



***EU-CHINA***

Social Protection Reform Project  
中国-欧盟社会保障改革项目

天津市促进就业政策与社保改革情况

**Employment Promotion Policy & Social Protection Reform in Tianjin**

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## 一、天津概况 Basic Information of Tianjin



天津是中国四个直辖市之一，是中国北方最大的港口城市。拥有土地面积1.2万平方公里，辖区16个，截止2016年末，常住人口1562万人，其中，外来人口507.54万人，占常住人口比重为32.5%。常住人口中，城镇人口1295.47万人，城镇化率为82.93%。人均地区生产总值为11.5万元，第三产业增加值比重达到56.4%。

**Tianjin is one of four central-government-directly-administrated municipalities in China as well as the largest port city in northern China. With a land area of 12,000 square kilometers, it is consist of 16 districts with resident population as large as 15.62 million people (by the end of 2016), of which 5.0754 million are migrants, accounting for 32.5% of the total resident population. Among the resident population, the urban population is 12.9547 million, urbanization rate being 82.93%. Per capita GDP was 115,000 RMB, the proportion of tertiary industry reached 56.4%.**

# 一、天津概况 Basic Information of Tianjin

## (一) 就业形势总体稳定 General Stability of Employment

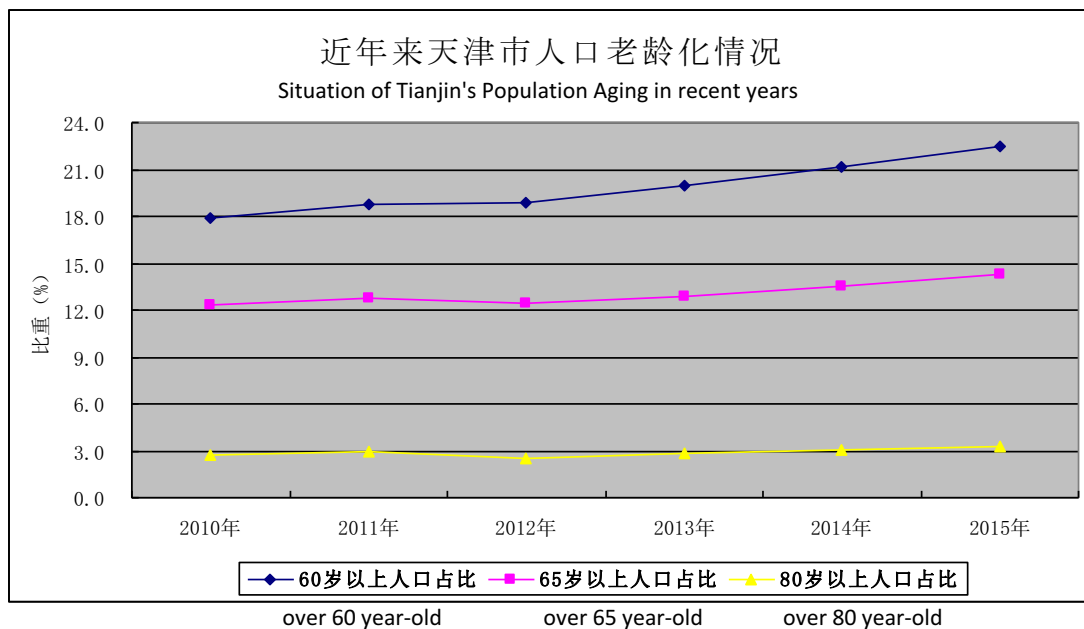
2016年，全市就业总量为902.4万人，其中第三产业就业人数为530.9万人，占比58.8%。

In 2016, total employment population was 9.024 million with 5.309 million (58.8%) engaging in tertiary industry.

## (二) 老龄化程度不断加剧 Intensification of Population Aging

2015年底，我市60岁以上户籍人口比重为22.4%，老龄化程度排在上海、北京之后，位列全国第三位，并且预计到2020年将超过25%。

By the end of 2015, the proportion of registered residents who are over 60 year-old counted for 22.4%, which made us the third most aged city in China - this figure is expected to reach over 25% in by 2020.



## 二、天津促进就业政策 Employment Promotion Policy



### (一) 天津就业市场的特征 Characteristics of Tianjin Employment Market

#### 1. 劳动力供大于求的基本格局没有改变——人多岗少

##### **The basic situation of oversupply is unchanged - big population with few jobs**

每年新增就业岗位平均为48万个，而新增劳动力却高达58万人。

Each year, number of new jobs is averagely 480,000; however, number of new workers is as large as 580,000.

#### 2. 就业结构性矛盾越发突出——低技能人多、高技能人少

##### **The structural conflict is increasingly outstanding - large number of low-skilled workers with low number of high-skilled talents**

高层次和高技能人才短缺，大龄低技能劳动者就业困难，部分高校毕业生供需匹配度不够，结构性失业增多。

The shortage of high-level and high-skilled talents is outstanding. Older low-skilled workers are faced with employment difficulties. The supply-demand match degree of part of the higher education graduates is unsatisfactory and the structural unemployment is surging.

