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2007 年至 2017 年
綜合社會保障援助計劃的統計數字
Statistics on Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme,
2007 to 2017

2007 年至 2017 年 綜合社會保障援助計劃的統計數字 Statistics on Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme, 2007 to 2017

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 2.1%。整體綜援個案數目由 2007 年年底接近 29 萬宗，逐步下跌至 2017 年年底的約 23 萬宗。當中以低收入個案（-12.8%）及失業個案（-9.0%）的跌幅較大。在 2017 年年底，共有 336 681 名綜接受助人，較 2007 年年底減少 32.2%。本文敘述在 2007 年至 2017 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 has decreased gradually at an average rate of 2.1% per annum in the past decade. The number of cases fell from nearly 290 000 as at the end of 2007 to about 230 000 as at the end of 2017. Larger extents of decrease were noted in low-earnings cases (-12.8%) and unemployment cases (-9.0%). There were 336 681 CSSA recipients as at the end of 2017, representing a drop of 32.2% when compared with that as at the end of 2007. This article describes the major changes in the number of CSSA cases and recipients during the period from 2007 to 2017.

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
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**2007 年至 2017 年
綜合社會保障援助計劃的統計數字
Statistics on Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme, 2007 to 2017**

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）推行毋須供款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 the members of the community who are in need of financial or material assistance. The non-contributory 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) Scheme. 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分別為年齡在 70 歲或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。在 2013 年 4 月實施的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，每月提供津貼，以補助他們的生活開支。由 2013 年 10 月起實施的廣東計劃，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。

1.5 以下的分析主要集中在綜援計劃上。

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低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 a monthly allowance to Hong Kong residents who are 70 years of age or over or who are severely disabled respectively to meet their special needs arising from old age or disability respectively. Old Age Living Allowance, launched in April 2013, aims to provide a monthly allowance to supplement the living expenses of Hong Kong residents aged 65 or over who are in need of financial support. The Guangdong Scheme, launched in October 2013, provides Old Age Allowance for eligible Hong Kong elderly persons aged 65 or over who choose to reside in Guangdong without the need to return to Hong Kong every year. Except for Old Age Living Allowance and applicants aged 65 to 69 under the Guangdong Scheme, the allowances paid under the SSA Scheme are non-means-tested¹.

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 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 earnings or working hours lower than the prescribed levels 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.

1 另外，政府於 2018 年 4 月推出福建計劃，向選擇移居福建的合資格香港長者發放高齡津貼。

1 Separately, the Government launched the Fujian Scheme in April 2018 to provide Old Age Allowance to eligible Hong Kong elderly persons who choose to reside in Fujian.

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，依據其申領綜援的主要原因而分類。綜援個案總數由 2007 年年底的 288 145 宗，逐步下跌至 2017 年年底的 232 134 宗。在過去 10 年間，整體個案數目平均每年下跌 2.1%。低收入個案（-12.8%）及失業個案（-9.0%）的跌幅較大。（表 1 和圖 1）

2.2 If the applicant is living with 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 for applying for CSSA with reference to the particulars of eligible members in the case. The total number of CSSA cases has decreased gradually from 288 145 as at the end of 2007 to 232 134 as at the end of 2017, representing an average drop of 2.1% per annum in the past decade. Larger extents of decrease were noted in low-earnings cases (-12.8%) and unemployment cases (-9.0%). (Table 1 and Chart 1)

表 1 2007 年年底至 2017 年年底按類別劃分的綜援個案數目
Table 1 Number of CSSA cases by category, end-2007 to end-2017

個案類別 Case category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	宗	
												Cases	
												平均每年 變動率 Average rate of change per annum (%)	
年老 Old age	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)	146 083 (59.8)	144 336 (60.9)	144 198 (62.1)		-0.6
永久性殘疾 Permanent disability	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)	17 914 (7.3)	17 602 (7.4)	17 133 (7.4)		-0.5
健康欠佳 Ill-health	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)	24 458 (10.0)	24 184 (10.2)	23 632 (10.2)		-0.3
單親 Single parent	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)	28 403 (11.6)	26 985 (11.4)	25 792 (11.1)		-3.6
低收入 Low-earnings	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)	6 335 (2.6)	5 230 (2.2)	4 401 (1.9)		-12.8
失業 Unemployment	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)	16 332 (6.7)	14 340 (6.0)	12 741 (5.5)		-9.0
其他 Others	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)	4 570 (1.9)	4 379 (1.8)	4 237 (1.8)		-3.6
總計 Total	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)	244 095 (100.0)	237 056 (100.0)	232 134 (100.0)		-2.1

