

**For discussion
on 28 April 2023**

**Legislative Council Subcommittee on
Reforming the Poverty Alleviation Policies and Strategies**

Strategy of Targeted Poverty Alleviation

Purpose

In order to implement the strategy of targeted poverty alleviation, this paper outlines the target groups initially identified through multidimensional analyses, the proposed targeted poverty alleviation projects, and the initial thinking on the formulation of the relevant analytical framework.

Background

2. At the meeting of Legislative Council Subcommittee on Reforming the Poverty Alleviation Policies and Strategies on 26 September 2022, the Government presented an overview of existing poverty alleviation work and the limitations of the “poverty line” on reflecting the poverty situation. The “poverty line” adopted only takes household income as the sole indicator which may lead to possible overestimation of the poverty situation. Moreover, since the “poverty line” was formulated based on the concept of “relative poverty”, poor households will always exist under “relative poverty” regardless of the effectiveness of poverty alleviation work. This may create the wrong impression to the public that “more people become poor despite more resources being put in”, etc.. These limitations will in the long run weaken the function of the “poverty line” in monitoring the actual poverty situation. There were comments raised at the meeting that the Government’s use of large amount of public funds to roll out non-recurrent measures, including cash pay-outs or non-recurrent tax reductions, can only reduce the poor population and improve the poverty rate in the short term, but cannot solve the poverty issue in the long run.

3. The 2022 Policy Address announced that the current-term Government adopts the new strategy of targeted poverty alleviation by directing resources to those most in need. The first initiative that adopts the strategy of targeted

poverty alleviation is the “Strive and Rise Programme” which focuses on supporting junior secondary school students from underprivileged families, particularly those living in subdivided units (SDUs) through tripartite collaboration of the Government, the business sector and the community. The first meeting of the new term of Commission on Poverty (CoP) was held. CoP will assist the Government in studying and identifying any other target groups for poverty alleviation and offering advice and suggestions, thereby helping the Government take forward poverty alleviation policies and measures that can address the specific needs of different underprivileged groups.

Identifying Target Groups for Targeted Poverty Alleviation

4. With reference to the relevant analyses in previous *Hong Kong Poverty Situation Reports*, the Office of the Government Economist (OGE) has attempted to examine household groups with different socio-economic characteristics from multiple dimensions based on the statistical data of the 2021 Population Census conducted by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD)¹. The dimensions include household characteristics, employment and income conditions, coverage of government cash benefits, living environment (such as per capita floor area of accommodation), rental burden, and burden of supporting dependants (such as average number of children per household).

5. The results of the analysis show that, the situations of three household groups (a total of **about 950 800 persons**)², namely **households residing in subdivided units (SDUs)**³ (**about 214 200 persons**), **single-parent households**⁴ (**about 213 300 persons**) and **elderly households**⁵ (**about 555 300 persons**), are notably less favourable in some of the selected aspects. Some households in these groups are also more likely to be in need of targeted support. The multidimensional analyses, which show that the three target groups have a greater need for care and support, are elaborated below (with the relevant statistics set

¹ Unless otherwise stated, foreign domestic helpers (FDHs) and the marine population are excluded from the figures in respect of household, population and income in this document.

² Since the populations of these three household groups overlap, the total is slightly lower than the sum of the populations of the three household groups.

³ In this document, “SDUs” refer to those, as defined by the C&SD, formed by splitting a unit of quarters into two or more “internally connected” and “externally accessible” units commonly for rental purposes.

⁴ Single-parent households refer to domestic households with at least one widowed, divorced, separated or never married member living with child(ren) aged below 18.

⁵ Elderly households refer to domestic households in which all household members other than FDHs are elders aged 65 and over.

out in **Annex 1**).

