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贵州蓝皮书

BLUE BOOK OF GUIZHOU

No.9

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主编/王兴骥

副主编/高刚 周芳苓

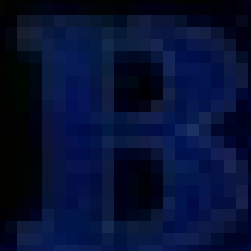
ANNUAL REPORT ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
OF GUIZHOU (2018)

蓝皮书



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王兴骥 贵州省社会科学院城市经济研究所所长、研究员，省管专家，获省政府特殊津贴，省宣传文化系统“四个一批”人才，博士生导师，中国社会学学会理事，贵州省社会学学会副会长。研究方向：社会学、民族学、地方历史与文化。主持国家社科基金课题“民族贫困地区建设社会主义新农村的制度统筹研究”“跨省流动人口（流出地）卫生计生基本公共服务协调机制研究”，民政部理论研究课题“社会管理创新视角下贵州基层民主自治建设研究”，省长基金课题“贵州省城乡一体化的制度统筹研究”，省社科规划自筹资金课题“贵州省黑社会性质组织形成的原因、危害及对策研究”等。出版学术专著《海龙屯与播州土司综合研究》《播州土司民间传说》《让公共财政的阳光普照新农村》，担任主编出版《长征路上的新长征》《红花映遵义》《美丽中国：城镇化与社会发展》《贵州社会发展报告》等十余部。发表文章 30 余篇（多篇被人大复印报刊资料全文转载）。多项研究成果分别获省部级优秀成果一等奖、二等奖和三等奖。

高 刚 贵州省社会科学院社会研究所副所长，研究员，以农村社会学为基本研究方向。先后主持完成贵州省社科规划课题、省长基金课题、省软科学课题各 1 项，作为核心成员参与完成国家和省部级以上课题多项。出版学术专著《社会治理的有形之手》《改造小农经济》，副主编著作 4 部，参编著作多部。公开发表论文 30 余篇，其中《政府主导型乡村治理改革需要优化》等 3 篇被人大复印报刊资料全文转载。科研成果《西部地区实现城乡协调发展的困境与出路》荣获国家“十一五”规划公众建议献策“一等奖”，《西部地区“十二五”时期农业发展必须重视的几大问题及应对策略》荣获国家“十二五”规划公众建议献策“二等奖”，《贵州省城市流浪人群的生存状态及其治理研究》荣获贵州省第十一次哲学社会科学科研成果“三等奖”。承担并完成

的多项科研成果获得省委书记等主要领导的重要肯定性批示。

周芳苓 贵州民族大学社会学博士，贵州省社会科学院研究员，硕士生导师，贵州省宣传文化系统“四个一批”人才，贵州省社会学学会副秘书长。研究方向为应用社会学，主要从事社会结构与变迁、社会流动与分层、社会调查与分析、政策编制与评估等领域研究。曾主持完成国家社科基金课题1项、省社科规划课题9项、省部级课题4项、省领导圈示（指示）课题4项、省“十三五”规划前期研究重大项目等横向课题10余项，作为核心成员参与完成国家级、省部级课题30余项；独立出版学术专著2部，合著1部（执笔），执行主编、副主编著作6部，参编著作十余部；公开发表论文40余篇（多篇发表于全国重要期刊、中文核心期刊、CSSCI来源期刊，部分论文被人大复印报刊资料全文转载）。科研成果荣获贵州省哲学社会科学优秀成果一等奖1项、二等奖（联名）2项、三等奖（联名）1项，荣获全国优秀皮书报告奖三等奖1项，荣获中国社会学会优秀论文二等奖1项；承担完成的5项课题成果获得省委书记、省长等主要领导的重要肯定性批示，1项课题成果进入省委内参《领导关注》。

摘 要

本报告以中国共产党第十九次全国代表大会报告和习近平总书记在贵州代表团重要讲话精神为指导，深入、系统、科学地研究了2017年贵州省社会发展的重大问题和热点问题，对易地扶贫搬迁、大数据与舆情治理、人口发展与养老、改革开放等进行了专题研究。

报告指出，2017年贵州省社会发展取得显著成就：经济保持快速增长势头，连续五年年均增长10.9%，位居全国前两位；与全国差距进一步缩小，摆脱了人均GDP长期垫底的局面，实现了赶超进位的历史性跨越，贵州不再是贫穷的代名词。基础设施建设大踏步前进，西南交通枢纽地位全面巩固提升；率先在西部地区实现县县通高速公路；高速铁路从无到有，通行里程达到1214千米，形成贯通长三角、珠三角、京津冀和川渝滇的快速通道，贵州不再闭塞。脱贫成果持续扩大，春季攻势、夏季大比武和秋季攻势节节胜利，全年减少农村贫困人口120万人，组组通公路建成2.5万千米，易地扶贫搬迁76.3万人，实施产业扶贫项目1.5万个，257万人次享受“四重医疗保障”，完成20万户农村危房“危改”“三改”，资助贫困家庭学生83万人。人民生活持续改善，城镇新增就业76.9万人，城镇、农村居民人均可支配收入年均分别增长8.7%和9.6%，劳动者报酬提高幅度全国第一，率先实现农村义务教育学生营养改善计划全覆盖，率先全面免除中职学生学费，率先实现医疗卫生“五个全覆盖”，文化体育事业和产业蓬勃发展，社会保障标准持续提高，群众获得感、幸福感、安全感明显增强。贵州社会发展进入新时代。

