

留守儿童 关注与行动 Left-behind children: a cause for concern and action

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Left-behind children 留守儿童

253 million migrants in 2011

(2011年移民工人数达到2.53亿)

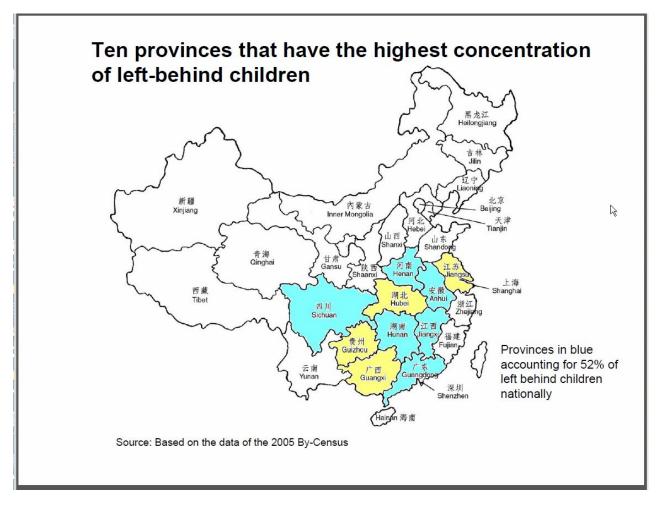
- In 2000, 18.7% households had migrants, in 2006, 33.0%
 - (2000年18.7%的家庭中有移民人口,2006年达到33.0%)
- □ 68 million (estimated) (估计有6千8百万留守儿童)
- 21% of all school age children

(占学龄儿童的21%)

- □ 28% of all rural children (占农村儿童的28%)
- □ 70% of migrants' children are left-behind

(移民工子女中70%是留守儿童)

Where are 留守儿童 in China? 留守儿童集中在中国的什么地方?



留守儿童

□ 40% live with one parent (usually mother)

(40%的留守儿童和单亲生活在一起,通常是母亲)

- **□** 26% live with grandparents, 27% with friends/others
 - (26%和祖父母生活在一起,27%和亲友生活在一起)
- □ 33% separated from both parents (33%和双亲分离)
- More boys than girls (男孩多于女孩)
- □ Less than 30% see their parents each year (不到30%的孩子可以一年见父母一面)
- 40% under the age of 5 years

(40%不到5岁)

Differing experience of 留守儿童不同的留守儿童

Depends on:

- Which family member emigrates
 - (家里谁外出了)
- □ Gender (性别)
- □ Care solution (谁照顾)
- □ Age of children (年龄)
- □ School level (学龄)
- □ Quality of care (是否得到足够的关照)

Psychological characteristics 留守儿童 留守儿童的心理特点

- □ Higher levels of anxiety and depression (焦虑和压抑)
- □ Feelings of loneliness and isolation (孤僻)
- □ Behaviour problems (unsociable, withdrawn, aggressive) (行为问题,不善交往,回避,好斗)
- □ Lower self-esteem (缺乏自信)
- Development of 'bad' habits
 - (养成了某些不良习惯)
- □ Self-reliant (自立)

Factors affecting mental well-being 影响心理健康的因素

- □ Relationship with parents. (和父母的关系)
- □ Age of child when parents left (more negative impact the younger the child). (父母离家是孩子的年纪)
- □ The longer the period of absence and the greater the distance. (离开有多久和多远)
- □ The frequency of communication between absent parent and children. (父母和孩子沟通的频率)
- □ Quality of care. (得到的关爱)

Education and 留守儿童 留守儿童的教育

- Mixed results for impact on educational attainment. (对教育程度的影响)
- □ Boys' education negatively affected more than girls'. (男孩受到更消极的影响)
- □ Enrolment improved at secondary level (初中的入学率有所提高)
- □ Less support for education in the home (家庭辅导减少)
- Dwindling infrastructure and resourcing of local rural education (乡村教育资源和设施逐渐 减少)
- □ The boarding school solution (学生住校)

对孩子心理健康的影响 Impacts on psychological health 不知道父母在身边的感受 Don't know how it feels to have parents around

(2010年9月2日 Sept 2, 2010)



