

# 香港統計月刊

## Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics

2021 年 9 月  
September 2021

*專題文章*  
*Feature Article*

2010 年至 2020 年綜合社會保障援助計劃的統計數字  
Statistics on Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme,  
2010 to 2020

# 2010 年至 2020 年 綜合社會保障援助計劃的統計數字 Statistics on Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme, 2010 to 2020

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 2.3%。整體綜援個案數目由 2010 年年底的約 28 萬宗，逐步下跌至 2020 年年底的約 22 萬宗。當中以低收入個案（平均每年-16.0%）及失業個案（平均每年-4.2%）的跌幅較大。在 2020 年年底，共有 319 200 名綜接受助人，較 2010 年年底減少 31.5%。本文敘述在 2010 年至 2020 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 2.3% per annum in the past decade. The number of cases fell from about 280 000 as at the end of 2010 to about 220 000 as at the end of 2020. Larger extents of decrease were noted in low-earnings cases (-16.0% per annum on average) and unemployment cases (-4.2% per annum on average). There were 319 200 CSSA recipients as at the end of 2020, representing a drop of 31.5% when compared with that as at the end of 2010. This article describes the major changes in the number of CSSA cases and recipients during the period from 2010 to 2020.

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：(852) 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. : (852) 2892 5225; E-mail : rsenq@swd.gov.hk).

# 2010 年至 2020 年 綜合社會保障援助計劃的統計數字 Statistics on Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme, 2010 to 2020

## 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，可獲每月的標準金額及每年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 payment and the annual long-term supplement during their stay in Guangdong or Fujian.

1.4 社署亦由 2020 年起分階段實施一系列改善綜援計劃的措施，包括調高租金津貼最高金額、將每月最高豁免計算入息限額由 2,500 元增加 60%至 4,000 元，及把多項特別津貼擴展至合資格非長者健全受助人等。所有相關措施已於 2021 年 2 月全面落实。

1.5 除綜援外，社署推行的公共福利金計劃設有普通傷殘津貼、高額傷殘津貼、高齡津貼、普通長者生活津貼、高額長者生活津貼、廣東計劃及福建計劃。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。至於在 2013 年 4 月起實施的長者生活津貼（其後易名為普通長者生活津貼），以及在 2018 年 6 月實施的高額長者生活津貼，是為年齡在 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。廣東計劃由 2013 年 10 月起實施，以及福建計劃由 2018 年 4 月起實施。廣東計劃及福建計劃下的長者生活津貼（包括普通長者生活津貼及高額長者生活津貼）由 2020 年 1 月起實施。廣東計劃及福建計劃的目的是讓選擇分別移居廣東及福建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／長者生活津貼。除長者生活津貼，公共福利金計劃下發放的津貼均毋須經濟狀況審查。

1.6 以下的分析主要集中在綜援計劃上。

1.4 SWD has implemented a series of improvement measures to the CSSA Scheme by phases starting 2020, which include increasing the maximum rent allowance, raising the maximum amount of disregarded earnings by 60% from \$2,500 to \$4,000 per month, extending a range of special grants to eligible non-elderly able-bodied recipients, etc. All these measures were fully implemented by February 2021.

1.5 Apart from the CSSA Scheme, the SSA Scheme administered by SWD comprises Normal Disability Allowance (DA), Higher DA, Old Age Allowance (OAA), Normal Old Age Living Allowance (OALA), Higher OALA, Guangdong (GD) Scheme and Fujian (FJ) Scheme. The OAA and DA provide a monthly allowance to Hong Kong residents who are 70 years of age or above or who are severely disabled to meet their special needs arising from old age or disability respectively. The OALA, launched in April 2013 (subsequently renamed as Normal OALA), and the Higher OALA, launched in June 2018, are to provide a monthly allowance to supplement the living expenses of Hong Kong residents aged 65 or above who are in need of financial support. The GD Scheme was launched in October 2013 and the FJ Scheme was launched in April 2018. The OALA (including Normal OALA and Higher OALA) under the GD Scheme and the FJ Scheme were launched in January 2020. The GD Scheme and the FJ Scheme are to provide OAA/OALA for eligible Hong Kong elderly persons who choose to reside in Guangdong and Fujian without the need to return to Hong Kong every year. Except for the OALA, the allowances paid under the SSA Scheme are non-means-tested.