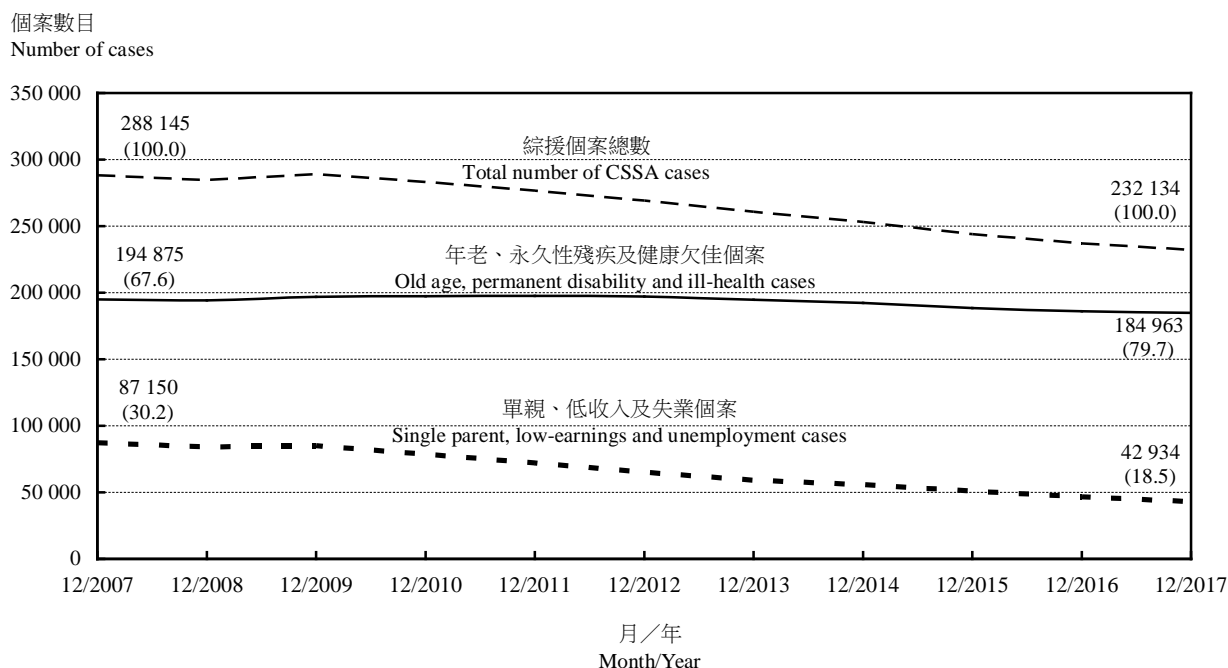
註釋：括號內數字代表佔總計的百分比。
 由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總計不符。

Notes: Figures in brackets refer to the percentage to totals.
 Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

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比例，由 2007 年年底的 67.6% 逐漸上升至 2017 年年底的 79.7%。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 2007 年年底的 30.2% 回落至 2017 年年底的 18.5%。（表 1 和圖 1）

2.4 Analysed by category, the proportion of cases under old age, permanent disability and ill-health categories as a whole increased gradually from 67.6% as at the end of 2007 to 79.7% as at the end of 2017. 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 30.2% as at the end of 2007 to 18.5% as at the end of 2017. (Table 1 and Chart 1)

圖 1 2007 年年底至 2017 年年底按類別劃分的綜援個案數目
Chart 1 Number of CSSA cases by category, end-2007 to end-2017



註釋：括號內數字代表佔綜援個案總計的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets refer to the percentage to total number of CSSA cases.

