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二零零一年至二零一一年
綜合社會保障援助計劃的統計數字
Statistics on Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme,
2001 to 2011

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綜合社會保障援助（綜援）開支在二零零一／零二年度至二零一一／一二年度期間呈上升的趨勢。與二零一零／一一年度的 185 億元比較，綜援開支在二零一一／一二年度輕微上升至 195 億元，但與二零零一／零二年度開支相比則顯著上升 35.7%。二零一一／一二年度綜援開支佔經常政府開支總額的百分比為 8.0%，而在二零零一／零二年度的百分比則為 7.4%。截至二零一一年年底止，綜援個案總數有 276 710 宗，較上年減少 2.3%。但與二零零一年年底的 241 673 宗相比，整體綜援個案數目在過去十年間平均每年的增幅為 1.4%。本文敘述在這段期間的綜援個案及受助人數目的主要變化。

An upward trend can be seen in the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) expenditure during 2001-02 to 2011-12. The CSSA expenditure of 2011-12 rose slightly from \$18.5 billion in 2010-11 to \$19.5 billion, which was however increased noticeably by 35.7% as compared with the expenditure in 2001-02. Its share among total recurrent government expenditure in 2011-12 was 8.0%, compared with 7.4% in 2001-02. As at end-2011, total number of CSSA cases amounted to 276 710, smaller than that as at end-2010 by 2.3%. However, as compared with the 241 673 cases in end-2001, the average growth in the total number of cases increased by 1.4% per annum over the past decade. This article describes the major changes in the number of cases and recipients over this period.

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二零零一年至二零一一年
綜合社會保障援助計劃的統計數字

Statistics on Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme, 2001 to 2011

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計劃。這項計劃的目的，是為那些因年老、殘疾、患病、失業、低收入或其他原因而在經濟上無法自給的人士或家庭提供安全網。綜援計劃為這些人士或家庭提供經濟援助，使他們的入息達到一定水平，以應付生活上的基本需要。此外，綜援受助人可在公立醫院或診所免費獲得醫療服務。

1.3 選擇到廣東或福建省養老的綜援受助長者，可申請「綜援長者廣東及福建省養老計劃」援助，符合資格的申請人在廣東或福建省居住期間，可獲每月發放一次的標準金額及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 至 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。計劃的目的是為年齡在 65 歲及以上或嚴重殘疾的香港居民，每月提供現金津貼，以應付因年老或嚴重殘疾而引致的特別需要。申請人無須供款。除普通高齡津貼外，在計劃下發放的津貼均無須申請人接受經濟狀況調查。

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 Scheme. It is designed to provide a safety net for individuals or families who cannot support themselves financially for various reasons such as old age, disability, illness, unemployment and low earnings, etc. The CSSA Scheme provides financial assistance to bring the income of such individuals or families up to a prescribed level to meet their basic needs. In addition, all CSSA recipients are entitled to free medical treatment at public hospitals or clinics.

1.3 Elderly CSSA recipients who choose to take up permanent residence in Guangdong or Fujian can apply for Portable CSSA (PCSSA). Applicants eligible for PCSSA will be entitled to the monthly standard rate and the annual long-term supplement during their stay in Guangdong or Fujian.

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 to 69), Higher Old Age Allowance (applicable to those aged 70 and over), Normal Disability Allowance and Higher Disability Allowance. The Scheme aims at providing a monthly allowance to Hong Kong residents who are 65 years of age and over or who are severely disabled to meet special 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 以下的分析會專注在綜援計劃上。

2. 綜援統計數字概覽

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，並須符合計劃的居港規定。不過，在特殊情況下，社會福利署署長可酌情豁免有關的居港規定。此外，15 至 59 歲身體健全的失業人士或是每月從工作中所賺取的收入或工作時數少於社署所定的標準的人士，必須積極地尋找有薪的全職工作及參加自力更生支援計劃，才符合領取綜援的資格。

2.2 綜援申請人如與家人同住，便須以家庭為單位提出申請。在決定一個家庭是否符合資格領取綜援時，社署會考慮整個家庭的資源和需要。一宗個案中可有數名成員，但不一定所有家庭成員均符合資格領取綜援。

個案數目

2.3 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。綜援個案總數由二零零一年年底的 241 673 宗逐漸增加至二零零五年年底的 298 011 宗，然後大致回落至二零一一年年底的 276 710 宗。在二零零一年至二零零五年期間，個案數目的平均每年增幅為 5.4%；而在二零零五年至二零一一年間，有關的減幅為平均每年 1.2%。整體來說，在過去十年間，個案數目的平均每年增幅為 1.4%。表一載列二零零一年至二零一一年綜援個案的分類統計數字。

1.5 The following analyses focus on the CSSA Scheme.

2. Overview of CSSA Statistics

2.1 The CSSA Scheme is non-contributory but means-tested. Applicants must satisfy the residence requirement under the Scheme. However, under exceptional circumstances, the Director of Social Welfare may exercise discretion to waive the residence requirement. In addition, able-bodied persons aged 15 to 59 and being unemployed or with monthly working hours or earnings less than the prescribed level set by SWD are required to actively seek full-time paid employment and participate in the Support for Self-reliance (SFS) Scheme as a condition of receiving assistance.

2.2 If the applicant is living with any other family members, the application has to be made on a household basis. The resources and needs of all family members in the same household are taken into account in determining the family's eligibility for assistance. A case may consist of more than one member and it is possible that not all of the family members are eligible for receiving CSSA.

Caseload

2.3 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 under a set of rules and criteria which makes reference to the particulars of the eligible member(s) in the case. The total number of CSSA cases increased gradually from 241 673 in end-2001 to 298 011 in end-2005, and then decreased generally to 276 710 in end-2011. The average increase in the number of cases per annum from 2001 to 2005 was 5.4%; and the corresponding drop from 2005 to 2011 was 1.2% per annum. Overall speaking, the average growth of the number of cases per annum over the past decade was 1.4%. Table 1 provides statistics on number of CSSA cases by category from 2001 to 2011.

