

**YOLAMI**

**Young Labour Migrants:**  
Research on strategies for improving sexual and reproductive health of rural-to-urban migrants in China

**Results and Policy Recommendations**

Beijing, December 2009

年轻流动人口：改善中国从农村到城市的  
流动人口性与生殖健康策略研究

结果和政策建议

2009年12月，北京



**ICRH**

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH



## Preface



Did you take a look at the picture on the front page? The photograph is taken in one of the worksites in Guangzhou that was involved in the YOLAMI research.

Young Chinese migrants are poring over posters on family planning. You see on their faces the eagerness to know. Do you remember yourself or your children snooping around for information on sexuality? All over the world young people feel the need to know more about sexuality and reproduction. That is what the YOLAMI project is all about: the identification of sexual and reproductive health needs and how to respond to those needs.

I think that everyone involved in the YOLAMI research project can be really proud on what they have achieved: the development of strategies to improve the sexual and reproductive health of migrants in China. An international team of Chinese and European researchers were successful in this ambitious research program. They transcended cultural and political differences and worked towards a common goal. I am grateful to the European Commission for financing this research through the sixth framework program. The next step should be the translation of the findings into new health strategies to improve the sexual and reproductive health of migrants. It is here that scientists and politicians will join forces to work towards the ultimate objective: to protect our youth from sexually transmitted infections, AIDS and unplanned pregnancies. I am confident that this goal is within reach, and that the YOLAMI project has significantly contributed to paving the way towards it.

Prof. Dr. Marleen Temmerman  
Director International Centre of Reproductive Health  
Ghent University  
Belgium



## 前言

看到封面的照片了吗？这是在YOLAMI研究广州现场的一家工作场所照的。年轻的中国流动人口蜂拥观看计划生育的宣传画。从他们脸上可以看到对这方面知识的渴望。你还记得你自己或你的孩子窥探与性有关的知识时的情景吗？全世界的年轻人都觉得需要了解更多性与生殖健康方面的知识。这也正是YOLAMI项目所关注的内容：了解性与生殖健康的需求，以及如何回应这些需求。我相信参与了YOLAMI研究项目的所有人都会为他们的成果感到自豪：制定出了改善中国流动人口性与生殖健康的策略。中国与欧洲研究者的国际合作团队成功完成了这个宏伟的研究项目。他们超越了文化和政治的差异，为了共同的目标而努力。非常感谢欧盟在第六框架计划中资助这项研究。下一步就应该将这些研究发现转换成新的健康战略，以便改善流动人口的性与生殖健康状况。科学家和政界人士将齐聚在这里，为了这一最终目标而努力：保护我们的年轻一代免受性传播感染，艾滋病和非意愿妊娠的困扰。我坚信达到这一目标指日可待，而且，YOLAMI项目也为达成这一目标做出了不可磨灭的贡献。

Marleen Temmerman教授，博导  
比利时根特大学国际生殖健康中心主任

# Introduction

People from rural areas migrate to Chinese cities to find employment and to improve their lives. Most are employed in manual labour. From previous studies we know that migrants have a poorer sexual and reproductive health than residents. Migrants use less frequently a modern family planning method. More migrants have abortions and suffer from sexually transmitted infections. We are concerned about this. For this reason we tried to find out which factors are associated with those higher health risks. This knowledge helped us to develop and test strategies to improve the sexual and reproductive health of migrants. The research has been carried out by three Chinese institutes and three European universities. The project was financed by the European Commission through the sixth framework program. In this brochure we present the partners, the methods and the most important results of the YOLAMI project. Please feel free to contact us if you want further details, we will be happy to provide them to you. We wish you a pleasant reading.

The YOLAMI consortium



---

## 简介

在中国，为了生活能过得更好，人们从农村到城市去寻找工作。他们中大部分就业于手工制造业。从以前的研究我们可以了解到，流动人口在性与生殖健康方面的状况比户籍人口差。流动人口使用现代避孕节育的比例较低，流动人口中进行人工流产的比例以及患生殖道感染的比例更大。这些问题都是我们关注的。为此，我们想找出有哪些因素影响这些导致健康高风险的因素。这将有助于我们制定和检验促进流动人口性与生殖健康的策略是否正确。本研究由中国的3家研究机构和3所欧洲的大学共同开展，并由欧盟通过第六框架计划进行资助。

