

JRP  
SERIES

152

Poverty Reduction for the Disabled in China  
- Livelihood Analysis from the Data of the Second China National  
Sample Survey on Disability -

中国残疾人扶贫研究

Masayuki Kobayashi and Soya Mori eds.  
小林昌之・森壮也 主编

Joint Research Program Series No. 152

INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

IDE-JETRO

Published by Institute of Developing Economies  
3-2-2 Wakaba Mihama-ku Chiba-shi Chiba 261-8545 JAPAN

©Copyright in 2009 Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization

All rights are reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by  
Any means without written permission of the Institute.

## **PREFACE**

The actual life situation of persons with disabilities who are struggling against poverty is still unknown. This is because in many countries only a few statistical surveys concerning the livelihood of persons with disabilities have been carried out. For any kind of policy to be effective, it needs a practical theory constructed on facts. However, the real problem for making disability policies is that there is rarely no data to make any theory. Therefore, in order to create and evaluate the effectiveness of assistant measures more livelihood survey needs to be carried out. Especially, data collection of household income and expenditure of persons with disabilities has to be done in order to analyze the micro economic mechanism of poverty and creating an anti-poverty theory to improve the situation.

China is one of the few countries who have carried out a comprehensive national survey on persons with disabilities. Hence, study of the actual operation and the analysis of the outcome will contribute significantly in making future disability policies not only in China, but also in other area of Asia. In this joint research, livelihood analysis of the case of China using data from the national survey will be made following the items used in the IDE field survey at the Philippines. The joint study will show examples and demonstrates the potential of statistical analysis in making disability policies. We wish to deepen our study further cooperating with the China Research Center for Disability and Development, Peking University (CRCDD) and the China Disabled Person's Federation (CDPF) to contribute more in making efficient disability policies in Asia by governments and relevant developing agencies.

Finally, we would like to express our gratitude to all the members of the CRCDD. In particular, we would like to acknowledge Professor Chen Gong who organized the research in China and Dr. Lin Yan who participated in the workshop. Also, special thanks to Mr. Chen Xinmin, director of the research office of the CDPF who made this joint research possible. We would also like to thank our colleagues and friends in this field who attended the workshop and kindly supported our fieldtrip.

Masayuki Kobayashi

Soya Mori

## List of Contributors

### 撰稿人

北京大学中国残疾人事业发展研究中心

China Research Center for Disability and Development,

Peking University (CRCDD)

陈 功	Chen Gong
林 艳	Lin Yan
张 蕾	Zhang Lei
宋 新明	Song Xinming
郑 晓瑛	Zheng Xiaoying

日本贸易振兴机构亚洲经济研究所

Institute of Developing Economies, JETRO (IDE-JETRO)

小林昌之	Masayuki Kobayashi
森 壮也	Soya Mori
山形辰史	Tatsufumi Yamagata

# Table of Contents

## 目 录

Preface 前言

List of Contributors 撰稿人

Table of Contents 目录

Introduction

Masayuki Kobayashi

序 论

小林昌之

Chapter 1 Livelihood Situation of Disabled Population in China

Chen Gong, Lin Yan, Zhang Lei, Song Xinming and Zheng Xiaoying

第 1 章 中国残疾人口的生活状况

陈功、林艳、张蕾、宋新明、郑晓瑛

Chapter 2 A Note on Employment of and Public Services to Persons with  
Disabilities in China

Masayuki Kobayashi, Soya Mori and Tatsufumi Yamagata

第 2 章 中国残疾人就业与公共服务的研究笔记

小林昌之、森壮也、山形辰史

# Introduction

Masayuki Kobayashi

China has carried out National Censuses in the year 1953, 1964, 1982, 1990 and 2000 after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. The State Council also issued a decision in 1986 stating that China will carry out a national census every 10 year and that a one percent population sample survey will take place in its middle year (Hayase [1992: 310]). So far, one percent population sample surveys have taken place in the year 1995 and 2005. However, neither the census nor the population sample survey list any question items relating to disability<sup>1</sup>.

Statistical data regarding persons with disabilities was carried out separately from the general census. The first nation wide sample survey on persons with disabilities took place in 1987, and the second sample survey was just carried out in 2006 which is now in the process of utilization<sup>2</sup>.

A brief outline of the first survey was issued in 1987 in the "Communiqué on Major Statistics of the China National Sample Survey on Disability Conducted in 1987."<sup>34</sup> And then in

---

<sup>1</sup> Actually when designing the 5th National Census of 2000, the questionnaire draft included an item proposed by the China Disabled People's Federation asking whether or not they have disability. However, through the preliminary survey they found that it was difficult to receive accurate responses and so they deleted the item. The reason was that in the general population census the response to whether they had disability or not owe completely to the free will of the said person. Therefore, there was doubt that unless they can be visually noticed from the appearance many people who do not want their disability known to others or people who do not acknowledge their impairment as disability as their degree is light will be omitted from the survey. Hence it will not be reliable ("Questions from the reporter and answers from the leader and specialist at the press release conference" at <http://temp.cdpj.cn/doc/2006-02-14-c.doc>, visited July 11, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> As for other national surveys, there was a sample survey of disabled children age 0 to 6 supported by UNICEF carried out in 2001. The report was published in 2003. In the survey, 60,000 samples were taken from 6 provinces which were selected considering its economical development stage, and the report analyzed the causes and degree of the children with disabilities, occupation, education and income of their parent, situation of early education etc. to grasp the rate, causes, rehabilitation circumstances and needs of the children with disabilities (Zhonghua renmin gongheguo weishengbu et.al. [2003]). There is also a book published with the support of UNICEF using the data of the second national survey separate from the 'Disabled Population & Development Studies Series' (Chen & Chen [2008]).

<sup>3</sup> Quanguo canjiren chouyang diaocha lingdao xiaozu et.al. [1987]. Also, Guojia tongjiju renkou tongjisi [1988: 138-143] compiles figures of each provinces as 'Hand calculated main data of the national sample survey on disability' in addition to the official communiqué.

1993, a nine volume material book was published as ‘China National Sample Survey Series’<sup>5</sup>. There have been two official reports regarding the second survey so far (Di’erci quanguo canjiren chouyang diaocha lingdao xiaozu et.al. [2006];[2007]). In 2007, detailed data of each provinces was compiled and released as ‘Documentation of the Second China National Sample Survey on Disability’ series<sup>6</sup> and also a booklet titled the *Handbook on the Main Data of the Second China National Sample Survey on Disability* was published (Di’erci quanguo canjiren chouyang diaocha bangongshi [2007a]). Furthermore, China Disabled Person’s Federation established the “National Observation Index of the Situation of Disabled Persons”<sup>7</sup> based on the results of the second survey to carry out the national policy on “Overall Construction of Well-off Society”<sup>8</sup> in 2006 and began a panel survey on livelihood, development and environment situation of persons with disabilities in China. So far, reports of the main data of the year 2007 and 2008 have been issued (Zhongguo canren bangongting [2008], Zhongguo canlian yanjiushi et. al. [2008]).

For preceding studies using the data of the first survey, Li Xiwen et.al. [1996] gives estimate of future population of persons with disabilities using mathematical models. As for studies using the data of the second survey, universities and local Disabled Person’s Federations have received contract research from the state or local governments and are now intensively analyzing

---

<sup>4</sup> The result of the survey seems to be internally issued (*neibu faxing*) as *China 1987 Disability Sample Survey Material (Zhongguo 1987 nian canjiren chouyang diaocha ziliao)* in September 1989. The compilation consists 30 volumes.

<sup>5</sup> ‘China National Sample Survey Series’ (*Zhongguo canjiren chouyang diaocha xilie ziliao*) was edited by the Ministry of Civil Administration and was published from China Social Press (*Zhongguo shehui chubanshe*) in 1993. Volume title includes, *Outline of China 1987 Disability Sample Survey Material (Zhongguo 1987 nian canjiren chouyang diaocha ziliao tiyao)*, *Material of Children with Disabilities (Canji ertong ziliao)*, *Material of Aged Persons with Disabilities (Laonian canjiren ziliao)*, *Material of Persons with Visual Disability (Shili canjiren ziliao)*, *Material of Persons with Hearing and Speech Disability (Tingli yuyan canjiren ziliao)*, *Material of Persons with Intellectual Disability (Zhili canjiren ziliao)*, *Material of Persons with Physical Disability (Zhiti canjiren ziliao)*, *Material of Persons with Mental Disability (Jingshenbin canjiren ziliao)*, *Material of Persons with Multiple Disability (Zonghe canjiren ziliao)*.

<sup>6</sup> Documentation of the Second China National Sample Survey on Disability (*Di’erci quanguo canjiren chouyang diaocha ziliao*) series was each edited by the China Disabled People’s Federation and each provincial Disabled people’s Federation and published by China Statistics press (*Zhongguo tongji chubanshe*) in 2007. The series consists of 2 national volumes and 31 provincial volumes.

<sup>7</sup> The formal name is the “National Index System Observing the Progress of the Well-off Situation of the Disabled Persons” (*Quanguo canjiren xiaokang jincheng jiance zhibiao tixi*).

<sup>8</sup> Jiang Zemin, “Build a Well-off Society in an All-Round Way and Create a New Situation in Building Socialism with Chinese Characteristics” (*Quanmian jianshe xiaokang shehui, kaichuang zhongguo tese shehui zhuyi shiye xin jumian*) (Adopted at the 16th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, November 8, 2002) .



the data. Some of the outcomes have begun to be published from 2008 as Cheng Kai & Zheng Xiaoying eds. 'Disabled Population & Development Studies' series<sup>9</sup>. Most of the reports take method of classifying and sorting out the data such as disabilities, provinces, and ages from the second survey on policy issues such as prevention of disability, social security, rehabilitation, etc. However, there are no studies based on the data of the National Observation Index of the Situation of Disabled Persons.

Before the First China National Sample Survey on Disability was carried out in 1987, there were no national statistical surveys regarding persons with disabilities in China. Therefore, the objective of the first survey was to grasp the disability population by category, regional distribution, age structure and cause, and also to collect information regarding participation of persons with disabilities in areas such as health, rehabilitation, labor, marriage, family and social activities to hold a reliable set of data for making policies and legislations (Zhonghua renmin gongheguo minzhengbu [1993: 287]). After the first survey, Chinese government internalized the disability work in the 'National Economic and Social Development Plan' which states the national development strategy. Accordingly, 'China Five Year Disability Work Plan (1988-1992)' was enacted which actual work was ran by the newly established China Disabled People's Federation<sup>10</sup>.

The objective of the Second China National Sample Survey on Disability is basically the same. It was set to promote the harmonious development of disability work and national economy and society<sup>11</sup>. At the same time, the second survey contributed to prepare conditions for amending the 15 year old Law on the Protection of Disabled Persons which was in process by the China

---

<sup>9</sup> Titles published from Huaxia Publishing (*Huaxia chubanshe*) under the series 'Disabled Population & Development Studies' (*Canji renkou yu fazhan yanjiu congshu*) are: *Data Analysis of the Second China National Sample Survey on Disability (Di'erci quanguo canjiren chouyang diaocha shuju fenxi baogao)*; *Study on Theory and Practice of Social Security for People with Disabilities (Canjiren shehui baozhang lilun yu shijian yanjiu)*; *Persons with Disabilities in China's Rural Areas and their Social Security (Zhongguo nongcun canjiren ji qi shehui baozhang yanjiu)*; *Study on Disability Prevention countermeasures in China (Zhongguo canji yufang duice yanjiu)*; *Studies on Living Status and Development of Persons with Disabilities in Western, Central and Easter Regions in China (Zhongguo xi zhong dongbu canjiren shengcun yu fazhan yanjiu)*; *A Study on the Status of Adults and Children with Disabilities and the Martial Situation of Persons with Disabilities in China (Zhongguo lao you canjiren yu canjiren hunyin yanjiu)*; *Rehabilitation Needs of Persons with Disabilities in China: Analysis and Strategies for Development (Zhongguo canjiren kangfu xuqiu fenxi yu fazhan yanjiu)*.

<sup>10</sup> "Li Liguó's Important Speech at the First Meeting of the Leading Group of the Second National Sample Survey on Disability" at [http://temp.cdpj.cn/dlzt/2005-01/19/content\\_3243.htm](http://temp.cdpj.cn/dlzt/2005-01/19/content_3243.htm), visited July 11, 2007.

<sup>11</sup> "Scheme of the Second China National Sample Survey on Disability" (*Di'erci quanguo canjiren chouyang diaocha fang'an*) (*Di'erci quanguo canjiren chouyang diaocha bangongshi* [2007a: 108-117]).

Disabled People's Federation parallel with the drafting of the United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The National Observation Index of the Situation of Disabled Persons which began in 2007 is in line with the two surveys. Its objective is to timely grasp the changes of basic situation of the persons with disabilities by doing a continuous follow-up survey every year to offer focused information to adjust and evaluate existing policies, plans and work (Zhongguo canlian bangongting [2007]). In the 'Statistical Observation Index System for China's Overall Construction of Well-off Society' which was designed in 2002 to achieve the policy goal to construct a well-off society, there were fears that the actual situations of persons with disabilities would be buried under the figures and would not reflect the reality. Therefore, China Disabled People's Federation created the 'National Observation Index of the Situation of Disabled Persons' which puts in consideration the needs of persons with disabilities and provided supplementation to the said general index. The 'National Observation Index of the Situation of Disabled Persons' focuses on existing problems and disparity in order to create development plans, laws and policies that can make person with disabilities achieve the goal of well-off society simultaneously with the non-disabled citizens (Zhongguo canlian bangongting [2008]).

In the first chapter, members of the China Research Center for Disability and Development, Peking University (CRCDD) will give the outline of the livelihood situation of the persons with disabilities in China analyzing the statistical data from the Second National Sampling Survey on Disability and the Disability Situation Observation. CRCDD is a research institute jointly established by the China Disabled Person's Federation (CDPF) and the Peking University in 2007 which has access to the above data. The analysis will cover the situation of education, work & labor, marriage & family, economic situation & source of income, and social security.

In the second chapter, members of the Institute of the Developing Economies, JETRO (IDE) will show some basic statistical analysis using data from the published material of the Second National Sampling Survey on Disability. Further analysis using applied econometrics is expected to be done with collaboration with CRCDD using individual datasets not published in the published material. This will enable us to find empirically, for example, whether education to persons with disabilities as an input really result as higher income of persons with disabilities as an output. If the relation is significant, then the education policy as a whole is directed correctly. If not, there might be alternatives other than education to improve income, or may need changes in the current education policy, or else. What is important is that econometric analysis based on empirical data will show us relations between various variables which are needed to make efficient disability policies.