报告指出，由于历史欠账和发展基础等原因，贵州省社会发展存在着以下问题和短板：贫困人口多、贫困程度深、贫困发生率高的局面没有根本性的改变，脱贫攻坚任务艰巨；教育投入不够，城乡教育发展不均衡，人口素质不高，教育仍是全面建成小康的短板；城乡卫生资源不均衡，农村医疗卫生技术人员缺乏，医疗卫生水平与全国仍有较大差距；民政基础仍然薄弱，兜底保障



功能仍不是太强；就业创业难度大，人才总量小、高层次人才缺乏；公共文化服务设施与全国相比仍有差距，公共文化服务体系满足人民群众需求仍不充分；保障改善民生、加强社会治理任务仍然繁重。

报告指出，2018年是贯彻党的十九大精神的开局之年，是改革开放40周年，是贵州省决战脱贫攻坚、决胜同步小康、实施“十三五”规划至关重要的一年。贵州将坚决打好精准脱贫攻坚战。按照“四好农村路”要求，组组通公路项目全部开工，建成通组硬化公路5万千米，92%的村民组通硬化路，深度贫困地区实现组组通。“四在农家·美丽乡村”小康行动计划项目贫困乡村全覆盖。大力加强龙头带农户，引进培育一批龙头企业，推广“龙头企业+合作社+农户”模式，推进村社合一，所有村建立合作社、所有贫困户加入合作社。推进教育医疗住房精准扶贫，高标准全员培训贫困劳动力，落实降低贫困人口住院起付线政策，提高贫困人口慢性病费用实际报销比例，扩大大病救治病种范围，医疗救助应助尽助，住房保障应保尽保。突破重点难点，启动实施农村贫困家庭收入三年倍增行动计划，贫困县农村居民人均可支配收入增速高于全省平均水平。坚持扶贫和扶志、扶智相结合，激发贫困群众内生动力。

全力推动保障和改善民生取得新突破。（1）促进就业创业，实施新一轮就业创业政策，加大困难群体就业帮扶，做好退役军人和化解过剩产能企业职工安置工作，促进高校毕业生就业创业。（2）办好公平优质教育，加强农村寄宿制学校标准化建设，推动普通高中学学校改扩建，着力解决中小学生学习负担重、“择校热”等突出问题；推进职业教育质量提升计划，推动高校转型发展，制定实施儿童早期教育服务发展规划。（3）强化医疗卫生服务，完成基层医疗卫生服务能力三年提升计划，推进“百院大战”，推动远程医疗向重点学科、专科延伸，基本建成紧急医学救援体系。（4）实施食品安全放心工程和药品质量安全提升行动。（5）加强社会保障。（6）稳步提高城乡低保标准。（7）巩固提升城乡居民大病保险水平。（8）扩大工伤保险覆盖范围，出台工伤保险浮动费率实施办法。（9）加快发展文化体育等社会事业，建好省“非遗”博览馆等文化场馆，实施文化产业培育工程。（10）加强对未成年人、困境儿童、失独失能老人和农村“三留守”人员的关爱保护。

本报告由23篇研究报告组成，共分为六个部分，分别是总报告、改革开放篇、大数据与舆情治理篇、易地扶贫搬迁篇、人口发展与养老篇、附录。

Abstract

This study is guided by the spirit in the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the speech to Guizhou delegation given by the CPC General Secretary Xi Jinping. It has deeply, systematically and scientifically studied the major issues and hotspot problems of social development in Guizhou Province in 2017. For example, it concludes special studies of the issues on the relocation of the poverty-stricken areas, big data and public opinion governance, population development and pensions of aged, and the reform and opening-up.

This study points out the remarkable achievements which Guizhou Province has made in social development in 2017: the economy maintains its rapid growth momentum with an average annual increase of 10.9% for five consecutive years and it ranks the first two places of the whole country; the gap between Guizhou and the rest provinces of the China has been further narrowed, and it also breaks away from being the bottom of per-capita GDP of the whole country for a long period and achieves a historic breakthrough. Guizhou is no longer a synonym of poverty. Infrastructure construction of Guizhou has stridden forward and its position of southwest transportation hub has been consolidated and upgraded in an all-round way. It has also been the first province in the west region of building highway in each county. High-speed railway has been built and its business mileage has been reached 1214km, forming a fast pass channel through the Yangtze River Delta, Pearl River Delta, Beijing – Tianjin – Hebei and Sichuan – Chongqing – Yunnan. Guizhou is no longer blocked. The fight against poverty continues to expand: the “spring offensive”, the “summer contest” and the “fall offensive” of poverty alleviation have got a great success. In the whole year, we have reduced 1.2 million rural poor people throughout the year, and built 25, 000 kilometers highways. Relocated 763, 000 people from poverty areas, implemented 15, 000 poverty alleviation projects, and made 2.57 million people to enjoy the “Quadruple Medical Security”. We also helped 200, 000 rural dilapidated buildings “rehabilitated” and “three



