

The Cause of Persons with Disabilities in China: policy, progress and Challenge

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Content

目 录

1.Overview

2.Disability Policy

3.Disability Policy Progress

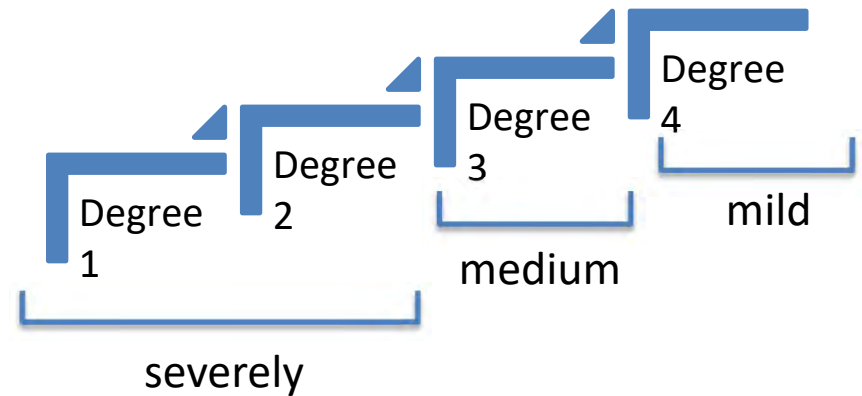
4.Disability Policy Challenge

5.Disability Policy Changing

1.1 Overview-Disability:Categories and Degrees

Categories of Disability in China

1.Vision impairment
2.Deaf or hard of hearing
3.Speech disabilities
4.Physical disabilities
5.Intellectual disabilities
6.Mental disorder
multiple disabilities



Degrees of Disability in China

1.2 Overview-Disabled Population

Basic situation of disabled population-different types of disability in China

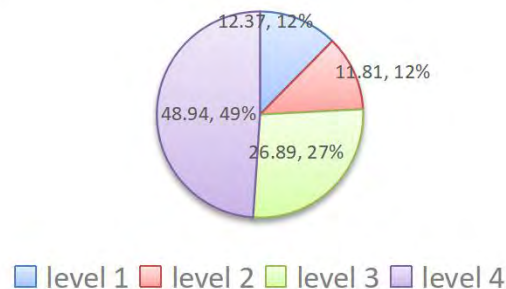
Categories	1987		2006		2017	
	million	%	million	%	million	%
vision impairment	7.54	14.61	12.33	14.86	3.72	11.75
deaf or hard of hearing	17.7	34.29	20.04	24.16	2.50	7.89
speech disabilities			1.27	1.53	0.57	1.8
physical disabilities	7.55	14.62	24.12	29.07	17.93	56.68
intellectual disabilities	10.17	19.69	5.54	6.68	2.70	8.54
mental disorder	1.94	3.76	6.14	7.4	2.75	8.7
multiple disabilities	6.74	13.03	13.52	16.3	1.47	4.64
total	51.64	4.9	82.96	6.34	31.63	

1987: *The First China National Sampling Survey of Disability*

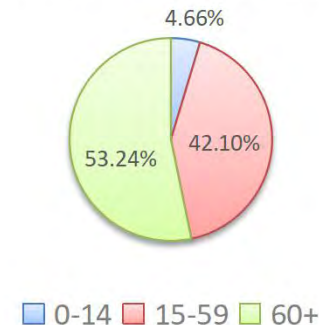
2006: *The Second China National Sampling Survey of Disability*

2017: *The Census of Registered Disability*

The proportion of different degrees



The proportion of age groups



Source: *The Second China National Sampling Survey of Disability*

1.3 Overview-Laws and Regulations

- Until April 2018, there were more than 80 laws directly related to the protection of the rights and interests of persons with disabilities, and more than 50 regulations.

The main laws and regulations on persons with disabilities in China

Level	Files
Convention	<i>UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)</i>
Laws	<i>Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Disabled Persons</i>
Regulations	<i>Regulations on Disability Prevention and Recovery of the Disabled</i>
	<i>Regulation on the Education of Persons with Disabilities</i>
	<i>Regulation on the Employment of the Disabled</i>
	<i>Regulation on the Construction of Barrier-Free Environments</i>

2.1 Disability Policy in China-Framework

main aspect	major elements
Education	Developing teaching forms
	Supporting to teachers in special education
	Supporting to students with disabilities
Health	Disability prevention
	Medical insurance and medicaid
	Rehabilitation
Employment	Developing employment forms
	Providing employment services
	Collecting employment guarantee fund for the disabled
Anti-poverty	Housing reform
	Development of production
	Improvement of poor disabled's livelihood.
	Training
Basic Living Protection	Building social safety floor
	Developing long-term care insurance
	Developing new welfare programs
Accessibility	Barrier free environment construction
	Construction of the Information Barrier-Free
Live Independency	Family barrier free transformation
	Assistive products
	Community integration

