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Column on the Study of Middle and Long Term Planning for Youth Development

The Development and Challenges of Migrant Children Population in China: 2000 – 2015

..... *Lu Lidan, Cheng Mengyao, Tan Yanxiao & Duan Chengrong*(1)

Abstract: Based on the data from the census conducted in 2000, 2010 and the national 1% population sample survey conducted in 2005, 2015 and related data, this paper tries to describe and analyze the basic demographic characteristics of migrant children and its changes. From the perspective of population structure, the migrant children keeps the pattern of “a large upper part and a small lower part”. The proportion of school-age migrant children is in the state of “shrinkage” all the time, while the proportion of preschool migrant children has a small rise and the proportion of older migrant children is shrinking. From the perspective of migration characteristic, there are relatively significant pattern of age difference and gender difference for children who engage in migration. The proportion of inter-provincial long-distance migration has decreased in recent years. The migrant children maintain the tendency of decentralization in developed areas and big cities while it shows a centralized trend at the same time. From the perspective of family characteristic, the migrant children face the problem of incomplete family education and there is severe region difference. Meanwhile the proportion of migrant children with highly educated parents has increased. From the perspective of educational status, the educational opportunity for migrant children has been improved continuously, but the preschool education and the post-compulsory education still face serious challenges.

Keywords: Migrant Children Migration Characteristics Family Characteristics Educational Opportunity

The Perfection Path of Relief Legal System for Child Abuse in China *Yang Zhichao*(13)

Abstract: The existing relief legal system for child abuse in China is still insufficient. Relatively speaking, the good relief legal systems for child abuse has been established in United States, Canada and Taiwan area, including the investigation and assessment mechanisms for child abuse, the service and placement mechanisms for child protection, and the treatment and punishment mechanisms for abuser. In these countries and regions, the relief systems for child abuse has some common legal characteristics: the organic combination of interference administration and payment administration; the operability of procedural justice and relief; the limited intervention of public power into the field of family; and the legalization and practice of the idea on children's participation. These systems could provide beneficial inspirations to the construction of relief legal system for child abuse in China.

Keywords: Child Protection Relief System for Abuse Procedural Justice Social Organization Children's Participation Rights

The Risk Assessment of Juvenile Recidivism in Taiwan Area and Its Reference

..... *Jiang Yong & Zhang Hongwei*(23)

Abstract: In Mainland China, the problem of juvenile delinquency is serious, but it has not been alleviated significantly by the reduction of crime rate. On the contrary, the juvenile delinquency has manifested the tendencies of low age, violence and gang, and these features have prompted people to rethink the effectiveness of current crime prevention and correction system towards juveniles. Hence, it has also prompted the empirical study of the juveniles' personal risk. Through exploring the accuracy, speciality, and scientificness of the “Assessment Scale of Risk Regarding Juvenile Recidivism”, this article suggests that the Mainland area should strengthen the development of actuarial scales regarding the juveniles' personal risk and the study of influencing factors of juvenile delinquency; pay attention to the timeliness and regionality in personal risk assessment towards juveniles; strengthen the judicial institutions' innovation in research capability and resource sharing; and positively focus on the trend of

juvenile delinquency to realize the diversification of assessment scales.

Keywords: Taiwan Area Juvenile Personal Risk Assessment

Articles

Research on the Mechanism for the Generation and Governance of Urban Street Conflict

..... *Wei Chenglin & Qi Haibin (33)*

Abstract: The process of modernization is usually accompanied by political turbulence. The urban street violence is one of its prominent manifestations. The street violence is generated under the function of the boundary and opportunity mechanism. The expansion and shrinkage of governance boundary, the actors' experiences and the local administration and policy environment could all become the factors of street violence conflict. According to the significance and synergy of violence injury and the characteristics of action subject, the current street violence conflicts could be divided into four types: dispersed violence, speculative violence, threatening violence and expert violence. Based on the administrative preset goals and the types of violence, the government has adopted the classified and hierarchical governance mechanism. Meanwhile, the monitoring mechanism and the contact mechanism have been applied in the control of street violence. It is indicated the rise of urban technological governance. We could return the street violence conflict to the relationship and interaction among actors. Then we could understand its root cause profoundly and explore the stable mechanism of contemporary metropolis.

Keywords: Street Violence Conflict Generation and Type of Street Violence Classified Governance Technological Governance

Localistic Patronage, Spatio-temporal Constraints and the Migrant Workers' Mental Health

..... *Wang Jian (46)*

Abstract: Drawing lessons from the related theoretical resources of social network and using the statistical method of optimal propensity score matching, this paper systematically examines the casual mechanism regarding the influence of vertical localistic relationship within enterprise on the migrant workers' mental health. According to the finding, the localistic relationship could improve the migrant workers' mental health status significantly. When this kind of relationship has higher hierarchy and closer geographical basis, it could bring absolute advantage for the migrant workers' mental health. However, the mental advantage manifested by this traditional rural network is far less than new type of urban network, it's also constrained by the spatio-temporal conditions. In terms of migration time, the mental advantage brought by localistic patronage has the obvious characteristic of transiency, its effect would gradually weaken with the evolution of employment date. In terms of migration space, the effect brought by localistic patronage has the obvious characteristic of isolation, namely the mental advantage caused by the proximity of geographical space could only be manifested in the intra-provincial mobility.

