

**Social Indicators: An Annotated Bibliography on Trends,  
Sources and Development, 1960-1998**

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## Introduction

This annotated bibliography is the first product of a cooperative agreement between the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the North Central Regional Center for Rural Development (NCRCRD). The goal of this agreement is to examine and promote community and watershed indicators of environmental quality and social well-being. Our hope is that this product will help identify social indicators that will be of use to communities, government agents and others in locally-based initiatives to conserve, protect and enhance watershed and water quality.

Those involved in issues of water quality have increasingly come to realize that citizens need to lead in the protection of drinking water and other water resources. Through processes that will be explained below, social movements are forming around the United States to monitor water quality. Government agencies are using catchwords such as “partnership” and “participation” as key parts of their strategies for protecting the nation’s water. Local water quality associations should be the groups with which government works. Those who do the work with water quality are well versed in the literature regarding the environmental indicators that help to guide citizen action, government action and policy. However, they often know little about the social indicators that tell us about citizen organizations themselves. What are the key contextual issues in the formation of a water quality association? What kinds of activities are important to maintain the sustainability of the association? How do we know if the association is successful? Social indicators can help us answer these questions. They can help us understand why environmental organizations must consider issues of social justice, poverty, equity and civic participation within a particular community.

Although social indicators have been compiled since methods of computation became sophisticated enough to try to measure the human condition (some say as early as the 1600s)<sup>1</sup>, our review of social indicators dates back to 1960. It was in this year that the President’s Commission on National Goals submitted their report, *Goals for Americans*, to President Eisenhower (#34). This report, researched and written with private monies, provided a major overview of the status of Americans as they entered the 1960s and presented possibilities for moving beyond the problems of inequities in wealth and government services among ethnic and social groups. It called for more organized government efforts to track and respond to social developments in the United States.

Soon afterwards, government programs began debating how they might develop a social report that would mimic the economic reports on the state of the nation. Through the 1960s and 1970s, interest in being able to better collect and analyze data on social conditions grew in the bureaucracies of the U.S. and other governments. As the field developed, so did the number of areas where social indicators were deemed important. Community health and quality of life were added to the provision and availability of social services. Researchers began to link indicators of environmental quality and social indicators such as health.

This annotated bibliography is not intended to provide a comprehensive review of all social indicator sources produced during this 40-year span. We sought sources that would be of value to those interested in using indicators to help facilitate wise community management and development. The sources cited here should be useful in providing background resources on

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<sup>1</sup> See Horn, 1993, p. 2, (# 56).

social indicators, as well as tools and indicators for use in communities. With this in mind, we have listed the indicator categories in our annotations so that people interested in finding new ideas for indicators can use our product as a resource. We have strayed from the strictly defined social indicator literature to include some of the important literature about sustainable communities, healthy communities and healthy ecosystems (including humans)—although we focus on that body of literature that either explicitly deals with indicators of social well-being or the interaction between social well-being and ecosystem quality. We have also included annotations of web sites, both on social indicators and sustainable communities. We have divided the annotated bibliography into the following eight sections. These sections represent the major categories in the indicators literature.

- I. Theory—This section is designed for articles, books or other documents that explain the functions indicators are supposed to perform, how they are derived, the suppositions behind the development, and how indicators are used.
- II. Methods—This section includes articles regarding the techniques and approaches used to define, collect, compile and analyze indicators.
- III. Policy—The books, articles and reports included in this section deal with the policy behind the collection and analysis of indicators and the use of indicators for particular policy goals.
- IV. Compilations and Trends—A.) The national compilations of social indicators refer to articles, books or reports that show national trends, such as comparisons among nations, or even global regional comparisons. B.) The state-level compilations and trends track social indicator trends at the state or provincial level. C.) Sub-state refers to citations that concentrate on social indicators at the community, town, city, county or sub-state regional level.
- V. Quality of Life—There is a vast amount of material available on quality of life. This section includes both literature dealing with subjective well-being and literature that aims to develop more objective indicators of quality of life, such as health-related indicators or amount of leisure time available.
- VI. Standard of Living—Although there is a solid body of literature that attempts to accurately record levels of standard of living, we viewed most of that literature as outside the scope of this project. We have included a short section that expands the notion of standard of living being beyond simply an economic measure.
- VII. Other Annotated Bibliographies—In this section we list other bibliographies on social indicators or sustainability. Since our goal was to include at least a representation, along with the citations of bibliographies on quality of life and social indicators, we did not include all of the citations available on sustainability.
- VIII. Web Sites—The number of web sites devoted to social indicators and indicators of community health or sustainability are truly voluminous. We have included some of the most important resources, and annotations to help guide people who are looking for more information concerning these important issues. Recognizing that different web sites serve different purposes, we grouped the web sites under three categories: A) Community and Regional Indicators address locally-based indicators projects; B) National Level Indicators and Methods present indicators at the national level. They also include some discussion of methods for the collection and analysis of indicators; C) Other social indicator

bibliography sites contain links to other web resources that address social indicators, or indicators in general.

A number of the citations we list could fit into more than one category. For instance, Marie Hoff and John McNutt's edited compendium, *The Global Environmental Crisis: Implications for Social Welfare and Social Work* (1994, #10), is most important as a theoretical piece that relates the international global issues to social indicators of well-being. However, the examples given to ground the theory, such as Susan Dawson's chapter, "Navajo uranium workers and the environment: technological disaster survival strategies," also fit into the category of IV-C (sub-state compilations and trends), as they look at social indicators of well-being and coping strategies in relation to obvious environmental threat.

This annotated bibliography is mainly intended for U.S. audiences, although readers will find both domestic U.S. and international cases cited in each section. It is important to remember that during the 1970s and 1980s, the U.S. lagged behind Europe, international development agencies, and many developing countries in the production and development of social indicators. Much of the important work on the practice of participatory development and its measurement, particularly regarding issues of natural resources management, comes from developing countries. We have limited the number of international social indicator documents cited in this annotated bibliography to those cases that provide useful information to the target audience. In many cases, we have included a phrase or sentence in the annotation to explain its relevance to U.S. readers.

### **Some Reflections on Indicators**

Biderman documents (in Bauer 1966: chapter 2, #33) that the study of social statistics is not new. The Romans used numbers to track developments in government and politics. This interest in the workings of society was revitalized with the enlightenment and grew steadily through that era, helped along by the development of calculus by Descartes and Leibniz. The United States became the first nation to place the requirement of a regular national census in the Constitution itself (Bauer 1966: Introduction). Indeed, as early as the presidency of James Madison, in 1790, attempts were made to break down the census by categories for analysis. It was widely recognized that yearly statistical accounts should be incorporated into the Constitutionally-mandated presidential requirement to report annually on the state of the union. This requirement has grown to encompass a wide range of statistics produced by the administration for the purposes of reporting on different aspects of government and society. Most of these reports focus on budgetary or economic issues.

The Hoover Administration's Commission on *Social Trends in the United States*<sup>2</sup>, published in 1933, was the first attempt in the United States to systematically report on social trends, as opposed to budgetary, labor force or economic trends. With the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, interest developed in the systematic study of social indicators to meet societal goals. There was a clear interest in separating social indicators from economic indicators. As Bauer points out, the social indicators movement that emerged in the middle 1960s was interested in moving beyond the formulation by the Bureau of Health, Education and Welfare in *Economic*

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<sup>2</sup> United States President's Research Committee on Social Trends. 1933. *Recent Social Trends in the United States; Report of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends*. New York:McGraw-Hill Book Company, inc.

*Indicators and Health, Education and Welfare Trends.*<sup>3</sup> Issues of social welfare were seen as a necessary means of developing a safety net for the few who were left out of the economic growth of that era. Johnson's stated goal of building "the Great Society" stimulated an interest in understanding the state of society in a dynamic sense. Who gains, who loses, what are the disparities in society, and what are the secondary impacts of government initiatives like the space program? There needed to be a way to move beyond economic indicators. As stated by Richard Goodwin (in Bauer 1966, p. xii),

The Great Society looks beyond the prospects of abundance to the problems of abundance...The task of the Great Society is to ensure our people the environment, the capacities, and the social structures which will give them a meaningful chance to pursue their individual happiness...Thus the Great Society is concerned not with how much, but how good—not with the quantity of our goods but with the quality of our lives.

Through the 1960s and 1970s, research on social indicators increased. A vast literature on the methodology of indicators was developed. That methodology ranged from statistical formulations for analyzing survey and unobtrusive indicators (Horn 1993, #56, and Davis 1975; in Land and Spilerman 1976 #116) to Sheldon and Moore's "Monitoring social change in American society" (1968, #127). International efforts were also initiated to account for the social impacts of development, witnessed by the numerous reports in this document under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the various United Nations agencies. Through the 1970s, interest grew in accounting for subjective indicators (Strumpel 1974, #121). Social indicator practitioners assumed they should be analytical in nature, measured by researchers to feed back into policy, development or research endeavors at the institutional level.

Williams' *Honest Numbers and Democracy* (1998, #129) demonstrates the political nature of that movement. With the arrival of the Reagan administration in the 1980s, the amount of government support for social indicators research fell significantly. It was the era of trickle down economics and the belief that an increasingly liberalized market would lead to the greatest benefit for society.

Since the beginning of the 1990s, there has been growing interest in finding better ways of analyzing society's progress than through looking at the levels of GNP and GDP (see Henderson 1996, #5, and Clifford 1995, #167). By the late 1980s and early 1990s, the state of the environment and the future of economic prosperity were cause for concern. International conferences on environment (the Earth Summit of UNCED in 1992), population (the United Nations Conference on Population and Development in 1994), social welfare (the United Nations Social Summit in Copenhagen in 1995, and the UN Conference on Women and Development in Beijing in 1996), and climate change (in 1997) emphasized the need to consider environmental quality and social development together.

The global trend of devolution of government back to the municipal level led to the need to redevelop systems for monitoring development. That trend is most apparent in the Clinton Administration's Redefining Government initiative and the Government Performance Results

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<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. 1962. *Economic Indicators and Health, Education and Welfare Trends*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Act<sup>4</sup>. These initiatives required government agencies to justify their budgetary allocations. How could government actions be demonstrated to meet the societal goals of a healthy environment and social progress?

All of this has led to a new movement to look at indicators in a different way. While the social indicators movement of the 1960s and 1970s was intended for institutions and governments, the new indicators movement is additionally meant to be popular in nature. Using the new technologies of the internet and putting measurement strategies into less academic forms (for instance, easy-to-read workbooks), the goal is to empower citizens to conceive, design and implement projects to increase local sustainability. The new movement is about allowing citizens to carry out the job of monitoring progress (Flora et. al. 1999, #35; Green Mountain Institute 1997, #45; and Redefining Progress et al. 1997, #46). That movement includes both citizen activists and government initiatives. It is strongly related to the sustainable development movement and relates social justice to environmental quality. Social indicators become part of a holistic system for monitoring progress. While non-governmental organizations (such as Redefining Progress and the Green Mountain Institute) are core to the movement, so are government initiatives that count on citizen participation, such as the President's Commission for Sustainable Development<sup>5</sup> and the Environmental Protection Agency's Community-Based Environmental Protection initiative.

It is our hope that this annotated bibliography will provide a basis for those interested in improving social indicators of community health and sustainability. The field is vast. We have not captured everything in it, but we believe this overview provides a solid starting point for understanding what has already been documented on measuring social well-being.

### **Notes on the Collection of Sources**

We used several tools and search engines to develop this bibliography. First, keyword and title searches were done in the Iowa State University library "ICAT" system for books and reports under the words "social indicators," "quality of life" and "social measurement." A similar search was done in the University of Iowa library system, and one trip was made to the University of Iowa to find sources not available in the ISU library or through inter-library loan. In addition, searches for periodicals and smaller reports using the same key and title searches were conducted using the Social Science Citation Index, SocioFile, Social Sciences Abstracts, PAIS International (Public Affairs Information Service), and Anthropological Index Online: Anthropological Index to Current Periodicals in the Museum of Mankind Library (incorporating the former Royal Anthropological Institute Library). None of these citation indexes cover the period prior to 1970, so relevant journals, such as *Social Indicators Research*, *Journal of Development and Social Indicators*, *American Sociological Review* and *National Civic Review*, were scanned individually for articles on social indicators. In addition, sources on social indicators were pulled from department reports and publications in the Iowa State University Department of Sociology library. (That department was active in the first stage of the social indicators activity in the 1960s and 1970s.) For the web site review, we gathered information from web reviews and pertinent listserves on the subject of indicators, including those sources we considered useful. Web sites are somewhat of a "moving target," so we are sure to have missed some important sources. We hope that what we provide here is a good starting place.

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<sup>4</sup> See the links to explain both of these trends on the web, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/>

<sup>5</sup> See, for instance, President's Council on Sustainable Development, 1997 (#244).

We borrowed some annotations for journal articles directly from the indexing sources (for instance Sociological Abstracts)—in which case, we assign due credit to them in parentheses following the annotation. If the annotation or parts of the annotation is surrounded by quotes with no parenthetical assignment of credit, this means that we compiled the annotation from the executive summary, abstract or introduction of a paper or report. In most cases we wrote the annotations ourselves, catering the annotations to fit the goal of this project.

A note on the symbols: To help guide readers to the pertinence of the annotations to different subject areas under the broad topic of social indicators, we developed all of the acronyms placed in parentheses next to each citation except for the state codes. These indicate the relevance of a given citation. For example, the citation:

**180. Anderson, Victor. 1991. *Alternative Economic Indicators*. New York: Routledge. (105 pages). (AD, E, T, US)**

analyzes and develops social indicators per se (AD), focuses on social indicators in relationship to environment (E), reports national, regional, or local trends (T), and reports on U.S. national level indicators (US). When appropriate, the state postal code is included (e.g., MS for Mississippi) when the citation and annotation refers to that state. We have done this to help guide people reading this annotated bibliography with specific interests in mind.



## Key Symbols for Indicators

- AD — Analyzes and develops social indicators per se.
- E — Focuses on social indicators in relationship to environment
- P — Describes the rationale and policy of indicators
- T — Reports national, regional, or local trends
- US — U.S. national level indicators
- O — Non-U.S. national level indicators
- S — State or regional level indicators
- C — Community or local-level indicators

Standard Abbreviations for US States			
AL	Alabama	MT	Montana
AK	Alaska	NE	Nebraska
AZ	Arizona	NV	Nevada
AR	Arkansas	NH	New Hampshire
CA	California	NJ	New Jersey
CO	Colorado	NM	New Mexico
CT	Connecticut	NY	New York
DE	Delaware	NC	North Carolina
DC	District of Columbia	ND	North Dakota
FL	Florida	OH	Ohio
GA	Georgia	OK	Oklahoma
HI	Hawaii	OR	Oregon
ID	Idaho	PA	Pennsylvania
IL	Illinois	RI	Rhode Island
IN	Indiana	SC	South Carolina
IA	Iowa	SD	South Dakota
KS	Kansas	TN	Tennessee
KY	Kentucky	TX	Texas
LA	Louisiana	UT	Utah
ME	Maine	VT	Vermont
MD	Maryland	VA	Virginia
MA	Massachusetts	WA	Washington
MI	Michigan	WV	West Virginia
MN	Minnesota	WI	Wisconsin
MS	Mississippi	WY	Wyoming
MO	Missouri		

# Annotated Bibliography on Social Indicators

## I. Theory of Social Indicators

### 1998

1. Cobb, Clifford W. and Craig Rixford. 1998. **Lessons Learned from the History of Social Indicators. San Francisco: Redefining Progress. (36 pages).** <http://www.rprogress.org>. (E, AD)

This paper provides an important historical overview of the development of social indicators over the last two centuries. While focusing mostly on the United States, the paper draws on the history of social indicators as developed in European nations. The authors identify the mistakes made in the collection, analysis and interpretation of indicators. In the 12 lessons outlined at the end of the report, they emphasize that while indicators are important in developing creative solutions to social problems, they can and often have been misinterpreted, misused, and viewed as an end in themselves. By understanding how these mistakes have been made in the past, the authors hope that the newly emerging indicator movement will avoid them in the future.

### 1997

2. Bernard, James R. 1997. ***Frameworks for Categorizing and Organizing Environmental Indicators.* Montpelier, VT: Green Mountain Institute for Environmental Democracy. (29 pages).** <http://www.gmied.org/indhome.html>. (AD, E, C)

This book goes through a variety of frameworks for indicators of environmental quality. These range from the large system “pressure, state, response” frameworks of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World Bank and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which tend to list social indicators as a related but somewhat extraneous part of the system, to more localized frameworks such as the Minnesota Environmental Indicators Initiative (MEII), which places human activities in the center of a circular model of ecological interactions. The Sustainable Development Indicators Framework (Interagency Working Group on Sustainable Development Indicators, 1996) is also presented. This framework includes social indicators in consideration of sustainable development as follows: “social endowments”—such as family structure and total population; social process indicators—such as community group participation; and “social results,” including crime rate, population health, scholastic test scores (by economic group), child abuse and literacy rate. The summary states that it is important to consider the goals and objectives of the project in the development of indicators.

3. Van Dijk, Frans. 1997. ***Social Ties and Economic Performance.* Dordrecht: The Netherlands. (211 pages).** (AD, C, US)

This author argues for the inclusion of measurements of social ties (social capital) and related indicators, such as migration or measures of social cohesion, in models of economic performance. He uses standard mathematical economic analysis to show the importance of including these social indicators in economic analysis and planning.

## 1996

- 4. Azar, Christian, John Holmberg and Kristian Lindgren. 1996. "Methodological and Ideological Options Socio-ecological Indicators for Sustainability." *Ecological Economics*, 18: 89-112. (AD, E, O, C)**

This article provides a systematic framework of indicators for sustainability. The authors advocate an approach which stresses the societal activities that directly affect the environment and the use of resources by society. They assert that the desired goal is the construction of socio-ecological indicators that will give a warning signal for unsustainable exploitation of natural resources.

- 5. Henderson, Hazel. 1996. *Building a Win-Win World: Life Beyond Global Economic Warfare*. San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler Publishers. (398 pages). (AD, E, O)**

This book describes the tyranny of measuring social progress by only using indicators such as gross domestic product (GDP), and presents the emerging alternatives of social and environmental measurement as beginning to open up the development decision process. In the last two chapters, the author presents the problem of seeing and measuring the world only in terms of competitive markets. She describes the emerging paradigms that are developing new ways of indicating both environmental and social trends and how these paradigms are using this knowledge to democratize the development process by redefining wealth and progress.

## 1995

- 6. Flora, Cornelia Butler, Margaret Kroma and Alison Meares. 1995. *Indicators of Sustainability: Community and Gender*. Proceedings of the Indicators of Sustainability Conference and Workshop. SANREM Research Report No. 1-95. Cullowhee, NC: Center for PVO University Collaboration. (Pp. 81-94). (AD, E, C)**

This paper advocates using a systems approach in analyzing sustainability at the community level. The authors define community sustainability in terms of a high degree of health and well-being, economic security, participation in decision making, and maintenance of environmental (ecosystem) integrity for present and future generations of the community itself and surrounding communities. Communities and community development agents should identify and measure the various, broadly-defined resources available to the community as part of assessing development and sustainability. The term resources should be defined to include financial, natural, human and social resources. The authors emphasize the importance of focusing on the process of development and the extent to which social capital (networks of reciprocity) is enhanced or broken down through development initiatives. They criticize the conventional approach of measuring community development through accounting for physical resources only, and site several case studies that indicate women in particular depend on social capital. They emphasize the importance of building social infrastructure, specifically referring to the notion of "entrepreneurial social infrastructure" ("the diversity of symbols, mechanisms of resource mobilization, and quality of networks provided by social organization and interaction") as a key to sustainable development.

**7. Oropesa, R.S. 1995. "Consumer Possessions, Consumer Passions, and Subjective Well-being." *Sociological Forum* 10 (2): 215-244. (AD, C)**

According to the author's study of data collected in 1989 and 1990, the passion for new experiences in the marketplace is positively related to subjective well-being. However, the correlation between income and subjective well-being and the presumed importance of consumer markets for subjective well-being are not sustained by the evidence of research. There is some weak support for the hypothesis that the accumulation of different types of consumer goods positively affects subjective well-being. Also, as they age, people seem to find happiness and satisfaction with different types of consumer goods.

**8. Van Dieran, Wouter, ed. 1995. *Taking Nature into Account, Toward a Sustainable National Income: A Report of the Club of Rome*. New York: Copernicus. (332 pages). (AD, E, US)**

Based on the findings of the Club of Rome's (1972) *Limits to Growth*, this compendium aims at challenging the conventional GDP/GNP-based (gross domestic product/gross national product) notions of social progress. The chapters critically address the conventional approaches to measuring development, describe the sustainable development movement, and offer specific recommendations of how environmental components may be integrated into development thinking. Chapter 5 addresses the problems with the traditional national accounts system, and Chapters 9 and 10 address "Indicators for Measuring Welfare" and "The Role of Social Indicators" in the context of sustainable development.

**9. Waddell, Steve. 1995. "Lessons from the Healthy Cities Movement for Social Indicator Development." *Social Indicators Research* 34 (2): 213-235. (AD, E, P, S)**

The article investigates emerging developments of social indicators through the experience of a health planning initiative begun in 1986 under the coordination of the World Health Organization ([WHO] Europe). By 1993, 400 plus municipalities in first world countries had voluntarily committed themselves to participation. The author uses interviews and reviews of participant programs and materials, with significant reliance on material from Canada and the coordinating WHO office, to divide indicator development into political and technical components, stressing the former. He stresses nine principal conclusions relating to indicators' success: (1) three stages of indicator development are understanding, consensus and commitment; (2) indicators must be grounded in target population's reality; (3) indicators are historical artifacts; (4) programs must be in place that make indicator need apparent; (5) process is product; (6) new skills must be supplied; (7) indicators are client-driven; (8) good process protects indicators' integrity from inappropriate influence; and (9) quality is a culturally derived value defying aggregation. 29 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1995, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**1994**

**10. Hoff, Marie D. and John G. McNutt, eds. 1994. *The Global Environmental Crisis: Implications for Social Welfare and Social Work*. Brookfield, VT: Avebury/Ashgate Publishing Limited. (309 pages). (E, O, T, C, AZ, HI)**

This compilation of articles provides theoretical constructs and case studies to demonstrate that social welfare is impacted by environmental breakdowns and that environmental components must be included in our social indicators of well-being. In their introduction, the editors state that a theme running throughout the articles is what they define as an environmental crisis that impacts humans at all systemic levels. Human biological life is impacted by increased disease and interpersonal life is affected by environmental threats to normal human development. Relationships are impacted by the increased pace of life that has become part of the consumer society and community life is threatened by environmental collapse as the policies bringing us toward this collapse are breaking down the bonds that hold communities together. Conversely, policies that will begin to guide us away from the brink of environmental free fall will also help alleviate the problems cited above. Case studies look at Hawaii, the Navajo Nation and New Mexico, along with other sites. Bolan's article about Poland demonstrates the relationship between social well-being, water and air quality, and public perceptions about the environment. Authors and articles included in this compilation are as follows:

Hoff, Marie D., "Environmental foundations of social welfare: theoretical resources."

McNutt, John G., "Social welfare policy and the environmental crisis: it's time to rethink our traditional models."

Rogge, Mary E., "Environmental injustice: social welfare and toxic waste."

Tester, Frank James, "In an age of ecology: limits to voluntarism and traditional theory in social work practice."

Matsuoka, Jon K. and Davianna Pomaika'I McGregor, "Endangered culture: Hawaiians, nature and economic development."

Bolan, Richard S., "Environmental quality and social welfare in Poland."

Dawson, Susan E., "Navajo uranium workers and the environment: technological disaster survival strategies."

Silver, Paula T., "Occupational disease and the disadvantaged worker: a mandate for social work."

Lovell, Madeline L. and Douglas L. Johnson, "The environmental crisis and direct social work practice."

Kauffman, Stephen E., "Citizen participation in environmental decisions: policy, reality, and considerations for community organizing."

Shubert, Jan Gallagher, "Case studies in community organizing around environmental threats."

Rogge, Mary E., "Field education for environmental hazards: expanding the *person-in-environment* perspective."

Kauffman, Stephen E., Carolyn Ambler Walter, Jan Nissly and Jean Walker, "Putting the environment into the *human behavior and the social environment* curriculum."

McNutt, John G. and Marie D. Hoff, "Conclusion: dilemmas and challenges for the future of social welfare and social work."

## **1989**

### **11. The Caracas Report on Alternative Development. 1989. *Redefining Wealth and Progress: New Ways to Measure Economic, Social and Environmental Change*. New York: The Bootstrap Press. (97 pages). (AD, E, O)**

Based on a conference held as part of The Other Economic Summit, this compendium of short pieces about measuring social change looks at statistical, theoretical and methodological approaches to moving beyond traditional economic measures of well-being. Specific focuses are on the use of environmental changes to indicate economic vitality and on the development of better indices of social welfare. Authors and articles included in this report are as follows:

Haq, Mahbub ul, "People in development."

Bustelo, Eduardo, "Reflections on a universal synthesis indicator of social welfare."

Henderson, Hazel, "Moving beyond economism: new indicators for culturally specific, sustainable development."

Sainz, Pedro, "An index of social welfare."

Ghai, Dharam, "Some notes on indicators of social welfare."

Bracho, Frank., "Towards more effective development indicators."

Savane, Landing, "Brief comments on the issue of more effective development indicators."

Thais, Luis, "Reflections on an alternative development indicator."

Greising, Gabriel Bidegain, "Social development indicators: instruments for public decision-making."

Roxas, Sixto K., "More effective development indicators."

R. Gustavo Salas, "Authentic social change and development indicators."

Max-Neef, Manfred A., "The context for construction of better development indicators."

Desai, Meghnad, "Potential life time (PLT): a proposal for an index of social welfare."

Ferenandez, Antonio Jose, "Comments on statistical requirements for the development of a welfare index."

Angulo de Rodriguez, Nancy, "The index of social welfare of a developing country."

Rong-Lin, Zhu, "Defining an index of social welfare."

Anderson, Victor, "Alternative economic indicators."

Peréz, Carlos Andrés, "Approach to an index of social welfare."

## **1984**

### **12. Archer, Sarah Ellen, Carole D. Kelly and Sally Ann Bisch. 1984. "Social Indicators."**

**Pp. 118-140 in *Implementing Change in Communities: A Collaborative Process.***

**Edited by Sarah Ellen Archer. St. Louis, KS: The C.V. Mosby Company. (AD, C)**

This chapter describes the background and development of social indicators and the social indicators movement. It stresses the importance of grounding all social indicators in theory that is congruent with the conceptual framework of the changes they seek to bring about. Several definitions and a number of characteristics of social indicators and indices are described. The chapter describes a systems model of community planning and evaluation process that uses social indicators and indices as major input into the process. It concludes with a Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) as an example.

### **13. Carr-Hill, Roy A. 1984. "The Political Choice of Social Indicators." *Quality and Quantity* 18 (2): 173-191. (AD, S, C, US)**

This review analyzes the ideas and purposes of the social indicators movement. This movement was part of the general trend toward quantification of social problems. It was influenced by attempts to imitate national income accounting based on the assumption that academic critics of public policy could use the information generated and based on the development of social and sociopsychological surveys of quality of life. The possibility of socialist statistics is explored. Stress is given to the need to avoid anti-quantification biases, while recognizing the ideological elements in the definition, collection and measurement of important data series. The author points out that measurement and statistical work are not politically, socially or theoretically autonomous activities. There is a need to carry out these activities on the human level and to organize them around possibilities of change. Possible problems of aggregation are outlined, and a set of basic needs around which social indicators could be organized is proposed. 18 References. (Copyright 1984, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**14. Dobrianov, Velichko. 1984. Social Indicators and Social Management. *Social Indicators Research* 14 (3): 313-331. (AD)**

The social indicators movement, which has attained worldwide significance, is based on awareness of the increasing necessity for conscious regulation of social processes and the successful use of the social sciences. Both of these processes depend on the character of a country's social order and its conception of the nature and functions of science and of social indicators. Irrespective of international differences and different philosophical and sociological paradigms, many common problems exist. Two of these are addressed: (1) the definition of the concept of "system of social indicators," and the "unity of objective and subjective indicators"; and (2) the definition of the conditions for the most effective involvement in the purposeful regulation of social processes. 30 References. (Copyright 1984, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**1983**

**15. Kutta, Fratisek, Michal Illner. 1983. "System of Social Indicators and Elaboration of the Information Basis for Social Planning and Forecasting." *Sociologicky-Casopis* 19 (6): 601-609. (AD, T, O)**

Within the system of indicators, a dichotomy exists between the well-developed system of technical and economic indicators and the less highly-developed system of social indicators, leading to an unsatisfactory level of planned control for Czechoslovak social development. Systems of social indicators must be constructed for use with information systems to provide analytical, diagnostic, feedback and prognostic information. 18 References. (Copyright 1984, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**16. Land, Kenneth C. 1983. "Social Indicators." *Annual Review of Sociology* 9: 1-26. (AD, US)**

This paper (Chapter 1 in the 1983 *Annual Review of Sociology*) looks at the development of social indicators from the 1960s through the 1980s. Social indicators developed out of the attempt of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to assess the efforts of the space program on U.S. society. It points out the inadequacy of existing measures of second-order effects beyond the program's stated objectives and the technological consequences that generated efforts to develop social indicators as a basis for social policy. Economic indicators such as gross national product were found to be inadequate for measuring the quality of life. Alternative approaches include normative welfare indicators, satisfaction indicators and descriptive indicators. Two theoretical foundations for their use have been developed: 1) extensions of policy analysis and microeconomics, and 2) social reporting. These should not be viewed as opposites, but as reflecting different perspectives. The sociological perspective expressed by the social reporting approach has given rise to such methods as replication and longitudinal data series, analytical studies of change, and formal models of change. Current research programs include the development of social accounting systems, the clarification of conceptual and methodological issues, and social forecasting. 118 References. W. H. Stoddard (Copyright 1984, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)



**17. Mangahas, Mahar. 1983. "Measurement of Poverty and Equity: Some ASEAN Social Indicators Experience." *Social Indicators Research* 13 (3): 253-279. (AD, T, O)**

The author suggests that improvements in measurements of poverty and equity can take several forms in ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries. First, he recommends that poverty lines should be officially adopted, such as a poverty threshold of \$300 and a subsistence threshold of \$150 (per capita per year, 'Kravis' dollars, mid-1970s). Second, target distributive groups should be identified so new indicators, such as a proposed index of ethnic imbalance in Malaysia, could then be designed where needed. Third, quick-response well-being surveys, such as the "social weather station experiment" in the Philippines, could help in both the technical and social understanding of the state of equity. 6 Tables, 2 Figures, 30 References. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) While dealing with Asia, this provides an outline for the measurement of poverty and distribution of wealth where standard federal measures do not appear to fit.

**1982**

**18. Bestuzhey, L. and Igor Vasilevich. 1982. *Social Indicators of the Way of Life of Society: Comparative Study*. International Sociological Association. (AD, CSI, C)**

This comparative analysis of 53 works on social indicators systems reveals the two most effective approaches to the systematization of way of life indicators. These are a compact approach (blocks of indicators: labor, home life, education and culture, social life, and standard of living), and an elaborated approach (blocks obtained by disaggregation of those named above). The most effective types of indicators are simple and use percentages, averages and correlations. However they should also measure the relative dynamic balance in a given social structure, employ normative observations, and observe cohorts within a given social structure. Use of these approaches and indicator types makes way of life social indicators systems more provocative for social forecasting, planning and control.

**19. Kiuranov, Chaydar. 1982. *Social Indicators as an Instrument of Social Change*. International Sociological Association. (AD)**

Social indicators are always indicators of certain inequalities. Under given social circumstances, inequalities increase tension to a degree that requires social change. But the character of social change, its meaning, and its philosophy depend on the character, depth, and acuteness of the social problems this change is to resolve. Three aspects of social indicators are discussed: (1) methodological, (2) cognitive and (3) social change.

**1981**

**20. Johnston, Denis F. and Michael J. Carley. 1981. "Social Measurement and Social Indicators." *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 453: 237-253. (AD)**

Social measurements are differentiated from social indicators by their ultimate objectives, even though both are interdependent in social evaluation and explanation. While social measurement tries to obtain reliable quantitative data on social phenomena for a variety of interests and purposes, social indicators present evidence more closely related to problems of human well-

being. Three problem areas in developing social indicators are identified: (1) technical problems related to social measurement; (2) sociopolitical problems (e.g., ideological biases in problem definition, data presentation and interpretation); and (3) communication problems that impede the effective presentation of information to policymakers and the general public. (Copyright 1983, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**21. Juster Thomas F. and Kenneth C. Land, eds. 1981. *Social Accounting Systems: Essays on the State of the Art*. New York: Academic Press. (479 pages). (AD)**

The essays in this volume evaluate the conceptual and empirical foundations of demographic and time-based accounting systems at the national and regional levels. The strengths and limitations of various accounting systems are also described. The essays attempt to develop a research agenda for social accounting systems and formulate recommendations for actions to be taken to achieve the objectives of the research agenda.

**22. Smith, Tom W. 1981. "Social Indicators: A Review Essay." *Journal of Social History* 14 (14): 739-747. (AD, US)**

This book reviews attempts in the last two decades to develop quantitative social indicators for use in assessing, forecasting and coping with social conditions and problems. While the concept of social indicators has generated substantial interest among government agencies and officials as a feasible means of obtaining real social knowledge, the problem of developing reliable indexes remains sizeable. Social indicators have been used most successfully in social monitoring and social reporting. Other proposed functions of indicators, as in the areas of social engineering, program evaluation, social accounting and goal setting, have not been effectively achieved. Present efforts to use social indicators in the fields of demography and health care provision are described. D. Dunseath (Copyright 1983, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**1980**

**23. Batygin, G. S. and Shchelkin, A. G. 1980. *The Social Indicators Movement: Problems and Contradictions. Sotsiologicheskie Issledovaniya* 7 (1): 155-164. (AD, O)**

Current bourgeois sociology is interested in macromodels of organization and management. Talcott Parsons's long dominant model of structural functionalism, which assesses that society should strive for social order, is now giving way to various cybernetic-informational approaches, which try to understand social systems and structures through use of mathematics analysis, as through statistics. Such American socioeconomic concepts as gross national product, technological assessment, and indices for individual status, individual equality, education, economic growth, development of science and technology, agriculture, and quality of life are discussed. The pitfall of the social indicators movement is that it tries to correct deficiencies in the capitalistic system through ever more highly refined statistical methodology, while ignoring the basic inequities inherent in the capitalist mode of production. (Copyright 1980, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**24. Hsiao,-Hsin-huang-Michael. 1980. "Social Indicators and Quality of Life: A Critical Review." *National Taiwan University Journal of Sociology* 14 (Nov): 57-80. (AD, O)**

The author assesses the development of the social indicators movement to be a rebellion against the exclusive use of economic indicators to measure social progress. He reviews the development of social indicators and discusses related legislative proposals, government policies, and critical works. He makes reference to the U.S. government publication *Social Indicators*, which provides findings of longitudinal research on major social life areas. Reviews volumes for 1973 and 1976. A social indicators movement started in Taiwan with the publication of the annual *Social Welfare Indicators*. One important weakness of indicators in both the U.S. and Taiwan is that they do not measure well the subjective dimensions of quality-of-life perceptions. 56 References. D. Dunseath (Copyright 1984, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**25. Mills, Cadman Atta. 1980. *On Social Indicators and Development*. HSDRGPID-33/UNUP-147. Tokyo: United Nations University. (37 pages). (AD, O, C)**

This report draws on the theory of social indicators to consider new ways of measuring development (with particular relevance for Africa). While not directly related to the measurement of social progress in the U.S., the report develops a rationale for the development and analysis of indicators that is rooted in increasing productivity of labor and local empowerment. Indicators of progress include the degree of trans-national control over the production process, measured in the number of trans-nationally controlled enterprises as a percentage of total production or domestic output, and the percentage of value-added manufacturing as a percentage of the gross output of the manufacturing sector. Other indicator categories covered are: 1) democratization of the process of production—the degree to which there is worker participation in production sector decision making, for instance, and 2) increasing the productivity of labor in the process of production, measured by the evolution of output-per-person with the total potentially active population as the denominator. A third chapter describes the use of indicators in development planning.