表一 二零零一年至二零一一年綜援個案的分類數目
Table 1 Number of CSSA Cases by Category, 2001 to 2011

個案類別 Case category	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	平均每年 增幅 Average growth per annum
年老 Old age	138 232 (57.2%)	142 762 (53.6%)	147 032 (50.7%)	149 821 (50.7%)	151 934 (51.0%)	152 507 (51.6%)	152 515 (52.9%)	151 954 (53.4%)	153 448 (53.1%)	153 754 (54.3%)	153 950 (55.6%)	1.1%
永久性殘疾 Permanent disability	13 522 (5.6%)	14 717 (5.5%)	15 697 (5.4%)	16 764 (5.7%)	17 482 (5.9%)	17 989 (6.1%)	17 924 (6.2%)	17 796 (6.3%)	18 146 (6.3%)	18 381 (6.5%)	18 449 (6.7%)	3.2%
健康欠佳 Ill health	19 705 (8.2%)	20 874 (7.8%)	22 198 (7.6%)	23 201 (7.8%)	23 962 (8.0%)	24 301 (8.2%)	24 436 (8.5%)	24 440 (8.6%)	25 294 (8.7%)	25 190 (8.9%)	25 168 (9.1%)	2.5%
單親 Single parent	28 504 (11.8%)	33 156 (12.4%)	37 301 (12.9%)	39 536 (13.4%)	39 755 (13.3%)	38 449 (13.0%)	37 036 (12.9%)	36 192 (12.7%)	36 233 (12.5%)	34 372 (12.1%)	32 860 (11.9%)	1.4%
低收入 Low earnings	9 008 (3.7%)	10 607 (4.0%)	13 534 (4.7%)	16 176 (5.5%)	18 089 (6.1%)	18 257 (6.2%)	17 221 (6.0%)	16 080 (5.7%)	15 633 (5.4%)	14 407 (5.1%)	12 319 (4.5%)	3.2%
失業 Unemployment	28 886 (12.0%)	40 513 (15.2%)	50 118 (17.3%)	45 231 (15.3%)	41 436 (13.9%)	37 819 (12.8%)	32 893 (11.4%)	31 772 (11.2%)	33 279 (11.5%)	29 813 (10.5%)	26 859 (9.7%)	-0.7%
其他 Others	3 816 (1.6%)	3 942 (1.5%)	4 326 (1.5%)	4 965 (1.7%)	5 353 (1.8%)	6 011 (2.0%)	6 120 (2.1%)	6 335 (2.2%)	7 106 (2.5%)	7 259 (2.6%)	7 105 (2.6%)	6.4%
總計 Total	241 673 (100.0%)	266 571 (100.0%)	290 206 (100.0%)	295 694 (100.0%)	298 011 (100.0%)	295 333 (100.0%)	288 145 (100.0%)	284 569 (100.0%)	289 139 (100.0%)	283 176 (100.0%)	276 710 (100.0%)	1.4%

註釋：數字為該年年底的數字。

括號內數字代表佔總計的百分比。

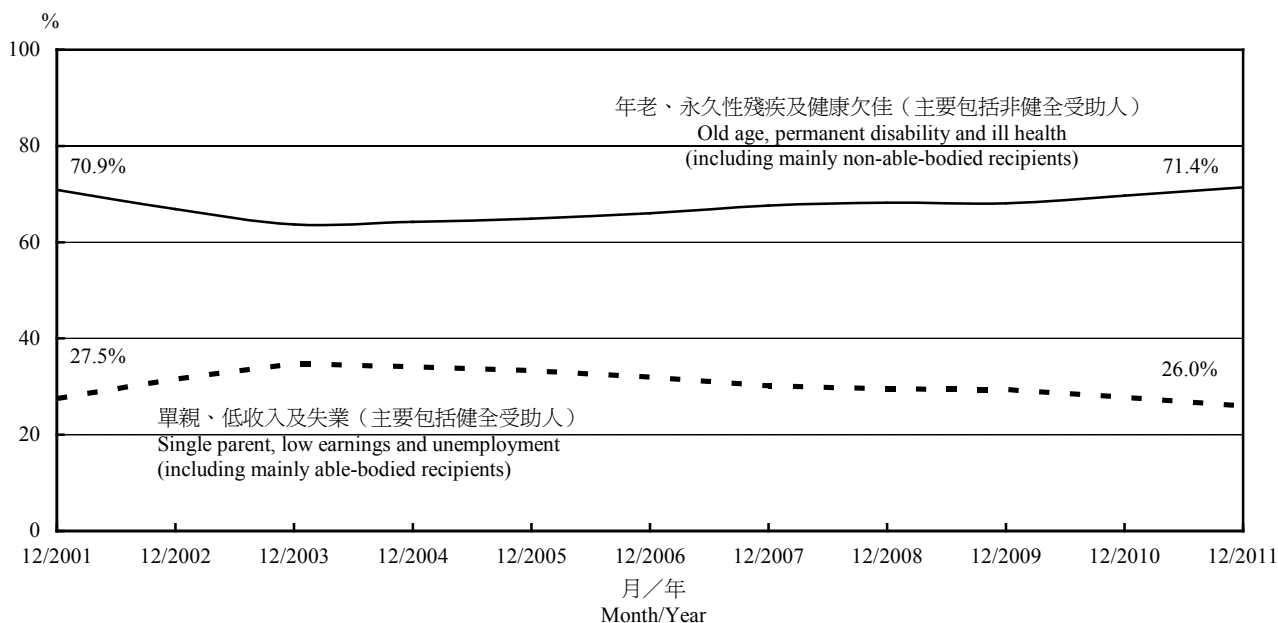
Notes: Figures are as at end of the year.

Percentages in brackets denote proportions to totals.

