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中国继续教育现状、特点与发展趋势

The Status Quo, Characteristics and Development Trend of China's Continuing Education

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主要内容 Contents

Education

- 中国继续教育发展现状
 The Status Quo of China's Continuing
- 中国继续教育的特点和发展趋势 The Characteristics and Development

Trend of China's Continuing Education

中国石油大学远程与继续教育
Distance and Continuing Education of
China University of Petroleum



《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010-2020年)》

- The outline of National Medium-Long Term Educational Reform and Development Planning (2010-2020)
- ——继续教育是面向学校教育之后所有社会成员的教育活动,
- 特别是成人教育活动,是终身学习体系的重要组成部分
 - ——大力发展非学历继续教育,稳步发展学历继续教育



前言 Preface

《国家中长期人才发展规划纲要(2010—2020年)》

- The Outline of National Medium-Long Term Talent Development Planning (2010-2020)
- ◆ 突出培养造就创新型科技人才,努力造就一批世界水平的科学家、科技领军人才、 工程师和高水平创新团队,注重培养一线创新人才和青年科技人才
- ◆ 大力开发国民经济和社会发展重点领域急需紧缺专门人才
- ◆ 统筹推进党政人才、企业经营管理人才、专业技术人才、高技能人才、农村实用 人才、社会工作人才等人才队伍建设



2010年全国教育工作会议

National Education Conference 2010

——坚持育人为本,以改革创新为动力,以促进公平为重点,以提高质量为核心,推动教育事业在新的历史起点上科学发展,加快从教育大国向教育强国、从人力资源大国向人力资源强国迈进,为中华民族伟大复兴和人类文明进步作出更大贡献。

- 一、发展概况 Overview
- 1.历史沿革 History
 - ◆1950-1956年,从无到有,快速发展,全国成人教育毕业生283.9万人;
- ■1950-1956 National adult education developed rapidly from scratch with 2,839,000 graduates.
- ◆1957-1966年,成人教育体系形成,全国成人高等教育迅速发展,1965年有职工业余学校964所,在校生41万人;
- 1957-1966 Adult education system formed. There were 964 amateur schools for the employees and 410,000 students in school in 1965.

- ◆1966-1976年,文革期间停办;
- ■1966-1976 Adult education was destroyed during Cultural Revolution.
- ◆1977至今,恢复并实现跨越式发展。
- ■1977 Adult education was restored and achieved rapid development



- ◆1979年2月,国务院批准中央广播电视大学开学;
- ■1979.2 The Open University of China resumed school with the approval of State Council and there were 560,000 students in school in 1995.
- ◆1980年10月,北京市率先建立高等自学考试制度;随后国家出台<高等教育自学 考试条例>
- ■1980.10 Beijing took lead in establishing self-taught examination system.
- ◆1999年,教育部开始现代远程教育试点,先后批准68所高校试点。
- ■1999 The pilot modern distance education started.

The Status Quo of China's Continuing Education 2.办学机构 Educational Institutions

普通高校(college)——2305所

成人高校(adult college)——384所

成人高中(adult high school)——753所

成人中专(adult secondary specialized school)——1883所

成人初等学校(adult primary school)—— 14100所

民办高校(private colleges)——658所

民办非学历高等教育机构(private non-degree higher education institutions)—— 812所

其他民办培训机构 (private training institutions)—— 19395所

自考助学组织(self-taught and learning supporting institution)——1336个

各类职业技术培训机构(vocational and technical training institutions)——15.31万个

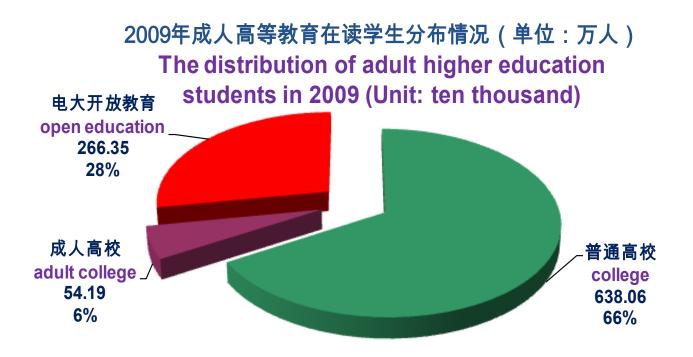
2009 年

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3.办学规模 Educational Scale

2009年普通高校成人高等学历教育(函授、夜大、脱产)近500万人,独立设置成人高校学历教育在读学生近60万人,网络教育417.27万人,非学历高等继续教育结业531.70万人次,注册289.46万人次。