## REFERENCES

- Chen Xinmin & Chen Ya'an eds. [2008] *Zhongguo canji ertong xianzhuang fenxi yu duice yanjiu* (The Status Analysis and Strategies Study of Children with Disability in China), Beijing: Huaxia Publishing.
- Di'erci quanguo canjiren chouyang diaocha bangongshi (Office of the Second National Sample Survey on Disability) [2007a] *Dierci quanguo canjiren chouyang diaocha zhuyao shuju shouce* (*Handbook on the Main Data of the Second China National Sample Survey on Disability*), Beijing: Huaxia Publishing.
- [2007b] *Di'erci quanguo canjiren chouyang diaocha ziliao (Shang)(Xia)* (*Documentation of the Second China National Sample Survey on Disability*), Beijing: China Statistics Press.
- Di'erci quanguo canjiren chouyang diaocha lingdao xiaozu & Zhonghua renmin gongheguo guojia tongjiju (Leading Group of the Second China National Sample Survey on Disability & National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China) [2006] '*Di'erci quanguo canjiren chouyang diaocha zhuyao shuju gongbao (di 1 hao)*' (2006 nian 12 yue 1 ri) (Communiqué on Major Statistics of the Second China National Sample Survey on Disability (No.1) (December 1, 2006)) in *Di'erci quanguo canjiren chouyang diaocha bangongshi* [2007a: 1-3]).
- [2007] '*Dierci quanguo canjiren chouyang diaocha zhuyao shuju gongbao (di 2 hao)*' (2007 nian 5 yue 28 ri) (Communiqué on Major Statistics of the Second China National Sample Survey on Disability (No.2) (May 28, 2007)), in *Di'erci quanguo canjiren chouyang diaocha bangongshi* [2007a: 14-19]).
- Guojia tongjiju renkou tongjisi ed. [1988] *Zhongguo renkou tongji nianjian 1988* (*China Population Statistics Yearbook 1988*), Beijing: Zhongguo zhanwang chubanshe.
- Hayase, Yasuko ed. [1992] *Chugoku no jinkou hendou* (*Population change in China*), Tokyo: Institute of Developing Economies (Ajia keizai kenkyusho).
- Li Xiwen, Zhou Yicang & Peng Jigen eds. [1996] *Zhongguo canji renkou yanjiu* (*The Studies of Disabilities in China*), Beijing: Huaxia Publishing.
- Quanguo canjiren chouyang diaocha lingdao xiaozu & Zhonghua renmin gongheguo tongjiju (Leading Group of the China National Sample Survey on Disability & Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China) [1987] '*Guanyu quanguo canjiren chouyang diaocha zhuyao shuju de gongbao*' (1987 nian 12 yue 7 ri) (Communiqué on Major Statistics of the National Sample Survey on Disability) (December 7, 1987) in *Zhonghua renmin gongheguo guowuyuan gongbao* (*State Council Gazette*), No. 28, 1987, pp.936-937.

- Zhongguo canlian bangongting (Office of the China Disabled Person's Federation) [2007] *'Zhongguo xanjiren lianhehui, guojia tongjiju, minzhengbu, weishengbu guanyu kaizhan quanguo canjiren zhuangkuang jiance gongzuo de tongji: fujian 1 quanguo canjiren zhuangkuang jiance gongzuo fang'an' (2007 nian 4 yue 15 ri)* (China Disabled People's Federation, National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Civil Administration, Ministry of Health Notice on Carrying out the National Observation of the Situation of Disabled Persons: Annex 1 Work Scheme on the National Observation of the Situation of Disabled Persons, April 15, 2007), at [http://temp07.cdpj.cn/zkjc/2008-03/17/content\\_10226.htm](http://temp07.cdpj.cn/zkjc/2008-03/17/content_10226.htm) (visited January 14, 2009).
- [2008] *'Guanyu yinfa '2007 niandu quanguo canjiren zhuangkuang jiance zhuyao shuju baoga' he '2007 niandu canjiren xiaokang shixian chengdu fenxi baogao' de tongzhi'' (2008 nian 1 yue qi ri)* (Notice Regarding Printing and Distributing '2007 Report on Main Data of the National Observation of the Situation of Disabled Persons' and '2007 Report on Analysis on Realization Degree of Well-off Situation of Disabled Persons, January 7, 2008), at [http://temp07.cdpj.cn/zkjc/2008-03/17/content\\_10229.htm](http://temp07.cdpj.cn/zkjc/2008-03/17/content_10229.htm) (visited January 7, 2009).
- Zhongguo canlian yanjiushi, Beijing daxue renkou yanjiusuo & Guojia tongjiju tongji kexue yanjiusuo (Research Office of the China Disabled Person's Federation, Institute of Population Research of Peking University Population & Research Institute of Statistical Sciences of the National Bureau of Statistics) [2008] *'2008 niandu quanguo canjiren zhuangkuang ji xiaokang jincheng jiance baogao'* (2008 Report on the National Observation of the Situation of the Disabled persons and Progress on Well-off Situation of Disabled Persons), available at <http://www.cdpc.org.cn/ggtz/attache/site44/20081212/001ec93ee9900aac421a01.doc> (visited January 7, 2009).
- Zhonghua renmin gongheguo minzhengbu ed. (Ministry of Civil Administration) [1993] *Tingli yuyan canjiren ziliao (Material of Persons with Hearing and Speech Disability)*, Beijing: China Social Press (Includes the 'Scheme of the China National Sample Survey on Disability' as an appendix).
- Zhonghua renmin gongheguo weishengbu, Zhonghua renmin gongheguo gong'anbu, Zhongguo canjiren lianhehui, Zhonghua renmin gongheguo guojia tongjiju & Lianheguo ertong jijinhui eds. (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Security, China Disabled people's Federation, National Bureau of Statistics, UNICEF eds. [2003] *2001 nian zhongguo 0~6 sui canji ertong chouyang diaocha baogao (The sampling survey on disability in 0-6 years-old children in China in 2001)*, Beijing: China Statistics Press.

## Chapter 1

# 中国残疾人口的生活状况

## Livelihood Situation of Disabled Population in China

陈功 林艳 张蕾 宋新明 郑晓瑛

Chen Gong, Lin Yan, Zhang Lei, Song Xinming and Zheng Xiaoying

2006年，在中国进行第一次全国残疾人抽样调查（1987年）的19年之后，中国开展了第二次全国残疾人抽样调查。该调查的对象是具有中华人民共和国国籍，并在被抽中调查小区内常住的人口。调查采用按常住人口登记的原则，以户为填报单位，只调查家庭户，不调查集体户，单身居住独自生活的也作为一个家庭户进行登记。此次调查将残疾类别分为视力残疾、听力残疾、言语残疾、肢体残疾、智力残疾和精神残疾；凡有两种及两种以上残疾的人归为多重残疾<sup>1</sup>。残疾评定采用中国第二次全国残疾人抽样调查专家委员会重新修订的《残疾标准》及相关方法实施。本次调查使用三种调查表：《住户调查表》、《残疾人调查表》和《社区调查表》，共有52个调查项目，调查样本人群的个人及其家庭状况，重点调查残疾人的致残原因、生活状况及其主要需求。

在中国第二次全国残疾人抽样调查完成之后，自2007年开始，中国开始在第二次全国残疾人抽样调查静态数据基础上，每年进行一次残疾人状况的动态监测。监测方法是从第二次全国残疾人抽样调查的734个县级样本中各抽选一个调查小区作为监测点，全国共抽选734个监测点，对该小区已定性的全部残疾人及其家庭状况进行监测。监测样本约2.4万残疾人，涉及2.1万户残疾人家庭。每个监测点抽选一户残疾人家庭，建立家庭收入和支出台帐，共抽选734户残疾人家庭。监测问卷分为成人问卷（18岁以上）和儿童问卷（17岁及以下）两种，监测内容依据残疾人小康和第二次全国残疾人抽样调查的主要指标确定，包括残疾人生存、发展和环境状况，涉及残疾人生活、康复、教育、就业、社区服务、无障碍环境、法律服务等方面的变化情况。目前中国已经在2007年和2008年进行了两次监测数据统计。

根据2006年第二次全国残疾人抽样调查结果推算，中国大陆地区各类残疾人的总数为8296万人，占全国总人口的比例为6.34%。本报告运用2006年中国第二次全国残疾人抽样调查及残疾人监测获得的数据，对中国大陆地区残疾人的生活状况进行了分析，主要包括其教育状况、劳动和就业状况、婚姻家庭状况、经济状况及其

---

<sup>1</sup> 本报告中后面章节所提到的残疾类别均指中国第二次全国残疾人抽样调查所划分的残疾类别。

生活来源、社会保障状况。

## 一、教育状况

根据第二次全国残疾人抽样调查的数据，6岁及以上的残疾人中，超过四成的残疾人不识字，近半数残疾人受教育水平集中在小学及初中。只有少部分残疾人具有高中及以上学历，具有高中学历的残疾人占残疾人总数的比例为3.77%，具有中专学历的为1.21%，而具有大学专科、大学本科及研究生学历的残疾人比例之和仅为1.15%。而根据残疾人监测数据，2007年在6-17岁的残疾儿童中，正在接受教育的比例为55.6%，其中城市为57.5%，农村为55.4%，而2008年这一比例为58.8%，有明显得提高。

### （一）6-14岁残疾儿童受教育情况

#### 1. 分性别的受教育情况

利用二抽调查数据，对6-14岁残疾儿童分性别的在学率进行的统计显示，在6-14岁残疾儿童中，男性的在学率为64.02%，略高于女性的62.01%。在残疾儿童与非残疾儿童的比较中，无论男性还是女性，非残疾儿童的在学率均高于残疾儿童。此外，非残疾儿童在学率的性别差异非常低，仅有0.03个百分点。

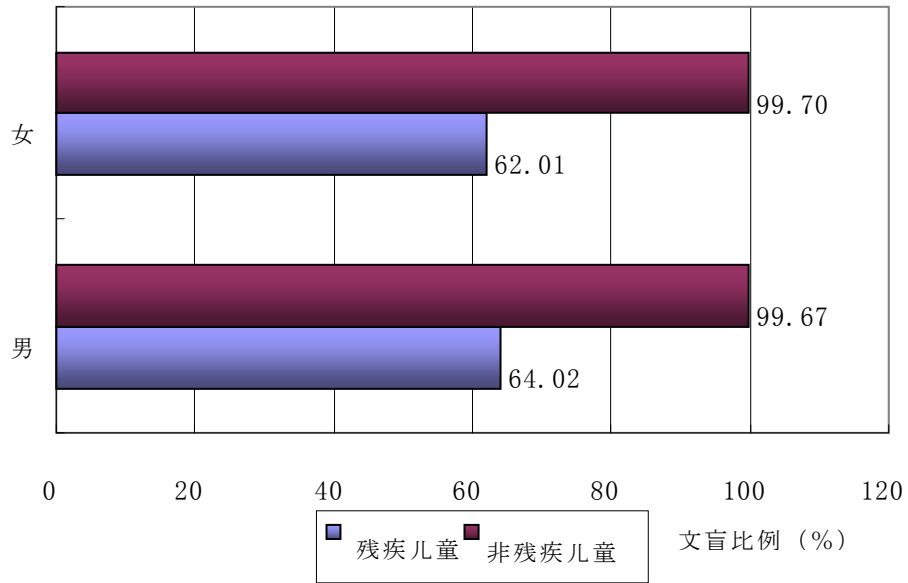


图 1 6-14 岁残疾儿童与非残疾儿童分性别的在学率 (%)

## 2. 分年龄的受教育情况

根据调查数据，残疾儿童在学率呈现以下趋势：①6-8岁组，随着年龄的增加，在学率逐渐上升，由35.24%上升至70.97%；②9-12岁组，在学率有小幅变化，但整体稳定在70%左右；③12-14岁组，在学率逐渐下降，由12岁时的70.85%下降至14岁的59.53%，但是仍高于6岁时的在学率35.24%。



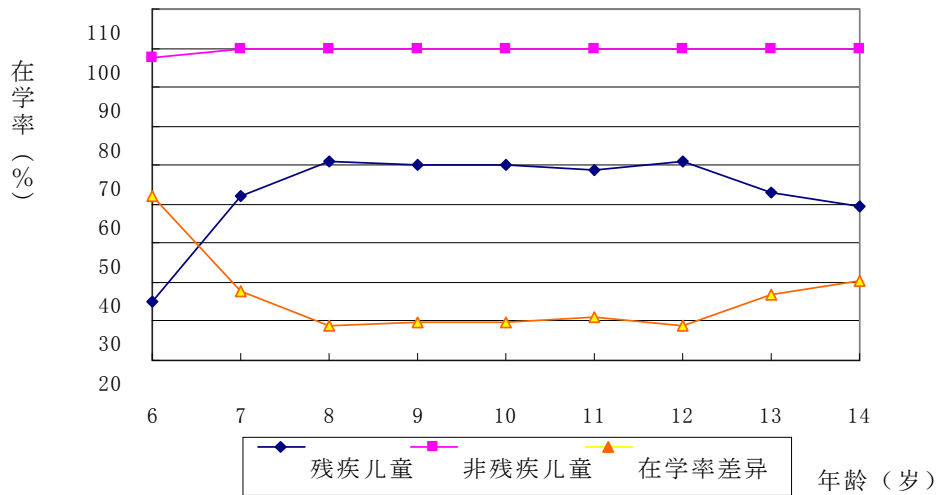


图2 6-14岁残疾儿童与非残疾儿童随年龄变化的在学率(%)

与残疾儿童相比，每个年龄的非残疾儿童在学率都高于残疾儿童，同时，非残疾儿童的在学率也更为稳定。在6岁时，非残疾儿童在学率相对偏低，约为97%，其后，随年龄增加在学率没有明显变化，整体保持在99.9%左右。

此外，随着年龄增加，残疾儿童与非残疾儿童在学率间的差异呈现“缩小——稳定——扩大”的情况。14岁时两者之间的在学率差异小于6岁。

### 3. 分户口性质的受教育情况

农业户口性质的残疾儿童在学率为63.50%，仅低于非农业户口近0.4个百分点。相比之下，无论是农业户口还是非农业户口，非残疾儿童的在学率均高于残疾儿童约36个百分点。同时，非残疾儿童内部不同户口性质之间在学率的差异也较小，约0.2个百分点。

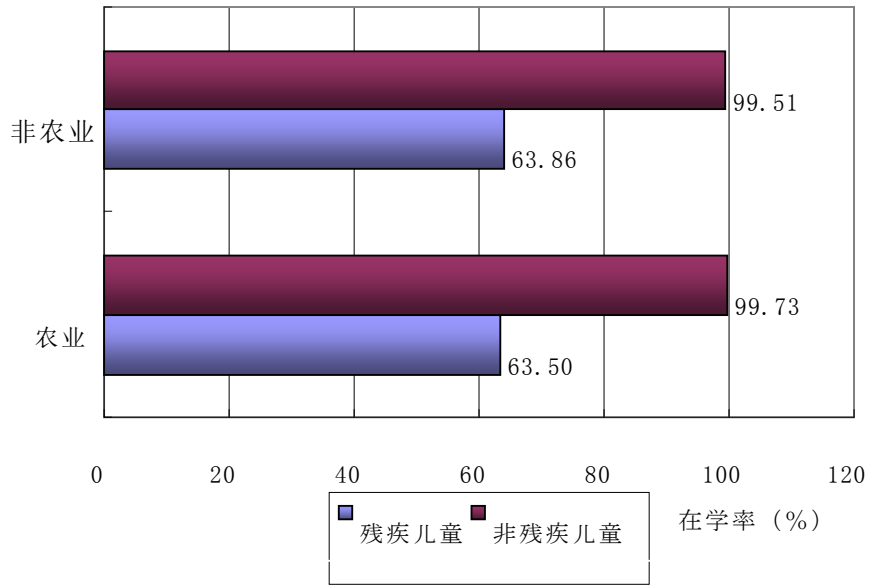


图3 6-14岁残疾儿童与非残疾儿童分户口性质的在学率(%)

#### 4. 分残疾类别的受教育情况

在学率最高的前三个类别分别是听力残疾85.12%、肢体残疾80.28%、视力残疾78.99%，其后依次为言语残疾76.69%、精神残疾70.16%，以及智力残疾64.82%。在学率最低的是多重残疾，为41.12%，且远远低于排名第六的智力残疾。