在本册子中，我们将向您介绍本项目的合作伙伴、方法以及YOLAMI项目最主要的结果。我们也乐意为您提供更多的信息。如有需要敬请联系我们。希望您阅读愉快。

YOLAMI 课题组

## How was the research conducted? 研究是如何进行的?

The YOLAMI research took place in workplaces in three Chinese cities: Qingdao, Chengdu and Guangzhou. In Qingdao and Guangzhou the research was focused on female migrants. In Chengdu we involved only male migrants working in construction sites. In a first step we visited the workplaces and asked migrants to fill out a list of questions. Overall, 4867 female migrants (Qingdao and Guangzhou) and 2100 male migrants (Chengdu) participated. Through those questions we tried to learn what migrants know about sexual and reproductive health and how they think and act. To complete this information, researchers had longer interviews with migrants, health providers and managers. We concluded this first phase of the project with a meeting of all researchers in Belgium at the university of Ghent in May 2008. We discussed the results of the situation analysis and developed ideas for interventions in the worksites. It was decided to execute two kinds of interventions: a minimal and an extended intervention. The interventions ran in the worksites from August 2008 till March 2009. After the interventions we presented new questionnaires to migrants. Through those questions we tried to evaluate the effect of the interventions on the sexual and reproductive health of migrants. Interviews with migrant workers and managers provided additional information about how the interventions were perceived.

5

YOLAMI项目在中国的3个城市展开的：青岛，成都和广州。青岛和广州的研究主要是女性流动人口，成都的主要研究对象仅仅是建筑工地的男性流动人口。在第一阶段，我们参观了工作场所并请流动人口填写了一系列的问题的问卷。通过这些问题我们设法了解流动人口有关生殖健康的知识和行为。为了更好地了解这些信息，我们还与流动人口、服务提供者以及管理者进行了长时间的交流。2007年5月我们在比利时的根特大学召开会议对项目的第一阶段项目进行了总结。我们讨论了现状分析的结果并制定了在工作场所的干预方案。会议确定了执行两种干预措施：基本干预组和全面干预组。干预时间从2007年8月到2008年3月。干预后我们用新的调查表去调查流动人口，通过这些问题我们设法估计对流动人口生殖健康教育的干预效果。

# What are the results? 结果是什么?

## The current situation of sexual and reproductive health among migrants 目前的流动人口性健康和生殖健康

### Unmarried migrants are sexually active

In Chinese tradition unmarried women should ideally remain abstinent until marriage. For this reason, reproductive health services are mainly addressed to married people. However we found that a large number of unmarried migrants have sexual intercourse. Among unmarried female migrants 16,6% (Qingdao) and 21,4% (Guangzhou) have ever had sexual intercourse. In Chengdu 41,6% of the unmarried construction workers have had sexual intercourse. Discussing those facts with migrants, they all agreed that premarital sex is on the increase in China and many reported that it is indeed quite common and natural. Women tended to be more critical of premarital sex. This was not for moral reasons, but because they believed that women were more widely affected by the consequences of premarital sex, namely premarital pregnancies and medical abortions. There was also some concern that a woman risks ruining her reputation, while a man does not.

### 未婚流动人口处于性活跃期

在中国，传统的未婚女性在结婚前应很好地保持禁欲。因为这个原因，生殖保健服务主要是针对已婚育龄妇女。但是，我们发现，许多未婚流动人口有性生活。在未婚女性流动人口中，16.6%（青岛）和21.4%（广州）女性流动人口曾经有过的婚前性行为。在成都，41.6%的未婚建筑工人有婚前性行为。与流动人口讨论这些事实，他们认为婚前性行为在中国有所增加，许多人认为婚前性生活很平常很自然。妇女往往对婚前性行为更为不满。不符合道德，而是她们认为妇女更广泛地受到婚前性行为的影响，即未婚先孕和流产。也有人担心，婚前性行为会破坏女性的名誉，可是对男性却没有任何影响。

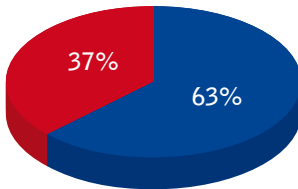
### A large number of migrants do not use an efficient family planning method

We asked sexually active female migrants about their contraception use over the last six months. A large number of migrants do not use an efficient family planning method. We also found a high percentage of unplanned pregnancies over a six months period (10,3%) and abortions over a one year period (8,7%). Although in Chinese society abortion is commonly accepted as a stopgap for unwanted pregnancies, in our study women thought that medical abortion has a negative psychological effect on women, especially on unmarried women.

