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A STUDY ON MAPPING THE ASSOCIATIONAL LIFE IN TIN SHUI WAI"

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Mapping the Associational Life in Tin Shui Wai

Associational Life, community organizations and social capital

Social capital is embedded in everyday's interpersonal relationships and could not be separated from the many actors and structure of the communities. Social capital exists in different forms such as bonding, bridging and linking (Putnam, 2000). Bonding social capital provides a kind of 'sociological superglue' that strengthens the relationships among members of primary groups. Bridging social capital however provides 'a sociological WD-40' that strengthens the relationships of members of social groups that cut across diverse social cleavages (Putnam, 2000). Social capital is also shown to be positively correlated with citizen's trust, civic engagement and the performance of government (Putnam, 1993). Moreover, it also has causal implication on health, crime rate, economic performance, employment and well-being of the members (Sampson et al, 1997; Portes, 1998; Putnam, 2000; OECD, 2001; Halpern, 2005).

2. While it is generally agreed among social capital theorists that social capital has multiple benefits to the development of societies, many are keen to examine the role of voluntary associations and community organizations in generating social capital. To Putnam, citizens' participation in voluntary organizations lays the foundation of a civil society and democracy of modern days. Following Putnam's contention, uncountable number of research that attempt to examine the phenomenon of participation in voluntary organization were conducted. However, studies on the types and functions of voluntary associations or community organizations as well as the patterns of citizens' participation are scarce.

3. Community organizations could be understood to include all the organizations that can be found in a given community. Both Reimer's (2004) four overlapping systems of social relations and Milofsky's (1988) two interactive variables can help categorize community organizations according to their characteristics. In this study, a typology of community organizations based on Reimer and Milofsky's framework is developed and used to categorize community organizations into: commercial, bureaucratic, associative and communal organizations. All of these organizations can contribute to the well-being of the community through the provision of platforms for the participation of residents in the community.

Community organizations in Tin Shui Wai

4. During the past few years, Tin Shui Wai (TSW) has been labeled as the "city of sadness" and the negative aspects of the development of the district are the primary focus of media reports. To many (including the residents of TSW), this negative label needs to be redressed and in this endeavour, a study which aims at exploring the community capacity and the social fabrics of the district, with particular focus on the universe of community organization is needed. Knowing this universe would provide the government with empirical data on: the prevalence, demographic and socio-political-cultural profile of organizations in TSW; the nature of services and activities provided; size, scope and source of membership, etc. As these organizations in the community provide a wide range of platforms for residents' participation, it would be also worth knowing the mechanism through which this participation is facilitated.

5. As such, the present research provides empirical data on the distribution of different types of community organizations in TSW and the patterns of associational life of the residents that prevail in the district. This benchmark survey could serve as reference for administrative, academic and policy making purposes in fostering the development of community capacity.

Research Objectives and research methodology

6. The objectives of the present study are, first, to map the universe of community organizations in TSW; second, to examine the associational life of residents through: identifying the platforms available for the residents' participation and their experiences in participating in these organizations. While a predominantly qualitative methodology was adopted in the study, secondary sources of data such as the published information of organizations were also reviewed. In addition, fieldtrips, questionnaire as well as telephone survey have been conducted to map all the organizations in TSW. A total of 37 organizations from the four categories of organization and 36 residents participated in this study. A church, a secondary school and a non-government welfare organization participated in a more elaborated 'case study'.

Summary of Findings

Community organization in Tin Shui Wai

- Density of organization

7. Using the above stated methods, a total of 3,729 organizations were found in TSW. The distribution of the community organizations among different types of housing was very uneven, with most of the bureaucratic, associative and communal organizations located in public housing estates while most of the commercial organizations located in HOS and private housing estates. On the average, there is one community organization per 100 residents in TSW. When compared to a study of density of organizations in six European cities (Maloney & Rossteutscher, 2007), TSW ranked in the middle. This figure also varied greatly among different types of housing, with private housing residents having more community organizations per resdient (1:85) than their counterparts in public housing estates (1:95) and HOS (1:139). With the fewest community organizations available, HOS residents have the least opportunities to participate and thus are less likely to be involved in the community than residents living in public housing estates.

- Platforms provided for residents' participation

8. The four types of organizations provided a variety of platforms for residents' participation. Through organizing various types of programmes and volunteer services, residents could have the chance to interact and connect with the community. Specifically, commercial organizations provided after-school tutorial services and organized leisure activities for those residents who could afford to pay the services at market price. Bureaucratic organizations such as government departments always helped in coordinating community organizations and provided flexible community planning and extra resources for the development of TSW. Many new and innovative programmes such as CIIF projects, social enterprises and mentorship programmes were launched by bureaucratic organizations in facilitating the development of social capital in TSW. Leisure activities, educational programmes as well as volunteer services were provided by associative organizations and communal organizations.

- Difficulties encountered by the organizations

9. Lack of financial resources, shortage in manpower and usable space were the difficulties that most organizations in TSW encountered. Commercial organizations found the high operation costs and vigorous market competitions lessened the competitiveness of their businesses. Despite there were co-ordination

among organizations in the community, boundary of social services as well as the role of different organizations could have been more clearly distinguished.

- Impression of TSW

10. Most organizational respondents disagreed that TSW is a 'City of Sadness'. Instead they recognized the strengths of TSW and saw that many residents of TSW not only cared about but were also willing to contribute for the betterment of the community.

- Relationship and collaboration among organizations in TSW

11. Except for the commercial organizations, collaboration among community organizations was common. The resources of bureaucratic organizations could be well-used through cooperation. While some associative organizations rarely cooperated with other community organizations but others did have cooperation with organizations outside the community for the benefit of their members by bringing in resources to the community. The leadership role of government organizations was functioned well and brought positive impact on the development of TSW.

Residents' Experience in Associational Life in Tin Shui Wai

- Residents' concerns and perception of TSW

12. Youth problems, high living costs and lack of job opportunities were their main concerns of residents. Despite the negative label, residents expressed that they liked to live in TSW as it was full of hope and a good place to bring up children.

- Residents' Associational Life

13. Resident respondents had rich associational life and multiple memberships were common. Geographical proximity and need/interest in the services were the reasons for residents to participate. After their participation, residents' role transformed from service recipients to volunteers engaged in the planning and organizational tasks. Residents' knowledge, skills and confidence in social interaction were enhanced after participation in organizations, had a better understanding of the community and felt more satisfied with their life in general. Evidently, social capital was developed through participation in the organizations.

In-depth Study of Community Organizations in Tin Shui Wai

- Church

14. Besides religious-based programmes, the church also organized

community-based programmes to sooth the distressed residents after the family tragedies occurred; to promote social harmony and to enrich moral life in the community. The church also offered help to residents who did not wish to approach formal organizations when in need. A coalition of churches in TSW was formed to consolidate resources of the churches. Cooperative relationships were built up between the churches and other community organizations. With more opportunities to make contact with the community, church members' social networks were expanded and members also demonstrated positive attitudinal and behavioural changes.

- The Integrated Children and Youth Services Centre (ICYSC)

15. The non-government welfare organization respondent organized programmes to enhance members' knowledge and skills and to facilitate the formation of social networks among members. The cooperation between the respondent and other community organizations was frequent. After participating in organizations, youth members got to know more about their future direction, gained more exposure and built up relationships with mentors, with whom bridging social capital was developed. Young people were willing to contribute themselves to build up a better community.

- School

16. The school respondent provided plenty of extra-curricular activities that encouraged the whole development of students. It encouraged the students to care for the community and to participate in activities that helped build their confidence and sense of achievement. Internship programmes were organized to expose students to their future careers. The school also collaborated extensively with community organizations both in and outside of TSW. After participating in the activities, students learnt problem solving and interpersonal skills, became happier and more confident, and realized that their future could be different and better. Parents also participated in PTAs and provided support services to the school.

Implications and recommendations

Density of Community Organizations in TSW

17. The density of community organizations in TSW is 1:100. As the present study on density of community organization is the first of this kind in Hong Kong, this finding could serve as benchmark for the reference of future study. The distribution pattern of organizations among different housing types also affects residents' participation. Specifically, the fact that fewer organizations found in HOS housing

may prevent residents' participation and high concentration of certain types of organizations in particular types of housing may reduce the heterogeneity of membership which is not conducive to the generation of bridging social capital. Government or institutions concerned may need to consider the findings of this study when contemplating the allocation of new organizations in the future.

Inter-organizational collaboration

18. Close collaboration between community organizations can foster good community spirit and cohesion as well as effective utilization of resources. The study found that inter-organizational collaboration is frequent and effective. Government departments have taken an active coordinating role which fostered inter-organizational collaboration. The practice of inter-organizational collaboration in TSW is to be commended and could serve as a model for the reference of other districts.

19. However, it was also found that the collaboration between commercial and other organizations need to be strengthened. Moreover, collaboration based on specific issues, such as employment in TSW, or among targeted community organizations such as inactive schools could be further fostered either by respective government departments and active community organizations such as NGOs, churches and schools.

Image of TSW

20. The negative label of TSW as the City of Sadness dubbed by media was ill received. It was unanimously agreed that concerted effort has to be made to redress this label.

21. Re-storying TSW through highlighting its strength is deemed essential. Green environment, close and supportive social network, active and caring residents and community organizations are all ingredients for image re-engineering of TSW. Again inter-organizational collaboration with the active participation of community residents is considered essential and effective in making this image re-engineering a success.

Community assets and its utilization

- Community organizations

22. TSW should pride itself for having a large number of caring and dedicated community organizations such as welfare organizations, churches, schools, etc that are able and willing to provide services for the residents even beyond their primary mission. Organizations outside TSW are also active and willing to serve the community by contributing various kinds of resources. Further consolidation, recognition and utilization of this community asset should promise an even brighter future for TSW.

- Residents

23. Through participating in community organizations, many residents of TSW transformed from service recipients to active and social minded volunteers who were always willing to contribute for the betterment of the community. These volunteers should be openly commended for their contribution to the community. More specialized and advanced training provided by different community organizations and professionals could further enrich the competence of these volunteers. Community organizations should share among themselves these valuable assets for the betterment of the entire community

- Environment

24. The green environment and fresh air are considered valuable assets of TSW. Again, concerted efforts have to be made to further excel this positive aspect of TSW. With the limited employment opportunity, community organizations may consider developing social enterprises around this theme, such as eco- or cultural-tourism so as to provide employment for local residents.

Recommendations for future study

25. As this is the first study that explores the universe of community organization and residents' associational lives in a community, more questions or issues have to be addressed in future study than giving answers. For instance, the patterns of associational life that are contributive to the developmental outcomes of the residents and the community; the relationship between level of participations and the types of community organizations, etc. are issues to be further examined.

26. Larger scale study that involves greater number of community organizations that lasts for longer period of time and adopts both quantitative and qualitative methods of inquiry is recommended.

27. Alternatively, study similar to the present one but with different community such as Sham Shui Po or Tung Chung could be undertaken for comparison purpose.

28. As there are quite a number of CIIF projects in TSW and all of them have the objectives of building social capital through fostering active participation among residents, a study to integrate and consolidate experiences would serve to complement the present study at the practice level.

Conclusion

29. In this study, the universe of community organizations in TSW has been mapped and the density of community organizations of different housing estates has been estimated. With this set of findings, government and community organizations could develop better town planning policy and make better provision for platforms for residents' participation. The platforms available for residents' engagement have also been identified. The pattern of collaboration among community organizations in TSW has also been elucidated for the reference of community organizations of other districts. Residents' experiences of participation are also explored in this study. The value of participation in community organizations is recognized as residents' well-being is improved and their social capital is developed. Residents recognized the strength of TSW and were willing to contribute to the community, which could be seen as advantage for further development of TSW. The community's capacity for mutual support should be demonstrated to the public in order to build up the image of "city of sustainable environment". Finally, as the study is a rare initiative in studying the constellation of community organizations and their role in building up social capital, further studies are highly recommended for wider and more in-depth understanding of communities in Hong Kong.

參與組織的生活、社區組織與社會資本

社會資本植根於日常的人際關係中，並不能把它與個人及社區的結構分割出來。社會資本有著不同的形式，包括共鍵式社會資本 (bonding social capital) 及搭橋式社會資本 (bridging social capital) (Putnam, 2000)。前者提供『社會性的超強力膠水』(sociological superglue)，因爲這種形式的社會資本促使我們更關心自己身處的圈子，但它卻有排外傾向。而搭橋式社會資本是『社會性的多用途潤滑劑』(‘a sociological WD-40’)，它能促進來自不同社會階層的人際網絡，成員亦願意關心圈子以外的人(Putnam, 2000)。Putnam (1993)指出信任、公民參與等社會資本的元素與政府表現的素質有著正向的關係。社會資本亦與社會整體的健康、罪案率及福祉等有著因果關係(Sampson et al, 1997; Portes, 1998; Putnam, 2000; OECD, 2001; Halpern, 2005)。

2. 普遍來說，研究社會資本的學者均認同社會資本有利於社會的發展，因此社區組織或志願機構在推動社會資本發展的角色往往是社會資本研究的焦點。對於 Putnam 來說，公民在志願機構的參與是公民社會及現代民主的基礎。跟隨著 Putnam 的觀點，很多學術研究嘗試審視公民在志願機構參與現象。不過，有關志願或社區組織的類型、其功能及公民在這些組織參與的模式的研究並不足夠。

3. 社區組織包括所有能在社區內出現的組織。Reimer (2004)提出的四個相互重疊的社會關係及 Milofsky(1988)所提出釐訂組織特性的兩個變項，指出不同社區組織可以按其結構及特性作出歸類。本研究根據 Reimer 及 Milofsky 的概念框架把社區組織分成四個類別，包括：商業、官僚、協會及組群組織。這些組織能透過向居民提供不同的參與平台爲社區的福祉作出貢獻。

天水圍的社區組織

4. 在過去幾年，天水圍被標籤爲『悲情城市』，傳媒大眾往往只留意發生在天水圍的負面事件。爲了糾正這負面形象，有關方面要對社區力量、社區脈絡及社區組織有更多的認識及研究。研究內容可包括對社區組織狀況的瞭解、社區組織提供的活動及服務的性質、社區組織會員的數目及來源等，這些資料有助政府對天水圍居民的生活、社會——政治——文化輪廓有更多的掌握。此外，研究亦可深入瞭解社區組織爲居民提供參與的平台及這些『參與平台』的運作模式。

5. 有見及此，本研究嘗試就天水圍不同社區組織的分佈及居民在社區參與組織的經驗及形式提供實證資料，作爲地方行政、學術研究及政策制訂等三方面

研究目標及研究方法

6. 本研究共有三個目標。首先，本研究嘗試搜索所有在天水圍內的社區組織，並依次作把它們分類。其次，本研究嘗試瞭解社區組織就居民參與而提供的平台，並就居民的參與模式及互動情況作深入研究。本研究主要採用質性的研究方法，透過文獻資料的回顧、實地考察、問卷及電話調查等方法瞭解天水圍社區組織分佈的情況。研究員共邀請了三十七間來自商業、官僚、協會及組群等四類的社區組織參與是次研究。藉著與組織的代表及共三十六名居民的深入訪談以探討組織提供予居民參與的平台及居民參與組織及社區的情況。而爲了更深入瞭解研究課題，研究員特別再邀請了三間機構，包括：教會、非政府福利機構及中學作個案研究的對象。

研究發現

天水圍的社區組織

- 社區組織的密度

7. 透過以上的方法，研究隊伍在天水圍二十五個屋苑及九個商場內共找尋到共 3,729 個社區組織。這些組織不平均地分佈在天水圍的各個社區，大部份官僚性、協會性及組群性組織均設置於公共屋邨內。而大部份商業性組織則主要位於私人或居屋屋苑。平均來說，每 100 個天水圍居民就擁有一個組織。當與歐洲共六個城市的組織密度作出比較時，天水圍約排於中位(Maloney & Rossteutscher, 2007)。而在不同屋苑的組織密度亦有著差異，私人屋苑的組織密度爲最高(1:85)，其次爲公共屋邨(1:95)，而居屋內組織的密度則最低(1:139)，這反映了居屋居民參與的機會及選擇均較少。

- 提供居民參與的平台

8. 四類社區組織均能爲居民提供參與的平台，如多元化的活動及義工服務，讓居民有機會互動及與居住的社區聯繫。商業性組織提供課餘託管及補習服務，更舉辦康樂活動予一些能負擔收費服務的居民。官僚性組織如政府部門除與不同社區組織協調及提供彈性社區規劃外，亦提供額外的資源以促進天水圍的全面發展。非政府機構及學校舉辦很多創新的活動如社區投資共用基金的計劃、社會企業及一系列師友計劃以促進天水圍居民社會資本的發展。協會性及組群性組織則常舉辦多元化的康樂活動、興趣班及義工服務。

- 組織面對的困難

9. 大部分天水圍組織均面對財政資源、人力資源及可使用地方的缺乏等困

難。而商業性組織所面對的困難主要是高運作成本及市場競爭激烈。組織之間雖然有不少的合作，但由於服務的界線及不同組織的角色未能清晰界定，彼此的協調仍有改善的空間。

- 對天水圍的觀感

10. 縱使不少居民認爲天水圍有著很多的社會問題，但他們均不認爲天水圍是「悲情城市」，並紛紛指出天水圍居民不但關心社區的發展，同時亦願意爲社區的福祉作出貢獻。

- 天水圍組織的協作

11. 除了商業組織外，天水圍區內大部份的組織均與其他組織有協作的關係。組織之間的資源能透過合作互相分享。雖然少部份協會性組織較少與地區內其他的組織合作，但不少仍樂意與區外不同組織合作，爲會員們引進更多的資源。政府部門在區內的「牽頭」作用能產生正面的效用，有助促進整個地區的發展。

天水圍居民參與組織的經驗

- 居民關注的事項及對天水圍的觀感

12. 青少年問題、高生活消費及低就業機會均是天水圍居民最關注的。雖然天水圍被負面標籤爲『悲情城市』，被訪居民均表示他們喜歡居住在天水圍，更認爲天水圍充滿希望及有著良好的環境，是一個適合小朋友成長的地方。

- 居民參與組織的生活

13. 被訪居民大都是有著豐富的組織參與經驗，居民傾向選擇參與一些鄰近或能滿足其興趣或需要的組織。經過一段時間的參與，部份居民漸漸由服務使用者的身份轉變成爲組織的義工，並在組織內擔任策劃及組織活動的工作。被訪居民亦會同時參與不同的組織，多重會員的現象十分普遍。被訪居民參與組織的經驗令他們有很多的轉變。如他們的知識及技能有所增長；他們比以往更加有自信、更加開心、更加願意與不同背景的人士接觸及更滿足於目前的生活；他們對社區的掌握亦更多。研究亦發現居民的社會資本漸漸得到發展。

個案分析

- 教會

14. 被訪教會除舉辦宣揚宗教訊息的活動外，更積極地回應在天水圍發生的社會事件。如在發生家庭慘劇之後，教會便舉辦一些以社區爲本的活動，以安撫教友及居民的不安情緒。此外，教會亦肩負起道德教育、推廣社會和諧的角色。當居民不想求助於正規的組織時，教會能夠爲居民提供另類的選擇以滿足他們不

同的需要。天水圍的教會亦成立了一個聯盟，目標爲聯繫不同教會的資源，共同舉辦一些以社區爲基礎的活動以回應天水圍居民的需要。教會與天水圍區內的其他組織有著密切的接觸及良好的合作關係。教友亦十分樂意成爲義工以協助籌備不同的活動。由於社會網絡得以擴闊，教友亦有更多的機會與社區接觸；在朋輩的支持下，一些教友在態度及行爲上均有正面的改變。

- 綜合青少年服務中心

15. 參與研究的非政府福利機構爲會員或天水圍居民舉辦不同類型的活動以提昇會員的知識及技能，亦促進會員建立社會網絡。被訪非政府福利機構經常與不同的團體合作，以尋找更多的資源發展相關服務。在參與組織後，青少年會員擴闊了視野、對自己有更多的認識、瞭解到自己未來的發展方向及得到更多的成長及發展機會。他們與人生導師建立良好的關係亦有助推動搭橋式社會資本（bridging social capital）的發展。會員在參與組織後均表示願意爲建造美好社區作出貢獻。

- 學校

16. 學校除了提供教育服務外，更提供很多課外活動以促進學生的全面發展。學校鼓勵學生關懷社區及參與不同比賽，讓學生從中提昇自信心及得到滿足感。爲了讓學生對未來職業有更多的體驗，學校亦與商界及不同社區組織合辦暑期工作實習活動。學校透過與地區內外不同組織的合作，爲學生提供更多的資源及發展機會。被訪學生代表表示，參與這些活動能提昇其解決問題的能力及改善其人際相處的技巧。在參與活動後，學生變得更有自信、更開心、更加享受他們的校園生活及認爲自己會有更好的未來。家長除了參與家長教師會及法團校董會外，更在校內擔任義工，爲學校提供不同的支援服務。

研究結果的意義及建議

天水圍社區組織的密度

17. 天水圍社區組織的密度爲 1:100。由於本研究是香港首個有關社區組織密度的研究，研究的發現相信能夠成爲未來研究的基準。社區組織在不同類型屋苑內的分佈情況能影響居民組織參與的情況。如只有少數的社區組織分佈在居屋的屋苑當中，局限了居屋居民的參與外；此外，某一類型的組織只集中在某一類型的屋苑，亦可能會降低會員的異質性（heterogeneity of membership），從而不利於居民發展搭橋式社會資本。在考慮設立新組織時，政府及其他組織可參考本研究的發現。

組織之間的協作

18. 社區組織之間的緊密協作，能有助推動社區精神及凝聚力的建立及更有效地運用社區資源。研究發現，天水圍組織與組織之間的協作是頻密及有成效的。政府部門亦積極地推動組織之間的協作。天水圍社區組織相互協作的模式值得表揚及成爲其他地區的參考指標。

19. 不過，商業組織與其他組織的協作則有需要加強。而政府部門或一些較活躍的社區組織如非政府福利機構、教會及學校亦可就一些特定需要，如促進天水圍居民就業及針對一些較少參與的組織，繼續推動更多組織間相互的協作。

天水圍的形象

20. 天水圍居民並不認同傳媒授予的『悲情城市』的負面形象。反之，被訪者普遍認爲，社區內需要團結一致以移除這負面的標籤。

21. 天水圍的故事能透過突顯其優點而得以重寫。綠化的環境、緊密及具支援性的社會網絡、活躍及充滿愛心的居民及社區組織皆是天水圍進行形象重塑工程所需的材料。若要使天水圍的形象得以重新建立，組織間的相互協作及居民的積極參與亦是必要的條件。

社區資產及其運用

- 社區組織

22. 天水圍有著很多願意關懷及爲社區作出貢獻的社區組織，如：非政府福利機構、教會及學校等。即使服務已經超出其原來的使命，它們既有能力亦願意爲居民提供那些服務，實令天水圍引以爲傲。此外，天水圍區以外的組織亦十分活躍於天水圍及願意透過投放不同的資源服務社區。若能持續確認、鞏固及運用這些社區資產，相信天水圍能有更光明的將來。

- 居民

23. 透過在社區組織內的參與，很多天水圍居民逐漸由服務使用者轉變成爲活躍、具社會觸角及更願意爲改善社區處境而貢獻的義工。建議公開表揚那些積極爲社區作出貢獻的居民。而爲了能夠持續地加強義工的能力，不同的社區組織及專業實在有需要爲義工提供更多特定性或進階的訓練。此外，社區組織亦可分享其本身有價值的資產，從而改善整個社區的處境。

- 環境

24. 綠化的環境及新鮮的空氣皆是天水圍有價值的資產。爲了強化天水圍正

面的形象，社區組織及居民一致努力是必需的。基於區內的就業機會有限，社區組織可考慮發展社會企業，如生態或文化旅遊，從而讓區內居民得到更多的就業機會。

研究的局限及持續研究的建議

25. 基於這是首項以探索天水圍社區組織及居民參與社區模式的研究，研究隊伍只能深入瞭解天水圍區內小部份的社區組織，故不可聲稱能爲有關主題提出全面和具體的答案。但研究所引發的問題及論點是值得繼續探討，如：怎樣的組織參與模式才有利於居民及社區的發展？居民參與程度與社區組織類型的關係爲何？這些都是一些值得持續探討的主題。

26. 建議就有關研究課題進行較大規模的、較長期的、邀請更多不同類型社會組織參與的質性及量化的研究。

27. 而同類的研究亦可在香港不同的社區進行，如：深水埗及東涌，以作比較之用。

28. 由於有不少社區投資共用基金資助的計劃在天水圍開展，而這些計劃都是透過促進居民的參與來推動社會資本的發展。如能進行綜合研究以鞏固此類計劃的經驗，定可在實踐層面上與本研究相互補足。

總結

29. 本研究嘗試勾劃出天水圍社區組織的概覽及初步計算社區組織在天水圍不同類型屋苑的密度。這些資料可供政府及社區組織參考，以制訂更完善的城市規劃政策及提供足夠的平台讓居民參與。其次，本研究亦探索能促進居民參與的平台。天水圍社區組織相互協作的模式可作爲其他地區的參考指標。本研究亦探討居民參與組織的經驗，透過參與，居民的福祉獲得改善之餘，其社會資本亦得到發展，參與社區組織的價值因而得到肯定。天水圍居民亦確認天水圍的優點及願意爲社區發展作出貢獻，這是天水圍持續發展的優勢。而爲了協助天水圍建立正面、可持續發展的形象，區內大大小小的社區組織應合力向社會大眾展示天水圍的社區力量。

Table of Content

	Page
List of Abbreviation	***iv***
List of Figure	***iv***
List of Tables	***iv***
List of Maps	***v***

	Paragraph
Chapter 1 Introduction	
Background of the study	**2-4**
The community of Tin Shui Wai	**5**
Community organizations and residents participation in Tin Shui Wai	**6**
Organization of this report	**7**
Chapter 2 Categorizing Community Organizations	
A typology of community organizations	**8-13**
Types of community organizations in Hong Kong	
Communal organizations	**14**
Associative organizations	**15**
Bureaucratic organizations	**16**
Commercial organizations	**17-18**
Chapter 3 Research Methodology	
Research objectives	**19**
Operational objectives	**20**
Methods of data collection	
The community organizations available in the district	**21-27**
Residents' participation in community organizations	**28**
The associational life in Tin Shui Wai	**29**
Research participants	**30**
Chapter 4 Community Organizations in Tin Shui Wai	
Locations of four types of organizations in Tin Shui Wai	**31-33**
Density of organizations in Tin Shui Wai	**34-41**
Locations of organizational and resident respondents	**42**
Profile of organizational respondents and platforms available for the residents' participation	**43**

Leaders of the organizations **44-47**
History and background of the organizations **48-54**
The roles of organization and its scope of services **55-70**
Profile of organizational members and their pattern of participation **71-79**
Difficulties encountered by organizations in Tin Shui Wai **80**
Lack of resources **81-85**
Coordination among organizations **86**
Relationship and collaboration among organizations in Tin Shui Wai **87-90**
Impression and vision of Tin Shui Wai **91-93**
Future plan of development **94**

Chapter 5 Residents' Experience in Associational Life in Tin Shui Wai
Background of resident respondents **95**
Needs of residents and difficulties encountered
Needs of residents **96-98**
Difficulties encountered while living in Tin Shui Wai **99-101**
Residents' feelings of Tin Shui Wai **102-104**
Residents' associational Life
Reasons and processes of joining the organizations **105**
Experiences of participating in the organizations **106-107**
Experiences of participating in other organizations **108**
Personal change after participating in organizations **109-111**
Development of social capital after participating in organizations **112-116**
The importance of associational life **117-120**
Summary **121**

Chapter 6 In-depth Study of Community Organizations in Tin Shui Wai **122**
Church **123**
History and background **124**
Scope of services **125-128**
Recruitment of members and promotion of activities **129**
Members' experiences of participation **130-139**
Collaboration with other organizations in Tin Shui Wai **140-144**
Non-government welfare organization **145**

History and background **146**
Scope of services **147-152**
Recruitment of members and promotion of activities **153**
Member's profile and their participation **154-165**
Collaboration with other organizations in Tin Shui Wai **166-170**
School **171**
History and background **172**
Scope of services **173-175**
Students' and parents' experiences of participation **176-188**
Collaboration with other organizations in Tin Shui Wai **189-192**
Summary **193**

Chapter 7 Conclusion

Summary of findings **194**
Community organizations in Tin Shui Wai **195-207**
Residents' experiences in associational life in Tin Shui Wai **208-211**
In-depth study of community organizations in Tin Shui Wai **212-224**
Implications and recommendations
On community organizations of Tin Shui Wai **225-235**
On residents' experiences in associational life **236-246**
Implications and recommendations generated from in-depth case studies **247-266**
Conclusions
Limitation of the study and recommendation for further studies **267-271**

Page

Reference ***86***
Appendices

List of abbreviations

HAD- Home Affairs Department
HOS- Home Ownership Scheme
ICYSCs –Integrated Children and Youth Services Centre
IMC- Incorporated Management Committee
LCSD – Leisure and Cultural Services Department
MACs- Mutual-aid Committees
OC- Owners' Corporation
PTAs- Parent and Teacher Associations
SWD- Social Welfare Department
TSW- Tin Shui Wai
YPTP- Youth Pre-employment Training Programme
YWETS-Youth Work Experience and Training scheme

List of Figure

		Paragraphs
Figure 1	**Typology of Community Organizations**	**13**

List of Table

		Paragraphs
Table 1	***Number of organizational respondents and resident respondents according to the four types of community organizations***	**30**
Table 2	***Distribution of community organizations by housing types in Tin Shui Wai***	**32**
Table 3	***Number of residents per organization according to the typology of community organizations and housing types***	**34**
Table 4	***Number of residents per organization according to the type of community organizations and housing types (commercial organizations excluded)***	**37**
Table 5	***Density of organizations in six European cities and in Tin Shui Wai***	**38**
Table 6	***Types of organizational respondents in the four categories of organizations***	**43**

List of Map

		Paragraphs
Map 1	**Locations of Four Types of Organizations in Tin Shui Wai**	**31**
Map 2	**Locations of Organizational Respondents and Residents**	**42**
Map 3a	**Tin Heng Estate**	**Refer to Appendix 3**
Map 3b	**Grandeur Terrance**	
Map 3c	**Tin Chak Estate**	
Map 3d	**Tin Yat Estate**	
Map 3e	**Vianni Cove**	
Map 3f	**Yan Estate**	
Map 3g	**Tin Fu Court**	
Map 3h	**Tin Yuet Estate**	
Map 3i	**Tin Chung Estate**	
Map 3j	**Chung Fu Shopping Centre**	
Map 3k	**Tin Wah Estate**	
Map 3l	**Tin Chung Court**	
Map 3m	**Tin Shui Estate**	
Map 3n	**Tin Oi Court**	
Map 3o	**North Kingswood**	
Map 3p	**South Kingswood**	
Map 3q	**Central Park Tower**	
Map 3r	**Tin Shing Court**	
Map 3s	**Tin Yiu Estate**	
Map 3t	**Tin Yau Court**	
Map 3u	**Tin Tsz Estate**	
Map 3v	**Tin Lai Court**	

Chapter 1 Introduction

Since the publication of Putnam's influential work "*Turning in, turning out: the Strange Disappearance of Civic America*" in the mid-1990s, there has been an unprecedented upsurge of interest and curiosity to examine the 'social capital phenomenon' from literally every possible dimension. Academics in many social science disciplines (sociology, political sciences, economic, social work, etc.), policy makers of governments around the world (USA, UK, Australia, Canada, Hong Kong SAR, etc.) and international organizations (World Bank, UNDP, OECD, etc.) all join hands in this epidemic of social capital study.

Background of the study

2. One of the most popular topics in the study of social capital is the role of voluntary associations/community organizations in the formation of social capital. Since the publication of his phenomenal work "Bowling Alone", Putnam has repeatedly warned his fellow Americans of the demise of civil society in America as indicated by the decline in many kinds of structures of cooperation (Putnam, 2000). To him, citizen's participation in voluntary organizations lays the foundation of civil society and democracy of modern days. Putnam's contention has, since then, aroused uncountable number of academic and empirical research that attempt to examine the fascinating and multi-faceted phenomenon of participation in voluntary organization. However, the study on 'organizations' does not seem to match up with the voluminous literature so far on 'participation'.

3. Community organizations (or voluntary associations as used by Putnam) are commonly referred to non-profit organizations that operate within a single local community. Very often, they are the subset or local chapter of the wider national or international voluntary or non-profit organizations. Like other nonprofit organizations, they are running on a voluntary basis and are self-funded. Even within community organizations there are many variations in terms of size and the way they are organized. Some are formally incorporated, with a written constitution and a board of directors (also known as a committee), while others are much smaller and are more informal.

4. Despite the common usage of the term, community organizations should be understood to include all the organizations which have the features mentioned above and that can be found in a given community. This is especially so when we want to have a clear picture on how a given community is organized. In essence, we need to

understand that not all organizations found in a community are formed on voluntary or non-profit basis, as understood and underscored by Putnam and other theorists of social capital. In other words, when we explicate the meaning of 'community organization', we should bear in mind that it should include all organizations, whether formed voluntarily or not.

The community of Tin Shui Wai

5. Tin Shui Wai, first developed in the 1980s, was meant to be a self-contained community. With the first batch of residents moving into the community in 1992, the last 17 years witnessed the population of TSW grew to near three hundred thousand, with the majority (80%) living in public housing (including residents in Home Ownership Scheme Courts). It is most unfortunate that TSW, despite being built on a piece of spacious and scenic land, has been dubbed the 'City of Sadness'. In the past few years, media reports of TSW have primarily focused on the negative aspects of development, such as unemployment, poverty, domestic violence, suicide and homicide incidents, etc. Although some of these reports may have exaggerated the gloomy situation, yet, it is undeniable that these are unfavourable developmental outcomes that sadden the residents and worry the government. Ever since the two family tragedies that took place in 2004 and 2007, literally every sector of the society has deep sympathy for TSW and wishes to participate to heal the wounds and make changes to the pathetic situation there. Albeit these good intentions and efforts would definitely help remedy the mishaps in TSW, the most sustainable strategy probably needs to be identified and developed locally. The development of any indigenous strategies should be underpinned by systematic study that aims to understand the community's capacity to take collective action in times of crisis. The proposed research endeavours to examine the social fabrics of TSW, with particular focus on the universe of community organizations and the pattern of resident participation in these organizations.

Community organizations and residents participation in Tin Shui Wai

6. Referring to our earlier paper "The Contribution of Community Organizations in Social Capital Building" (Ting, 2008) submitted to the Central Policy Unit in early February, 2008, a typology of community organizations is proposed and according to which there are four categories of organizations, namely market, bureaucratic, associative and communal. We reckon that these various types of organizations exist side by side in every community and that each type of organization has its unique contribution to the well-being of the community through

the provision of various platforms for the participation of residents in the community. However, up to now, there had been few empirical studies that attempt to map the organizational universe in any communities in Hong Kong. Knowledge of this universe would provide the government with empirical data on the prevalence of organizations in TSW; the demographic and socio-political-cultural profile; the nature of services and activities; size, scope and source of membership, etc of these organizations. As one of the functions of community organizations is to provide platforms for residents' participation, it would be also worth knowing the mechanism through which this participation is facilitated. For instance, what channels do different organizations institute to recruit members? What kinds of activities are most effective in attracting membership? What are the organizational factors that affect the continuation of membership and the level of members' participation? Moreover, we can also analyze the demographic profiles of organizations and their memberships to explicate on the interrelationships.

Organization of this report

7. This chapter provides the background of this study as well as the overview of the community of TSW. In chapter two, the literature regarding the role of community organizations in producing social capital is reviewed. A framework that guides the present study is developed. An overview of the four types of organizations in Hong Kong, namely commercial, bureaucratic, associative and communal organizations is presented too. Chapter three describes the research objectives, research methodology and details of data collection process of the present study. Findings of community organizations and residents' experiences in associational life in TSW are presented in chapters four and five. Locations of the four types of organizations and the density of community organizations in TSW; the platforms available for the residents' participation; profile of organizational members and their pattern of participation are presented in chapter four. In addition, difficulties that the organization encountered; the relationships among organizations; organizational respondents' impression of TSW as well as the future plan of the organization are also reported in chapter four. In chapter five, the background of resident respondents; their needs and difficulties encountered are presented. Residents' feelings of TSW as well as their associational life are also reported in chapter five. In chapter six, data generated from three in-depth case studies of community organizations, namely a church, a non-government welfare organization as well as a secondary school are reported. Chapter seven is the conclusion in which findings of the present study are summarized, implications and recommendations are discussed and recommendations for further study are also presented.

Chapter 2 Categorizing Community Organizations

A typology of community organizations

8. In exploring the role of social capital in the revitalization of communities in decline, Reimer (2004) distinguishes four overlapping systems of social relations in a community that can potentially produce social capital. According to Reimer, *'market relations'* are based on the exchange of goods and services within a relatively free and information-rich context. They tend to be short-term and limited for the purpose of exchange. Enterprises, financial institutions (both formal and informal), commercial services, supermarkets, banks, restaurants, cinemas, etc. are some examples of the market relations that are commonly found in a community. '*Bureaucratic relations'* refer to impersonal and formal relationships based on a rationalized division of labour. There is normally a clear structure of authority and position through formal principles and rules. In these relations, the allocation of rights and entitlements are based on assigned positions and statues. Government organizations (local/community office), schools, public corporations, etc. are some examples of the bureaucratic relations found in community. '*Associative relations'*, the third system in Reimer's classification resembles that of Putnam's 'voluntary organizations'. Evidently, they are the non-profit organizations, either small or locally founded or a local chapter of a big national/international voluntary organization. These relations are primarily based on shared interests and characterized by focused objectives, informal structures and short-term life span. '*Communal relations'*, which is the final group of relations, refers to relations that are founded on strongly shared identity rights and obligations determined by custom. Family, closed friendship networks and kin are examples of this type of relation in which the criteria of exchange between participants is 'need' rather than 'status' or 'ability to pay' (Reimer 2004).

9. Though Reimer's classification has blatantly revealed the wide range of social relations in the community, its contribution remains, however, 'descriptive' as it does not succinctly articulate the set of variables that is used to classify and differentiate the organizations. Milofsky (1988) in his typology of voluntary organizations identifies two variables that interact to define the character of organizations in the community, namely the 'media of exchange' and the 'crystallization of system', which the author reckons could complement Reimer's framework.

10. Milofsky (1988) believes that a key variable to differentiate associations is their media of exchange. Thus, organizations can be compared by their different

degree to which ‘exchange is rationalised’. In this category, monetary exchange refers to the relationship which is highly instrumental; that is, exchange happens only after measuring the values or worth of that action in terms of money or any other universal method which is considered appropriate. Altruistic or ‘gifted’ exchange relationship, in contrast, is directed by one’s expectation on ‘indirect benefits from doing a favour for another only’ (Milofsky 1988, p.4). This kind of relationship is ‘less rationalised’ because it has little or even no way to measure the values or worth of the outcome of an action.

11. Another important variable identified in Milofsky’s typology is the extent to which the social structure is crystallised. Crystallised social system, according to him, is composed of role systems tied together by an explicit and elaborate division of labor with clearly identified behavior norms and extensive machinery for social control that monitor behaviour and correct deviance. As mentioned in his book, formal organizations, tightly organized local communities and legal systems are considered as crystallised groups. As for the organizations with interactive system, in contrast, the few general norms which set boundaries of behavior by most day-to-day action is creative, based on innovation, calculation, political action, or game playing. People are responsive to other actors within the system as well as the environment. (Milofsky, 1988, p.5).

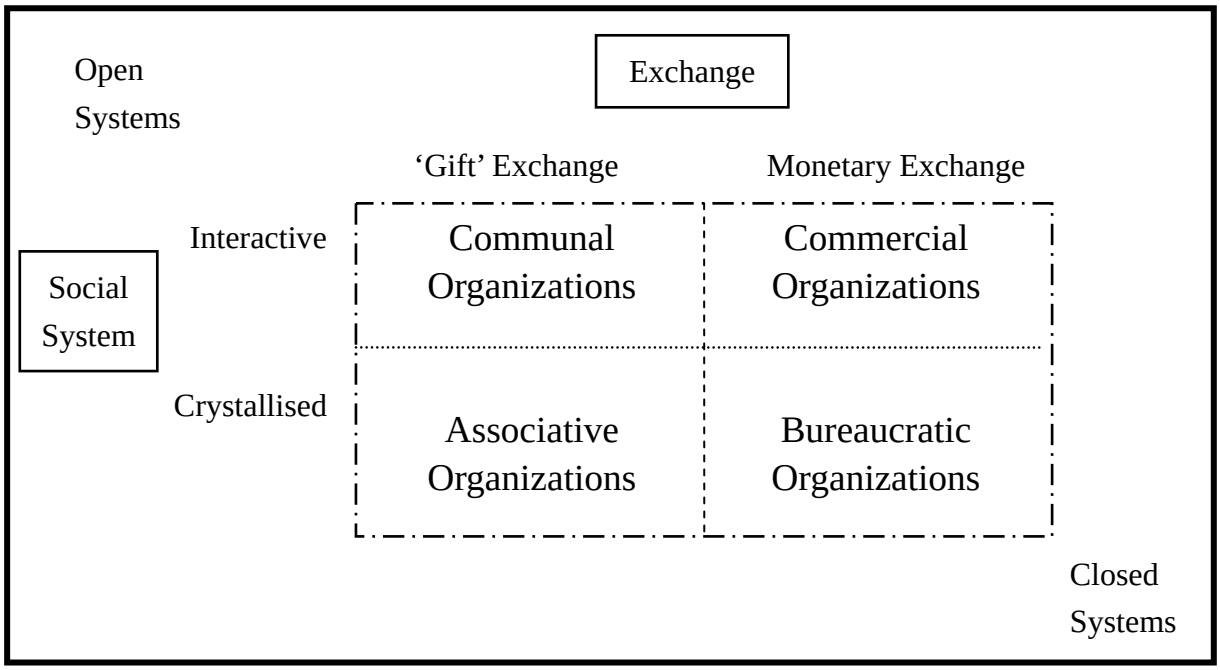
12. With the two variables stated above, a four cell construct can be developed. Different community organizations can now be identified within the construct according to their characteristics. ‘*Networks*’ are ‘social matrices tied together by relationships or ‘ties’ that are directional’. ‘*Markets*’ are interactive systems in which members make action decisions by calculating the relative costs and benefits of alternatives with reference to some universal system of currency. ‘*Cultural communities’* are geographically based entities to which local social life is bounded and sufficiently intense that strong norms and traditions are generated, and ‘*formal organizations’* are legally constituted to achieve goals. (Milofsky, 1988). Milofsky reminds the readers that the four organizational forms are not mutually exclusive. A real organization could be the combination of different organizational forms. This construct, therefore, is not designed to put any organization in one of the certain specified quadrant. Instead, it intends to foster a more systematic understanding of the types of community organization.

