

A Quarterly Review of Social Reports and Research on Social Indicators, Social Trends, and the Quality-of-Life.
News Included of Working Group 6 on Social Indicators and Social Reporting of the International Sociological Association.
Newsletter of the International Society for Quality-of-Life Studies

A VOLUME ON DISPARITIES WITHIN AND AMONG NATIONS

In winter 2002, the book *Rich and Poor: Disparities, Perceptions, Concomitants*, edited by Wolfgang Glatzer, was published as the 15th volume of the Kluwer Social Indicators Research Series. As a contribution to the field of social reporting, the 16 articles written by authors coming from 14 countries reflect the international debate concerning the topics wealth and poverty, inequality and its perception, as well as the circumstances and socio-economic consequences of inequality. The book is based on contributions to a conference that was jointly organized by the International Sociological Association's (ISA) Working Group 6 "Social Indicators and Social Reporting" and the Social Science Research Centre Berlin and that took place in Berlin in October 2000.

Glatzer, Wolfgang (ed.), 2002: *Rich and Poor. Disparities, Perceptions, Concomitants*. Social Indicators Research Series, Vol. 15. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers (ISBN 1-4020-1012-5), Price: EUR 110.-.

In his introduction to the volume, the Working Group's chairman Wolfgang Glatzer emphasizes the role of Social Reporting for the explanation and enlightenment of poverty and wealth and its societal consequences in an increasingly global world. He stresses controversies in this field of research that are caused by differences in underlying theoretical concepts, their normative implications, and—leading forth from these—differences in empirical findings. He also emphasizes that empirical evidence for arguments and theories by means of social indicators research is the central concern of the book.

The first section of the book, named "Disparities between Rich and Poor," investigates objective structures of inequality in an intra-, as well as an international, per-

spective. It starts with a contribution by Richard J. Estes with the title "'Poverties' and Wealth: Competing Definitions and Alternative Approaches to Measurement." The author gives an overview of concepts and measures of poverty and wealth that is not only highly informative and interesting by itself, but in addition helps the reader to understand and classify the following parts of the book. Estes begins with a brief discussion of national accounting systems in the context of poverty and wealth analysis. He then describes definitions and uses of selected concepts of income poverty and wealth and illustrates their usefulness by giving empirical examples from international comparisons. Furthermore poverty concepts are discussed in the context of poverty's spatial distribution, its cyclical occurrence, and as a subjective phenomenon. Finally, he stresses the need for instruments that combine social, political and economic indicators to explain the various aspects of poverty and summarizes composite measures of poverty, wealth and social development.

The next chapter by Richard Hauser and Irene Becker with the title "Inequalities between Income and Wealth: The Case of Germany in 1998" presents a country specific empirical analysis based on a large-scale official dataset, the German Income and Consumption Survey. Comparing inequality measures for both income and wealth, it is shown that the degree of inequality found in the personal distribution of wealth is much higher than the inequality of personal incomes. The overall correlation between income and wealth is only medium, but there is a strong correlation between having a high income and being very wealthy. Examining which types of households are in high positions of the

Editor's Note: This issue of SINET is the first one since I took on the editorial responsibilities in February 1996 in which all of the entries are contributed by members of ISQOLS and/or ISA Working Group 6. My responsibility for this issue was precisely to put everything together and edit for as much consistency as possible. Thank-you to all contributors. This is your newsletter/quarterly publication for information on social indicators and quality-of-life studies. Please continue to send me materials that you think are of interest to our international research communities. K. Land

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SINET

Social Indicators Network News

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income and wealth distributions simultaneously, it is shown that it is single men and couples without children in particular that belong to that group. On the other hand, families with low earning levels as well as single parents have a particularly high risk to possess an under-average amount of wealth in addition to having a low income.

“Assessing Trends in Poverty in Australia” is the title of the next contribution, which was written by Stephen Horn and Peter Whiteford. The authors discuss different methods for calculating poverty measures as well as the trends for Australia that can be identified based on these measures. They point out that methodological differences which lead to a broad variety of empirical results and conclusions can be found in the literature - a fact that, in the authors’ opinion, does not add to the clarity of the debate on welfare policies. To address this problem they propose to apply different operationalizations of poverty in a single study in order to show the sensitivity of results for methodological choices and thus add transparency to the results of social reporting.

The following chapter by Krishna Mazumdar, “Divergence and Convergence of International Development: A Socio-economic Approach,” analyses inequality trends on the basis of aggregate data in a comparative international perspective. After describing the data and the methodology used, the results of different regression models, comparing an initial situation with the growth rates of different indicators, and therefore testing inter-country-convergence, are presented. The calculations are done for the entire sample as well as for different income groups. For the indicators infant survival rate, life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate and calorie intake, divergence is observed for the whole sample as well as for the low and the middle income groups. The presentation of descriptive statistics completes this approach.

The gap between rich and poor in the use of new technologies is the topic of the last chapter in the first section of the book. Volker G. Täube and Dominique Joye investigate the “Determinants of Internet Use in Switzerland.” Their database is the 1999 ISSP-module for Switzerland. Using correspondence- and linear regression analysis, they show that the immediate social network of a person - his or her partner’s education in particular - has an effect on this person’s orientations towards new technologies. Looking at other influences, income is more important than education, but age has the greatest impact, since young people are most interested in new technologies.

The second section of the book is about “Subjective Perceptions of Poverty and Wealth.” The research question to be answered throughout this section is how individuals regard and evaluate their economic situation and its changes over time. “Income and Satisfaction in Germany and Russia: A Comparison between Poor and Rich People” written by Peggy Schyns is the first contribution to this part of the book. On the basis of German and Russian panel data using structural equation modeling, effects of shifts in income on life- and income satisfaction are shown. Upward mobility in income leads to higher satisfaction with income and life, downward mobility has even stronger effects in the opposite direction. An important theoretical question in this context is whether income satisfaction affects the more comprehensive life satisfaction-as-a-whole or vice versa. In Germany, slightly stronger top-down effects from life satisfaction to income satisfaction were found, while in Russia bottom-up effects are distinctly stronger than in Germany.

Richard Devey and Valerie Møller show empirical evidence in “Closing the Gap between Rich and Poor in South Africa: Trends in Objective and Subjective Indicators of Quality of Life in the October Household Survey.” Poverty and unequal living conditions were some of the severe problems the new democracy in South Africa had to face in 1994. On the basis of household surveys from 1995 and 1998 the authors show distributions and changes for a great variety of indicators belonging to different life domains, with a particular focus on the situation of rich and poor people. The 1998 data already show improvements of living conditions, particularly with respect to poor people’s possibilities to access the country’s infrastructure. When additional data from 1993 are included, an enormous improvement in overall satisfaction accompanying the objective developments of the transformation process can be found, in particular for the poor South Africans.

“Subjective Poverty and Affluence in the Philippines” is the topic presented by Mahar Mangahas. The analysis draws on self-reported poverty in the context of other subjective indicators for the Philippines that are collected in quarterly surveys. A rather continuous

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time series ranging back until 1983 is presented, which shows a high level of self-reported poverty over the whole period of observation. Almost at all points of observation more than 50% of the population perceived their family to be poor and about 10% reported that their family experienced hunger at least once during the last three months.

