

香港統計月刊

Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics

2015 年 9 月
September 2015

專題文章
Feature Article

2004 年至 2014 年
綜合社會保障援助計劃的統計數字
Statistics on Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme,
2004 to 2014

2004 年至 2014 年 綜合社會保障援助計劃的統計數字 Statistics on Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme, 2004 to 2014

綜合社會保障援助（綜援）個案數目在過去 10 年間，持續下降，平均每年跌幅為 1.5%。整體綜援個案數目由 2004 年接近 300 000 宗，逐步下跌至 2014 年的 253 054 宗。當中以失業個案（-8.5%）及低收入個案（-7.3%）的跌幅較大。在 2014 年，共有 381 307 名綜接受助人，較 2004 年減少 29.7%。本文敘述在 2004 年至 2014 年期間的綜援個案及受助人數目的主要變化。

The total number of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) cases decreased gradually at an average rate of 1.5% per annum in the past decade. The number of cases fell from nearly 300 000 in 2004 to 253 054 in 2014. Larger degrees of decrease were noted in unemployment cases (-8.5%) and low-earnings cases (-7.3%). There were 381 307 CSSA recipients in 2014, representing a drop of 29.7% when compared with that in 2004. This article describes the major changes in the number of CSSA cases and recipients during the period from 2004 to 2014.

本文內的統計數字是根據社會福利署的資料來源所得。如對本文有任何查詢，請聯絡社會福利署研究及統計組
(電話：2892 5225；電郵：rsenq@swd.gov.hk)。

Statistics presented in this article are based on the data source from the Social Welfare Department. Enquiries on this article may be directed to the Research and Statistics Section, Social Welfare Department
(Tel. : 2892 5225; E-mail : rsenq@swd.gov.hk).

2004 年至 2014 年 綜合社會保障援助計劃的統計數字 Statistics on Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme, 2004 to 2014

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 1993 年 7 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，以應付他們生活上的基本需要。此外，綜援受助人可在公立醫院或公立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」。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. 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 the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) Scheme, Social Security Allowance (SSA) 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 aims 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 such individuals or families in order to meet their basic needs. In addition, all CSSA recipients are entitled to free medical treatment at public hospitals or public clinics.

1.3 Elderly CSSA recipients who choose to take up permanent residence in Guangdong or Fujian Provinces 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 除綜援外，社署推行的公共福利金計劃設有高齡津貼、傷殘津貼、長者生活津貼及廣東計劃。高齡津貼及傷殘津貼的目的分別為年齡在 70 歲或以上及嚴重殘疾的香港居民，每月提供定額津貼，以應付因年老或嚴重殘疾而引致的特別需要。長者生活津貼旨在為年齡在 65 歲或以上有經濟需要的香港居民，每月提供特別津貼，以補助他們的生活開支。廣東計劃的目的是讓年齡在 65 歲或以上，選擇移居廣東並符合申請資格的香港長者，毋須每年回港，亦可獲發高齡津貼。除長者生活津貼及廣東計劃下 65 至 69 歲的申請人外，公共福利金計劃下發放的津貼均毋須經濟狀況審查。

1.5 以下的分析主要集中在綜援計劃上。由於四捨五入關係，統計表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

2. 綜援統計數字概覽

2.1 綜援計劃毋須受助人供款，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。在特殊情況下，社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每月從工作中所賺取的收入或工作時數少於社署所定標準的人士，必須積極尋找有薪的全職工作及參加「自力更生支援計劃」，才符合資格領取綜援。

1.4 Apart from the CSSA Scheme, the SSA Scheme administered by SWD comprises Old Age Allowance, Disability Allowance, Old Age Living Allowance and Guangdong Scheme. Old Age Allowance and Disability Allowance provide flat-rate allowances to Hong Kong residents who are 70 years of age or above and who are severely disabled respectively to meet their special needs arising from old age or disability. Old Age Living Allowance aims to provide a monthly special allowance to supplement the living expenses of Hong Kong residents aged 65 or above who are in need of financial support. The Guangdong Scheme is to provide Old Age Allowance for eligible Hong Kong elderly persons aged 65 or above who choose to reside in Guangdong without requiring them to return to Hong Kong each year. Except for Old Age Living Allowance and Guangdong Scheme (applicable to applicants aged 65 to 69), the allowances paid under the SSA Scheme are non-means-tested.

1.5 The following analyses focus on the CSSA Scheme. There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables due to rounding.