1.6 The following analyses focus on the CSSA Scheme.

## 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」<sup>1</sup>，才符合資格領取綜援。

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 2010 年年底的 283 176 宗，逐步下跌至 2020 年年底的 224 895 宗。在過去 10 年間，整體個案數目平均每年下跌 2.3%。低收入個案（平均每年-16.0%）及失業個案（平均每年-4.2%）的跌幅較大。（表 1 及圖 1）

1 60 至 64 歲而申領綜援的健全成人可按意願參加「自力更生支援計劃」，即若他們沒有參加計劃，也不會受罰則影響。

## 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 less 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<sup>1</sup> as a condition of receiving assistance.

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 283 176 as at the end of 2010 to 224 895 as at the end of 2020, representing an average drop of 2.3% per annum in the past decade. Larger extents of decrease were noted in low-earnings cases (-16.0% per annum on average) and unemployment cases (-4.2% per annum on average). (Table 1 and Chart 1)

1 Able-bodied CSSA adults aged 60 to 64 may participate in the SFS Scheme on a voluntary basis and will not be subject to sanction if they do not join the scheme.

**表 1 2010 年年底至 2020 年年底按類別劃分的綜援個案數目**  
**Table 1 Number of CSSA cases by category, end-2010 to end-2020**

個案類別 Case category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	宗	
												Cases	
												平均每年 變動率 Average rate of change per annum (%)	
年老 Old age	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)	142 364 (62.9)	136 050 (61.8)	130 647 (58.1)		-1.6
永久性殘疾 Permanent disability	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)	16 739 (7.4)	16 923 (7.7)	17 377 (7.7)		-0.6
健康欠佳 Ill-health	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)	23 103 (10.2)	23 917 (10.9)	26 056 (11.6)		0.3
單親 Single parent	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)	24 697 (10.9)	23 678 (10.8)	24 760 (11.0)		-3.2
低收入 Low-earnings	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)	3 589 (1.6)	3 002 (1.4)	2 520 (1.1)		-16.0
失業 Unemployment	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)	11 818 (5.2)	12 570 (5.7)	19 506 (8.7)		-4.2
其他 Others	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)	4 127 (1.8)	4 035 (1.8)	4 029 (1.8)		-5.7
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>283 176 (100.0)</b>	<b>276 710 (100.0)</b>	<b>269 239 (100.0)</b>	<b>260 774 (100.0)</b>	<b>253 054 (100.0)</b>	<b>244 095 (100.0)</b>	<b>237 056 (100.0)</b>	<b>232 134 (100.0)</b>	<b>226 437 (100.0)</b>	<b>220 175 (100.0)</b>	<b>224 895 (100.0)</b>		<b>-2.3</b>

