

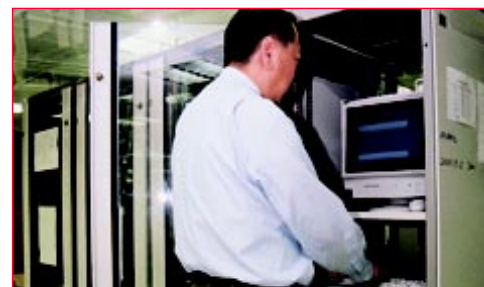
社會保障 Social Security



目標 Objective

在本港，社會保障的目的，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。

Social security in Hong Kong aims to meet the basic and special needs of members of the community who are in need of financial or material assistance.



社會保障電腦系統組中央個案記錄貯存室
Computerised Social Security System Team
Central Case File Depository



綜援受助人可透過就業資訊站取得最新求職資料
CSSA recipients acquire the up-to-date data of labour market from the Employment Information Stations

服務內容

社會福利署推行無須供款的社會保障制度，達致上述目標。這個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。符合資格的綜援長者如選擇到廣東省養老，可繼續領取援助金。此外，有關援助金方面的上訴，由社會保障上訴委員會負責處理；該委員會是一個獨立組織。社會保障電腦系統自2000年10月起展開應用後，一直正常運作，支援社會保障個案的處理及令處理個案的主要操作自動化，以確保有關款項準時發放給受助人。這系統有效地支援了各項社會保障計劃的執行和管理。

自力更生支援計劃

自力更生支援計劃的目的是鼓勵和協助有工作能力的綜援受助人尋找有薪工作，自食其力。這個計劃有三個主要部分：

- ◆ 積極就業援助 — 透過提供個人服務，鼓勵和協助失業的受助人和沒有全職工作的低收入受助人積極尋找全職工作；
- ◆ 社區工作 — 透過安排參與無薪社區工作，協助失業的受助人加強自尊自信和培養工作習慣，為將來就業做好準備；及
- ◆ 豁免計算入息 — 透過豁免計算部分入息，鼓勵受助人就業。

截至2003年3月底，積極就業援助計劃的參加者中，累積計算共有14%能成功就業；與以往的安排比較，受助人每年找到工作的比率僅約有1%。



Services

The above objective is achieved through a non-contributory social security system administered by SWD. It comprises the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) Scheme, Social Security Allowance (SSA) Scheme, Criminal and Law Enforcement Injuries Compensation (CLEIC) Scheme, Traffic Accident Victims Assistance (TAVA) Scheme and Emergency Relief. Elderly CSSA recipients who meet the prescribed criteria can continue to receive cash assistance under the CSSA Scheme if they choose to retire permanently in Guangdong. In addition, the Social Security Appeal Board, an independent body, handles appeals against the Department's decisions on social security payments. The Computerised Social Security System which supports the processing of social security cases and automates key activities thereby ensuring prompt payments to recipients, has been running smoothly since October 2000. It provides efficient support for the operation and administration of the social security schemes.

Support for Self-reliance (SFS) Scheme

The SFS Scheme aims at encouraging and assisting employable CSSA recipients towards paid employment and self-reliance. The Scheme consists of three main components:

- ◆ The Active Employment Assistance (AEA) programme – through the provision of personalised service to encourage and help the unemployed recipients and low-earning recipients to find full-time work proactively;
- ◆ The Community Work programme – through the arrangement of unpaid community work to help the unemployed recipients to build up their self-esteem and work habit, and prepare for rejoining the workforce in future; and
- ◆ Disregarded earnings – through the provision of an incentive, by disregarding part of their income, to encourage recipients to undertake some paid employment while on CSSA.

As at end March 2003, on a cumulative basis, 14% of the participants in the AEA programme had found a job, compared with the success rate of about 1% per year under previous arrangements before the introduction of SFS.