#### 5. 分残疾程度的受教育情况

根据调查数据，对6-14岁残疾儿童分残疾程度的在学率进行统计。结果显示，随着残疾严重程度的上升，残疾儿童在学率呈现明显的下降趋势。其中，四级残疾儿童的在学率为80.92%，三级为72.18%，二级为58.14%，一级则降至35.37%。

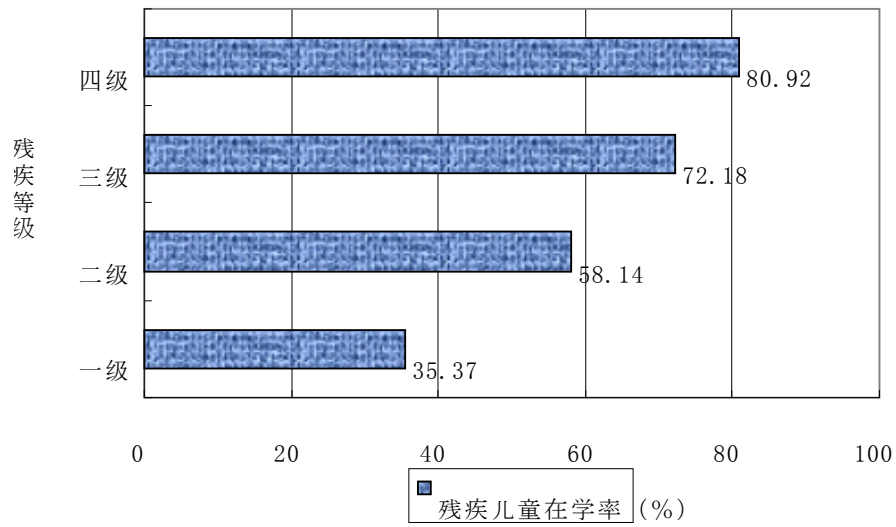


图 4 6-14 岁 残疾儿童分残疾等级的在学率 (%)

## 6. 分东、中、西部的受教育情况

根据调查数据，对东、中、西部的6-14岁残疾儿童在学率进行统计，并进行残疾儿童与非残疾儿童的比较和描述。

结果显示，东部的6-14岁残疾儿童在学率最高，为64.81%，其次是西部，为61.25%，最低的是中部60.66%。东部与中部在学率的差距约4个百分点。

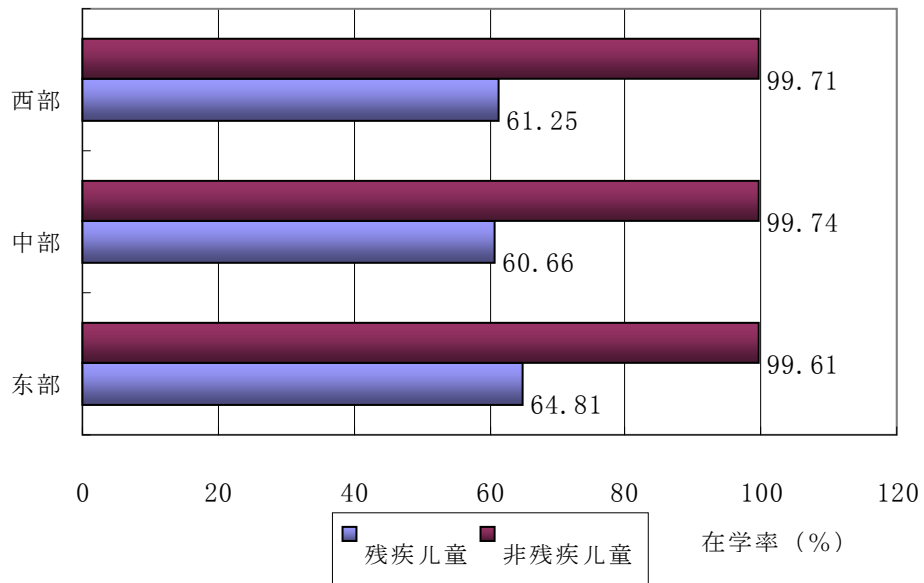


图5 6-14岁残疾儿童与非残疾儿童分东、中、西部的在学率（%）

### 7. 6-14岁残疾儿童接受教育的形式

此次调查考察了残疾儿童接受教育的形式，包括“普通教育学校普通班”、“普通教育学校特教班”、“特殊教育学校”及其他（指通过社区服务、送教上门等多种形式接受教育）”四种类型。

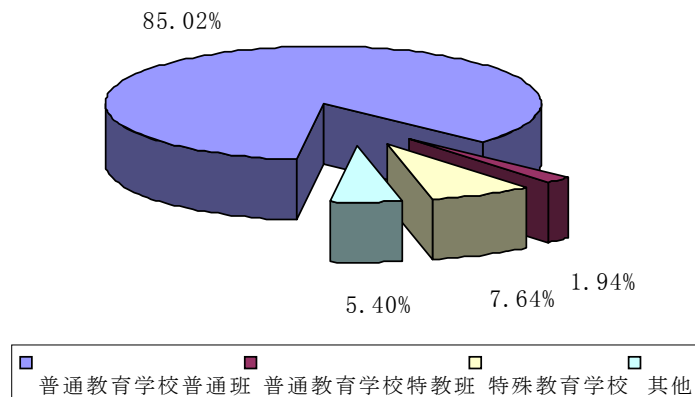


图 6 6-14 岁残疾儿童接受教育的形式

普通教育学校普通班是6-14岁残疾儿童接受教育普遍采用的形式，所占比例为85.02%，其次为特殊教育学校，占7.64%，普通教育学校特殊班占1.94%，采用其他形式接受教育的残疾儿童占5.40%。

## （二）15岁及以上残疾人的文盲情况

调查数据显示，全国15岁及以上残疾人的文盲比例为45.40%，非残疾人为12.20%。本部分分别从性别、户口性质和东、中、西部三个维度对残疾人的文盲情况进行描述，并对其与非残疾人的情况进行比较。

### 1. 分性别的文盲情况

调查结果显示，15岁及以上残疾人中男性的文盲比例为29.23%，低于女性约33个百分点。在残疾人与非残疾人的比较中，无论男性还是女性，残疾人的文盲比例都远远高于非残疾人。其中，两者之间女性文盲比例的差距约为44个百分点，男性文盲比例的差距约为24个百分点。

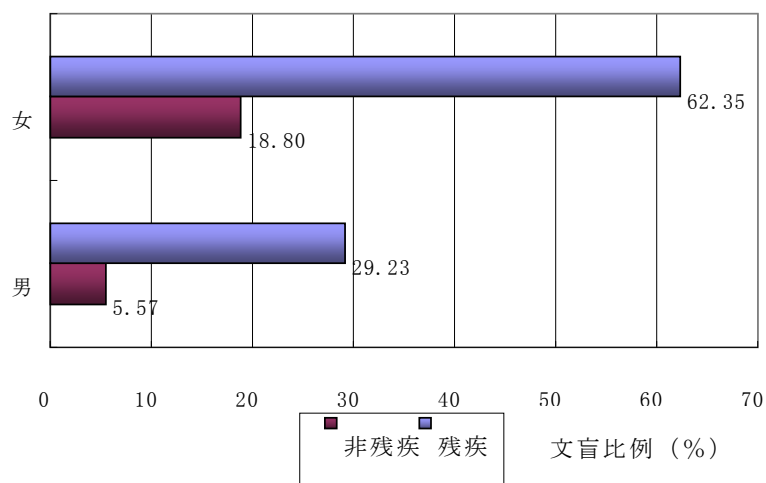


图7 15岁及以上残疾人与非残疾人分性别的文盲比例 (%)

## 2. 分户口性质的文盲情况

调查结果显示，15岁及以上非农业户口残疾人的文盲比例为22.22%，低于农业户口近30个百分点。在残疾人与非残疾人的比较中，无论非农业户口还是农业户口，残疾人的文盲比例都远远高于非残疾人。两者之间非农业户口文盲比例的差距约为19个百分点，农业户口文盲比例的差距约为36个百分点。

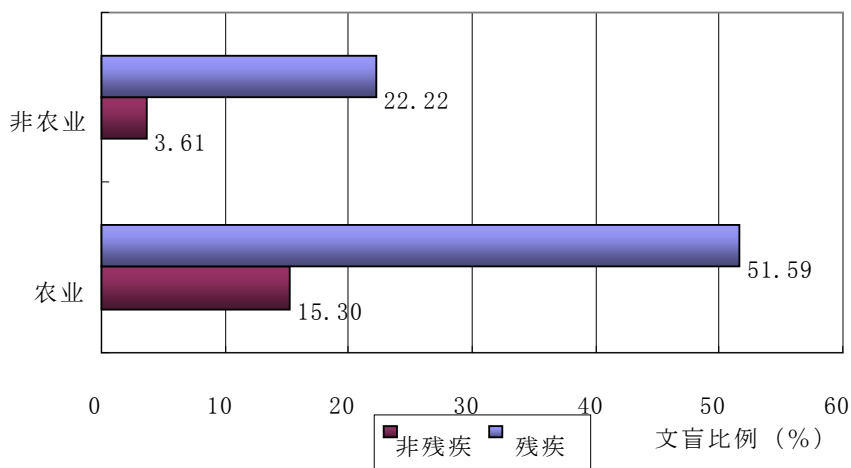


图8 15岁及以上残疾人与非残疾人分户口性质的文盲比例 (%)

### 3. 分东、中、西部的文盲情况

调查结果显示，西部的15岁及以上残疾人文盲比例为48.13%，中部为44.59%，东部为44.03%。与性别、户口性质维度的情况相似，在三个地区中，残疾人的文盲比例都远远高于非残疾人，且各地区中残疾人与非残疾人之间的差距均约为33个百分点。

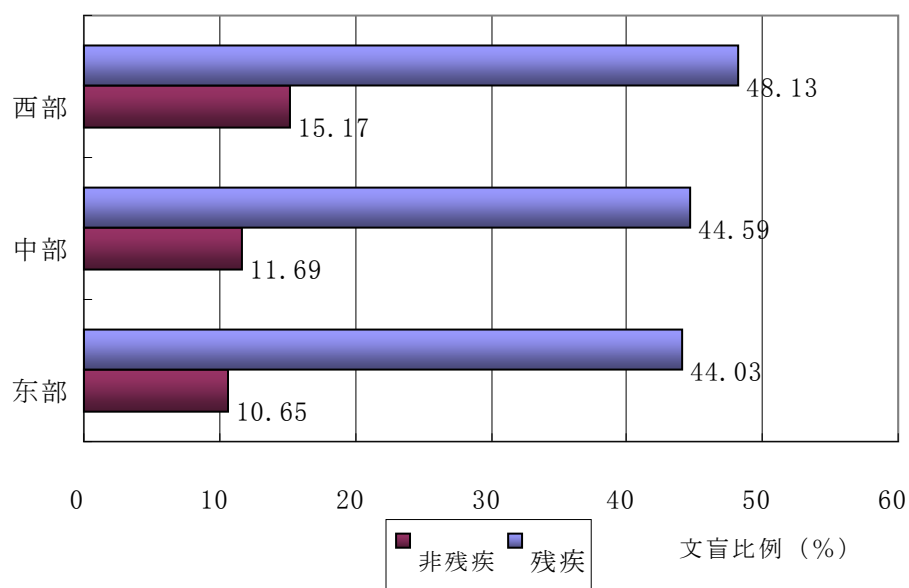


图9 15岁及以上残疾人与非残疾人分东、中、西部的文盲比例（%）

## 二、残疾人口的劳动和就业状况

### （一）残疾人口的经济活动状况

残疾人口中，15岁及以上人口中当前有工作的占15岁及以上残疾人口的31.02%；无工作的占69.98%。调查人口中，15岁及以上人口当前有工作的占15岁及以上调查人口的69.50%；当前无工作的占30.50%。

非残疾人口在业比例是72.67%，残疾人口在业比例为31.02%，非残疾人口在业比例是残疾人口的2倍多。

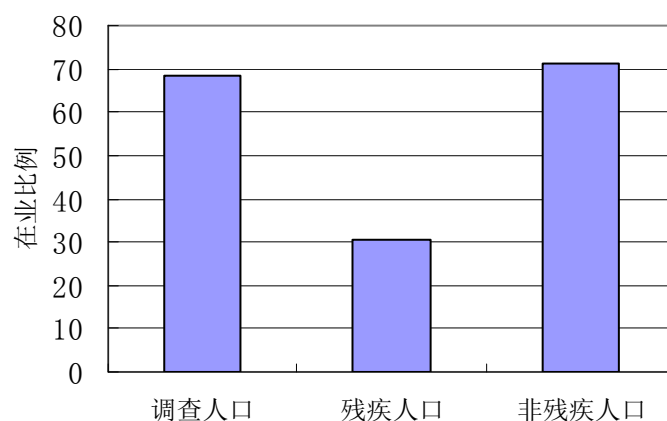


图10 调查人口、残疾人口和非残疾人口的在业状况 (%)

### （二）分性别残疾人口在业状况

残疾人口中，在业人口中男性占在业残疾人口的64.64%；女性占35.36%。调查人口中，在业人口中男性占在业调查人口的54.41%；女性占45.59%。

残疾人口的在业比例为31.02%，男性残疾人口在业比例为39.20%，女性为22.46%，男性残疾人口在业比例比女性的高出一倍左右。非残疾人口在业比例为72.67%，男性非残疾人口在业比例为78.80%，女性非残疾人口的在业比例为66.59%，男性非残疾人口在业比例比女性高出18%左右。



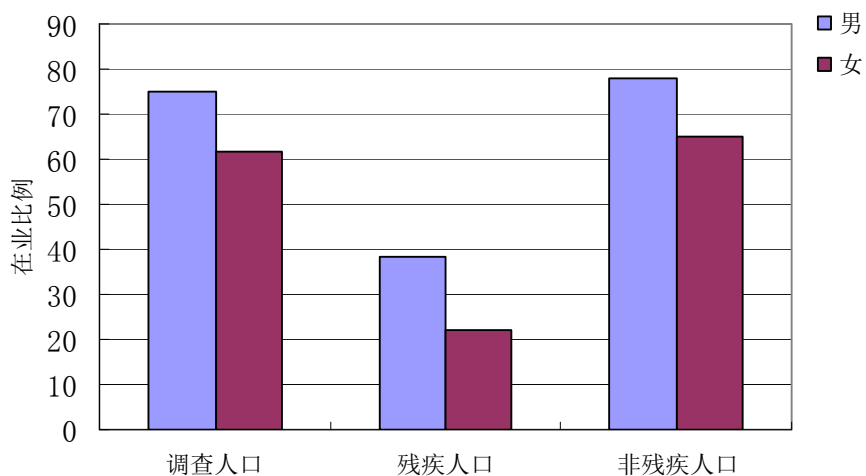


图11 分性别调查人口、残疾人口和非残疾人口的在业比例 (%)

### (三) 不同受教育程度残疾人口的在业状况

本次调查中,全国残疾人口在业比例为31.02%,其中受教育程度为未上过学的残疾人口在业比例为24.11%,小学为39.68%,初中为44.79%,高中为38.24%,中专为22.19%,大学专科为29.51%,大学本科为16.89%,研究生为31.25%。