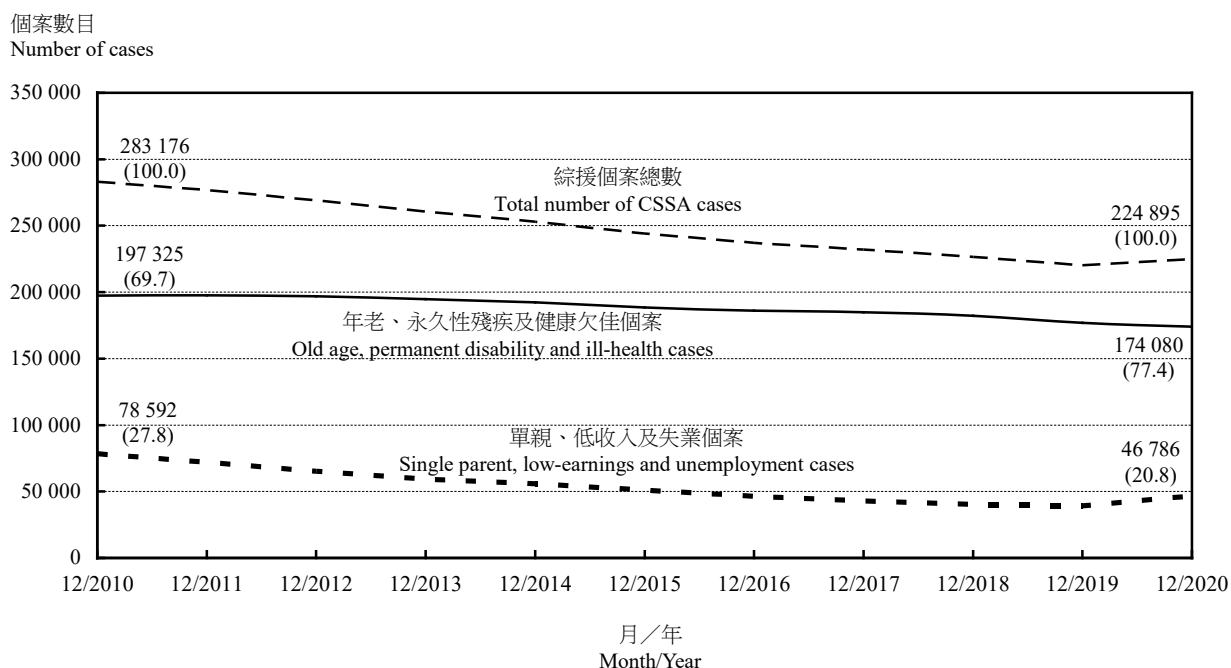
註釋：括號內數字代表佔總計的百分比。  
 由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總計不符。

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 2010 年年底的 69.7% 逐漸上升至 2020 年年底的 77.4%。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，則由 2010 年年底的 27.8% 回落至 2020 年年底的 20.8%。（表 1 及圖 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 69.7% as at the end of 2010 to 77.4% as at the end of 2020. 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 27.8% as at the end of 2010 to 20.8% as at the end of 2020. (Table 1 and Chart 1)

**圖 1 2010 年年底至 2020 年年底按類別劃分的綜援個案數目**  
**Chart 1 Number of CSSA cases by category, end-2010 to end-2020**



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 2020 年年底的 224 895 個綜援個案中，共有 319 200 名受助人，較 2010 年年底減少 31.5%。按年齡分析，65 歲或以上的受助人人數由 2010 年年底的 160 201 人持續下跌至 2020 年年底的 132 316 人。他們佔整體 65 歲或以上人口總數的比率則由 2010 年的 17% 逐漸下降至 2020 年的 9%。（表 2）

2.6 65 歲以下受助人的數目亦從 2010 年年底的 305 805 人逐漸下跌至 2020 年年底的 186 884 人。他們佔同一年齡組別人口的比率由 2010 年的 5% 逐漸下降至 2020 年的 3%。

## Recipients

2.5 Among the 224 895 CSSA cases as at the end of 2020, there were 319 200 recipients, representing a decrease of 31.5% when compared with that as at the end of 2010. Analysed by age, the number of recipients aged 65 or over decreased gradually from 160 201 as at the end of 2010 to 132 316 as at the end of 2020. Their rate to the whole population aged 65 or over decreased gradually from 17% in 2010 to 9% in 2020. (Table 2)

2.6 The number of recipients aged under 65 also decreased gradually from 305 805 as at the end of 2010 to 186 884 as at the end of 2020. Their rate to population of the same age group decreased gradually from 5% in 2010 to 3% in 2020.

