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Reality and prospect of social assistance

2015.12





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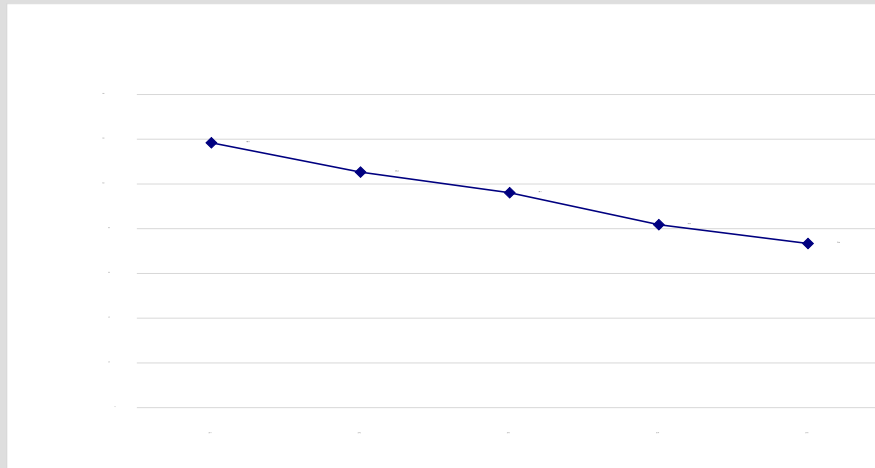




The status and achievements

1. The amount of the Dibao recipients in 2011-2015

The amount of the Dibao(urban) recipients in 2011-2015

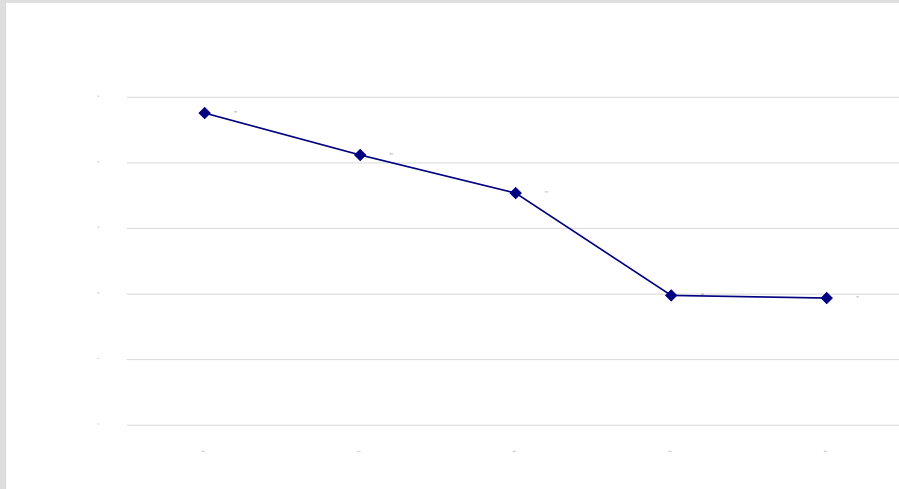




The status and achievements

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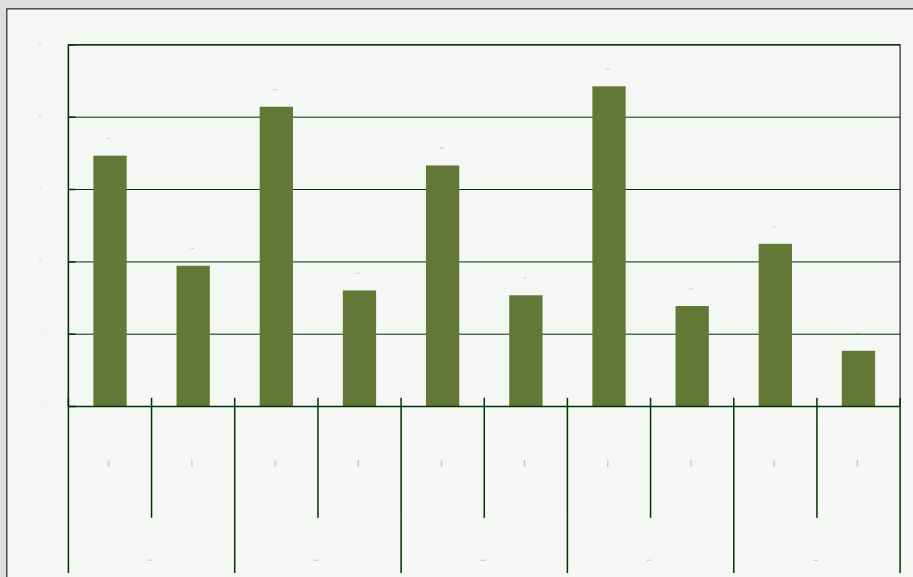
The amount of the Dibao(rural) recipients in 2011-2015



