

USES OF SOCIOLOGY—AN INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY SOCIOLOGY
DEPARTMENT ZHONGSHAN UNIVERSITY

社 会 学

在现代社会经济发展中的应用

——国际学术研讨会论文集

中山大学社会学系编

中山大学出版社

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前 言

我系1985年12月召开的《社会学在现代社会经济发展中的应用》国际学术研讨会，是我国社会学自1979年恢复以来，第一次举办的社会学国际学术讨论会。这是我国社会学界的一件大事。

出席会议的中方社会学理论工作者和实际工作者，有香港大学社会工作系李希旻教授，香港中文大学社会学系刘创楚教授，中国人民大学人口研究所邬沧萍教授，美国研究所朱传一教授，建设部政策研究室主任李梦白同志，广东省民政厅厅长孙克杰同志，湖北孝感地区党校校长水延凯同志，上海交通大学管理学院杨锡山教授，上海华东师范大学教务长吴铎同志，中国社会学学会副会长陈道同志，以及我系徐展华副教授、汪念郴讲师和研究生等数十人。

来自国外的学者多系应用社会学的国际知名学者，如美国匹茨堡大学功勋教授杨庆堃博士、美国波士顿大学社会心理学教授陈郁立博士、美国匹茨堡大学国际研究中心社会学教授霍士纳博士、美国纽约大学奥本尼校社会学系主任林南教授、联邦德国科隆大学应用社会学研究所舒奇教授、日本西宫关西大学万成博教授、美国伯利恒雷海大学坎贝尔教授、美国米德尔斯里杨大学海曼教授等。他们都是知名社会学家，对社会学应用的理论和方法都有长期的研究和实践。

大会收到的六十多篇论文中，中方代表提出的论文，较多的是从社会实践中总结出来的经验或调查研究的成果，材料丰富，观点新颖。国外学者提交的论文，多阐明了社会学应用的理论和

方法，有独到的见解，并提出例证说明在发展中国家和发达国家如何把社会学用之于现代社会的经济建设。

讨论会上，对日本工业社会学的应用，我国老年人退休问题，最佳城市模式的规划、影响人口生育的诸因素，以及作为社会远程规划和近程规划依据的社会指标的制订，社会研究的价值评估等都展开了深入的讨论。本论文集只是把一部分引起广泛讨论和对我国社会学有较深影响的中外学者论文翻译及汇编出版，以供海内外社会学者参考。

我国社会学恢复，已有七八年，它能否健康成长，决定于它能否为我国社会经济建设作出贡献，决定于我们能否在马克思列宁主义指导下科学地对中国社会进行富有成果的研究，决定于我们能否建立一支既能坚持四项基本原则，又能扎扎实实埋头苦干的队伍。在这次会议上一批活跃在会场上的年青的社会学工作者健康地迅速成长，给来自国外的同行们留下深刻的印象。

建立具有中国特色的社会学，并不排除与国外社会学界进行学术交流，吸收国外有益于我们的科研成果。像这样的研讨会，对如何使社会学应用于我国的社会经济建设，无疑是有益的。

本论文集，原拟分别出中文、英文版，限于经费，只能以中文版为主，并附英文摘要。谨向出席会议的外国学者致歉。

在此，我们深切悼念来我国出席这次会议的美国米德尔斯里杨大学的海曼教授。在会议闭幕后的第三天，他因心脏病猝发，不幸永远离开了我们。这是中美社会学界的巨大损失。

最后，我们深切感谢对我们这次会议包括本论文集出版经费给予全部资助的纽约岭南大学董事会。同时对前中山大学校长黄焕秋教授，美国杨庆堃教授、陈郁立教授、霍士纳教授，以及对自始至终给这次会议以大力支持的专家学者深表谢意。

中山大学社会学系 何肇发

1987年5月

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SOCIAL INDICATORS AND QUALITY OF LIFE

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Abstract

Since the 1960's, two research traditions have generated much international enthusiasm and attention, with promises of utility to developing and developed nations alike. They are the social indicators research and the quality of life research. Both research traditions owe intellectual debts to Ogburn and his collaborators at the University of Chicago who compiled large-scale quantitative data on social trends and social changes in the 1920's and 1930's. Spurred on by the technological development and the notion of the Great Society in the 1960's, both traditions gained momentum in the United States (Bauer, 1966, Sheldon and Moore, 1968). By the mid-1970's, the so-called social indicators movement reached its peak, with the appearance of an international journal and institutional bases provided by the National Science Foundation, the Social Science Research Council, the Russell Sage Foundation, and the Bureau of Census. Publications ran into thousands. Its diffusion to other nations was just as swift. By late 1970's, over 30 nations have established national social indicators. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has published a list of social indicators for potential universal adoption.