**表 2 2010 年年底至 2020 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-2010 to end-2020**

年齡組別 Age group	人 Persons										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15 歲以下 Below 15	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]	48 476 (15.0) [6]	46 021 (14.8) [5]	47 648 (14.9) [6]
15 至 59 歲 15 - 59	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]	111 748 (34.6) [2]	106 662 (34.3) [2]	113 801 (35.7) [2]
60 至 64 歲 60 - 64	28 082 (6.0) [7]	28 597 (6.5) [7]	28 290 (6.8) [6]	27 393 (6.9) [6]	26 747 (7.0) [6]	26 079 (7.1) [5]	25 401 (7.3) [5]	25 303 (7.5) [5]	25 304 (7.8) [4]	24 324 (7.8) [4]	25 435 (8.0) [4]
65 歲或以上 65 or over	160 201 (34.4) [17]	158 502 (35.8) [16]	156 575 (37.4) [16]	152 610 (38.6) [15]	149 806 (39.3) [14]	146 462 (40.1) [13]	143 604 (41.2) [12]	142 055 (42.2) [11]	137 495 (42.6) [11]	134 332 (43.1) [10]	132 316 (41.5) [9]
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>466 006</b> <b>(100.0)</b> [7]	<b>443 322</b> <b>(100.0)</b> [6]	<b>418 768</b> <b>(100.0)</b> [6]	<b>394 907</b> <b>(100.0)</b> [5]	<b>381 307</b> <b>(100.0)</b> [5]	<b>364 846</b> <b>(100.0)</b> [5]	<b>348 431</b> <b>(100.0)</b> [5]	<b>336 681</b> <b>(100.0)</b> [5]	<b>323 023</b> <b>(100.0)</b> [4]	<b>311 339</b> <b>(100.0)</b> [4]	<b>319 200</b> <b>(100.0)</b> [4]

註釋：數字包括所有綜援個案中接受援助的人數。

Notes : Figures include CSSA recipients among all CSSA cases.

圓括號內數字代表佔總計的百分比。

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

方括號內數字代表佔同一年齡組別總人口的百分比。

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

由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總計不符。

Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

2.7 長者<sup>2</sup>／非健全受助人佔所有綜援受助人的比例由 2010 年年底的 52.9% 逐漸增加至 2020 年年底的 64.9%，而健全成人／兒童受助人的比例則由 2010 年年底的 47.0% 逐漸下跌至 2020 年年底的 35.1%。（圖 2）

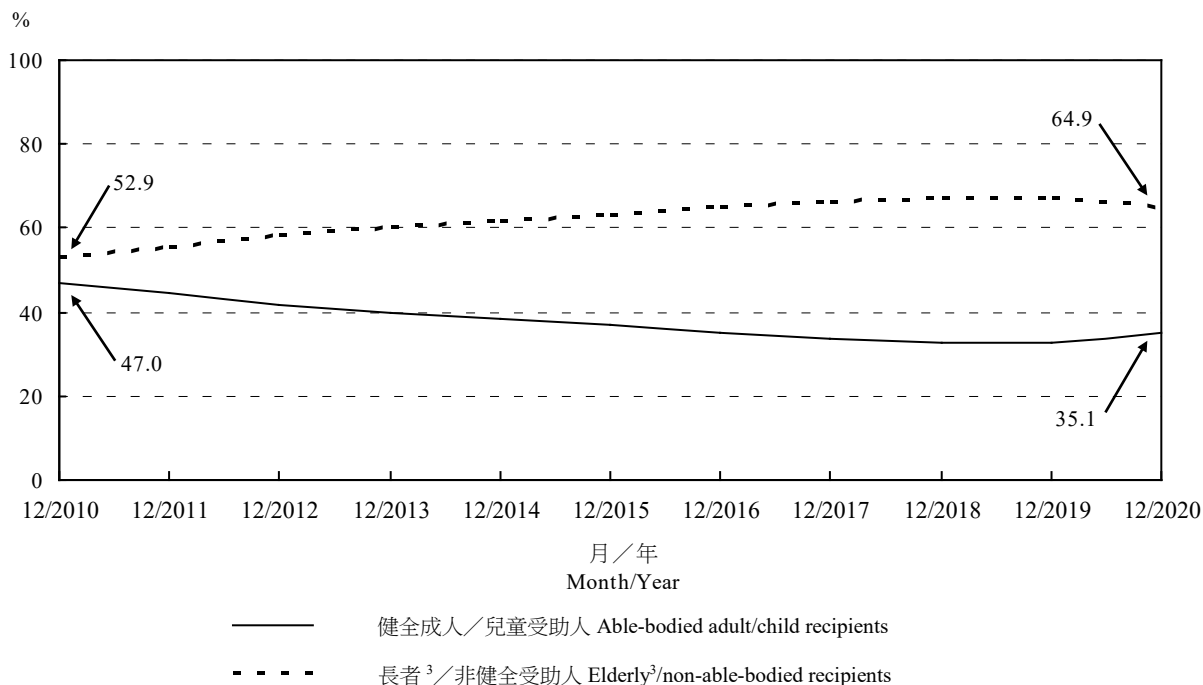
2.7 The proportion of elderly<sup>2</sup>/non-able-bodied recipients increased gradually from 52.9% as at the end of 2010 to 64.9% as at the end of 2020, while the proportion of able-bodied adult/child recipients dropped gradually from 47.0% as at the end of 2010 to 35.1% as at the end of 2020. (Chart 2)

