致員工、家長或兒童在接觸的各個機構在實際需求與預期中有落差。

自2019年香港救助兒童會為本地服務兒童的機構提供員工培訓和支援政策制定，接觸超過1800名來自非政府組織、學校、活動及體育中心、教育中心等機構的專業人士。隨著香港公眾對守護兒童意識的不斷提高，諮詢主要持份者——香港兒童，並了解他們對服務兒童的機構的期望，是非常重要的一步。為支持兒童在《聯合國兒童權利公約》下的參與權，本研究旨在確保兒童的聲音

This leaves institutions to self-determine their policies and practices, contributing to potential gaps between what staff, parents, or children can expect from the various organisations they engage with on a regular basis.

Since 2019, SCHK's Child Safeguarding Service has provided staff training and policy development support to child-facing organisations in Hong Kong – reaching over 1,800 professionals from NGOs, schools, activity and sports clubs, education centres, and more. As awareness of Child Safeguarding continues to grow in Hong Kong, a critical step is to consult the major stakeholders of this topic – the children of Hong Kong – and understand what they expect from the organisations that serve them. In support of children's right to participation in the UNCRC, this research serves to ensure children's voices are heard, and continue to be heard, helping to foster safe organisations that are child-centred and safeguard children's best interests.

To support stronger recommendations to local child-facing organisations that incorporate children's views, this study aims to explore how children define "safety" within organisational contexts and identify the factors influencing their perceptions.

Engaging children as active participants in the research process ensures that their voices, as key stakeholders in the organisation-child engagement, are considered. Through discussions with Child Researchers, the following research question was developed: From a child's perspective, how do a child-facing organisation's child-safety systems and structures impact the safety of children in Hong Kong?

被聽到，並持續被聽到，從而建立以兒童為本、保障兒童最佳利益的安全機構。

為了向本地服務兒童的機構提出更有力的建議，使他們能夠更有效納入兒童的意見，本研究旨在探討兒童如何在機構環境中定義「安全」，並識別影響他們認知的因素。

讓兒童作為研究過程的積極參與者，可以確保他們作為機構與兒童互動中的主要持份者的聲音得到充分考慮。透過與兒童研究員的討論，我們提出了以下研究問題：從兒童的角度來看，服務兒童的機構的兒童安全系統和結構如何影響香港兒童的安全？



Methodology 研究方法

This study was conducted in Hong Kong from December 2024 to October 2025, with data collection occurring between May and September 2025. A child participatory approach was applied from the research inception stage to the data collection, analysis, and key finding dissemination stage. A team of Child Researchers, with 6 members aged 14 to 16 (both boys and girls), was set up and coordinated by SCHK staff to ensure that children's voices and ideas were fully taken into account across every step of the research.

本研究於2024年12月至2025年10月在香港進行，資料收集時間為2025年5月至9月。研究從構思階段到資料收集、分析和研究發布階段均採用兒童參與式方法。香港救助兒童會協助組成了一個兒童研究員團隊，成員包埋6名14至16歲兒童（男女皆有），以確保在研究的每個階段都能充分考慮兒童的意見和想法。

The research used a mixed-methods approach, integrating both quantitative and qualitative methods. A survey questionnaire and semi-structured guiding interview questions were developed in collaboration with the Child Researchers. The focus areas for children's views on safety within this study include:

研究採用混合方法，包括量性和質性方法。研究人員與兒童研究員合作制定了問卷和半結構式訪問問題。本研究關注兒童對安全的看法，主要範圍包括：

- Organisation Programming
  安全活動及項目策劃
- Organisation Staff
  機構員工（成年人）
- Feedback Systems
  反饋系統/意見收集及舉報機制
- Organisation Environment
  環境
- Child Data Protection
  資料保護



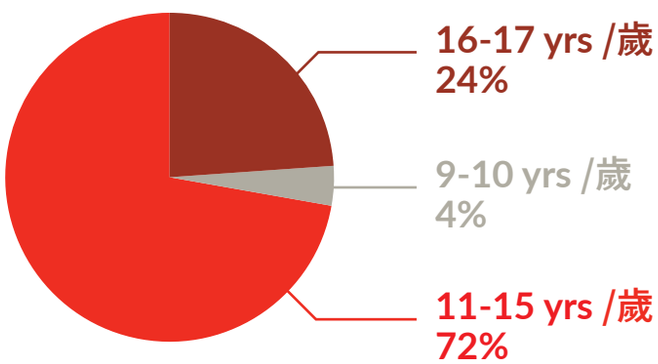
587 children aged 9 to 17 from across Hong Kong responded to the online questionnaire, and children aged 9 to 11 were engaged via follow-up interviews.

587名9至17歲香港的兒童回應了網上問卷，個別9至11歲的兒童參加了後續訪談。

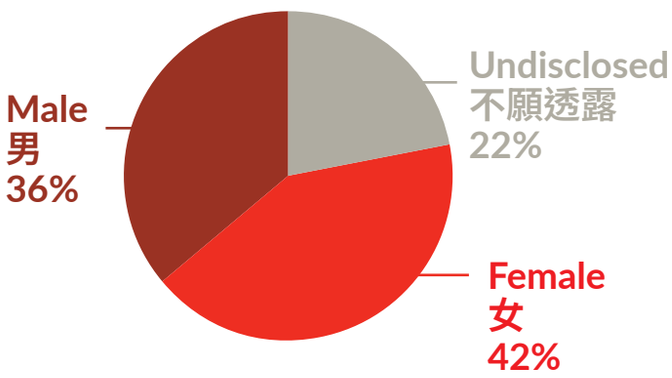
Results of the Survey
調查結果

Respondent Demographic 受訪者背景資料

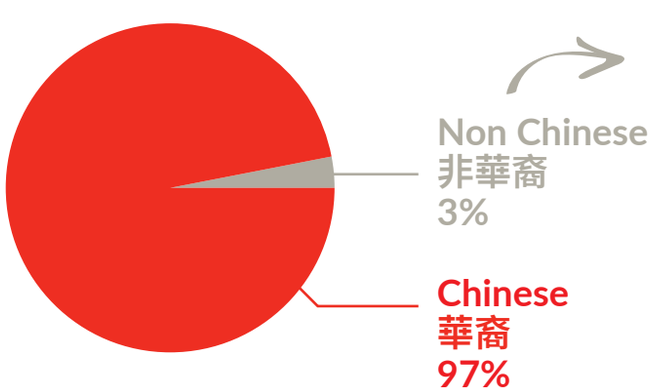
Responses were from children aged 9 – 17.
受訪者為9至17歲的兒童。

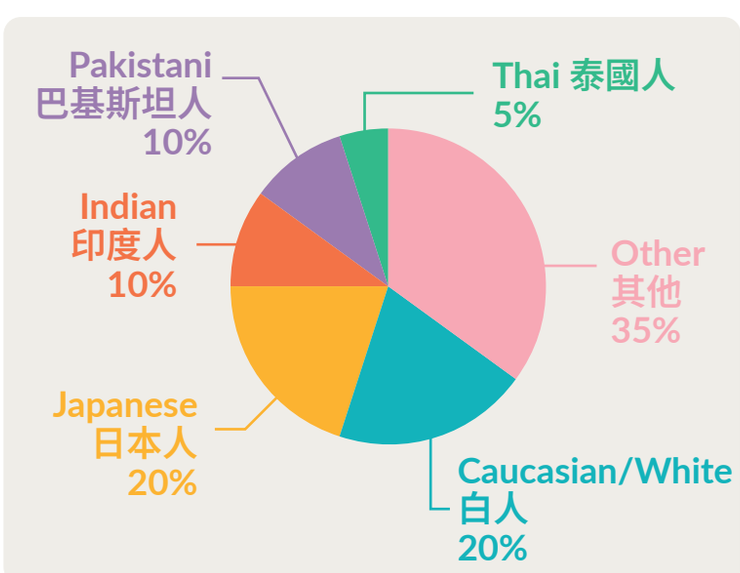


Of the respondents who disclosed their gender, the slight majority are female.
在透露性別的受訪者中，女性略佔多數。