Beginning with a review of research conducted on the relationship between income and subjective well being (SWB), Robert A. Cummins in his contribution "Subjective Well-being from Rich and Poor" presents results from a meta-analysis based on the literature in this field. The findings are consistent with assumptions implied by the homeostatic theory of well-being, proposing that the relationship between income and SWB is stronger among poor than among rich people. The absolute magnitude of the correlation is low, however, due to the more indirect effect of income. If someone has sufficient money to purchase required resources, it will be much easier to adapt to adverse circumstances. As a result, poorer persons are less happy than rich ones.

Richard A. Easterlin also reports on "The Income–Happiness Relationship," but he does so from a life cycle perspective. Constructing synthetic birth cohorts on the basis of repeated cross sectional surveys for the USA, happiness over a maximum of 24 years in the life span of the cohorts is observed. Although income increases during the life cycle, happiness does not change in the same way. An explanation is that material aspirations increase along with income, and thus the positive effects of a higher income on happiness are cancelled out.

The topic of the third section of the book is "Concomitant Circumstances of Socio-Economic Inequality." At first, Mourad Moulai-Hadj reports about "Intercontinental Disparities and Migration." The international social and economic disparities are considered to be among the main factors initiating international migration, because people hope to find better living conditions in richer countries. The author's focus is on the migration between Northern Africa and Europe. The situation there is characterized by a large number of migrants from all parts of Africa that stay in Algeria waiting for a chance to migrate to the European Union. Among the core motives for migration that are identified using qualitative interviews, are getting

out of poverty as well as finding secure living conditions and employment.

Farhad Hossain is the author of the contribution *Global Response to Poverty Alleviation: Challenges for Development NGOs in South Asia*. Due to the availability of funds there was an enormous growth of NGO initiatives. On the basis of social science theories, the academic discourse on the role of Non-governmental Organizations in providing aid to developing countries is exemplified by the situation in Bangladesh and Nepal.

The article *Economic Growth and Social Polarisation under Globalisation: Some Evidence from Sri Lanka* by Siri T. Hettige analyses the consequences of the economic liberalization in Sri Lanka over the last twenty years. The process has led to economic growth, but widened the gap between rich and poor parts of the population. Furthermore expanding the role of private institutions in providing goods like education or health care had the consequence, that public services in these fields were neglected.

Looking at European countries Steffen Mau examines attitudes towards welfare state policies. The topic is: *Welfare Burden and the Disapproval of Redistribution: Two Sides of the Same Coin?* Based on German and British ISSP data, group specific relations between the perception of high tax burdens and the attitude, that the government should reduce income differences are shown. A positive relation is reported for lower income classes and a negative one for persons with higher incomes. The middle income classes support redistribution even in the case of tax dissatisfaction.

The last article in this section of the book is authored by Joachim Vogel and has the title *Welfare Production, Poverty and Wealth: A Comparative and Longitudinal Perspective*. Using the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) and social surveys for Sweden, Norway and Finland, the author compares 15 EU member states in 1994 and supplements this analysis with a longitudinal perspective for the Swedish case. For the European comparisons he uses indicators for income inequality to analyze "welfare outcomes" for three different clusters of welfare states that are identified according to their different institutional configuration: the Nordic cluster, the Southern cluster and the Central European cluster.

Documenting the great variety of research

and actors in this field, this volume integrates articles from younger as well as well-known authors belonging to universities, national and international statistical organizations and commercial institutions, coming from industrialized as well as developing countries. Many facets of inequality are discussed, including a wide array of methodological and conceptual questions. The broad approach and the high standard of the articles included make this book an important contribution to the field of social reporting, which is of interest to the scientific community as well as the general public.

~Stefan Weick, ZUMA-Survey Research Center, Mannheim, Germany

Urban Quality Indicators

Bows Out

Our sister social indicator publication, *Urban Quality Indicators*, with its 26th issue, has ceased publication. Initiated by **Cy Yoakam** at Ann Arbor, Michigan, the newsletter published articles on social indicators of interest to students and practitioners in the urban community. For example the Summer 2002 issue included articles on the "Communities Movement and the future of community indicators" by **Drew O'Connor**, a critique of community indicators by **Chris Paterson**, a map (dear to the hearts of urbanologists) of the cultural aspects of Portland, Oregon, survey article of various indices of gentrification (especially measures of neighborhood unity), a list of the nation's ten worst commuting cities, notes on recent urban publications, and notes on recent data on immigrants, and other notes.

In addition to **Cy Yoakam**, who originated the publication, **Brook W. Snyder** served as associate editor, and there were two editors devoted to "critique:" **Maureen Hart** and **Chris Paterson**. There also were six contributors.

We regret to see the passing of this worthy contribution to urban social indicator interests.

~Abbott L. Ferriss

HEIGHTENING SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN MARKETING: THE CONCEPT OF QUALITY-OF-LIFE (QOL) IN MARKETING, --- PROPOSED ANTECEDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES ---

Dong-Jin Lee and M. Joseph Sirgy

We build on the program of research in Quality-of-Life (QOL) marketing by further conceptualizing and refining the conceptual domain of the core construct and by proposing a set of antecedents and consequences of that construct. QOL marketing is marketing practice designed to enhance the well being of customers while preserving the well being of the firm's other stakeholders. We refer to the dimension pertaining to the enhancement of customer well being as the *beneficence* component of QOL marketing, while the preservation of the well being of the firm's other stakeholders as the *non-maleficence* component.

We propose that the beneficence dimension of QOL marketing has a significant influence on developing customer trust and commitment. We also propose that the beneficent component is influenced by a set of factors including social consciousness, autotelic personality, moral relativism, caring attitude, and cognitive moral development. The non-maleficence

Table 1
Measuring the Construct of QOL Marketing

	Marketing beneficence	Marketing non-maleficence
The <u>customer's</u> perspective	Marketing efforts designed to maximize customer benefits in product acquisition, possession, consumption, maintenance, and disposition	Marketing efforts designed to minimize customer costs in product acquisition, possession, consumption, maintenance, and disposition
The <u>firm's</u> perspective	Marketing efforts designed to make market selection, product, price, distribution, and promotion decisions to enhance customers' well being	Marketing efforts designed to make market selection, product, price, distribution, and promotion decisions to preserve the well being of other stakeholders

component of QOL marketing is surmised to influence company goodwill in a positive manner. With respect to the antecedents of the non-maleficence component, we propose another set of factors including industry ethical climate, corporate moral standards, company long-term orientation, and moral idealism.

From a managerial perspective, we argue that QOL marketing could be implemented through personnel selection and training;

and establishing, updating, and enforcing the industry and company code of ethics. The following tables and figures schematically lay out designs, respectively, for (a) measuring the construct of QOL marketing, (b) defining the dimensions of QOL marketing from the customer's point of view, (c) defining the dimensions of QOL marketing from the firm's point of view, and describing possible antecedents and consequences of QOL marketing.

(Tables continued on next page.)