2. Overview of CSSA statistics

2.1 The CSSA Scheme is non-contributory but means-tested. Applicants must also satisfy the residence requirement under the Scheme. Under exceptional circumstances, the Director of Social Welfare (DSW) may exercise discretion to waive the residence requirement. In addition, able-bodied persons aged 15 to 59 who are 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 綜援申請人如與家人同住，便須以家庭為單位提出申請。在特殊情況下，社署署長可酌情容許與家人同住的有需要人士獨立申請綜援。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。一個個案中可有數名家庭成員，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，依據其中領綜援的主要原因而分類。綜援個案總數由2004年的295 694宗，逐步下跌至2014年的253 054宗。在過去10年間，整體個案數目平均每年下跌1.5%。失業個案（-8.5%）及低收入個案（-7.3%）的跌幅較大。

（表1和圖1）

2.2 If the applicant is living with any other family members, the application must be made on a household basis. Under exceptional circumstances, DSW may exercise discretion to allow needy persons living with family members to apply for CSSA on their own. 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 family member, but it is possible that not all 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 categorisation of a case is done according to a set of established rules and criteria based on the principal reason of applying for CSSA with reference to the particulars of eligible members in the case. The total number of CSSA cases decreased gradually from 295 694 in 2004 to 253 054 in 2014, representing an average drop of 1.5% per annum in the past decade. Larger degrees of decrease were noted in unemployment cases (-8.5%) and low-earnings cases (-7.3%).

(Table 1 and Chart 1)

表 1 2004 年年底至 2014 年年底綜援個案的分類數目
Table 1 Number of CSSA cases by category, end-2004 to end-2014

個案類別 Case category												宗 Cases
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	平均每年 變動率 Average rate of change per annum
年老 Old age	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%)	153 302 (56.9%)	151 259 (58.0%)	149 149 (58.9%)	§
永久性殘疾 Permanent disability	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%)	18 384 (6.8%)	18 391 (7.1%)	18 225 (7.2%)	0.8%
健康欠佳 Ill health	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%)	25 319 (9.4%)	25 157 (9.6%)	24 973 (9.9%)	0.7%
單親 Single parent	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%)	30 903 (11.5%)	29 193 (11.2%)	29 529 (11.7%)	-2.9%
低收入 Low-earnings	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%)	10 339 (3.8%)	8 891 (3.4%)	7 584 (3.0%)	-7.3%
失業 Unemployment	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%)	23 980 (8.9%)	21 149 (8.1%)	18 650 (7.4%)	-8.5%
其他 Others	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%)	7 012 (2.6%)	6 734 (2.6%)	4 944 (2.0%)	§
總計 Total	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%)	269 239 (100.0%)	260 774 (100.0%)	253 054 (100.0%)	-1.5%

註釋：括號內數字代表佔總計的百分比。
§ 變動在 ±0.05% 之內。

Notes: Percentages in brackets denote proportions to totals.
§ Change within ±0.05%.

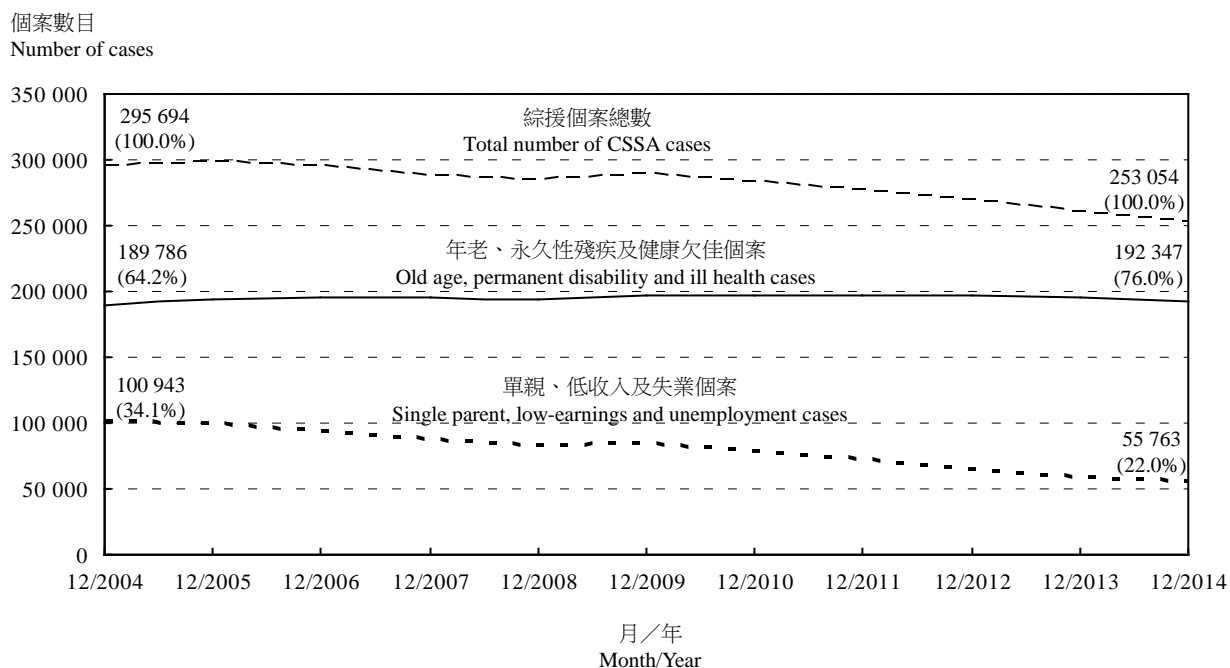
2.4 再按個案類別分析，年老、永久性殘疾和健康欠佳的整體個案比例，由 2004 年的 64.2% 逐漸上升至 2014 年的 76.0%。另一方面，主要涉及健全受助人的綜援個案，即單親、低收入及失業個案的比例，則由 2004 年的 34.1% 回落至 2014 年的 22.0%。