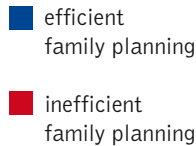
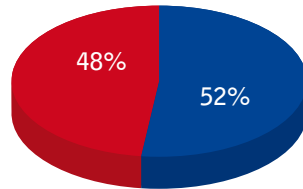
### 许多流动人口没有使用有效的避孕方法

我们询问处于性活跃的女性流动人口，过去6个月内使用避孕情况，许多流动人口没有使用有效的避孕方法。我们还发现，在6个月期间意外怀孕的比例很高（10.3%）和一年内人工流产的比例很高（8.7%）。虽然中国普遍接受人工流产作为意外怀孕的权宜之计，但是在我们的研究中，妇女认为人工流产对妇女，尤其是地未婚女性，会产生负面心理影响。

Qingdao (women)



Guangzhou (women)



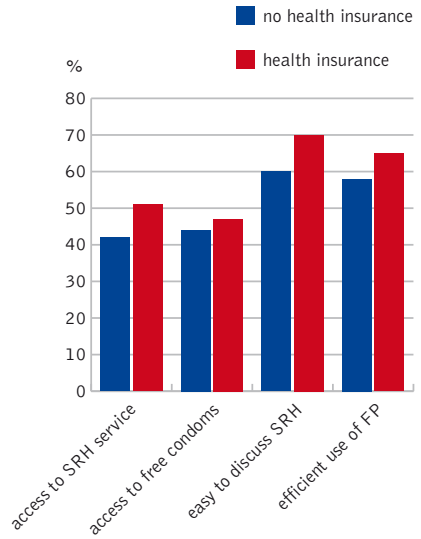
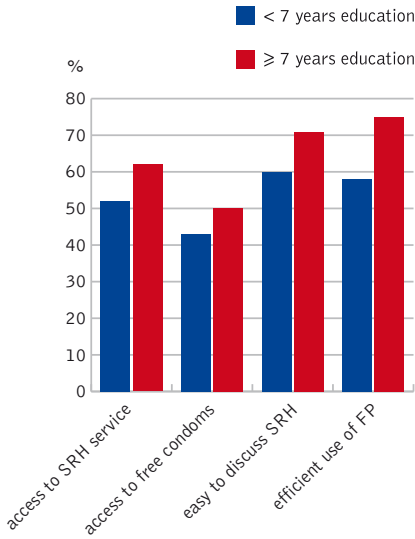
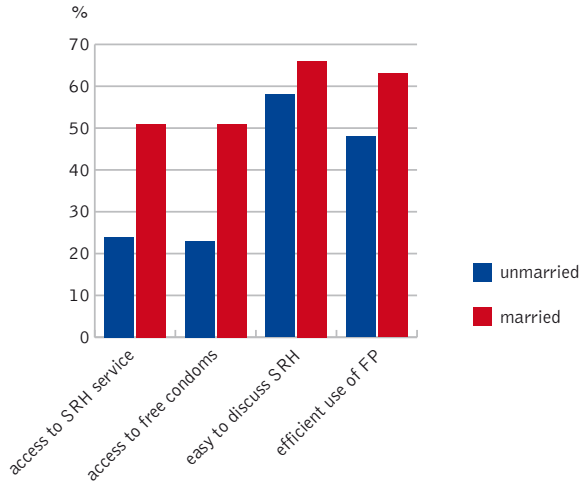
### Taboo on sexuality

The taboo on sexuality is a barrier for access to sexual and reproductive health. Migrant respondents reported discomfort discussing sexuality with friends or doctors. We found that this fear is significantly associated with an inefficient family planning. This problem seems to be more important among unmarried migrants which may be related to the existing taboo for reporting premarital sex.

### 对性行为的禁忌

对性行为的禁忌是活的性和生殖健康服务的障碍。从受访的流动人口可知他们与朋友或医生谈论有关性的话题感觉很不好意思。我们发现，这种担心与一个低效率的计划生育服务有明显的关系。与禁忌报告婚前性行为存在有关系的未婚流动人口中这个问题更为严重。







## Migrants who are unmarried, lower skilled and not covered by health insurance are more vulnerable.

The Yolami research found statistical evidence (after adjusting for confounding factors) that education, marital status and coverage by health insurance are associated with sexual and reproductive health parameters. The mentioned groups visit less frequently a doctor. When they have reproductive health problems they try more often to cure themselves or wait a longer time before searching for medical help. They have less chance of receiving condoms for free and they feel more ashamed to talk about sexuality with doctors or friends. We found that access to health services and free condoms and the ease to discuss sexuality are significantly associated with an efficient family planning (FP). The diagrams present data from female migrants. The findings among male migrants were similar.