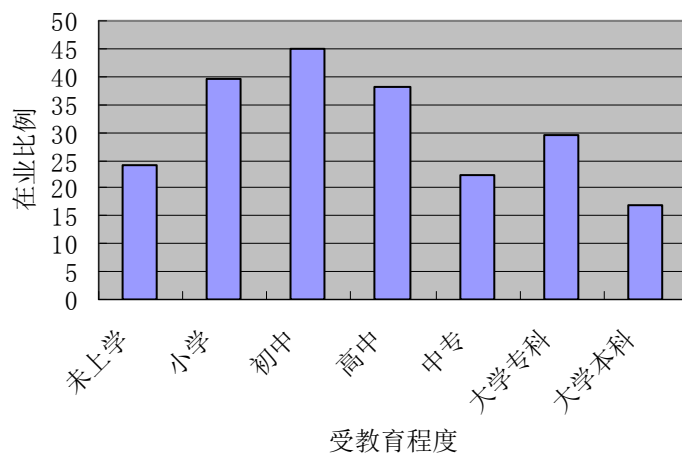


图12 不同受教育程度残疾人口的在业状况 (%)

#### （四）在业残疾人口的职业构成

在业残疾人口中，农、林、牧、渔、水利业生产人员最多，占在业残疾人口的78.40%；其次为生产、运输设备操作人员及有关人员，占9.66%；商业、服务业人员，占7.99%；办事人员和有关人员，占1.75%；专业技术人员，占1.61%；国家机关党群组织企业事业单位负责人，占0.47%；不便分类的其他从业人员，占0.12%。

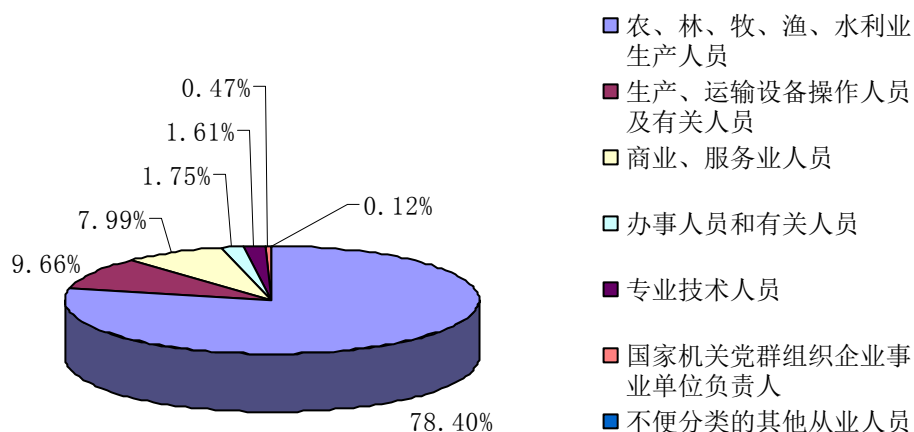


图13 在业残疾人口的职业构成

在业调查人口中，农、林、牧、渔、水利业生产人员最多，占在业调查人口的57.91%；其次为生产、运输设备操作人员及有关人员，占19.91%；商业、服务业人员，占11.87%；专业技术人员，占4.87%；办事人员和有关人员，占3.83%；国家机关党群组织企业事业单位负责人，占1.48%；不便分类的其他从业人员，占0.13%。

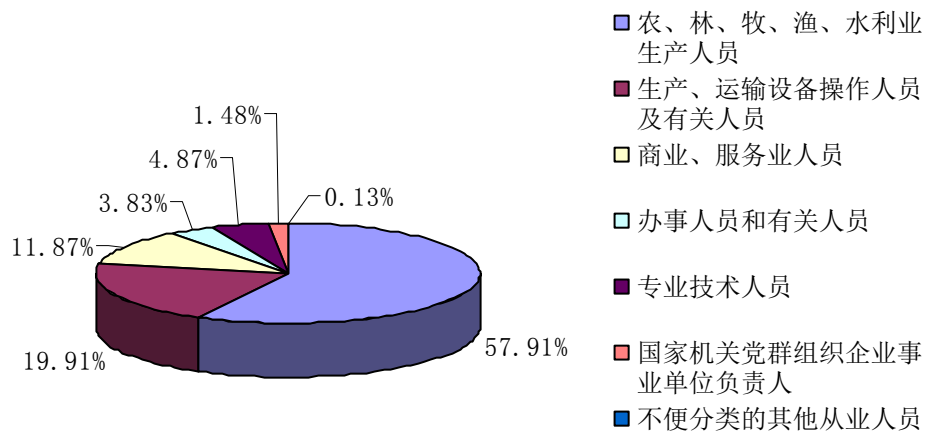


图14 在业调查人口的职业构成

### 三、中国残疾人口的婚姻家庭

#### (一) 残疾人口的婚姻状况

##### 1. 婚姻的基本状况

###### (1) 分性别的婚姻状况

本次调查的15岁及以上的残疾人口中男性占51.15%，女性占48.85%。在婚姻构成中，未婚占12.41%，男性为19.90%，女性为4.57%；初婚有配偶占58.28%，男性为61.37%，女性为55.04%；再婚有配偶占2.55%，男性为2.36%，女性为2.74%；离婚占1.77%，男性为2.57%，女性为0.93%；丧偶占24.99%，男性为13.80%，女性为36.72%。残疾人口中无论男女都以初婚有配偶的婚姻状况比例最高，表明残疾人口婚姻关系比较稳定。但婚姻构成中存在一定的性别差异，未婚、初婚有配偶和离婚的三种婚姻状况中，男性比例高于女性；而再婚有配偶和丧偶的两种婚姻状况中，女性比例高于男性。

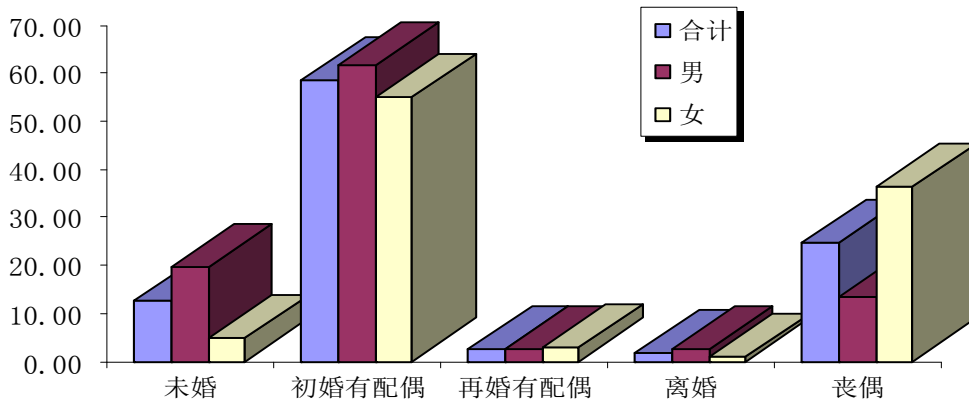


图 15 分性别的残疾人口婚姻状况 (%)

### (2) 分年龄组的婚姻状况

以10岁作为组距进行年龄组的划分，发现随着年龄组的上升，未婚比例显著下降，到85岁年龄组时降为0.39%；初婚有配偶的比例先升后降，在45-54岁组达到最高，为76.26%；再婚有配偶和离婚的比例始终较低，前者在35-44岁组达到3.33%的最高水平，后者在35-44岁时达到最高比重5.06%；丧偶的比例随着年龄组的增加明显升高，在75岁组达到55.44%，成为75岁及以上年龄组的主要婚姻形式。

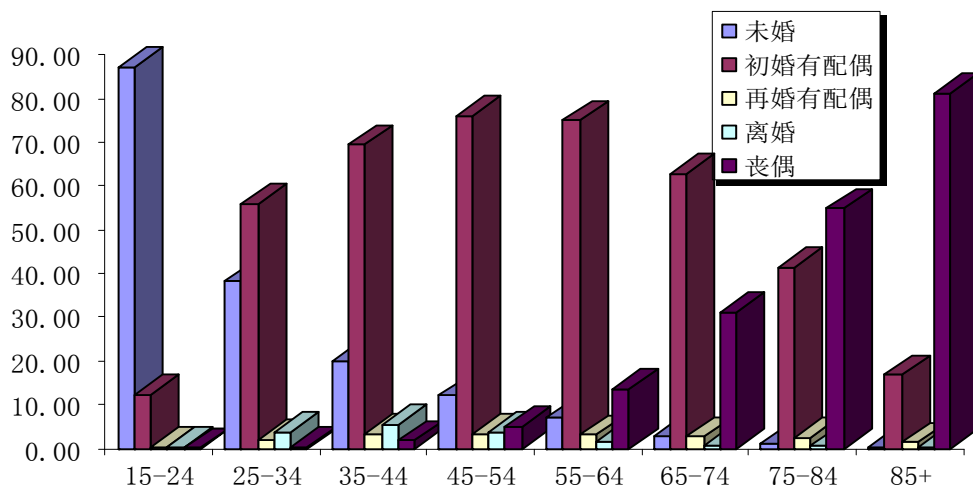


图 16 分年龄组的残疾人口婚姻状况 (%)

### (3) 分城乡的婚姻状况

农村残疾人口的未婚比例和丧偶比例分别为13.19%和25.36%，高于城市残疾人口的10.11%和23.91%，初婚有配偶、再婚有配偶和离婚的比例都是城市高于农村，前者分别是60.33%、2.87%和2.77%，后者为57.59%、2.44%和1.43%。

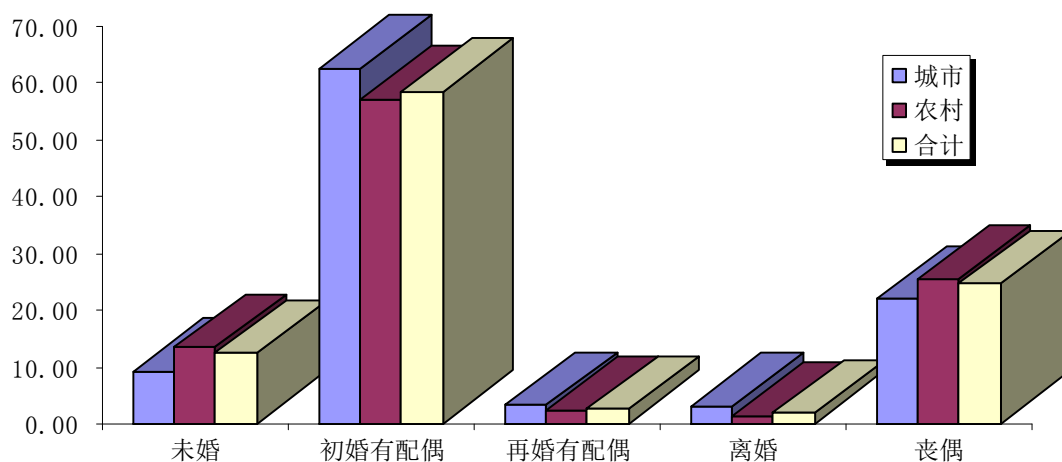


图 17 分城乡的残疾人口婚姻状况 (%)

## 2. 残疾人口与非残疾人口的婚姻状况比较

传统的统计口径按15岁及以上人口作为婚姻分析的人口基数，考虑到中国实际《婚姻法》的有关规定，在此按20岁的最低婚姻年限，进行了统计。残疾人口与非残疾人口的初婚有配偶比例分别达到62.76%和81.44%；残疾人口未婚比例为23.27%，接近非残疾人口8.37%的三倍。

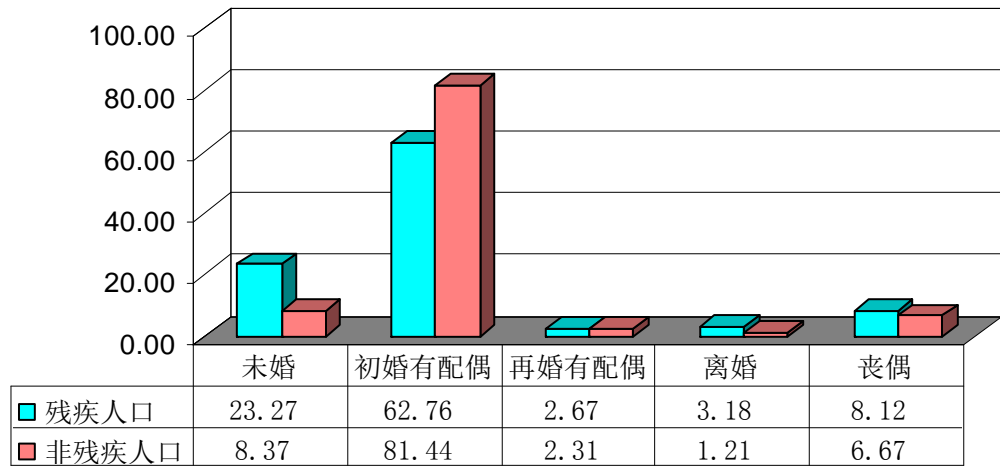


图18 标准化后的残疾人口与非残疾人口的婚姻状况（20+，%）

## （二）残疾人口的家庭状况

### 1. 家庭规模状况

全国残疾人口平均家庭规模为3.55人，非残疾人口为3.21人，残疾人口平均家庭规模大于非残疾人口；城市的残疾人口平均家庭规模为3.22人，非残疾人口为2.91人；农村的残疾人口平均家庭规模为3.64人，非残疾人口为3.41人。因此，无论城乡，残疾人口的家庭规模都大于非残疾人口，且农村的家庭规模大于城市。残疾人口的家庭规模分布主要为四人户和五人户，而非残疾人口主要为三人户，在五人及以上家庭户中，都是残疾人口比例多于非残疾人口。一人户中，残疾人口的比例也高于非残疾人口，这可能与残疾人口的年龄结构相对较老有关，在残疾人口中，一人户多以老人为主，大处于丧偶状态。

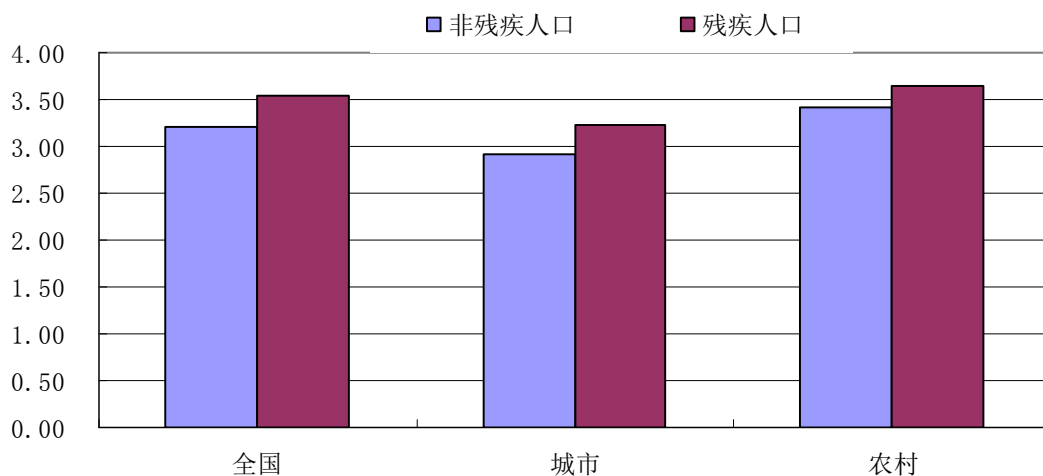


图 19 残疾人口与非残疾人口的家庭规模情况（人）

## 2. 残疾家庭中残疾人数情况

残疾家庭中残疾人数的频数分布结果可见，残疾家庭中残疾人数大部分为1人，有2位残疾人的家庭比重也比较高，达到11.45%，3人及3人以上的比例很小。

## 3. 不同类型残疾人的住户情况

不同类型残疾人住户占残疾人住户的比重以及占有所有调查住户的比例显示，家庭中有视力残疾的住户占残疾家庭的比重为22.06%；家庭中有听力残疾的住户占残疾家庭的比重为35.42%；家庭中有言语残疾的住户占残疾家庭的比重为8.98%；家庭中有肢体残疾的住户占残疾家庭的比重为39.70%；家庭中有智力残疾的住户占残疾家庭的比重为12.52%；家庭中有精神残疾的住户占残疾家庭的比重为10.87%。

