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LUE BOOK OF SHENZHEN

深圳社会 建设与发展报告 (2014)

ANNUAL REPORT ON SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION
AND DEVELOPMENT OF SHENZHEN (2014)

主 编 / 叶民辉 张骁儒

副主编 / 陈东平 赵洪宝 王世巍 黄发玉



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《深圳社会建设与发展报告（2014）》

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摘 要

2013 年,深圳市大力推进社会建设,推进基本公共服务均等化,民生保障水平不断提升,社会事业全面发展。市、区两级财政对九类重点民生领域投入达 1061 亿元,比重提高 2.6 个百分点,居民人均可支配收入达 44650 元。市政府年初确定的 111 项民生实事基本完成。教育事业全面发展,教育质量进一步提升,教育体系更臻完善。基本公共卫生服务持续提升,医疗改革进一步深化。全年提供基本公共卫生服务 1483.8 万人次,实现市属公立医院管办分开,出台了《关于鼓励社会资本举办三级医院的若干规定》,宣传推广预约挂号,进一步改善医院就诊环境。全年新开工建设保障性住房 1.7 万套、竣工 2.21 万套、供应 2.7 万套,多层次住房保障体系进一步健全。交通出行不断优化,原特区外公交站点 500 米覆盖率达到 91%,在全国率先发布公共交通服务指数指标体系。就业形势保持稳定,城镇居民登记失业率控制在 2.35% 的较低水平,“零就业家庭”动态归零。社会保障水平进一步提升,全市各险种参保总人数达到 4470 余万次,同比增长 17.7%,各险种参保人数和医疗保险、失业保险参保人数位居全国大中城市前列,养老救助慈善事业取得新进展。文化惠民成效显著,市民文化权利得到进一步保障。

社会体制改革稳步推进,社会治理格局初步建立。探索推进基层社会治理体制改革,构建现代城市社区治理体系。制定了向社会组织购买服务和奖励的政策文件,编制了具备承接政府职能转移和购买服务资质的市级社会组织目录,公共服务供给方式日益多元化。户籍管理制度改革取得新进展,全面启动了人口管理“1+5”文件的修订工作,深圳户籍人口增至 319 万人。深入推进社会建设“风景林工程”和“织网工程”,“基层党建工作区域化、社区居民议事会、社区公益服务岗位开发、社区楼(栋)长制度”项目基本得到落实,社区服务中心项目已覆盖 50% 以上的社区。“织网工程”试点工作顺利展



开，创建了以“一库一队伍两网两系统”为架构的“织网工程”新模式。继续深化社会组织改革，加快社会组织培育，强化社会组织综合监管，引导社会组织参与社会管理和公共服务，促进新的社会治理结构的形成。

社会管理创新不断深化，公共秩序和谐稳定。构建社会治安立体防控体系，加强流动人口和出租屋管理，加强特殊人群服务管理，社会治安持续好转。加大腐败查办力度，“廉洁城市”建设成效显著。食品药品安全、交通安全、生产安全管理得到加强，公共安全保障机制不断健全。推进网络舆情应对综合业务平台建设，加强网络虚拟社会管理，抓好网络舆情应对工作。

深圳社会建设工作仍存在一些薄弱环节。如民生需求与供给矛盾依然突出、完善社会治理体制机制工作任务艰巨、点上创新丰富与面上推广不足并存、干部队伍的能力素质还需要进一步提高等。2014年，深圳市应全面贯彻党的十八大、十八届三中全会精神，按照中央和省、市决策部署，把改革创新贯穿于社会建设各个领域，紧紧围绕积极改善民生、提升公共服务、加快社会治理现代化主题，使发展成果更多、更公平地惠及全体市民，最大限度地激发社会活力，为深圳实现“三个定位、两个率先”目标和加快推进社会主义“市场化、法治化、国际化”城市建设提供重要的社会支撑。

Abstract

Shenzhen made great efforts to achieve vigorous progress in social programs in 2013. Shenzhen pursued to accelerate the development of social programs, promote the equalization of basic public services and people's wellbeing.