## 未婚，技能较差，以及没有医疗保险的流动人口更容易得到低效的避孕方法

我们的研究发现，调整混杂因素后，文化程度，婚姻状态，有无医疗保险都与流动人口的性与生殖健康状况有关，差别有统计学意义。有上述特征的人群看医生的次数较少。当他们出现生殖健康问题时，他们更容易选择自己买药或观察一段时间再求医。他们接受免费避孕套的机会较少，而且他们与医生或朋友谈论性的时候更难于启齿。我们发现，医疗服务，免费避孕套，以及谈论性的容易程度与有效的计划生育显著相关。下图展示了女性流动人口的数据。男性流动人口的结果与之相同。

9

## Risks factors for male migrants: limited access to sexual and reproductive health services, prostitution and unprotected sexual intercourse.

Male migrants have very limited access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services. Among the male respondents 6% have visited an SRH service over the last six months. Men, whether married or unmarried, were almost never provided with family planning information or services. When having a sexual or urological symptom, only 45% of the men looked for medical help. The condom use is low. Only 16% always used a condom over the last six months. An important number of male migrants visited a female sex worker (11%). Only 39% of them always used a condom when visiting a female sex worker.

## 男性流动人口的危险因素：获得性和生殖健康服务的局限性，卖淫和无保护性交。

男性流动人口获得的性和生殖健康服务非常有限。男性受访者中有6%的人在过去6个月中去过生殖健康服务中心。几乎从来没有向已婚或未婚男性提供过计划生育信息或服务。当遇到生殖系统或泌尿系统症状，仅45%的男性寻求过医疗帮助。使用避孕套的人很少。只有16%的人在过去6个月中一直坚持使用避孕套。有大量的男性流动人口去过女性性工作场所（11%）。当去女性性工作场所时只有39%的人使用了避孕套。

## An intervention strategy in worksites

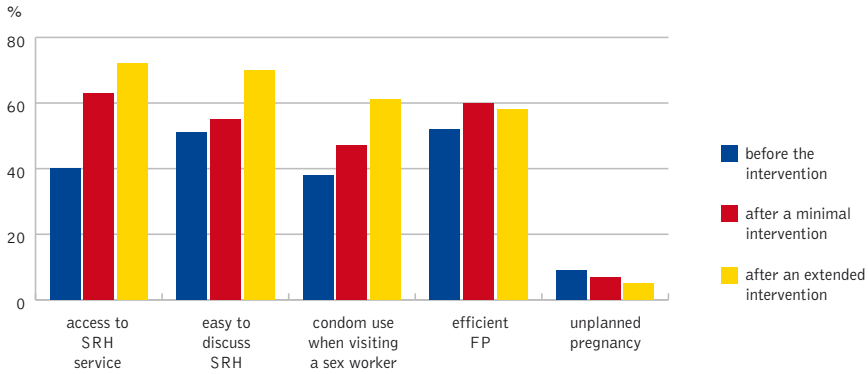
We assigned worksites at random to a minimal or an extended intervention. The minimal interventions consisted in the distribution of brochures and informative posting at public places in the worksites. The extended interventions consisted in the distribution of brochures, informative posting, the distribution of free condoms, lectures, follow up by peer educators, installation of a hotline, distribution of VIP cards which entitled them to pay less for sexual and reproductive health services.

### 第二阶段：工场干预活动

我们随机对工作场所给予了基本和全面干预措施。基本干预措施包括在工作场所分发小册子和在公共厂所张贴宣传画。全面干预措施包括分发小册子，张贴宣传画，免费发放安全套，讲座，同伴教育，安装免费热线，发放提供生殖健康服务优惠的VIP卡。

## The impact of interventions

The interventions changed positively beliefs and practices among migrants. After the interventions in worksites, different aspects of the sexual and reproductive health of migrants had improved. The extended interventions proved to have a larger impact than the minimal interventions. More migrants had access to health services. They felt more at ease to discuss sexuality with friends or doctors and showed a more tolerant attitude towards HIV and STI infected colleagues. More migrants used an efficient family planning method and more male migrants used condoms when visiting sex workers. All this resulted in a slight decrease in the number of unplanned pregnancies and abortions. The impact of intervention activities varied from city to city and workplace to workplace. The commitment of the employers was an important factor for success. Interviewed migrants reported that lectures were the best interventions because they gave people the opportunity to ask questions, to learn from one another, and to meet new people. Male migrants liked the VIP card, particularly the fact that it relieved them of paying registration fees for health services. Although those who used the hotline found it helpful and informative, it consistently scored lowest among the interventions.