(表 1 和圖 1)

2.4 Further analysed by category, the proportion of cases under old age, permanent disability and ill health categories as a whole increased gradually from 64.2% in 2004 to 76.0% in 2014. On the other hand, the proportion of CSSA cases involving mainly able-bodied recipients, i.e. single parent, low-earnings and unemployment cases decreased from 34.1% in 2004 to 22.0% in 2014.

(Table 1 and Chart 1)

圖 1 2004 年年底至 2014 年年底綜援個案數目
Chart 1 Number of CSSA cases by category, end-2004 to end-2014



註釋：括號內數字代表佔綜援個案總數的百分比。

Note: Percentages in brackets denote proportions to total number of CSSA cases.

受助人

Recipients

2.5 在 2014 年的 253 054 個綜援個案中，共有 381 307 名受助人，較 2004 年減少 29.7%。按年齡分析，60 歲或以上的受助人（在綜援計劃下這些人士被視為長者）人數由 2010 年的 188 283 人持續下跌至 2014 年的 176 553 人。長者受助人佔整體 60 歲或以上人口總數的比率則由 2004 年的 17% 逐漸下降至 2014 年的 11%。（表 2）

2.5 Among the 253 054 CSSA cases in 2014, there were 381 307 recipients, representing a drop of 29.7% when compared with that in 2004. Analysed by age, the number of recipients aged 60 or above (regarded as elderly persons under the CSSA Scheme) decreased gradually from 188 283 in 2010 to 176 553 in 2014, while the rate of elderly recipients to the whole population aged 60 or above decreased gradually from 17% in 2004 to 11% in 2014. (Table 2)

2.6 60 歲以下受助人的數目亦從 2004 年的 357 209 人逐漸下跌至 2014 年的 204 754 人。他們佔同一年齡組別人口的比率由 2004 年的 6% 逐漸下降至 2014 年的 4%。

2.6 The number of recipients aged under 60 also decreased gradually from 357 209 recipients in 2004 to 204 754 recipients in 2014. Their rate to population of the same age group decreased gradually from 6% in 2004 to 4% in 2014.

表 2 2004 年年底至 2014 年年底按年齡組別劃分的綜援受助人數目
Table 2 Number of CSSA recipients by age group, end-2004 to end-2014

人
Persons

年齡組別 Age group	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
15 歲以下 Below 15	121 762 (22.5%) [12%]	116 777 (21.6%) [12%]	107 970 (20.7%) [12%]	97 426 (19.6%) [11%]	89 482 (18.8%) [10%]	88 422 (18.3%) [10%]	82 516 (17.7%) [10%]	75 281 (17.0%) [9%]	69 219 (16.5%) [9%]	63 890 (16.2%) [8%]	60 119 (15.8%) [7%]
15 至 59 歲 15 - 59	235 447 (43.4%) [5%]	235 494 (43.6%) [5%]	225 865 (43.3%) [5%]	212 201 (42.7%) [4%]	201 100 (42.3%) [4%]	205 704 (42.7%) [4%]	195 207 (41.9%) [4%]	180 942 (40.8%) [4%]	164 684 (39.3%) [3%]	151 014 (38.2%) [3%]	144 635 (37.9%) [3%]
60 歲或以上 60 or above	184 808 (34.1%) [17%]	187 692 (34.8%) [17%]	187 776 (36.0%) [17%]	187 295 (37.7%) [16%]	185 043 (38.9%) [15%]	187 875 (39.0%) [15%]	188 283 (40.4%) [14%]	187 099 (42.2%) [14%]	184 865 (44.1%) [13%]	180 003 (45.6%) [12%]	176 553 (46.3%) [11%]
總計 Total	542 017 (100.0%) [8%]	539 963 (100.0%) [8%]	521 611 (100.0%) [8%]	496 922 (100.0%) [7%]	475 625 (100.0%) [7%]	482 001 (100.0%) [7%]	466 006 (100.0%) [7%]	443 322 (100.0%) [6%]	418 768 (100.0%) [6%]	394 907 (100.0%) [5%]	381 307 (100.0%) [5%]

