保障困难群众的基本生活是中华民族最朴素的梦想和追求。新中国成立后，中国政府就不断尝试建立社会救助制度。1990年代，随着社会主义市场经济的全面建立，中国现代新型社会救助体系的建立序幕缓缓拉开——

Chinese people is always willing to safeguard the vulnerable group’s basic livelihood. Right after the founding of the new China, the Chinese Government established the social assistance system for needy population. In 1990s, China began to establish the socialist market economy, signifying the prelude to a new social assistance system ...
中国社会救助体系
CHINA’S SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SYSTEM

20世纪90年代以前，中国社会救助制度主要针对特定人群，如灾民、“三无”人员等，其他人员遭遇生活困难时向所在单位或村集体寻求帮助。90年代以后，为适应社会主义市场经济体制的建立，中国政府开始构建新的社会救助制度。以城乡低保为核心，新型社会救助制度体系逐步形成。

Before 1990s, China’s social assistance system was mainly targeting at special groups such as disaster-affected residents and “Three No”(no labor capacity, no source of income, no legal support obligers citizens) residents, as to other people in temporary hardship, usually they would seek help from the working unit or village committee to which he/she belongs. To adapt the new socialist market economy, after 1990s the Chinese Government began to establish the new social assistance system, which has been formed gradually centered around urban and rural Dibao systems.

最低生活保障
SUBSISTENCE SECURITY (DIBAO)

教育救助
EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

对低保家庭、特困供养人员中的学生提供救助，帮助其顺利完成学业。
For students from Dibao or destitute families, to help them finish necessary education.

住房救助
HOUSING ASSISTANCE

住房困难的低保家庭、分散供养的特困人员，可以申请政府救助，解决其住房问题。
For Dibao families and decentralized recipients of destitute support that have housing difficulties, to which government support shall be provided.

就业救助
EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

对低保家庭中有劳动能力并处于失业状态的成员给予救助，帮助其重新找到工作。
For members of Dibao families that are unemployed despite their working capacity, assistance shall be provided to help them find a job.

临时救助
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE

对遭遇突发事件、意外伤害、重大疾病或其他原因导致基本生活暂时出现严重困难的群体给予生活救助。
For families in temporary hardship due to the occurrence of accidents, incidental injuries, serious diseases or other reasons.

医疗救助
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

对最低生活保障对象参加基本医疗保险，并保障其基本医疗服务。
For assisting the recipients to pay for basic medical insurance and guarantee their opportunities in receiving basic medical care.

特困人员供养
DESTITUTE SUPPORT

对“三无”人员提供供养服务。
For “Three No” residents.

受灾人员救助
DISSASTER RELIEF

对基本生活受到自然灾害严重影响的人员提供生活救助。
For people whose basic life has been seriously affected by natural disasters.

最低生活保障
SUBSISTENCE SECURITY (DIBAO)

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最低生活保障

SUBSISTENCE SECURITY (DIBAO)

中国社会救助制度的基础和核心：最低生活保障。

凡家庭成员人均收入低于当地低保标准的城乡居民皆可申请最低生活保障。自1997年和2007年分别建立城市、农村低保制度以来，低保覆盖人数迅速增长。截至2015年6月，全国低保对象8940万人，占总人口的5%，成为世界上救助人口最多的政府项目之一。

Foundation and core of China’s social assistance system: subsistence security (Dibao).

Urban and rural families with per capita income lower than the local subsistence allowance standard are eligible to apply for Dibao service. Since 1997 and 2007 when urban and rural Dibao systems were established respectively, the coverage of Dibao system has been increasing rapidly. In June 2015, the total number of Dibao recipients has reached 69,040,000, accounting for 5% of the total Chinese population, thus making the Dibao one of the largest programs in the world.

低保标准

DIBAO STANDARD

由当地政府根据当地居民生活必需品费用确定，并根据经济发展水平和物价变动情况适时调整，不同经济欠发达地区低保标准也不一样。

To be decided by the local governments according to the local residents’ minimum living costs, subject to adjustment from time to time according to the economic development level and price fluctuations. Different regions with different economic development levels implement different Dibao standards.

低保对象

DIBAO RECIPIENTS

家庭人均收入低于当地低保标准的家庭。

Families with per capita income lower than the local Dibao standard.

补助发放

BENEFIT

按家庭成员人均收入低于标准的差额，按月发放低保金。

To be provided monthly according to the difference between per capita income and the Dibao standard.