2.1 Disability Policy in China- “Education for All”

- Plans
 - *Promotion Plan for Special Education (2014–2016)* :by 2016, over 90% in the enrollment rate of disabled children in compulsory education.
 - *Promotion Plan for Special Education(II)(2017-2020):by 2020*, over 95% in the enrollment rate of disabled children in compulsory education.
- Education support
 - 12 years of free education (most provinces) for the disability
 - 15 years(three-year preschool + nine-year compulsory + three-year high school) of free education(Xinjiang, Tibet, etc.)
 - “Home delivery” teaching
 - special education allowance
- Teaching forms
 - Special school
 - Special class in normal school
 - “Learning in Regular Classrooms” (LRC) : more than 50%

2.2 Disability Policy in China- “Rehabilitation Service for All”

- Regulations
 - *Regulations on Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation of the Disabled(2017)*
 - *National Act Plan on Disability Prevention (2016-2020)*: by 2020, disability prevention and control systems networks will be further improved, awareness about and ability to prevent disability in all of society will be significantly enhanced, and disability rate will stand level compared to those of countries with the same income on a comparable basis.
- measures
 - 29 items of medical rehabilitation be included in the scope of medical insurance imbursement
 - Reducing medical expenses for the poor with disabilities
 - Free screening for disability
 - Rehabilitation assistance for children under 6 years old with disabilities and autistic



Yang did fieldwork in Sicuan province, west of China. Posted a slogan on the wall
“rehabilitation service for all”

2.3 Disability Policy in China-Equal Employment

- Regulation
 - *Regulation on the Employment of the Disabled*
- Types of employment
 - Collective employment
 - Employment quota
 - Flexible Employment
 - Others: employment in public sectors, Supported Employment
- measures
 - Vocational training and free employment service
 - Tax incentives for employers, and workplace modifications
 - Collection employment fund from companies that do not reach the quota
 - subsidies to persons in employment
 - Subsidies to person with disabilities who starts a bussiness



Disabilities work in a welfare factory in Henan province, central of China.

2.4 Disability Policy in Chian- “leave no one behind in the march toward common prosperity”

- Plans
 - *Poverty Alleviation Program for the Poor with Disabilities(1998-2000)*
 - *Development-Oriented Poverty Alleviation Plan for Persons with Disabilities in Rural Areas (2001-2010)*
 - *Development-Oriented Poverty Alleviation Outline for Persons with Disabilities in Rural Areas(2011-2020)*
 - *Poverty alleviation Plan for the Poor with Disabilities(2016-2020)*
- Measures
 - Housing Reconstruction for families with disabled in rural areas
 - Improving vocational education and practical technical training
 - Industrial poverty alleviation
 - Poverty alleviation
 - Medicaid for all poor disabilities



Yang and An old disability. His family is very poor, North-east of China.

2.5 Disability Policy in China-Set up Social Safety Net

China social safety net

General (means-tested)		Category
Cash	In-kinds	
<u>Dibao</u>	<u>medicaid</u>	minimum pension for elderly
	housing assistance	needy children assistance
	educational assistance	vagrant and beggar assistance
	temporary assistance	disability assistance

- Measure for disabilities
 - Raise *Dibao* benefit standard for disability
 - Care support for the severely disabled
 - Provide temporary assistance for the poor disability
 - Provide Medicaid for the poor disability
 - Education fee waiver for the poor disability
 - Housing Reconstruction for the poor disability family

2.6 Disability Policy in China- promotes barrier-free environment

- Regulations
 - *Regulation on the Construction of Barrier-Free Environments*
- Program
 - *Barrier-free city program*
 - *Barrier-free home transformation program*
 - *Poor disability family barrier free rebuild program*



A barrier-free sign, Hunan province, middle of China.

2.7 Disability Policy in China-Assistive Product

Projects

Yangtze Plan

2000-2018
200 sits for prosthetic service;
400 Prosthetic Installation Technicians;
500 teachers of the deaf;
Employment for persons with disabilities;
Rehabilitation and disease prevention of Children with cerebral palsy ;
.....

Lottery public welfare funds specialized on rehabilitation project

The poor with disabilities:
Distribute 1 million assistive products —
—
Including for :
vision disability
vision disability
hearing loss
Subsidy for surgery and rehabilitation;
.....

Rescue rehabilitation program for poor children with disability

2009-2011
Children with disabilities (poor children preferred) :
2,700 visual aids;
1,500 cochlear implants;
18,000 wheelchairs and help-line devices;
186 million for rehabilitation.

Colorful Dream Action

2011-2015
Special fiscal funds
Poor children with disabilities:
Distribute 16,856 cochlear implants ;
180,000 visual aids;
Subsidy for surgery and rehabilitation of 150,000 children;
.....