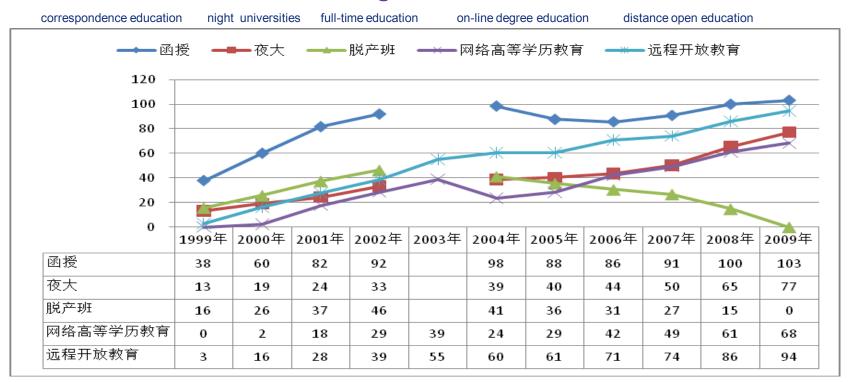
In 2009, the number of students of adult degree higher education in colleges reached nearly 5 million. The number of current students of adult education college was nearly 600,000 and the number of on-line education was 4,172,700. The number of school completion of non-degree continuing education was 5,317,000 and the number of registration was up to 2,894,600.

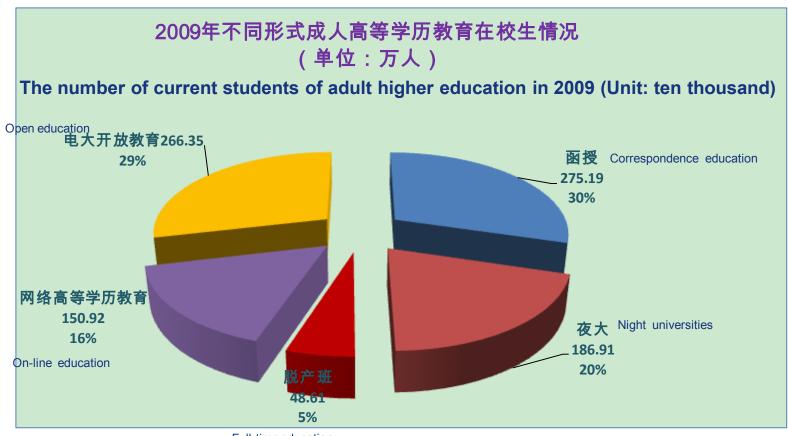


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1999-2009年不同形式成人高等学历教育招生情况

The enrollment of Adult Degree Education from 1999 to 2009





Full-time education



The Status Quo of China's Continuing Education

二、学历继续教育情况 Degree Continuing Education

2009年,全国各类高等教育总规模达到2979万人,高等 教育毛入学率达到24.2%。

目前,中国学历继续教育仍存在巨大的市场需求,非学历继续教育发展迅猛。

《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010-2020年)》 提出"稳步发展学历继续教育。"

In 2009, the total number of students ranging from various kinds of higher education reached 29,790,000 and the gross enrollment rate of higher education was 24.2%.

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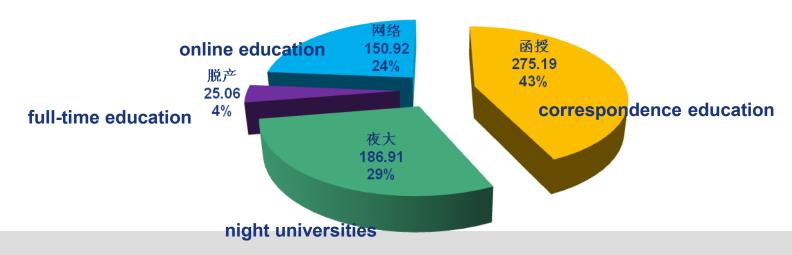
1、普通高校办学情况 The situation of the universities

