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專題文章
Feature Article

一九九三至二零零二年綜合社會保障援助計劃的統計數字
Statistics on Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme,
1993-2002

一九九三至二零零二年 綜合社會保障援助計劃的統計數字

Statistics on Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme, 1993-2002

在過去十年，綜合社會保障援助(綜援)開支急劇增加。二零零二至零三年度綜援開支為 161 億元，是一九九三至九四年度開支的六倍多。綜援開支佔政府經常開支總額的比率，亦由一九九三至九四年度的 2.6%，上升到二零零二至零三年度的 8.1%。而整體綜援個案數目在一九九三至二零零二年期間的平均每年增幅為 12.6%。

本文敘述在一九九三至二零零二年期間綜援計劃下個案及受助人數目的變化，並提供有關新來港人士領取綜援情況的數據。

Over the past ten years, expenditure on Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) increased drastically. In 2002-03, the CSSA expenditure amounted to \$16.1 billion, which is more than six times that of the expenditure in 1993-94. Its share among total government recurrent expenditure increased from 2.6% in 1993-94 to 8.1% in 2002-03. The average growth in total number of cases per annum during 1993-2002 is 12.6%.

This article describes the changes in the number of cases and recipients under the CSSA Scheme for the period 1993-2002. Statistics on new arrivals receiving CSSA are also presented.

如對本文有任何查詢，請致電社會福利署研究及統計組（電話：2892 5228）。

If you have any enquiries on this article, please call Research and Statistics Section, Social Welfare Department (Tel.: 2892 5228).

一九九三至二零零二年 綜合社會保障援助計劃的統計數字

Statistics on Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme, 1993-2002

1. 引言

1.1 香港社會保障的整體目標，是幫助社會上需要經濟或物質援助的人士，應付基本及特別需要。社會福利署(社署)推行的社會保障制度包括綜合社會保障援助(綜援)計劃、公共福利金計劃、暴力及執法傷亡賠償計劃、交通意外傷亡援助計劃及緊急救濟。

1.2 綜援計劃在一九九三年七月推行，以取代原有的公共援助(公援)計劃。這計劃的目的，是為那些因年老、殘疾、患病、低收入、失業或家庭問題而在經濟上無法自給自足的人士或家庭提供安全網，使他們能夠應付生活上的基本和特別的需要。綜援計劃為這類人士或家庭提供現金援助，使他們的入息能夠達到一定水平，以應付生活上的基本需要。此外，所有綜援受助人均可享有免費的公共醫療服務。

1.3 年滿 60 歲並已連續領取綜援金達三年及以上的人士，如選擇在廣東省定居，可參加「綜援長者自願回廣東省養老計劃」。參加計劃的長者可繼續領取每月發放的標準綜援金和每年發放一次的長期個案補助金。

1.4 除綜援外，社署推行的公共福利金計劃包括普通高齡津貼(適合年齡在 65 - 69 歲的長者申請)、高齡高齡津貼(為 70 歲及以上的長者而設)、普通傷殘津貼和高額傷殘津貼。計劃的目的是為未有領取綜援的長者及嚴重殘疾的香港居民，每月提供現金津貼，以應付因年老或殘疾而引致的需要。申請人無須供款。除普通高齡津貼外，計劃所發放津貼均無須申請人接受經濟狀況調查。

1.5 以下的分析會專注綜援方面的情況。

1. Introduction

1.1 The overall objective of social security in Hong Kong is to provide for the basic and special needs of members of the community who are in need of financial or material assistance. The social security system administered by the Social Welfare Department (SWD) comprises Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) Scheme, Social Security Allowance Scheme, Criminal and Law Enforcement Injuries Compensation Scheme, Traffic Accident Victims Assistance Scheme and Emergency Relief.

1.2 The CSSA Scheme was introduced in July 1993 replacing the former Public Assistance (PA) Scheme. It is designed to provide a safety net for individuals or families who are unable to support themselves financially because of age, disability, illness, low earnings, unemployment or family circumstances and to enable such individuals and families to meet their basic and special needs. It provides cash assistance to bring the income of such individuals or families up to a level to meet their basic and essential needs. In addition, all CSSA recipients are eligible for services at public hospitals and clinics free of charge.

1.3 CSSA recipients who are aged 60 and over and have received CSSA continuously for at least three years can choose to join the Portable CSSA (PCSSA) Scheme with which they are allowed to live in Guangdong and receive the monthly standard rate and the annual long-term supplement.

1.4 Apart from the CSSA Scheme, the Social Security Allowance Scheme administered by SWD covers Normal Old Age Allowance (applicable to those aged 65-69), Higher Old Age Allowance (applicable to those aged 70 and over), Normal Disability Allowance and Higher Disability Allowance. The Scheme aims at providing monthly allowance for those elderly/severely disabled Hong Kong residents not receiving CSSA to meet the needs arising from old age or disability. The Scheme is non-contributory. Except for the Normal Old Age Allowance, the allowances paid under the Scheme are non-means-tested.