2.4 按個案類別分析，年老、永久性殘疾和健康欠佳的整體個案的比例，由二零零一年的 70.9% 下降至二零零三年的 63.7%，然後逐漸上升至二零一一年 71.4%。另一方面，主要涉及健全受助人的綜援個案，即單親、低收入及失業個案的比例，則呈現不同的趨勢。主要涉及健全受助人的個案比例由二零零一年的 27.5% 上升至二零零三年的 34.8%，然後逐漸回落至二零一一年 26.0%。
(表一和圖一)

2.4 Analysed by case category, the proportion of cases under old age, permanent disability and ill health categories as a whole decreased from 70.9% in 2001 to 63.7% in 2003 and then increased gradually to 71.4% in 2011. On the other hand, the proportion of CSSA cases involving mainly able-bodied recipients, i.e. the single parent, low earnings and unemployment cases, followed a different trend. The proportion of cases involving mainly able-bodied recipients increased from 27.5% in 2001 to 34.8% in 2003 and then dropped gradually to 26.0% in 2011.
(Table 1 and Chart 1)

圖一 二零零一年十二月至二零一一年十二月綜援個案的分類百分比
Chart 1 Percentage of CSSA Cases by Category, December 2001 to December 2011



受助人

2.5 截至二零一一年年底的 276 710 宗綜援個案中，共有 443 322 名受助人，較二零零一年增加 11.5%。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）佔整體受助人人數由二零零一年的 159 954 人上升至二零零五年的 187 692 人，其後在二零零六年至二零一一年期間大致保持穩定。在二零一一年其人數為 187 099 人。至於長者受助人佔整體 60 歲及以上人口總數的比率方面，有關比率由二零零一年的 15.8% 上升至二零零四年的 17.4%，然後逐漸下降至二零一一年的 13.5%。

2.6 另一方面，60 歲以下受助人的數目從二零零一年的 237 514 人，上升至二零零五年的 352 271 人，其後逐漸下跌至二零一一年的 256 223 人。他們佔同一年齡組別人口的比率亦有近似的趨勢。有關比率由二零零一年的 4.2% 上升至二零零四年的 6.2%，然後逐漸回落至二零一一年的 4.5%。表二列出綜援受助人在二零零一年至二零一一年期間按年齡組別劃分的數字。

Recipients

2.5 Among the 276 710 CSSA cases as at end-2011, there were 443 322 recipients, representing an increase of 11.5% when compared with 2001. Analysed by age, the number of recipients aged 60 and over (regarded as elderly persons under the CSSA Scheme) increased from 159 954 in 2001 to 187 692 in 2005, and remained relatively stable during 2006 to 2011. The number of recipients aged 60 and over was 187 099 in 2011. Regarding the rate of elderly recipients to the whole population aged 60 and over, the rate increased from 15.8% in 2001 to 17.4% in 2004, and then decreased gradually to 13.5% in 2011.

2.6 On the other hand, the number of recipients aged under 60 increased from 237 514 recipients in 2001 to 352 271 recipients in 2005, and then decreased gradually to 256 223 recipients in 2011. Their rate to population of the same age group followed a similar trend. The rate increased from 4.2% in 2001 to 6.2% in 2004, and then dropped gradually to 4.5% in 2011. Table 2 provides statistics on number of CSSA recipients by age group during 2001 to 2011.

表二 二零零一年至二零一一年按年齡組別劃分的綜援受助人數目
Table 2 Number of CSSA Recipients by Age Group, 2001 to 2011

年齡組別 Age group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
15 歲以下 Below 15	88 978 (22.4%) [8.2%]	106 680 (22.9%) [10.1%]	118 864 (22.8%) [11.6%]	121 762 (22.5%) [12.4%]	116 777 (21.6%) [12.3%]	107 970 (20.7%) [11.6%]	97 426 (19.6%) [10.8%]	89 482 (18.8%) [10.2%]	88 422 (18.3%) [10.4%]	82 516 (17.7%) [9.9%]	75 281 (17.0%) [9.2%]
15 歲至 59 歲 15 - 59	148 536 (37.4%) [3.2%]	189 736 (40.6%) [4.1%]	224 339 (42.9%) [4.8%]	235 447 (43.4%) [5.0%]	235 494 (43.6%) [4.9%]	225 865 (43.3%) [4.7%]	212 201 (42.7%) [4.4%]	201 100 (42.3%) [4.1%]	205 704 (42.7%) [4.2%]	195 207 (41.9%) [4.0%]	180 942 (40.8%) [3.7%]
60 歲及以上 60 and over	159 954 (40.2%) [15.8%]	170 452 (36.5%) [16.6%]	179 253 (34.3%) [17.2%]	184 808 (34.1%) [17.4%]	187 692 (34.8%) [17.3%]	187 776 (36.0%) [16.7%]	187 295 (37.7%) [16.0%]	185 043 (38.9%) [15.3%]	187 875 (39.0%) [14.8%]	188 283 (40.4%) [14.2%]	187 099 (42.2%) [13.5%]
總計 Total	397 468 (100.0%) [5.9%]	466 868 (100.0%) [6.9%]	522 456 (100.0%) [7.7%]	542 017 (100.0%) [8.0%]	539 963 (100.0%) [7.9%]	521 611 (100.0%) [7.6%]	496 922 (100.0%) [7.2%]	475 625 (100.0%) [6.8%]	482 001 (100.0%) [6.9%]	466 006 (100.0%) [6.6%]	443 322 (100.0%) [6.2%]

註釋：數字為該年年底的數字，包括所有綜援個案中接受援助的人數。

圓括號內數字代表佔總計的百分比。

方括號內數字代表佔同一年齡組別總人口的比率。

Notes: Figures are as at end of the year, which include CSSA recipients among all CSSA cases.