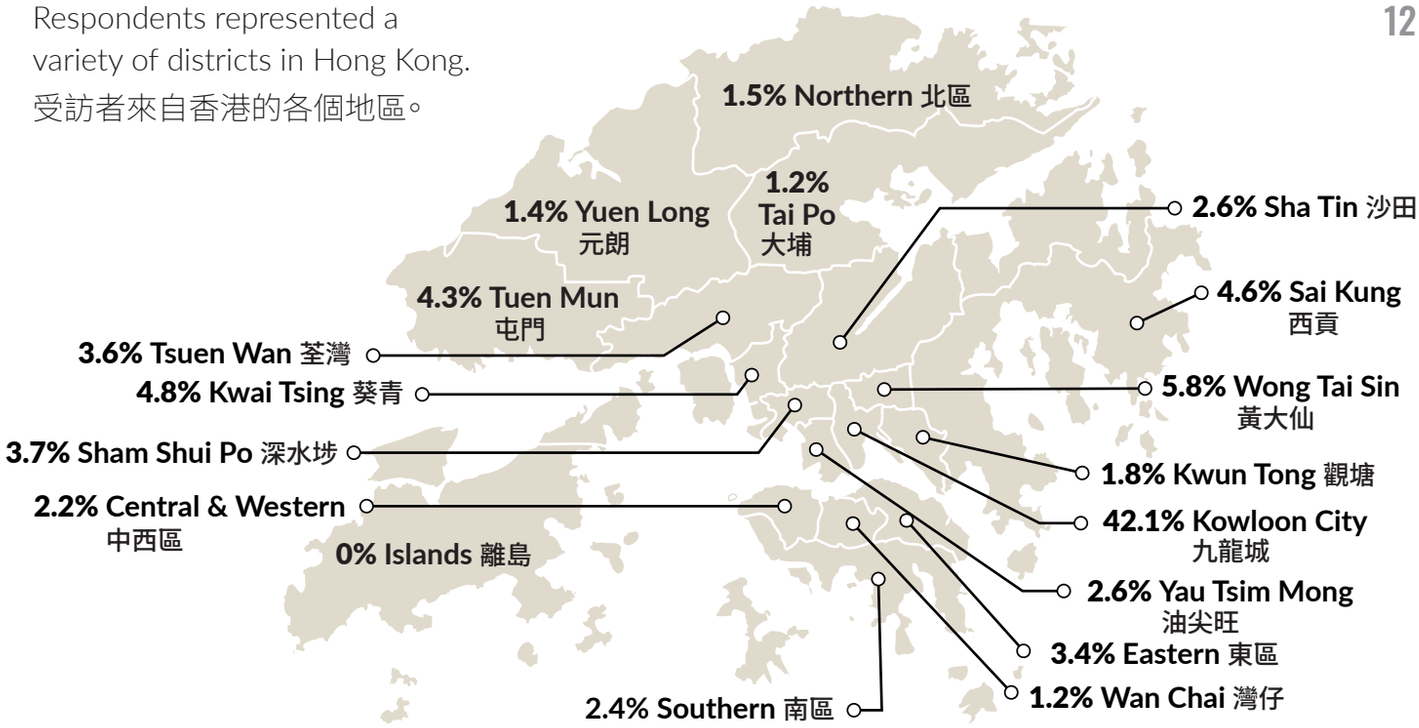


A vast majority of respondents are of Chinese ethnicity, with smaller representation across a range of ethnicities.
大多數受訪者為華裔，其他族裔的受訪者較少。



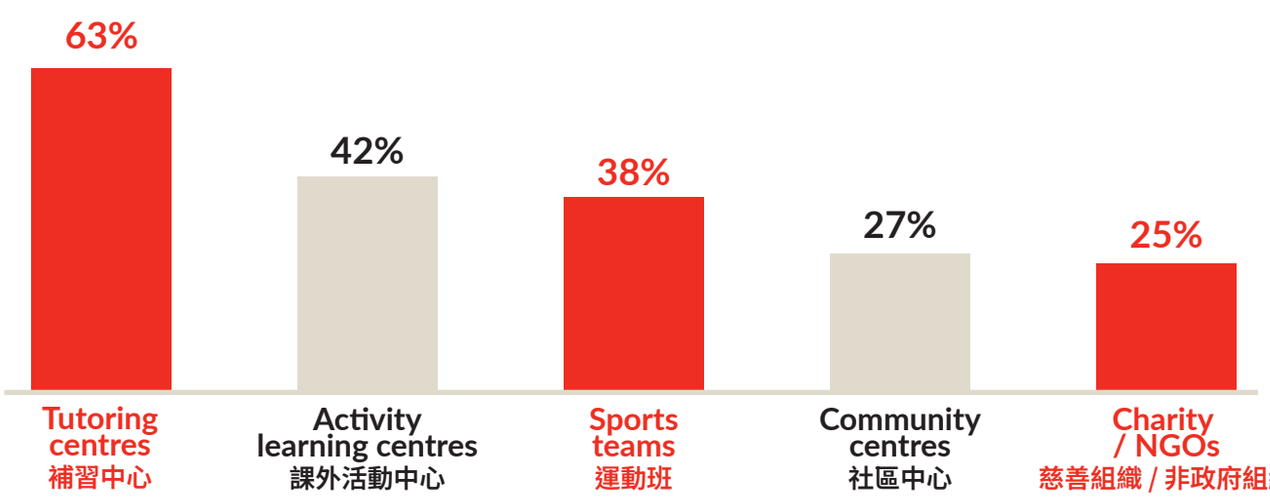


Respondents represented a variety of districts in Hong Kong.
受訪者來自香港的各個地區。

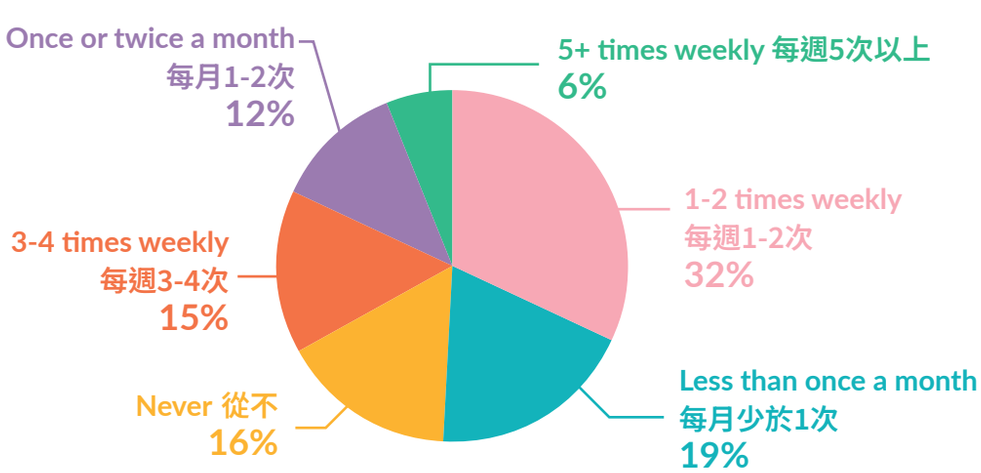


Children's Engagement with Child-Facing Organisations 兒童與服務兒童的機構的互動

Types of Child-Facing Organisations Attended by Respondents (other than school)
受訪者參與的機構類型 (學校除外)



Frequency of Visits to Child-Facing Organisations (other than school)
到訪服務兒童的機構 (學校除外) 的頻率