[Link: http://cj3.cdpf.org.cn/indexForNews.html](http://cj3.cdpf.org.cn/indexForNews.html)

[Link: http://scl.hefei.gov.cn/8128/201701/t20170123_2158191.html](http://scl.hefei.gov.cn/8128/201701/t20170123_2158191.html)

[Link: http://www.deafchina.com/qicaimengxingdongjihua](http://www.deafchina.com/qicaimengxingdongjihua)

Key policies of assistive products since the 11th five-year Plan

Duration	Objectives	Sources
11 th five-year plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribute 300,000 APs for the poor with disabilities. ● Distribute 70,000 universal prosthetics and 10,000 orthosis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Multi-pronged fundraising ● Carry out special projects to distribute APs to the poor with disabilities.
12 th five-year plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribute 500,000 APs to the poor with disabilities. ● distribute 500,000 visual aids to the poor with visual disability. ● Distribute ● Distribute 10,000 APs to the poor with disabilities who have the chance to be educated or to work. ● Distribute 70,000 prosthetics to the poor with disabilities. ● Distribute Orthopedic Device to 50,000 persons with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● national finance: Costs of distributing APs ● Local finance: 8 specific projects
13 th five-year plan	80% of persons with disability who have Disability Certificate and children with disabilities will have APs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● national finance: Costs of distributing APs ● Local finance: Costs of distributing APs and expenses related



Qian Hongyan, known as “basketball girl”, lost her legs at 4 years old, her family was poor and had no money to buy assistive product.

3.1 Policy Progress-Education

year	Not enrolled children with disabilities of school age (1000 persons)	High school students with disabilities in special schools (person)	vocational school students with disabilities (person)	College students with disabilities (person)
1999	433			
2000	391			
2001	356			
2002	323			
2003	306			
2004	275			
2005	243			
2006	223	4192	8691	5134
2007	227	4978	9028	6320
2008	22	5464	9932	7305
2009	211	6339	11448	7782
2010	146	6067	11506	8731
2011	126	7207	11572	8027
2012	91	7043	10442	8363
2013	84	7313	N/A	8926
2014	85	7227	N/A	9542
2015	N/A	7488	N/A	10186

Source: Annual Statistics of Persons with Disabilities in China

The enrollment of disabled children was 96% (People's Daily, 2015)

3.2 Policy Progress-Health

- The number and proportion of 0-14 disabled children declined rapidly

year	Number(million)	Proportion(%)
1987	8.17	15.82
2006	3.87	4.66

1987: The First China National Sampling Survey of Disability

2006: The Second China National Sampling Survey of Disability

- The incidence of disability is declining

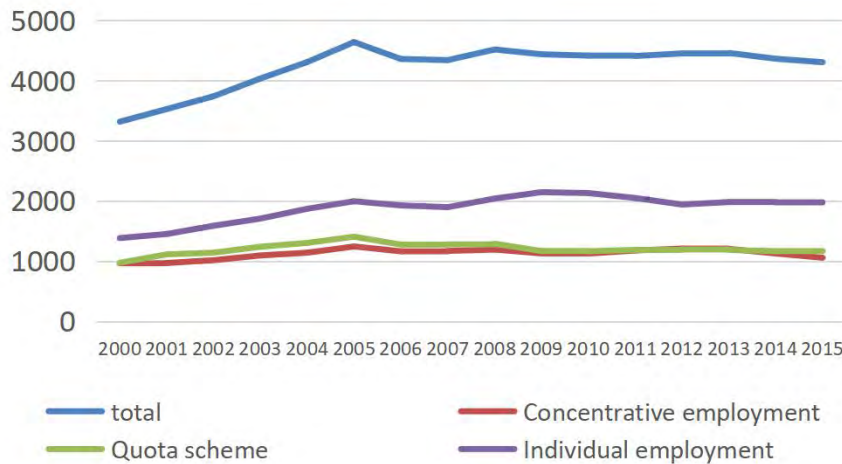
year	number of cases	cases per 1000000 population	number of YLDs	YLDs per 100000 population
1990	8023886 (7466111 to 8569138)	7439.3 (6922.1 to 7944.8)	513291 (382292 to 677473)	475.9 (354.4 to 628.1)
2016	4036176 (3706050 to 4356704)	6654.0 (6109.8 to 7182.4)	251325 (186080 to 331226)	414.3 (306.8 to 546.0)

In 1990, the number of children with developmental disabilities in China was 8023886, and in 2016 it was reduced to 4036176. The incidence in 1990 was 7439.3/100,000, and in 2016 it was 6654/100,000. There has been a corresponding decline in statistics on the year of lived with disability (YLDs).

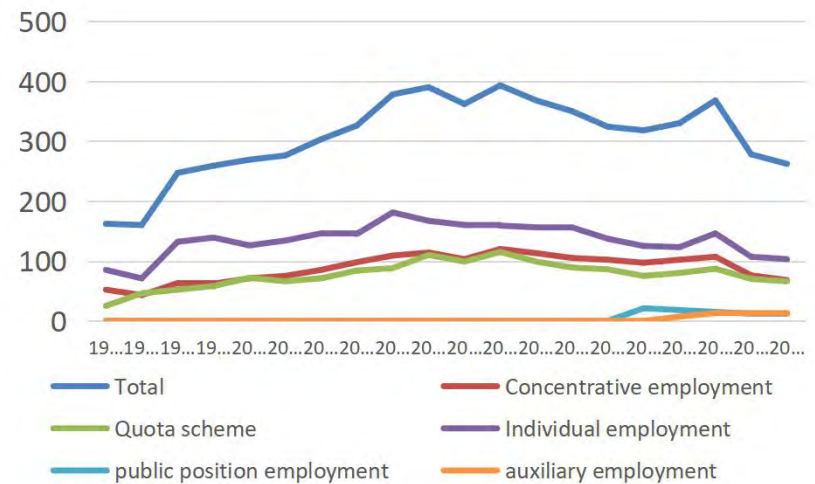
Developmental disabilities among children younger than 5 years in 195 countries and territories, 1990–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016