全年重點

除了在概覽中介紹為健全綜援受助人提供的加強自力更生支援措施及準備按通縮調整援助金額外，社署於 2002-03 年度在推行為領取綜援的單親家長而設的欣葵計劃、防止詐騙與風險管理方面，都有重要的進展。

欣葵計劃

欣葵計劃於 2002 年 3 月推行，旨在協助領取綜援而子女年幼的單親家長自食其力及更能融入社會。這個計劃包括一系列服務：自願性質的就業支援計劃、更集中及具協調性的服務，例如更完善的照顧幼兒服務、家庭教育、支援活動及外展服務等。欣葵計劃的其中一項特色，便是把有年幼子女的單親家長的每月豁免計算工作入息限額增加至 2,500 元，從而進一步鼓勵他們工作。截至 2003 年 3 月底，部門已成功達到預期目標，在首年為超過 2 000 名領取綜援的單親家長提供服務。

防止詐騙與風險管理

在 2002-03 年度，社署已重組及加強特別調查組編制，致力遏止並且打擊任何人士詐騙及濫用社會保障援助金。自 2002 年 4 月 1 日起，特別調查組轄下共有四隊調查隊。其中兩隊為詐騙案調查隊，專責處理懷疑欺騙個案。抽樣調查隊則以隨機抽樣方式，對選定的個案進行全面資料覆檢。此外，資料核對隊則與有關政府部門及機構進行資料核對，並處理需要跟進的個案。

同時，本署逐步落實風險管理研究報告的建議，採用風險管理方法管理社會保障計劃，確保計劃能有效地正確運用，以提升顧客服務質素。



Highlight of the Year

Besides provision of intensified support for self-reliance among able-bodied CSSA recipients and preparation for deflationary adjustment in payment rates, as described in the overview chapter, significant progress had been made in 2002-03 in the launching of the Ending Exclusion Project for single parent CSSA recipients, fraud prevention and risk management.



Ending Exclusion Project

To help CSSA single parent recipients with young children become more self-reliant and integrated into society, the Ending Exclusion Project was launched in March 2002. This Project comprised a voluntary employment assistance programme and more focused and better co-ordinated services, including strengthened child care arrangements, family education, supportive programmes and outreaching services. As part of the Project, single parents with young children were allowed

a higher level of monthly disregarded earnings of up to \$2,500 under the CSSA Scheme to provide a greater incentive to take up a paid job. As at end March 2003, the Department has achieved its target of serving over 2 000 CSSA single parent recipients in the first year.

Fraud Prevention and Risk Management

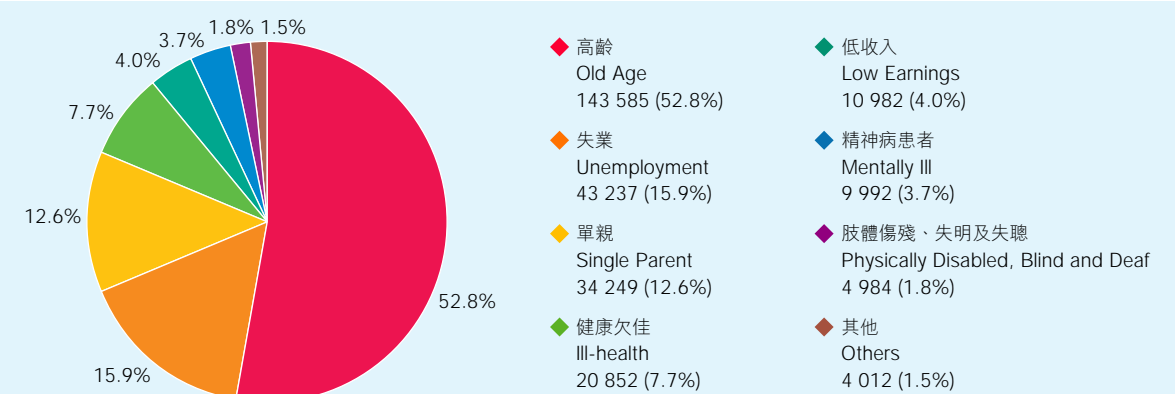
During the year the Department has re-organised and strengthened its Special Investigation Section to prevent and combat fraud and abuse of social security payment. Effective from 1 April 2002, there are four Teams in the new Special Investigation Section. Two Fraud Investigation Teams handle all suspected fraud cases; the Random Check Team conducts full review with quality check of cases selected on a random basis; and the Data Matching Team handles all cases with irregularities identified through data matching with relevant Government departments and organisations.

The Department is implementing by phases the recommendations of the risk management study on the administration of the social security schemes so as to preserve the integrity of the system and achieve more efficient and effective customer service.

