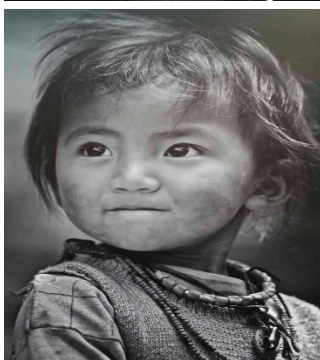




Poverty in Shanghai: Emerging Social Work Solutions



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Outline



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What we know about China?

2

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What we know about China

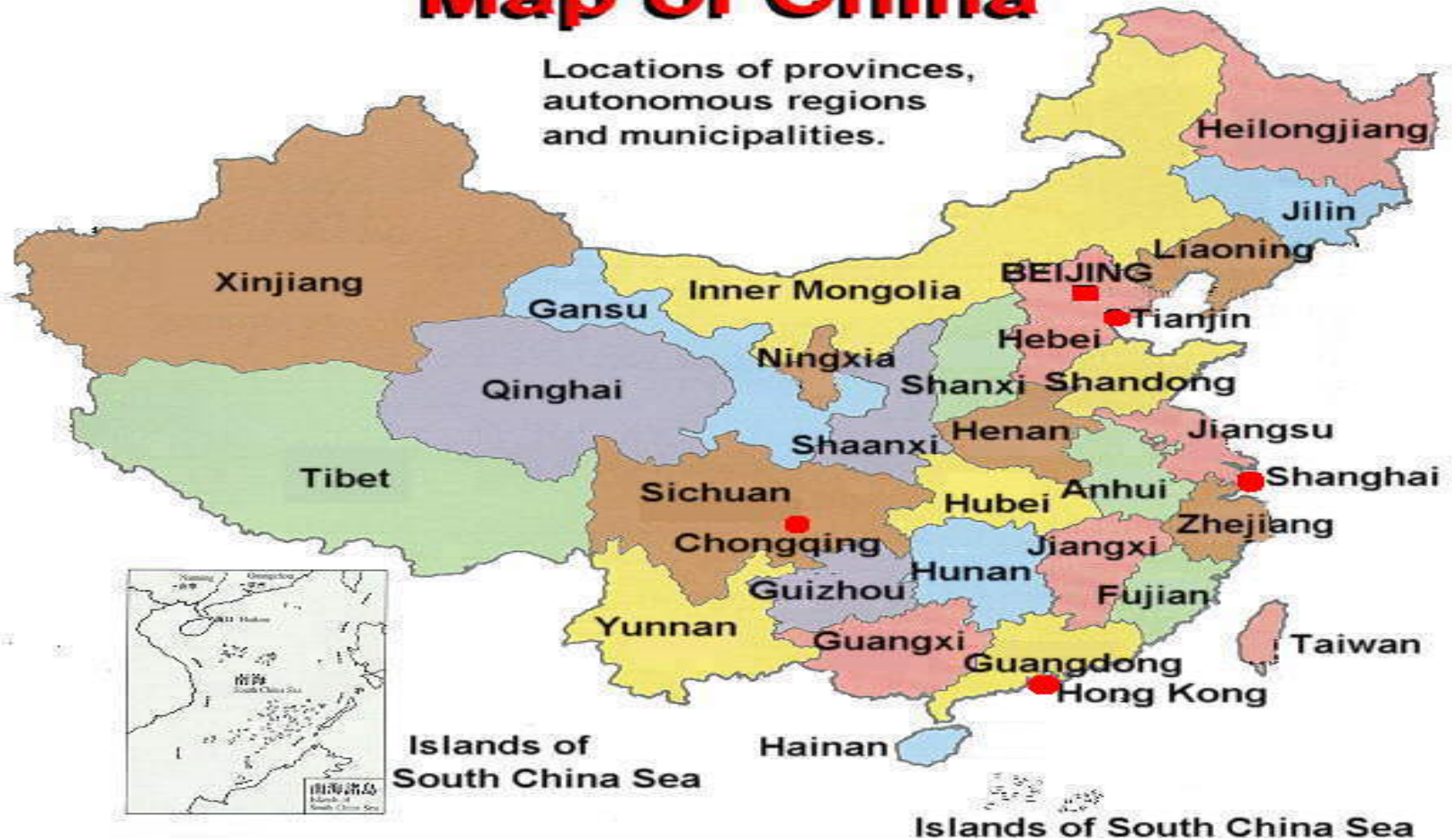


China's Location In the World
approximately 9.6 million square
kilometers



Map of China

Locations of provinces,
autonomous regions
and municipalities.



China has 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities and 2 Special Administrative Regions - Hong Kong and Macao



China Population

- Total Population 1.3678 billion (2014 data)
749.16million in urban area, share 54.77 % of total population in China.



The Han people make up 91.02 percent of the total population, leaving 8.98 percent for the other 55 ethnic minorities

The proportion of population aged 16–60 was 67 percent, those age above 60 was 15.5 percent, and aged 65 and over was 10.1 percent.

