

# 京津冀教育蓝皮书

BLUE BOOK OF EDUCATION IN BEIJING-TIANJIN-HEBEI

No.2

# 京津冀教育发展研究报告

 $(2017 \sim 2018)$ 

疏解与承接

主编/方中雄 副主编/桑锦龙 高丘

RESEARCH REPORT ON THE EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT
OF BEIJING-TIANJIN-HEBEI REGION (2017-2018)



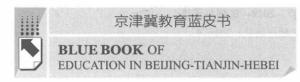
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京津萬教育发展
研究报告

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#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

京津冀教育发展研究报告. 2017 - 2018: 疏解与承接/方中雄主编. -- 北京: 社会科学文献出版社, 2018.4 (京津冀教育蓝皮书)

ISBN 978 -7 -5201 -2449 -2

I. ①京… II. ①方… III. ①地方教育 – 发展 – 研究报告 – 华北地区 – 2017 – 2018 IV. ①G127. 2

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2018) 第 053209 号

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出版人/谢寿光 项目统筹/王楠楠 责任编辑/王楠楠 张雯鑫

出 版/社会科学文献出版社·经济与管理分社(010)59367226 地址:北京市北三环中路甲29号院华龙大厦 邮编:100029

网址: www. ssap. com. cn

发 行/市场营销中心(010)59367081 59367018

印 装/三河市龙林印务有限公司

规 格/开本: 787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张: 19.25 字数: 290千字

版 次/2018年4月第1版 2018年4月第1次印刷

书 号 / ISBN 978 -7 -5201 -2449 -2

定 价 / 98.00元

皮书序列号 / PSN B - 2017 - 608 - 1/1

本书如有印装质量问题,请与读者服务中心(010-59367028)联系

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#### 摘 要

在党的十九大精神和习近平总书记新时代中国特色社会主义思想的指引下,京津冀三地在促进教育协同发展方面开展了许多工作,取得了一定成效。但是工作推进呈现出"高关注、低共识""有片段、无整章""重发展、轻改革""高呼声、低动力"的特点。

随着京津冀教育协同发展进入全面落实的攻坚阶段,作为京津冀教育协同发展的"牛鼻子",实现区域教育资源的疏解与承接日益凸显出必要性和紧迫性。做好教育资源的疏解与承接要认清什么是非首都功能,厘清京内疏解与京外疏解、集中疏解与分散疏解的内涵,根据京津冀区域城市发展定位优化三地教育资源布局,根据首都各功能区定位优化首都教育资源圈层结构,努力实现承接地教育资源的"造血功能",促进承接地转型为多个和谐宜居的区域性中心城市。鉴于此,通过教育资源的"疏解促提升、承接促转型",提高区域城市公共服务水平,推动首都实现城市战略定位,推进京津冀协同发展,为打造世界级城市群夯实基础。

为此,北京教育科学研究院策划出版了《京津冀教育发展研究报告》这一蓝皮书,并选择以"疏解与承接"为报告第二部的主题,旨在研究和回应京津冀区域教育协同发展战略实施中期的关键问题。该研究报告秉持学术性、原创性、前沿性和主题性相结合的原则,以"设计主题、组织研究、形成专题研究报告"为模式,组织京津冀三地的专业研究人员围绕主题框架内的热点、重点、难点问题开展研究,以期较为深入、全面地反映区域教育改革发展的实际情况,发展和分析战略落实中的经验与问题,从而更好地发挥教育科学研究为中央部门决策服务、为京津冀区域教育协同发展服务、为三省市教育发展和改革服务的功能。