**1979**

**26. Bestuzhey, L. and Igor Vasilevich. 1979. *Systems of Social Indicators: Theory and Practice*. *Sotsiologicheskies Issledovaniya* 6 (1): 78-84. (AD, O)**

During recent years, the former USSR and other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance have sought to raise the scientific basis of economic planning through construction of an adequate system of social indicators. This book presents an overview of reports on the usefulness of social indicators delivered at the Ninth International Congress of Sociology at Uppsala, Sweden.

**1976**

**27. DeMarzo, Robert Salvatore. 1976. *Subjective Social Indicators: A Theoretical and Conceptual Exploration into Human Well-being*. Unpublished Masters Thesis. Iowa State University (95 pages). (AD, O, C, US)**

This study reviews both national and international research on the need and utility of subjective social indicators to formulate an alternative theoretical and conceptual framework for subjective

indicator research. The alternative framework redefines the concept of human well-being to include not only the more objective areas of human well-being, but also those needs of the individual that are more qualitative or subjective in nature.

## **1975**

**28. Hunter, MacDonald Sandra. 1975. Theoretical Considerations for the Development of Social Indicators: The Educational Sector. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation. Iowa State University. (219 pages). (AD, C, US)**

This study attempts to relate the objective of social indicators in the education sector to sociological theory. The study identifies goal areas of the educational system, develops output descriptive indicators and develops a social indicators model which contains both output descriptive and analytical indicators.

## **1974**

**29. Fox, Karl. 1974. *Social Indicators and Social Theory: Elements of an Operational System*. New York: John Wiley and Sons. (328 pages). (AD, O, S, C, US)**

This book draws on a wide range of disciplinary sources, including econometrics, sociology and ecological psychology, to develop and discuss a theoretical system of social accounts and indicators. The chapters include discussions of key social science concepts relevant to a system of social accounts, approaches to combining economic and non-economic variables in theoretical models, social indicators and models for cities and regions, and key elements of an operational social accounting system at the local, regional, national and international levels.

**30. Kogan, Leonard S. and Shirley Jenkins. 1974. *Indicators of Child Health and Welfare: Development of the DIPOV Index*. New York: Columbia University Press. (82 pages). (AD, T, US)**

This book presents results of a research study designed to develop a set of indicators to represent the quality of child health and welfare for varying sampling units, particularly geographic areas. The study indicators are operationalized under the following categories or criteria: attributes (to distinguish between direct measures of health and welfare as contrasted to measures based primarily on resources available); child-context (to separate variables dealing with children from those dealing with context); and health-welfare (to distinguish variables as relating primarily to health or welfare).

**31. *Social Indicators Research*. Dordrecht, Holland: D. Riedel Publishing Co. (AD, E, T, O, S, C, US)**

Founded in 1974, *Social Indicators Research* is an international and interdisciplinary journal for quality of life measurement. Articles published in the journal deal with problems relating to the measurement of all aspects of the quality of life. The studies are empirical, philosophical and methodological, and take in the whole spectrum of society to include the individual, public and private organizations, as well as county, regional and international systems. Topics covered include health, population, shelter, transportation, natural environment, social customs, politics, education, religion, the media, poverty and welfare.

## 1969

### **32. United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. 1969. *Toward a Social Report*. Washington, D.C.: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (E, T, US)**

Written to provide an account of the social and economic well-being of the U.S., this report looks at the major trends in different categories of social indicators, drawing conclusions about the state of American society. The report looks at the following chapter areas: health and illness; social mobility; our physical environment; income and poverty; public order and safety; learning, science and art; and participation and alienation. These issues are operationalized using the following indicators: 1) health and illness—measures the change variance among social groups in life expectancy, natal mortality, life expectancy free from bed-disability and institutionalization; 2) social mobility—measures the change in socioeconomic status of fathers and sons, and the variables that led to this change, specifically education and race; 3) the physical environment—looks at water quality, air quality and solid waste disposal; 4) income and poverty—measures growth in gross domestic product (GDP) against income disparity; 5) public order and safety—measures FBI crime rates by geographic areas, race, socioeconomic status and age group, and measures perceptions of civil authorities by these same variables; 6) learning, science and art—looks at the change in national achievement test scores, also measuring the variance among socioeconomic groups and race; and 7) participation and alienation—states that more work needs to be done to find measures for this category.

## 1966

### **33. Bauer, Raymond (ed). 1966. *Social Indicators*. Cambridge, MA: M.I.T. Press. (AD, US)**

The theme of the book is the need to use statistics to anticipate problems in segments of society adapting to rapid technological change. The author summarizes the chapters of Biderman (in Bauer 1966) and Gross (in Bauer 1966) in trying to develop a theory of social indicators—specifically using large data compilations like the U.S. Census Bureau’s *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. This book is considered one of the classics in the social indicators literature. This is the second in a series of volumes put out by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to evaluate the impacts of the space program on U.S. society. Authors and articles included in this publication are as follows:

Bauer, Raymond A., “Detection and anticipation of impact: the nature of the task.”

Biderman, Albert D., “Social indicators and goals.”

Gross, Bertram M., “The state of the nation: social systems accounting.”

Biderman, Albert D., “Anticipatory studies and stand-by research capabilities.”

Rosenthal, Robert A. and Robert S. Weiss, “Problems of organizational feedback processes.”

## 1960

**34. President's Commission on National Goals. 1960. *Goals for Americans; programs for action in the sixties, comprising the report of the President's Commission on National Goals and chapters submitted for the consideration of the Commission.* Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall. (372 pages). (AD, T, US)**

This book is a compilation of Eisenhower-era essays presenting an overview of mid-20th century priorities to guide American domestic and foreign policy. While laying out the basis for action, most essays promote a pluralist view of governance, society and the economic sphere. The authors also advocate federalism and limiting government management of the American society and economy. Building on what the authors term as fundamentals, freedom for the individual and improving the democratic process, they cite potential social indicators in the form of desirable goals for a wide-ranging swath of national priorities, each of which are outlined in a chapter. These chapters and their authors are listed below:

Wriston, Henry M., "The individual."

Rossiter, Clinton, "The democratic process."

Gardner, John W., "National goals in education."

Weaver, Warren, "A great age for science."

Heckscher, August, "The quality of American culture."

Kerr, Clark, "An effective and democratic organization of the economy."

Stein, Herbert and Edward F. Denison, "High employment and growth in the American economy."

Watson, Thomas J., Jr., "Technological change."

Soth, Lauren K., "Farm policy for the sixties."

Wurster, Catherine Bauer, "Framework for an urban society."

Dixon, James P., Jr., "Meeting human needs."

Grodzins, Morton, "The federal system."

Sayre, Wallace S., "The public service."

Langer, William L., "The United States role in the world."

McCloy, John J., "Foreign economic policy and objectives."

Bundy, William P., "A look further ahead."

**See also 83, 91, 128, 237**

## II. Methodologies for Social Indicators

### 1999

- 35. Flora, Cornelia B., Kelly Goddard, Michael Kinsley, Vicki Luther, Milan Wall, Susan Odell, Shanna Ratner, Janet Topolsky. 1999. *Measuring Community Success and Sustainability: An Interactive Workbook*. Ames, IA: North Central Regional Center for Rural Development, Resource Conservation and Development Program and the Social Sciences Institute, USDA-NRCS, and Rural Community Assistance of the USDA Forest Service. <http://www.ncrcrd.iastate.edu/>. (AD, E, C)**

This report is an updated version of the North Central Regional Center for Rural Development's 1997, *Working Toward Community Goals: Helping Communities Succeed*. The authors developed this workbook for community activists and development agents to use in helping communities learn "how to measure the local or regional impacts or economic and community development processes that enhance rural community sustainability." It is designed to be useful both to agency or organization personnel working with communities and for those in the communities themselves. The workbook lays out a step-by-step approach to community work—identifying a problem or opportunity, requesting assistance, engaging participation, planning for action, taking action, and reflecting and refocusing, which leads back to the identification of the problem. While emphasizing that there is no end goal but an ongoing circular process in sustainable development, the authors list five desirable outcomes: 1) increased use of the skills, knowledge and ability of local people; 2) improved community initiative, responsibility and adaptability; 3) strengthened relationships and communication; 4) sustainable, healthy ecosystems with multiple community benefits; 5) appropriately diverse and healthy economies. There are specific examples of indicator categories and measures given for each of these desired outcomes, though the workbook emphasizes that each site is different and not all indicators will make sense in all places.

### 1998

- 36. Alliance for Community Education. 1998. *This Place Called Home; Tools for Sustainable Communities*. New Haven, CT: New Society Publishers. (AD, E, C)**

This is a rich CD-ROM resource library to stimulate ideas for positive action in home places everywhere. It includes video, still photographs, audio, and hundreds of pages of text from books, articles, interviews and speeches. This multimedia resource sheds light on the kinds of leadership driving change, the methods and tools being used to achieve new goals and designs, and obstacles to implementation by focusing on innovative community projects around North America, interviews with national leaders on sustainability and grassroots people actually forging the change. Featured stories explore ways that communities are working to become compatible with natural systems and issues of place, scale, diversity, history, leadership, education and change. Social indicators show up in the methods for monitoring the relationship between people and nature in a given place and in the tools for monitoring the impacts of actions taken by the communities.



**37. Balance America 2100. 1998. Sustainable Indicators Project. Rockville, MD: Balance America 2100. [http://www.shs.net/rescue/indicators/indicator\\_proj.htm](http://www.shs.net/rescue/indicators/indicator_proj.htm). (E, P)**

Balance America 2100 is a youth based effort to support sustainability. Building on the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, the project focuses broadly on the issues of environmental health, economics, social equality and justice, and the systems put in place for each of these. The indicators project refined the list of indicators identified, Agenda 21, the publication that came out of the Earth Summit, from the original 141 indicators to 16. These are: 1) biomap; 2) water and atmosphere; 3) biodiversity; 4) agriculture and land use; 5) quality of life; 6) settlements; 7) consumption; 8) waste and pollution; 9) health; 10) education and culture; 11) employment; 12) industry and economy; 13) transport and communication; 14) security; 15) human rights; 16) impact of Agenda 21. There are also specific calls for youth to develop their own indicators that would be appropriate for their area and to advocate for the establishment of local community indicator projects in their area.

**38. Metzenbaum, Shelly. 1998. *Making Measurement Matter: The Challenge and Promise of Building a Performance-Focused Environmental Protection System*. Washington, D.C.: Center for Public Management, The Brookings Institution. (AD, E, C)**

Building on a December 1997, Brookings Institute, Center for Public Management conference “Building a Performance-Focused Environmental Protection System,” the author of this report looks at the issues of measuring environmental performance at different societal levels. Social indicators are alluded to in discussions of alternative forms of accounting and measurement. Significant time is spent on how performance indicators can be used to foster and encourage local action.

**39. Raphael, Dennis, Brenda Steinmetz and Rebecca Renwick. 1998. *How to Carry Out a Community Quality of Life Project: A Manual—A Health Promotion Approach to Understanding Communities*. To receive copies of the report contact Dennis Raphael, University of Toronto, McMurrich Building, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A8. (416) 978-7567; fax (416) 978-2087. E-mail: [d.raaphael@utoronto.ca](mailto:d.raaphael@utoronto.ca). (59 pages, with an additional appendix). (AD, E, C)**

This report provides a guide for carrying out quality of life studies at the community level, drawing on experiences of the Lawrence Heights Community Health Center in Toronto, the South Riverside Community Health Center in Toronto, the Toronto Community Quality of Life Project, and research done through the University of Toronto. Written for community level activists, the report presents a step-by-step guide for developing goals, activities and desired outcomes for community quality of life, and for using, developing and analyzing indicators of quality of life. Examples of indicators for each stage are placed in appropriate sections of the report. Some examples of indicators of urban community quality of life are accessibility to medical and public transit, percentage of smaller stores in the area, trends in crime and safety, and community diversity.

**40. Roseland, Mark. 1998. *Toward Sustainable Communities*. New Haven, CT: New Society Publishers. (256 pages). (AD, E, C, US)**

This book provides practical suggestions for community mobilization (and monitoring as part of mobilization and meeting goals) around issues including air quality, transportation and traffic

management, energy conservation and efficiency, land use and housing, and economic and community development (the latter two incorporate social indicators). The goal of the book, according to the author, is to provide communities with a tool to make their community a sustainable community.

**41. Smith, George, R. 1998. "Are We Leaving the Community Out of Rural Community Sustainability? An examination of approaches to development and implementation of indicators of rural community sustainability and related public participation." *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology* 5: 82-98. (AD, C)**

This article critically reviews the development and implementation of community indicators of sustainable development indicators (SI) from the perspective of rural communities in Canada. With the context that the advocated process of development and implementation of SI would significantly benefit from effective stakeholder involvement, it is suggested that the SI development must be stakeholder-driven and that the facilitation of information sharing is an integral variable within the process. Therefore, a proposal is put forth that includes an approach to stakeholder participation and information sharing.

**42. Toupal, Rebecca S. and Michael D. Johnson. 1998. Conservation Partnerships: Indicators of Success. Technical Report, Social Science Institute, Madison, WI: USDA-NRCS, Social Sciences Institute. (AD, E, C, UT, CO, WY)**

This report summarizes research done in 1997 by Toupal to identify indicators of success in watershed partnerships. The authors use the literature on watershed partnerships to develop "a success model" which they test on three case study projects that are led by USDA-NRCS, conservation districts (CDs), or the Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) councils. The authors also try to develop a guide for developing successful conservation partnerships, and a method for combining qualitative and quantitative measures of success. Narrowing 65 measures of success that were derived from the literature to 13 measures that were mentioned in four or more sources, the authors build a model of success in watershed partnerships.

This model suggests that successful watershed partnerships should have the following characteristics: active participation by a wide variety and large number of partners, common goals, consensus, and an adaptable and flexible leadership and process. Moderately successful partnerships should have a variety and number of people to do the work; shared risks, rewards, credit, trust, money, and adequate and shared regular communication. Minimally successful partnerships are assumed to have commitment, clear and consistent communication, local authority for decision-making; and the existence of leadership.

These attributes were then tested on three watershed partnerships that were affiliated with NRCS in some way: the Vernon Creek Watershed project in Utah, the RC&D project in the Badger Creek Watershed in Colorado, and the conservation district in the Muddy Creek Watershed in Wyoming. Using both quantitative (survey and statistical analysis) and qualitative (recorded narrative responses) research methods, the authors determined there to be six issues of importance in measuring the success of watershed partnerships. These are: (1) the existence of leadership, (2) active participation by a wide variety and large number of partners, (3) adequate

and shared funding; (4) clear and consistent communication, (5) adaptable and flexible leadership, (6) common goals, (7) trust, and (8) consensus. They assert that these characteristics in watershed partnerships can be measured using quantitative methods and the results expressed in percentages.

**43. University of Washington—Department of Public Health. 1998. The MCBES Project: Methodology of Community-Based Evaluation Studies. Seattle: University of Washington, National Cancer Institute. <http://www.washington.edu/health/mcbes/>. (E, C, WA)**

This document provides a good overview of community-level health indicators. These are useful for methodological reasons—as the report contains good examples of how to derive indicators regarding issues like community diet or health habits. “Community-level indicators (CLIs) are derived from observations of aspects of the community other than those associated with individual community members. For example: the diet of a community might be tracked by observing what's on supermarket shelves. An increase in the percentage of milk that is low-fat on store shelves probably means that people are drinking more low-fat milk relative to whole milk. Another example: a community-level indicator of community attitudes toward smoking might be the number, type and visibility of non-smoking signs found in local workplaces. More signs and more visible signs may be reflective of stronger attitudes against smoking. An example of something that is not a CLI would be the smoking rate in a community, since that is derived directly from individual level (survey) information.” There are links to bibliographies, literature reviews, and related web sites.

**1997**

**44. Force, Jo Ellen and Gary Machlis. 1997. “The Human Ecosystem Part II: Social Indicators in Ecosystem Management.” *Society and Natural Resources* 10: 369-382. (AD, E, C, S, ID)**

This article presents a human ecosystem model that the authors assert may be used for the selection of social indicators for ecosystem management. They assert that social indicators could be useful for: (1) monitoring social conditions, (2) doing comparative studies within a region, (3) evaluating human ecosystem responses to resource management actions, and (4) providing managers and citizens with information for collaborative decision making. Their model of human ecosystem interactions involves an interaction between what they call critical resources and the human social system. Critical resources are natural resources, socioeconomic resources and cultural resources. The human social system is a subset of the socioeconomic resources and cultural resources and involves: (1) social institutions, such as health, law, religion, commerce, education, leisure, government, sustenance or agriculture, and resource management; (2) social cycles, broken down as physiological, individual, institutional and environmental; and (3) social order, which involves identity (age, gender, class, etc.), both informal and formal social norms, and hierarchy (like wealth, power, status, knowledge and territory). Looking at the Upper Columbia River Basin they were able to find data under each of these categories using only the *1990 Decennial Census* and the *1994 County and City Data Book* and other U.S. Bureau of the Census documents and state government sources.

- 45. Green Mountain Institute. 1997. *The Resource Guide to Indicators, First Edition*. Montpelier, VT: Green Mountain Institute for Environmental Democracy. (15 pages). (AD, E, C)**

This report provides a listing by category of indicator overviews, guides and reports. There are two sections to the report: 1) developing indicators and 2) using indicators. Most of the documents cited refer to frameworks for environmental or ecosystem indicators. Sustainability indicators are included in the bibliography.

- 46. Redefining Progress, Tyler Norris Associates, Sustainable Seattle. 1997. *The Community Indicators Handbook: Measuring Progress Toward Healthy and Sustainable Communities*. San Francisco: Redefining Progress. (155 pages). (AD, E, C)**

This is a guide to help communities in developing new measures of overall health and well-being. The book explains indicators and their relationships to goals and visions for the community. It then takes community activists through the process of forming a locally-based sustainable community effort, drawing on case studies from around the U. S. and Canada. Chapter VIII is devoted to the development, implementation and use of indicators—with several of the case studies drawing on social indicators, such as education levels, to prompt social action. The appendices include an annotated bibliography, glossary of terms, and a listing by state, along with brief descriptions of community indicator projects around the U. S., India and New Zealand. Important organizations in the movement are also listed.

## **1996**

- 47. Kibel, Barry, M. 1996. *An Introduction to Results Mapping: Working for Maximum Results*. December 1996, Bethesda, MD: Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE). (25 pages). For copies write to PIRE-Legal Office, Air Rights Center, 7315 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 1300W, Bethesda, MD 20814. (AD, C)**

This report describes results mapping, a bridge between process and outcome that focuses on what a program does (i.e., its services and other actions) to achieve targeted outcomes. It is a tool for evaluating programs and projects based on desired outcomes. Methodologies for developing goals and associated activities are discussed, as well as the identification and measurement of desired outcomes. The notion of mapping results is described in terms of spelling out specifically “who did what for whom with what results when.”

- 48. Kusel, Jonathon. 1996. “Well-Being in Forest Dependent Communities, Part I: A New Approach.” Pp. 361-374 in *Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project: Final Report to Congress, vol. II, Assessments and scientific basis for management options*. Davis: University of California, Centers for Water and Wildland Resources. (AD, E, C)**

Building on the work of Amartya Sen (1985 and 1987), Rable Burdge (1994) and others, Kusel asserts that the conventional social indicators are inadequate for accurately measuring well-being in forest dependent communities. Aggregated individual data do not accurately reflect the important variability in structural conditions at the level of the county or region. The conditions could include differences in the concentration of capital, land ownership and power, as disparities of wealth in a community may be more important than quantity. Too often sociodemographic measures such as real income focus too much on the ability of the individual to purchase

commodities and too little on the benefit from those commodities. Likewise, measures of family income often overlook who has control over resources and who is buying what for whom. Further, there remain important reliability and validity problems with the measures of subjective well-being and ill-being—with responses varying in the same individual depending on the time, state of mind, and other factors. Researchers have found there to be little relationship between subjective and objective measures of well-being. A last critique is that the most available unit of measurement for social indicators, the county level, often misses significant variances in well-being, primary occupation, economic status, and relationship to natural resources within the county. Counties tend not to represent the place of identification for people, especially for resource-dependent communities. As an alternative approach, Kusel suggests looking at structure and social networks at the community level. He suggests that the community be considered as those with a common interest, primarily, but not exclusively, place-based. His new approach would look at the overlapping social-groups in the community, focusing on their sense of place, access to resources, and interactions among the groups. Building on the work of Machlis, et. al. (1995), Kusel argues that it is possible to use secondary data to measure conditions and opportunities within a large ecosystem-based community. Measures of these include numbers of people living below the poverty line, poverty intensity, higher education levels, and presence of problems such as drug and alcohol addiction or violent crime. These can be combined with measures of civic involvement, such as participation in voluntary organizations and measures of physical capital, human capital and social capital that will measure community capacity.

**49. Rural Economic Policy Program. March 1996. Measuring Community Capacity Building: A Workbook-in-Progress for Rural Communities. Queenstown, MD: The Aspen Institute. <http://www.aspeninst.org/>. (E, C, AD)**

This workbook is designed to help community organizers facilitate efforts to bring together community members and measure progress in building community capacity for (sustainable) self-development. The workbook measures community capacity as having three components: commitment, resources and skills. The workbook asserts that citizens can build community capacity through involving and educating community members, attracting and collecting resources, and organizing people and work. Community capacity is seen as a key component in the three elements in rural development: community capacity-building, economic development and stewardship. The workbook provides a list of key words that define healthy and unhealthy communities. The workbook then provides eight outcomes, with accompanying indicators and measures, they feel can help in measuring community capacity. These outcomes are: 1) expanding diverse, inclusive citizen participation, 2) expanding leadership base, 3) strengthened individual skills, 4) widely shared understanding and vision, 5) a community strategic plan, 6) consistent, tangible progress toward goals, 7) more effective community organizations and institutions, 8) better resource utilization by the community.

**50. Urban Sustainability Learning Group. 1996. *Staying in the Game: Exploring the Options for Urban Sustainability*. Chicago, IL: The Tides Center. (AD, E, C, IL)**

This report contains sections on creating a shared language, exploring underlying community values, mapping the human and biophysical systems, measuring and assessing sustainability, building ongoing networks, and organizing for community action. It is intended as a resource for activists hoping to form local and national networks to expand the knowledge and action on

sustainability in urban areas. Chapter V—“Measuring and Assessing Sustainability” addresses the development of indicators. The workbook covers natural (ecosystem) categories (soil, vegetation, watersheds, climate), economic categories (labor markets, production sectors) and social categories (culture, community governance, poverty, health) of indicators. Examples of specific measures listed under social indicators are as follows: 1) For economy—short and long-term net employment growth, medium wage for employees, percentage of employees working for 10 largest employers, number of business closings over time, or 2) for community—percentage of children living below the poverty line, substance exposed newborns per 1,000, runaways per 1,000, high school graduation rates. This conceptualization of urban sustainability considers economic indicators as an important component of social well-being when combined with other social indicators of community health.

## **1995**

### **51. Kline, Elizabeth. January 1995. *Sustainable Community Indicators*. Medford, MA: Consortium for Regional Sustainability, Global Development and Environment Institute, Tufts University. (37 pages). (E, AD, C, O, MA)**

This report provides an outline for indicating sustainable community development. Kline asserts that there are four characteristics to sustainable communities: economic security, ecological integrity, quality of life, and empowerment with responsibility. She then develops “pathways” or sub-categories under which the measures that indicate the direction of each characteristic can be measured. The pathways for economic security are “disparities, environmentally sound utilization of natural systems, local wealth, and mutual assistance.” For Ecological Integrity the pathways are “effectiveness of functional capacity of natural systems” and “environmentally sound utilization of natural systems.” For quality of life, the pathways are “respect for self and others,” “caring” (amount of volunteerism, etc.), “connectedness” (number of people in a community who know each other, etc.), and “basic coverage” (child care, health care, crime, etc.). Empowerment with responsibility has indicators like “reaching in” (community activities, access and involvement), “equity/fair playing field” (disparity among social groups in access to services and opportunities), “capacity” (government, community, and civic involvement and existing human capital), and “accountability” (loan repayment rates, government accountability, etc.). She then explains the rationale for each of the pathways in the report. The conclusion asserts that: 1) sustainable community indicators are tools rather than end products; 2) that indicators must be developed through engagement with the community; 3) that developing indicators can be empowering for the community; 4) that sustainability is about enhancing all living things rather than reducing negative impacts; and 5) that sustainable community indicators should be based on developing common agendas and respecting individual and common rights and responsibilities. Sustainable community indicators should also point to a complex understanding of the community, measure a sense of place, and document trends and directional changes. (For a more detailed case study see Kline, February 1995, under Community Level Indicators IV-C).

**52. International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). 1995. *A Sustainable World: Defining and Measuring Sustainable Development*. Sacramento: Published for IUCN—the World Conservation Union by the International Center for the Environment and Public Policy, California Institute of Public Affairs. (272 pages). (AD, E, O)**

Developed as a background for operationalizing the concept of sustainable development, this short compendium of submissions is divided into three sections: Sustainability and Sustainable Development: What Do They Mean?; Measuring Progress; and Indicators of Sustainability. In O'Connor's submission regarding new measures of progress, he attempts to integrate concerns about the ecology, economic vitality and social well-being. Nhira's work discusses poverty alleviation and sustainability, Finger and Kilcoyne discuss measuring environmental awareness, and Corson discusses developing indicators to match performance goals. Most analysis is done at the nation-state level. A list of the authors and submissions included in this compendium follows:

Munro, David A., "Sustainability: rhetoric or reality?"

Viederman, Stephen, "Knowledge for sustainable development: what do we need to know?"

Goulet, Denis, "Authentic development: is it sustainable?"

Gligo, Nicolo, "Sustainabilism and twelve other 'isms' that threaten the environment in Latin America and the Caribbean."

Rodenburg, Eric, "Monitoring for sustainability."

O'Connor, John C., "Toward environmentally sustainable development: measuring progress."

Deelstra, Tjeerd, "The European sustainability index project."

IUCN International Assessment Team, "Assessing progress toward sustainability: a new approach."

Carpenter, Richard A., "Limitations in measuring ecosystem sustainability."

Winograd, Manuel, "Environmental indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean: tools for sustainability."

Sheng, Fulai, "National economic indicators and sustainable development."

Nhira, Calvin, "Poverty alleviation and sustainability: the case of Zimbabwe."

Finger, Matthias and James Kilcoyne Jr., "Learning our way out: indicators of social environmental learning."

Corson, Walter H., "Linking sustainability indicators to performance goals at national and subnational levels."

## **1994**

### **53. Diener, Ed. 1994. "Assessing Subjective Well-being: Progress and Opportunities."**

***Social Indicators Research 31: 103-157. (AD, O, C, US)***

This psychological approach to subjective well-being (SWB) proposes that SWB should be assessed with a multi-method approach in order to achieve more credible data and to understand more about these indicators and group differences in well-being. Moving beyond simply compiling responses from survey respondents on expressed happiness or unhappiness, the author suggests incorporating assessments of actions and reactions to various events. He states that we need to better understand researchers' examination of the role of memory and perceived memory in shaping perceptions of happiness and SWB.

## **1993**

### **54. Kline, Elizabeth and Nancy Goodman. October 1993. *Defining a Sustainable Community*. Medford, MA: Center for Environmental Management, Tufts University. (214 pages). (E, AD, C, O, MA)**

This is the first of three publications where these authors attempt to explore the issue of sustainable community indicators. There are four sustainability objectives: (1) economic security, (2) quality of life, (3) ecological integrity and (4) empowerment and responsibility (replacing democracy which caused confusion). (More details on each of these categories can be found in Kline 1995 in section II, Theory, or in Kline 1995 in section IV-C, Community level indicators.) The study then contains eight cases of community attempts at sustainable development. The communities range from small, intentional sustainable communities to neighborhoods and towns. In each case they discuss trends in the community that are sustainable, and those that are not sustainable. The authors and chapters are listed below:

Del Porto, David, "Urban ark community, Newton, Massachusetts" – focuses on the Del Porto household, a model for sustainability recognized nationwide.

MacLean, Henry P., "The Sirius community, Shutesbury, Massachusetts" – describes an intentional community of 24 in the hills of central Massachusetts.

Suput, Dorothy and Penny Wilson, "Elements of a sustainable agricultural community: Solviva and Morning Glory Farms, Martha's Vineyard" – describes a vision of an attempt at a sustainable agricultural community.

Schaff, Michael and Carolyn Britt, "Images of a sustainable community, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts" – describes the attempts to achieve community sustainability.



Goldman-Angel, Alicia, "Toward a sustainable Cambridge" – describes attempts by the city of Cambridge, Massachusetts to take steps toward creating a sustainable urban community.

Goodman, Nancy and John Hull, "Upper St. John Valley, Maine" – describes the community of St. John Valley, emphasizing the elements of the community that are sustainable, without this being the intention of the local residents.

Courtney, Fara, "Baddeck, Nova Scotia (Canada)" – describes the attempts by the people of Baddeck to take more control of their lives through developing a better understanding of the ecosystem in which they live, a better balance between economic and social considerations in community decision making, and greater participation in development decisions.

Contains an annotated bibliography mostly related to issues of sustainability.

**55. Corporation for Enterprise Development. 1993. *The Regional Performance Benchmarks System: Policymaker's Guide and User's Manual*. Washington, D.C.: Corporation for Enterprise Development. (39 pages). (AD, S)**

This report looks at the methodological aspects of the development of regional government performance benchmarks and indicators based on specified economic, environmental, and social visions, goals and activities. Examples of indicators for particular types of development strategies are given. Specific cases where this strategy of developing benchmarks was applied are cited from Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota and Texas.

**56. Horn, Robert Victor. 1993. *Statistical Indicators for the Economic and Social Sciences*. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press. (219 pages). (AD, O, S, C, US)**

Developed to be a guide to the role of indicators in the global social sciences, this book provides models for the selection and statistical analysis of indicators in the social sciences (including economics). Specific chapters are devoted to the economic and social applications of indicators. In the social applications chapter, the author specifically looks at indicators of health, education, intelligence, the impact of science, and environment. The author studies their link to social systems, culture, human rights, war and peace, political indicators, program or project performance, social status and time use, and he looks at the application of indicators to urban studies. Examples are given of how indicators can be used at the community, state, regional and national levels.

**57. Westendorff, David G. and Dharam Ghai, eds. 1993. *Monitoring Social Progress in the 1990s: Data Constraints, Concerns and Priorities*. Brookfield, VT: Avebury. (AD, O)**

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRSD) promotes the understanding of the social and political contexts for which development policies are formulated. Chapters in this compilation include concepts and indicators of social welfare, data collection and

analysis at the country level, new methods and techniques for data collection, and new topics in social development indicators.

## **1992**

**58. Clavijo, Sergio. 1992. “Variations on the basic needs yardstick: an application to Colombia.” *World Development*, 20 (8): 1219-1225. (AD, E, O)**

This article portrays the Human Development Index (HDI) as a variation of the Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI). The author proposes a “Right to Safety Index” to capture homicide rates as an indicator of quality of life. Although the HDI shows the world’s general welfare improving 17 percent between 1950 and 1987, the Right to Safety Index only shows a 2 percent improvement over the same period of time.

**59. Morreim, E. Haavi. 1992. “The Impossibility and the Necessity of Quality of Life Research.” *Bioethics*, 6 (3): 218-232. (AD, C)**

This book presents research into quality of life as being fraught with ambiguity and difficulty. In an era in which institutions and actors are charged with value maximization, the author proposes that quality of life research must be pursued with vigor so that medicine can define “value” in such a way that it can ensure not only those outcomes that are the easiest to demonstrate, but also outcomes that are the most important in patients’ lives.

**60. Rastogi, P.N. 1992. *Policy Analysis and Problem-Solving for Social Systems: Toward Understanding, Monitoring, and Managing Complex Real World Problems*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications Inc. (150 pages). (AD, C, US)**

This publication endeavors to clarify the character and employment of a cybernetic methodology for social and organizational policy analysis and problem solving. The cybernetic methodology draws the premises of explanation, predictive inference, monitoring, policy identification and problem solving together into an efficient analytical framework. The effort is intended to increase the thoughtfulness associated with the construction of policies to better pursue organizational objectives or institutional goals.

## **1990**

**61. Ayres, Janet, Robert Cole, Clair Hein, Stuart Huntington, Wayne Kobberdahl, Wanda Leonard and Dale Zetocha. 1990. *Take Charge: Economic Development for Small Communities*. Ames, IA: North Central Regional Center for Rural Development. (AD, C)**

This workbook for county extension staff and community leaders attempts to initiate an educational program in rural revitalization. Indicators (including social indicators) are used in assessing the current state of community, the desired state of the community, and developing plans of how to get from one to the other. The workbook is broken up into three major sections with appendices attached. “Where Are We Now?” walks through the collection of pertinent data for assessing the current state of the community. This includes community economic data, population data, farm data, school enrollment data, education level, labor force and employment data, income estimates by sector, and business economic data. The authors suggest comparisons

to national statistics and trends for analytical purposes and possibly to help identify the options available for the community. “Where Do We Want to Be?” takes the community through the process of developing and evaluating feasible economic development alternatives and assigning goals and objectives. “How Do We Get There?” outlines the process of bringing about this change, from organizing and mobilizing the community for action, to managing the effort over time, to monitoring the change and its impacts. The assumption is that the process is iterative and the monitoring, evaluation and innovation will need to be continuous.

**62. Eyles, John. 1990. “Objectifying the Subjective: The Measurement of Environmental Quality.” *Social Indicators Research*, 22: 139-153. (AD, E)**

Eyles predicts that tensions between insider and outsider accounts and lay and expert perceptions in the measurement of environmental quality (EQ) will be reconciled with ethnographic investigations and the theory of structuration. Quality of life (QOL) and EQ are closely related. Lay accounts of EQ, measured by QOL research, are crucial in residential environments.