SDU Households

6. In 2021, there were 107 200 SDU households in Hong Kong (accounting for 4.0% of the overall households), of which a vast majority were private tenants. A total of **about 214 200 persons** lived in SDU households (accounting for 3.1% of the population residing in domestic households). Below is the multidimensional analysis based on the characteristics of SDU households:

- **SDU households were mostly smaller-sized households with younger population:** over seven-tenths of SDU households were 1-person to 2-person households. Members of SDU households were younger, with a higher proportion of children aged below 18 (18.9%) than the overall population (13.8%).
- **SDU households were mostly working households, but most of the working members were less educated and low-skilled:** about three quarters of SDU households were working households. Nevertheless, their working members had lower education level: around four-tenths of them were with lower secondary and below education (compared with 22.9% for overall working persons) and nearly eight-tenths were lower-skilled (compared with 56.5% for overall working persons). Their employment earnings and household income were also generally lower.
- **A higher proportion of SDU households were receiving Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA), Working Family Allowance (WFA) and education benefits** (13.0%, 6.3% and 25.9% respectively), compared with those of the overall households (5.6%, 2.3% and 23.5% respectively).
- **The living environment was crowded and some SDU households had to share kitchen or toilet with other tenants:** the median per capita floor area of accommodation for SDU households was 6.0 square metres (or 65 square feet), far below the 11.7 square metres (or 126 square feet) of public rental housing (PRH) households. Only nearly two-thirds of SDU households had independent toilets and kitchens; 4.1% of them did not have independent toilets; and 33.9% of them did not have independent kitchens.
- **Heavy rental burden:** the median monthly rent per square foot for SDU households was roughly estimated to be \$42, which was far higher than that of PRH households (\$6). Meanwhile, the median

rent to income ratio of SDU households was 32.1%. This was also notably higher than the corresponding ratio of PRH households (11.8%). Some of the households facing such heavy rental burden need to compress their expenditure in other areas, inevitably affecting their quality of life.

- **Heavier burden of raising children:** among SDU households, 27.6% (29 600 households) were households with children which had a heavier burden of raising children. The median per capita floor area of accommodation for these households (4.0 square metres or 43 square feet) was lower than that of the overall SDU households.

Single-parent Households

7. In 2021, there were 72 000 single-parent households in Hong Kong, accounting for about one-tenth (10.9%) of the overall households with children or 2.7% of the overall households. A total of **about 213 300 persons**, including 95 300 children (accounting for 9.9% of children residing in domestic households), lived therein. A multidimensional analysis of the characteristics of this household group, compared against the overall households with children, is provided below:

- **About 75% of single-parent households were 2-person to 3-person households;** nearly six-tenths (58.8%) were households with a single-parent and his/her co-living child(ren); and over a quarter (28.4%) were households with at least two children. Nearly 45% (44.7%) of their household members were children aged below 18, and the proportion was higher than that of the overall households with children (38.9%). Among them, about half (50.5%) were children aged below 12.
- **The employment rate of single-parent households was lower than that of the overall households with children:** 69.9% of single-parent households were working household. 25.4% were economically inactive households, which was significantly higher than the corresponding proportion of the overall households with children (8.1%). Compared with the overall households with children, the working members of single-parent households had lower education level and a higher proportion of them engaging in lower-skilled jobs or working as part-timers⁶.

⁶ In this document, part-timers refer to people who usually work less than 35 hours a week.

- **Higher proportions of single-parent households were receiving CSSA and residing in PRH, but the proportion of SDU households was also higher:** the proportions of single-parent households receiving CSSA (24.8%) and WFA (11.7%) were visibly higher than the corresponding figures of the overall households with children (4.5% and 7.0% respectively). On the other hand, over 45% (46.3%) of them resided in PRH (the corresponding figure for the overall households with children was 26.5%) and nearly 25% of them resided in owner-occupied housing. However, more than one-tenth (11.3%) of them resided in SDUs.
- **Single-parent households had a heavier burden of raising children:** this was partly due to the fact that the proportion of members aged 18 to 64 of single-parent households (48.8%) was lower than that of the overall households with children (55.2%).

8. A further analysis shows that certain **groups among single-parent households** faced a more difficult situation:

- **SDU households (8 100 households):** their living environment was crowded; and their rental burden was heavy despite their low income.
- **Economically inactive households (18 300 households):** over eight-tenths of these households comprised only a single-parent and his/her child(ren); and over seven-tenths of them relied on CSSA to meet their living expenses.
- **New-arrival households⁷ (6 300 households):** nearly 65% of the single-parents in these households were new-arrivals. As the education level of their working members was relatively low, over eight-tenths of them were engaged in lower-skilled jobs and had limited employment earnings.

