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冯立天 主 编

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中国人口生活质量研究

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序

控制人口数量、提高人口素质、调整人口结构、改善人口生活质量，系我国应当为之坚持不懈的长期的人口发展战略。自70年代初我国全面推行计划生育工作以来，人口控制取得了瞩目的成就。虽然，我国当前正处于第3次生育浪潮的顶峰，人口增长形势相当严峻，无疑要对计划生育工作给予加倍的关注。但是，提高人口素质、改善人口生活质量问题已提到政府决策当局的议事日程上来了。人们日益认识到，控制人口数量方面的工作成果能否巩固并取得新的突破，在很大程度上取决于我国人口素质和生活质量的提高状况和发展战略。

当今世界各国存在着激烈的竞争，包括不同社会制度之间的竞争、同类社会制度不同国家之间的竞争。竞争的结局，从某种意义上说将取决于谁能拥有较高的人口素质，谁能以较快的速度改善人口的生活质量，从世界各国序位排列中不断跻身于前列。

中国到2000年的发展目标，是要使中国人口普遍达到小康水平，并进而向21世纪富裕型目标迈进。这就要求决策部门和有关学者去研究小康型和富裕型的人口素质和生活质量问题，并给予定量描述。

如何定量研究人口素质和生活质量，还存在一个方法论问题。迄今国际上虽然流行着若干指数计量方法，但也只限于综合指数的计量，意见也很不统一，大块大块的处女地有待于仁人志士去开发。

无论从实践的需要还是从理论的探索方面，都日益显示出研究人口素质和生活质量的重要性。鉴于此，国家教育委员会接受

联合国人口活动基金援华的“大学人口学研究”第3周期P04项目中，列有“中国人口生活质量比较研究”的科研课题。课题组由复旦大学人口研究所潘纪一教授、北京经济学院人口研究所冯立天教授、南京大学人口研究所马淑鸾教授负责。1991年12月由P04项目课题组、国家计划生育委员会科技司、中国人口学会联合在北京召开“中国人口生活质量科学讨论会”，应邀参加讨论会的共计54人，其中专家、教授、学者44人，收到论文40余篇，代表来自高等院校、社会科学院系统、有关业务部门和学术团体，一些对生活质量素有研究的著名学者也参加了会议并提供论文。可喜的是，在出席的代表中，不仅有老一辈学有成就的名家，还有一大批崭露头角的年轻新秀。这本著作，就是在精选与会论文的基础上，按照一定的科学体系加工编辑而成的。这不是一本论文集，因为它不是论文的简单堆积；它是一本著作，一本集体著作，因为它形成了一个体系。但它又区别于一般的著作，因为它全然体现出百花齐放、百家争鸣的方针。读者可从这本著作中悟出同一问题的不同学术观点。这是一种新的尝试，其成功与否有待广大读者去裁判。

在这本著作完成编撰并与读者见面的时候，首先要感谢联合国人口活动基金P04援华项目对本课题的多方支持与帮助，感谢国家教育委员会社会科学司、国际合作司暨经贸部国际司的正确指导，感谢国家计划生育委员会、中国人口学会为联合召开全国性的科学讨论会所做的贡献，感谢本著作的全体作者所提供的优质科研成果。最后，还要特别向北京经济学院出版社致意，他们为出版该书给予了大力支持。还要向本书责任编辑王守志副研究员致意，是他的竭诚努力和日以继夜的工作，才能在交稿日期拖延的情况下得以按原定计划出书问世。

潘纪一、冯立天、马淑鸾

1992年4月18日 于北京

Preface

It should be a long-term strategy for population development China has to stick to persistently to control population growth, raise the quality of human resources, adjust population structure and improve the quality of life of the people. Great achievements have been made for the control of population growth since China began to practise family planning in an all-round way in the early 1970s. Redoubled efforts should be undoubtedly made in the implementation of family planning because China is now faced with the birth peak period of the third baby boom and the situation of population growth is quite serious. However, issues concerning the improvement of the quality of both human resources and people's life have been put on the agenda of decision-makers of the Government. People become more and more aware that whether the achievements already made in the control of population growth can be continuously consolidated and whether a new break-through can be expected depend largely on how much the quality of human resources and the quality of people's life are improved and on the strategy for development as well.