China population is distributed unevenly with more in the east (more than 300 persons per square kilometer) and fewer in the west (about 40 persons per square kilometer).



Poverty issue and background



Definition of Poverty



poverty is the inability of getting choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to, not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living in marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation.

from: "Indicators of Poverty & Hunger". United Nations. Retrieved 27 May 2011



Poverty issue and background



- ❖ vice-minister of the State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development, told a press conference in Beijing that poverty is still a salient problem in China.
- ❖ "Up to the end of 2013, demographically, 82.49 million people are still trapped in poverty according to China's poverty line (\$1 a day), and 200 million according to the international one(\$1.25 a day). "



Economic Development Background



- ❖ China has maintained a high growth rate for more than 30 years since the beginning of economic reform in 1978.
- ❖ 1990–2005, China averaged per capita growth of 8.7%.
- ❖ The Gross Domestic Product per capita in China was last recorded at 11524.57 US dollars in 2013.

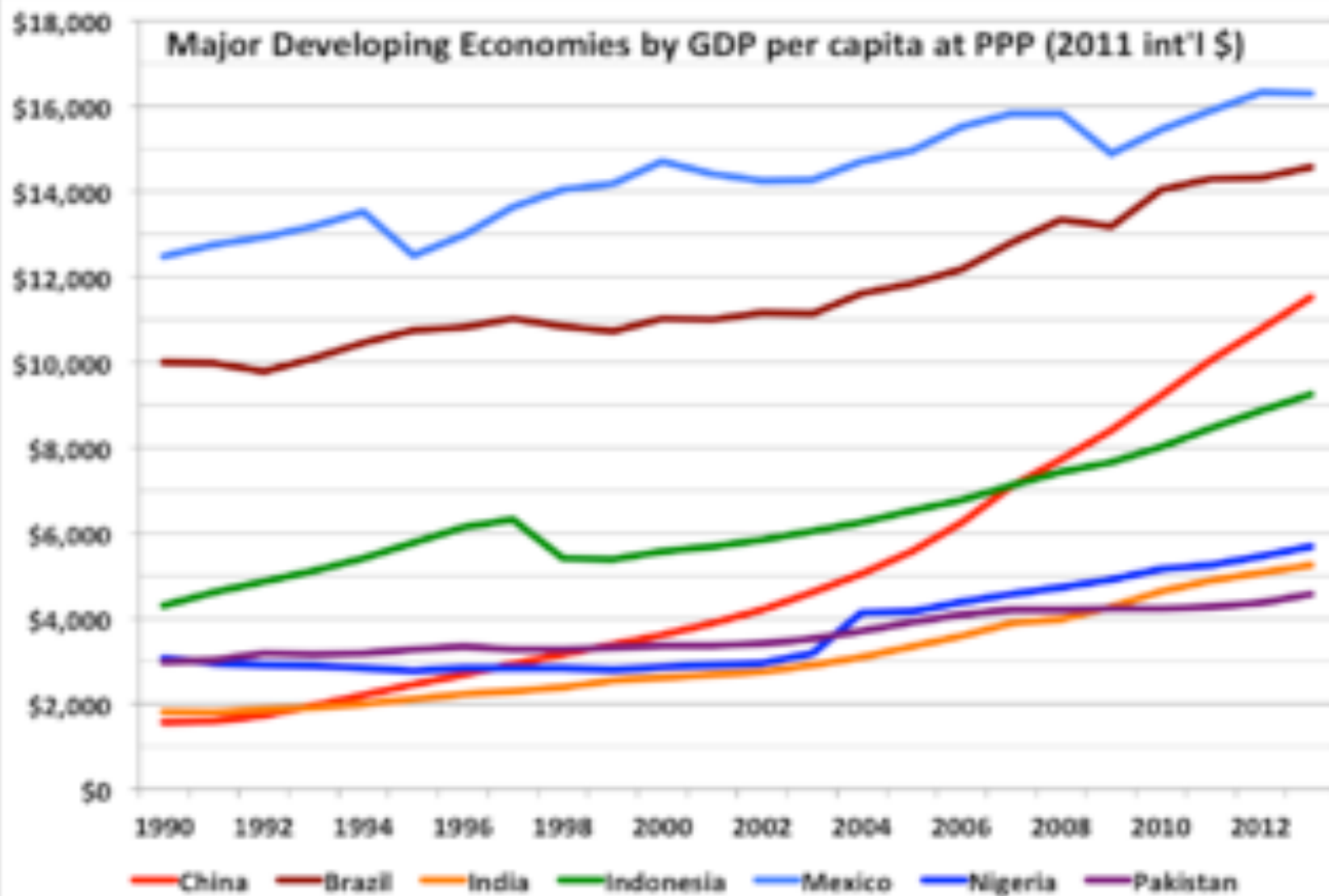


China GDP Information



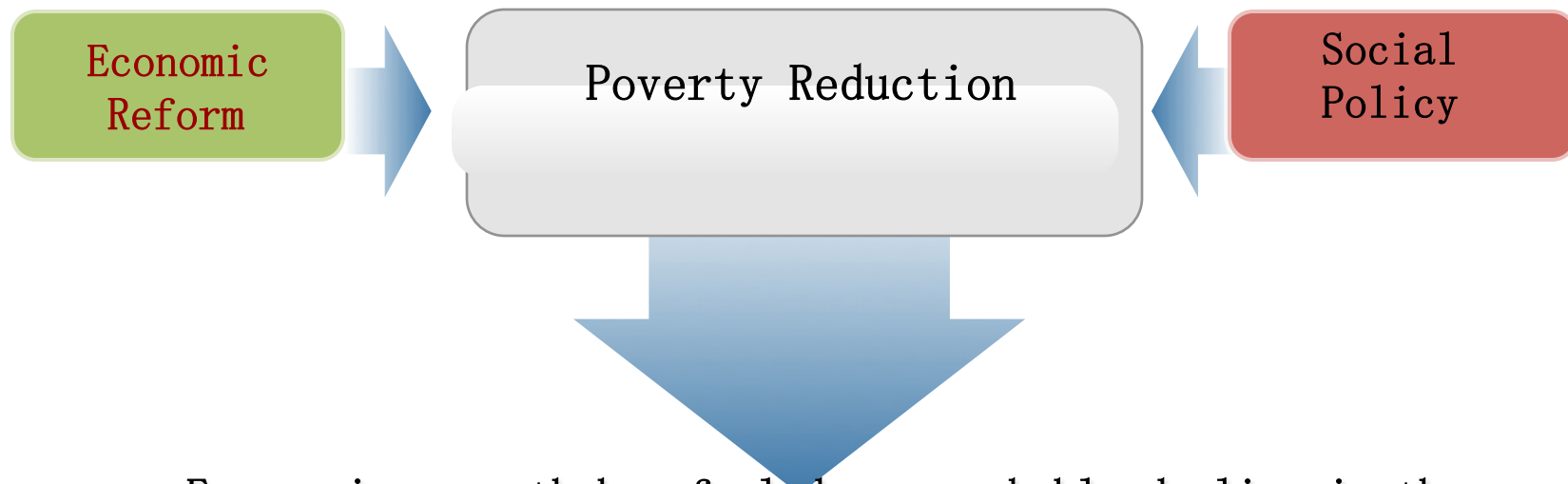
China GDP	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Unit
GDP	9240.27	8230.00	9240.27	46.50	USD Billion
GDP Growth Rate	1.50	1.90	2.50	1.40	percent
GDP Annual Growth Rate	7.30	7.30	14.20	3.80	percent