13. For the purpose of creating a framework that can guide us to examine the constellation of community organizations in a given community, the author attempts to merge the above two frameworks and suggests the following typology of

community organizations. With this typology, we will be able to understand the kinds of organization that make up our community.

Figure 1.

Typology of Community Organizations (adapted from Milofsky 1988, p. 5 and Tiepoh & Reimer 2004 pp. 429-431)



Types of community organizations in Hong Kong

Communal organizations

14. This category of organizations evolves from Tiepoh & Reimer's 'communal relations' and Milofsky's 'networks' which represents the social relationships commonly found among informal groups such as family, kin and close friends. However, in the context of organization, there seems to be no place for the very informal and basically primary social relationships. In view of this, the author suggests this category should include groups that are more formal than family or kinship groups but less formal than groups or organizations that have 'crystallized' role systems and less explicit division of labour among the members. In the context of Hong Kong communities, groups that are formed or organized for users of various social services (i.e. education, welfare and health/medical services) can be considered to fall into this category. For example, volunteer groups formed in community-based non-governmental social welfare organizations or schools and participants of various health/illness related groups under the auspices of hospital/clinics that are based in the community.

Associative organizations

15. These are more formally organized groups in the community that provide the platforms for the voluntary participation of local residents or users of various social services. The major difference between the associative and communal organizations lies in the system of crystallized role and clear division of labour. One good example would be the parent-teacher associations. In these associations, highly differentiated role system makes it necessary for the group to have a chairperson, one or two vice-chairpersons, a secretary, a treasurer, other committee members and etc. The same system also goes for local residents who organized themselves as 'mutual aid committee', 'owners' corporation', various Kai Fong Associations, sports associations, and etc. More often than not, these organizations register themselves according to respective ordinance (e.g. Societies Ordinance) and obtain not only formal, but legal status.

Bureaucratic organizations

16. Organizations in this category fit most of the characteristics of formal organizations that sociologists study. In the context of this typology, they can be understood as community-based formal organizations that exist to achieve particular goals of religion, education, health, welfare, etc. Often these organizations are local branch/unit/chapter of a territory-wide or even international organization. Churches, schools (kindergarten, primary and secondary), government department, government clinic, many non-government welfare organizations, etc. are all examples of bureaucratic organizations found in community. It should also be noted that although most of these organizations are funded publicly (except for churches), nonetheless, they are also expected to operate efficiently, making them more susceptible to the rulings of the market.

Commercial organizations

17. This is the category of organizations that are most easily distinguished from the other three. All the organizations, big or small, that are formed to achieve economic goals and to perform all economically related tasks are grouped under this category. In any community, they exist extensively and abundantly to provide for almost every aspect of the residents' life. Commercial organizations include banks, supermarkets, markets, shoes and clothing retailers, convenient stores, newspaper stands, hair salons, etc. Like the counterparts in the bureaucratic category, market organizations can be differentiated according to whether they are locally-based or just

a local branch of a territory-wide corporation. Recently, there have been attempts of non-governmental welfare organizations, with the enthusiastic support of the government, to develop and implement ‘social enterprise’. Some of them are definitely landing on community. These organizations can be considered the market-bureaucracy hybrid. In addition, it would be of interest to know that nowadays many commercial establishments offer membership system, irrespective of their line of business, such as, cosmetics or clothing retailers; fitness/health clubs, beauty clinics, catering proprietors, supermarket chains, banks that issue credit cards, and airlines/flying clubs, etc. Up until now, there seems to be few, if any at all, studies that compare this particular type of membership with that of the voluntary organizations.

18. Despite this typology is still in its initial stage of development, the present study would use it to guide our classification of community organizations in TSW.

Chapter 3 Research Methodology

Research objectives

19. The study examines two dimensions of associational life in TSW. A detailed study would be conducted to map the universe of community organizations in the district and to identify the platforms available for the residents' associational life. The pattern of residents' participation in these organizations is investigated so as to explicate the day-to-day dynamics of these associational activities. With the above, the pattern of associational life in TSW could be mapped. With this knowledge, we would be able to appraise the contribution of community organizations in residents' associational life in TSW.

Operational objectives

20. Operational objectives of this study are:

- Stock taking all the community organizations in TSW;
- Categorizing the community organizations in TSW;
- Identifying the platforms provided by these organizations for residents' participation and interaction;
- Conduct case study on selected community organizations to illuminate the mechanisms through which residents' associational life is made possible;
- Explicate good practice of community organizations in providing platforms for residents' participation;
- Identify the difficulties that community organizations encounter when serving the community of TSW;
- Explore the pattern of residents participation and interaction in these organizations
- Understand the experiences of residents participation in community organizations;
- Examine the perception of residents and representatives of community organization on TSW.

Methods of data collection

The community organizations available in the district

21. Stage 1: Stock-taking survey - Community organizations are deemed as the major structure of the associational life in the community. In order to understand how

they contribute to the associational life in TSW, the research team has conducted a search from secondary sources of information. Literatures, internet information and published materials of all the organizations that were presented in TSW were reviewed. The following were some websites that have been surfed:

- Hong Kong Housing Authority
- Social Welfare Department
- Home Affairs Department
- Education Bureau
- Yuen Long District Council
- Websites of Schools
- Websites of Churches

22. Besides, fieldtrips to twenty-five estates and nine commercial complexes in TSW were made to locate the organizations which do not have any documentary or internet records, for example, the small and medium sized enterprises and local shops in the district. Appendix 1a shows the twenty-five estates and the nine commercial complexes the research team visited. All these are done with a view to map out the entire organizational universe of TSW. The data collected were then categorized according to the Typology developed by the researcher (Ting, 2008).

23. In addition, mailed questionnaire survey and telephone survey were also conducted as many organizations in TSW, especially communal and associative organizations could not be located via the internet, published materials or fieldtrips. To identify them, the research team sent letters (with reply slips) to invite organizations such as schools, non-government welfare organizations and churches, etc. (that are likely sponsors of communal organizations) to provide details on whether they are sponsoring any communal or associative organizations. A total of 147 invitation letters were sent out, and a total of 46 organizations responded (29 by fax and 17 by phone; response rate 31%), with 45 of them providing information and one organization refusing to do so.

24. Besides fieldtrips, in order to explore membership schemes among commercial organizations, telephone surveys were carried out among several types of commercial organizations, which included salons, optical shops, medical centres, as well as comic book stores. Some of these organizations had membership schemes or kept the contact information of their customers. Their connections with residents were being studied.

25. It is necessary to note that the counting of the number of associative and communal organizations were mainly based on the information gathered during the fieldtrips, organizations' response during the telephone survey as well as organizations' self reply. Due to the low response rate (31%), we should caution that the total number of associations and communal organizations may be much greater than the data shown in this report. The current data may only reflect around one-third of all the organizations in TSW.

26. Stage 2: In-depth interviews of organizational respondents – In order to have a full understanding of the organizations of TSW, a purposive sample were drawn from the four types of organizations and representatives were invited to participate in this part of the study. A few criteria were used to select the organizations to be interviewed. First, all the selected organizations set up a membership system or had contact lists of their customers/services users. Second, in order to increase the diversity of the samples as well as the representativeness of this study, organizations with both large and small scale of membership and were located in different districts of TSW were selected. Moreover, both new projects and relatively established organizations and organizations that were unique in their respective typology were selected. Based on the above, a list of potential participating organizations was drawn up and invitations sent out to solicit their participation. Due to time constraint, convenience sampling was adopted at this stage of respondents' recruitment, i.e. those which were willing to join the in-depth interview would be interviewed. A total of 37 organizational respondents were interviewed.

27. Having the organizational respondents' consent to participate, the research team conducted either telephone interview or face-to-face interview with the unit-in-charge of the organizations to solicit information on its mission and vision, its history and culture, and the demographical background of the organization, size and type(s) of membership, its scope of services and the opportunities of interactions for its members and the collaborations with other community organizations/agencies in the past one year, etc. An interview schedule is attached in Appendix 3a.

Residents' participation in community organizations

28. In-depth interviews of resident respondents: Snowball sampling was adopted to locate the residents for this study. The organizational respondents were invited to introduce one of their active members/volunteers to participate in our study. The residents were then asked about the patterns and experience of participation in organizations, which included the scope and intensity of participation (i.e. the name

and the number of social organizations joined, time spent in them etc. in the past year), the experience of their associational life, their needs and expectations of the community organization they have participated, etc. An interview schedule is attached in Appendix 3b for reference.

The associational life in Tin Shui Wai

29. With the quantitative and qualitative data summarized and analyzed, a full picture of residents' associational life in TSW could be mapped out. Different patterns of participation in community organizations could be identified and based on which, the following issues could be addressed:

- Community organizations:
  - Organizational density, i.e. residents as per community organization;
  - Geographical distribution of these organizations; optimal size and method of recruitment of membership;
  - Relative popularity of community organizations; the dynamics of community organizations;

- Residents' participation:
  - Prevalence of multiple memberships;
  - Intensity of residents' participation;
  - Relationship between pattern of participation and demographical/geographical factors of residents in the district;
  - Residents' satisfaction of organization/services available.

Research participants

30. A total of 37 organizations and 36 residents (referred by organizations) were interviewed. The following table summarizes the number of respondents from the four types of community organizations.

Table 1

Number of organizational and resident respondents according to the four types of community organizations

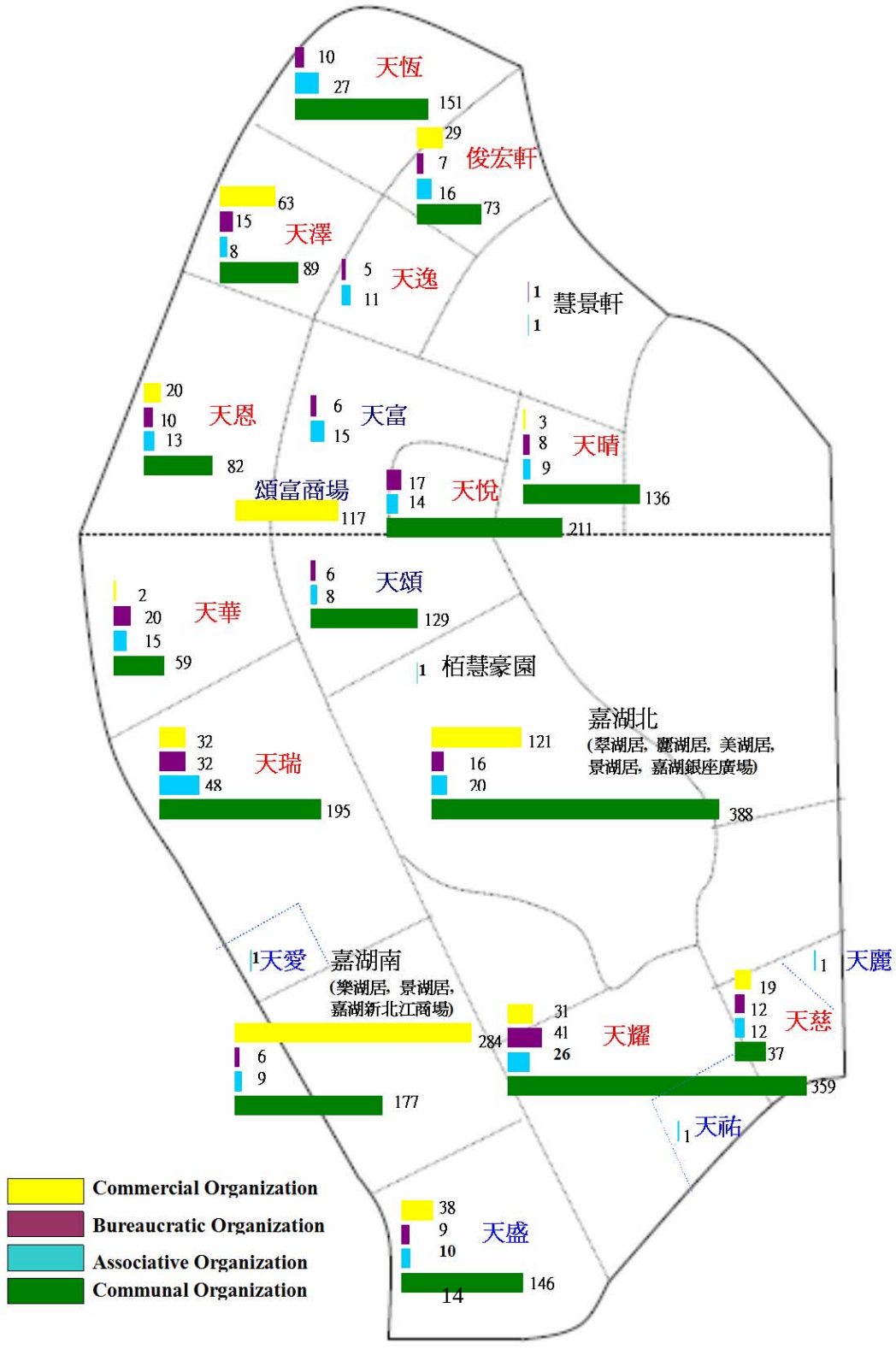
Typology of Community Organizations	No. of organizational respondents	No. of resident respondents
Communal Organizations	3	9
Commercial Organizations	7	2
Associative Organizations	9	9
Bureaucratic Organizations	18	16
Total	37	36

Chapter 4 Community Organizations in Tin Shui Wai

Locations of four types of organizations in Tin Shui Wai

31. In this study, four types of organizations were located. Map 1 shows the frequency of the four types of organizations found in the various locations of TSW.

Map 1: Locations of Four Types of Organizations in TSW



32. A total of 3,729 organizations were found in TSW. Around two-third of these organizations were communal organizations which are the small groups mainly affiliated to schools, non-government welfare organizations and churches. There were over 750 commercial organizations in TSW that supplied the residents with services and goods for their daily living. In addition, 223 bureaucratic organizations and 265 associative organizations were located. Table 2 below shows the numbers of four types of organizations and their distribution according to different housing types in TSW.

Table 2

Distribution of community organizations by housing types in Tin Shui Wai

	Housing Types			
Typology of Community Organizations	Public Housing Estates	Home Ownership Scheme Courts	Private Housing	Total
Commercial Organizations	199 26.2%[1]	155 20.4%	405 53.4%	759 20.4%
Bureaucratic Organizations	178 79.8%	21 9.4%	24 10.8%	223 6.0%
Associative Organizations	199 75.1%	36 13.6%	30 11.3%	265 7.1%
Communal Organizations	1,460 58.8%	410 16.5%	612 24.7%	2,482 66.6%
Total	2,036 54.6%	622 16.7%	1,071 28.7%	3,729 100%

33. From table 2, it is noticed that more than half of the organizations found in this study were located in the public housing estates. Of all the bureaucratic organizations, associative organizations and communal organizations in TSW, 79.8 %, 75.1 % and 61.2 % were located in public housing estates. This is because many spaces in public housing estates are reserved for bureaucratic organizations and associative organizations and therefore many communal organizations could be formed. On the contrary, it is found that 73.8 % of all commercial organizations in TSW were located in HOS courts and private housing that housed around one-third of the total population of TSW. This may be explained by the fact that government does not have the power to direct the private property owner/developer on how to utilize their premises. As a result, the use of property will be governed by market driven

[1] Row Percentage

principle, i.e. whoever could pay the rental charges can open their businesses there. As residents in these estates may come from the middle class and thus they always have higher purchasing power when compare with residents of public housing estates, thus the venues are mainly used for commercial purposes. Detail distribution of organizations in different estates or locations of TSW are shown in the Maps 3a to 3v in Appendix 4.

Density of organizations in Tin Shui Wai

34. After counting the number of the organizations in TSW, the density of organizations in the district could be measured. According to the district profile of Yuen Long in 2008 and the data gathered from the Housing Authority, there were around 295,971 residents living in TSW. A total of 174,441 residents lived in public housing estates, 64,680 residents lived in Home Ownership Scheme courts and 56,850 lived in private housing. The age profile of TSW population is attached in Appendix 1c. Using these figures, a simple calculation can help find out the density of community organization in TSW, i.e. simply dividing the number of residents by the number of organizations. Table 3 below shows this density by types of community organization and types of residential arrangement.

Table 3

Number of residents per organization according to the typology of community organizations and housing types

	Housing Types			
Typology of Community Organizations	Public Housing Estates	Home Ownership Scheme Courts	Private Housing	Total
Commercial Organizations	199 (1:877)[2]	155 (1:417)	405 (1:140)	759 (1:390)[3]
Bureaucratic Organizations	178 (1:980)	21 (1:3,080)	24 (1:2,369)	223 (1:1,327)
Associative Organizations	199 (1:877)	36 (1:1,797)	30 (1:1,895)	265 (1:1,117)
Communal Organizations	1,460 (1:122)	410 (1:190)	612 (1:101)	2,482 (1:127)
Total	2,036 (1:86)[4]	622 (1:104)	1,071 (1:53)	3,729 (1:79)[5]

[2] One organization from each type per no. of residents from the corresponding type of housing
[3] One organization from each type per no. of residents in TSW
[4] One organization per no. of residents from the corresponding type of housing
[5] One organization per no. of residents in TSW

35. From the above table, it is found that every 79 residents in TSW shared one organization. It seems that there were a lot of organizations serving in TSW. However, it is necessary to pay attention that some organizations may need to serve more residents than other types of organizations. For instance, it is shown that every bureaucratic organization had to serve more than 1,300 residents in TSW. As many people in TSW came from low income families or were new arrivals who were always in need of social services, bureaucratic organizations in TSW may need to input more resources to match up the needs of residents.

36. Associative organizations may also share a similar situation with bureaucratic organizations. Every associative organization had to serve more than 1,100 residents. These organizations may encounter more difficulties in carrying out their services in TSW than bureaucratic organizations because many of them were organized by the residents in TSW and might not have enough human and financial resources to meet the residents' demands. It is also important to note that residents who lived in Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) courts seemed to share less community organizations than other groups of residents. Although 100 HOS residents shared one organization, however, more than 3,000 HOS residents shared only one bureaucratic organization. If HOS residents are in need, they either have to obtain the services from other estates or buy them from the market. We could also find from table 3 that one communal organization was found in every 127 residents. When comparing with other types of organizations, it seems that residents may have a greater chance to involve in the communal organizations. Residents may benefit from interacting with others in these communal organizations.

37. For comparison purpose, Table 4 below takes away the number of commercial organizations in TSW to work out another set of figures that can be used to compare with the density of community organizations in six European countries (Maloney & Rossteutscher, 2007).

Table 4

Number of residents per organization according to the typology of community organizations and housing types (commercial organizations excluded)

	Housing Types			
Typology of Community Organizations	Public housing estates	Home Ownership Scheme Flats	Private Housing	Total
Bureaucratic Organizations	178 (1:980)	21 (1:3,080)	24 (1:2,369)	223 (1:1,327)
Associative Organizations	199 (1:877)	36 (1:1,797)	30 (1:1,895)	265 (1:1,117)
Communal Organizations	1,460 (1:119)	410 (1:158)	612 (1:93)	2,482 (1:119)
Total	1837 (1:95)	467 (1:139)	666 (1:85)	2,970 (1:100)

38. After taking away the number of commercial organizations, it is found that every 100 residents shared one organization in TSW. The new set of figures then is used to compare with the density of organizations in six European cities (Maloney & Rossteutscher, 2007), table 5 below shows the results of comparison.

Table 5

Density of organizations in six European cities and in Tin Shui Wai

	Number of groups/ organizations mapped	Numbers of residents	Organization per residents	Relative density (no. of org per 1,000 inhabitants
European cities				
Aalborg	2,031	161,661	1:80	12.6
Aberdeen	1,907	212,650	1:112	8.9
Bern	1,198	122,537	1:102	9.7
Enschede	1,658	150,499	1:91	11.0
Mannheim	5,002	319,944	1:64	15.6
Sadabell	1,129	185,270	1:164	6.1
TSW				
Overall	2,970	295,971	1:100	10.0
Public housing estates	*1,837*	*174,441*	*1:95*	*10.5*
HOS Estates	*467*	*64,680*	*1:139*	*7.2*
Private Housing	*666*	*56,850*	*1:85*	*11.7*

39. Among those six European cities, Mannheim, a German city had the highest density, i.e. there was one organization for every 64 residents, whereas Sabadell, a Spanish city, had the lowest density of one organization per 164 residents ((Maloney & Rossteutscher, 2007). For TSW, the density of organization was 1:100, which is close to the mean among the six European cities, i.e. its density was higher than three cities while lower than the other three cities.

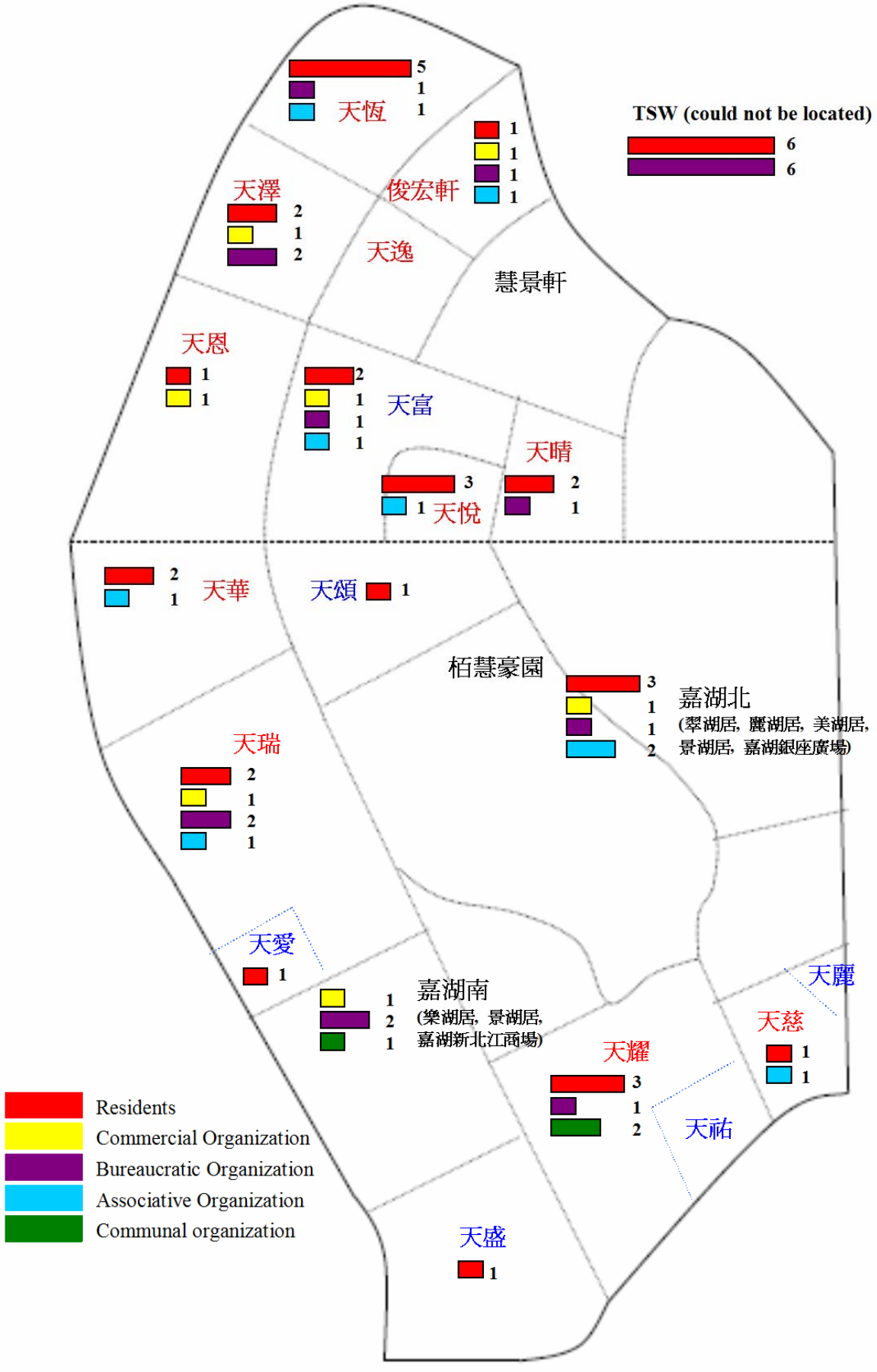
40. However, if we compare the density of organizations of each housing type in TSW with the statistics of those six European cities, it is found that HOS estates had the lowest density of one organization per 139 residents, slightly better than the case of Sabadell. Lower density of organization may imply that residents have less choice or cannot reach the organizations easily. Public housing estates and private housing a higher density of organization of 1:95 and 1:85 respectively. This means community organizations are more accessible to residents of public and private housing.

41. It is worthy to note that private housing had the highest density of organizations when compared with other two housing types in TSW. It seems that residents in private housing estates may find out the organizations they want to join easier than those residents of public housing estates and residents of HOS estates. The higher density in the district may also imply that the organizations would have greater competition.

Locations of organizational respondents and resident respondents

42. The locations of these organizations and residents in TSW are shown in Map 2. Details of the organizations which had representatives and residents participate in the interviews are shown in Appendix 5.

Map 2: Locations of Organizational and Residents Respondents



Profile of organizational respondents and platforms available for the residents' participation in Tin Shui Wai

43. In this study, community organizations of all the four categories namely commercial, bureaucratic, associative and communal organizations were interviewed and the nature of their 'business' is summarized in Table 6.

Table 6

Types of organizational respondents in the four categories of organizations

Types of Organization	Nature of Business	Total
Commercial Organizations	1. Two tutorial schools 2. Club house 3. Beauty salon 4. Optical shop 5. Comic book store 6. Medical centre	7
Bureaucratic Organizations	1. Two Churches 2. Non-government welfare organizations ➢ School-based project for children and families ➢ Project for housing and community building ➢ District Youth Outreaching Social Work Service ➢ Support Teams for the Elderly in District Elderly Community Centre ➢ Integrated Family Service Centre ➢ Integrated Children and Youth Services Centre 3. Secondary School 4. Social Enterprises for Youth 5. Labour Services Training Centre 6. Government Organizations ➢ Social Welfare Department ➢ Leisure and Cultural Department ➢ Home Affair Department ➢ Planning Department ➢ Housing Authority 6. District Council	18
Associative Organizations	1. Four residents organizations 2. Mutual-aid Committee (MAC) 3. Owners' Corporation (OC) 4. Sports and Leisure Associations 5. Parent and Teacher Associations Coalition and Parent and Teacher Associations	9
Communal Organizations	1. Cell Group in Church 2. Volunteer group in Integrated Children and Youth Services Centre 3. Peer group in secondary school (Introduced by Integrated Children and Youth Service of non-government welfare organization)	3
	Total	37

Leaders of the organizations

Commercial organizations

44. In this study, seven representatives of commercial organizations were interviewed. Four of them were owners of two tutorial schools, optical shop and beauty salon. Two employed staff of the comic book store and medical centre participated in this study because the shop owners seldom work at the shops. Representative from the management company of the club house in private housing estates also shared the experiences in working with residents of TSW.

Bureaucratic organizations

45. Leaders of community organizations in this category were mostly 'employed' staff, except the chairperson of the District Council, who was elected by the members of the Council and he was also elected from a constituency in TSW. The leaders of the non-government welfare organizations and the labour services training centre were mostly social workers or professionals. The district officer or his/her representatives from the government departments were civil servants. The school principal grew up in Yuen Long and has also been a councilor of the District Council. Churches were led by religious leaders appointed by the mother church. The two social enterprises for young people were set up by non-government welfare organizations and commercial organizations. The leaders of these social enterprises include social workers with experience in working with youth and professionals from commercial organizations. It could be noted that not all these leaders were 'indigenous' people who grew up or lived in TSW for an extended period of time.

Associative organizations

46. Almost all organizations in this category, namely resident organizations, mutual-aid committees, owners' corporations, sports and leisure associations, as well as parent and teacher associations were chaired by active residents who were characterized as enthusiastic, flexible, and had great experience in community work. It is also found that representatives from these associative organizations often bore dual roles. For example, one representative of a resident's organization was also the chairperson of MAC, and representatives of owners' corporation, sports and leisure associations and residents organizations could be past or current district councilors in TSW. Representatives who had multiple roles shared that even though they worked for more than one organization, these organizations' functions were complementary to

each other and they did not feel torn between them. They often built up and maintained good social connections with other organizations within or outside the community.

Communal organizations

47. Representatives of the three communal organizations interviewed were active members of the bureaucratic organizations that sponsored them. They were, like leaders of the above category, also active members of the community who either grew up or lived in TSW for an extensive period of time.

History and background of the organizations

Commercial organizations

48. The owners of the commercial organizations saw the potential of the market in TSW and therefore chose to set up their business there. For instance, the owners of the tutorial schools noticed there were great demands for tutorial services in TSW. In the same token, owners of comic book stores and optical shops also recognized many potential customers in the district. The year of establishment of these organizations varied from early to late 2000s. One of the tutorial schools expanded its tutorial services into two more branches and employed 8 to 10 staff while the other remained relatively small in scale. Comic book stores, medical centres, as well as optical shops had branches in TSW and also in other districts of Hong Kong. The beauty salon ran in the “owner-employer model”. Overall, the year that the commercial organizations were established is closely related to the “age” of the housing estates where they were located. That is, the older the estate, the longer the history of the organizations.

Bureaucratic Organizations

49. Government organizations and the District Council: TSW was developed as a new town in the Yuen Long District since early 1990s. In order to facilitate its development, government organizations in the Yuen Long District allocated their resources to serve TSW. Sub-offices were also set up in TSW with teams of officers were assigned to work there. For instance, Social Welfare Department and Housing Authority have set up their offices in TSW so that residents could reach their services more easily. There were a total of twenty-nine constituent areas in the Yuen Long District and among them, thirteen were in TSW. So altogether, there were thirteen council members represent the residents of TSW in the District Council.

50. Non-government welfare organizations, labour services training centre and social enterprises: Similar to government organizations, the non-government welfare organizations were founded since early 1990s. The mother organizations of support team for the elderly in District Elderly Community Centre and Integrated Family Service Centre have served the Yuen Long District for thirty years. In order to meet the needs for social services of the residents in TSW, these non-government welfare organizations have extended their services to TSW. These organizational respondents: Integrated Children Youth Services Centre and District Youth Outreaching Social Work Service Team were founded in 1993 and 1995 respectively. They have provided services for young people in the two oldest public housing estates and southern district of TSW since early 1990s. Representative of two projects [6] from non-government welfare organizations also participated in this study. The school-based project for children and families were self-financed, while the project for housing and community building was funded by the Housing Authority. These two projects were comparatively new as one started two years ago, and the other in the summer of 2008. Similarly, the mother organization of the labour services training centre noticed the needs of TSW residents for employment and established a training centre in 2004 to provide job-related training so as to raise their employability. The two social enterprises were founded in 2006 and 2008 respectively to enhance youth employment and to provide training opportunities for youth in catering services and the creative industry.

51. Secondary school: The school respondent was founded in 1994. It was an aided co-educational school. It was the first school established by a famous management association in Hong Kong. The school always ensured there was clear and systematic management structure and clear definition of duties and accountability. The school was the first school to receive the award of ISO Quality Assurance Certificate.

52. Churches: The two churches were founded in 1996 and 1999 respectively in response to the developmental plan of its mother organizations. Both did not have any place for offices and gatherings in the first few years of establishment. Not until late 1999 did one church successfully obtain land from the government to build a “church”, while the other continued to collaborate with local schools for operations and further development.

[6] Two projects from non-government welfare organizations interviewed were not formal social welfare services funded by the Social Welfare Department. These projects responded to the emerging needs of the community and were supported by non-government funding.

Associative Organizations

53. Mutual-aid committees and owners' corporations would normally take one to two years (after the residents moved into the buildings) to set up in the community. Resident organizations were often set up by active residents who recognized the needs of the community that could not be met by the MACs or OCs. Some of them might not have much influence or support from the government. Under the auspice of political parties and district councilors, sports and leisure associations were built up to serve the residents. They normally would apply for the funding support from various government departments or District Council on ad hoc basis. In order to enhance the cooperation between families and schools, Parent and Teacher Associations were established in the early days when the schools were found. Under the encouragement of the schools or some active parents, the PTAs were to enhance cooperation among PTAs, and to provide support to parents in the same district, the coalition of the Parent and Teacher Associations was founded in 2005.

Communal Organizations

54. Communal organizations were often founded by bureaucratic organizations. The setting up of the communal organizations sometimes depended on the needs and the development of individual members. For instance, the volunteer group of the Integrated Children and Youth Services Centre was formed in 2008 by gathering a group of young people who were graduated from the Youth Pre-employment Training Programme and had an interest in serving the community. Three secondary students in the same school joined together to form a peer group and participated in the activities and voluntary services organized by the school and non-government welfare organizations. However, the formation of cell groups was initiated by the church in an attempt to promote religious life and moral education among young people.

The roles of organization and its scope of services

Commercial organizations

55. The role of commercial organizations was to provide services at a profit that meet the needs of the residents in the district. According to proprietors, the prices they charged for products/services were affordable and reasonable. The two tutorial schools provided after-school tutorial services especially for primary school students. Extracurricular activities and summer classes were also available in one of the tutorial schools. The medical service centre provided health-care related services, while the

optical shop served residents by selling eye-care products. Young residents could buy or rented comic books from the comic book store. Residents of private housing used the leisure facilities and joined the activities held by the club house. These commercial organizations played an important role in fulfilling the recreational needs of those residents who could afford the paid services.

Bureaucratic organizations

- Government organizations and the District Council

56. All government organizations carried out different functions in TSW. The district office of the Social Welfare Department (SWD) provided welfare services in the district, such as social security, and family and children services. They also helped in coordinating all the welfare services organizations in the district. SWD has always been the convener in connecting all the non-government welfare organizations and government organizations in the district. SWD also provided resources to support special projects which might not be supported by regular service funding, such as special projects to reach hidden families and elderly people in the district. In order to encourage residents' participation and community building, the main task of the Home Affairs Department (HAD) was to facilitate the setting up of MACs in the public housing estates and OCs in private housing. In response to the needs of TSW, a scheme named **"**TSW Neighbourhood Mutual Help Scheme**"** has been launched by district office of HAD. In this scheme, a special funding (maximum was twenty thousand dollars each) made available to support projects that aim at building up and strengthening the support network among residents at the neighbourhood level. Apart from providing support services to MACs or other community organizations in TSW, HAD also provided opportunity for outside organizations to know more about TSW before commencing service delivery in the community.

57. Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) provided a wide range of leisure and cultural services to residents. It promoted green and sports development. It also provided free recreational and sports facilities for community organizations that would like to organize leisure and cultural activities in the district. LCSD also active in facilitating the development of recreation and sports facilities in the district. For instance, "Tin Sau Road Park" was built in 2008 to provide young people with plenty of sports ground.

58. To fulfill the needs of residents and to provide them with a better environment, the district office of the Planning Department was actively involved in

the planning and provision of community facilities in TSW. For instance, town planners of the Planning Department provided their suggestions with regard to the allocation of the new hospital in TSW. To facilitate better land use, the Planning Department also helped explore whether the original land use plan can be altered. For example, the conversion the car park spaces in Tin Heng Estate into office spaces of many NGOs.

59. Additionally, the Housing Authority (HA) was responsible for managing all the public estates in TSW. To provide social services and employment opportunities for TSW residents, HA was also involved in changing the land use of their car parks to facilitate the setting up of new service units of non-government welfare organizations and businesses. HA also helped in promoting social services and community building in the district. For example, HA organized exhibitions to help promote social services in TSW among residents. Moreover, it also held seminars for community leaders to learn more about family violence and community building. In addition, HA also provided funding for non-government welfare organizations to carry out housing consultation services for residents in TSW.

60. Similar to government organizations, besides acting as the bridge between the government and residents, Yuen Long District Council (YLDC) also paid attention to the social issues that took place in TSW. A working group was set up in 2004-2005 to allocate more community and government resources to support the development of TSW. As a result, more resources were provided services for young people and families in TSW. YLDC also put a lot of effort into solving employment problems in the district. For instance, YLDC coordinated residents' organizations, MACs and people of business sectors to organize career and employment talks for residents.

61. It is shown that all the representatives of government district offices and District Council did not only care about their core services, but also provided resources and special services to meet the needs of residents and the development of TSW.

- Non-government welfare organizations, labour services training centres and social enterprises:

62. In TSW, there were 75 non-government welfare organizations which provided not only welfare services but also platforms for residents to participate in the community. The professional social services they provided included counseling services to young people and families by youth outreach teams and integrated family

service centres respectively; individual-based and family-based programmes such as interest classes which aimed to develop young people with different talents, as well as training seminars which aimed to enhance parenting skills of residents. After-school programmes were also provided for the children with working parents. In response to the special needs of residents, one project-based non-government welfare organization aimed at helping new residents to settle and adapt to new environment. Services provided included general enquires for information on social welfare, transportation, education, counseling services; referrals to other professionals and other kinds of support services that helped them adapt to the new environment.

63. A series of community-based programmes were also carried out by non-government welfare organizations that aimed to facilitate network building among residents and improve living standards for residents. Volunteer services were always organized by non-government welfare organizations to provide members with platforms to interact and build up social network. Volunteers always were eager to serve the community they lived in. As a result, residents' connection with the community was increased and their understanding about the community was enhanced. A concern group has also been set up in the elderly services centre and its members always paid attention to the welfare of the elderly and residents in TSW. They always voiced their concerns to the relevant government organizations with a view to improve the living standards of residents. Besides, special projects such as caring services for young mothers, anti-drug programmes, as well as anti-domestic violence programmes were also organized by the non-government welfare organizations in TSW to raise residents' concern on current issues in TSW and in Hong Kong. In addition, some non-government welfare organizations also pointed out that the development of young people may be constrained by geographic factors, as some young people tended not to travel to places far away from TSW and Yuen Long. Non-government welfare organizations therefore recognized the need to develop bridging social capitals of residents in TSW so that they could get more exposure. It is reported that mentorship programmes were carried out in order to provide young people with opportunities to connect with people of different backgrounds.

64. Apart from the services mentioned above, re-training courses, on-the-job training, job matching programmes, as well as job placement services were also provided for residents by the labour services training centre and two social enterprises. Residents were always matched with a mentor so that they could receive more career guidance. All these services or programmes therefore might help facilitate residents to obtain employment.

- Schools

65. There were 20 secondary schools, 26 primary schools, 44 kindergartens and 2 special schools in TSW. In addition to educational services, the schools also provided children and youth with opportunities for whole development. For instance, not only were students' school lives enriched through joining different extra-curricular activities, they also could have more chances to make contact with the community they lived in or the communities outside of TSW. Mentorship programmes as well as joint school programmes were some examples which showed the contribution of the schools to the holistic development of students. A more detailed analysis will be presented in the case study.

- Churches

66. The role of the church was to preach the words of God. Therefore, the activities they organized or the services they provided were related to religion. For example, education seminars, weekly gatherings, "cell" groups activities, voluntary service groups were often held and mixed with religious messages. The participants of these activities and recipients of these services were mainly church members, but all residents in TSW were also welcomed.

Associative organizations:

- MACs, OCs and Resident Organizations

67. The MACs/OCs and resident organizations had similar role, which were to promote communication and foster connection among the residents. However, the two could be distinguished by the service boundary, in which MACs/OCs only served the residents living in the same building while resident organizations were not bounded by geographically locations. Representatives of MACs and OCs were always involved in estate management and helped express residents' opinions to the Housing Authority or management companies. However, resident organizations were willing to explore more community resources in order to carry out their programmes and services. Representatives of the resident organizations revealed that they have applied for different funding such as the Community Investment and Inclusion Fund (CIIF) and Enhancing Self-Reliance through District Partnership Programme to provide services for residents of TSW. Free tutorial and study room services, free or low-priced basic health check, free legal advice services, interest classes, outdoor activities, game stalls, exhibitions, charitable fund raising, sanitary competitions, emotional support, were

some examples of services and activities that both the resident organizations and MACs provided for residents. It is apparent that these services and activities provided residents with opportunities to connect and interact with each other in the community. These activities also had the effect of building up a sense of belonging in the community.

- Sports and Leisure Associations and Political Organizations

68. Apart from resident organizations and MACs, political organizations such as offices of Legislative Councilors' and District Councilors also played an active role in connecting residents in the community and conveying the voices of residents to the government. Various sports or leisure clubs were formed under the auspice of political parties and they provided residents with opportunities to learn various types of sports, or join outdoor activities. Residents benefited from joining the activities at an affordable fare as the programmes or activities were funded by the District Council. Moreover, residents could better connect with fellow residents upon joining these activities. Furthermore, residents often expressed their opinions regarding their community to the district councilors, who in turn conveyed these views directly to different government departments.

- Parent and Teacher Associations (PTAs)

69. According to the statistics we gathered in this study, there were 57 PTAs in TSW. In addition to serve as volunteers in schools, PTAs also actively encouraged the participation of parents. They always helped express parents' opinions to the schools' management board and involved in making decisions regarding the welfare of students. Moreover, they also volunteered not just in the schools but also in the community. In order to enhance the skills of managing PTAs and to strengthen networks among parents of different schools, a coalition of PTAs in TSW and Yuen Long was founded in 2004. Training courses to encourage continuous learning among parents were provided by the coalition. Programmes which aimed at building up social support networks among needy families were also organized and participation.