The municipal and district fiscal input on the nine main people's livelihood areas reached 106.1 billion yuan, an increase of 2.6 % over the previous year. The per capita disposable income of residents amounted to 44.65 thousand yuan. The municipal government basically completed the 111 people's wellbeing programs that set at the beginning of Year 2013. Education developed vigorously with its quality kept improving and its system became better. Basic public health services were improved and the medical and health care system reform was deepened as well. The number of basic public health services reached 14.838 million. Shenzhen accomplished the management-ownership division of city-level public hospitals, carried out *Some Regulations on Encouraging Non-governmental Funds to Establish Grade-III Hospitals*. Pursued to promote doctor-appointment service, took further steps to improve the consultation environment. Construction of 17 thousand government-subsidized housing units was started, 22.1 thousand such housing units were basically completed, and 27 thousand such housing units were provided to the market. Multilevel housing security system was further sounded. Public transport system was continued improve, while the 500 – meter – bus – stop coverage of former rural areas reached 91% . Shenzhen was the first city that released a Public Transport Service Index Scale. The employment situation was stable with a 2.35% urban residents unemployment registration rate, and the rate of “none-employment” family was dynamic zero. Social security level improved. The number of residents attend diversified insurance schemes amounted to 44.7 million, increased by 17.7% , which together with the number of health insurance and that of unemployment insurance ranked in the first group among large and medium sized cities in China. Old-age, social assistance and charities made new progress. The effects



of Cultural benefit were significant and resident's cultural rights were ensured.

Purse to promote social system reform steadily, social governance basically established. Made exploration on carrying out social governance reform in the grass-root level, developed modern urban community governance system. Formulated encouraging policies on government procurement of services from social organizations, listed a city-level social organizations that had such qualifications and can take over the transferred government function. Diversified public services were provided. Household registration system reform made important progress. Fully started the amendment to the Population Management “1 + 5” Policy, while the population of Shenzhen residents rose to 3.19 million. Advancing the “*fengjinglin*” project, a demonstration project of social program, and social network project, while the regionalization of the grassroots party buildup, community council, community public service post, and community building-master system were basically implemented. So far, over 50% community had their own community service centers. The trial work of social network project carried out smoothly, developed a new model of “one 库 one team two networks two systems” framework. Continued to deepen the social organization reform, accelerated foster of social organization, strengthened comprehensive monitoring on social organization, guided social organization participated in social governance and public services, promoted the form of new social governance structure.

Continued to deepen the social management innovation, public security maintained harmonious and stable. Established three-dimensional crime prevention and control system. Strengthened floating population and rental house management, strengthened special groups of residents service management, social public security continued to become better. Enhanced the strength of corruption investigation while effectively put forward the clean government program. Safety management in food and drug, transport, and work place were strengthened, public security mechanism continued to become sound. Promoted the construction of comprehensive business platform for internet public sentiment response, strengthened the internet virtual society management and internet sentiment response.

Shenzhen is fully aware of the problems and challenges faced in its social programs: the considerable tension between the demand and supply of the people's livelihood, the improvement of social governance system and mechanism, the co-

existence of selected spots innovation and the inadequate entire areas promotion, the performance of its civil servants. Shenzhen should thoroughly implement the spirit of the 18th Party Congress and the 3rd Plenary Sessions of the 18th CPC Central Committee; in accordance with the central and local governments' guidelines, forge ahead with reform and innovation in all areas of social development; target to improve people's livelihood, enhance public services, accelerate modernization of the social governance, promote fairness and justice to enable everyone to share the fruits of reform and development. Stimulate social vigorous to the utmost, provide significant social support to implement "three positioning and two leading" target and Shenzhen's way to socialist "marketization, legalization and internationalization.

目 录



Ⅱ I 总报告

- Ⅱ.1 2013~2014 年深圳市社会建设形势分析与展望 叶民辉 / 001
- 一 2013 年深圳市社会建设工作回顾 / 002
- 二 深圳市社会建设工作存在的问题与形势分析 / 016
- 三 2014 年深圳市社会建设工作建议 / 018

Ⅱ II 基本公共服务篇

- Ⅱ.2 推进深圳基本公共服务中长期规划研究
..... 彭鸿林 曾坚朋 周 洁 / 025
- Ⅱ.3 深圳市基本公共服务体系与服务能力现代化建设研究
——基本公共服务管理平台建设的实践与思考 陈东平 / 040
- Ⅱ.4 深圳市教育综合改革回顾与展望 深圳市教育局政策法规处 / 053
- Ⅱ.5 深圳市公共就业服务均等化实现路径研究 高祖明 周宽山 / 066
- Ⅱ.6 加快发展深圳市人力资源服务业的研究报告 王金根 / 083
- Ⅱ.7 深圳市社区健康服务中心发展研究
..... 中共深圳市委卫生工作委员会 / 101
- Ⅱ.8 深圳市公共文体服务：现状、问题与改革 黄士芳 / 114
- Ⅱ.9 深圳市构建多层次住房保障体系的探索 曹 志 / 126
- Ⅱ.10 “十二五”以来深圳市残疾人事业发展回顾与展望 何义林 / 135