**1989**

**63. Fox, Karl. 1989. “Environmental Quality in a New System of Social Accounts.” Pp. 189-201. In *Economy and Ecology: Towards Sustainable Development*, R. Archibugi and P. Nijkamp (eds). Pp. 189-201. Boston: Kluwer Academic Publications. (AD, E, C)**

This article describes background information and influences that led to Fox’s proposal for social accounting and the development of indicators of social well-being. Fox proposed that these indicators ought to be based on estimating and then summarizing the total societal transaction costs within a given societal boundary, which defines the social or physical space in which a society interacts. In this article, he focuses on the concept of behavioral settings (the immediate biophysical and human-made environment around human behavior) and their importance in social development and social measurement. The Fox system tries to incorporate these settings into analysis of social behavior and well-being. The author demonstrates how this concept is operationalized using the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) environmental quality indicators. An indicator of “quality of working life,” for example, might well be “travel time to work.”

**1988**

**64. Moum, Torbjorn. 1988. “Yea-saying and Mood-of-the-day Effects in Self-reported Quality of Life.” *Social Indicators Research* 20: 117-139. (AD, C)**

This research finds systematic measurement errors in quality of life (QOL) scales based on self-reporting. Response acquiescence may be a systematic bias that results in overestimation of QOL among the elderly and underestimation of QOL among the well educated. The author cautions that mood-of-the-day effects may characterize younger females.

**65. United Nations. 1988. *Improving Statistics and Indicators on Women Using Household Surveys*. New York: United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs Statistical Office and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women. Series F, No. 48. (148 pages). (AD, O)**

This publication is one of two United Nations reports that specifically relate to the development of statistics and indicators on the situation of women. This report documents and describes a range of methods of compiling social indicators on the situation of women. Intended to be a practical guide for statistical offices and other agencies and researchers responsible for data collection, the report discusses ways of improving concepts and methods for the collection and compilation of statistics and indicators on women at the household level.

**1986**

**66. Drewnowski, Jan. 1986. "The Level of Civilization: A New Field for the Application of Social Indicators." *Social Indicators Research* 18 (3): 339-347. (AD, C)**

Social indicators have been recognized for some time as a means of measuring facets of social life that are difficult to quantify (i.e., level of living, environment conditions and quality of life). This book proposes that they should also be applied to the quality of society and that quality of society is the outcome of society's development. It may be seen as a level of civilization, from vile barbarism to highest civilization. This position can be given a numerical expression in terms of five levels of civilization social indicators: 1) fulfillment of vs. disregard for personal duties, 2) gentleness-violence, 3) honesty-thievery, 4) equity-exploitation, and 5) equality-discrimination. The author proposes constructing such a system of indicators. (Copyright 1987, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**67. Straus, Murray A. 1986. "Cross-National Research on Gender Equality Using Sub-National Social Indicators." *International Sociological Association (Association Paper)*. (AD, O)**

This paper provides a taxonomy of social indicators research designs with a focus on cross-national replication studies that are illustrated and applied to the antecedents and consequences of gender inequality in the U.S., Mexico, India and Spain. The construction of an appropriate index is described in detail. (Copyright 1986, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**1985**

**68. Evans, David R., Joan E. Burns, Wendy E. Robinson and Owen J. Garrett. 1985. "The Quality of Life Questionnaire: A Multidimensional Measure." *American Journal of Community Psychology* 13 (3): 305-322. (AD, C)**

These authors construct a 12-item scale that is encompassed in the Quality of Life (QOL) Questionnaire. This questionnaire asks individuals to respond to questions within the domains of material well-being, physical well-being, personal growth, marital relations, parent-child relations, extended family relations, extrafamilial relations, altruistic behavior, political behavior, job characteristics, occupational relations, job satisfiers, creative/aesthetic behavior, sports activity and vacation behavior. The scale is found to have high internal consistency, is free from social desirability and infrequency bias, and has high content saturation. The scale and items were

validated when given to a patient sample, but should be tested on a broader audience to gain acceptability as useful tools for measuring QOL in the population as a whole.

**69. Fox, Karl A. 1985. *Social Systems Accounts: Linking Social and Economic Indicators Through Tangible Behavior Settings*. Dordrecht, The Netherlands: Reidel Publishing Co. (221 pages). (AD, US)**

This book addresses two fundamental problems facing social systems accounting: 1) how to measure and account for non-market activities, and 2) how to combine social and economic indicators. The author develops and tests an alternative social systems accounts model. This model illustrates that individual well-being in a community or society can be increased through improvements in the capacities of individuals (health, skills, etc.), improvements in behavior settings (the immediate physical and social environment of human activities and experiences), and improvements in the allocation of time among behavior settings and roles.

**70. MacRae, Duncan. 1985. *Policy Indicators: Links Between Social Science and Public Debate*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. (414 pages). (AD, C, US)**

This book presents an overview of the prevailing concepts and methods used in the measurement of planning and policy. It contains chapters on methodological approaches and models for the development of indicators of social policy, on the roles of citizens and experts in developing and analyzing indicators, and on the measurement of subjective well-being, equity and social integration. The last section of the book deals with issues of matching indicators to goals, targeting indicators to different levels of society, and understanding the community for indicators.

**71. McGranahan, Donald, Eduardo Pizarro and Claude Richard. 1985. *Measurement and Analysis of Socioeconomic Development: An Enquiry into International Indicators or Development and Quantitative Interrelations of Social and Economic Components of Development*. Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. (503 pages). (AD, O)**

This report looks in depth at the issues of statistical measurement and relationships between social and economic indicators of development. It describes available data that can be exploited for this kind of analysis and discusses other means of collecting data. The “reservoir and core indicators” from UNRISD are taken for the following categories: 1) health and demography—infant mortality per 1,000 live births, expectation of life at birth for both sexes; 2) nutrition—apparent consumption of protein of animal origin, per capita, per day; 3) education—literate as percentage of total population over 15, and combined primary and secondary education enrollment as percentage of population 5 to 19; 4) housing and urbanization—percentage of population with reasonable access to good quality water; 5) communications—circulation per 1,000 population of daily newspapers, telephones per 1,000 population, and television receivers per 1,000 population; 6) transport and services—no viable social indicators; 7) agriculture—agricultural production per male agricultural worker, and adult male labor in agriculture as percentage of total adult male labor; 8) industry—steel, apparent consumption per capita (in kilograms), energy, apparent consumption per capita (in kilograms of coal equivalent), and manufacturing production per person active in manufacturing industries in U.S. dollars; 9) foreign trade—foreign trade (exports plus imports) per capita, in U.S. dollars; 10) general economic—gross domestic product (GDP) per capita at current values in U.S. dollars, investment per economically active person in 1970

U.S. dollars, and salaried and wage earners as percentage of total economically active population; and 11) technology—professional, technical and related workers as percentage of total economically active population. Other sections of the book include specific discussions of measurement of the correlations between economic and social indicators (p. 251) and an example of the statistical correlation of the relationship between educational and economic indicators. It includes specific examples in the annexes.

**72. Selen, Jan. 1985. “Multidimensional Description of Social Indicators.” *Social Indicators Research* 17 (4): 435-445. (AD, US)**

This article discusses a statistical method useful for descriptions of level of living indicators, such as when many population groups need to be compared for many social indicators. A set of large multidimensional tables of percentages or means for individuals is cross-classified by many attributes and contains relevant information. Large multidimensional tables are difficult to comprehend, however. The author discusses methods of extracting and presenting their contents. Where the modeling for analysis is traditional, the modes of presenting tabularly and graphically (e.g., differences between groups or changes in such differences over time) are developed for social reporting. 2 Tables, 1 Figure, 11 References. (Copyright 1986, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**73. Smith, A. Wade. 1985. “Social Class and Racial Cleavages on Major Social Indicators.” *Research in Race and Ethnic Relations* 4: 33-65. (AD, C)**

This article uses the cumulative 1972-1980 General Social Surveys to measure: 1) the extent to which social class is perceived in the U.S., 2) whether and how that perception relates to race, 3) whether social class is an important determining variable in political opinion, and 4) whether race becomes an intervening variable on issues of social class. While the findings indicate remarkable agreement on the perception of social class, racial differences exist both in the extent to which these social class concepts share this dimension and in the manner in which they relate to each other. There are striking differences in the degree to which the different social class measures correlate with general social indicators, tolerance and political attitudes. Moreover, various racial specifications occur, depending on both the type of social class and the type of social indicator under consideration. This article presents an example of how generalized social data may be manipulated to show particular trend differences and similarities in society.

**74. Ujimoto, K. Victor. 1985. “The Allocation of Time to Social and Leisure Activities as Social Indicators for the Integration of Aged Ethnic Minorities.” *Social Indicators Research* 17 (3): 253-266. (AD, O, C)**

This article discusses the use of time-budget analysis, social network mapping and participant observation to understand a group's daily activities. One way to gain a better understanding of social indicators employed in assessing the degree of social integration of aged ethnic minorities is to determine these minorities' time-use patterns for various daily activities. The author presents a research project undertaken in a planned community of La Villeneuve, France that examines: (1) the social context in which various activities took place and (2) the duration of the activities. This was achieved through the combined techniques of time-budget analysis, social network mapping

and participant observations for 500 persons aged 51 to 92. The data provide another dimension appropriate for social indicators research. 7 Tables, 31 References. (Copyright 1986, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## **1984**

**75. Cagle, Laurence T. 1984. "Using Social Indicators to Assess Mental Health Needs: Lessons from a Statewide Study." *Evaluation Review* 8 (3): 389-412. (AD, S, NY)**

Social indicators extrapolated from 1980 U.S. Census data were used in this report to assess the need for acute psychiatric services in New York. When indicators are regressed against service use rates, epidemiologically relevant indicators receive low weighting in projecting need, undermining the very purpose of using indicators. Simpler statistical techniques may be as useful as more sophisticated ones, particularly if the analyst's intent is to edify the statistically uninitiated. 6 Tables, 1 Appendix, 38 References. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**76. Carley, Michael, J. and Eduardo S. Bustelo. 1984. *Social Impact Assessment and Monitoring: A Guide to the Literature*. Boulder and London: Westview Press. (249 pages). (AD, C)**

This book reviews the contemporary literature on social impact assessment and its applications. It is broken into four parts: Focus on Social Impact Assessment, Social Impact Assessment in an Interdisciplinary Perspective, Social Assessment in Developing Countries, and Other Sources of Information. Social indicators play a role throughout most of the book, but are explicitly mentioned in Chapter 3 ("The Quantification of Social Information"), Chapter 4 ("Overviews of Social Impact Assessment") and Chapter 5 ("General Methodologies and Approaches to SIA"). Other chapters include issues of public participation, communication of results, integrating SIA into environmental impact assessments, incorporating local perceptions of the environment, and social forecasting.

**77. Estes, Richard. 1984. *The Social Progress of Nations*. New York: Praeger. (221 pages). (AD, T, O)**

This volume describes an approach to assessing the world's social progress over time. The empirical model, referred to as the Index of Social Progress, shows changes in the capacity of individual nations to provide more adequately for the basic social and material needs of their populations. The model is described as a relatively more objective approach to assessing changes in the context of gains and losses in global social provisioning over time. The author includes social indicators and data on industrialized and developing regions.

**78. Felson, Marcus, and Michael Gottfredson. 1984. "Social Indicators of Adolescent Activities Near Peers and Parents." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 46 (3): 709-714. (AD, SS, IL)**

Social indicators of activity patterns at age 17 are reconstructed using telephone interview data from 662 Chicago, Illinois, adults who were asked to recall various features of daily life at that

age. The results indicate a secular decline in the amount of time adolescents spend in family and household settings and with parents nearby. 5 Tables, 25 References. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**79. Perry, Charles S. 1984. "Economic Activity and Social Indicators: A Rural-Urban Discontinuum?" *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 43 (1): 61-74. (AD, T, C, KY)**

The author uses secondary analysis of statistical data on Kentucky counties to indicate that rural-urban differences exist regarding both economic well-being and objective social indicators. However, rural-urban differences are not consistent with respect to subjective social indicators. There are also important differences among economic types of rural counties regarding both economic and social indicators; thus, the rural-urban continuum is not general and it is important to distinguish types of rural counties. 2 Tables. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**80. United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNESCO). 1984. *Social Science Methods, Decision-making and Development Planning*. Paris: UNESCO. (103 pages). (AD, O, S)**

Chapters 1 (by Robinson) and Chapter 2 (by Cotta) provide an overview of the conceptual and methodological issues in developing, selecting and analyzing indicators to measure social development at the national and regional levels. The remaining three chapters provide case studies from the Sahel in Africa, Tanzania and Peru. The following authors and articles are included in this publication:

Robinson, John. "The process of planning: introduction."

Cotta, Alain, "Measurement in the social sciences."

Kassé, Mamdou Moustapha, "The case of the Sahel."

Msambichaka, L.A., M.S.D. Bagachwa and A.V. Mbele, "The case of Tanzania."

Podesta, Bruno, "The case of Peru."

**81. United Nations. 1984. *Improving Concepts and Methods for Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Women*. New York: United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs Statistical Office and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women. Series F. No. 33. (70 pages). (AD, T, O)**

This publication is one of two United Nations reports that specifically relate to the development of statistics and indicators on the situation of women. The report critically reviews concepts and methods most widely used in general data collection programs, looking at their suitability for collecting adequate, meaningful, relevant and unbiased statistics on the situation of women. The report also considers and discusses possible changes in existing recommendations and practices concerning statistical concepts and methods.



## **1983**

### **82. Andrews, Frank. 1983. "Population Issues and Social Indicators of Well-being."**

***Population and Environment* 6 (4): 210-230. (AD, T, US)**

Relating demographers' measures of various population characteristics (e.g., size, growth/decline, density, age/sex structures, migration) to measures of well-being recently developed within the social indicators movement promises to provide new knowledge about the linkage of population and well-being that can enhance decision making about important population issues. A conceptual schema is presented that suggests that examining specific relationships at various levels of aggregation helps classify research already done in this area and helps identify "holes" in the knowledge base. Some special methodological features of research in this area imply that considerable time and care will be required to produce dependable new knowledge. These include: (1) the inherent multilevel nature of the relationships (involving properties of individuals and collectivities); (2) the slow rate at which population characteristics change; (3) the absence of much good well-being data from the past; and (4) the limited nature of the collectivities for which population data are available. 2 Tables, 53 References. (Copyright 1984, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

### **83. Bloom Bernard L. 1983. "The Use of Social Indicators in the Estimation of Health**

**Needs." Pp. 147-162 in *Assessing Health and Human Service Needs: Concepts, Methods and Applications*. Edited by Roger Bell, Martin Sundel, Joseph Aponke, Stanley A. Murrell and Elizabeth Lin. New York: Human Sciences Press Inc. (AD, C)**

The author defines the social indicator movement as aiming to "detach needs assessment from [conflicting, identified] problems by stepping back and developing a statistical overview of a specific population, community, or society" (p. 149). The chapter provides an historical overview of social indicators, delineates different approaches for the selection of social indicators and concludes with a discussion of problems that could be encountered in the development and use of social indicators in the analysis of community structure and community need. Some of the problems the author discusses involve the use of available rather than accurate indicators, particularly in the case of using social indicators for health assessment, the inability of indicators to convey community interactions, and misconstruing the development of good social indicators with the development of good policy. While representing good tools for analysis of societal health needs, social indicators also have shortcomings that should be taken into account.

### **84. Statistics Division, Economic and Social Development Department. 1983. *Community-Level Statistics*. FAO Economic and Social Development Paper 33. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (88 pages). (AD, T, O, C)**

This paper looks at the theory and methods of adapting statistical indicators to the local level to aid in "bottom-up" development. The study addresses both the availability of national government level statistics and methods of collecting statistical information at the village, town or township level. Methods are also described for the analysis of collected data. Categories deemed to be important for development planning and available at the local level are as follows: 1) headquarters—the number of government extension workers, sub-districts/township employees; 2) education—level of education served by school system, adult literacy, vocational training

availability; 3) health—health care facilities available; 4) transportation and communication—road, rail, public transport, phone and other communication services; 5) marketing and trading centers in the area—number and type; 6) banking and credit—rural banks, cooperative credit society; and 7) other—provision of utilities, percentage of community served by piped water, religious and cultural facilities and activities, and library services.

**85. Visbalingam, M. 1983. “Area-based Social Indicators: Signed Chi-Squared as an Alternative to Ratios.” *Social Indicators Research* 13 (3): 311-329. (AD, T, O, C)**

On both technical and conceptual grounds, conventional ratio measures fall short as indicators for use in area-based programs of positive discrimination. Ratios quantify only one of the propositions of area-based policies as identified by S. Holtermann ("Areas of Urban Deprivation in Great Britain: An Analysis of 1971 Data," *Social Trends* 6 (1975): 33-47). However, the signed chi-square measure expresses all three statistical requirements of social indicators simultaneously, particularly when used with constant, real units. It can also consider subjective value-laden issues in the ranking of geographic areas on a good-to-bad scale. These concepts are discussed using 1971 grid square population census data on unemployment in Humberside, Great Britain. 1 Table, 6 Figures, 4 Maps, 12 References. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**86. Wolf, Herbert F. 1983. “Subjective Social Indicators and the Socialist Way of Life.” *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Karl Marx Universität Leipzig Gesellschafts Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe* 32 (3): 250-263. (AD, O)**

This report investigates the efficiency of social indicators in analyzing the socialist way of life, and develops a system for understanding subjective circumstances that distinguishes between social circumstances, circumstances of the personal environment, and those of individual development. The system then ascertains the subjective significance of these factors and the level of satisfaction with them. Examples of recent studies in the German Democratic Republic are cited: (1) 938 factory workers were asked to arrange in order of importance nine factors influencing their choice of job; (2) a nationwide sample of residents in different types of dwelling and locality were asked to rate satisfaction with housing conditions on a seven-point scale; (3) various populations (details not given) were asked to rate their general satisfaction with life on a three-point scale and the importance of certain social conditions and values on a seven-point scale. 4 Tables. (Copyright 1986, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**1982**

**87. Goldstein, Jeanette, Alex Zautra and Darlene Goodhard. 1982. “A Test of the Utility of Social Indicators for Behavioral Health Service Planning.” *Social Indicators Research* 10 (3): 273-295. (AD, C, AZ)**

Given current imperatives for more effective, responsive and economical government, policy planners and administrators are seeking increasing assistance from social scientists. The authors investigate the usefulness of social indicators to the processes of policy planning and implementation in the delivery of mental health and alcohol and drug abuse services to determine whether social indicator data (SID) can contribute to more effective policy planning. One study

examines the relation between SID and the use of such services for Arizona, based on state and national statistical data. Using interview data from 537 residents of metropolitan Phoenix the authors examine the relation between SID and psychological well-being in the community. Both objective and subjective social indicators are found to be useful and complementary in identifying service needs and states of well-being in the community. 3 Tables, 1 Figure, 38 References. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**88. Majumdar, Atreyi. 1982. *Development and Welfare Indicators: A Critical Appraisal*. New Delhi: Allied. (AD, T, O)**

This book is a critical answer to development approaches privileging gross national product (GNP) as a production-based social indicator. Development, the author asserts, is growth plus changes such as increasing longevity, reduced inequality and industrialization, along with the attitudinal and institutional changes required to sustain growth in the long run. Chapter 3 attempts to build a composite index, called the Physical Quality of Life Index, which is then combined with national income statistics in order to look at the performance of developing economies. Attached appendices give a detailed account of this study's source data.

**89. Morgan, David. 1982. *Handbook of State Policy Indicators*. Norman, Oklahoma: Bureau of Research, University of Oklahoma. (113 pages). (AD, T, S)**

This handbook documents basic comparative state-level policy indicators and information for three time periods (1970, 1975 and 1980). It constitutes a compendium of chapters on social and economic data for each American state, including policy areas of revenue and expenditure, education, welfare, health, highways and public policy.

**90. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. 1982. *OECD Social Indicator Development Program Special Studies: McWhinnie, John R. Measuring Disability. Patrik Tornudd. Measuring Victimization. Dagfinn As. Measuring the Use of Time. And Catherine Pelli. Measuring Housing Conditions*. Paris: OECD. (150 pages). (AD, O)**

This volume contains three articles, each looking at a specific aspect of social indicators identified under the social indicators program of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The first article, "Measuring Disability," provides a working definition of disability and a rationale for developing and identifying disability indicators. Different dimensions of disability are identified and discussed. The second article, "Measuring Victimization," discusses the concept of victimization, identifies units of measurement of actual physical harm, and attempts to identify aggregate measures of victimization. The third article, "Time and Use of Time," describes the cyclic character of human activity, the dimensions of activity, and attempts to classify individual behavior. This volume identifies four kinds of time and describes a methodology for deriving social indicators from data on time use.

**91. Fabio, Taiti. 1982. *From Quantity to Quality: New Social Indicators for an Advanced Country: Italy toward the Year 2000*. International Sociological Association. (AD, T, O)**

This book reports that the Italian gross national product increased annually 5 percent to 7 percent between 1960 and 1980. Population growth, on the other hand, decreased from 1 percent to .2 percent. During this period, traditional quantitative social indicators (i.e., energy consumption,

transportation means, telephones, education, endemic illnesses, lodging and infrastructures) assumed an implicitly normative value for the definition of programs and policy choices of the social system. The author states that in the next 20 years, with a stable population and a more moderate revenue development rate, traditional quantitative social indicators will no longer be adequate for defining the objectives of desired social progress. Project Italia 2000 of the Census Foundation has proposed, on the basis of four different scenarios (population, resources, technologies and economy), a new system of qualitative social indicators (i.e., the accomplishments of culture, environmental quality and tertiary production). It also proposes new survey and measurement criteria for these indicators (by sampling and territorial location), better adapted to defining new objectives or measuring more advanced social growth.

**92. Wimberley, Ronald C. and James A. Christenson. 1982. "Civil Religion, Social Indicators, and Public Policy." *Social Indicators Research* 10 (2): 211-223. (AD, S)**

This book suggests that as a phenomenon that presumably serves to integrate the political and religious sectors of the national culture in the minds of citizens, civil religion should have political consequences. It has been shown that civil religious beliefs help predict one's preference among presidential candidates. However, there have been no tests of civil religion as an indicator of public policy preferences. The authors explore such relationships based on data gathered from a telephone questionnaire administered to 3,054 North Carolinians in 1975. While civil religion has been significantly related to positions on various public policies, these relationships are weak, except in comparison to many other types of social indicators. Furthermore, civil religion's political impact on public policy orientations appears less than its effect on the selection of presidential candidates. 3 Tables, 6 References. (Copyright 1984, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**1981**

**93. Andrews, Frank M. 1981. "Social Indicators and Health for All." *Social Science and Medicine* 15C (4): 219-223. (AD, O)**

Concepts and results emerging in the 15-year history of the social indicators movement can contribute to the design and implementation of the information systems that will be required if primary health care is to be extended to all people by the year 2000, a goal set by a recent international conference. The author identifies and discusses six methodological themes: (1) including normative outcome measures among the indicators; (2) tapping both objective health conditions and subjective perceptions; (3) incorporating theoretical models of how the health care system works; (4) organizing results in a set of health "accounts" that have certain pre-specified relationships; (5) describing key health phenomena at several different levels of specificity; and (6) devoting substantial attention to evaluating and improving data quality. These themes can be used both as guiding principles to shape the development of health information systems and as criteria for evaluating such systems. 21 References. (Copyright 1984, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**94. Bertrand, William, Nancy Beth Mock and Robert R. Franklin. 1981. "Social Indicators: Their Use in Evaluation Research." Pp. 77-90 in *Methodological Advances in Evaluation Research*. Edited by Ross F. Conner. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications. (159 pages). (AD, US)**

This chapter builds on the work of Fand (1971, 1974, 1975) in developing social indicators. The authors assert that the availability of data, the completeness of coverage (especially of at-risk and disadvantaged populations), how accurate it needs to be to make the kinds of indications desired, costs, time horizon, and available secondary measures all should be considered in choosing indicators. They then look at the Physical Quality of Life Indicator (PQLI), an alternative to Gross National Product that uses literacy rate, infant mortality and life expectancy at one year of age to measure development. More work is needed to make the alternative measure of PQLI match the criteria they recommend.

**95. Devin, Marianne. 1981. "A Broader Perspective for Social Indicators." *Australian Journal of Social Issues* 16 (2): 114-121. (AD, O, US)**

The authors defend the use of indicators as practical policy tools. They test 32 summary indicators proposed in the Organization for Economic and Cultural Development's 1973 model by comparing them with two existing U.S. and Australian collections of indicators. The majority were found to be operationalized. In assessing the use of indicators, the author argues that researchers should differentiate more clearly between "ideal" and "existing" indicators. Researchers should also differentiate between inadequacies within the indicator and subjective interpretations by the user. 2 Tables. (Copyright 1983, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**96. Johnston, Denis F., ed. 1981. *Measurement of Subjective Phenomena: Special Demographic Analysis*. Washington, D.C.: Center for Demographic Studies. Bureau of Census. (193 pages). (AD, US)**

This book provides insight and perspective on important demographic trends and patterns. The authors discuss methodological issues that emerge in ascertaining and understanding a wide variety of subjective attitudinal factors that mediate many aspects of human life and behavior. Methodological issues include confidence intervals in measuring survey results on quality of life, the identification of unobtrusive indicators of quality of life, the use of measurements of subjective phenomena in predicting behavior, and making policy decisions using indicators of subjective phenomena. The essays in this book represent a rich diversity of experiences in the measurement of subjective indicators of American quality of life.

**97. Soderstrom, Edward Jonathan. 1981. *Social Impact Assessment: Experimental Methods and Approaches*. New York: Praeger Press. (138 pages). (AD, C)**

The author presents and discusses a set of methodological strategies for estimating and appraising social impacts brought about by large-scale technological interventions. He also focuses on how social impacts can be operationalized and systematized into social indicators to show trends over time.

## **1980**

- 98. Harvey, Andrew S., E. Grant MacDonald, W. Stephen Macdonald, David H. Elliot, Susan M. Clark and Scott Wood. 1980. *A Blueprint for Core Social Indicators: Meeting Social Data Needs for the 1980's*. Halifax, N.S.: Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University. (115 pages). (AD, T, US)**

Designed to develop a theoretical framework and model for collecting and analyzing indicators at the national level, this research focuses on the use of existing available data and household level surveys. The authors develop a framework early on, listing and explaining specific indicators in later chapters. Different indicators are listed under various methods of collection and analysis. Issues covered, with suggested indicators, include health; the family; education, training and skill development; employment; personal economic situation; consumption; leisure; residential environment; residential mobility; politics; religion; and justice. The authors also review survey design, instrumentation and timing.

- 99. Land, K. C. and McMillen, M. M. 1980. "Demographic Data and Social Indicators." *Sociology and Social Research* 64 (3): 348-377. (AD, T, O, US)**

Social indicators are best conceived as demographic statistics. They are usually compiled in the form of one of four types of demographic indexes, each of which is defined and illustrated in this book: state-occupancy, state-transition, state-movement and summary. To relate social indicators constructed in one of these ways, the authors describe a demographic accounting system of population stocks and flows based on the work of the British economist, Richard Stone. They also construct annual age-specific accounts for the United States resident female population, 1969-1971 as a numerical example of the workings of a demographic accounting system. Even though such accounts do not exist for other populations, years, and social states of interest to social indicator analysts, the authors argue that a demographic accounting framework provides a conceptual system for organizing available indicators so as to identify the strengths, weaknesses and gaps in the data. Further, sources and processes of temporal changes in social indicators can be identified by using the underlying population transformation equation of demographic accounting

- 100. Snider, E. L. 1980. "Some Social Indicators for Multiple Family Housing." *Social Indicators Research* 8 (2): 157-173. (AD, C)**

The author suggests objective, subjective and behavioral social indicator data sets for assessing the satisfaction with living conditions in multiple family subsidized housing projects. Based on analysis of 1,253 interviews in 88 Alberta subsidized housing projects, the author asserts that the subjective responses of tenants best reflect the present level of satisfaction with the dwelling, and thus determines that subjective responses to interviews would provide the best set of social indicators for determining satisfaction with housing.

## **1978**

- 101. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations. 1978. *Systematic Monitoring and Evaluation of Integrated Development Programmes: A Source-Book*. ST/ESA.78. New York: United Nations. (150 pages). (AD, O, C)**

This book is developed as a guide to help communities in the monitoring of integrated development through the collection and analysis of indicators. It describes methods for using statistics collected by national or state governments, but also for carrying out local level surveys to assess development efforts. Particular attention is paid to survey design and analysis of results. Economic, demographic, living condition, health and nutrition practices, community participation, and cognitive structure of the community are all mentioned as important measurement areas for this type of analysis.

**102. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. 1978. *Social Indicators: Preliminary Guidelines and Illustrative Series*. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 63. New York: United Nations. (AD, T, O)**

This publication aims to provide preliminary guidelines and examples of social indicators for measuring living conditions and the factors that influence those conditions. The indicators listed are as follows: population; family formation, families and households; learning and education services; earning activities and the inactive; distribution of income, consumption and accumulation; social security and welfare service; health, health services and nutrition; housing and its environment; public order and safety; time use; leisure and culture; and social stratification and mobility.

**103. United Nations. 1978. *Social Indicators: Preliminary Guidelines an Illustrative Series*. New York: United Nations. (134 pages). (AD, T, O)**

This publication contains preliminary guidelines and examples of social indicators. The indicators are based on illustrative series and classifications commonly used in building up the underlying bodies of basic social, demographic and related economic and other statistics. Guidelines and examples emphasize the development of social indicators as a user-friendly selection process directed towards the measurement of living conditions and the circumstances and factors that influence those conditions.

**104. Wilcox, L. 1978. *Methodology for Indicators of Social Development: Education. Supplemental Report 4: Education*. Sociology Report 127-4. Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University. (39 pages). (AD, C)**

Attempting to conceptually outline a system of indicators for evaluating the performance of the educational sector in developing countries, this report looks at how to evaluate education as a tool for social change and development. Indicators of education must be selected in terms of the overall social, political and economic context and goals. Indicators of the education system should reflect society as a whole, such as the literacy rate and percentage of the population with formal education. Looking at the infrastructure available (such as proximity to services and availability of classroom materials—books, desks, chalkboards), indicators must measure the education system as part of the larger development context. This includes how well it is providing health and nutrition services and education for students and how well the education system is training students to fill needs in society—through education on civic and economic participation and through training in participation skills. Indicators should also reflect ethnic, class or racial differences in educational performance. Focused on the developing country context, this report provides an overview of the conceptual issues in educational development.

## 1977

- 105. Fear, Frank Anthony. 1977. *Exploratory Social Indicator Model Building and Testing using Multiple Indicators with a Block Recursive System*. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation. Iowa State University. (432 pages). (AD, C)**

The research documented in this volume develops and tests a macro-sociological causal model for evaluating and monitoring indicators of health status. Data used for the study are obtained from Iowa county data. Variables included in the model measure both manipulable and non-manipulable factors and are categorized under the following constructs: human resources, economic resources, health resources and health structure.

- 106. Johnston, D. 1977. *Basic Disaggregations of Main Social Indicators*. Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. (43 pages). (AD, T, O)**

Developed to aid in the analysis of already available statistics, this book looks at the methods of breaking down and analyzing variable categories. This is done so that meaningful comparisons can be made for purposes of description, analysis, program evaluation, policy development, and other normative purposes such as well-being. The book goes through methods of disaggregating statistics for each of these different purposes, specifically looking at disaggregations by age and sex, social status (especially marital), social role (occupation), income, education, ethnicity, handicaps, residence, geographic zone, legal status (especially citizenship), and time series. The author discusses methods for analyzing combinations of these indicators.

- 107. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. 1977. *Basic Disaggregations of Main Social Indicators*. OECD Special Studies No. 4. Paris: OECD. (43 pages). (AD, T, O)**

One in a series of special studies published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, this report presents detailed developments in the evolution of social indicators of sufficient importance to OECD member countries, for consideration as fundamental aspects of well-being. The report provides a review of the principal objectives to be met by the aggregation or disaggregation of data relating to social indicators of concern and briefly describes three disaggregations that reflect these objectives. It offers guidelines for categorizing available data in order to provide a manageable set of disaggregations for future use.

- 108. Warner, Sam Bass Jr. and Sylvia Fleisch. 1977. *Measurements for Social History*. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications. (232 pages). (AD, T, US)**

This publication constitutes the findings of a national level assemblage and analysis of some of the major variables of American social and urban history using the modern Bureau of Economic Analysis accounting system.

- 109. Wilcox, L. 1977. *A Methodology for Indicators for Social Development: Final Report*. Social Report No. 127. Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (89 pages). (AD, T, C)**

This report provides an overview of the methodological approaches to the development of indicators in the areas of health, nutrition, education, demography and agriculture in developing countries. It then looks at the use of these indicators in planning and policy analysis in the context



of social development, specifically social welfare, the optimization of social systems, system linkages, and the distribution of economic benefits and social services. The report also discusses conceptual approaches to using different levels of indicators to evaluate public participation. It demonstrates indicators' design and usefulness in measuring social development at the national and community levels.

## **1976**

### **110. Abt, Clark C. (ed). 1976. *The Evaluation of Social Programs*. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications. (503 pages). (AD, C, US)**

This is a compendium of articles written for the Social Programs Evaluation Conference held in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1974. The conference goal was to improve the scientific quality and policy utility of social programs evaluation. The articles include discussions of methodological considerations and examples of evaluations both from the government and private sectors. Several articles discuss the relationship between goals and objectives and measurement. Authors and articles included in this compendium are as follows:

Lowry, Ira, "The housing assistance supply experiment: tensions in design and implementation."

Newhouse, Joseph, "Comments on evaluation of social experiments."

Riecken, Henry, "Social experimentation."

Beckman, Norman, "Use of a staff agency by the Congress: implementation of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 by the Congressional Research Service."

Lourie, Sylvain, "Policy research and decision making in education."

Townsend, Alair, "Policy analysis and evaluation research in Congress."

Nay, Joe N., John W. Scanlon, Richard E. Schmidt, Joseph Wholey, "If you don't care where you get to, then it doesn't matter which way you go."

Datta, Lois-Ellin, "The impact of the Westinghouse/Ohio evaluation on the development of Project Head Start: an examination of the immediate and longer-term effects and how they came about."

Cicarelli, Victor et al., "Westinghouse Summary – the impact of Head Start."

Newman, Constance, "Research and policymaking under uncertainty, a case study: spray adhesives."

Scriven, Michael, "Payoffs from evaluation."

Zinberg, Norman, "The qualitative element in evaluation research."

Deutscher, Irwin, "Toward avoiding the goal-trap in evaluation research."

Fennessey, James, "Social policy research and Bayesian inference."

Light, Richard J., "Research design and policy inferences."

Marvin, Keith, "Research versus decision requirements and best practice of evaluation."