Table 2
Dimensions of QOL Marketing from the Customer's Point of View

Maximizing customers' benefits (marketing beneficence)	Benefits associated with the process of shopping and buying include: <input type="checkbox"/> Fun and <input type="checkbox"/> Excitement	Benefits associated from product preparation include: <input type="checkbox"/> Sense of mastery, <input type="checkbox"/> Leisure activity, and <input type="checkbox"/> Monetary savings.	Benefits derived from using the product include: <input type="checkbox"/> Significant functional or utilitarian value, <input type="checkbox"/> Significant symbolic value, and <input type="checkbox"/> significant aesthetic value.	Benefits of owning the product include: <input type="checkbox"/> Significant financial asset, <input type="checkbox"/> Significant financial investment, and <input type="checkbox"/> Status and prestige.	Benefits associated from servicing and repairing the product include: <input type="checkbox"/> Sense of mastery, <input type="checkbox"/> Leisure activity, <input type="checkbox"/> Monetary savings from extended use, and <input type="checkbox"/> Monetary savings from avoiding the cost of professional repair services.	Benefits associated with product disposal include: <input type="checkbox"/> Money from product sale <input type="checkbox"/> Self Esteem enhancement resulting from negotiating a good sale, and <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfaction of social needs related to product disposal <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfaction of moral needs related to environmental social responsibility.
Minimizing customers' costs (marketing non-maleficence)	Costs associated with the process of shopping and buying include: <input type="checkbox"/> Costs related to information acquisition, <input type="checkbox"/> Costs related to product accessibility, and <input type="checkbox"/> Costs related to transaction and delivery.	Costs of product preparation include: <input type="checkbox"/> Costs related to assembly, and <input type="checkbox"/> Costs related to training for use.	Costs of consuming the product include: <input type="checkbox"/> Costs related to functionality, <input type="checkbox"/> Costs related to non-functionality, and <input type="checkbox"/> Safety related costs	Costs of owning the product include: <input type="checkbox"/> Costs related to product depreciation, and <input type="checkbox"/> Costs related to product obsolescence	Costs of product maintenance include: <input type="checkbox"/> Costs related to servicing and repairs, and <input type="checkbox"/> Costs related to lost time spent on servicing and repairs.	Costs related to product disposition include: <input type="checkbox"/> Costs related to identifying sources of purchase or disposal, <input type="checkbox"/> Costs related to accessing buyer or source of disposal, and <input type="checkbox"/> Costs related to transaction and delivery to disposal site.

(Tables and figures continued from previous page.)

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR QUALITY-OF-LIFE STUDIES

The International Society for Quality-of-Life Studies (ISQOLS) was formed in the mid-1990s. The objectives of ISQOLS are: 1) to stimulate interdisciplinary research in quality-of-life (QOL) studies within the managerial (policy), behavioral, social, medical, and environmental sciences; 2) to provide an organization which all academic, business, nonprofit, and government researchers who are interested in QOL studies can coordinate their efforts to advance the knowledge base and to create positive social change; and 3) to encourage closer cooperation among scholars engaged in QOL research to develop better theory, methods, measures, and intervention programs. The year 2002 membership fees are US\$35 for regular members and \$25 for students or retired persons. Prof. M. JOSEPH SIRGY (Virginia Tech and State University) is Executive Director of ISQOLS. Anyone interested in knowing more about ISQOLS should contact Prof. Sirgy at the central office: International Society for Quality-of-Life Studies, Dept. of Marketing, Pamplin College of Business, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0236; tel.: 540-231-5110; fax: 540-231-3076; e-mail: sirgy@vt.edu. The Society's homepage on the Internet also can be accessed at <http://www.cob.vt.edu/market/isqols/>.

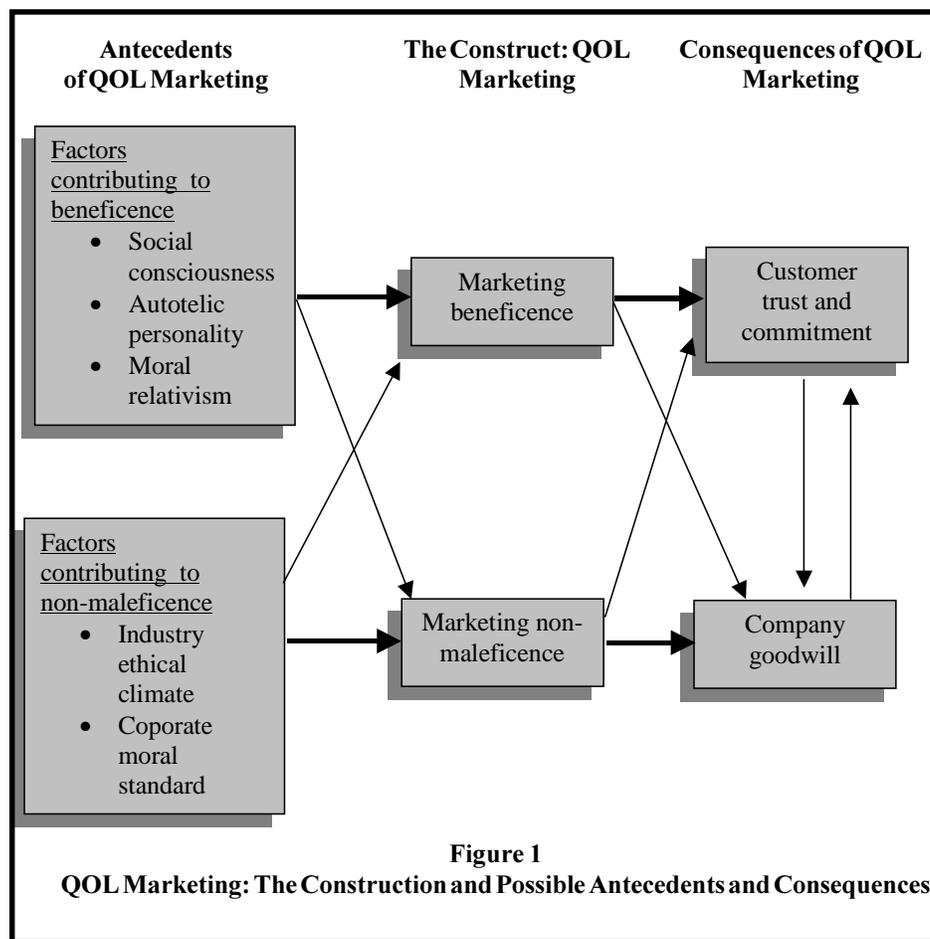


Table 3
Dimensions of QOL Marketing from the Firm's Point of View

	Market Selection Decisions	Product Decisions	Price Decisions	Distribution decisions	Promotion decisions
Enhancement of the Well Being of Customers (marketing beneficence)	Firm makes decisions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target consumers that can benefit most significantly from the product. 	Firm makes decisions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and develop products that can significantly enhance the quality of life of target consumers 	Firm makes decisions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price products affordability. 	Firm makes decisions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute products in channels of distribution to maximize accessibility to consumers. 	Firm makes decisions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in providing target consumers with quality and quantity information about product costs and benefits, and Engage in providing target consumers with quality and quantity information about how to use the product to derive maximum benefits and minimize health risks.
Preservation of the well Being of Other Stakeholders (marketing non-maleficence)	Firm makes decisions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid targeting consumers that are not likely to benefit significantly from the product. 	Firm makes decisions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and develop products that are safe to non-consuming publics, and Manufacture products in ways that minimize health and safety risks to employees. 	Firm makes decisions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid hurting stockholders, Minimize financial loss to distributors due to lower margins, Avoid hurting competition unfairly that be due to lower margins, Avoid hurting competition unfairly that be due predatory pricing, and Avoid hurting competition to the extent that business failure would result in significantly decreasing the quality of life in local communities. 	Firm makes decisions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize health and safety risks to logistics and transportation employees, and Minimize damage to local distributors, retailers, and community that may occur as a result of establishing the firm's own channel of distribution. 	Firm makes decisions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate non-consuming public about health and safety risks associated with consumption (assuming there are health and safety risk to certain non-consuming publics), and Communicate in a manner that does not reinforce negative stereotypes and materialism.