2009年,普通高校成人高等学历教育(函授、业余、脱产)在读学生487.16 万人;网络教育在读学生150.92万人。

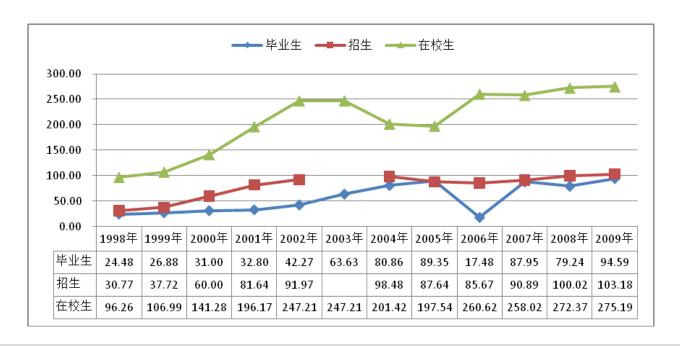
■In 2009, the number of students of adult higher education in colleges was 4,871,600; the number of students of online education reached1,509,200. 2009年普通高校成人高等学历教育在校生情况

(单位:万人)

The distribution of students of adult higher education in 2009 (Unit: ten thousand)



- The Status Quo of China's Continuing Education
- ➤ 函授教育 Correspondence Education
 - 2009年普通高校函授教育在校生275.19万人,占成人高等学历教育的43%。
- In 2009, the number of students of correspondence education in colleges was 2,751,900, which took up 43% of adult degree education





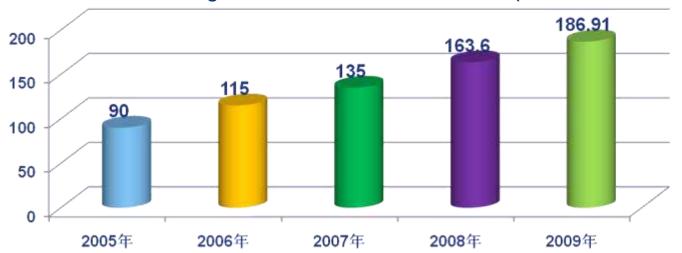
The Status Quo of China's Continuing Education

▶ 夜大学教育 Education of Night Universities

2009年,普通高校夜大学教育在读生186.91万人,占成人高等学历教育总规模的29%。

2005-2009年夜大学在校生规模变化情况

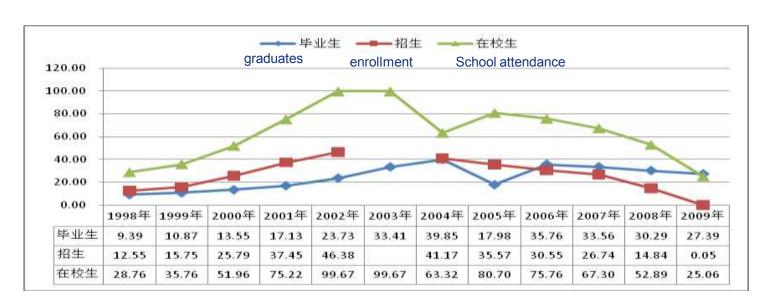
(单位: 万人)
The number of students in Night Universities from 2005 to 2009 (Unit: ten thousand)



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▶ 成人脱产班 Full-time classes

2009年,普通高校成人脱产班在校生规模为25.06万人,占当年成人高等教育在校生规模的4%。2008年所有普通高校成人脱产班停止招生。



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➤现代远程教育 Morden Distance Education 2009年,普通高校网络教育在读学生150.92万人;招生规模和在读学生规模呈逐年上升趋势。

2001-2009年普通高校网络教育年招生情况

The envolument of students of On-line Education from 2001 to 2009 (Unit: ten thousand)



2001年 2002年 2003年 2004年 2005年 2006年 2007年 2008年 2009年

The Status Quo of China's Continuing Education

2、广播电视大学教育 Education of Radio and Television Universities

2009年,广播电视大学系统共有中央广播电视大学1所;省级广播电视大学44所;地市级广播电视大学分校933所;县级广播电视大学工作站1829个。

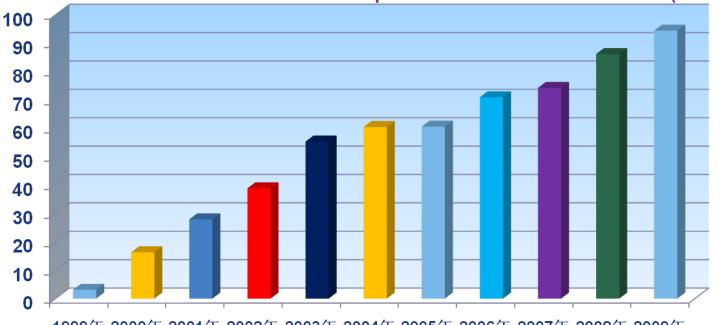
2009年,全国电大学历教育规模达到282.78万人,其中开放教育在校生266.35万人。

In 2009, the total number of students involved in degree education of Radio and Television Universities reached 2,827,800, including 2,663,500 students in school.