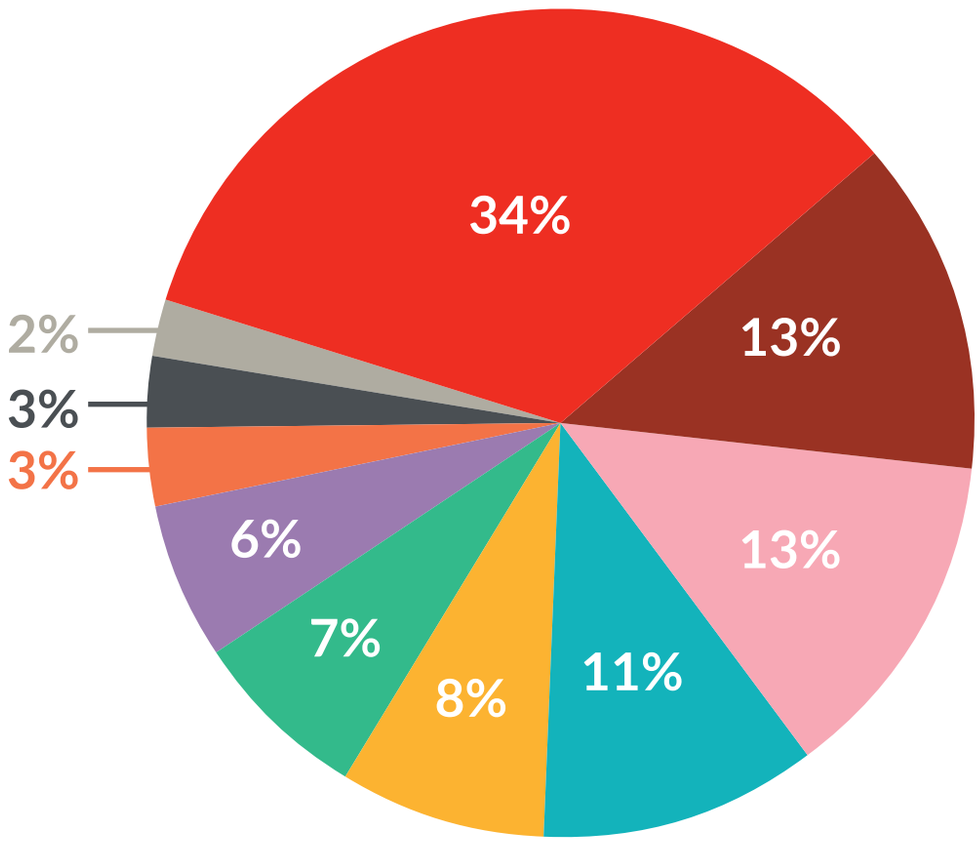


Other than schools, 53% of respondents attended child-facing organisations at least on a weekly basis. Tutorial centres are the most common.
除了學校之外，53%的兒童每星期至少參加一次服務兒童的機構的活動。最常見的是補習社。

Survey Results 調查結果

Organisation Programmes 機構活動

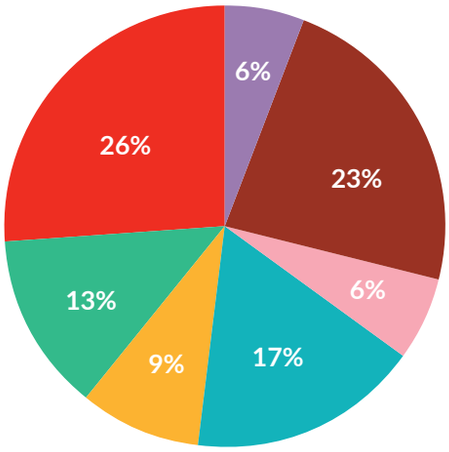
When looking at an organisation, what matters more to you?
當您決定參與活動時，以下哪些因素最具影響力？



- Friendly staff 友善的員工
- Rules for both staff and children's behaviour 規矩(給成年人與兒童)
- Parent consent for joining 活動前索取父母同意
- Professional certificates / licences / medals of the organisation 展示機構的專業證書、發牌、獎項等等
- Partnerships or relationships with other well-known brands / organisations 與其他信譽良好機構有合作關係
- Clear organisation mission statement 明確的機構願景和目標
- A public website and/or social media 公開機構網頁或社交媒體賬號
- A way for children to give feedback to an organisation 兒童提供意見方法
- Guidelines for protecting children's data 保護兒童資料指引
- Guidelines on how the organisation runs activities safely 安全活動或項目運作指引

Over 1 in 3 respondents said that friendly staff was their first priority when deciding whether to engage with an organisation.
超過三分之一的受訪者表示，友善的工作人員是他們決定是否參與機構的首要考慮因素。

In your experience, what makes an event or activity feel SAFE for you?
對您而言，哪一項因素會讓您認為一個活動或項目是安全的？





Over 1 in 4 respondents reported that a clear plan for activities or events helps the activity feel safe to them, while 23% noted that it was the organisation respecting different needs.
超過四分之一的受訪者表示，明確的項目計劃有助於讓他們感到安全，而 23% 的兒童指出，機構尊重不同的需求也很重要。

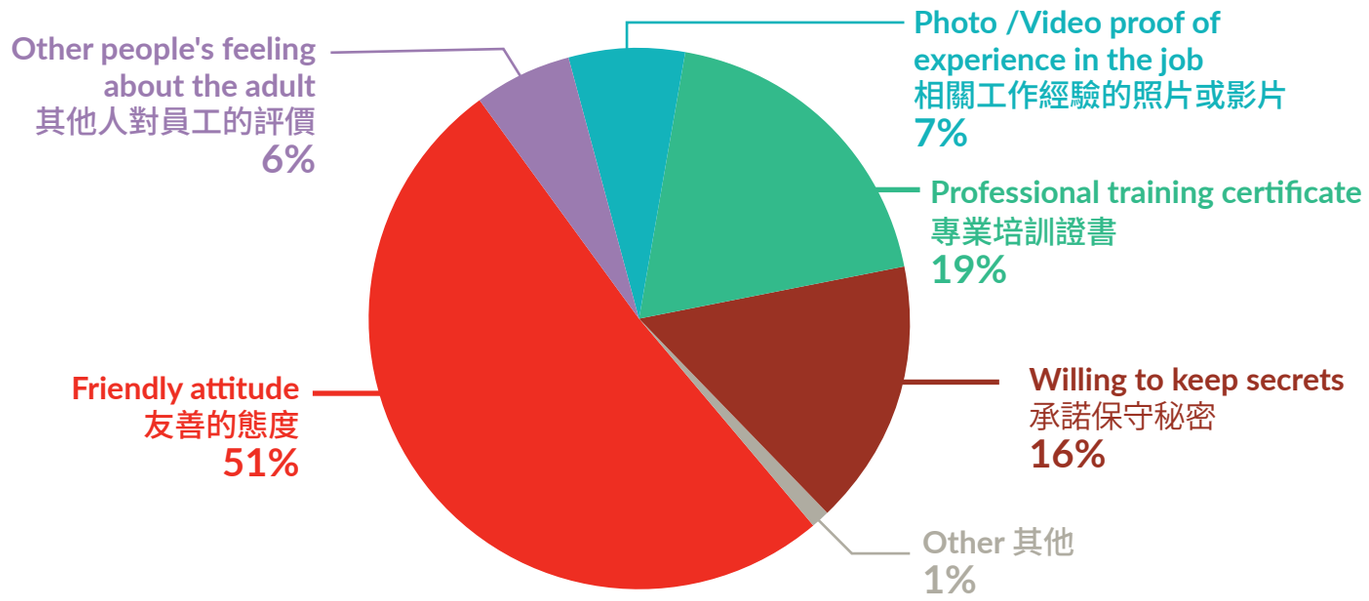


A clear plan for the event was highlighted by older respondents, whereas respondents aged 9-10 years noted that parent consent was the more important factor.
年齡較大的受訪者強調了活動的明確計劃，而 9-10 歲的受訪者則指出父母的同意才是更重要的因素。

- Steps to protect children's data
  保護兒童資料的程序
- Respecting children's different needs
  尊重兒童不同需要
- Pictures of previous related events /activities
  過去辦過相似活動的記錄照片
- Parent consent for joining
  父母親簽寫參加活動同意書
- Including children's voice when making decisions about an activity
  在活動計劃過程有詢問過兒童意見
- Enough adults to watch over the activities
  足夠成年人參與及監督
- Clear plan for the event
  明確的項目計劃