从构成情况来看，家庭有两位或两位以上该类残疾的比重中，家庭中有两位或两位以上智力残疾的家庭占全部智力残疾家庭的6.95%，比重最高。其次为听力残疾和言语残疾。家庭中有三位或三位以上该类残疾的情况类似，同样也是智力残疾最高（0.94%），其次为言语残疾，该比重为0.39%。这体现出智力残疾和听力、言语残疾在家庭中的聚集性比其他几类残疾高。

#### 4. 住房及用电状况

有残疾人家庭的住房以砖木结构为主，占41.36%，其次为混合结构，占31.94%；无残疾人家庭与之不同，住房以混合结构为主，占40.73%，其次为砖木结构，占35.71%。在城市，有残疾人家庭与无残疾人家庭的人均住房面积和月用电量分别为28.41平方米、30.59平方米以及79.48度、89.22度；在农村，有残疾人家庭的人均住房面积和月用电量分别为30.90平方米、34.88平方米以及30.81度和35.5度。从住房及用电状况来看，城市的状况优于农村，而无残疾人家庭优于有残疾人家庭。

### 四、残疾人口的经济状况及其生活来源

#### （一）残疾人口的经济状况

##### 1. 残疾人家庭经济状况

对比残疾人口与非残疾人口的家庭收入情况。无论家庭收入还是人均收入，无残疾人家庭都远远高于有残疾人家庭。其中城市有残疾人家庭和无残疾人家庭的家庭收入分别为15193.99元和19939.82元，农村为8004.65元和10527.14元，城市家庭收入接近农村的两倍。城市有残疾人家庭和无残疾人家庭的人均收入分别为5107.70元和7525.72元，农村为2229.96元和3350.55元，城市人均收入高出农村的两倍多。



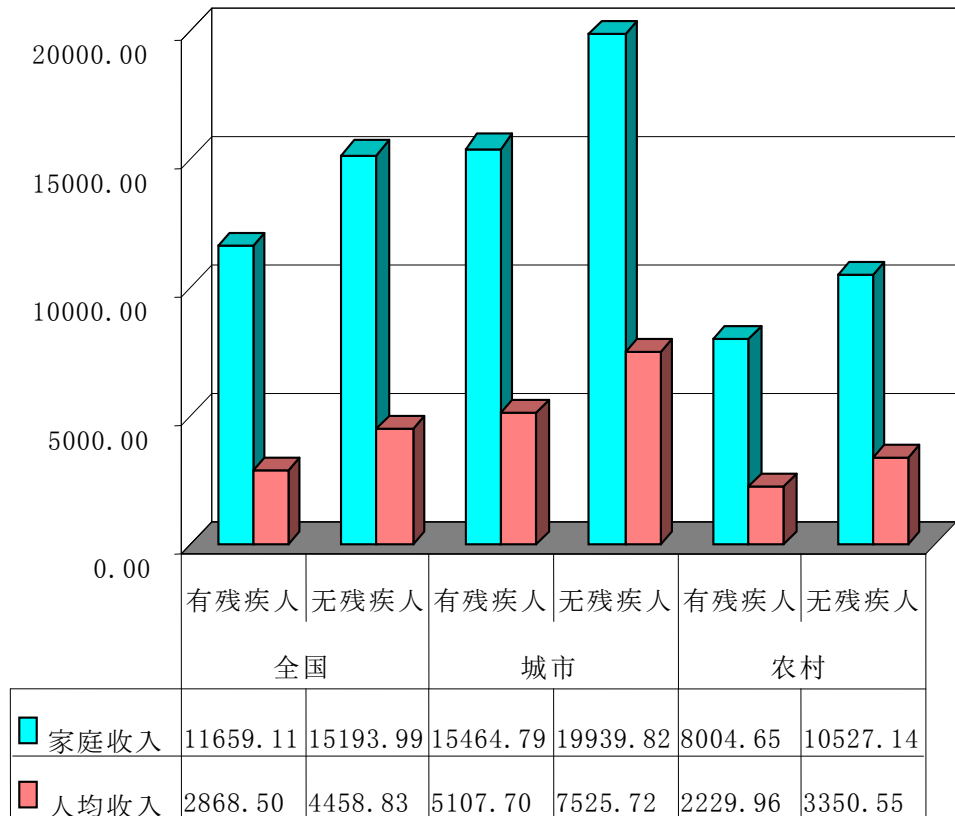


图 20 有残疾人家庭与无残疾人家庭的收入情况（元）

无论是家庭收入，还是人均收入都随家庭中残疾人数的增加而下降。对于没有残疾人的家庭而言，其家庭收入和人均收入都是最高的，分别为15193.99元和4458.83元；当一个家庭中有6个及以上残疾人时，家庭收入和人均收入只有3580.99元和470.07元，与无残疾人的家庭相比，只相当于其23.57%的家庭收入和10.54%的人均收入。说明了家庭中残疾人数的增加对于家庭收入和人均收入影响较大。

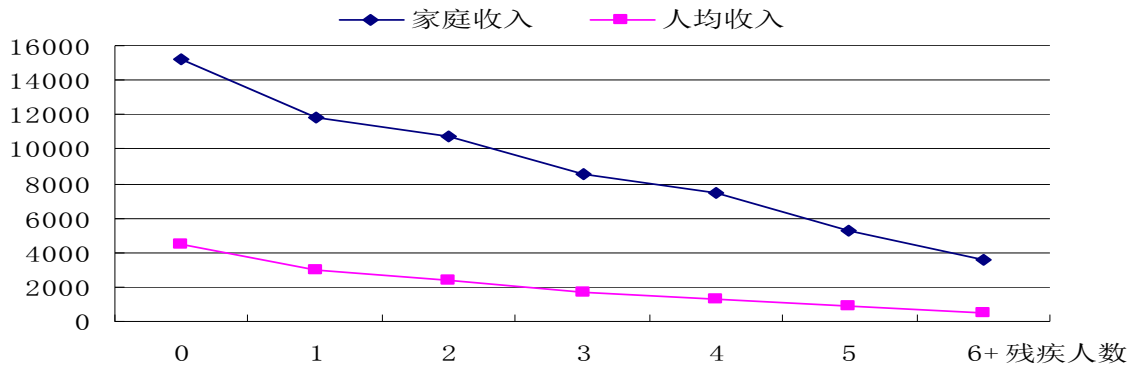


图 21 家庭户中分残疾人个数的家庭收入（元）

## 2. 分城乡的经济状况

表1反映了分城乡的家庭收入情况。无论城市还是农村，有残疾人家庭在低收入水平的比例均高于无残疾人家庭。而无残疾人家庭的高收入比例都大于有残疾人家庭。

表1 分城乡的家庭收入比较（元，%）

收入	无残疾人家庭		有残疾人家庭	
	农村	城市	农村	城市
0-999	0.63	0.13	2.01	0.60
1000-4999	18.51	5.41	27.81	11.58
5000-9999	31.95	16.29	32.06	21.26
10000-14999	21.60	18.99	17.99	19.12
15000-19999	11.61	14.35	9.18	13.98
20000-29999	10.17	21.46	7.33	17.26
30000-39999	3.35	11.80	2.24	8.34
40000+	2.17	11.57	1.39	7.85
合计	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

### 3. 分等级的经济状况

在一级到四级的残疾人中间，一级残疾最重，因此在低收入水平所占比例高于其他等级的残疾人。随着收入水平的上升，等级较高的残疾人所在比例高于等级较低的残疾人。

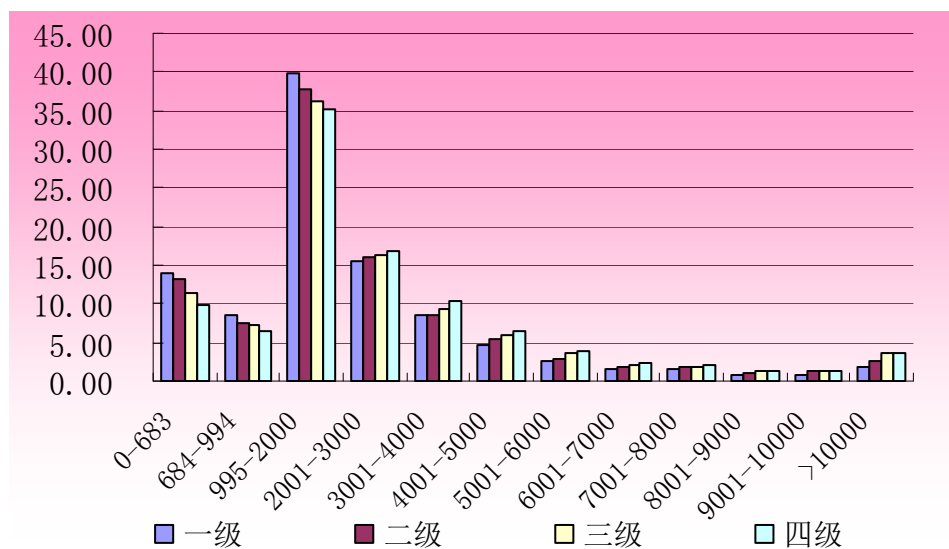


图22 分等级的残疾人人均收入 (%)

### 4. 残疾人是否工作的经济状况

有工作的残疾人在低收入组的比例高于无工作者，在高收入组的比例低于无工作者，可能因为收入较高的残疾人家庭中，残疾人不用工作，仍然能够较多地获得家庭中其他成员的收入转移。

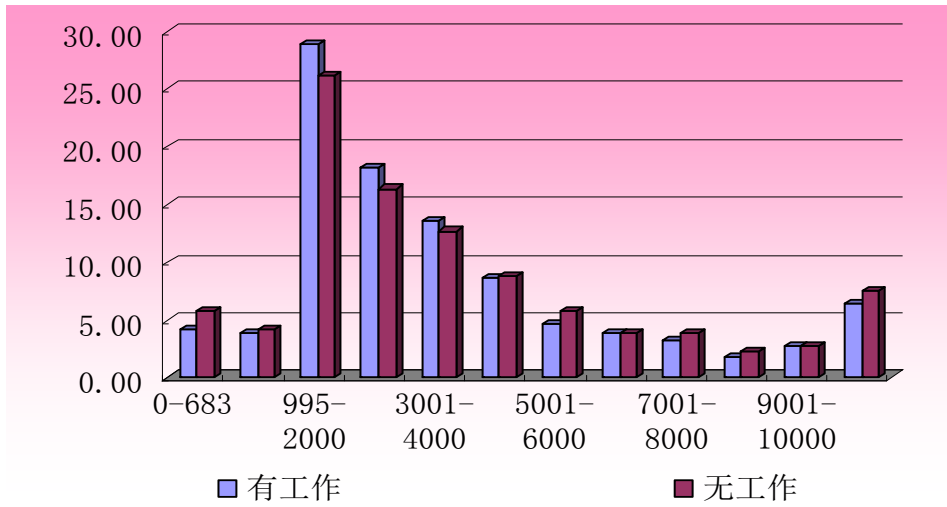


图23 是否有工作与残疾人的人均收入的关系 (%)

## (二) 残疾人口的收入来源

### 1. 基本情况

无论残疾人口还是非残疾人口，其中的未工作者主要生活来源结构相同，依次为家庭其他成员供养、离退休金和领取基本生活费；而财产性收入和保险收入都很低。残疾人口和非残疾人口相比，总体相差不大。

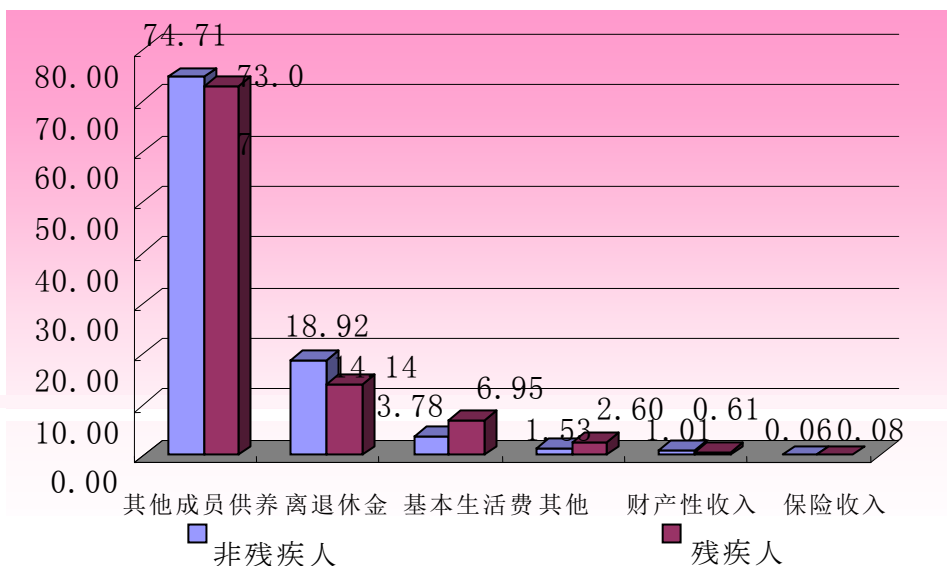


图24 未工作者的生活来源情况 (%)

## 2. 分性别的收入来源

分性别来看，女性靠家庭其他成员供养的比例高于男性，而领取退休金和基本生活费的比例低于男性，可能是由于性别不同，其家庭角色和社会角色不同，承担的责任也不尽相同的缘故。

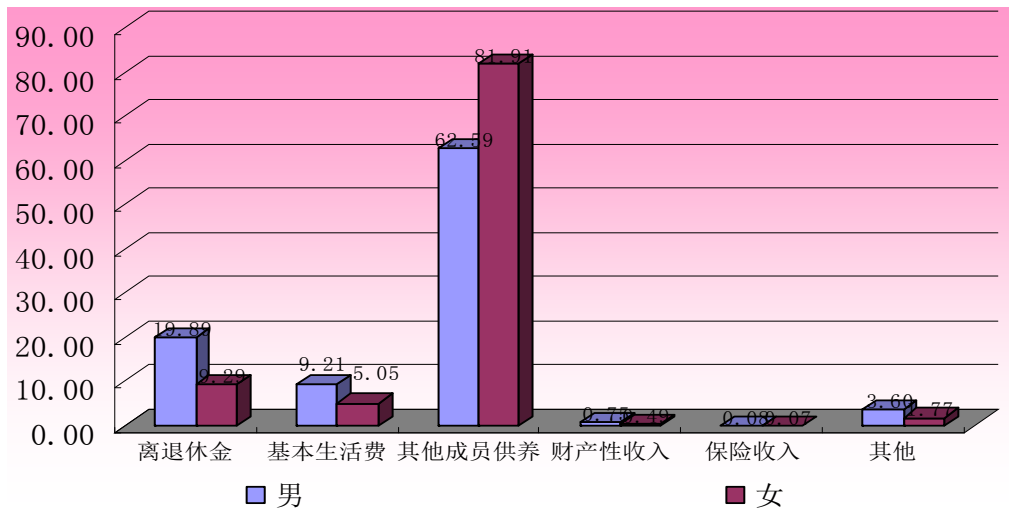


图25 分性别的未工作的残疾人收入来源情况 (%)