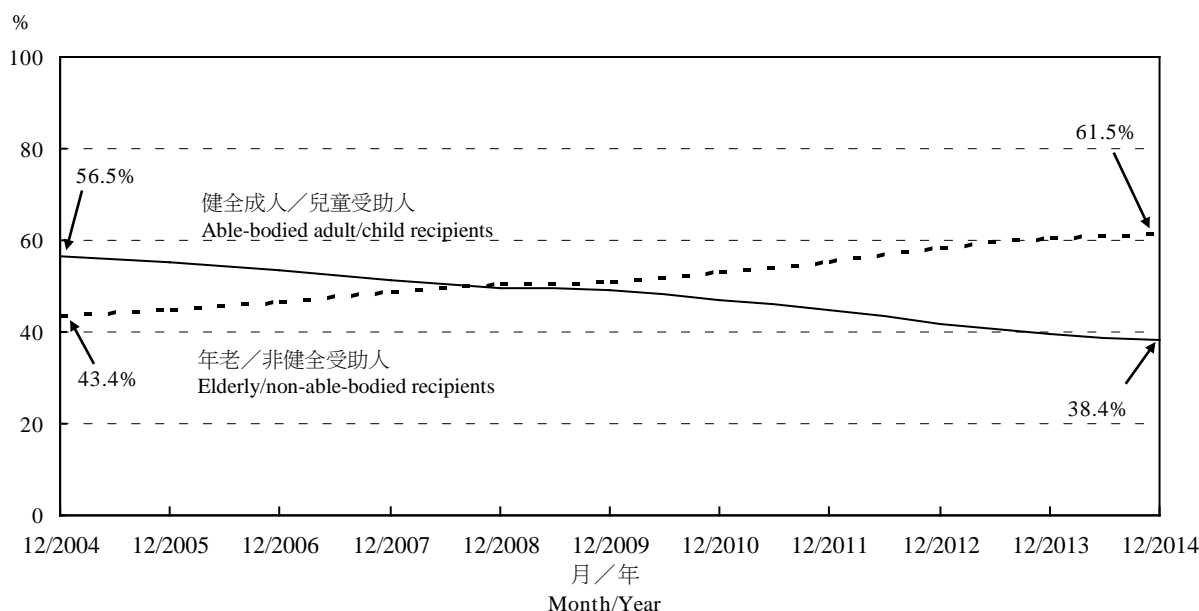
註釋：數字包括所有綜援個案中接受援助的人數。
 圓括號內數字代表佔總計的百分比。
 方括號內數字代表佔同一年齡組別總人口的比率。

Notes: Figures 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 年老／非健全受助人佔所有綜援受助人的比例由 2004 年的 43.4% 逐漸增加至 2014 年的 61.5%，而健全成人／兒童受助人的比例則逐漸下跌。在 2008 年該兩個組別的受助人各佔所有綜援受助人的比例大致相若。（圖 2）

2.7 The proportion of elderly/non-able-bodied recipients increased gradually from 43.4% in 2004 to 61.5% in 2014, while the proportion of able-bodied adults/child recipients dropped gradually. The two categories of recipients contributed a similar share in the overall CSSA recipients in 2008. (Chart 2)

圖 2 2004 年年底至 2014 年年底綜接受助人的分類百分比
Chart 2 Percentage of CSSA recipients by category, end-2004 to end-2014