1.5 The following analyses focus on the CSSA Scheme.

2. 綜援計劃的背景資料

申請資格

2.1 綜援計劃無須受助人供款，但申請人必須接受經濟狀況審查，並須是香港居民。他們須符合居港一年的規定。不過，如個案情況特殊，社會福利署署長可酌情豁免遵守這項規定。此外，身體健全而有能力全職工作的失業或兼職人士，本身須積極求職及參加自力更生支援計劃，才符合領取綜援的資格。

申請單位

2.2 申領綜援的人士必須以「家庭」作為申請單位。「家庭」包括申請人及與共同住及共用家庭設施的成員。在評估申領資格和計算援助金額時，社署同樣以家庭作為「評核單位」(即個案)，並考慮整個家庭的資源和需要。一宗個案中可有數名人士，不一定是所有成員均合乎領取綜援資格的。

綜援金額

2.3 綜援金額是按照申請家庭的每月入息和需要而釐定。在考慮有關家庭每月可評估的入息總額，以及該家庭每月的認可需要(即該家庭在綜援計劃下可領取的各項援助金)總額後，兩者的差額就是該家庭可得的綜援金額。在評估有關家庭的每月入息時，部分工作入息和培訓／再培訓津貼會按指定限額獲豁免計算，以鼓勵受助人積極工作和接受培訓／再培訓。

2.4 綜援援助金的類別有下面所述三種：(一)標準金額，(二)補助金，(三)特別津貼。每一受助家庭通常均領取第一類和第三類金額，亦有不少受助家庭同時領取三類金額。

2. Some background facts about the CSSA Scheme

Eligibility

2.1 The CSSA Scheme is non-contributory and means-tested. Applicants must be Hong Kong residents. They are required to satisfy a one-year residence requirement although in exceptional circumstances, the Director of Social Welfare may exercise discretion to waive this requirement. In addition, able-bodied adults who are unemployed or working part-time but available for full-time work are required to actively seek work and participate in the Support for Self-reliance Scheme as a condition of receiving assistance.

Unit of application

2.2 The application for CSSA is on a 'family' basis. The 'family' includes the applicant and his/her family member(s) living together and making common provision for essentials for living. SWD considers the whole family as the 'assessment unit' (i.e. case) in assessing the eligibility and its resources and needs to derive the amount of assistance payable. A case may consist of more than one member and not all of the family members are eligible for receiving CSSA.

Payment

2.3 The amount of assistance is determined by the monthly income and needs of a family. The difference between the total assessable monthly income of a family and its total monthly needs as recognized under the Scheme in terms of various types of payment will be the amount of assistance payable. When assessing a family's monthly income, earnings from employment and training/retraining allowance can be disregarded up to a prescribed level so as to provide an incentive to work and training/retraining.

2.4 CSSA payments can be categorized into three types given below: (1) standard rates, (2) supplements and (3) special grants. Each family in receipt of CSSA normally receives the first and the third types of payment. There are also many families which receive all three types of payments simultaneously.

(1) 標準金額

按不同類別的綜接受助人土(如健全人士、單親家長、殘疾人士、健康欠佳人士及年老人士等)而定的標準援助金額，以應付基本及一般的生活需要，其中已包含食物、交通、日常用品的開支等。在二零零二至零三年度標準金額的數額如下：

(1) Standard rates

Standard rates are paid to different categories of recipients (such as able-bodied persons, single parents, persons who are disabled, in ill-health or old age etc.) to meet their normal day-to-day living needs, such as expenditure on food, travel, daily goods etc. The standard rates prevailing in 2002-03 are as follows:

人士類別 <u>Category of person</u>	標準金額 <u>Standard Rates</u>	
	單身人士 <u>Single person</u> (每月以元計) (\$ per month)	家庭成員 <u>Family member</u> (每人每月以元計) (\$ per month)
老人 Elderly person		
健全/傷殘程度達50% Able-bodied/50% disabled	2,555	2,410
傷殘程度達100% 100% disabled	3,095	2,735
需要經常護理 Requiring constant attendance	4,355	3,990
健康欠佳成人(60歲以下) Adult in ill-health (aged under 60)	2,160	1,965
傷殘成人(60歲以下) Disabled adult (aged under 60)		
傷殘程度達50% 50% disabled	2,160	1,965
傷殘程度達100% 100% disabled	2,700	2,335
需要經常護理 Requiring constant attendance	3,955	3,590
傷殘兒童 Disabled child		
傷殘程度達50% 50% disabled	2,880	2,510
傷殘程度達100% 100% disabled	3,420	3,055
需要經常護理 Requiring constant attendance	4,670	4,315

人士類別 <u>Category of person</u>	單身人士 <u>Single person</u> (每月以元計) (\$ per month)	有兩名健全成人/兒童的家庭 <u>children</u> (每人每月以元計) (\$ per month)	有三名健全成人/兒童的家庭 <u>children</u> (每人每月以元計) (\$ per month)	有四名或以上健全成人/兒童的家庭 <u>children</u> (每人每月以元計) (\$ per month)
健全成人 (60歲以下) / 兒童 Able-bodied adult (aged below 60)/child				
單親人士 Single parent	—	1,965	1,770	1,570
須照顧家庭人士 Family carer	—	1,965	1,770	1,570
其他健全成人 Other able-bodied adult	1,805	1,610	1,450	1,290
健全兒童 Able-bodied child	2,160	1,795	1,615	1,435

註：根據綜援計劃的定義，老人是指年屆 60 歲及以上的人士；兒童是指 15 歲以下或 15 至 21 歲並正接受全日制教育的人士（在一般情況下並不包括正在接受專上教育的人士）；而健康欠佳及殘疾人士須經由公立醫院或診所醫生證明。

Note: Under the CSSA Scheme, an elderly person is defined as one aged 60 and over; a child is defined as one aged below 15 or aged 15-21 receiving full-time education (students receiving post-secondary education are normally not eligible under the Scheme), while an ill-health or disabled person must be medically certified by a doctor of a public hospital or clinic.

(2) 補助金

- (i) 連續領取援助超過 12 個月的高齡、殘疾和經醫生證明為健康欠佳的受助人，可獲發放每年一次的長期個案補助金，以支付更換家居用品和耐用品所需的額外開支。
- (ii) 單親家長每月可獲發單親補助金，以協助他們解決獨力照顧家庭所面對的特殊困難。

(2) Supplements

- (i) A long-term supplement is paid once a year to those who are old, disabled or medically certified to be in ill-health and who have been receiving assistance continuously for more than 12 months for the replacement of household and durable goods.
- (ii) A single parent supplement is paid to single parents to take account of the special difficulties which single parents face in bringing up a family.