統計資料

綜援計劃

截至 2003 年 3 月底，綜援個案有 271 893 宗，受助人數約為 480 000 人。綜援個案數目有上升的趨勢，其中以失業理由申請綜援的個案尤為顯著。上述 271 893 宗個案的類別分析如下：



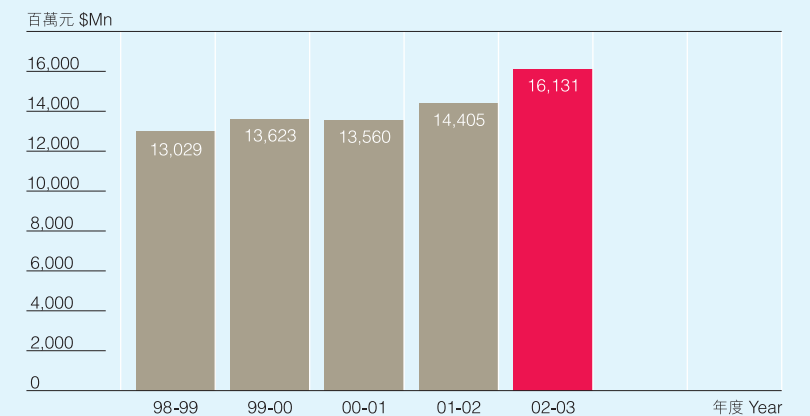
在 2002-03 年度，根據計劃發放的款項達 161.31 億元。由 1998-99 年度至 2002-03 年度每年的總開支如下：

Statistics

CSSA Scheme

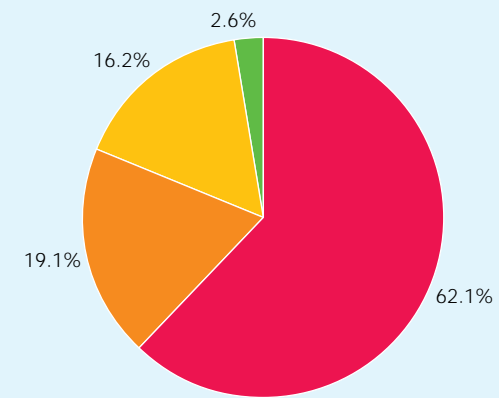
As at end March 2003, the number of CSSA cases was 271 893 and the number of recipients was about 480 000. CSSA cases were on an increasing trend, particularly in the unemployment category. Analysis of these 271 893 cases by nature is as follows:

A total of \$16,131 million was paid out under the Scheme during 2002-03. The total expenditure for the years 1998-99 to 2002-03 is as follows:



公共福利金計劃

截至 2003 年 3 月底，公共福利金個案共有 560 215 宗，個案分類數字如下：



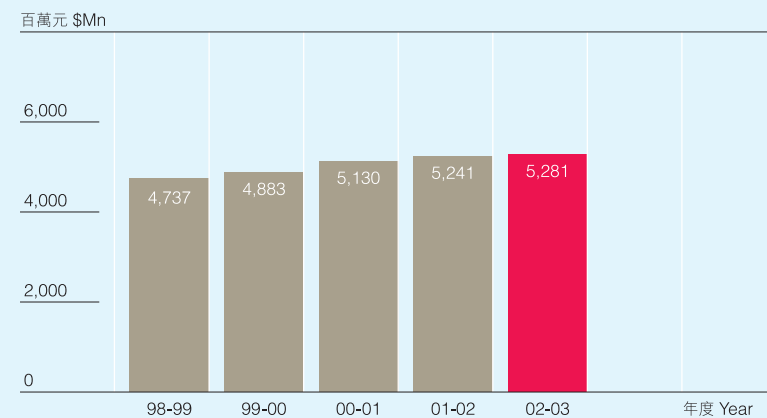
SSA Scheme

As at end March 2003, the number of SSA cases was 560 215. A breakdown of these cases is as follows:

- ◆ 高齡高齡津貼
Higher Old Age Allowance
348 012 (62.1%)
- ◆ 普通高齡津貼
Normal Old Age Allowance
106 921 (19.1%)
- ◆ 普通傷殘津貼
Normal Disability Allowance
90 793 (16.2%)
- ◆ 高齡傷殘津貼
Higher Disability Allowance
14 489 (2.6%)

