🥌 中国社会科学院创新工程学术出版项目



# 社会体制蓝皮书

**BLUE BOOK OF SOCIAL INSTITUTION** 

**No.** 7

# 中国社会体制改革报告

 $N_{o.7}(2019)$ 

主编/龚维斌 副主编/赵秋雁

REPORT ON SOCIAL INSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN CHINA
No.7 (2019)





## 中国社会科学院创新工程学术出版项目

中国行政体制改革研究会行政改革研究基金资助



# 中国社会体制改革报告 No.7(2019)

REPORT ON SOCIAL INSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN CHINA No.7(2019)



#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国社会体制改革报告. No. 7, 2019 / 龚维斌主编

-- 北京: 社会科学文献出版社, 2019.6

(社会体制蓝皮书)

ISBN 978 -7 -5201 -4805 -4

I. ①中··· Ⅱ. ①龚··· Ⅲ. ①体制改革 - 研究报告 - 中国 - 2019 Ⅳ. ①D62

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2019) 第 088945 号

#### 社会体制蓝皮书

#### 中国社会体制改革报告 No. 7(2019)

主 编/龚维斌

副 主 编/赵秋雁

出版人/谢寿光 责任编辑/陈 颖

出 版/社会科学文献出版社·皮书出版分社(010)59367127

地址:北京市北三环中路甲29号院华龙从复、邮编:100029

网址: www. ssap. com. cn

发 行/市场营销中心(010)59367081 59367083

印 装/三河市东方印刷有限公司

规 格/开本: 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印张: 21.75 字数: 324千字

版 次/2019年6月第1版 2019年6月第1次印刷

书 号 / ISBN 978 -7 -5201 -4805 -4

定 价 / 128.00 元

本书如有印装质量问题,请与读者服务中心(010-59367028)联系

△ 版权所有翻印必究

- 党的十八大提出加快社会体制改革的重大任务。2012年,国家行政学院原党委书记、常务副院长,中国行政体制改革研究会会长魏礼群教授本着"咨政育人"的目的,提出编写"社会体制蓝皮书",并指导课题组设计蓝皮书编写框架、重点、原则以及体例。
- "社会体制蓝皮书"围绕社会治理体制、基本公共服务、现代社会组织体制、公共安全与应急管理领域改革的政策举措和实践效果进行深度分析,既总结经验也指出不足,既分析原因也提出政策建议,既有年度情况梳理也有阶段性回顾,探寻社会体制改革创新的内在规律。
- 经过共同努力,"社会体制蓝皮书"社会影响力不断扩大。2015年卷和2016年卷蓝皮书在数百种蓝皮书中脱颖而出,连续两届获得优秀皮书二等奖;自2017年开始"社会体制蓝皮书"同时在香港出版繁体中文版。

#### 相关皮书推荐

- 经济蓝皮书
   2019年中国经济形势分析与预测
- 社会蓝皮书
   2019年中国社会形势分析与预测
- 行政改革蓝皮书 中国行政体制改革报告(2019)
- 教育蓝皮书
   中国教育发展报告(2019)
- ◆ 健康管理蓝皮书 中国健康管理与健康产业发展报告No.2(2019)
- 老龄蓝皮书
   中国老年人生活质量发展报告(2019)
- 人口绿皮书
   中国人口与劳动问题报告(2019)
- 流动人口社会融合蓝皮书
   中国城市流动人口社会融合评估报告No. 2
- 社会组织蓝皮书 中国社会组织报告(2019)
- 慈善蓝皮书 中国慈善发展报告(2019)



皮书全品种书目



# 权威・前沿・原创

皮书系列为 "十二五""十三五"国家重点图书出版规划项目

# 社会体制蓝皮书编委会

主 编 龚维斌

副主编 赵秋雁

核心成员 龚维斌 赵秋雁 张林江 马福云

陈 鹏 李志明 杨 丽 张小明

作 者 (排名不分先后)

马福云 马秀莲 王宏伟 王 慧 卢玮静全 昱 叶响裙 李 宇 李志明 李 伟 孙杨杰 等 序庆道 孙杨杰 刘金伟 刘 苏 朱国仁 张小明 张林江 张 磊 陆继锋 赵小平 赵 辉 赵秋雁 胡建国 胡 薇 龚维斌 袁金辉 姬凌岩 徐 璨 裴 豫

# 主要编撰者简介

**龚维斌** 教授、博士生导师,现任中央党校(国家行政学院)社会和生态文明教研部主任。担任中国社会变迁研究会副会长、中国应急管理学会副会长、中国行政体制改革研究会常务理事、国家社科基金项目评审组成员。主要研究领域是社会阶层、社会政策、社会治理。个人专著有《劳动力外出就业与农村社会变迁》《社会发展与制度选择》《公共危机管理》《社会结构变迁与社会治理创新》《中国社会治理创新之路》等,主译和参译著作多部,在报纸杂志上发表论文100余篇。