Communal organizations

70. Communal organizations were often sub-groups of bureaucratic organizations. They organized leisure activities or volunteer services. Members of these organizations were also participants of programmes organized by the sponsoring bureaucratic organizations. For instance, the group of young people at ICYSC has

organized a volunteer programme providing computer repair services for residents. Besides being the participants of the religious programmes at church, cell group members of the church also volunteered to visit elderly people and participated in leisure activities organized by the church. The peer group of the three students always joined together to participate in programmes organized by their school and non-government welfare organizations. They also joined the visiting programmes to the accounting firm organized by non-government welfare organization.

Profile of organizational members and their pattern of participation

71. There were a large number of residents in TSW who were coming from deprived socio-economic backgrounds such as low-income groups, and new immigrants from the Chinese Mainland. It is found that these people were less educated and had difficulties in finding a stable job. Some families were composed of elderly fathers from Hong Kong, and young mothers from the Chinese Mainland. This particular family structure, according to the organizational respondents, tended to be potentially problematic. Organization representatives being interviewed noted that many new-arrival families, who have moved into north TSW in the past few years seemed to be more passive, more deprived and had greater needs for social services.

72. Geographically, there are two districts, namely northern and southern TSW. It is obvious that residents often chose to join the organizations that were close to their residence. Representatives of the organizations being interviewed revealed that residents often participated in or received services from more than one organization. Thus multiple memberships among the residents were not uncommon.

73. To attract and to sustain the participation of residents, organizations always built up membership systems that required members or participants to register and pay a one-off or annual membership fee before they could join the organization or get access to services. There were often discounts for members when participating in the activities.

74. Methods of membership recruitment included walk-ins; distribution of promotional leaflets; putting up banners in the district; referrals and through the introduction by neighbors or friends. Volunteers were often recruited via similar ways, with a minority coming from outside the district. It was also common for an organization’s staff to spot and recruit potential volunteers during big community functions. A non-government welfare organization that serves new residents adopted a unique recruitment method, i.e. through the referral of the Housing Authority. New

residents moving into the community would be referred to the non-government welfare organization for orientation services before they got their keys to the flats they rented. These residents therefore had knowledge of the non-government welfare organization early on, and thus knew where to turn to should they need help in the future.

75. Resident organizations, non-government welfare organizations, and political organizations all noted that the participation of residents was relatively stable. The number of active members depended on the size of the organizations, especially for those organizations with a centre base and a longer history. Representatives of the organizations often agreed that a place for members to gather helped facilitate their participation. It was also reported that although there were not many active members in each organization, yet they were willing to contribute their time or other resources to the organizations and to the community. The organizations could therefore have a stable development.

76. Representatives of churches and MACs reported that the participation of their members was not stable. This can probably be explained by the fact that church members tended to be attached to their previous churches in other districts. In the case of MACs, it may be due to the fact that residents did not recognize the value of MACs' work. Moreover, as many TSW residents needed to spend a long time on travelling to their workplace outside the community, they thus had little time left to participate in the activities organized by MACs. Since MACs were often affiliated to political organizations, those residents who did not want to be connected to political organizations were less willing to participate in MACs.

77. The level of charges of activities or programmes seemed to be the main factor that affected the intensity of residents' participation. As such, free activities or activities with lower fees were always popular and quotas were filled fast. The content of the programmes was another main concern of the residents. Representatives of non-government welfare organizations as well as resident organizations noted that educational classes or developmental groups, such as classes related to parenting skills or emotional management might not be as popular as leisure activities. Even though the staffs of the organizations recognized the needs to carry out these programmes, they always had to invite potential members individually to join these programmes. In addition, as many residents (particularly those from north TSW) were new arrivals from the Chinese mainland, their participation pattern was also affected by their affiliation with their home town. For instance, during festivals or long (school) holidays, these residents returned to their home town in the Mainland with their

children and thus did not participate in the activities organized by community organizations. If activities were scheduled in these periods, the participation rate would be extremely low.

78. Shop owners and their representatives reported that distribution of promotional leaflets and referrals by existing members of commercial establishments were the main means to recruit new members/customers. As residents were concerned about the cost of the services they provided, they had to keep the fees low, or at very competitive rate in order to attract customers to use their services. The representatives of the management company of the club house expressed that they would not lower the programme/admission fees in order to attract residents' participation. Instead, they kept up the quality of the programmes hoping that the residents would find them worthy to join. Although the club house did not do anything purposively to link up residents, they did recognize the programmes and courses they provided were platforms for residents to get to know each other. They also observed that many sub-groups and networks were formed among the residents. Other commercial organizations that were interviewed did not have any platform that fostered connections among the members. For instance, the optical shops, medical services centre and one tutorial school only kept the information of their customers for follow up services. The beauty salon, comic book store and the other tutorial school however did not keep any contacts with customers.

79. In short, all the organizational respondents agreed that the activities they organized were in fact platforms for residents to participate in the community, and a venue for them to develop interpersonal relationships and form social networks. These social networks were places where residents could get advice, as well as tangible and intangible support. With positive interpersonal relationships and social support networks, residents became more confident and were willing to further participate in their community.

Difficulties encountered by organizations in Tin Shui Wai

80. During the interviews, representatives of the organizations also expressed the difficulties they encountered in running the organizations. The main difficulty that all organizations encountered was the lack of resources, including financial resources, manpower, and space. The following presented in greater details these difficulties.

Lack of resources

Financial

81. Residents and political organizations were among those that were most hard hit by the lack of financial resources. They normally had to rely on funding from the District Council. Even when such funding was available, the amount was usually small and required strict compliance to certain funding conditions. The restrictive usage of funding might reduce the quantity and variety of activities or programmes that could be organized for residents. Churches also showed concern regarding financial resources, as their income relied on the donation from members, who in the case of TSW, were relatively poor.

Manpower

82. Non-commercial organizations also encountered the problem of the lack of manpower. Resident organizations, MACs and political organizations alike expressed their concerns over the lack of enthusiastic and devoted residents to join them. As a result, many activities could not be organized and implemented even when demand was high. This may be the reason that some MACs were known to be not functioning among the residents. Churches and non-government welfare organizations also faced the problem of shortage in manpower as they did not have extra financial resources to employ sufficient staff. In addition, smaller organizations found that they were disadvantaged in obtaining financial support from the District Council or from other funding source because they were not as well-known, or because they did not have the support of political parties.

Space

83. Many organizations faced the difficulty of shortage of usable space. All usable space in housing estates in TSW was owned either by the government or the Link Management Limited. There were spaces reserved by the government for the use of MACs, non-government welfare organizations and political organizations, but not churches and resident organizations. Without the support of the government in the allocation of spaces, many churches in the district had to rely on the cooperation with local schools to survive and develop. Some even rented flats in private housing estates to hold gatherings for members. Shop spaces inside the shopping arcades managed by the Link Management Limited and the Housing Authority were only leased (at a reduced rate) to registered charitable organizations. Thus, many resident organizations

were not able (as they were not registered as charitable organizations) to find a stable place to launch their services and to further develop. This discouraged many enthusiastic residents to actively participate in the community, and reduced the number of platforms that were available for residents to interact and develop social networks. Organizations also found shortage of usable venues for holding big or community-wide functions, like music shows in the evenings.

84. Indeed, representatives of government organizations also recognized the problem of shortage of spaces for the organizations. It is reported that there were few estates that were originally built under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS). The designs of these "HOS" buildings did not include any place for community organizations or MACs. However, as these estates became public housing estates after 2000 and more residents with greater social needs moved into TSW, the demand for setting up MACs and community organizations became higher. The problem of the lack of space for organizations was therefore aggravated. Also due to the lack of usable space, some public facilities such as hospital have yet to be built to meet the growing needs of residents in TSW.

High operation cost

85. The main difficulties commercial groups faced were the high operation costs and vigorous market competitions. Some owners of the commercial groups claimed that the rental cost was very high. According to them, this kind of commercial environment only favored large enterprises that had more resources to maneuver. Eventually, small scale enterprises or local shops would be wiped out as they could not afford the high operational costs induced mainly by the high rent. Moreover, the competition was getting tough among the beauty and tutorial businesses. Some tutorial schools have been forced to close down due to sluggish market.

Coordination among organizations

86. Nearly all the organizational respondents recognized that there were many community organizations and social services provided for the residents. However, some representatives of organizational respondents indicated that the boundary of social services might not be clearly distinguishable. Sometimes, they were uncertain whether it was appropriate for them to deliver certain services. Moreover, it was found that there were many short-term projects providing services in the community and the representatives worried that there would be duplication of service and thus wasting valuable resources. They further casted doubts on the effectiveness or

outcomes of these projects and worried that there would not be appropriate follow up when these project complete. In summary, the difficulties encountered by organizations might affect their role in providing appropriate platforms for residents' participation in the community. Therefore it is important for us to explore how to overcome these difficulties when encouraging the enrichment of associational life in TSW.

Relationship and collaboration among organizations in Tin Shui Wai

87. Although collaboration was rarely seen in the commercial sector in TSW, it was a common practice among non-commercial organizations. There were instances of collaboration between political organizations and sports and leisure clubs in organizing recreational or sports activities. However, these collaborations were not 'genuine' as many sports and leisure clubs were closely affiliated to political organizations in the district.

88. It is reported that some resident organizations, as well as MACs rarely cooperated with the other organizations in the community due to different political affiliations. Instead, they were more likely to cooperate with organizations, including commercial organizations outside the community boundary or for sponsorship of activities. This might affect the cohesion within the community. A few representatives also expressed that the relationship between the organizations was not too cordial or trustful. For instance, representatives of resident organizations reported that a lot of negative comments about the non-government welfare organizations and government organizations were circulated. There were also hostile comments launched by one MAC against the other. Such comments included: some MACs were not active or wholehearted in organizing activities for residents; some MACs' activities were often leisure oriented but not supportive of community development; some MACs always considered more the interests or benefits of the political parties they were affiliated to than those of the community.

89. In contrast, collaboration could be found between churches, schools, PTAs, non-government welfare organizations in TSW and a variety of organizations in or outside TSW, such as political parties, charity foundations, other non-government welfare organizations, commercial groups, government organizations, etc. Positive remarks were made by representatives of non-government welfare organizations, churches, schools and some associative organizations regarding the collaboration with different government organizations. The collaboration between churches and government organizations, mainly the Social Welfare Department and the Home

Affairs Department, has been increasing over the past few years. Churches generally welcomed more communication and organized more joint activities with the government. However, representatives of churches opined that they were not capable of providing constructive comments or advice to help improve social policies.

90. There was currently an annual meeting hosted by the Social Welfare Department that invited the leaders of various organizations in the district to discuss social issues of concern in TSW. Representatives of each government organization also reported that communication often existed between different government organizations and emphasized the importance of cooperation with community organizations in the district. Representatives of non-government welfare organizations opined that government organizations have played the leadership role well and the collaboration among organizations has brought positive impact on the development of the whole district.

Impression and vision of Tin Shui Wai

91. The representatives also shared their impression of TSW in the interviews. They generally had a good impression of the living environment of TSW. To them, TSW has good air quality, is scenic and quiet. However, many have complained that it was a lifeless community due to poor social planning. The district was primarily residential without sufficient commercial and recreational facilities to meet the needs of the rising number of residents. There was only one large-scale leisure area, the Wetland Park, which was more of a tourist spot than a venue for everyday usage in the neighborhood. Moreover, the community was populated with new-comers from the Chinese Mainland and people from low socio-economic backgrounds, making it more demanding for social services and financial assistance. Furthermore, the lack of a vibrant commercial sector made unemployment a common, but unsolvable social problem. Even for those who were able to have jobs, they still encountered two main problems, namely long working hours and high transportation cost. Long working hours could partly be explained by long travelling hours that they took to get to the workplace. This discouraged a lot of residents to seek jobs outside the district. The remote location of TSW was also seen as one reason for the higher living cost, such as high food and transportation cost.

92. The above comments might show that TSW was a place with a lot of problems, however, when asked about whether the representatives' agree with the label of TSW as the "City of Sadness", nearly all of them showed their disagreement. Instead, representatives of the organizations opined that TSW was an energetic and

youthful city because it was home to many young people. The city was full of hope and creativity because the young people growing up here might gradually help improve the situation of their families and community. Many residents of TSW cared about the development of TSW and would like to contribute their resources in improving the living standard of their community. The social support networks were built up among the residents. Even though the travelling cost of TSW was relatively high, the transportation networks were well built and residents could travel to most of the places in Hong Kong within an hour. Nowadays, many resources from both public and private sectors were devoted to develop TSW. Residents in TSW always gained more opportunities as well as exposure when compared with residents in other districts.

93. Five suggestions or comments have been made by the organizational respondents on the future development of TSW. The first was to explore the possibilities in working with nearby districts to create opportunities for part-time jobs. This would help middle-aged women to earn some income to support their families. The second was to follow the example of Tung Chung in bringing in new and large scale development, such as entertainment industry which would bring energy, hope and job opportunities to TSW. The third suggestion was to open up the spaces on the ground floors of public housing blocks for local commercial use. As rental for the shops at the shopping arcades managed by the Link Management Limited were very high, very few local shops could afford to have their businesses survive there. Some residents complained that it was difficult to find a local shop that sold snacks like “fish balls” and “desserts" at affordable prices nearby. The opening up of places managed by the Housing Authority and other government departments might help bring in business opportunities for local shops, which in turn would make TSW a more energetic community. The fourth suggestion was to promote civic education that could help turn the district into a more positive and caring community. This could start from the families and then extend towards the neighborhood, and finally the community. The last suggestion was to provide more resources and suitable environments for the young people to develop and thrive in TSW, and hopeful they would reciprocate by contributing back to the community in the future.

Future plan of development

94. It was not easy for organizations to run their businesses in TSW with the above described difficulties. Fortunately, organizations would like to serve TSW with a commitment and passion. The general trend of the future development of the organizations was to deliver services that aimed to build up the community and

connect the residents. Government organizations would like to have better coordination with other organizations in the district so that they could have a more concrete plan to facilitate the development of TSW. Resident organizations wished to develop a better reputation to attract more active, enthusiastic and devoted residents, and funding that was ’politically neutral’ – not having any affiliation to any political parties. Churches would concentrate on the work that target at the prevention of youth problems and the building up of a harmonious and caring community. Non-government welfare organizations, social enterprises, PTAs, as well as schools expressed their plan to collaborate with other non-government welfare organizations and organizations to carry out activities that could help build up a positive image of TSW.

Chapter 5 Residents' Experience in Associational Life in Tin Shui Wai

Background of resident respondents

95. The length of residence of interviewees of this study ranged from less than one year to more than ten years. Residents who have been living there longer were often locals who moved to TSW from other districts in Hong Kong such as Tuen Mun and Yuen Long. Those who have been living in TSW for less than a year were mostly new arrivals from the Chinese mainland. Most resident respondents lived in public housing estates, with only a few lived in HOS or private housing courts. Many resident respondents came from low income families or relied on CSSA for their livelihood, only a few who lived in private housing came from middle class background.

Needs of residents and difficulties encountered

Needs of residents

96. The resident respondents often expressed that they had many needs and among them, employment was the main concern. All respondents from this study stated that the situation of TSW could be improved if only more job opportunities were available for residents.

97. Moreover, services for children and families were in great demand. Therefore, in order to encourage and facilitate more residents to work outside of the TSW area, child care services for working parents and travel subsidies were needed.

98. Family education was another important need for residents in TSW, especially for residents who were new arrivals from the Chinese mainland. Training in parenting skills might provide them with knowledge and skills to take care of their children and to adapt to their new life in Hong Kong. Referring to Appendix 1c, the youth population in TSW is relatively high and thus young people having problems was also residents' main concern. Community facilities such as leisure and sports centers for young people, libraries as well as entertainment establishments for all were needed.

Difficulties encountered while living in Tin Shui Wai

99. Resident respondents shared their difficulties encountered while living in TSW. To them, the cost of living in TSW was high. The following expressions may provide us with some ideas:

> "The price of grocery is more expensive in TSW than Yuen Long, we would go to Yuen Long to get our grocery" (R1)

> "The traveling cost is high…I work in Hong Kong Island, I have to spend around fifty-dollars on travelling every day." (R3)

100. It is reported that grocery was expensive in TSW. To save money, many housewives went to Yuen Long to buy what they needed. Moreover, as the travel cost was extremely high in TSW, some residents, especially those from working class were less willing to work in districts far away from TSW. As such, many residents expressed their needs to find jobs in TSW or nearby but such opportunity was small. Although some residents expressed that they did not mind working further away from TSW, they always faced discrimination when applying for a job:

> "They (employers) asked where I live; when I said I live in TSW, they then asked me to wait for their reply…I knew then I would not be successful in applying for the job…" (R12)

101. Employers had the perception that TSW residents were not willing to work far away from home. Even if some did, the employers might think that the long distance might prevent them to get to work on time. The discrimination the residents faced when seeking job might increase the difficulty for them to find job outside TSW. Other issues such as youth problems and adjustment issues of new arrivals were also main concerns of residents.

Residents' feelings of Tin Shui Wai

102. Despite facing many difficulties when living in TSW, residents' feeling of the community was not bad. They all agreed that TSW had a beautiful environment and good air quality; it was quiet and suitable for bringing up children. The public transportation network was well established and residents could get to most districts in Hong Kong within an hour. TSW was located near the Chinese mainland, which was convenient for residents who needed to travel there frequently. Residents did not

resonate with the implication of the label "City of Sadness" when thinking about their community. To them, the incidents of family tragedies were mainly due to personal problems.

> "The problems (of TSW) are exaggerated by the mass media, I think there are good things here (TSW)…" (R20)

> "TSW is just a reflection of the Hong Kong society…however, people always focus on the negative things here, indeed, other districts in Hong Kong may be the same…" (R4A)

103. The residents all had strong belief that TSW would become a better city in the future. They also recognized that there were a lot of different community organizations available in TSW that provided them with different social services. They opined that people in the district were willing to help each other.

> "The mass media often labels TSW as 'City of Sadness', I don't think TSW is so 'tragic'… so negative, there are many community centres in TSW that offer help to people who are in need…" (R26)

> "I would like to tell others that TSW is not as bad as they think." (O32A)

104. Nevertheless, the image of TSW being the "City of Sadness" had negative impacts on young people. Three youngsters who were interviewed in this study expressed that they were not willing to tell others that they lived in TSW because they thought other people prejudiced against TSW residents.

Residents' associational life

Reasons and processes of joining the organizations

105. The resident respondents were invited to explore the reasons for them to join particular organizations. From their responses, several categories of reasons could be identified. Geographical proximity being one and need for or interest in the services provided by the organizations being the others. Some residents were more explicit about their motivation to participate in organizations. Some wanted to serve the community and some wished to bring positive changes to the environment of the community. Through participating in organizations, like being members of PTA and volunteer groups, residents found ways to contribute to the well-being of the

community and fellow residents in TSW.

Experiences of participating in the organizations

106. Resident respondents often participated actively in activities such as interest groups, educational classes and religious seminars organized by the organizations in which they had membership. Young residents were more interested to join recreational activities of organizations and extra-curricular activities of schools. Residents also attended meetings regularly and volunteered to provide services not only to residents of TSW but also those living in other districts.

107. The role of residents in organizations changed after years of participation. In the initial stage of participation, residents were mostly service recipients of community organizations. After getting familiar with the organizations and knowing more members, they started to involve in the planning and organizational tasks. For instance, some residents involved in coordinating with volunteers from different organizations, managing and organizing activities, making year plans, searching for resources, teaching interest classes and etc.

Experiences of participating in other organizations

108. Multiple memberships were common among residents. As organizations had their own strengths that brought about different benefits, residents would go to any organizations to join activities that suited them or their family members. Although some residents participated actively in the community, there were other residents whose level of participation was extremely low. Nevertheless, residents would choose to withdraw from organizations if they did not share a common goal.

Personal change after participating in organizations

109. After participating in organizations, residents reported that they underwent many changes. Through joining different classes in the organizations, residents' knowledge and skills had been enhanced. For instance, when a resident took a home helper training course in a re-training organization, the knowledge and skills she learnt not only provided her with an opportunity to apply for the relevant job but were also useful for her when doing own household chores. Residents also became more confident and were willing to make contact with others. In the followings, R12 and R2 described their life before participating in the organizations:

"I was always withdrawn socially, I seldom went outside." (R12)

"I was afraid of making contact with others previously but that changed after I joined the church's programme." (R2)

110. Both R12 and R2 became more sociable after participating in the organizations. An elderly resident also revealed her changes after joining the organization:

"I have joined the dancing class. I found that my body could be trained." (R14)

111. While some residents thought that they became healthier after joining the programmes, others expressed that they became happier and felt a sense of satisfaction. They also had more understanding of the community where they lived. For instance, a resident, after receiving the services from a non-government welfare organization, became familiar with the schools in TSW and could find the right schools for her children. An elderly resident, who was always worried about problems in the community, changed her pessimistic perception of the community after joining an elderly concern group at an elderly center.

Development of social capital after participating in organizations

112. This study found that residents' social capital increased after joining organizations. Changes were found in expansion of social networks, increase in civic engagements and the development of norms of reciprocity and trust.

113. It is obvious that social networks of the participants were expanded as nearly all resident respondents expressed that they were able to know more people after participating in the organizations. The networks residents built up after joining the organizations did not only provide them with tangible supports but also emotional supports when they were in need:

"(We would) talk about the family matters and also something deep in my heart." (R5)

114. Members of the organizations practiced the norms of reciprocity by often helping each other. They were also confident that other members would be willing to help them in times of need. A resident remembered that she did not trust people easily before joining the organization:

> "I would not open the door and talk to the strangers (when they approached me) as I didn't know who you were even though you gave me your name card, because you could print the name card by yourself…I won't trust others…! I changed a lot after going to church. I open up myself now and share my personal experiences with others…" (R2)

115. R2 used to be afraid and did not trust any strangers. After joining the organization, she was not only willing to share her personal experiences with others, but also able to initiate a friendship with a woman (whom she did not know) on the street. The changes in R2's experiences revealed that she has developed generalized trust in people she did not know. In addition, it is found that residents were more willing to pay attention to what was happening in the community and were willing to contribute themselves to the community. The following residents expressed the reasons why they volunteered in organizations:

> "I did not have any job at that time. Meanwhile, I recognized that there were many things happening in the community. Even though I am not very smart, I would like to do something for the community…" (R21)

> "We made contacts with the elderly people directly and collected their opinions…we reflected our opinions (to government organizations)…we have successfully fought for setting up of a pedestrian crossing near the light rail station…" (R14)

116. The above descriptions indicate that residents' civic engagement extended from organizational to community context after participating in organizations.

The importance of associational life

117. While the previous two paragraphs show changes in residents as well as the development of social capital after their participation in the organizations, the followings, however, underscore the importance of associational life. When asked how their life would be if not joining the organization, R21 and R13 responded that:

> "I would be drifting around. I might want to try many things but did not know what I really wanted. It is really miserable! After joining the programmes in the organization, I know my life goal now…" (R21)

> "I can do what I want here…I know more about the nature of my future

job….I have more understanding about my future…" (R13)

118. Both young residents had a clearer picture of their future. They were able to find their life goals and came to know how to achieve their goals after starting their associational life. A female resident also discussed the importance of associational life for housewives:

> "We did not want women to just stay at home because they would always think of the dark side of things. They could not solve the problem even though it was very small. We organized different interest classes and invited them to join. We hoped the women could step out of their homes and expand their networks. With friends around, even when they were facing difficulties, they might not think their situations were that bad. So after joining the classes, many women felt that it was easier for them to deal with the problems…" (R6)

119. R6 clarified the functions of the classes the organization offered. Women could step out of their home and get to know more people through joining the classes. Although the classes they took might not directly help them solve problems, when women made contact with more people during the activities, they knew that they did not have to face the problems alone. This feeling of "being in the same boat" of the residents made it easier for them to deal with difficulties. Other residents who participated in volunteer services recalled the value of their services:

> "For instance, we went to visit the elderly people. Before our visit, the elderly people thought that their life were miserable and wanted to commit suicide. After our visit, they did not think the same again…" (R8)

120. R8 indicated that participating in volunteer services made those people in need felt they were being cared for. Moreover, it seemed that their participation in the organizations might help prevent social and family problems. Parents from organizations in school settings also highlighted that their participation could contribute to the building up of a better environment conducive to the growth of their children. All resident respondents in this study confirmed that the associational life have brought happiness to them.

Summary

121. This chapter presents the findings on residents' background, needs and difficulties when living in TSW as well as their impression of TSW. Most resident respondents came from low income families whereas only a few of them came from middle class backgrounds. Youth problem, employment and high living cost were residents' key concerns. Despite having difficulties when living in TSW, nearly all resident respondents made positive remarks about TSW. In regard to residents' associational life, it was found that residents were willing to join those organizations which were geographically near or had services that could fulfill their needs. Most resident respondents were active members of the community organizations and underwent role change during their participation in the organizations. Residents gained a lot of personal change and their social capital was also developed after their participation. They highly valued their participation in the community organizations and pledged they would contribute to the development and well-being of the community.

Chapter 6 In-depth Study of Community Organizations in Tin Shui Wai

122. In order to have an in-depth understanding of the associational life in TSW, the research team invited the participation of three community organizations, namely a church, a non-government welfare organization and a school to provide detail information. The followings present the findings we obtained from these interviews.

Church

123. There were twenty churches in TSW, nineteen were Christian churches and one was Catholic Church. Most of churches in TSW were attached to schools and only a few of them had own premises. According to the statistics provided by the evangelist of O4, there were about 3,000 Christian in TSW until January 2006. On the average, there were 150 Christians sharing one church in TSW. The data generated from this study reveals that churches not only had an important role to play in preaching religion, but also in the promotion of associational life in TSW.

History and background

124. O4 was a branch of one of the largest religious organization in Hong Kong. Following the development of TSW since 1990s, the mother organization of O4 saw the need to set up a branch in TSW to preach the words of God and to provide Christians of TSW with a place to worship in 1997. During the first few years of its establishment, the church was attached to the service building of its mother organization and shared the office space with the social services unit and kindergarten. Until late 1999, O4 had successfully obtained land from the government to build a physical premise. The church has to return the loan she borrowed from her mother organization for building the church. Until 2008, O4 had more than two hundred active members.

Scope of services

Regular Services

125. To preach the words of God, the church carried out a serious of religion-based programmes; educational seminars and weekly gatherings were some examples. ‘Cell’ group meetings for different age groups such as students, women, elderly, families, working youth and racial minorities were often held regularly.

Participants of these activities were mainly church members but all residents in TSW were welcomed to join.

126. The church also carried out a serious of community-based programmes to promote social harmony and respond to the needs of the community. For instance, mass programmes and concerts to promote neighbourhood relationships and voluntary services and visiting programmes to care for people in need were often organized. These community-based programmes were often coordinated by church members and most of the participants were residents in TSW.

Services provided in response to the need of TSW

127. In the past few years, several family tragedies happened in TSW. Similar to the government, community organizations, media as well as the general public who paid attention to the development of TSW, the church also organized programmes in response to the mishaps in TSW.

> "After the tragedy happened in Tin Heng Estate in 2004, we immediately organized an urgent gathering to provide emotional support to people who were in need…because some residents of Tin Heng Estate were very afraid …many residents were worried….we therefore organized a concert and some talks that were related to emotional management…" (Representative of O4)

128. From the above, it could be seen that the church took an active role to respond to community needs. It did not only organize educational and mass programmes, but also gatherings that helped release residents' distress.

Recruitment of members and promotion of activities

129. There were several ways in which the church could recruit members and promote their programmes. First of all, the church building was located in the middle section of TSW and with a 'big' cross at the top. Its physical location and appearance made it very accessible and visible to residents of TSW. The church also made use of informal networks among members to promote its programmes and activities. For instance, members were encouraged to bring their families members, neighbours, classmates as well as their friends to go to church. While the programmes were promoted during the regular church gatherings, the church also extended its catchment area by distributing promotional leaflets via other organizations such as Social

Welfare Department, non-government welfare organizations and schools. Through the connections with other community organizations, the church could also reach out to more people of the marginal groups such as new arrivals, low income families and elderly and turn them into their members.

Members' experiences of participation

Members' and residents' participation

130. Most members participated actively in activities organized by the church. For instance, besides going to their 'cell' group, some participants were also volunteers of the educational groups and taught Chinese to ethnic minority group in the community. Some members also helped coordinate mass programmes, seminars and the visiting programmes to needy people in the community. This the multiplicity of members' participation in church activities showed extensiveness of their social network. Moreover, the members did not only help implement the programmes, they also involved in the planning and organization of activities.

131. The church also organized many community-based activities for residents of TSW. Depending on the nature, format and timing, pattern of residents' participation in these activities varied. For instance, programmes that invited the performance of young people's idols and/or had free admission were very popular. However, programmes that were organized in festive seasons attaching to long school holidays attracted few participants (maybe the residents coming from new arrivals families liked to spend holidays in their home town back in Mainland China).

132. To further understand church members' participation in the community, members of a 'cell group' for young people were interviewed. According to the young people, the group met once every weekend and members also participated in other activities organized by the church, such as religious and moral education programmes and outdoor activities.

Member's changes after participating in church

133. Members reported that there were changes to their life after participating in the activities of the church. For instance, one resident reported her social network expanded and with the newly made friends, her adjustment to new life in TSW was made easier. Other residents reported they also got to know the community better after they joined the church activities.

134. Members in the cell group also revealed their changes after their participation.

> "A classmate always fought with others before joining the cell group, but now he won't. His academic achievement is being improved." (O31A)

> "I now become more confident and dare to ask strangers to buy flag …" (O31B)

135. The representatives of the church also recognized the change of the young people in the cell group. With the support of the group, a member who could not control his temper learnt how to control his emotions and communicate with others. Peer support in the cell group, therefore facilitated this member to have positive attitudinal and behavioral changes.

Importance of religious and associational life

136. To elaborate on the importance of religious and associational life, the representative of the church shared the following story:

> "Once a man who came to us was very upset and feeling suicidal because his wife had left him. He just wanted to talk to someone. Many people like him know there are social workers in Social Welfare Department, however, they do not want to become a "case" and concern about confidentiality…, Hence, they come to us, church staff… we not only talk to them and but we also pray for them..." (Representative of O4)

137. The above sharing indicates the role of the church in the community. Due to labeling effect, some residents might not seek help from formal social service organizations. The church, being a religious body provided these residents with an option for services. Sometimes residents just needed someone who they can talk to and pray. In these encounters, the church staff could identify the needs of their members, and would conduct corresponding referrals for those who needed formal social services. It seemed that the church acted as a neighbourhood meeting point where they could offer help for those who did not wish to approach formal organizations for services in the first instance.

138. The following member of a cell group also expressed the importance of her religious and associational life that she had in the church. Through participation in

church activities, she could make contact with the community:

> "When comparing with others (who did not go to church), we had more involvement in the society…" (O31A)

139. Indeed, the role of the church has undergone changes over the past decade. In addition to spreading the gospel of God, the church also provided material and emotional support to the poor and moral education to the younger generation. Moreover, the church also emphasized on developing social harmony in the community through promoting healthy family life and the building up of cordial neighbourhood relationship among residents. The representative of the church recognized the importance to link up the church with the community so as to leverage more resources to help those families in need.

Ccollaboration with other organizations in Tin Shui Wai

Coalition with other churches in TSW

140. In 2004, the twenty churches in TSW joined together to form a coalition (天水圍基督教教牧團契). Besides organizing religious-based programmes, the coalition, starting from 2006, also organized a "Youth Festival" (青年節) and a "Women Festival"(婦女節) that aimed to facilitate network building among different age groups in TSW. In 2008, the coalition initiated a ten-year project (愛鄰舍—祝福天水圍行動) which aimed at promoting healthy life and social harmony in the community. The coalition cooperated with schools, non-government welfare organizations and other community organizations in TSW. A series of community-based programmes like mass programmes and moral education were held.

141. The setting up of the coalition and the implementation of the ten-year project indicated that the churches in TSW recognized the important role they could play in the community. The churches actively involved in the community and made quick responses to the needs of TSW. Through mobilizing resources and co-coordinating with others, the churches could contribute to the betterment of the physical environment and social-psychological atmosphere of TSW. To them, TSW was full of potential and hope.

Cooperation between government organizations and non-government welfare organizations

142. The church's effort in responding to the tragedy happened in TSW was recognized by government organizations. Subsequently, the Home Affairs and Social Welfare Departments invited the church to organize more talks for the residents. Although the talks were organized by the Church, the government organizations and non-government welfare organizations in TSW helped in promoting the activities in the community. It showed that there existed a cooperative relationship among government departments and the church.

143. Besides the government organizations, the church always cooperated with non-government welfare organizations in the community through jointly organizing activities. In these instances, non-government welfare organizations acted as bridge to connect the church with their members/service users. The representative of O4 observed that cooperation among government organizations and non-government welfare organizations increased over the years, especially after the 2004 tragedy. This might be because community organizations were committed to contribute their best effort to improve the residents' quality of life in TSW.

The relationship with schools in TSW

144. The church also maintained close relationship with most schools in TSW (not confining to Christian schools) and the former would be invited to offer talks at schools. In return the church staff also promoted their activities at schools and recruited members/volunteers there. Besides cooperating with schools in organizing activities, church staff also formed "cell" group for students at school and from which new and young church members were recruited.

Non-government welfare organization

145. There were a total of 77 non-government welfare organizations in TSW. These non-government welfare organizations provided social services to different groups of residents, for instance, children and families, young people, the unemployed, laborers, as well as the elderly. Among the non-government welfare organizations in TSW, at least 12 organizations mainly served the young people. The development of young residents in TSW was always a main concern of residents. It is therefore important to examine in-depth a non-government welfare organization that provided youth services for and promoted associational life amongyoung residents in TSW. To

conduct this case study, the regional supervisor and the centre-in-charge of the non-government welfare organization (O21) acted as the organizational respondents. A youth participant and two members of the volunteer group of O21 were also interviewed.

History and background

146. O21 was one of the earliest Integrated Children and Youth Services Centres (ICYSCs) that started serving TSW in 1993. The centre was located in the southern part of TSW. The mother organization of O21 also provided TSW residents with youth outreaching and school social work services. One of the two social enterprises was also run by the same mother organization. There were more than 1,400 youth and family members registered in O21 every year.

Scope of services

Regular Services

147. The range of services provided by O21 included centre-based services for members, interest classes and programmes for children and families, tutorial classes for primary students, and developmental programmes for young people. Through joining these programmes, the members were able to spend their leisure time and make better development in different aspects of their life. For instance, children were able to train up their attention and memory skills by joining music therapy group and play therapy group. Parents and their children could learn how to make Chinese cakes for Lunar New Year. Women also gained opportunities to serve the community they lived in by joining women volunteer groups. Hip Hop Jazz training as well as pop band training (樂隊訓練) were also provided for young people. Members of these programmes not only enhanced their knowledge and skills, but also formed social networks gradually as they always interacted with others in the activities.

148. To support youth employment, O21 also provided young people with mentorship programmes and employment services. O21 referred some young people to join the mentorship programme held by other social services unit of the same mother organization that matched young people with suitable mentors. Mentors of the programme provided pre-job training and advice for young people so that they could know more about the job market. This mentorship programme not only extended the social network of young people, but also developed "bridging" social capital which then became young people's valuable asset. O21 also carried out some projects

initiated by the government, such as the Youth Work Experience and Training scheme (YWETS) and the Youth Pre-employment Training Programme (YPTP). In these programmes, social workers of O21 were the case workers and provided supportive services to young people. Therefore, it was a good way to equip and prepare young people for the job market. In addition, O21 also offered a lot of support services to secondary schools and primary schools in the district. For instance, leadership and volunteer training programmes were provided for secondary school students. O21 also facilitated the formation of volunteer groups in primary schools.

Services in response to the need of TSW

149. Apart from carrying out regular services, a series of community-based programmes and special projects were provided for residents of TSW over the past few years. Representatives of O21 recognized the need to build up social support networks among residents and to reach out to those families who were in need. Recently, a project named "Love, Add Energy" (愛・添動力) was launched and a number of educational and developmental groups were formed for women or parents in TSW. Through these programmes, social workers could identify the needs of the participants and to match those families with different resources. They also encouraged the formation of social networks among the group members, i.e. the development of bonding social capital.

150. In addition, in order to facilitate the building up of social capital among residents and to facilitate young residents to gain more exposure career wise, several innovative projects which aimed to link young residents in TSW with people of different backgrounds have been carried out. Through interacting with a group of overseas students, young people in TSW were able to practice their English whereas overseas students could learn more about Chinese culture. O21 also carried out a mentorship programme with people from business sectors. Through a series of visiting programmes, young people in TSW got to know the operation of international enterprises and had the chance to interact with company staff for a whole day.

151. TSW has been labeled as the "City of Sadness" for the past few years. Although many residents did not agree with the meaning of this description, yet it still aroused negative emotions among some young people in the community. For instance, it was reported that residents felt unhappy when living in TSW because they had the perception that many social problems existed in the district. Therefore, in order to build up a positive image of TSW and encourage the residents to focus on positive events, a project named "Happiness Journey" (快樂工程) was launched to encourage

residents to find and circulate “happy stories” in the community.

152. In addition, as noted by the representatives of O21, some projects which aimed to serve certain target groups had also been launched. For instance, anti-drug programmes, anti-crime programmes as well as support services for teenage mothers were carried out in response to the needs of residents in TSW.

Recruitment of members and promotion of activities

153. O21 recognized they need to use multiple and innovative methods to recruit members and promote its activities. The coverage of publicity should be expanded. It was found that potential members might not access the information on their own. Instead, it was their significant others who heard about the programmes first and then made referral. It was also important for social workers to step out and visit the community frequently. Some business vendors joined the programmes because social workers have approached them actively. O21 reckoned they should also promote their programmes and recruit members at schools. Needs assessments should also be carried out so that social workers could invite members who were in need to join the programmes.

Members’ profile and their participation

Members’ profile

154. As observed by the organizational respondents, the participation of TSW residents was quite different. Some residents liked to receive social services and participated actively in the centre and thus had membership with many different organizations whereas others preferred to stay at home. Outstanding young people could easily receive services and opportunities for personal growth and development at school. Outreaching social workers always took the initiative to approach those youth at risk and provided them with various types of platforms for participation. Hence, those young people who were neither outstanding nor disadvantaged were the potential members of the organization. Indeed, these “mediocre” young people often participated in the organization. The three young resident respondents of this study were neither at risk nor having outstanding academic performances.

155. The resident respondents shared that they had joined summer activities or tutorial programmes organized by the organization when they were younger. However, as teenagers, they were less likely than before to go to children and youth centres as

they had the perception that the centre was a place for children to learn and play. Their perception thus affected their continuous participation in the organization. After graduated from secondary school, they recognized they had the need to join the Youth Pre-employment Training Programme (YPTP) and finally re-started their participation in the organization.

156. In general, most activities launched by the organizations were popular. For instance, 3,000 articles were received and 70 youth volunteers were recruited by the "Happiness Journey" (快樂工程) . In 2008, more than 300 members attended the annual members meeting and volunteers award ceremony. According to the 2006-2007 annual report of the organization, the headcount of participants in the activities of the centre was 5,000. It showed that residents were willing to join the programmes of the organization.

Members' changes after participating in non-government welfare organizations

157. Members often reported changes after participating in this organization. At the individual level, all resident respondents expressed that they had a better understanding of themselves, knew more about the direction for further development and future career plans. The following youth members expressed their changes after joining the Youth Pre-employment Training Programme (YPTP) in the organization.

> "I knew nothing previously, and I was not sure what I wanted to do. I would do all kinds of jobs. Now, my ambition is to be a policeman. Therefore, I take up study in Project Yi Jin and will apply to join the Police Force." (O30A)

158. With increased knowledge of oneself, it was easier for young people to choose a career path. Also, young people's perception about TSW has changed after participating in the organization.

> "At first, I misunderstood that the quality of people in TSW was relative poor as I always heard about the negative news of TSW … it's like a jail and hell…After joining the volunteer programmes and carrying out some services, my perception of TSW changed. Previously, I just overly attended to the dark side of TSW and neglected the bright side of it. Recently, I saw a lot of elderly people bringing their grandchildren to our game booth and playing with them. I now think TSW is not as bad as I used to think." (O30A)

> "I saw a teenager who looked like a triad member. However, he was helping an elderly person to bring something heavy upstairs, and then I thought that TSW was not that bad. There are good people and good things do happen in TSW, only we hardly heard of them. The media only reports the negative news of TSW and does not focus on the matters that are positive. It's not fair for the media to keep reporting TSW is a "City of Sadness."(O30B)

159. The above sharing shows that young people, after joining the youth programmes in the organization would like to focus more about the positive things that happen in TSW. The young people were also willing to care about the community and make their contribution after gaining positive experiences of being volunteers.

> "I have tried to be a volunteer. I found that I couldn't help many people, but I was satisfied once I heard a simple 'thank you' from the people whom I helped. I used to think that being a volunteer was very stupid, but now I find that it is very meaningful. The sense of satisfaction means much more than earning money." (R21)

160. It is also reported that the young people were also willing to make contact with the outside world after joining the organization.

> "When I first entered secondary school in TSW, I did not go to other districts …I did not go away from TSW as I was afraid that people would look down on me. But the more I went to places outside TSW, the fear of going out gradually disappeared. It's just the same as TSW…now, I like to go out more as I find that I can gain more experience than just staying in TSW."(R21)

161. The above discussions show that members of O21 did not only have changes at the individual level. Through joining the programmes, they also had a better understanding of the community where they lived. The more they participated, the more likely it was for them to change their "negative perception" of TSWand gained more opportunities for further development.

Importance of the associational life

162. In fact, representatives and members of O21 all recognized the importance of associational life. It was reported that most young people in TSW came from low

163. Moreover, representatives of O21 indicated the value of mentorship programmes. The mentors who joined the programmes often had rich experiences in their lives and were willing to share the difficulties they encountered.