Gilbert, John P., Frederick Mosteller, John Tukey, "Steady social progress requires quantitative evaluation to be searching."

Blaxall, Martha, "Health programs evaluation: a budget examiner's perspective."

Cromwell, Jerry, "Hospital productivity trends in short-term general non-teaching hospitals."

Nash, George, "Short term demonstration projects."

Sessler, John, "In-house evaluation capability."

Cline, Marvin Gerry, "The 'what' without the 'why' or evaluation without policy relevance."

Boardman, Anthony, Otto A. Davis, Norman Johnson, Peggy R. Sanday, "Simultaneous equation models of the educational process: a reanalysis of the Coleman data."

Hultin, Mats, "Evaluation of education projects financed by the World Bank Groups."

Timpane, Michael, "Evaluating Title I again?"

Abt, Clark, "Social programs evaluation: research allocation strategies for maximizing policy payoffs."

Averch, Harvey, "Some comments on strategies of Rand funding."

Barnes, Richard, "Requirements for valid research versus requirements for short-term decision making: a research allocation strategy of phased evaluations in criminal justice."

Mahoney, Bette Silver, "Policy research planning."

**111. Byrnes, K.J. and J. Shadi-Talab. 1976. *A Methodology for Indicators for Social Development: Supplemental Report 3: The Small Farmer Agricultural Sector.* Sociology Report 127-3. Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (91 pages). (AD, T, C)**

This report develops a model for monitoring social change in the small farm sector (SFS) in less-developed countries (LDCs). The SFS model looks at three dimensions of the farm sector: 1) social organization—including tenure, farm population and agricultural employment; 2) social psychological—including knowledge, economic and social incentives, and attitudes; and 3) socioeconomic—including health, standard of living, access to technology, finance, support services, infrastructure, and use of these services. The report is based on reviews of the prevailing literature regarding monitoring the SFS.

**112. Klonglan, Gerald E., George M. Beal, Leslie D. Wilcox, Frank A. Fear and K. William Wasson. 1976. *Toward A Methodology for Social Indicators in Rural Development: Summary Report.* Sociology Report No. 124 (January 1976). Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (52 pages). (AD, T, C)**

This summary of initial research under a grant from the USDA-Cooperative State Research Service is an overview of Iowa State University's research. It provides conceptual overviews and theoretical frameworks for the development and use of social indicators in local community development decision-making and applied research contexts. It cites concepts of social bookkeeping, social reporting, social indicator modeling, and analytic social reporting.

**113. McIntosh, William Alex, Susan Evers, John Callaghan and Leslie D. Wilcox. 1976. *A Methodology for Indicators of Social Development: Health and Nutrition; Supplementary Report 1: Sociology Report No. 127 (January 1976).* Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (189 pages). (AD, O)**

This report looks at the development of health and nutrition indicators, specifically in the context of less-developed countries (LDCs). Concentrating on developing country-specific indicator data, the report data draws heavily on indicators and methodologies developed through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Indicator sources and methodologies for application to development efforts at both national and local levels are key focuses. Specific indicators are cited in the areas of health (mortality, life expectancy, morbidity and disability), nutrition, and other socioeconomic, cultural and structural factors.

**114. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. 1976. *Data Sources for Social Indicators on Victimization Suffered by Individuals.* The OECD Social Indicators Program. Special Studies No. 3. Paris: OECD. (57 pages). (AD, T, O)**

This monograph is one in a series of special reports published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Social Indicators Program to enable more detailed development within the OECD to become part of the ongoing debate on the evolution of social indicators. Each special study represents a statement on the problems related to a specific aspect of social

indicator development. This study deals with the data sources for social indicators of individuals who have suffered victimization.

**115. Wilcox, Leslie D., K. William Wassan, Frank A. Fear, Gerald E. Klonglan, George M. Beal. 1976. *Toward a Methodology for Social Indicators in Rural Development: Base Report. Sociology Report 125 (January 1975). Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (189 pages). (AD, T, C)***

Targeted for an audience in the United States, this report looks at the conceptual notions of rural development, social development, and social indicators. Indicators are organized by goals and areas of well-being. The latter include employment, education, health, housing, income, leisure and public safety. Categories of indicators are listed for each area of well-being and specific measures are listed for each indicator. Examples are also given of socioeconomic analysis, social bookkeeping, social reporting and social forecasting. A section regarding the implications for university-based research is included. The report contains a bibliography and an in-depth listing of areas of concern and their associated indicators.

## **1975**

**116. Land, Kenneth and Seymore Spilerman. 1975. *Social Indicator Models*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. (411 pages). (AD, T, C, US)**

This compendium of articles looks at the history of social indicators and proposes ways of better addressing the interrelationships among indicators, such as mortality and level of poverty by social group. The book advocates moving from static, descriptive indicators at one point in time to more dynamic indicators, such as life-cycle change, which incorporates social change variables. The chapters in this publication are as follows:

1. Land, Kenneth C, Seymour Spilerman, "Introduction"
2. Land, Kenneth "Social Indicator Models: an Overview"
3. Stinchcombe, Arthur and James C. Wendt, "Theoretical domains and measurement in social indicator analysis."
4. Davis, James, "The log-linear analysis of survey replication."
5. Duncan, Otis Dudley, "Measuring social change via replication of surveys."
6. Duncan, Beverly and Mark Evers, "Measuring change in attitudes toward women's work."
7. Treiman, Donald and Kermit Terrell, "Women, work, and wages—trends in the female occupational structure since 1940."
8. Winsborough, H. H., "Age, period, cohort, and education effects on earnings by race—an experiment with a sequence of cross-sectional surveys."
9. Featherman, David L. and Robert M. Hauser, "Design for a replicate study of social mobility in the United States."
10. Stone, Richard, "Transition and admission models in social indicator analysis."
11. Matras, Judah, "Models and indicators of organizational growth, changes, and transformations."
12. Coleman, James, "Analysis and occupational mobility by models of occupational flows."

13. Sorenson, Aage B., "Growth in occupational achievement: social mobility or investments in human capital."
14. McFarland, David D., "Models involving social indicators or population and the quality of life."
15. Spilerman, Seymour, "Forecasting social events."

**117. McIntosh, W. A., L. Wilcox, G. M. Beal and J. Callaghan. 1975. *A Methodology for Indicators of Social Development: Report 5: Social Information and Development Planning in Thailand*. Sociology Report 126. Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (94 pages). (AD, T, O)**

Written as part of a series of studies for U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), this report looks in-depth at the methodologies for collection and analysis of social indicators, specifically in less-developed countries (LDCs). This report focuses specifically on Thailand, outlining the types of data available and the agencies responsible for producing these data. The findings show that there are a wide variety of data sources already available and there is significant interest among Thai officials in using these kind of data to make social policy. Areas of social concern selected for analysis include population, health, nutrition, education, employment, agriculture, land, distribution of human well-being and environment. The authors develop a framework for using these data in planning social development.

## **1974**

**118. Callaghan, John Oliver. 1974. *Indicators of Social Development: Conceptual and Methodological Considerations in Monitoring the Health Sector*. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation. Iowa State University. (183 pages). (AD, O)**

This study explores the information needs of "less developed countries." It outlines a strategy and methodology aimed at assisting "less developed countries" improve their information base for social planning.

**119. Callaghan, J., L. D. Wilcox, K. Byrnes, S. M. Hunter and S. M. Kim. May 1974. *A Methodology for Indicators of Social Development: Report 4: Health Sector Information System*. Sociology Report 121. Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (89 pages). (AD, T, O, C)**

Prepared for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), this report outlines an initial framework for the development of a health information system for developing countries. The framework is based on the use of simple indicators that monitor the stocks and flows and incorporate measures of health status such as mortality, life expectancy, morbidity and disability, and malnutrition. A literature review is included regarding the major sources on monitoring health. Indicators of infrastructure such as health facilities, services, finances and personnel, and their sociodemographic categorical differences in terms of access and distribution are also considered. The authors discuss health-related factors such as population, environmental quality and resources, agriculture and food production, income and consumption, education, housing and

shelter. Some consideration is given to the development of simple indicators of health status where demographic and health statistics are incomplete.

**120. Edwards, Bernard. 1974. *Sources of Social Statistics*. London: Heinemann. (276 pages). (AD, T, O, C)**

The author provides an overview of the available social data in Britain in the areas of education, housing, health, social welfare, social security, crime and justice. It is intended to be a background source for researchers and policy analysts.

**121. Strumpel, Burkhard, ed. 1974. *Subjective Elements of Well-being*. Paris: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. (202 pages). (AD, T, O)**

A compendium of technical papers on indicators of well-being, this volume grew out of an international working seminar organized by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in May 1972. The papers constitute a comprehensive review of the methodological issues in measuring subjective well-being and changes in perceptions of well-being over time. The papers explore new and important areas of survey measurement of subjective and psychological phenomena and present a programmatic mapping of resulting research priorities for the OECD member countries. Authors and chapters included in this publication are as follows:

Campbell, Angus, "Quality of life as a psychological phenomenon."

Withey, Stephen B., "Values and social change."

d'Iribarne, Philip, "The relationships between subjective and objective well-being."

McKinnell, Aubrey, "Surveying subjective welfare: strategies and methodological considerations."

Strumpel, Burkhard, "Economic well-being as an object of social measurement."

Hoffmann-Nowotny, Hans-Joachim, "Poverty and disadvantaged minorities: some considerations concerning socio-psychological indicators and social structure."

Converse, Philip E., "Alienation from public institutions and processes."

Barnes, Samuel H. and Ronald Inglehart, "Affluence, individual values, and social change."

Campbell, Angus and Burkard Strumpel, "Summary of the seminar proceedings and proposals."

**122. Wilcox, L., W. A. McIntosh and J. Callaghan. January 1974. *A Methodology for Indicators of Social Development: Report 3: Toward an Integrated Social Information System*. Sociology Report No. 117. Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (78 pages). (AD, T, O, C)**

This report looks at the methodological considerations in the development of an integrated social information system for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), specifically in regards to less-developed countries (LDCs). Key areas of social concern are outlined—health, education, nutrition, agriculture and population. The methodology is designed to be useful to policy-makers and planners in LDCs, with indicators conceived as components of a feedback system for monitoring access to and benefits from goods, services, and values of society which different groups experience. The report analyzes the use of existing secondary data sources such as censuses, registers of vital events, institutional records and surveys. It looks at ways to improve the accuracy of this information by combining different data sources and filling information gaps using probability samples.

### **1973**

**123. Economic Commission for Europe. 1973. *Approaches and Methods used in Long-term Social Planning and Policy-Making: Conclusions of the Seminar at Arc-et-Senans, France and Collection of Working Papers Submitted to the Seminar*. New York: United Nations. (274 pages). (AD, O)**

This volume provides summaries of discussions and a collection of working papers presented at a seminar held in Arc-et-Senans, France in 1971 on approaches and methods used in long-term social planning and policy making. The papers are arranged in three separate parts: social planning, systems analysis and basic research prospects. They represent a plethora of contributions to the concept of social planning, the integration of social and economic data at different decision making levels, and reflections of future prospects for basic research. The data tend to be at the national level, dealing with countries in both Eastern and Western Europe.

**124. Wilcox, L., W. A. McIntosh, K. J. Byrnes, J. Callaghan, S. M. Hunter, S-M. Kim, J. Rowena. 1973. *A Methodology for Indicators of Social Development: Report 2: An Analysis of Selected Operational Indicators and Concepts*. Sociology Report No. 116. Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (82 pages). (AD, T, O, C)**

This report looks at prevailing theories regarding the collection and analysis of social indicators and compares them to the work of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The report's assigned goal was to evolve "a methodology that could be used by less-developed countries (LDCs) to construct indicators of social development for monitoring progress of social development as each country defines it." The report aims not only to help USAID develop an inventory of operational indicators of social development and means of analysis, but to help USAID transfer this ability to the LDCs themselves. It goes through the taxonomy, analysis and development of indicators as presented in the prevailing literature of the time, and classifies

USAID's agricultural indicators into Iowa State University's six indicator types (inputs such as policy instrument activities, non-manipulatables, output, distribution, impact, responses). Examples of indicators for population, quality of life, education and environment are listed in the appendix.

## **1971**

**125. Brenner, Harvey M. 1971. *Time Series Analysis of Relationships between Selected Economic and Social Indicators*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor Manpower Administration. (199 pages). (AD, T, S, NY)**

This report is the result of the first stage of a multi-stage research effort to illuminate relationships between economic conditions and a wide range of social conditions. This volume specifically addresses the magnitude and statistical significance and stability of the relationship in question. Data are collected for one state, New York, and at the national level.

## **1970**

**126. Drewnowski, Jan. 1970. *Studies in the Measurement of Levels of Living and Welfare*. Report No. 70.3, Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. (103 pages). (AD, E, T, O, C)**

In this compilation of conceptual papers, the author argues that social well-being should be measured through separate levels of living and welfare indices rather than through a combined standard of living index. Methodological approaches for measurement are discussed in the first section, while specifics about levels of living and welfare indices are described in detail in the later two sections. Indicators mentioned for the level of living index are listed under the following seven categories: 1) nutrition—caloric intake, protein intake, percentage of non-starchy calories; 2) shelter—services of dwellings, density of occupancy, independent use of dwellings; 3) health (health service related)—access to hospitals, access to (non-hospital) medical care, extent of preventive action; 4) education (education received)—school enrollment ratio, school output ratio, teacher/pupil ratio; 5) leisure (leisure enjoyed)—leisure time; 6) security (security assured)—security of the person, security of the way of life; and 7) environment (social and physical, social contacts and recreation)—communication, travel, sport participation, cultural activities, clothing, physical environment (criteria: air, cleanliness, roads, lighting, green spaces, architecture, landscape). The indicators listed under the welfare index are grouped under the following three components: 1) somatic status (physical development level)—nutritional status, health status, life expectation, physical fitness; 2) educational status (mental development level)—literacy, educational attainment, congruence of education with manpower requirements, employment; and 3) social status (social integration level)—integration (national, social group, family), participation (national, social group, family).



## **1968**

### **127. Sheldon, E. B. and W. E. Moore (eds). 1968. *Indicators of Social Change: Concepts and Measurements*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. (AD, T, US)**

A foundational work in social indicators research, this compendium of articles looks at changes in the U. S. over time, presenting in-depth discussions on the indicators of social change methods and theories used. Authors and articles in this book include the following:

Sheldon, Eleanor Bernert and Wilbert E. Moore, "Monitoring social change in American society."

Taeuber, Conrad, "Population: trends and characteristics."

Sametz, A. W., "Production of goods and services: the measurement of economic growth."

Lebergott, Stanley, "Labor force and employment trends."

Bell, Daniel, "The measurement of knowledge and technology."

Mitchell, Joyce M. and William C., "The changing politics of American life."

Goode, William J., "The theory and measurement of family change."

Demerath III, N.J., "Trends and anti-trends in religious change."

Moss, Milton, "Consumption: A report on contemporary issues."

Ennis, Philip H., "The definition and measurement of leisure."

Moriyama, Iwao M., "Problems in the measurement of health status."

Duncan, Beverly, "Trends in output and distribution of schooling."

Duncan, Otis Dudley, "Social stratification and mobility: problems in the measurement of trend."

Merriam, Ida C., "Welfare and its measurement."

### **128. Taylor, Charles Lewis, ed. 1968. *Aggregate Data Analysis: Political and Social Indicators in Cross-National Research*. Paris: Mouton and Co. (265 pages). (AD, T, O)**

This book contains a compendium of chapters that address the use of aggregate data analysis to determine the quantifiable attributes of geographical units or transactions in cross-national research contexts. Authors and articles included in this publication are as follows:

Deutsch, Karl W., "Toward an inventory of basic trends and patterns in comparative and international politics."

Dahl, Robert A., "The evaluation of political systems."

Retzlaff, Ralph H., "The use of aggregate data in comparative political analysis."

Ohlin, Goran, "Aggregate comparisons: problems and prospects of quantitative analysis based on national accounts."

Alker, Hayward R., Jr., "Research possibilities using aggregate political and social data."

Grew, Raymond and Sylvia L. Thrupp, "Horizontal history in search of vertical dimensions."

Taylor, Charles L., "Further problems: A consideration of other views, with a bibliography of reviews of the *World Handbook*."

Russett, Bruce M., "International regions and the international system: socially and culturally homogeneous groupings."

Kyogoku, Jun-Ichi and Hiroko Inoue, "Multi-dimensional scaling of nations."

Hudson, Michael C., "A case of political underdevelopment."

Alker, Hayward R., Jr., "Causal inference and political analysis."

Russett, Bruce M., "The *World Handbook* as a tool in current research, with a bibliography of *World Handbook* users."

**See also 9, 17, 91, 132, 140, 143, 144, 145, 149, 154, 159, 160, 178, 180, 184, 187, 192, 196, 205, 235, 237, 240, 243, 244, 247, 273, 274, 277, 292, 296, 299, 300, 307, 313, 316, 317, 321, 327, 334, 338.**

### III. Policy and Social Indicators

#### 1998

**129. Williams, W. 1998. *Honest Numbers and Democracy: Social Policy Analysis in the White House, Congress, and the Federal Agencies*. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press. (P, US)**

This book looks at the use of social statistics and data in the making of social policy from the early 1960s through the present time. It emphasizes that, although the data available have improved considerably, the Reagan and Bush administrations effectively ignored data in their making of social policy. While the Clinton administration has been more interested in the use and development of social, economic and other indicators of policy and program impacts, they have also damaged government credibility through repeated scandals and attempted cover-ups of certain public projections and information. The author decries the current partisanship of information, but calls for the increased use of objective numbers in the analysis of social policy in the United States.

#### 1996

**130. Smith, Peter, ed. 1996. *Measuring Outcome in the Public Sector*. London: Taylor and Francis. (212 pages). (AD, T, O)**

Based on a series of seminars at the University of York in the U.K., this compendium sets up a framework for the measurement of government performance with the assumption that programs should be measured against their desired public sector outcome. The book is divided into four sections: (1) a conceptual discussion of the notion of outcome (Chapter 1); (2) outcomes in specific programs; (3) strategic issues relating to outcomes (Chapters 9 to 11) which deal with alternative approaches to social accounting and a European perspective on outcome of the public sector; and (4) conclusions and implications (Chapter 12). Most chapters are written in a framework that answers the questions—What is the outcome in the public sector? Why measure outcome [for this issue]? Who are the stakeholders? The author then proposes a measure for the outcome in relation to the particular issue in question. Other information varies by chapter. The chapters are listed as follows:

Chapter 1. Smith, Peter, “A framework for analyzing the measurement of outcome.”

Chapter 2. Williams, Alan, “Health and health care.”

Chapter 3. Huby, Meg, “Outcome measures for social security.”

Chapter 4. Dixon, Huw and John Suckling, “Outcome measures in higher education.”

Chapter 5. Fowles, A.J., “Outcome measurement in the criminal justice system.”

Chapter 6. Nocon, Andrew and Hazel Quershi, “Outcome measures in community care.”

Chapter 7. Kemp, Peter A., "Outcome measurement in the management of social rented housing."

Chapter 8. Rico, Ana, "Measuring outcome in schools."

Chapter 9. Bradshaw, Jonathan, Laura Bouwknegt and Hilary Holmes, "In search of a representative measure of poverty."

Chapter 10. Boden, Rebecca and Anne Corden, "Accounting for outcomes: an alternative approach?"

Chapter 11. Carr-Hill, Roy, John Lintott, J. Bowen and M. Hopkins, "Societal outcome measurement: the European dimension."

Chapter 12. Smith, Peter, "Conclusions and prospects."

## **1990**

**131. Innes, J. E. 1990. *Knowledge and Public Policy: The Search for Meaningful Indicators*. New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers. (P, T, US)**

In this second, expanded edition of *Social Indicators and Public Policy* (Innes de Neufville 1975) the author has added a preface that outlines the decline of social indicators in public policy but also makes a plea for their reinsertion. She looks specifically at housing indicators and myths about U.S. housing as an example of the importance of honest numbers in planning and public policy.

## **1985**

**132. Hilhorst, J. G. M. and M. Klatter. 1985. *Social Development in the Third World: Level of Living indicators and Social Planning*. London and Dover, NH: Croom Helm. (232 pages). (AD, T, O, S, C)**

This compendium of authors reviews the methodological and theoretical approaches to measuring rural welfare and changes in rural well-being using social indicators. Elements of rural welfare are stated in the introduction as health; levels of income and consumption; conditions of work; literacy and skills; social adjustment; individual security; and beliefs, customs and standards of behavior. Different indicators and indicator frameworks are demonstrated based on the context and level of analysis (nation, state, region). The authors and chapters included are as follows:

Baster, Nancy, "Social indicator research: some issues and debates."

Apthorpe, Raymond, "Development indicators: some relativities of subjectivity and objectivity."

Ellis, G.F.R., "An overall framework for quality of life evaluation schemes with application to the Ciskei (South Africa)."

van Heemst, J.J.P., "Social accounting matrices for development. Some comparative observations."

Correa, Hector, "An operational model for the optimum allocation of resources to social expenditures."

Sovani, N.V., "Social planning for underdeveloped countries."

Wolfe, Marshall, "Poverty in Latin America: diagnoses and prescription."

van Nieuwenhuijze, C.A.O., "Is there a 'non-economic' development?"

Koskiaho, Britta, "Social indicators as applied in planning: notions, criteria and methods."

Klatter, Matty, "Selected and annotated bibliography on level of living indicators."

**133. Osman, Tony. 1985. *Facts of Everyday Life*. Boston: Faber and Faber. (160 pages). (T, O)**

The author uses social indicators to demonstrate regional differences within the U.K. in regard to specific issues. These indicators are as follows: the pattern of wealth; home ownership; personal income; population density; births and deaths; voting patterns; type of employment; unemployment; number of pensioners; the balance of migration; immigration and ethnic origin; car ownership; marriage; divorce; examination results; class sizes; school leaving age; early death; bronchitis, asthma and emphysema; lung and breast cancer; cigarette smoking; patterns of alcohol consumption; cirrhosis; prenatal mortality; cerebrovascular disease; suicide; hospital waiting lists; general practitioner lists; burglaries and theft; crimes and violence; patterns of attack; policing levels; and population movement.

**1984**

**134. Verwayen, Henri. 1984. "Social Indicators: Actual and Potential Uses." *Social Indicators Research* 14 (1): 1-27. (T, O)**

This overview of the growth, nature and uses of the modern social indicators movement is based on Raymond A. Bauer's edition of *Social Indicators* (1966)(See #29). Bauer describes social indicators as statistical data that illuminate values, goals and social program impacts. In the immediate post-World War II decades, such social indicators tended to reflect the predominant contemporary ideologies: first, the conception of development as economic growth and later, the disillusion of development. Research suggests that while about 25 governments published social indicator statistics by 1982, the use of these data in policy may be limited. The author refers to Caplan and Barton (1978, "The Potential of Social Indicators: Minimum Conditions for Impact at the National Level as Suggested by a Study of the Use of 'Social Indicators '73." *Social Indicators Research* 5: 427-456). Although 94 percent of policymakers interviewed (N = 204) before the publication of their *Social Indicators 1973: A Study of the Relationship between the Power of Information and Utilization by Federal Executives* (1976, Institute for Social Research,

University of Michigan) expected that the data would be useful in their policy making, a follow-up questionnaire showed that only 4 percent of the respondents actually used the data. Nevertheless, the value of social indicators seems more important than ever in an era of economic cutbacks and in the establishment of spending priorities. By D. Dunseath (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

### **1983**

#### **135. Gumprecht, Nancy. 1983. "Block Grants and Funding Decisions: The Case for Social Indicators." *Social Service Review* 57 (1): 137-148. (T, S, C)**

This publication examines the responses of county public welfare departments to requests for child protective services in different environments. Research shows that welfare departments receive the most requests from regions with poor populations and they attempt to respond to such requests with increased expenditures. Because funds are distributed on the basis of proportion of population, children in economically-depressed environments do not receive the same services as children in richer environments. With block grant funding assuming a greater role, states can use social indicators of the environment to assist in service planning and to correct this problem. 6 Tables. (Copyright 1983, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

### **1982**

#### **136. Dillman, D. A. and D. J. Hobbs, eds. 1982. *Rural Society in the U.S.: Issues for the 1980s*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press. (T, C)**

A compilation of submissions by members of the Rural Sociological Society, this volume contains 41 articles on past and current trends in rural America, in-depth studies of specific issues, and conceptual articles on the study of rural society. In Chapter 28, Paul Eberts provides an overview of the conceptual literature on the development and analysis of social indicators. Other indicators analyzed in Chapters 14-23 include community services, employment, education, housing, health, food and nutrition, and crime and prevention. Chapters 35-40 address both methodological issues and report findings of looking at natural resources, such as land, water, forestry and fisheries in relation to rural society. The chapters included in this publication are listed as follows:

Chapter 1. Hobbs, Daryl J. and Don A. Dillman, "Research for the rural United States."

Chapter 2. Powers, Ronald C. and Edward O. Moe, "The policy context for rural-oriented research."

Chapter 3. Wardwell, John M., "The reversal of nonmetropolitan migration loss."

Chapter 4. Clemente, Frank A. and Richard S. Krannich, "Energy."

Chapter 5. Lodwick, Dora G. and Denton E. Morrison, "Appropriate technology."

Chapter 6. Johnson, Nan E. and J. Allan Beegle, "The rural American people: a look backward and forward."

- Chapter 7. Willits, Fern K., Robert C. Bealer and Donald M. Crider, "Persistence of rural/urban differences."
- Chapter 8. Coward, Raymond T. and William M. Smith Jr., "Families in rural society."
- Chapter 9. Lee, Gary R. and Marie L. Lassey, "The elderly."
- Chapter 10. Falk, William W., "Rural youth and the labor force."
- Chapter 11. Kuvlesky, William P., Clark S. Knowlton, Thomas J. Durant Jr. and William C. Payne Jr., "Minorities."
- Chapter 12. Haney, Wava G., "Women."
- Chapter 13. Moland Jr., John J. and Alma T. Page, "Poverty."
- Chapter 14. Roger, David L., "Community services."
- Chapter 15. Kaye, Ira, "Transportation."
- Chapter 16. Summers, Gene F., "Industrialization."
- Chapter 17. Tweeten, Luther, "Employment."
- Chapter 18. Parks, Gail Armstrong, Peggy J. Ross and Anne E. Just, "Education."
- Chapter 19. Morris, Earl W. and Mary Winter, "Housing."
- Chapter 20. Bultena, Gordon L., "Outdoor recreation."
- Chapter 21. Miller, Michael K., "Health and medical care."
- Chapter 22. Purtle, Virginia S., "Food and nutrition."
- Chapter 23. Phillips, G. Howard, Joseph F. Donnermeyer and Todd N. Wurschmidt, "Crime and its prevention."
- Chapter 24. Zuiches, James J., "Residential preferences."
- Chapter 25. Goudy, Willis J. and Vernon D. Ryan, "Changing communities."
- Chapter 26. Christenson, James A., "Community development."
- Chapter 27. Burdge, Rabel J., "Needs assessment surveys for decision makers."

- Chapter 28. Eberts, Paul R., "Social indicators of well-being."
- Chapter 29. Freudenburg, William R., "Social impact assessment."
- Chapter 30. Havens, A. Eugene, "The changing structure of U.S. agriculture."
- Chapter 31. Stockdale, Jerry D., "Who will speak for agriculture?"
- Chapter 32. Rodefeld, Richard D., "Who will own and operate America's farms?"
- Chapter 33. Heffernan, William D., "Structure of agriculture and quality of life in rural communities."
- Chapter 34. Coughenour, C. Milton and Ronald C. Wimberley, "Small and part-time farmers."
- Chapter 35. Buttel, Frederick H., "Rural resource use and the environment."
- Chapter 36. Brown, David L., "Land use."
- Chapter 37. Francis, Joe D., "Water."
- Chapter 38. O'Leary, Joseph T. and Robert G. Lee, "Forestry."
- Chapter 39. Yetley, Mervin J., "Fisheries."
- Chapter 40. Lacy, William B. and Lawrence M. Busch, "Institutional and professional context for rural sociology: constraints and opportunities."
- Chapter 41. Dillman, Don A. and Daryl J. Hobbs, "Issues for the 1980s."

**137. Safir, Nadji. 1982. *Social Indicators of Development by the Year 2000: The Algerian Case*. International Sociological Association. (T, O)**

Algeria's experience with development reached a turning point in the early 1980s. After 20 years of development efforts (and evaluation thereof), it is evident that development should be considered as a whole and that it is dangerous to overestimate any single aspect (i.e., economic). The question of social indicators of development has become more relevant as reliance on purely economic variables has declined. This new awareness becomes even more significant if the dimension of time is added. Two essential limitations impinge on Algerian development by the year 2000: (1) demographic pressure (the population is expected to double from its 1977 level to around 36 million inhabitants), and (2) exhaustion of petroleum reserves and significant diminution of natural gas reserves. On the basis of available data, an attempt is made to show the importance of social indicators of development in a global context.



**138. Snider, Earle L. 1982. "Social Indicators, Health Policy, and the Elderly." *Social Indicators Research* 11 (4): 405-419. (T, C)**

Health-service researchers, policy analysts and politicians face many problems in attempting to evaluate health care programs and make relevant policy decisions. In this book, the possible role of social indicators is discussed in this regard and is applied in the context of the use of ancillary health services by the elderly. Data gathered from interviews of 428 white, retired, non-institutionalized family heads, aged 65 or older, in Edmonton, Alberta, substantiate the value of the social indicators approach with respect to health services planning, research and policy decision making. 2 Tables, 53 References. (Copyright 1984, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved).

**1981**

**139. Carley, M. 1981. *Social Measurement and Social Indicators: Issues of Policy and Theory*. London: George Allen and Unwin. (195 pages). (AD, P)**

This book serves as a review of the major work done up to the time of publication on the background, development and uses of social indicators. Chapters 1-4 look at the scope, definition, theory and models for social indicators, delving into the systems' designs for their use. The author is particularly interested in the development of indicators as a tool for forecasting impacts of development and social change. Chapters 5-7 look at social indicators in the policy making process, comparatively reviewing the social reporting processes of the U.S. and the United Kingdom. The author looks at the use of social indicators on the local level in comparing urban areas and measuring the performance of urban development plans.

**140. Chandraskar, Krishnamurti. 1981. "Productivity and Social Indicators." *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 453 (Jan): 153-168. (T, S)**

Relationships among changes in productivity, economic output, and aspects of societal welfare measured by social indicators are discussed in this report. The author suggests that the usual measures of productivity (e.g., labor productivity) do not adequately measure real output and that non-financial indicators (e.g., qualitative changes in goods and services) are not included in the monetary value of output. He expresses that productivity is also understated during inflationary periods and official accounts do not include data from the underground economy. Still, these types of unrecorded productivity do provide work, goods and services that will appear in social indicators. A diagram is provided showing the effects of quantity (i.e., labor, capital) and quality (i.e., education, technology) inputs on various social indicators (e.g., housing, social security, health, education, income and leisure). 4 Tables, 2 Charts. (Copyright 1983, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**141. Gilbert, Gwendolyn C. 1981. "The Political Use of Social Indicators Research to Combat Racism in the 1980's." *Social Development Issues* 5 (2-3): 99-106. (T, US)**

The white power structure in U.S. urban communities is often unaware of racism as the cause and context of inequality and injustice. Racist acts are legitimized by racial attitudes and by misinformation. The economic, political and social needs of blacks may be obscured if not totally ignored. The author describes uses of research on social indicators to confront those who might

be termed community decision elites in an effort to induce them into making decisions that are more equitable and just. (Copyright 1986, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**142. Gilford, Dorothy M., Glenn L. Nelson and Linda Ingram (eds). 1981. *Rural America in Passage: Statistics for Policy*. Washington, D. C.: National Academy Press. (592 pages). (T, C)**

The result of a National Academy of Science, National Research Council, and Committee on National Statistics panel study on Statistics for Rural Development Policy, this document outlines the statistics needed for designing rural development policy. The book provides background in changes in rural communities and suggests methodological approaches for tracking changes. It also indicates the impacts of government policies in rural areas. Specific chapters deal with Demographic Data, Housing, Health and Nutrition, Education, Public Services and Community Facilities, Economic Development, and Natural Resources and Energy. Strategies for improving rural data are also discussed. Appendices include summaries of local community studies.

**143. Jordakel, J. 1981. "Analysis of Development by Means of Social Indicators." *Socioloski Pregled* 15: 1-2 and 21-35. (T, O)**

The author examines the use of social indicators for measurement and analysis of development in socialist and communist societies. Increasingly appreciated for its socioeconomic and political planning, this method has evolved in three phases: (1) the period before 1960, which emphasized economic programs and economic indicators; (2) the 1960 to 1970 decade, which saw the inclusion of social indicators in economic analyses; and (3) the post-1970 period, which tried to define social problems and develop a method for the systematic study of local, regional, national and international problems. Research recognition of the interdependence between socioeconomic, sociocultural structures and values is described.

**1980**

**144. Andorka, Rudolf. 1980. "Long-term Social Development of Hungary, Measured by Social Indicators." *Social Indicators Research* 8 (1): 1-13. (T, O)**

A system of social indicators was developed for Hungary consisting of the following: population, education, manpower, social structure and mobility, income, consumption, housing, health, culture, way of life, and social problems. Sources of the indicators are official statistical data and various surveys. Time series for several decades are presented in this publication. Long-term changes of Hungarian social conditions are investigated on the basis of these indicators: (1) the capitalist period, (2) the first period of socialist society, characterized by extensive economic growth, and (3) the present period of socialism, when sources of extensive growth are exhausted and development is based on growth of productivity. Social structure, income inequalities, social mobility and ways of life are specifically investigated.

**145. Taylor, Charles Lewis, ed. 1980. *Indicator Systems for Political, Economic, and Social Analysis*. Cambridge, MA: Oelgeschlager, Gunn and Hain. (242 pages). (AD, P, T, O)**

The results of a 1978 conference on the construction and systemization of indicators, this compendium represents an interdisciplinary look at methodologies, systems, and case studies of

policy-based measurement with the goal of studying social well-being. Authors and articles included in this book are listed as follows:

Taylor, Charles Lewis, "Progress toward indicator systems: an overview."

Deutsch, Karl W., "On the utility of indicator systems."

Ward, Michael, "Composite measures of development."

Zapf, Wolfgang, "Applied social reporting: a social indicators system for West German society."

Johnston, Robert and Dennis O'Brien, "International cooperation on a framework for the integration of social, demographic, and related economic statistics."

Office of Statistics, UNESCO, "The UNESCO data collection system."

Josephian, Virginia, "The collection and compilation of demographic statistics by the United Nations Statistical Office."

Taylor, Charles Lewis, David A. Jodice, Wayne A. Koonce, "A systematic approach to political indicators."

Gurr, Ted Robert, "A conceptual system of political indicators."

Duvall, Raymond and Michal Shamir, "Indicators from errors: cross-national, time-serial measures of the repressive disposition of governments."

Jodice, David A., "Notes on the quantification of political events."

Frei, Daniel, "The measurement of détente in Europe."