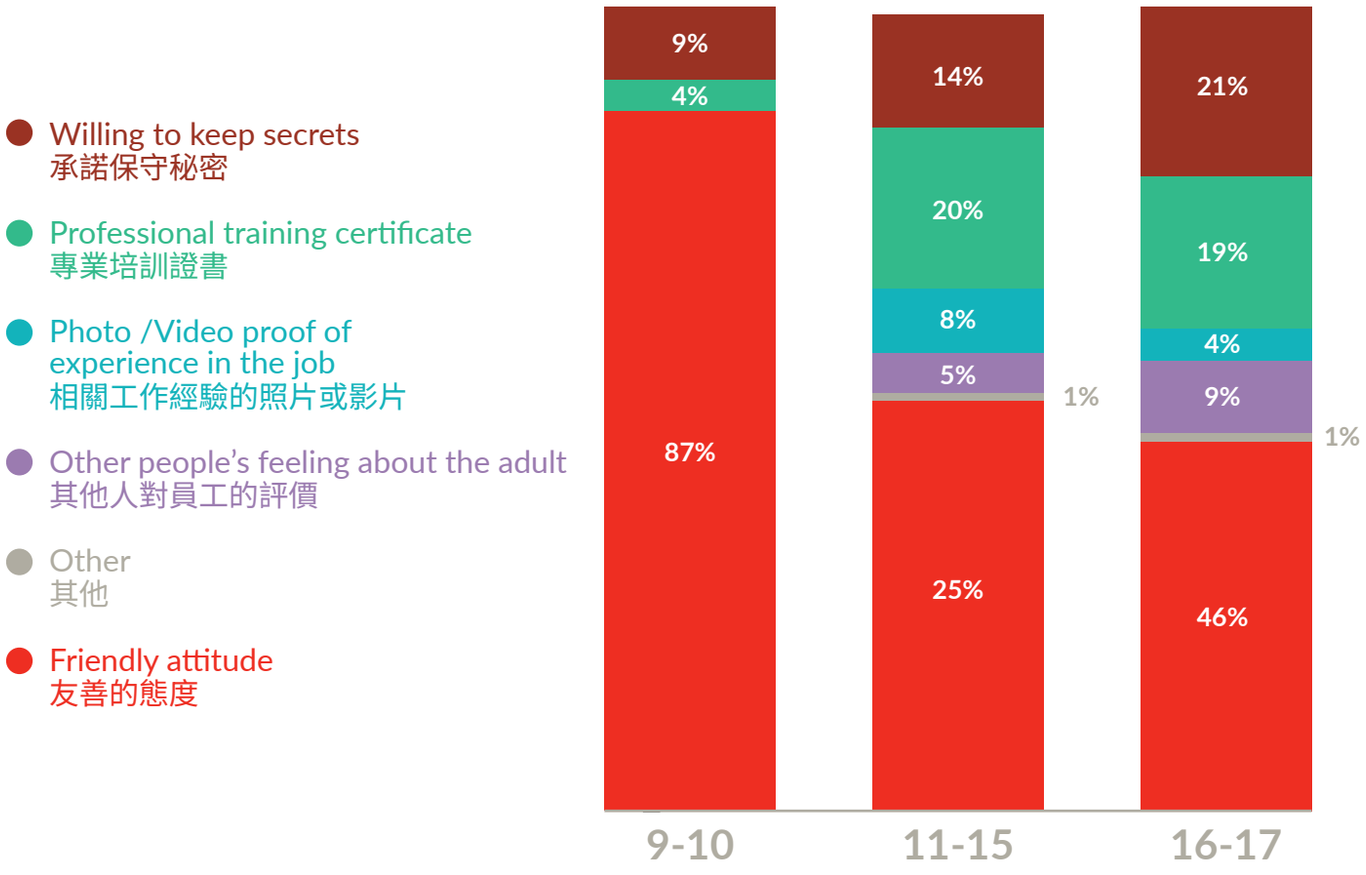
Staff Members 機構員工(成年人)

Which of the following helps you feel the most safe about a staff member?
以下有幾種考量因素,哪一個最令您覺得該員工比較可以相信?



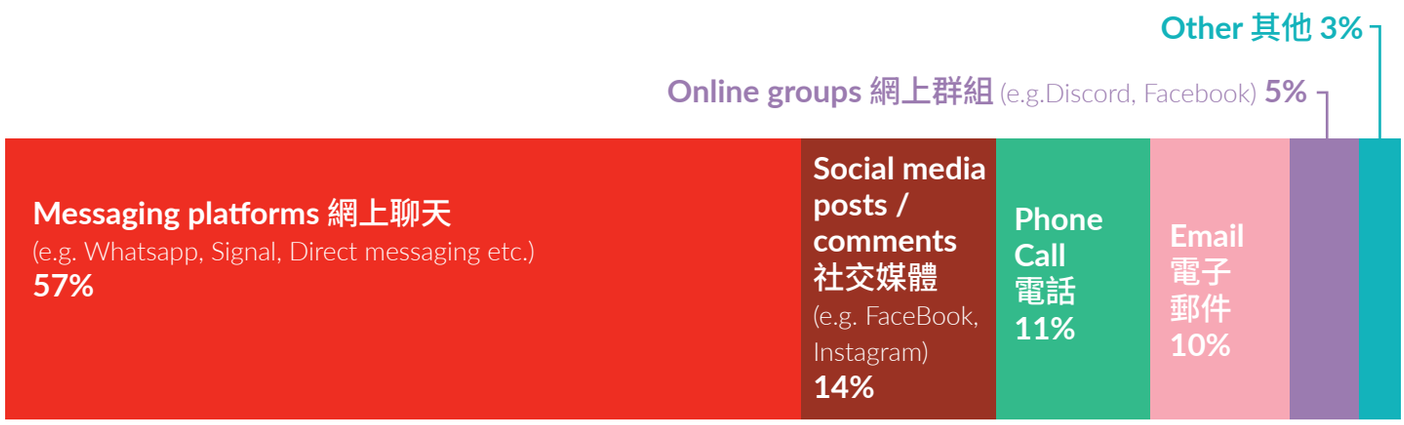
51% of respondents said staff's friendly attitude made them feel safe. Other key factors are staff's professional training certifications (19%) and their willingness to keep secrets (16%).
51%的受訪者表示,工作人員友善的態度讓他們感到安全。其他重要因素包括工作人員的專業訓練證書(19%)和他們保守秘密的意願(16%)。





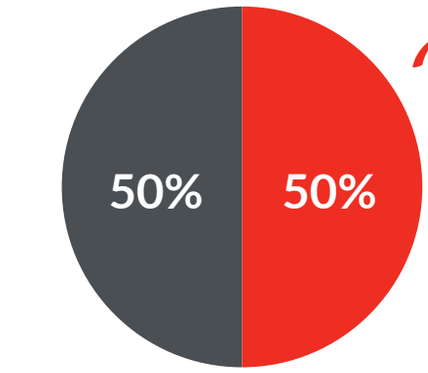
Staff willingness to keep secrets was more highly valued in older respondents: 14% of 11–15-year-olds and 21% of 16–17-year-olds, compared to 9% of 9-10-year-olds.
相比起只佔9%的9-10歲的受訪者，14%的11-15歲和21%的16-17歲的受訪者更注重機構職員承諾保守秘密。

What is your preferred way of communicating with staff members?
如果要跟機構員工溝通，哪一種溝通方式比較舒服？



Almost half of the respondents preferred to communicate with staff via messaging platforms like WhatsApp.
近一半的受訪者喜歡透過 WhatsApp 等即時通訊平台與員工溝通。

Are there trustworthy staff members you share experiences with?
您有任何值得信任的員工，讓您願意分享您的想法與經驗嗎？



No, I don't have a trusted staff member 沒有值得信任的員工

Yes, I have a trusted staff member 有值得信任的員工

50% of respondents do not have a trusted staff member within organisations.