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WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS: 2002

POVERTY IS THE ENEMY

The World Bank has released its current edition of World Development Indicators. Poverty, it declares, is the enemy. Indicators of infant mortality, delivery attendance by a medically trained person, prevalence of child malnutrition, low mother's mass index, and total fertility rate—tell the poverty story. In addition, there are indicators showing the percentage below the national poverty line and below the international poverty line for each country.

The distribution of income has always been difficult to muster, but this World Bank report presents estimates for all but 37 of the 165 or so nations listed. Inequality of wages and income has been increasing even though some categories of workers (in the U. S., for example, blacks and women) have improved their take home pay. The lowest 10 percent of the income distribution command a share of how much income or consumption? For Sweden, it is 3.7 percent, for Japan, 4.8 percent, Denmark, 3.6 percent, India, 3.5 percent; China, 2.4 percent. The figures are missing for some of the African nations and some of the oil-rich Muslim countries. However, the Gini Index is displayed along with the distribution of income.

Six Major Parts

But poverty is not the only topic. The volume is divided into six major parts: world view, people, government, economy, states and markets, and global links. In each are arrayed columns of statistics for the countries of the world, and here and there, graphs showing trends and comparisons.

Planning, Goals, and Progress

Planners are setting goals. This is a major

move in teletext. Along with trends are drawn target lines reaching out to 2015. In some instances, as some of the accompanying graphs illustrate, goals are being met. The world has not been laggard over the past 20 to 40 years. Progress has been made. In a Foreword, James D. Wolfensohn, President, The World Bank Group, lists some of them:

“Over the past 40 years life expectancy at birth in developing countries has increased by 20 years—about as much as was achieved in all of human history before the middle of the twentieth century.

“Over the past 30 years adult illiteracy in the developing world has been cut nearly in half, from 47 percent to 25 percent.

“Over the past 20 years the number of people living on less than \$1 a day has fallen by 200 million, after rising steadily for 299 years.”

“Over the past 10 years average incomes in developing countries have risen by 20 percent.”

These advances have not come by chance, says Wolfensohn. They have through partnerships of developed countries with

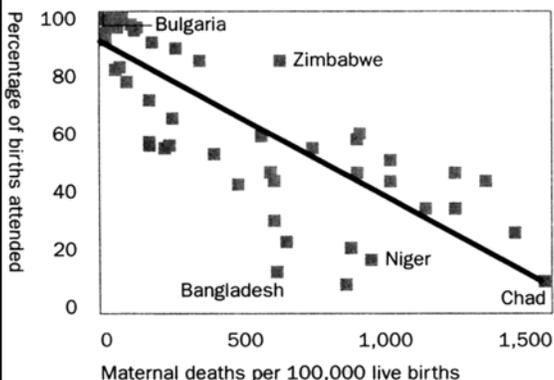
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Improve material health

Skilled health personnel reduce maternal deaths

Births attended by skilled health personnel, 1999, and maternal mortality ratio, 1995

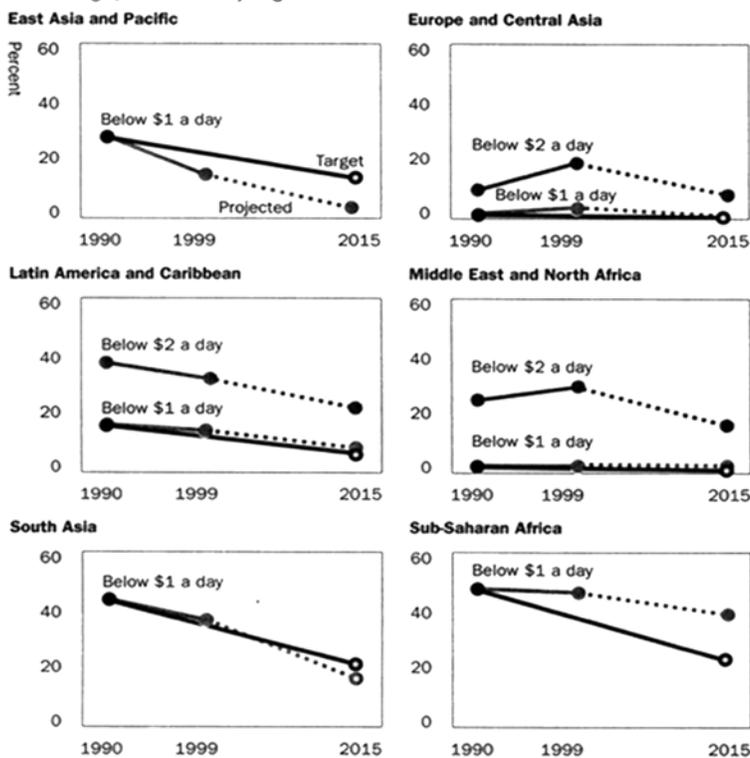


Source: WHO and UNICEF.

With sustained growth, many regions will achieve the goal

Population living below \$1 and \$2 a day

●—\$1 a day poverty rate ●—\$2 a day poverty rate
 ●—Average path to \$1 a day target



Source: World Bank staff estimates.

(Continued from previous page.)

their greater riches, international institutions, and civil society. Medical science, educational efforts, and economic development have worked with governmental forces, despite much corruption, to effect change for the better.

Millennium Development Goals

During the past decade, the U. N. has sponsored conferences where have evolved Millennium Development Goals. These are the frameworks for measuring progress. Eight of them are: 1, Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2, Achieve universal primary education; 3, Promote