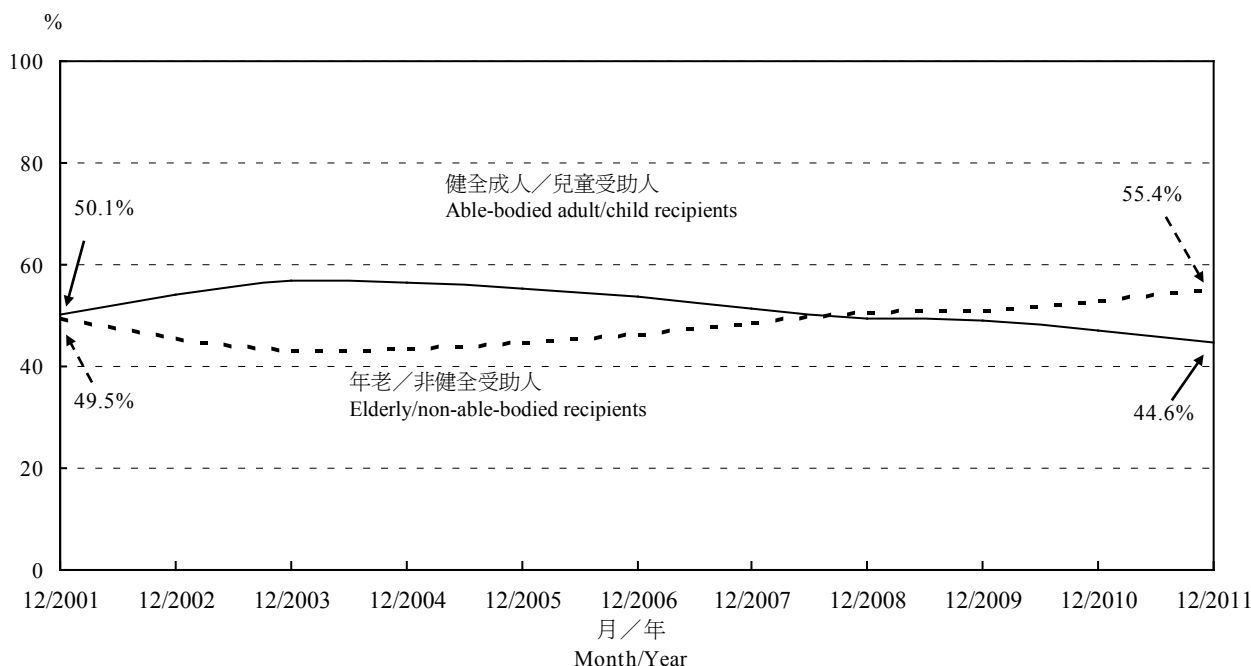
Percentages in round brackets denote proportions to totals.

Percentages in square brackets denote the rates to the population of the respective age groups.

2.7 在所有綜援受助人中，雖然健全成人／兒童受助人在二零零一年至二零零七年期間曾一度佔較大的比例，但在二零零八年至二零一一年，年老／非健全人士所佔的比例均穩定地維持在 50%至 55%之間。（圖二）

2.7 Amongst all CSSA recipients, the proportion of elderly/non-able-bodied recipients remained steady at about 50% - 55% in 2008 - 2011, albeit that the proportion of able-bodied adults/child recipients had once taken up relatively larger share during the period from 2001 to 2007. (Chart 2)

圖二 二零零一年十二月至二零一一年十二月綜援受助人的分類百分比
Chart 2 Percentage of CSSA Recipients by Category, December 2001 to December 2011



開支

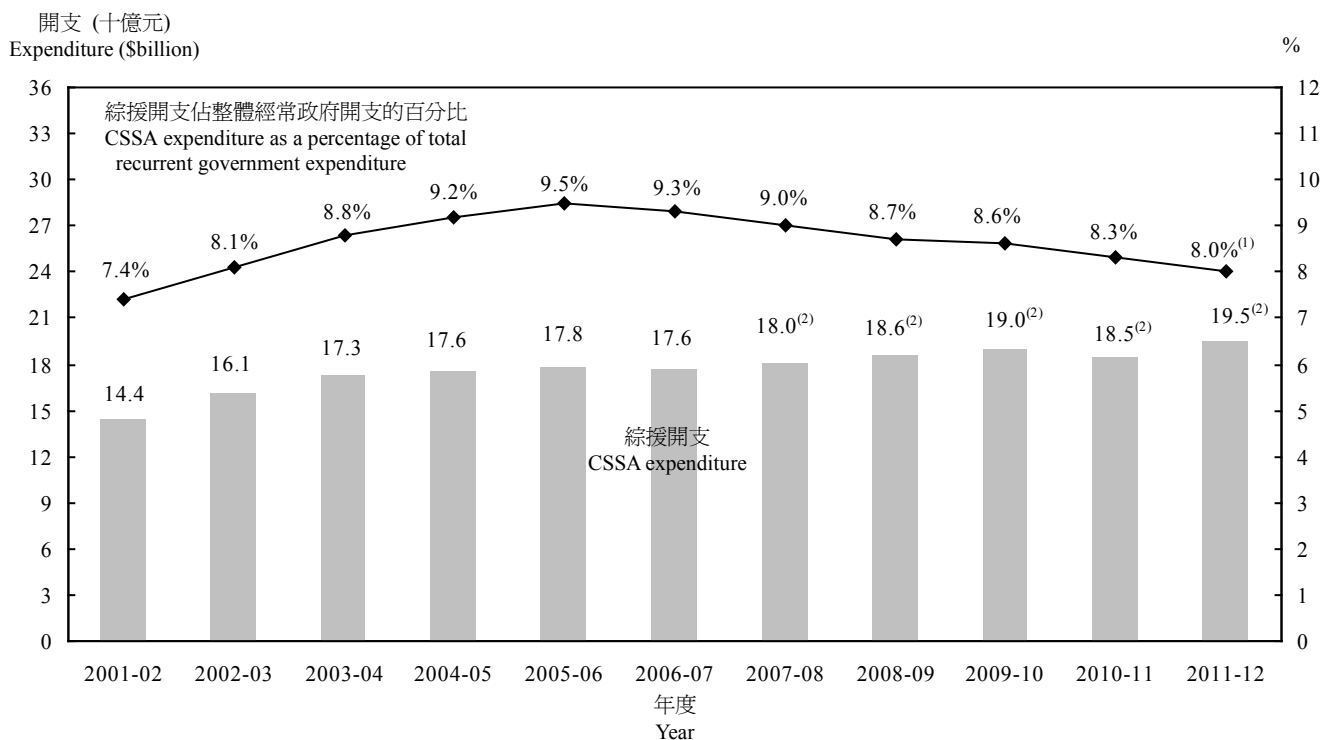
2.8 綜援開支在二零零一／零二年度至二零一一／一二年度期間呈上升的趨勢。與二零一零／一一年度的 185 億元比較，綜援開支在二零一一／一二年度輕微上升至 195 億元（臨時數字），但與二零零一／零二年度開支相比則顯著上升 35.7%。二零一一／一二年度綜援開支佔經常政府開支總額的百分比為 8.0%，而在二零零一／零二年度的百分比則為 7.4%。（圖三）