changed”, and subsidized 830, 000 poor students in families. People’s living conditions have improved a lot. 760, 000 new jobs have added in cities and towns. The average annual disposable income per capita of urban residents and rural residents increased 8.7% and 9.6% respectively. The increasing range of remuneration for workers has been the first place of China. Guizhou takes the lead in achieving the plans of full coverage of rural compulsory education student nutrition improvement, a comprehensive exemption tuition fees for secondary vocational students and the plan of “five full coverage” of medical and health. Cultural and sports industries have developed booming. Social security standard continues to improve and people significantly get an increased sense of happiness and security. The social development of Guizhou has entered a new era.

The study also points out that, due to historical debts, the development of the foundation and other reasons, there are the following problems and shortcomings in the social development in Guizhou Province: there is no fundamental change because of the huge amount of poor people, deep and high incidence of poverty and the task of getting rid of poverty is still arduous. Inadequate investment in education, unbalanced development of education in urban and rural areas caused poor population quality and education is still a short board for building a well-to-do society in an all-round way. Urban and rural health resources are not balanced, medical and health technical personnel are lacking in rural place. There is still a big gap between medical and health care of Guizhou and other provinces. The foundation of civil administration is still weak and the protection function is still not too strong. The difficulty of employment and entrepreneurship is huge and talents especially high-level talents are deficient. There is still a gap between public cultural service facilities and the whole country, and the public cultural service system and the needs of the people are still not sufficient. The task of ensuring the improvement of people’s livelihood and strengthening social governance are still heavy.

The study points out, the year of 2018 is the first year of implementing the spirit of the 19th CPC National Congress and the 40th anniversary of the reform and opening up. It is also a crucial year for our province to tackle the problem of getting out of poverty, winning a living well-to-do society, and implementing the 13th Five – Year Plan. Guizhou will resolutely lay a solid fight off poverty and tackle tough battles. In accordance with the requirements of “Four Good Rural Road”, we will



establish all the project teams and road projects with 50, 000 km of hardened roads and 92% of villagers groups' hardened roads in the deeply poor areas. Make "Four Working Points in the Rural Place · Beautiful Countryside" action plan project fully covers all poor villages. Help farmers lead by strong enterprises, nurture a number of leading enterprises, promote the "leading enterprises + cooperatives + farmers" working model, promote the unity of village and community, make all villages to establish cooperatives, and all poor households to join cooperatives. Promote the precision poverty alleviation of education, medical management and housing, organize high standards of full training of the poor labor force, decrease hospital admission line of poverty, improve the actual proportion of reimbursement for the cost of chronic diseases for the poor population, and expand the serious illness treatment of disease range. Make each poor people owns the right of medical care and housing guarantee. Break through key issues and difficulties. Start to implement the three-year plan of double the income of rural poor families, and make the per capita disposable income of rural residents in poor counties grow faster than the provincial level. Adhere to the combination of helping the poor, ambitious and talent people and motivate endogenous power of poverty people.

Make efforts to get new breakthroughs on fully promoting security and improving people's livelihood. Promote employment and entrepreneurship. Implement a new round of policies on employment and entrepreneurship, increase employment assistance for disadvantaged groups, do a good job of resettling retiring military personnel and resolving the resettlement of workers in overcapacity enterprises, and promote the employment of college graduates. Establish fair and high-quality education, strengthen the standardization of boarding schools in rural areas, promote the reform and expansion of high schools, focus on solving the outstanding problems such as extracurricular burden on primary and middle school students, and hotspot issue of "Choosing a School." Promote the quality improvement plan of vocational education, promote the transformation and development of colleges and universities and formulate the implementation of early childhood education services development plan. Strengthen medical and health services, complete the three-year plan for improving grassroots medical and health services, promote the "Hundreds of Hospitals' Completion", promote the extension of telemedicine to key disciplines and specialties, and basically complete the emergency medical rescue system. Implement



food safety projects and drug quality improving projects. Strengthen social security, and steadily raise the urban and rural minimum living standards. Consolidate and enhance the level of urban and rural residents' serious illness insurance, expand the coverage of industrial injury insurance, and take work-related injury insurance floating rate implementation measures. Speed up the development of social undertakings such as sports and culture, and build cultural venues such as the museum of natural history and the cultural industry cultivation project. Strengthen care and protection for minors, children in distress, the elderly who have lost their living abilities or families and the "three left behind" people in rural areas.

This study concludes 23 research reports which are divided into six sections—General Report, Social Poverty Alleviation and Relocation, Big Data and Public Opinion Governance, Population Development and Pensions, Reform and Opening up, and Big Events.

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