Ⅲ 社会管理篇

- Ⅲ.11 2013 年深圳市社会管理创新综述 赵文三 王树章 / 147
- Ⅲ.12 2010 ~ 2013 年深圳市构建社会治安立体防控体系发展
状况及展望 张岩松 / 155
- Ⅲ.13 深圳市人口形势分析 王世巍 / 166
- Ⅲ.14 光明新区流动人口现状与出租屋分类管理创新
..... 邓艳东 黄虎城 林远卓 魏有东 郑建文 / 172
- Ⅲ.15 坪山新区社会建设“织网工程”的探索与实践 孙艳琼 / 182
- Ⅲ.16 龙华新区社会建设的若干改革探索
..... 李昆刚 蒋春忠 胡 平 / 197
- Ⅲ.17 大鹏新区社会建设的现状、问题与对策 冷和明 / 205

Ⅳ 社区建设篇

- Ⅳ.18 深圳社区建设十年回顾与前瞻
..... 谢志岚 倪晓锋 寇建岭 孙泽建 / 221
- Ⅳ.19 深圳市创新社区治理格局的思考与展望 梁 珂 / 236
- Ⅳ.20 南山区“一核多元”社区治理模式探索 林电锋 / 251
- Ⅳ.21 盐田区促进社区融合的探索与创新 陈扬波 / 266
- Ⅳ.22 宝安区社区建设问题与对策研究
..... 深圳市宝安区社会工作委员会 / 277
- Ⅳ.23 龙岗区社区服务中心长效运营机制探索 赵 雄 / 290

Ⅴ 社会组织篇

- Ⅴ.24 深圳构建现代社会组织体制的实践创新 凌 冲 罗思颖 / 305
- Ⅴ.25 关于专业社工队伍建设的实践探索与思考
..... 李汉宗 潘 丽 / 317

B.26	深圳社会工作服务机构监控体系研究报告	余智晟 骆 冰 王小刚 等 / 330
B.27	深圳工会推进群众化、民主化建设的实践与思考	王同信 / 340
B.28	深圳市志愿服务发展的现状与展望	黄晓鹏 / 357
B.29	发挥妇联在创新社会治理中作用的探索	马 宏 / 368

B VI 专题研究篇

B.30	外来务工人员市民化问题研究	陈东平 王蒲生 何良俊 于江莲 蔡文慧 / 379
B.31	地方社会信用体系建设存在的问题与解决路径：以深圳为例	李朝晖 李朝星 / 405
B.32	深圳市社会质量发展调研报告	王小刚 林 卡 等 / 416
B.33	深圳市电梯安全监管方式改革探索	廖远飞 / 431

CONTENTS



Ⅱ I General Report

- Ⅱ.1 Social Programs Situation and Forecast (2013-2014) *Ye Minhui* / 001
 1. *Review on Social Programs in Year 2013* / 002
 2. *Problems and Situation* / 016
 3. *Suggestions* / 018

Ⅱ II Basic Public Services

- Ⅱ.2 Study on Promoting Medium and Long Term Plan for
 Basic Public Services *Peng Honglin, Zeng Jianpeng and Zhou Jie* / 025
- Ⅱ.3 Study on Modernization Construction of Basic Public Service System
 and Capability of Shenzhen Metropolitan *Chen Dongping* / 040
- Ⅱ.4 Review on Education Reform and Outlook
 Bureau of Education of Shenzhen / 053
- Ⅱ.5 Study on Path to Equitable Public Employment Service
 Gao Zuming, Zhou Kuanshan / 066
- Ⅱ.6 Report on Accelerating Human Resource Service Industry *Wang Jin'gen* / 083
- Ⅱ.7 Study on the Development of the Community Health Service Center
 Project Team of Shenzhen Health, Population and Family Planning Commission / 101