The status and achievements

2. The dynamic changes of the Dibao in five years

The dynamic changes of the Dibao(urban) in 2011-2015

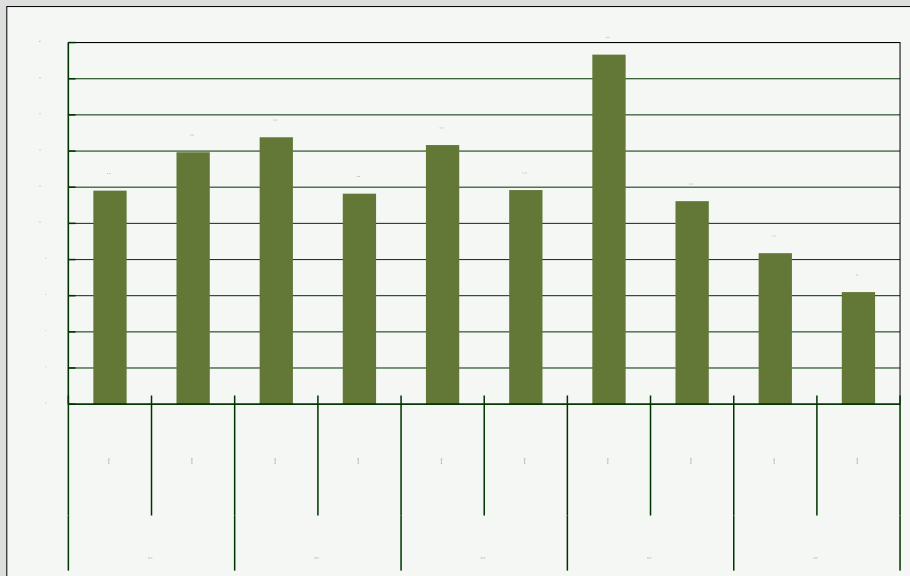




The status and achievements

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The dynamic changes of the Dibao(urban) in 2011-2015

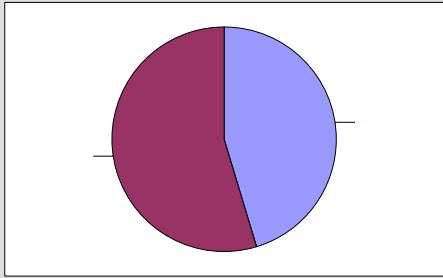
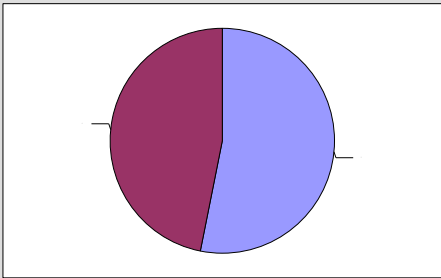
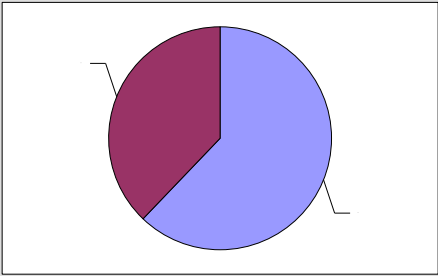




The status and achievements

3.The contrast between urban and rural minimum living standards and related indicator

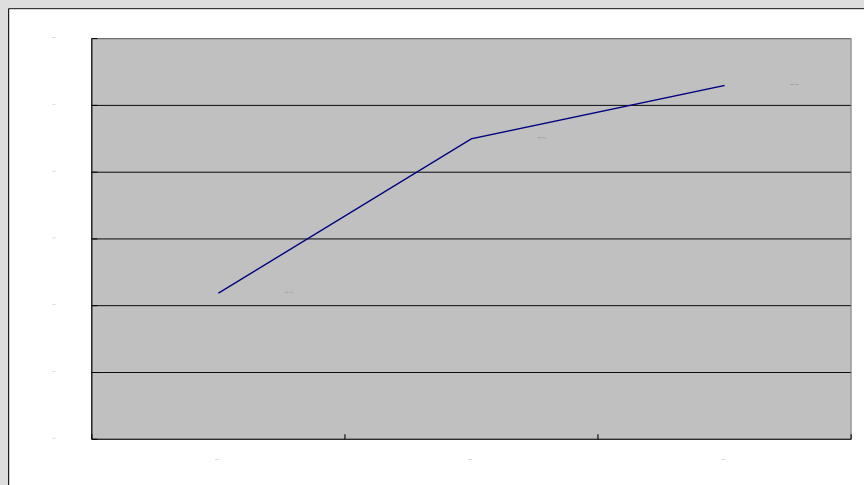
	I district	II district	III district
The minimum wage	1300	1050	900
Minimum living standard	492	492	492
Percentage	37.85	46.86	54.67