9. The analysis also shows that some single mothers might not be able to fully devote themselves to work owing to the need to take care of their children. As mentioned above, a relatively high proportion of single-parent households were economically inactive compared with the overall households with children. **Over nine-tenths of single parents were at working age (aged 25 to 54) and**

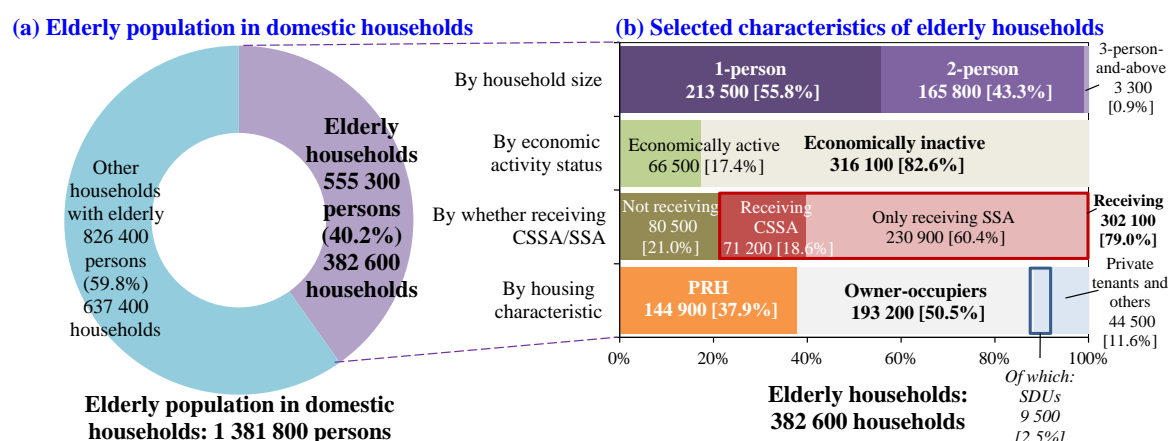
⁷ New-arrival households refer to domestic households with at least one member from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than seven years.

most of them were females. Their labour force participation rate (LFPR)⁸ (62.9%) was far lower than that of the overall women of the same age group (73.5%). The majority (86.1%) of them did not join the labour force because they were home-makers / unpaid carers.

Elderly Households

10. In 2021, there were 1 450 800 elders aged 65 and above in Hong Kong, accounting for 20.5% of the overall population. Over nine-tenths of them (95.2% or 1 381 800 persons) resided in domestic households⁹, among which some four-tenths resided in 382 600 elderly households, involving **about 555 300 persons (Figure 1(a))**. A multidimensional analysis of the characteristics of elderly households is given below:

Figure 1: Selected characteristics of elderly population in domestic households and elderly households



Notes: () Figures in parentheses denote proportions of corresponding elderly population to elderly population in domestic households.
[] Figures in square brackets denote proportions of corresponding number of elderly households to overall elderly households.
Population figures excluding foreign domestic workers and the marine population.
SSA refers to Social Security Allowance.

Source: 2021 Population Census, Census and Statistics Department.

- **Elderly households were predominantly singleton elderly households (55.8%), followed by doubleton elderly households (43.3%) and 3-person-and-above households (0.9%) (Figure 1(b)).** The majority (70.1%) of other households with elders were larger households with three persons and above.

⁸ The LFPR of single mothers at working age increased as the youngest children in their households grew older; on the other hand, their LFPR declined as the number of children in the households increased.

⁹ There were also 69 000 (or 4.8%) elders residing in non-domestic households (mainly elders residing in residential care homes for the elderly or persons with disabilities). The situation is more common among elders than the other age groups.