(3) 特別津貼

不同類別的申請人可以按其個別情況領取每月發放或一次過發放的特別津貼，以應付個人或家庭的特別需要。這些特別津貼，大部分是按實際所需費用支付，其餘則以定額或以不超過最高金額為限發放。這些津貼包括：

- (i) 協助受助人支付租金、水費、學費、幼兒中心費用的津貼，及發放殮葬費、學生膳食津貼等。
- (ii) 高齡、殘疾和經醫生證明為健康欠佳的受助人亦可獲得其他特別津貼，以應付特別開支，例如購買醫生建議的膳食和用品。

3. 綜援統計數字概覽

個案數目

3.1 在綜援計劃下，個案可指個別人士或一個家庭。個案的分類是基於一套既定準則，參考個案中合資格成員的資料後，依據其申領綜援的主要原因而分類。截至二零零二年年年底止，綜援個案總數有 266 571 宗，較一九九三年增加 191.8%。在這段期間，個案數目的平均每年增幅為 12.6%。表一載列一九九三至二零零二年綜援個案的分類統計數字。

(3) Special grants

Monthly or one-off special grants are payable having regard to the special needs arising from specific circumstances of individual persons or families. Most of the special grants are made to cover the actual costs. Others are paid at a flat rate or up to the prescribed amount. These include:

- (i) Rent allowance, water charge, school fee, child care centre fee, burial expenses and student meal allowances.
- (ii) Recipients who are old, disabled or medically certified to be in ill-health are also entitled to other special grants to meet their special needs such as medically recommended diets and appliances.

3. Overview of CSSA statistics

Caseload

3.1 Under the CSSA Scheme, a case may refer to a single person or a family. The category of a case is classified according to the principal reason of application with a set of rules and criteria which makes reference to the particulars of the eligible member(s) in the case. As at the end of 2002, total number of CSSA cases amounted to 266 571, representing an increase of 191.8% over that in 1993. The average growth in the number of cases per annum over the years is 12.6%. Table 1 provides statistics on number of CSSA cases by category of case from 1993 to 2002.

表一 一九九三至二零零二年綜援個案的分類數目
Table 1 Number of CSSA cases by category of case, 1993 - 2002

個案類別 Case category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	平均每年 增幅 Average growth per annum
年老 Old age	58 250 (63.8%)	69 927 (66.7%)	80 882 (62.6%)	95 104 (59.5%)	109 150 (58.4%)	121 778 (53.5%)	133 613 (57.9%)	134 230 (58.9%)	138 232 (57.2%)	142 762 (53.6%)	10.5%
永久性殘疾 Permanent disability	9 468 (10.4%)	7 990 (7.6%)	9 679 (7.5%)	11 407 (7.1%)	12 801 (6.8%)	14 932 (6.6%)	11 732 (5.1%)	12 243 (5.4%)	13 522 (5.6%)	14 717 (5.5%)	5.0%
健康欠佳 Temporary disability/ill health	9 780 (10.7%)	10 886 (10.4%)	13 767 (10.7%)	17 217 (10.8%)	20 438 (10.9%)	25 089 (11.0%)	19 946 (8.6%)	19 800 (8.7%)	19 705 (8.2%)	20 874 (7.8%)	8.8%
單親家庭 Single parent family	5 809 (6.4%)	6 048 (5.8%)	8 268 (6.4%)	12 340 (7.7%)	15 849 (8.5%)	24 595 (10.8%)	25 476 (11.0%)	25 902 (11.4%)	28 504 (11.8%)	33 156 (12.4%)	21.4%
低收入 Low earnings	1 393 (1.5%)	947 (0.9%)	1 656 (1.3%)	2 871 (1.8%)	4 148 (2.2%)	7 348 (3.2%)	8 008 (3.5%)	8 432 (3.7%)	9 008 (3.7%)	10 607 (4.0%)	25.3%
失業 Unemployment	3 675 (4.0%)	4 866 (4.6%)	8 816 (6.8%)	14 185 (8.9%)	16 976 (9.1%)	30 290 (13.3%)	28 085 (12.2%)	23 573 (10.3%)	28 886 (12.0%)	40 513 (15.2%)	30.6%
其他 Others	2 987 (3.3%)	4 143 (4.0%)	6 177 (4.8%)	6 713 (4.2%)	7 570 (4.0%)	3 422 (1.5%)	3 821 (1.7%)	3 880 (1.7%)	3 816 (1.6%)	3 942 (1.5%)	3.1%
總計 Total	91 362 (100.0%)	104 807 (100.0%)	129 245 (100.0%)	159 837 (100.0%)	186 932 (100.0%)	227 454 (100.0%)	230 681 (100.0%)	228 060 (100.0%)	241 673 (100.0%)	266 571 (100.0%)	12.6%

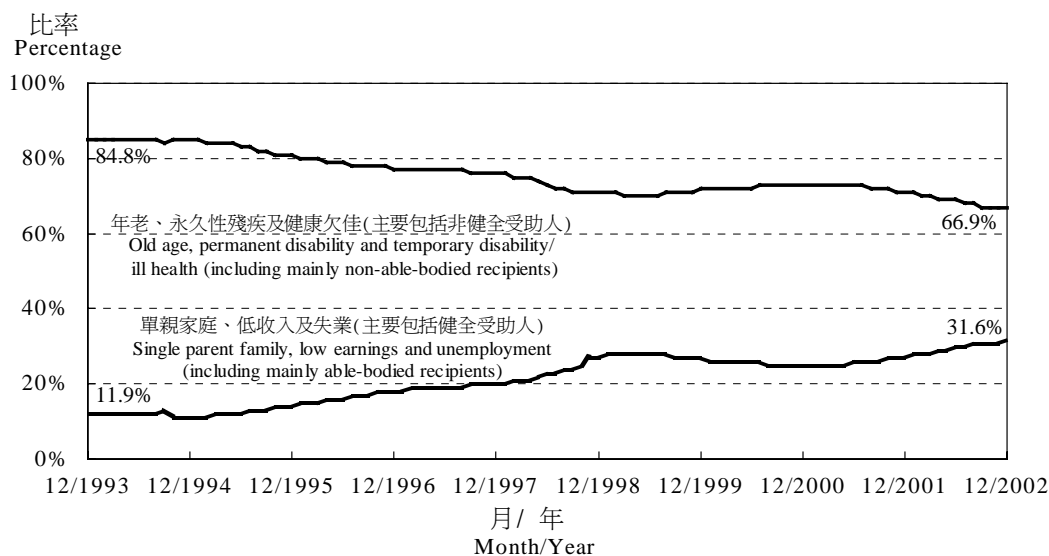
註釋：(1) 表中數字指有關年度年底的數字。
 (2) 括號內數字代表佔總計的百分率。