> "The gathering with mentors meant a lot to us…the mentor asked what they (the young people) worried most. There was a young person who felt sad that he had to repeat form five after the summer holiday. He found it very embarrassing. However, one of the mentors in the group who is a professional in a company said he has repeated both form five and form seven…(O21B)

164. The mentors were willing to share their experiences with the young people, and therefore acted as role models for them. In general, members of O21 expressed that they could meet and befriend with people of different backgrounds, through participating in different activities. They realized that they could learn more, and that their horizons were broadened. The following expressions support this claim:

> "When you have the chance to know more people of different backgrounds, you don't have to stay at home and just play online games. Students are now always playing online games at home, so did I. However, after joining the activities, I did not only broaden my horizons, but also make new friends."(O30A)

> "I found that I was closer with the friends that I met at the YPTP…this is because we shared a common goal. All of us aim at finding a nice job and

making our dreams come true." (O30B)

165. The above discussions suggest that young people did recognize the importance of associational lifeas it facilitated young people to explore life and to find out their life goal at this stage of development. It is apparent the organization therefore played an important role in leveraging different resources and providing opportunities for this group of "mediocre" young people.

Collaboration with other organizations in Tin Shui Wai

166. O21 always cooperated with different organizations in order to search for more resources and to facilitate better usage of resources in the community. Other non-government welfare organizations, community organizations, government organizations, schools as well as people of business sectors were the frequent partners for collaboration.

Other non-government welfare organizations and community organizations in TSW

167. O21 cooperated with other non-government welfare organizations and community organizations in TSW at the programme implementation level. For instance, a series of anti-drug programmes were carried out by O21 in collaboration with other three non-government welfare organizations. O21 also cooperated with churches to organize some community projects. It was reported that O21 as well as other organizations in TSW always maintained good communications and meetings among organizations were often held, showing that service coordination was good.

Government organizations in TSW

168. Social Welfare Department (SWD) was one of the government organizations that O21 cooperated frequently. As one of the earliest non-government welfare organizations serving young people in TSW, representatives of O21 always gathered opinions from different organizations and conveyed them to SWD or other government departments during regular meetings. This cooperation therefore could facilitate better planning and implementation of youth services in the district. The Police Department in TSW was also a partner of O21 when carrying out projects which aimed to fight crimes and promote anti-drug messages.

Schools

169. Schools were also frequent partners of O21. Besides providing social services to secondary and primary schools, O21 also helped coordinate the implementation of projects launched by the schools. For instance, around thirty schools participated in the "Joint School Ambassador Programme" project in TSW and 30 groups of students from these schools gathered to carry out volunteer services for the community. O21 provided training for two groups of joint school ambassadors and encouraged the secondary school students to plan and implement the volunteer services. Through the cooperation with schools, O21 also gathered some groups of students and encouraged them to join more activities or to become volunteers to serve their community. It is obvious that a close partnership between O21 and schools was formed.

Organizations from business sector

170. Apart from regular services and cooperation with schools, O21 has also jointly launched programmes with the business sector. O21 initiated contact with local businesses and encouraged them to provide discounts for members of the organization. Moreover, the mentorship programme "Stepping Out" was organized in cooperation with several international companies outside the district. As noted by the representatives of O21, the participation of these companies may help young people to step out of their district and to gain more exposure. It was recognized that the relationships built up between young people and company staff was indeed social capital that was beneficial to young people's development in the future. Therefore, O21 always took active role to build up partnerships with the business sector so as to solicit more resources for the young people in TSW.

School

171. There were 92 schools in TSW, including 20 secondary schools, 26 primary schools, 44 kindergartens, as well as 2 special schools. Organizational respondents reflected that many schools maintained close connections with parents or residents. Indeed, schools often acted as a bridge to link students and their parents with different organizations in the district. Students and parents therefore did not only have chance to participate in schools, but also in other organizations. In order to have an in-depth understanding of the roles of schools in TSW, the principal, chairperson of the student union, as well as a representative of the parents from a secondary school (O26) were interviewed.

History and background

172. O26 was a secondary school founded in 1994. It was an aided co-educational school which had 61 teachers and 1,117 students in 2008-2009. The school motto was “In Search of Excellence” and “Caring” and “Excellence” were the two core values upheld by school principal and teachers. The Parent-teacher association was formed in 1999. The student union and alumni were also established. Besides, the Incorporated Management Committee (IMC) was established in 2006 to promote the smooth operation of the school’s administrative system. To contribute to the development of the school, parents, teachers, alumni and professionals were encouraged to serve in the IMC.

Scope of services

Academic Learning

173. Student interests were always the main concern of the school’s learning and teaching activities. In order to facilitate students to have better academic achievements, the school had put a lot of effort to improve students’ English standard such as creating an English-rich learning environment. Moreover, different subject panels also developed study projects and organized fieldtrips to foster learning among students.

Extra-curricular activities

174. Besides academic learning, the school also promoted holistic development among students through providing various kinds of extra-curricular activities including sports, arts as well as community services. Archery and rugby were the most popular sports among students. Choir, Brass Band, Drama Club, were examples of extra-curricular activities in the art area. Students were also encouraged to participate in different social service groups in school, such as Junior Police Call (JPC), Scouts and Girl Guide etc. Academic clubs such as Astronomy Club and Geography Club were formed to encourage students to develop interests in certain subjects. All these activities were organized on group bases and these groups in turn served as platforms for student to interact and build up interpersonal relationship as well as to learn civic virtues such as trust and mutual care and concern.

All-round development programmes

175. In order to facilitate students to have personal growth and to make contact with the community they live in, many developmental groups for students of Form 2 to 4 were formed. Form one students were also encouraged to participate in community services programmes. Life education programmes were also organized in school to promote healthy life style and to enhance student's resilience. Students were encouraged to care about the community they live in. "Joint School Ambassador Programme" was carried out to link students from different schools of Yuen Long and TSW to carry out volunteer services for their community. Students were also encouraged to participate in activities that helped build up their confidence and sense of achievement. In addition, in order to expose senior form students to the future careers, summer internship programmes were organized. All these programmes not only focused on students' academic achievements, but also aimed at facilitating students to have all-round development.

Students' and parents' experiences of participation

Students' participation and changes

176. In this study, the chairperson of the student union (R26) was interviewed. According to him, the programmes they organized were very popular and attracted high participation among students except the Form 5 and Form 7 students who had to prepare for public examinations. While Form 6 and Form 4 students acted as committee members of the student union, clubs or service teams at school, students of other forms always joined at least one or more of the extra-curricular activity.

177. In the interview, R26 reported that he could develop problem solving and interpersonal skills after taking up the post as chairperson of the student union. Moreover, he also learnt to be more responsible in decision making as the decisions being made not just affected him, but many other fellow students. Therefore, he would consider the situation thoroughly and try to identify all the possible mistakes when making decision.

178. Being the chairperson of the student union, R26 said he had to pay attention to school policy and to monitor its effect on fellow students. It seems that R26, instead of paying attention to individual welfare or personal development, had started to care about the benefits of the entire student body of the school.

179. In addition, R26 was glad that he could make contact with the mentors of the mentorship programme and acquire knowledge which could not be learnt from the formal curriculum of the school. The followings tell of his gains in social capital while participating in the student activities.

> "It was great that I could learn table manners, like how to use cutleries at meals…the mentor has shared his experiences with us. I have also invited him to visit our open day. We also went to Hong Kong Disneyland with a few groups of students who joined the mentorship programme." (R26)

> "(If I didn't join the programmes), I wouldn't have got to know so many people of different backgrounds. I would have only known people around me…my way of handling matters may not be improved. I know how to get along and communicate with others now." (R26)

180. As the school principal noted, students became more confident, happy, and enjoyed school life more after joining the programmes. It is obvious that participating in school activities brought about positive changes to students

Parents' participation

181. The Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) of the school was formed ten years ago. O36 was a member of the PTA at school as well as the parent representative in the Incorporated Management Committee (IMC). O36 remarked that some members participated actively in the PTA. For instance, they helped contact the provider of lunch boxes and oversee the food quality. They always attended to the welfare of students and expressed their opinions to the school. For example, parents were concerned whether the snacks sold in mini-store were healthy or not. Some parents also joined the volunteer group of PTA to help cut newspaper for students to read everyday.

182. Apart from being the chairperson of the PTA, O36 was also a member of the Incorporated Management Committee at school. According to him, members of IMC discussed issues regarding the management and future development of the school. As a parent representative, O36 expressed opinions from the parents' point of view on matters that related to the students' welfare. He also observed that not many parents would like to be committee members of the PTA but preferred only to join the volunteer group. However, he recognized that for those parents who had the passion to participate, they were able to make worthy contributions.

Importance of students' and parents' participation

183. As observed by the school principal, students in TSW had less opportunity to explore the outside world, as they basically lived and grew up in TSW. Most of them lived in public housing estates and leading a simply and basic life style. Like most youngsters, students in TSW were susceptible to 'bad' peer influence. Therefore, if friends around were not achievement oriented, these students' development might also be limited. Owing to this background, the school principal worried that students' life horizon would become narrow. He thus highlighted the important function that the school could perform to remedy the situation:

> "'Integration' is a main function that should be carried out by the school…the composition of a school is quite mixed, students may come from different districts of TSW, or even from Yuen Long. Schools, therefore, should let students know that there are many other ways of living and 'there is a 'big world' outside …so the programmes we organized always helped them go beyond the boundary of TSW…" (O26)

184. The expression of O26 underscores the importance of students' participation in school life. Through participating in the extra-curricular activities, students could have the chance to interact with students from other schools in TSW. Moreover, through joining the programmes, students had more chances to make contact with the outside world and with people of different background. Instead of having a constricted view of life, students might learn that they can make a difference to their future. Furthermore, as students' participation in extra-curricular activities might help enhance their confidence, the school principal was committed to provide more resources to support the programmes.

> "Schools always provided students with a ladder for upward mobility. We encouraged students to obtain certificates of attendance from different organizations that they participated in. Students could learn something special, and could further develop their interest and skills. Their confidence could be enhanced…they might not have these achievements if we did not provide them with any resources and support."(O26)

185. In addition, the school principal also thought that an effective way for TSW to alter the label of the "City of Sadness" was not to mention the term at all. He stated that it was more important to provide a happy school life for the students. If the students could gain knowledge from the formal curriculum and had achievements

from joining extra-curricular activities, they could build up positive self-image and would not be affected by the negative label of the community.

186. R26 also indicated the importance of having a student association and extra-curricular activities at school.

> "Students became more relaxed after joining the programmes we organized. We could reflect the students' opinions, for instance, the lunch was not delicious and the snacks sold at mini-store were quite expensive. We (the student union) acted as a bridge to reflect students' opinions to the school." (R26)

187. As R26 noted, students seldom had chance to make connection or serve the community. After joining the extra-curricular activities, such as the "Joint School Ambassador Programme", R26 not only got to know students from different schools but also had a better understanding of the community he lived in and would plan for serving the needy people in the community. From a student leader's point of view, R26 opined that participating in extra-curriculum activities was as important as studying:

> "Studying is important, but participating in extra-curricular activities is equally important. This is because we could gain knowledge that might not be taught in books through participating in activities. For example, we cannot enhance our interpersonal skills by studying academic books, but we can gain the real experiences through participation. Therefore, we should keep a balance in both studying and joining activities." (R26)

188. Parents also highlighted the importance of their participation in school. As O36 noted, through participating in the PTA, parents could have more chances to directly communicate with the teachers at school and thus know more about the progress of their children. Moreover, they would know how they could cooperate with the teachers in supervising their children at home. Furthermore, parents' participation also encouraged parent-child communication because children recognized that their parents might voice their opinions to the school on their behalf. So if they had any views or suggestions regarding school policies, they would talk to their parents. The school would also be more comfortable with the parent's support when making decision on policies that affected students.

Collaboration with other organizations in TSW

189. The school respondent of this study also reported their frequent cooperation with other schools in TSW and Yuen Long. According to the school principal, networks were formed among schools for the planning and implementation of programmes in and for the community. For instance, to encourage students to care about the community they lived in, a two-year programme named "Joint School Student Ambassador Programme" has been carried out. Training and guidance were provided for students of thirty-nine schools in the district to facilitate the students to deliver services in the community and introduce the community to people outside the district. Recently, a series of programmes that encouraged the students to learn about the relief work of the 5.12 Sichuan earthquakes would be organized and implemented by schools in TSW.

190.

The school principal recognized that as schools did not have all the expertise to organize a diverse range of programmes, thus the participation of other professional organizations was essential. For instance, the school collaborated with non-government welfare organizations and the Rotary Club in implementing the "Joint School Student Ambassador Programme". With the support of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department, the school also joined hands with the Hong Kong Rugby Football Union to form a team that allowed students to have more training opportunities and participation in the game of rugby.

191. Besides, the school respondent often cooperated with business partners and non-government welfare organizations to explore learning opportunities for the students. For instance, summer internship programmes were jointly organized for students in the past two years. Through participating in the programme, students had the chance to work in commercial firms and non-government welfare organizations during the summer. All these examples show that the school had a good connection with other community organizations and was able to solicit resources to support the students' whole development.

192. The school also sustained close working relationships with different government departments. Government departments often invited schools to participate in activities that they organized. For instance, the school often participated in meetings with the Educational Bureau, Social Welfare Department, as well as the Police Force that addressed issues of the development of TSW. In general, as noted by the school principal, the school was willing to cooperate with different parties inside

and outside the district.

Summary

193. This chapter presents the findings of three in-depth case studies of three organizations, namely a church, a non-government welfare organization and a secondary school. These three case studies not only provide us with information of the three community organizations but also an in-depth description of the pattern and experiences of their members' participation. The study found that services provided by three organizations were timely and accurate responses to the needs of TSW. Members of three organizations recognized the value of their participation in and their contribution to the community. All the three organizations cooperated with many organizations in the community and through these collaborations; they could leverage more resources and opportunities for the development of their members. The model of inter-organizational collaboration in TSW is indeed a showcase of good practice.

Chapter 7 Conclusion

Summary of findings

194. The previous parts of this report have documented the findings of this study. In this conclusion chapter, a summary of the major findings of this study will be presented. The implication of these findings for various parties at the policy and practice level would be discussed and relevant recommendations would be proposed..

Community organizations in Tin Shui Wai

Locations and density of organizations in TSW

195. A total of 3,729 community organizations in TSW were located in this study. Among them, two-third was communal organizations, 759 were commercial organizations, 223 were bureaucratic organizations, and 265 were associative organizations. These community organizations were found to be unevenly distributed among different types of housing, with over half of them located in the public housing estates. Of all the bureaucratic organizations, associative organizations and communal organizations in TSW, 79.8 %, 75.1 % and 61.2 % were located in public housing estates. On the contrary, 73.8 % of all commercial organizations in TSW were located in HOS courts and private housing.

196. On the average, there was one community organization per 100 residents in TSW. When compared to a study on the density of organizations in six European cities, TSW ranked in the middle. But within TSW, this density (excluding commercial organizations) varied greatly among different types of housing; with private housing residents enjoyed having more community organizations (1:85) than their fellow residents in public housing estates (1:95) and HOS courts residents having the fewest (1:139).

Platforms provided for residents' participation

197. A total of 37 organizations were invited to participate in this study. The respondents of the commercial organizations were either the owner or the staff of the shops. The bureaucratic organizations which have participated in this study included government organizations and non-governmental organizations, churches, labour services training centre and school. Resident organizations, PTA, sports and leisure associations, MAC, as well as OC were some examples of associative organizations

that have participated in this study. A church cell group, a volunteer group and a youth peer group were also invited to participate in this study.

198. It was reported that organizations were established to meet the needs of the residents. Many bureaucratic organizations extended their original service bases at Yuen Long to TSW and some of them set up new projects in the district. Most of the associative organizations were always built up by active residents to help residents gain more resources from the community. Communal organizations found in TSW were formed primarily under the auspice of bureaucratic organizations. On the average, one bureaucratic organization was sponsoring around 10 communal organizations which became the primary platforms for residents' participation.

199. The four types of organizations played different roles and provided a wide variety of services to the residents in TSW. Commercial organizations provided services at a profit and some of them would keep the personal information of their customers for follow up services. The programmes and courses provided by the club house of the private housing estate also served as platforms for residents to build up relationship with each other.

200. In the category of bureaucratic organizations, government departments such as HAD and SWD always played the coordinator's role in connecting all non-government welfare organizations and government organizations in the district. As a result, there was active collaboration among different government departments. In addition, in responding to community needs, most government departments provided flexible community planning and extra resources for the development of TSW. As such, many new and innovative programmes such as CIIF projects for building up social networks; social enterprises for the development of community economy as well as a number of mentorship programmes in facilitating the development of social capital in TSW were launched by both NGOs and schools. In particular, mentorship programmes were launched in cooperation with commercial organizations outside the district.

201. There were also special projects targeted at helping new residents to adapt to their lives in TSW. Meanwhile, schools and churches in TSW did not only provide educational services and religious programmes, but also community-based programmes to facilitate the development of residents and the community.

202. Associative organizations in TSW regularly organized a lot of leisure activities in the district to promote communications and connections among the

residents. Many volunteer services programmes were also launched by members of communal organizations.

203. Multiple memberships were not uncommon as residents in TSW who chose to participate in different activities became members of different community organizations. Multiple memberships were in general conducive to the development of social capital.

Difficulties encountered by the organizations

204. Lack of resources was a major difficulty encountered by community organizations in TSW. Associative organizations in particular lacked financial resources whereas other community organizations were in shortage of manpower and space when serving the community. These problems discouraged the participation of enthusiastic residents and reduced the number of platforms available for residents. For commercial organizations, high operational costs and vigorous market competitions were difficulties they always encountered. Despite there were coordination among organizations in the community as mentioned above, there was still room for improvement, according to the respondents.

Relationship and collaboration among organizations in TSW

205. Except for the commercial organizations, collaboration among community organizations was common which enhanced the efficient use of resources. While collaborations among churches, schools, PTAs, non-government welfare organizations, political parties, charity foundation, commercial groups, and government organizations were common, some resident organizations as well as MACs rarely cooperated with others and this might affect community cohesion. Some of them however did cooperate with organizations outside the community and members of these organizations could be benefited from gaining resources outside. The leadership role of government organizations functioned well and brought positive impact on the development of TSW.

Impression and vision of TSW

206. Interviewees of this study opined that TSW has had bad social planning, lack of commercial and leisure facilities and job opportunities. For the working residents, long working hours and high transportation costs were two main problems.

207. Although TSW has been dubbed as the “City of Sadness” since July 2006, most organizational interviewees disagreed with the label. Instead, they found TSW was full of strength, hope and creativity and many residents of TSW not only cared about but also contributed to the development of the community.

Residents’ experiences in associational life in TSW

Background, needs, difficulties encountered and feelings of TSW of residents

208. From the residents’ point of view, services for children, family and young people were of great demand in TSW. Moreover, high living costs and lack of job opportunities were also residents’ concerns. Though facing difficulties, residents often expressed that they liked to live in TSW. They did not agree with the label of “City of Sadness” and found TSW was full of hope and a good place to bring up children.

The importance of associational life in TSW

209. Resident respondents were active members of the organizations they joined. According to them, geographical proximity and need/interest in the services were the reasons for residents to participate in organizations. After years of participation, residents’ role underwent transformation, namely from service recipients to volunteers who involved in the planning and organizational tasks and helped in searching for resources and in coordinating people of different organizations. Multiple memberships were also common among resident respondents. However, it was also reported that some residents seldom made any contact with any organizations.

210. After participating in organizations, residents enhanced their knowledge, skills, and confidence in social interaction. While they had a better understanding of the community they lived in, they were also happier and felt more satisfied with their life. It was evident that social capital was generated among resident respondents through participation in the organizations.

211. The importance of associational life was strongly underscored by residents. After participating in community organizations, young residents were able to find their life goal and women could step out of their home and make contact with more people. Residents also recognized the value of volunteer services to the participants, the recipients and the community.

In-depth study of community organizations in Tin Shui Wai

Church

212. The church was founded in TSW in 1999 and it had more than two hundred active members in 2008. Religious-based programmes were launched to preach the words of God. In response to the family tragedies in TSW, the church also organized community-based programmes to sooth the discomfort of residents. To promote social harmony and spiritual and moral life in the community, the church also organized moral education and healthy family life education programmes for residents in TSW.

213. Besides joining those religious-based activities, church members also acted as volunteers and helped organizing different programmes. Participation of residents in the programmes organized by the church was high as long as they were free in admission and had the performance of young people's idol. The programmes that were organized during festive seasons or long school holidays were not as popular.

214. Members demonstrated changes after participating in organizations. With more opportunities to make contact with the community, members' social networks were expanded. The peer support in the cell group also facilitated members to have positive change in attitude and behaviour. The church could offer help for those residents whom did not wish to approach other formal organizations when in need.

215. Besides collaborating with other churches in TSW, the church also collaborated with schools and non-government welfare organizations to recruit members; promote programmes and leverage more resources in the planning and implementation of programmes for residents of TSW. The churches also built up cooperative relationship with government departments in the district.

Non-government welfare organization

216. This organizational respondent operated an Integrated Children and Youth Services Centres (ICYSCs) in TSW since 1993. Presently, there are more than one thousand and four hundred youth and family members. The programmes they organized not only enhanced members' knowledge and skills, but also facilitated the formation of social networks among members. In an attempt to build up positive image of TSW, the "Happiness Journey" project was launched to encourage residents to find and circulate in the community.

217. Through these activities, social workers could identify the needs of the residents and match those families who were in need with community resources. It was also found that some potential members may not access the service information on their own but relied on their significant others' referral.

218. Not all residents were keen and active in participating in the organization, for those who did changes in attitude and behavior often occurred. Members expressed that they had a better understanding of themselves and got to know more about their future direction in career and further study plans.

219. In addition, a lot of mentorship programmes were also organized in collaboration with commercial enterprises outside the district. Through these programmes, young people could gain more exposure and build up relationships with mentors. All these helped boost their bridging social capital. Young people preferred to focus on the positive side of the community and were willing to contribute themselves to build up better community after participating in the organization's activities.

220. The ICYSC always cooperated with other organizations which included non-government welfare organizations, government organizations, schools, churches as well as the business sector. To better coordinate the services, regular meetings were held and the opinions of different organizations were feedback to SWD or other government departments. It is found that the ICYSC could leverage more resources for "mediocre" young people by cooperating with different organizations.

School

221. The school, founded in 1994 had more than 1,100 students in the 2008-2009 school year. Besides striving for the advancement of academic achievement, the schools also provided plenty of extra-curricular activities that encouraged all-round development of students. The students were encouraged to care for the community they and to participate in different competitions which helped build their confidence and sense of achievement. A Company Programme and summer internship programme were organized to allow senior form students to gain more exposure to their future careers.

222. Students always participated in activities at school. After participating in the programmes, students' problem solving skills and interpersonal skills were enhanced and they became more confident, happier, and enjoy their school life. After making

contact with people from different backgrounds, students realized that their future could be different and better.

223. Parents also had chances to participate in school through the Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) and the Incorporated Management Committee (IMC). Members of the PTA always paid attention to the welfare of students and expressed their opinions to the school. Parents also volunteered actively and provided services to support the school and as a result, they helped build up a better learning environment for their children.

224. The school collaborated extensively with community organizations both in and outside of TSW. In this way, the school could leverage more resources, especially the expertise from other organizations for the benefit of its students.

Implications and recommendations

On community organizations of Tin Shui Wai

225. Four types of organizations serve as various platforms in providing a channel for the residents to participate in different daily activities. The uneven distribution of various types of organizations in different types of housing would also lead to patchy participation in their daily lives. According to this study, public housing residents clearly have more chances to be involved and they always have a closer relationship with the community where they lived. However, for those residents in HOS courts and private housing, they might have less chance to participate in bureaucratic organizations and associative organizations. It was also less likely for them to be involved in the community than those residents who live in public housing estates. Without the participation of middle class residents, membership in the organizations might become homogenous and would not be advantageous to generate bridging social capital.

226. Since it might not be possible to re-distribute the existing community organizations, the government might need to consider the findings of this study when locating new organizations in the future.

227. Community organizations should have a clearer understanding of the distribution of organizations in the district. By having this data, they might know the sufficiency of platforms for residents' participation and could draw up a better or corresponding programme/plan. For instance, there would be more volunteers

available from the HOS and private housing estates to provide services for the disadvantaged residents.

228. Although the population served by bureaucratic organization was large in HOS estates, the organizations could make good use of this large pool of human resources who could contribute to the development of the organizations and the community. In addition, it is crucial to encourage the participation of residents of HOS and private housing estates for the formation and development of bridging social capital.

229. As some commercial organizations had operated in TSW for a long time and developed a sense of belonging, they also wished to contribute to the well-being of the community. To recognize their commitment, government, non-government welfare organizations and other community organizations could foster the linkages between these commercial organizations and the community by involving the former more in community affairs/events. This would also be an effective way of building bridging social capital in the community.

230. Government organizations played a key role in the development of TSW, especially in providing flexible and extra resources to community organizations. Their important role in coordinating and connecting organizations in the community is recognized. Moreover, the resources they provided to the community further encourage the participation of residents. This is crucial as a coalition of organizations offers more platforms for the residents to participate in the community.

231. It is reported that such keen relationship between government organizations and community organizations was less apparent in other districts in Hong Kong. Therefore, the model of inter-organizational collaboration in TSW could serve as a reference for the government departments of other districts in Hong Kong. Central government might consider giving recognition to these departments so as to further inspire tripartite collaborations.

232. As mentioned above, non-government welfare organizations were quick in responding to the needs of residents. Over the last few years, they have organized many new and creative community projects and in which different elements of social capital, such as norms, trust especially those relationships of bonding, bridging and linking have gradually been formed and enhanced through those projects. Hence it is time to consolidate and integrate those experiences.

233. Based on the above, community asset/social capital maps could be drawn up. For example, the name list of the whole district's professional volunteers, i.e., those volunteers with special skills or knowledge should be documented and shared among organizations for systematic and effective mobilizations and utilization in the community. This would demonstrate to the public TSW's capacity for mutual aid and support, thus a good way to rectify the negative image of TSW.

234. Traditionally, there prevails a view that limited societal resources should be used efficiently by avoiding duplication of services. Central registration system was set up to prevent the above from happening. However, from the social capital perspective, multiple membership and repetitive participation are indeed encouraged. As more frequent and intense participation of residents in the community provided opportunity for different walks of life to get to know, interact and build up relationship with each other. This pattern of participation is crucial for the building and development of social capital in the community.

235. Almost all interviewees disagreed with the label "City of Sadness" as this implied that people and the community of TSW were all problematic. As such, it was overwhelmingly supported by all sectors of the community that efforts have to be made to overturn this label. This suggests that stake holders in the community should take active role in formulating a preferred discourse about their community. For instance, TSW should highlight its' greenness or promote the image of a "city of sustainable environment".

On residents' experiences in associational life

236. As noted in this study, most residents in TSW came from lower working class. The unbalanced ratio between middle (fewer) and lower working class (more) implied that limited 'material or financial' resources could be mobilized in TSW. Fortunately, this background might be fortunate for TSW since the current financial crisis might not hit the community as hard as other more middle class clustered community.

237. Employment was a main concern of the residents. Due to the structural design of the community, TSW was not self-sufficient and could not provide enough employment opportunities for residents. Hence, increasing job opportunities that match the residents' level of job skill is an important task in addressing the concerns in TSW.

238. Since many families in TSW were having young and pre-school/school age children and mothers coming from the Chinese mainland, there was great demand on children/family services and family education programmes to help with the adjustment problem. As community facilities were not sufficient in TSW, families did not have much to engage themselves. Therefore, community organizations have a big role to play in organizing activities to engage the families before these facilities are in place. When these facilities are in place, however attention should be paid to the charges as the community is primarily a working class community.

239. Residents also concerned about the development of young people in TSW as the population of young residents was relatively high. Social services, other than school education were much needed. The additional ICYSC in north TSW that provided services for the young residents of TSW might not be able to meet the immense needs. The government should consider coordinating an inter-organizational service planning for the provision of a comprehensive range of services for young people including services for the disadvantaged youths, libraries and recreational facilities, tutorial services, further study and career guidance, as well as employment opportunities.

240. High cost of living was another concern of residents in TSW. Since TSW was distant from the Hong Kong Island and Kowloon and the transportation fees was high. Out-of-community-activity including leisure, extended family gatherings and taking up job outside of TSW were discouraged. Residents considered the high price of grocery was due to the high rent charged by LINK and the government might need to take some action to improve the situation.

241. Despite facing a lot of difficulties, residents did have a sense of commitment or belongingness to TSW and were willing to do something to alter the image of TSW. However, some young people were negatively affected by the adverse image of TSW and thus could not develop a sense of commitment/belongingness to the community. Therefore, more attention should be paid and more effort made to build up TSW with a positive image.

242. Residents participated not just for personal but also for collective well-being, showing the presence of social capital in the community. As residents' role in organizations changed from service recipients to volunteers/service providers after years of participation. This transformation implicated that there was a good pool of human resources to be mobilized and utilized for the well-being of the community.

243. Residents of TSW tended to go to different community organizations to receive services. Therefore multiple memberships were not uncommon. Multiple memberships implied there was overlapping of social networks which was however conducive to the development of social capital.

244. In this study, it is found that residents' well-being was improved after participating in organizations. The improvement included physical health, social connection and knowledge about community. Hence, we recommend that the provision of platforms should be reinforced. These platforms should not be confined to church groups, schools, resident organizations, but also include non-government welfare organizations which could provide more professional input in organizing and developing participants' potentials. However, these non-clinical/non-remedial services are often not included as core business of government funded welfare organizations. The Social Welfare Department should review its Funding Services Agreement with these welfare organizations so that the latter could have space and incentive to provide more platforms for residents' participation.

245. Residents' social capital was also developed after participating in organizations. Resident underwent change in social networks, norms of reciprocity, trust as well as their civic engagements. This finding confirms with the thesis of social capital proposed by Putnam. However, many community organizations did not have the concept of social capital development in mind when providing platforms for residents' participation. It would provide greater incentives for organizations if they have this concept in mind. In particular, the importance of bridging social capital should be underscored. To further promote the concept of social capital, the Community Investment and Inclusion Fund (CIIF) may consider launching district-based seminar in TSW. Since a total of 21 projects have been funded by CIIF to encourage the development of social capital among TSW residents, research study on whether social capital is being built among participants of projects that receive its funding is recommended.

246. In addition, resident respondents in this study confirmed the importance of their associational life. Residents' feedbacks show that they were both grateful and thankful to the opportunities for participation provided by community organizations. This sense of satisfaction could be shared among other non-participating residents in the community as a means to encourage participation. Award ceremony or public seminar could be carried out by respective government departments or other community organizations to recognize those active residents. Active residents therefore could have the platform to share their experiences to other non-participating

residents. To generate greater effect, the organizations may consider inviting the media to report the events.

Implications and recommendations generated from in-depth case studies

247. Among different types of organizations, we have chosen a church, a non-government welfare organization and a school to participate in this part of the study.

Chruch

248. Being independent from government funding, the church enjoyed the autonomy in developing a branch in TSW. It was also not bounded by its primary mission in service provision and its service boundary was also permeable and flexible. It could employ flexible strategy to provide for the needs of the community. In times of crisis (both the family tragedies and the current financial crisis), the church had a particular role to play in providing spiritual and psychological comfort to residents of TSW. As reported by the church respondent, instead of seeking help from the formal institution, residents were willing to seek help from the church when they were in need. The description reveals that the role of a neighbourhood centre is prominent and important for many residents as it can do away with the stigmatizing effect.

249. The church could be autonomous and spontaneous in planning and providing services for the community (because it did not receive government funding subvention and thus was not bound by the Funding Service Agreement). The flip side of it, however, is the instability of financial and manpower resources. A well coordinated network with other community organizations for resources sharing may help improve the situation. The mother organization of the church could also consider making preferential allocation of resources in view of TSW's unique circumstances.

250. Church members were active and had strong affiliation to the church. Members did not only help implement the programmes, but also involved in the planning and organization work. It shows that church members who were competent and committed is an important source of human resource of the church and the community. Hence, church can further explore ways to utilize this asset to serve the community.

251. Programmes that invited the performance of young people's idol or were free in admission were very popular. The finding not only shows the needs and

interest of young people in TSW, but also shows the economically disadvantaged positions of the residents in TSW. Community organizations should carefully set the fee levels of their programmes such that the participation of residents from low income groups would not be deterred.

252. There were many new arrivals families with young children and their sense of belonging to TSW was still weak as they preferred to spend time in home town during holidays. To encourage residents' participation, it is recommended that all the community organizations should pay attention to the needs and situation of the residents when planning and implementing activities. Indeed, ways to attract residents' participation and to enhance residents' sense of belongings to TSW should always be the main concerns of all organizations.

253. When examining the changes of members after their participation in church, same finding as that of the school/NGO case studies is reported. Residents' participation in community organizations' activities brought about positive changes in attitudes, knowledge, skills as well as social connections. The positive sign of residents' participation might serve as the incentive for the church as well as other organizations to provide more platforms for more residents to participate.

254. The church also provided material support to the poor and moral education to the younger generation. These are not new endeavours of church, but might be necessary for a community that faces challenges. The church also facilitated the development of social harmony in the community and the building up of cordial neighbourhood relationship among residents. It seems that this was a new but very important mission for TSW. The church could play active roles both in coordinating and participating in endeavours to build up harmonious and healthy living in TSW.

255. Church has built up collaborative relationship with other churches, NGOs, government organizations and schools. This is important as it could strengthen the organizational connection in the community. This network could serve as a platform where collective mission/vision, information and resources could be shared. It is recommended that all community organizations should build on this base and further consolidate and strengthen this network. This good practice should be extended to other districts in Hong Kong.

Non-government welfare organization

256. In TSW, there were a number of NGOs that provided various

employment-related trainings to young people which helped to build up their confidence and enhance their interpersonal and job specific skills. Through these training programmes, both bridging and linking social capital of young people were enhanced. As the YWETS & YPTP projects were subvented by the Labour Department, it is suggested that the Department could encourage the NGOs to share their employers' networks and the Education Bureau could encourage schools to refer their graduates to join these projects.

257. As potential members of the organizational respondent accessed the information of programmes via their significant others. Hence social workers should make use of active members' networks in recruitment of new members and promotion of organizations programme. NGOs and government departments may organize enthusiastic residents to form programme promotion/outreach teams that delivered programme information specifically to the targeted residents. As most schools nowadays are willing to cooperate with community organizations, NGOs could directly contact students, parents and teaching staff to promote their programmes and recruit new members at schools. The government could also initiate networking programmes by matching active NGO with inactive school.

258. The organizational respondent recognized the importance of building up a positive image of TSW. In addition to launching programmes to alter the negative image of TSW, all concerned community organizations should join hands to help develop a new and positive community identity for TSW. This new identity should be evolved from and agreed upon by all sectors of the community. Residents could rely on this new identity/image to counteract the negative effects brought about by the old and negative label.

259. Mass media could be both friends and enemy to TSW. While some media created and circulated the negative label, others were also interested in reconstructing a fresh TSW that helped redress the sad image. NGOs and government departments could mobilize local organizations and media agencies to join hands in a "positive image building movement" in TSW. In this process, all sectors of the community should try to assist the mass media in locating new stories for the development of a new community identity.

School

260. As the school leader saw the significance of students' all round development, the services provided by the school, besides education, also included a

wide variety of extra-curricular activities. However, as students of low-income families might not be able to afford the participation fees, the school should solicit funding support from the community or other organizations outside TSW in order to facilitate the participation of students coming from low-income families. The recently launched Children Development Fund may have a role to play in providing support to those students who are in need.

261. To encourage students' participation, the extra-curricular activities should be publicized among parents in the community. It is also important to mobilize parents to become instructors of interest classes or helpers in these extra-curricular activities in which not only students would have more chances to participate, parents could also benefit from the involvement.

262. Extra-curricular activities have important contributions in students' all round development. From the various levels of involvement in school's extra-curricular activities, students can learn practical skills that could not be learnt from the formal school curriculum. Among the various activities, the mentorship programme was highly recommended by both the school principal and student respondents. As the programme was useful in broadening students' horizon and thus was particular important for students coming from disadvantaged social and economic background. The good practices demonstrated by the school could serve as a reference for other schools in the district. Schools could invite other organizations in the community to support the extra-curricular activities.

263. Students who participated as leader or organizers could learn additional organizational and problem solving skills. All these essential life and task skills they learnt again could not be taught in formal school curriculum. NGOs and other organizations in TSW, therefore, should recognize that student associations are a good training ground for civic leaders. Youth service organizations should extend their services to support student unions in secondary schools so as to strengthen their commitment and practical skills. Government departments should also recognize the contribution and ability of student bodies in the community and try to mobilize its participation in activities that address wider community issues. Additional resources should be rendered to student bodies, or invite them to apply for available resources so that more activities could be organized for students in schools.

264. PTA is one of the most common platforms available for the participation of all parents. However, the level of participation among parents varies a lot. PTA members can be very passive members; or they can be active members who

participate in activities organized by the organization; or they can actually be the volunteers or organizers who organize activities for other members and students in the school. In many countries, PTAs are good training ground for civility among participants. Thus the higher the level of participation among the members, the more they would be able to contribute to the community. However, how well a PTA functions depends a lot on the attitude and openness of the school (principal and key teachers) and the space that is open for the PTA to contribute in the school context. It is recommended that schools should encourage the formation of PTAs and active participation of parents, as well as providing opportunity for PTAs' participation not only in the schools, but also in the wider community. Schools could link up the PTAs with other community organizations to provide more opportunity for members to serve the community. Schools could also solicit the support from NGOs and/or government organizations to provide training and support to PTAs so that they can develop and thrive.

265. As the school leader saw the importance of involving other community organizations in the education and development of students, it maintained good collaborations with other schools, NGOs, commercial sector, other professional organizations as well as government organizations. This suggests that the school respondent can take up a leading role in networking the community organizations as well as in connecting the students and parents with these organizations in the community. It also reflects that other community organizations are willing to participate or contribute to the education and development of students in TSW.

266. The good practice of the school respondent could act as showcase for other schools. It is recommended that other schools can model after the school respondent and cooperate with different parties inside or outside the district. Moreover, all schools can collaborate to form a regular network and share resources. As such, home-school-community alliance can be established to cater for the needs and developing potentials of each participating parties in the alliance. Resources should be allocated from respective government departments and solicited from private sectors for the formation and operation of this alliance in each of the sub-community in TSW.

Conclusions

Limitation of the study and recommendation for further studies

267. This study is an attempt to map the associational life of TSW. To achieve this aim, the research team has studied the universe of community organizations and

the platforms they provided for residents' participation as well asresidents' experiences in participating in these organizations. While the objectives of this study are mostly achieved, the research must admit there are limitations of this study.

268. First and foremost, the research team could locate more than three thousand community organizations in TSW but could only study a very limited number in-depth. Therefore the findings here should be read more as references than as generalizations of the reality of TSW.

269. Moreover, as this is the first study that examines the relationship between density and distribution of four types of community organizations and residents' associational lives in a community, the research team is certain that the findings of this study raise more questions or issues to be addressed in future study than give answers. For instance, how good or bad TSW is doing in the provision of platforms for residents' participant when compared with other districts in Hong Kong? Are patterns of association life similar to or different from other districts? Are the patterns of associational life contributive to the developmental outcomes of the residents and the community? Answers to these questions could only be found by launching further studies.

270. Furthermore, in the course of the present study, the research team comes across a lot of interesting areas that also warrant further study. One such area would be the level of participation of residents. Similar studies overseas have classified residents' participation into 'passive', 'active' and 'volunteer'. 'Based on this classification, the relationship between level of participation and the types of community organizations; or effectiveness of community organizations; or types of platforms for participation, etc., could be further examined.

271. Besides the areas suggested above, the research team also recommends to undertake similar study but with different community for comparison purpose. Potential communities would either be old urban community like Sham Shui Po or new town like Tung Chung. Also larger scale study that lasts for a longer period of time and adopts both quantitative and qualitative methods of inquiry is recommended. Participation from more community organizations of various types should be solicited so as to get a wider and more representative picture of the residents' associational life in a given community.

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APPENDICES

APPENDICES

Contents

		Page
Appendix 1a	**Estates and Commercial Complexes in Tin Shui Wai**	**3**
Appendix 1b	**The number of organizations classified according to the Typology of Community Organizations**	**4**
Appendix 1c	**Age profile of TSW population**	**5**
Appendix 2	**Different Types of Organizations in TSW – an Illustrative List**	**6**
Appendix 2a	**Full List of Commercial Organizations**	**7**
Appendix 2b	**Full List of Associative Organizations**	**13**
Appendix 2c	**Full List of Bureaucratic Organizations**	**18**
Appendix 2d	**Full List of Communal Organizations**	**22**
Appendix 3a	**Interview Schedule: Community Organizations**	**75**
Appendix 3b	**Interview Schedule: Residents**	**77**
Appendix 3c	**Interview Schedule: Commercial Organizations**	**79**
Appendix 4	**Maps to show the distribution of organizations in different estates of Tin Shui Wai:** **- Map 3a: Tin Heng Estate** **- Map 3b: Grandeur Terrance** **- Map 3c: Tin Chak Estate** **- Map 3d: Tin Yat Estate** **- Map 3e : Vianni Cove** **- Map 3f : Tin Yan Estate** **- Map 3g: Tin Fu Court** **- Map 3h: Tin Yuet Estate** **- Map 3i: Tin Chung Estate** **- Map 3j: Chung Fu Shopping Centre** **- Map 3k: Tin Wah Estate** **- Map 3l: Tin Chung Court** **- Map 3m: Tin Shui Estate** **- Map 3n: Tin Oi Court** **- Map 3o : North Kingswood** **- Map 3p: South Kingswood** **- Map 3q: Central Park Tower** **- Map 3r: Tin Shing Court** **- Map 3s: Tin Yiu Estate** **- Map 3t: Tin Yau Court** **- Map 3u: Tin Tsz Estate** **- Map 3v: Tin Lai Court**	**81**
Appendix 5	**The summary information of the interviewed organizations and residents**	**103**

Appendix 1a

Estates and Commercial Complexes in Tin Shui Wai

Estates		Commercial Complexes
1. Tin Heng Estate	14. Tin Chung Court	1. Tin Chak Shopping Centre
2. Grandeur Terrace	15. Maywood Court	2. Grandeur Terrace Shopping Centre
3. Tin Chak Estate	16. Lynwood Court	3. Tin Yan Shopping Centre
4. Tin Yat Estate	17. Kenswood Court	4. Chung Fu Shopping Centre
5. Tin Yan Estate	18. Chestwood Court	5. Tin Shui Commercial Complex
6. Tin Yuet Estate	19. Tin Oi Court	6. Kingswood Richly Plaza
7. Tin Wah Estate	20. Sherwood Court	7. Tin Shing Commercial Complex
8. Tin Shui Estate	21. Locwood Court	8. Tin Tsz Commercial Complex
9. Tin Tsz Estate	22. Tin Lai Court	9. Kingswood Ginza
10. Tin Yiu Estate	23. Tin Yau Court	
11. Vianni Cove	24. Tin Shing Court	
12. Tin Fu Court	25. Central Park Towers	
13. Tin Ching Estate		

Appendix 1b

The number of organizations classified according to the Typology of Community Organizations

The following table contains numbers of various types of organizations located in Tin Shui Wai in this study. The figures may be varied, especially for those communal organizations as well as commercial organizations, because the conditions of these organizations may be changed from time to time. In addition, there are also some organizations may not be registered and do not have an independent address or venue visible to our field worker.