对孩子心理健康的影响 Impact on psychological health

- 不知道父母在身边的感受 Don't know how it feels to have parents around (2010年9月3日 Sept. 3, 2010)





对孩子心理健康的影响 Impacts on psychological health 我不爱我家 I don't love my family (2011年10月21日 Oct. 21, 2011)



对孩子接受正规教育的影响 Impacts on schooling - 更容易辍学 Drop-out of school more easily (2010年9月6日 Sept. 6, 2010)



对孩子成长的影响 Impact on growing-up (1)

- 在住宿学校里成长 Stay in boarding school (2011年10月21日 Oct. 21, 2011)



对孩子成长的影响 Impact on growing-up (2) - 在住宿学校里成长 Stay in boarding school



Policy for 留守儿童,政策

- □ Recent, developed since 2004 近期,2004年以来
- □ Increasingly specific in focus 聚焦
- □ To define responsibility of parents and guardians 明确父母和监护人的责任
- □ To strengthen law enforcement on the protection of children 加强儿童保护的执法力度
- To promote social participation ('stand-in parents' or 'loving buddies' and promote successful models

促进社会参与,如代理家长、爱心伙伴,推广成功的模式

Government initiatives 政府行为

- □ Funding of children's centres and boarding schools 资助儿童中心和学校住宿条件的改善
- □ After-school centres and youth clubs 课后活动中心和青年俱乐部
- □ Training for professionals (social workers, counsellors, teachers)

 职业培训(社会工作、咨询、教师)
- Awareness raising and information campaigns on the vulnerability and needs of left-behind children and families 提升对留守儿童的问题的意识,信息宣传

NGO initiatives NGO行动

- □ Awareness raising 提升意识
- □ Advocacy 倡导
- □ Information sharing (websites) 信息分享
- □ Counselling provision for migrant parents in host location 在打工地为父母提供咨询
- □ Providing for physical needs 提供物质帮助
- □ Social activities 社会活动
- □ Student volunteering 学生志愿者
- □ Fact-finding 现状调查

对民间机构工作机制的思考 Reflections on NGO Initiatives (1) 动力 Motivation

- □价值观(为什么去做) Value (Why to do)
- □ 生活选择 Choice of life
- □ 自我激励 Self-motivated
- □ 志愿的生活 Volunteer
- □ 做什么 What to do
- □ 怎么做 How to do

对民间机构工作机制的思考 Reflections on NGO Initiatives (2) 行动 Action

- □ 说的就是要做的,做的和说的一样 Do what I say, say what I do
- □ 立人乡村图书馆 (网站)Liren Countryside Library
- □ 成立于2007年9月,立人图书馆的工作方式是:在中国选择一些县级地区,逐步建立覆盖全县的公益图书馆网络,并以此为基础开展系列教育、文化活动。
- □ 立人读书会,电影欣赏,访问学者,作文比赛,冬令营/ 夏令营,义工小组,村小图书站等
- □ 立足和扎根基层,围绕读书的综合文化教育活动

对民间机构工作机制的思考 Reflections on NGO Initiatives (2) 行动 Action

- □ 对孩子负责,对社会负责 Be accountable for the children, and for society
- □ 萤火助学(网站) Yinghuo Education Assistance
- □ 萤火助学志愿服务中心成立于2005年5月,2009年,正式成立办公室负责和组织各项公益活动。 旨在改善四川少数民族地区和山区农村教育和促进社区发展。
- □目前主要开展贫困学生一对一资助、留守儿童快乐学校冬夏令营、"悦读书屋"爱心图书室、大学生志愿者假期支教等项目
- □透明和跟踪(资助的孩子的情况,252名)

对民间机构工作机制的思考

Reflections on NGO Initiatives

- 社会意义 Social Implications
- □希望和可能性

Hope and possibilities

□有人可以这样做

Somebody can do it

□不只一个人在这样做

Not only a few people are doing it

□越来越多的人主动选择这样做

More and more people are doing it

Conclusions

- Economic benefits at a high psychological + social cost to children and families
- Lack of adequate child guidance services.
- Key role of local government, schools and NGOs
- Government reliance on society solutions
- Insufficient funding
- □ Treatment of symptoms rather than root causes?

谢谢关注!



Photo from 'Wake & Love', A Guangdong Province NGO for left-behind children