2 由 2019 年 2 月 1 日起指 65 歲或以上人士，同時於 2019 年 2 月 1 日之前已領取長者綜援的 60 至 64 歲人士都會被視作長者。

2 It refers to persons aged 65 or above from 1 February 2019. Persons aged between 60 and 64 who have received elderly CSSA before 1 February 2019 are also treated as elderly.



**圖 2 2010 年年底至 2020 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-2010 to end-2020**



### 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。2020-21 年度綜援經常開支佔整體政府經常開支總額的百分比為 4.5%，而在 2010-11 年度的百分比則為 7.8%。雖然綜援個案數目持續下降，綜援經常開支由 2010-11 年度的 174 億元增加至 2020-21 年度的 212 億元（臨時數字），增幅約 21.4%。（圖 3）

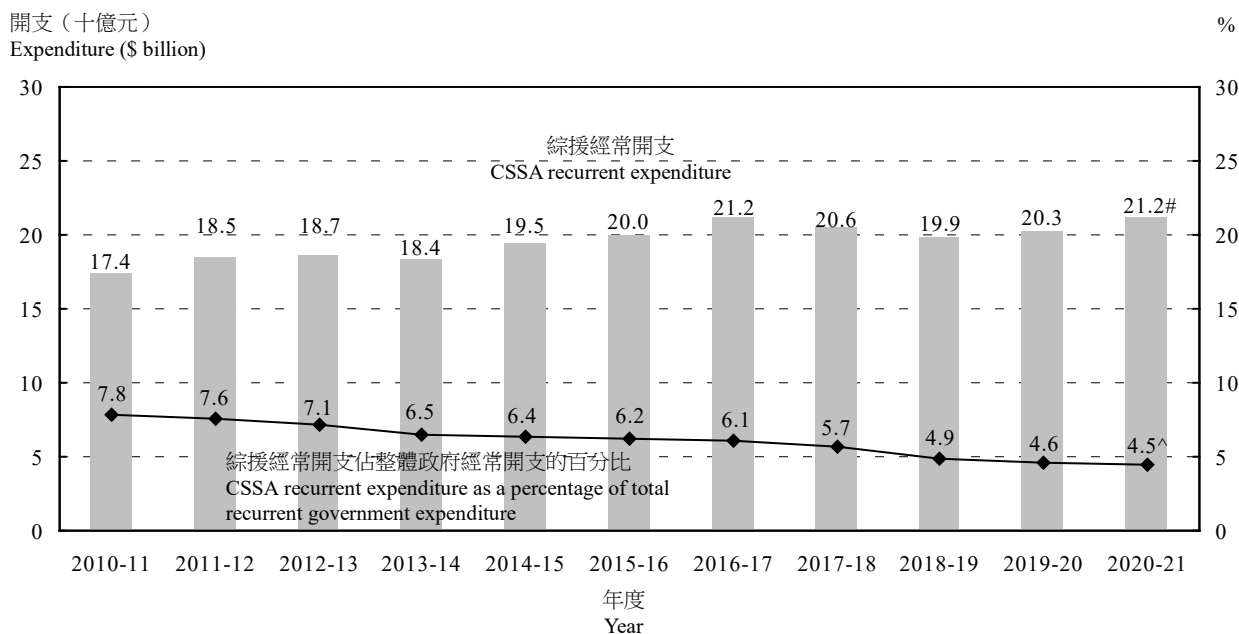
### Expenditure

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 2020-21 was 4.5%, compared with 7.8% in 2010-11. Although the number of CSSA cases continued to decrease, the CSSA recurrent expenditure increased from \$17.4 billion in 2010-11 to \$21.2 billion (provisional figure) in 2020-21, which represented an increase of around 21.4% as compared with that in 2010-11. (Chart 3)