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1999-2009年电大开放教育年招生情况 (单位:万人)

The enrollment of students of Radio and Television Open Education from 1999 to 2009 (Unit: ten thousand)



1999年 2000年 2001年 2002年 2003年 2004年 2005年 2006年 2007年 2008年 2009年

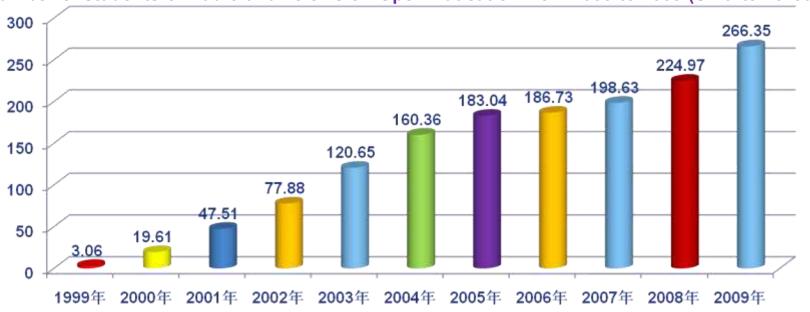


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1999-2009年电大开放教育在校生规模变化情况

(单位: 万人)

The number of students of Radio and Television Open Education from 1999 to 2009 (Unit: ten thousand)



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- 3、独立设置成人高校办学情况 Adult Education Colleges
- 学校数量 The Number of Colleges

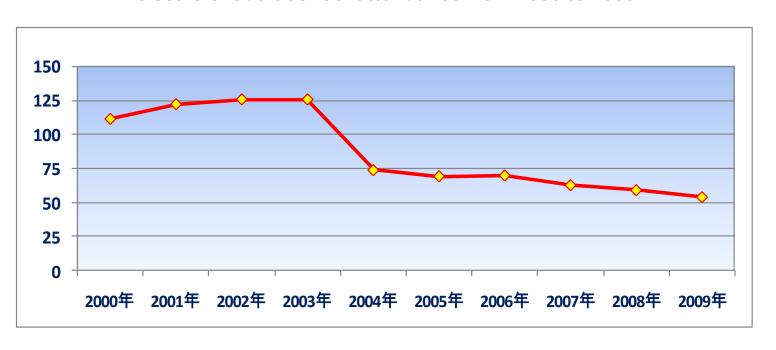
独立设置成人高校经1999年的改组改制,一部分改组为普通院校,一部分与

其他普通高校合并,数量骤减,2009年仅有384所。



- 办学规模 Educational Scale
 招生数逐年下降,在校生数也呈现锐减态势。2009年在校生不足54.2万人。
- The total number of enrollment has reduced year by year, and the number of school attendance slumps. The number of school attendance was less than 542,000 in 2009.

2000-2009年成人高校在校生规模变化情况 The scale of adult school attendance from 2000 to 2009



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- 4、自学考试 Self-taught Examination
- 主考学校及助学机构

Examination colleges and learning supporting organizations 2009年,共有566所高校担任自学考试的主考学校,比2008年(543所)略有增加;全国注册登记并经教育行政管理部门批准的社会助学组织共有1336个。

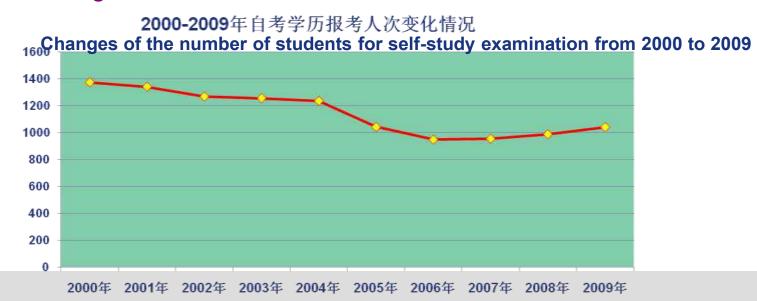
In 2009, 566 colleges was authorized to organize self-taught examination, slightly more than that in 2008(543); the number of learning supporting organizations that are registered and authorized by education administration departments is 1336.

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办学规模 Educational Scale

截至2009年底,全国累计共有2.1亿人次参加自学考试,学历教育 累计报考5420万人。 2009年,全国高等教育自学考试报考1042万人 次,取得毕业证书62.5万人。

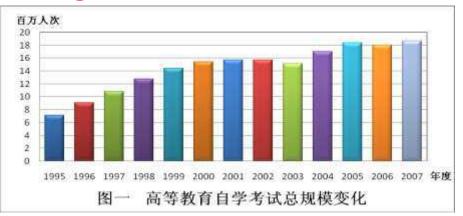
■ By the end of 2009, 210,000,000 people have attended the self-taught examination nationwide.

