

COLLECTION OF DATA FOR MIGRANT POPULATION
DYNAMIC MONITORING SURVEY IN CHINA 2014

全国流动人口 动态监测数据集 (2014年)

王培安 主编



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前 言

2014年5月,国家卫生计生委在全国范围内开展了流动人口动态监测调查,样本点分布在31个省(区、市)和新疆生产建设兵团的1459个县级单位,涉及3776个街道(乡镇),8993个居委会(村委会)。个人调查对象为在流入地居住一个月及以上、非本市(区、县)户口且2014年5月时年龄为15~59周岁的流动人口(市辖区内人户分离除外)。各省级样本量分为14000人、12000人、10000人、8000人、7000人、6000人、5000人和4000人八个等级。实际调查流动人口201000人,有效样本200937人,涉及流动人口家庭成员信息667122条,其中在流入地的家庭成员信息575288人条。监测内容包括家庭成员基本信息、就业与居住、基本公共卫生和医疗服务、婚育情况与计划生育服务管理,以及社区人口基本状况、社区管理与服务等。调查的主要结果不仅对全国和各省有代表性,对城市群和重点城市也有较好代表性。

为使监测数据更好地为科学决策和相关研究服务,我们对上述调查数据进行了汇总整理,编辑了《全国流动人口动态监测数据集(2014年)》。对书中的不足和不妥之处,恳请使用者指正。

国家卫生计生委流动人口司
中国人口与发展研究中心
2015年10月

Foreword

In May 2014, National Health and Family Planning Commission of China (NHFPC) conducted a migrant population dynamic monitoring survey throughout China. The sample points were distributed in 1,459 county-level units in 31 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, involving 3,776 sub-districts and towns (townships) and 8,993 neighbourhood (villagers' committees). Interviewees were the migrant population who had lived in the inflow places for more than a month, did not have household registration in that city (district or county), and were at the age of 15 ~ 59 by May 2014. Those whose current residence was different from the place of their household registration in the same city were not included. Sample sizes of the provinces were divided into the eight grades of 14,000 persons, 12,000 persons, 10,000 persons, 8,000 persons, 7,000 persons, 6,000 persons, 5,000 persons and 4,000 persons. According to the survey plan, 201,000 persons were to be interviewed, but 200,937 persons were actually interviewed, involving 667,122 family members, of which, 575,288 family members were in the inflow places. The survey covers basic information of migrant population and family; employment and housing; basic public health and medical service; conditions about marriage, childbearing and family planning services; basic condition of community population; community management and services and so on. Results of the survey have well represented not only the whole country and the provinces, but also urban groups and key cities.

To better serve scientific decision – making and related researches with these data, we have collected and sorted out the above data and edited the Collection of Data from 2014 Migrant Population Dynamic Monitoring Survey in China. Comments are earnestly welcomed from the readers about anything inadequate or improper in the collection.

Department of Services and Management for Migrant Population,
National Health and Family Planning Commission of China
China Population and Development Research Center
October 2015

调查和数据汇总情况简介和说明

一、调查内容

全国流动人口动态监测调查(以下简称“流动人口调查”)个人问卷汇总表主要内容:基本人口学信息(年龄、性别、家庭结构等)、就业和收支情况、婚育情况、基本公共卫生和医疗服务以及计划生育服务等。

二、调查时间和对象

“流动人口调查”于2014年5月进行。调查对象为全国范围在流入地居住一个月以上、非本区(市、县)户口且2014年5月时年龄为15~59周岁的流动人口(市辖区内人户分离人口除外)。实际调查流动人口201 000人,有效样本200 937人,涉及其家庭成员信息667 122条,其中在流入地家庭成员信息575 288条。

三、抽样

“流动人口调查”采取分层、三阶段与流动人口规模成比例(PPS)的抽样方法。31个省(市、区)和兵团共分为32层,层内按三阶段(街道/乡镇、居委会/村委会、个人)与规模成比例的方法随机选取调查对象。各省级行政单位流动人口样本分8种不同规模,浙江为14 000人,江苏、广东为12 000人,黑龙江为10 000人,北京、上海为8 000人,福建、湖南为7 000人,天津、山东等9个省(区、市)为6 000人,河北、山西等9个省(区)为5 000人,吉林、贵州、西藏、宁夏、新疆和兵团为4 000人。

本次调查共有两个权数,分别是个人标准化权数和住户标准化权数。其中,个人标准化权数由无回答权数、抽样比权数以及性别年龄结构权数三部分组成;家庭标准化权数由无回答权数、抽样比权数以及流动家庭规模因子三部分组成。本报告中家庭和个人数据如未特殊说明均为加权后结果。