Communal Organizations **2482**	Commercial Organizations **759**
Associative Organizations **265**	Bureaucratic Organizations **223**

Appendix 1c

Age profile of Tin Shui Wai population

	age groups (percentage of population)						
	<15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Hong Kong	13.7%	13.2%	15.3%	18.2%	17.4%	9.7%	12.4%
Tin Shui Wai	20.5%	16.6%	13.4%	19.4%	17.6%	6.6%	5.9%

Source: Hong Kong Census 2006

Appendix 2

Different Types of Organizations in TSW – an Illustrative List

Communal Organizations	Commercial Organizations	Associative Organizations	Bureaucratic Organizations
Schools: 1255 Examples: 射箭學會 欖球學會 **Non-government welfare organizations: 849** Examples: Super Teen 義工組 媽媽天地 **Churches: 89** Examples: 婦女團契 青少年讀經班 **Residents organization: 66** Examples: 剪髮初/中班 英文基礎班 **Commercial organization: 223** Examples: 成人懷舊集體舞班 兒童創意工藝班	**Large Enterprises:189** **Examples:** 惠康超級市場 x 5 髮絲舍 x 2 美心西餅 x 5 屈臣氏 x 3 創興銀行 x 2 麥當勞 x 5 **Small/Medium Enterprises: 133** **Examples:** 寶發乾濕洗衣公司 x 7 大運河體育用品 x 3 時代電氣化中心 x 3 盈健醫務中心 x 2 千年史文具禮品玩具 x 4 道安(富榮)中西藥房 x2 **Local Shops: 437** **Examples:** 大贏家餐廳 興記麻辣米線 金成馳名鹵水 天星快餐店 錦記糖水 溢聲唱片影視中心 童謠琴行 怡趣漫畫小說屋 軍儀美容減肥中心 采視眼鏡中心 永發衣服鞋襪 恆富運動 佳域多媒體系統	**Parent and Teacher Associations, Student Unions & Old Student Associations: 94** **Examples:** Parent and Teacher Associations: 58 Student Unions: 19 Old Student Associations: 17 Examples: 香港管理專業協會羅桂祥中學家長教師會 天主教培聖中學學生會 獅子會何德心小學校友會 **Mutual Aid Committee: 82** **Example:** 天恆邨恆智樓互助委員會 **Owner Corporations:13** **Examples:** 天盛苑業主立案法團 慧景軒業主委員會 **Residents Organizations: 43** **Examples:** 天逸居民互助社 天水圍民生康樂協進會 **Political Organizations: 17** **Examples:** 民建聯姚國威、陸頌雄議員辦事處 **Sports/Leisure Associations:15** **Examples:** 善緣曲藝社 天威足球會 鳳凰愛心研藝苑 天水圍乒乓球會 **Others: 1** **Examples:** Central Park Towers Forum	**Schools: 92** **Examples** Secondary School: 20 Primary School: 26 Kindergarten: 44 Special School: 2 Examples: 順德聯誼總會翁祐中學 聖公會天水圍靈愛小學 仁濟醫院明德幼稚園 **Government Organizations: 8** **Examples:** 社署北天水圍社會保障辦事處 房屋署元朗區租約事務管理處 **Non-government Welfare Organizations: 77** **Examples:** 東華三院賽馬會天水圍綜合服務中心 香港基督教服務處天恆社區網絡計劃 **Churches: 20** **Examples:** 基督教宣道會天水圍堂 神召會禮拜堂天澤堂 **Real Estate Management Organizations: 26** **Examples:** 天恆邨屋邨辦事處(物業管理組) 俊宏軒承辦商辦事處 雅居物業管理有限公司(俊宏軒) 天瑞(二)邨辦事處 天華邨屋邨管理諮詢委員會

Appendix 2a

Full List of Commercial Organizations

Large Enterprises	Small-medium Enterprises	Local Shops		
7-11 x 10	恆進教育中心 x 3	各行各業:	可能有會員制:	飲食業:
裕記食品批發 x 2	味之王	全通五金	迪斯琴行	誠興士多
華潤萬家便利店	城市家居	發記單車	怡趣漫畫小說屋	好想食餐廳
萬寧 x 4	Tsk 得成皮鞋手袋	玩髮 SALON	天澤研藝音樂中心	鴻 x 飲食中心
Pizza Hut	資科電腦有限公司 x 2	聲悅音樂中心	新天地影視會	可怡快餐
燉奶佬 x 1	寶發乾濕洗衣公司 x 7	城市專業管理有限公司	金柏影碟及電腦配件	勵揚快餐飲小食
大家樂 x 4	大運河體育用品公司 x 3	西醫盧沛陽	進傑補習社	蘇記餐廳
波仔 x 3	利達傢俬家居廣場	國際聯合現代中醫綜合	嘉樂美纖體美容中心	綠茵閣餐廳
伊之選家庭用品公司	百利好 x2	診所	琴軒音樂中心	大贏家餐廳
阿波羅美極屋 x 6	美利鞋店 x2	牙科醫生梁健超診所	天慧補習中心	興記麻辣米線
肯德基	科訊電訊 fortune x 2	牙科醫生張又卓診所	冠宇 DVD(影視)	金成馳名鹵水
維苑餐廳	時代電氣化中心 x 3	天澤全科家庭醫務所	思美減肥美容	天星快餐店
麥當勞 x 5	銀龍粉麵茶餐廳 x 2	智多多文具店	溢聲唱片影視中心	錦記糖水
Baleno	天匯醫務中心	No.1 電訊	童謠琴行	街坊美食
大一時裝 x 3	澤康醫務中心	顏飾精品店	軍儀美容減肥中心	精美西餅店
Solarmax collection	盈健醫務中心 x 2	髮店	美舍纖體美容中心	富澤海鮮酒家
惠康超級市場 x 6	新榕記海鮮火鍋酒樓	動感髮廊	新域網絡遊戲	七福神(迴轉之和食料理)
髮絲舍 x 2	名都髮型設計	S.T.A.Y	天詠補習中心	喜滿樓酒家
美心西餅 x 5	Undercover x 3	花式專門店	芥菜種成長教育中心	紅蘋果餐廳
日本城 x 5	道安(富榮)中西藥房 x 2	眼鏡一族	天富研藝音樂中心	多福居酒家
Gitti x 3	千年史文具禮品玩具 x 4	環球電腦	健康美麗世界	燒鵝皇
屈臣氏 x 3	蔚藍教育中心(天慈)	名珠寶坊公司	凱蒂專業美容纖體世界	茶魚飯店

創興銀行 x 2	勞工協會電業優惠中心	采視眼鏡中心	仁心藥房	新培記海鮮酒家
華潤超級市場	榮華蔘茸中西藥行 x 2	永發衣服鞋襪	啓樂教育中心	一番零食館
車厘子餅店 x 3	嵐月軒(漫畫小說) x 2	恆富運動	美樂音樂	有記士多
OK 便利店 x 3	雅歌琴行 x 2	佳域多媒體系統	心研社	甜味屋(零食)
百佳 x 3	新德(集團)電業	新眼鏡	樂兒天地英語學習	廣良興食品公司
大昌食品市場 x 2	珠寶飾品店	澄金店	摯學補習中心	的式茶餐廳
博雅圖書文具公司	麗豐珠寶金行	Eba (衣服)	Reiki Beauty	迪李斯麪包店
中國銀行	海威體育用品 x 3	煥然專業美容	生荷美容	客家好廚
交通銀行	麗美衣著 x 2	啓發文具玩具店	諾科迪植齒中心	甜心糖果店
名髮廊 x 2	豐昌順(沙田)有限公司	錦發傢俬家庭用品公司	芒果清新	嘉鷺先餐廳
美心快餐 x 2	Ego x 2	聯合電腦	天藍漫畫站	蝴蝶快餐
實惠 x 2	Y28	明柔專業護膚美容坊		
鴻福堂涼茶 x 2	奔馳	楓葉髮廊		
王老吉涼茶 x 2	美雅服裝公司	天瑞中西藥房		
渣打銀行	美琪衣著有限公司 x 2	瑞亨蔘茸藥行		
美心大酒樓	巴比亞 x 2	西醫 x 3		
眼鏡 88 x 2	施培記凍肉超市 x 2	牙醫 x 2		
新偶像專業髮型 x 2	新幹線玩具	壹坊間 (運動衫)		
大班麵包西餅	彩龍快速沖印中心 x 2	寶柏精品物語		
英皇餐廳	100 feel 影視中心	富豪體育用品		
元綠壽司	活力皮鞋	趙志宏西醫		
叙福大酒樓	Lilian’s Fashion	牙醫醫務所		
五十嵐日本料理	Match Concept	祥益地產		
金暹邏泰國菜館	適式女士用品中心	愛克發沖曬		
美心金閣	鞋城	龍華中西藥房		
紅樹林	永昇時尚坊	百靈時裝		

一粥麵	恒鋒專業眼鏡	五豐中西藥行		
健怡坊	心怡校服 x 2	榮基文具		
華潤堂	皇朝髮舍	結 FUN 軒(精品)		
位元堂 x 2	優質電器	德成藥行		
Ma belle jewellery	直銷中心	志樂公司(文具)		
馬拉松	家居樂	永城公司(鞋)		
catalog	盈格美	138 皮鞋公司		
商務印書館	草津田	嘉德電腦		
大新銀行	翡翠家居	典型髮型		
美國冒險樂園	梳化城	富城蔘茸海味藥房		
優之良品	Sky	天寶大藥行		
零食物語	玩具快線	堅信藥行		
和記電訊	益豐晉泰	西醫		
People	新域唱片	牙醫		
名視眼鏡中心 x 3	勁歌唱片	寶圖美攝影		
Lady story x 2	神奇樂園 x 2	聯合電業		
美琪 x 2	瞳盟會	新華玩具文具公司		
Amay Fashion	A Plus Bookstore	廣溢中西藥行		
Arnold Palmer Junior	公文式天朗教育中心	雄記單車堡		
Beetle House	名星教育音樂會社	建生電業公司		
Bossini	明思教育中心	興業五金及家庭用品		
BSX	維也納音樂中心	超藝家居裝飾公司		
Do Re Me	家庭醫務中心	天富中西藥房		
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店	榮昇大押	西醫彭常超		
I.P.Zone	人氣 x 2	西醫諸葛康		

Heib Paradise Converse 上海洋服 Union 新偶像專業美容 薰衣草美容纖體 遠東珠寶金行 x 2 姿彩純銀精品店 百老匯戲院 中原地產 恒生銀行 香港上海匯豐銀行 美聯物業 利嘉閣 上海商業銀行 東亞銀行 香港賽馬會 UA 亞洲聯合財務 大快活 板橋壽司 阿一燒鵝 Biem 佐丹奴 亮視點 豐澤	動感 盈鋒專業眼鏡 創藝 天下髮舍 安利寶梳化專門店 家居燈飾廣場 特格傢俬 雅居窗簾	西醫陳功一 信實牙科醫務中心 女西醫林恩允 西醫孔慶仁 金翼髮廊 創藝髮廊 菲力髮廊 添記校服 A shop 恆永鞋業皮具手袋 彩姿內衣百貨 康寶服裝店 維多利亞校服公司 真奇妙童裝店 富華鞋業 仙駿皮鞋公司 三色時裝 Mimi comics 天悅書報社 金星書店 頌發文具玩具店 美美文具店 新電腦及配件公司 扭擰王 柯尼卡快速沖晒 頌富眼鏡公司		

		電腦舖 迅達水電修理 冠軒 Step S2 超級化妝廣場 英格蜜兒 非常髮 貴氣店 鉿成科技公司 龍星科技 明生玉器 Twinkie Party Vivi Shop 陽光網絡 I Zone 活力城 Aussino Popi Yishion 自然美 自然髮		

財務 x 5 家品連鎖店 x 7 地產 x 6 Leisure x 4	手電/電腦 x 10 鐘錶 x 2	報紙 x 3 賣菜/豬肉 x 7 手飾 x 12 裝修, 五金/水電 x 15 文具/ 玩具 x 17 雜貨 x 12 鞋/衣物 x 91 寵物 x 1 醫務/ Pharmacies x 16 回收 x 1 押當 x 1 單車 x 1	美容/ Salon x 34 琴行/補習 x 8	小食店/餐廳 x 31
189	133	300	74	63

Appendix 2b

Full List of Associative Organizations

Parent and Teacher Associations, Student Unions & Old Student Associations	Mutual Aid Committee	Owner Corporations	Residents Organizations	Political Organizations	Sports/Leisure Associations	Others
Schools with Parent and Teacher Association: 順德聯誼總會翁祐中學 中華基督教會方潤華中學 十八鄉鄉事委員會公益社中學 伊利沙伯中學舊生會湯國華中學 香港青年協會李兆基書院 天水圍香島中學 中華基督教青年會中學 天水圍循道衛理中學 賽馬會毅智書院 妙法寺陳呂重德紀念中學 香港中文大學校友會聯會張宣昌中學 元朗公立中學校友會鄧兆棠中學 元朗信義中學 天水圍官立中學 佛教茂峰法師紀念中學	天恆邨恆智樓互助委員會 天恆邨恆卓樓互助委員會 天恆邨恆輝樓互助委員會 天恆邨恆翠樓互助委員會 天恆邨恆貴樓互助委員會 天恆邨恆健樓互助委員會 天恆邨恆麗樓互助委員會 天恆邨恆滿樓互助委員會 天恆邨恆俊樓互助委員會 天恆邨恆樂樓互助委員會 天恆邨恆通樓互助委員會 天恆邨恆富樓互助委員會 天恆邨恆欣樓互助委員會 天恆邨恆運樓互助委員會 俊宏軒第一座互助委員會 俊宏軒第二座互助委員會 俊宏軒第三座互助委員會 俊宏軒第四座互助委員會 俊宏軒第五座互助委員會 俊宏軒第六座互助委員會 俊宏軒第七座互助委員會	天盛苑業主立案法團 天祐苑業主立案法團 天麗苑業主立案法團 天愛苑業主立案法團 天頌苑業主委員會辦事處 慧景軒業主委員會 俊宏軒業主立案法團 景湖居業主委員會 麗湖居業主委員會 美湖居業主委員會 樂湖居業主委員會 翠湖居業主委員會 賞湖居業主委員會	新界居民協會 新界居民之友社 天逸居民互助社 天華邨居民協會 天恆居民服務社 瑞華居民協會 天盛苑民生關注組 天水圍家長協會 天水圍社區服務處 天水圍長青服務社 天水圍民生關注組 天水圍關注組 天水圍民生康樂協進會 天水圍關社娘子軍 香港天水圍婦女	民建聯姚國威、陸頌雄議員辦事處 工聯會/民建聯姚國威議員辦事處 黃裕材議員辦事處(元朗沙埔村村長) 張文輝議員辦事處 趙秀嫻議員辦事處(天水圍婦女聯合會副主席) 民建聯馮彩玉議員辦事處 自由黨劉皇發/周永勤議員辦事處 民主黨何俊仁、張賢登社區服務處 民健聯郭強議員辦事處 自由黨周永勤議	善緣曲藝社 毅智閱覽室 動力籃球會 動勁籃球會 天威足球會 天龍足球會 天虹足球會 飛龍國際研習會 鳳凰愛心研藝苑 天瑞羽毛球會 天水圍乒乓球會* 天水圍射箭會* 龍藝康體及文化協會 延津康體及文化協會 香港童軍總會新界領域一五九六旅 元朗籃青籃球會	栢慧豪園社區

天主教培聖中學 伯裘書院 香港管理專業協會羅桂祥中學 裘錦秋中學(元朗) 伊利沙伯中學舊生會中學 順德聯誼總會伍冕端小學 聖公會天水圍靈愛小學 宣道會葉紹蔭紀念小學 十八鄉鄉事委員會公益社小學 香港學生輔助會小學 潮陽百欣小學 和富慈善基金李宗德小學 樂善堂梁銶琚學校(分校) 金巴崙長老會耀道小學 香港普通話研習社科技創意小學 東華三院李東海小學 天水圍循道衛理小學 香港青年協會李兆基小學 元朗公立中學校友會英業小學 天水圍官立小學 東華三院姚達之紀念小學(元朗)	俊宏軒第八座互助委員會 俊宏軒第九座互助委員會 俊宏軒第十座互助委員會 俊宏軒第十一座互助委員會 天逸邨逸池樓互助委員會 天逸邨逸海樓互助委員會 天逸邨逸江樓互助委員會 天逸邨逸浪樓互助委員會 天逸邨逸灣樓互助委員會 天逸邨逸濤樓互助委員會 天逸邨逸潭樓互助委員會 天逸邨逸湖樓互助委員會 天逸邨逸洋樓互助委員會 天恩邨恩福樓互助委員會 天恩邨恩澤樓互助委員會 天恩邨恩翠樓互助委員會 天恩邨恩頤樓互助委員會 天華邨華彩樓互助委員會 天華邨華朗樓互助委員會 天華邨華萃樓互助委員會 天華邨華悅樓互助委員會 天華邨華逸樓互助委員會 天華邨華祐樓互助委員會 天悅邨悅華樓互助委員會 天悅邨悅富樓互助委員會		聯合會 x 2 天水圍社區協進會 天水圍街坊協會 天水圍長者權益會 悅恩居民服務聯會 宏逸居民服務社 天水圍論壇 天北社團 天水圍之友社 天朗社 慧研社 康耆社 宏逸長青服務處 天水圍長者服務聯會 天水圍青年協會 星火互動 香港環保教育協進會 劃火柴創作空間 長者天地 民青協會 天慈社區促進會	員辦事處 民主黨張寶登議員辦事處 民健聯梁志祥，陳惠清議員辦事處 社會民主連線陳偉業/陳美蓮議員辦事處 李月民區議員辦事處 湛家雄區議員辦事處 職工盟李卓人立法會議員辦事處 民健聯張學明立法會議員辦事處	天水圍民藝社	

樂善堂梁銶琚學校 伊利沙伯中學舊生會小學分校 獅子會何德心小學 中華基督教會方潤華小學 伊利沙伯中學舊生會小學 香港潮陽小學 嗇色園主辦可銘學校 中華基督教青年會小學 天水圍天主教小學 激活英文小學 仁濟醫院明德幼稚園 香港基督教播道會聯會中國基督教播道會天恩幼兒學校 翰林幼稚園(天水圍) 保良局曾星如幼稚園 嗇色園主辦可瑞幼稚園 伊利沙伯中學舊生會幼稚園 基督教聖約教會小天使(天盛)幼稚園 幼聯主辦安泰幼兒學校 天耀何廣雄幼稚園 香港基督教服務處天恒幼兒學校 青衣商會天水圍幼稚園 元朗家長教師會聯會	天悅邨悅貴樓互助委員會 天悅邨悅泰樓互助委員會 天悅邨悅榮樓互助委員會 天瑞邨瑞財樓互助委員會 天瑞邨瑞豐樓互助委員會 天瑞邨瑞泉樓互助委員會 天瑞邨瑞國樓互助委員會 天瑞邨瑞龍樓互助委員會 天瑞邨瑞勝樓互助委員會 天瑞邨瑞心樓互助委員會 天瑞邨瑞意樓互助委員會 天瑞邨瑞輝樓互助委員會 天瑞邨瑞林樓互助委員會 天瑞邨瑞滿樓互助委員會 天瑞邨瑞業樓互助委員會 天耀邨耀富樓互助委員會 天耀邨耀興樓互助委員會 天耀邨耀民樓互助委員會 天耀邨耀康樓互助委員會 天耀邨耀盛樓互助委員會 天耀邨耀逸樓互助委員會 天耀邨耀昌樓互助委員會 天耀邨耀豐樓互助委員會 天耀邨耀澤樓互助委員會 天耀邨耀隆樓互助委員會 天耀邨耀泰樓互助委員會		天華改善民生協會 天頌居民服務協會 天水圍敬老互助會 天水圍居民服務協會 天水圍居民服務協會基金會有限公司 毅青社 天水圍居民權益會			

Schools with Student Union: 順德聯誼總會翁祐中學 中華基督教會方潤華中學 十八鄉鄉事委員會公益社中學 天水圍香島中學 中華基督教青年會中學 天水圍循道衛理中學 賽馬會毅智書院 妙法寺陳呂重德紀念中學 香港中文大學校友會聯會張宣昌中學 元朗公立中學校友會鄧兆棠中學 元朗信義中學 天水圍官立中學 佛教茂峰法師紀念中學 天主教培聖中學 伯裘書院 香港管理專業協會羅桂祥中學 裘錦秋中學(元朗) 伊利沙伯中學舊生會中學 香港學生輔助會小學 Schools with Old Student	天耀邨耀華樓互助委員會 天慈邨慈輝樓互助委員會 天慈邨慈平樓互助委員會 天慈邨慈心樓互助委員會 天慈邨慈恩樓互助委員會 天澤邨澤輝樓互助委員會 天澤邨澤星樓互助委員會 天澤邨澤辰樓互助委員會 天澤邨澤潤樓互助委員會 天澤邨澤宇樓互助委員會					

Association: 中華基督教青年會中學 賽馬會毅智書院 妙法寺陳呂重德紀念中學 香港中文大學校友會聯會張宣昌中學 元朗信義中學 天水圍官立中學 天主教培聖中學 香港管理專業協會羅桂祥中學 裘錦秋中學(元朗) 伊利沙伯中學舊生會中學 十八鄉鄉事委員會公益社小學 樂善堂梁銶琚學校(分校) 獅子會何德心小學 嗇色園主辦可銘學校 香港基督教服務處天恒幼兒學校 基督教播道會天恩幼兒學校 天水圍香島中學						
94	82	13	43	17	15	1

Appendix 2c

Full List of Bureaucratic Organizations

Schools	Government Organizations	Non-government welfare organizations	Churches	Real Estate Management Organizations
Secondary Schools: 順德聯誼總會翁祐中學 中華基督教會方潤華中學 十八鄉鄉事委員會公益社中學 伊利沙伯中學舊生會湯國華中學 香港青年協會李兆基書院 天水圍香島中學 中華基督教青年會中學 天水圍循道衛理中學 賽馬會毅智書院 妙法寺陳呂重德紀念中學 香港中文大學校友會聯會張宣昌中學 元朗公立中學校友會鄧兆棠中學 元朗信義中學 天水圍官立中學 佛教茂峰法師紀念中學 天主教培聖中學 伯裘書院 香港管理專業協會羅桂祥中學 裘錦秋中學(元朗) 伊利沙伯中學舊生會中學 Primary Schools: 順德聯誼總會伍冕端小學	社署北天水圍社會保障辦事處 社署南天水圍社會保障辦事處 社署保護家庭兒童服務課 社署天水圍綜合家庭服務中心 房屋署元朗區租約事務管理處(2) 長者住屋(2)	香港基督教服務處天恆社區網絡計劃 東華三院賽馬會天水圍綜合服務中心 職工盟天水圍培訓中心 保良局天澤宿舍 保良局天澤工場 明愛元朗長者中心天澤中心 聖雅各福群會 循道衛理楊震社會服務處天水圍家庭成長軒 香港中華基督教青年會天水圍會所 工聯會職業發展服務處 保良局天恩綜合復康中心 香港青年協會家庭生活教育組(元朗區) 香港國際社會服務社天水圍(北)綜合家庭服務中心 循道衛理楊震社會服務處天水圍社會服務中心 香港明愛天悅長者中心	基督教宣道會天水圍堂 神召會禮拜堂天澤堂 大埔浸信會天澤福音堂 中國基督教播道會天恩堂 尖沙咀浸信會天水圍福音堂 金巴崙長老會耀道堂 工業福音團契元朗惠群天地 基督教宣道會天頌堂 循道衛理聯合教會天水圍堂 聖葉理諾彌撒中心 基督教聖約教會盛恩堂 香港九龍塘基督教中華宣道會天耀堂 中華基督教會元朗堂天水圍分堂 基督教香港信義會天耀生命堂 中華基督教會天約堂	天恆邨屋邨辦事處(物業管理組) 天悅邨屋邨辦事處(物業管理組) 俊宏軒承辦商辦事處 雅居物業管理有限公司(俊宏軒) 城市專業管理有限公司(俊宏軒) 天恩邨物業管理處 天恩邨臨時入伙辦事處 新昌管理服務有限公司(天頌苑) 新昌管理服務有限公司(天富苑) 創意服務有限公司(天逸邨) 雅居物業管理有限公司(天逸邨) 雅居物業管理有限公司(天澤邨) 佳富物業服務有限公司

聖公會天水圍靈愛小學 宣道會葉紹蔭紀念小學 十八鄉鄉事委員會公益社小學 香港學生輔助會小學 潮陽百欣小學 和富慈善基金李宗德小學 樂善堂梁銶琚學校(分校) 金巴崙長老會耀道小學 香港普通話研習社科技創意小學 東華三院李東海小學 天水圍循道衛理小學 香港青年協會李兆基小學 元朗公立中學校友會英業小學 天水圍官立小學 東華三院姚達之紀念小學(元朗) 樂善堂梁銶琚學校 伊利沙伯中學舊生會小學分校 獅子會何德心小學 中華基督教會方潤華小學 伊利沙伯中學舊生會小學 香港潮陽小學 啇色園主辦可銘學校 中華基督教青年會小學 天水圍天主教小學 激活英文小學		新生精神康復會天悅宿舍 香港青年協會天悅青年空間 博愛醫院天水圍北普通科門診 博愛醫院元朗東莞同鄉會綜合中醫專科診所 新界社團聯會社會服務基金有限公司天水圍綜合服務中心(再培訓中心) 博愛醫院陳平紀念長者鄰舍中心 香港善導會朗日居 香港明愛天水圍綜合家庭服務中心 香港基督教女青年會天水圍綜合社會服務處 博愛醫院戴均護理安老院 鄰舍輔導會天瑞鄰里康齡中心 匡智會匡智健樂會 (天水圍) 匡智會匡智瑞財中心 匡智會匡智瑞財宿舍 香港心理衛生會天瑞宿舍 香港青年協會天瑞青年空間 鄰舍輔導會天瑞課餘託管中心 基督教香港信義會社會服務部天水圍青少年外展社會工作隊 香港小童群益會兒童學習發展	中華基督教禮賢會天水圍堂 聖公會聖腓力堂 天水圍基督教教牧團契 浸信會華恩堂 香港宣教會恩典堂天水圍福音堂	(天華邨) 佳富物業服務有限公司(天慈邨) 佳富物業服務有限公司(天耀邨) 天瑞(一)邨辦事處 天瑞(二)邨辦事處 港基物業發展有限公司(慧景軒) 俊宏軒屋邨管理諮詢委員會 天恆邨屋邨管理諮詢委員會 天逸邨屋邨管理諮詢委員會 天華邨屋邨管理諮詢委員會 天悅邨屋邨管理諮詢委員會 天瑞邨屋邨管理諮詢委員會 天耀邨屋邨管理諮詢委員會 天慈邨屋邨管理諮詢委員會 天澤邨屋邨管理諮詢委

Kindergartens: 仁濟醫院明德幼稚園 天水圍宣道幼稚園 香港基督教服務處天恒幼兒學校 雅麗斯俊宏軒幼稚園 大埔浸信會幼稚園天澤分校 神召會禮拜堂天澤幼兒園 圓玄幼稚園(天逸) 元朗東莞同鄉會熊定嘉幼稚園 香港中文大學校友會聯會陳震夏幼稚園 香港基督教播道會天恩幼兒學校 中華基督教青年會幼稚園 東華三院九龍崇德社幼兒園 青衣商會天水圍幼稚園 佛教慈光幼稚園 浸信會華恩幼稚園 世德幼稚園 基督教宣道會天頌幼兒學校 翰林幼稚園(天水圍) 元朗東莞同鄉會王少強夫人幼稚園 保良局曾星如幼稚園 博愛醫院朱國京夫人紀念幼稚園 嗇色園主辦可瑞幼稚園 伊利沙伯中學舊生會幼稚園 佳寶幼稚園第三分校(天瑞)		中心 元朗大會堂管理委員會有限公司元朗大會堂深入就業援助計劃 博愛醫院陳歐陽麗嬋紀念日間老人護理中心 東華三院梁昌紀念安老院 仁愛堂彭鴻樟綜合家居照顧服務中心 元朗大會堂管理委員會有限公司元朗大會堂梁學樵夫人老人中心 扶康會天耀之家 香港痙攣協會天耀宿舍 香港痙攣協會天耀工場 香港青年協會賽馬會天耀青年空間 博愛醫院天耀家庭多元智能中心 基督教香港信義會社會服務部天水圍青少年綜合服務中心 基督教香港信義會社會服務部天水圍青少年綜合服務中心 青松觀有限公司青松侯寶垣老人服務中心 博愛醫院流動中醫診所		員會

香港保護兒童會慧妍雅集幼兒學校 天主教聖葉理諾幼稚園 基督教聖約教會小天使(天盛)幼稚園 幼聯主辦安泰幼兒學校 仁愛堂天耀幼稚園 元朗公立中學校友會劉良驤紀念幼稚園 元朗商會幼稚園 天耀何廣雄幼稚園 東華三院黃朱惠芬幼稚園 宣道會陳李詠貞紀念幼稚園 禮賢會元朗幼兒園 香海正覺蓮社佛教林黃明慧幼稚園 仁濟醫院林李婉冰幼稚園 天樂幼稚園 英藝中英文幼稚園 德怡中英文幼稚園 德怡國際幼稚園 激活幼稚園 香港聖公會夏瑞芸幼兒學校 平安福音堂幼稚園(天水圍) Special Schools: 明愛樂群學校 楊日森學校		香港聖公會聖馬提亞青少年綜合服務賽馬會青年幹線 中華基督教禮賢會香港區會元朗嬰兒園 仁濟醫院第廿四屆董事局社會服務中心 香港醫藥援助會牙科診所 香港小童群益會兒童之家(3) 香港基督教服務處天瑞天慈兒童之家(6) 聖公會聖基道兒童院(9) 元朗區婦女會天水圍互助幼兒中心 香港天水圍婦女聯合會天悅互助幼兒中心 元朗博愛社區數碼中心 香港房屋委員會天水圍房屋諮詢服務隊(CFSC) 嘉湖閣餐廳 天比高		
92	8	77	20	26

Appendix 2d

Full List of Communal Organizations

Non-government welfare organizations	Schools	Churches	Associative Organizations	Commercial Organizations
齊來學做小記者	英文學會	(reported by church)	第三期褓姆訓練計劃	蔡李佛拳（初級班）
紀律小先鋒	數學學會	基督少年軍	音樂小跳豆 - 托管環保	養生佛掌拳
幼兒好玩天地 (第一期)	科學學會	青年組	樂器小組	幼童芭蕾舞（初班）
摺紙樂繽紛 (第一期)	地理學會	青少年組	《故事媽媽》工作坊	幼童芭蕾舞（初班）
摺紙樂繽紛 (第二期)	歷史學會	婦女組	溫情糕、go、高	幼童芭蕾舞（中班）
小小藝術家	中史學會	在職婦女組	婦女全方位學習課程 (初	幼童芭蕾舞（中班）
小小理財家	日文學會	男仕組	班)	幼童芭蕾舞（高班）
「童」樂無窮	中文學會	職青組	「開心營聚」托管班	幼童芭蕾舞（高班）
藝術小天地	通識學會	成人組	婦女增值學堂 (電腦班)	芭蕾舞一級考試班
義人力量 20	普通話學會	青少年組	兒童畫班	芭蕾舞一級考試班
海綿花教室	經濟及商業學會	兒童組	太極 / 拳 / 扇	芭蕾舞二級考試班
創意剪紙 (第二期)	電腦學會	成人義工組 x 3	32 式太極拳 42 式競賽	芭蕾舞二級考試班
婦女義工組	環保學會	青少年發展性小組	套路劍	芭蕾舞三級考試班
聚妍會義工組	天文及氣象學會	成人發展性小組	瑜伽班	芭蕾舞三級考試班
媽媽天地	團契	兒童興趣教育小組	英文基礎班	芭蕾舞（小學組）
閒聚會	攝影學會	x 2	普通話班	週末兒童舞蹈班
樂聚坊	資訊科技學生小組	青少年興趣教育性	暖暖心意編織班	樂理、聲樂及視唱練耳班
兒童跆拳道 (13)	機械人學會	小組	瑜伽班	（私人教授）１至５級
兒童跆拳道 (14)	戲劇學會	成人興趣教育性小	粵曲會知音	樂理、聲樂及視唱練耳班
兒童畫室 (15)	學生會	組 x 4	國語歌唱初班	（私人教授）６至８級

兒童素描天地 (15)	立體電腦動畫學會	長者興趣教育性小組	集體、爵士舞班、SASA 舞	鋼琴班初級
晚上小學英數進修小組	聖約翰救傷隊	兒童小組	拉丁舞班	鋼琴班１級
晚上小學英數進修小組	男童軍	成人小組 x 2	中文識字班	鋼琴班２級
晚上小學英數進修小組	女童軍	青少年發展性小組 x 4	集體舞班	鋼琴班３級
義工新力軍	公益少年團	在職青少年發展性小組	排排舞	鋼琴班４級
Journey of Opportunity	少年警訊	婦女發展性小組	簡易排排舞班	鋼琴班５級
展翅計劃 單元二 求職及人際技巧訓練	香港少年領袖團	印尼華僑婦女發展性小組	青少年爵士舞班	鋼琴班６級
展翅計劃 單元四 資料科技支援助理訓練	領袖生	已婚家庭發展性小組 x 3	社交舞、拉丁舞個人 SHOW	鋼琴班７級
展翅計劃 單元四 餐飲水吧訓練	海事青年團	長者發展性小組	子喉班	鋼琴班８級
信義艷陽 Team	交通安全隊	兒童組 x 2	家居風水班	幼兒團
逆旅攀峰	社會服務團	青少年組	曲奇餅班 A/B	兒童團
義工先鋒	圖書館	婦女組	批 & 撻	親子古箏班（初班）
KYW 中一義工組	舞蹈學會	成人組	蛋糕班	親子古箏班（高班）
LSS 校本支援學習小組	音樂學會	長者組	絲網花創作班	兒童及青少年拉丁舞班
U-Fiesta	視覺藝術學會	兒童興趣教育性小組	編織班	兒童及青少年拉丁舞班
關懷大使計劃	交響樂團	婦女興趣教育性小組 x 3	古箏班	兒童及青少年拉丁舞班
學長計劃	體育學會		美髮班	速寫淡彩畫班
社區太極班 - 太極 16 式	跆拳道學會		剪髮初 / 中班	速寫淡彩畫班
舞動正能量 - 社區剪髮班	乒乓球學會		成人英語會話入門	幼兒畫班
「正能量」婦女義工組	劍擊學會			幼兒畫班
齊學普通話	龍獅隊			幼兒畫班
家長小食班	武術學會			幼兒畫班
	文社			兒童畫班

「親親星期天」親子同樂日	行社	長者興趣教育性小組		兒童畫班
我家有個小寶貝	忠社			兒童畫班
休閒坊	信社	成人興趣教育性小組 x 2		兒童創意工藝班
舞出新天地 (第一期)	趣味英語班 A、B 組			水墨畫班
絲襪花製作小組	趣味英語班 C、D 組	成人組 x 2		毛筆書法班
健體舞班	小提琴初 A 班	成人義工組 x 6		兒童畫班 A 班
長者太極操 A 班	柳琴/阮班	成人發展性小組 x 2		兒童畫班 B 班
長者太極操 B 班	中文輔導			兒童畫班 D 班
英文班 (六)	英文輔導	各類興趣教育性小組 x 24		兒童書法班
素描初探	數學輔導			幼兒卡通畫班
國畫班	記憶智能訓練班	兒童崇拜		兒童卡通畫班
書法班	跆拳道初 A	青少年崇拜		幼兒得意卡通畫
唱歌班	笛子啓蒙班	成人崇拜		兒童得意卡通畫
茶話家常之講東講西	大提琴	細胞小組 x5		幼兒聽歌繪畫樂園
元極舞班	直笛律動	成人小組		幼兒小小演說家
粵曲研習班	歌詠	小學生主日學		兒童繽紛紙黏土班
趣味中文班	詩歌班	幼稚園學生主日學		青少年手道
英語會話班 (二)	英詩集誦			親子空手道
普通話班	珠心算			兒童跆拳道
太極蓮花扇	中國毛筆書畫班			兒童跆拳道
輕輕鬆鬆學粵曲	基督女少年軍			幼兒跆拳道
國語曲藝敲擊樂班	奧數			兒童跆拳道
趣味電腦入門	拉丁舞A			兒童跆拳道

九方輸入法	乒乓球			兒童跆拳道
輕鬆學 E 猫 (基礎班)	排球			兒童跆拳道
網上 BLOG BLOG 齋 (基礎班)	足球			兒童跆拳道
創意無限 - MSN 分享空間設計班	跆拳道初B			兒童跆拳道
電腦倉頡輸入法 (基礎班)	福音籃球團契			兒童跆拳道
電腦海報月曆賀卡製作	小提琴進1b 班			兒童跆拳道
數碼相簿 DIY (進階班)	笛子初班			幼兒跆拳道
基礎電腦班 (程度 2)	口風琴進班			兒童跆拳道
健康「耆」兵	笛子進階班			青少年跆拳道
乒乓娛樂坊	普通話唱遊			青少年跆拳道
集體舞初班	趣味語文			幼兒跆拳道
集體舞進階班	聖經人物活動			兒童跆拳道
中國舞班	製作個人網誌班			詠春拳初班
尹成元極進階班	手工藝製作			詠春拳初班
尹成元極初班	素描			兒童游泳初班
拉丁舞班	卡通造型繪畫			兒童游泳中班
尹成瑜伽 A 班	日本繩結			兒童游泳高班
尹成瑜伽 B 班	創意繪畫			兒童游泳初班
粵韻新聲	籃球			兒童游泳中班
粵曲天地	羽毛球			兒童游泳高班
粵曲基礎班	乒乓球			兒童游泳高班
手工藝小組	球魔術小玩意			親子游泳班
常用普通話 B 班	基礎語文智慧			青少年籃球班

常用普通話 A 班	英語文法、拼音			青訓羽毛球班
國語金曲 A 班	小記者訓練			兒童網球（初班）
國語金曲 B 班	英語話劇			兒童網球（初班）
尹成書法班	奧林匹克數學			精英訓練班
尹成水墨畫班	天才小廚師			精英訓練班
穴位指壓技摩班	基礎人際智慧訓練			精英訓練班
粵語名曲樂韻班	電腦小學堂			精英訓練班
小一英文班	邏輯思考訓練			兒童網球（初班）
小四英文班	辯才訓練			兒童網球（中班）
艾文基礎班	語文天地			青少年網球訓練初班
普通話初班	勇闖數學世界			青少年網球訓練中班
瑜珈班	English Writing Club			乒乓球基礎班
普通話班	籃球			乒乓球進階班
太極班	網球			兒童體操班（初班）
篆刻班	羽毛球			兒童體操班（中班）
粵曲班	巧固球			兒童體操班（初班）
初小中文班	足球			幼兒體操班
八段錦	劍擊校隊			兒童體操班
絨毛條手工	乒乓球			青訓保齡球班
書法班	健體球			優質英語文法班
齊歡唱	體操			英語 FUN FUN 樂園
水墨畫班	田徑			幼兒ＥＱ專注力訓練課
花式體操比賽訓練班	游泳隊			程

電腦技巧應用班	舞龍			４Ｑ潛能發展課程
生態旅遊班	合唱團			兒童珠心算（國際）課程
中醫保健班	夏威夷小結他			兒童 FUN FUN 圖像英語
西式糕點班	口風琴			拼音課程
護老天地	非洲鼓			奧林匹克數學栽培課程
素描班及兒童畫班	口琴			奧林匹克數學栽培課程
活動英語拼音 Phonics	中國鼓			奧林匹克數學栽培課程
未來小戰士(天水圍春季篇)	中國笛			奧林匹克數學栽培課程
兒童速學英文串字工作坊(中班)	結他			兒童ＥＱ社交禮儀訓練
兒童速學中文默寫技巧工作坊(中班)	小提琴			趣味普通話
速學中英文生字記憶法—家長工作坊	手部繪畫			趣味普通話
(加強版)	3D Sulpture and Collagraph			趣味普通話
耆義兵團—長者義工訓練計劃	Story Painting and Paper Craft			趣味普通話
功夫扇	AEP 2D Drawing			粵調兒歌詩詞班
八段錦、太極氣功十八式	Mosaic			劍橋英語拼音課程（國際
楊家式太極班	燈籠創作			音標）
粵曲、小曲演藝班 - A 班	圍旗			劍橋英語證書課程
粵曲、小曲演藝班 - B 班	奧林匹克數			劍橋英語證書課程
趣味普通話 - 初班	女童軍			劍橋英語證書課程
糖尿自煮班	交通安全隊			劍橋英語證書課程
基礎電腦	童軍			百變魔術帥
網上智多 FUN	乒乓球組			瑜珈班
甜睡小組	羽毛球組			瑜珈班