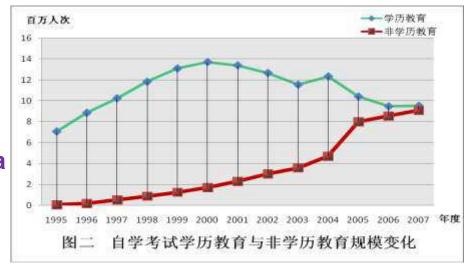


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高等教育自学考试总 规模有所扩大,但学历考 试规模逐年萎缩,各类职 业资格和职业技能证书考 试社会需求明显上升;自 考系统已成为全国最大、 也是最权威的考试机构。

■ Self-taught examination system has become the largest and most authoritative examination body.





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三、非学历继续教育情况 Non-degree Continuing Education

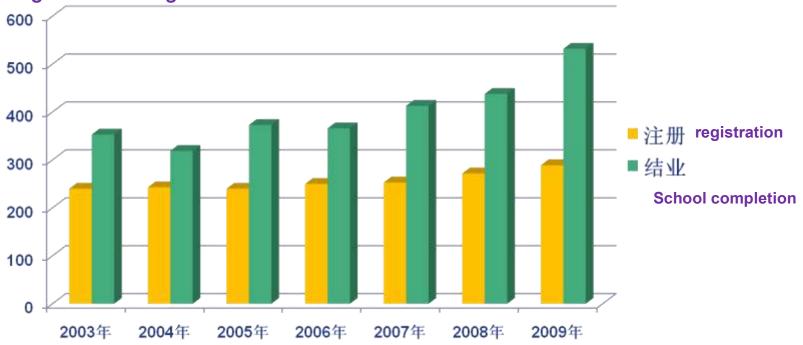
- 2009年,全国注册各种非学历高等教育的学生为289.46万人次,当年结业531.70万人次。
- 2009年,全国接受各种非学历中等教育的学生达5411.21万人次,当年结业6112.75万人次。
- The outline of National Medium-Long Term Educational Reform and Development Planning (2010-2020) states:

"To develop non-degree Continuing Education."

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2003-2009年非学历高等继续教育结业和注册人次变化情况

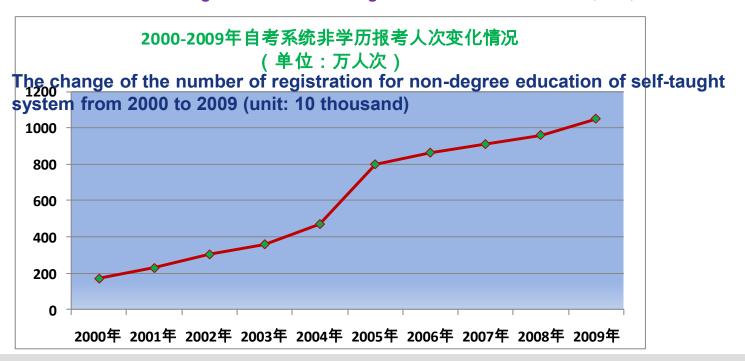
■ Changes of the number of school completion and registration for nondegree continuing education from 2003 to 2009



The Status Quo of China's Continuing Education

截至2009年底,自考系统全国非学历教育累计报考2900万人次,约1000万人获得各种 非学历证书。2009年报考1051万人次。

By the end of 2009, the total number of registration for non-degree education has reached 29,000,000, among whom 10,000,000 have been authorized with non-degree certificate. In 2009, the total number of the registration for non-degree education reached 10,510,000.



The status quo of China's Continuing Education

网络远程培训发展迅速,受到行业企业重视。

The rapid development of network distance training has attracted the attention

of walks of life.

中国邮政网络培训学院 中国电信网上大学 中国工商银行网络大学 华为网上学校 思科网络技术学院

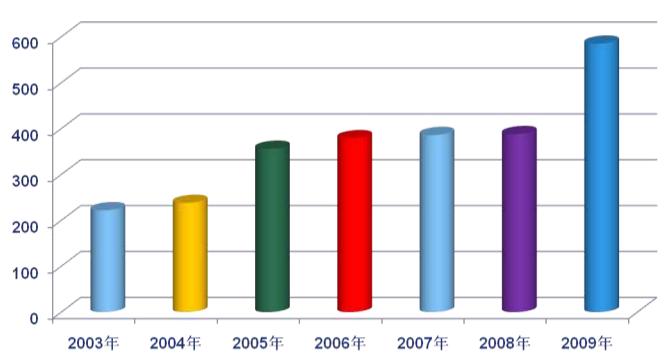
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现代远程教育试点高校,利用自身技术优势和资源优势面向行业企业积极开展远程培训.