- As nearly eight-tenths of the elders in elderly households were retirees, **the majority (82.6%) of elderly households were economically inactive (Figure 1(b))**. A considerable proportion (88.1%) of other households with elders were economically active.
- **Most elderly households relied on government cash benefits as a source of income (Figure 1(b))**: the majority (79.0%) of elderly households received support in the form of cash-based social benefits¹⁰. 18.6% of elderly households received CSSA, with the proportion significantly higher than that of other households with elders (only 2.5%); 36.2% of them received Old Age Living Allowance; and many (23.1%) benefitted from Old Age Allowance.
- **Most of their housing needs had been assured (Figure 1(b))**: about half of the elderly households resided in owner-occupied housing, while nearly four-tenths of them resided in PRH, reflecting that the housing needs for most of them had been assured. However, there were 9 500 households (or 2.5% of all elderly households) residing in SDUs. Their living environment was poor¹¹. The majority (77.7%) of them were singleton elderly households.
- **Non-material needs**: apart from financial and housing needs, elders also faced challenges on other fronts (such as physical and mental health, and participation in social activities). Less than one-eighth of the elderly households hired foreign domestic helpers (FDHs) and only one-third of them received regular payment from non-household members, both suggesting that some of them might lack care and support¹².

Proposed Projects on Targeted Poverty Alleviation

11. Based on the above analysis of the identified target groups for poverty alleviation, the Government is considering a series of targeted poverty alleviation projects, namely focused support for SDU households, support for families in need and care for the elders.

¹⁰ Referring to CSSA and Social Security Allowance.

¹¹ Among elderly households residing in SDUs, only 55.0% had independent toilets and kitchens, whereas 10.0% did not have independent toilets. Their conditions were even worse than those of the overall SDU households (the corresponding proportions were 65.9% and 4.1% respectively).

¹² In particular, elderly households residing in SDUs might be more prone to mental health issues and social isolation due to depressing environment and financial constraints. Their situation warrants attention.

(1) Focused Support for SDU Households

12. According to the Long Term Housing Strategy Annual Progress Report 2022, the Government has identified sufficient land for providing about 360 000 public housing units which can meet the public housing supply target in the coming 10-year period (i.e. 2023-24 to 2032-33). However, since the supply of housing land is not evenly distributed across each year, only about one-third of the units will be completed during the first five-year period, while the remaining two-thirds will be completed in the second five-year period. To fill the gap of public housing supply in the short term in order to improve the living conditions and quality of life of people living in inadequate accommodation as soon as possible, the Government plans to build about 30 000 units of Light Public Housing (LPH) in the coming five years. While expediting the implementation of LPH, the Government seeks to provide immediate support and assistance to SDU households during the transitional period through the following targeted poverty alleviation projects, with a view to alleviating the hardship faced by households (especially households with children) waiting for public rental housing and those who are living in poor conditions.

(i) Community Living Room (CLR)

13. The rationale for the project is to provide additional living space for SDU households and help them establish interpersonal networks through cross-sectoral collaboration, thereby enhancing their living standards and sense of belonging to the community. The project consists of three elements:

- (a) Living space: providing shared kitchens, dining rooms, space for doing homework and attending interest classes, a shared space for exercise, etc.
- (b) Community resources: providing non-cash donations (e.g. food) from the business sector and district organisations, and making referrals to appropriate community services where necessary (e.g. Integrated Family Service Centres, Integrated Children and Youth Services Centres, Neighbourhood Elderly Centres, homework tutorials, etc.)
- (c) Healthy lifestyle: providing health talks, basic health assessments, referral services, etc.

14. The Government proposes to pilot the project in districts clustered with

SDU households, such as Yau Tsim Mong, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon City, and Tsuen Wan/Kwai Tsing¹³. The Government will invite the business sector or statutory organisations to make available premises at no or low rent for operating CLRs. To implement the project, the Government will engage social welfare organisations in providing appropriate services and support to SDU households via their community networks at district level, and encourage the business sector and district organisations to offer non-cash donations (e.g. food) and additional support (e.g. homework tutorials by volunteers) for these households.

(ii) Assistance Programme to Improve the Living Environment of Low-income Subdivided Unit Households

15. Drawing reference from the two-year Assistance Programme to Improve the Living Environment of Low-income Subdivided Unit Households (the Assistance Programme) launched by Social Welfare Department (SWD) in June 2020, the Government consider inviting SWD to engage a service operator as co-ordinator and partner with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) as agents for implementation. The previous Assistance Programme provided low-income SDU households with a one-off subsidy¹⁴ in kind for carrying out minor improvement/repair works, purchasing furniture and household goods and arranging pest control services in order to improve their living conditions and assist them in making good use of community services/resources.