- B.8** Public Cultural and Sports Services: Situation, Problems and Reform
Huang Shifang / 114
- B.9** Explorations on Establishing Multi-level Housing Security System
Cao Zhi / 126
- B.10** Review on Disabled-People Program Since the Twelfth
 Five-year Plan and Outlook *He Yilin / 135*

B III Social Management

- B.11** General Report on Social Management Innovation in Shenzhen
Zhao Wensan, Wang Shuzhang / 147
- B.12** Development in Framing Three-dimensional Crime Prevention and
 Control System (2010-2013) and Prospect *Zhang Yansong / 155*
- B.13** Analysis of the Situation of Shenzhen's Population *Wang Shiwei / 166*
- B.14** Floating Population Situation and Classified Management Innovation of
 Rental House in Guangming District
Deng Yandong, Huang Hucheng, Lin Yuanzhuo, Wei Yandong and Zheng Jianwen / 172
- B.15** Exploration and Practice of the Social Network Project in
 Pingshan District *Sun Yanqiong / 182*
- B.16** Exploratory Reforms of Social Building in Longhua District
Li Kungang, Jiang Chunzhong and Hu Ping / 197
- B.17** Situation, Problems and Strategies of Social Building in
 Dapeng District *Leng Heming / 205*

B IV Community Building

- B.18** Review and Prospect on Community Building in Shenzhen for the
 Past Ten Years *Xie Zhikui, Ni Xiaofeng, Kou Jianling and Sun Zejian / 221*







- B.19 Reflection and Prospect on Innovating Community Governance in
Shenzhen *Liang Ke / 236*
- B.20 Explorations on “One Core Multi Parts” Community Governance
Model in Nanshan District *Lin Dianfeng / 251*
- B.21 Exploration and Innovation on Promoting Community Integration in
Yantian District *Chen Yangbo / 266*
- B.22 Problems and Strategy Study on Community Programs in
Baoan District *Shenzhen Baoan District Social Work Committee / 277*
- B.23 Exploration on Long-term Running Mechanism of
Community Service Center in Longgang District *Zhao Xiong / 290*

B V Social Organization

- B.24 Practical Innovation of Establishing Modern Social Organization
System in Shenzhen *Ling Chong, Luo Siying / 305*
- B.25 Exploration and Thinking on Practice on the Construction of Social
Work Team *Li Hanzong, Pan Li / 317*
- B.26 Report on Social Work Service Organization Oversight System in
Shenzhen *Yu Zhisheng, Luo Bing and Wang Xiaogang etc. / 330*
- B.27 Practice and Reflection on Labor’s Union in Promoting Popularization
and Democracy *Wang Tongxin / 340*
- B.28 Situation and Outlook of Volunteer Service in Shenzhen
Huang Xiaopeng / 357
- B.29 Exploration on the Role of Women’s Federation in
Innovating Social Governance *Ma Hong / 368*

Special Reports

- 
B.30 Study on the Citizenship of Migrant Labor Worker
Cheng Dongping, Wang Pusheng, He Liangjun, Yu Jianglian and Cai Wenhui / 379
- 
B.31 Problems and Path to Local Social Credit System: the
Case of Shenzhen *Li Chaohui, Li Chaoxing / 405*
- 
B.32 Shenzhen Social Quality Development Report
Wang Xiaogang, Lin Ka etc. / 416
- 
B.33 Exploration of Lift Safety Monitoring Reform in Shenzhen
Liao Yuanfei / 431

总 报 告



General Report

B. 1

2013 ~ 2014 年深圳市社会建设 形势分析与展望

叶民辉*

摘 要:

2013 年, 深圳市社会建设取得新的进展, 全市基本公共服务体系进一步完善, 社会体制改革进一步深化, 社会形势总体平稳和谐。同时也存在经济社会发展不平衡、不协调, 城市人口规模大、结构不合理, 教育、医疗、文化等领域资源与群众的需求还有较大差距及制约社会发展的体制机制障碍仍然较多等问题。2014 年, 深圳应全面贯彻党的十八大、十八届三中全会精神, 以“三个定位, 两个率先”为目标, 把改革创新贯穿于社会领域的各个环节, 以改善民生和构建现代社会治理体系为主题, 进一步深化社会体制改革, 推进基本公共服务体系建设,

* 叶民辉, 深圳市社会工作委员会。