受助人

2.5 在 2017 年年底的 232 134 個綜援個案中，共有 336 681 名受助人，較 2007 年年底減少 32.2%。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 年年底的 188 283 人持續下跌至 2017 年年底的 167 358 人。長者受助人佔整體 60 歲或以上人口總數的比率則由 2007 年的 16% 逐漸下降至 2017 年的 9%。（表 2）

2.6 60 歲以下受助人的數目亦從 2007 年年底的 309 627 人逐漸下跌至 2017 年年底的 169 323 人。他們佔同一年齡組別人口的比率由 2007 年的 5% 逐漸下降至 2017 年的 3%。

Recipients

2.5 Among the 232 134 CSSA cases as at the end of 2017, there were 336 681 recipients, representing a decrease of 32.2% when compared with that as at the end of 2007. Analysed by age, the number of recipients aged 60 or over (regarded as elderly persons under the CSSA Scheme) decreased gradually from 188 283 as at the end of 2010 to 167 358 as at the end of 2017, while the rate of elderly recipients to the whole population aged 60 or over decreased gradually from 16% in 2007 to 9% in 2017. (Table 2)

2.6 The number of recipients aged under 60 also decreased gradually from 309 627 as at the end of 2007 to 169 323 as at the end of 2017. Their rate to population of the same age group decreased gradually from 5% in 2007 to 3% in 2017.

表 2 2007 年年底至 2017 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-2007 to end-2017

年齡組別 Age group	人 Persons										
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
15 歲以下 Below 15	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]	56 790 (15.6) [7]	53 350 (15.3) [6]	50 816 (15.1) [6]
15 至 59 歲 15 - 59	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]	135 515 (37.1) [3]	126 076 (36.2) [3]	118 507 (35.2) [2]
60 歲或以上 60 or over	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]	172 541 (47.3) [11]	169 005 (48.5) [10]	167 358 (49.7) [9]
總計 Total	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]	364 846 (100.0) [5]	348 431 (100.0) [5]	336 681 (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百分比。

由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總計不符。

Notes: Figures include CSSA recipients among all CSSA cases.

Figures in round brackets refer to the percentage to the overall total.

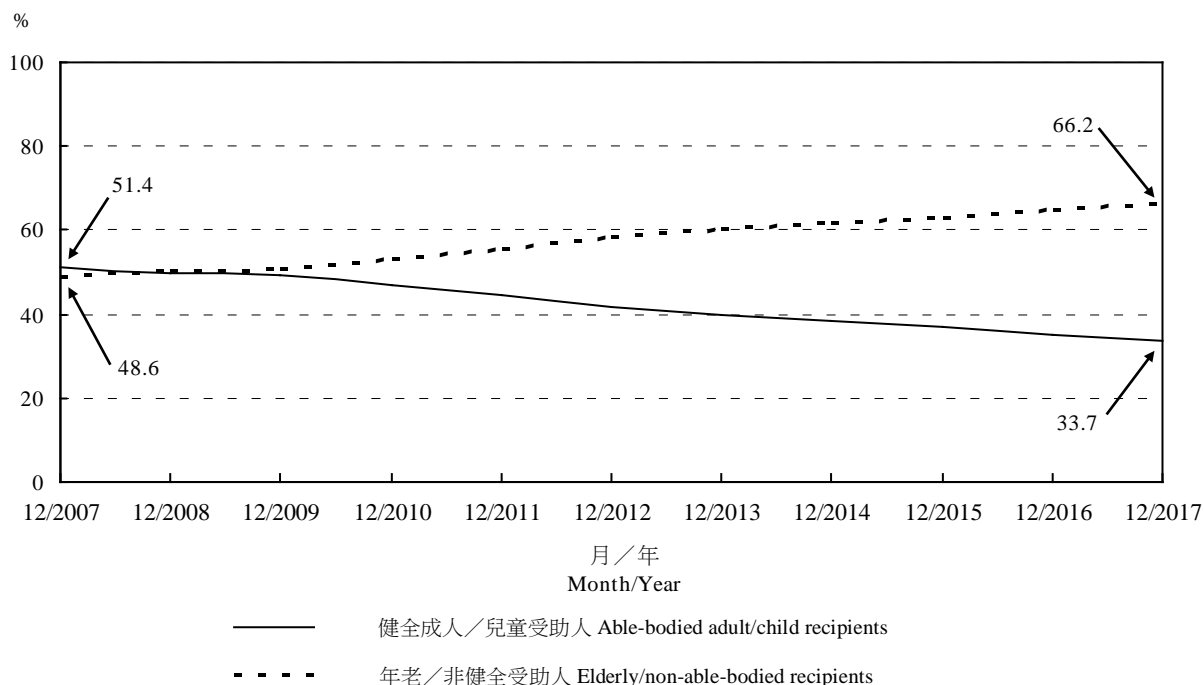
Figures in square brackets refer to the percentage to the Hong Kong population of the respective age group.

Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

2.7 年老／非健全受助人佔所有綜援受助人的比例由 2007 年年底的 48.6% 逐漸增加至 2017 年年底的 66.2%，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 48.6% as at the end of 2007 to 66.2% as at the end of 2017, while the proportion of able-bodied adult/child recipients dropped gradually. The two categories of recipients contributed a similar share in the overall CSSA recipients in 2008. (Chart 2)

圖 2 2007 年年底至 2017 年年底按類別劃分的綜接受助人百分比
Chart 2 Percentage of CSSA recipients by category, end-2007 to end-2017



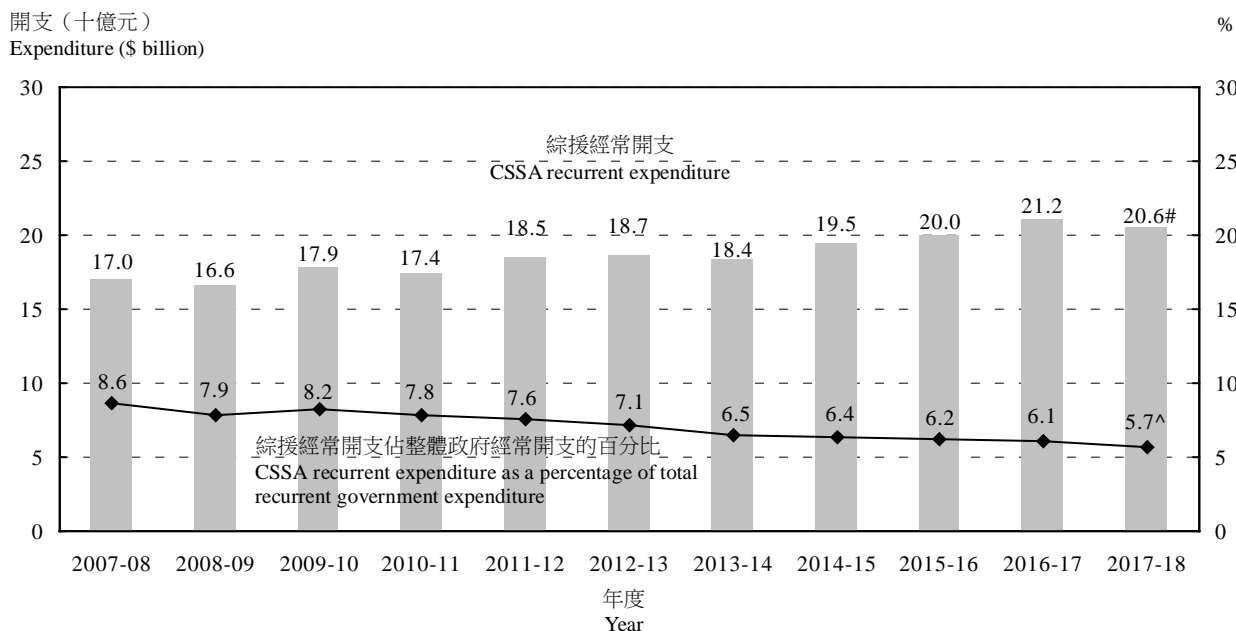
開支

2.8 綜援金額每年按有關價格指數所反映綜援住戶面對的物價變動調整。2017-18 年度綜援經常開支佔整體政府經常開支總額的百分比為 5.7%，而在 2007-08 年度的百分比則為 8.6%。雖然綜援個案數目持續下降，綜援經常開支由 2007-08 年度的 170 億元增加至 2017-18 年度的 206 億元（臨時數字），增幅約 20.6%。（圖 3）

Expenditure

2.8 The rate of CSSA payments is adjusted annually in accordance with the relevant price indices which reflect the impact of price changes on CSSA households. The share of CSSA recurrent expenditure in the total recurrent government expenditure in 2017-18 was 5.7%, compared with 8.6% in 2007-08. Although the number of CSSA cases continued to decrease, the CSSA recurrent expenditure increased from \$17.0 billion in 2007-08 to \$20.6 billion (provisional figure) in 2017-18, which represented an increase of around 20.6% as compared with that in 2007-08. (Chart 3)