Gross National Product	566130.20	518214.70	566130.20	679.00	CNY HML
GDP per capita	3583.38	3344.54	3583.38	85.52	USD
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	269075.40	241756.80	269075.40	80.70	CNY HML
GDP per capita PPP	11524.57	10756.46	11524.57	1554.01	USD

<http://www.tradingeconomics.com/china/gdp-per-capita-ppp>





Achievement of Poverty Reduction



Economic growth has fueled a remarkable decline in the poverty rate from 85% in 1981 to 33.1% in 2008.

Anup Shah, 2010 <http://www.globalissues.org/article/4/poverty-around-the-world#WorldBanksPovertyEstimate> population

The poverty rate fell from 36% in 2007 to 27% by 2012.
edition.cnn.com/2013/12/24/business/china-poverty-report



Major achievements in rural poverty reduction

❖ Major rural development programs financed by the government

1. Rural Public Services

- Rural Compulsory Education
- Rural Cooperative Medical Care System
- Minimum Livelihood Guarantee System

2. Rural Infrastructure

- Rural Roads
- Rural Electricity Supply
- Safe Drinking Water
- Small irrigation Works
- Biogas

3. Support Agricultural Production

- Comprehensive Agricultural Development Project
- Agricultural Cooperatives
- Modern agriculture demonstration project





4. Subsidies to Farmers

- Sloping Land Conversion Programme
- Forest Ecological Compensation Fund
- Grain, Pork and Cow Subsidy
- Agricultural Machinery Subsidy
- Agricultural Capital Goods Subsidy

5. Earmark of Poverty Reduction

- Agricultural Industrialization
- Migration
- Training for Rural Migrant Workers
- Village-based Integrated Development Projects