Lancet Glob Health 2018, Published Online August 29, 2018 [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(18\)30309-7](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(18)30309-7)

3.3 Policy Progress-Employment



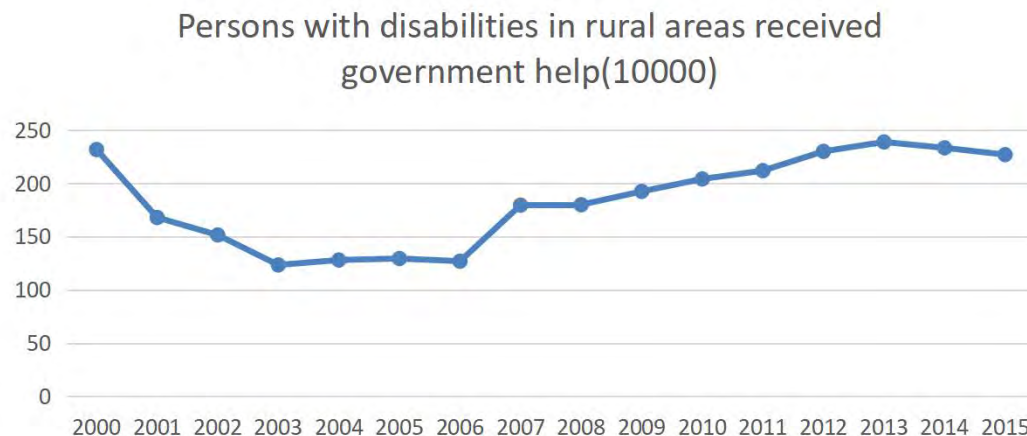
The development of employed persons with disabilities in urban China (2000-2015) (1000 persons)



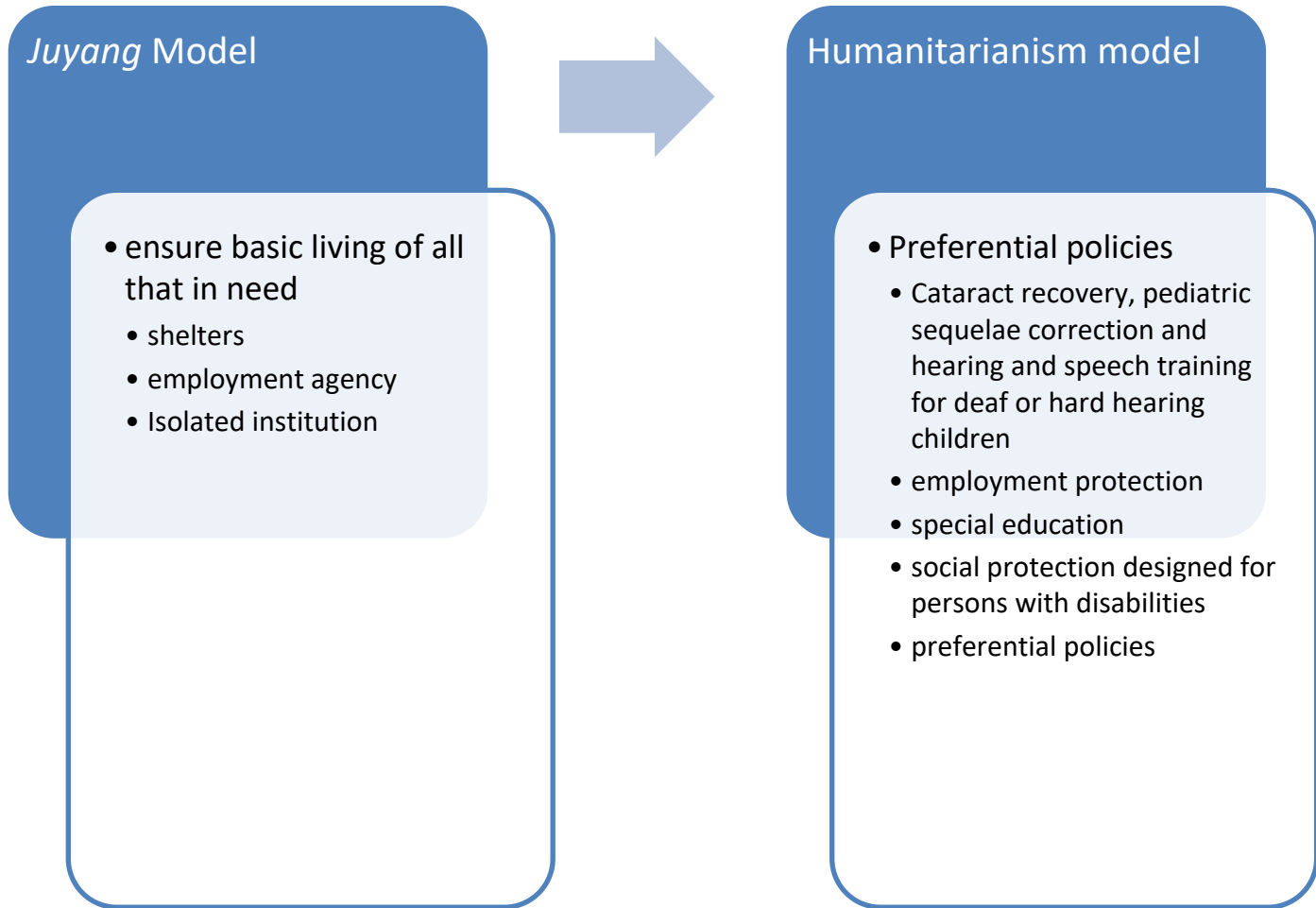
The development of newly created jobs for persons with disabilities in urban China (1996-2015) (1000 persons)