Expenditure

2.8 An upward trend can be seen in the CSSA expenditure during 2001-02 to 2011-12. The CSSA expenditure of 2011-12 rose slightly from \$18.5 billion in 2010-11 to \$19.5 billion (provisional figure), which was however increased noticeably by 35.7% as compared with the expenditure in 2001-02. Its share among total recurrent government expenditure in 2011-12 was 8.0%, compared with 7.4% in 2001-02. (Chart 3)

圖三 二零零一／零二年度至二零一一／一二年度綜援開支及其在整體經常政府開支中的百分比

Chart 3 CSSA Expenditure and its Percentage in Total Recurrent Government Expenditure, 2001-02 to 2011-12



- 註釋：(1) 在計算有關二零一一／一二年度的百分比時，所用的經常政府開支總數是修訂預算數字。
- (2) 綜援開支數字包括在個別年度向綜援受助人發放的額外一次過的款項。（即在二零零七／零八年度及二零零九／一零年度至二零一一／一二年度發放的額外一個月的標準金額及在二零零八／零九年度發放的額外兩個月的標準金額。）

- Notes: (1) In compiling the percentage in 2011-12, figure on total recurrent government expenditure refers to that in the revised estimates.
- (2) Figures on CSSA expenditure include additional one-off payments issued to CSSA recipients in the respective years (viz. one additional monthly standard rate payments for 2007-08 and 2009-10 to 2011-12, and two additional monthly standard rate payments for 2008-09).

3. 主要個案類別的統計數字

年老個案

3.1 截至二零一一年年底，在各類個案中，年老個案所佔百分比為總數的 55.6%。其中大多數年老個案屬單身個案（75.4%）。

3.2 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名受助人（合資格家庭成員）。因此，年老個案可包括申請人的非年長（60 歲以下）家庭成員。一個值得留意的現象是單身個案佔年老個案總數的比例從二零零一年的 79.1% 下降至二零一一年年的 75.4%。與此同時，非年長受助人佔年老個案受助人總數的比例則呈下降趨勢，從二零零一年的 13.3% 下降至二零一一年年的 12.0%。

3.3 按住屋類別分析，58.1% 的年老個案中的受助人居於公共房屋，27.4% 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「綜援長者廣東及福建省養老計劃」的個案則有 2 460 宗（1.7%）。

失業個案

3.4 自社署首次在一九九九年六月推出自力更生支援計劃，失業個案數目即由一九九九年六月的 32 113 宗，開始下跌至二零零一年三月的 23 250 宗。但是，計劃推行 22 個月後（一九九九年六月至二零零一年三月），失業個案數目於二零零一年四月開始掉頭回升，於二零零三年五月更錄得 48 789 宗新高。與二零零一年三月低位（23 250 宗）時比較，升幅高達 109.8%。

3. Statistics on Major Case Categories

Old age cases

3.1 Among various case categories, old age cases accounted for 55.6% of the total number of cases as at end-2011. Most of the old age cases were single person cases (75.4%).

3.2 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 member(s) of the applicant who is/are non-elderly person(s) (aged below 60). A noteworthy observation is that single person cases under the old age category decreased from 79.1% in 2001 to 75.4% in 2011 whereas a decreasing trend is noted in the proportion of non-elderly recipients under the old age category, from 13.3% in 2001 to 12.0% in 2011.

3.3 Analysed by type of housing among old age cases, 58.1% of the recipients were living in public housing, 27.4% in residential institutions, and the rest were living in private housing and other types of housing. There were 2 460 cases (1.7%) under the PCSSA Scheme.