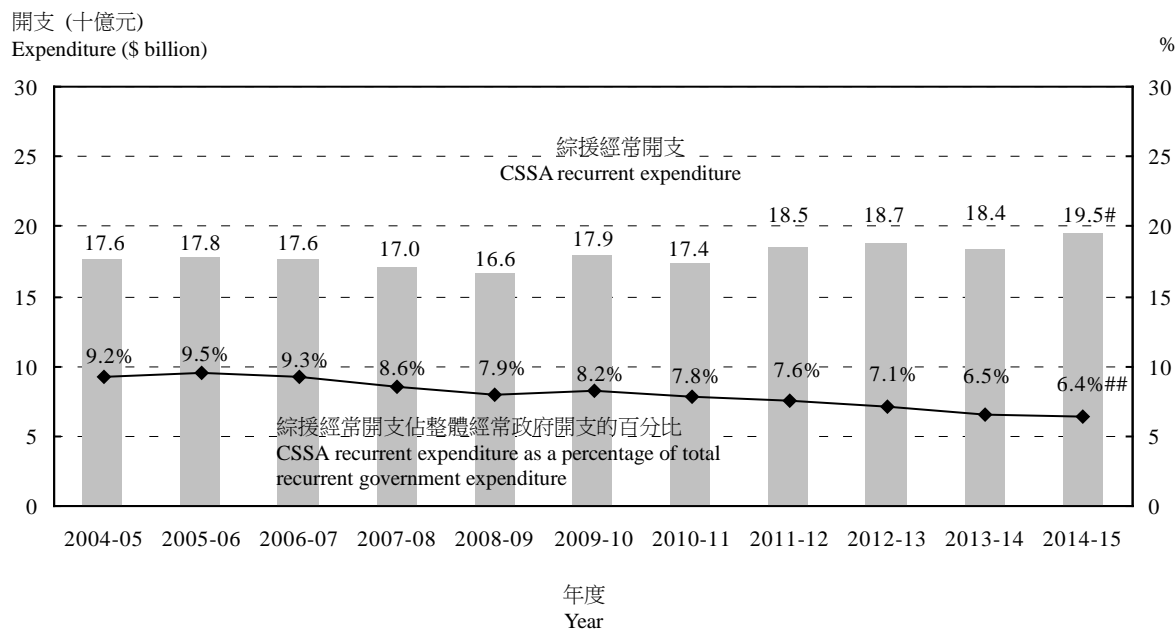
開支

2.8 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變動，以及經參考有關價格指數所反映綜援住戶面對的物價變動後作出的調整。綜援經常開支在 2004-05 年度至 2014-15 年度期間呈大致上升的趨勢。與 2013-14 年度的 184 億元比較，綜援經常開支在 2014-15 年度輕微上升至 195 億元（臨時數字），但與 2004-05 年度經常開支相比則上升 10.9%。2014-15 年度綜援經常開支佔經常政府開支總額的百分比為 6.4%，而在 2004-05 年度的百分比則為 9.2%。（圖 3）

Expenditure

2.8 Over the years, there were adjustments in the rate of CSSA payments. The changes were mainly due to substantive adjustments arising from implementing recommendations of policy reviews and adjustments to take account of the impact of price changes on CSSA households as reflected by relevant price indices. A generally upward trend can be observed in the CSSA recurrent expenditure during the period from 2004-05 to 2014-15. The CSSA recurrent expenditure rose slightly from \$18.4 billion in 2013-14 to \$19.5 billion (provisional figure) in 2014-15, which represented an increase of 10.9% as compared with the recurrent expenditure in 2004-05. Its share in the total recurrent government expenditure in 2014-15 was 6.4%, compared with 9.2% in 2004-05. (Chart 3)

圖 3 2004-05 年度至 2014-15 年度綜援經常開支及其在整體經常政府開支中的百分比
Chart 3 CSSA recurrent expenditure and its percentage in total recurrent government expenditure, 2004-05 to 2014-15



註釋：綜援經常開支數字不包括在個別年度向綜援受助人發放的額外一次過的款項。

在計算有關 2014-15 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。

臨時數字。

Notes: Figures on CSSA recurrent expenditure do not include additional one-off payments issued to CSSA recipients in the respective years.

In compiling the percentage in 2014-15, figure on total recurrent government expenditure refers to that in the revised estimates.

Provisional figure.

3. 主要個案類別的統計數字

年老個案

3.1 在 2014 年的各類個案中，年老個案所佔百分比為總數的 58.9%。其中大多數年老個案屬單身個案 (77.0%)。「綜援長者廣東及福建省養老計劃」的個案則有 1 845 宗 (1.2%)。

3.2 按年老個案的住屋類別分析，59.5% 的受助人居於公共房屋，28.0% 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。

3. Statistics on major case categories

Old age cases

3.1 Among various case categories, old age cases accounted for 58.9% of the total number of cases in 2014. Most of the old age cases were single person cases (77.0%). There were 1 845 cases (1.2%) under the PCSSA Scheme.

3.2 Analysed by type of housing among old age cases, 59.5% of the recipients were living in public housing, 28.0% in residential care homes, while the rest in private housing and other types of housing.

失業個案

3.3 自社署首次在 1999 年 6 月推出「自力更生支援計劃」，失業個案數目由 1999 年 6 月的 32 113 宗，下跌至 2001 年 3 月的 23 250 宗。計劃推行 22 個月後（1999 年 6 月至 2001 年 3 月），失業個案數目於 2001 年 4 月開始回升，更於 2003 年 5 月錄得 48 789 宗新高，與 2001 年 3 月低位（23 250 宗）時比較，升幅高達 109.8%。