## 干预改变了不正确观念和行为

在这些工作场所实施干预措施以后，有关生殖健康方面的各方面都得到很大的改善。研究结果证明全面干预措施比基本干预措施有更大的影响。更多的流动人口有机会获得生殖健康服务。他们能够更自在的和朋友或者医生讨论性话题，并且对感染艾滋病/性病的同事持有更容忍的态度。更多的流动人口使用有效的计划生育方法，更多的男性流动人口去提供性交易场所时使用安全套。所有的这些导致了非计划妊娠和人工流产率有了一些小的下降。不同的城市和不同的工作场所干预的有效性不同。来自于雇主的保证是干预成功的重要因素。对流动人口的定量访谈结果显示讲座是最有效的干预措施，因为它能让人有提问的机会，可以从别人那里学到知识，可以见到新人。男性流动人口很喜欢VIP卡，特别是当结果证明VIP卡能让他们在获得医疗服务时支付较少的费用。尽管使用过热线电话的人觉得热线电话能够提供一些信息和对他们有帮助，但是在所有的干预措施中是有效性最低的干预方式。

# Conclusions and recommendations

## 结论和建议

We believe that the YOLAMI research may contribute to improving the sexual and reproductive health programs for rural-to-urban migrants. Based on the research findings, the following recommendations for health policy can be formulated:

- There is an imperative need to provide sexual and reproductive health information and services for unmarried women and male migrants.
- Openness to discuss sexuality results in an improved awareness and self-determination. A more open communication on sexuality should be promoted among migrants.
- An increased availability of free or low-priced condoms at public places and worksites encourage migrants to engage in safer sexual behaviour.
- Actions improving health insurance coverage for migrant workers benefit to the sexual and reproductive health of migrants.
- Worksites are a good entry point for sexual and reproductive health interventions.
- Peer education is an effective avenue to reach migrant workers.
- The routine physical exams offered in some worksites to migrants provides a good opportunity to introduce the issue of sexual and reproductive health within the migrant population.
- Individual and personal interaction, exchange and knowledge transfer between peers have a greater impact on beliefs and practices than the distribution of leaflets and informative posting.
- Lectures organized separately for target groups (married women, unmarried women, male migrants) are more efficient and appreciated than lectures for mixed groups. In mixed groups migrants are more embarrassed to express themselves.
- The use of the internet as an alternative gateway to reach migrants might be an item for future investigation.

我们认为，我们的研究可能有助于改善农村向城市移民的性健康和生殖健康。根据调查结果，可以提出如下卫生政策建议：

- 迫切需要解决未婚妇女和男性流动人口的生殖健康信息和服务。
- 对性更开放的沟通工作，必须公开讨论提高的认识和自我决定的性行为结果。增加免费或廉价的避孕套在公共场所和工作场所的供应，鼓励流动人口从事安全性行为。
- 改善农民工有关性和生殖健康的医疗保险。
- 工作场所是性健康和生殖健康干预很好的切入点。
- 同伴教育是一种是接触流动人口的有效途径。
- 在一些移民工地提供的例行身体检查提供了介绍性健康和生殖健康的很好机会
- 个人和个人之间的互动，交流和知识传达（同伴之间或‘动手’专家和流动人口之间）对相信度和实践的影响，要比发放手册或海报的影响更大。
- 利用互联网是接触流动人口的另一途径，是未来研究需要考虑的。

## Who was involved? 谁参与了本项目?

International Centre for Reproductive Health

国际生殖健康中心



Dr. Wei Hong Zhang (l)

Dr. Peter Decat (r)

The International Centre for Reproductive Health (ICRH) is a multidisciplinary centre operating within the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences at UGent. ICRH was established in 1994. Prof. Dr. Marleen Temmerman is the director. ICRH develops research and training activities in the context of sexual and reproductive health and rights. The main objective of ICRH is to improve sexual and reproductive health in its broadest sense. ICRH seeks to improve the acceptability, accessibility and quality of sexual and reproductive health service. The centre integrates a human rights based and gender sensitive approach in its analysis. ICRH has implemented activities in Europe, Latin America, Africa and Asia. ICRH has been active in China for more than eight years collaborating with universities, non governmental organizations and government research institutions. ICRH was the consortium leader within the YOLAMI project and guided the quantitative research.