This movement, in part, attempted to provide res-

ponse to the need of non-economic indicators for societies. For example, the OECD list furnishes specifications and statistical guidelines for 15 categories of social indicators: length of life, healthfulness of life, use of educational facilities, learning, availability of employment, quality of working life, use of time, income, wealth, housing conditions, accessibility to services, environmental nuisances, social attachment, exposure to risk, and perceived threat.

Almost parallel to the social indicators movement in time and thrust was the quality of life (QOL) research. Begun in the late 1950's, spurred by Eleanor Sheldon and Wilbert Moore at the Russell Sage Foundation, important works were produced in the 1960's and 1980's on the assessment of mental life (i.e., happiness, life satisfaction, and well-being). The University of Michigan scientists led the way (Campbell and Converse, 1972; Campbell, Converse and Rodgers, 1976). Focusing on the mental health or psychological state of individuals, the QOL research examines, for example, the use of time, the community, family, kinship and bureaucracy, work, leisure, economic affairs, American electorate, black population, American criminal justice system, aspiration, satisfaction and fulfilment, and alienation and engagement. Similar studies have been conducted in a number of other nations.

Interestingly, while the two research traditions overlap much in time and share areas of intellectual concerns,

they remain distinctive in the literature. While each acknowledges the existence of the other and, indeed, incorporates and cites many of the same publications and scholars, the two research traditions seem unable to integrate into a single enterprise. Arguments have been offered to differentiate the two. For example, social indicators are thought to focus on macro-systems, on changes and trends, and on existing and secondary data sources, whereas quality of life research seems to focus on micro-systems, on outcomes, and on primary and survey data sets.

However, these distinctions reflect differences in research emphases rather than substance of interest. Both research groups have dealt with macro-and micro-systems, with trends, changes and outcomes, and with primary and secondary data sets. The lack of intellectual integration is not only possible, but, I argue, provides an important avenue to rejuvenate the subsided momentum witnessed in the last ten years or so. Such an integration should (1) provide a clear definition and boundary of social indicators, (2) establish a theoretical model in which social indicators serve as exogenous variables for quality of life measures, and (3) offer validity criteria in the structuring and trimming of the model.

Social indicators are defined here as characteristics of the social environment meaningful to the system and /or its constituents. The "meaningfulness" can be assessed by both universal and particularistic principles.

Universal principles are principles which have universal appeals, such as marital harmony, access to education, better means of communication and transportation, access to health and sanitation facilities, to fresh and sanitized food, etc. Particularistic principles are principles normatively upheld by the constituents or the social system, but not necessarily shared with other social systems. Examples may include the one-child family notion, legal requirement to care for the elderly in the family, being a member of a religious community, or upholding a particular political ideology or belief.

Using such a definition as a guide, it may then be possible to specify social indicators at both the macro- and micro-levels for a given social system. In this paper, I present a micro-level set of social indicators. These indicators of the social conditions fall into three related categories : (1) structure and quality of social relations (family, work, household needs, and leisure), (2) access to resources embedded in both the social and materialist environment, and (3) resource allocations (economic and time allocations). This conceptual scheme assesses the social conditions and contexts within which individuals organize and conduct their day-to-day activities. Therefore, they are conceived as meaningful.

However, their meaningfulness must be examined rather than assumed. I propose that quality of life measures be used as the endogenous variables or criteria variables. The theoretical hypothesis is that if these social

indicators are indeed meaningful, then they ought to affect the mental and behavioral states. It is possible to identify three types of measures for such expected relationships with social indicators: (1) solidarity measures (identification with the components in the structure of social relations and the larger community and social system), (2) measures of mental states (sense of cognitive and expressive fulfillments, such as life satisfaction, happiness, and well-being), and (3) behavioral feedback to the system (feedback behaviors, without monetary or other material compensation or reward, to sustain and improve the system, such as voluntary participation in public services and altruistic public behaviors).

