

北京蓝皮书[®] BLUE BOOK OF BEIJING

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北京社会发展报告 (2011~2012)

ANNUAL REPORT ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
OF BEIJING (2011-2012)

主 编 / 戴建中
副主编 / 冯晓英
执行主编 / 李伟东



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责任部门 / 皮书出版中心 (010) 59367127

电子信箱 / pishubu@ssap.cn

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编 辑 包路芳 李 洋 曹婷婷 朱庆华 朱 敏
苏步东

中文摘要

本报告是以北京市社会科学院研究人员为主，并邀请了北京市党政机关和大学的专家学者参加，经过深入调查研究后撰写出来的。

本报告中的研究文章分列为“总报告”、“社会结构篇”、“社会发展篇”、“社会管理篇”、“比较借鉴篇”和年度社会“大事记”六个部分。

在主报告中，市民对政府应对国际经济衰退，积极做好保增长、保民生、保稳定工作，促进首都经济平稳较快发展的各项举措表示满意，特别认可政府在发展公共文化体育和环境保护等方面的工作进展。

首都社会状况总体和谐，社会形势比较稳定。

2011年市民收入有所提高，但医疗、房价、养老、物价仍是生活压力的主要来源。物价上涨、社会治安、住房问题是北京市民最为关注的社会问题。

社会各界逐步认识到科学调控人口规模的必要性。

2011年提出的“爱国、创新、包容、厚德”的北京精神仍需加强宣传与落实。

北京市民希望政府继续关注和改善民生问题，多数人有信心个人收入能保持平稳增长，在控制物价、社会保障体系建设、社会治安、劳动者权益保护等方面会有进一步改善。市民希望政府继续增加工作透明度，拓宽群众的参与渠道。

2011年社会管理创新被要求提高到新的水平。

北京坚持人口与经济、社会、资源、环境协调发展，科学调控人口规模。在流动人口管理服务中，坚持“产业引导、统筹管理”。重视解决流动人口社会融入的途径和消除文化隔膜问题，接纳流动人口为居住社区的正式成员，享有参与公共服务和管理的权利。北京流动人口社会分化已经十分明显，既要继续关心大量新生代农民工的生活和发展，还要高度重视高学历流动人口的工作、生活安排，有针对性地帮助他们解决实际困难，释放“中产阶级焦虑”。

社会开放性、流动性大大增强，在社会管理中建立社区实有人口一体化管理体制，不仅有利于加强对流动人口的服务管理，对于化解户籍人口人户分离的管



理困境也是十分必要的。

工会、共青团、妇联组织在加强社会管理中探索思想方法和工作方法的创新，发挥自己的独特作用。报告通过专例介绍了民间机构管理模式及服务成效，探讨现阶段政府和社会组织合作共建社会服务体系的有效途径。

北京的城市交通建设和管理，是一个关系到城市结构、空间形态、土地利用、环境、经济、社会的系统性问题，需要按照现代城市的特点与要求，全面规划、实施多层次统筹协调的综合发展战略。

北京在城市化进程中，注意加快老旧小区改造，依据小区实际情况实行分类管理，改善老旧小区大多数低收入群体居民和流动人口的居住条件，提高他们的生活质量。

北京市新型农村合作医疗制度稳步推进，农业人口参合率逐年增加，医疗费用实际补偿在全国处于高水平，基金支出合理，但筹资模式还需要扩展优化。

高等教育领域改革中要尊重管理大学、激励教师的一般性、普遍性规律，建立与高等教师特点相适应的保障制度，警惕过度市场化倾向。

北京是人才聚集高地，为了发挥女性高层次人才的作用，在梳理法律法规的基础上，提出延后她们退休年龄的建议。

私营企业劳动关系基本状况较好，近年来员工收入水平普遍有所提高，但薪酬始终是劳动关系中最敏感、最核心，也是最容易引起争议的内容。目前劳务派遣用工方式被越来越多的企业采用，成为一些用工单位规避《劳动法》和《劳动合同法》规定的手段之一。依法规范劳务派遣用工、维护派遣职工的切身利益，是当前维护职工队伍团结和社会和谐稳定的一项重要工作，对推进企业健康发展、保障“三个北京”建设战略的稳步推进具有重要意义。

北京市的反腐倡廉工作加大了查办案件工作力度，严惩了一批腐败分子，需要继续治理教育乱收费和纠正医药购销与医疗服务中的不正之风。

社会矛盾多元调解体系对于构建社会和谐、维护社会稳定起到积极作用。

北京在世界城市建设中需要敞开胸怀，借鉴吸取其他国家和地区在城市管理中的有益做法，因此本书增加了“比较借鉴篇”，主要介绍了在人口有序管理和养老及社会救助方面的一些经验。

本报告最后是“北京市社会大事记”，为2011年北京社会的发展在历史上留下记录。

Abstract

This book is mainly written by the researchers of Beijing Academy of Social Sciences, alongside by the scholars from the local government, social organizations and universities in Beijing.