Contact: [www.icrh.org](http://www.icrh.org), [icrh@ugent.be](mailto:icrh@ugent.be)

隶属于根特大学医学及健康科学院的国际生殖健康研究中心 (ICRH) 是一个多学科中心,也是欧洲最大的生殖健康研究中心,她以在性与生殖健康科学领域的卓越的科研活动和培训项目而著称。自1994年建立以来,在Marleen Temmerman教授的领导下,其合作研究项目遍布欧洲、拉丁美洲、非洲和亚洲等多个国家和地区。ICRH早在八年前就来到了中国,它已和中国的8所大学,2所非政府机构,3所政府科研机构建立了合作关系,多个合作项目已经和正在实施。在未来的几年里,ICRH期望在研究项目,人员培训,学术交流和博士生互换方面与中国保持和加强已有合作关系,成为中国持久的合作伙伴。

如果您需要了解更多的信息,请参考我们的网站和[www.icrh.org](http://www.icrh.org)。

## National Research Institute For Family Planning (NRIFP)



Dr. Cheng Yimin

NRIFP is a WHO Collaboration Center for Research in Human Reproduction in China. NRIFP was founded in 1979. NRIFP is directly affiliated to the Ministry of Science and Technology and the National Population and Family Planning Commission (NPFPC). Dr. Fu Wei is the Director of NRIFP and Ma Xu is the deputy director. The Institute's research activities involve epidemiology, social medicine, clinic trials, medical statistics, cell biology, endocrinology, immunology, molecular biology, genetics, and pharmacology.

As a national research institute, NRIFP focuses on research, training and interventions within the broad area of reproductive health. The main objective of NRIFP is to improve the acceptability, accessibility and quality of family planning service, with the emphasis on reproductive health. This objective is put into practice by developing integrated health care services of high standards, training of reproductive health care workers, community involvement, health systems – and policy research.

Within the YOLAMI project, NRIFP was coordinator and spokesman of the Chinese partners and was responsible for the research in Qingdao.

Contact: [chengym55@yahoo.com.cn](mailto:chengym55@yahoo.com.cn)

## 国家人口计生委科学技术研究所简介

国家人口计生委科学技术研究所（简称NRIFP）成立于1979年，是以人类生殖与计划生育/生殖健康基础及应用研究为主的多学科、综合性的社会公益型国家级科研机构，是国家人口和计划生育委员会唯一直属的国家级研究所，1991年以来连续确定为世界卫生组织（简称WHO）人类生殖研究合作中心。长期以来，立足国家需求和事业发展，围绕“稳定低生育水平，提高出生人口素质”开展科学研究、技术指导与服务。

研究所科研发展与人才培养并重，目前已经成为计划生育/生殖健康领域高端人才培养基地，成立之初即依托协和医学院，从严培养一流人才，现有博士生导师6人，硕士生导师10人，在读博士生19名，硕士生30名；此外，还设有国家人口计生委系统唯一的博士后科研工作站。

本着“稳固基础学科、发展优势学科、支持新兴和交叉学科、兼顾生殖医学各领域”的原则，设置了与学科方向相适应的“两部三中心”研究架构。开展生殖医学基础研究、生殖医学临床研究、遗传与优生研究、药物与医用高分子材料研究、社会医学研究，突显了我所综合性、多学科的研究特色；生殖基础研究强调与临床相结合的转化医学研究，依托行业优势，强调从实验室到大规模人群的群体研究，形成了从基础研究、技术开发、临床研究及新技术引入推广的完整的创新链条，为计划生育事业发展提供了重要的科技支撑。



## Chengdu Donghua Reproductive Health Research Institute

### 成都东华生殖健康研究所



Prof. Dr. Wu Shi-Zhong (l)

Prof. Dr. Luo Lin (r)

The Chengdu Donghua Reproductive Health Research Institute (CDRHRI) was founded in 1998. The institute is a non governmental organization. The CDRHI concentrates on research, education and training, especially in reproductive health.

CDRHRI researchers, trained in China and abroad, work in the areas of health, social behaviors, epidemiology, biological engineering and computer science. CDRHRI cooperates with several Chinese research institutes and organizations. The institute conducted several research projects, including projects with the WHO. Within the YOLAMI project, CDRHRI guided the research in Chengdu.