圖 3 2007-08 年度至 2017-18 年度綜援經常開支及其在整體政府經常開支中的百分比
Chart 3 CSSA recurrent expenditure and its percentage in total recurrent government expenditure, 2007-08 to 2017-18



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 2017-18 年度的百分比時，所用的整體政府經常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 2017-18, 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 2017 年年底的各類個案中，年老個案佔總個案數目的 62.1%，其中大多數年老個案屬單身個案（78.5%）。「綜援長者廣東及福建省養老計劃」的個案則有 1 399 宗，佔總個案數目的 1.0%。

3.2 按年老個案的住屋類別分析，59.8% 的受助人居於公共房屋，28.7% 居於住宿院舍，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 62.1% of the total number of cases as at the end of 2017. Most of the old age cases were single person cases (78.5%). There were 1 399 cases under the PCSSA Scheme, represented about 1.0% of the total number of cases as at the end of 2017.

3.2 Analysed by type of housing among old age cases, 59.8% of the recipients were living in public housing, 28.7% in residential care homes, and 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%。

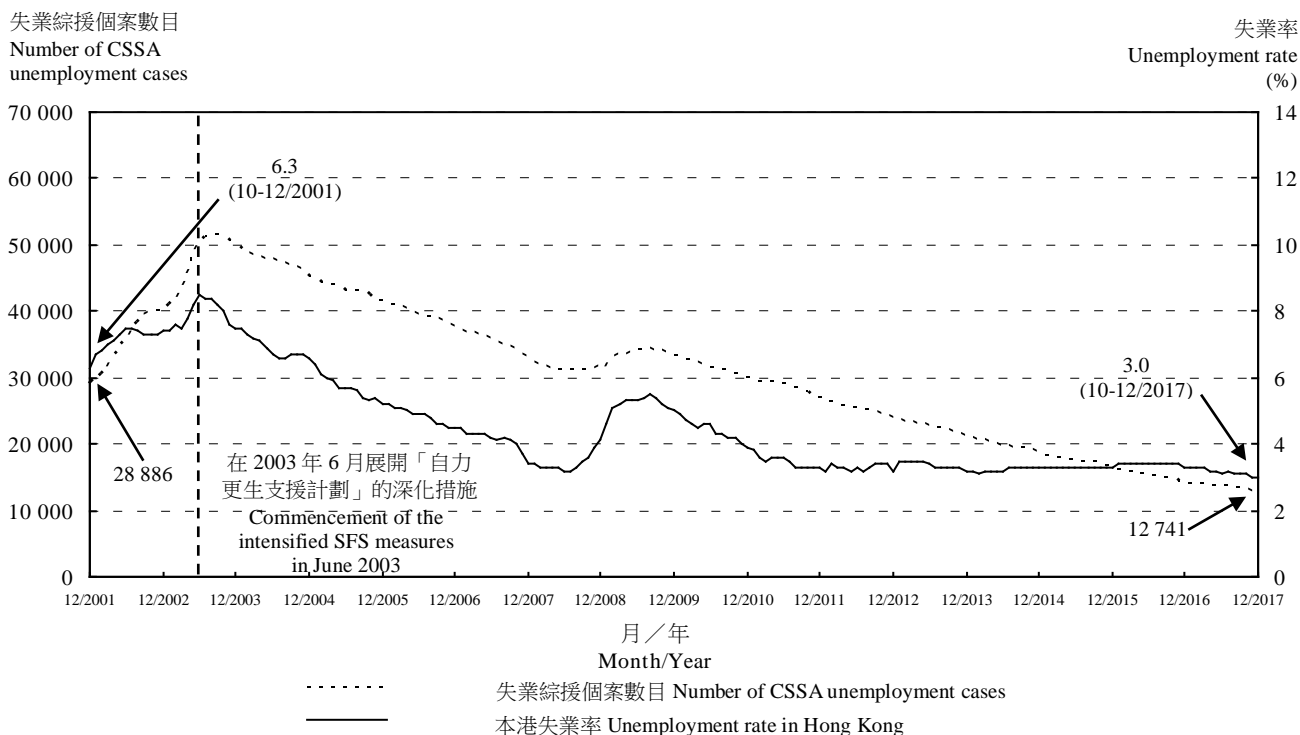
3.4 自社署在 2003 年 6 月推出「自力更生支援計劃」的深化措施後，失業個案數目上升的速度於 2003 年 6 月至 9 月期間迅速下降，個案數目亦自 2003 年 10 月起持續下降，直至 2008 年 10 月。之後，失業個案數目在其後的 8 個月稍微回升。自 2009 年 9 月起，失業個案的數目再次逐漸下跌，於 2017 年 12 月的宗數為 12 741 宗。（圖 4）