3.4 Policy Press-Poverty Alleviation

- Since 2012, the central government has arranged RMB3.74 billion of discount loans for rehabilitation and poverty alleviation of 219,000 poor persons with disabilities.
- It has provided vocational training for 1.45 million persons with disabilities, and as a result 1.24 million urban residents with disabilities have found employment.
- 2012-2017, With government subsidies, 1.18 million households of poor rural persons with disabilities have been renovated, 3.17 million poor rural persons with disabilities have received practical technical training, and 4.96 million poor rural persons with disabilities have been lifted out of poverty



4.1 Policy Challenges-Theory Paradigm



4.2 Policy Challenges-Policy Make Model



More and more disabled asked for treating fairly

More and more interest groups forming



professional proxy



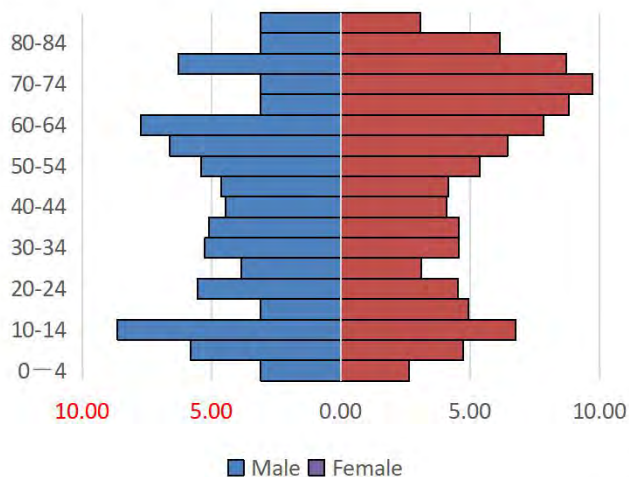
Grass-roots movement



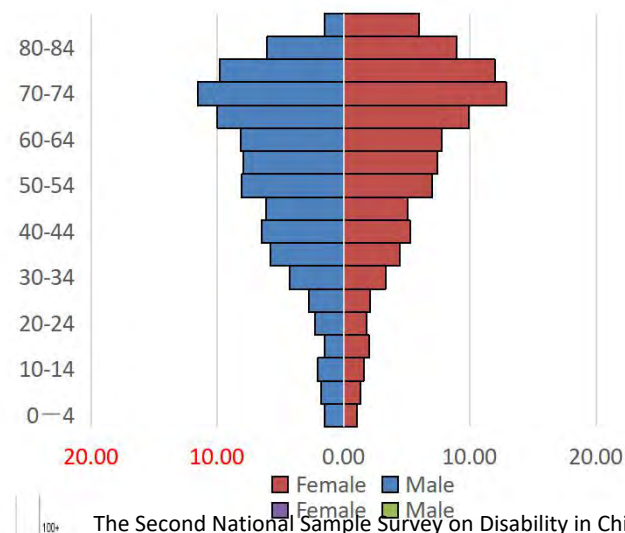
Policy makers

4.3 Policy Challenges-Age Structure

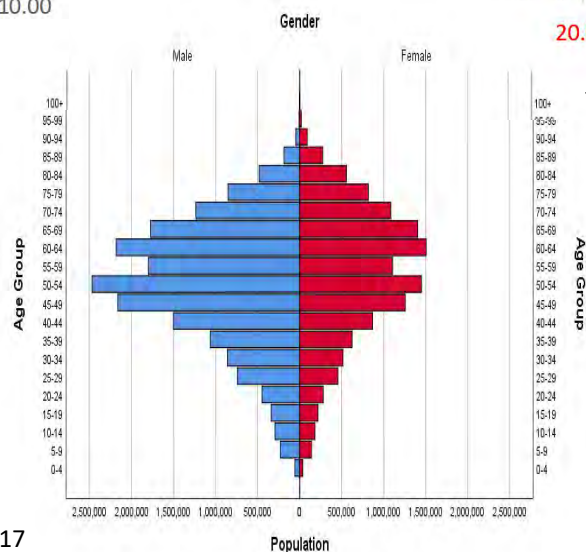
- The change of the age structure of disabilities