Contact: szwu06@yahoo.com.cn

成都东华生殖健康研究所(CDRHRI)建立于1988年。它是一个非政府组织。它致力于研究，宣教和培训，特别是在生殖健康。成都东华生殖健康研究所研究人员，在国内外受过良好的培训，他们工作的领域包括：健康，社会行为，流行病学，生物工程学和计算机科学。成都东华生殖健康研究所与中国多家研究所和组织写作。CDRHRI已经完成料多项科研课题，包括世界卫生组织项目。在YOLAMI项目中，CDRHRI主要负责在成都的调查。



## School of Public Health, Sun Yat-sen University



Prof. Dr. Wang Zhijin (l)

Dr. Lu Ci-Yong (r)

The School of Public Health, located on the North Campus of Sun Yat-sen University, was established in 1985 and originated from the Faculty of Hygiene, which was founded in 1976. The School is one of the nation's pre-eminent centers, which is dedicated to protecting and promoting public health and is noted for its excellence in teaching, research and service.

In order to better serve the public and broaden its teaching and research, the School maintains close connections with the local Center of Disease Control and Prevention, the Occupational Disease Preventive Hospital, as well as the countryside disease-prevention units for field studies and internship training. So far it has established 18 teaching and practice bases in the Pearl River Delta area. This measure will maintain as a priority in the coming years due to its crucial role in strengthening the School's educational capacities and providing health services to the community.

Since the 1980s, the School has made major contributions to defining and addressing public health issues through participation in numerous scientific projects and providing health services to the local and national population. In addition, the School has conducted many research projects and training programs in collaboration with universities in USA, Canada, Finland, Japan, Singapore and Hong Kong. The School anticipates greater international cooperation on research projects related to public health.

Within the YOLAMI project the Yat-sen University guided the research in Guangzhou. Contact: [luciyong@mail.sysu.edu.cn](mailto:luciyong@mail.sysu.edu.cn), [wangzhij@mail.sysu.edu.cn](mailto:wangzhij@mail.sysu.edu.cn)

## 中山大学公共卫生学院

中山大学公共卫生学院前身为1956年成立的卫生学教研室，1976年成立公共卫生系，1986年更名为公共卫生学院。学院现设有预防医学系、营养学系、妇幼卫生学系、医学统计与流行病学系、卫生管理学教研室、实验中心；预防医学研究所、卫生管理培训中心、卫生信息研究中心；学院办公室、学术与教务工作办公室、学生工作办公室。

学院目前设置预防医学五年制本科专业，包括预防医学、卫生事业管理、营养学、妇幼卫生学、医学心理学等专业方向，其中营养学、妇幼卫生学专业方向为后期分流专业方向，医学心理学为辅修专业方向。

学院现有国家二级学科重点学科1个——卫生毒理学；广东省一级学科重点学科1个——公共卫生与预防医学；广东省二级学科重点学科3个——卫生毒理学、营养与食品卫生学、流行病与卫生统计学；广东省名牌专业1个——预防医学专业；国家级精品课程1门。2002年学院被批准为全国首批公共卫生硕士（MPH）专业学位教育单位。2003年学院被批准为公共卫生与预防医学一级学科博士学位授权单位。2007年学院被教育部、人事部批准设立公共卫生与预防医学博士后科研流动站。

学院还与美国、加拿大、芬兰、日本、新加坡、香港等国家和地区的公共卫生教育与科研机构建立了合作关系，

## The Amsterdam School for Social Science Research



Dr. Eileen Moyer (l)

Eva Vernooij (r)

The Amsterdam School for Social Science Research (ASSR) is part of the Faculty of Social and Behavioural sciences of the University of Amsterdam. The ASSR focuses on social-scientific research in historical, comparative and empirical perspective on contemporary societies. A theme central to the research projects is health and health care. The ASSR has a multi-annual research programme and offers collective as well as individual education and training, and prepares qualified candidates for a Ph.D. in Social Sciences. The School also serves as a national and international meeting point for social scientists. A key research group within the ASSR is the Medical Anthropology and Sociology Unit, which is involved in social science research in the fields of health policy and planning, gender, sexuality and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, infectious disease, children's health, ageing and mental health. The Medical Anthropology and Sociology Unit has an extensive collaboration with the World Health Organisation, international academic institutions and development organisations in many countries. The unit also organizes conferences on current issues in medical anthropology and gives regular intensive courses in Anthropology of Health and Health Care. Dr. Eileen Moyer is an assistant professor of medical anthropology. Her research interests focus on sexual and reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS, among young migrants. Much of her research to date has been carried out in the African countries of Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda. She is currently the co-ordinator of AIDS-related research at the ASSR and has conducted extensive research on this topic over the last 10 years. ASSR had the lead in the qualitative investigations of the YOLAMI project. Contact: eileenmoyer@hotmail.com,

