

Saudi Arabia
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King Saud University
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Department of Social Studies



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Abstract

This study aims to come up a social security framework from a social risk management perspective, by identifying social risks that may face beneficiaries from a social risk management perspective, which includes social, health, economic and environmental risks, then determining the degree of severity of social risks that may facing beneficiaries from Social security, classifying it at specific levels.

This study is one of the descriptive studies where the researcher describe the social, health, economic and environmental risks that may facing the beneficiaries of social security. And this study be based on several approaches as follows: social survey methodology applied with the sample and case study method, and the study population included the social security beneficiaries and a sample of them was taken (401). As well as social researchers working in social security offices, and (25) social researchers were taken from them. And used the interviews, questionnaires as tools for the study, and that due to their relevance to the nature of the study and the type of data that the researcher like to obtain. The human field consists of all benefiting from social security and all employees of the Social Security Agency. Meanwhile, the spatial field is being represented in the Social Security Agency of the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development, specified in the Social Security Offices in Riyadh region, Eastern Province and Jazan region. This field study be applied in the period from 15/5/1441 to 10/7/1441 H, as a period of gathering and analyzing information and extracting the final results, and the study reached a set of results, the most important of which are:

- The majority of the study sample of the beneficiaries largely agree that the most social risks that they may face are the loss of the primary breadwinner for the family at a rate of (78.8%).
- The majority of the study sample of the beneficiaries agree to a large extent that the most health risks they may face are the incidence of a mental illness by a rate of (71.6%).
- The majority of the study sample of the beneficiaries largely agree that the most economic risks that they may face are the increase in electricity prices by (88.8%).

- The majority of the study sample of the beneficiaries agree to a large extent that the most environmental risks that they may face are poor housing conditions at a rate of (68.6%).
- There were statistically significant differences at the level (0.01) and less in the responses of the study sample individuals on (social risks, health risks, environmental risks) according to the difference of the sex variable in favor of males, that is, the males were more sensitive to (social risks, health risks, And environmental hazards) are female.
- There are statistically significant differences at the level (0,01) and less between the study sample individuals whose residence is in the Riyadh region and the members of the study sample whose residence is in the eastern region around (social risks, health risks, and environmental risks), for the benefit of the study sample individuals whose residence is The eastern region who were most sensitive to these risks.