中央与地方关系

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

中央与地方关系：中央和地方均承担支出责任，2014年全国低保资金支出1592亿元，其中中央财政支出1101亿元，占69%。

Both the Central and Local Governments are responsible for financing. In 2014, the national expenditure on Dibao is RMB159.2bn, including RMB110.1bn from the Central Government, accounting for 69%.
PROCEDURE OF DIBAO SERVICE

Openness, Fairness, Justice and Timeliness are the important principles that the Chinese Dibao programme follows. Following these principles, the government of China has formulated the standard procedures for the application, verification, approval and issuance.

A. APPLICATION

Sensitive family members who are living together shall submit a written application to the People’s Government or Sub-District Office to which their house (registered permanent residence) belongs. For family members that have difficulty in submitting, they may ask the Village Committee or the Resident Committee to file for them.

B. MEANS TEST

The staff members of a Township-level Government or Sub-District Office will verify the income situation and property status of the applicants to prove their identity as “poor people”, by means of indoor visit, neighbor interview, public evaluation and information verification, etc.

C. APPROVAL

The Civil Affairs office at county-level will approve the qualified applicants and publish the list of approved applicants via the village committee or the community, as to unqualified applicants, a letter will be sent to him/her to give notification and explanation.

D. ISSUANCE

The Dibao money will be in the account of the recipients directly by the bank as authorized by the Financial Department.
医疗救助

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

医疗救助：既是中国社会救助制度体系的重要内容，也是基本医疗保障制度的重要组成部分。

旨在解决低保、特困供养人员及其他困难人员的医疗服务问题，2003年和2005年中国政府分别建立了农村和城市医疗救助制度，有效缓解了因病致贫、因病返贫现象的发生。

Medical assistance: it’s the important content of China’s social assistance system and the important component of basic health care system.

Medical assistance is provided to help the Dibao families and destitute residents as well as other poverty-stricken people get medical services. In 2003 and 2005, the Chinese Government established rural and urban medical assistance system respectively, which have been effective in preventing the phenomenon of “first time or secondary poverty caused by diseases”.

救助对象

RECEIVERS

主要指救助对象、特困供养人员、其他经济困难人员。

Mainly including the Dibao families and destitute residents as well as other people living with economic difficulties.

救助内容

ASSISTANCE CONTENT

以住院救治为主，同时兼顾门诊。2014年，全国共有911.54万名获得医疗救助，共支出资金252.6亿元。

Mainly for hospitalized patient treatment, as well as outpatient treatment. In 2014, totally 911,540,000 patients have been given medical assistance, for which RMB252.6bn financial support came from the Government.

救助方式

ASSISTANCE PROVISION

包括资助救助对象参加基本医疗保险和直接给予医疗费用补贴两种方式。

The medical assistance shall be used as a subsidy to help the recipients pay for medical insurance or for medical treatment expenses.

救助水平

ASSISTANCE LEVEL

在基本医疗保险报销之后，医疗救助补贴个人自费用的70%。

Based on the coverage of basic medical insurance, 70% of the personal payment shall be subsidized by medical assistance.

图中的儿童名字叫华文，出生后十个月被查出患有脑瘫。父亲因病去世，母亲因照顾他，外出打工来为他办理了农村低保、医疗救助等，共得到社会救助后资助。日日，他在大红门职业康复医院治疗和学习辅导，病情已大幅好转，正在就读小学三年级。

The boy in this picture is Hua Wen. He was ten months old when diagnosed with cerebral palsy, since then his father resigned from his job and began to go around to look for the right cure and his mother had to go out to work, thus this family became poverty-stricken due to his disease. Besides the rural Dibao and medical assistance provided by the local Government, the family also get financial aid from public charity organisations. After receiving professional rehabilitation and learning counseling, Hua Wen has been in good situation and he is now attending the third grade in primary school.
DESTITUTE SUPPORT

Since 1952, the Chinese Government has been conducting the destitute support programme for rural "Three No" residents, including daily care support and in-kind support. Currently this policy has been extended to urban areas, including the support for basic daily expenses, daily care and medical treatment.

**SUPPORT CONTENT**

Including basic living condition, daily care, medical treatment and funeral arrangement.

**SUPPORT FORM**

Centralized support (nursing home, welfare house, etc.), decentralized support (home-based).

**FUNDING**

From the Government fund. Currently the number of rural destitute residents receiving Government support has reached 5,330,000 people, totally RMB17 billion support from Government Finance.