Notes: (1) Figures are as at end of the year.
 (2) % in brackets denote proportions to totals.

3.2 按個案類別分析，年老、永久性殘疾和健康欠佳的個案，佔二零零二年年末個案總數的 66.9%。一九九三年的比率則為 84.8%。另一方面，失業、單親家庭和低收入個案的比率則分別由一九九三年的 4.0%、6.4% 及 1.5%，上升至二零零二年的 15.2%、12.4% 及 4.0%。換言之，涉及就業年齡健全受助人的個案比率，已由 11.9% 攀升至 31.6% [圖一顯示這期間有關比率的轉變]。這顯示涉及健全成人的綜援個案的增長率遠超於其他類別的個案。

3.2 Analysed by case category, cases under old age, permanent disability and temporary disability/ill health categories accounted for 66.9% of the total caseload as at end 2002, compared with 84.8% in 1993. On the other hand, the unemployment, single parent family and low earnings cases rose from 4.0%, 6.4% and 1.5% of the total caseload in 1993 to 15.2%, 12.4% and 4.0% respectively of the total caseload in 2002. In other words, the proportion of cases involving able-bodied recipients of working age rose from 11.9% to 31.6% [Chart 1 depicts the changes of the proportions throughout the period]. This indicates that CSSA cases involving able-bodied adults have been growing at a much faster rate than other categories of cases.

圖一 一九九三年十二月至二零零二年十二月個案類別佔整體綜援個案數目的比率
Chart 1 Case category as a percentage of total CSSA cases, December 1993 – December 2002



受助人

3.3 截至二零零二年年底的 266 571 宗綜援個案中，共有 466 868 名受助人，較一九九三年增加 285.7%。按年齡分析，60 歲及以上的受助人(在綜援計劃下這些人士被視為長者)佔整體受助人的比率為 36.5%，而在一九九三年則為 58.2%。雖然長者受助人佔整體綜援受助人的比率下降，但長者受助人佔整體 60 歲及以上的人口總數由一九九三年年中的 8.2% 上升至二零零二年年底的 16.6%。另一方面，60 歲以下的受助人迅速增加，除佔整體受助人的比率顯著上升外(從一九九三年的 41.8% 上升至二零零二年的 63.5%)，佔同一年齡組別人口的比率，更由 0.9% 上升至 5.1%。表二列出綜援受助人在一九九三至二零零二年間按年齡劃分的數字。

Recipients

3.3 Among the 266 571 CSSA cases as at end 2002, there were 466 868 recipients, an increase of 285.7% when compared with 1993. Analysed by age, the proportion of recipients aged 60 and over (regarded as elderly persons under the CSSA Scheme) was 36.5%, compared to 58.2% in 1993. Despite the decrease in proportion of elderly recipients among all CSSA recipients, the percentage of elderly recipients to the whole population aged 60 and over increased from 8.2% as at mid-1993 to 16.6% as at end 2002. On the other hand, the number of recipients aged under 60 increased rapidly, reflected not only in their noticeable increase in the proportion amongst CSSA recipients (from 41.8% in 1993 to 63.5% in 2002), but also the percentage to total population of the same age group, from 0.9% to 5.1%. Table 2 provides statistics on number of CSSA recipients by age during 1993 to 2002.

表二 一九九三至二零零二年綜援受助人按年齡劃分的數目
Table 2 Number of CSSA recipients by age, 1993 - 2002

年齡組別 Age group	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
15 歲以下 Below 15	19 612 (16.2%)	20 257 (16.2%)	31 348 (18.0%)	44 453 (19.9%)	57 694 (20.4%)	84 064 (22.8%)	84 964 (22.6%)	81 014 (22.2%)	88 978 (22.4%)	106 680 (22.9%)
15 - 59	30 992 (25.6%)	32 886 (26.3%)	50 679 (29.1%)	69 919 (31.3%)	94 007 (33.3%)	136 410 (37.0%)	138 741 (36.8%)	130 704 (35.8%)	148 536 (37.4%)	189 736 (40.6%)
60 歲及以上 60 and over	70 456 (58.2%)	71 902 (57.5%)	92 128 (52.9%)	109 012 (48.8%)	130 922 (46.3%)	148 149 (40.2%)	152 802 (40.6%)	153 467 (42.0%)	159 954 (40.2%)	170 452 (36.5%)
總計 Total	121 060 (100.0%)	125 045 (100.0%)	174 155 (100.0%)	223 384 (100.0%)	282 623 (100.0%)	368 623 (100.0%)	376 507 (100.0%)	365 185 (100.0%)	397 468 (100.0%)	466 868 (100.0%)

註釋：(1) 表中數字指有關年度年底的數字。
 (2) 括號內數字代表佔總計的百分率。

Notes: (1) Figures are as at end of the year.
 (2) % in brackets denote proportions to totals.