活力義工會	籃球組(男)			瑜珈班
中老年健身舞	柔道班			纖體自療瑜珈班
樂舞繽紛(1)	網球組			纖體自療瑜珈班
六至七月講故事小組	壁球組			纖體自療瑜珈班
六至七月閱讀小組	足球校隊			瑜珈班
互助學堂之暑期兒童小食製作班	男女子手球校隊			瑜珈班
互助學堂之暑期兒童手工藝班	男女子排球校隊			瑜珈班
陽光組	男女子乒乓球校隊			瑜珈班
彩虹組	男女子羽毛球校隊			纖體自療瑜珈班
男士小組	男女子籃球隊			纖體自療瑜珈班
家長每月一聚	田徑隊			纖體自療瑜珈班
『同行有你』互助支援組	長跑隊			纖體自療瑜珈班
互助學堂之美味巴基斯坦咖哩餐	游泳隊			纖體自療瑜珈班
『愛心大使』培訓班	花式跳繩組			纖體自療瑜珈班
『友好家庭網』聚會	English Drama Club			纖體自療瑜珈班
『愛心大使』聚會	大提琴班			纖體自療瑜珈班
兒童工作隊聚會	小提琴班			普拉蒂班
活動支援隊聚會	中文話劇班			塑身普拉蒂班
八至九月講故事小組	中樂團			塑身普拉蒂班
八至九月閱讀小組	手工藝班			塑身普拉蒂班
陽光組	色士風及單簧管班			健康舞
彩虹組	長笛班			健康舞
『同行有你』互助支援組	美術學會			健康舞

家長每月一聚	素描班			健康舞
多元智能學習班	烹飪組			健康舞
課後加油站	現代舞班			懷舊集體舞班
正正齊齊中文字	圍棋班			社交舞班（初）
創意無限大(一)	結他班			社交舞班（中）
創意無限大二)	敲擊樂班			社交舞班（初）
智能創意畫廊(一)	歌詠團			社交舞班（中）
智能創意畫廊(二)	管弦樂團			拉丁排排舞班（初）
我係小小畢加索	舞蹈組			拉丁舞中班
小腦袋多創意	銅管樂班			拉丁舞中班
愛鄰舍 - 義工訓練	數碼攝影學會			社交舞班
舞動全城 - 爵士舞(一)	編織班			社交舞班（初）
舞動全城 - 爵士舞(二)	壁報組			社交舞班（初）
絲襪花製作班	麵粉花班			社交舞班（初）
樹脂粘土製作班(4)	中文學會			社交舞班（中）
孩子有品(關懷篇)	English Club			社交舞班（中）
子女有品家長工作坊(關懷篇)	數學學會			社交舞班（中）
孩子有品(責任篇)	生物學會			爵士舞班
孩子學習障礙家長分享會(第二期)	科學學會			楊家太極拳（初班）
智醒 YOGA KIDS(第二期)	地理學會			楊家太極拳（中班）
PHONICS 親子樂(1)	歷史學會			楊家太極拳（中班）
奇幻魔術師	中史學會			楊家太極拳（中班）
味力小廚師(中式美食篇)	普通話學會			吳家鄭式太極班（入門）

味力小廚師(西式小食篇)	英文朗誦班			吳家鄭式太極班（初班）
兒童合唱團(第一期)	英文會話班			黃昏太極初班
兒童合唱團(第二期)	中文學會			黃昏太極劍及進修班
小野人特攻隊 — 復活節託管服務	中國文化學會			詠春拳初班
晴 TEEN 兵團	辯論學會			青少年跆拳道
精明家長學電腦	校園小記者			青少年跆拳道
愛地球	數學(奧林匹克)學會			成人蛙泳（初班）
愛回家	English club			成人自由泳（初班）
愛跳舞	科學學會			成人蛙泳
愛動・聽	電腦學會			成人自由泳
愛運動・籃球	家政學會			成人網球（初班）
YM 小記者	投資學會			成人網球（中班）
〈關懷心意篇〉	環保學會			網球Ａ班（初班）
〈盡己責任篇〉	閱讀學會			網球Ｂ班（初班）
閒聚一刻	朗誦及演講學會			網球Ｃ班（練習班）
『人人有品』三人籃球賽	歷史學會			早晨健體網球班
青年結他小組	English reading club			成人古箏班（初班）
婦女寫意空間(第十五期)	英語電影學會			成人古箏班（中班）
婦女寫意空間(第十六期)	小作家			成人古箏班（初班）
海綿球(Taspony)親子體驗小組	英語歌曲欣賞			成人古箏班（高班）
下一站：健康站	戲劇學會			成人古箏班（初班）
天之劇社	粵劇學會			成人古箏班（中班）
嬰幼兒培育基本法	合唱團			中級普通話班

『義媽小舍』訓練計劃前鋒	手鐘隊			普通話商業用語（初）
兒童水墨畫	禮儀			（成人）普通話班
兒童毛筆書法	木笛小組			粘土小物製作之〈迷你生
幼兒繪畫天地	紙藝學會			果〉
綜合漫畫室	美術學會-繪畫創作班			麵粉花盆栽之〈三色堇〉
跆拳道 A	魔術雜耍團			超輕粘土花藝之〈玫瑰掛
跆拳道 B	棋藝學會			飾〉
詠春拳學	中藥園			粘土小物製作之〈迷你果
手指速算証算(高級)第一期	攝影學會			撻〉
手指速算証算(高級)第二期	男女子羽毛球班			麵粉花盆栽之〈罌粟〉
鋼琴教室 A	旅遊分享學會			超輕粘土花藝之〈茶花擺
鋼琴教室 B	校園電視台			設〉
鋼琴教室 C	橋牌學會			迷你麵粉花班（玫瑰花）
鋼琴教室 D	美術學會-創意手工藝			日本麵粉花藝証書班
鋼琴教室 E	男女子田徑隊			迷你麵粉花班（紫羅蘭）
纖體瑜珈班	男女子越野隊			日本麵粉花藝証書班
第一星 - 西餐篇	男子籃球隊			迷你麵粉花班（繡球花）
第二星 - 中餐篇	女子籃球隊			日本麵粉花藝証書班
畢加索畫廊(13)	男子足球隊			迷你麵粉花班（碗豆花）
畢加索畫廊(13)	男子手球隊			日本麵粉花藝証書班
畢加索畫廊(14)	女子手球隊			基礎魔術班（第一部分）
畢加索畫廊(14)	男子排球隊			劇藝工作坊
兒童體操班(12)	女子排球隊			粵曲會知音

幼兒體操班(12)	男女子乒乓球隊			粵曲會知音
兒童體操班(13)	男女子羽毛球隊			粵語懷舊金曲齊齊唱
幼兒體操班(13)	男女子泳隊			粵語懷舊金曲齊齊唱
普通話創意學習小組 A 班(13)	男女子龍舟隊			蔡李佛拳（初級班）
普通話創意學習小組 B 班(13)	遠足			養生佛掌拳
普通話創意學習小組 C 班(13)	女童軍			
普通話創意學習小組 A 班(14)	紅十字會青年團			
普通話創意學習小組 B 班(14)	青年獎勵計劃			
普通話創意學習小組 C 班(14)	公益少年團			
幼兒奧林匹克數學訓練班(9) (A 班)	少年警訊			
幼兒奧林匹克數學訓練班(9) (B 班)	圖書館服務			
奧林匹克數學訓練班(9) 第一級	聯幫會			
奧林匹克數學訓練班(9) 第二級	博愛長者陳平中心			
奧林匹克數學訓練班(9) 第三級	一條龍大哥哥大姐姐			
奧林匹克數學訓練班(9) 第四級	學習小精靈			
奧林匹克數學訓練班(9) 精英班	明愛長者服務			
如何在 10 週內記憶 1000 英文生字	學生團契			
學好中文描寫文及創意寫作	基督少年軍			
幼兒全腦中英文寫作訓練班 (第四期)	幼童軍隊			
LEGO 科學創意課程 (9) (A)	中國水墨畫			
LEGO 科學創意課程 (9) (B)	粵語集誦隊			
幼兒全腦記憶訓練 (9) (第四期)	小童軍			
學好中文記敘文及實用文	女童軍			

學好英文記敘文及實用文	公益少年團			
學好英文交際文、說明文及勸說文	濕地公園義工			
纖體瑜珈班 (B)	學長及校園 cafe			
09 纖體瑜珈班 (i)	天文學會			
09 跆拳道班 (i)	自由浪族			
09 寶寶說故事 (i)	攝影學會			
09 毛筆書法班 (i)	Christian Fellowship			
幼兒英語小百科 (A) (14)	Computer Club			
幼兒英語小百科 (B) (14)	Media Production Team			
英語開心谷 2009 (2-5 月) A 組	(Campus TV)			
英語開心谷 2009 (2-5 月) B 組	Public Speaking and Debate Club			
09 星期二小畫家-素描班 a (i)	Science Club			
09 星期二小畫家-創意班 a (i)	Chinese Culture Club			
09 星期二小畫家-創意班 b (i)	(中國文化學會)			
09 星期三小畫家-創意畫 d (i)	Dance Club			
09 星期三小畫家-素描班 b (i)	Drama club			
09 星期三小畫家-任你畫 (i)	French Culture Club			
09 星期三小畫家-卡通畫 (i)	Environmental and Greening Club			
09 星期三小畫家-創意畫 c (i)	LEAD Project			
兒童中國笛子班(16)	Reading Club			
英語開心谷 2009 (6-8 月) A 組	Art Club			
英語開心谷 2009 (6-8 月) B 組	Music Club -- Choir			
幼兒英語小百科 (A) (15)	Music Club -- percussion			

幼兒英語小百科 (B) (15) 兒童中國笛子班(16) 快樂幼樂團 (C) 『勝在有品』領袖訓練計劃 家長新天地第 15 期 心連心義工組第 9 期 剪髮義訓練 2009 - 頭髮造型班 2009-2010 Band Band 一族 (i)錄音服務 2009-2010 鼓舞飛揚~齊齊夾 band (i) 潮流化妝班 社交樂小組 C 『學習樂無窮』專注力訓練小組 (第六期) 全方位英文禮儀 (幼兒) 幼兒英語 Drama 班 幼兒彩色素描班 精靈卡車畫 幼兒國畫班 幼兒粉彩畫 幼兒黏土創作家 非洲圾鼓班 兒童拉丁舞班 英語拼音初小班	Music Club – Clarinet Music Club – flute Music Club – Trombone Music Club – Trompet Music Club – Violin Boys Handball School Team School Teams -- Girls Volleyball Team School Teams -- Badminton Team School Teams -- Boys Basketball Team Girls Basketball Team School Teams -- Table-tennis Team (Girls, Boys) Athlete and Cross Country School Team Soccer School Team CYC Road Safety Patrol St.John Cadet 男子籃球校隊 乒乓球校隊			

英語拼音高小班 兒童英語 Drama 班 兒童黏土創作家 英文文法及寫作班 珠心算證書課程 (初一) 中文閱讀技巧提升及寫作班 兩文三語 跆拳道班 全方位英文禮儀 (兒童) 記憶法訓練班 專業素描班 廣告彩畫班 兒童中國書畫班 奧林匹克數學培訓班 魔術手工藝班 科學小手工班 KICK-BOXING 健體班 婦女英語班 婦女古箏班 婦女書法班 婦女水墨畫班 社交舞初班 社交舞中班	田徑校隊 女子排球隊 足球校隊 羽毛球校隊 奧數校隊 英詩集誦隊 手鈴校隊 合唱團 英文話劇校隊 Scrabble 校隊 敲擊樂團 小女童軍 普通話話劇 體操 小提琴班 電子琴班 籃球 足球 排球 手球 羽毛球 乒乓球 跆拳 劍擊 射箭			

吳家鄭式太極拳班	舞蹈組			
楊式太極拳班	交通安全隊			
吳式太極拳班	童軍			
元極舞班	香港升旗隊			
吳家鄭式太極劍班	女童軍			
四十二式太極劍班	基督少年軍			
二十四、四十八式太極拳班	中文學會			
太極扇班	英文學會			
中國舞班	數學學會			
集體舞班	田徑			
山水畫班 (只收舊生)	龍獅隊			
書法班	日文班			
水墨畫班 (只收舊生)	科技創意小組			
國畫進階班	科學探究小組			
書法 B 班 (只收舊生)	地理探知小組			
寫意書畫班	電子琴班			
國畫初班	敲擊樂團			
書法初 A 班	銀樂隊			
書法初 B 班	合唱團			
現代水墨畫班	結他班			
素描班	視覺藝術會			
速寫班	戲劇及雜耍			
廣告彩班	多媒體製作組			

水彩班	公益少年團			
粉彩繪畫班	香港青年獎勵計劃			
二胡簡譜班	I.T.領袖生			
二胡工尺譜班	伯裘電台			
二胡工尺譜初班	圖書館管理隊			
二胡簡譜初班	少年警訊			
粵曲 B 班	領袖生			
粵曲 A 班	社會服務隊			
操曲班	創業歷境學習課程			
耆英歌唱訓練班 (只限長者)	應用學習課程			
粵曲卡拉 OKA 班	電影及錄像			
粵曲卡拉 OKB 班	創意多媒體			
國語歌唱班	髮型設計			
小調金曲班	男子李籃球隊			
電腦學習 A 班	女子籃球隊			
電腦學習 B 班	男子排球隊			
倉頡輸入法 A 班	女子排球隊			
倉頡輸入法 B 班	男子乒乓球隊			
電腦學習 C 班	女子乒乓球隊			
電腦學習 D 班	男子足球隊			
編織班	花式跳繩			
圍棋班	田徑隊			
手工藝班	管樂團			

耆英歌唱訓練班 (只限長者)	合唱團			
健康大使	爵士舞			
快樂小組	現代舞			
健體小組	戲劇			
“腦”友天地	舞台設計及管理			
義工小組	電視台前幕後			
長者支援小組	以及時尚設計			
中文識字小組	田徑隊			
新聞天地小組	籃球隊			
趣味 ABC 小組	跳繩隊			
香港紅十字會耆英團第 23 團	體操隊			
福音小組	舞蹈組			
睦鄰大使訓練	中樂班			
長幼共融齊參與計劃	小提琴班			
Super-Tutor 訓練班	書法班			
運到病除	國畫班			
唔係『小兒科』	英語班			
慳錢兵團	跆拳道班			
好用『普通話』	幼童軍			
精緻首飾 DIY(2009)	女童軍			
廣東話入門	公益少年團			
美顏 DIY(A 組)	二胡班			
網路特工	古箏班			

善群慧社	琵琶班			
養征生健身舞班	笛子班			
粵曲班	書法			
天慈獨居互助組	獅藝			
瑜珈班	國畫			
電腦班 (開班)	跆拳道			
剪髮服務	粵劇小豆苗			
飲食天地委員會	跳豆家族花式跳繩			
老友記飯堂	珠心算			
二胡新丁班	數學奧林匹克競賽培訓			
粵曲卡拉 OK 組	外籍英語教師			
二胡進階班	英文話劇			
食品製作	歌詠團			
義工組	節奏樂			
國語會唱班	幼童軍			
中文識字班	乒乓球			
合唱團	男子籃球			
太極班	飲管變變變			
英文基礎班	家政			
電腦同學會	小手工			
座長會	小熊製作			
羽毛球班 (五)	卡通公仔製作			
羽毛球班 (六)	農耕樂			

週末電腦砌機班	電腦小組			
週末電腦基礎班	藝術創作組			
『善侍自己』壓力處理工作坊	魔力橋			
天悅乒乓球 (進階班)	讀寫樂			
天悅乒乓球 (初班)	用腦一族			
兒童武術班 (長期班)	勞作			
兒童跆拳道 (長期班)	排球			
兒童繪畫班 (A 班長期班)	羽毛球			
兒童繪畫班 (b 班長期班)	演說小組			
兒童素描班 (長期班)	IT 小先鋒			
鋼琴 A 班	視藝小組			
鋼琴 A 班	交通安全隊			
口風琴	童軍			
珠心算 (初班：第一期)	女童軍			
數學研習班 A	聖約翰救傷隊			
數學研習班 B	社會服務團			
數學專修 A	少年警訊			
數學專修 B	公益少年團			
英語研習 A	學生會			
英語研習 B	領袖生			
英語專修 A	午間活動服務生			
英語專修 B	圖書館管理隊			
親子英文直接拼讀法 (初階)	舞蹈組			

親子英文直接拼讀法 (初階) 中國語文研習 A 助理義務導師 『有心』導師 中國語文研習 B 『愛・白日夢』創作室 『愛・白日夢』培訓工作坊 『開心講場~親親每一 Teen』社區計劃 小記者計劃 捕捉光影下的天水圍 棋藝課 (象棋) 蟲蟲來了 繩網同樂日 運動攀登同樂日 影片剪接訓練班 得意卡通畫 創意小畫廊水彩混合班 專科精進班 (A) 專科精進班 (B) 功課輔導班 芭蕾舞 Pre-primary 芭蕾舞 Primary 芭蕾舞 G2	步操管樂團 合唱團 校園電視台 校園美化小組 龍獅隊 廣東話戲劇 團契小組 普通話小組 粵劇小組 健康大使 田徑組 籃球組 排球組 足球組 乒乓球組 手球組 學術：如中英文朗誦及話劇； 體育：如排球、棒球、田徑； 藝術：如合唱團、口琴班、素描班、管樂團； 興趣：如科學探索、小小天才設計師； 服務：如幼童軍、領袖生(共五十			

芭蕾舞 G3	多個項目)			
芭蕾舞 G6	紅社			
芭蕾舞 IF 專業級 (A)	黃社			
少年拉丁舞	藍社			
LEAD Proiect 基礎課程 - 互動裝置 (09 年 4 至 5 月)	綠社			
	女童軍			
LEAD Proiect 基礎課程 - 互動裝置 (09 年 6 月)	學生輔導組			
	德育公民			
文書處理(基礎)班 (09 年 4 月)	學生事務組			
Photo Cap 知多 D (09 年 4 月)	中文朗誦			
Facebook 大解構 (09 年 5 月)	文學會			
Photo Cap 知多 D (09 年 5 月)	英文學會			
速成輸入法班 (基礎班) (09 年 6 月)	數學學會			
成人文書處理(基礎)班 (09 年 4 月)	物理學會			
Windows XP 視窗系統介紹與操作 (基礎班) (09 年 5 月)	化學學會			
	生物學會			
MSN 知多 D (09 年 5 月)	中史學會			
倉頡輸入法班 (09 年 5 月)	旅遊學會			
成人電腦基礎課程 (09 年 6 月)	經濟學會			
Photo Cap 知多 D (09 年 6 月)	會計學會			
康體課程 中國武術班	電腦學會			
少年跆拳道班	家政學會			
音樂課程 小提琴興趣班 (初級至八級)	綜合科學學會			

X-Potential	通識教育學會			
小小 Aerobic-兒童健體舞 A 班	歷史學會			
小小 Aerobic-兒童健體舞 B 班	地理學會			
小小 Aerobic-兒童健體舞 C 班	社會服務團			
齊齊學摺紙	交通安全隊			
幼兒普通話唐詩唱遊	視覺藝術學會			
串珠小手工	圖書館服務組			
齊來動手做黏土	童軍			
普通話唱遊大世界	棋藝學會			
巧手小廚師(二)	手工藝班			
花朵由我創	魚樂會			
美食由我創	英語生字趣味記憶班			
『甜沁園』夢想家 A	數學急救班			
『甜沁園』夢想家 B	校園記者培訓班			
『甜沁園』禮儀家 A	園藝學會			
『甜沁園』禮儀家 B	青少年 IT 領袖計劃			
AQ 快搶手	英語閱報技巧班			
EQ 掌門人	非常 LEARN 學堂			
“飾”彩世界	男子籃球隊			
農家小孩	茶藝興趣班			
樂天小記者(第七期訓練班)	閱讀學會			
樂天小記者部落	英語話劇組			
劍橋英語課程 (Movers)	普通話會話班			

C 級系列：我做魔術師	地球村			
C 級系列：我做營養師	聽歌學英文			
齊做『李小龍』	校園電視台培訓班			
『Teen』教練	升學及就業輔導學會			
籃子組 2	英文增潤班			
教你講英文 Part2	橋牌學會			
『天藝廊』生活藝廊 A	田徑隊			
『天藝廊』生活藝廊 B	女子籃球隊			
『天藝廊』玩樂藝廊 A	男子排球隊			
『天藝廊』玩樂藝廊 B	女子排球隊			
幼兒畫班 R	男子手球隊			
幼兒畫班 S	誠社			
幼兒畫班 T	謙社			
幼兒畫班 U	商業學會			
兒童畫班 R	合唱團			
兒童畫班 S	乒乓球隊			
兒童畫班 T	羽毛球隊			
兒童畫班 U	男子足球隊			
I Love Hip Hop - Funky Jazz (Step 1)	勤社			
I Love Hip Hop - Funky Jazz (Step 2)	信社			
I Love Hip Hop - Hip Hop (Step1)	設計與科技學會			
I Love Hip Hop - Breakdance 9Step1)	戲劇學會			
大家鼓一鼓	女子排球組			

流行結他（個人）	足球組			
流行結他（小組）	羽毛球組			
流行鼓班（個人）	乒乓球組			
流行鼓班（小組）	籃球組			
舞出第一步	跆拳道組			
講英文 easy job	國術組			
英語文法進階	舞蹈組			
文法寶箱（初階）	中國舞蹈班			
文法寶箱（進階）	女子藝術體操組			
女子部落－手工藝篇	美術創作組			
消脂踢拳舞基礎班－Kick Boxing	書法組			
Aerobic	KTV			
新潮手造小手袋	話劇組			
潮服ＤＩＹ	校園資訊組			
十字繡設計	園藝組			
紙花及絲襪花製作	管樂團			
串珠手工大製作	弦樂組			
爸媽跟我做手工Ａ班	牧童笛組			
爸媽跟我做手工Ｂ班	合唱團			
復活不搗蛋親子合作社	男幼童軍			
親親工藝科	小女童軍			
義舞台	少年警訊			
義舞團	奧林匹克數學組			

義工齊齊玩	資訊科技組			
攝影特攻隊（基礎攝影篇）	Rummikub 數字遊戲組			
攝影特攻隊（光與影篇）	文化社			
攝影特攻隊（人像影篇）	英文學會			
婦女義剪　（中班）	數學學會			
齊做魔髮帥	科學天文學會			
Nature Face-基礎潮流化妝班	生物學會			
廣東家常菜－家長篇	化學學會			
廣東家常菜－青年篇	人文科學學會			
南亞菜體驗班	家政學會			
Sweet Friday Night 基礎蛋糕製作－青少年篇	美術學會			
	地理及環保學會			
北方包點班－家長篇	童軍			
北方包點班－親子篇	女童軍			
Sweet Friday Night 基本 Chese Cake 製作－青少年篇	紅十字會			
	圖書館服務團			
四川家常菜－家長篇	大哥哥大姊姊			
親子小炒王	領袖服務生			
Sweet Friday Night 美味麵課程	班長會			
Kid Kid Playgroup (第五期）	社會服務團			
Kid Kid Playgroup (第六期）	田徑			
Kid Kid Playgroup（第七期）	羽毛球學會			
童玩國	羽毛球校隊			

分類小偵探	排球 (男子)			
數與量	排球 (女子)			
圖形・幼兒・空間	籃球			
趣味實驗室	足球			
黏土王國	乒乓球			
黏土王國２	手球			
幼兒舞樂坊	越野			
幼兒眾樂樂	MuG 多媒體小組			
遊玩國	鄧中 Danso(舞蹈小組)			
課餘託管服務	戲劇學會			
全方位愉快學習小組	茶藝及書法學會			
咪話小兒科（仁濟版）	手工藝創作			
日式麵包王	合唱團			
涼風日語小廚師	基督徒團契			
愉快動物園	圍棋部			
普通話聲韻母班	辯論學會			
普通話這樣說	香港青年獎勵計劃			
小小科學家	模型學會			
圍棋高級進修班	攝影學會			
親子圍棋樂	機械人學會			
一期一會	日文學會			
家長學堂～家長學英語	橋牌學會			
家長學堂～英語文法逐 part 講	珠寶玉石興趣小組			

社區科技學院～倉頡	勤社			
中學日語（第四期）	孝社			
打鼓坊A	友社			
電結他A	誠社			
義顯愛心在端午	語文樂趣營			
關理事召集人招募	齊來說故事			
『義』能人大招募	故事齊齊讀			
硬筆書寫班	普普樂			
書法班	普通話戲劇			
兒童水墨畫班	唱談普通話			
中國舞二、三級考試預備班	英文 Phonics Sing along			
中國舞四級考試班	Readers Theatre			
中國舞三、四級考試預備班	Poetry Writing			
中國舞五級考試班	English Club			
中國舞六級考試班	Fun to Make			
芭蕾舞 Pre-Primary 考試A班	English Drama			
芭蕾舞 Pre-Primary 考試B班	趣味數學活動			
芭蕾舞 Primary 考試班	IT 小領袖			
兒童爵士舞初班	創意模型			
幼兒記憶力訓練坊	遊戲大包圍			
兒童記憶力訓練坊	有趣卡通漫畫			
幼兒指算小幫手	綜合藝術			
手指快算小幫手（乘數法）	閱讀繪畫坊			

創意小畫家初班	視藝創作			
創意小畫家中班	十字繡			
創意小畫家高班	家長義工創作坊			
綜合素描初班	低小歌詠			
綜合素描高班	高小歌詠			
創意兒童畫班	樂滿遍校園			
兒童國畫班	精靈小廚師			
彩虹兒童畫２班	體育遊戲			
開心兒童畫班	視藝種子			
幼兒畫班	開心跑跳踫			
齊齊繪畫班	益智遊戲			
幼兒畫２班	舞動人生			
兒童健身武術班	Jazz 舞蹈			
跆拳道班	乒乓球			
爵士舞	手球			
瑜珈班	田徑			
日式麵包綜合課程班	游泳			
武舞養生舞小組	可持續發展教育小組			
家務助理證書課程	多元感官學習小老師			
基礎英文單元證書課程	男童軍			
職業英語(閱讀及寫作)	女童軍			
資訊科技應用	公益少年團			
基本電腦概念和鍵盤操作單元證書課程	關心社區工作坊			

倉頡輸入法單元證書課程 文書處理單元證書課程 電腦操作系統單元證書課程 家務助理家常廚藝單元證書課程 就業啓航單元證書課程 基礎英語班 (小一程度) — 成人教育課程 基礎英語班 (小二程度) — 成人教育課程 生活英語班 — 成人教育課程 婦女壓力管理班 — 成人教育課程 (reported by non-government welfare organizationss) 青少年義工組 x3 婦女發展性小組 x2 青少年發展性小組 x 2 外展發展性小組 x 2 婦女興趣教育性小組 青少年興趣教育性小組 x2 義工組 x 2 發展性小組 x 2 興趣教育性小組 x34	中國書法班 趣味普通話班 英語創意視藝班 英文創意寫作班 英語話劇班 英語閱讀班 奧林匹克數學班 通識問答及 IQ 數學解難興趣班 中國水墨畫班 麵粉創作班 敲擊樂班 小提琴班 魔術班 足球班 籃球班 乒乓球班 跆拳道班 中國武術班 體操班 兒童中國武術進階班 兒童中國武術基礎班 輕黏土創作班 劍橋英語小院士課程			

其他小組 x 9	國畫班			
長者義工組	小提琴			
60 歲以下人士義工組	舞蹈			
長者發展性小組 x 4	口風琴			
55 歲以上人士興趣教育性小組 x 25	國術			
成年義工組 x 2	公益少年團			
成年發展性小組 x 3	棋藝班			
成年興趣教育性小組 x 5	跳繩組			
成年其他小組 x 9	土風舞			
中四以上及職青義工組 x 2	書法			
家長義工組	繪畫班			
青少年義工組 x7	足球訓練班			
少年義工組 x 2	籃班訓練班			
青年義工組	羽毛球訓練班			
家長發展性小組	舞龍訓練班			
青少年發展性小組 x 3	土風舞訓練班			
少年發展性小組 x 4	敲擊樂訓練班			
青年發展性小組	英文會話班			
少年興趣教育性小組 x 9	英文寫作班			
青少年興趣教育性小組	英語話劇班			
中四以上及職青興趣教育性小組 x 4	珠心算數學班			
成人義工組 x 2	奧林匹克數學班			
中學生義工組	乒乓球			

婦女興趣教育性小組 x 6	跆拳道			
單親婦女興趣教育性小組 x 2	田徑			
小學生興趣教育性小組 x 3	男童軍			
家長興趣教育性小組 x 6	女童軍			
幼稚園家長及兒童興趣教育性小組	義 務 特 工 隊			
兒童興趣教育性小組	電 台 小 主 播			
幼稚園學生興趣教育性小組	少 年 警 訊			
中學生興趣教育性小組 x 7	運動冒險樂園			
婦女 組 x 7	乒 乓 球			
單親婦女組	羽 毛 球			
男士小組	籃 球			
夫婦組	合 球			
義工組	體 操			
發展性小組 x 8	欖 球			
興趣教育性小組 x 10	口 琴			
智障人士義工組 x 6	美 術 設 計			
沒有規定(智障人士、精神病康復者、肢	創 意 漫 畫 班			
體殘疾人士)義工組 x 3	小小時裝設計師			
智障人士發展性小組 x 5	節 奏 樂			
沒有規定(智障人士、精神病康復者、肢	普通話廣播劇			
體殘疾人士)發展性小組 x 8	素描班			
肢體殘疾人士興趣教育性小組 x 6	卡通畫班			
智障人士興趣教育性小組 x 5	圍棋班			

沒有規定(智障人士、精神病康復者、肢體殘疾人士)興趣教育性小組 x 3 傷殘人士義工組 傷殘人士發展性小組 x 4 傷殘人士興趣教育性小組 x 10 傷殘人士其他小組 x 15	跆拳道班 中國武術班 中國書畫班 拉丁舞班 英文創意寫作初班 英文創意寫作高班 珠心算 A 班 花式跳繩班 英語趣易拼中班 體操班 英語趣易拼初班 英語趣易拼高班 空手道 兒童芭蕾舞班 兒童中國舞蹈班 劍橋英語初班 劍橋英語高班 劍橋英語中班 馬賽克畫班 培訓小組 多元智能課 收費興趣班 小女童軍			

	公益少年團 午休活動 中文學會 英文學會 普通話學會 數學學會 科學學會 中史學會 地理學會 設計與科技學會 電腦學會 時事學會 歷史學會 少年警訊 童軍 基督徒團契 公益少年團 香港青年獎勵計劃 圖書館服務 美術學會 園藝學會 戲劇學會 舞蹈組			

	家政學會 音樂學會 攝影學會 羽毛球學會 乒乓球學會 棋藝學會 編織學會 橋牌學會 網球學會 合唱團 銅管樂團 田徑校隊 羽毛球校隊 男子籃球校隊 女子籃球校隊 足球校隊 乒乓球校隊 排球校隊 游泳隊 越野校隊 手球校隊 環保教育組 紅社			

	黃社 籃社 綠社 基督少年軍 紅十字會 交通安全隊 女童軍 男童軍 少年警訊 公益少年團 電子學會 音樂學會 科學學會 棋藝學會 園藝學會 健康生活學會 環保學會 中史學會 歷史學會 地理學會 經濟學會 普通話學會 理科學會			

	數學學會 英文學會 中文學會 藝術學會 電腦學會 攝影學會 橋牌學會 詩班 美術學會 哥爾夫球 羽毛球隊 陶藝小組 結他班 籃球隊 舞蹈學會 遠足學會 越野跑 戲劇學會 家居烹飪 足球隊 音樂學會 香港青年獎勵計劃 泳隊			

	合唱團 少年警訊 乒乓球組 銀樂隊 攝影學會 排球隊 男童軍 普通話學會 義工團 佛青團 閱讀學會 圖書館 棋藝組 紅十字會 公益少年團 校訊小組 電腦學會 天文學會 女童軍 田徑隊 繪畫樂 手工藝 玩棋樂			

	數學 Fun Fun Fun 普通話樂趣小組 趣味摺紙 趣緻小手工 趣味寫作階梯 Singing is Fun 男子手球組 女子手球組 有機耕種 樂隊進修班(一) 樂隊進修班(二) 小作家學會 編織 世界知多少 男童軍 女童軍 校園電視台 小偵探訓練班 English Drama Ho Ming Radio 小小天文家培訓班 十字繡 中國象棋			

	情緒教育面面觀 小小舞蹈家 男女子手球隊 小作家學會 朗誦及故事演講小組 男童軍 女童軍 樂隊 中國舞 管樂團 跆拳道 伊中中校園電視台 伊中中校報 戲劇組 陶瓷班 電影欣賞學會 烹飪班 A 班 烹飪班 B 班 山藝班 棋藝會 橋牌組 圍棋學會 魔術學會			

	基督徒團契 攝影隊 寫意港 電視錄像及剪接訓練班 通識雜誌學會 中文學會 數學學會 科學學會 資訊科技學會 地理學會 美術學會 普通話學會 生態旅遊學會 生物科技學會 男子籃球隊 女子籃球隊 男子足球隊 男子排球隊 女子排球隊 乒乓球隊 男子羽毛球隊 女子羽毛球隊 男子手球隊			

	女子手球隊 合球隊 泳隊 長跑隊 跳繩隊 初級組合唱團 高級組混聲合唱團 舞蹈隊 西樂團 演說辯論隊 舞台管理組 紅十字會青年團 社會服務團 童軍 圖書館服務組 忠孝社 信義社 和平社 仁愛社 領袖生 學術領袖生 羽毛球小組 乒乓球小組			

	欖球學會 箭藝學會 籃球隊 田徑隊 足球隊 手球隊 排球隊 泳隊 長跑隊 巧固球隊 划艇小組 合唱團 銀樂隊 戲劇學會 舞蹈學會 視藝學會 聲樂班 非洲鼓小組 中文學會 中史學會 英文學會 科學學會 數學學會			

	地理學會 經商學會 辯論學會 資訊科技學會 園藝小組 柔道學會 棋藝小組 攝影小組 錄像小組 遠足小組 生活科技學會 宗教小組 橋牌學會 天文小組 野外定向小組 童軍 女童軍 少年警訊 公益少年團 交通安全隊 圖書館學會 領袖生 劍橋英語小院士課程			

	奧林匹克數學培訓 多元數學思維培訓 日本語 手語 電腦圖像 綠色小人類 小型網球 籃球 羽毛球 現代舞 HIP HOP 型舞 花式跳繩 中樂 聖樂小組 合唱團 戲劇 獅藝 體操 跆拳道 飾物創作 機械人工程師課程 創意科學 幼童軍			

	小女童軍 交通安全隊 公益少年團 基督小先鋒 朗誦隊 芭蕾舞 民族舞 乒乓球 跆拳道 游泳 話劇 合唱團 美術 棋藝 數學遊戲(低年級) 砌圖(低年級) 摺紙 體育活動(低年級) 綜藝活動 益智遊戲(低年級) 普通話故事欣賞 英語活動(低年級) 語文遊戲(低年級)			

	視藝小組(低年級) 拼圖 棋類活動(一) 撲克遊戲 多元智能活動 益智遊戲 數學遊戲(高年級) 普通話歌曲欣賞 棋類活動(二) 語文遊戲(高年級) 初級組合唱團 童聲合唱團(男) 高級組合唱團 牧童笛組 音樂舞蹈 小女童軍 幼童軍 環保大使 英語大使 Reading Club 閱讀學會 數碼小先鋒 電腦動畫製作添 功夫扇			

	小小藝術家 小作家 讀書會 校園電視台 體育活動 獅藝 田徑隊 低年級合唱團 小司儀 機械人創作班 校園電視台 奧林匹克數學 圖書館小先鋒 親子課後閱讀 幼童軍 小童軍 中文集誦 普通話集誦 英文集誦 中英普獨誦 親子英語會話班 英文話劇 資優中			

	資優數 支援訓練小組 中文我至醒 圍棋 羽毛球 籃球隊 籃球班 乒乓球隊 足球隊 花式跳繩 藝術體操隊 功夫班 英語芭蕾舞 綜合舞 拉丁舞 話劇 步操敲擊樂團 鋼琴班 明舍 德舍 至舍 善舍 戲劇學會			

	舞蹈班 中國器樂班 柔道班 跆拳道 乒乓球 武術醒獅健身 田徑及越野隊 籃球隊 足球隊 排球隊 游泳隊 急救班 棋藝班 攝影班 電腦作曲編曲班 橋藝會 美食會 普通話樂園 公益少年團 少年警訊 辯論隊 培聖青年團 童軍			

	合唱團 班長會 領袖生 圖書館服務生 男童軍 女童軍 紅十字會青年團 裘錦秋中樂團 西方舞蹈組 爵士舞蹈組 拉丁舞蹈組 中國舞蹈組 話劇組 銀樂隊 合唱組 樂器訓練班 舞台科技小組 足球隊 男子籃球隊 女子籃球隊 男子排球隊 女子排球隊 乒乓球隊			

	游泳隊 網球隊 田徑隊及越野隊 羽毛球隊 體育學會幹事會 武術隊 棋藝會 中文學會 英文學會 數學學會 物理學會 化學學會 生物學會 電腦學會 地理學會 經濟學會 歷史學會 輔導組義工組 Top Teen 小組 生活平台小組 性教育推廣小組 輔導組成長小組 動力伙伴小組			

	公益少年團 政經學會 環保小組 升旗隊 圖書館領袖生 [川流]編輯組 訓導組領袖生會 青年獎勵計劃 攝影學會 小童軍 童軍 女童軍 紅十字會 公益少年團 少年警訊 圖書館領袖訓練 團契 籃球隊 排球隊 手球隊 體操隊 箭藝及攀石班 田徑及泳隊			

	空手道 拉丁舞動 魔術班 合唱團 牧童笛 樂器班 視藝學會 家政學會 中文學會 English Club 青訊(校刊) 英語話劇 新加坡英語遊學團 校園小記者 創意思維 工程積木 奧林匹克數學訓練 耀小攝影隊 藝術小兵團 IT 領袖生 小女童軍 紅十字會少年團及基督少年軍			
849	1255	89	66	223

Appendix 3a

Interview Schedule: Community Organizations

Date :
Place of interview :
Interviewer :
Interviewee :

1. Organizational history and demographical background

Name of Organization :
Type of organization :
Address :
Names of leader(s) :
No of staff :

- ***History of this organization?***

When did the organization first start?
Who were the founders?
When was it found?
Are they still active in the organization?
What is the present size of the organization? Branches, staff, memberships, etc?
When and how did the organization develop to the present scale?

2. Scope of Services:

- *Can you tell me what types of services your organization provides?*
- *Who are your target service users?*
- *What activities your organization has organized in the past 1 year?*
- *Did the services evolve over the years of development?*
- *What is the rationale of change?*
- *What is the magnitude of change?*

3. Profile of members/participation

Can you tell us about the people involved in your organizations?

- How many member/participate do your organization recruit?
- How do they become involved?
- Why are some of the residents not involved?

Reasons for joining the organization

- Why do people join or are willing to volunteer in the organizations?
- Is it hard to convince people to continue being active in the organizations?

Needs and expectations of members

- What kinds of requests/demands do they make on the leadership and organization?

Multiple memberships

- Are active members in this organization also members of other organizations in the community?
- Do people tend to be members of just one organization or join many simultaneously?
- Can you explain why?

4. **What are the success factors/difficulties in running the organizations in this community?**

5. **Do your organizations have any collaboration with other community organizations/agencies?**

6. **How do you describe your organization's relationship with other organizations in this Tin Shui Wai?**

7. **How do you describe your organizations' role and function in Tin Shui Wai?**

8. **What are some of the expectations that other sectors of the community have on your organization? E.g. residents? Government representative (like District Council)? Other community organizations?**

9. **What are the expectation your organization has on other sectors of the community?**

10. **What is the future plan of your organizations? Will there be any new types of services? Will your organization try to recruit more other types of members?**

11. **Could you describe your perception/impression of Tin Shui Wai?**

12. **What do you see is/are its attributes, uniqueness, strengths, capacity, needs and problems?**

13. **Do you have any expectation on the future development of Tin Shui Wai?**

Appendix 3b

Interview Schedule: Residents

Date :
Place :
Address :
Interviewer :
Interviewee :

1. Scope of participations

- Number of organizations joined
- Name of the organizations joined
- When did you join the organization?
- Types of organizations
- Why are you joining different organizations?

2. Intensity of participations

- Frequency
- Role occupy in the organizations

3. Activity(ies) participations history

- Can you tell me what kinds of activity(ies) you have joined in the past 1 year?
- How to join?
- Where to join?
- Why are you joining the activity?
- What have you exactly done in the activity?

4. Experience of participations

- Can you tell me the last activities you have participated?
- How do you feel about the programmes the organizations provided?
- What kinds of benefits do you get by being a member of this group? in terms of material, psychological and social aspects.
- Are these experiences similar or different from the experiences you have before moving into Tin Shui Wai?

5. Building of social networks

- What kinds of people you can meet in the activities?
- Have you become friends with them?
- Would you keep contact with them after the formal activities?
- Would you give help to them or get help from them?

6. Needs and expectations

- Do you think the activities/community organizations are adequate in the community?
- What program/activity you want to join next time?
- How do you describe the relationship between you and the organization you have joined?
- Would you recommend your friends to join this organization?

7. Importance of associational life

- Do you think your life will be different if not joining this organization?
- How different? Better or worse?
- How do you describe the importance of this organization in your life?

Appendix 3c

Interview Schedule: Commercial Organizations

Date :
Place of interview :
Interviewer :
Interviewee :

1. Organizational history and demographical background

Name of Organization :
Type of organization :
Address :
Names of owner(s) :
No of staff :

- ***History of this organization?***

When did the organization first start?
Who were the owner(s)?
When was it found?
Why was it found?
Why choose Tin Shui Wai as the base to develop your organization?
What is the present size of the organization? Branches, staff, memberships, etc?
When and how did the organization develop to the present scale?