The Beito Center Nursing Home in Dushan Village of Jingshan County, Gansu Province was established in 2007 with 1.3 million RMB total investment. This Nursing Home covers an area of 14 mu land, and is built in an area of 1,940 square meter. Currently there are 33 elderly five-guarantees (23 males and 10 females) and 6 disabled living in this Nursing Home, where 6 staff members are responsible of management. The standard of centralized support in this Nursing Home is 4,220 RMB/year/person. Since its establishment, they are trying their best to take care of elderly to make them simply feel the goodness of life.
临时救助
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE

为了对遭遇突发事件、意外伤害、重大疾病或其他特殊原因导致基本生活暂时严重困难的家庭给予救助，中国政府从 2007 年起探索建立临时救助制度。2014 年 10 月国务院要求在全国全面建立临时救助制度。Since 2007, the Chinese Government began to establish temporary assistance system for aiding the families with serious temporary living difficulties due to the occurrence of incidents, incidental injuries, serious diseases or other reasons. In October 2014, the State Council required that a nation-wide temporary assistance system should be established.

对象范围
ASSISTANCE RECEIVERS

因突发事件、意外伤害等原因，导致基本生活暂时出现严重困难的家庭；因遭遇火灾、交通事故、突发重大疾病或其他特殊困难，暂时无法得到家庭支持，导致基本生活陷入困境的个人。

救助内容
ASSISTANCE CONTENT

发放资金；提供临时食宿、急病救治等服务；提供转介慈善救助服务等。

Cash assistance; temporary accommodation and medical treatment; referral of charity services; etc.

及时性
TIMELINESS

一般程序，救助金额较小的，乡镇（街道）直接审批；紧急程序，先行救助，再补办手续。

General procedure - direct approval of small amount provision by a township-level government or sub-district office; emergency procedure - assistance provision first and formalities later.

2014年 全国共实施临时救助 650.7 万户次，平均救助水平为 885.2 元 / 户次，全年共支出临时救助资金 57.6 亿元。此外，全国发放一次性临时生活补贴 108.8 亿元，累计发放 23062.2 万户次。

totally 6,507,000 families have received temporary assistance, the average level of temporary assistance is RMB885.2 yuan/family and the total expenses is RMB57.6bn. In addition, RMB10.88bn has been provided to 23,062,000 families as one-time subsidy.
社会救助管理信息系统
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

为了实现社会救助事业转型升级，基于完善的身份证制度，民政部自2007年起开始建设低保管理信息系统，2011年又尝试建立收入核对信息系统，两大系统共同构成中国社会救助管理信息系统。目前已经在大部分地区形成乡镇—县(市)—省—民政部的网络体系。

In order to upgrade social assistance system based on a complete personal ID system, Ministry of Civil Affairs has been establishing the Dibao information management system since 2007, and in 2011, the Government started to establish the verification system for income and property information, as a result, a complete social assistance management information system is established based on these two systems. Currently a network system has been formed in most regions, in the structure of Township – County (Municipality) – Province – Ministry of Civil Affairs.

社会救助管理信息系统在不同层面的职能
LAYERED FUNCTIONS OF THE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

乡镇层面
TOWNSHIP LEVEL

数据对象的审核、数据对象资料的录入、
Acceptance of application submitted by the applicants and input of data on applicants.

县区层面
COUNTY LEVEL

数据对象家庭收入的核对，低保对象的审批、
Verification of family income situation, approval and issuance of financial aid.

省级层面
PROVINCIAL LEVEL

数据对象的年收入数据的统计、分析、
Verification, statistical work and analysis of family income situation.

部级层面
MINISTERIAL LEVEL

数据对象的年收入数据的统计、分析、
Verification, statistical work and analysis of family income situation.
数据

城乡低保资金支出总额
TOTAL FINANCING ON URBAN AND RURAL DIBAO

单位：亿元
UNIT: 0.1 BILLION

<table>
<thead>
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<th>年份</th>
<th>农村</th>
<th>城镇</th>
<th>总计</th>
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<td>252</td>
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低保对象人数
TOTAL NUMBER OF DIBAO RECIPIENTS

单位：万人
UNIT: 10 THOUSAND

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<tr>
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<th>总计</th>
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<td>1877</td>
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</table>

全国医疗救助人次及资金支出总额
TOTAL NUMBER OF MEDICAL ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS AND FINANCIAL EXPENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>年份</th>
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