16. In addition to SDU households receiving assistance from the Government under the schemes with specific means tests, the Assistance Programme also covered SDU households with the income limits set at 75%¹⁵ of the relevant median monthly household incomes of economically active domestic households.

(iii) Establishing the Alumni Club of the Strive and Rise Programme

17. The Strive and Rise Programme focuses on supporting Secondary One to Secondary Three students from underprivileged families, particularly those living

¹³ Yau Tsim Mong, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon City and Tsuen Wan/Kwai Tsing account for 24.2%, 20.7%, 10.2% and 9.4% respectively of all SDU households in Hong Kong.

¹⁴ The in-kind subsidy ceiling is set at \$8,500 for one-person households, \$10,000 for two-person households, \$11,500 for three-person households and \$13,000 for four-or-more-person households respectively.

¹⁵ \$15,000 for one-person households, \$21,800 for two-person households, \$26,800 for three-person households, \$33,600 for four-person households, \$34,500 for five-person households and \$36,100 for six-or-more-person households. [Source: Median monthly household income of economically active domestic households by household size (excluding foreign domestic helpers) released by the Census and Statistics Department in April 2022 (2021 edition).]

in SDUs. The Programme aims to encourage these students to broaden their horizons, reinforce their self-confidence, develop a positive outlook on life, set goals for their future and strive for upward mobility. The Alumni Club to be established seeks to sustain and deepen the positive effect of the Programme on participating students, and help pass on the torch in the long run.

18. The first round of the Programme provides 2 800 places. All participating students who have completed the Programme will automatically be enrolled in the Alumni Club. It is estimated that about 1 000 Secondary Three students aged 16 or above will be invited to participate in the internship scheme co-ordinated by the Alumni Club. The Government plans to provide activities and internship scheme for all graduates for two years, and the number of beneficiaries will increase year by year. From the third year onwards, we will encourage those benefiting from the Alumni Club to serve as volunteers and share their experience with new participating students. The Alumni Club will continue to build on the social network already established between mentees and mentors, and encourage their interaction with other mentees and mentors to further expand the network, thus creating a resource group for graduates in support of their future endeavours. SWD will engage service operators to co-ordinate the rollout of the Alumni Club and the internship scheme.

(2) Support for Families in Need

On-site After School Care Service Pilot Programme

19. The On-site After School Care Service Pilot Programme (the Pilot Programme) will provide focused support for families in need (particularly single-parent families). NGOs will be responsible for the operation at venues provided by schools, allowing primary students from these families to stay after school to receive care and learning support in a safe and familiar environment, while enabling parents to take up jobs if they wish to.

20. Under the Pilot Programme, priority will be accorded to primary students (children aged 6 to 11 in general) from underprivileged families (including those who are living in SDUs or inadequately housed) for on-site after school care service. As these students still need parental care and cannot travel to and from school or stay home alone, their parents are unable to take up jobs to improve their livelihood.

21. The on-site after school care service to be provided to target primary students under the Pilot Programme will cover learning support such as homework tutorials, language tutorial classes, interest classes, etc. Students may stay at school up to 6 pm (some schools may operate until 7 pm if conditions permit), enabling parents in need to take up jobs to improve their livelihood. For families with welfare needs, their cases may be referred to SWD or NGOs for other appropriate support and follow-up.

22. The Pilot Programme will be implemented in districts clustered with SDU households. Suitable venues at schools will be set aside and NGOs will be engaged to provide the on-site after school care service. The expenses incurred will be borne by the Government. EDB and LWB/SWD will co-ordinate the On-site After School Care Service Programme, in tandem with the existing School-based After-school Learning and Support Programme.

(3) Care for the Elderly

23. By mobilising community resources and leveraging on local networks, the Care Teams in the 18 districts will proactively visit the elders (particularly singleton, doubleton and 3-person-or-above elderly households in which all members are elders) to deliver care and love, and assist them in making good use of existing support services of the Government and resources of the community.