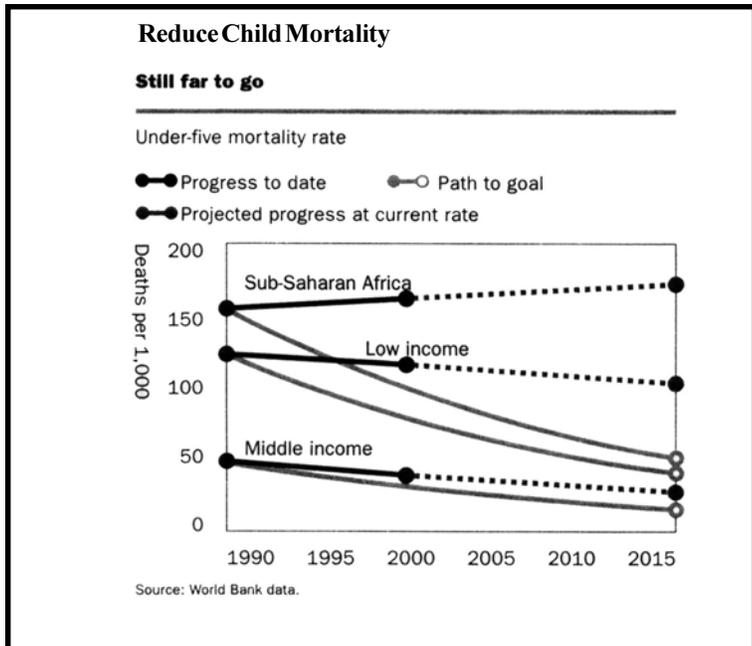
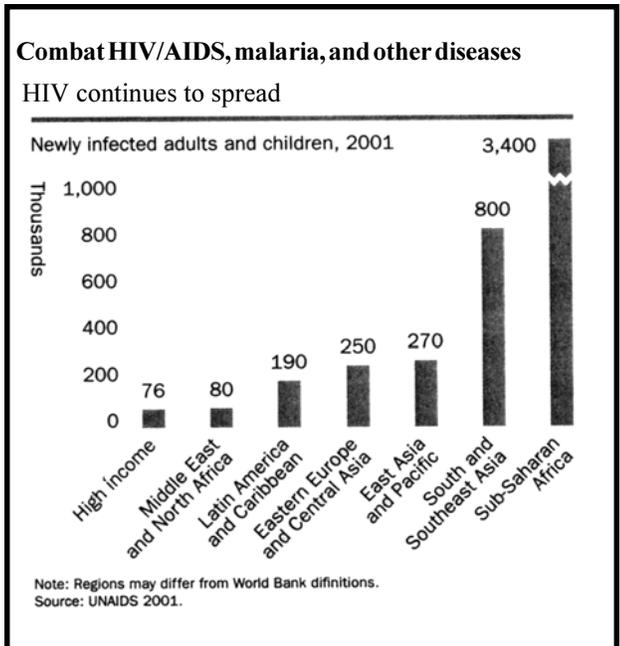
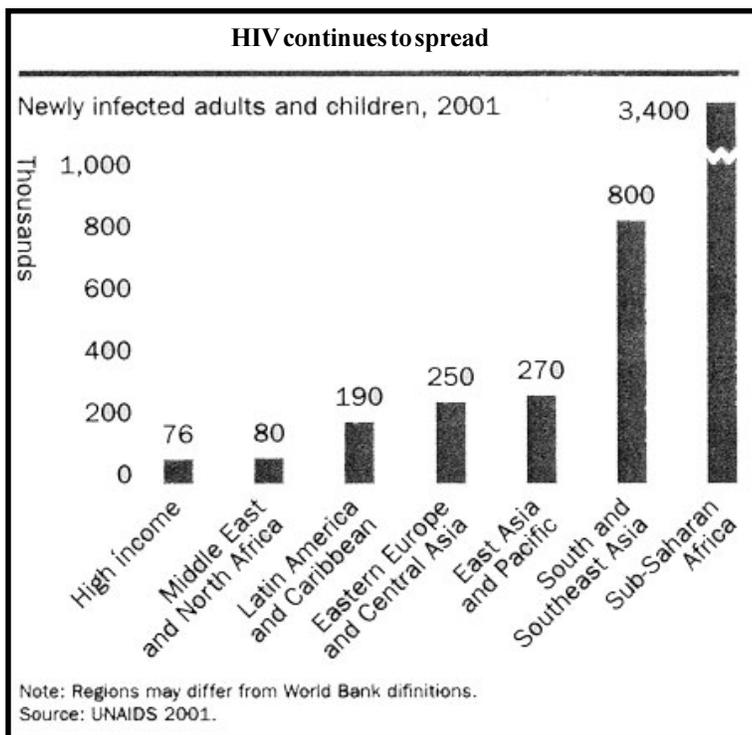
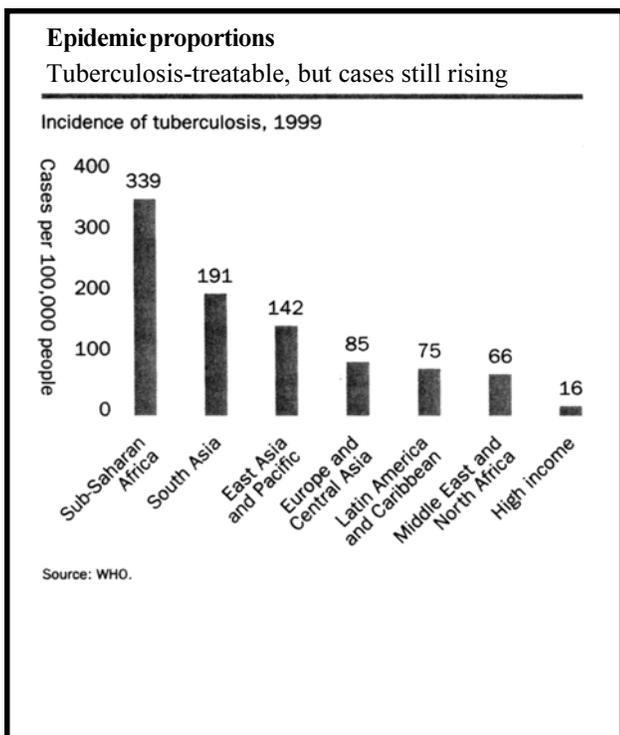
gender equality and empower women; 4, Reduce child mortality; 5, Improve maternal health; 6, Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; 7, Ensure environmental sustainability; and, 8, Develop a global partnership for development. The first seven goals concern poverty and human misery. The eighth goal sets global partnership as the means for achieving the first seven. For the eight goals, 18 targets have been set with the use of 48 indicators. Some of the accompanying charts illustrate this.

The Human Development Index, much touted in several previous reports, is nowhere to be found in this one.

One could dig endlessly in the report to find interesting applications of social indicators and quality of life measures. In the interests of international understanding it should be done. One needs, also, to find ways to improve both reporting by countries where no data are presented and the reliability of the numbers. Historians should take note of the changes that have occurred, by country, and inquire into what has been done to effect the change. Begin by looking at the indicators.

The volume is available for \$6.00 U. S. from World Bank Publications, P. O. Box 960, Herndon, VA 29172-0960; tel. 703 661 1580.

~Abbott L. Ferriss



LIFE SATISFACTION IN EUROPE

For thirty years, the Eurobarometer has tapped life satisfaction of member states of the European Union countries, now 15 in number. In 2001, it surveyed life satisfaction and a host of other attributes of the 13 countries applying for membership in the EU. The measure of the QOL shows wide variation both in the EU members and especially in the candidate countries.

European Commission, *Eurobarometer: Public Opinion in the European Union*, no. 56, Brussels: Directorate-General Press and Communication, April 2002 (Tel. 32.2 296.24.63.)

European Commission, *Eurobarometer: Public Opinion in the Candidate Countries*, ISSN 1683 5042, Brussels: Directorate-General Press and Communication, March 2002.

Satisfaction with life in the EU countries has generally been high, between 75 and 83 percent reporting "fairly" or "very" satisfied with life. Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden usually head the list of satisfied countries, while Poland, Greece and sometimes France score as less satisfied.

Satisfaction with life is quite different in the applicant countries. For the record these are Bulgaria, the southern part of Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Rumania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Turkey. Life satisfaction in Slovenia is 85 percent, the only country above the 83 percent average of the 15 EU countries. Bulgaria with 33 percent satisfied ranks lowest with Lithuania and Rumania next lowest at 40 percent satisfied. The rankings are shown on the accompanying graphs.