Keywords: Localistic Patronage Spatio-temporal Constraints Migrant Workers' Mental Health Optimal Propensity Score Matching

The Analysis on Sources of Vocational School Students' Occupational Health and Safety Knowledge

Zhang Wangcheng, Chen Yuxi & Zhou Ling (57)

Abstract: Based on the survey data from "Love Save Pneumoconiosis Project", this paper tries to analyze the sources of vocational school students' knowledge regarding occupational health and safety. From the perspective of sources, for the vocational school students, self-learning through multiple channels is the main source to obtain the occupational health and safety knowledge; the second source is the related vocational school education, but its composition ratio is not large; the effect of internship experience is limited for the students to understand the related knowledge. From the perspective of correctness ratio, the effect of self-learning is very limited for the vocational school students to obtain the correct knowledge; while the vocational school education and internship experience are more conducive to the vocational school students to correctly grasp the relevant knowledge. In order to solve the problem of lacking occupational health and safety knowledge, the first choice is comprehensively promoting the construction of curriculum system for vocational health and safety in vocational school.

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety Vocational School Education Enterprise Training
Self-learning

The Development of Tourism Industry and the Disadvantaged Group's Opportunity for Social Mobility *Sun Beibei* (65)

Abstract: In recent years, the academia has paid high attention to the problems regarding the solidification of social class structure and the constraint of the disadvantaged group's social mobility. It is regarded that the main reason for this kind of solidification is the status of inequality in the fields of education, employment, etc. In fact, in the period of social transformation and development, the economic development especially the adjustment of economic structure is the more important mechanism for developing the bigger space of social mobility space and the opportunity for social mobility, especially in the areas where the economy is relatively underdeveloped but in the stage of development. Take the Fenghuang county in Hunan as atypical case, this paper tries to explore the influence of the development of emerging tourism industry in poor area on the disadvantaged group's opportunity for upward mobility. According to the findings, the development of the emerging tourism industry could bring about the expansion of service industry, provide the large amount of new employment positions for the disadvantaged group in poor areas, improve the disadvantaged group's distribution in employment and career structure, broaden the disadvantaged group's channel of social mobility in society, and increase the opportunity for short-distance social mobility or even the possibility of long-distance social mobility.

Keywords: Disadvantaged Group Tourism Industry Social Mobility

The Ontology of Ethnomethodology and Its Significance to Sociology *Li Huadou* (73)

Abstract: In the sociology circle of both the West and Mainland China, there has always existed great controversy over the explanation on the ontology of ethnomethodology. In the dimension of action-structure, Garfinkel's concept of "formal structure" and the extracted concept of "substructure" are the important improvements of the traditional concept of "reified structure", which has been recognized and absorbed by contemporary theories. However, in the more radical dimension of individual-society, currently there exists serious misunderstanding of this school. Regarding its theory of inter-subjectivity, the understanding of rules and the connotation of its core concept "member", this school upholds a radical position of individualism, which is diametrically opposed to mainstream sociology. From the perspective of origin, this position is the revision and evolution of Husserl's early idea of "solipsism". But this position of "anti-sociology" couldn't shake the status of mainstream sociology. Through the tension and balance with mainstream sociology, this position could prompt the mainstream sociology to keep alert of the risk in its own knowledge production. This is the real significance of its existence.

Keywords: Garfinkel Ethnomethodology Structure Individualism Mainstream Sociology

The Study on Thai International Students' Stereotypes about Chinese People

..... *Supawadee Sae-sue & Shan Yunming* (84)

Abstract: Based on the two-stages' investigation of Thai international students in Guangzhou area, this paper tries to examine the content, direction and intensity of their stereotypes about Chinese people, and explore the influences of such factors including the duration of stay in China, the level of Chinese proficiency, whether ethnic Chinese or not, and the degree of knowledge about Chinese culture, etc. According to the results, the Thai international students have both positive stereotypes and negative stereotypes about Chinese people. There are more positive stereotypes than negative stereotypes, and the intensity of positive stereotypes is higher than that of negative stereotypes. "Studiousness" is the most profound positive stereotype, and "vulgarity" is the most profound negative stereotype. Whether ethnic Chinese or not has significant correlations with positive stereotypes about Chinese people, and the degree of knowledge about Chinese culture has significant correlations with positive stereotypes and negative stereotypes. Finally, this paper tries to analyze the cause behind the stereotypes.

Keywords: Thai International Students Stereotypes Chinese People Ethnic Chinese

征订启事

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邮政编码：100029

电 话：010-59366555

电子邮箱：qikanzhengding@ssap.cn

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