The status and achievements

3.The contrast between urban and rural minimum living standards and related indicator

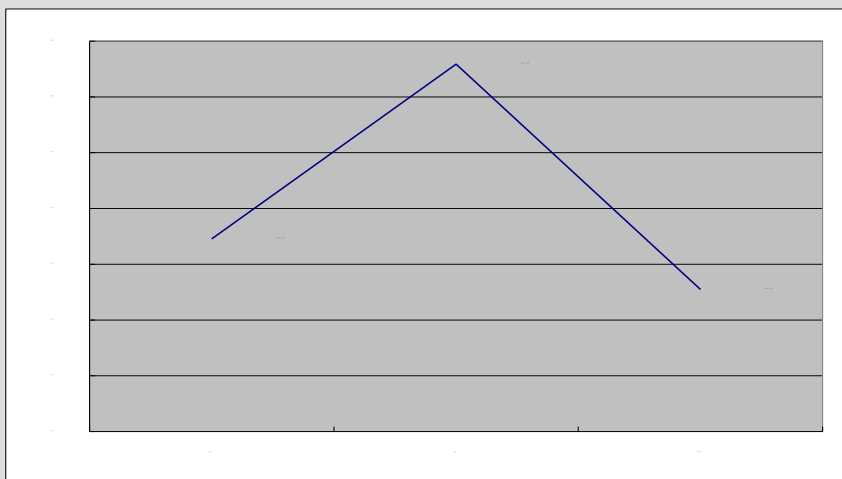
indicator: unit (yuan)	2011	2012	2013
level of urban residents ' consumption	20560	23065	25161
The urban minimum living standard	310	370	412
Percentage	18.09	19.25	19.65



The status and achievements

3.The contrast between urban and rural minimum living standards and related indicator

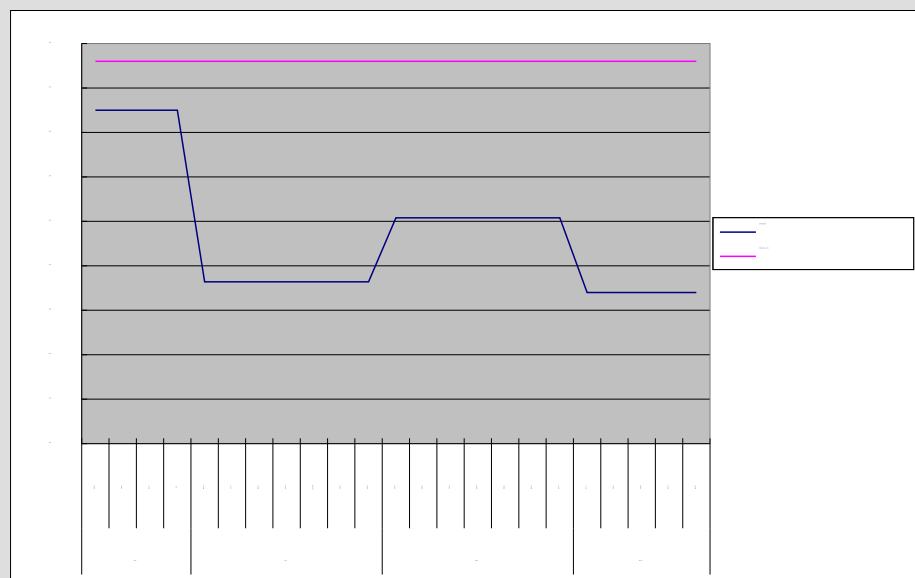
Indicator: unit (yuan)	2011	2012	2013
level of rural residents ' consumption	7221	8652	10417
The rural minimum living standard	1930	2448	2737
Percentage	26. 73	28. 29	26. 27



The status and achievements

4. The contrast between the rural minimum living standard and the poverty line

At present, the rural minimum living standard is higher than the poverty line (3080/year) in Liaoning province expect the following counties.