3 請參考註腳 2。

3 Please refer to footnote 2.

**圖 3 2010-11 年度至 2020-21 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, 2010-11 to 2020-21**



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 2020-21 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 2020-21, 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 2020 年年底的各類個案中，年老個案佔總個案數目的 58.1%，其中大多數年老個案屬單身個案（80.0%）。「綜援長者廣東及福建省養老計劃」的個案則有 1 013 宗，佔總個案數目的 0.8%。

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，29.2% 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 58.1% of the total number of cases as at the end of 2020. Most of the old age cases were single person cases (80.0%). There were 1 013 cases under the PCSSA Scheme, representing about 0.8% of the total number of cases as at the end of 2020.

3.2 Analysed by type of housing among old age cases, 59.8% of the recipients were living in public housing, 29.2% 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 宗的高位，與 2001 年 3 月低位（23 250 宗）時比較，升幅高達 109.8%。

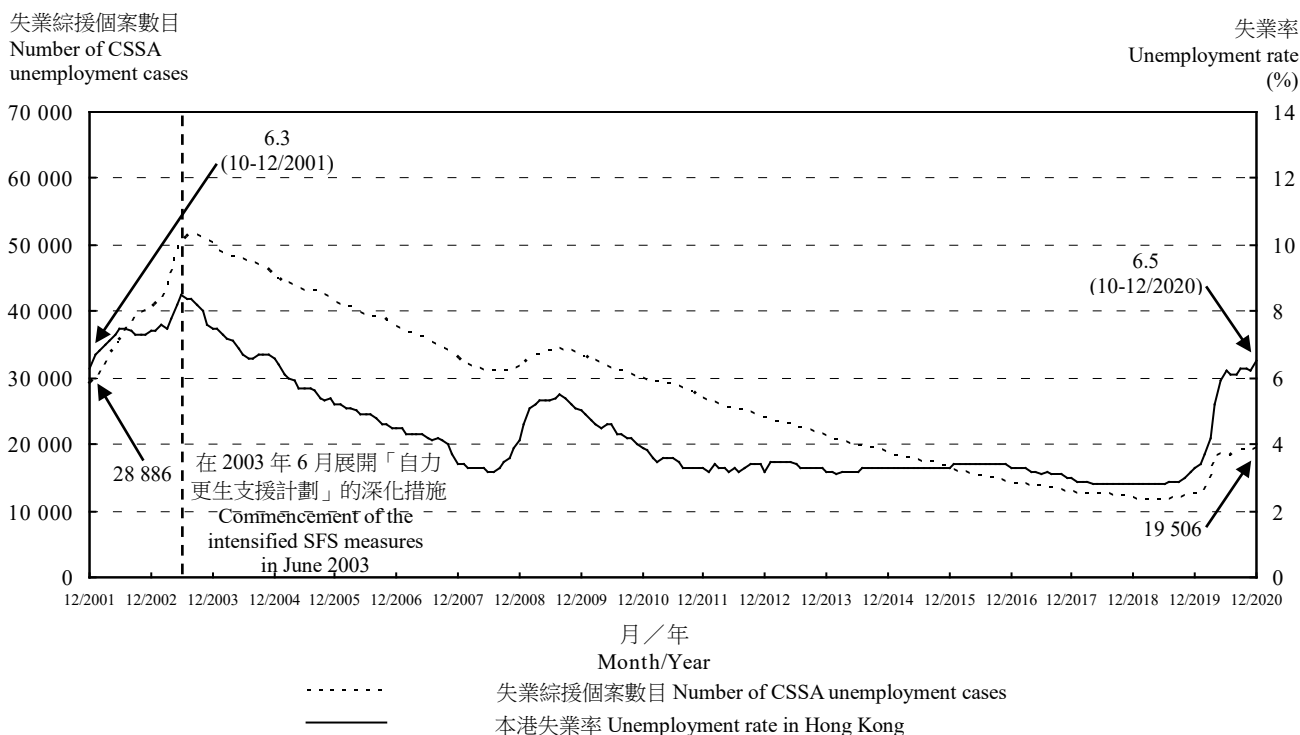
3.4 自社署在 2003 年 6 月推出「自力更生支援計劃」的深化措施後，失業個案數目上升的速度於 2003 年 6 月至 9 月期間迅速下降，個案數目亦自 2003 年 10 月起持續下降，直至 2008 年 10 月。之後，失業個案數目在其後的 8 個月稍微回升。自 2009 年 9 月起至 2019 年年中，失業個案的數目再次逐漸下跌。但於 2019 年下半年起，失業個案數目開始上升，於 2020 年 12 月的宗數為 19 506 宗，較 2019 年 12 月增加 55.2%。（圖 4）