Sieber, Margret, "Dependency of small developed countries: conceptualization and measurement."

## **1979**

**146. Merryman, John Henry, David S. Clark and Lawrence M. Friedman. 1979. *Law and Social Change in Mediterranean Europe and Latin America*. Stanford, CA: Stanford Law School. (618 pages). (AD, O)**

This volume provides a list of relevant social and legal indicators associated with law and development in less developed countries. This was written with the desire of the authors to contribute to the awareness associated to the interrelationship between legal action in regards to economic pursuits and the social change in the developed, as well as the less developed, countries.

## 1977

**147. Rist, Ray C. and Ronald J. Anson. 1977. *Education, Social Change and the Judicial Process*. New York: Teachers College Press. (130 pages). ( C)**

This volume focuses on assessing the manner in which traditional centers of decision making for education collect and use data and the socioeconomic context in which decisions are finally made. The authors contrast this educational decision-making context with the judicial context, specifically focusing on the manner in which the courts are able to use information, in what forms such information is admissible, and its relative efficacy in assisting the adjudication process.

## 1975

**148. Innes de Neufville, J. E. 1975. *Social Indicators and Public Policy: Interactive Processes of Design and Application*. New York: Elsevier Scientific Publishing Company. (311 pages). (AD, T, US)**

An overview of the increasing use of indicators in public policy, this book documents the history, theory, methods and assumptions about the use of indicators in policy analysis. In chapter VI, the author looks at the evolution, development and use of three indicators: the family standard budget, employment and crime rate. Later, she discusses how the indicators of the consumer price index (CPI), the poverty line and racial balance came to be institutionalized in policy making. The author makes specific recommendations regarding how indicators might be institutionalized and used in planning and policy.

## 1974

**149. Research Committee, The Council of National Living. 1974. *Social Indicators in Japan*. Tokyo, Japan: Printing Bureau, Ministry of Finance. (270 pages). (T, O)**

This report constitutes a summation of the results of a national social indicators research project in Japan, under the direction of the Research Committee of the National Living Council. The document describes the way in which social indicators should be developed and used to direct social policy in Japan.

## 1973

**150. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. 1973. *The OECD Social Indicator Program: List of Social Concerns Common to Most OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD. (27 pages). (T, O)**

This report constitutes results of the first stage of a multi-stage agenda by Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development member countries to direct greater attention to the aspects of growth that deal with quality of life and distribution of resources in society. The report is meant to lead to the formulation of policies relating to the broad economic and social choices involved in the allocation of growing resources. This volume is a compilation of an agreed-upon list of 24 fundamental social concerns common to most OECD countries. Areas covered in the list include: health; access to and levels of education and technical training; time and leisure; range of choice and equitable distribution of goods and services; physical environment including housing,

pollution and environmental management; personal safety, social order and administrative justice; and social opportunity and participation.

**See also 9, 17, 33, 34, 89, 91, 98, 106, 133, 134, 136, 159, 160, 164, 165, 178, 180, 187, 188, 201, 210, 244, 247, 257, 301, 339.**

## IV. Compilations and Trends

### A. National

#### 1998

- 151. Boonchit, W. and S. Natenuj. 1998. *The Eighth National Economic and Social Development Plan and Current Economic Adjustment and Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Eighth Plan*. Working Paper No. 64, Tokyo, Japan: Department of Research Cooperation, Economic Research Institute, Economic Planning Agency. (28 pages). (T, O)**

The report uses economic and social indicators to evaluate the success of the eighth five-year national plan for development in Thailand. Development strategies are laid out as follows: 1) the development of human potential; 2) creation of an enabling environment; 3) enhancing the development potential of the regions and rural areas; 4) development of economic competitiveness to support human development and quality of life; 5) natural resources and environmental management; 6) development of popular governance; and 7) improvement of development management to ensure effective implementation of the plan. Standard economic measures of currency development, economic growth in gross domestic product (GDP), export growth, import growth, and foreign and exchange reserves are reviewed. The authors evaluate the plan using the social indicators of health and nutrition, education, working life, poverty, inequality and welfare, family life, environment and safety, and governance.

- 152. Brown, Lester R., Christopher Flavin, Hilary F. French, Janet Abramovitz, Chris Bright, Seth Dunn, Gary Gardner, Anne McGinn, Jennifer Mitchell, Michael Renner, David Roodman, John Tuxill and Linda Starke. 1998. *State of the World 1998: A Worldwatch Institute Report on Progress Toward a Sustainable Society*. New York: W.W. Norton and Co. (E, T, O)**

This book is the most recent of a series of annual reports from the Worldwatch Institute, which began in 1983. It is divided into chapters that reflect global trends in the environmental and human condition as they relate to the environment. In this most recent edition, chapters dealing with social indicators are: Chapter 1. The Future of Growth, Chapter 2. Sustaining the World's Forests, Chapter 4. Promoting Sustainable Fisheries, Chapter 5. Struggling to Raise Cropland Productivity, Chapter 8. The New Challenge of Disarmament, Chapter 9. Redirecting Private Capital Flows, and Chapter 10. Building a New Economy.

- 153. Brown, Lester, Christopher Flavin and Hal Kane. 1998. *Vital Signs: The Trends that are Shaping our Future*. New York: W.W. Norton and Co. (204 pages). (E, T, O)**

Edited by technical specialists of the Worldwatch Institute, this book contains an array of chapters that document global economic, environmental and social indicators. The indicators are disaggregated by region and include northern Europe, North America, Latin America, Asia and Africa. The key indicators identified and discussed include food trends, agricultural resource trends, energy trends, atmospheric trends, economic trends, social trends and military trends.

**154. Brown, Lester R. and Ed Ayres (eds). 1998. *Worldwatch Reader on Global Environmental Issues*. New York: W. W. Norton and Co. (E, T, O)**

This compendium presents analysis on specific global, environmental and social trends. Of special interest are Section 5—Better Use of Materials, which includes Durning’s article on “The Changing World View,” and Young’s article on “The Sudden New Strength of Recycling,” and Section 6—Social Instabilities, which includes Renner’s “Chiapas: The Fruits of Dispair.” Renner uses indicators to relate civil unrest in Chiapas to systematic development initiatives that are aimed to take away natural resources rights in Mexico. This publication also includes McGinn’s “The Resurgence of Infectious Diseases.”

**155. Illner, Michal. 1998. “The Changing Quality of Life in a Post-Communist Country: The Case of Czech Republic.” *Social Indicators Research* 43: 140-170. (T, O)**

Illner describes institutional and structural change in the Czech Republic after 1989. According to the author, democracy, civil rights, environment and health conditions have changed for the better since 1989, while trends in income, wages and employment dimensions of life-quality are more ambiguous. Crime, social pathology and housing conditions have worsened. Not only has life-quality changed, but the social understanding of what “good life” means has also changed since 1989. Czechs in 1996 reported themselves to be satisfied with their lot, for the most part.

**156. Schyns, Peggy. 1998. “Crossnational Difference in Happiness: Economic and Cultural Factors Explored.” *Social Indicators Research* 43: 3-26. (T, O)**

Economic prosperity has been found to correlate persistently with happiness. Within rich countries, happiness also correlates with cultural living conditions. In “free” countries, happiness and economic prosperity correlate positively when “controlling for culture.” It is especially useful to look at countries in transition in sorting out causal relations among economic prosperity, culture and happiness.

**1997**

**157. *America’s Children: Key National Indicators of Well-being*. 1997. Washington, D.C.: Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (100 pages). (T, US)**

This annual report of the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, established by U.S. Executive Order no. 13045, compiles the major federal government data on the well-being of children in the U.S. Indicators included in the report are: child poverty, food security, housing problems, secure parental employment, health insurance, summary health, prenatal care, infant mortality, low birth weight, childhood immunization, activity limitation, child mortality, adolescent mortality, teen births, cigarette smoking, alcohol use, substance abuse, victims of violent crimes, difficulty speaking English, family reading, early childhood education, math and reading proficiency, high school completion, higher education, child abuse and neglect. Sources and the analytical tools are given for each of these indicators.

**158. Brown, Lester, Christopher Flavin and Hal Kane. 1997. *Vital Signs: The Trends that are Shaping our Future*. New York: W.W. Norton and Co. (E, T, O)**

Edited by technical specialists of the Worldwatch Institute, this book contains an array of chapters that document global economic, environmental and social indicators. The indicators are

disaggregated by region and include northern Europe, North America, Latin America, Asia and Africa. The key indicators identified and discussed include food trends, agricultural resource trends, energy trends, atmospheric trends, economic trends, social trends and military trends.

**159. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. 1997. *Better Understanding of our Cities: The Role of Urban Indicators*. Paris: Publications Service, OECD. (94 pages). (E, T, O, C)**

The report contains a synthesis of presentations made at a conference on urban indicators in Rennes, France. Chapters in the report include a review of common and potential uses of environmental, housing, social, health, economic, energy and sustainability indicators in the urban context. The report also presents a conceptual framework for urban sustainability performance indicators with examples from various cities in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries.

**160. Valerio, C. 1997. *Elderly Americans: Where They Choose to Live*. New York: Garland Publishing. (110 pages). (E, T, US)**

Social indicators help demonstrate for planners the characteristics of the elderly in society and variables in their choices of a retirement community. Chapter III looks at the place attributes of climate and environmental amenities, income and unemployment levels, cost of living, housing cost, tax and welfare levels, median age level, availability of health care, crime rate and urbanization. The same chapter looks at the personal characteristics of income, human capital and educational levels, marital and family status, age, sex, health, prior mobility, home ownership and pre-retirement occupational status. These characteristics are then placed into a model that demonstrates that retirees are looking for areas with high quality lifestyle with abundant social and recreational opportunities. The social indicators demonstrate the importance of planning to enhance quality of surrounding natural resources and open space. The author demonstrates that maintenance of affordable housing and low crime rates are clearly important.

**161. *Wistat: Women's Indicators and Statistics Database (Version 3)*. 1997. New York: United Nations. (173 pages). (T, O, C)**

This document provides a review and list of sources of the global data available regarding women in the following areas: population composition and distribution; learning and educational services; economic activity; households, marital status and fertility; housing conditions and human settlements; health and disability; political participation; crime and criminal justice; and national product and expenditure. Data are surveyed for three time periods: 1970, 1980 and 1990.

**1996**

**162. Brown, Lester, Christopher Flavin and Hal Kane. 1996. *Vital Signs: The Trends that are Shaping our Future*. New York: W.W. Norton and Co. (E, T, O)**

Edited by technical specialists of the Worldwatch Institute, this book contains an array of chapters that document global economic, environmental and social indicators. The indicators are disaggregated by region and include northern Europe, North America, Latin America, Asia and Africa. The key indicators identified and discussed include food trends, agricultural resource trends, energy trends, atmospheric trends, economic trends, social trends and military trends.



**163. Frizzel, A. and J.H Pammett, eds. 1996. *Social Inequality in Canada*. Ottawa: Carleton University Press. (T, O)**

This compilation of research on the distribution of resources and well-being in Canada is part of the International Social Survey Programme, which was set up to develop social surveys to help compare social change among different nations. This text uses the results of the surveys developed through this program, plus public records such as the census, to look at a range of issues of equality in Canada and general issues of inequality. Seven topics are covered:

Frizzel, “The ISSP and international research: an introduction”—looks at the development and rationale of the International Social Survey Program (ISSP) project.

J. Frank, “Indicators of social inequality in Canada: women, Aboriginal peoples, and visible minorities”—uses indicators of education, employment and income to measure social inequality by ethnicity, region and gender in Canada.

Cuneo, “International images of social inequality: a ten-country comparison”—looks at methods of doing cross-national, comparative research on social inequality, specifically comparing social indicators of inequality with survey results of perceptions of social inequality. A 10-country comparative study is done using Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines and Poland.

Pammett, “Getting ahead around the world”—analyzes the ISSP data regarding the perceptions of the reasons for social achievement in Canada, U.S., Britain, West Germany, Austria, Italy, Sweden, New Zealand, East Germany, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Russia and Philippines.

Bennett, “Canadian public perceptions of inequality: directions and policy implications”—uses the survey results to look at the perceptions of inequality in access to social services in Canadian society.

Laczko, “Language, region, race, gender, and income: perceptions of inequalities in Quebec and English Canada”—compares social indicators of inequality to perceptions of inequality in Quebec and other provinces of Canada.

Saunders, “Gender and inequality”—uses the ISSP data to analyze the perception of gender inequality among Canadian women.

**164. Reynolds, Farley. 1996. *The New American Reality: Who We Are, How We Got Here, Where We Are Going*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. (385 pages). (T, US)**

This book summarizes major trends reflected in the 1990 national population census. It describes the structural shifts in family life and the economy. These structural shifts include fewer years in marriage but many more employment years and increases in investments in education for women. The census also reports a diminution of the gender gap in earnings as women increasingly invest in education and obtain more rewarding jobs. The census describes rapid shifts in the country’s

racial composition and a persistent black-white gap as measured by almost all key indicators. Differences in earnings, unemployment, poverty rates and college enrollment were as large in the early 1990s as 20 years earlier. The trends also show that internal migration is an important factor in transferring political power and economic advantage from the Midwest and Northeast coast to the Gulf Coast states, states in the Southwest and the Pacific rim.

**165. World Bank. 1996. *Social Indicators of Development*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins Press. (397 pages). (T, O)**

This volume contains a comprehensive list of priority poverty indicators for 200 countries and other social indicators covering human resources, natural resources, socioeconomic expenditures and investment in human capital. In combination, the indicators monitor social conditions at the country level and provide a framework for assessing human welfare across countries.

**1995**

**166. Brown, Lester, Christopher Flavin and Hal Kane. 1995. *Vital Signs: The Trends that are Shaping our Future*. New York: W.W. Norton and Co. (E, T, O)**

This book documents global economic, environmental and social indicators, disaggregating the indicators by region. The regions include northern Europe, North America, Latin America, Asia and Africa. The authors identify and discuss the following key indicators: food trends, agricultural resource trends, energy trends, atmospheric trends, economic trends, social trends and military trends.

**167. Cobb, Clifford, Ted Halstead and Jonathon Rowe. 1995. *The Genuine Progress Indicator: Summary of Data and Methodology*. San Francisco: Redefining Progress. (55 pages). (AD, E, T, US)**

A technical overview of the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI), this report summarizes how the GPI addresses the inadequacies of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), providing a more accurate reflection of national progress. While the GDP focuses on personal consumption, the GPI adds indicators that demonstrate the externalities not taken into account by the GDP such as income distribution, personal consumption, costs of family breakdown, loss of leisure time, and costs of air and water pollution. The authors explain 22 categories of indicators in this report. The GPI is issued yearly on the Redefining Progress Web site—<http://www.rprogress.org>.

**168. Cobb, Clifford, Ted Halstead and Jonathan Rowe. 1995. “If the Economy is Up, Why is America Down?” *Atlantic Monthly*, see <http://www.theatlantic.com/atlantic>. (AD, E, T, US)**

This book looks at alternative indicators of societal growth, demonstrating that we recognize the real state of society if we look at social and environmental indicators, rather than the GNP (gross national product) alone. In this case, indicators such as the growing disparity between rich and poor, the drop in real wages for the majority of the nation’s working people, as well as increasing problems with water quality, lead us to a very different indication of quality of life for the majority of U. S. citizens.

**169. Dorgan, Charity, ed. 1995. *Gale Country and World Rankings Reporter*. New York: Gale Research Inc. (1091 pages). (E, T, O)**

This edition provides in-depth coverage of indicators on more than 235 countries. It comprises five thematic profiles organized by broad subject categories. The profiles are: 1) the social profile which contains demographic, health and welfare, education, home and family, labor and leisure, and entertainment indicators; 2) the physical profile which covers national level indicators on agriculture, environment, national resources and geography; 3) the transportation and public utilities profile which presents indicators on communications, energy and utilities, infrastructure, transportation, and travel and tourism; 4) the political profile which covers indicators on defense, government and politics, international relations, and law and criminal justice; and 5) the economic profile which covers general economic and industrial indicators, markets and marketing, and trade.

**170. United Nations. 1995. *The World's Women: Trends and Statistics*. New York: United Nations. (188 pages). (T, O)**

This publication is a statistical sourcebook that provides a comprehensive set of indicators on how women fare in different parts of the world. It presents country and area indicators that capture the situation of women worldwide.

**1994**

**171. Brown, Lester, Christopher Flavin and Hal Kane. 1994. *Vital Signs: The Trends that are Shaping our Future*. New York: W.W. Norton and Co. (E, T, O)**

Edited by technical specialists of the Worldwatch Institute, this book contains an array of chapters that document global economic, environmental and social indicators. The indicators are disaggregated by region and include northern Europe, North America, Latin America, Asia and Africa. The key indicators identified and discussed include food trends, agricultural resource trends, energy trends, atmospheric trends, economic trends, social trends and military trends.

**172. United Nations. 1994. *World Social Situation in the 1990s*. New York: United Nations. (319 pages). (T, O)**

The Department of Economic Information and Social Policy Analysis of the United Nations, with the cooperation of others, prepared this report. The book presents the different indicator categories for social well-being, demonstrating trends from 1980 through 1995. An introductory chapter talks about the implications of the trends in each area. Part I reviews the following categories: income, employment, and poverty—income distribution and inequality; unemployment and low productivity employment; and poverty. Part II reviews human development, basic needs and social services—population growth; urbanization, migration and refugees; hunger, malnutrition and food supplies; health; education and literacy; housing and sanitation; social security; and quality of life. Part III reviews emerging social issues and dilemmas—public institutions; ethnic conflicts and national disintegration; and social consequences of advances in technology. Differences in trends are demonstrated by global region (Asia, Europe, etc), national income ranking (developing country, industrialized country, etc), or by nation.

## **1993**

**173. Brown, Lester, Christopher Flavin and Hal Kane. 1993. *Vital Signs: The Trends that are Shaping our Future*. New York: W.W. Norton and Co. (E, T, O)**

Edited by technical specialists of the Worldwatch Institute, this book contains an array of chapters that document global economic, environmental and social indicators. The indicators are disaggregated by region and include northern Europe, North America, Latin America, Asia and Africa. The key indicators identified and discussed include food trends, agricultural resource trends, energy trends, atmospheric trends, economic trends, social trends and military trends.

**174. Ryan, Michael. 1993. *Social Trends in Contemporary Russia: A Statistical Source-Book*. New York: St. Martin's Press. (249 pages). (T, O)**

A comprehensive compilation of indicators on the social and economic aspects of Russian society, this book covers demographic indicators including sex and age structure; indicators on marriage, divorces and families; and indicators on education, life expectancy, morbidity and mortality, welfare, housing, the environment, political parties and crime.

## **1992**

**175. Brown, Lester, Christopher Flavin and Hal Kane. 1992. *Vital Signs: The Trends that are Shaping our Future*. New York: W.W. Norton and Co. (131 pages). (E, T, O)**

Edited by technical specialists of the Worldwatch Institute, this book contains an array of chapters that document global economic, environmental and social indicators. The indicators are disaggregated by region and include northern Europe, North America, Latin America, Asia and Africa. The key indicators identified and discussed include food trends, agricultural resource trends, energy trends, atmospheric trends, economic trends, social trends and military trends.

**176. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations. 1992. *World Population Monitoring 1991: With Special Emphasis on Age Structure*.**

**Population Studies No. 126. ST/ESA/SER.A/126. New York: United Nations. (T, O)**

This report presents national and global regional data on demographic statistics, including age distribution, fertility and projected demographic changes. It also provides statistics on population growth, fertility, mortality, availability of demographic data, population distribution, and international migration trends and policies. A third section presents national and regional level statistics and trends on economic conditions (gross domestic product (GDP), employment, expenditures, balance of payments, etc.), the environment (atmospheric pollution, deforestation, desertification and soil degradation, water quality and sanitation), poverty (trends and policies), food and nutrition (food production and nutrition), and education (illiteracy, out of school youth, trends in formal education).

- 177. Kim, Kwangkee and Philip M. Moody. 1992. "More Resources Better Health: A Cross-national Perspective." *Social Science and Medicine* 34 (8): 837-843. (AD, T, O)**

In this publication, the authors suggest that the amount of health care resources do not explain much variance in infant mortality rates above that explained by the amount of socioeconomic resources across 117 countries.

- 178. MacBeath, John. 1992. "Learning to Use the Indicators." *Times Educational Supplement* 3945: 10. (P, T, O)**

The author argues that Britain should use educational indicators in administering its education system, as the U.S. does.

- 179. *Wistat: Women's Indicators and Statistics Database (Version 2)*. 1992. New York: United Nations. (238 pages). (T, O)**

This document provides a review and list of sources of the global data available regarding women in the following areas: population composition and distribution; learning and educational services; economic activity; households, marital status and fertility; housing conditions and human settlements; health, health services and disabled persons; public affairs and political participation; crime and criminal justice; and national product and expenditure. Data is surveyed for 1970 to 1990.

## **1991**

- 180. Anderson, Victor. 1991. *Alternative Economic Indicators*. New York: Routledge. (105 pages). (AD, E, T, US)**

Written as an attempt to move beyond measurement of development through the gross domestic product (GDP), this book looks at the major theoretical contributions, the concept of sustainable development (Meadows 1972, Goldsmith 1972, Schumacher 1973, Brundtland Report 1987) and the conservative reactions. It studies the history and growth of GDP as an indicator of development, states its methodological weaknesses, and discusses efforts to better account for these weaknesses. The author presents social indicators and environmental indicators as viable measurement tools and outlines what are considered the important indicator categories: education and literacy, work and employment, consumption, distribution of income and wealth, and health. Along with the environmental indicators, these categories are then used to analyze the world's 14 most populous nations.

- 181. Caplow, T., H. M. Bahr, J. Modell, B. A. Chadwick. 1991. *Recent Social Trends in the United States 1960-1990*. Montreal and Kingston, ON, Canada: McGill-Queen's University Press. (O, US)**

The first of a series of books by the International Research Group on the Comparative Charting of Social Change, this document looks at 30-year trends in different indicators of social change to show directions of that change. The indicators and data are presented and analyzed at the national level. Similar studies of France, West Germany, Quebec and Spain are to be done in the future. Indicators presented include demographic breakdown, social and community identification and networks, role of women, labor market, labor and management, social stratification, social relations, state and service institutions, mobilizing institutions (e.g., labor unions, religious

institutions), institutionalization of social forces, ideologies, household resources, lifestyle, leisure, educational attainment, integration and marginalization, and attitudes and values.

**182. Sullivan, Michael J. III. 1991. *Measuring Global Values: The Ranking of 162 Countries*. New York: Greenwood Press. (423 pages). (E, T, O)**

This book documents a study comparing 162 countries with respect to more than 100 indicators, measuring five global values: economic well-being, ecological balance, social justice, political participation and peace. The study groups the 162 countries into five geographic zones for comparative analysis. The countries represent the 160 members of the United Nations.

**183. United Nations 1991. *Compendium of Social Statistics and Indicators*. New York,: The Statistical Office, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations. (685 pages). (T, O)**

This compendium is a compilation of principal social indicators aimed at describing important social and related economic conditions and changes. It brings together available statistics and indicators for 178 countries. The volume covers the following topics for industrialized and developing countries in the United Nations: population size, composition and change; human settlements; households and families, marital status; education and literacy, educational services, culture and communication; health and nutrition, disabled persons, health services; economic participation and population not economically active; national and household income and expenditure, social and consumption expenditure; participation of men and women in public affairs; and crime and criminal justice.

## **1990**

**184. Gilford, Dorothy M. and Ellen Tenenbaum (eds). 1990. *Precollege Science and Mathematics Teachers: Monitoring Supply, Demand, and Quality*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press. (252 pages). (T, O)**

This book looks at the application of social indicators in monitoring the quantity and quality of math and science teachers for kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade in the U.S. It discusses methodologies for assessing the supply and demand for teachers and monitoring progress toward meeting the outlined needs. The book covers the use of indicators collected nationally at the education level and at the school district level to determine the quality of teachers and education available to students.

## **1989**

**185. World Bank, International Economics Department. 1989/1990. *World Tables of Economic and Social Indicators, 1950-1987*. ICPSR 9300. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. (T, O)**

This report looks at both economic and social indicators of trends in all nations that are members of the World Bank Group. It includes the following indicators: gross domestic product (GDP), currency trading value, inflation, balance of payments, and demographic characteristics such as fertility, mortality and life expectancy at birth, as well as food production per capita, literacy, school enrollment and the labor force breakdown by gender.

## **1988**

**186. United Nations. 1988. *Handbook on Social Indicators*. New York: United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. Series F. No. 49. (154 pages). (T, O)**

This handbook provides up-to-date guidance for the selection and compilation of national level social indicators of living and related social and economic conditions. It provides a common orientation to all concerned with social indicators, regardless of professional background or areas of primary interest, and is intended for users and producers of social indicators for countries at all stages of development.

## **1986**

**187. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. 1986. *Living Conditions in OECD Countries: A Compendium of Social Indicators*. Social Policy Studies No. 3. Paris: OECD. (165 pages). (T, O)**

This compendium presents government-level information on the living conditions of each Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development member nation. Using this data, the main aspects of well-being are identified. For the sake of comparison, similarities and differences among OECD countries are set out at the beginning of each chapter. After an introduction covering the demographic changes in the OECD countries, each chapter covers a different social indicator category. These are: 1) health—life expectancy, percentage with short or long-term disabilities, morbidity and mortality; 2) education—percentage of school age children in school, compulsory school age, provisions for adult education, literacy rate; 3) employment and quality of working life—male and female unemployment, length of unemployment, percentage of non-voluntary part-time work, total hours worked per week, travel time to employment, vacation, earnings by sector; 4) time and leisure—percentage of time spent on free time and leisure activities, percentage of time spent on various leisure activities; 5) command over goods and services—distribution of income, amount of disposable income by household, home ownership; 6) the physical environment—housing conditions, accessibility to services, environmental nuisances such as exposure to noise and air pollutants; 7) the social environment—suicide rate; and 8) personal safety—percentage of fatal injuries, series injuries and perceived threat.

## **1985**

**188. Social Monitoring Group. 1985. *From Birth to Death*. Wellington, New Zealand: New Zealand Planning Council. (143 pages). (T, O)**

This report presents major changes over time in social trends in New Zealand and makes policy recommendations based on the findings. Issues analyzed fall into the following chapter categories: Birth, Starting School, Becoming a Teenager, Starting Paid Work, Setting Up as a Couple, Becoming a Parent, Breaking Up, Major Job Change, Retirement, Loss of Spouse, Loss of Autonomy, Death, and Policy Issues.

## **1984**

**189. Family Services America. 1984. *The State of Families: 1984-1985*. New York: Family Services America (88 pages). (T, O)**

This monograph analyzes current and future societal trends and their effects on family life. It also attempts to describe an array of problems threatening family stability based on a survey of Family Service America's member agencies. The social indicators addressed include changes in marital status, changes in household composition, distribution of life activities, and number and location of population.

**190. United Nations. 1984. *Compiling Social Indicators on the Situation of Women*. New York: United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs Statistical Office and International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women. Series F. No. 32. (94 pages). (AD, T, O)**

This report is one of two United Nations reports regarding the development of statistics and indicators on the situation of women. This report is concerned with immediate application, is user-oriented and desires the effective development of reliable indicators on women from existing censuses, household surveys and registration systems.

## **1983**

**191. Matejko, Alexander J. 1983. "Note on Social Indicators." *Revue Internationale de Sociologie* 19 (1-3): 201-209. (T, US)**

This is a review essay on Social Indicators III (Washington, D.C.: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1981). Social indicators show that as of 1978, Americans value good health, family life and peace of mind ahead of other attractions (e.g., money, sex, work, etc.), but they are not as satisfied in comparison to earlier years. About 33 percent of Americans feel that their lives are easy. Major areas of complaint are unresponsiveness of elected officials and public safety. Other areas discussed include education, employment, youth, economic mobility and leisure. S. Karganovic (Copyright 1986, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## **1982**

**192. Innes de Neufville, Judith. 1982. "Social Indicators of Basic Needs: Quantitative Data for Human Rights Policy." *Social Indicators Research* 11 (4): 383-403. (P, T, O)**

This article provides a basis for equitable implementation of the U.S. human rights policy. It reports on the effort to improve the consistency and objectivity of the economic rights section of the annual Country Reports prepared by the Department of State. A backdrop to a discussion of the country's policy effort, the report objectively defines the extent to which a country's basic human needs are filled. Because foreign policy personnel generally lack sophisticated knowledge about social policy or social data, the author views existing social indicators as being unreliable. The report is based on the Provisions of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic and Social Rights, along with literature on basic needs in developing countries. The author views education, health, income and nutrition rights to be the



highest priority areas for immediate action. She discusses policy issues and includes a set of overview, background and diagnostic social indicators in the reports. Principles for the selection of indicators include simplicity, ready availability across many nations, reliability, credibility, comprehensibility and correspondence to policy issues. Indicators available through the World Bank include life expectancy, literacy rates, infant mortality, school enrollment, population per medical doctor, percentage of FAO daily nutritional requirement, and percentage served by clean water. The report cautions that indicators should be used only in the context of expert qualitative analysis of a country's situation because they are imperfect and limited measures. They should not be linked too directly to policy because causal connections may be tenuous. The project is a first phase in improving the information used in U.S. human rights policy and gives more visibility to the issues. 1 Table, 9 References. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**193. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. 1982. *The OECD List of Social Indicators*. Paris: OECD. (124 pages). (E, T, O)**

Compiled by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Working Party on Social Indicators of the Manpower and Social Affairs Committee, this document contains a list of indicators considered pertinent to social trends in member nations and puts forward suggestions for their analysis. Indicators include length of life, healthfulness of life, use of educational facilities, learning, availability of employment, quality of working life, use of time, income, wealth, housing conditions, accessibility to services, environmental nuisances, social attachment, exposure to risk and perceived threat.

**194. Taylor, C. L. and D. A. Jodice. 1982. *World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators: Volume I—Cross-National Attributes and Rates or Change*. New Haven, CT.: Yale University Press. (305 pages). (T, O)**

This book assembles political, economic, social and cultural quantitative data as a means of comparing nations and testing hypotheses in international and comparative politics. Issue areas covered are: 1) The Size of Government and the Allocation of Resources; 2) Popular Participation and Government Restraints; 3) Wealth, Production and Size; 4) Inequality and Well-being; 5) Social Mobilization; 6) Economic Structure; 7) Changes within Countries, specifically shifts in allocation of resources, openness, well-being, education, size, and ties with the outside world; and 8) Changing Patterns of Cross-National Distribution, such as share of gross domestic product (GDP) among social classes and then compared among nations.

**195. United Nations. 1982. *Demographic Indicators of Countries: Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1980*. New York: United Nations. (437 pages). (T, O)**

This volume is a compilation of demographic indicators on countries worldwide. Divided into two main sections, the volume's first section describes the sources of data, the methodologies employed and the main assumptions made to guide the study. The second section contains a comprehensive compilation of demographic indicators by region and country or area. The indicators include population (in thousands) and age/sex structures.

## **1981**

**196. Fischer, Dietrich. 1981. *Major Global Trends and Causal Interactions Among Them*. Tokyo, Japan: United Nations University. (73 pages). (AD, T, O, C)**

This report provides an overview of what the author believes to be important global trends and their indicators. Based on the premise that there is a positive feedback loop between technological innovations and the global spread of new ideas, the author has developed indicators for eight positive and eight negative trends—which are set up to be in opposition. The positive trends are: 1) growth of knowledge, especially science and technology; 2) information, communication and transportation; 3) global spread of ideas; 4) breakdown of traditions and prejudices; 5) decentralization (growth of local technological self-empowerment such as through alternative technologies); 6) liberation (ranging from alternative lifestyle movements to decolonization); 7) global consciousness; and 8) resilience (adaptability of society, economic diversification). The negative trends are: 1) accumulation of ties and superstitions; 2) barriers to flow of ideas, people and goods; 3) new differentiations of perceptions; 4) emergence of new dogmas, fashions and prejudices; 5) centralization; 6) exploitation; 7) ethical decay; and 8) vulnerability.

**197. Tauber, Conrad, ed. 1981. *America Enters the Eighties: Some Social Indicators*. In *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 453 (January 1981): 1-257. (E, T, US)**

Written to be an accompaniment to *Social Indicators III* (See #190), this compilation of articles analyzes specific aspects of social change in the United States, presenting conceptual and methodological issues for consideration as social indicators are collected and analyzed in the future. Some effort is made to combine the information in *Social Indicators III* with other social science data about popular perceptions of future trends. The articles and authors are presented as follows:

Tauber, C., “Preface.”

Kitagawa, E. M., “New life-styles: marriage patterns, living arrangements, and fertility outside of marriage.”

Lunde, A. S., “Health in the United States.”

Pisarski, A., “Transportation.”

Mare, R. D., “Trends in schooling: demography, performance, and organization.”

Adams, A. V., “The American work force in the eighties: new problems and labor force data.”

Danziger, S. and R. Plotnick, “Income maintenance programs and the pursuit of income security.”

Chandrasekar, K., “Productivity and social indicators.”

Peterson, R. A., "Measuring culture, leisure, and time use."

Holleb, D., "Housing and the environment: shooting at moving targets."

Reiss, A. J., Jr., "Public safety: marshalling crime statistics."

Johnston, D. F. and M. J. Carley, "Social measurement and social indicators."

## **1980**

**198. Felson, Marcus and Kenneth C Land. 1980. Social Indicators Time Series Archive for the United States, 1946-1980. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (electronic document no page numbers). <http://www.wisc.edu/dpls.cat/study/1423.html>. (AD, T, C, WI, MI)**

"This study contains a thirty-five year time series of general social indicators. The file includes data on vital statistics, household characteristics, population, labor force and unemployment characteristics, income and economic indicators, health, education, time use and leisure activity. Most of the data are reported on an annual basis extending from 1946 through 1979. Some of the series are based on a less frequent observation cycle (e.g. some education series), and some do not extend back to 1946 (e.g. some of the health data.) The study consists of two files. The first file contains a list of the 640 variables, an alphabetized listing of the variables and SPSS code descriptive. This file has 20,874 records with a logical record length of 121 characters. The second file contains the SPSS control cards and the raw data in card image format." (Data and Program Library Service, Madison, WI 53706).

**199. Michalos, A. C. 1980. North American Social Report: A Comparative Study of the Quality of Life in Canada and the U.S.A. from 1964-1974 (volumes I-V). Boston: D. Reidel Publishing Company. (1257 pages). (E, T, O, US)**

This five-volume work looks at the comparative quality of life in Canada and the U.S. between 1964 and 1974. It uses national statistics to develop indicators for 13 subject areas: population structure; death, disease and health care; crime and justice; politics and organizations; science and technology; education; recreation; natural environment and resources; transportation and communication; economics; housing; religion; and morality and social customs. The author shows that two sets of national statistics can be compared.