Jinzhou

Fuxin

Chaoyang

Huludao





The status and achievements

Conclusion:

1. Moderate coverage

Reference to the 5% correspond to the Liaoning's position which is in transition zone of the Eastern and Central, China, and Liaoning's high level of urbanization.

2. Targeted assistance

The high rate of change reflects that the assistance is targeted.

3. Appropriate standard

The minimum living standard is 38-55% of minimum wage and 18-27% of per capita income, which indicates standard is appropriate.





The status and achievements

Conclusion:

4. The intensity of assistance adapts to the economic and social development

The recipients of Dibao is decreasing year by year, which reflects our social welfare system is improving and economic is developing.

5. Social assistance links with the poverty alleviation

According to the situation of Liaoning, we predict that by 2018 (or 2019 at the latest), all the minimum living standard in rural area will be higher than the local poverty line.

The implementation of Dibao guarantees the basic living of the poor (without freezing and hungry), ease their special difficulties and help solve their emergency problem.






Review and prospect

Social assistance is a system that the government and society offer one-way, free assistance to disadvantaged group to meet their basic needs.

Review of social assistance



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graph LR; A(Establish emergency mechanism) --> B(regulate management); B --> C(Administration according to law)
```

Establish
emergency
mechanism

regulate
management

Administration
according to
law





Review and prospect

Social assistance is a system that the government and society offer one-way, free assistance to disadvantaged group to meet their basic needs.

Characteristics of China's social assistance

1. Social assistance system first
2. Start with emergency measures
3. Highlight the concept of treatment
4. Assistance without application
5. Traditional methods
6. Only consider income
7. Focus on solving common problems





Review and prospect

Social assistance is a system that the government and society offer one-way, free assistance to disadvantaged group to meet their basic needs.