四、地区划分

东部地区包括北京、天津、河北、上海、江苏、浙江、福建、山东、广东、海南 10 省(市);中部地区包括山西、安徽、江西、河南、湖北、湖南 6 省;西部地区包括内蒙古、广西、重庆、四川、贵州、云南、西藏、陕西、甘肃、青海、宁夏、新疆 12 省(区、市)和兵团;东北地区包括辽宁、吉林、黑龙江 3 省。珠江三角洲、长江三角洲、环渤海经济区的具体划分为:珠江三角洲经济区指广东省;长江三角洲经济区包括上海、江苏、浙江 3 个省(市);环渤海经济区包括北京、天津、河北、辽宁和山东 5 个省(市)。城市群具体划分见附表。

五、数据单位说明

数据汇总表中,各数据对应的单位如果未作特殊说明,其单位都为“人”。“地区”“经济区”“区域”“城市群”等如果未作特殊说明均指流入地相应地区。

为便于同往年比较,汇总表中有关就业的数据是根据 16 ~ 59 岁劳动年龄流动人口计算的。

编 者

2015 年 10 月

Introduction and Explanation about the Survey and Data Collection

1. Contents of the Survey. Major contents of the summary table of the individual questionnaire of Migrant Population Dynamic Monitoring Survey of China (Hereafter referred to as Migrant Population Survey) include basic demographic information (age , sex , family structure and so on) , employment and income/expenses , basic public health and medical service , marital status , family planning services and so on.

2. Time and Interviewees of the Survey. This survey was conducted in May 2014. Interviewees were the migrant population who had lived in the inflow places in China for more than a month , did not have household registration in that district (city or county) and were at the age of 15 ~ 59 by May 2014. Those whose current residence was different from the place of their household registration in the same city were not included. According to the survey plan , 201,000 persons were to be interviewed , but 200,937 persons were actually interviewed , involving 667,122 family members , of which , 575,288 family members were in the inflow places.

3. Sampling. The sampling method of stratified and three stage ' s probability proportionate to size (PPS) was adopted in this survey. The 31 provinces (municipalities and autonomous regions) and Xinjiang Production and Constructions Corps were divided into 32 strata. In each stratum , interviewees were randomly selected in three stages (sub-district / town / township , neighborhood committee / village committee , individual) and in proportion to the size of migrant population. There were eight different sizes of samples of migrant population for the

provinces. The size of samples was 14,000 interviewees in Zhejiang, 12,000 in Jiangsu and Guangdong, 10,000 in Heilongjiang, 8,000 in Beijing and Shanghai, 7,000 in Fujian and Hunan, 6,000 in 9 provinces (municipalities and autonomous regions) including Tianjin and Shandong, 5,000 in 9 provinces (autonomous regions) including Hebei and Shanxi, and 4,000 in Jilin, Guizhou, Tibet, Ningxia, Xinjiang and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps.

Two weights are used in this survey, i. e. , personal standardized weight and household standardized weight respectively. Of which, personal standardized weight is composed of the three parts of non-response weight, sampling weight and sex-age structure weight, while household standardized weight is composed of the three parts of non-response weight, sampling weight and factor of migrant family size. All the family and personal data in this report are weighted results, except those with special explanations.

4. Division of Regions. East China includes (the) 10 provinces (municipalities) of Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shandong, Guangdong and Hainan. Central China includes (the) 6 provinces of Shanxi, Anhui, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei and Hunan. West China includes (the) 12 provinces (municipality and autonomous regions) of Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang, and Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. Northeast China includes the 3 provinces of Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang. Concrete division of the Zhujiang Delta Zone, the Yangtze River Delta Zone, and the Economic Zone round the Bohai Sea is as follows. The Zhujiang Delta Economic Zone includes Guangdong Province. Yangtze River Delta Economic Zone includes the 3 provinces (municipality) of Shanghai, Jiangsu and Zhejiang. And, the Economic Zone round the Bohai Sea includes the 5 provinces (municipalities) of Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Liaoning and Shan-

dong. Please refer to the attached table for the concrete division of urban groups.

5. Explanation of Data Unit. In the summary tables, if there is no specific explanation about the unit corresponding to the data, the unit will be “person”. If there is no specific explanation about “province” “economic zone” “region”, “urban groups” and so on, they will all refer to corresponding in-flow areas.

For convenient comparison with previous years, the data about employment in the summary tables was calculated based on the migrant population of laboring age at 16 ~ 59 years old.