2. Scope of Services:

- *Can you tell me what types of services your organizations provide or what kind of products your organizations sell?*
- *Who are your target service users or customers?*
- *Are there any special offers provide to your members or promotion activities your organizations held in the past 1 year?*
- *Did your organizations evolve over the years of development?*
- *What is the rationale of change?*
- *What is the magnitude of change?*

3. Profile of members/participation

Can you tell us about the people involved in your organizations?

- How many member/participant do your organizations recruit?
- How do they become involved?
- Why are some of the residents not involved?

Reasons for joining the organization

- Why do people join or are willing to be active members in the organizations?
- Is it hard to convince people to continue being active in the organizations?

- Any methods your organizations use to improve the loyalty of members?

Needs and expectations of members

- What kinds of requests/demands do they expect on your organizations?

Types of involvements and kind of interactions of members

- Are there any differences on the participations in your organizations between members and non-members? Frequency, types of involvements, etc?
- Are there any interactions between members? What kind of interactions they are involved?

Multiple memberships

- Are active members in this organization also members of other organizations in the community?
- Do people tend to be members of just one organization or join many simultaneously?
- Can you explain why?

4. What are the success factors/difficulties in running the organizations in this community?

5. Do your organizations have any collaboration with other community organizations/agencies?

6. How do you describe your organization's relationship with other organizations in Tin Shui Wai?

7. How do you describe your organizations' role and function in Tin Shui Wai?

8. What are some of the expectations that other sectors of the community have on your organization? E.g. residents? Other commercial organizations? Government representative (like District Council)?

9. What are the expectations your organizations have on other sectors of the community?

10. Do you organizations join any coalitions?

11. What are the future plans of your organizations? Will there be any new types of services? Will your organization try to recruit more other types of members?

12. Could you describe your perception/impression of Tin Shui Wai?

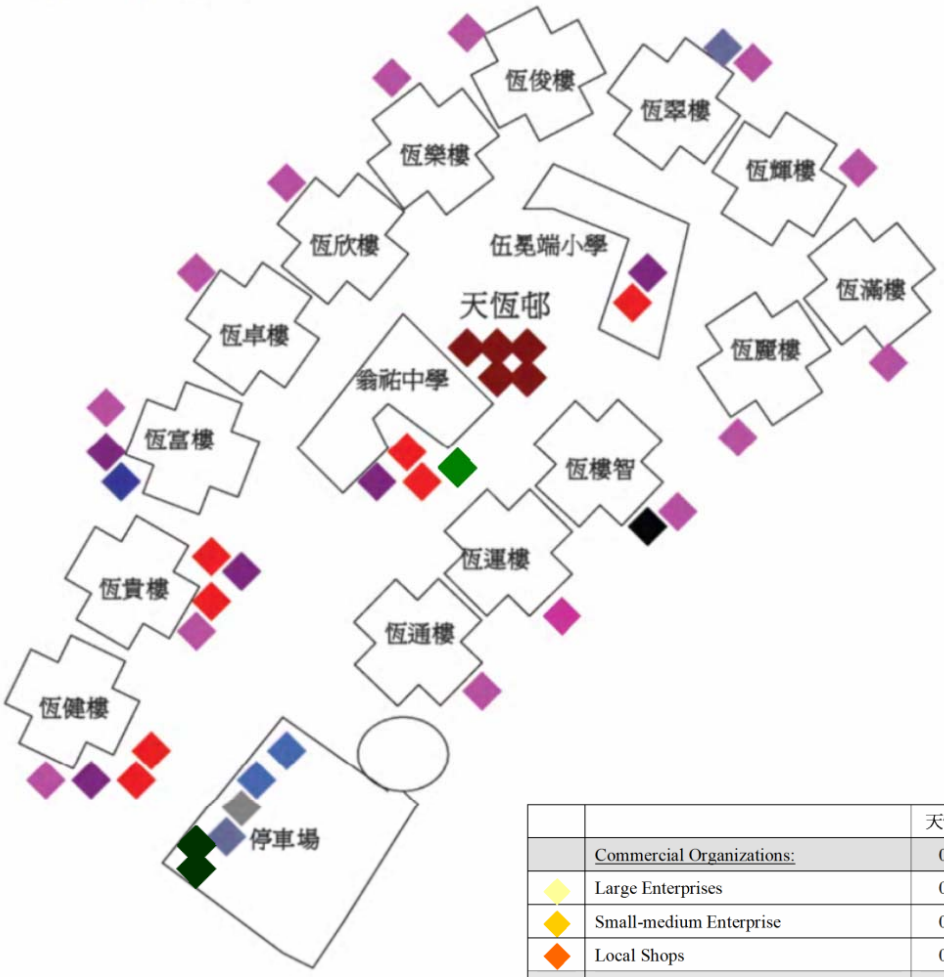
13. What do you see is/are its attributes, uniqueness, strengths, capacity, needs and problems?

14. Do you have any expectation on the future development of Tin Shui Wai?

Appendix 4

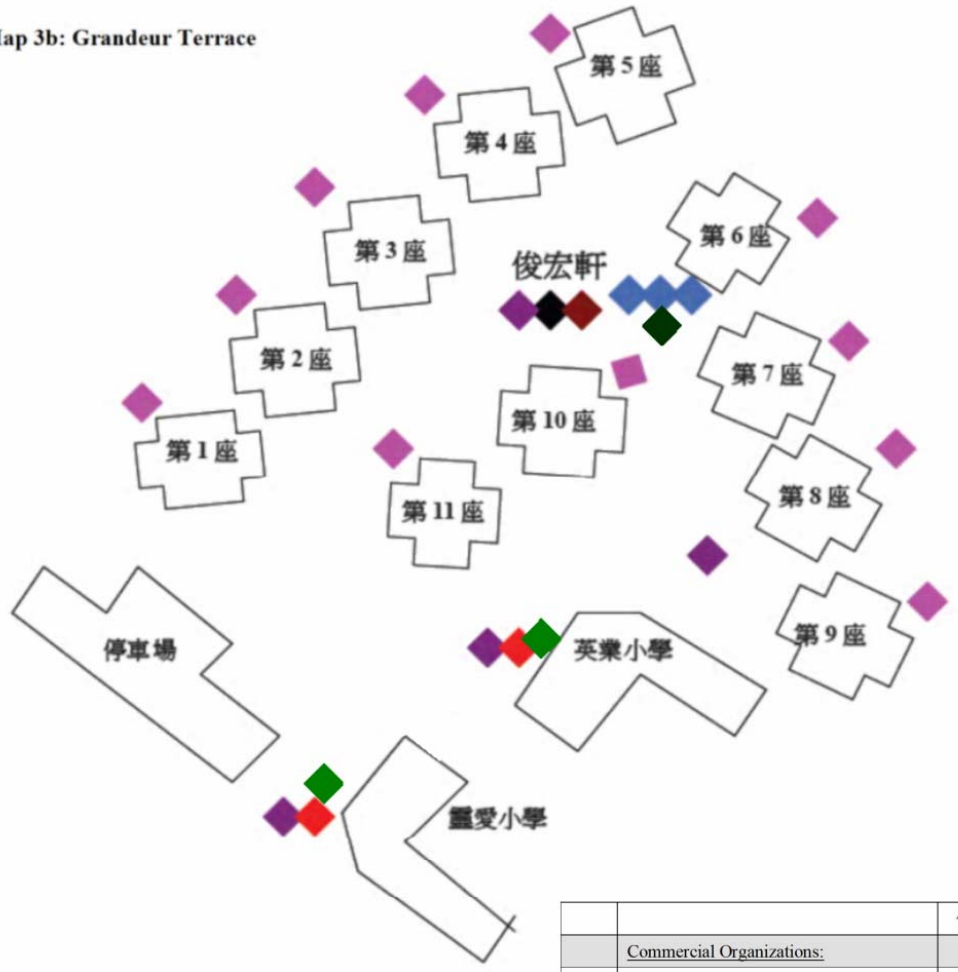
Maps to show the distribution of organizations in different estates of Tin Shui Wai

Map 3a: Tin Heng Esate



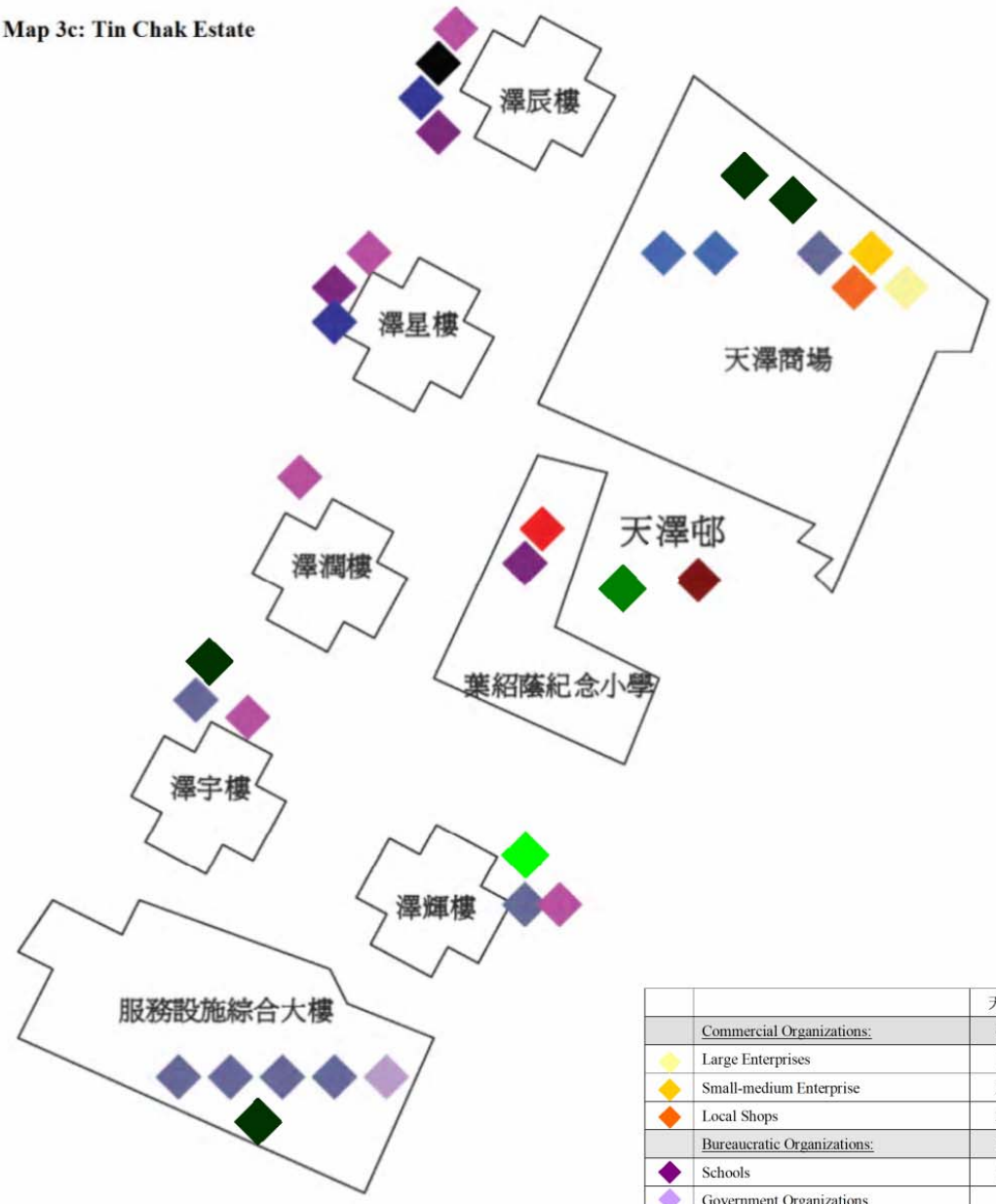
		天恆
	Commercial Organizations:	0
	Large Enterprises	0
	Small-medium Enterprise	0
	Local Shops	0
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	11
	Schools	5
	Government Organizations	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	3
	Churches	1
	Real Estate Management	2
	Associative Organizations:	26
	PTA, SU, OSU	6
	MAC/OC	14
	Residents	5
	Political	1
	Sports/Leisure	0
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	151
	Schools	46
	Non-government welfare organizations	105
	Churches	0
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0

Map 3b: Grandeur Terrace



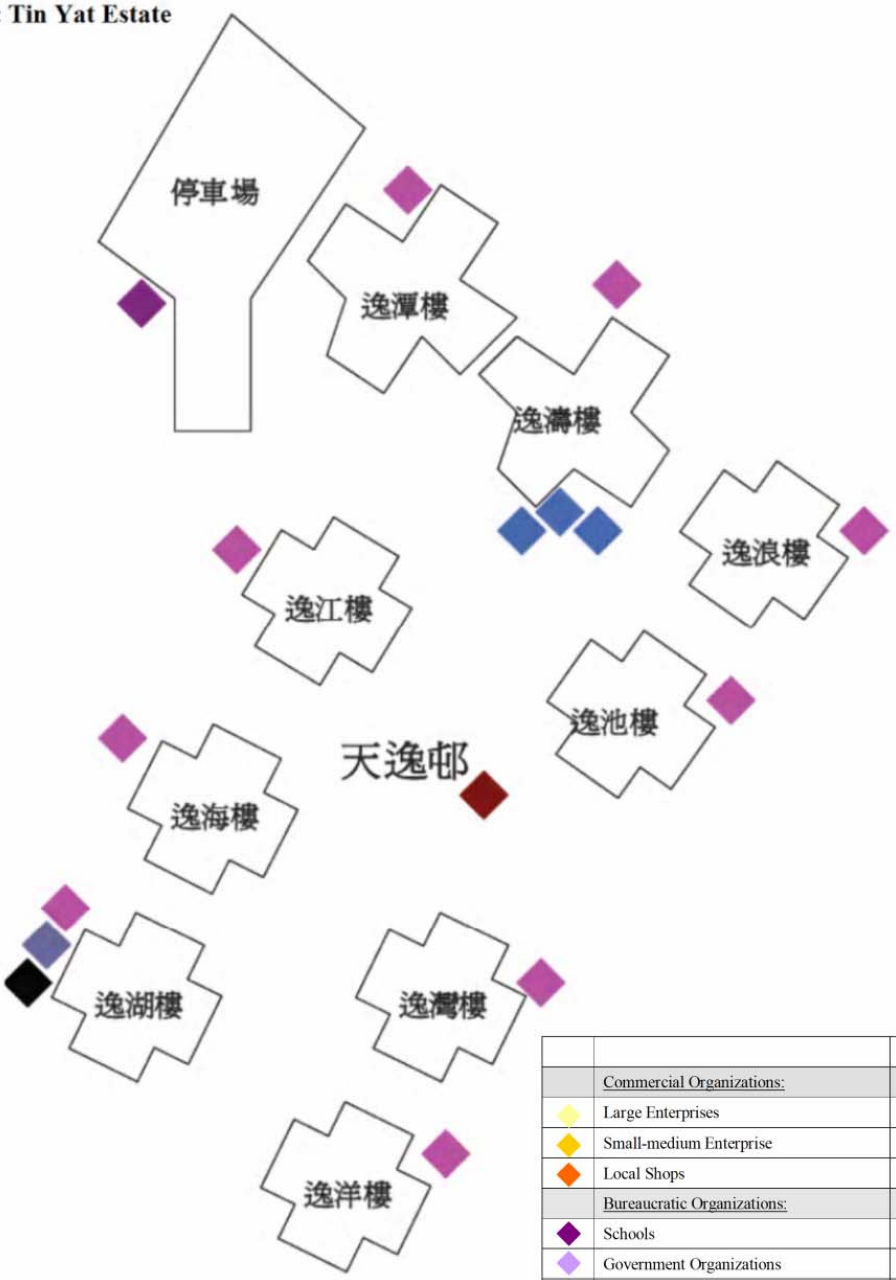
		俊宏軒
	Commercial Organizations:	29
	Large Enterprises	6
	Small-medium Enterprise	1
	Local Shops	22
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	7
	Schools	3
	Government Organizations	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	1
	Churches	0
	Real Estate Management	3
	Associative Organizations:	16
	PTA, SU, OSU	2
	MAC/OC	12
	Residents	1
	Political	1
	Sports/Leisure	0
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	66
	Schools	52
	Non-government welfare organizations	14
	Churches	0
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0

Map 3c: Tin Chak Estate



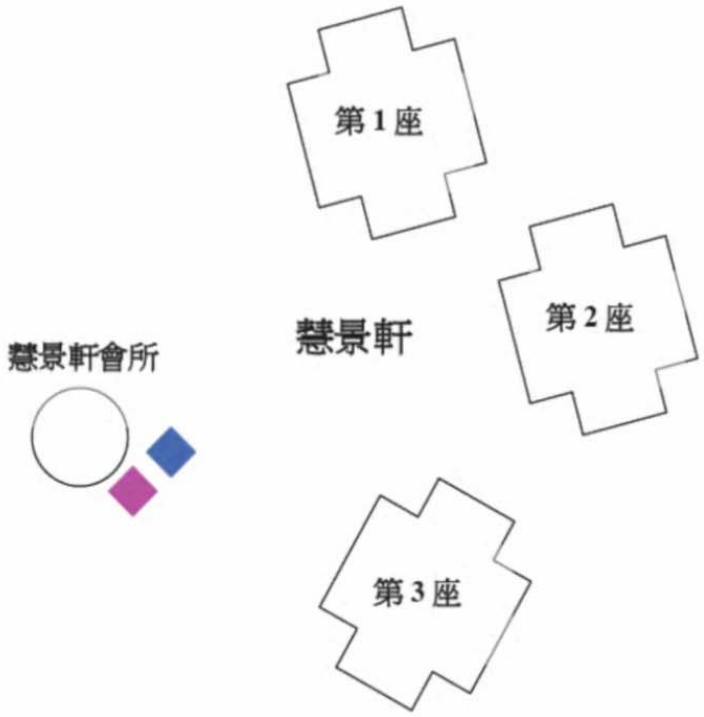
		天澤
	Commercial Organizations:	63
	Large Enterprises	18
	Small-medium Enterprise	22
	Local Shops	23
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	15
	Schools	3
	Government Organizations	1
	Non-government welfare organizations	7
	Churches	2
	Real Estate Management	2
	Associative Organizations:	8
	PTA, SU, OSU	1
	MAC/OC	5
	Residents	1
	Political	1
	Sports/Leisure	0
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	89
	Schools	3
	Non-government welfare organizations	76
	Churches	10
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0

Map 3d: Tin Yat Estate



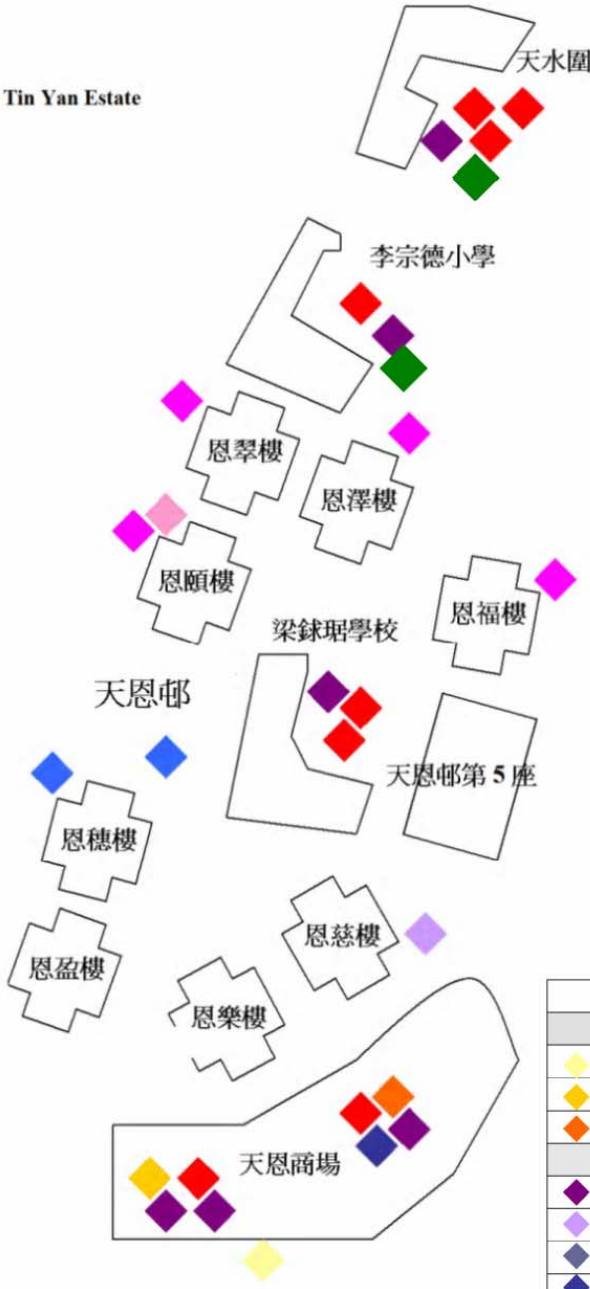
		天逸
	Commercial Organizations:	0
	Large Enterprises	0
	Small-medium Enterprise	0
	Local Shops	0
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	5
	Schools	1
	Government Organizations	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	1
	Churches	0
	Real Estate Management	3
	Associative Organizations:	11
	PTA, SU, OSU	0
	MAC/OC	9
	Residents	1
	Political	1
	Sports/Leisure	0
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	0
	Schools	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	0
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0

Map 3e: Vianni Cove



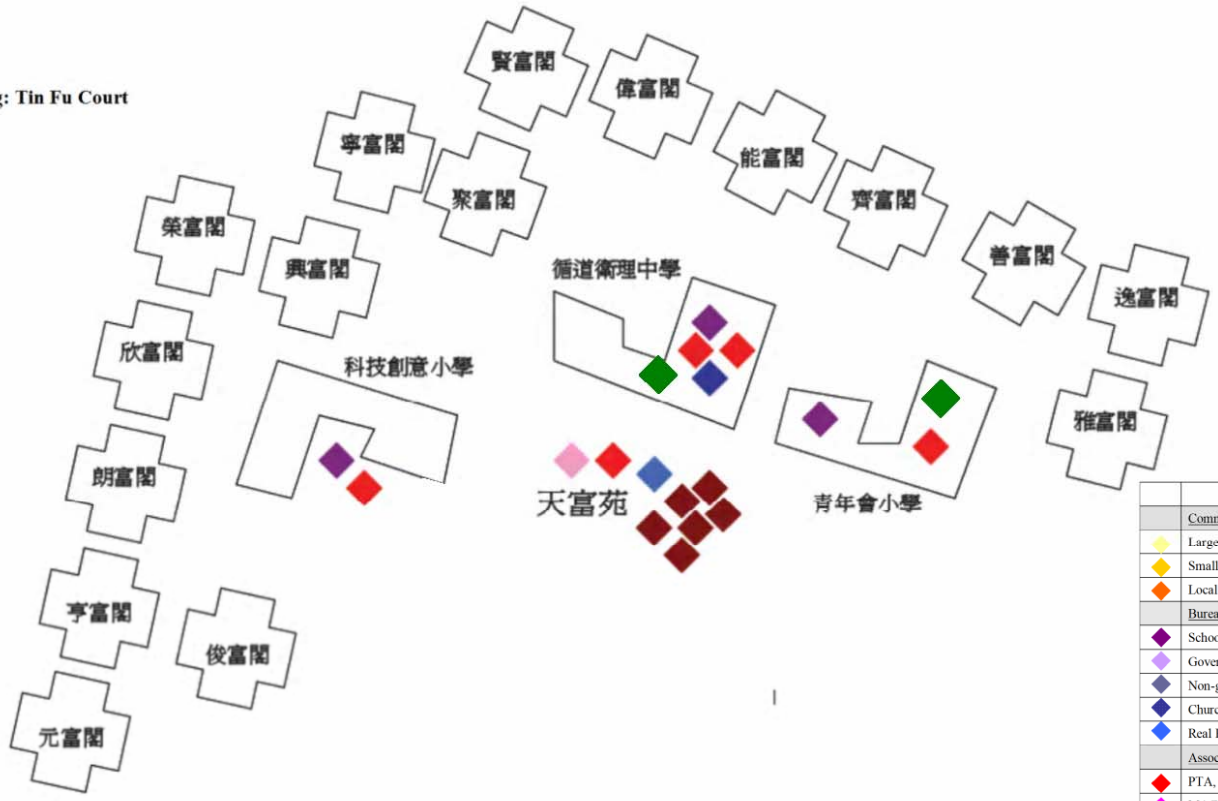
		慧景軒
	Commercial Organizations:	0
	Large Enterprises	0
	Small-medium Enterprise	0
	Local Shops	0
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	1
	Schools	0
	Government Organizations	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	0
	Real Estate Management	1
	Associative Organizations:	1
	PTA, SU, OSU	0
	MAC/OC	1
	Residents	0
	Political	0
	Sports/Leisure	0
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	0
	Schools	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	0
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0

Map 3f: Tin Yan Estate



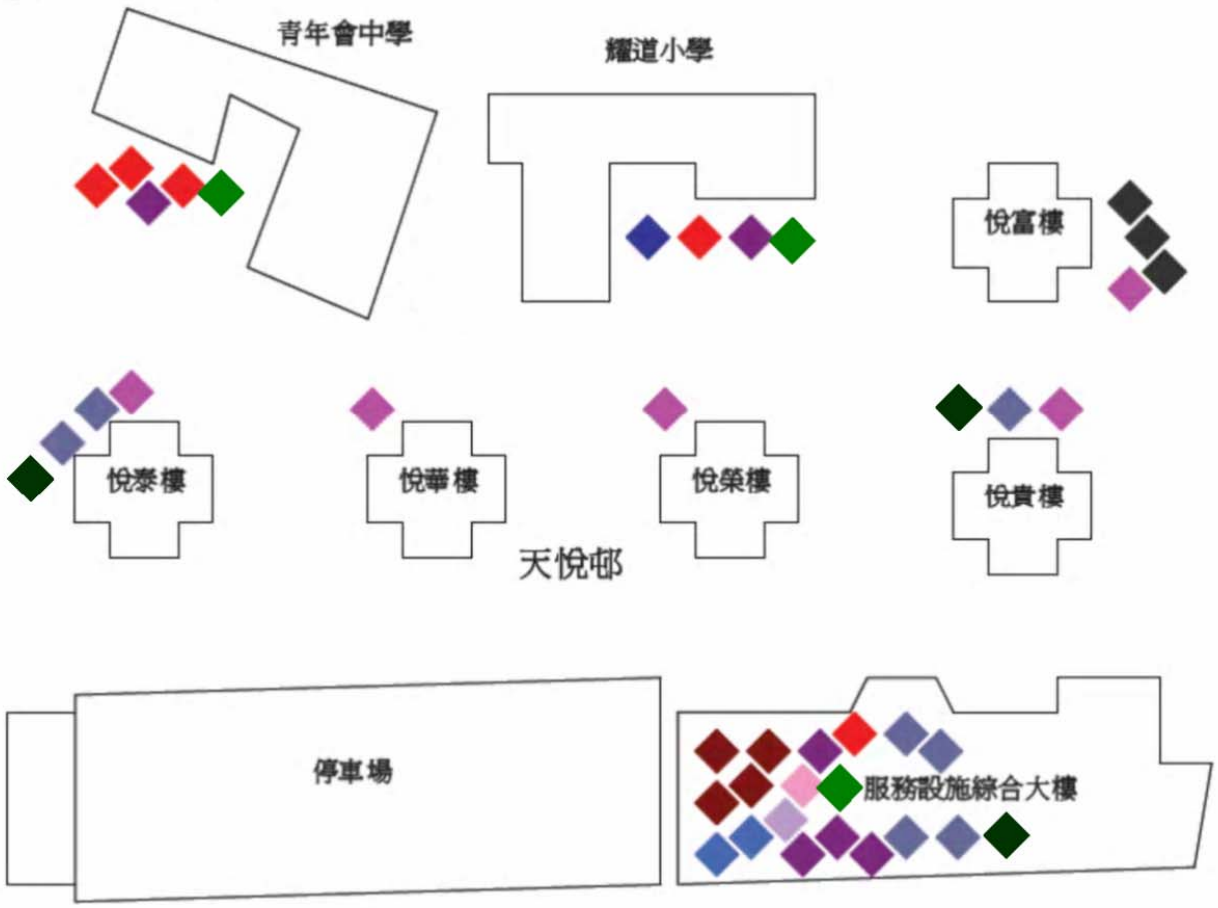
		天恩
	Commercial Organizations:	20
	Large Enterprises	5
	Small-medium Enterprise	6
	Local Shops	9
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	10
	Schools	6
	Government Organizations	1
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	1
	Real Estate Management	2
	Associative Organizations:	13
	PTA, SU, OSU	8
	MAC/OC	4
	Residents	0
	Political	0
	Sports/Leisure	1
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	82
	Schools	82
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	0
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0

Map 3g: Tin Fu Court



		天富
	Commercial Organizations:	0
	Large Enterprises	0
	Small-medium Enterprise	0
	Local Shops	0
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	6
	Schools	3
	Government Organizations	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	2
	Real Estate Management	1
	Associative Organizations:	15
	PTA, SU, OSU	8
	MAC/OC	0
	Residents	6
	Political	0
	Sports/Leisure	1
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	66
	Schools	66
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	0
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0

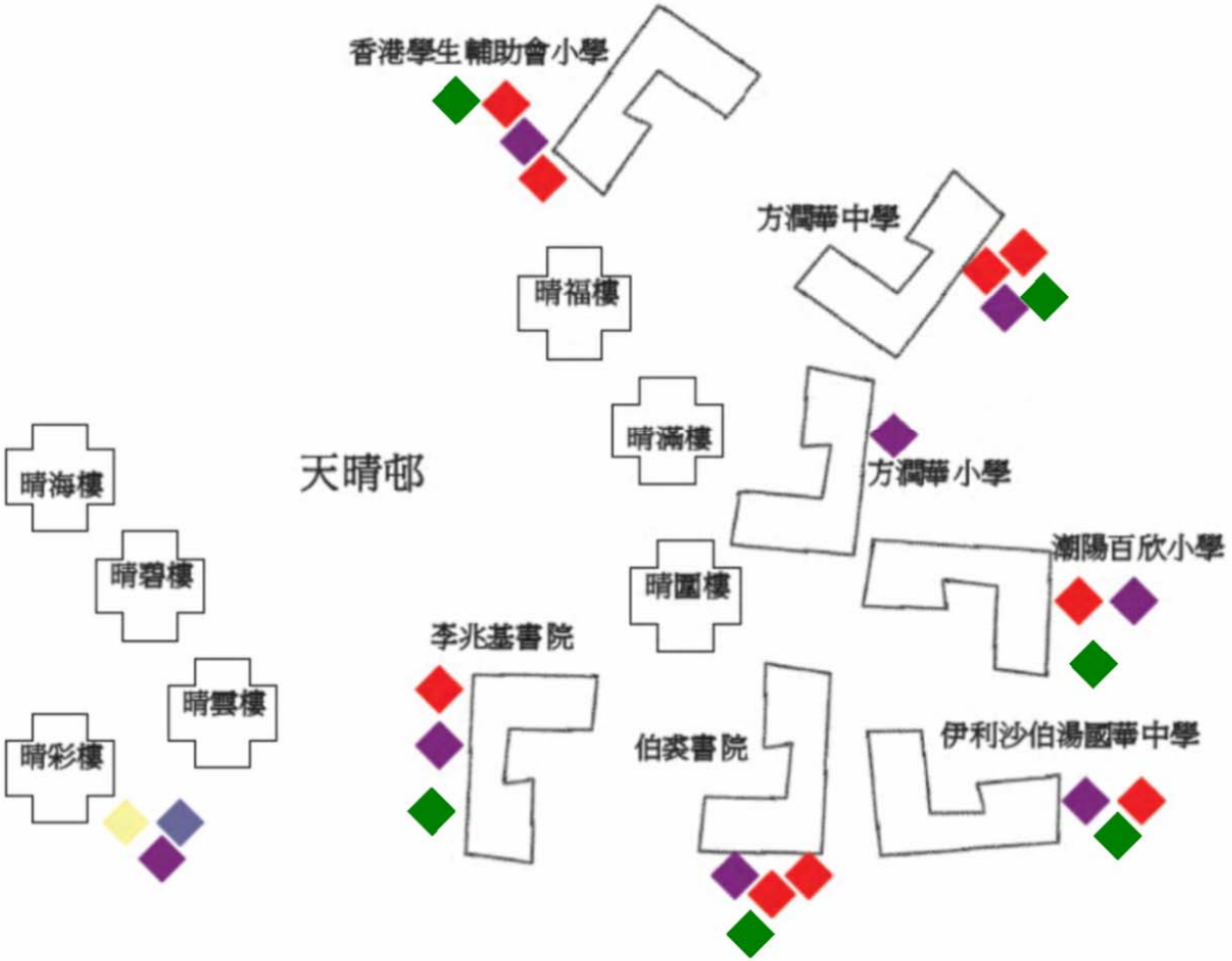
Map 3h: Tin Yuet Estate



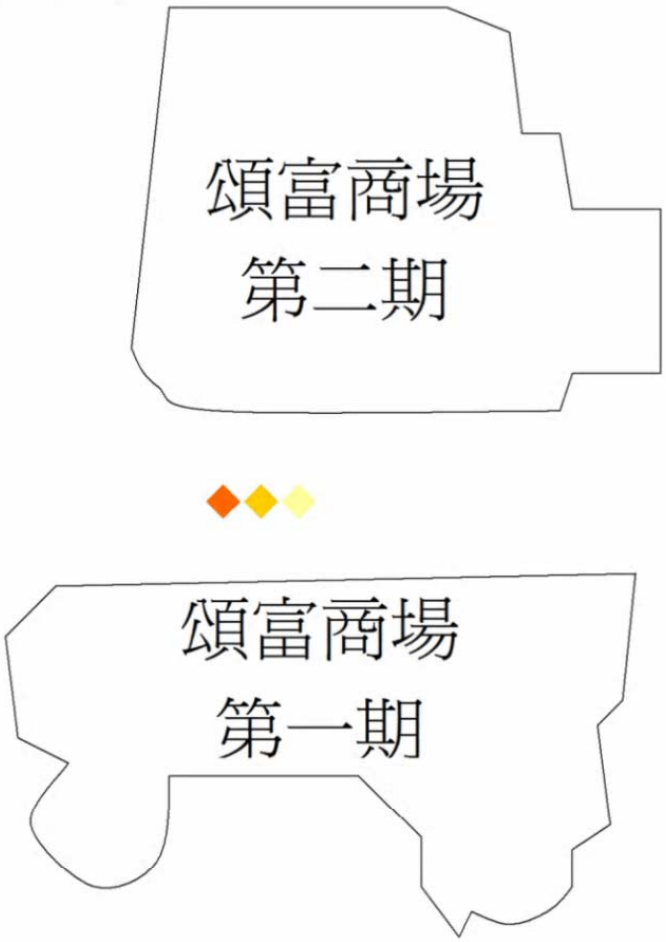
		天悅
	Commercial Organizations:	0
	Large Enterprises	0
	Small-medium Enterprise	0
	Local Shops	0
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	17
	Schools	6
	Government Organizations	1
	Non-government welfare organizations	8
	Churches	0
	Real Estate Management	2
	Associative Organizations:	14
	PTA, SU, OSU	1
	MAC/OC	5
	Residents	4
	Political	3
	Sports/Leisure	1
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	211
	Schools	37
	Non-government welfare organizations	108
	Churches	0
	Associative organizations	66
	Commercial organizations	0

Map3i: Tin Ching Estate

		天晴
	Commercial Organizations:	3
	Large Enterprises	3
	Small-medium Enterprise	0
	Local Shops	0
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	8
	Schools	7
	Government Organizations	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	1
	Churches	0
	Real Estate Management	0
	Associative Organizations:	9
	PTA, SU, OSU	9
	MAC/OC	0
	Residents	0
	Political	0
	Sports/Leisure	0
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	136
	Schools	136
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	0
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0

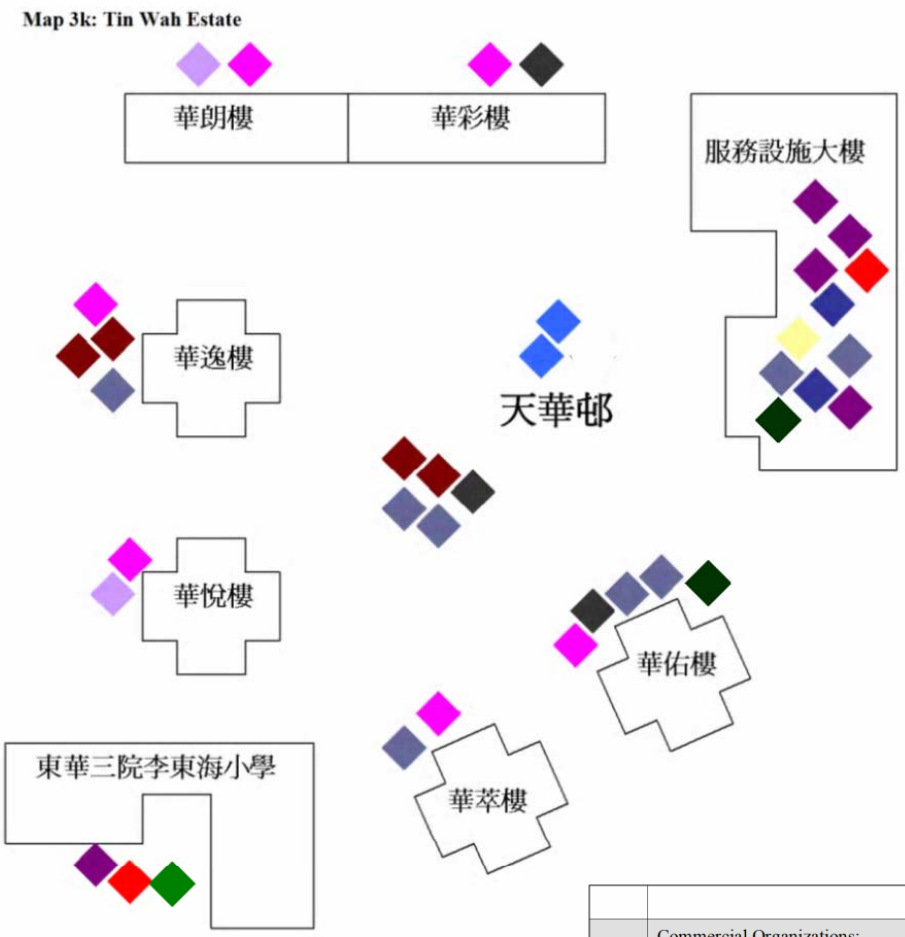


Map 3j: Chung Fu Shopping Centre



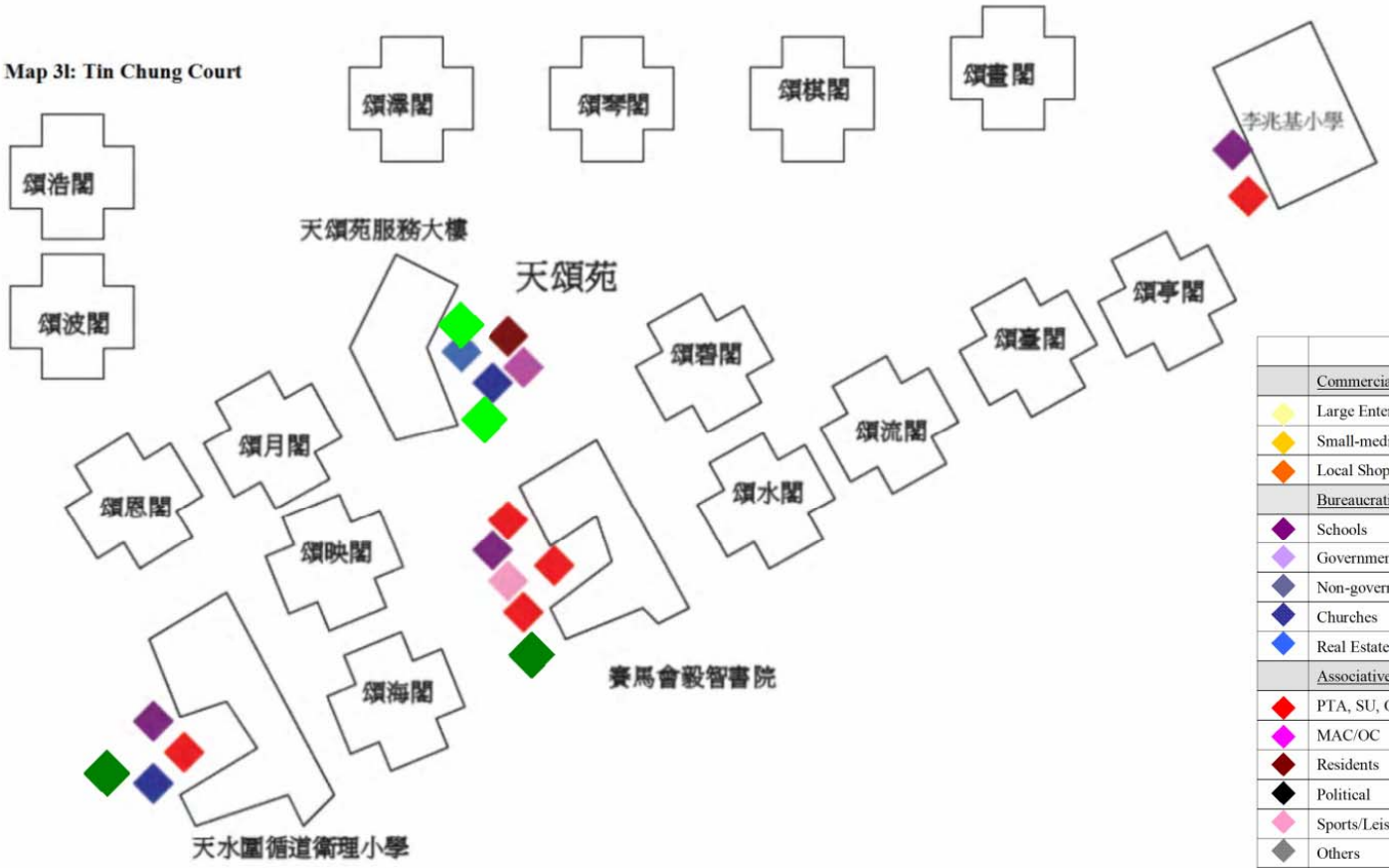
		頌富商場
	Commercial Organizations:	117
	Large Enterprises	48
	Small-medium Enterprise	28
	Local Shops	41
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	0
	Schools	0
	Government Organizations	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	0
	Real Estate Management	0
	Associative Organizations:	0
	PTA, SU, OSU	0
	MAC/OC	0
	Residents	0
	Political	0
	Sports/Leisure	0
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	0
	Schools	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	0
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0