The First National Sample Survey on Disability in China



The Second National Sample Survey on Disability in China



The census of registered disability in 2017

Population Pyramid of People with Disabilities in China, 2017

4.5 Policy Challenge-Poverty Alleviation

- 2.81 million registered persons with disabilities in 2017, most of them are very poor, but all of them will be lifted out of poverty by 2020

Persons with disabilities with rural *hukou* registered as the poor households (2015-2017)

Unit: person; %

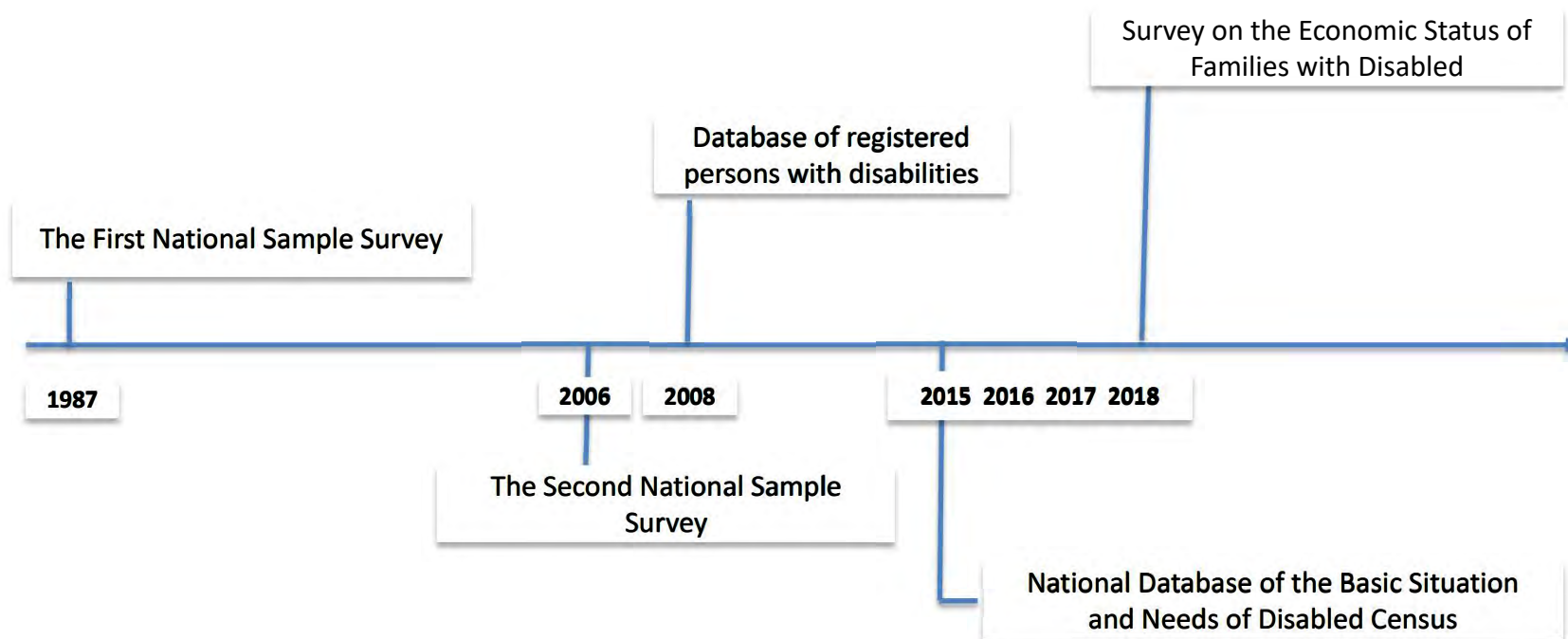
	2015		2016		2017	
	persons	%	persons	%	persons	%
Recognized as the poor in national level	4,340,340	21.41	5,267,024	23.29	4,723,542	19.77
Unrecognized poor	8,209,317	40.49	5,304,007	23.45	5,204,714	21.78
others	7,727,098	38.11	12,044,486	53.26	13,969,941	58.46
total	20,276,755	100	22,615,517	100	23,898,197	100