The survey in candidate countries found a direct link between life satisfaction and per capita Gross National Income. This also is reflected in the

Table 1.2a GNI per capita* vs. Life satisfaction

	GNI per capita*	% Satisfied + very satisfied
Cyprus	\$11,950	77
Slovenia	\$10,070	85
Malta	\$9,410	76
Czech Republic	\$4,920	74
Hungary	\$4,740	57
Poland	\$4,200	61
Slovakia	\$3,700	54
Estonia	\$3,410	50
Turkey	\$3,090	46
Lithuania	\$2,900	40
Latvia	\$2,860	55
Romania	\$1,670	40
Bulgaria	\$1,510	33

*Source: 2001 World Development Indicators database, World Bank, 7/16/01
 Figures in italics are the most recent estimates from 1998 or 1999.

ranking of countries in the average number of commodities owned, indicators of wealth. These commodities include the typical conveniences of the Western world: autos, dishwashers, mobile phones, and all the rest. The accompanying chart shows the ranking of average of the 14 commodities.

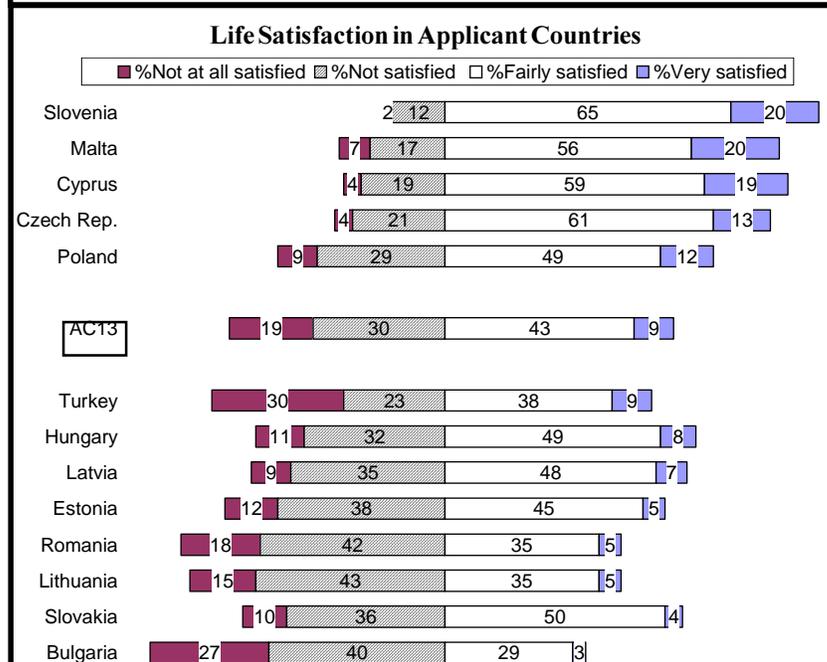
The survey of the 15 EU countries also includes opinion on support for the EU, its decision-making and policy issues, the enlargement questions, and the usual test of knowledge of the EU. The survey of the 13 candidate countries, however, includes a much wider array of interests: people's expectations for the year ahead, trust in institutions, use of media, attachment to nation and to Europe, cross-cultural contacts, information about and attitudes toward the EU, and others.

~Abbott L. Ferriss

(Tables continued on next page.)



Source: Survey no. 56.2-Fieldwork Oct-Nov 2001
 Standard Eurobarometer 56-Fig. 1.1b Percentage "don't know" not shown



Question: On the whole, how satisfied are you with your life in general? Would you say...? (Read out) ("Don't know" and "No answer" not shown)
 Source: Applicant Countries Eurobarometer 2001.1 October, 2001

Invitation to Participate in an International Seminar in Moscow on Change in Political and Social-Economic Aspects of Russian Citizens May 29-30, 2003

The seminar is organized by the Institute for Comparative Social Research (CESSI), University of Amsterdam (Netherlands), and the Institute for Social-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The aim of the seminar is to discuss changes in the political, social and social-economic aspects of Russians' life using

the materials of the "RUSSian Social-Economic Transition" (RUSSET) panel study which was conducted from 1993 until 1999 and contains questions going back to 1989. One can obtain the information about this study on the Web-site

<http://users.fmg.uva.nl/wsaris/>

The site contains the survey description, the questionnaires that were used in all 7 waves of the study, and the frequency tables for all questions that the respondents were asked.

In particular, the following aspects of the Russian citizens' life will be covered at the seminar:

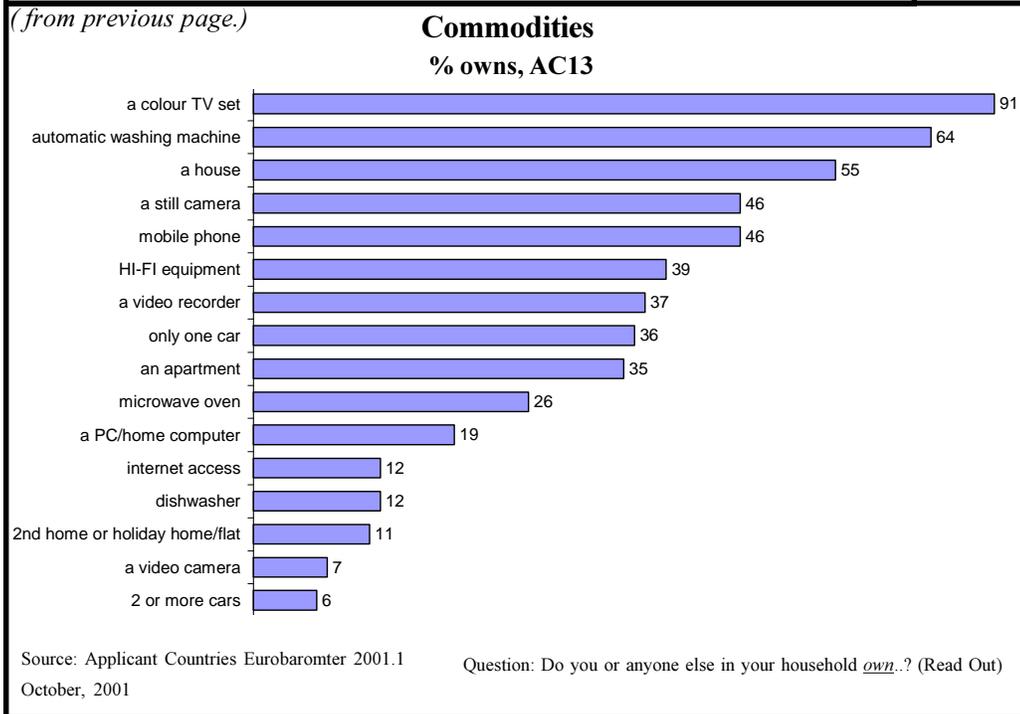
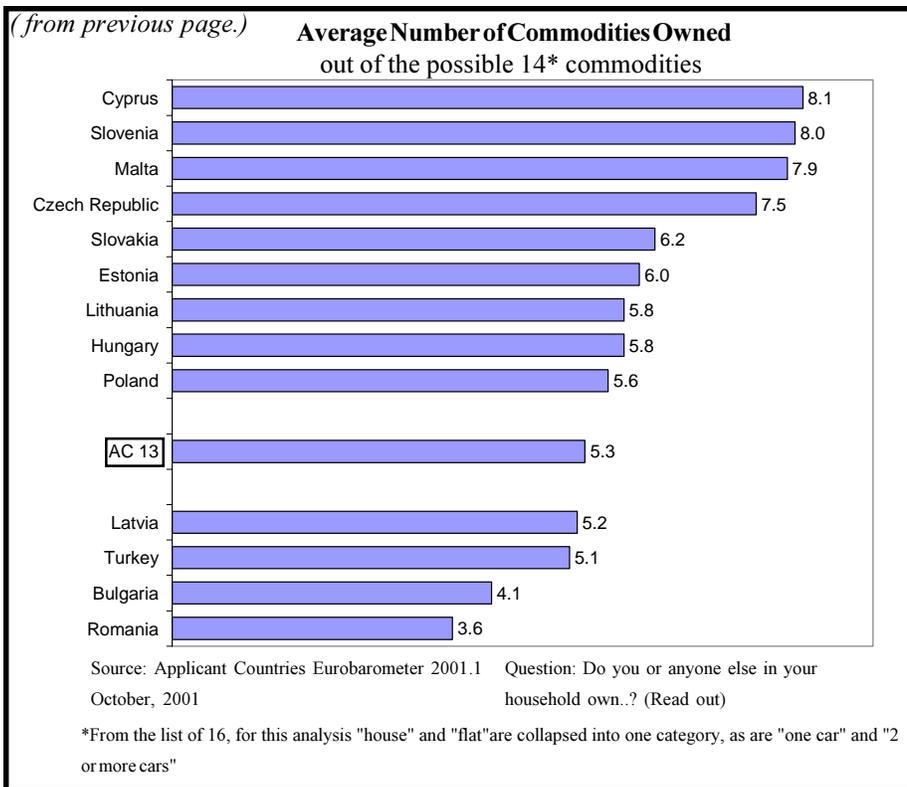
- √ Methodological aspects of measuring the changes in social sphere
- √ Changes of the political and social orientations
- √ Family relations
- √ Housing conditions
- √ Labor conditions
- √ Education
- √ Financial conditions
- √ Social background and career