開支

3.4 綜援開支急劇增加。二零零二至零三年度綜援開支為 161 億元，是一九九三至九四年度開支¹的六倍多。綜援開支佔政府經常開支總額的比率，亦由一九九三至九四年度的 2.6%，上升到二零零二至零三年度的 8.1%。
 [圖二]

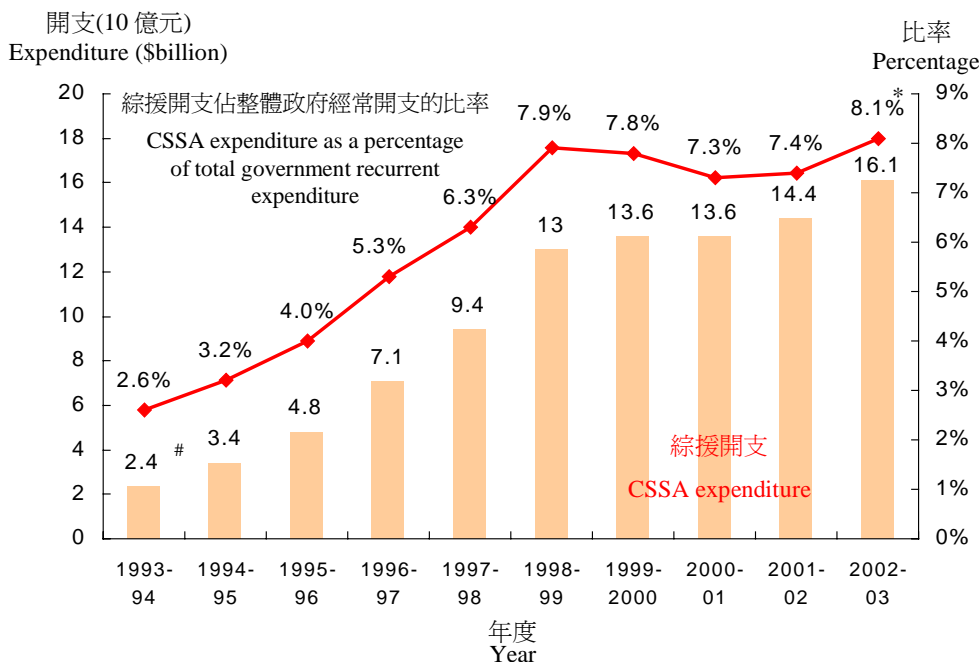
Expenditure

3.4 CSSA expenditure increased drastically. In 2002-03, the CSSA expenditure amounted to \$16.1 billion, which is more than six times that of the expenditure in 1993-94¹. Its share among total government recurrent expenditure increased from 2.6% in 1993-94 to 8.1% in 2002-03. [Chart 2]

¹ 請參看圖二的註釋。

¹ Please refer to footnote of Chart 2.

圖二 一九九三/九四至二零零二/零三年度綜援開支對比整體政府經常開支
Chart 2 CSSA expenditure compared to total government recurrent expenditure, 1993-94 to 2002-03



註釋：* 計算有關比率所用的政府經常開支總額是修訂預算數字。
 # 1993-94年度的數字包括該年四至六月期間原有公援計劃的開支。

Notes : * In compiling the percentage, figure on total government recurrent expenditure refers to revised estimates.
 # Figure for 1993-94 includes the expenditure on the then PA Scheme during April to June of the year.

4. 主要個案類別的統計數字

年老個案

4.1 截至二零零二年年底，在各類個案中，年老個案所佔比率最大，為總數的 53.6%。大多數年老個案屬單身個案 (77.4%)。

4.2 如上文所述，綜援個案是根據申領綜援的主要原因而分類，而每宗個案可包括多於一位受助人(合資格家庭成員)。因此，年老個案可包括申請人的非年長(六十歲以下)家庭成員。一個值得留意的現象是單身年老個案的比率從一九九三年的 92.1% 下降至二零零二年的 77.4%，而與此同時，非年長受助人佔年老個案受助人總數的比率則有明顯上升趨勢，從一九九三年的 2.7% 上升至二零零二年的 14.5%。

4. Statistics on major case categories

Old age cases

4.1 Among various case categories, old age cases accounted for 53.6% of the total number of cases as at end 2002. It is the largest percentage share. Most of the old age cases were single person cases (77.4%).

4.2 As stated above, a CSSA case is classified according to the principal reason of applying for CSSA and a case may consist of more than one recipient (eligible member). As such, an old age case may include family members of the applicant who is/are non-elderly person(s) (aged below 60). An illustrative observation is that single person cases under the old age category decreased from 92.1% in 1993 to 77.4% in 2002 whereas a trend is noted in the increasing proportion of non-elderly recipients under the old age category, the percentage in 2002 was 14.5%, increased from 2.7% in 1993.

4.3 按住屋類別分析，50.7% 的年老個案中的受助人居於公共房屋，28.5% 居於各類住宿院舍，而其他則居於私人房屋及其他類型的房屋。至於「綜援長者自願回廣東省養老計劃」的個案則有 2 865 宗。

失業個案

4.4 失業個案數目由一九九三年年底的 3 675 宗，增加至二零零二年的 40 513 宗，增幅超過十倍。佔綜援個案總數的比率，則由 4.0% 上升至 15.2%。在一九九三至九九年間，不論經濟狀況如何，失業個案都呈持續上升趨勢。本港在九十年代初期失業率較低(失業率在一九九三至九四年間不超過 2.3%)，勞工市場也大致穩定的情況下，失業個案卻穩步增加。在一九九五年，失業率曾上升至3.7%，失業個案也出現較大的增幅。在一九九六及九七年經濟蓬勃發展，然而即使失業率下降，失業個案卻有增無減。自從社署在一九九九年六月推出自力更生支援計劃提供就業援助，以協助失業受助人自力更生後，失業個案即告顯著下降，這情況持續至二零零一年年初。其後，這類個案則隨着失業率的上升而急劇增多。