**200. Statistical Office of the European Communities. 1980. Social Indicators for the European Community, 1960-1978 = Indicateurs sociaux pour la Communauté européenne. Washington, D.C.: European Community Information Service. (234 pages). (T, O)**

The second in a series by the Statistical Office of European Communities on social indicators, this report is designed "to provide comprehensive and comparative data on past and present developments in the social situation in the member countries of the Community, as a means of encouraging the progressive convergence of social conditions in the Community and of providing an essential basis for Community decisions concerning common targets in the social field." The document uses nationally-collected data which are compared using standardization procedures

developed for this report. Chapters include social indicators in the following areas: Demography, Employment, Working Life, Standard of Living, Social Protection, Health, Education, Housing and International Data. International Data compares the European Union (EU) to U.S., USSR, Japan, Sweden, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Mexico and India in the areas of population, employment, standard of living, demography, health, health services and education.

**201. United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. United States Government. 1980. *Social Indicators III: Social Indicators, 1980: Selected statistics on social conditions and trends in the United States*. Washington, D. C.: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (585 pages). (AD, E, T, S, US)**

The third book in a series published in the U.S., this report aims to use selected government statistics to describe social conditions and trends in the U.S. Eleven major social areas are examined: population and family; health and nutrition; housing and the environment; transportation; public safety; education and training; work; social security and welfare; income and productivity; social participation; and culture, leisure and use of time. For each of these issue areas, a series of indicators—defined here as statistical measures of important aspects of the concerns—have been identified to demonstrate the extent to which trends are meeting well-established objectives. Trends are shown over time, as well as among geographic regions and socioeconomic groups. The book contains a special section on quality of life, an extensive bibliography at the end of the introduction, and a write-up on the sources of data for each of the subject areas.

**1979**

**202. Kurian, George Thomas. 1979. *The Book of World Rankings*. New York: Facts on File, Inc. (T, O)**

This book ranks 190 nations on performance in approximately 300 key areas. “Performance yardsticks” are drawn from numerous sources. The book includes more than 50,000 variables to measure national achievement in 23 broad categories, such as population dynamics and family, agriculture and consumption.

**1978**

**203. Taeuber, Conrad, ed. 1978. “America in the Seventies: Some Social Indicators.” *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences* 435: 1-355. (AD, T, US)**

The compendium of articles in this volume provides insights into the significance of social and demographic trends evident in the U.S. during the 1970s. The articles reflect an in-depth interpretation of a wide range of social data and attempt to provide views of the significance of trends to American society. Authors and articles included in this compendium are as follows:

Taeuber, Conrad, “Preface.”

Parke, Robert and David Seidman, “Social indicators and social reporting.”

Danziger, Sheldon H. and Robert J. Lampman, "Getting and spending."

Campbell, Arthur A., "Boom to birth dearth and beyond."

Weitzman, Murray S., "Finally the family."

Miller, Ann R., "Changing work life patterns: a twenty-five year review."

Holleb, Doris B., "A decent home and suitable living environment."

Merriam, Ida C., "Social security and social welfare indicators."

Wilson, Ronald W., Jacob J. Feldman and Mary Grace Kovar, "Continuing trends in health and health care."

Ferriss, Abbott L., "Trends in education and training."

Carter, Barbara L. and Dorothy K. Newman, "Perceptions about Black Americans."

Robinson, John P., "Massification" and democratization of the leisure class."

Sewell, William H., "Social mobility and social participation."

Seidman, David, "Public safety: crime is up, but what about punishment?"

Brusegard, David A., "Social indicators: '76 and perspective Canada II: elixers of reason or of sleep?"

Staats, Elmer B., "Social indicators and congressional needs for information."

Johnston, Denis F., "Postlude: past, present, and future."

**204. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. 1978. *Social Indicators of Equality for Minorities and Women: A Report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights.***

**Washington, D.C.: Commission on Civil Rights. (136 pages). (T, US)**

This report presents a comprehensive set of social indicators of equality by directly comparing the level of well-being of the minority and female population to that of the majority male population. It contains findings and recommendations regarding levels of equality based on measures in the areas of education, occupation, employment, income, poverty and housing.

**1976**

**205. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. 1976. *Measuring Social Well-being: A progress Report on the Development of Social Indicators.* Paris: OECD. (213 pages). (AD, T, O)**

This report documents the progress of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Social Indicator Program initiated in 1970. It summarizes the results of OECD member country efforts to develop a set of social indicators to reveal, with validity, the level of well-being for each social concern and to monitor changes in those levels over time.

**206. United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. United States Government. 1976. *Social Indicators II: Social Indicators, 1976: Selected Statistics on Social Conditions and Trends in the United States*. Washington, D. C.: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (561 pages). (P, T, US)**

The second book in a series, this report aims to use selected government statistics to describe social conditions and trends in the U.S. It examines 11 major social areas in separate chapters: Population; The Family; Health and Nutrition; Public Safety; Education and Training; Work; Income, Wealth and Expenditures; Culture, Leisure and Use of Time; and Social Mobility and Participation. Broad topics are identified and treated in each chapter. A series of indicators—defined here as statistical measures representing important aspects of the concerns—are identified to demonstrate the extent to which trends are meeting well-established objectives. It presents trends over time among geographic regions and socioeconomic groups.

**207. World Bank. 1976. *World Tables: Volume II- Social Data*. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins Press. (159 pages) (annual until 1995 – biannual updates). (T, O)**

This volume is a compilation of a wide range of social data on countries worldwide. It includes a comprehensive set of data on population, demographic characteristics, health and nutrition education, employment and income, and consumption at the national level for all countries. The volume contains comparative social data by income group and comparative social data for developing countries by geographic region.

**1975**

**208. Educational Testing Service Invitational Conference. 1975. *Educational Indicators: Monitoring the State of Education*. Princeton, NJ: Educational Testing Service. (96 pages). (AD, T, US)**

This volume constitutes a compendium of chapters on the development, measurement and use of educational indicators for social policy in the United States. The authors and articles included in this compendium are as follows:

Sheldon, Eleanor Bernert, “The social indicators movement.”

Gooler, Dennis D., “The development and use of educational indicators.”

Withey, Stephen B., “Quality of life as an educational outcome.”

Olson, Mancur, “Measurement and efficiency in education.”

Cohen, Wilbur J., “Educational indicators and social policy.”

Mushkin, Selma J. and Bradley B. Billings, “Measures of educational outcomes in developing countries.”

All authors, “Discussion: priority research agenda on educational indicators.”

## **1973**

**209. Mushkin, Selma J. 1973. *National Assessment and Social Indicators, January 1973.* Washington, D.C.: National Center for Educational Statistics, Superintendent of Documents, Printing Office. (T, US)**

The author of this report uses data from the 1970 census in assessing educational progress in the U.S.—particularly looking at aptitude and provision of facilities by age, race and region of the country, as well as other independent variables. This was done to test the utility of use of standardized data in evaluation and program development.

**210. Office of Management and Budget. Statistical Policy Division. United States Government. 1973. *Social Indicators, 1973: Selected Statistics on Social Conditions and Trends in the United States.* Washington, D. C.: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (T, US)**

The first book of its kind published in the United States, this report aims to use selected government statistics to describe social conditions and trends in the U.S. Eight major social areas are examined: health, public safety, education, employment, income, housing, leisure and recreation, and population. A series of indicators—defined here as statistical measures of important aspects of the concerns—have been identified to demonstrate the extent to which trends are meeting well-established objectives for each of these issue areas. Trends are shown over time, as well as among geographic regions and socioeconomic groups.

## **1964**

**211. Russett, B. M., H. R. Alker Jr., K. W. Deutsch and H. D. Lasswell. 1964. *World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators.* New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. (373 pages). (T, O)**

“This book is an attempt to compare nations on a great variety of politically relevant indices.” It uses social indicators to compare the basic economic and political rights (right to information, political involvement, health, education, pursuit of happiness) of people around the globe. The report first looks at trends in human resources (demographics and health data), governance (types of government, size of military), communications and media, wealth (economic indicators), health and health care, education, family and social relations, distribution of wealth and income, and religion. Using figures regarding the trends in these issue areas, the authors then talk about the projected direction of social change through the mid 1970s.

**See also 15, 27, 113, 132, 139, 142, 144, 147, 304, 305, 306, 317, 323, 327, 328, 329, 330, 332, 335, 337, 338, 340.**

## B. State

### 1999

#### **212. Louisiana State University. 1999. Louisiana Population Data Center.**

**<http://lapop.lsu.edu>. (AD, S, C, LA)**

Developed to provide background information for social science researchers, this web site also provides data sets on social issues and research developing and using social indicators for the state of Louisiana. The site contains links to descriptions of research relating to well-being in the coastal fishing population, the social issues in various mineral extraction and processing activities (specifically oil), the relationship between health and economic disadvantage, work on health and hospitals, and work on condition and services provided to the elderly in the state. The Louisiana Population Data Center has also developed Parish Portraits for each of the Parishes in Louisiana. "The Parish Portrait contains information relevant to family and child well-being in Louisiana and is divided into several sections. The first section, titled 'Summary Measures,' provides a general overview on how parishes rank on broad well-being indicators. In subsequent sections, textual and graphical information is provided on parish-specific data. The following sections are included: Overview, Local Economic Conditions, Child Welfare, Maternal and Child Health, Education, Juvenile Justice, and Substance Abuse." The site also contains links to the Louisiana State Census Data Center.

#### **213. The New York State Council on Children and Families. 1999. *Kids Well-being Indicator Clearinghouse*. Albany, NY: Center for Technology in Government.**

**[http://www.ctg.albany.edu/projects/kwic/kwic\\_desc.html](http://www.ctg.albany.edu/projects/kwic/kwic_desc.html). (AD, S, C, NY)**

This project builds on The New York State Touchstones project, which grew out of the State's commitment to address the need to guide social service efforts through providing goals, outcomes and measures. "Developed by the 13 member agencies of the NYS Council on Children and Families, Touchstones established a set of goals, objectives, and outcome measures that the Council's member agencies use to determine whether current services are helping to solve the problems facing children and families in New York. Touchstones includes such vital information as the number of low birth weight babies, children living in poverty, youngsters without medical insurance, high school dropouts, and teen pregnancies that occur in the state every year. The core data from Touchstones is made available each year in the Kids Count Data Book... In order to address the need for more rapid and timely access to indicator data the Council on Children and Families sought and received funding from the US Department of Health and Human Services to undertake the Kids Well-being Indicator Clearinghouse (KWIC) project. The KWIC project will develop a well-organized, Web-based, data-rich electronic resource that will bring existing indicator data and supportive resources together in a publicly-accessible information repository, and expand both the kinds of data available and its usefulness for smaller jurisdictions and communities. This new resource will support users as they gather and use indicator data to assess needs, design and improve programs, and sharpen their focus on outcomes."



**214. North Carolina Department of Commerce. 1999. North Carolina Consolidated Plan. <http://www.commerce.state.nc.us/>. (AD, C, NC).**

This report provides an assessment and strategic development plan for the state of North Carolina. The report provides sociodemographic and economic statistics on demographics, the housing market, housing needs, homelessness, health, and the extent to which the population is covered by health and other safety-net services. The strategies outlined in the report include housing and community development. The section on housing covers income disparity in the state among other things. The community development strategy includes: 1) neighborhood revitalization strategies; 2) historic and planned job creation—through economic development grants and loans, microenterprise, and community-based job creation partnerships; 3) community physical infrastructure; and 4) success of strategic activities to achieve change from 1996 to 1997.

**215. North Dakota State University, Department of Agricultural Economics. 1999. The North Dakota State Data Center. Fargo: North Dakota State University. (AD, C, ND).**

This site provides demographic and statistical data and analysis on North Dakota at the town, county and state level. It provides both on-line articles and statistical spreadsheets.

**216. University of Mississippi. State Data Center of Mississippi. Jackson, MS: University of Mississippi. [http://www.olemiss.edu/depts/population\\_studies/](http://www.olemiss.edu/depts/population_studies/). (AD, C, MS).**

This site presents census and other social data for the state of Mississippi. It includes a number of demographic data sets and the issues covered include fertility, migration and economic development, as well as state, county and metropolitan statistical area (MSA) level data on income, poverty and housing.

**217. Office of Social and Economic Analysis, University of Missouri System. Missouri State Census Data Center. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri. <http://www.oseda.missouri.edu/mscdc/about.html>. (AD, C, MO)**

The Missouri State Census Data Center provides state level social and demographic data. Among the interesting links is one to the Office of Social and Economic Data at the University of Missouri. That site in turn has a link to the Missouri Regional Social and Economic Profile. “The Missouri Regional Social and Economic Profile Series are intended to provide a social and economic overview of what is happening in each Missouri county. The data are provided for the following demographics: population, employment, income, education, business, health and agriculture. We hope the data will be useful to local government officials, board members, and volunteers and citizens as they develop plans and goals for their communities and organizations.”

**1997**

**218. Rural Partners. 1997. State of Illinois: *Strategic Plan for Rural Development*. Springfield, IL: Rural Partners, <http://www.ruralpartners.org>. (E, T, S, IL)**

This iterative report outlines the most strategic needs of Illinois, specifically listing goals and indicators of progress in the rural areas. The second section notes current conditions and trends, such as loss of population in rural areas, gain of population in rural areas, growing economic disparity between rich and poor, trends away from production to service-based employment

(especially in rural areas), increased numbers of people living below the poverty line, and growing urban-rural disparity in education funding. The report presents tables with proposed strategic goals and measures of success, grouped under the following categories: leadership development, economic vitality, quality of life (includes education; recreation, parks and tourism; natural resources and the environment; historical and cultural resources; governance; transportation; rural housing; health care services; human/social resources; and public safety).

## **1996**

### **219. Commonwealth of Virginia. 1996. *Performance Measures*. Richmond, VA: Office of Governor George Allen. (62 pages). (AD, T, S, VA)**

Under the stated goal of being more responsive to Virginia's taxpayers, this report outlines measures of performance in important categories of governance taken from the Commonwealth's Department of Planning and Budget. Performance measures are listed for the nine arms of government. Three measures are listed for each of the following sub-categories: administration, commerce and trade, education, finance, health and human services, natural resources, public safety, transportation, and other agencies (namely the State Lottery Department and the Virginia Liaison Office). Many of the measures are administrative, rather than social, in nature, but some social indicators are included such as the trends in teenage pregnancy under health and human services.

## **1985**

### **220. Research and Development Group, Iowa Development Commission. 1985. *Iowa's Quality of Life As Compared to the Nation*. Des Moines: Iowa Development Commission. (E, T, S, IA)**

This report looks at 23 indicators of quality of life in Iowa, using this to compare Iowa to other states in the U.S. All 23 indicators are given equal weighting and an index score is developed for each state. Iowa scores the best in the Union, with other surrounding mid-western states scoring in the top five. Indicators elaborated in the report include education, public safety, personal economic indicators (employment, cost of living, percentage living below the poverty line, etc.), taxes, health care, environment (expenditure on conservation and natural resources, state environmental controls), and stress indicators (alcoholism, etc).

## **1973**

### **221. Bureau of Census. 1973. *Social and Health Indicator System*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Economic Opportunity. (59 pages). (T, S, US)**

This report is part of a series of three reports dealing with the development of a system of social, health and resource indicators. The indicators serve as a mechanism for monitoring or tracking the health status and social and economic well-being of populations receiving, or eligible to receive, services dispensed by the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) multiple purpose health centers and/or health networks. Inputs for the system are obtained from data generated for local communities by federal, state, municipal or private agencies.

**See also 87, 89, 164, 244, 338, 358, 359, 364, 368**

## C. Sub-State

### 1999

**222. Anchorage Department of Health and Human Services Community Health Promotion Program. 1999. Healthy Anchorage Indicators: Helping Anchorage to Measure its Health and Quality of Life. <http://www.indicators.ak.org/>. (AD, T, C, AK)**

“HAI’s purpose is to provide information about how our community is doing health-wise-information that will help us make smarter choices about our personal health and the health of our community.” Funded by the United Way of Alaska, this program aims to monitor health trends in Anchorage. The indicator categories are alcohol, disease, environment, health status, injury, lifestyle/behaviors, medical care, mortality, tobacco and youth.

**223. Besleme, Kate, Elisa Maser and Judith Silverstein. 1999. *A Community Indicators Case Study: Addressing the Quality of Life in Two Communities*. San Francisco: Redefining Progress. (44 pages). (E, T, C, FL, NV)**

“This paper documents the experience of two well-established community indicator projects: Quality of Life in Jacksonville: Indicators of Progress in Jacksonville, Florida; and Quality of Life in the Truckee Meadows in Reno, Nevada. Our purpose in doing so is three-fold: (1) to educate the public about what community indicators projects are and how they work; (2) to assess the success, challenges, and lessons learned in indicators so far in order to help orient present and future projects; (3) to highlight the ways in which Jacksonville and Reno are moving indicators into action.”

**224. City of Albuquerque. 1999. Five-Year Goals Progress Indicators. Albuquerque, NM: City of Albuquerque. <http://www.cabq.gov/progress/>. (E, T, C, NM)**

This web site discusses the Albuquerque city council initiative to develop five-year goals for the city of Albuquerque. The goals are intended to improve the government programs so that they are more responsive to the needs of the citizenry. “In order to attain these goals, quantitative measures have been developed to identify important community conditions, determine how specific activities and programs do or do not contribute to effecting them, develop new policies to address changing conditions or ineffective policies, allocate scarce dollar and human resources, and communicate change and progress to citizens and interested groups. These measures can be used to develop baselines and track progress, to determine strengths and weaknesses of programs at different levels, and to compare performance with similar organizations through benchmarking. The Indicators Progress Commission is charged with revising and monitoring these measures of community condition, which are called indicators.” The indicator categories in this effort are: sustainable community development, community building, economic vitality, public infrastructure, public safety, environmental protection and enhancement, and human and family values. The indicators for these goals are taken from Albuquerque’s *Sustainable Indicator Report*, to which there is a link on the web site. This report lists 10 indicators each under the categories of environmental indicators, social indicators, land use and transportation, and education and economic indicators.

**225. City of Austin, Texas and University of Texas, Department of Planning. 1999. Sustainability Indicators Project (SIP). Austin, TX: City of Austin. [http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/sustainable/indicators\\_intro.htm](http://www.ci.austin.tx.us/sustainable/indicators_intro.htm); <http://mather.ar.utexas.edu/Planning/sustain/index.html>. (E, C, TX)**

As part of an initiative by the City of Austin, Texas and the Department of Planning at the University of Texas at Austin, this project aims to develop indicators for the different aspects of a new Sustainable Communities Initiative that the city has undertaken. The project stretches beyond the city limits of Austin, covering central Texas, specifically Hays, Williamson and Travis Counties. The initiative addresses four issues: (1) Social, Economic and Environmental Perspectives; (2) Sustainable Municipal Operations; (3) Sustainable Regional Community Investment Plan (CIP); and (4) Sustainable Planning Policies. Although volunteers largely drive the Sustainable Indicators Initiative, the project draws heavily on technical support from the University of Texas and the City. The initiative will use both community forums and surveys to try to make the indicators that are developed as inclusive of the whole community as possible. They are building on work of others, specifically the work of Redefining Progress, Maureen Hart, the Colorado Forum on National and Community Indicators, the Chattanooga Institute, and Sustainable Seattle in developing their framework for community visioning, indicators and measurement.

**226. Doak, Sam and Jonathon Kusel. 1997. Well-being of Communities in the Klamath Region. United States Forest Service, Klamath National Forest. <http://www.inforain.org/indicators/klamath/index.htm>. (AD, E, C, S, OR, CA)**

This social assessment examines the current state of well-being of communities in the Klamath region through an analysis of socioeconomic status and community capacity. The study region includes the Klamath physiographic province as well as the broad area of influence of the Klamath National Forest. Included in the study area are the communities of Josephine, Jackson and Klamath Counties in southwestern Oregon, and Humboldt, Del Norte, Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta and Modoc Counties in northern California. To facilitate analysis and discussion, six distinct social and economic subregions were delineated within the study area. Both socioeconomic status and community capacity were assessed at the community level using aggregations of census block groups as the primary unit of analysis. A total of 130 aggregations were developed for the Klamath region—which covers a large area that has both urban and rural population centers and a population of more than 630,000. The authors assess relative socioeconomic status using a scale of socioeconomic factors developed from 1990 Census of Population and Housing data. The design of the socioeconomic status scale assumes that higher levels of home ownership, education and employment indicate higher levels of socioeconomic well-being, and higher levels of poverty and higher percentages of children in homes receiving public assistance income indicate lower levels of socioeconomic well-being. They define community capacity as the collective ability of residents in a community to respond to external and internal stresses; to create and take advantage of opportunities; and to meet the needs of residents, diversely defined. The primary components of community capacity are physical capital, human capital and social capital. The authors assess community capacity for each aggregation based on local expert knowledge developed through a series of 10 local workshops held in each of the nine counties in the Klamath region. The results indicate that the socioeconomic status is lower in the rural areas. Issues such as the population density and population size seemed to have a positive impact both on socioeconomic status and

community capacity. They find that much of the population in the area lives in relative isolation, measured in the distance for major highways and transportation corridors. The authors assert that communities with lower capacity and lower socioeconomic status have lower overall well-being. They also assert that community level well-being may not mean that each member of the community has a high level of well-being (amended from the authors executive summary).

**227. Santa Barbara South Coast Community Indicators Project. 1999. Santa Barbara South Coast Community Indicators Report. 930 Miramonte Dr., Santa Barbara, CA: Community Environmental Council. <http://www.grc.org/indicators/>. (AD, E, C, CA)**

This is the first report of the Santa Barbara Coast Community Indicators Project. It is intended to provide the community with reliable information about the long-term health of the region. It is specifically intended for decision makers including business, government and community groups as they work together to improve management and protection of the Santa Barbara coastline. The indicators project was developed through a pilot project that involved drawing in broad community participation with oversight from a board of trustees that was selected to try to represent as many sectors in the community as possible. The indicators used here cover the areas of social indicators, economic indicators and natural indicators. The document uses demographic variables and benchmark data as much as possible throughout the document. For each of the areas there are a number of indicators listed in the table of contents with measures listed for each of the indicators. The social indicators are individual and family well being, neighborhood and community well being, public health, education, civic engagement and arts. The environmental indicators are water quality, air quality, land quality, open space and agriculture, mobility, resource use and natural community. The economic indicators are standard of living, job quantity and quality, housing affordability, business vitality, economic resilience, targeted industries and government. There is no significance to the order in which the indicators are listed.

**228. Working Partnerships. 1999. Community Economic Indicators—*Growing Together or Drifting Apart? Working Families and Business in the New Economy*. Silicon Valley at Work. <http://www.atwork.org/wp/cei.html>. (AD, C, CA)**

“Working Partnerships USA is a non-profit organization dedicated to rebuilding the link between regional economic development and community well-being and developing state and national workforce development and employment policy that truly benefit working families. *Growing Together, or Drifting Apart?* provides a detailed statistical portrait of the daily life of residents of Silicon Valley. By evaluating data on wages, employment and poverty, and analyzing key indicators of social and community life, we are presenting a comprehensive overview of our region's well-being.” As well as focusing on economic indicators, the report tries to capture issues of social well being and quality by looking at social indicators such as education levels, wage disparities, health care and disparities. The report also looks at environmental variables such as water quality and air quality. Estimates are taken from national or state level agency data sources. “The decoupling of economic competitiveness from the quality of life has disturbing implications... However, by examining a range of indicators our report suggests that, absent the presence of mediating institutions, the competitiveness of Silicon Valley industry has not resulted in a higher quality of life for local residents.”

## **1998**

### **229. Hoff, Marie, ed. 1998. *Sustainable Community Development: Studies in Economic, Environmental, and Cultural Revitalization*. Boca Raton: CRC Press. (AD, E, T, O, C, HI, ID, NC, NM, OR, TN, WA)**

This book looks at case studies of community efforts to build and maintain economic, social and environmental sustainability at the local level. In the conclusion, the editor points out important similarities among these communities, despite the significant variance in environmental and cultural settings. She views monitoring social and environmental indicators as an important part of the process in bringing about sustainable development. The authors and articles included in this book are as follows:

Marie D. Hoff, "Sustainable community development: origins and essential elements of a new approach."

Jon Kei Matsuoka, Davianna Pomaikai McGregor and Luciano Minerbi, "Molokai: a study of Hawaiian subsistence and community sustainability."

David R. Cox, "Community rebuilding in the Philippines: a poverty alleviation program in Negros Occidental, 1990-1995."

Sandra DeCarlo and Jose Drummond, "The Yawanawa-Aveda Bixa Project: a business partnership seeking sustainability in an Amazonian indigenous community."

Jonathan M. Scherch, "Eco-village development: a report from Southern Appalachia."

Mary E. Rogge, "Toxic risk, community resilience, and social justice in Chattanooga, Tennessee."

Michelle Livermore and James Midgley, "The contribution of universities to building sustainable communities: the community university partnership."

Mark Bekkering and John Eyles, "Making a region sustainable: governments and communities in action in Greater Hamilton, Canada."

Kirk Johnson, "The Henry's Fork Watershed Council: community-based participation in regional environmental management."

Marie D. Hoff, "The Willapa Alliance: the role of a voluntary organization in fostering regional action for sustainability."

Joan Legg and Frank Fromherz, "Changing the culture and practice of development: the Southern Oregon Economic Development Coalition."

Mark W. Lusk and S.I. Ospanov, "Toward sustainable irrigated agriculture in Kazakstan."

Marie D. Hoff, "Conclusion: common themes and replicable strategies."

**230. Metro Washington Community Indicators Project. 1998. State of the Community Report. Washington, D.C.: 1999 Integrated Strategies Forum, <http://www.coopamerica.org/isf/cip/> (E, C, DC)**

The Community Indicators Project is a citizen driven, voluntary effort to look at issues of sustainability in the greater Washington, D.C. area. This report consolidates "the research, presentations, and discussions, which have been taking place and [is designed to] provide area residents and others with an overview of a range of local and regional public concerns." This State of the Community Report is "part of CIP's effort to work with other citizen and community organizations, churches, schools and universities, public officials, businesses, and other members of Washington communities committed to improving the quality of life and the health of the environment... The Community Indicators Project (CIP) has five basic aims:

1. To identify appropriate measures for defining and assessing regional and community progress.
2. To help build a useful and accessible public knowledge base to help improve the quality of life in Washington's communities.
3. To help build greater mutual understanding and collaboration among local community advocates.
4. To help improve local decision making by voters and policy makers.
5. To contribute to community-based planning for regional and community sustainability.

...Following are the main issues we will be focusing on in the report: 1. Food security; 2. Water quality; 3. Transportation and land-use; 4. Air quality; 5. Economic security; 6. Housing; 7. Energy; 8. Waste; 9. Health and toxics; and 10. Crime and safety."

**231. Pierce County Department of Community Services. 1998. The Pierce County Quality of Life Benchmark Project. Tacoma, WA: Pierce County.**

**<http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/services/family/benchmrk/qol.htm>. (E, C, WA)**

"The purpose of the Pierce County Quality of Life Benchmark Project is to gather and publish information about the well-being of our community as a whole. Pierce County's benchmarking effort uses information gathered from a variety of sources to track changes in different aspects of residents' lives. The benchmarking process is used to make very generalized statements about whether life in the County is getting better, worse or staying the same. By starting with objective measurements of past trends and current conditions, it is possible to shape future public policy in an informed and holistic way." The indicators are taken from available, public sources and include affordable house, cultural opportunities, clean environment, cost effective infrastructure, educational excellence, efficient transportation system, healthy economy, health and safety, land distribution.

**232. The Puget Sound—Sustainable Community Roundtable. 1998. State of the Community. <http://www.olywa.net/roundtable>. (E, P, C, WA)**

The roundtable project grew out of an effort by the city of Olympia, Washington to bring together concerned individuals to discuss community development and sustainability. The roundtable is a nonprofit organization staffed entirely by volunteers. It has as its goal the education of the community about sustainability, which it defines as “[a community which] respects its own diversity, values the complexity of the natural world, and accepts responsibility for the social, economic and ecological well-being of present and future generations through individual and collective actions.” In 1993, the roundtable collected 35 indicators of sustainability and published a draft report called the “State of the Community” as part of the outreach effort. The “State of the Community” report was finalized in 1995 and has been updated every year since. The Roundtable is currently undertaking a “millenium” project to develop new indicators of community well-being and sustainability. The current report has 11 indicator categories: natural environment; population; resource consumption, transportation; housing; economy; social equity and justice; governance; education; health; and spirituality.

**233. Willapa Indicators for a Sustainable Community. 1998. The 1998 Willapa Indicators. Big Bend, OR: Willapa Alliance/Ecotrust.**

**<http://www.willapabay.org/~alliance/wisc/wisc.htm>. (E, T, C, S, OR)**

“This report, the result of nearly three years of research by numerous individuals, is an attempt by the Willapa Alliance to take stock of the environmental, economic, and social conditions in the Willapa watershed, which coincides closely with the boundaries of Pacific County. We have gathered data on dozens of indicators from nearly eighty government, private and non-governmental agencies, not just on present conditions but on past trends as well. With this information we hope to understand where we have been and where we are so that we might, as a community, influence the direction in which we are going. The eleven primary indicator categories in this report [under the general categories of a healthy environment, healthy economy, and healthy community] highlight some important concerns and challenges... We conclude with an overview of what the Alliance is doing to address some of these concerns.” Indicators for environment include water resources, land use, and species viability. Indicators for economy are productivity, opportunity, diversity and equity. Indicators for community are life-long learning, health, citizenship and stewardship.

**1997**

**234. Adams, Bruce and John Parr. 1997. *Boundary Crossers: Case Studies of How Ten of Americas Metropolitan Regions Work*. College Park, MD: The James MacGregor Burns Academy of Leadership, University of Maryland, College Park.**

**<http://academy.umd.edu/publications/>. (E, T, C, GA, NC, TN, OH, CO, MI, MO, OR, TX, CA)**

This publication describes 10 cases where governments are working with citizen groups to create better communities. The cities used in the case studies are Atlanta, Charlotte, Chattanooga, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Portland, San Antonio and San Diego. The authors monitor progress both at the local and municipal levels using indicators related to goals for environment, social and economic well-being.



**235. Besleme, Kate and Megan Mullin. 1997. "Community Indicators and Healthy Communities." *National Civic Review* 86 (1): 43-52. (AD, E, C)**

This review is part of a special issue on healthy communities. The authors draw on their observations and analyses of community indicator projects in order to elucidate the common aims of such projects and healthy community initiatives. They seek to understand the role that social indicators can play in establishing healthy community projects by mobilizing citizens to establish priorities and goals and to participate in community planning. They discuss the origins of the social indicators movement in the 1960s and 1970s and present three primary conceptual frameworks, each representing a distinct purpose and approach that have influenced the development of recent community indicator projects: 1) sustainability, 2) quality of life, and 3) performance evaluation. The authors conclude that indicators can serve as nothing more than an information base for a larger advocacy and action strategy that employs existing resources in a community.

**236. Barnett, Camille Cates and Francine Luloffs. 1999. *Sustainable Cities. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute.* (E, AD, C, NC, TN)**

This book reports on the findings of a symposium put on by the Research Triangle Institute that brought together 150 regional leaders from the public, private and nonprofit sectors from the Research Triangle region (North Carolina and Tennessee) to develop strategies for sustainable urban development in the area. The symposium focused on issues including regional leadership, environmental services, land use and transportation, affordable housing, economic and social development, and sustainable indicators. The four major recommendations from the participants were as follows. "1) Develop regional choices by creating and analyzing realistic development scenarios, promoting community dialogue, developing a region plan based on the preferred choices, and identifying the assets available in the community. 2) Create a Regional Citizen's Forum to encourage civic engagement" by businesses, local governments, civic organizations and regional organizations. 3) Track progress using indicators of sustainability based on the regional principles developed. Indicators are a good way to involve citizens in setting targets and measuring success. They can also help link this effort to others in the state, such as the benchmark effort of the Commission for a Competitive North Carolina. 4) Create incentives for regional action, using strategies such as tax base sharing to encourage coordinated marketing and development efforts that will ensure a clean environment and affordable infrastructure to support growth.

The book sets out four principles of sustainable development—strong economy, clean environment, social equity and engagement—and proposes "less sustainable" and "more sustainable" approaches. For a strong economy, the less sustainable option involves competition, large industry recruitment especially using tax incentives and waivers of regulations. The more sustainable approach involves strategic alliances, upgrading workforce skills, tax-base sharing, and creating an attractive environment. For a clean environment, the less sustainable option involves use of abundant resources and sprawl. The more sustainable approach involves resources conservation and development of open space, growth restrictions and coordinated transportation systems. For social equity the less sustainable approach involves growing income disparity and specific services to individual clients. The more sustainable option involves strategic joint public/private investments in workforce development and economic opportunities, and integrated family and community services. The less sustainable approach for engagement involves centralized government and minimum civic participation. The more sustainable approach involves

encouragement of citizen participation and local autonomy, cross-jurisdictional participation and strategic alliances.

International examples were used from El Salvador, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Indonesia, India, Ecuador, Poland, Hungary and Côte d'Ivoire.

**237. Flower, Joe. 1997. "Beyond Economics: Healthy Communities and Healthy Economies." *National Civic Review* 86 (1): 53-59. (AD, E, C)**

Part of a special issue on healthy communities, this report discusses recent attempts to develop a "deep economics" that measures and maximizes people's true wealth by looking beyond short-term financial returns. The author suggests a new approach to economics. The new approach values people as assets worthy of investment; pursues policies of sustainable development that protect natural resources; appreciates the importance of social capital as the foundation of any effective society; and seeks to measure the true effects of capital investment. He highlights the interaction of these four kinds of capital in an attempt to build healthy communities. Current health care shows a very low return on incremental investment but great returns can be achieved by very small non-medical investments. The author concludes that community-building efforts are aimed directly at preserving and constructing the natural capital, human capital and social capital that underpin any attempt to construct economic capital. (from Social Sciences Abstracts (SOC), ISSN 0027-9013).

**238. Gruenwald, Paul, Andrew J. Treno, Gail Taff and Michael Klitzner. 1997. *Measuring Community Indicators: A Systems Approach to Drug and Alcohol Problems*. Three Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. (104 pages). (T, C, MI, CA)**

This book looks at monitoring drug and alcohol problems using community level indicators. While intended as a general source, the authors allude to cases in Detroit, Michigan, and Oakland, California. The authors draw heavily on the social indicators literature cited at the beginning of the book, defining community level indicators as social indicators that are collected for or relevant to the community level. They give examples of archival indicators that should be available, as well as those that could be collected in a general population survey (GPS). Categories and indicators are: (1) Crime, archival—drunk driving arrests, GPS—self reports of drunk driving incidence; (2) Health, archival—alcohol and drug treatment services, GPS—self-reports of health care use; (3) Schools, archival—enrollment, GPS—self-reports of school drop-outs and attendance; (4) Economy, archival—alcohol availability (#outlet locations), GPS—self-reports of physical, social and subjective availability; (5) Demographics, archival—gender, race, ethnicity, household composition, etc., GPS—gender, race, ethnicity, household composition, etc.; (6) politics, archival—number of registered voters voting, GPS—nothing, but could use GPS to get public opinions on political issues. A chapter is devoted to the connection of indicators to activities.

**239. Gabriel, Roy, M. 1997. "Community Indicators of Substance Abuse: Empowering Coalition Planning and Evaluation." *Evaluation and Program Planning* 20 (3): 335-343. (T, C, OR)**

This volume examines the use of existing community indicator data in assessing community needs and outcomes and in evaluating the effectiveness of local partnership and community coalition efforts to prevent substance abuse. It discusses prevention using illustrative indicators derived from institutionalized reporting systems in law enforcement, health care, justice, education and the

business community served by the Regional Drug Initiative Prevention Coalition in Portland, Oregon. Though not psychometrically pure, existing community indicator data has the advantage of being readily available and familiar to the community. It can be tracked over a long span of time and easily disaggregated to fine-tune prevention targets. The author discusses data collection issues and highlights three specific community indicators: (1) births of drug-affected babies; (2) workplace policies and testing; and (3) drug-related deaths. 1 Table, 5 Figures, 10 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1998, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.).

**240. Hart, Maureen. 1997. "Guide to Sustainable Community Indicators."  
<http://www.subjectmatters.com/indicators>. North Andover, MA: Hart  
Environmental Data Research. (AD, E, C)**

Produced and updated annually since 1994, this report looks at the linkage between social justice, environmental quality and quality of life. The author's benchmark reports provide a sample of indicators and a ratings guide. She divides indicators by category (economy, education, etc.), subcategory (business, literacy, etc.) and rank of importance.

**241. Hayes, Michael V. and Sharon Manson Willams. 1997. "Healthy Community Indicators: The Perils of the Search and the Paucity of the Find." *Health Promotion International* 5 (2): 161-166. (AD, T, C)**

To participate in Canadian Healthy Communities Projects (CHCP), communities must monitor and evaluate their progress using relevant, sensitive, easy-to-collect health indicators that will facilitate comparisons with other communities. Concerns regarding use of indicators that meet such criteria include lack of guidance about how to proceed, lack of expertise about gathering of data, lack of resources, and questions on how to use the results. The paucity of health indicators is not isolated to the CHCP, but experienced by the World Health Organization's Healthy Cities Europe Project participants as well. Finding universal indicators is doubtful, given that the contextual dependence of relations is unique to each local community. 30 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1991, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.).

**242. Jacksonville Community Consortium, Inc. 1997. *Jacksonville Quality of Life Index*.  
Jacksonville, FL: Jacksonville Community Consortium Inc.  
<http://www.unf.edu/~clifford/jcci/aboutus.html> (AD, E, C, FL)**

This report summarizes the major trends in quality of life in Jacksonville, Florida. It presents indicators that reflect both trends in environmental and social well-being in the city, including measurements of schooling and education, economic vitality, air and water quality, transportation trends and services. Developed through a collaborative process, these indicators are used as feedback for community and municipal level activity addressing quality of life.

**243. Moore, James. 1997. "Raising the Bar: Bringing Accountability to Health Care."  
*National Civic Review* 86 (1): 23-32. (AD, E, T, C)**

This article discusses the importance of developing indicators of success, specifically in health care, that match the definitions, goals and measures for the given program. The author argues for linking health data, life expectancy, mortality and morbidity with social indicators such as employment, crime rate and education levels.

**244. President's Council on Sustainable Development. 1997. *Sustainable Communities Task Force Report*. Washington, D.C.: President's Council on Sustainable Development. (269 pages). <http://www.whitehouse.gov/PCSD/> (AD, E, T, C, TX, TN, OH, CO, MA, VA, MO, FL, WA, US)**

This report of the task force on sustainable communities of the President's Commission on Sustainable Development (founded in 1993 under the auspices of the office of Vice President Gore) attempts to define the role of communities in national sustainable development. The underlying assumption is that sustainable development will need to happen at the community level if the concept is really to take off. It defines sustainable communities as cities and towns that prosper because people work together to produce a high quality of life—a dynamic balance between social well-being, economic opportunity and environmental quality. The paper makes a number of policy recommendations, including: community-based public dialogue, planning, priority-setting and implementation; open and inclusive decision making; access to information on sustainable communities; and creation of strong, diversified economies. It includes chapters on Community Capacity Building, Partnerships for Design, Economic Development and Jobs, and Safe and Healthy Communities. The development and use of social indicators is an important part of monitoring progress at the community level. The paper includes sustainable community case studies for Brownsville, Texas; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Cleveland, Ohio; Denver, Colorado; New Bedford, Massachusetts; Northampton County/Cape Charles, Virginia; Pattonsburg, Missouri; Piney River, Virginia; Sarasota, Florida; and Seattle, Washington. It gives community profiles on all of the 50 states for each individual sustainability effort, along with 13 profiles of state-based initiatives deemed most important.

**245. Roberts, Eric. 1997. "Neighborhood Social Environments and the Sistribution of Low Birthweight in Chicago." *American-Journal-of-Public-Health* 87: 597-603. (T, C, IL)**

This study examines the socioeconomic precursors of disparities in maternal health by measuring the associations of nine neighborhood-level indicators of social phenomena with low infant birthweight. Vital records and census data for the Chicago metropolitan area in 1990 were merged (N = 112,327) and a logistic regression model predicting low birthweight was estimated by backward elimination. With individual-level variables held constant, six neighborhood-level indicators predicted low birthweight, together contributing to a variation in rate of 5.5 percent. Community economic hardship and housing costs were positively associated with low birthweight while community socioeconomic status, crowded housing, and high percentages of young and African-American residents were negatively associated with low birthweight. The author concludes: 1) that maternal health inequalities should be explored in the context of historical segregation, social stratification, the dynamics of social support, and resource sharing among communities, 2) that several community characteristics associated with poverty are negatively associated with low birthweight, and 3) that the traditional focus on individual risk factors for low birthweight limits our understanding. (Reprinted by permission of the publisher in Social Science Abstracts (SOC), ISSN 0090-0036).

**246. Yampa Valley Partners. 1997. *Yampa Valley Partners-Community Indicators Project: 1997 Report*. Craig, CO: Yampa Valley Partners Colorado Healthy Communities Initiative, <http://nwplateau.org/cip/index.html>. (E, C, CO)**

This report describes the development and implementation of indicators of community well-being for Routt and Moffat counties in northwestern Colorado. The report focuses on 22 indicators under the social, economic and environmental categories. The indicators were developed out of a “strong, cross-sectional” participatory process. The authors assert that the indicators “can measure progress toward achieving social, economic and environmental goals.”

**1996**

**247. Andrews, James H. 1996. “Going by the Numbers: Using Indicators to Know Where You’ve Been—and Where You’re Going.” *Planning* 62 (9): 14-18. (AD, E, P, C, FL, CT, WA, CA)**

This article describes the movement to use indicators to measure community sustainability. It focuses on case studies of the Jacksonville (Florida) Community Council, Inc. (JCCI), Sustainable Seattle, Redefining Progress in San Francisco, and the League of Women Voters initiative in the Upper Connecticut River Valley. The author asserts that JCCI was the first initiative to use indicators to drive sustainable community initiatives—with JCCI establishing a program with the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce in 1985 to bolster the city’s social qualities through developing a quality of life index. This index has led to identification of specific community assets and weaknesses and specific activities to address these. A similar program started in 1990 in Seattle, Washington, and a regional indicators program was initiated in 1993 in the Upper Connecticut River Valley. By using participatory means of developing, gathering and analyzing indicators, these movements have managed to maintain initiative through grassroots action.

**248. Atkisson, Alan. 1996. “Developing Indicators of Sustainable Community: Lessons from Sustainable Seattle.” *Environmental Impact Assessment Review* 16: 337-350. (AD, E, P, C, WA)**

This article looks at the development of community sustainability indicators as part of the Sustainable Seattle project, providing a list of the indicators used to date. It lists environmental indicators first and includes social indicators (see #258 – Sustainable Seattle, 1995, below for detailed listing). The author, a program director at the Institute for Redefining Progress, talks about the importance of attention to administration, timing and skilled facilitation in building a community indicators project.

**249. Brutschy, Susan, Therese Doherty, Yolanda Goda, Kelly Pleskunas and Dan Mason. 1996. *1996 Community Assessment Project—Santa Cruz County, California*. La Selva Beach, CA: Applied Survey Research and Santa Cruz County United Way. <http://iccs.monterey.edu/CAP1996/index.html>. (E, AD, C, CA)**

“As part of a project funded by the United Way of Santa Cruz County, California, a broad consortium of public and private health, education, human service and civic organizations was formed to design and implement this comprehensive ten-year project, the Community Assessment project (CAP). The five goals of the CAP are to maintain and enhance the quality of life for Santa Cruz residents by: raising public awareness of human needs, changing trends, emerging issues and

community problems; providing accurate, credible and valid information on an ongoing basis to human services planners and those providing funds; providing information for individual institutions to guide decision-making about creation, management, and redesign of programs; setting community goals using measurable quality of life indicators that will lead to positive, healthy development for individuals, families and communities; and supporting and assisting with the establishment of collaborative action plans to achieve the Community Goals.” The project has borrowed methods of developing and tracking indicators from other community indicator projects including Albuquerque, New Mexico; Jacksonville, Florida; and Snohomish County, Washington. A collaborative process involving 600 community leaders developed the focus areas, indicators and benchmarks. The data were collected using secondary data sources complimented by telephone interviews with randomly selected citizens. The focus areas are: economics, education, health, public safety, and the social environment. Social environment goals and benchmarks for the year 2000 are to decrease racism, improve availability of affordable housing, and increase the voter turnout and overall volunteerism by 3 percent per year. In each of these areas statistics are provided for 1995 and 1996. Quality of life indicators chosen in this area are voting, substandard housing, affordable housing, homelessness, racism, discrimination, multilingual services, provision of child support, access to services that provide and number of people who need services to provide for basic needs, youth activities, volunteering, charitable giving, arts programs and disaster preparedness.

**250. Carlson, Ulrika, John Homberg and Goran Berndes. 1996. “Socio-ecological Indicators for Sustainability for Gotland, Sweden.” Chalmers University of Technology, Goteborg University, Institute of Physical Resource Theory. *Institute Report 1996: 07.* (AD, E, O, C)**

This paper uses four socio-ecological principles, expressing minimum conditions for a sustainable society as a basis for developing a set of socio-ecological indicators for the use of policy makers and planners in achieving sustainability goals. These socio-ecological indicators focus early on in the causal chain and on societal activities rather than environmental effects. Sustainability indicators cover societal use of lithospheric material, emissions of compounds produced in society, manipulation of nature, and the efficiency of internal societal resource use. The authors note that indicators are sensitive to the definition of system boundaries.

**251. Community Planning Council. 1996. *Community Indicators: A Report Card on Greenville County.* Greenville, SC: United Way of Greenville County. (E, AD, C, SC)**

This report was written as “an information resource and a monitoring tool for addressing problems in Greenville County.” The document aims to help organizations and citizen activists better track the well-being of the citizens of Greenville County. This is both for the purposes of helping these organizations make the case for why their projects should be funded and for helping organizations and the community at large identify and monitor efforts to solve problems in the community. The report presents measures for nine indicator areas: population, economics, education, family, health, public safety, mobility, civic participation and environment. (1) population—measures are included for total population, marital status, place of residence, race and gender, age distribution, and population growth by geographic location; (2) economics—measures of economic vitality are included such as retail sales per capita, number of jobs, and change in housing construction; measures of employment opportunities by total and by race

differential; and measures of family financial need including personal income, population in poverty, and percentage on food supplement programs (food stamps and school lunch program); (3) education—measures the educational attainment of the population as a whole, the change in total enrollment, and various scholastic attainment statistics specifically relating to percentage of first graders ready for first grade and performance on standardized tests to measure educational attainment; (4) family—measures numbers of disadvantaged children by looking at the age, marital status, schooling level and percentage of mothers on public assistance; divorce rate and numbers of children living with divorced parents; numbers of children in foster care; change in number of reported domestic assaults per 10,000; and confirmed cases of child abuse; (5) health—measures infant mortality; low weight births; percentage with inadequate prenatal care; percentage of up-to-date immunizations; cases of HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and syphilis; and death rates from heart disease, cancers and stroke; (6) public safety—measures the change in crime rates, murders, rapes, deaths from accidents, calls by the public schools to the sheriff's office, drug law violations, traffic accidents, driving under the influence arrests, and death rate from stroke; (7) mobility—measures the change in travel on the Greenville roads using vehicle registration and commuting patterns, percentage of the area covered by public transportation, and the amount of traffic at the airport; (8) civic participation—measures the change in percentage registered to vote, percentage voting in general elections, and per capita giving to United Way of Greenville County; and (9) environment—measures air quality by the change in percentage of days when the air quality pollutant standards index is in the “good” range, and measures water quality using the change in the levels of the average fecal coliform bacteria count, the average five-day biochemical oxygen demand, and the average total phosphorus concentration.

**252. Interrain. 1996. Columbia-Pacific Indicators: Assessing Community Sustainability for the Region. <http://columbia-pacific.interrain.org/indicators/social.html>. (E, C, S, OR, WA)**

This web site looks at sustainable community indicators for the Columbia River Basin. Indicators are presented under the categories of economic, social and natural sustainability. The economic indicator categories are employment, income, tourism, farm and fish. The natural indicator categories are timber, salmon, species and estuary. The social indicators are teen births, crime rates and education. For the social indicators, they seem to have been derived from combining the Oregon and Washington state-level data in these areas.

**253. Passamaquoddy Tribe at Pleasant Point. 1996. *Passamaquoddy Community Vision, 1996*. Perry, ME: White Owl Press. (111 pages). (AD, E, C, ME)**

This report presents the vision of a sustainable community for the Passamaquoddy Tribe in Maine, as well as tribal history, goals, proposed actions and indicators. A significant portion of the report is devoted to the participatory methods used in developing the vision of the community wellness program. Spiritual components are extremely important in the definition of visions and goals of Passamaquoddy community wellness. The report outlines goals and actions on pages 70 and 71 under general categories of leadership (developing adult and youth leaders), preservation of culture and language, improving life for community elders, improving youth education (specifically incorporating culture, environment and lifestyle in teaching), parenting (improving family interactions, helping members of the community move beyond chemical abuse, and family separation), improving schools (expansion of curriculum), improving community interactions,

improving community services, developing a self-sustaining economy, and preserving the environment and land base. It cites 40 indicators of success in actions undertaken, including formation of more traditional tribal groups and associations, diminished incidence of alcohol and drug abuse, increased community activities (gatherings, parades, etc.), and diminished suicide rates. It also includes subjective indicators, such as “energy’ in tribal buildings getting more positive.”

**254. The Thomas Jefferson Sustainability Council. 1996. *Indicators of Sustainability: Interim Report*. Charlottesville, VA: Thomas Jefferson Planning District**

**Commission. <http://monticello.avenue.gen.va.us/Gov/TJPDC>. (AD, E, C, S, VA)**

This report lists 159 indicators of sustainability developed by The Thomas Jefferson Sustainability Council. Indicator selection criteria include: (1) indicators can be understood and accepted by the community to express economic, environmental or social health; (2) indicators are practically measurable in the region; (3) a practical form of data creation exists or can be created; (4) indicators reflect the long-term status of economic, environmental, social and political systems in the region; and (5) indicators are generally outcome oriented.

**1995**

**255. Concern, Inc. 1995. *Sustainability in Action: Profiles of Community Initiatives Across the United States*. Washington, D.C.: Urban and Economic Development Policy Division of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (AD, E, C, AK, CA, NY)**

This report constitutes a compendium of two-page summaries of community initiatives across the United States, from Alabama to Vermont. Not all the communities have specifically-stated indicator programs, but community programs such as the Sitka initiative in Alaska, the Sustainable City Program in Santa-Monica, California, and the Nos Quedamos/We Stay Project in the South Bronx, New York, have integrated social indicators (such as diversity of types of economic activities, improved neighbor interactions, and improved access to housing) with the environmental indicators. In most cases, only indicator categories, rather than actual measures, are given in this document. The states and community indicators programs included are listed as follows:

Alabama—Federation of Southern Cooperatives/Land Assistance Fund

Alaska—Citizen Initiatives

Arizona—Civano-Tucson Solar Village

Arkansas—Meadowcreek Local Food Project

California—Santa Monica Sustainable City Program

Colorado—Boulder County Healthy Communities Initiative

Connecticut—Vision for a Greater New Haven

Delaware—Northern Delaware Greenway Council, Inc.

District of Columbia—Marshall Heights Community Development Organization

Florida—Quality Indicators for Progress

Georgia—Carver Hills Neighborhood Project

Hawaii—Wai’anae Backyard Aquaculture Project

Idaho—Tri-State Implementation Council



Illinois—Buckwheat Growers of Illinois  
 Indiana—Clean Cities Recycling, Inc.  
 Iowa—Iowa Energy Programs  
 Kansas—The Land Institute  
 Kentucky—Mountain Association for Community Economic Development  
 Louisiana—The Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana  
 Maine—Sustainable Cobscook  
 Maryland—Alliance for Sustainable Communities  
 Massachusetts—Greenworks  
 Michigan—Urban Resources Initiative  
 Minnesota—The GREEN Institute  
 Mississippi—Southern Echo  
 Missouri—Farm-to-City Marketing Project/Patchwork Family Farms  
 Montana—Beartooth Front Community Forum  
 Nebraska—Center for Rural Affairs/Land Link Project/Rural Enterprise Assistance  
     Project  
 Nevada—UNLV Office of Energy and Environmental Education  
 New Hampshire—The Community School  
 New Jersey—ISLES, Inc.  
 New Mexico—Ironstone Gardens  
 New York—Nos Quedamos/We Stay  
 North Carolina—SunShares, Inc.  
 North Dakota—Carrington Research Extension Center  
 Ohio—Rural Action  
 Oklahoma—Families First!  
 Oregon—Applegate Partnership  
 Pennsylvania—Green Harvest Program  
 Rhode Island—Woonasquatucket River Greenway Project  
 South Carolina—Penn Center Sea Islands Preservation Project  
 South Dakota—The Lakota Fund  
 Tennessee—Highlander Research and Education Center/Environmental Economic  
     Program  
 Texas—Colonias Program  
 Utah—Grantsville General Plan for a Sustainable Community  
 Vermont—Vermont National Bank’s Socially Responsible Banking Fund  
 Virginia—Appalachian Regional Recycling Consortium

**256. Kline, Elizabeth. February 1995. “Sustainable Community Indicators: Examples from Cambridge, MA.” Medford, MA: Consortium for Regional Sustainability, Global Development and Environment Institute, Tufts University. (E, C, AD, MA)**

This report provides examples of indicators relevant to measuring sustainability in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Building on a framework that Kline developed in earlier work (see specifically Kline 1995. *Sustainable Community Indicators*, and Kline 1993), she tries to apply these indicators to the community of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Kline’s conception is that sustainable community development is built on the notion that economic security, ecological integrity, quality

of life and democracy (which she calls here empowerment with responsibility) are the characteristics of sustainable communities. Under each the author develops certain subcategories that have indicators.

For Economic Security, the “Pathways (What to Measure)” are as follows. “Disparities,” with indicators of ratio of loans for micro versus large-scale businesses, hours paid employment at average wage to support basic needs, and percentage of unemployed for more than one year, among others. “Local Wealth,” with indicators of percentage of residents owning local businesses (or share of local businesses), percentage of citizen purchases made locally, formalized non-financial exchanges measuring the number of hours exchanged and/or the number of people involved. “Mutual Assistance,” with indicators being the percentage of firms/institutions that market together, the percentage of entities that purchase and share equipment and/or personnel.

For “Ecological Integrity” the pathways are as follows. “Effectiveness of Functional Capacity of Natural Systems” has the following indicators: “comparison of damage in dollars from floods due to loss of wetlands versus damage if wetlands had remained in tact;” lost agricultural productivity due to soil erosion; “percentage of water bodies meeting environmentally-based water quality standards;” or “percentage of drinking water lost temporarily/permanently due to contamination.” The Pathway of “Environmentally-Sound Utilization of Natural Systems” has indicators such as: “percentage of energy used in a community generated by facilities using renewable energy sources,” “percentage and volume of waste material converted into beneficial uses,” and “number or percentage of acres in a watershed managed using sustainable forestry practices.”

For the characteristic of Quality of Life, there are five “pathways.” The first is “Respect for Self and Others,” with indicators such as responses to qualitative survey questions about self-worth and self-esteem, public communications in languages other than English, or the frequency of litter clean-up of public places. For the pathway of “Caring” an indicator was the number of hours volunteered or percentage of population that volunteers.” The pathway of “Connectedness” has indicators like “number of neighbors each individual knows by name,” the “number of people who know the watershed in which they live,” or “the number of people who know what neighborhood they live in.” For the pathway of “Basic Coverage” indicators were, for instance: “the percentage of parents with preferred child care arrangements,” “percentage of people who have health care coverage (available and access),” “number of homeless people,” or the “number of violent crimes per 1,000 population.”

For the characteristic “Empowerment With Responsibility” there are three pathways. “Reaching In” includes indicators such as the “number of community gardens created over a specified time period,” “number of new participants and [return participants] and public events/meetings,” “presence of facilitators at public meetings,” or “number and frequency of contacts by local government staff with informal and formal community leaders.” The second pathway is “Equity/Fair Playing Field.” An example of an indicator would be the percentage of people of color compared to white of same economic status who received home mortgage loans. The third pathway is “capacity,” which has indicators like the “number, longevity, and scope of community-run activities,” and “literacy in English broken down by race and income.” The last pathway is “accountability” for which indicators might be “percentage of community-based loans that are repaid,” “the percentage of local government budgets for which goals and outcome measures have been established,” and the “number of city employees who live in the community.”

**257. Maclaren, Virginia W. 1995. *Developing Indicators of Urban Sustainability: The Canadian Experience*. Toronto: State of the Environment Directorate, Environment Canada; Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation; Intergovernmental Committee on Urban and Regional Research. (135 pages). (AD, E, C)**

This review presents indicator frameworks, indicator selection criteria, and examples of indicators and case studies from Canada and elsewhere. The author outlines the challenges of developing and using appropriate sustainability indicators, including the absence of a common measurement unit such as monetary units that are commonly employed in economic indicators. Also, types of indicators change as social perceptions, attitudes and scientific understanding change. The author states that the indicator selection process should be considered a dynamic process.

**258. Sustainable Seattle. 1995. *Indicators of Sustainable Community 1995: A Status Report on Long-term Cultural, Economic, and Environmental Health (Sustainable Seattle Indicators 1995)*. For ordering information contact Sustainable Seattle, metrocenter YMCA, 909 Fourth Ave., Seattle, WA 98104; (206) 382-5013, sustsea@halcyon.com. (AD, E, T, C, WA)**

This compilation of indicators of the sustainability of Seattle, Washington, is the result of volunteer activities in collecting and compiling 40 indicators under five categories—environment, population and resources, economy, youth and education, and health and community. Some of the social indicators under each category include: environment—wild salmon, wetlands, biodiversity, soil erosion; population and resources—residential water consumption, farm acreage, renewable and nonrenewable energy use; economy—distribution of personal income, health care expenditures, housing affordability ratio, children living in poverty, emergency room use; youth and education—juvenile crime; and health and community—childhood asthma, equity in justice, low birthweight infants, gardening activity, neighborliness, public participation in the arts, voter participation, library and community center usage, and perceived quality of life.

**259. Yoakam, Cy, ed. 1995. *Urban Quality Indicators*. Ann Arbor, MI: Urban Quality Publications. (AD, E, C, CA)**

A quarterly, 12-page newsletter-style publication out of the University of Michigan, each issue has a focus article that deals with community-based indicator issues. For example, the Winter 1998 issue has a lead article looking at quality of life indicators as carried out by community organizations in Canada. The Fall 1998 issue looks at economic sustainability issues used in Pamona and Claremont, California.

## **1994**

**260. Bertuglia, C. S., G. P. Clarke and A. G. Wilson. 1994. *Modeling the City: Performance, Policy, and Planning*. London and New York: Routledge. (210 pages). (AD, E, T, C)**

This compendium of articles looks at the use of performance indicators in urban planning. The articles cover the following issues. Clarke and Wilson generally describe the development of performance indicators. Other articles cover the practical applications and methodological issues of performance indicators, use of performance indicators in dynamic models of urban planning, specific use in attempting to monitor change in retail patterns in reaction to planning decisions,

and the use of performance indicators in specific case studies. Clark and Wilson cite the following categories of indicators in their first chapter: Economic status (income, employment, housing); Environment (housing, sewage and street repair, air pollution, open spaces); health (general mortality, chronic disease); education (length of stay in school for percentage of population); social order (personal pathologies such as narcotic arrests and incidence of venereal disease, family breakdown, overcrowding, public order, safety); and participation and equity (voting percentage, racial and income distribution indices). Later articles deal with residence-based indicators (income, housing and quality of residential environment), work opportunities, marketed goods and services, access to public goods and services, availability of transport, and issues like environmental quality and the labor market. Authors and articles included in this publication are as follows:

Clarke, G.P. and A.G. Wilson, "Performance indicators in urban planning: the historical context."

Bertuglia, C.S., G.P. Clarke and A.G. Wilson, "Models and performance indicators in urban planning: the changing policy context."

Bertuglia, C.S. and G.A. Rabino, "Performance indicators and evaluation in contemporary urban modelling."

Clarke, G.P. and A.G. Wilson, "A new geography of performance indicators for urban planning."

Tadei, R. and H.C.W.L. Williams, "Performance indicators for evaluation with a dynamic urban model."

Birkin, M., "Understanding retail interaction patterns: the case of the missing performance indicators."

Birkin, M., G.P. Clarke, M. Clarke and A.G. Wilson, "Applications of performance indicators in urban modelling: subsystems framework."

Ocelli, S., "An application of performance indicators in Italy."

**261. Garoogian, Rhoda, Andrew Garoogian and Joy Fromm, eds. 1994. *America's Top-rated Smaller Cities: A Statistical Handbook*. Boca Raton, FL: Universal Reference Publications. (T, C)**

Using publicly available statistics, this book rates smaller cities in the United States for their business environment and living environment. Living environment is made up of analysis of the cost of living, housing price and quality, residential utilities, health care, education, major employers, public safety, culture and recreation, media, climate, and air and water quality. The list includes the top 60 cities in the U.S. with populations between 25,000 and 100,000 people.

**262. Yellow Wood Associates, Inc. 1994. *Report to the Adirondack Council on Community Capacity Indicators*. St. Albans, VT: Yellow Wood Associates, Inc.**

**<http://Homepages.together.net/~yellow/publicat.htm>. (22 pages). (AD, E, C, NY)**

This report sets out a framework for the development of indicators of community development capacity in Adirondack State Park, New York. Two case studies are used to exemplify this proposed process: the village of Keeseville and the town of Altamont. Both are rural communities inside the boundaries of the park. Indicators are divided into six broad areas: (1) human capital indicators—demographics, health, education, technical skills, etc.; (2) physical capital indicators—roads, sewers, housing, schools, water system, etc.; (3) environmental capital indicators—the communities surrounding natural resources endowment; (4) social capital indicators—the extent to which the community has functioning social networks and the extent to which there is trust between different groups in society, measured in the number of volunteer organizations; (5) political capital indicators—the effectiveness and inclusiveness of the political process; and (6) economic capital indicators—income and employment trends, poverty levels, and structure of employment in the community. Change is measured for the period of 1980 to 1990 for Keeseville and Altamont.

**1993**

**263. Brown, Valerie A. 1993. “The uses of social and environmental health indicators in monitoring the effects of climate change.” *Climatic Change* 25 (3-4): 389-404. (AD, E, C)**

The author argues that social and environmental health data collected to monitor the health of human populations (including city collections of public health data and general demographic information) could also offer sensitive indicators of the effects of climatic change. The health of poor people would be an especially sensitive indicator of changes in radiation, rainfall and temperature, as this population has little access to strategies designed to buffer more enfranchised human populations.

**1990**

**264. Landecker, Werner S., Angus Campbell and Robert W. Marans. 1990. *Detroit Area Study, 1980: The Sociology of Knowledge and the Quality of Life in Detroit*. ICPSR 9302. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. (E, T, C, MI)**

This study reports the findings of a random survey on subjective quality of life in the Detroit metropolitan area in 1980. It includes the level of satisfaction with infrastructure and city services, along with personal, work, school life and the physical environment, disaggregating the findings according to race, class, education level and geographic area.

**265. Loftin, Colin. 1990. *Detroit Area Study, 1979: A Study of Metropolitan Issues*. ICPSR 9301. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. (T, C, MI)**

Based on analysis of both public (census, police, financial) and survey data, this report looks at trends of society (specifically crime and social order) in metropolitan Detroit and in the state of

Michigan. A sample of residents chosen by census tract did the survey. The study reports trends for victimization, criminal behavior, fair treatment by authorities, and attitudes toward law and order, as well as information about leisure time activities, religiosity, schooling and work. It also reports on differences among racial groups, socioeconomic status and geographic areas.

### **1989**

**266. Boyer, Rick and David Savageau. 1989. *Places Rated Almanac: Your Guide to Finding the Best Places to Live in America*. New York: Prentice Hall. (421 pages).**

**(T, C)**

This book ranks 333 metropolitan areas in the United States based on cost of living, jobs, crime, health care and environment, transportation, education, the arts, recreation and climate.

### **1988**

**267. Wilson, Stephan M. and Gary W. Peterson. 1988. "Life Satisfaction Among Young Adults from Rural Families." *Family Relations* 37: 84-91. (T, C)**

The authors state in this book that objective attainment variables (i.e., educational and occupational attainment) are not found to predict life satisfaction amongst young adults from rural families. Rather, financial resources, self-esteem, and proximity to childhood home positively predict life satisfaction in this population, while frustrations about limited job opportunities and community size are negative predictors of life satisfaction in this population.

### **1987**

**268. Hall, Orman and David Royce. 1987. "Mental Health Assessment with Social Indicators: An Empirical Case Study." *Administration in Mental Health* 15 (1): 36-46. (T, C, OH)**

This report investigates the relationship between nine measures of socioeconomic status and admissions to public mental hospitals in Ohio's 88 counties using official data for the period 1973 to 1978. Stepwise regression analysis indicates a strong relationship ( $r$ ) between an aggregate of six variables from the 1980 U.S. census and county admission rates. The authors explore two factors that may account for this unusually high  $r$ . First, the vast majority of social indicator research uses the official rate of unemployment as the primary measure of occupational stability. One potential problem with this variable is a lack of sensitivity for those persons who suffer from extended episodes of unemployment or who have been dropped from unemployment roles and therefore do not appear in unemployment statistics. Second, counties with state hospitals are excluded from the regression analysis as a control for disproportionate geographic accessibility, a variable largely overlooked in recent social indicator research. The multiple  $r$  found suggests that multitudinous social indicators are not required and that a small set of variables can be powerfully predictive of mental hospital admissions. 3 Tables, 1 Figure, 16 References. (Copyright 1988, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## **1986**

- 269. Cole, Richard L., Ann Crowley Smith and Delbert A. Taebel. 1986. *Urban Life in Texas: A Statistical Profile and Assessment of the Largest Cities*. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press. (E, T, C, TX)**

Using quality of life and social indicators to rank cities in Texas, the authors present a brief section on methods, along with background on the development of the indicators. They analyze the following indicators: public safety, economics, education, health and environment, housing, transportation, culture and recreation, and politics (voter participation, political representation and political vitality).

- 270. D'Sa, E. R. 1986. "Social Indicators and Spatial Disparities in Papua New Guinea." *Social Indicators Research* 18 (3): 285-319. (E, T, O, C)**

In this book, the 87 districts of Papua New Guinea are identified and classified according to their levels of development. Factor analysis was applied to 30 elementary indicators to uncover six major dimensions of features associated with development: education status, dependency, urbanization, nutritional status, rural access and commercial agriculture. Cluster analysis was then used to classify districts according to similarity of attribute combinations. Comments are made on the agricultural and urban sectors in the context of Papua New Guinea's first five-year National Development Plan. A set of possible planning regions comprising the less developed districts of Papua New Guinea is suggested. 3 Tables, 5 Figures, 2 Appendixes, 23 References. (Copyright 1987, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved).

- 271. Shanks, J. Merrill. 1986. *Social Indicators: Bay Area Survey II*. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research. (192 pages). (T, C, CA)**

This volume documents the set of survey questions administered to a representative cross section of a five-county San Francisco-Oakland standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), plus a supplementary sample of black households selected from the population of predominantly black census tracts. The survey is part of a Social Indicators Project by the Survey Research Center of the University of California.

## **1985**

- 272. Boyer, Rick and David Savageau. 1985. *Places Rated Almanac: Your Guide to Finding the Best Places to Live in America*. New York: Prentice Hall. (421 pages). (E, T, C)**

This book ranks 333 metropolitan areas in the United States based on cost of living, jobs, crime, health care and environment, transportation, education, the arts, recreation and climate. (This is an update of the 1981 book with the same authors and title. There are no significant changes in terms of layout from the earlier volumes).

- 273. Derman, William and Scott Whiteford. 1985. *Social Impact Analysis and Development Planning in the Third World*. Boulder: Westview Press. (AD, O, C)**

This compendium looks at different aspects of social impact assessment as monitoring development initiatives, mostly by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in

developing countries. Specific indicators are used for different case studies. Studies are presented in four parts: Social Impact Assessment and Development Projects; Issues of Scale and Context; Social Impacts of Development Strategies; and Issues of Power, Participation, and Advocacy. The articles deal with issues ranging from the relationship between land ownership and modernity of living standards to the impacts of popular participation in health care and the importance of geographic location in provision of health care services. Following is a list of articles included in this compendium:

Derman, William and Scott Whiteford, "Introduction: issues in social impact analysis and development."

Morgan, E. Philip, "Social analysis and the dynamics of advocacy in development assistance."

Reilly, Charles A., "Who learns what, when, how? Development agencies and project monitoring."

Corbett, Jack, "Mexico: the policy context of social impact analysis."

Sarr, Desiré Yande, "Social impact assessment and agricultural projects: a case study in Ndiemane, Senegal."

Schwartz, Norman B. and Kenneth W. Eckhardt, "International development projects, communities, and social impact: some critical notes."

Axinn, George H. and Nancy W. Axinn, "Social impact, economic change, and development—with some illustrations from Nepal."

Funk, Ray, "The Mackenzie Valley pipeline inquiry in retrospect."

Barlett, Peggy F. and Polly F. Harrison, "Poverty in rural Costa Rica: a conceptual model."

Dewey, Kathryn G., "Nutrition, social impact, and development: a Mexican case."

Meehan, Peter M. and Michael B. Whiteford, "Expansion of commercial cattle production and its effects on stratification and migration: a Costa Rican case."

Obbo, Christine, "Development and women: critical issues."

Stock, Robert, "The social impacts of differential access to new health programs in Northern Nigeria."



Donahue, John M., "Policy and praxis: planning for health care in Nicaragua."