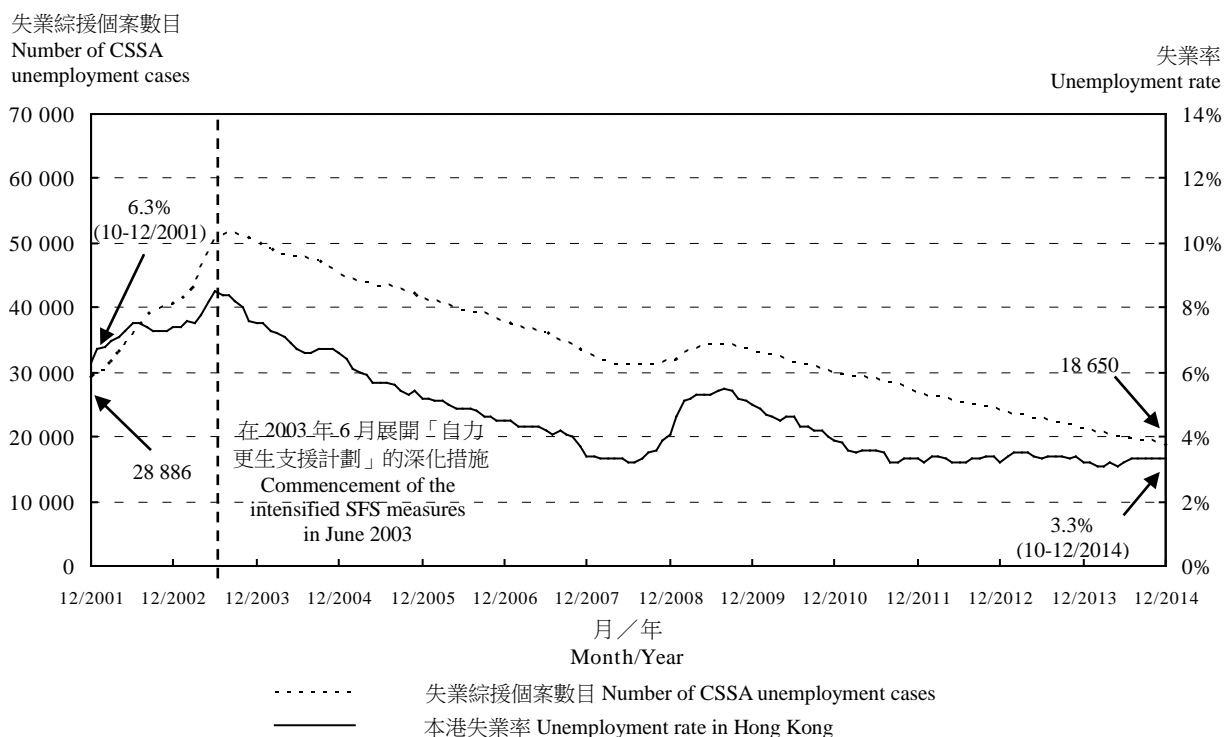
3.4 自社署在 2003 年 6 月推出「自力更生支援計劃」的深化措施後，失業個案數目上升的速度於 2003 年 6 月至 9 月期間迅速下降，個案數目亦自 2003 年 10 月起持續下降，直至 2008 年 10 月。之後，失業個案數目在其後的 8 個月稍微回升。自 2009 年 9 月起，失業個案的數目再次逐漸下跌，於 2014 年 12 月的宗數為 18 650 宗。（圖 4）

Unemployment cases

3.3 Since June 1999 when the SFS Scheme was first introduced, the number of CSSA unemployment cases dropped from 32 113 in June 1999 to 23 250 in March 2001. After the SFS Scheme had been implemented for 22 months (June 1999 to March 2001), the number of unemployment cases started to increase since April 2001, reaching a new high of 48 789 cases in May 2003, which represented an increase of 109.8% as compared with the trough (23 250 cases) recorded in March 2001.

3.4 With the introduction of the intensified SFS measures in June 2003, there was a rapid deceleration in the rate of increase in the number of unemployment cases during June to September 2003. The number of cases also started to decline since October 2003 until October 2008. Subsequently, the number of unemployment cases increased slightly for 8 consecutive months. Since September 2009, the number of unemployment cases gradually decreased again and stood at 18 650 in December 2014. (Chart 4)

圖 4 2001 年年底至 2014 年年底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, end-2001 to end-2014



註釋：失業綜援個案數目是指有關月份月底數目。

某月份的失業率數字是指以該月份為止的過去 3 個月經季節性調整的失業率數字。

Notes : CSSA unemployment cases refer to the number of cases as at the end of the respective months.

The unemployment rate pertaining to the respective months is the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the 3-month period ending that month.

3.5 在 2014 年的失業個案中，57.1% 屬於單身個案。在失業受助人中，54.1% 是男性，78.9% 年齡介乎 40 至 59 歲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 6.6 年，而 72.6% 的受助人已領取綜援超過 3 年。（表 3 和表 4）

3.5 Of the unemployment cases in 2014, 57.1% were single person cases. Among the unemployed recipients, 54.1% were males, and 78.9% were between the age of 40 and 59¹. Analysed by the duration of receiving CSSA, the median length of receiving CSSA of unemployed recipients was 6.6 years. Around 72.6% of the recipients had been receiving CSSA for more than 3 years. (Table 3 and Table 4)

¹ 在綜援計劃下，當失業受助人年齡達 60 歲會被視為長者受助人。

¹ Under the CSSA Scheme, unemployed recipients will be regarded as elderly recipients when they reach the age of 60.