The Status Quo of China's Continuing Education

2003-2009年68所试点普通高校开展网络远程培训项目数 (单位:个)



The total number of distance training programs in 68 experimental colleges from 2003 to 2009



The Status Quo of China's Continuing Education

2009年,有55所试点高校开展了非学历教育,开展了585 个非学历教育项目,700多万个学时数,培训80多万人。中央 电大与14个部委、行业系统密切合作开展专业技术人才培养和 继续教育,全国电大系统每年开展非学历教育培训百万人次; 以8所试点高师学校为主体的教师网络联盟开展了大规模的中小 学教师远程培训。

Experimental colleges trained more than 800 thousands people in 2009.



The Status Quo of China's Continuing Education

2009年,民办非学历高等教育机构有各类注册学生85.22万人;有844.93万人次在其他民办培训机构接受培训;在民办高校中,有自考助学班学生、预科生、进修及培训学生19.39万人。

In 2009, the total number of registration for private higher education institutions reached 852.2 thousand.

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中国继续教育的特点和发展趋势

The Characteristics and Development Trend of China's Continuing Education

- 一、政府主导,社会需求巨大 Government takes lead, great social demand
- 1.政府通过制定相关法规保障与规范继续教育发展 The government has enacted relevant laws in order to ensure and regulate continuing education.
- ●国家立法 National law
- 教育法、高等教育法、职业教育法.......
- ●地方立法 Local law

福建省终身教育促进条例

目前中国正在制定《终身教育法》

Currently, China has been making Lifelong Education Law.

The Characteristics and Development Trend of China's Continuing Education

- 2.政府通过制定相关规划促进继续教育发展 The government promotes continuing education through enacting relevant laws
- ●《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010-2020年)》 The outline of National Medium-Long Term Educational Reform and Development Planning (2010-2020)







加快发展继 续教育

建立健全**继**续教育体制
机制

构建灵活开 放的**终身教** 育体系



The Characteristics and Development Trend of China's Continuing Education

●正在制定"继续教育专题规划"

Plans for special subjects on continuing education is being made.

对未来10年中国继续教育发展的战略目标、主要任务和 保障措施作出规划

- ▶资源共享与公共服务建设项目
- ▶社区教育发展推进项目
- **▶继续教育质量与改革项目**
- ▶构建终身学习"立交桥"试点项目



- 3.继续教育社会需求巨大 Great social demand
- 到2020年,高等教育在学人数将达3700万,毛入学率达到40%左右;其中普通本专科在读生达到2500万左右,另外1200万高等教育在学人口将通过全日制普通高等教育以外的形式接受高等教育。
- ●未来15年,15-64岁劳动力人口占总人口比例维持在70%左右,劳动力人口存在巨大的继续教育需求。
- ■By 2020,the total number of students for higher education will have reached 37,000,000,and the gross enrollment rate will have reached 40%.
- ■In the future 15 years, labor force ranging from 15 to 64 will maintain 70% of the total population, and these labor forces have great demand for continuing education.

The Characteristics and Development Trend of China's Continuing Education

●《国家中长期人才发展规划纲要(2010-2020年)》

到2020年,我国人才发展的总体目标是:培养和造就规模宏大、结构优化、布局合理、素质优良的人才队伍,确立国家人才竞争比较优势,进入世界人才强国行列,为在本世纪中叶基本实现社会主义现代化奠定人才基础。

人才资源总量从现在的1.14亿人增加到1.8亿人,增长58%,人才资源占人力资源总量的比重提高到16%。

■ The outline of National Medium-Long Term Educational Reform and Development Planning (2010-2020)

The Characteristics and Development Trend of China's Continuing Education

- 二、以国民教育体系为主体,社会广泛参与 take national educational system as the principal part and promote public's paricipation
- 1.普通高校是发展继续教育的骨干力量

■Institutions of higher education are the backbone of Contin

uing Education.