Understanding of the new requirements for social assistance in the new stage

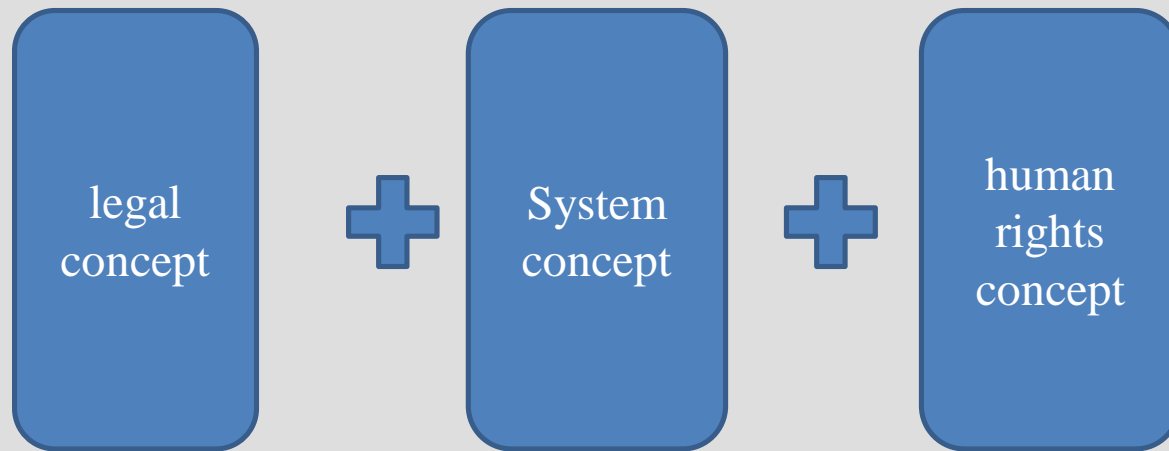
1. the new function orientation—guaranting the basic needs, solving the Emergency problem and being responsible for the bottom line
2. the new focus—maintaining fair
3. the new focus— helping solve the emergency problem
4. the new methods—financial support, psychological comfort, social work and other comprehensive assistance





Concepts and initiatives

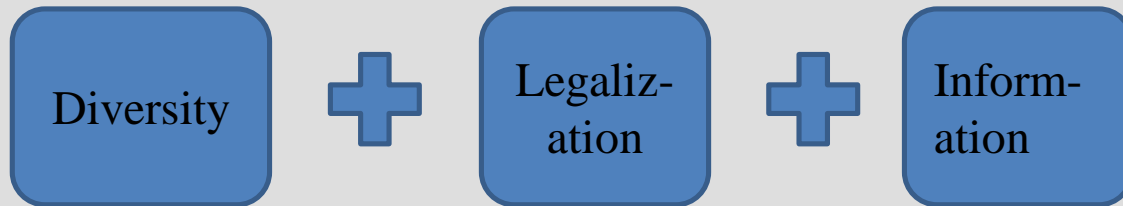
Concepts:





Concepts and Initiatives

Initiatives:



Diversity: Dibao household, traditional target population (sectoral plan), a specific beneficiaries (the old, disabled, and the poor whose spending on major diseases are far higher than income), Dibao edge (compared with the Dibao household), Distress relief object (Dibao household encounter sudden difficulty, natural and man-made disasters, business failure, poor people in the major security incidents or groups incidents, poor people who suffer specific diseases or encounter special misfortune).

Legalization: family income checking provides legal basis for the management of object.

Information: strengthen information construction and standardized management means of Dibao.





Thanks !



社会救助工作的现实与展望

2015年12月



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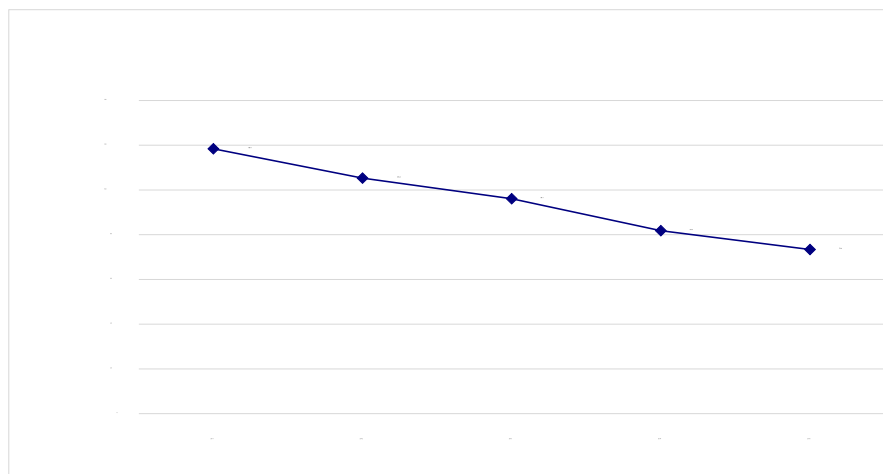
- 壹 现状和成果
- 贰 回顾和展望
- 叁 理念和举措



一、现状和成果

1.五年来低保人数变化表

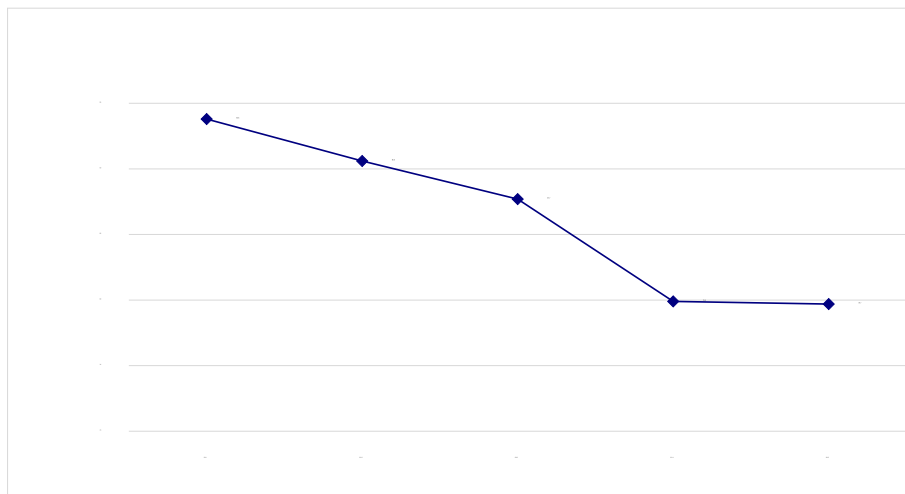
2011-2015年城市低保人数变化表



一、现状和成果

1.五年来低保人数变化表

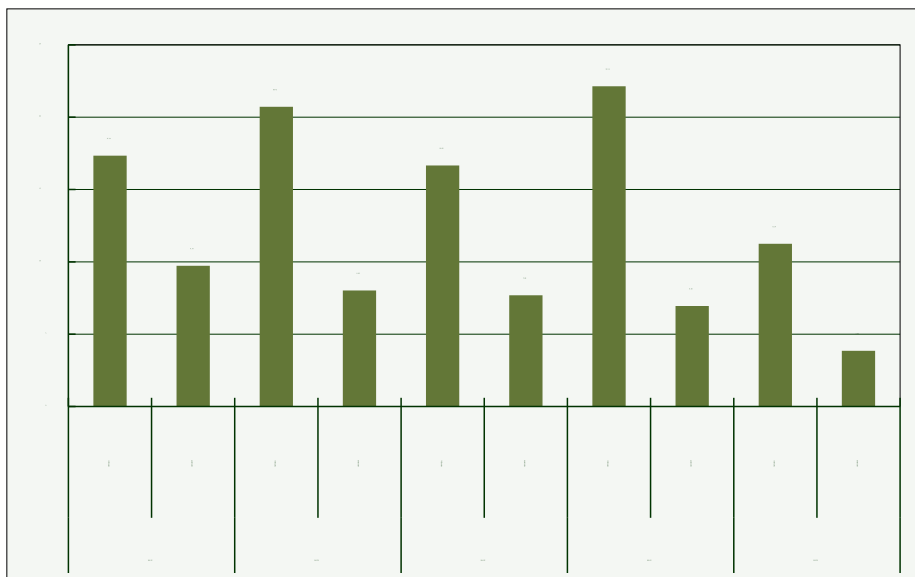
2011-2015年农村低保人数变化表



一、现状和成果

2.五年来低保动态管理表

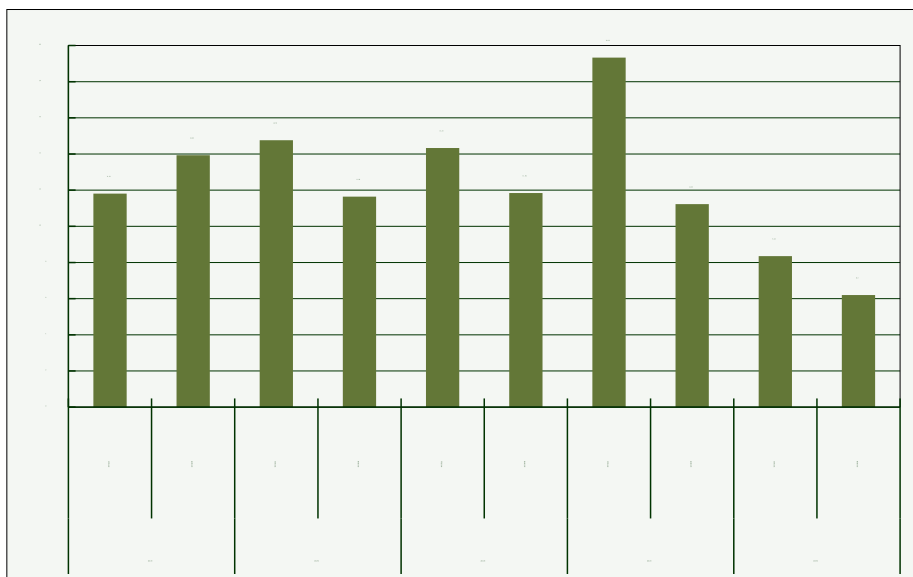
2011-2015年城市低保动态变化表



一、现状和成果

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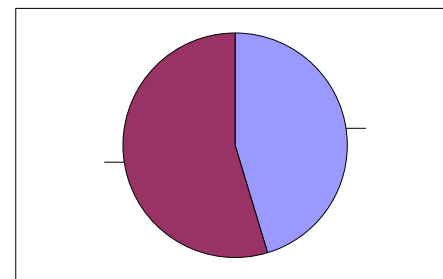
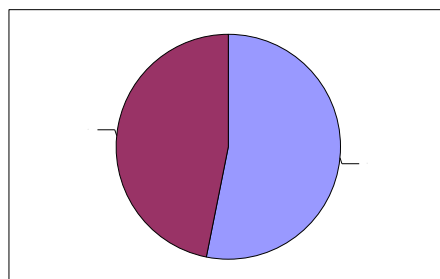
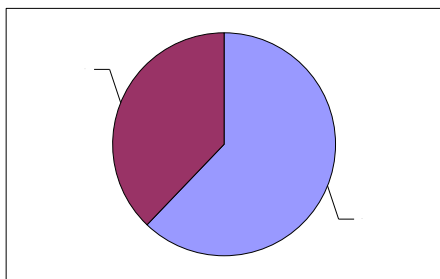
2011-2015年农村低保动态变化表



一、现状和成果

3.城乡低保标准与相关指标对照表

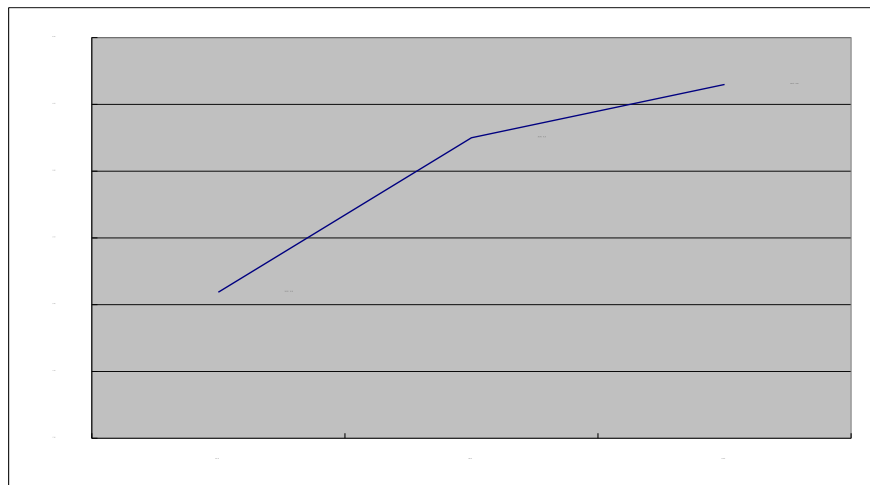
	一类地区	二类地区	三类地区
最低工资标准	1300	1050	900
低保标准	492	492	492
分别占比	37.85	46.86	54.67



一、现状和成果

3.城乡低保标准与相关指标对照表

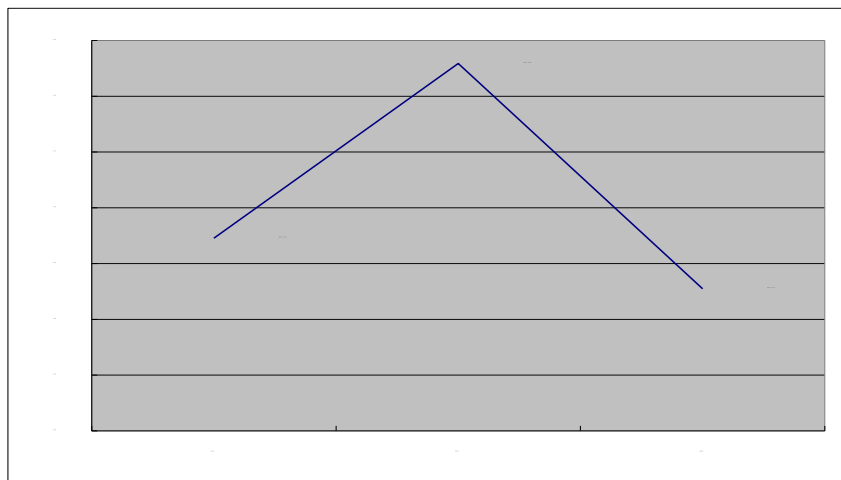
项目：单位（元）	2011年	2012年	2013年
城镇居民消费水平	20560	23065	25161
城市低保标准	310	370	412
占比	18. 09	19. 25	19. 65



一、现状和成果

3.城乡低保标准与相关指标对照表

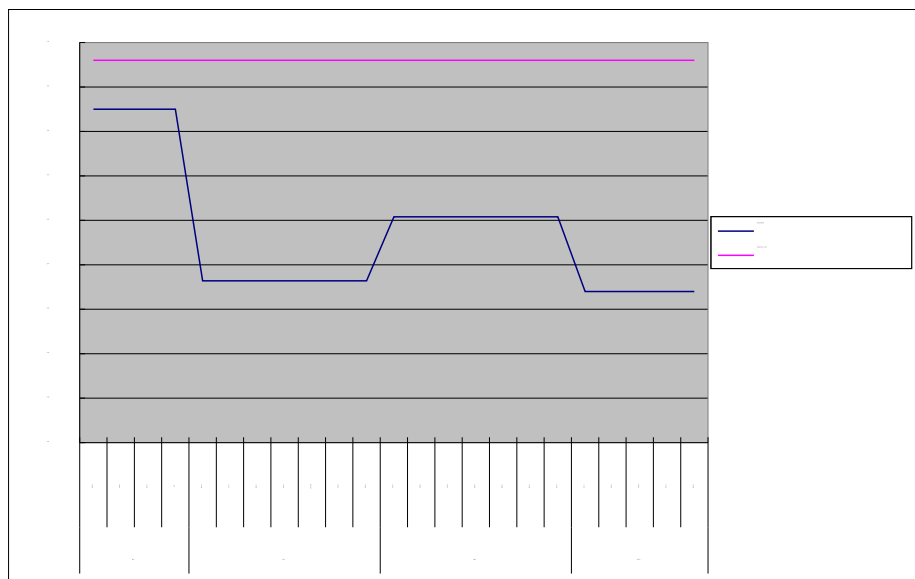
项目：单位（元）	2011年	2012年	2013年