The research achievements include six sections: General Reports, Social Structure, Social Development, Social Management, Comparison and Study, and Chronicle of Event.

In the annual general reports, the residents express satisfaction to the result of the government actions, which include facing international financial crisis, ensuring economic growth, improving people's livelihood and maintaining social economy steady promotion. The government achievements on developing public cultural and sports and environmental protection get the residents' special glorification.

In general speaking, the social condition of Beijing is harmonious and stable.

The residents' income increases in 2011, but the medical treatment cost, housing prices, providing for the aged and prices are still the main resources of living pressure. Increasing prices, public security, housing problem are the most common concern of residents in Beijing.

All sectors of the community gradually recognize the necessity of scientific control of population size.

Beijing Spirits——Patriotism, Innovation, Inclusiveness, Self-Discipline and Social commitment are raised in 2011 and still need to be spread and implement.

Residents in Beijing hope that the government would focus on improving people's livelihood continually. The majorities are confidence in income increasing steadily, the condition of price being controlled, the construction of the social insurance system, public security, improving labourer rights protection. Residents hope that the government would increase the policy transparency and broaden channels of public participation.

The government's social management innovation is required to improve to a new level in 2011.

The government unswervingly continues to control the population size scientifically



and promote a coordinated development between population size and the economy, society, resources and environment. In the services of the floating population, a policy—Industry Guidance and Coordinating Management is practiced. Great importance is pointed to the way to solve the social integration of the floating population and the elimination of the cultural divide, to accept new settlers as a full member of the living community, the right to participation in public services and management. Social differentiation of the floating population in Beijing is very obvious, it is necessary to continue to care about the life and development of the new generation of migrant workers. Similarly, it is also great importance to the floating population educated to help them solve their practical difficulties on work and living arrangements, to release the “middle-class anxiety”.

Social openness and mobility has been greatly enhanced, the establishment of population integrated management system in the social management is not only conducive to strengthen the management of the floating population but also very necessary to solve the management dilemma of the household population registration.

Labour Union, Communist Youth League, and women's organizations play their unique roles in exploring innovative way of thinking and working methods of strengthening social management. Through typical cases of management model and the effectiveness of the services of civil institutions, the report explores an effective way to establish social service system by the government and social organizations in this stage.

Beijing's urban traffic construction and management is systemic issue of urban structure, spatial management, land use, environment, economy, and society. It needs a comprehensive plan in accordance with the characteristics and requirements of the modern city to be implemented and coordinated.

In the process urbanization of Beijing, it is required to transform the old community, execute community category management according to the actual condition and improve the living conditions of low-income groups of residents and floating population to improve their quality of life.

New rural cooperative medical system has been improved steadily in Beijing and the participation rate of agricultural population increased year by year. The actual compensation of medical expenses is at a high level of the country, expenditure of the fund is reasonable, but the mode of financing still needs to be extended.

In the higher education reform, it is important to respect universal laws in university management and teacher motivation, and benefit system for teachers which is compatible with the characteristics of university teachers has to be constructed, but the



tendency of excessive market-oriented needs to be avoided.

Beijing is the center of high-level talents. On the basis of carding laws and regulations, the retirement age for advanced female workers is recommended to improve their effects.

The labour relationship of private sectors is in good condition generally, and the level of employees' income has been increased in recent years, but salary is still always the most sensitive factor and the core issue in labour relations and labour disputes. The model of dispatch labour has been used by more and more enterprise, unfortunately, it has become one way to avoid complying with *Labour Law* and *Labour Contract Law*. Comply with relevant regulations to dispatch labour and protect the interests of workers are important for maintaining the unity of workers and social stability, and also have great significance to promote enterprise health development and protect steady progress of "Three Beijing Construction Strategy".

Beijing's anti-corruption work has been increased the case investigation efforts, punished a number of corrupted people, and continued to correct the mistakes in educational charge, drug sales and medical services.

Multi-level social conflict mediation system plays a positive role in maintaining social harmony and stability.

In the process of construction of Global City, Beijing needs open mind to learn and replicate the beneficial practices of urban management from other countries and regions around the world. Therefore the book includes the section of "Comparison and Study", which mainly describes experiences of the population management, provide for the ages and social assistance.

The last section of the book is the Chronicle of Social Event in Beijing, which left a record of the social progress in 2011 for the city.

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