### 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 high amount 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 until mid-2019. However, the number of unemployment cases started to increase since the second half of 2019 and stood at 19 506 in December 2020, representing an increase of 55.2% when compared with that as at December 2019. (Chart 4)

**圖 4 2001 年年底至 2020 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-2020**



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 2020 年年底的失業個案中，66.6% 屬於單身個案。在失業受助人中，50.0% 是女性，81.3% 年齡介乎 40 至 64 歲<sup>4</sup>。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 3.5 年，約 52.5% 的受助人已領取綜援超過 3 年。（表 3 及 4）

3.5 Of the unemployment cases as at the end of 2020, 66.6% were single person cases. Among the unemployed recipients, 50.0% were females, and 81.3% were between the age of 40 and 64<sup>4</sup>. Analysed by the duration of receiving CSSA, the median length of receiving CSSA of unemployed recipients was 3.5 years. Around 52.5% of the recipients had been receiving CSSA for more than 3 years. (Tables 3 and 4)

4 在綜援計劃下，當失業受助人年齡達 65 歲會被視為長者受助人。

4 Under the CSSA Scheme, unemployed recipients will be regarded as elderly recipients when they reach the age of 65.

**表 3 2020 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-2020**

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	66.6
2	9.7
3	8.9
4	8.4
5	4.2
6 或以上 6 or over	2.2
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**表 4 2020 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-2020**

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	5.0	3.7	8.7
30 至 39 歲 30 - 39	4.8	5.3	10.0
40 至 49 歲 40 - 49	10.6	18.1	28.7
50 至 59 歲 50 - 59	17.4	16.4	33.8
60 至 64 歲 60 - 64	12.2	6.5	18.8
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	53	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 2010 年至 2020 年間錄得顯著的跌幅，數目由 2010 年年底的 34 372 宗，跌至 2020 年年底的 24 760 宗，跌幅達 28.0%。（表 1）

3.7 在 2020 年年底的單親個案中，約有 89.3% 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 5.5 年，約 53.5% 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 2010 to 2020. The number of cases dropped from 34 372 as at the end of 2010 to 24 760 as at the end of 2020, representing a decrease of 28.0%. (Table 1)

3.7 Of the single parent cases as at the end of 2020, about 89.3% 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 5.5 years. Some 53.5% of the cases had been receiving CSSA for more than 5 years. (Table 5)

**表 5 2020 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-2020**

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	7.5	3.8	0.9	0.2	§	12.3
1 年以上至 3 年 More than 1 year - 3 years	10.0	6.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	18.4
3 年以上至 5 年 More than 3 years - 5 years	8.3	5.7	1.5	0.2	0.1	15.8
5 年以上至 10 年 More than 5 years - 10 years	14.8	9.9	2.4	0.4	0.1	27.6
10 年以上 More than 10 years	14.7	8.1	2.4	0.5	0.2	25.9
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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，88.5% 為女性，大多數年齡介乎 30 至 49 歲。大部分（64.9%）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，9.4% 已喪偶。至於從未結婚而有子女的單親家長百分比為 11.4%。（表 6 及 7）