赵秋雁 教授,博士生导师,北京师范大学中国社会管理研究院/社会学院党总支书记兼副院长,美国哥伦比亚大学法学院访问学者,中国行政体制改革研究会常务理事、北京市经济法学会常务理事,北京京师律师事务所兼职律师,《北京师范大学学报》(社会科学版)"社会治理"专栏主持,Chinese Management Study (SSCI) 审稿,《社会治理》杂志编委。主要研究领域包括社会法、经济法和能源法。主持国家社科基金重大专项课题"社会治理现代化指标构建研究"等10余项;发表中英文学术论文30余篇;出版专著《电子商务中消费者权益的法律保护:国际比较研究》、合著《国际能源法学》《中国能源法学》等多部著作;获北京市"四个一批"人才等称号。

# 摘要

本书由总报告、社会治理体制篇、基本公共服务篇、现代社会组织体制篇、公共安全与应急管理篇 5 个部分组成。本书主要对 2018 年社会体制改革情况进行回顾和总结,对 2019 年改革走向进行分析,提出相关政策建议。

2018 年是全面贯彻党的十九大精神的开局之年,是改革开放四十周年。 2018年,我国战胜各种风险挑战,继续推动经济高质量发展,社会领域改 革继续深化,各项民生事业加快发展,人民生活持续改善。党和国家机构进 行系统性、整体性、重构性改革,推出100多项重大改革举措,社会大局保 持稳定,人民群众的获得感、幸福感、安全感持续上升。一是机构改革推动 改善政社关系。深化党和国家机构改革、组建新的党和政府管理机构,为理 顺政府与市场、社会的关系,改善社会运行的体制机制提供了必要的组织和 制度保障。二是民生保障工作全面加强。就业形势保持稳定,全年城镇新增 就业 1361 万人,全年累计开展政府补贴培训约 1600 万人次,年末全国城镇 登记失业率为3.8%。持续深化教育改革,着力促进教育公平,不断推进教 育开放,加强教师队伍建设,确保教育投入,优化资源配置。积极发挥社会 保障托底作用,织牢社会保障网,持续扩大社会保障覆盖面,提高社会保障 待遇水平。脱贫攻坚取得新进展,减少农村贫困人口1386万人,农村贫困 发生率下降到 1.7%。三是社会治理取得新成效。社会治理更多地向基层街 乡、社区倾斜, 以政社协同提升基层治理精细化水平。探索农村基层治理新 模式,重视发挥新乡贤的作用。公共安全工作成效显著,人民群众安全感、 满意度明显增强。

全面深化改革,破除体制机制长期积累的突出矛盾和问题,是以习近平 同志为核心的党中央带领全国人民在新时代启动的伟大事业。如果说党的十



八届三中全会为社会体制改革提供了基本框架和时间表、路线图的话,那么党和国家机构改革则通过组织变革的方式,为社会体制改革提供了新时代的领导力量和组织保障,配齐配强配优了组织建设的团队和精兵强将。近年来,我国社会体制改革步伐不断加快,政府与社会、市场与社会的关系不断调整优化,多个社会领域的改革取得积极进展,社会活力不断迸发,社会秩序稳定,人民群众的获得感、满意度持续提升。当前,社会体制改革前景越来越清晰,工作内容正由搭建四梁八柱的主体框架,向全面施工逐项完工转变;工作进度正从不同领域、不同方面、不同子系统的单向推动开始向拼接合成转化。从这个角度来看,2018 年的社会体制改革并不轰轰烈烈,而是体现出全方位、多维度扎扎实实推进的特征。但是,也应该看到,处于变革、转型过程中的社会体制还存在不少问题:一是政府 - 市场 - 社会三维模型中社会一维仍然大而不强,二是社会领域存在不少方法错用和资源错配现象,三是社会成员对社会建设政策效果的认同度还有待提高,四是外部环境的复杂性与不确定性增加了社会体制改革的难度。