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 the period from June to September 2003. The number of cases also started to decline since October 2003 until October 2008, followed by a slight increase in the number of unemployment cases for 8 consecutive months. The number of unemployment cases again gradually decreased since September 2009 and stood at 12 741 in December 2017. (Chart 4)

圖 4 2001 年年底至 2017 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-2017



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 2017 年年底的失業個案中，58.3% 屬於單身個案。在失業受助人中，50.5% 是女性，81.4% 年齡介乎 40 至 59 歲²。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 7.3 年，而 73.0% 的受助人已領取綜援超過 3 年。（表 3 和表 4）

3.5 Of the unemployment cases as at the end of 2017, 58.3% were single person cases. Among the unemployed recipients, 50.5% were females, and 81.4% were between the age of 40 and 59². Analysed by the duration of receiving CSSA, the median length of receiving CSSA of unemployed recipients was 7.3 years. Around 73.0% of the recipients had been receiving CSSA for more than 3 years. (Table 3 and Table 4)

² 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。

² Under the CSSA Scheme, unemployed recipients will be regarded as elderly recipients when they reach the age of 60.

表 3 2017 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 in a household, as at end-2017

合資格家庭成員人數 Number of eligible members in a household	失業綜援個案的百分比 % of CSSA unemployment cases
1	58.3
2	11.4
3	11.7
4	10.3
5	5.3
6 或以上 6 or over	2.9
總計 Total	100.0

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總計不符。

Note: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

表 4 2017 年年底按年齡組別及性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 age group and sex, as at end-2017

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	5.4	4.2	9.6
30 至 39 歲 30 - 39	5.0	3.9	8.9
40 至 49 歲 40 - 49	12.4	19.1	31.4
50 至 59 歲 50 - 59	26.8	23.3	50.0
總計 Total	49.5	50.5	100.0
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	51	49	50

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總計不符。

Note: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

單親個案

3.6 單親個案在 2007 年至 2017 年間錄得顯著的跌幅，數目由 2007 年年底的 37 036 宗，跌至 2017 年年底的 25 792 宗，跌幅達 30.4%。（表 1）

3.7 在 2017 年年底的單親個案中，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 5.6 年，約 54.4% 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 2007 to 2017. The number of cases dropped from 37 036 as at the end of 2007 to 25 792 as at the end of 2017, representing a decrease of 30.4%. (Table 1)

3.7 Of the single parent cases as at the end of 2017, 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 5.6 years. Some 54.4% of the cases had been receiving CSSA for more than 5 years. (Table 5)

表 5 2017 年年底按領取綜援年期及合資格家庭成員人數劃分的單親個案百分比分布
Table 5 Percentage distribution of single parent cases by duration of receiving CSSA and number of eligible members in a household, as at end-2017

領取綜援年期 Duration of receiving CSSA	單親個案百分比分布 Percentage distribution of single parent cases					總計 Total
	合資格家庭成員人數 Number of eligible members in a household					
	2	3	4	5	6 或以上 6 or over	
1 年或以下 1 year or below	5.8	3.5	0.7	0.1	§	10.2
1 年以上至 3 年 More than 1 year - 3 years	10.7	6.8	1.4	0.2	0.1	19.2
3 年以上至 5 年 More than 3 years - 5 years	8.5	6.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	16.1
5 年以上至 10 年 More than 5 years - 10 years	15.5	10.1	2.3	0.4	0.1	28.4
10 年以上 More than 10 years	14.6	8.4	2.4	0.5	0.2	26.1
總計 Total	55.2	34.8	8.1	1.5	0.5	100.0

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總計不符。

§ 少於 0.05%。

Notes: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

§ Less than 0.05%.