本书在内容上分为"总报告""分报告""实践篇""地区篇""专题 篇" 五大部分. 共计12 篇研究报告。"总报告"站在全局高度,对京津冀 教育资源的疏解与承接在区域协同发展中的作用和意义、首都教育在区域教 育协同发展中的定位与要求、区域教育资源疏解与承接的内涵、教育资源疏 解与承接的基本思路、教育资源疏解与承接的路径安排进行了提纲挈领的系 统分析。"分报告"从比较视角出发,对京津冀地区各级各类教育发展情况 进行了描述和总结,包含京津冀教育发展现状、人口分布与学龄人口预测和 中国三大都市圈高校科技资源配置与科技创新效率三部分内容。"实践篇" 从规划监测视角出发、分别从首都教育功能疏解任务监测、北京市普通中小 学教育功能疏解和服务北京城市副中心建设的教育资源配置三个方面,深入 探讨了首都教育功能疏解和资源配置方面的推进状况。"地区篇"从发展的 视角出发,站在地方层面,聚焦北京、天津和河北在推动京津冀教育协同发 展方面的基础和策略, 对三个地区教育协同发展的现状、问题、体制机制、 实践策略等进行了探索与展望。"专题篇"则以问题为导向,重点分析了在 京津冀地区已具有一定基础但尚未实现覆盖的可持续发展学校的质量框架和 现状,以及尚未开始但亟待建设的区域教育基础数据库问题,旨在从前瞻性 研究的角度为京津冀教育协同发展提供更为深远的启示。

报告力图理论联系实际,多角度、多层次反映京津冀教育疏解与承接的内涵、形势、进展与问题,进而提出推动和完善京津冀教育协同发展的改革建议,以期为参与京津冀教育协同发展的教育决策部门、教育管理者、教育科研工作者等相关主体提供有益参考。借此一并向为本报告的编辑出版出谋划策的诸位专家学者及为专题报告的研究撰写做出不懈努力的各位作者表示衷心感谢。

#### **Abstract**

Under the guidance of the spirit of the 19<sup>th</sup> CPC National Congress and General Secretary Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, great efforts and certain achievements have been made so far in promoting coordinated development of education in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, the work has failed to achieve its full potential result from "high expectations but low consensus", "fragmented yet incomplete", "focus on development but neglect reform" and "loud calls but weak impetus".

As this coordinated development is being carried out comprehensively to tackle critical problems, it is increasinglynecessary and, indeed, urgent to ensure regional educational resources are properly distributed and absorbed. To this end, we should first discern the non-capital functions and make clear the connotation of resource transfer within and outside the capital as well as the centralization and dispersed distribution to optimize the layout of educational resources in the three places according to their respective regional urban development orientation, and optimize the cycle structure of educational resources in the capital according to the orientation of its functional areas. Great efforts should be made to enable redistributed educational resources in the new areas to assume a "hematopoietic function" and promote these areas to be transformed into a number of harmonious and livable regional central cities. In this way, we can improve the level of urban public services, promote the use of capital to achieve its strategic positioning and boost the coordinated development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, laying a solid foundation for building a world-class city group, by means of promotion through educational resource distribution and transformation through educational resource absorption.

To this end, the Beijing Academy of Educational Sciences published the blue paper entitled Research Report on the Education Development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region. "Transfer and Acceptance" are taken as the theme to study and respond

to key issues during the mid-term implementation of the strategy of promoting coordinated development of education in the region. On the principle of being academic, original, cutting-edge and thematic, the report was created after systematic research on the designated themes by researchers in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. They studied a range of hot, key and difficult issues under the framework of the overall theme to provide a profound and overall introduction of actual educational reform and development of the region and analyze experience and problems in implementation of the strategy. Thus, the function of educational science research in serving the decision-making of the central departments, coordinated educational development of the region and the education resources of the three places can be brought into full play more efficiently.

The report consists of five major parts— "General Report", "Sub-reports", "Practice Reports", "Regional Reports" and "Special Topics", and includes 12 research reports. The "General Report" gives an overall, systematic analysis of the role and significance of the transfer and acceptance of educational resources in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the positioning and requirements of capital education in the coordinated educational development in the region, and the connotation, basic thinking and path of transfer and acceptance of educational resources in the region. From a comparative perspective, the "Sub-reports" part summarizes educational developments of various kinds at all levels in the region, covering three parts-an overview of the education in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, population distribution and forecast of school-age population, and the allocation of science and technology resources and the technological innovation efficiency of the colleges and universities in the three major metropolis circles in China. The "Practice Reports" part analyzes the actual situation of the transfer of educational functions and allocation of resources from three aspects-monitoring the transfer of educational functions of the capital, transfer of the educational functions of ordinary primary and middle schools in Beijing, and the allocation of educational resources for the construction of the subsidiary center. From the perspective of development, "Regional Reports" focuses on the foundation and strategy of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei in promoting coordinated educational development, and explores and forecasts the status quo, problems, systems and mechanisms and practical strategies