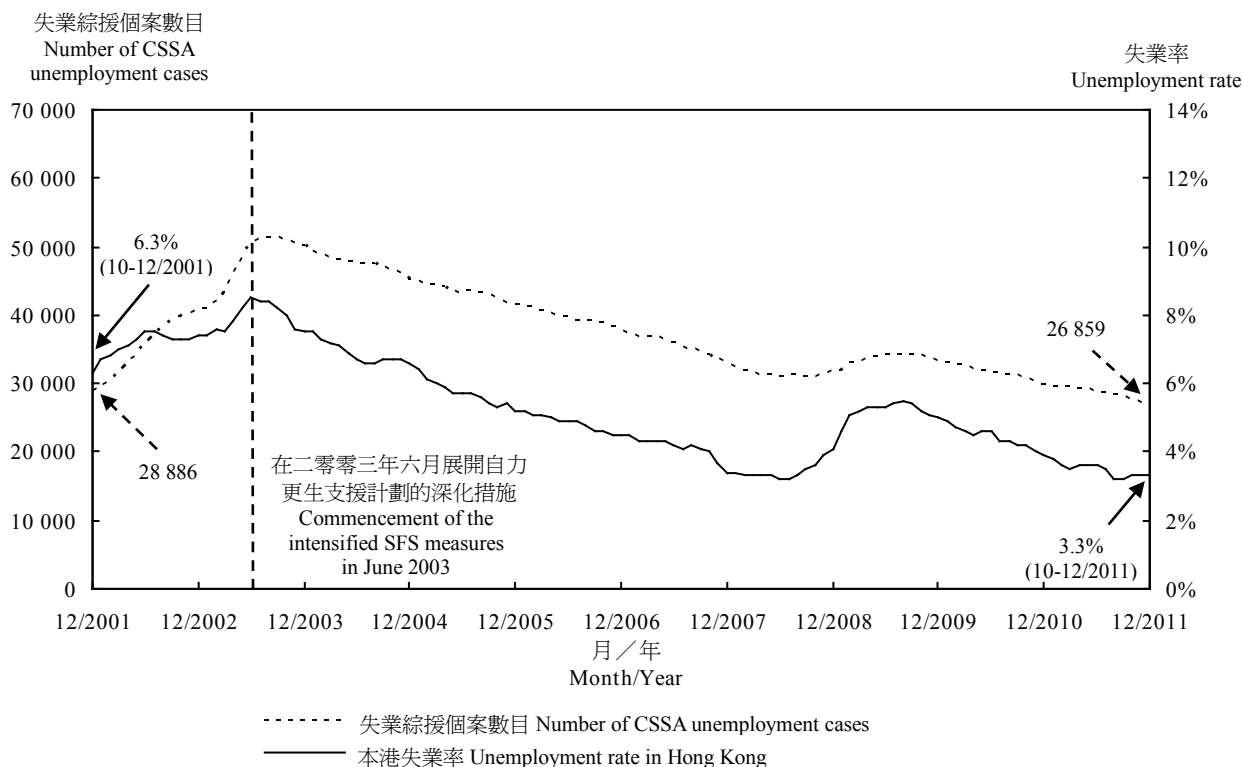
Unemployment cases

3.4 As from June 1999 when the SFS Scheme was first introduced, the number of CSSA unemployment cases began to drop from 32 113 in June 1999 to 23 250 in March 2001. However, after the SFS Scheme had been implemented for 22 months (June 1999 to March 2001), unemployment cases reverted to an increasing trend as from April 2001. Up to May 2003, unemployment cases reached a peak of 48 789 cases which had increased by 109.8% as compared with the trough (23 250 cases) recorded in March 2001.

3.5 自社署在二零零三年六月推出自力更生支援計劃的深化措施後，失業個案數目上升的速率於二零零三年六月至九月期間即迅速下降，個案數目亦自二零零三年十月起持續下降，直至二零零八年十月。之後，失業個案數目在其後的八個月稍微回升。自二零零九年九月起，失業個案的數目再次逐漸下跌，於二零一一年十二月的宗數為 26 859 宗。（圖四）

3.5 With the introduction of the intensified SFS measures in June 2003, there was a rapid deceleration in the rate of increase in unemployment cases during June to September 2003, the number of cases also started to decline as from October 2003 to October 2008. After that, it reversed its direction and increased slightly for eight consecutive months. From September 2009, the unemployment cases decreased again gradually and stood at 26 859 in December 2011. (Chart 4)

圖四 二零零一年十二月至二零一一年十二月失業綜援個案數目及本港失業率
Chart 4 Number of CSSA Unemployment Cases and Unemployment Rate in Hong Kong, December 2001 to December 2011



註釋：(1) 失業綜援個案數目是指有關月份月底數目。
 (2) 某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: (1) CSSA unemployment cases refer to the number as at the end of the respective months.
 (2) The unemployment rate pertaining to the respective months is the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the three-month period ending that month.

3.6 在二零一一年年底的失業個案中，54.1%屬於單身個案。在失業受助人中，58.9%是男性；77.1%年齡介乎 40 至 59 歲之間¹。按領取綜援的年期分析，失業受助人領取綜援年期的中位數為 5.9 年，而 67.3%的受助人已領取綜援超過三年。（表三和表四）

3.6 Of the unemployment cases as at end-2011, 54.1% were single person cases. Among the unemployed recipients, 58.9% were male; and 77.1% were in their forties and fifties¹. Analysed by duration of stay on CSSA, the median length of receiving CSSA of unemployed recipients was 5.9 years. Some 67.3% of the recipients had been receiving CSSA for more than three years. (Table 3 and Table 4)

表三 二零一一年年底按合資格家庭成員人數劃分的失業綜援個案百分比分布
Table 3 Percentage Distribution of CSSA Unemployment Cases by Number of Eligible Members as at End-2011

合資格家庭成員人數 Number of eligible members	失業綜援個案的百分比 % of CSSA unemployment cases
1	54.1%
2	12.7%
3	14.4%
4	11.8%
5	5.0%
6 及以上 6 and above	2.0%
總計 Total	100.0%

表四 二零一一年年底按性別及年齡組別劃分的失業綜援受助人百分比分布
Table 4 Percentage Distribution of Unemployed CSSA Recipients by Sex and Age Group as at End-2011

年齡組別 Age group	失業綜援受助人的百分比 % of unemployed CSSA recipients		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	總計 Total
30 歲以下 Below 30	7.0%	4.6%	11.6%
30 歲至 39 歲 30 - 39	7.6%	3.7%	11.3%
40 歲至 49 歲 40 - 49	13.9%	15.4%	29.4%
50 歲至 59 歲 50 - 59	30.4%	17.3%	47.7%
總計 Total	58.9%	41.1%	100.0%
年齡中位數（歲） Median age (years)	50	48	49

¹ 在綜援計劃下，失業受助人當年齡達 60 歲便被視為長者受助人。

¹ Under the CSSA Scheme, unemployed recipients when reaching the age of 60 are regarded as elderly recipients.

單親個案

3.7 儘管在二零零五年下半年開始呈下降的趨勢，單親個案在二零零一年至二零一一年仍錄得顯著的升幅，數目由二零零一年年底的 28 504 宗，增至二零一一年年底的 32 860 宗，增幅達 15.3%。（表一）

3.8 在二零一一年年底的個案中，約有 90% 涉及小家庭，成員包括單親家長和一至兩名子女。按領取綜援的年期分析，單親個案領取綜援年期的中位數為 6.5 年。約 60.0% 的個案已領取綜援超過五年。而 66.1% 的個案沒有其他收入而完全倚賴綜援。至於有收入的個案，主要收入來源包括工作入息及贍養費。（表五）

Single parent cases

3.7 Despite a downward trend since the second half of 2005, the single parent cases still registered a significant increase during 2001 to 2011. The number of these cases rose from 28 504 as at end-2001 to 32 860 at end-2011, representing an increase of 15.3%. (Table 1)

3.8 Of the cases as at end-2011, about 90% were small families, comprising one parent and one or two children. Analysed by duration of stay on CSSA, the median length of receiving CSSA of single parent cases was 6.5 years. Some 60.0% of the cases had been receiving CSSA for more than five years. Some 66.1% of cases were relying entirely on CSSA (i.e. did not have other income). As regards those cases with income, the major sources of income include employment earnings and maintenance payment. (Table 5)

表五 二零一一年年底按合資格家庭成員人數及領取綜援年期劃分的單親個案百分比分布
Table 5 Percentage Distribution of Single Parent Cases by Number of Eligible Members and Duration of Stay on CSSA as at End-2011