Rural poverty reduction

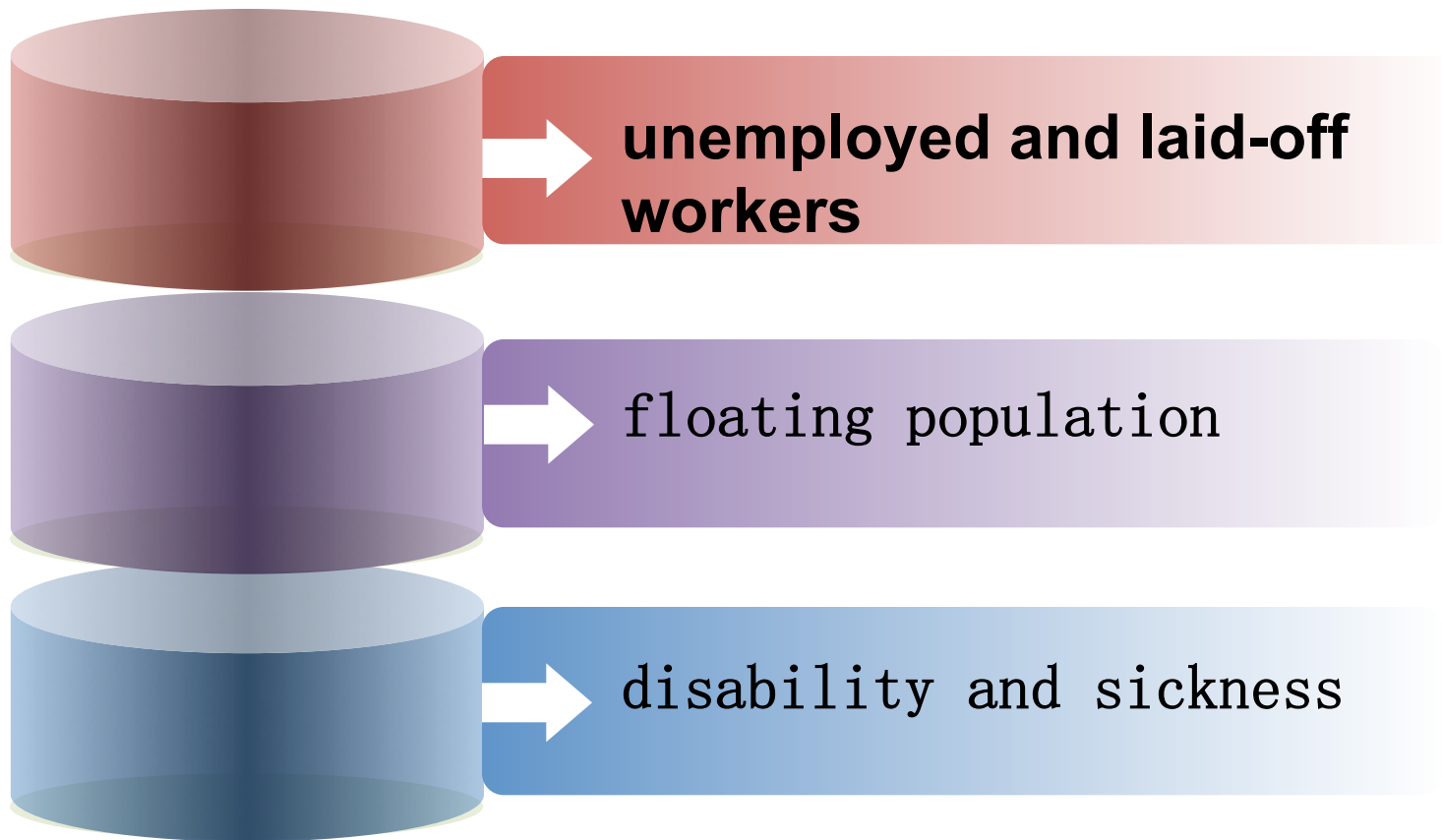


Based on China's official poverty line, the poor population was reduced from 250 million in 1978 to 26.88 million in 2010, and proportion of poor people in the total rural population dropped from 30.7% to 2.8%.



Urban Poverty in China

The structural reforms of China's economy have brought about a widening of the income gap and rising unemployment in the urban cities.





Unemployment and Laid-off worker



- ❖ During the market reform process, many **state-owned and collective enterprises went bankrupt**, and others had massive layoffs in an attempt to improve economic productivity and efficiency, yielding a sharply rising **unemployment rate** in urban China.
- ❖ The number of **laid-off workers** from state-owned enterprises (SOEs) was 5.9 million in 1998 and peaked at 6.6 million in 2000 (National Bureau of Statistics, 2005).
- ❖ The official **urban unemployment rate** rose from 2.0 percent in 1988 to 3.1 percent in 2000 and kept **increasing to 4.2 percent in 2004** (National Bureau of Statistics, 2005).



Social policy's changes



- ❖ A series of social policy changes in the urban areas have focused on shifting the welfare burden from employers to employees to facilitate market economy reforms. The state-owned and collective enterprises, which were the major providers of social benefits, needed to lower costs and improve productivity. Consequently, **urban social benefits have transformed from their original broad coverage and generous provision to a marginal role in the lives of families** (Croll, 1999; Zhu, 2002; Guan, 2005; Gao, 2006; Hussain, 2007).
- ❖ The financing of most **social benefits has shifted from work units to general taxes or shared responsibilities among individuals, employers, and sometimes the government.** More social benefit programs such as pension and health care now require direct individual contributions (Gao, 2006).