## 3. 分城乡的收入来源情况

分城乡来看，农村的未工作的残疾人依靠家庭其他成员供养的比例为90.08%，明显高于城市的55.82%，而城市领取离退休金和最低生活费的比例均高于农村，说明了当前的农村社会保障体系还有待完善。

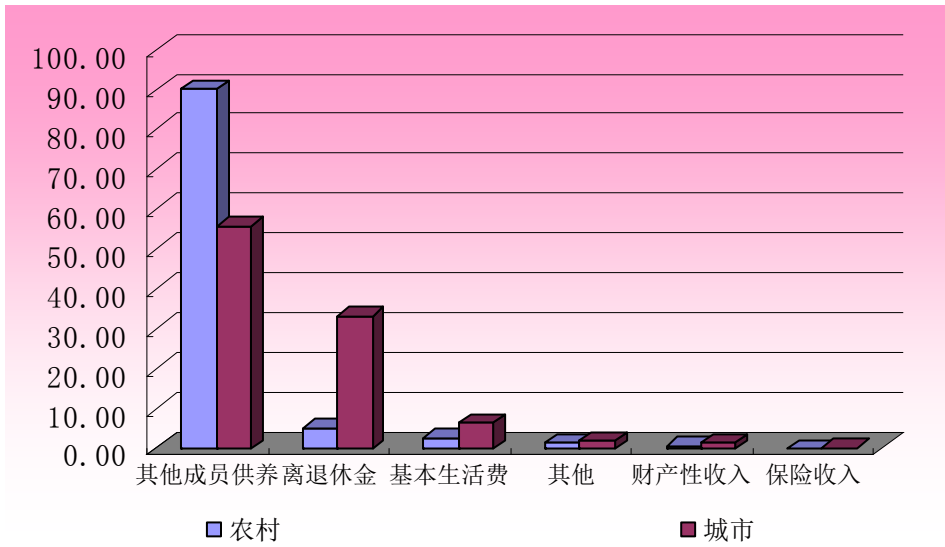


图26 分城乡的未工作残疾人的收入来源 (%)

#### 4. 分年龄组的收入来源情况

依靠家庭其他成员供养的未工作残疾人，主要分布在15-45岁组，到60-64岁组时比例降到最低，随后逐渐增加；45-49岁组，领取最低生活保障的比例达到最高；65-69岁组，领取离退休金的比例达到最高。

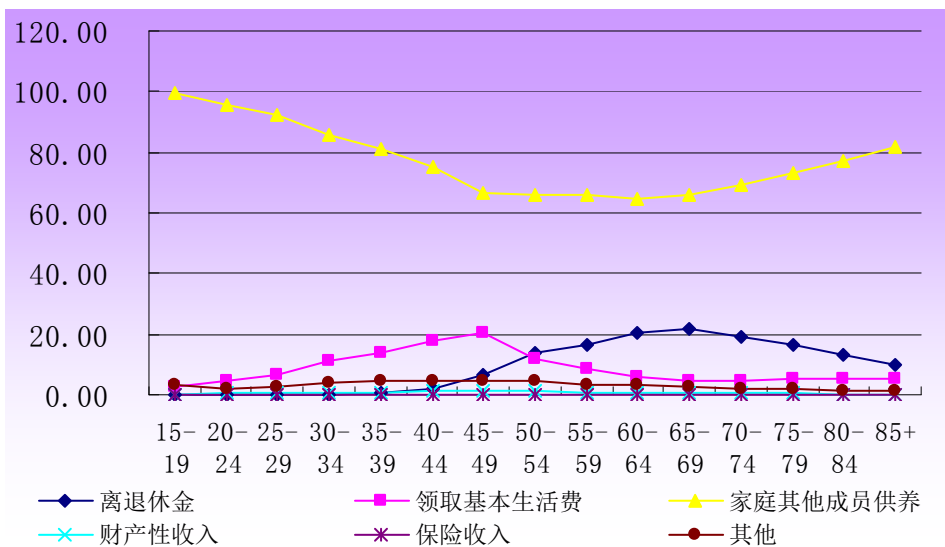


图27 分年龄组的未工作残疾人的收入来源 (%)

## 5. 分残疾等级的收入来源

一级残疾最重，因此依靠家庭其他成员供养的比例最高，随着残疾等级的增加，残疾程度降低，依靠家庭其他成员供养的比例有所下降；而领取离退休金的比例有所增加。

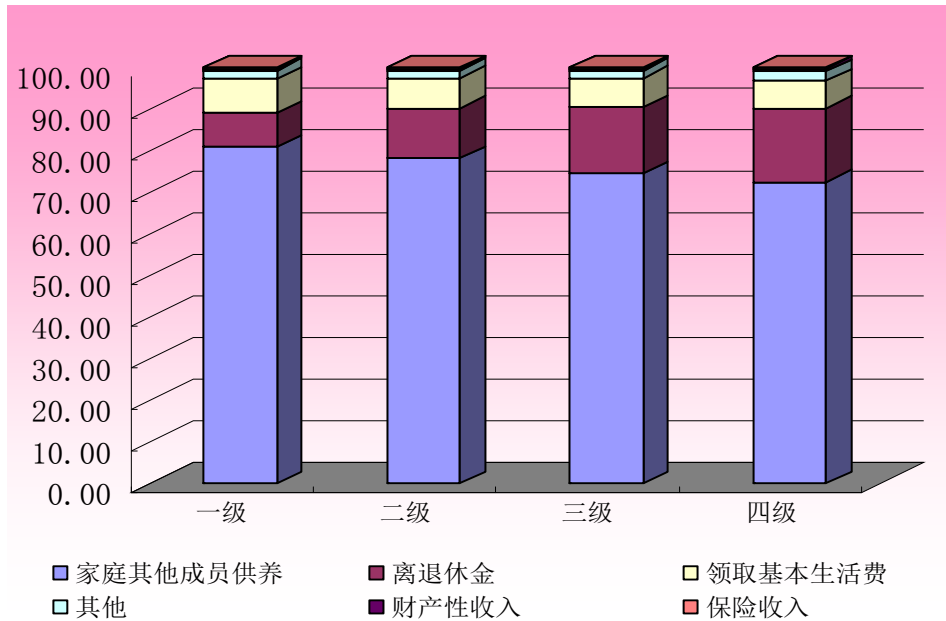


图28 分残疾等级的未工作残疾人的收入来源 (%)

## 五、社会保障状况

中国的社会保障体系包括社会保险、社会福利、社会救济、社会安抚等内容。

### (一) 残疾人参加社会保险状况分析

在参加社会保险的残疾人中，参加养老保险的人数占残疾人总数的8.51%；医疗保险占31.27%，工伤保险0.35%，失业保险占0.39%。

#### 1. 分城乡的社会保险状况

16岁及以上残疾人参加养老、医疗、工伤、失业社会保险的比例在城市分别为

27.87%、36.83%、1.11%、1.34%，在农村分别为1.95%、29.39%、0.10%、0.07%。16岁及以上残疾人中，未参加社会保险的人数占66.34%，其中城市未参加社会保险的人数占57.04%，农村占69.49%。

## 2. 分性别和年龄的社会保险状况

女性未参加社会保险的比例为68.36%，高于男性3.94个百分点。男性参加养老保险、医疗保险、工伤保险和失业保险的比例都要高于女性。这说明男性残疾人参与社会保险的状况好于女性。

16岁及以上残疾人参加社会保险的状况如表6-19所示，年龄越大参加社会保险的比例越高。如65岁以上老年人的养老保险和医疗保险参加比例分别为10.46%和32.90%，高于其它年龄组。

## 3. 分残疾类别的社会保险状况

智力残疾人未参加社会保险的比例最高，达到74.05%，其次是多重残疾、精神残疾、言语残疾、视力残疾、肢体残疾和听力残疾，分别为69.01%、67.42%、66.58%、66.10%、65.96%、63.41%。

# （二）残疾人享受社会救助状况

根据中国第二次全国残疾人抽样调查，中国残疾人参加低保和接受救济的比例分别为7.16%和11.20%。

## 1. 分城乡的社会救助状况

残疾人领取过定期或不定期的救济的比例城市为9.75%，农村为11.68%。残疾人参加低保的比例城市为13.29%，农村为5.12%。



## 2. 分性别年龄的社会救助状况

我国男性残疾人参加低保和救济的状况好于女性。如表6-23所示，男性残疾人参加低保的比例为8.54%，女性为5.70%。男性残疾人接受救济的比例为13.06%，女性为9.21%。

年龄的残疾人口享有社会救助的比例较高，而低龄人口和老年人口的比例较低。如老年人低保的比例为4.91%，接受救济的比例为8.19%。

## 3. 分残疾类别的社会救助状况

不同类别残疾人参加低保和救济的比例存在一定的差异。精神残疾人享有低保和救济的比例最高，分别为10.00%和17.01%；其次是智力残疾人，比例分别为16.85%和9.93%；听力残疾人享有低保和接受救济的比例最低，分别为3.49%和5.03%。

表2 不同类别残疾人参加低保和救济情况 (%)

	视力残疾	听力残疾	言语残疾	肢体残疾	智力残疾	精神残疾	多重残疾
低保	5.79	3.49	5.02	8.58	9.93	10.00	9.11
救济	9.64	5.03	8.91	12.2	16.8	17.01	15.21
			1		5		

我国残疾人的社会保险覆盖比例为33.66%，未参加任何社会保险的残疾人比例为66.34%。领取过低保金和救济的比例分别为7.16%和11.20%。残疾人享有社会保险具有一定的城乡差异，城市覆盖比例高于农村，东部地区覆盖比例高于中部地区和西部地区。农村社会救济的享有比例高于城市，低保的覆盖比例低于城市。而根据2007年和2008年的监测数据，领取低保的残疾人的比例增长为13%和20.5%，接受救济的比例为26.9%和28.6%，2008年残疾人每月领取的最低生活保障金平均为90元。农村残疾人参加新型农村合作医疗的比例在2007年为84.7%，2008年上升为

93.8%。

表3 城镇残疾人社会保险情况 (%)

	2008年	2007年
没有参加保险	24.5	57.7
基本养老保险	64.9	33.5
基本医疗保险	70.6	36.1
失业保险	7.9	3.6
工伤保险	3.9	1.6
生育保险	2.9	0.7

可见，残疾人社会保障状况在第二次全国残疾人抽样调查之后取得了长足的进步，领取低保和接受救济的比例有明显而持续得提高，农村残疾人医疗保障体系覆盖面大大加强，城镇没有参加任何社会保障的比例明显下降，各项保险参保比例也都有较大提高。目前，应继续加快农村最低生活保障制度的建设，在农村应大力推进社会救助制度。残疾人享有社会保险和社会救助存在男女差异，男性残疾人的社会保险和社会救助的享有比例都高于女性，因此，女性残疾人的社会保障问题特别值得关注。重度残疾人享有的社会救助比例并不是最高的，应根据残疾等级扩大社会救助范围。

Chapter 2

中国残疾人就业与公共服务的研究笔记

A Note on Employment of and Public Services to Persons  
with Disabilities in China

小林昌之 森壮也 山形辰史

Masayuki Kobayashi, Soya Mori and Tatsufumi Yamagata

## **Introduction**

As Introduction of this book comprehensively describes *The Second China National Sample Survey on Disability*<sup>1</sup> covers important socio-economic aspects of the livelihood of persons with disabilities (PWDs, in short) in China. This short note is to highlight some of critical issues found from simple exercises with the data from the survey. Among all, employment and supply of public services will be deeply and widely studied. They will be examined with processed data appearing on the *Survey*.

Main findings from analyses developed in this chapter are the followings: (1) low employment rate of PWDs; (2) further low employment rate of female PWDs; (3) concentration in employment of PWDs to agriculture and public services; (4) dependency of unemployed PWDs to family members in earnings; (5) low ratio of PWDs with any PWD certificate; (6) low supply of public services to PWDs; (7) narrow coverage of social security for PWDs; and (8) further disadvantages of PWDs living in inland and western parts of China in receiving PWD certificates / public services / social security.

The rest of this chapter will be organized as follows. The next section elaborates features of employment of PWDs. The following section investigates policy outreach to PWDs. The final section will give concluding remarks.

### **1. Features of Employment of PWDs**

In general, wage and salary are typical source of income for middle- and low-income persons. The scale and the structure of employment opportunities are key determinant of the livelihood of people. Thus, it is meaningful to look into issues concerning employment, occupation and earnings of PWDs in China.

#### **Employment Rate**

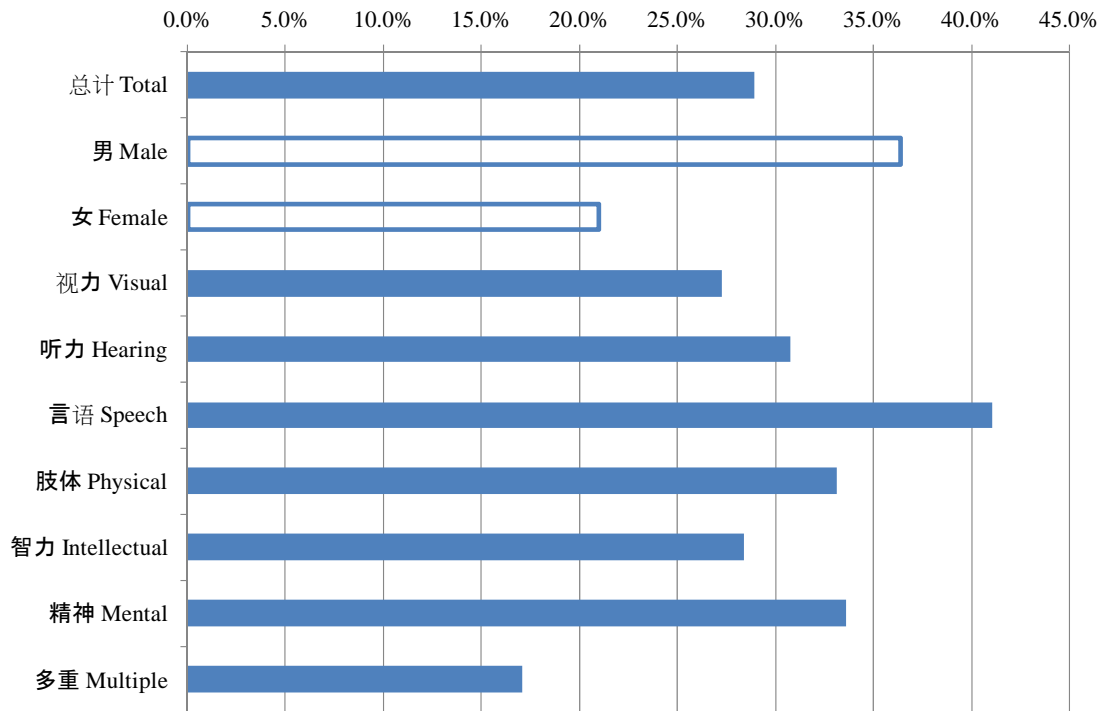
The *Survey* contains rich information on employment of PWDs. Figure 1 presents the employment rates of sample PWDs by sex and disability, which is the ratio of the number of employed PWDs to that of total sample PWDs. The overall employment rate of sample PWDs is as low as 29.0 percent. Since the number of

---

<sup>1</sup> This is referred to the *Survey* throughout the chapter. The Survey is found in the list of references as Office of the Second China National Sample Survey on Disability ed. [2008].