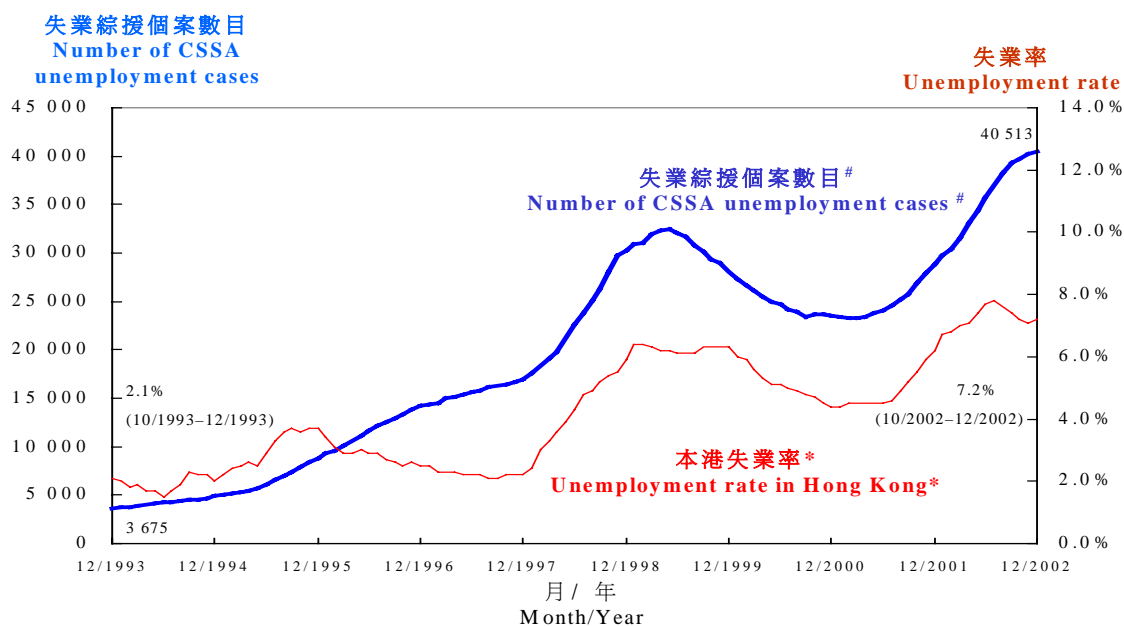
[圖三]

4.3 Analysed by type of housing, recipients among 50.7% of old age cases were living in public housing, 28.5% were living in residential institutions, and the rest were living in private housing and other types of housing. There were 2 865 cases under the PCSSA Scheme.

Unemployment cases

4.4 The number of unemployment cases increased over 10 times from 3 675 as at end 1993 to 40 513 in 2002, representing an increase from 4.0% of the total number of CSSA cases to 15.2%. Between 1993 and 1999, there was a trend of continuous increase regardless of the economic situation. The unemployment cases grew steadily in the early 1990s when the unemployment rate was low (namely, no more than 2.3% from 1993 to 1994) and labour market conditions were broadly stable. A faster growth was seen in 1995 when the unemployment rate reached 3.7%, but the upward trend continued unabated in 1996 and 1997 when the economy was buoyant and the unemployment rates dropped. With the introduction of the Support for Self-reliance by SWD in June 1999 which aims at helping unemployed recipients to be self-reliant by providing employment assistance, there was noticeable decline in unemployment cases. The decline continued until early 2001. The unemployment cases then grew sharply since early 2001 alongside the rise in the unemployment rate. [Chart 3]

圖三 一九九三年十二月至二零零二年十二月失業綜援個案數目及本港失業率
Chart 3 Number of CSSA unemployment cases and unemployment rate in Hong Kong, December 1993 - December 2002



註釋：# 失業綜援個案數目是指有關月份於月底的數目。
 * 月份的失業率數字是指以該月份為止的過去三個月經季節性調整的失業率數字。

Notes: # CSSA unemployment cases refer to the number as at the end of the given month.
 * The unemployment rate pertaining to the given month is the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the 3-month period ending in that month.

4.5 在二零零二年年終失業個案中，45.9% 屬於單身個案。失業受助人有 73.0% 是男性。69.5% 年齡介乎 40 至 59 歲之間。失業受助人領取綜援年期的中位數為 1.5 年。35.0% 的受助人已領取綜援達三年及以上。[表三及四]

4.5 Of the unemployment cases as at end 2002, 45.9% were single person cases. Some 73.0% of the unemployed recipients were males, and 69.5% in their forties and fifties. Analysed by period of dependence on CSSA, the median length of receiving CSSA of unemployed recipients is 1.5 years. Some 35.0% of the recipients had been receiving CSSA for three years and more. [Tables 3-4]

表三 二零零二年年終失業受助人與單親家長受助人按年齡及性別劃分的百分率分布
Table 3 Percentage distribution of unemployed CSSA recipients and single parent CSSA recipients by age and sex as at end 2002

年齡組別 Age group	失業受助人的百分率 % of unemployed CSSA recipients			單親家長受助人的百分率 % of single parent CSSA recipients		
	男 Male	女 Female	總計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	總計 Total
30 歲以下 Below 30	10.1	5.2	15.3	0.6	7.2	7.8
30 - 39	11.5	3.7	15.2	3.7	33.1	36.9
40 - 49	27.1	10.4	37.4	9.3	34.9	44.2
50 - 59	24.3	7.8	32.1	4.1	4.8	8.9
60 歲及以上 60 and over	-	-	-	1.9	0.3	2.2
總計 Total	73.0	27.0	100	19.7	80.3	100
年齡中位數 (年) Median age (years)	45	45	45	45	39	40

表四 二零零二年年底失業受助人與單親家庭個案領取綜援年期的百分率分布
Table 4 Percentage distribution of unemployed CSSA recipients and single parent family CSSA cases by length of receiving CSSA as at end 2002

領取綜援的年期 Length of receiving CSSA	失業受助人的百分率 % of unemployed CSSA recipients	單親家庭個案的百分率 % of single parent family cases
少於1年 Less than 1 year	40.0	20.6
1年至少於3年 1 year - < 3 years	25.0	26.9
3年至少於5年 3 years - < 5 years	17.5	22.2
5年至少於10年 5 years - < 10 years	17.5	26.3
10年及以上 10 years and over	*	3.9
總計 Total	100	100
中位數(年) Median (year)	1.5	3.3

註釋：* 少於 0.5%。

Note : * Smaller than 0.5%.