表 3 2014 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-2014

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	57.1%
2	11.4%
3	12.1%
4	11.5%
5	5.2%
6 或以上 6 or above	2.7%
總計 Total	100.0%

表 4 2014 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-2014

年齡組別 Age group	失業綜援受助人的百分比 % of unemployed CSSA recipients		總計 Total
	男性 Male	女性 Female	
30 歲以下 Below 30	6.3%	4.7%	11.0%
30 至 39 歲 30 - 39	6.2%	3.9%	10.2%
40 至 49 歲 40 - 49	12.5%	16.7%	29.1%
50 至 59 歲 50 - 59	29.0%	20.7%	49.7%
總計 Total	54.1%	45.9%	100.0%
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	51	48	49

單親個案

3.6 單親個案在 2004 年至 2014 年錄得顯著的跌幅，數目由 2004 年的 39 536 宗，跌至 2014 年的 29 529 宗，跌幅達 25.3%。

3.7 在 2014 年的單親個案中，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 5.9 年，約 56.9% 的個案已領取綜援超過 5 年。（表 5）

Single parent cases

3.6 Single parent cases registered a significant decrease during 2004 to 2014. The number of cases dropped from 39 536 in 2004 to 29 529 in 2014, representing a decrease of 25.3%.

3.7 Of the single parent cases in 2014, about 90% were small families comprising one parent and one or two children. Analysed by the duration of receiving CSSA, the median length of receiving CSSA of single parent cases was 5.9 years. Some 56.9% of the cases had been receiving CSSA for more than 5 years. (Table 5)

表 5 2014 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 receiving CSSA as at end-2014

領取綜援年期 Duration of receiving CSSA	合資格家庭成員人數 Number of eligible members					總計 Total
	2	3	4	5	6 或以上 6 or above	
1 年或以下 1 year or below	6.4%	3.5%	0.6%	0.1%	§	10.6%
1 年以上至 3 年 More than 1 year - 3 years	9.6%	6.6%	1.2%	0.2%	§	17.6%
3 年以上至 5 年 More than 3 years - 5 years	8.3%	5.3%	1.2%	0.2%	0.1%	14.9%
5 年以上至 10 年 More than 5 years - 10 years	15.8%	10.6%	2.5%	0.5%	0.1%	29.5%
10 年以上 More than 10 years	15.3%	8.9%	2.4%	0.5%	0.1%	27.3%
總計 Total	55.5%	34.9%	7.9%	1.4%	0.4%	100.0%

註釋：§ 少於 0.05%。

Note : § Less than 0.05%.

3.8 至於單親家長受助人方面，85.2% 是女性，大多數年齡介乎 30 至 49 歲。大部分（64.7%）的受助人已經離婚或分居，13.5% 為已婚／同居而其配偶並不與其同住，13.1% 已喪偶。至於從未結婚而有子女的單親家長百分比為 8.7%。（表 6 及表 7）

3.8 For single parent recipients, 85.2% were females and most of them were between the age of 30 and 49. The majority (64.7%) of them were divorced/separated, 13.5% married/cohabited with spouses living elsewhere, and 13.1% widowed. The percentage of those who were never married and had dependant child(ren) was 8.7%. (Table 6 and Table 7)

表 6 2014 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-2014

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%	5.7%	5.9%
30 至 39 歲 30 - 39	1.6%	28.5%	30.0%
40 至 49 歲 40 - 49	4.1%	40.2%	44.3%
50 至 59 歲 50 - 59	5.8%	10.2%	15.9%
60 歲或以上 60 or above	3.2%	0.7%	3.8%
總計 Total	14.8%	85.2%	100.0%
年齡中位數（歲） Median age (years)	52	41	42

表 7 2014 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-2014

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%	8.1%	8.7%
已婚／同居 Married/cohabited	3.6%	9.9%	13.5%
離婚／分居 Divorced/separated	9.7%	55.0%	64.7%
喪偶 Widowed	0.9%	12.2%	13.1%
總計 Total	14.8%	85.2%	100.0%

低收入個案

3.9 在 2014 年共有 7 584 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。85.6% 的個案已領取綜援超過 3 年。

4. 新來港綜援受助人土的統計數字²

4.1 領取綜援的新來港人士³，由 2004 年的 72 816 人逐漸下跌至 2013 年的 13 105 人，跌幅為 82.0%。及後，數字又因自 2013 年 12 月 17 日起回復至「居港一年的規定」而上升 46.0% 至 2014 年的 19 127 人。

(表 8)

4.2 涉及新來港受助人的個案則由 2004 年的 41 571 宗逐漸下跌至 2013 年的 9 540 宗，之後增加至 2014 年的 13 551 宗，整段期間的跌幅為 67.4%。在 2014 年，這類個案的主要個案類別包括單親 (39.4%)、年老 (20.2%) 及健康欠佳 (11.4%)。(表 8)

Low-earnings cases

3.9 There were 7 584 low-earnings cases in 2014. Nearly all the low-earnings cases were family cases having at least two recipients. 85.6% of them had been receiving CSSA for more than 3 years.