At present sharp competitions exist between countries of the world, including the competition between different social systems and between countries with the same social system. To speak in a sense, the

outcome of competitions depends on the higher quality of human resources a country has and on a more rapid speed to improve the quality of life of the people so as to go ahead continuously among the first ones in the array of countries.

The objectives for development of China is to let its entire people live a better-off life by 2000 and go further towards the goal of a well-to-do life in the 21th century. This requires policy-makers and scholars concerned to study problems concerning the quality of human resources and the quality of life for the both types of better-off and well-to-do levels of life with quantitative description.

There still exists a methodological problem for the quantitative study on the quality of human resources and the quality of life. Up to now, several methods of index measurement prevail internationally, but they are limited to the measurement of some composite indices with no method universally accepted. Thus, a large field for study is yet to be developed.

The study on the quality of human resources and the quality of life has become more and more important for both the requirements by practice and theoretical exploration. Due to this reason, the research subject of "the Comparative Study on the Quality of Life of China's Population" has been included in the Third Cycle of the Project/PRC/P04 under "the University-based Demographic Research and Training" which is managed by the State Education Commission and funded by UNFPA. The group for the research subject is jointly headed by Prof. Pan Jiye of the Population Research Institute of Fudan University, Prof. Feng Litian of the Population Research Institute of Beijing College of Economics and Prof. Ma Shuluan of the Population Research Institute of Nanking University. In December of 1991 a "Symposium on the Quality of Life (and the Quality of Human Resources) of

China's Population" was jointly convened in Beijing by the Project P04, the Department of Science and Technology of the State Family Planning Commission and the Population Association of China. Present at the symposium were 54 persons, of whom 44 were specialists, professors and scholars with more than 40 papers presented. They came from universities and colleges, the system of the Academy of Social Science, relevant professional departments and academic bodies. A number of well-known scholars engaging in the study on the quality of life (and the quality of human resources) also attended the symposium with their papers presented. It is gratifying to see that among the participants there were not only the well-known scholars of the older generation with academic achievements, but also a large number of young budding specialists. This book is edited according to a scientific system on the basis of carefully chosen papers presented at the symposium. This is not a collection of papers because it is a book of writings or a book written collectively rather than simply a pile of papers and because a system has taken its shape. However, this book also differs from ordinary writings, because it reflects the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend". Readers may find different academic viewpoints about the same problem in this book. As this is the first attempt of its kind, whether it is a success or not will be left for our readers to judge.

On the occasion when this book is edited and published, first of all, we would like to thank Project P04 funded by UNFPA for providing all kinds of support and assistance, the correct guidance by the Department of Social Sciences and the Department of International Co-operation of the State Education Commission and the Department of International Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Mr. S. Scruggs, country director of the UNFPA Beijing Office

and Mme. Krishna Roy, special technical advisor of United Nations for their very beneficial proposals for this research subject. We should also thank the State Family Planning Commission and the Population Association of China for the contribution they made in convening the National Symposium. And moreover we should thank all the authors of the book for contributing their excellent findings of researches. Finally we should give our regards in particular to the Publishing House of the Beijing College of Economics for its support to the publication of the book.

Pan Jiye Feng Litian Ma Shulan

BEIJING 18th APRIL 1992

Periodical Findings of the Research
Subject Entitled “University —
based Demographic Research and
Training” under the Third Cycle of
the Project/PRC/P04 Funded by
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Research on the Quality of Life of China's Population

Feng Litian
Editor-in-Chief

The Publishing House of
the Beijing College of Economics

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