Urban poverty in China



- ❖ **The Minimum living Standard Assurance (MLSA)** was first implemented in Shanghai in 1993 to help supplement the income of the urban poor.
- ❖ Based on the successful experience in Shanghai, the Ministry of Civil Affairs in 1994 encouraged other cities to adopt this program. By October 1999, all 668 cities and 1,689 counties had implemented MLSA (Information Office of the State Council, 2002, 2004; Leung, 2006).
- ❖ The assistance line should be computed according to the local minimum standard of living, which is based on local average per capita income and basic consumption needs. According to the Regulation, the assistance should cover basic food, clothing, and shelter needs, taking into consideration utility, medical care, and tuition expenses (Ru et al., 2002; Hong, 2005a)



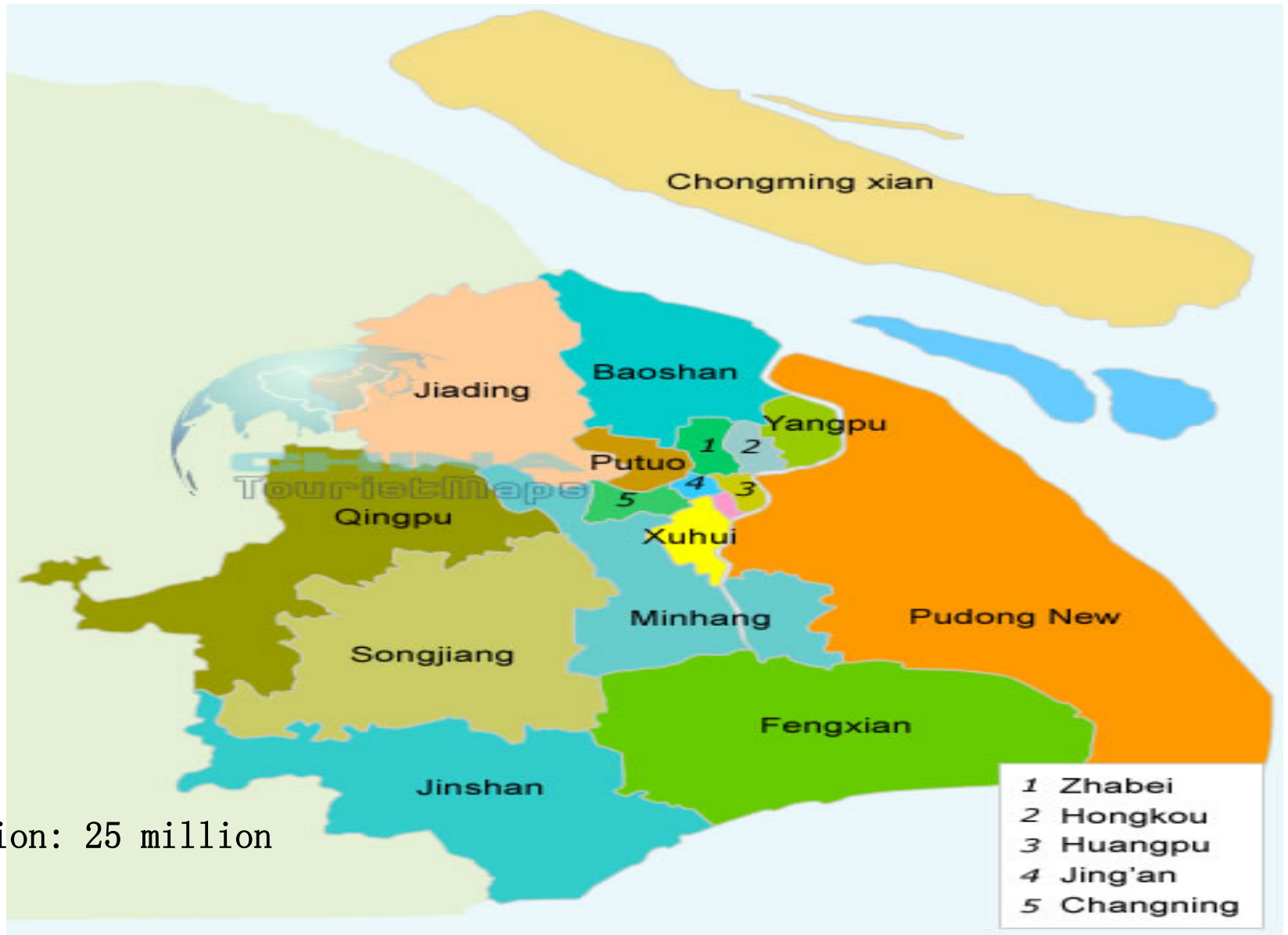
Poor families in Shanghai



- ❖ up to end of 2014, Shanghai have all kinds of government aid recipients 239900 people, including urban **the Minimum living Standard Assurance** recipients 204700 people. the rural was 32300 people.
- ❖ Survey in Pudong New Area
 - According to the Pudong new area Social Assistance Center providing the poor families database, Using the method of stratified sampling.
 - 1010 from 1230 sampling families were effective to finish the questionnaires .