4. Statistics on new arrival CSSA recipients²

4.1 The number of new arrival CSSA recipients³ decreased gradually from 72 816 in 2004 to 13 105 in 2013, representing a drop of 82.0%. Subsequently, the number increased by 46.0% to 19 127 in 2014 upon restoring the one-year-residence requirement since 17 December 2013. (Table 8)

4.2 The number of cases involving new arrivals also decreased gradually from 41 571 in 2004 to 9 540 in 2013 and then increased to 13 551 in 2014, representing a drop of 67.4% over the whole period. The major categories of these cases in 2014 were single parent (39.4%), old age (20.2%) and ill health (11.4%). (Table 8)

2 新來港受助人是指居港少於 7 年的受助人。其中以從中國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。

3 在綜援計劃下，申請人在 2004 年 1 月 1 日以前必須符合「居港一年的規定」。有關規定在 2004 年 1 月 1 日調整為「居港七年的規定」。在 2013 年 12 月 17 日，政府按終審法院的裁決把有關規定回復至「居港一年的規定」。

2 New arrival CSSA recipients refer to those recipients who have resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years. Although the great majority are new arrivals from the mainland of China, they may include non-Mainlanders.

3 Under the CSSA Scheme, before 1 January 2004, applicants had to meet the one-year-residence requirement (OYRR). The requirement was adjusted to the seven-year-Hong Kong-resident requirement on 1 January 2004. On 17 December 2013, the Government restored OYRR in accordance with the judgment of the Court of Final Appeal.

表 8 2004 年年底至 2014 年年底居港少於 7 年的綜援受助人及所涉及的綜援個案
Table 8 CSSA recipients having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years and CSSA cases involved, end-2004 to end-2014

年 Year	居港 少於 7 年的 綜援受助人 CSSA recipients having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years	涉及居港少於 7 年受助人的綜援個案 CSSA cases with recipients having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years									
		綜援個 案數目 CSSA cases	按個案類別劃分的百分比 Percentage distribution by category of case								總計 Total
			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		
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%	
2012	14 843	10 643	16.6%	3.6%	10.0%	33.3%	14.2%	10.1%	12.2%	100.0%	
2013	13 105	9 540	17.4%	3.9%	10.8%	34.2%	12.6%	9.0%	12.2%	100.0%	
2014	19 127	13 551	20.2%	4.0%	11.4%	39.4%	9.4%	10.8%	4.8%	100.0%	

5. 援助金額的統計數字

5.1 正如上文所述，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變動，以及經參考有關價格指數所反映綜援住戶面對的物價變動後作出的調整。表 9 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 As mentioned above, over the years, there were adjustments in the rate of CSSA payments. The changes were mainly due to substantive adjustments arising from implementing recommendations of policy reviews and adjustments to take account of the impact of price changes on CSSA households as reflected by relevant price indices. Table 9 provides statistics on average monthly CSSA payments by number of eligible members.

表 9 2006 年至 2015 年按合資格家庭成員人數劃分的平均每月綜援金額
Table 9 Average monthly CSSA payments by number of eligible members, 2006 to 2015

元
\$

合資格家庭 成員人數 Number of eligible members	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	3,468	3,539	3,706	3,874	3,947	4,163	4,531	4,848	5,045	5,399
2	5,786	5,897	6,065	6,357	6,343	6,618	7,257	7,645	7,984	8,560
3	7,753	7,914	8,048	8,409	8,373	8,772	9,488	9,975	10,450	11,307
4	9,118	9,344	9,480	9,920	9,878	10,371	11,242	11,817	12,438	13,401
5	10,825	11,092	11,165	11,660	11,588	12,172	13,143	13,772	14,453	15,521
6 或以上 6 or above	13,534	13,883	13,900	14,501	14,400	15,127	16,282	16,943	17,681	19,101

註釋：平均每月綜援金額為估算數字，並已包括該年按既定機制所作的調整。具體而言，平均金額是指沒有其他入息的綜援個案可獲發放的金額，有關數字可視作綜援計劃下的「認可需要」。(數字不包括向綜援個案發放的一次過額外金額。)

Note: Average monthly CSSA payments refer to the estimated payments in the respective years, which have taken into consideration the rate adjustment in accordance with the established mechanism. That is, average payment refers to the amount of payment when CSSA cases do not have other income and can be more specifically regarded as "recognised needs" under the CSSA Scheme. (Figures do not include any additional one-off payments provided for CSSA cases.)