中国有普通高被2305所,独立设置成人高被384所。2009年成人高等教育本专科共招生201.48万人,在校生541.35万人,毕业生194.39万人

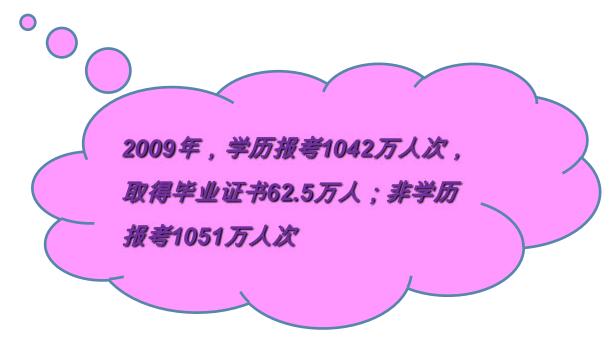
The Characteristics and Development Trend of China's Continuing Education

- 2.中国的广播电视大学系统是世界上规模最大的远程开放教育系统
- China's radio and television university system is the world's largest distance and open education system.

2009年,电大系统高等学历继续 教育招生101.08万人,毕业60.64 万人,在校生规模达到282.78万

The Characteristics and Development Trend of China's Continuing Education 3. 自考系统成为中国最大、最权威的考试机构

- ■Self-taught system has become the largest and most authoritative examination body in China.



- ■Social-run educational institutions play an important role





The Characteristics and Development Trend of China's Continuing Education

三、结构转型,从学历教育转向非学历教育

Transform structure from academic education to non-degree education

《国家中长期教育和改革发展规划纲要(2010-2020年)》提出"*大* 力发展非学历继续教育,稳步发展学历继续教育。"

❷学习对象主要面向高考落榜生



◆转为主要面向从业人员的继续教育和终身学习;

■Teaching object changes from students who fails in the national college entrance examination to the employees who are in demand of continuing and lifelong education.

The Characteristics and Development Trend of China's Continuing Education

●学习方式主要以脱产面授 为主



●转为以业余学习、远程学习 为主

Learning method changes from full-time study to amateur learning and distance learning

●办学类型主要为学历教育



■ School running type changes from degree education to the diversification of degree and non-degree education

The Characteristics and Development Trend of China's Continuing Education

2004-2009年全国高等学校成人非学历继续教育结业情况 (单位:万人次)



■ The situation of course's completion of national adult nondegree continuing education from 2004 to 2009 (Unit: ten thousand)

The Characteristics and Development Trend of China's Continuing Education

部分高校的探索 research on some universities

清华大学 Tsinghua

> 北京大学 Peking

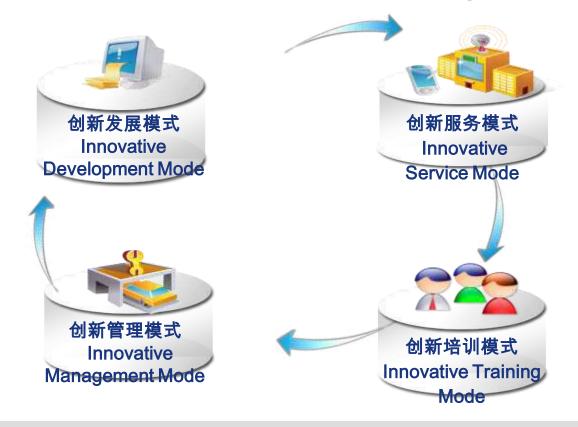
★/工大学
Zhejiang
University

- · 停办成人学历教育 cancel adult degree education
- 关注非学历继续教育 12亿/年 focus on nondegree continuing education
- 停招专科层次学历教育 cease junior college degree education
- · 关注高层次学历教育和非学历继续教育focus on higher degree education and non-degree continuing education
- 停招函授 cease correspondence education
- 加快发展非学历继续教育promote nondegree continuing education

The Characteristics and Development Trend of China's Continuing Education

四、模式转变,继续教育信息化进程加快

Shift pattern and promote the informatization of continuing education



- 1.创新发展模式,充分利用现代远程教育方式,推进高等学校将优质资源向农村、西部、社区、行业、企业和部队输送。
- Innovative Development Mode. Transfer excellent resources of high er school to the rural, the West, communities, enterprises and armies by making full use of modern distance education.

- 2.创新服务模式,搭建资源共享和服务平台,积极推进数字化学习资源共享和现代远程教育公共服务体系建设。
- Innovative Service Mode. Promote sharing of digital learning resour ces and the construction of public service system of modern distance education by establishing platform of resource sharing and services.

- 3.创新培训模式,深化继续教育教学改革,积极推进普通高校面向高层次专门人才开展基于终身学习的继续教育。
- Innovative Training Mode. Deepen teaching reform of continuing ed ucation and promote lifelong continuing education towards high-qualified and special talents.