With these social indicators and quality of life measures, it is possible to construct a structural model in which the social indicators are seen as exogenous variables contributing significantly to the variations in the quality of life measures, used as the endogenous variables. Such a model may then expand to incorporate economic indicators as well as sociodemographic characteristics. The ultimate goal is to validate a model of socioeconomic indicators of quality of life meaningful to each social system. While common characteristics and elements may emerge across social systems, the final validated model should contain and reflect the unique features of a given social system and its constituents.

生活素质的社会指标

林 南

导 言

本文将回顾社会指标和生活素质这两个重要的研究领域，并将论证两者的结合给我们提供了一个概念整体，它将促进我们对于社会环境对生活素质的影响的认识。

编纂大量的社会资料去描述人口的特征，可能和人类用符号记录他们的活动一样历史悠久。在西方，据旧约《圣经》的记载，圆解法老的梦导致约瑟作出预言，七个半年之后会有七个灾年。这一预言促成了对埃及国内全部土地的一次精确丈量，以至1/5的土地上生产出来的粮食都在约瑟的“永有剩余的谷仓”中储存起来（《创世纪》，XLI）。摩西带领希伯来人通过西乃沙漠的荒原时，他受命于上帝，作了第一次有记载的人口调查。我想，中国和其他古老的文化中，人口调查的活动也可以追溯到几千年前类似的传说和记载中。无需去追究这些古老政策实施的起源，人们也会注意到对人口特征的详细审查为资源纳税和动员人口（士兵和劳力）提供了稳固的基础。

美国收集社会资料的历史当然要短得多，然而，当美国宪法正式命令政府进行十年一度的人口普查时，美国就成为一开国就由政府特许调查户口的第一个国家。由社会科学家系统编辑大规模人口或社区特点的资料在美国可追溯到20世纪20年代，1928年7月和1929年5月《美国社会学期刊》出版特刊，登载了前几年和那两年发生的社会变迁的大量定量文献资料。编者威廉·F·

奥格本在1929年那一期的导言中说,这一社会变迁的记录“既不单纯是事实的再现,也不是意见的综合,”而是“科学的分析,其中的资料是经过这些领域的专家判断而进行选择、整理和分类的,从而得出推论和解释,以此作为资料佐证。”他强调“运用对过去的趋势及未来规划的精确计量相对缩短了进入未来的距离。”(奥格本,1929年,P.957—958)1929年版中,章节的标题有:人口、自然资源、发明和发现、生产、外交政策、劳动力、工资、就业和购买力、劳工法、社会法、公共卫生和医药、交通、群体与社区组织、农村生活、家庭、犯罪、宗教、种族关系、教育、政府和职业等。

后来,奥格本1929年被任命为胡佛总统的社会趋势研究委员会主席。该委员会出版了两卷《美国近期社会趋势》,报导了美国生活许多方面的趋势(1933)。以后20年间,奥格本的许多学生,如艾伯特·D·比德曼、奥蒂斯·达德利·邓肯、艾伯特·J·赖斯和埃莉诺·伯纳特·谢尔登,在社会变化的定量研究方面做了许多重要的工作。从他们和其他人的著作中可以看到,受奥格本重视社会变迁和社会趋势定量资料的影响,美国出现了两个研究体系:社会指标研究和生活素质研究。

社会指标运动

社会指标这一名词的正式采用应归功于贝特伦·格罗斯(1966)和艾伯特·D·比德曼(1966)。他们在给雷蒙德·A·鲍尔(鲍尔,1966)编辑的社会指标期刊所投的稿件中创造了这个术语。该期刊是由美国艺术及科学学会为国家航空学和空间管理准备的。内容是探讨空间计划对美国社会的影响。这种期刊是为“预测技术迅速变化的后果”尤其是计划外的次要结果而办的。出于这个目的,社会指标被定义为“可作为社会的重要社会条件索引