农村居民消费水平	7221	8652	10417
农村低保标准	1930	2448	2737
占比	26. 73	28. 29	26. 27



一、现状和成果

4.农村低保标准与扶贫标准对照表

目前，我省除以下县区外，其他地区农村低保标准均高于扶贫线3080元/年。



一、现状和成果

结论：

1.救助面适度

以5%为参照系，符合辽宁在全国东部中部过渡带的地位，也与辽宁城镇化水平高相适应。

2.救助针对性较强

动态率如此之高，说明低保的针对性是比较强的。

3.救助标准适当

城市低保标准占最低工资的38-55%，城乡低保标准占人均收入的18-27%。说明保障标准适度。



一、现状和成果

结论：

4.救助强度与经济社会发展相适应

低保对象逐年减少，说明我们的社保体系在完善，经济在逐步发展。

5.救助与扶贫工作相衔接

从辽宁的实际情况看，我们预测，到2018年，最迟在2019年，农村低保标准会全面超过当地扶贫标准。

低保制度实施以来，困难群众的基本生活得到保障（不冻着，不饿着），特殊困难得到缓解，急难问题有人帮。



二、回顾和展望

社会救助是政府和社会对生活困难的公民给予的单向、无偿的帮助，以满足他们基本的生活需求。

（一）社会救助工作的发展历程



二、回顾和展望

社会救助是政府和社会对生活困难的公民给予的单向、无偿的帮助，以满足他们基本的生活需求。

（二）我国社会救助工作比较性特征

- 1.救助制度先行
- 2.应急措施起步
- 3.待遇观念突出
- 4.“不求也救”
- 5.手段传统
- 6.只考虑收入
- 7.注重解决共性问题



二、回顾和展望

社会救助是政府和社会对生活困难的公民给予的单向、无偿的帮助，以满足他们基本的生活需求。

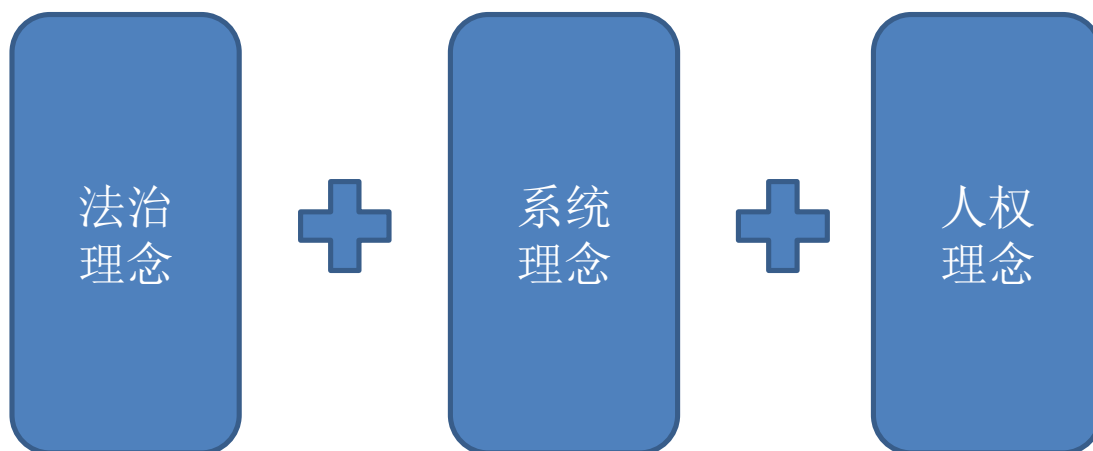
（三）对社会救助工作新阶段新要求的理解

- 1.新的功能定位——保基本、救急难、兜底线
- 2.新的着眼点——维护公平
- 3.新的着力点——救助特殊困难
- 4.新的手段——经济补助、心理慰藉、社会工作等综合救助



三、理念和举措

理念：



三、理念和举措

举措：



差异化：低保户、传统对象（分类救助）、特定对象（老、残，或因重大疾病支出远高于收入）、低保边缘户（比照低保对象）、急难对象（低保对象又突发困难、天灾人祸、事业创业失败、重大安全事故或群体性事件中的特困对象、患有特殊疾病或遭遇特殊变故）。

法制化：通过家庭收入核对为低保对象管理提供法制化基础。

信息化：加强信息化建设，强化低保规范化管理手段。



谢谢！