### (二) 实施积极的就业政策 Positive employment policy

主要措施集中于以下三方面：Main measures focus in the following three aspects

- 围绕经济发展开发岗位。Creating new jobs with economic development
- 围绕创新创业带动就业。Promoting employment with innovation and entrepreneurship
- 围绕企业需求素质就业。Enhancing employment quality in accordance of the need of the corporations

## 二、天津促进就业政策 Employment Promotion Policy



### (三) 就业政策及其成效 Employment Policy and its effects

例如 Examples:

- 在促进经济发展方面，我们出台了《天津市贯彻服务业创新发展大纲实施意见》、《关于进一步扩大旅游文化体育健康养老教育培训等领域消费实施方案》等政策文件，进一步扩大全市的就业容量，2010-2016年全社会从业人员年均增长3.6%，高于同期常住人口增速。
- In regards of Promoting Economic Development, we have promulgated *The Opinions on the Implementation of the Service Innovation Development Implementation Outline, The Implementation Plan on the Further Expansion of Consumption in Areas of Tourism, Culture, Sports, Health, Senior Citizen Support and Training* and other policy documents to further expand the city's employment capacity. From 2010 to 2016, the average annual growth of employment was 3.6%, which was higher than the growth rate of resident population in the same period.
- 在提高劳动者素质方面，我们出台了《关于实施百万技能人才培养福利计划的意见》，实施效果显著，2015-2017年有120万人获得相应的职业资格证书，2016年高技能人才达到51万人，是2010年的1.8倍。实施效果受到国务院的通报表扬。
- In regards of the enhancement of labour quality, we have promulgated *the Opinions on the Implementation of Training and Welfare Programs for Million Skilled Talents* and have achieved remarkable results. In 2015-2017, 1.2 million people have obtained vocational qualification certificates, and the number of high-skilled personnel reached 510,000 in 2016, which was 1.8 times of the size of 2010. The implementation effect was commended by the State Council.

## 三、天津市社保改革情况 Situation of Social Protection Reform



### (一) 社保基本情况 Basic Information of Social Protection

—社会保障体系全面覆盖，保障水平稳步提高。

- Complete Coverage of Social Protection System and the Steady Promotion of Protection Level

截止2016年末，全市参加基本养老保险、基本医疗保险、失业保险、工伤保险、生育保险参保人数分别达到773.5万人、1066.8万人、302.5万人、388.1万人、816.1万人；失业保险、居民医保、城乡低保、社会救助水平等福利待遇标准逐步提高。By the end of 2016, the number of people participating in the basic pension insurance, basic medical insurance, unemployment insurance, work-related injury insurance and maternity insurance in the whole city reached 7.735 million, 10.668 million, 3.025 million, 3.881 million, 8.161 million respectively. The standards for unemployment insurance, residents health insurance, urban and rural residents' basic living allowances, the level of social assistance and other benefits are gradually improving.

### (二) 面临的挑战 Challenges Faced

—社保基金稳定运行压力持续加大。 - the operation pressure of social protection is persistently growing

老龄化问题最直接的影响——增加了社保制度可持续发展的压力。

The most direct influence of population aging - the pressure on the sustainability of social protection system is boosted

1. 社保支出增加。 2. 社保收入减少。

1. Increase of Social Protection Expenditure; 2. Decrease of Social Protection Income



**(三) 对策——完善社保政策，全力推进全民参保**  
**Strategy - to consummate the social protection policy and promote the whole social protection participation of citizens**

一要找准对象完善政策。To consummate policies with a clearness of target population

二要优化征缴机制。To better the fund-colleting mechanism

三要改善服务模式。To promote the service model

### 三、天津市社保改革情况 Situation of Social Protection Reform



以医疗保障体系建设为例。

#### **Example: Medical protection system construction**

到2015年，我市基本建成覆盖城乡的多层次的医疗保障制度体系，形成了“2+4+3”的保障格局。

By 2015, a multi-level medical insurance system that covers both urban and rural areas is fundamentally built, and a '2+4+3' protection framework was formed.

“2”是指职工和居民医保两项基本制度；

'2' refers to the 2 basic medical insurance system of the occupational and residential medical insurance.

“4”是指职工大额医疗费救助制度、城乡居民大病保险制度、全民意外伤害附加保险制度、公务员医疗补助制度等补充保险制度；

'4' refers to the supplementary insurance systems including the Large-Amount Medical Expenses Relief System for Workers, Urban and Rural Residents' Severe Illness Insurance System, All-People Accidental Injury Additional Insurance System and the Civil Service Medical Subsidy System, etc.

“3”是指由民政部门主导的城乡医疗救助制度、优抚对象医疗补助制度、残疾军人医疗补助制度等医疗救助制度。

'3' refers to the medical aid system of urban and rural medical assistance system, the medical assistance system for the special care workers, and the medical aid system for disabled soldiers led by the civil affairs department.

**The End**

谢谢聆听！  
Thank you!