Editor

October 2015

附表：

城 市 群 划 分

城市群名称	城 市
京津冀城市群	北京、天津、石家庄、保定、廊坊、唐山、秦皇岛、沧州
珠江三角洲城市群	广州、深圳、珠海、佛山、东莞、中山、江门、惠州、肇庆
长江三角洲城市群	上海、南京、苏州、无锡、常州、镇江、扬州、泰州、南通、杭州、宁波、嘉兴、湖州、绍兴、台州、舟山
长江中游城市群	武汉、长沙、南昌、黄石、黄冈、鄂州、孝感、咸宁、仙桃、潜江、天门、株洲、湘潭、衡阳、岳阳、益阳、常德、娄底、九江、景德镇、鹰潭、新余、抚州、宜春、萍乡
成渝城市群	重庆、成都、德阳、绵阳、眉山、资阳、乐山、自贡、泸州、内江、宜宾
海峡西岸城市群	福州、厦门、泉州、漳州、莆田、宁德、汕头、潮州、揭阳、汕尾、温州
山东半岛城市群	济南、青岛、淄博、东营、烟台、潍坊、威海、日照、聊城
哈长城市群	哈尔滨、齐齐哈尔、大庆、牡丹江、绥化、长春、吉林市、四平、辽源、松原
辽中南城市群	沈阳、大连、鞍山、抚顺、本溪、丹东、锦州、营口、辽阳、盘锦、铁岭、葫芦岛

(续)

城市群名称	城 市
中原城市群	郑州、开封、洛阳、许昌、新乡、焦作、平顶山、漯河、济源
江淮城市群	合肥、芜湖、蚌埠、淮南、马鞍山、铜陵、安庆、池州、滁州、宣城
关中城市群	西安、铜川、宝鸡、咸阳、渭南、商洛
广西北部湾城市群	南宁、北海、钦州、防城港
太原城市群	太原、阳泉、晋中、忻州、长治、临汾、孝义、汾阳
滇中城市群	昆明、曲靖、玉溪、楚雄
黔中城市群	贵阳、遵义、安顺、毕节、都匀、凯里
呼包鄂榆城市群	呼和浩特、包头、鄂尔多斯、乌兰察布、巴彦淖尔、乌海、榆林
乌昌石城市群	乌鲁木齐、石河子、昌吉、五家渠
宁夏沿黄城市群	银川、石嘴山、吴忠、中卫

Attached Table:

Division of Urban Groups

Urban Group	City
Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei	Beijing, Tianjin, Shijiazhuang, Baoding, Langfang, Tangshan, Qinhuangdao, Cangzhou
Zhujiang Delta	Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen, Huizhou, Zhaoqing
Yangtze River Delta	Shanghai, Nanjing, Suzhou, Wuxi, Changzhou, Zhenjiang, Yangzhou, Taizhou, Nantong, Hangzhou, Ningbo, Jiaxing, Huzhou, Shaoxing, Taizhou, Zhoushan
Middle Reaches of Yangtze River	Wuhan, Changsha, Nanchang, Huangshi, Huanggang, Ezhou, Xiaogan, Xianning, Xi- antao, Qianjiang, Tianmen, Zhuzhou, Xiang- tan, Hengyang, Yueyang, Yiyang, Changde, Loudi, Jiujiang, Jingdezhen, Yingtan, Xinyu, Fuzhou, Yichun, Pingxiang
Chengdu and Chongqing	Chongqing, Chengdu, Deyang, Mianyang, Meishan, Ziyang, Leshan, Zigong, Luzhou, Neijiang, Yibin
West Coast of Taiwan Strait	Fuzhou, Xiamen, Quanzhou, Zhangzhou, Fu- tian, Ningde, Shantou, Chaozhou, Jieyang, Shanwei, Wenzhou
Shandong Peninsula	Ji'nan, Qingdao, Zibo, Dongying, Yantai, Weifang, Weihai, Rizhao, Liaocheng

(Continue)

Urban Group	City
Harbin and Changchun	Harbin, Qiqihar, Daqing, Mudanjiang, Suihua, Changchun, Jilin City, Siping, Liaoyuan, Songyuan
Southern and Central Liaoning	Shenyang, Dalian, Anshan, Fushun, Benxi, Dandong, Jinzhou, Yingkou, Liaoyang, Panjin, Tieling, Huludao
Central Plains	Zhengzhou, Kaifeng, Luoyang, Xuchang, Xinxiang, Jiaozuo, Pingdingshan, Luohe, Jiyuan
Jiang - huai	Hefei, Wuhu, Bengbu, Huainan, Ma'anshan, Tongling, Anqing, Chizhou, Chuzhou, Xuancheng
Central Shaanxi	Xi'an, Tongchuan, Baoji, Xianyang, Weinan, Shangluo
Beibu Gulf in Guangxi	Nanning, Beihai, Qinzhou, Fangchenggang
Taiyuan	Taiyuan, Yangquan, Jinzhong, Xinzhou, Changzhi, Linfen, Xiaoyi, Fenyang
Central Yunnan	Kunming, Qujing, Yuxi, Chuxiong
Central Guizhou	Guiyang, Zunyi, Anshun, Bijie, Duyun, Kaili
Hu - Bao - E - Yu	Huhot, Baotou, Ordos, Ulanqab, Bayannur, Wuhai, Yulin
U - Chang - Shi	Urumqi, Shihezi, Changji, Wujiaqu
Cities along the Yellow River in Ningxia	Yinchuan, Shizuishan, Wuzhong, Zhongwei

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