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流动人口发展报告

国家卫生和计划生育委员会流动人口司 编

2013

REPORT ON CHINA'S MIGRANT
POPULATION DEVELOPMENT



中国人口出版社
China Population Publishing House
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党的十八大就全面建成小康社会、推进中国特色社会主义事业做出了全面部署，提出要在改善民生和创新社会管理中加强社会建设，形成社会和谐人人有责、和谐社会人人共享的生动局面，要求有序推进农业转移人口市民化，完善和创新流动人口管理服务。习近平总书记指出，全面建成小康社会离不开农民工的辛勤劳动和贡献，要更多关心、关爱农民工，维护好农民工合法权益。李克强总理强调，城镇化是扩大内需的最大潜力，城镇化的核心是推进人的城镇化。2010年我国已迈入中等收入国家行列，当前，我国人均国内生产总值超过6 000美元，城镇化率超过52%，进入加快转变经济发展方式、稳步推进城镇化健康发展的关键时期。加强流动人口服务管理、促进人口有序迁移与合理分布，是推进城镇化健康发展面临的重大挑战。

人口大规模流动迁移是我国城镇化快速发展阶段最显著的人口现象，已经成为推动社会结构变动、利益格局调整、社会组织体系变化的重要因素。2012年全国流动人口达2.36亿，占全国人口总数的17%。人口流动迁移呈现出新的阶段性特征：人口流动迁移日趋活跃，人口流向由东南沿海单向集中向多向集中转变；人口流动由个体劳动力外出务工步入核心家庭整体迁移阶段，流动人口稳定性增强；新生代流动人口成为主体，人口流动由生存型向发展型转变。

解决好流动人口的发展问题是实施新型城镇化发展战略的关键环节。为及时把握流动人口生存发展状况和变动趋势，为加强和改善流动人口及其计划生育服务管理相关政策制定提供

科学依据，原国家人口计生委从 2009 年开始组织全国流动人口动态监测调查，经过 4 年的努力，基本建立起了流入地监测网络，形成了从组织实施到数据开发、成果发布较为完善的工作机制。2012 年，按照“一大几专”的模式，开展了一次全国性监测调查，共调查 15.9 万人。同时，组织了新生代流动人口、特大城市人口规模调控以及生态脆弱、陆地边境、少数民族三类地区等专题调查，总样本量近 30 万人。我们在课题研究的基础上，组织力量撰写了《中国流动人口发展报告 2013》（以下简称《报告 2013》）。《报告 2013》以新生代流动人口的发展为主题，分析了人口流动迁移的趋势及新生代流动人口的发展特征，提出了以新生代流动人口为重点人群，推进人口城镇化的政策建议。同时，《报告 2013》还分专题对人口流动迁移和城镇化，流动人口的就业收入、社会融合、生育情况进行了分析，探讨了相关的政策。

自从 2010 年起，我们连续编辑出版 3 本年度《中国流动人口发展报告》。这些《报告》以详实的调查数据、相关分析及务实的政策建议，受到了各级政府部门、科研机构、新闻媒体等各方面的广泛关注和好评。希望社会各界继续共同关注流动人口，为改善流动人口民生、促进流动人口发展，实现中国梦而共同努力！在此，我们对参与本书编写的研究机构和专家、学者表示感谢。尤其是中国人民大学社会与人口学院，在本书的编写过程中承担了很多繁琐的组织工作。最后，恳请各位读者提出宝贵意见，以便我们在今后的工作中加以改进和提高。

国家卫生计生委流动人口司

2013 年 5 月

The 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), held in November 2012 in Beijing, adopted a comprehensive plan for firmly marching on the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics and completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects. It aimed to strengthen social development by improving the people's wellbeing and making innovations in management, fostering a dynamic environment in which everyone contributes to social harmony and benefits from a harmonious society. It also proposed conducting registration of rural migrant workers as permanent urban residents in an orderly way, emphasizing improving and making innovations in the management relating to and services for the migrant population. General Secretary Xi Jinping points out that completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects needs the diligence and contribution of migrants, who ask for more policy consideration and legal protection for them. As Premier Li Keqiang stressed, urbanization is the greatest potential for expanding domestic demand, the key point of which is the urbanization of people. With GDP per capita over 6 000 dollar and urbanization rate over 52%, China has already become one of the middle-income countries and stepped into the new stage of changing economic growth model and promoting urbanization in a scientific and healthy way. To enhance the services and management of migrant population and guide towards orderly migration and rational distribution of population still remain a vital issue in the process of pushing forward healthy urbanization.

As the most remarkable demographic phenomenon in the process of

China's rapid urbanization, the large-scale population migration has already become one of the most significant promoting factors for social structure change, interest-pattern adjustment and transformation of social organization system. In 2012, the size of migrant population in China reached 236 million, accounting for 17% of the total population of China, and new features manifested. Population migration became increasingly active as the direction of population migration changed from congregating in southeast coastal areas only to more regions; population migration also changed from the individual migration to the migration of a whole nuclear family and the trend of long-term residence was significant; the new generation of migrant population became the main part and the pattern of population migration changed from survival-driven to development-driven.

To properly handle the developmental issue of migrant population is the critical link for implementing new-type urbanization development strategy. In 2009, the former National Population and Family Planning Commission began to organize national migrant population dynamic monitoring surveys in order to timely learn about current status and changing trend of migrant population and to propose policies for strengthening and improving services and management of migrant population. After the efforts for 4 years, a monitoring network of inflow areas has been basically established and a complete working mechanism for conducting surveys, processing data and publishing results has been initiated. In 2012, under the pattern of "one large-scale and several focuses", a national monitoring survey was carried out, with a sample size over 159 000. Meanwhile, several surveys with specific themes were also conducted, including the new-generation migrant population survey, the survey about population administration in megalopolis, and the survey of three-type areas of ecologically vulnerable area, border area and national minority area. The total samples of these surveys reached about 300 000. Based on relative research projects, we published the 2013 *Report on China's Migrant Population Development* (hereafter referred to as

Report 2013 for short), the topic of which is the new-generation migrant population. The report analyzes the trend of migration and the features of new-generation migrant population, and puts forward suggestions that the new-generation migrant population should be considered as the key group for accelerating the urbanization process. Besides, *Report 2013* has also discussed by special topics about population migration and urbanization; employment and income, social integration, and childbearing of migrant population; and related policies.

We have published *Report on China's Migrant Population Development* for three years running. With solid survey data, relevant analysis and practical policy advice, these reports have received extensive attention and high appraisal by government departments at various levels, research institutions, news media and so on. We sincerely hope that the public could continue to pay close attention to China's migrant population, work together to improve their wellbeing and to realize our China Dream. We would like to sincerely thank all the scholars, experts and research institutions who have taken part in compiling the report, especially the School of Sociology and Population Studies of Renmin University of China, who has undertaken much of the cumbersome work during the compiling process of this report. And finally, we earnestly hope that all the readers could offer your precious advice and suggestions to help us improve our work in the future.

Department of Services and Management of Migrant Population

National Health and Family Planning Commission of China

May, 2013

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