

Teachers and Trainers in Adult Education and Lifelong Learning

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1. Qualification Requirements for Offering Vocational Training to Youth and Adults

Table 1 Qualification Requirements for Offering Vocational Training to Youth and Adults

Implementing Items	Details of Qualification Requirements
In the Plan for the Transfer of Rural Laborers (2004) , the Ministry of Education of People's Republic of China put forward:	Educational authorities must adhere to the principle of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ keeping service as the main function; ■ having employment as the orientation and adopting reform and innovation as motive power; ■ make full use of the resources of vocational education and adult education; ■ promote the training for the transition of rural laborers and improve those transferred rural surplus laborers' capacity for employment and entrepreneurship; ■ It is planned that the total number of transferred rural laborers for training each year must exceed 35 million person/times, including 11 million person/times for technical training.
In the Decision on the Energetic Development of Vocational Education (October 2005):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It was put forward that hundred million highly competent laborers and dozens of million specialized persons with high skills would be cultivated for the purpose of serving the socialist modernization drive.
The State implements the project of cultivating skilled personnel:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The project of training transferred rural laborers; ■ The project of training rural technicians and ■ The project of adult continuing education and training for reemployment.
It was required in the Plan for the Employment of Rural Laborers with Skills (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ During the five years of 2006-2010, non-agricultural technical training would be offered to 40 million rural laborers, with 8 million on average.
In the Plan for the Reemployment and Venture Capacity Improvement of Urban Laborers (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It was stated that within five years from 2006 to 2010 vocational and skill training would be offered to 20 million laid-off or unemployed workers (4 million each year); ■ With the qualification rate exceeding 90% and the reemployment rate reaching 60%; ■ At the same time, corresponding mechanisms would also be established in 300 cities throughout the country for realizing the close connection between training for reemployment and assessment of skills and improving the effect of connection among skill-required posts.

Further training courses of vocational training in China

According to the statistical data released by the Ministry of Education of People's Republic of China in May 2008, the national total of in-service workers participating in various kinds of diploma-oriented education and non-academic training in 2007 reached 86.50 million person/times, with the all staff training rate as 45.38%, an increase of 1.68 per cents over that in 2006. As a result, the proportion of senior or above workers accounted for 9.43% of the total number of workers and 19% of the total number of technical personnel.¹

In terms of training objective, trainee, course, form, market need, employer's practical demand and vocational standard, institutions of vocational training in China can be categorized into vocational schools, rural cultural and technical schools, technical schools, employment training centers, enterprise-based training organs, civilian-run training schools and vocational training ventures.

¹ Information provided by the Department of Vocational Education and Adult Education under the Ministry of Education on July30, 2008.

Table 2 Further Training Courses of Vocational Training in China

Type of Training Institutions	Further Training Courses
Vocational schools and rural cultural and technical schools	The major institutions offering educational training to farmers. In 2007, 154,000 vocational schools and rural cultural and technical schools offered training courses for the transfer of rural laborers, and the total number of trainees reached 38.1569 million person/times, including 17.4396 million person/times for guide training, 13.7102 million person/times for skill training, and 6.9917 million person/times for career transfer training (peasant workers). ²
Technical schools	One of the bases for cultivating skilled personnel. By 2005, there were altogether 2,855 technical schools in China, including 248 senior technical schools and 152 technical colleges, with the total enrollment of 2.75 million students. In addition, relevant training activities were also offered to 2.7013 million citizens, including 459,500 person/times of laid-off workers, 202,500 person/times of pre-service trainees, 1.2762 million person/times of in-service workers, 481,600 person/times of rural laborers, and 281,500 person/times of other people.
Employment-oriented training centers	An important base for training laid-off workers, where young job-seekers and laid-off workers are offered specialized training courses of applied techniques for helping them technically prepared for employment and career transfer.
Civilian-run training organs	Refer to those training institutions sponsored by enterprise organizations, social groups or individual citizens with non-governmental educational funds. Facing the whole society, this kind of training institutions mainly provide vocational and technical training courses for helping trainees obtain professional qualifications, technical certificates and required skills for employment. By 2006, there were in China 3,212 employment training centers and 21,462 civilian-run training institutions. In this connection, altogether 19.05 million person/times had received training, including 6.45 million person/times of job-seekers and laid-off workers and 630,000 trainees for entrepreneurship.
Enterprise-based training centers	Institutions sponsored by the trade associations or enterprises for training their workers and other people. As an important base for training, this type of training centers has enjoyed rapid expansion over the past few years. By 2006, there existed 220,000 enterprise-based training centers, with the training capacity of 10.95 million person/times each year.