在 2002-03 年度，根據計劃發放的款項達 52.81 億元。由 1998-99 年度至 2002-03 年度每年的總開支如下：

A total of \$5,281 million was paid out under the Scheme during 2002-03. The total expenditure for the years 1998-99 to 2002-03 is as follows:



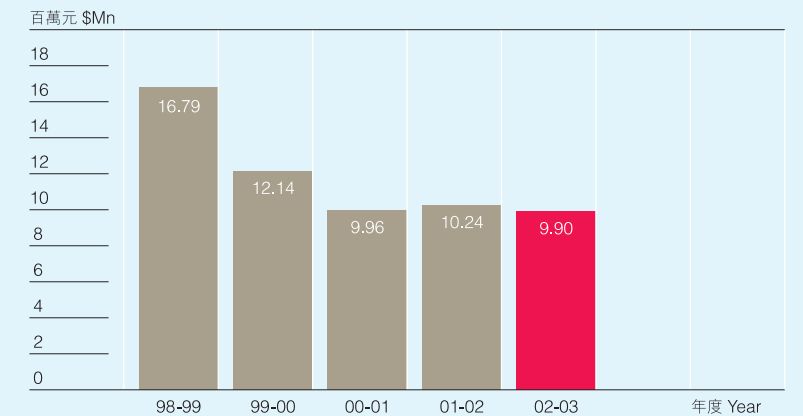
暴力及執法傷亡賠償計劃

在 2002-03 年度，根據計劃發放的款項共 990 萬元，受助個案數目為 619 宗。由 1998-99 年度至 2002-03 年度，每年的總開支如下：



CLEIC Scheme

During 2002-03, a total of \$9.9 million was paid out under the Scheme to 619 cases. The total expenditure for the years 1998-99 to 2002-03 is as follows:



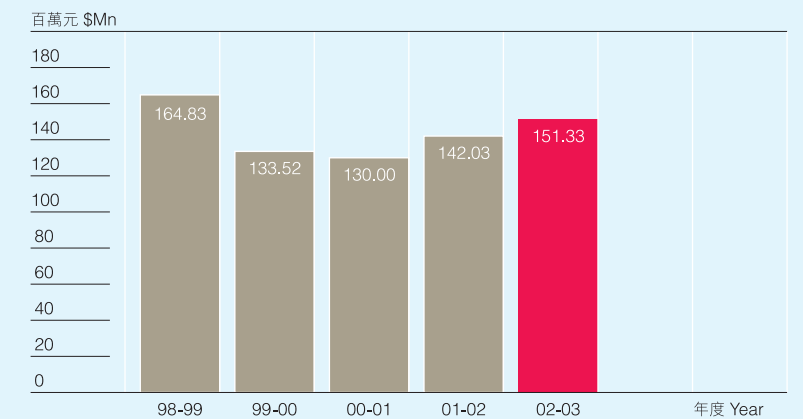
交通意外傷亡援助計劃

在 2002-03 年度，根據計劃發放的款項共 1.51 億元，受助個案數目為 6 767 宗。由 1998-99 年度至 2002-03 年度，每年的總開支如下：



TAVA Scheme

During 2002-03, a total of \$151.33 million was paid out under the Scheme to 6 767 cases. The total expenditure for the years 1998-99 to 2002-03 is as follows:



社會保障上訴委員會

社會保障上訴委員會是一個獨立組織，成員包括七位由行政長官所委任的非政府人員。委員會的主要職能是處理有關綜援、公共福利金及交通意外傷亡援助計劃的上訴。委員會所作的決定是最後決定。

在 2002-03 年度，委員會共聆訊了 133 宗上訴，包括 31 宗綜援個案，99 宗公共福利金個案及三宗交通意外傷亡援助個案。其中維持社會福利署原來決定的個案有 102 宗(77%)，推翻原來決定的個案則有 31 宗(23%)。

Social Security Appeal Board (SSAB)

The Board is an independent body comprising seven non-officials appointed by the Chief Executive. Its main function is to consider appeals against the decisions of the Department under the CSSA, SSA and TAVA Schemes. Decisions of the Board are final.

During 2002-03, the Board heard 133 appeals, including 31 CSSA cases, 99 SSA cases and three TAVA cases. The Board confirmed the decisions of the Department in 102 cases (77%) and varied its decisions in 31 cases (23%).