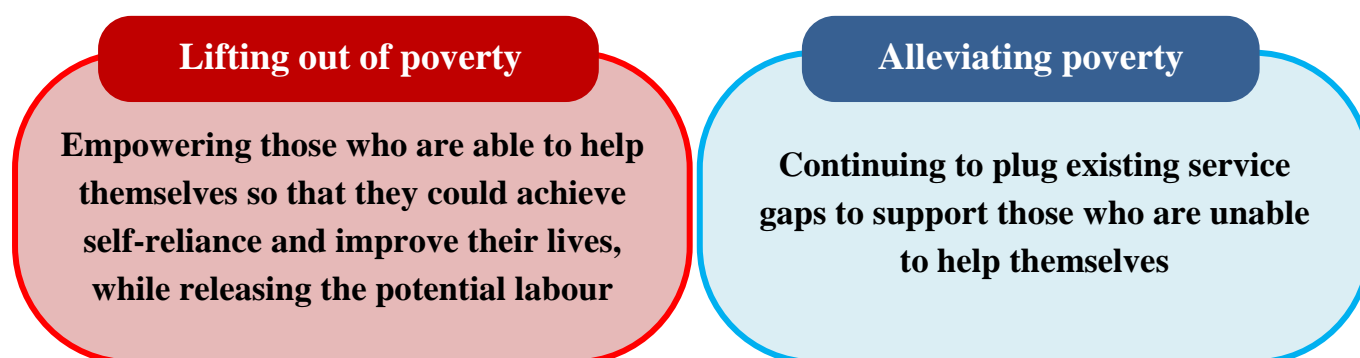
24. Very often, households with elderly members only lack interpersonal support networks and have to deal with problems on their own, hence living under tremendous pressure. These problems include worries about deteriorating health, difficulties in adapting to lifestyle changes and weakened financial strength after retirement, gradual disconnection with society amid rapid social developments, and feelings of isolation and helplessness with their needs not being understood by families, relatives, friends and society (some of the elderly may become “hidden” as a result).

25. The Government will consider inviting the Care Teams in the 18 districts to pay regular visits to the elderly in their respective districts, to express care and love, listen to their needs and introduce those with welfare needs (particularly the “hidden” ones) to existing support services of the Government and resources of the community. Care Teams may refer cases with welfare needs to SWD for follow-up. For example, SWD may provide social welfare services to eligible elders, or encourage elders who lack social life to meet new friends and expand their social networks thereby developing positive attitude through District Elderly Community Centres and Neighbourhood Elderly Centres in various districts.

The Proposed Analytical Framework

26. In order to achieve the effects of lifting those in need out of poverty and alleviating their poverty situation, CoP agreed that needy target groups should be identified through multidimensional analysis, so that their needs can be reflected more comprehensively. CoP recommended that the Government adopt a two-pronged approach to address the specific needs of different target groups, i.e., (i) empowering those who are able to help themselves (e.g. SDU households, single-parent households, etc.) so that they could achieve self-reliance and improve their livelihood and thus help release the potential labour force of society; and (ii) continuing to plug existing service gaps by supporting those who are unable to help themselves (e.g. households with members who are all elders) (see **Figure 2**).

Figure 2: The Government adopts a two-pronged approach to assist persons in need



27. In order to continuously monitor the situation of the target groups, the Government will consider keeping track of the situation of various target groups through multidimensional monitoring (i.e. not only focusing on income) to understand whether their characteristics, difficulties or needs would change over time. From a macro point of view, the various dimensions to be considered should to a certain extent reflect the impact of factors such as the macroeconomic situation and government policies on these target groups. OGE has conducted the above preliminary analyses of SDU households, single-parent households and elderly households, and will further refine and integrate the framework as appropriate and study the feasibility of using macro indicators for long-term monitoring of target groups. At the same time, from a micro perspective, the Government will formulate key performance indicators (KPIs) for relevant targeted poverty alleviation projects in order to evaluate and compare the changes

of beneficiaries before and after participating in various projects, in order to monitor the progress and effectiveness of poverty alleviation work. For example, questionnaire surveys could be conducted on participants of individual targeted poverty alleviation projects along with setting relevant indicators corresponding to the various project goals. The comparison of the relative poverty line analytical framework with the proposed multidimensional monitoring framework is set out in **Annex 2**.