Map 3k: Tin Wah Estate

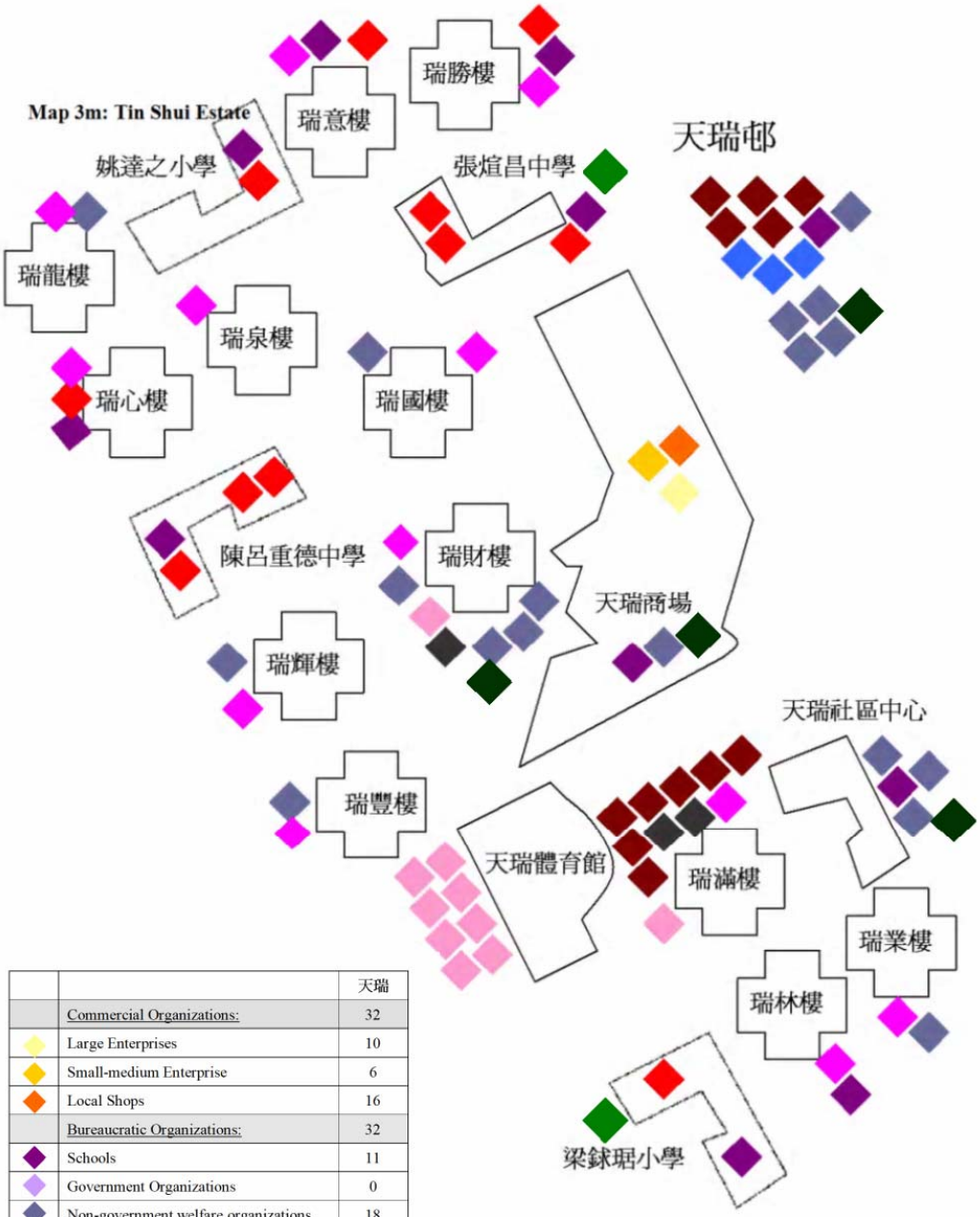


		天華
	Commercial Organizations:	2
	Large Enterprises	2
	Small-medium Enterprise	0
	Local Shops	0
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	20
	Schools	6
	Government Organizations	2
	Non-government welfare organizations	8
	Churches	2
	Real Estate Management	2
	Associative Organizations:	15
	PTA, SU, OSU	2
	MAC/OC	6
	Residents	4
	Political	3
	Sports/Leisure	0
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	59
	Schools	29
	Non-government welfare organizations	23
	Churches	7
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0

Map 3l: Tin Chung Court

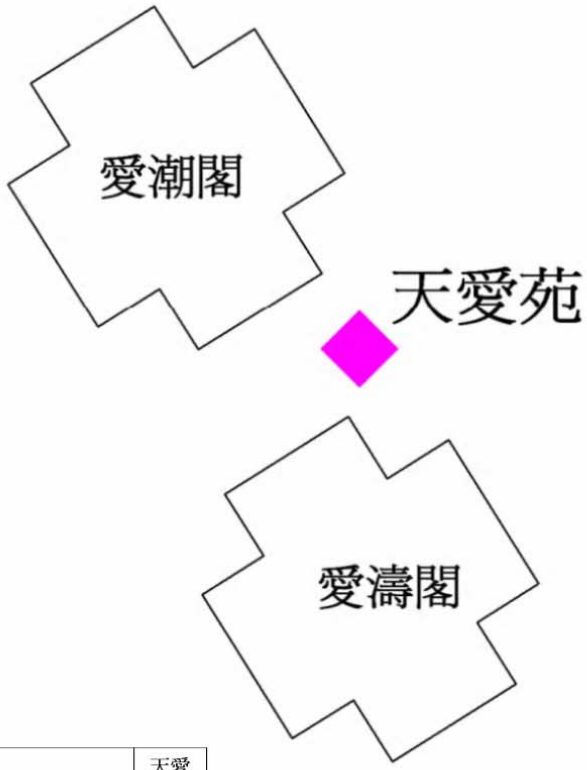


		天頌
	Commercial Organizations:	0
	Large Enterprises	0
	Small-medium Enterprise	0
	Local Shops	0
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	6
	Schools	3
	Government Organizations	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	2
	Real Estate Management	1
	Associative Organizations:	8
	PTA, SU, OSU	5
	MAC/OC	1
	Residents	1
	Political	0
	Sports/Leisure	1
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	129
	Schools	81
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	48
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0



		天瑞
	Commercial Organizations:	32
	Large Enterprises	10
	Small-medium Enterprise	6
	Local Shops	16
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	32
	Schools	11
	Government Organizations	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	18
	Churches	0
	Real Estate Management	3
	Associative Organizations:	48
	PTA, SU, OSU	11
	MAC/OC	12
	Residents	12
	Political	3
	Sports/Leisure	10
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	195
	Schools	95
	Non-government welfare organizations	100
	Churches	0
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0

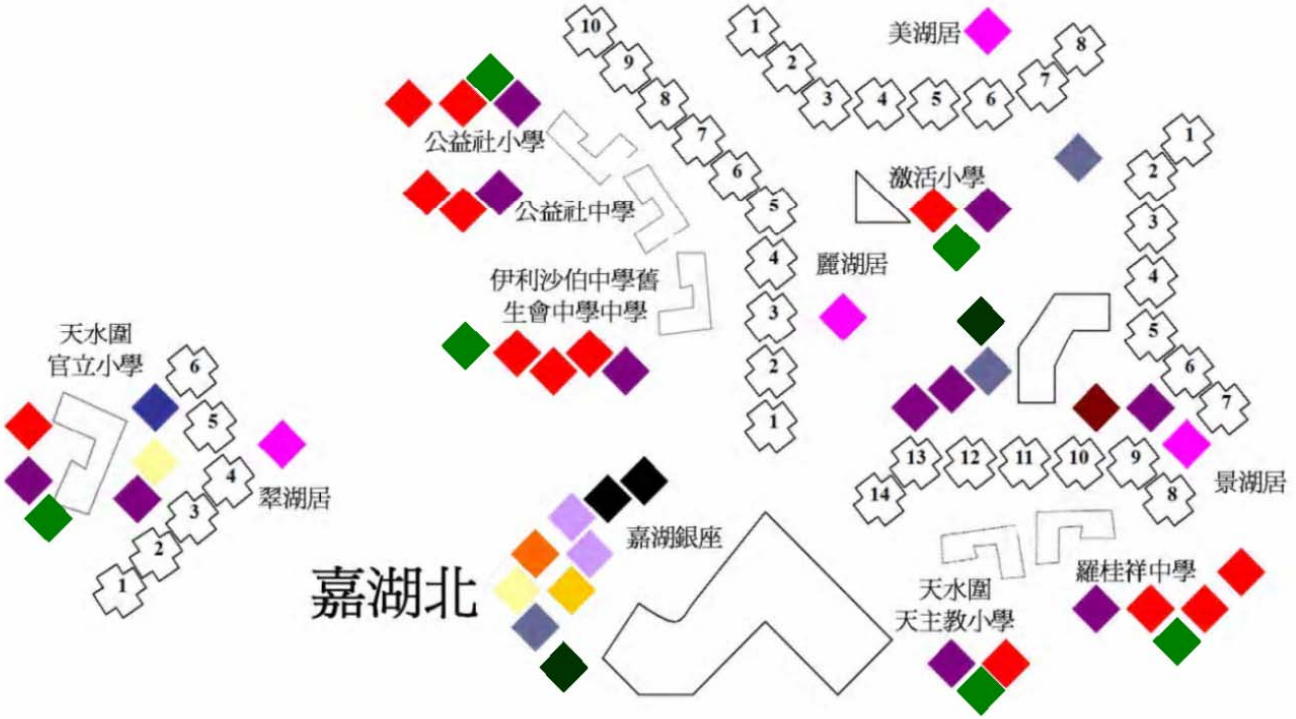
Map 3n: Tin Oi Court



		天愛
	Commercial Organizations:	0
	Large Enterprises	0
	Small-medium Enterprise	0
	Local Shops	0
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	0
	Schools	0
	Government Organizations	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	0
	Real Estate Management	0
	Associative Organizations:	1
	PTA, SU, OSU	0
	MAC/OC	1
	Residents	0
	Political	0
	Sports/Leisure	0
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	0
	Schools	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	0
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0

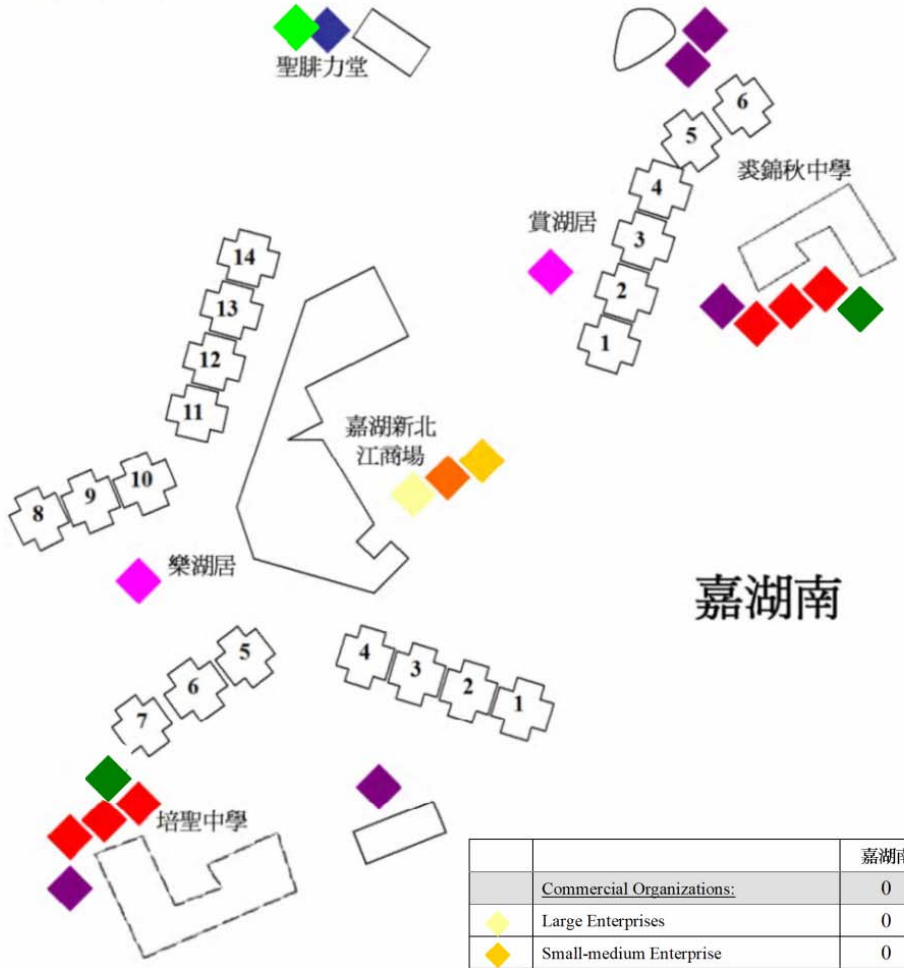
Map 3o: North Kingswood

		嘉湖北	嘉湖銀座
	Commercial Organizations:	1	120
	Large Enterprises	1	42
	Small-medium Enterprise	0	47
	Local Shops	0	31
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	14	2
	Schools	11	0
	Government Organizations	0	1
	Non-government welfare organizations	2	1
	Churches	1	0
	Real Estate Management	0	0
	Associative Organizations:	20	0
	PTA, SU, OSU	13	0
	MAC/OC	4	0
	Residents	1	0
	Political	2	0
	Sports/Leisure	0	0
	Others	0	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	280	108
	Schools	214	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	66	9
	Churches	0	0
	Associative organizations	0	0
	Commercial organizations	0	99



CPU-HKPU TSW Study 2(

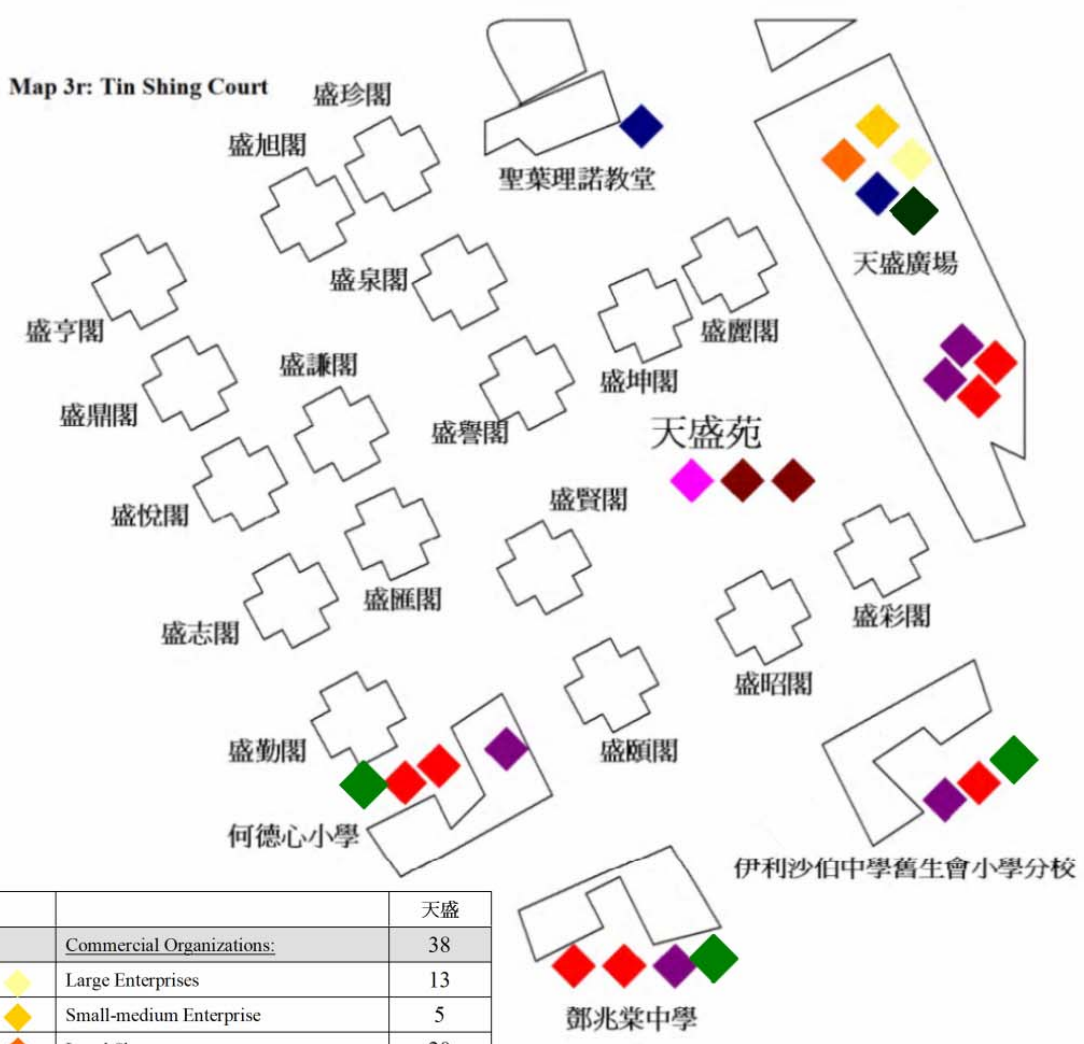
Map 3p: South Kingswood



		嘉湖南	嘉湖新北江
	Commercial Organizations:	0	284
	Large Enterprises	0	22
	Small-medium Enterprise	0	12
	Local Shops	0	250
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	7	0
	Schools	5	0
	Government Organizations	0	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	1	0
	Churches	1	0
	Real Estate Management	0	0
	Associative Organizations:	8	0
	PTA, SU, OSU	6	0
	MAC/OC	2	0
	Residents	0	0
	Political	0	0
	Sports/Leisure	0	0
	Others	0	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	224	0
	Schools	83	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	0	0
	Churches	17	0
	Associative organizations	0	0
	Commercial organizations	124	0

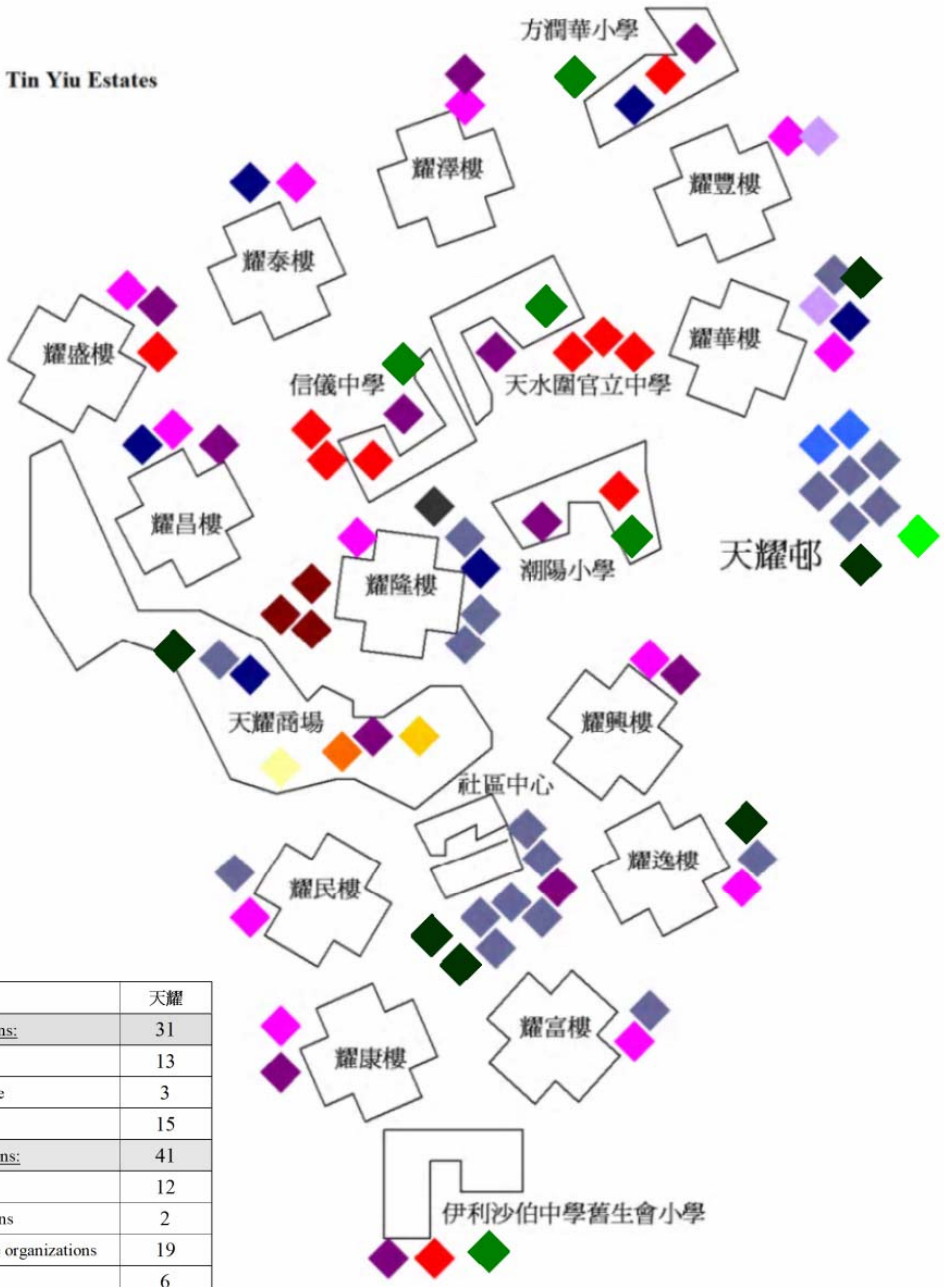
Map 3q: Central Park Tower

		栢慧豪園
	Commercial Organizations:	0
	Large Enterprises	0
	Small-medium Enterprise	0
	Local Shops	0
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	0
	Schools	0
	Government Organizations	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	0
	Real Estate Management	0
	Associative Organizations:	1
	PTA, SU, OSU	0
	MAC/OC	0
	Residents	0
	Political	0
	Sports/Leisure	0
	Others	1
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	0
	Schools	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	0
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0



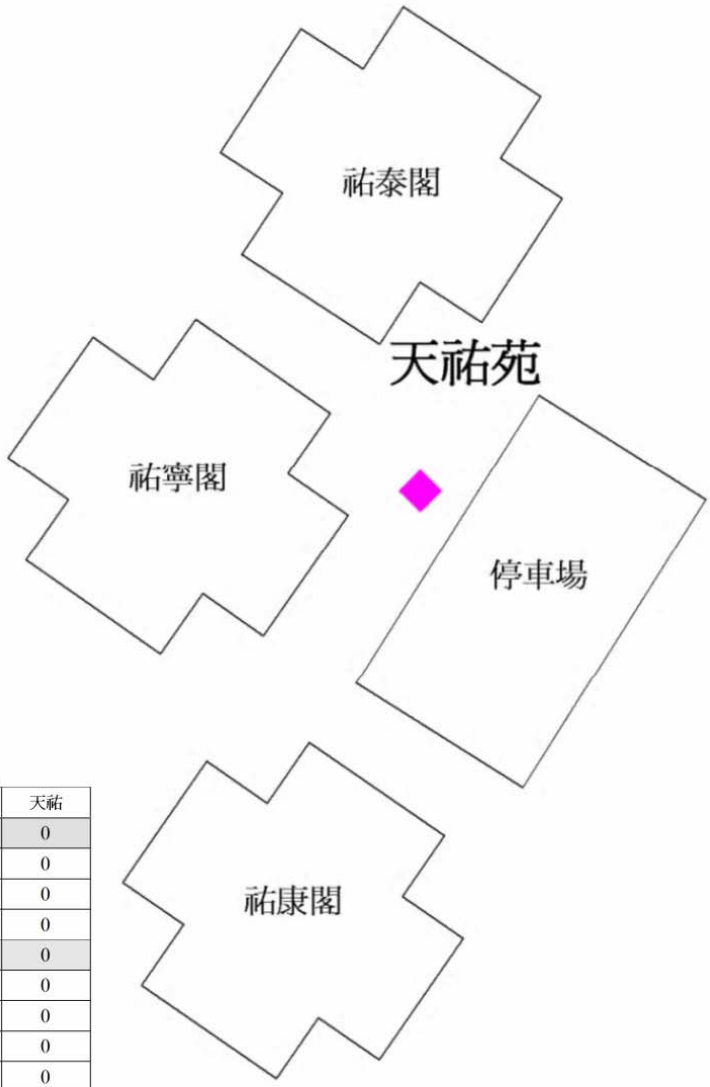
		天盛
	Commercial Organizations:	38
	Large Enterprises	13
	Small-medium Enterprise	5
	Local Shops	20
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	9
	Schools	6
	Government Organizations	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	1
	Churches	2
	Real Estate Management	0
	Associative Organizations:	10
	PTA, SU, OSU	7
	MAC/OC	1
	Residents	2
	Political	0
	Sports/Leisure	0
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	215
	Schools	124
	Non-government welfare organizations	91
	Churches	0
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0

Map 3s: Tin Yiu Estates



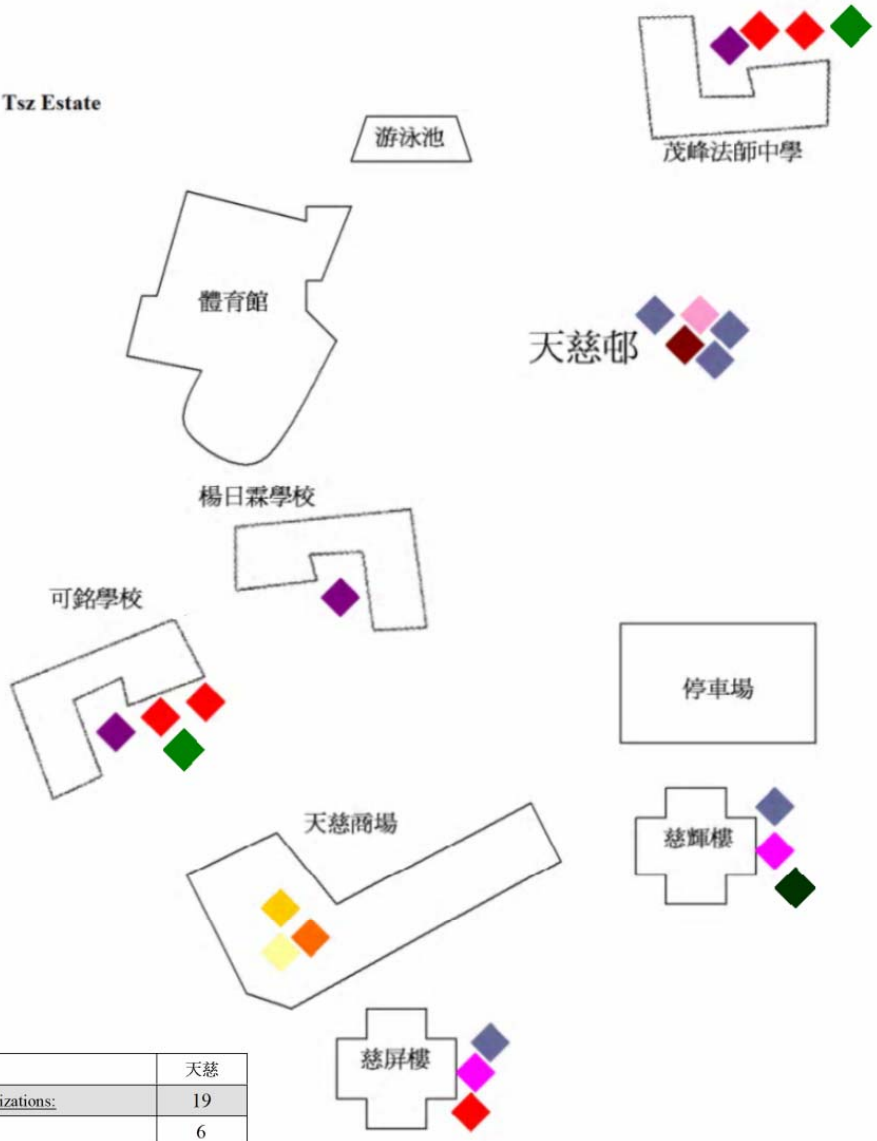
		天耀
	Commercial Organizations:	31
	Large Enterprises	13
	Small-medium Enterprise	3
	Local Shops	15
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	41
	Schools	12
	Government Organizations	2
	Non-government welfare organizations	19
	Churches	6
	Real Estate Management	2
	Associative Organizations:	26
	PTA, SU, OSU	10
	MAC/OC	12
	Residents	3
	Political	1
	Sports/Leisure	0
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	375
	Schools	135
	Non-government welfare organizations	233
	Churches	7
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0

Map 3t: Tin Yau Court



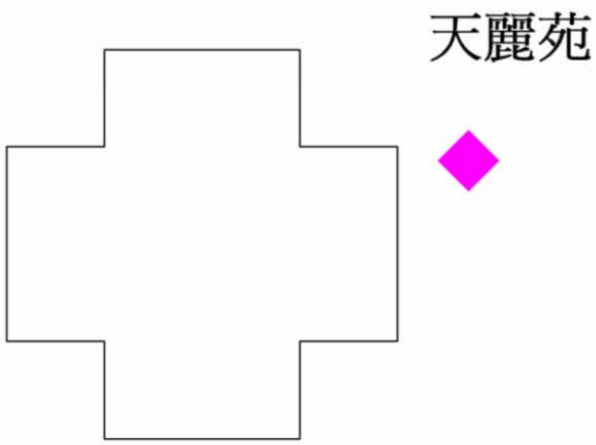
		天祐
	Commercial Organizations:	0
	Large Enterprises	0
	Small-medium Enterprise	0
	Local Shops	0
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	0
	Schools	0
	Government Organizations	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	0
	Real Estate Management	0
	Associative Organizations:	1
	PTA, SU, OSU	0
	MAC/OC	1
	Residents	0
	Political	0
	Sports/Leisure	0
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	0
	Schools	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	0
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0

Map 3u: Tin Tsz Estate



		天慈
	Commercial Organizations:	19
	Large Enterprises	6
	Small-medium Enterprise	3
	Local Shops	10
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	12
	Schools	4
	Government Organizations	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	6
	Churches	0
	Real Estate Management	2
	Associative Organizations:	13
	PTA, SU, OSU	5
	MAC/OC	4
	Residents	2
	Political	1
	Sports/Leisure	1
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	96
	Schools	72
	Non-government welfare organizations	24
	Churches	0
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0

Map 3v: Tin Lai Court



		天麗
	Commercial Organizations:	0
	Large Enterprises	0
	Small-medium Enterprise	0
	Local Shops	0
	Bureaucratic Organizations:	0
	Schools	0
	Government Organizations	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	0
	Real Estate Management	0
	Associative Organizations:	1
	PTA, SU, OSU	0
	MAC/OC	1
	Residents	0
	Political	0
	Sports/Leisure	0
	Others	0
	Communal Organizations (From the following organizations):	0
	Schools	0
	Non-government welfare organizations	0
	Churches	0
	Associative organizations	0
	Commercial organizations	0

Appendix 5

The summary information of the organization respondents and resident respondents

Code of Organization respondents	Type	Sources	Year of Establishment	Main Targets	No. of Members	Location
O1	Residents Organizations (O1 is Chairperson of MAC)	Introduced by non-government welfare organizations	2006	Families, elderly, children and youth, women	Around 130 elderly and family members	Tin Heng Estate
O2	Church	From website of churches	1999	Residents in Tin Shui Wai	131 members	Tin Fu Court
O3	Mutual-aid Committee	Introduced by non-government welfare organizations	2005	Residents who live in the same building or the same estates	Unstable (2-3 active committee members)	Grandeur Terrace
O4	Church	From website of churches	1997	Residents in Tin Shui Wai	300 (200 active members)	South Kingswood
O5	non-government welfare organizations (School-based project for children and families)	By community walk	2007	Children and parents	Around 250 families	Tin Chak Estate
O6	Residents Organizations	R6 is introduced by R1; O6 is introduced by R6	1996	Women and their family members	More than 5000 registered women members and 1000 family members (500-600 active members)	Tin Yuet Estate

O7	non-government welfare organizations (Project for housing and community building)	From leaflet	2008	Residents in public rental estates	NA[7]	Tin Ching Estate
O8	Leisure and Sports Associations (O8 is also a district councillor)	From website of District Council	1994	Residents who live in the same estate	20-30 active committee members in residents organizations and sports associations; 500-600 residents members; 700 elderly members; 30-40 children attended the courses hosted by the leisure groups previously	Tin Shui Estate
O9	Residents Organizations	From website of District Council	2005	Residents who live in North Tin Shui Wai, elderly, children and youth	Around 150 residents	Tin Fu Court
O10	non-government welfare organizations (District Youth Outreaching Social Work Service)	From websites of social welfare department	1994	Youth	Around 600 youth every year	Tin Shui Estate
O11	Commercial	Introduced by	2003	Primary and secondary	Around 320 primary	Grandeur Terrace

[7] Not applicable or no information provided

	(Tutorial School)	residents R1		schools students	and secondary students	
O12	Labour Services Training Centre	By community walk	2003	Residents who live in Tin Shui Wai	More than 7000 residents in two years	Grandeur Terrace
O13	Social Enterprises for Youth	By community walk/ Introduced by O5	2008	Youth (without district boundary)	Over 1000 youth have been registered and around 400-500 are active members, one-third of members live in Tin Shui Wai or Northern District	Tin Heng Estate
O14	non-government welfare organizations (Support Teams for the Elderly in District Elderly Community Centre)	From websites of social welfare department	2008 (the same non-government welfare organizations serves Tin Shui Wai and Yuen Long since 25 years ago, the interviewed unit is non-government welfare organizations's new centre at Tin Chak Estate)	Elderly	More than 200 members join or extend their memberships at Tin Chak Centre	Tin Chak Estate
O15	Social Enterprises for	By community	2006	Youth who live in Tin	More than 30 youth	South Kingswood

	Youth	walk		Shui Wai or North District	have joined the projects in two years	
O16	Commercial (Tutorial School)	From leaflet	2006	Primary and secondary students	25-30 primary and secondary students	Tin Shui Estate
O17	Commercial (Beauty Salon)	From leaflet	2000	women	unstable	Kingswood Richly Plaza
O18	Residents Organizations	From website of District Council	1998	Residents and elderly people	Around 6000-8000 residents have joined the programmes in last 10 years	Tin Wah Estate
O19	Commercial (Club House)	By community walk	1993	Residents in the private housing	Around 25000 residents are the members of the club house every year	South Kingswood North Kingswood
O20	non-government welfare organizations (Integrated Family Service Centre)	From websites of social welfare department	1995 (start serving Tin Shui Wai and Yuen Long since 1987-88, the centre was set up in Tin Shui Wai in 1995)	Families	NA	Tin Shui Estate
O21A/O21B[8]	non-government welfare organizations	From websites of social welfare	1993	Young people, children and their families	More than 1400 members	Tin Yiu Estate

[8] O21A is the supervisor of the studied organization, O21B is the centre-in-charge of the studied organization

	(Integrated Children and Youth Services Centre)	department				
O22	Owners' Corporation (OC) (O22 is also a district councillor)	From websites of District Council	1999	Residents in the same estates	Around 20 active members	Kenswood Court
O23	Government Organizations (Home Affair Department)	From websites of Housing Authority	NA	Residents and organizations in TSW	NA	TSW
O24	Government Organizations (Social Welfare Department)	From websites of social welfare department	NA	Residents and organizations in TSW	NA	TSW
O25	Government Organizations (Leisure and Cultural Department)	From websites of Leisure and Cultural Department	NA	Residents and organizations in TSW	NA	TSW
O26	Secondary School	Introduced by Integrated Children and Youth Service of non-government welfare organizations	1994	Students in school, residents in TSW and Yuen Long	1117 students	North Kingswood
O27	Government Organizations (Planning Department)	From websites of Planning Department	NA	Residents and organizations in TSW	NA	TSW
O28	District Council	From websites of District Council	NA	Residents and organizations in TSW	NA	TSW
O29	Parent and Teacher	From websites of	2005	Parents and PTAs in	45 PTAs in Yuen Long	Tin Tsz Estate

	Associations Coalition	Parent and Teacher Associations Coalition		TSW and Yuen Long	and TSW have joined the coalition	
O30	Volunteer group in Integrated Children and Youth Services Centre	Introduced by O21	2007	NA	8-10 members	Tin Yiu Estate
O31	Cell Group in Church	Introduced by O4	2006	NA	15-20 members	South Kingswood
O32	Peer group in secondary school	Introduced by Integrated Children and Youth Service of non-government welfare organizations	2007	NA	3 members	Tin Yiu Estate
O33	Commercial (Optical Shop)	By community walk	NA	Residents in TSW	NA	Chung Fu Shopping Centre
O34	Commercial (Comic Book Store)	By community walk	Over 10 years	Residents in TSW	Over 8000 members in last 10 years	Tin Chak Estate
O35	Government Organizations (Housing Authority)	From websites of Housing Authority	NA	Residents and organizations in TSW	NA	TSW
O36	Parent and Teacher Associations and in secondary school	Introduced by O26	1994	Parents in school	20-30 active parents	North Kingswood
O37	Commercial (Optical Shop)	By community walk	NA	Residents in TSW	NA	Tin Yan Shopping Centre

Code of Residents respondents	Age group	Background	No. of years of living in TSW	financial status of family	Housing Type	Location
R1	Middle aged man	Born in Hong Kong	7-8 years	CSSA and low income	Public Rental Estate	Tin Heng Estate
R2	Middle aged woman	Came from Mainland China for 23 years	8-9 years	Lower middle class	Home Ownership Scheme Court	Tin Chung Court
R3	Middle aged man	Born in Hong Kong	3-4 years	Low income	Public Rental Estate	Grandeur Terrace
R4A[9]	Middle aged woman	Born in Hong Kong	Over 10 years	Low income	Public Rental Estate	Tin Yiu Estate
R4B	Middle aged woman	Born in Hong Kong	3 years	Middle class	Private Housing	North Kingswood
R5	Middle aged woman	Came from Mainland China for 7 years	7 years	Low income	Public Rental Estate	Tin Heng Estate
R6	Middle aged woman	Born in Hong Kong	Over 10 years	Middle class	Home Ownership Scheme Court	Tin Oi Court
R7	Middle aged woman	New arrivals to Hong Kong	Half a year	Low income	Public Rental Estate	Tin Ching Estate
R8	Middle aged man	Born in Hong Kong	Over 10 years	Lower middle class	Public Rental Estate	Tin Yiu Estate
R9	Middle aged man	Born in Hong Kong	7 years	Low income	Public Rental Estate	Tin Yuet Estate
R10A	Young people	NA	6-7 years	NA	Public Rental Estate	Tin Heng Estate
R10B	Young people	NA	6-7 years	NA	Public Rental Estate	Tin Wah Estate
R10C	Young people	NA	6-7 years	NA	Public Rental Estate	Tin Chak Estate
R11	Middle aged woman	Born in Hong Kong	5-7 years	NA	Public Rental Estate	Tin Heng Estate
R12	Middle aged woman	Came from Mainland China, live in HK for more than 10 years	6-7 years	Low income	Public Rental Estate	Tin Chak Estate

[9] More than one residents joined in-depth interview

R13	Young people	Born in Hong Kong	Over 10 years	NA	Public Rental Estate	Tin Shui Estate
R14	Elderly people	Born in Hong Kong	8 years	NA	Public Rental Estate	Tin Yan Estate
R15	Young people	Born in Hong Kong	Over 10 years	Low income	Public Rental Estate	Tin Yiu Estate
R18	Middle aged woman	Born in Hong Kong	9 years	Lower middle class	Public Rental Estate	Tin Wah Estate
R19	Young woman	Born in Hong Kong	5-6 years	Middle class	Private Housing	North Kingswood
R20	Middle aged woman	Born in Hong Kong	5 years	NA	Public Rental Estate	TSW
R21	Young people	Came from Mainland China, live in HK for 8 years	5-7 years	Low income	Public Rental Estate	Tin Heng Estate
R22	Middle aged man	NA	Over 10 years	Middle class	Private Housing	Kenswood Court
R25	Middle aged woman	Born in Hong Kong	7-8 years	Lower middle class	Public Rental Estate	Tin Yuet Estate
R26	Young people	NA	6-7 years	NA	Public Rental Estate	Tin Yuet Estate
R29	Middle aged man	NA	Over 10 years	NA	Public Rental Estate	Tin Ching Estate (moved from Tin Yiu Estate last year)
O30A[10]	Young people	Born in Hong Kong	7-8 years	Lower middle class	Home Ownership Scheme Court	Tin Fu Court
O30B	Young people	Born in Hong Kong	2 years	Lower middle class	Home Ownership Scheme Court	Tin Fu Court
O31A	Young people	NA	NA	NA	NA	TSW
O31B	Young people	NA	NA	NA	NA	TSW
O31C	Young people	NA	NA	NA	NA	TSW
O31D	Young people	NA	NA	NA	NA	TSW
O32A	Young people	Born in Hong Kong	Over 10 years	Lower middle class	Home Ownership Scheme	Tin Shing Court

[10] O30A-O36 are TSW residents from the communal organizations

					Court	
O32B	Young people	Born in Hong Kong	Over 10 years	Low income	Public Rental Estate	Tin Shui Estate
O32C	Young people	Born in Hong Kong	Over 10 years	Low income	Public Rental Estate	Tin Tsz Estate
O36	Middle aged man	NA	NA	NA	NA	TSW