單親家庭個案

Single parent family cases

4.6 單親家庭個案在同期也錄得相對較大的升幅，數目由一九九三年年底的 5 809 宗，增至二零零二年的 33 156 宗，增幅達 470.8%。

4.6 The single parent family cases also registered a disproportionate increase in the same period. The number of these cases rose from 5 809 as at end 1993 to 33 156 in 2002, an increase of 470.8%.

4.7 在二零零二年年底的個案中，有超過 80% 涉及小家庭，成員包括單親家長和一至兩名子女。單親家長佔 80.3% 是女性，大多數年齡介乎 30 至 49 歲之間。87.2% 的已婚單身父親來自夫妻分離的家庭，大多由於他們在內地的妻子尚未能來港與家人團聚。單親家庭個案領取綜援年期的中位數為 3.3 年。30.2% 的個案已領取綜援達五年及以上。82.4% 個案沒有其他收入而完全倚賴綜援。另一方面，9.7% 單親家庭個案有受僱收入。其他收入主要來自贍養費。[單親家長的年齡及性別概況與其個案領取綜援年期的數據載列於上述表三至表四。]

4.7 Of the cases as at end 2002, over 80% were small families, comprising one parent and one or two children. Some 80.3% of the single parents were females, mostly in their thirties and forties. Of the married single fathers, 87.2% came from cases of split families mainly because their Mainland wives had not yet been able to reunite with families in Hong Kong. Analysed by period of dependence on CSSA, the median length of receiving CSSA of single parent family cases was 3.3 years. Some 30.2% of the cases have been receiving CSSA for five years and more. Some 82.4% of cases were relying entirely on CSSA (i.e. did not have other income). On the other hand, 9.7% of single parents family cases had employment income. The major source of other income was maintenance payment. [Age and sex profile of single parents and the length of receiving CSSA of their cases are provided in Tables 3-4 above.]

低收入個案

4.8 截至二零零二年年底的低收入個案中有受僱收入的受助人當中，56.0% 是男性。62.5% 有受僱收入的受助人年齡介乎 40 至 59 歲之間。在二零零二年十二月的平均受僱收入為 \$5,253。

5. 新來港定居綜援受助人人士的統計數字²

5.1 截至二零零二年十二月，共有 69 345 名綜援受助人為新來港定居少於七年人士，佔綜援受助人總數的 14.9%，較一九九九年一月 (11.5%) 增加 3.4 個百分點。在一九九九年一月至二零零二年十二月期間，綜援受助人總數，由 374 615 增加至 466 868 (升幅24.6%)，而領取綜援的新來港人士，則由 43 218 人增至 69 345 人(升幅達 60.5%)。〔表五和圖四〕

Low earnings cases

4.8 Among recipients having employment income under low earnings category as at end 2002, 56.0% were male. Some 62.5% of recipients with employment income were aged 40 – 59. The average employment income in December 2002 was \$5,253.

5. Statistics on new arrival CSSA recipients²

5.1 As at December 2002, there were 69 345 CSSA recipients who were new arrivals having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, accounting for 14.9% of all CSSA recipients, an increase of 3.4 percentage points from January 1999 (11.5%). Between January 1999 and December 2002, the number of new arrival CSSA recipients increased from 43 218 to 69 345 (a rise of 60.5%), while the total number of recipients increased from 374 615 to 466 868 (a rise of 24.6%). [Table 5 and Chart 4]

表五 一九九九年一月至二零零二年十二月新來港定居少於七年的綜援受助人及所涉及的綜援個案

Table 5 New arrival CSSA recipients having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years and CSSA cases involved, January 1999 to December 2002

	綜援受助人 CSSA recipients		綜援個案 CSSA cases	
	新來港定居少於七年受 助人 New arrival recipients having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years	整體綜援受助人 Total CSSA recipients	涉及新來港定居少於七年受助 人的綜援個案 CSSA cases with new arrival recipients having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years	整體綜援個案 Total CSSA cases
一九九九年一月* January 1999 *	43 218	374 615	23 140	229 503
一九九九年十二月 December 1999	46 198	376 507	24 265	230 681
二零零零年十二月 December 2000	48 824	365 185	24 615	228 060
二零零一年十二月 December 2001	58 576	397 468	29 124	241 673
二零零二年十二月 December 2002	69 345	466 868	36 023	266 571