Researchers who have used this data set or want to use this data set for their research are invited to participate in the conference.

Please send your requests to participate in the seminar to CESSI till the February 28th, 2003

By fax +7(095)209-55-71,

e-mail: cessi@cessi.ru,



The current information about the seminar is available on the web-site www.russet.ru

Please, mention in the request the following information:

1. Your contact information (how one can contact you);
2. Topic of the report;
3. Short thesis of the report (0,5-1 pages).

The full text of the report should be submitted by May 15, 2003.

Secretary of Organizing Committee: Alexandra Myzgina, 20/5 B.Dmitrovka Str., Moscow, 107031, Russia, The Institute for Comparative Social Research (CESSI), tel. +7(095)229-15-06, 209-55-19, fax +7 (095) 209-55-71, e-mail alexandra.myzgina@cessi.ru

Report on ISQOLS Activities and Recent Announcements

ELECTION RESULTS

ISQOLS Officers Ballot 2002-03

(those with more "yes" than "no" votes will be installed as officers)

		Yes	No	Abstain
President-Elect:	Richard Estes	30	0	10
Vice-President of Publications:	Dong-Jin Lee	26	0	14
	Heinz-Herbert Noll	23	1	16
Vice-President of Programs:	Don Rahtz	27	1	12
	Peggy Schyns	21	1	18
Vice-President of Publicity/Membership:	Joachim Vogel	22	1	17
	Valerie Moller	25	0	15
Vice-President of Professional Affairs:	Mark Peterson	18	0	22
	Michael Hagerty	26	0	14
Vice-President of Academic Affairs:	Aaron Ahuvia	24	0	16
	Joar Vitterso	20	1	19
Vice-President of Development:	Robin Widgery	22	1	17
	Madhu Angur	22	0	18
Vice-President of External Affairs:	Elaine Sherman	26	0	14
	Leon Schiffman	20	1	19
Vice-President of Finance	Robert Cummins	24	1	15
	Anna Lau	19	0	21

ISQOLS Board of Directors Ballot 2002-03

(those with more "yes" than "no" votes will be selected)

Board of Directors:		Yes	No	Abstain
	Mohammed Abdel-Ghany	17	1	22
	Aaron Ahuvia	18	1	21
	Madhu Angur	14	1	25
	Michael Anson	11	1	28
	Anne Balazs	16	1	23
	Jeroen Boelhouwer	14	1	25
	C. B. Claiborne	15	0	25
	Andrew Clark	21	0	19
	Robert Cummins	24	0	16
	Anne Dannerbeck	19	1	20
	Carol Diener	19	1	20
	Edward Diener	24	0	16
	William Disch	12	0	28
	Linda Duxbury	13	0	27
	Richard A. Easterlin	18	0	22
	David Efraty	14	0	26
	Richard Estes	22	0	18
	Abbott Ferriss	19	0	21
	Michael Frisch	14	0	26
	Patrice Flynn	14	0	26
	Wolfgang Glatzer	22	0	18
	Michael Hagerty	21	0	19
	Scott Huebner	15	0	25
	Carol Kaufman	15	0	25
	Ralph Kober	10	0	30
	Kenneth Land	24	0	16
	Anna L. D. Lau	19	0	21
	Lauren Leach	12	0	28
	Dong-Jin Lee	20	0	20
	Filomena Maggino	14	0	26
	Pierre McDonagh	10	0	30
	Lee Meadow	21	0	19
	Alex Michalos	24	1	15
	Valerie Moller	20	0	20
	David Moriarty	19	0	21
	Janet Neal	13	1	26
	Heinz-Herbert Noll	20	0	20
	Giampalo Nuvolati	12	0	28
	Mark Peterson	17	0	23
	Don Rahtz	20	0	19
	Josh Samli	18	1	21
	Willem Saris	15	0	25
	Leon Schiffman	17	0	23
	Peggy Schyns	20	0	20
	Andrew Sharpe	16	0	24
	Elaine Sherman	16	0	24
	Silvana D'Andrea Schifini	17	0	23
	Anusorn Singhapakdi	14	0	26
	M. Joseph Sirgy	26	0	14
	Ruut Veenhoven	21	0	19
	Muzaffer Uysal	15	0	25
	Joar Vitterso	17	0	23
	Joachim Vogel	19	0	21
	Dave Webb	10	0	30
	Robin Widgery	16	1	23
	George Zinkhan	12	1	27

2. New Book edited by Wolfgang Glatzer

A new book came out from Kluwer's Social Indicators Research Book Series. The volume title is "Rich and Poor: Disparities, Perceptions, Concomitants" edited by Wolfgang Glatzer (Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt am Main, Germany).

Brief description:

This book is concerned with the question of inequality - which points to a major structural problem in intra-national and inter-national respect. It covers the tension between the rich and poor in less developed countries as well as within richer countries in the process of globalization. The main topics are the scope of disparities between the rich and poor, people's perception of wealth and poverty, and the concomitants of inequality which shape this relationship and influence its socio-economic consequences. In the tradition of social reporting, the book brings together authors from 14 countries, documenting a broad range of the international inequality debate. The results are related to the trends of socio-economic development, to statistical problems of measuring inequality, and to socio-political problems of integrating society in the face of the challenge of dividing forces. The book is of interest for everybody who wants to understand the tensions of modern world.