习近平总书记在省部级主要领导干部坚持底线思维着力防范化解重大风险专题研讨班上强调,面对波诡云谲的国际形势、复杂敏感的周边环境、艰巨繁重的改革发展稳定任务,我们必须始终保持高度警惕,既要高度警惕"黑天鹅"事件,也要防范"灰犀牛"事件;既要有防范风险的先手,也要有应对和化解风险挑战的高招;既要打好防范和抵御风险的有准备之战,也要打好化险为夷、转危为机的战略主动战。面对新的社会主要矛盾变化,以及社会变迁面临的新挑战,必须进一步通过体制改革破解发展中出现的问题,稳定人们的社会预期,带领广大人民群众共建美好社会。一方面,必须按照总体规划和确定的时间表、路线图,坚定不移地推进各项改革任务;另一方面,又要强化风险意识、底线思维,及时对社会政策进行必要的预调、微调、精调,确保社会大局的稳定、活力与秩序并具。一是进一步调整和优化社会结构,重点要解决好如下三个突出的结构性问题:积极应对人口结构变化,妥善处理好人口老龄化、少子化问题;继续调整城乡结构、地区结构,通过新型城镇化、乡村振兴解决好人口分布、产业布局等问题;下大力

气调整收入分配及财富结构,促进社会流动性增加和橄榄形社会的形成。二 是进一步提高民生水平和质量。继续保持社会领域公共财政投入的力度不 减;稳步提升民生保障和社会治理投入的精准性。三是进一步完善社会治理 体系。加强社区治理体系建设;积极培育并着力发挥好社会组织作用;推动 安全体系建设;加强社会心理服务体系建设。四是进一步提高领导干部推动 社会建设的本领。

## **Abstract**

This book is composed of five parts: the summary report and four sections covering social governance, basic public service, modern social organization, and the public security and emergency management respectively. This book mainly reviews and summarizes the social system reform in 2018, and predicts the prospects in 2019 with policy recommendations.

The year of 2018, the 40th anniversary of "reform and opening-up", is also the beginning year to fully put the guiding principle of the 19th Party Congress into practice. In 2018, after having overcome various risks and challenges, China continues to promote high-quality economic development, deepen social sector reform, and improve people's livelihood. The party and state bureaucracy has gone through a systematic and holistic restructuring, together with more than 100 major reform measures being launched. Nevertheless, the society remains stable, with the people enjoying increased sense of gain, happiness and security.

First of all, the organizational reform of the party/state bureaucracy has improved the state-society relations. The party and state bureaucracy has been restructured, streamlined, with new agencies established. This reform has provided necessary organizational and institutional guarantees for rationalizing state and market (society) relations and improving their operation.

Second, the security of people's livelihood has been strengthened in a comprehensive way. The employment remains stable, with 13.61 million urban jobs newly added. The total government-subsidized training amounts to about 16 million people-times. The national registered unemployment rate was 3.8% at the end of the year. Education reform continues to deepen, mainly focusing on continuously promoting education equity and opening, strengthening the team of teachers, and guaranteeing education investment and optimizing its allocation. Actively serving as the safety net of the society, the social security system

consolidates its function and continues to expand its coverage and increases its benefit level. New progress has been made in poverty alleviation also, with 13.86 million rural people being newly out of poverty, and the incidence rate of rural poverty dropped to 1.7%.

Third, social governance reform has made its new achievements. Social governance is more tuned towards the grassroots like towns and communities, with state-society collaborations that improve the grassroots' leverage. A new model of rural grassroots governance is explored, with importance attached to the new rural gentry. In the field of public security, the people's sense of security have been significantly enhanced with greater satisfaction.

The Central Committee of CPC, with the General Secretary Xi Jinping at its core, has led the people of the whole country to launch the great cause of new era, i. e., to comprehensively deepen reforms and resolve major contradictions and problems accumulated in the system for long. If the Third Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee of CPC provides the basic framework, road map and timetable for the social system reform, the current party and state bureaucracy restructuring supplies it with leadership and organizational guarantee of strong and capable teams. The pace of social system reform in China has been accelerating in recent years, with the state and society (market) relations being continuously optimizing. Reforms in various social fields are progressing with vitality. The social order remains stable and the people's sense of gain and satisfaction keeps rising. By now, the prospects for social system reform are clear. The major task is changing from building the main frame of four-beam and eight-column to finishing the construction projects one by one. It's under the process of synthesizing different fields, aspects and subsystems into one. From this point of view, the social system reform in 2018 is all-aspects and multi-dimensional with solid improvement.

However, it should also be noted that in the process, there are still many problems to be resolved. First, in the three-dimensional model of government-market-society, the social dimension is still not strong. Second, misapplication of methods and misallocation of resources are still widespread in the social field. Third, the effect of social development policy is yet to be widely recognized by the members of the society. Fourth, the complexity and uncertainty of the



external environment increases the difficulty of social system reform.