Map of Shanghai



Population: 25 million



Survey content

Family
basic
information

Family
income and
expenses

Education
and work

Mental
health

Social
assistan
ce



表一：被访者基本特征和家庭情况

	n	平均值(标准差)	百分比
性别	1001		
男			56.6%
女			43.4%
年龄	998	49.9 (14.9)	
婚姻状况	1004		
未婚			21.3%
已婚			49.7%
丧偶			8.4%
离异或分居			20.3%



民族	981	
汉族		99.1%
少数民族		0.9%
政治面貌	978	
中共党员		2.7%
民主党派		0.2%
群众		96.3%
户口		
农业户口		29.1%
非农业户口		69.9%
没有户口		0.5%



教育情况¹

本人	1000	2.72 (1.1)
配偶	449	2.76 (1.0)
同住人数	986	3.17 (1.49)
经济不能独立人数	945	1.6 (1.0)
孩子	1010	1.12 (1.06)
老人	1010	1.35 (1.2)
同住老人	1010	0.83 (0.9)
需赡养老人	1010	0.5 (0.8)

注：教育程度这一调查问题包括从1.不识字或识字很少到7.研究生及以上七个次序变量变量，2.72和2.76代表小学到初中文化程度。

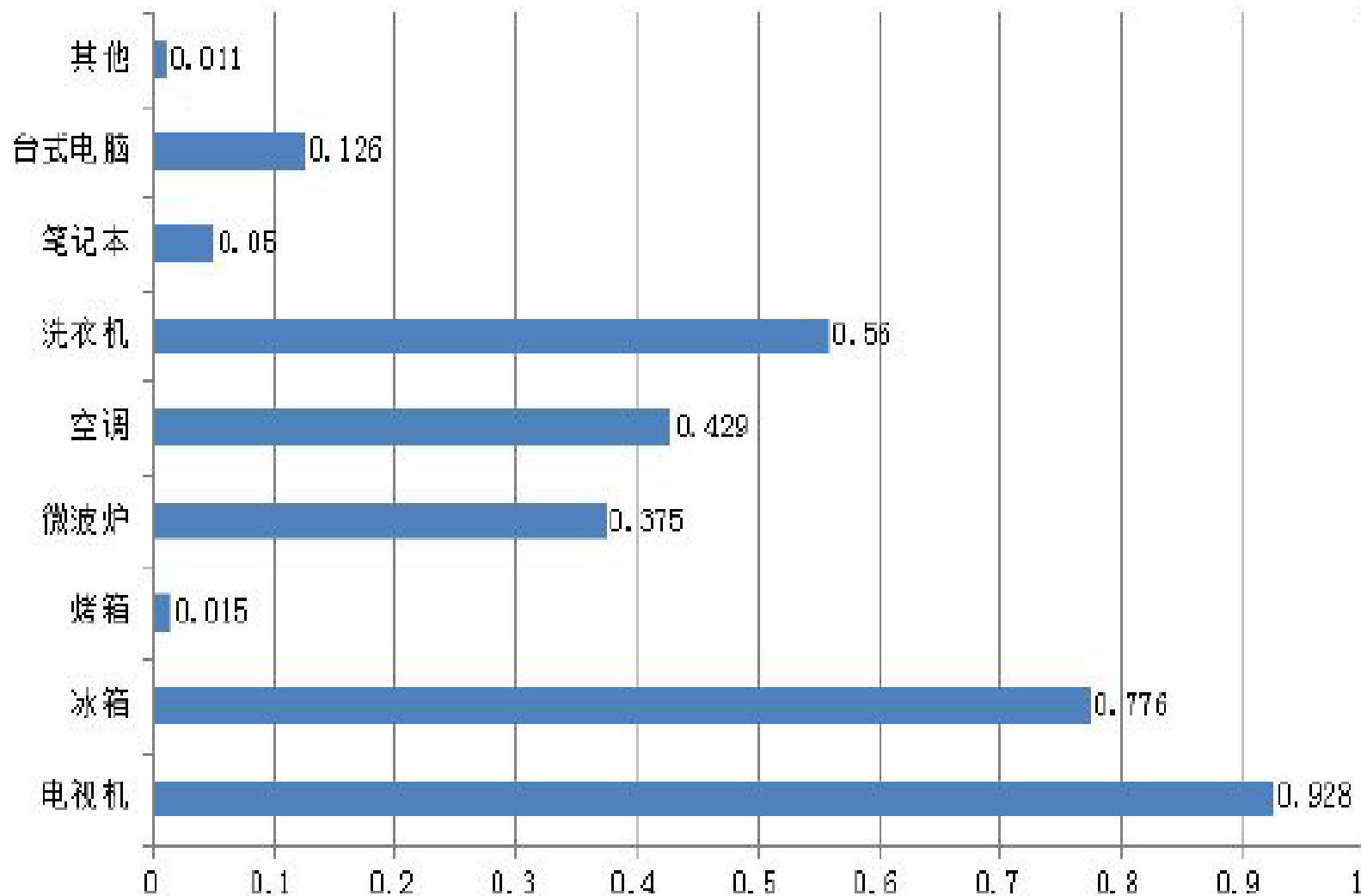


表二：被访者及其配偶工作状况

	自己		配偶	
	n	百分比	n	百分比
就业状况	920		423	
全职正式工作		4.6%		8.9%
临时工		8.5%		16.6%
个体经营		0.02%		1.2%
待业/失业人员		64.6%		44.4%
退休		15.9%		21.0%
农民		6.2%		7.8%



家庭所有的家用电器





表三：家庭需求和政府补助/服务解决率

	第一需求	第二需求	第三需求	频次总和	解决率	针对性解决率
经济援助	693	77	27	797	75.3%	80.0%
医疗服务与救助	145	388	59	592	41.1%	51.5%
残疾家属康复训练	18	25	38	81	4.5%	21.0%
法律援助	8	7	11	26	0.5%	3.8%
职业教育培训	5	20	17	42	3.8%	4.8%
就业援助	34	46	77	157	3.8%	13.4
教育费用补助或减免	19	78	90	187	11.0%	n/a
社区日托服务	4	11	25	40	3.4%	7.5%
家庭关系调解	2	6	12	20	1.0%	0%
心理辅导	8	13	29	50	1.4%	8.0%

Dependent variable: <i>Depression</i>	Model 1			Model 2			Model 1 (Control cluster effects)			Model 2 (Control cluster effects)		
	<i>Coef.</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Coef.</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Coef.</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Coef.</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>P</i>
Independent variables:												
Female	-0.086	0.081		-0.103	0.081		-0.078	0.084		-0.097	0.083	