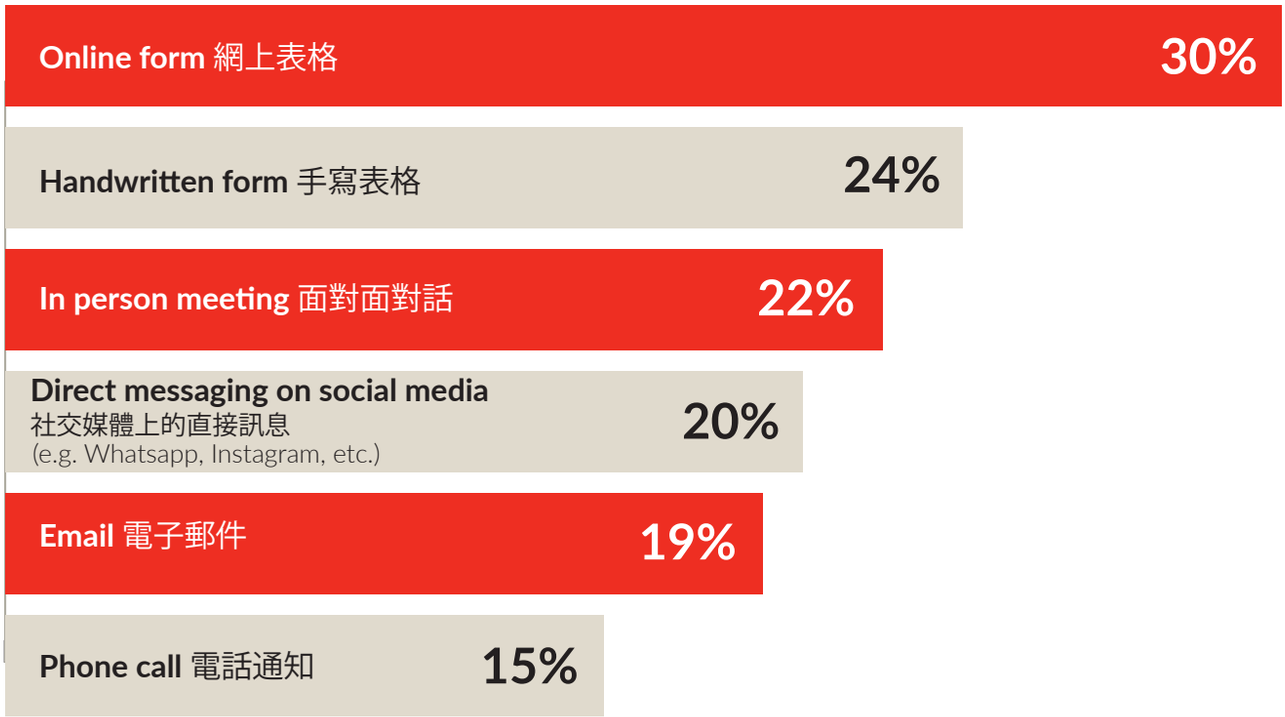
50% 的受訪者在機構中沒有值得信賴的工作人員

Qualities that respondents expect from trusted staff:
受訪者認為值得信任的員工具備以下特質：

- They can share their experiences and I can learn more about the situation or even the difficulty of life
  他們可以分享自己的經歷，甚至是生活的艱難的事
- Gentle and understanding
  溫柔理解我的
- Friendly, proactive, communicative, and sincere
  友善、主動、樂於溝通、真誠
- They are friendly and keep my secrets
  友善，會替我保守秘密
- A good listener, but not a critic
  會聆聽，但不會加以批評
- Respectful of ideas, willing to share stories, a listener to others' ideas
  尊重想法 願意分享故事 傾聽他人想法
- Professionally trained, with certifications and relevant work experience
  有被專業的培訓過，有證書和相關工作經驗

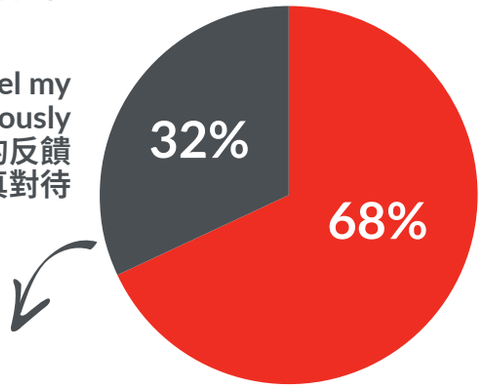
Feedback Systems 反饋系統/意見收集及舉報機制

If an organisation wanted to get your feedback, what method would help you be honest?
如果一間機構想要聽聽您的想法，哪一種反饋方式會讓您更誠實地回應？



Almost 1 in 3 respondents indicated online forms would help them be the most honest.
近三分之一的受訪者表示，線上表格可以幫助他們真實表達意見。

Do you feel your feedback is taken seriously?
您認為您的反饋有被認真對待嗎？

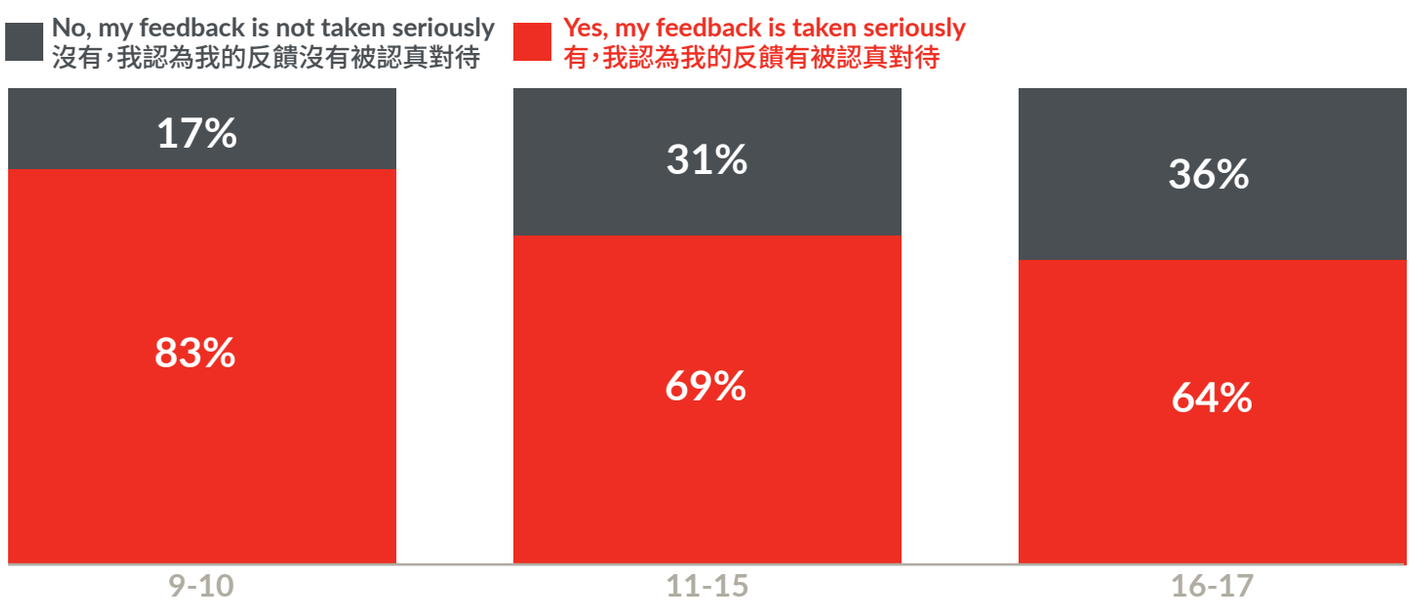


Why children feel they are not taken seriously:
兒童會覺得自己沒有被認真看待的原因：

- 因為我覺得他們不會浪費時間關心小朋友的意見
  Because I don't think they will waste time caring about children's opinions
- Some feedback is never addressed
  有些意見從未得到回應
- Some staff would take our feedback as jokes
  有些員工會把我們的意見當成玩笑
- No concrete action to improve the problem
  沒有任何改善問題的實際行動

Why children feel they are taken seriously:
受訪者會覺得自己有被認真看待的原因：

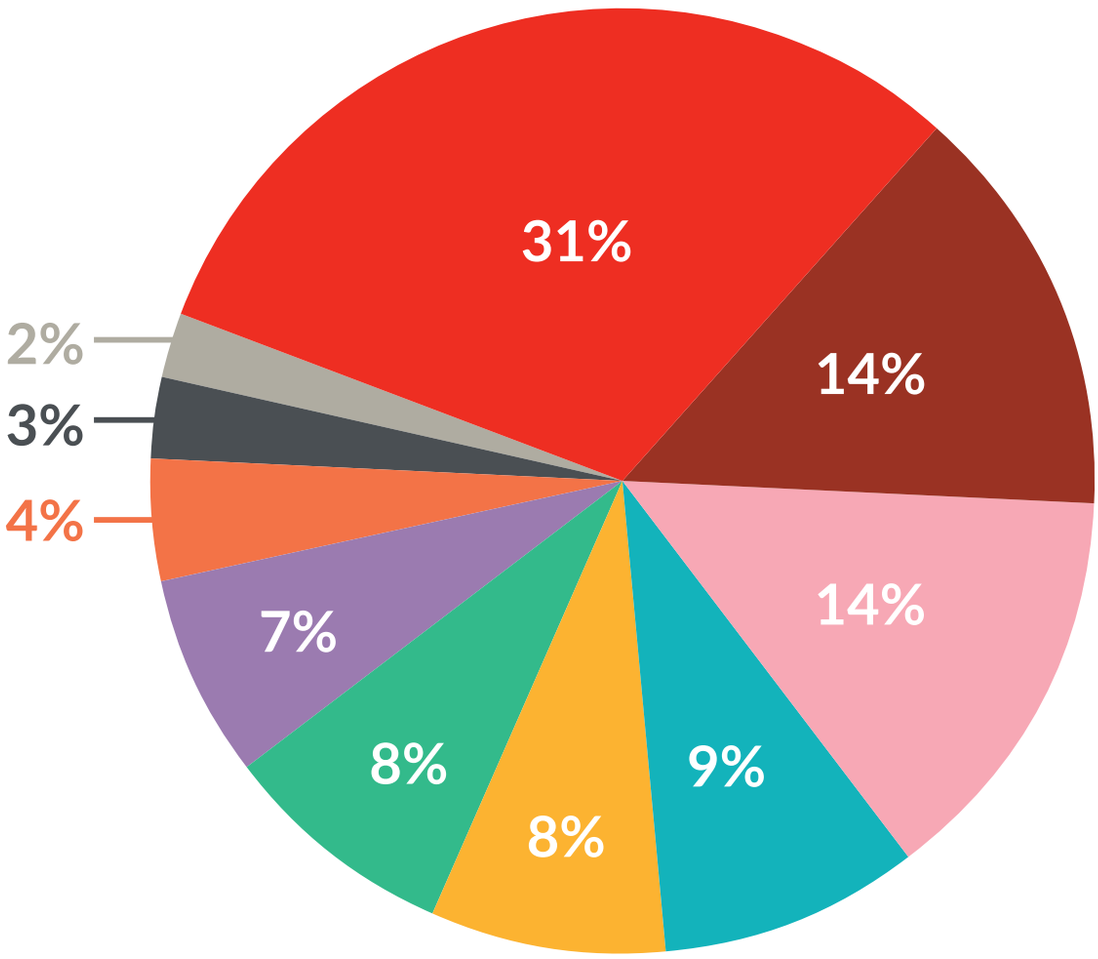
- They respect it and try adjusting their rules or ways
  他們尊重，並試圖調整他們的規則或方式
- Give me more than 1 way to feedback
  給我多於一種反饋方式
- They will answer questions in details
  他們會詳細解答
- Organisations conduct regular follow-ups, implement suggested improvements, and share feedback outcomes publicly
  機構會定期進行後續跟進，落實建議的改進措施，並公開分享意見結果