- 4.创新管理模式,搭建信息化管理平台,加强高等学校网络本专科学历教育的质量监管。
- Innovative Management Mode. Enhance quality management of online degree education for college students and undergraduates by est ablishing informatization management platform.

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中国石油大学远程与继续教育

Distance and Continuing Education of China University of Petroleum





Distance and Continuing Education of China University of Petroleum

1.历史沿革 Overview

- ▶ 1955年 开办夜大学教育
- 1955 Night University education started.
- ▶ 1981年 建立石油工业部钻井技术培训中心
- 1981 Drilling Technology Training Center of Petroleum Industry Ministry was established.
- > 1993年 成立成人教育学院
- 1993 College of Adult Education was set up.
- ▶ 2001年 教育部批准开展现代远程教育试点工作
- 2001 Pilot Program of Modern Distance Education was launched with the approval of Education Ministry.
- ▶ 2007年 成立教育发展中心
- 2007 Education Development Center was founded.



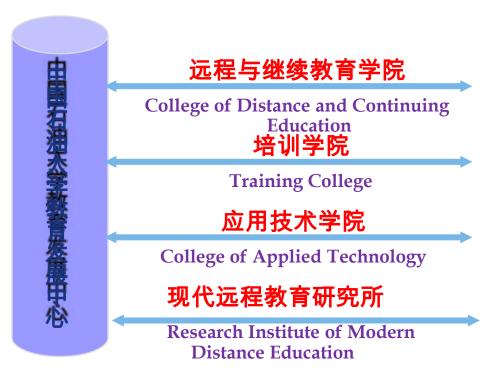




Distance and Continuing Education of China University of Petroleum

2.机构设置 Organizational Chart

Education Development Center of hina University of Petroleum

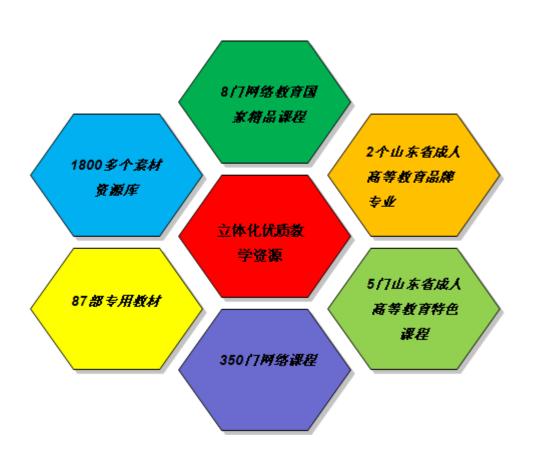


Distance and Continuing Education of China University of Petroleun 3.办学规模 Educational Scale



Distance and Continuing Education of China University of Petroleum

4.资源建设 Resource Construction



精品战略

Strategy of Product Excellence

整合式项目组

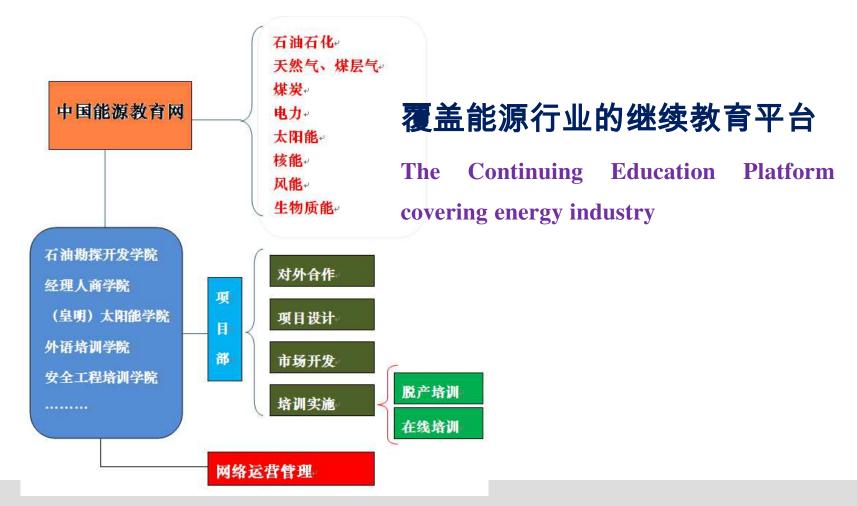
Integrated Project Group

立项管理

Project Approval Management

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5.中国能源教育网 China Energy Education Network



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6.办学成就 Educational Achivemnets