領取綜援年期 Duration of stay on CSSA	合資格家庭成員人數 Number of eligible members					總計 Total
	2	3	4	5	6 及以上 6 and above	
1 年及以下 1 year and below	4.7%	2.3%	0.4%	0.1%	§	7.5%
1 年以上至 3 年 More than 1 year - 3 years	10.5%	6.3%	1.3%	0.2%	§	18.2%
3 年以上至 5 年 More than 3 years - 5 years	7.9%	5.1%	1.0%	0.1%	§	14.3%
5 年以上至 10 年 More than 5 years - 10 years	18.7%	13.7%	3.4%	0.6%	0.1%	36.6%
10 年以上 More than 10 years	12.1%	8.5%	2.3%	0.5%	0.1%	23.5%
總計 Total	53.9%	35.9%	8.4%	1.5%	0.3%	100.0%

註釋：§ 少於 0.05%

Note : § Less than 0.05%

3.9 至於單親家長受助人方面，83.6%是女性，大多數年齡介乎 30 至 49 歲之間。約 65.5%的受助人已經離婚或分居，11.7%的受助人為已婚／同居而其配偶並不與其同住，15.5%受助人已喪偶，至於從未結婚而有子女的單親家長百分比為 7.4%。在已婚／同居的單親家長中，53.9%的配偶是在中國內地（內地）居住。（表六、表七及表八）

3.9 As regards the single parent recipients, some 83.6% were females, mostly in their thirties and forties. Some 65.5% of them were divorced/separated, 11.7% were married/cohabited with spouses living elsewhere, and 15.5% were widowed. The percentage of those never married and had dependant child(ren) was 7.4%. Of the married/cohabited single parents, the spouses of 53.9% of them were living in the mainland of China (the Mainland). (Table 6, Table 7 and Table 8)

表六 二零一一年年底按性別及年齡組別劃分的綜援單親家長受助人百分比分布
Table 6 Percentage Distribution of Single Parent CSSA Recipients by Sex and Age Group as at End-2011

年齡組別 Age group	綜援單親家長受助人的百分比 % of single parent CSSA recipients		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	總計 Total
30 歲以下 Below 30	0.2%	5.2%	5.5%
30 歲至 39 歲 30 – 39	2.0%	26.4%	28.4%
40 歲至 49 歲 40 – 49	5.1%	41.1%	46.3%
50 歲至 59 歲 50 – 59	6.4%	10.2%	16.6%
60 歲及以上 60 and over	2.8%	0.5%	3.3%
總計 Total	16.4%	83.6%	100.0%
年齡中位數（歲） Median age (years)	51	42	43

表七 二零一一年年底按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的綜援單親家長受助人百分比分布
Table 7 Percentage Distribution of Single Parent CSSA Recipients by Sex and Marital Status as at End-2011

婚姻狀況 Marital status	綜援單親家長受助人的百分比 % of single parent CSSA recipients		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	總計 Total
從未結婚 Never married	0.5%	6.9%	7.4%
已婚／同居 Married/Cohabited	4.5%	7.1%	11.7%
離婚／分居 Divorced/Separated	10.3%	55.2%	65.5%
喪偶 Widowed	1.1%	14.4%	15.5%
總計 Total	16.4%	83.6%	100.0%

表八 二零一一年年底按性別及配偶居住地方劃分的已婚／同居綜援單親家長受助人百分比分布

Table 8 Percentage Distribution of Married/Cohabited Single Parent CSSA Recipients by Sex and Whereabouts of Spouse as at End-2011

配偶居住地方 Whereabouts of spouse	綜援單親家長受助人的百分比 % of single parent CSSA recipients		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	總計 Total
在香港的其他地方居住 Living elsewhere in Hong Kong	9.9%	28.6%	38.5%
在中國內地居住 Living in the mainland of China	26.9%	27.1%	53.9%
在香港及中國內地以外的地方居住 Living in places outside Hong Kong and the mainland of China	2.0%	5.6%	7.6%
總計 Total	38.8%	61.2%	100.0%

3.10 在單親家長受助人中，21.9%有工作入息。相對於沒有工作入息的單親家長而言，有工作入息的單親家長有較年長的子女。（表九）

3.10 Among the single parent recipients, 21.9% were receiving employment earnings. Comparatively, single parents with employment earnings were having elder children than those who did not have employment earnings. (Table 9)

表九 二零一一年年底按是否有工作入息及家庭中最年幼子女的年齡劃分的綜援單親家長受助人百分比分布

Table 9 Percentage Distribution of Single Parent CSSA Recipients by Whether with Employment Earnings and Age of the Youngest Child as at End-2011

最年幼子女的年齡 Age of the youngest child	綜援單親家長受助人的百分比 % of single parent CSSA recipients		總計 Total
	有工作入息 With employment earnings	沒有工作入息 Without employment earnings	
10 歲以下 Below 10	3.7%	35.5%	39.2%
10 歲至 14 歲 10 - 14	8.4%	27.9%	36.3%
15 歲及以上 15 and over	9.9%	14.7%	24.5%
總計 Total	21.9%	78.1%	100.0%

低收入個案

3.11 在二零一一年年底共有 12 319 宗低收入個案。差不多所有低收入個案均為家庭個案並涉及最少兩名受助人。80.2%的個案已領取綜援超過三年。

3.12 在所有低收入受助人²中，49.6%是男性。男性及女性低收入受助人的年齡中位數分別為 43 歲及 44 歲。他們在二零一一年十二月的工作入息中位數為 5,000 元，而每月工作時間中位數為 156 小時。

4. 新來港定居綜援受助人人士的統計數字³

4.1 領取綜援的新來港人士，由二零零一年十二月的 58 576 人增至二零零四年六月的 75 188 人，之後逐漸下跌至二零一一年十二月的 17 253 人，期間的跌幅為 70.5%。而涉及新來港定居受助人的個案則由二零零一年十二月的 29 124 宗增至二零零四年六月的 42 167 宗，然後下跌至二零一一年十二月的 12 264 宗，期間的跌幅為 57.9%。在二零一一年十二月的主要個案類別包括單親（32.7%）、低收入（16.5%）及年老（15.4%）。（表十）

Low earnings cases

3.11 There were 12 319 low earnings cases as at end-2011. Nearly all the low earnings cases were family cases having at least two recipients. 80.2% of them had been on CSSA for more than three years.