Almost a third of respondents feel organisations do not take their feedback seriously, with older respondents reporting this more than younger respondents: 31% of 11–15-year-olds and 36% of 16–17-year-olds, compared to 17% of 9-10-year-olds.
近三分之一的受訪者認為機構沒有認真對待他們的回饋，年齡較大的受訪者比年齡較小的受訪者中有 36% 有這種看法：11-15 歲受訪者中有 31% 有這種看法，16-17 歲受訪者中有 36% 有這種看法，而 9-10 歲受訪者中只有 17% 有這種看法。

Organisation Environment 環境

When joining an activity run by an organisation, which of these factors matter to you?
踏入任何活動或機構時，哪一些環境因素會讓您感覺更有安全感或放心？



- Cleanliness and tidiness 乾淨整齊
- Security cameras / CCTV 閉路電視
- Overall location (district, well-lit streets, etc.) 區域（地區、足夠街燈等）
- Well-kept equipment 設施保養良好
- Display of professional certificates, medals, or licenses 展示專業培訓證書或發牌
- Brightly lit indoors 室內光線明亮
- Security guard 有保安員在場
- Photo display of previous activities run by the organisation 相片展示機構舉辦過的活動
- Rooms / doors with windows 房間或門上有窗
- Separate washrooms for adults and children 成年人與兒童洗手間分開

Almost a third of respondents reported that the cleanliness and tidiness of the organisation's environment was their highest priority when joining an organisation's activity.
近三分之一的受訪者表示，在參與機構組織的活動時，機構環境的清潔和整潔是他們最重視的因素。

Data and Privacy 資料保護

What do you need to know about how the organisation is using your data to help you feel safe?
如果一間機構需要使用您的資料，您會關心以下問題嗎？

What is my data used for? 使用我的資料的目的？	48%
Who has access to my data? 誰擁有權限處理我的資料？	43%
Where is my data saved? 我的資料儲存在哪裡？	37%
How long will my data be used for? 我的資料會被使用多久？	37%

Almost half the respondents reported that knowing what their data would be used for was very important for them to feel safe about sharing their data with an organisation.
近一半的受訪者表示，了解自己的資料將用於甚麼用途，對他們來說非常重要，這能讓他們安心地與機構分享自己的資料。

What are some factors that can help you feel more comfortable about sharing your experience or photo?
如果機構想要公開您的照片或個人經歷，您會考慮以下的因素嗎？

Guidelines for protecting my data 資料保護指引	62%
Someone to explain the use 有員工解釋資料用途	53%
Using fake names 可以用假名	49%
Being able to review how my data will be used 可以改動我的資料用途	37%
Other 其他	3%

Almost two thirds of respondents said that guidelines on how the organisation protects their data would help them feel more comfortable with sharing their data.
近三分之二的受訪者表示，如果機構能夠提供保護他們數據的指引，將有助於他們更放心地分享自己的數據。



Discussion 討論

The findings of this study highlight that children's views on safety are influenced by a mix of emotional, environmental, and procedural factors. The study also holds insights that may carry implications in light of the upcoming MRR. It is therefore critical to consider how children's views intersect with the operational and legal demands of mandatory reporting.

The study found that half of the respondents do not have a trusted adult in organisations, and many feel their feedback is not taken seriously. This highlights the need for organisations to foster more child-centred cultures where children feel heard, respected, and supported. Responsive and accountable feedback systems are essential to build greater trust with children and help them feel safe enough to disclose concerns – a factor that is foundational to the success of any mandatory reporting framework.

Friendly staff play a central role in respondents' decision to engage with an organisation, which highlights potential risks around adults abusing their position of trust. The finding that some respondents feel safer when staff are willing to keep secrets also raises significant concerns. While this may reflect a desire for trust and confidentiality, it also points to potentially dangerous risks if boundaries are not clearly defined. Conducting criminal background checks, such as the Sexual Conviction Record Check (SCRC), before staff engage with children is a vital safeguarding measure in this context. These checks prevent individuals with harmful historical behaviour from entering roles of trust, where power dynamics can be easily exploited. They also help ensure accountability in roles that inherently have influence, which is key in reducing blurred boundaries and reinforcing safe relationships. In the context of the MRR, organisations must ensure staff are equipped to navigate these complex dynamics with children – building children's trust while maintaining transparency about their duties to report to local authorities and helping children understand safe secret-keeping practices.

這項研究的結果強調，受訪者對安全的看法受到情緒、環境和程序等多種因素的影響。本研究亦為即將實施的《強制舉報虐待兒童條例》提供了一些有啟示性的見解。考慮兒童的觀點如何與強制性舉報的實際運作和法律要求相交織是非常重要的。

研究發現，半數受訪者在機構中沒有值得信賴的成年人，許多受訪者感覺他們的反饋沒有被重視。這強調了機構需要創造以兒童為本的文化，讓兒童感到被傾聽、被尊重和被支持。反應迅速且負責任的反饋機制對於建立與兒童的信任非常重要，並能幫助他們感到安全，從而願意表達擔憂——這是任何強制性舉報框架成功的基礎因素。

友善的機構員工在受訪者決定是否參與機構方面發揮主要作用，這凸顯了成年人濫用職權傷害兒童的潛在風險。然而，研究發現，一些受訪者在員工願意保守秘密時會感到更安全，這令人擔憂。雖然這可能反映了兒童對信任和保密的渴望，但也表明，如果界線不明確，則可能存在潛在的危險。在此背景下，對工作人員進行犯罪背景調查，例如性罪行定罪紀錄查核機制（SCRC），是至關重要的保障措施。這些核查可以防止過往有不良行為的人員擔任需要被信任的角色，從而避免權力被濫用。此外，這些核查也有助於確保在具有影響力的職位上落實問責制，這樣對於減少界線模糊和加強安全關係至關重要。而在《強制舉報虐待兒童條例》的背景下，各機構必須確保工作人員能夠妥善處理與兒童之間複雜的互動關係——在建立兒童信任的同時，保持向地方當局報告的職責透明，並幫助兒童理解安全的保密方法。

Respondents showed a strong preference for messaging platforms like WhatsApp or Signal to communicate with staff. While this reflects today's communication norms, it also introduces safeguarding challenges. Clear guidelines, official communication channels, and monitoring systems are needed to ensure these platforms are used safely and appropriately. Such efforts also help to ensure any disclosures of harm that occur through these channels are appropriately recognised and acted upon.

Although data protection was not a top priority for respondents when deciding whether to engage with an organisation, the finding that almost half of the respondents said that knowing what their data is used for helps them feel safe suggests that transparency can enhance trust. Therefore, organisations may see greater engagement with children if they are open about their data policies and actively educate and share these policies with children in child-friendly ways. Where sensitive information may be shared with local authorities, these child-friendly explanations of mandatory reporting procedures can help foster more confidence in children's engagement with organisations.

Respondents valued clear plans, rules for adults and children, and parental consent as indicators of safety; the latter especially valued by younger respondents. These elements contribute to structured environments where safety is visible and predictable. As the MRR becomes a legal requirement, organisations must develop Child Safeguarding Policies and Procedures, and inform families about their protocols, how disclosures and suspected cases of harm are handled, and what reporting obligations exist. This transparency supports families in making informed decisions about their engagement with an organisation and strengthens the protective partnership between families and organisations.