Advice Sought

28. Members are invited to note the content of this paper, and provide views on the current-term Government's strategy of targeted poverty alleviation.

Labour and Welfare Bureau
Office of the Government Economist
April 2023

Situation of selected household groups by multidimensional analysis

	SDU households	Single-parent households	Elderly households	Overall households
Number of domestic households <Share in overall domestic households (%)>	107 200 <4.0>	72 000 <2.7>	382 600 <14.3>	2 671 200 <100.0>
Population in domestic households <Share in overall population in domestic households (%)>	214 200 <3.1>	213 300 <3.1>	555 300 <8.0>	6 955 200 <100.0>
1. Household characteristics				
Age distribution of population in households:				
- Children aged below 18 (%)	18.9	44.7	0.0	13.8
- Persons aged 18 to 64 (%)	71.0	48.8	0.0	66.3
- Elders aged 65 and above (%)	10.0	6.5	100.0	19.9
Average household size (person(s))	2.0	3.0	1.5	2.6
Share of 1-person households / 2-person households (%)	39.9 / 32.7	N.A. (1-person) / 39.9 (2-person) / 36.1 (3-person)	55.8 / 43.3	21.4 / 29.6
2. Employment and income situation				
Share of working households (%)	75.4	69.9	16.6	76.5
- LFPR of persons aged 18 to 64 (%)	72.5	65.9	N.A.	73.4
- Share of those with lower secondary and below education level [#] (%)	40.5	30.7	54.4	22.9
- Share of those engaged in lower-skilled jobs [#] (%)	79.9	70.5	71.1	56.5
- Share of those usually working less than 35 hours per week [#] (%)	25.6	23.2	43.1	17.0
- Median monthly income from main employment [#] (\$)	14,000	15,000	10,300	19,500
Median monthly household income (\$)	15,300	18,100	7,600	27,300
Median per capita monthly household income (\$)	8,300	6,300	5,600	10,600
3. Coverage of government cash benefits				
Share of households receiving CSSA (%)	13.0	24.8	18.6	5.6
Share of households receiving WFA (%)	6.3	11.7	0.3	2.3
Share of households receiving OALA (%)	5.0	6.4	36.2	15.1
Share of households not receiving CSSA/SSA (%)	76.5	61.9	21.0	67.8
4. Living environment				
Median per capita floor area of accommodation (square feet)	65	123	269	178
Share of owner-occupiers (%)	*	24.4	50.5	48.5
Share of PRH households (%)	N.A.	46.3	37.9	30.2
Share of SDU households (%)	100.0	11.3	2.5	4.0
Share of those having independent toilet (%)	95.9	99.5	99.4	99.6
Share of those having independent toilet and independent kitchen (%)	65.9	96.2	97.6	97.6

**Situation of selected household groups by multidimensional analysis
(Cont'd)**

	SDU households	Single-parent households	Elderly households	Overall households
5. Rental burden				
Median monthly rent per square foot [†] (\$)	42	8	4	7
Median rent to income ratio [^] (%)	32.1	20.1	24.6	16.9
6. Burden of supporting dependants				
Share of workless members among all household members (%)	51.5	69.0	87.4	51.9
7. Others				
Share of households with FDHs (%)	1.2	12.9	11.7	11.1
Share of households with regular contribution from persons not living in the same household (%)	5.7	6.1	33.5	8.1

- Notes: (^) Figures exclude households with zero income and/or zero rent.
 (#) Refers to the relevant figures for working persons.
 (†) The above figures for the median monthly rent per square foot are crude estimates, which are derived by the median monthly rent of tenants relative to the median floor area of accommodation (square feet) under each housing type. Hence, the rent per square foot figures should be interpreted with caution.
 (*) Figure is not released due to precision considerations.
 N.A. Not applicable.

Source: OTALA refers to Old Age Living Allowance; SSA refers to Social Security Allowance.
 2021 Population Census, Census and Statistics Department.

Relative poverty line analytical framework and Proposed multidimensional monitoring framework