² Information provided by the Department of Vocational Education and Adult Education under the Ministry of Education on July30, 2008.

2. Number of Personnel Working in Continuing Education

In 2006, 49,070 training institutions offered to training courses to 34 million person/times. For improving the quality of vocational training, the authorities of some cities have relied on social communities or made joint efforts with training organs to establish the coordinated training bases where such services as training, assessment and recommendation for employment are offered (See Table 3).

Table 3 Number of Vocational Training Institutions and Trainees in 2006

Type of Training Institutions	Training institutions in 1,000 times	Number of trainees in 10,000 person/times
Technical schools	2.86	270
Employment training centers	3.21	130
Civilian-run training centers	21	1905
Enterprise-based training centers	220	1095
Total	49.07	3400

Sources: Institute for Labor Science Research: National Report on Employment (2006-2007), China Labor and Social Security Press, page 218.

3. Employment Conditions of Those Working in Continuing Education

According to the report of the information Monitoring Center of China Labor Market Net, 20.3% of the job-seekers in the labor market in 2006 were unemployed young people. In order to help those unemployed young people in the labor market participate in competition, the Chinese government has implemented the labor preparation system characterized for its “training before employment”.

Table 4 Employment Conditions of Those Working in Continuing Education

Items	Employment Conditions
<p>Implementing Method of Labor Preparation Training</p>	<p>In April 2000, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security issued the Implementing Method of Labor Preparation Training, in which clear policies were given on such links of labor preparation training as objects, identification, specialties, enrollment, term, contents, forms, certificates, funds and employment.</p> <p>Specifically, the labor preparation system targets at providing training to those urban junior and senior secondary school graduates who fail to continue education but have the ability to work and the intention for employment, and to those rural junior and secondary school graduates who fail to continue their education but are prepared for taking non-agricultural work or going to work in urban areas.</p> <p>The main content of labor preparation system is to organize new laborers and other job-seekers to receive vocational training and education for one to three years before employment. After obtaining corresponding professional qualifications or mastering the required skills for employment, the trainees will find suitable jobs in the labor market under the guidance of the State policies.</p> <p>In principle, the costs for labor preparation training are jointly assumed by trainees and employers, with necessary support from the government.</p>
<p>Implementation Scale of Vocational Skill Identification</p>	<p>In 1999, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security organized more than 40 trade sectors under the State Council to formulate and issue the Dictionary of Occupational Titles of the People’s Republic of China, identifying over 4,000 occupations (work posts).</p> <p>During the period of 1999-2006, the compilation of the standards for 1838 occupations is under going and more than 3,200 technical rank standards of workers have been formally promulgated. To have an objective measurement and evaluation of the laborer’s technical theory and operational ability required for certain</p>

	<p>occupations, the State has established a large number of institutes (stations) for occupational skill identification throughout the country.</p> <p>By the end of 2006, there had established 32 provincial centers for occupational guidance, 45 trade centers for occupational guidance and 7,957 institutions (stations) for occupational skill identification, thus preliminarily forming a national network for occupational skill identification in China. By 2006, nearly 70 million person/times had obtained occupational certificates.</p>
<p>“10 Million within 3 Years” Plan for Reemployment Training</p>	<p>Term 1 (1998-2000): Vocational guidance and reemployment training should be offered to 10million laid-off workers, with 6 million people to receive training for improving vocational skills and entrepreneurship capacity. The qualification rate of training should reach 90% and the reemployment rate after training should be up to 50%.</p> <p>Term 2 (2001-2003): More than 10 million unemployed people, including 4 million laid-off workers and 6 million unemployed people, should be provided with training for reemployment. The qualification rate must reach 90% and the reemployment rate after training should exceed 50%.</p> <p>During the period of 1998-2003, more than 28 million laid-off people participated in training and over 17.30 million people were reemployed after being trained.</p>

Reference

Chinese National Commission for Unesco & Chinese Adult Education Association (2008), National Report Adult Education and Learning in China: Development and Present Situation