Age (ref= <30 years)												
30-40 years	-0.157	0.176		-0.070	0.175		-0.133	0.173		-0.041	0.175	
40-50 years	-0.306	0.175	+	-0.228	0.176		-0.271	0.177		-0.189	0.179	
50-60 years	-0.255	0.182		-0.194	0.182		-0.246	0.183		-0.183	0.184	
>60 years	-0.009	0.215		0.065	0.216		0.020	0.208		0.088	0.207	
Married	0.365	0.090	***	0.348	0.090	***	0.370	0.096	***	0.352	0.096	***
Rural Hukou	0.147	0.099		0.179	0.101	+	0.127	0.100		0.156	0.101	
Education level (ref=illiteracy)												
Primary school	0.236	0.137	+	0.208	0.135		0.242	0.144	+	0.217	0.144	
Middle school	0.218	0.130	+	0.178	0.129		0.187	0.133		0.152	0.133	
High school	0.501	0.151	**	0.388	0.153	*	0.479	0.160	**	0.371	0.165	*
College and higher	0.479	0.228	*	0.284	0.231		0.429	0.243	+	0.270	0.247	
Unemployed	-0.021	0.099		0.012	0.099		-0.010	0.098		0.019	0.097	
Health status (ref=fair)												
Bad	-0.683	0.084	***	-0.687	0.084	***	-0.699	0.082	***	-0.705	0.081	***
Good	0.402	0.132	**	0.335	0.132	*	0.417	0.118	***	0.345	0.119	**
Household size	0.020	0.034		-0.007	0.034		0.028	0.033		-0.001	0.034	
Number of children	0.061	0.047		0.074	0.047		0.059	0.048		0.071	0.049	
Number of elders	-0.037	0.038		-0.042	0.038		-0.047	0.039		-0.054	0.039	
Economic dependent people	-0.192	0.047	***	-0.184	0.047	***	-0.205	0.048	***	-0.197	0.048	***
Dibao recipient	-0.175	0.088	+	-0.148	0.088	+	-0.196	0.094	*	-0.171	0.094	+
Homeownership (No)				-0.049	0.096					-0.065	0.102	
Assets index				0.105	0.027	***				0.099	0.030	**
Constant	3.626	0.235	***	3.656	0.233	***	3.630	0.240	***	3.672	0.240	***
R-squared	0.205			0.222			0.233			0.250		

*** p < 0.001, ** p < 0.01, * p < 0.05, + p < 0.10

Control for the cluster effects at the village level.