As the General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized at the Workshop on Preparing for Worst-Case Scenarios, striving to prevent and resolve major risks for provincial and ministerial level leading cadres, we must always stay vigilant when the international relations are turbulent, surrounded geopolitical environment is complex and sensitive, and the tasks of reform, development and stability is arduous and heavy. We should not only be alert against incidents of "black swan", but also alert against incidents of "grey rhinoceros"; not only be able to prevent risks beforehand, but also capable of coping with and resolve the risks that has happened; not only be well prepared to prevent risks from happening, but also able to strategically turn danger into safety and crisis into opportunity. Faced with major contradictions and challenges rising from ongoing social changes, we must further our institutional & system reform, so as to solve these problems, stabilize people's social expectations, and lead them to build a better society. On the one hand, we must unswervingly advance various reforms in accordance with the overall plan and its established timetable and road map. On the other hand, we must strengthen out risk awareness and Worst-Case Scenarios thinking, timely pre-adjust and fine-tune social policies so as to ensure a society of stability, vitality and order simultaneously.

The first is to further adjust the social structure to its optimization, focusing on solving the following three prominent problems. 1. Actively respond to the structural change in population, properly handling the problem of aging and less children. 2. Continue to adjust urban-rural and regional structure, solving problems like population distribution and industrial layout through new-type of urbanization and rural revitalization. 3. Strive to adjust income & wealth distribution to facilitate social mobility and the formation of an olive-shaped society. The second is to further improve people's livelihood, including the level and quality. 1. Maintain the level of public finance in the social field. 2. Making investment in people's livelihood and social governance more accurately targeted. The third is to further improve the social governance system. 1. To strengthen the community governance systems. 2. To actively foster the role of social organization. 3. To develop the public safety system. 4. To strengthen the system of social psychological service. The fourth is to further improve the ability of leading cadres to promote social development.

# 目 录



# | 总报告

B.1 以组织变革推动社会体制改革

---2018年社会体制改革进展及未来展望

	龚维斌 张林江 马福云/0	01
	<ul><li>2018年社会体制改革的进展/0</li></ul>	02
	二 社会体制改革面临的主要问题/0	06
	三 2019 年推进社会体制改革的政策建议 / 0	09
	社会治理体制篇	
<b>B</b> . 2	2018年社会治理法治化进程及2019年展望 · · · · · · · · · 赵秋雁 / 0	18
<b>B</b> . 3	中国社会治理方式创新的进展及趋势 刘 冰/0	27
<b>B</b> . 4	中国近10年社会流动状况调查分析及政策建议	
	胡建国 裴 豫 李 伟/0	41
<b>B</b> . 5	中国社区治理改革:进展、问题及趋势 陈 鹏 / 0	54

<b>B</b> . 6	社区公共性问题研究:以北京为例	李伟东/068
<b>B</b> . 7	国家级新区社会治理创新实践	
	. ——青岛西海岸新区的经验和启示	
		陈庆道/082
<b>B</b> . 8	乡村振兴战略视域下的乡村治理体系重构	袁金辉/092
	■ 基本公共服务篇	
		* 7.5
<b>B</b> . 9	公民权利视角下的户籍制度改革	马福云 / 103
<b>B</b> . 10	进城农民工落户意愿与农村土地制度改革	刘金伟 / 114
<b>B</b> . 11	2018年中国教育体制改革进展与展望	朱国仁/130
<b>B</b> . 12	2018年中国社会保障改革进展与展望	李志明 / 146
<b>B</b> . 13	2018年社会养老服务发展回顾与展望	叶响裙/159
<b>B</b> . 14	2018年我国就业扶贫的进展、问题与展望	刘 芳/171
<b>B</b> . 15	2018年医药卫生体制改革总体趋势与展望	胡 薇/180
	Ⅳ 现代社会组织体制篇	
<b>B</b> . 16	政府购买社会服务政策下沉的现状、问题与建议	
	——基于参与北京市政购的148家社会组织的调查	
	30110011100111001110111101111011111011111	赵小平 / 197
<b>B</b> . 17	社区基金会在社区治理机制中的角色与功能	李春燕 / 217
<b>B</b> . 18	中国社会组织参与国际发展合作: 趋势与挑战	卢玮静/231
<b>B</b> . 19	我国社会组织党建的现状、问题与对策	全 昱/242

# V 公共安全与应急管理篇

<b>B</b> . 20	中国应急管理体制改革:整合的挑战与"全政府"	
	模式的应对	王宏伟 / 253
<b>B</b> . 21	大部制与防灾减灾救灾体制改革	徐 璨/269
<b>B</b> . 22	新时代中国信访制度改革:历史背景、突出问题	
	与演进道路 王 慧	郑广森 / 279
<b>B</b> . 23	2018年公共與情发展报告	张 磊 / 288
<b>B</b> . 24	中国智慧城市发展与展望 姬凌岩	李 字/300
<b>B</b> . 25	2018年应急管理法治创新观察 孙杨杰	张小明 / 312
	*	
B. 26	后记	/ 321

皮书数据库阅读使用指南