受訪者表現出對WhatsApp或Signal等即時通訊平台的強烈偏好，並傾向於使用它們與機構員工溝通。這雖然反映了現今的溝通習慣，但也帶來了安全保障的挑戰。我們需要明確的指引、官方溝通渠道和監控系統，以確保這些平台得到安全及適當的使用。這些措施也有助於識別和處理經這些溝通渠道發生的傷害事件。

儘管資料保護並非受訪者在決定是否參與機構時的首要考慮因素，但近一半受訪者表示了解資料的用途有助於他們感到安全，這表明增加透明度可以增強信任。因此，如果機構公開它們的資料政策，並以兒童易於理解的方式積極向兒童解釋，則能提高兒童的參與度。在可能需要與行政機構分享個人資訊的情況下，以兒童易於理解的方式解釋強制性舉報的程序，有助於增強兒童與機構互動時的信心。

受訪者重視明確的項目計劃、成人和兒童規則以及父母的同意，並將此視為安全的指標；後者尤其受到年幼受訪者的重視。這些要素有助於營造有系統的環境，使安全成為顯而易見且可預測的因素。隨著《強制舉報虐待兒童條例》成為法律要求，各機構必須制定守護兒童政策和程序，並告知家長相關規程、如何處理揭露和發現疑似傷害案件，以及有哪些舉報義務。這種透明度有助於家庭在與機構合作時做出明智決定，並加強家庭與機構之間在保護兒童上的夥伴關係。

Recommendations
建議

Child-Facing Organisations 服務兒童的機構

A significant number of respondents say they don't have a trusted adult in organisations, and many do not feel their opinions are taken seriously – citing that their feedback is never addressed or leads to no change. Child-facing organisations must establish and prioritise a child-centred culture where staff and organisations demonstrate that children's voices are actively heard and supported, and actions are taken with children's best interests in mind.

有一定數量的受訪者表示，他們生活中沒有值得信賴的成年人，許多受訪者感覺自己的意見不被重視——他們指出，自己的反饋從未得到回應，或者根本沒有任何改變。服務兒童的機構必須建立並優先推行以兒童為本的文化，讓員工和機構切實感受到兒童的聲音被積極傾聽和支持，並且所有行動都以兒童的最佳利益為出發點。

- Organisations must provide regular, in-depth, and job-specific training to staff to ensure they are able to effectively communicate, build trusting relationships, and support children in ways that are considerate of their diverse and evolving needs.

機構必須為員工提供定期、深入且針對職位的培訓，以確保他們能夠有效溝通、建立信任關係，並支持兒童多樣化且不斷變化的需求。

- Confidential and child-friendly feedback and reporting mechanisms that are accessible to children of all ages and abilities can further encourage honest engagement and participation. Examples include online forms shared via QR code or physical "worry boxes" placed in safe, visible, yet private locations, such as near washrooms.

保密及兒童友善的反饋和報告機制，並確保所有年齡和能力的兒童都能使用，可以進一步鼓勵他們坦誠地參與和表達。例如，可以透過二維碼分享線上表格，或在安全、顯眼且私密的地方（例如洗手間附近）放置實體「煩惱箱」。

- Organisations must demonstrate accountability through a transparent mechanism that clearly states who received the feedback and the confidential process that will follow, and by communicating back to children how their feedback has been addressed.

機構須透過透明的機制來展現其問責制，明確說明反饋的接收者以及後續的保密處理流程，並及時告知兒童他們的反饋是如何得到處理的。



The combination of respondents' preference to communicate with staff via messaging platforms such as WhatsApp, and feeling safer with staff who are friendly and willing to keep secrets, could pose significant risks. Child-facing organisations must establish and train staff on internal reporting procedures, as well as clear behavioural standards and boundaries for all staff interactions with children, whether in-person or online, and educate children about these guidelines via child-friendly methods.

受訪者更傾向於透過WhatsApp等即時通訊平台與工作人員溝通，並且覺得友善且願意保守秘密的員工更安全，這種現象可能構成重大風險。服務兒童的機構必須建立並培訓員工內部報告程序，制定清晰的行為準則和界限，規範員工與兒童線上或線下的所有互動，並以兒童易於理解的方式向兒童講解這些準則。

→ All communications with children must use official organisation accounts, not personal ones. One-on-one messaging should be prohibited; instead, group chats that include at least two actively participating adults (the "two-adult rule") should be used. Staff must not "friend" or "follow" children that they work with on personal social media accounts.

所有與兒童的溝通必須使用機構官方帳號，而非個人帳號。禁止一對一私訊；應使用至少有兩名積極參與的成年人參與的群聊（「雙人規則」）。員工不得在個人社交媒體帳號上新增或追蹤他們服務的兒童。

- Staff must avoid being alone with a child in a private, unobservable area (adhering to an "open door" policy), and must avoid developing relationships or giving advice that is outside the scope of their work or may be inappropriate.

員工必須避免在私密、不易被察覺的場所單獨與兒童相處（遵守「開放門戶式辦公」政策），以及員工必須避免與兒童建立超出其工作範圍或可能不恰當的關係，或提供此類建議。

- Organisations must work with parents and guardians to educate children on appropriate interactions between adults and children, as well as "safe confidentiality" compared to unsafe secrets, (such as telling a child to keep secret that they have been inappropriately touched). Children must understand the dangers that secrecy can present, and that some secrets must be shared to keep them safe. This information must be communicated in a way that aligns with children's age and development level. Engaging children in these discussions emphasises the organisation's commitment to protecting children and strengthens children's awareness of what they should expect from adults in society.

機構必須與家長和監護人合作，教育兒童如何與成人進行適當的互動，以及「安全保密」與不安全秘密（例如，要求兒童對被不當觸摸的行為保密）之間的區別。兒童必須了解保密可能帶來的危險，以及為了自身安全，有些秘密必須分享。這些訊息必須以符合兒童年齡和發展程度的方式傳達。讓兒童參與這些討論，可以強調機構保護兒童的承諾，並增強兒童對社會中成年人應有行為的認知。

- Internal systems for reporting and responding to child-safety concerns must be established, with staff receiving training on how to uphold these systems and take action in the moment of a concern. Such systems, and clear guidelines on how to implement them, help staff fulfil their duty of care to children, while maintaining transparency, trust, and confidentiality with children and their families throughout the process of handling and responding to the concern.

必須建立用於報告和應對兒童安全問題的內部系統，並對員工進行培訓，使他們了解如何在發現問題時立即採取行動。此類系統及執行指南有助於員工履行對兒童的照顧職責，同時在處理和應對問題的過程中，與兒童及其家庭保持透明、信任和保密。

- Child-facing organisations must conduct robust background checks, such as the Sexual Conviction Record Check (SCRC), and reference check phone calls to previous employers, on all levels of staff to ensure those entrusted with children's care are appropriately vetted and the integrity of professional boundaries are upheld.

服務兒童的機構必須對所有級別的員工進行嚴格的背景調查，例如進行性罪行定罪紀錄查核機制（SCRC）和致電以前的僱主進行推薦人核實，以確保所有職級中受託照顧兒童的人員經過適當的審查，並維護職業操守。

Respondents want to understand what their data is being used for, as well as how their data is being protected. Organisations can further educate and empower children by engaging them in the data consent process and informing them about how their data, especially sensitive data related to their safety and protection, may be disclosed.

受訪者希望了解他們的資料被用於甚麼用途，以及如何受到保護。機構可以透過讓兒童參與資料同意流程，並告知他們資料（尤其是與其安全和隱私相關的敏感資料）可能被分享的方式，來進一步教育和賦能兒童。

- In addition to obtaining the legal informed consent from children's parents and guardians prior to collecting children's data, organisations should also obtain assent from children using child-friendly methods.

除了在收集兒童資料前獲得兒童父母或監護人的法定知情同意外，機構還應採用兒童友善的方式獲得兒童的同意。

- Informed consent and assent processes mean that children and their parents and guardians are aware of what data is being collected, the purpose for collecting it, where the data will be used and shared, and how children and their parents and guardians can withdraw consent.

知情同意和兒童同意的流程意味著兒童及其父母或監護人了解正在收集哪些資料、收集資料的目的、資料的使用，以及兒童及其父母或監護人如何撤回同意。

Respondents reported feeling safer when organisations have clear plans and rules in place, as well as when organisations demonstrate how they respect and accommodate diverse needs.

受訪者表示，當機構有明確的計畫和規則，以及當機構表現出如何尊重和滿足各種需求時，他們會感到更安全。

- Organisations should seek to provide inclusive activities with flexible participation options, as well as communicate how their plans may be adapted to suit children's varying needs.