## 阿姆斯特丹社会科学研究院

阿姆斯特丹社会科学研究院 (ASSR) 隶属于阿姆斯特丹大学社会与行为科学院。它重点从历史的、比较的以及试验性的观点对当代社会进行社会科学研究。研究项目的其中一个中心主题就是健康与健康保健。ASSR 有一项多年的项目计划，为单位及个人提供教育和培训，并为合格的候选人颁发社会科学博士学位。学校同时也是国家和国际社会科学家的聚集点。ASSR 的主要研究团队由医学人类学和社会学部组成，他们主要进行卫生政策和计划，社会性别、性与生殖健康、HIV/AIDS，传染病、儿童健康、年龄与精神疾病等社会科学研究。医学人类学和社会学部与世界卫生组织、国际学术机构以及许多国家的组织机构有着广泛的合作。该部门还在医学人类学的刊物上组织会议，还进行健康与保健人类学的内部常规课题教学。Eileen Moyer 博士是医学人类学教授的助理。她的研究领域主要是性与生殖健康，包括青少年流动人口的 HIV/AIDS。到目前为止她的大部分研究在非洲的埃塞俄比亚、肯尼亚、坦桑尼亚和乌干达开展进行。她目前是 ASSR 的 AIDS 相关研究的项目协调人，她从事该领域的研究工作已超过 10 年。

**Kaunas University of Medicine**

**考纳斯医科大学**



Prof. Dr. Ruta Nadisauskiene (l)

Dr. Meile Minkauskiene (r)

Kaunas University of Medicine (KUM) is the largest institution of medical education and training in Lithuania. It was established in 1919. There are 304 international undergraduate students from 36 countries at KUM studying at Kaunas University of Medicine.

The department of Obstetrics and Gynecology is a leading center for perinatology and gynecologic and onco-gynecologic surgery. It is a tertiary level referral center taking care of high risk patients from all over Lithuania. The main research projects are closely related to the clinical practice, e. g. perinatal ultrasound investigation and perinatal biomarkers.

Since 2008 the department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of Kaunas University of Medicine is a WHO collaboration Centre for Operational Research.

Within the YOLAMI project KUM guided the research and interventions at the level of the health facilities.

Contact: [ruta.nadisauskiene@kmuk.lt](mailto:ruta.nadisauskiene@kmuk.lt)

考纳斯医科大学是立陶宛最大的医学教育和培训机构。成立于1919年。现在有304名来自于36个国家的国际本科生就读于这所大学。这所学校也拥有许多医学研究生专业。

考纳斯医科大学的妇产科在围产医学，妇产科及妇科肿瘤手术方面在立陶宛处于领先地位。它是第三级的转诊中心，为来自整个立陶宛国家的高危病人提供治疗。我们的主要研究项目和我们的临床实践是紧密联系的，例如围产期和妇科肿瘤超声波检测的发展，围产期生物标识的检测等等。从2008年起我们成为世界卫生组织操作性的合作中心。



# Acknowledgements

## 致谢

This brochure is an output of the project "Young Labour Migrants in Chinese cities: A demonstration-intervention project to address barriers to health care and promote their sexual and reproductive health (INCO 032522)", funded by the European Commission FP 6 Program.

We thank the China platform and the International Relations Office of the university of Ghent for financing the printing of this brochure.

本小册子是 "中国流动人口生殖健康项目 (YOLAMI)" 课题成果之一。YOLAMI项目是由欧洲委员会第六框架计划资助的示范与干预性项目,旨在强调清除卫生服务障碍及促进性与生殖健康的项目(项目号: INCO 032522)。特别感谢根特大学的中国平台和国际关系办公室提供印刷此册子的经费。





AMSTERDAM<sup>U</sup>  
SCHOOL



VOOR SOCIAAL WETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK  
FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH



# ICRH

Contact address:  
ICRH  
De Pintelaan 185 P3  
9000 Gent – Belgium  
Tel: (32) (0)9 3323564  
icrh@ugent.be

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH