

中國市場轉型中個人社會地位取得的再探

Revisiting “Getting Ahead in Urban China” : Social Status Attainment in China’s Market Transition

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摘要

本研究目的在探討過去布勞鄧肯跨國分析，以及林南與邊燕傑模型中所爭論的中國工業化與市場轉型的議題(Blau and Duncan 1967; Lin and Bian 1991b)。為了修正過去的統計方法，本文改採結構方程式模型(Structural Equation Model)，解決過去路徑分析模型(Path Model)跨模型比較上的限制。

在代表性的研究基準點的選定部分，本研究選擇以美國與台灣兩國的數據，作為西方與東方工業化成功案例代表，提供中國地位取的模式比較的標竿。在跨年比較部分，本研究模型追溯至 40 年前的美國與 10 年前的中國，以得知兩方地位取得結構的轉變過程。

研究結果顯示，現今美國地位取得模型與 40 年前相比已有部分不同，但父親等先天因素的作用減弱之現象，大致與工業化理論預期狀態相符。

研究中跨國比較部分發現，在中國、台灣與美國布勞鄧肯模型之中，先天因素之影響力在統計意義上可視為等同。在中國部分，不同時期的林、邊模型顯示，父親單位與黨員等政治因素，對地位取得的影響力正逐漸減低。

Abstract

This article presents analyses of Blau & Duncan Models and Bian & Lin Status Attainment Models to feedback the arguments from Industrialization and Market Transformation in urban China. For Comparability, I use the methods of Structural Equation Model to improve the limit of path analysis.

For comprehending the Attainment Patterns in Urban China, I use American and Taiwan Data as the industrialized criterions, one presents Western world another is Asia. I compare China pattern like which one.

To enter arguments from the market transition, I use China Data of 1996 to present past situation. Doing so will help us understand changes in Urban China. Part in American I use the same way but to understanding of the structural transformation of American society.

I found (a) American Status Attainment Model is different from 40 years ago but weakening the role of innate factors is consistent with expectations of industrialism.

(b) Taiwan, the IV United States and China can be considered equivalent in Blau & Duncan Models. (c) The influence of Status Attainment from Father's work-units and party members are declining in urban china. These findings support the industrialism and the Market Transition Theory.