註釋： * 有關新來港定居綜援受助人的統計數字是由一九九九年一月開始定期收集。

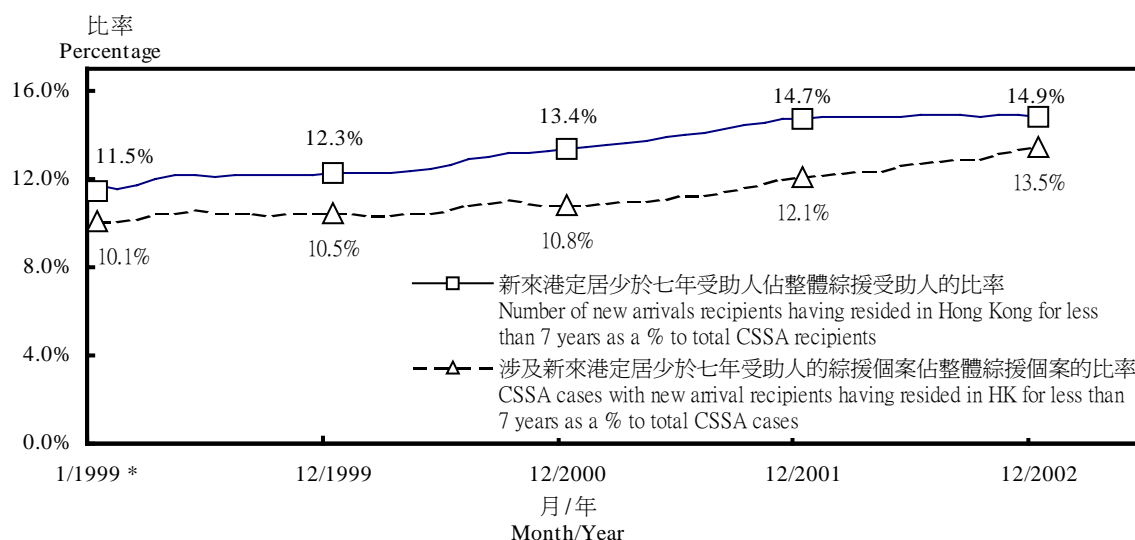
Note: * Statistics on new arrival CSSA recipients are regularly collected starting from January 1999.

² 新來港定居受助人可能包括從內地以外地方新來港的人士，但當中以從內地新來港人士佔絕大多數。

² New arrival CSSA recipients may include non-Mainlanders, though the great majority are new arrivals from the Mainland.

圖四 一九九九年一月至二零零二年十二月新來港定居綜援受助人佔整體綜援受助人的比率與涉及新來港定居人士個案的比率

Chart 4 Percentage of new arrival CSSA recipients among all CSSA recipients and percentage of CSSA cases involving new arrivals, January 1999 to December 2002



註釋： * 有關新來港定居綜援受助人的統計數字是由一九九九年一月開始定期收集。

Note: * Statistics on new arrival CSSA recipients are regularly collected starting from January 1999.

5.2 上述 69 345名新來港定居的綜援受助人共涉及36 023 宗個案，佔二零零二年十二月個案總數的 13.5%，較一九九九年一月的數字 (10.1%)增加 3.4 個百分點。在一九九九年一月至二零零二年十二月期間，涉及新來港定居受助人的個案由 23 140 宗增至 36 023 宗 (55.7%)，綜援個案的總數則由 229 503 宗增至 266 571 宗 (16.2%)。〔表五和圖四〕

5.2 The 69 345 new arrival CSSA recipients came from 36 023 cases, which was 13.5% of the total cases in December 2002. This represents an increase of 3.4 percentage points from January 1999 (10.1%). Between January 1999 and December 2002, the number of these cases involving new arrivals has increased from 23 140 to 36 023 (55.7%), while all CSSA cases increased from 229 503 to 266 571 (16.2%). [Table 5 and Chart 4]

5.3 在一九九九年六月至二零零二年十二月期間，新來港定居受助人佔新來港人士總數的比例³，由 14.3% 上升至 18.3%。另一方面，在其餘人口當中，綜援受助人所佔的比率，則由一九九九年六月的 5.4% 上升至二零零二年十二月的 6.2%。

5.3 Between June 1999 and December 2002, the proportion of new arrival CSSA recipients rose from 14.3% to 18.3% of all new arrivals³. On the other hand, the rest of the population that were CSSA recipients rose from 5.4% in June 1999 to 6.2% in December 2002.

³ 有關統計數字須小心理解，因為新來港人士總數實際上是該日期前七年持有單程證人士的累計總數，因此可能包括那些雖然持有單程證，但在該日期並不在港的人士。

³ The statistics should be read with caution as those new arrivals are in fact the cumulative number of One-Way Permit (OWP) holders over the past seven years prior to the given date. They may have included those who, despite being OWP holders, were not in Hong Kong at the given date.

6. 援助金水平的統計數字

6.1 過去多年，綜援金額有很大增長。主要是由於實行政策檢討的建議而作出的實質增加，以及為預期商品及服務價格上升所作的調整。表六載列按合資格家庭成員人數劃分的平均每月綜援金額的統計數字。

6. Statistics on level of assistance

6.1 Over the years, there were large increases in CSSA payments. The increases were mainly due to real increases arising from recommendations of policy reviews and adjustments of payments in anticipation of price increases in commodities and services. Table 6 provides statistics on average monthly CSSA payments by number of eligible member.

表六 一九九三/九四至二零零二/零三年度按合資格家庭成員人數劃分的平均每月綜援金額

Table 6 Average monthly CSSA payments by number of eligible member, 1993-94 to 2002-03

合資格家庭成員 人數 Number of eligible member	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	2,258	2,459	2,736	3,045	3,312	3,702	3,746	3,854	3,778	3,751
2	3,560	3,952	4,469	5,232	5,698	6,334	6,253	6,282	6,319	6,262
3	4,888	5,562	6,633	7,948	8,533	8,970	8,387	8,588	8,482	8,342
4	6,374	7,296	8,443	10,035	10,812	11,050	10,083	10,199	10,015	9,783
5	7,780	8,799	10,073	11,926	13,054	13,348	11,614	11,946	11,587	11,427
6 及以上 6 and above	9,857	10,974	12,709	15,134	16,347	16,835	14,535	14,637	14,368	14,228

註釋：以上數字以綜援家庭完全沒有收入計算。

Note: The above figures refer to those when CSSA families do not have income other than CSSA payment.