注：2016 年的其他贫困人口数据为疑似贫困人口，但未建档立卡。

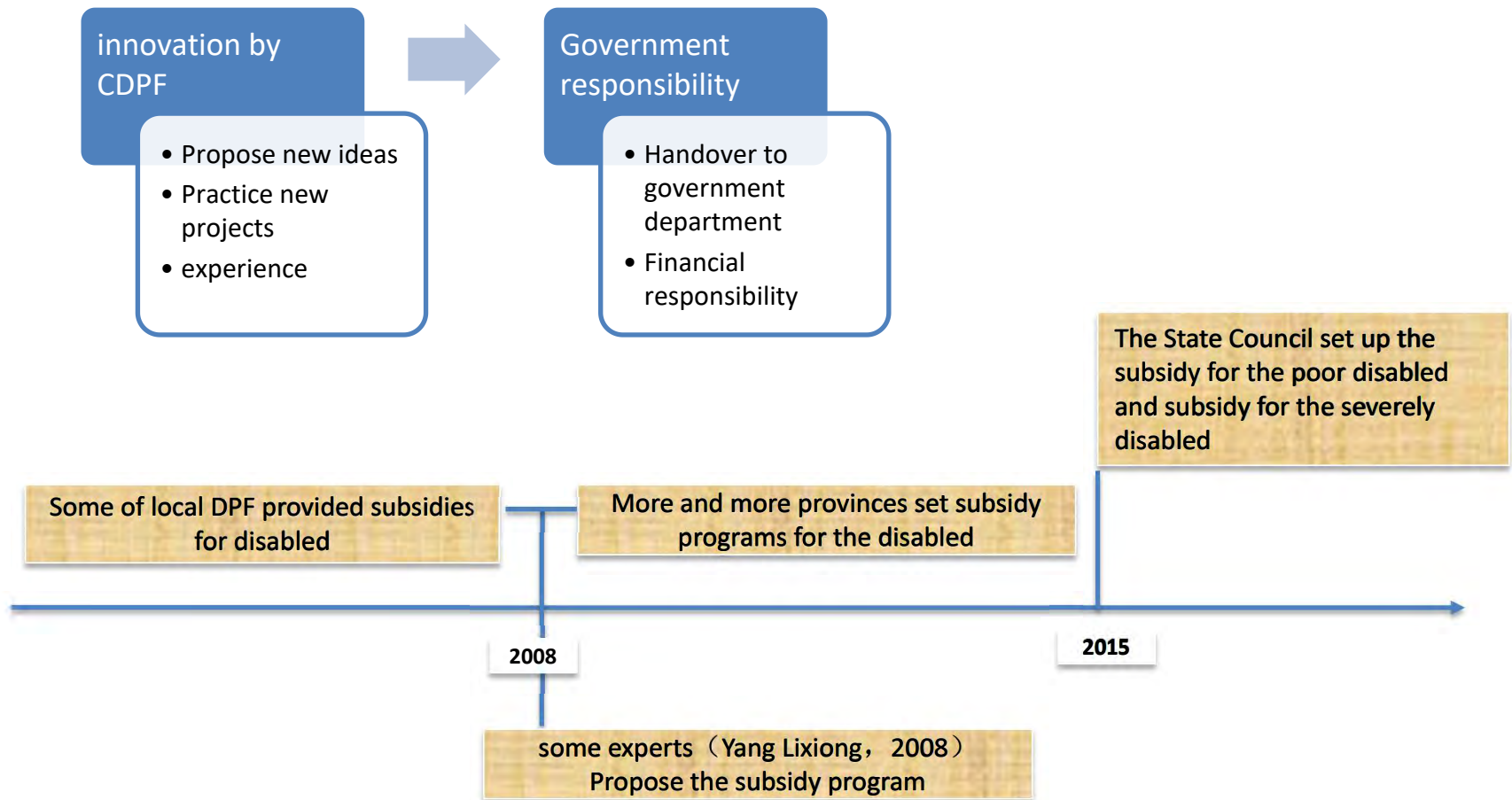


disability family in rural, Jilin Province, North-east of China

5.1 Policy Changing-Setting Database

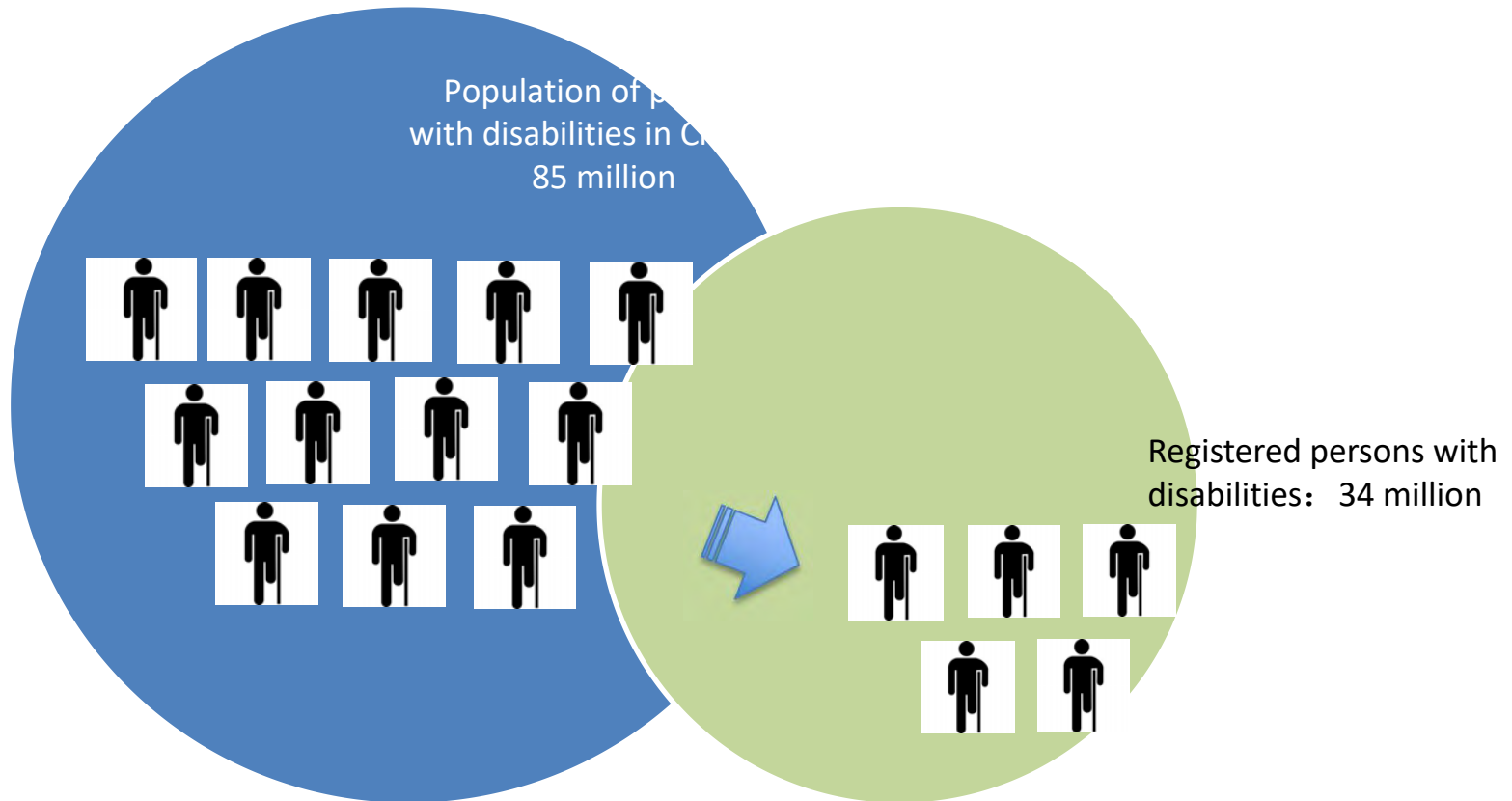


5.2 Policy Changing-Policy Model

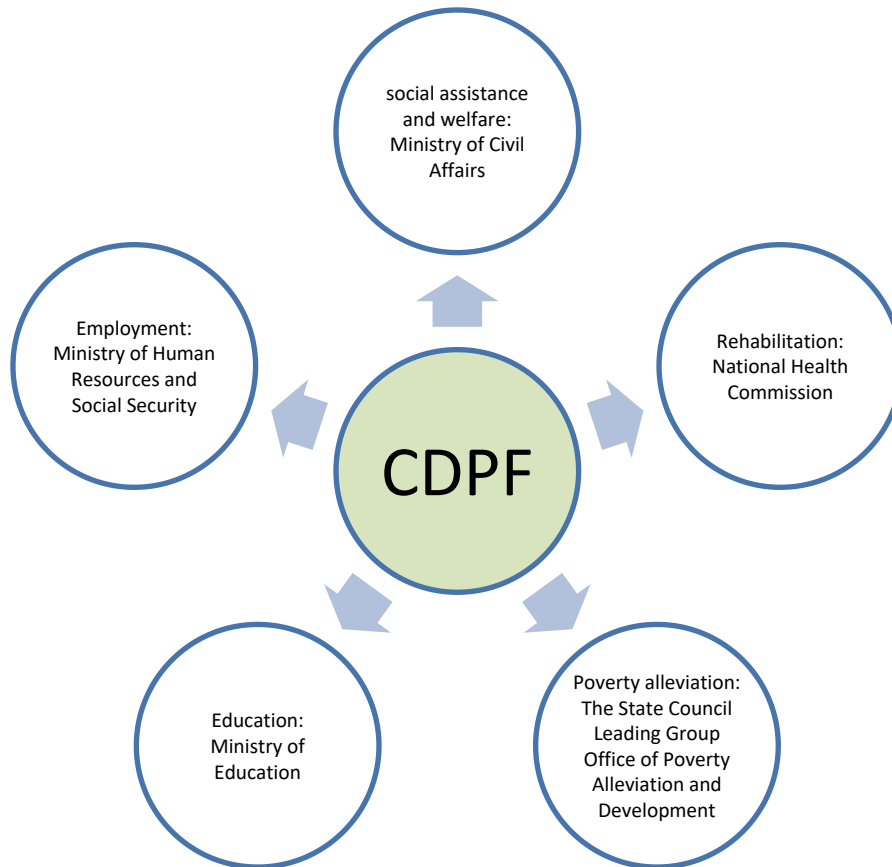


e.g. subsidies for the poor with disabilities and persons with severe disabilities

5.3 Policy Changing- Registered Persons with Disabilities



5.4 Policy Changing-Relationship Between Government and CDPF



- 1980s, the function about disabilities was taken out by CDPF
- More and more function about disabilities take out from CDPF by government sections since 2008.

Conclusion

- China makes a great progress in the cause of the disabled, and Human rights of person with disabilities have been greatly improved
- But China also faces a series of challenges in the process of developing disabilities cause
- Reforms are taking place in local governments and have achieved some results

Thank you!