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Commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the Start Publication of "Youth Studies"**Reminiscence and Expectation** *Xie Changkui*(1)**Recalling the Years in "Youth Studies"** *Shan Guangnai*(4)**Re-discussing Youth and Youth Studies: From Concept Change to Paradigm Shift**..... *Wu Xiaoying*(7)**Articles****The Heterogeneous Relationship between Income and Happiness Under Multiple Perspectives**..... *Wei Qingong*(12)

Abstract: Based on the related literature review and existed research results, this paper divides subjective well-being into two aspects, namely cognitive well-being and emotional well-being. According to the findings, for people with high income, the emotional well-being is not high, but the cognitive well-being is higher; while for people with low income, the satisfaction, emotional experience and life quality are obviously not high; the sense of gain and age play important roles as mediation and moderation between income and subjective well-being. The research results show that income increase wouldn't bring people higher general subjective well-being. However, it could alleviate negative emotion effectively, decrease passive life experience, and hence improve life quality. These findings could provide multiple perspectives and heterogeneous explanations to understand the differences regarding the relationship between happiness and income.

Keywords: Cognitive Well-being Emotional Well-being Income Heterogeneous Relationship Sense of Gain

The Care and Protection of "Children Whose Parents in Prison" from the Perspective of Children's Rights Standard *Wang Junjian & He Yanjie*(24)

Abstract: Based on track investigations of "Children Whose Parents in Prison" and related institutions for recent ten years, this paper finds out that the "children whose parents in prison" lack the right to subsistence, the right to being protected, the right to development, and the right to participation, as reflected in the following aspects: the responsibility subjects regarding custody and parenting are unclear; the social security and relief have loopholes; the children's education level and humanistic care are low; the children's autonomous selection and expression rights are restricted. We could realize the children's rights supplement with two approaches. One approach is constructing children's welfare system with coordinated development; the other approach is providing alternative, supportive, developmental and supplementary welfare services. Meanwhile, we could guarantee the realization of the rights regarding

“children whose parents in prison” through several actions patterns, including government dominance, institutional care, and relative rearing.

Keywords: “Children Whose Parents in Prison” Children’s Rights Standard Care and Protection

The Impact of Changes in Birth Cohort Size on School-age Children and Adolescents’ Malnutrition *Ma Yan*(37)

Abstract: Using the data of “China Health and Nutrition Survey” from 1989 to2011, this paper tries to explore the malnutrition conditions among school-age children and adolescents who are 6 – 18 years old. We conduct the exploration from two aspects, namely growth retardation and emaciation. According to the results, the changes in birth cohort size have significant impact on the probability of malnutrition among school-age children and adolescents. This impact has stage difference, especially in the growth stage of birth cohort size. For the school-age children and adolescents in larger birth cohort size, they tend to have higher probability of malnutrition. Meanwhile, the simulation analysis could further clarify this phenomenon, the birth cohort size could have corresponding increase effect or decrease effect on the probability of malnutrition among school-age children and adolescents. Regarding the emergence of birth cohort size effect, it results from the mismatch between total nutrition resources and the rhythm of natural population change. The formulation and implementation of public policy should focus on two objectives. One object is increasing the amount of social nutrition resources; the other object is avoiding large-scale vibration of birth population size caused by policy change. Then we could achieve the coordinated development between these two aspects.

Keywords: Changes in Birth Cohort Size School-age Children and Adolescents Malnutrition

Contemporary College Students’ Credit Consumption and the Risks of “Campus Loan” *Zhu Di*(49)

Abstract: Internet loan has entered into campus life. It could meet college students’ consumption demand. However, illegal loan, especially “campus loan”, have induced serious social problems. Using the data from “National University Students Survey”, this paper tries to conduct empirical analysis of college students’ credit consumption. According to the findings, 20% of college students had used loans or installment payments; the high-risk population regarding “campus loan” are mainly college students with poorer family background or weaker higher education background. For the students who study in higher vocational colleges or undergraduate colleges and the students with poorer or poorest academic performance, they are more likely to use loan platforms with high-risk and loan interest rates with high risk. For the college students from low-income families, they are more likely to use high-risk repayment method. The findings are of great significance for the working mechanism of consumerism, social inequality and student affairs in colleges and universities.

Keywords: College Students Consumption Credit Consumption Campus Loan Social Inequality

The Sociological Analysis of College Students’ Appearance Management *Gao Xiujuan*(60)

Abstract: Currently, “appearance level is justice” is a popular idea among youth group. Based on college

students' appearance management behavior and body concept, this paper tries to explain why appearance receives excessive attention in current society. Under the framework of body sociology, consumption society and gender studies, this paper illustrates the important meaning of appearance endowed by college students during the process of self-construction and responding to social requirements. According to the findings, the college students possess various trivial body management technologies, and they often adopt positive management way of body. The behaviors and topics regarding body management run through every aspect of college students' daily life. College students regard appearance as the necessary component of self-construction. Controlling body and modifying beautiful body become the necessary way of self-improvement and also the key point for shaping gender temperament. Meanwhile, the college students also respond to current or future social situation by the manipulation of appearance. Hence, for college students, the body has become an effective solution to face social requirements.

Keywords: Appearance Management Self Construction Social Situation

Social Representations of Urban and Rural Images Xiao Tong & Wu Zhihui(70)

Abstract: Based on the word association test, this paper analyzes 11052 words provided by 1842 college students, and hence tries to explore the social representations of urban and rural images. According to the results, the word association regarding urban and rural areas are characterized by family resemblance, status difference among members of the same category, and boundary ambiguity, and so on. From pre-qin period to modern times, the cultural connotations of urban and rural images have gradually lost, and the city and countryside have become the conceptions of simple administrative division. The rural area, which is alienated by economic value, is adhered to labels of "backwardness" and "poverty". The meaning system and symbolic system which could construct individual and community life begin to collapse. The subject perception covered by modernity in city further pushes interpersonal connection to alienation.

Keywords: Urban Areas Rural Areas Social Representation Prototype Category College Students

The Intergenerational Fight for Time in Square Dance Conflict Lu Xinxin(80)

Abstract: Based on the theoretical perspective from time sociology, this article analyzes one of the structural reasons for square dance conflict. According to the findings, the square dance conflict is fundamentally caused by different age groups' fight for the specific time. Due to the contradictory temporal demand between two sides and the nested and overlapped relationship between temporal structures, it is difficult to build up shared mechanism for action reference, hence the fight for time could evolve into interest conflict under the influence of external factors. The square dance conflict reflects the problems existed in Chinese society during the period of transformation, including the time scarcity, the flexible expansion of organizational time, and the inadequacy of nursing support system for children. Under this background, the youth group and older group's temporal structures are influenced by time stratification and time scarcity, which are connected with labor system and family system, and hence form the temporal power chain. In order to solve square dance conflict, we should not only coordinate the physical time; more importantly, we should also solve the social structural problems reflected by time.

Keywords: Square Dance Conflict Temporal Structure Temporal Power Temporal Demand

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