The needs of poor family



- ❖ Economic assistance
- ❖ Health care
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Employment
- ❖ Family relationship
- ❖ Community involvement



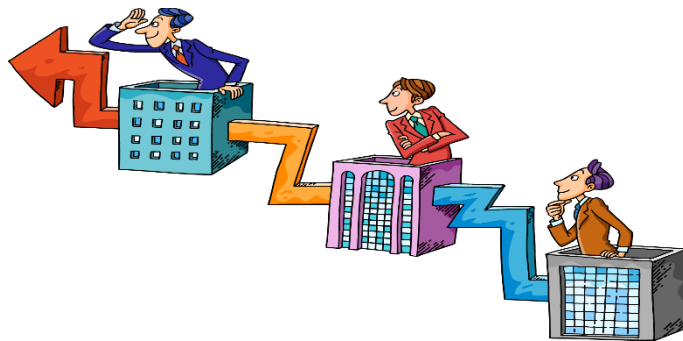
Social work intervention

❖ Social work intervention project:

1. New Start: Family growing up plan

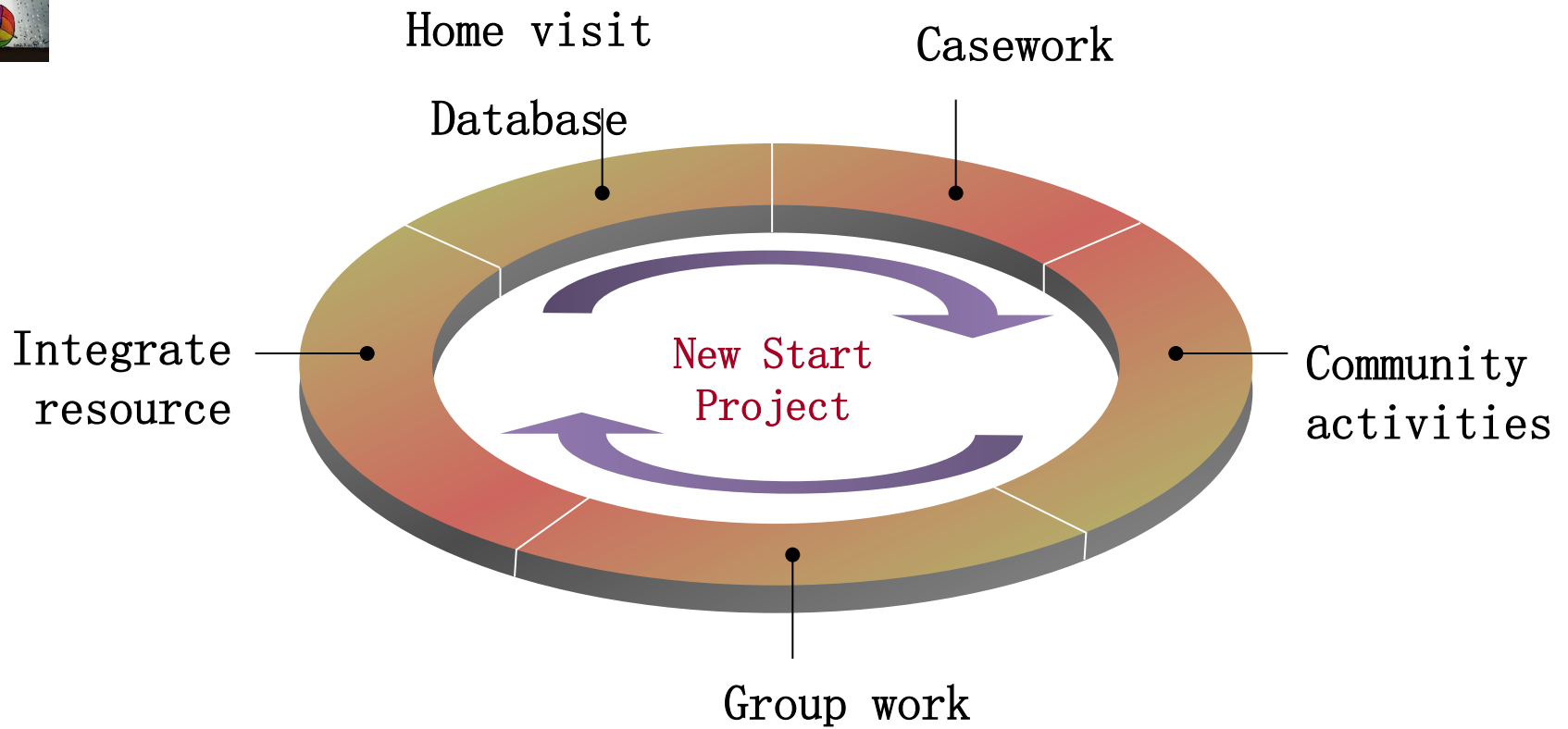
2011–now, 6683 families, 11325 persons.

Pudong New Area 9 towns





Services focus





2. Flying up in the World: Asset Building Project

2014-2015

two year pilot project



pre-test

post-test

treatment group
100 families

family
development
account

16 session
training

performce in study
Career planning
self-efficacy
economic change
hope for future

control group
2/100 families

general
intervention

no intervention

compare with test
group to see the
difference



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Thank you!