各機構應盡力提供包容性活動，並提供靈活的參與選項，同時溝通如何調整計劃以適應兒童的不同需求。

- Involving children in planning by co-designing activities with them can empower children to share their priorities and insights, which may not otherwise be apparent to adults.

透過與兒童共同設計活動來讓他們參與規劃，可以讓兒童分享他們重視的事項和見解，而這些內容可能對成年人來說並不明顯。

Child-facing organisations must develop Child Safeguarding Policies and Procedures and share them with children and families in accessible formats.

服務兒童的機構必須制定兒童保護政策和程序，並與兒童和家庭分享。

- Policies and Procedures should outline the standards and measures that the organisation is implementing to ensure children's safety across key areas including: staff behaviour, recruitment and training, safety within programmes and activities, protection of children's data, reporting and handling of child-safety concerns, and monitoring the effectiveness of child-safety measures in place.

內部政策和程序應概述機構確保兒童安全所實施的標準和措施，涵蓋的主要範圍包括：員工行為、招聘和培訓、項目和活動中的安全、兒童資料的保護、舉報和處理兒童安全問題，以及監測兒童安全措施的有效性。

- Offering regular orientations to families on these measures and standards can introduce families to the safeguarding frameworks and help them understand the implications of legislations like the MRR.

定期向家庭提供有關這些措施和標準的簡介，可以讓家庭了解保護框架，並幫助他們理解像《強制舉報虐待兒童條例》這樣的法律的影響。



Parents and Guardians 家長及監護人

Younger respondents especially rely on their parents' consent to decide whether to engage with an organisation or join an activity or event. Parents and guardians must become aware and informed of Child Safeguarding standards and practices to be able to make informed decisions on behalf of their children, and better hold organisations to account. By equipping themselves with this knowledge, parents and guardians can actively and confidently seek out such information from child-facing organisations before enrolling their children.

年幼的受訪者特別依賴父母的同意來決定是否參與機構的活動。父母和監護人必須了解兒童守護兒童標準和實踐，才能為子女做出明智的決定，並更好地監督相關機構。透過掌握這些知訊，父母和監護人可以在為子女報名參加相關活動之前，主動、有信心地向服務兒童的機構了解相關資訊。

- Parents and guardians should ask child-facing organisations to share their Child Safeguarding Policies and Procedures, including guidelines for interactions between staff and children, recruiting checks, standards to ensure programmes are safe, mechanisms for sharing and handling safety concerns, and measures to ensure child data is protected. Working together with organisations to understand and reinforce these mechanisms can serve to enhance the protective rings around children.

家長和監護人應要求面服務兒童的機構分享它們的兒童守護政策和程序，包括員工與兒童互動準則、招聘審核流程、保障兒童安全的標準、安全問題舉報和處理機制，以及保護兒童資料的措施。與機構合作，了解並加強這些機制，有助於加強對兒童的保護。

- Parents and guardians should share any relevant needs their child has with the organisation and visit the organisation's facilities to assess the environment's safety features and ensure programmes are suitable to meet their child's needs and abilities.

家長和監護人應與機構分享兒童的相關需求，並參觀機構的設施，以評估環境的安全性，並確保活動適合兒童的需求和能力。





Respondents want rules which can help set safe boundaries for how staff and children interact. Organisations, parents, and guardians can support this by educating children on the role of trusted adults and the difference between safe confidentiality and unsafe secrets.

受訪者希望機構有規則來幫助設定安全界限，以規範員工與兒童之間的互動。機構、家長和監護人可以透過教育兒童，讓他們了解值得信賴的成年人的角色，以及安全保密和不安全秘密之間的區別。

→ Discussing boundaries, safety measures, and privacy with children in age- and developmentally-appropriate ways can help educate children on recognising safe people and environments, as well as what they should do if they feel uncomfortable or unsafe.

以適合兒童年齡和發展階段的方式與他們討論界線、安全措施和隱私，有助於教育兒童識別安全的人和環境，以及在感到不舒服或不安全時應該怎麼做。

→ Parents and guardians must work with organisations to help children understand that reporting concerns about their safety and comfort is an action in protection and prevention, with the priority being the children's safety and the best interests of the child.

家長和監護人必須與機構合作，幫助兒童理解，報告有關自身安全和不適的擔憂是一種保護和預防行為，主要能保障兒童的安全和最佳利益。

After the initial implementation of the MRR, the Government should consider expanding the scope of Mandatory Reporters to include all child-facing professionals, not just the 25 specified roles that have been currently identified. This expansion would ensure the inclusion of roles such as private tutors, front-line staff, sports and activity coaches, and religious leaders.

在強制舉報制度初步實施後，政府應考慮擴大強制舉報者的範圍，將所有與兒童有接觸的專業人士納入其中，而不僅僅是目前已確定的25個特定職位，以確保私人教師、前線職員、體育及活動教練和宗教領袖等職位也納入其中。

Given the wide range of organisations that engage with children in Hong Kong, the Government should consider establishing Child Safeguarding guidelines that all child-facing organisations across Hong Kong must comply with, no matter the nature of their work with children. This will ensure alignment across child-serving industries and provide children and families with a consistent outlook on what they should expect child-facing organisations to have in place.

因香港與兒童接觸的機構種類繁多，政府應考慮制定守護兒童指引，要求香港所有服務兒童的機構，無論其工作性質如何，都必須遵守。這將確保各服務兒童的行業保持一致，並使兒童及家庭對與兒童接觸的機構應具備的條件有統一的預期。

- Such Child Safeguarding guidelines should cover the range of organisations' operations and contact with children and should include: behavioural boundaries, recruitment and training expectations, measures to reduce risks to children across programmes, reporting and response to safety concerns, protection of children's data, and monitoring and accountability mechanisms for all safeguarding efforts.

守護兒童指南應涵蓋機構的各項營運活動及與兒童的接觸，並應包括：行為準則、招募和培訓要求、降低各活動中兒童風險的措施、安全問題的報告和應對、兒童資料保護，以及所有保護工作的監測和問責機制。

- Support must be provided to child-facing organisations on how to establish and effectively implement policies and procedures in a way that aligns with their unique operations and contact with children.

必須向服務兒童的機構提供支援，幫助他們制定和能夠有效執行的政策和程序，並配合各機構獨特的營運活動和與兒童的接觸方式。

- The scope of the existing Sexual Conviction Record Check (SCRC) should be expanded to include individuals such as volunteers and self-employed persons who may have contact with children. This will help ensure wider communities such as parents and NGOs can hold child-facing workers to account by conducting thorough background checks prior to employing them.

現有的性罪行定罪紀錄查核範圍應擴大，涵蓋可能與兒童接觸的個人，例如義工和自僱人士。這將有助於確保更廣泛的群體，例如家長和非政府機構，能夠在僱用兒童工作者之前對其進行徹底的背景調查。

Appendix 附錄

Acknowledgements 鳴謝

Save the Children Hong Kong would like to thank the following people for supporting the publication of this report:
香港救助兒童會謹此感謝以下人士對本報告發表的支持：

Alex Lee 李學聰
Celina Wong 黃亦詩
Eva Choi 蔡汭雯
Ian Li 李志輝
Jiaying Jian 簡嘉瑩
Joanne Leung
Michelle Ng 吳雪怡
Minjuan Ye 葉敏娟
Namrata Bindra
Ou Xiaoying, Krystal 區曉瑩
Rachel Ho 何遠兒

Child Researchers 兒童研究員：
Chow Yeuk Yin Jamie 周若言
Clarisse Poon 潘浠淳
Crystal Yau 丘倩熒
Jeremy Tin 田浚陽
Louis Guchet 古鍵樂
Sherwin Lau

Terminology 術語

Child-facing Organisations / Organisations 服務兒童的機構 / 機構
a place or group of adults that provide services to and has contact with children. This includes but is not limited to: tutorial centres, activity and sports clubs, and charitable organisations.
指為兒童提供服務並與兒童接觸的場所或成人團體。這包括但不限於：補習社、活動和體育中心以及慈善組織。

Child / Children 兒童
a person under the age of 18.
18歲以下的人士

Additional Resources 其他資源

An Executive Summary of this report can be found at:
本報告的摘要可在以下網址找到：

English version

中文版本



Save the Children
救助兒童會

香港北角電氣道148號19樓
19/F, 148 Electric Road, North Point, Hong Kong

傳真 Fax (852) 3160-8685
電郵 Email hkinfo@savethechildren.org
網址 Website savethechildren.org.hk

@savethechildrenhk

Save the Children Hong Kong