To order this book, connect to the Kluwer Web site: www.wkap.nl

3. Call for Community QOL Papers for Special Journal Issue:

This is the deadline to submit papers for the special issue of Community Quality-of-Life we are putting together for the Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy (JARP). Also, we are trying to put together a book to be published by Kluwer Academic Publishers in its Social Indicators Research Book Series on "best" community QOL indicators systems. The deadline for chapter submission is also January 30th. Below are the call for papers/chapters for both the JRAP and the Kluwer volume. I am also attaching the call for papers if you want to print the formatted version of these. Do Rahtz, Dong-Jin Lee, and I are looking forward to receiving your papers and chapters soon. Remember, this opportunity is limited only to the participants of the 2002 Community QOL Indicators Conference. If you have any questions about this matter, please don't hesitate to contact me (Joe Sirgy) at sirgy@vt.edu.

a) Call for Papers for Special Issue of Community Quality-of-Life in the Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy (JRAP)

[Open only to all participants of ISQOLS Conference on Community Quality-of-Life Indicators]

Special Issue Focus: Issues in planning, developing, and using community quality-of-life indicators. Papers dealing with specific case studies of community quality-of-life indicators are not suitable for the special issue. Case studies may be suitable for the Kluwer volume (consult the Call for Papers for the Kluwer volume on community quality-of-life indicators case studies).

(Continued on next page.)

(Continued from previous page.)

Special Issue Editors: M. Joseph Sirgy (Virginia Tech), Don Rahtz (College of William and Mary), and Dong-Jin Lee (Yonsei University)

Submit to: M. Joseph Sirgy, 2025 Pamplin Hall, Department of Marketing, Pamplin College of Business, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061-0236, USA. Tel: 540.231.5110. Fax: 540.231.3076. E-mail: sirgy@vt.edu

Submission Guidelines:

- The paper should be typed in either Arial or Times Roman, font size 10-12 with a margin of 1 inch on all sides.
- The paper should be typed either 1½ or double-spaced.
- Paper length should not exceed 30 pages in total including references, tables, and figures.
- Reference style: American Psychological Association (APA) style is preferred.
- E-mail attachment is the preferred mode of submission. Submit paper electronically to sirgy@vt.edu.
- All submissions should be original and not previously published. The submitted paper should not be submitted simultaneously to other journals.

Guidelines for Paper Selection and Final Manuscript Preparation:

- Each paper will be subjected to a review by 2-3 referees who are experts in the field.
- The editors in consultation with the referees will make the final decision concerning acceptance or rejection.
- Notification of acceptance or rejection will be sent out by the end of May 2003. It is very likely that the editors will request changes to the accepted papers based on the reviewers' suggestions. These changes should be completed by the end of August 2003.

b) Call for Chapters

A Special Volume on Community Quality-of-Life Indicators will be published by Kluwer Academic Publishers (Social Indicators Research Book Series)

[Open only to all participants of ISQOLS Conference on Community Quality-of-Life Indicators]

Volume Focus: This volume will publish case studies of community quality-of-life

indicators. We are seeking excellent case studies that can be used by community planners as good examples or "prototypes" of community quality-of-life indicator systems. Papers dealing with theoretical issues in planning, developing, and using community quality-of-life indicators are not suitable for this volume. Instead, they should be sent for review and possible publication in the special issue of the Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy (JRAP). See Call for Papers for that special issue.

Volume Editors: M. Joseph Sirgy (Virginia Tech), Don Rahtz (College of William and Mary), and Dong-Jin Lee (Yonsei University)

Submit to: M. Joseph Sirgy, 2025 Pamplin Hall, Department of Marketing, Pamplin College of Business, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061-0236, USA. Tel: 540.231.5110. Fax: 540.231.3076. E-mail: sirgy@vt.edu

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These changes should be completed by the end of August 2003.

~ Dong-Jin Lee, ISQOLS Vice-President of Publications

A Bibliography on Social and Economic Development

Richard J. Estes has done us a favor by assembling a volume of bibliographical references, *Resources for Social and Economic Development: A Guide to the Scholarly Literature* (Philadelphia, PA: School of Social Work, University of Pennsylvania, 1998.)

The 175-page volume classifies contributions to the literature into three parts. Part I concerns social work, social welfare, and social and economic development. Part II includes studies in the theoretical traditions, models and paradigms of social and economic development. The section on models especially should interest social indicator and QOL researchers. Part III addresses comparative and international policy analyses. This section identifies the areas of applications, such as agriculture, culture, defense, education, energy, health, housing, human rights, population, religion, recreation, transportation, and other such topics.

RESOURCES FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



A Guide to the SCHOLARLY LITERATURE

Richard J. Estes

"In addition to this volume which identifies only formally published works, the editor has developed a parallel electronic site on the World Wide Web (WWW) to unpublished resources available from national governments and hundreds of international development organizations. The site, referred to as Praxis: Resources for Social and Economic Development, may be accessed at the following URL address: <http://caster.ssw.upenn.edu/~restes/praxis.html>."

~Abbott L. Ferriss

THE 2003 ISQOLS CONFERENCE AND WEB PAGE

Fifth International Society of Quality of Life Studies Conference
20 July to 24 July 2003

Conference Theme: Challenges for Quality of Life in the Contemporary World

Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University of Frankfurt/Main, Germany; Conference Chair: Prof. Wolfgang Glatzer

M. Joseph Sirgy, Executive Director of the International Society for Quality of Life Studies, has announced that the website location of the 2003 ISQOLS Conference World Wide Web Page is <http://www.qualityoflife-2003.de>. You also can get to the website by visiting ISQOLS homepage at <http://www.cob.vt.edu/market/isqols> and clicking on the 2003 Conference. The 2003 Conference Web Page contains information on details for submission of a paper for the conference, names and addresses of track chairs, and registration information. An electronic copy of the call for papers has been e-mailed to everyone on ISQOLS e-mail list. If you have not received your copy, please let Joe Sirgy know and he will send you one. If anyone would like to know more about the 2003 ISQOLS Conference, please communicate with Joe Sirgy (sirgy@vt.edu) or the contact person for the Frankfurt Organization Committee, Dr. Mathias Stoffregen (Stoffregen@soz.uni-frankfurt.de), or by post: Institut für Gesellschafts und Politikanalyse Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften, J. W. Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt am Main, Robert-Mayer-Strasse 5, D-60054, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Contact information for the Conference: Tel. ++49 69 798-23 531, Fax. ++49 69 798-28 026, e-mail: 2003@isqol.com.

SINET

Social Indicators Network News

Subscription Information

As a service to the world-wide social indicators community, SINET is issued quarterly (February, May, August, November). Subscribers and network participants are invited to report news of their social indicator activity, research, policy development, etc., to the Editor for publication. Deadlines are the 20th of the month prior to each issue.

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Duke University, Durham, NC 27708-0088, USA
E-mail: kland@soc.duke.edu
Telephone: 919-660-5615
Fax: 919-660-5623

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Archived issues are available for purchase. Please call or write for prices and details.

SINET

Social Indicators Network News

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