“economically active population”<sup>2</sup> among sample PWDs, the unemployment rate cannot be worked out from this figure. However, if the labor participation rate is 50 percent, then the unemployment turns out to be as high as 42 percent<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, it is evident that the employment opportunities are less available to PWDs than non-PWDs.

**Figure 1. Employment Rate by Sex and Disability**



Note: The terminology given in the figure is directly taken from the source.  
Source: The *Survey*. Tables 2-1 and 2-23.

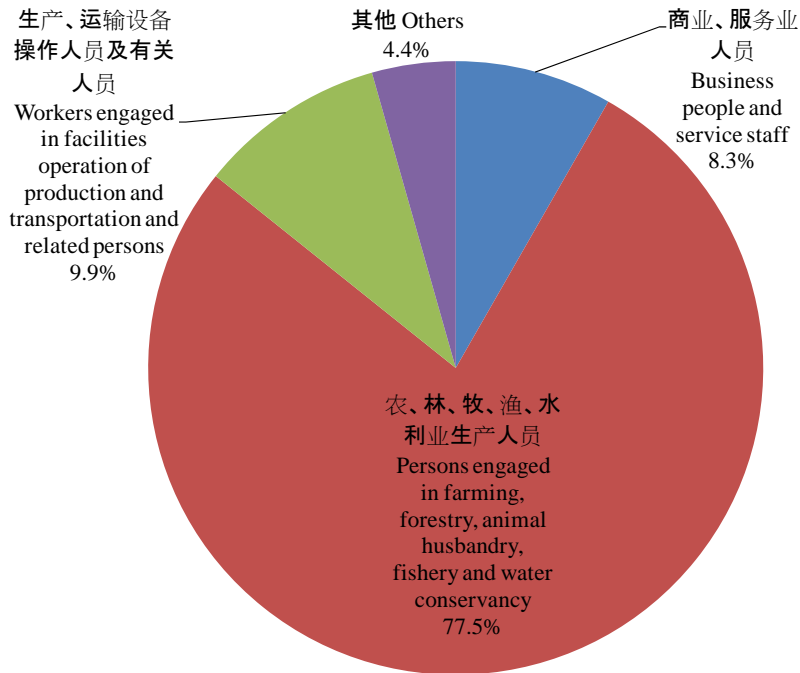
Another pronounced feature of the employment of PWDs is the difference in employment rate between males and females. The rate of women is lower than that of men by around 15 points. This might be due to a differential treatment against women for employment.

As for the tendency by disability, persons with intellectual disabilities have the lowest employment rate in the sample.

<sup>2</sup> Economically active population is defined as population who are willing to get a job. Another term of “economically active population” is “labor force”.

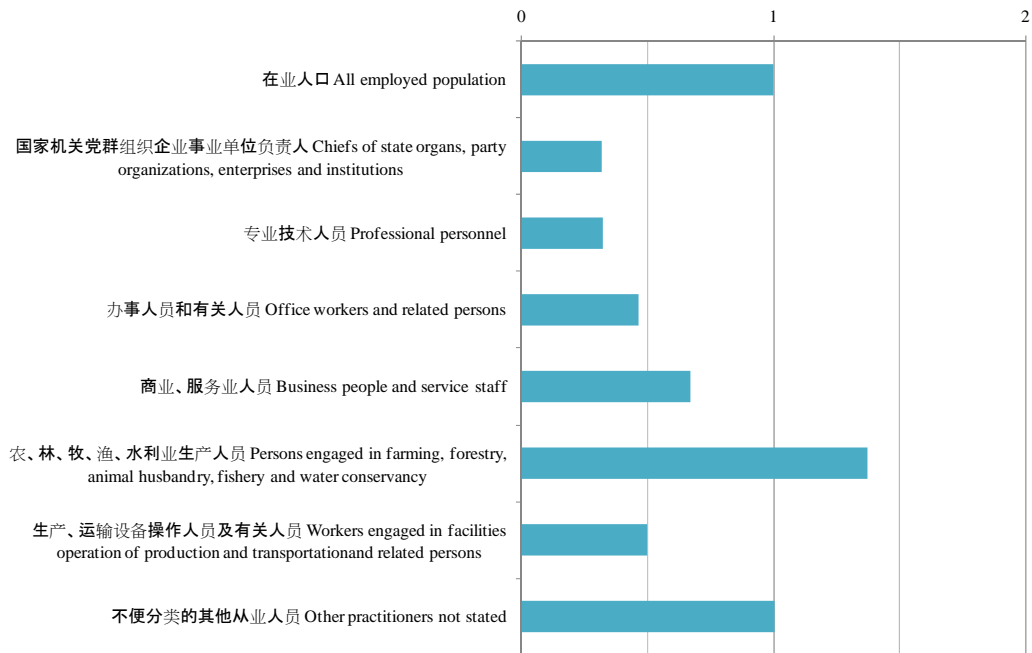
<sup>3</sup> , where  $E$ ,  $L$  and  $P$  are employment, labor force and population, respectively. Note that the employment rate is defined as  $E/P$  in this chapter. Thus, the figure of overall unemployment of 42 percent was worked out as . The assumption on the labor force participation rate of 50 percent is reasonable. See Haveman and Wolfe [2000], p. 1007.

**Figure 2. Composition of Employment of PWDs by Occupation**



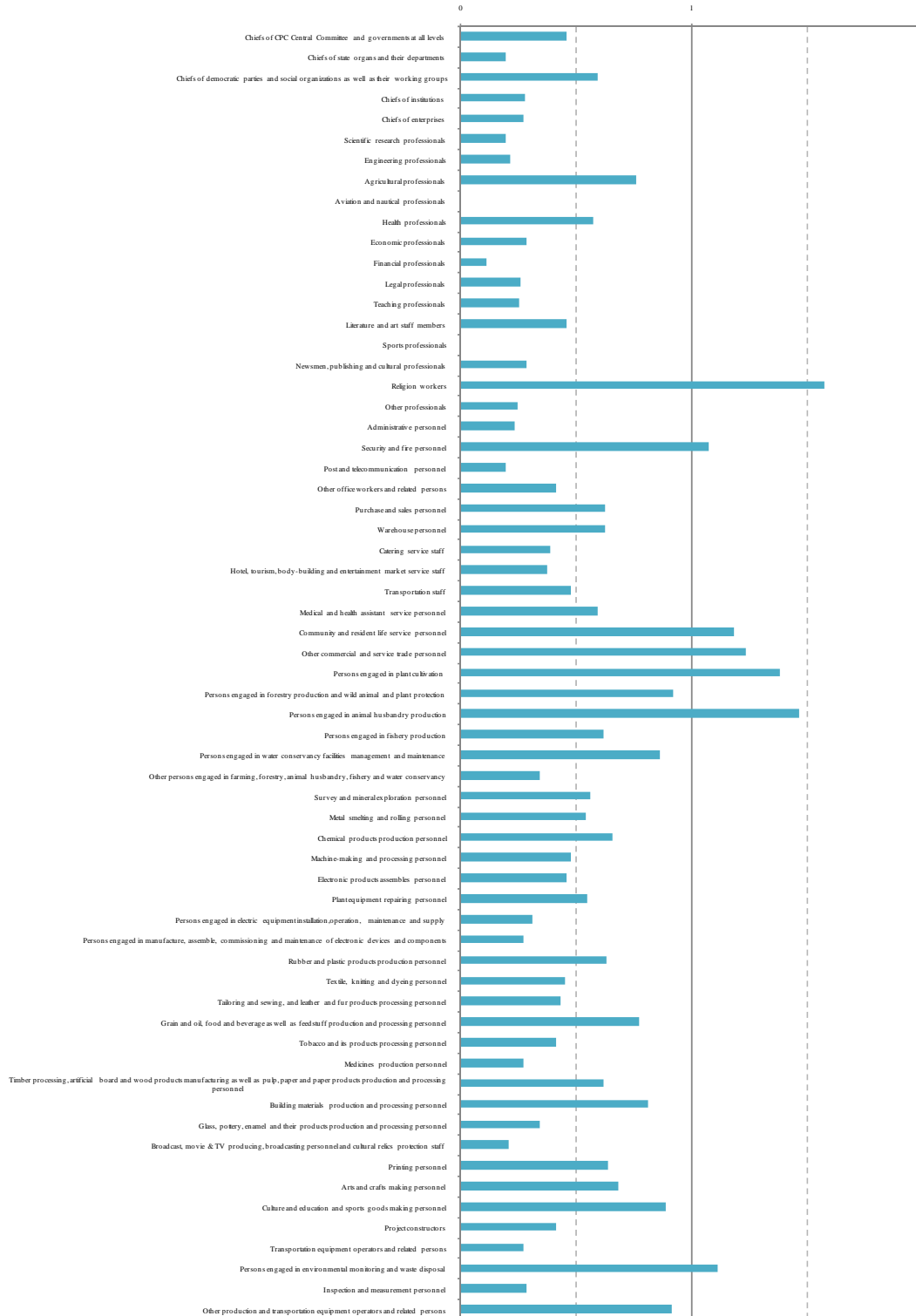
Source: The Survey. Table 2-23.

**Figure 3. Specialization Index of PWDs in Employment by Occupation**



Source: The Survey. Tables 1-18 and 2-23.

**Figure 4. Specialization Index of PWDs in Employment by Sub-category of Occupation**



$$\frac{(L_i^P/L^P)}{(L_i/L)}$$

Note: The specialization index is defined as  $\frac{(L_i^P/L^P)}{(L_i/L)}$  where  $L$  and  $L^P$  are total and PWDs' employment, while  $L_i$  and  $L_i^P$  are those with  $i$ -th occupation.  
Source: The *Survey*. Tables 1-18 and 2-23.

### Occupation

The most common occupation for PWDs in China is the farmer (Figure 2). More than three quarters of employed PWDs are employed in the primary sector. Then industrial and service sectors follow with 9.9 percent and 8.3 percent, respectively. The primary sector dominates the employment of PWDs.

However, the dominance of the primary sector in employment is common to non-PWDs in China. So, the question is whether the primary sector has a higher likelihood to employ PWDs than other sectors. And, that is true.

Figure 3 exhibits the specialization indices of PWDs in employment, which incorporates the likelihood of employment of PWDs by Occupation. The specialization

$$\frac{(L_i^P/L^P)}{(L_i/L)}$$

index is defined as  $\frac{(L_i^P/L^P)}{(L_i/L)}$ , where  $L$  and  $L^P$  are the total employment and that of disabled people while  $L_i$  is the number of employed persons with the  $i$ -th occupation and  $L_i^P$  is the counterpart for PWDs.

The specialization index for “all employed population” is unity by construction (see Figure 3). It is evident that the primary industry offers employment opportunities to PWDs more than proportionally to non-PWDs. More concretely, the share of occupations engaged in primary industries for PWDs is roughly 1.4 times higher than the same share for total population including both PWDs and non-PWDs. What more striking are the indices for “chiefs of state organs, party organizations, enterprises and institutions,” “professional personnel,” “office workers and related persons,” and “workers engaged in facilities operation of production and transportation and related persons” are all below 0.5, so that the share of employment with those occupations are smaller than a half of the share for total population. In a sense, the doors are less open to the above occupations for PWDs.

Figure 4 breaks down Figure 3 to sub-categories of occupation. The occupation of the highest specialization index is “religion workers”, which takes 1.58. That of the second greatest is “persons engaged in animal husbandry production”. Then, “persons engaged in plant cultivation,” “other commercial and service trade personnel,”



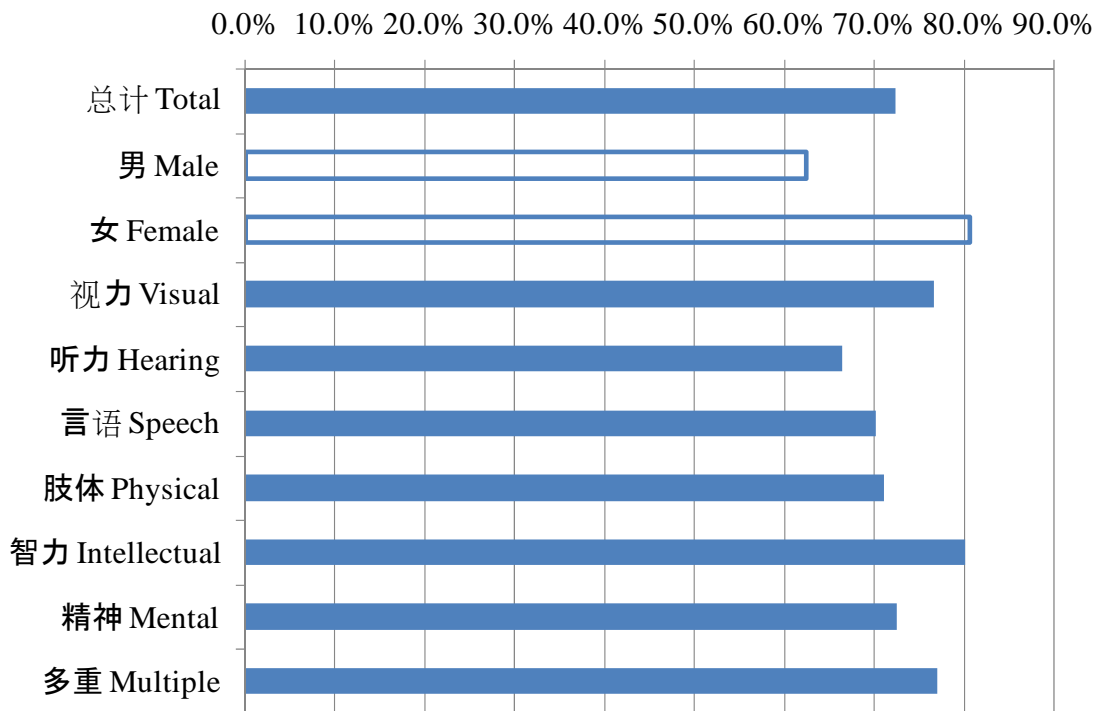
“community and resident life service personnel,” “persons engaged in environmental monitoring and waste disposal,” and “security and fire personnel” follow. Most of them are social services related or primary industry related occupations. The specialization indices of the all the other 56 occupations are below one. Thus, only a limited number of occupations preferentially offer jobs to PWDs.

**Livelihood of PWDs Without Job**

Economic life of PWDs without job is most likely to be dependent on supports from family members. As shown in Figure 5, more than 70 percent of PWDs without job answered that their main source of income is financial support from other family members. Alternative sources of income are “pension,” “basic living fund,” “property income,” and “insurance income”. Most of the rest of PWDs without job depend on “pension” or “basic living fund”.

As evident in the figure, female PWDs without job depend on family more. Persons with visual and/or intellectual impairments rely most heavily on family in terms of earnings.