3.12 Among all low earnings recipients², 49.6% were male. The median age for male and female low earnings recipients were 43 and 44 respectively. The median employment earnings in December 2011 was \$5,000 whereas the median monthly working hour was 156.

4. Statistics on New Arrival CSSA Recipients³

4.1 The number of new arrival CSSA recipients increased from 58 576 in December 2001 to 75 188 in June 2004 and then decreased gradually to 17 253 in December 2011. Over the period, there was on the whole a drop of 70.5%. The number of cases involving new arrivals also increased from 29 124 in December 2001 to 42 167 in June 2004 and then decreased to 12 264 in December 2011, representing a drop of 57.9% over the period. Major case categories as at December 2011 were single parent (32.7%), low earnings (16.5%) and old age (15.4%). (Table 10)

2 低收入受助人是指每月有不少於 1,685 元工作入息的健全綜援受助人。有關的入息水平由二零一二年二月一日起為 1,775 元。

3 新來港定居受助人是指居港少於七年人士。其中以從內地新來港人士佔絕大多數，但亦可能包括其他非內地來港人士。

2 Low earnings recipients refer to those CSSA able-bodied recipients with employment earnings of no less than \$1,685 a month. Such level of employment earnings is \$1,775 with effective from 1.2.2012.

3 New arrival CSSA recipients refer to those who have resided in Hong Kong for less than seven years. They may include non-Mainlanders, though the great majority are new arrivals from the Mainland.

表十 二零零一年至二零一一年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 10 New Arrival CSSA Recipients Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 Years and CSSA Cases Involved, 2001 to 2011

年 Year	新來港定居 少於七年的 綜援受助人 New arrival recipients having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years	綜援個 案數目 CSSA cases	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							
			按個案類別劃分的百分比 Percentage distribution by category of case							
			年老 Old age	永久性殘疾 Permanent disability	健康欠佳 Ill health	單親 Single parent	低收入 Low earnings	失業 Unemploy- ment	其他 Others	總計 Total
2001	58 576	29 124	28.5%	3.7%	10.5%	25.1%	13.0%	16.9%	2.3%	100.0%
2002	69 345	36 023	27.2%	3.4%	9.5%	24.2%	12.3%	21.5%	2.0%	100.0%
2003	71 927	40 510	26.4%	3.1%	8.5%	23.2%	12.8%	24.1%	2.1%	100.0%
2004	72 816	41 571	25.6%	3.1%	8.4%	24.4%	13.9%	21.9%	2.8%	100.0%
2005	60 178	37 454	24.1%	3.1%	8.1%	26.2%	15.1%	19.8%	3.5%	100.0%
2006	47 732	31 952	23.8%	3.1%	7.9%	26.9%	15.9%	17.5%	4.8%	100.0%
2007	35 677	24 454	20.9%	3.1%	8.3%	30.1%	16.5%	15.0%	6.0%	100.0%
2008	28 316	20 144	19.4%	3.1%	8.4%	31.7%	16.3%	13.7%	7.4%	100.0%
2009	24 925	17 921	17.1%	3.2%	8.8%	31.8%	16.7%	13.7%	8.8%	100.0%
2010	19 127	13 687	14.7%	3.4%	9.0%	32.4%	17.6%	11.6%	11.3%	100.0%
2011	17 253	12 264	15.4%	3.6%	9.3%	32.7%	16.5%	10.9%	11.6%	100.0%

註釋：數字為該年年底的數字。

Note: Figures are as at end of the year.

5. 援助金額的統計數字

5.1 過去多年，綜援金額均有調整。主要是由於實行政策檢討的建議而作出的實質增加，以及經參考有關價格指數所反映綜援住戶所面對的物價變動後作出的調整。表十一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。

5. Statistics on the Amount of Assistance

5.1 Over the years, there were adjustments in the rate of CSSA payments. The changes were mainly due to real increases arising from recommendations of policy reviews and adjustments of payment rates to take into account the impact of price changes on CSSA households as reflected by relevant price indices. Table 11 provides statistics on average monthly CSSA payments by number of eligible members.

表十一 二零零一／零二年度至二零一一／一二年度按合資格家庭成員人數劃分的平均每月綜援金額

Table 11 Average Monthly CSSA Payments by Number of Eligible Members, 2001-02 to 2011-12

HK\$ 港元

合資格家庭成員人數 Number of eligible members	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	3,778	3,751	3,623	3,503	3,477	3,487	3,540	3,623	3,884	3,923	4,213
2	6,319	6,262	5,982	5,817	5,798	5,798	5,910	5,884	6,219	6,242	6,741
3	8,482	8,342	7,831	7,727	7,779	7,809	7,993	7,831	8,240	8,276	8,907
4	10,015	9,783	9,178	9,068	9,172	9,236	9,491	9,244	9,738	9,795	10,571
5	11,587	11,427	10,827	10,756	10,896	10,968	11,259	10,893	11,462	11,493	12,369
6 及以上 6 and above	14,368	14,228	13,483	13,430	13,646	13,771	14,063	13,668	14,282	14,361	15,349

註釋：數字指沒有其他入息的綜援個案可獲發放的金額，具體而言，有關數字可視作綜援計劃下的「認可需要」。

數字不包括於個別年度向綜援個案發放額外一次過的金額。

當分析以上數字時，須注意綜援金額的調整未必在財政年度開始時立即實施，故此在同一財政年度可包括不同的綜援金額。所以每年度的平均綜援金額統計數字是受到年度內生效的不同綜援金額所影響。

Notes: Figures refer to the amount of payment when CSSA cases do not have other income. They can be more specifically regarded as "recognized needs" under the CSSA Scheme.

Figures exclude any additional one-off payments issued in the respective years.

When interpreting the above statistics, care should be taken to note that adjustments of CSSA payment rates might not be effected starting from the beginning of a financial year, i.e. not a single payment schedule was adopted throughout a financial year. Statistics on averages are therefore subject to the effects of different sets of payment rates prevailing in the years.