

China's zero-COVID 'volunteers' have suffered from stress and anxiety, study shows

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"Volunteers" tasked with enforcing the Chinese Communist Party's zero-COVID policies have suffered from stress and anxiety, a new study shows.

Having to act as buffers between disgruntled citizens and the party's



image has led to "grassroots fatigue," among the volunteers, high workloads and people being put under intense pressure, researchers have found.

These members of residents' committees are responsible for monitoring and tracing sick residents and enforcing quarantines, as well as administering vaccines and achieving centrally set vaccination targets.

Academics conducted 37 semi-structured interviews during summer 2021 in eight Shanghai estates in three districts. The interviews included secretaries and directors from residents' committees, <u>government</u> officials, representatives from property management companies and people who worked in party-community and social centers, as well as <u>social workers</u>, volunteers and residents.

They found an increasingly pressurized grassroots infrastructure, exhausted after 18 months of mobilizational governance, in which party secretaries were required to shoulder ever-greater workloads and manage increasingly hierarchical chains of command.

At the pandemic's height, government officials were also sent into communities to assist with grassroots COVID management. In the second phase they went door to door providing information about the vaccine, alongside working in their usual party jobs. They were expected to do this <u>voluntary work</u>. One party worker described the work as "voluntary," but when asked if she could choose not to go, she replied, "It seems like we cannot."

One residents' committee secretary told researchers, "Now it seems like the public is forcing Party members onto the moral high ground in all issues. It feels like, if you are a Party member, you have to do this. If you don't, you will be ashamed of your title of Party member."



The research, by Dr. Catherine Owen from the University of Exeter and Xuan Qin from Fudan University, is published in the *Journal of Chinese Political Science*.

Dr. Owen said, "Since spring 2022, when Chinese citizens have become increasingly dissatisfied with the ongoing commitment to zero-COVID, the high costs of resource mobilization and the hierarchical chain of command have resulted in intensified workloads and intense pressure on local cadres, leading to grassroots fatigue.

"Following the emergence of omicron and the hike in public dissatisfaction with the ongoing lock-down policies, it was the grassroots cadres that filtered out public discontents, protecting the Party's overall image."

Another residents' committee secretary said, "Now the secretary and the director are under too much pressure. It's just hard work, and the psychological pressure is too great. We have indicators for every job, including vaccination, and every residential area has a ranking every day. I'm too anxious to sleep at night. Because the city has indicators for the district, the district has indicators for the streets, and the streets have indicators for the residential areas, it is very anxiety-inducing."

Researchers found tensions were created because higher-level authorities have asked for compulsory enforcement of policies at grassroot levels, but citizens are not formally required to comply. Local <u>volunteers</u> were told to meet vaccination targets, but mandatory vaccination was prohibited. This put the grassroots cadres in the impossible position of having to meet rigid targets without the authority to enforce the policy.

Dr. Owen said, "Leeway for street-level bureaucrats to adapt or customize decisions from above during periods of campaign governance is very limited. The tension between the requirement for comprehensive



compliance and the basic need for personal freedom is a result of toplevel design, but it is experienced and negotiated at the grassroots level."

More information: Xuan Qin et al, The CCP, Campaign Governance and COVID-19: Evidence from Shanghai, *Journal of Chinese Political Science* (2022). DOI: 10.1007/s11366-022-09838-8

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