3.8 至於單親家長受助人方面，87.6% 為女性，大多數年齡介乎 30 至 49 歲。大部分（64.5%）的受助人已經離婚或分居，14.2% 為已婚／同居而其配偶並不與其同住，10.9% 已喪偶。至於從未結婚而有子女的單親家長百分比為 10.5%。（表 6 及表 7）

3.8 For single parent recipients, 87.6% were females and most of them were between the age of 30 and 49. The majority (64.5%) of them were divorced/separated, 14.2% married/cohabited with spouses living elsewhere, and 10.9% widowed. The percentage of those who were never married and had dependant child(ren) was 10.5%. (Table 6 and Table 7)

表 6 2017 年年底按年齡組別及性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 age group and sex, as at end-2017

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	0.1	6.3	6.5
30 至 39 歲 30 - 39	1.2	29.5	30.7
40 至 49 歲 40 - 49	3.3	41.1	44.4
50 至 59 歲 50 - 59	4.3	10.0	14.3
60 歲或以上 60 or over	3.4	0.7	4.1
總計 Total	12.4	87.6	100.0
年齡中位數（歲） Median age (years)	54	41	42

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總計不符。

Note: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

表 7 2017 年年底按婚姻狀況及性別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 marital status and sex, as at end-2017

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	0.4	10.1	10.5
已婚／同居 Married/Cohabited	2.6	11.6	14.2
離婚／分居 Divorced/Separated	8.6	55.8	64.5
喪偶 Widowed	0.7	10.1	10.9
總計 Total	12.4	87.6	100.0

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總計不符。

Note: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

低收入個案

3.9 在 2017 年年底共有 4 401 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。87.1% 的個案已領取綜援超過 3 年。

4. 新來港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⁴，由 2007 年年底的 35 677 人逐漸下跌至 2013 年年底的 13 105 人，跌幅為 63.3%。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 23.3% 至 2017 年年底的 16 155 人。（表 8）

4.2 涉及新來港受助人的個案則由 2007 年年底的 24 454 宗逐漸下跌至 2013 年年底的 9 540 宗，之後增加至 2017 年年底的 11 524 宗，整段期間的跌幅為 52.9%。在 2017 年，這類個案的主要個案類別包括單親（38.5%）、年老（26.8%）及健康欠佳（12.0%）。（表 8）

Low-earnings cases

3.9 There were 4 401 low-earnings cases as at the end of 2017. Nearly all the low-earnings cases were family cases having at least two recipients. 87.1% of them had been receiving CSSA for more than 3 years.

4. Statistics on new arrival CSSA recipients³

4.1 The number of new arrival CSSA recipients⁴ decreased gradually from 35 677 as at the end of 2007 to 13 105 as at the end of 2013, representing a drop of 63.3%. Subsequently, the number increased by 23.3% to 16 155 as at the end of 2017 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 24 454 as at the end of 2007 to 9 540 as at the end of 2013 and then increased to 11 524 as at the end of 2017, representing a drop of 52.9% over the whole period. The major categories of these cases in 2017 were single parent (38.5%), old age (26.8%) and ill-health (12.0%). (Table 8)

3 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。

4 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」。

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

4 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 2007 年年底至 2017 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-2007 to end-2017

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		
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	
2015	18 715	13 446	22.6	4.1	11.4	40.1	7.8	10.0	4.1	100.0	
2016	16 974	12 280	25.0	4.0	11.9	39.6	6.0	9.5	4.1	100.0	
2017	16 155	11 524	26.8	3.8	12.0	38.5	5.3	9.4	4.2	100.0	

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總計不符。

Note: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

5. 援助金額的統計數字

5.1 正如上文所述，綜援金額每年按有關價格指數所反映綜援住戶面對的物價變動調整。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, the rate of CSSA payments is adjusted annually in accordance with the relevant price indices which reflect the impact of price changes on CSSA households. Table 9 provides statistics on average monthly CSSA payments by the number of eligible members in a household.

表 9 2009 年至 2018 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 in a household, 2009 to 2018

元
\$

合資格家庭 成員人數 Number of eligible members in a household	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	3,874	3,947	4,163	4,531	4,848	5,045	5,399	5,690	5,932	6,201
2	6,357	6,343	6,618	7,257	7,645	7,984	8,560	8,891	9,248	9,610
3	8,409	8,373	8,772	9,488	9,975	10,450	11,307	11,752	12,250	12,730
4	9,920	9,878	10,371	11,242	11,817	12,438	13,401	13,943	14,579	15,182
5	11,660	11,588	12,172	13,143	13,772	14,453	15,521	16,085	16,797	17,462
6 或以上 6 or over	14,501	14,400	15,127	16,282	16,943	17,681	19,101	19,805	20,617	21,365

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.