3.8 For single parent recipients, 88.5% were females and most of them were between the age of 30 and 49. The majority (64.9%) of them were divorced/separated, 14.2% married/cohabited with spouses living elsewhere, and 9.4% widowed. The percentage of those who were never married and had dependant child(ren) was 11.4%. (Tables 6 and 7)

**表 6 2020 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-2020**

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	5.7	5.8
30 至 39 歲 30 – 39	1.2	29.2	30.4
40 至 49 歲 40 – 49	3.1	41.7	44.8
50 至 59 歲 50 – 59	3.6	11.4	15.0
60 至 64 歲 60 – 64	1.8	0.3	2.1
65 歲或以上 65 or over	1.6	0.2	1.8
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
年齡中位數（歲） Median age (years)	53	42	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 2020 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-2020**

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	11.0	11.4
已婚／同居 Married/Cohabited	2.3	12.0	14.2
離婚／分居 Divorced/Separated	8.0	56.9	64.9
喪偶 Widowed	0.7	8.7	9.4
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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 2020 年年底共有 2 520 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。83.6% 的個案已領取綜援超過 3 年。

### Low-earnings cases

3.9 There were 2 520 low-earnings cases as at the end of 2020. Nearly all the low-earnings cases were family cases having at least two recipients. 83.6% of them had been receiving CSSA for more than 3 years.

## 4. 新來港綜援受助人人士的統計數字<sup>5</sup>

4.1 領取綜援的新來港人士<sup>6</sup>，由 2010 年年底的 19 127 人逐漸下跌至 2013 年年底的 13 105 人，跌幅為 31.5%。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 15.0% 至 2020 年年底的 15 067 人。（表 8）

## 4. Statistics on new arrival CSSA recipients<sup>5</sup>

4.1 The number of new arrival CSSA recipients<sup>6</sup> decreased gradually from 19 127 as at the end of 2010 to 13 105 as at the end of 2013, representing a drop of 31.5%. Subsequently, the number increased by 15.0% to 15 067 as at the end of 2020 upon restoring the one-year-residence requirement since 17 December 2013. (Table 8)

5 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。

5 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.

6 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」。

6 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.



4.2 涉及新來港受助人的個案則由 2010 年年底的 13 687 宗逐漸下跌至 2013 年年底的 9 540 宗，之後增加至 2020 年年底的 10 709 宗，整段期間的跌幅為 21.8%。在 2020 年，這類個案的主要個案類別包括單親（36.2%）、年老（24.4%）及健康欠佳（12.2%）。（表 8）

4.2 The number of cases involving new arrivals also decreased gradually from 13 687 as at the end of 2010 to 9 540 as at the end of 2013 and then increased to 10 709 as at the end of 2020, representing a drop of 21.8% over the whole period. The major categories of these cases in 2020 were single parent (36.2%), old age (24.4%) and ill-health (12.2%). (Table 8)

**表 8 2010 年年底至 2020 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-2010 to end-2020**

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		
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	
2018	15 473	10 867	28.6	4.0	11.9	37.1	4.5	9.8	4.1	100.0	
2019	14 402	10 139	27.5	3.9	11.9	37.5	4.3	10.9	3.8	100.0	
2020	15 067	10 709	24.4	3.7	12.2	36.2	3.2	16.6	3.7	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 2012 年至 2021 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, 2012 to 2021**

元  
\$

合資格家庭 成員人數 Number of eligible members in a household	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	4,531	4,848	5,045	5,399	5,690	5,932	6,201	6,507	6,927	7,399
2	7,257	7,645	7,984	8,560	8,891	9,248	9,610	9,957	10,455	10,962
3	9,488	9,975	10,450	11,307	11,752	12,250	12,730	13,163	13,747	14,265
4	11,242	11,817	12,438	13,401	13,943	14,579	15,182	15,675	16,422	16,975
5	13,143	13,772	14,453	15,521	16,085	16,797	17,462	17,998	18,872	19,444
6 或以上 6 or over	16,282	16,943	17,681	19,101	19,805	20,617	21,365	21,847	22,692	23,147

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.