of the three places in coordinated educational development. Regarding problems, the "Special Topics" section emphatically analyzes the quality framework and current situation of schools with a certain foundation for sustainable development but not yet completely available in the region, as well as the problems concerning the basic data base for regional education whose construction has not yet been begun but is urgently needed, with a view to providing more far-reaching enlightenment for the coordinated development of regional education.

Linking theories with practice, and reflecting the connotation, situation, progress and problems of the transfer and acceptance of educational resources in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region from various perspectives and at various levels, this report makes suggestions on reform for promoting and improving the coordinated educational development in the region in an attempt to provide a useful reference for the educational decision-making departments and educational administrators and researchers who take part in promoting the regional coordinated educational development. Here, sincere thanks are given to all the experts and scholars who gave advice to the compilation and publication of this report and all the authors who worked hard to produce the special reports.

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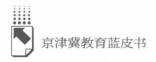
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#### 总 报 告



#### **General Report**

#### $\mathbf{B}.1$

#### 京津冀区域教育资源的疏解与承接研究

高 兵\*

摘 要: 2017年是京津冀协同发展的关键一年,是检阅有序疏解北京非首都功能目标是否达成的重要节点。教育资源的疏解与承接在区域协同发展中具有重要作用和意义,有助于提高区域城市公共服务水平,有助于推动首都实现城市战略定位,是推进京津冀协同发展的重要抓手,是打造世界级大城市群的重要基础。做好教育资源的疏解与承接要认清什么是非首都功能,厘清京内疏解与京外疏解、集中疏解与分散疏解的内涵,在此基础上形成以疏解促提升、以承接促转型的发展思路,根据京津冀区域城市发展定位优化三地教育资源布局,根据首都各功能区定位优化首都教育资源圈层结构、努力实

<sup>\*</sup> 高兵,北京教育科学研究院教育发展研究中心副主任,副研究员,主要从事区域教育战略研究。



现承接地教育资源的"造血功能",促进承接地转型为多个和谐宜居的区域性中心城市。结合不同阶段的发展特点,在教育领域的近期、中期和长期重点安排教育资源疏解与承接的路径。

关键词: 京津冀区域 教育资源 疏解与承接

自 2014 年习近平总书记提出京津冀协同发展战略以来,疏解北京非首都功能成为牵动京津冀协同发展的"牛鼻子"。按照《京津冀协同发展规划纲要》的规划,京津冀协同发展分三步走,2017 年是京津冀协同发展的关键一年,是检阅京津冀协同发展初期目标是否达成的重要节点。纲要提出,京津冀协同发展的近期目标是,到 2017 年,有序疏解北京非首都功能取得明显进展,在符合协同发展目标且现实急需、具备条件、取得共识的交通一体化、生态环境保护、产业升级转移等重点领域率先取得突破,深化改革、创新驱动、试点示范有序推进,协同发展取得显著成效。有序疏解部分教育功能是有序疏解非首都功能,优化提升首都核心功能,完善京津冀区域资源空间布局的主要途径之一,区域教育资源的疏解与承接必须在要素重组、建立机制上做出卓有远见的谋篇布局。

#### 一 教育资源的疏解与承接在区域 协同发展中的作用和意义

教育资源与人口分布、产业结构和城市功能紧密相连,教育资源的空间 布局支撑着城市功能,引导着人口分布。疏解首都教育的目的,是解决首都 教育发展过程中出现的瓶颈问题和冗杂的发展负担,是为了提升区域教育品 质,构建与京津冀总体功能定位相适应的现代化教育体系。

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