**Figure 5. Ratio of Unemployed PWDs Whose Main Source of Income is Support from Family Members**

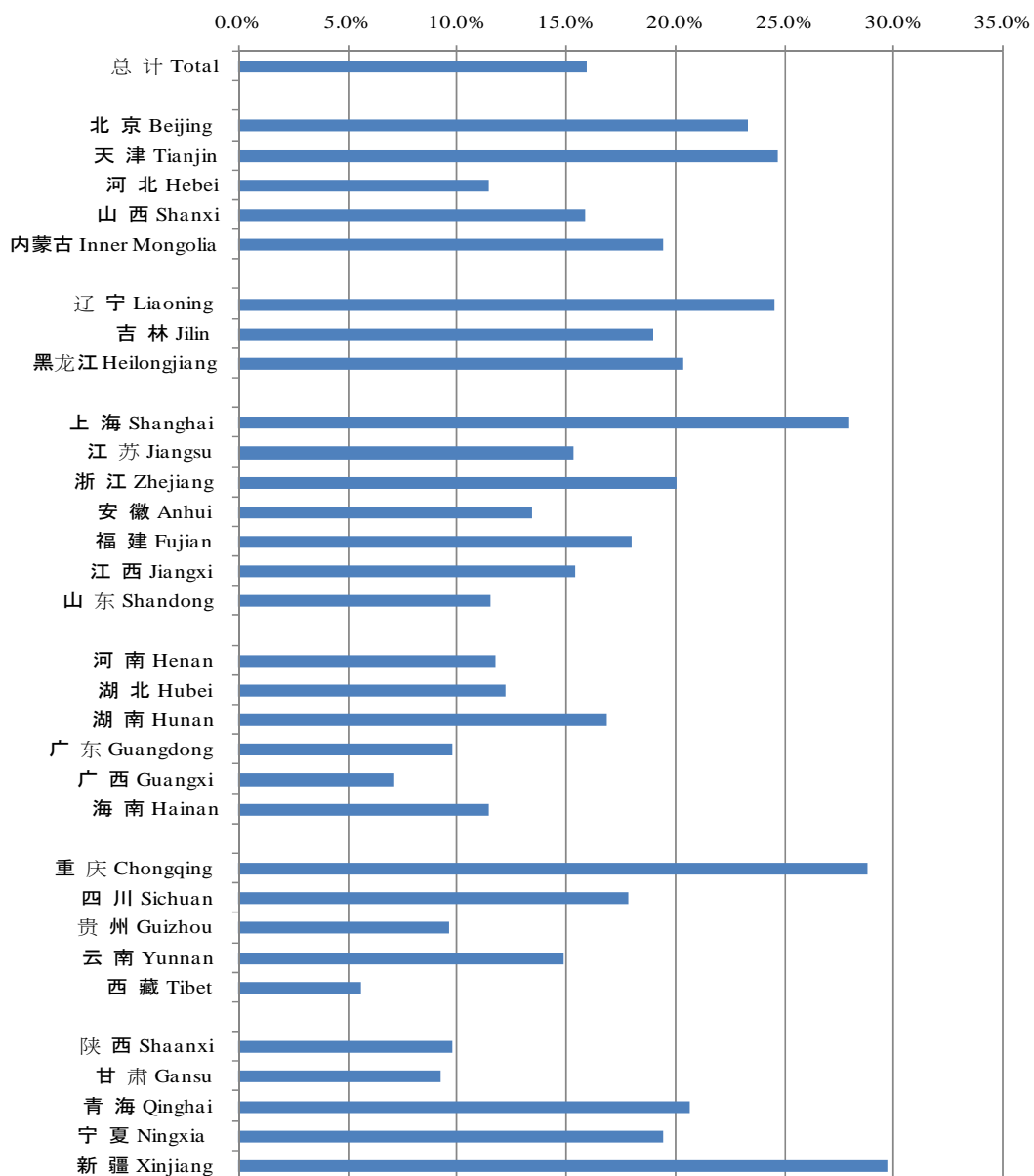


Source: The Survey. Tables 2-43, 2-44, 2-45, 2-46, 2-47, 2-48, 2-49, and 2-50.

## 2. Outreach of Public Services to PWDs

Economic conditions are not sole determinants of the livelihood of PWDs. Another important factor is public services provided by the government. Since the role of the government is unique in China, the examination of width and depth of outreach of public services will give valuable lessons in policy formulation for PWDs in other countries.

**Figure 6. Ratio of PWDs Who Do Not Own a PWD Certificate**



Source: The Survey. Table 4-120.

## **Certificate**

In China, the certificate to ascertain the “degree of disability” is issued to PWDs. The “degree” is fourfold in ascending order in the severity of disability<sup>4</sup>. This certificate is a basis to testify the eligibility to receive some public services.

Figure 6 demonstrates which provinces fail in providing the disability certificates to PWDs. Throughout China, 16.0 percent of sample PWDs have not received the certificate. The ratio of PWDs who do not own the certificate tends to be higher in provinces where a metropolis is located. Beijing, Tianjin, Liaoning, Shanghai and Chongqing exhibit outstandingly high ratio among neighboring provinces. In addition, Xinjiang, which is located deep in the West, also shows a high no-certificate rate. In both urban areas and the West, distributing the certificate might be more costly than in the other provinces.

## **Public Services**

There are various public services that PWDs might want to entertain. The *Survey* investigated how widely PWDs utilize public services. The service items that the *Survey* picked out<sup>5</sup> are (1) medical service, (2) assistive appliance, (3) rehabilitation training and services, (4) educational expenses subsidy assistance or deduction, (5) vocational education and training, (6) employment arrangement or assistance, (7) poor disabled person support, (8) legal aid and services, (9) accessible facilities, (10) accessible information, (11) living services, (12) cultural and recreational services, and (13) others.

Even though as many as 13 sorts of services are listed, around 40 percent of PWDs do not receive any of them in whole China (see Figure 7). PWDs living in inland and western provinces are unlikely to entertain any services. For example, more than 70 percent of PWDs living in Tibet have not received any of the listed services. The same ratio of Xinjiang is 64.2 percent. Southern provinces, such as Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guanxi and Hainan, also show higher no-services ratios. The ratios of the southern provinces are greater than or close to 50 percent except Guanxi.

By contrast, city-dominated provinces are likely to exhibit a lower non-service ratio. In Beijing and Tianjin more than 90 percent of sample PWDs have received at least one of the 13 services. Table 4-171 of the *Survey* reveals that in each province

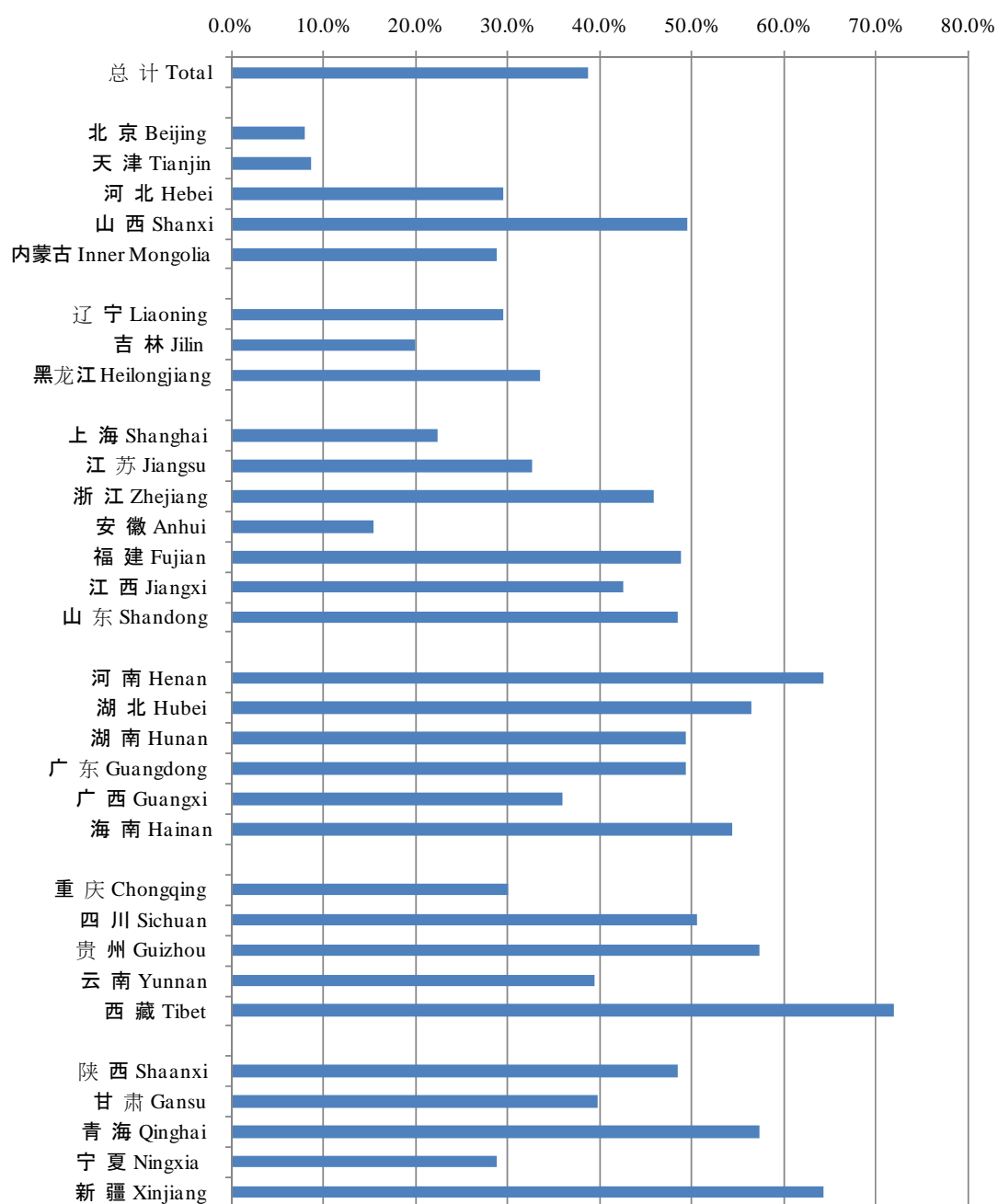
---

<sup>4</sup> See “The Classification and Grading Standard of Disabilities of the Second China National Sample Survey on Disability” in the *Survey* book for details.

<sup>5</sup> The terminology of services is exactly cited from Table 4-171 of the *Survey*.

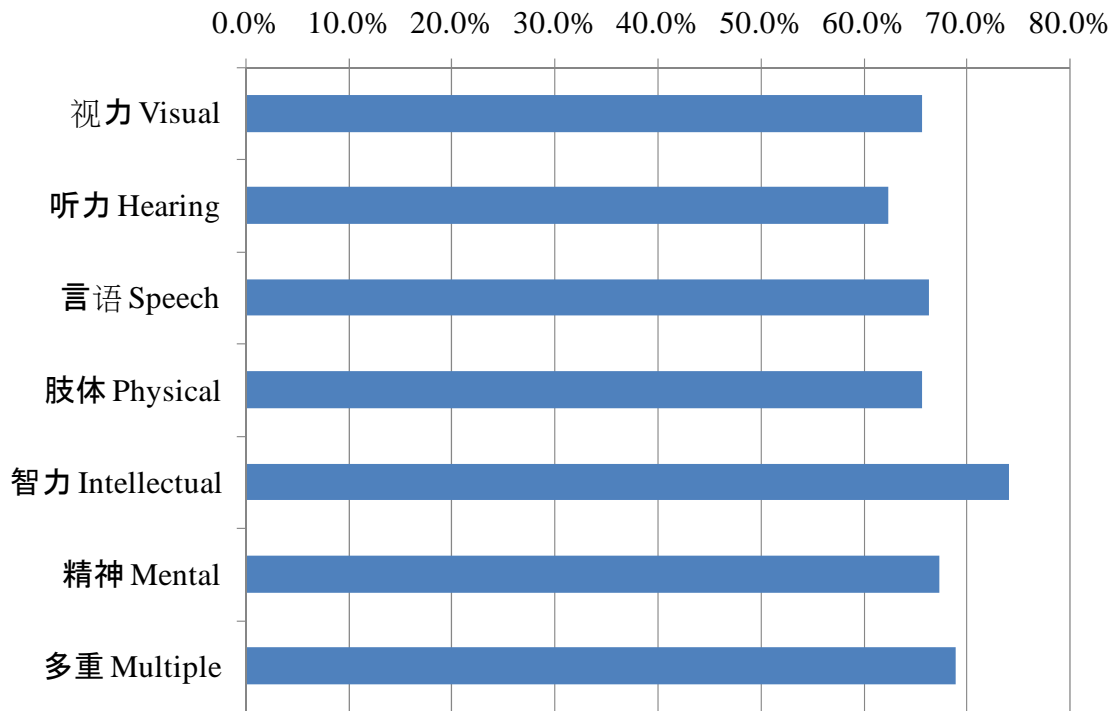
PWDs living in an urban area are inclined to receive public services than those living in a rural area. The data shows that the no-service ratio in urban areas in whole China is 26.9 percent, while the same ratio for rural area is 43.8 percent. Simply, PWDs in urban areas seem to benefit public services more than PWDs in rural areas.

**Figure 7. Ratio of PWDs Not Receiving Any Services**



Source: The Survey. Table 4-171.

**Figure 8. Ratio of PWDs Not Covered by Pension and Any Insurances**



Source: The *Survey*. Tables 4-143, 4-144, 4-145, 4-146, 4-147, 4-148, and 4-149.

### **Social Security**

Various risks are insured in China to a certain extent. The *Survey* collects data of coverage of pension and some insurances such as “medical insurance,” “occupational injuries insurance,” and “unemployment insurance”.

More than 60 percent of sample PWDs are not covered by any pension and insurances (Figure 8). Persons with intellectual or mental disabilities are covered the least. However, the coverage is generally low among all types of PWDs. According to Tables 4-143, ..., 4-149 of the *Survey*, the medical insurance covers around a third of sample PWDs, while pension does a tenth. The occupational injuries insurance and unemployment insurance are applicable to a very small number of sample PWDs. As a whole pension and insurance are not widely useful for PWDs in China.

## **Concluding Remarks**

Persons with disabilities are far less likely to be employed in China, and the likelihood is slimmer for female PWDs. Furthermore, only a certain number of social-service-related and primary-industry-related occupations are opener to PWDs.

The disadvantage in employment is not offset by supply of public services. PWDs are only partially certified. Public services reach only a limited range of PWDs, and the coverage of social security is narrow. Moreover, PWDs living in rural areas benefit from them less.

As a whole, challenges are more outstanding than achievements concerning improvements in the livelihood of PWDs in China. The most conspicuous achievement was the implementation of the Second China National Sample Survey on Disability. Further endeavors are required in order to enhance the living standard and to expand the degree of freedom of PWDs in China, based on analyses of the *Survey*.

## **References**

- Haveman, Robert and Barbara Wolfe [2000] “The Economics of Disability and Disability Policy,” in Anthony J. Culyer and Joseph P. Newhouse eds., *Handbook of Health Economics*, Vol. 1B, Amsterdam: Elsevier Science B. V., pp. 995-1051.
- Office of the Second China National Sample Survey on Disability ed. [2008] *Documentation of the Second China National Sample Survey on Disability*, Beijing: China Statistics Press.

**Joint Research Program Series**

[Inter-disciplinary Studies Center]2008—[I-13]  
[Poverty Reduction for the Disabled- Livelihood of the Disabled in  
Developing Countries]

---

---

March 30, 2009  
INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

3-2-2 Wakaba Mihama-ku Chiba-shi, Chiba 261-8545 JAPAN

---

---