Wisner, Ben, "Social impact, socialism, and the case of Mozambique."

**274. Jorgensen, Joseph G., Richard McCleary and Steven McNabb. 1985. "Social Indicators in Native Village Alaska." *Human Organization* 44 (1): 2-17. (AD, E, C, AK)**

A system of social indicators is proposed for use in examining social change in native Alaskan communities, based on a triangulation approach using several methodologies, research designs and data sets. These include autoregressive time-series analysis of archival data, multivariate analysis of interview data, and contextual and anecdotal analysis of ethnographic observations. These are interpreted in terms of two models of social change, Western industrial and underdevelopment, though both are modified to account for the importance of subsistence economies in the Arctic and Subarctic. The authors examine processes of social change in four villages from the Aleutian-Pribiloff Islands region and four from the Northwest Alaska Native Association. Findings allow for both postulation of a set of indicators and conclusions. If naturally occurring species on which village life depends are so disrupted by human activity that they cannot sustain native subsistence and commercial pursuits, the result will be underdevelopment. The authors propose restudies to test these hypotheses. A new methodology is outlined for social impact assessments, which includes a monitoring system and a forecasting technique. 3 Tables, 3 Figures, 1 Map, 41 References. (Copyright 1986, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**1984**

**275. Koran, Lorrin M. and Kenneth Meinhardt. 1984. "Social Indicators in Statewide Mental Health Planning: Lessons from California." *Social Indicators Research* 15 (2): 131-144. (T, C, CA)**

The 1963 Community Mental Health Centers Act stimulated state government interest in assessing local needs for mental health services. In 1973, California began using 22 social indicators to calculate a county-by-county mental health service Needs Index (NI) used in a formula for distributing incremental mental health funds. California's NI is misleading in that 99 percent of its variance across counties is explained by counties' population sizes alone. Stepwise multiple linear regression shows that 99 percent of the residual 1 percent of the variance in the NI is explained by a mere five of the 22 social indicators. California's NI does not, therefore, adequately represent the factors influencing the need for public mental health funds. The authors suggest methods of overcoming the NI's defects and discuss caveats and contextual analyses to guide social-indicator-based allocation of mental health funds. 2 Tables, 30 References. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**276. Muoghalu, Leonard N. 1984. "Subjective Indices of Housing Satisfaction as Social Indicators for Planning Public Housing in Nigeria." *Social Indicators Research* 15 (2): 145-164. (C, O)**

It is argued that successful public housing programs in Nigeria need to combine objective criteria with subjective indicators of resident satisfaction with public housing. Questionnaire and interview data collected in 1981/82 from 105 households (a 10 percent sample) of two public housing

estates in Enugu reveal that a critical percentage of occupants feel dissatisfied with the type of housing units provided for them. Using different analytic techniques, the author highlights sources of dissatisfaction and discusses planning implications. 8 Tables, 26 References. (Copyright 1985, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

### **1983**

**277. Scott, Wolf and N. T. Mathew. 1983. *A Development Monitoring Service at the Local Level, Volume 2: Levels of Living and Poverty in Kerala*. Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. (E, C)**

This is a report on a project cooperatively conducted (UN Research Institute for Social Development and the Kerala Statistical Institute) within funding constraints, using local informants to record observations of nine population centers within the state of Kerala, India. The study looks at the following dimensions: services available in an area and distance from the household to those services; household information including water availability, illness, mortality, religion, caste and income; household debt, wealth inventory and expenditures; social stratification attitudes; lifestyle; and wage rates. Although Kerala does not possess a wealthy, industrialized, growth economy, it is noted for its unique social and cultural capitals and its success in distributing basic services and maintaining a high level of human capital throughout its population. The authors measure the standards for which a growth economy could hypothetically better provide well-being (income, number of household possessions, sanitation) were the state not already located within an uneven global economic structure. They point out inequality among the religions and castes, but comparison to degrees of inter-group inequality elsewhere is lacking. Unmet standards are called poverty indicators. This assortment of poverty indicators provides appropriate further concerns for a developing state already successful in encouraging widespread education, political and planning participation, gender equity, nutrition, water, electricity and land productivity.

### **1982**

**278. *Indicators of Urban Condition*. 1982. Washington, D.C.: Government Finance Research Center, Municipal Finance Officers Association. (241 pages). (T, C)**

Carried out for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, this report looks at the feasibility of developing an annual urban indicators report. Based on census and other public information, the study analyzes 50 representative standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA), all with populations greater than 100,000. It then analyzes 600 statistics to develop such indicators as per capita income, employment and labor force participation, opinion of neighborhood, new housing, retail sales, indexed economic growth rate, change in population, and crime rate. Using this collected information, the report makes comparisons among cities and between cities and suburbs. The appendices include descriptions and lists of indicator sources.

## **1981**

- 279. Boyer, Rick and David Savageau. 1981. *Places Rated Almanac: Your Guide to Finding the Best Places to Live in America*. New York: Prentice Hall. (421 pages). (E, T, C)**

This book ranks 333 metropolitan areas in the United States based on cost of living, jobs, crime, health care and environment, transportation, education, the arts, recreation and climate.

## **1979**

- 280. Ross, P. J., H. Bluestone and F. K. Hines. 1979. *Indicators of Social Well-Being for U.S.***

***Counties. Research Development Research Report No. 10, Economics, Statistics, and Cooperative Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Agriculture. (T, C)***

Using the U.S. Census Data from 1970 and building on indicators presented in *Social Indicators 1976*, this document looks at the indicators of well-being at the county level in the U.S. The authors look at four specific areas. Socioeconomic status is a measure of material well-being, such as medium family income. Health status depicts physical health using infant mortality and mortality from illness and other causes. Family status reflects county-based family structural characteristics such as prevalence of female-headed households, proportion of children living with both parents, and labor force participation by males and females. Alienation is a measure that is based on numbers of suicides or deaths from liver cirrhosis. The authors document differences among counties and regions, with specific attention given to the differences among metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties.

## **1978**

- 281. Moland, John Jr. 1978. "Social Indicators with Emphasis on the Quality of Life among the Black Aged in Rural Louisiana." *Black Sociologist* 8 (1-4): 14-28. ( C, LA)**

Examining the extent to which results of previous studies of feelings of success-satisfaction are true for rural elderly blacks, the author re-analyzes data from sample surveys conducted in 1975 in rural Louisiana communities (N = 380 black respondents). Contrary to previous findings, perceived success-satisfaction is higher among elderly (aged 65+) than younger rural blacks. Social contacts and participation with significant others are found to influence perceived success-satisfaction much more than social structure variables (e.g., education and income). Also contrary to expectation, but consistent with other findings in this survey, is the fact that feelings of anomie are not greater among older respondents. In fact, anomie appears to decline with increasing age social cohesion. The author notes the importance of social-emotional support through interaction in programs for the elderly. 9 Tables. J. Cannon (Copyright 1984, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

**282. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. 1978. *The 1978 HUD Survey on the Quality of Community Life: Data Book*. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Office of Policy Development and Research. (790 pages). (E, T, C)**

This volume is a data book on Americans' perceptions and views about the urban environment, how those views have changed, and what their expectations are about the city in the future. The answers provide implicit evaluation of the effectiveness of past policies and a foundation upon which future policies can be developed.

### **1977**

**283. Carter, Keith, Rodney Ganey, Frank Fear and Chris Marshall. 1977. *A Social Report for Greene County: Social Indicators for Rural Development*. Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (279 pages). (AD, C, IA)**

This report addresses the determination of quality of life in Greene County, Iowa. The authors present attempts made to develop and analyze indicators that are policy relevant. They discuss indicators in reference to eight areas of well-being: health, education, public safety, housing, income, employment, environment, and leisure and recreation.

**284. Carter, Keith, Rodney Ganey, Frank Fear and Chris Marshall. 1977. *A Social Report for Webster County: Social Indicators for Rural Development*. Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (279 pages). (AD, C, IA)**

This report addresses the determination of quality of life in Webster County, Iowa. The authors present their attempts to develop and analyze indicators that are policy relevant. They discuss indicators in reference to eight areas of well-being: health, education, public safety, housing, income, employment, environment, and leisure and recreation.

**285. Fear, Frank, Chris Marshall, Keith Carter and Rodney Ganey. 1977. *A Social Report for Boone County: Social Indicators for Rural Development*. Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (279 pages). (AD, C, IA)**

This report addresses the determination of quality of life in Boone County, Iowa. The authors present their attempts to develop and analyze indicators that are policy relevant. They discuss indicators in reference to eight areas of well-being: health, education, public safety, housing, income, employment, environment, and leisure and recreation.

**286. Fear, Frank, Chris Marshall, Keith Carter and Rodney Ganey. 1977. *A Social Report for Hamilton County: Social Indicators for Rural Development*. Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (279 pages). (AD, C, IA)**

This report addresses the determination of quality of life in Hamilton County, Iowa. The authors present their attempts to develop and analyze indicators that are policy relevant. They discuss indicators in reference to eight areas of well-being: health, education, public safety, housing, income, employment, environment, and leisure and recreation.

**287. Ganey, Rodney, Frank Fear, Chris Marshall and Keith Carter. 1977. *A Social Report for Humboldt County: Social Indicators for Rural Development*. Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (279 pages). (AD, C, IA)**

This report addresses the determination of quality of life in Humboldt County, Iowa. The authors present their attempts to develop and analyze indicators that are policy relevant. They discuss indicators in reference to eight areas of well-being: health, education, public safety, housing, income, employment, environment, and leisure and recreation.

**288. Ganey, Rodney, Frank Fear, Chris Marshall and Keith Carter. 1977. *A Social Report for Wright County: Social Indicators for Rural Development*. Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (279 pages). (AD, C, IA)**

This report addresses the determination of quality of life in Wright County, Iowa. The authors present their attempts to develop and analyze indicators that are policy relevant. They discuss indicators in reference to eight areas of well-being: health, education, public safety, housing, income, employment, environment, and leisure and recreation.

**289. Marshall, Chris, Keith Carter, Rodney Ganey and Frank Fear. 1977. *A Social Report for Carroll County: Social Indicators for Rural Development*. Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (279 pages). (AD, C, IA)**

This report addresses the determination of quality of life in Carroll County, Iowa. The authors present their attempts to develop and analyze indicators that are policy relevant. They discuss indicators in reference to eight areas of well-being: health, education, public safety, housing, income, employment, environment, and leisure and recreation.

**290. Marshall, Chris, Keith Carter, Rodney Ganey and Frank Fear. 1977. *A Social Report for Pocahontas County: Social Indicators for Rural Development*. Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (279 pages). (AD, C, IA)**

This report addresses the determination of quality of life in Pocahontas County, Iowa. The authors present their attempts to develop and analyze indicators that are policy relevant. They discuss indicators in reference to eight areas of well-being: health, education, public safety, housing, income, employment, environment, and leisure and recreation.

## **1976**

**291. Klonglan, Gerald E., Richard D. Warren, Frank A. Fear, Rodney F. Ganey, Christopher E. Marshall and Keith A. Carter. 1976. *Social Indicators for Rural Development: Strategies and Approaches: A Progress Report*. Sociology Report 132 (November 1976). Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology. (30 pages). (AD, T, C, IA)**

This report reviews research carried out, under the direction of the North Central Regional Center for Rural Development, by the Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Research Station to

develop a methodology and framework for monitoring quality of life in Iowa. It looks at key objectives, rather than subjective variables, and how well those feed into decision making at the local, county/multi-county, state, and scientific research levels. Indicators mentioned in the report include health, education, public safety, housing, income, employment, environment, and leisure and recreation.

### **1973**

**292. Bureau of Census. United States Government. 1973. *Census Use Study: Social and Health Indicators System. Atlanta: Part II.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of Census. (T, SS, GA)**

This report uses the available statistics on demographics, health infrastructure, welfare, education, employment, housing, transportation, taxation, crime, recreation, and land use and access to determine change in health and social status in three poor areas in Atlanta from 1965-1971. No significant trends are found in either direction.

**293. Bureau of Census. United States Government. 1973. *Census Use Study: Social and Health Indicators System. Los Angeles: Part II.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of Census. (T, C, CA)**

This report is Part II of a series of case studies carried out to determine the potential of using census and other available public data to determine health and social status in Los Angeles, California. Similar studies analyze Phoenix, Chicago and Atlanta. After outlining the geographic context, the report looks at the available statistics on health infrastructure. It then inventories data on health indicators (available through the California State Department of Health), welfare, education, housing, taxation and employment, and crime. The report uses general demographic data.

**294. Bureau of Census. United States Government. 1973. *Census Use Study: Social and Health Indicators System. Part II: Rural—Mound Bayou, Mississippi.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of Census. (T, C, MS)**

This report uses available public data (particularly census) to develop spatial and temporal indicators to track health status and social and economic well-being in rural Mississippi. Its purpose is to indicate the impacts of U. S. Federal Commerce Department Office of Economic Opportunity efforts to promote development in the area. The initial indicator system monitors change in the socioeconomic and health status from 1965-1970, looking specifically at federal, state and local level data regarding public health and infrastructure, welfare and Medicaid, education, employment, income, agricultural productivity, tax data, transportation and housing. The report presents land use and other geographic data.

**295. Bureau of Census. United States Government. 1973. *Census Use Study: Social and Health Indicators System. Phoenix: Part I.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of Census. (T, C, AZ)**

This report is Part I of a series of case studies carried out to determine the potential of using census and other available public data to determine health and social status in Phoenix, Arizona. Similar studies analyze Los Angeles, Chicago and Atlanta. The report looks at the available statistics on health infrastructure and then inventories data on health indicators (available through the Arizona State Department of Health), welfare, education, housing, taxation and employment, and crime. It also uses general demographic data.

**296. Scott, Wolf, Helen Argalias and D.V. McGranahan. 1973. *The Measurement of Real Progress at the Local Level: Examples From the Literature and a Pilot Study.* Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. (59 pages). (AD, E, C)**

This report attempts to develop measures of progress for use at the local level. The report outlines the major indicators literature to date, looking at a number of social indicator studies. They point out the weaknesses of conventional indicators in dealing with locality-specific problems and perspectives—touching in particular on problems such as the local definition of progress, which may vary significantly among members of a given community, as well as with those outside the community, or the problem of locals not being able to identify progress in discrete categories such as education or health. The authors outline systematic techniques for developing indicators at the local level, reviewing literature on a wide range of indicator projects both in industrialized and developing countries. They then apply a set of progress indicators derived as part of the “Evaluation of Progress towards the Objectives and Policies of the Second United Nations Development Decade” in two Cretan villages. The indicators used in the study fall under the following categories: reduction in unemployment or underemployment; primary school enrollment; improvement in the quality of education; reduction in illiteracy; improvement in curricula; improvement in levels of health; provision of health facilities; provision of an adequate supply of potable water; improvement of nutrition; improvement of housing; well-being of children; participation of youth in the development process; integration of women in the development effort; improvement of ecological imbalance; reform of land tenure, including variance in the size of land holdings, proportion of arable land farmed, and proportion of farmers in debt; and telecommunications and transport infrastructure.

**297. Smith, David M. 1973. *The Geography of Social Well-being in the United States: An Introduction of Territorial Social Indicators.* New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. (144 pages). (E, T, C, FL)**

The author examines a variety of social indicators at different geographic scales, assessing their usefulness for different purposes. In trying to relate the social indicators movement to the field of geography, he stresses the need for economic disaggregation—asserting that state- and region-wide indicators mask urban-rural and other within-state differences (such as among social classes and geographic populations). He introduces the notion of territorial social indicators (that try to identify indicators of development and equity for a smaller geographic area). He demonstrates how social indicators that are used to compare regions or states can also be used in the context of

cities or geographic areas. Categories include: (1) economic status—income, employment, welfare; (2) environment—housing, streets and sewers, air pollution, open space; (3) health—general mortality, incidence of chronic diseases; (4) education—duration in education and training programs; (5) social disorganization—personal pathologies (such as drug addicts per capita), family breakdown, overcrowding, public order and safety, delinquency; and (6) participation and equality—democratic participation (such as the percentage of eligible versus registered voters), and equality (income distribution with the community). In the last chapter, the author presents the city of Tampa as an example.

## **1972**

**298. Flax, Michael J. 1972. *A Comparative Study of Urban Indicators: Conditions in 18 Metropolitan Areas*. Springfield, VA: National Technical Information Service. U.S. Department of Commerce. (142 pages). (E, T, C, DC)**

This report presents indicators of 14 quality of life categories for 18 metropolitan areas. The author employs the indicators to develop charts and summary tables that use the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area as an illustrative example. The report provides sources and limitations of all indicators used, tabulations of all data presented in the initial report, and rationales for the revision, addition or deletion of the various indicators.

**299. Shanks, J. Merrill. *Social Indicators: Bay Area Survey II*. 1972. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. (T, C, CA)**

The author uses a combination of survey responses from more than 900 people in the Oakland/San Francisco standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) and census data to look at social indicators related to racial prejudice, political alienation, and the status of women. Included in the second chapter, the survey questions range from demographic data to political opinions, to feelings about employment, to neighborhood attachment, to sexual preferences.

**300. Universal Engineering Corporation. 1972. *Social Characteristics of Neighborhoods as Indicators of the Effects of Highway Improvements*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration. (79 pages). (E, T, C) HE333 M35x**

The research documented in this report develops a “Social Feasibility Model” for use at the early stages of corridor location reconnaissance. The model is based on empirically determined social effects in four case study neighborhoods adjacent to two freeways. This report includes case study analysis based on a theoretical framework of community preserving activities. The comparative before-and-after freeway analysis in the case studies identifies the three most significant variables in determining social effects. These are dependence on pedestrian access, vitality of activities prior to construction of the freeway, and the degree of physical impact on the neighborhood.



## **1971**

**301. Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. 1971. *The Economic and Social Condition of Rural America in the 1970s*. Washington, D.C.: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office. (T, C)**

A compilation of available government statistics to demonstrate the state of and trends in rural America in 1971, this report presents specific data deemed relevant to policy making. Indicators include population, income and employment, health and education, housing, government services and facilities, and area-wide planning and development districts.

**See also 35, 41, 46, 61, 87, 100, 105, 130, 132, 133, 135, 136, 141, 144, 149, 159, 164, 206, 211, 221, 302, 316, 317, 326, 336, 337, 339, 354, 357, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 367, 368, 370, 372.**

## V. Quality of Life

**1998**

**302. Garrison, Betsy M.E. 1998. “Determinants of the Quality of Life of Rural Families.”**  
*The Journal of Rural Health* 14 (2): 146-153. (E, C)

In this report, the author measures quality of life on five subscales: (1) finances; (2) home, family and friends; (3) household; (4) community; and (5) environment. Gender, race, marital status, employment status, residence, age, family income and household size differentially affect the quality of life subscales. This rural sample shows household size to be the most significant predictor of well-being. The author supports the view of well-being as subjective and “dimensional” (as opposed to “global”).

**303. Indicators for a Sustainable San Mateo County: A Report Card of our County’s Quality of Life. 1998. San Mateo, CA: Sustainable San Mateo County.**  
(AD, E, C, CA)

This annual report gives background information on population, communicable diseases, mortality, substance abuse and available treatment, number of cases of driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, maternal health, community safety, poverty and services for the poor, housing affordability, homelessness, employment trends, unemployment, needs of children (child abuse and child care), per pupil funding, high school dropouts, public library use, voter participation, volunteerism, city parks and open space, land use, agriculture and forestry, transportation services available, quality of drinking water, water consumption, solid waste, air quality, biodiversity, Christmas bird count (Audubon society), commercial fish count and population, and sustainability in general plans (number of cities and towns in the county who specifically include sustainability plans). It makes comparisons among years to develop understandings of the trend of change over time.

**304. Matutinovic, Igor. 1998. “Quality of Life in Transition Countries: Central East Europe with Special Reference to Croatia.”** *Social Indicators Research* 43: 97-119.  
(E, T, O)

The author reports that since the demise of the Soviet bloc, some Central European social strata enjoy “enlarged human choices” across economic, social, political, environmental, cultural and “human” quality of life components.

**305. Moller, Valerie. 1998. “Quality of Life in South Africa: Post-Apartheid Trends.”**  
*Social Indicators Research* 43: 27-68. (T, O)

In this article, the author researches undulating reports of happiness and satisfaction amongst blacks in South Africa since the end of the apartheid era based on: (1) levels of living, (2) income inequality, (3) “rising expectations,” and (4) “new anxieties.”

**306. Tang, Kwong-Leung. 1998. “East Asian Newly Industrializing Countries: Economic Growth and Quality of Life.”** *Social Indicators Research* 43: 69-96. (E, T, O)

The author presents that although the four East Asian Tigers—Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan—all experienced rapid economic development, their social indicators assessing

quality of life did not fare well. Poverty, increasing economic stratification, and environmental degradation have plagued these countries, and the Tiger governments have not confronted these problems.

## **1997**

**307. Beckie, T.M. and L.A. Hayduk. 1997. "Measuring Quality Of Life." *Social Indicators Research* 42: 21-39. (AD, C)**

This article considers quality of life to be a subjective assessment of one's satisfaction with life. Accordingly, the authors test the satisfaction indicator's apparent inconsistency to health-related quality of life via the use of data from coronary artery bypass graft patients. They implement the Self-Anchoring Striving Scale, in addition to four other indicators derived from the literature, to gauge the quality of life concept, reporting that approximately half the variance for each indicator is directly linked to the quality of life source.

**308. Flora, Cornelia Butler. 1997. "Quality of Life." *Encyclopedia of Rural America: Volume 2, M-Z*. Edited by Gary A. Goreham. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO. (AD, C)**

This chapter summarizes the important quality of life research as it is relevant to rural life in America. There is a section on the origins of quality of life research and important research issues, including problems developing society-level measures of quality of life, subjective versus objective measures of quality of life, urban quality of life issues as compared to rural quality of life. The author alludes to the research done by geographers about the relationship of environment to quality of life.

**309. Frey, R. S. and F. Song. 1997. "Human Well-Being in Chinese Cities." *Social Indicators Research: an International and Interdisciplinary Journal for Quality Measurement* 42 (1): 41-76. (T, O, C)**

Frey and Song use social indicators in the form of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) human development index (HDI), along with indicators of industrial development, economic growth, population growth and in-migration to test the relative validity of four development theories. Their findings point to some support for state theory and human ecology theory, while showing little support for modernization theory and dependency/world systems theory. Their findings challenge the notion that industrialization in China will improve human well-being.

**310. Friedman, M. I. 1997. *Improving the Quality of Life: A Holistic Scientific Strategy*. Westport, CT: Praeger. (191 pages). (AD, E, T, C, US)**

This book uses indicators to go beyond the health-based and economic approaches to quality of life. Chapters 1 and 2 describe the traditional approaches to looking at quality of life and how objective variables, such as income, climate and environmental quality, health status and crime rates, might be combined with more subjective data, such as perceived loss of control of one's life. While the first four chapters touch on the policy implications of quality of life study, Chapters 5, 6 and 7 are more targeted toward work with individuals.

**311. McMurtry, R. Y. and A. D. Brown. 1997. "The Bank of Canada as a Determinant of Health." *Social Indicators Research* 40: 179-187. (AD, O)**

This publication concentrates on the Bank of Canada as an indicator of health that governmental policy directly effects. Within that context, a large body of literature supports a strong correlation between unemployment and ill health. The publication attends to testing the indicator under recent government policies, which have ignored the Bank's influence on unemployment and the human cost (illness) associated with unemployment.

**312. Zamfir, E. 1997. "Social Services for Children at Risk: the Impact on the Quality of Life." *Social Indicators Research: an International and Interdisciplinary Journal for Quality Measurement* 42 (1): 41-76. (T, O)**

This article uses economic, health, education and social services data provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the European Union and other agencies to look at the social services for children in Romania in the wake of the liberalization of the economy and society.

**1994**

**313. Evans, David R. 1994. "Enhancing Quality of Life in the Population at Large." *Social Indicators Research* 33: 47-88. (AD, E, T, US)**

In order to compare cultural units, develop normative data, and establish programs to enhance quality of life, the author proposes a taxonomy of measures of quality of life and introduces a model. The model includes Personal/Dispositional Factors, Biosociophysical Environmental Factors, General and Domain Specific Skills, Affective Tone, and Social Support and Cognitive Appraisal as they relate to quality of life. The author suggests programs to enhance quality of life, with attention to the factors they would address and their mode of delivery.

**314. Tepperman, L. and S.J. Wilson. 1994. *Choices and Changes Sociology for Everyday Life*. Boulder, CO: Harcourt Brace and Company Canada, Ltd. (276 pages). (T, C)**

This book uses social indicators to demonstrate that choices in people's lives are constrained by social structures. The authors then look at how social structure impacts quality of life. It is an attempt to add to the literature on who in society is most satisfied with life and why.

**1989**

**315. Schumacher, R., G. Sevrens, T. O'Donnell, L. Torrence and K. Carney. 1989. *World Quality of Life Indicators*. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO. (195 pages). (T, O)**

This book is a listing of national level data on indicators of quality of life for 172 countries. Indicators covered for all of the countries include geographical location, climate, arable land and land use, health problems, population density and growth rate, maternal and infant mortality rates, number of doctors and hospital beds, religious and ethnic breakdown of the country, common languages, literacy rate, national expenditures, per capita gross domestic product (GDP), and system of government.

## **1986**

### **316. Andrews, Frank A., ed. 1986. *Research on the Quality of Life*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press. (365 pages). (AD, T, US)**

This compendium of articles presents contemporary, research-based studies of quality of life, as well as important contributions to the methodological issues in this area of research. The articles deal with differences among national sub-groups, time as a variable in quality of life, and the relevance of social system (socio-demographic) variables in quality of life. The studies are done at the national level or in comparisons among states, though examples are sometimes drawn from more local studies (at the county level, for example). The authors and articles included in this book are as follow:

Inglehart, Ronald and Jacques-Rene Rabier, "Aspirations adapt to situations – but why are the Belgians so much happier than the French?"

Michalos, Alex C., "Job satisfaction, marital satisfaction, and the quality of life: a review and a preview."

Abbey, Antonia and Frank M. Andrews, "Modeling the psychological determinants of life quality."

Bryant, Fred B. and Joseph Veroff, "Dimensions of subjective mental health in American men and women."

Juster, F. Thomas and Paul N. Courant, "Integrating stocks and flows in quality of life research."

Ortiz, Vilma and Carlos H. Arce, "Quality of life among persons of Mexican descent."

Jackson, James S., Linda M. Chatters and Harold W. Neighbors, "The subjective life quality of Black Americans."

Bachman, Jerald G., Lloyd D. Johnston and Patrick M. O'Malley, "Recent findings from 'monitoring the future: a continuing study of the lifestyles and values of youth.'"

Herzog, A. Regula and Willard L. Rodgers, "Satisfaction among older adults."

House, James S., "Social support and the quantity and quality of life."

Alwin, Duane F., Philip E. Converse and Steven S. Martin, "Living arrangements and social integration."

Thornton, Arland, Ming-Cheng Chang and Te-Hsiung Sun, "Social and economic change, intergenerational relationships, and family formation in Taiwan."

Sutton, Robert I. and Robert L. Kahn, "Prediction, understanding, and control as antidotes to organizational stress."

**317. Hafstrom, Jeanne. 1986. *Compendium of Quality of Life Research*. Urbana: IL. Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. (220 pages). (AD, T, C)**

The articles in this compendium of research findings address global measures of life satisfaction or quality of life. The articles address the following topics related to measuring quality of life: conceptual issues, community issues, family issues, financial security, health, housing, and management and employment. The levels of analysis include household, regional and national. Authors and articles in this publication are as follows:

Jurich, Schumm, and Bollman, "Place of residence and quality of life conceptual framework."

Metzen, Bradley and Helmick, "Selected social and economic characteristics and circumstances of individuals as related to satisfaction with quality of life in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan communities."

Hanson and Hawkes, "Multi-level study of life quality and Mexican-American families."

Helmick, "Social class and area of residence as related to quality of life."

Schumm, Bugaighis, Bollman and Jurich, "Meaning and impact of family satisfaction upon subjective quality of life: perceptions of fathers, mothers, and adolescents."

Schram and Dunsing, "Finance domain and satisfaction with quality of life: a path analysis approach."

Mammen, Helmick and Metzen, "Impact of finance domain on life satisfaction."

Hafstrom, "Consumption level as it relates to quality of life."

Williams, "Health satisfaction as related to quality of life."

Stoeckeler and Larntz, "Cross-cultural differences in relationships among satisfactions with aesthetic quality of dwelling interior, overall housing, and quality of life using loglinear analysis."

Walker, "Home management and quality of life."

Metzen, Mason and Mullis, "Impact of the work domain on satisfaction with quality of life."

Slusher, Mason and Metzen, "Job satisfaction and its correlates: do family and nonwork influences make a difference?"

## 1985

**318. Robertson, A. and A. Osborn. 1985. *Planning To Care*. Brookfield, VT: Gower Publishing Company. (152 pages). (T, C)**

This publication, a product of the Social Services Research Group conference held in Edinburgh, Scotland, explores the current state of social services in relation to the recipients. Emphasizing the increasing level of scrutiny and criticism directly related to financial constraints, the conference contributors discuss the importance of establishing the needs that services are designed to address and of constructing reliable measurement methods to gauge the effectiveness of each service. Within that context, the elements of quality of life unfold, stressing the concept's usefulness in monitoring the activities of the various social services.

**319. Schuessler, K.F. and G.A. Fisher. 1985. "Quality of Life Research and Sociology." *Annual Review of Sociology* 11: 129-149. (AD, US)**

This book reviews and assesses the definition and measurement, theoretical perspective, findings, and public policy impacts of the Quality of Life (QOL) literature published in the U.S. and Canada since 1975. Schuessler and Fisher forecast the future of QOL research in sociology.

## 1983

**320. Bird, Carolyn. 1983. *The Good Years: Your Life in the Twenty-First Century*. New York: E. P. Dutton, Inc. (244 pages). (T, US)**

Using a non-academic, literary style, this book looks at the social indicators about quality of life and lifestyle to discuss changes, trends and forecasting in perceived American well-being. The author looks at demographic change, provision of social services and safety net, health and change in health indicators, work, sexual habits and morals, and lifestyle and standard of living.

**321. Di-Orio, Ferdinando. 1983. "Suggestions for a Model to Measure Quality of Life through Social Indicators (in Italian)." *Studi-di-Sociologia* 21 (1): 29-42. (AST, T, O)**

This report examines the limits and potential uses of social indicators in a proposed model for measuring quality of life. The author reviews technical and theoretical aspects of model construction and offers four functional definitions of social indicators. He gives particular attention to the utility of social revenue and social time indices as a means of avoiding taxonomic criteria and providing adequate conceptual "slots" for empirical data. He then outlines the mathematical model itself and evaluates the adequacy of the variables with reference to current data available from the Italian Istit centrale di statistica. 1 Figure, 9 References. (Copyright 1984, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## 1982

- 322. Taeuber, Richard C. and Richard C. Rockwell. 1982. *National Social Data Series: A Compendium of Brief Descriptions*. Washington, D.C.: Social Science Research Council, Center for Coordination of Research. (111 pages). (T, US)**

The authors present, outline and briefly describe the 101 available data sets for the analysis of social trends in the United States. It analyzes the issues of segment of the population, time period, and geographical area covered.

## 1981

- 323. Campbell, Angus. 1981. *The Sense of Well-being in America*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company. (263 pages). (T, US)**

Using other studies as background, the author reports on two Institute for Social Research national surveys conducted in 1957 and 1978 to describe the state (and change) of Americans' psychological well-being. This book is written in a popular, non-academic style and presents findings at the national level. After discussing concepts, definitions and methods, the author focuses on the different indicators of well-being. These include societal status, marital status, family and friends, employment and work satisfaction, gender roles, where you live, perceptions on living in America, life span, and sense of self. The author presents recommendations for policy and future research.

## 1980

- 324. President's Commission for a National Agenda for the 1980s. Report of the Panel on the Quality of American Life. 1980. *The Quality of American Life in the Eighties*. Washington, D. C.: Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office. (138 pages). (T, US)**

This report uses social indicators (derived from government statistics) to describe trends in U.S. quality of life in order to set an agenda for action to improve overall quality of life for Americans in the 1980s. Specific issue areas covered are health, housing, leisure time, personal safety, arts and humanities, education, and work/employment. The report also touches on perceptions of quality of life, as well as issues of economic and natural resources trends.

## 1979

- 325. Mancini, J. A. 1979. "Social Indicators of Family Life Satisfaction: A Comparison of Husbands and Wives." *International Journal of Sociology of the Family* 9 (2): 221-231. ( C)**

This articles examines subjective and objective covariates of family life satisfaction among husbands and wives, based on interview data from a sample of 974 married adults. It categorizes independent indicators into three general groups: familial characteristics, personal characteristics and domains of satisfaction. Multiple-regression analyses indicate that among husbands, family life satisfaction is positively related to satisfaction with leisure, friendships, marriage and work, to the number of wage earners in the family, and to personal employment status. Satisfaction is negatively related to wife's employment status and financial satisfaction. Among wives,



satisfactions with friendships, marriage, leisure and life in general positively co-vary with family life satisfaction, as does age at first marriage and employment status of husband. Age itself is found to relate negatively. The findings indicate both similarities and differences regarding primary indicators of family life quality. Discussion focuses on how family life interacts with other life domains and on the differing life experiences of husbands and wives. 3 Tables. (Copyright 1983, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.)

## **1977**

**326. Zenhner, Robert. 1977. *Indicators of the Quality of Life in New Communities*. Cambridge, MA: Ballinger Publishing Co. (242 pages). (T, C)**

This study assesses the quality of life of 13 non-federally assisted, planned new communities in the United States. The study uses measures on specific functional community service areas to more general concepts, such as residents' overall satisfaction. The data presented include residents' perceptions of the factors that influence their quality of life, use of leisure time, health, family life, marriage and work.

## **1976**

**327. Andrews, Frank A. and Stephen B. Withey. 1976. *Social Indicators of Well-being*. New York: Plenum Press. (453 pages). (AD, P, T, S, C, US)**

Based on insights from a nationwide survey of 5,000 people in the U.S., this book looks at the theoretical, methodological and practical issues in developing indicators of human well-being. It gives background on the development of social indicators, including indicators of quality of life and human well-being. The authors look at the community, state, regional and national levels of analysis and at the implications for policy, forecasting and future research. Indicators covered include percentages of categories for subjective responses of feelings about economic situation, community cohesion, services and facilities, education, jobs, neighborhood, friends and associates, home, leisure and leisure-time facilities, family, self, interpersonal relations, and seasonal changes.

**328. Andrews, F. W. and S. B. Withey. 1976. *Social Indicators of Well-being: Americans' Perceptions of Life Quality*. New York: Plenum Press. (455 pages including appendix and references). (AD, P, T, US)**

In this book, the authors describe the rationale, design and analysis of a randomized national survey to develop indicators of the well-being of Americans. Variables of importance in the determination of well-being include the feeling about the nation, the national and local government, the economic situation, the community, the neighborhood, the accessibility and efficiency of services and facilities, education, employment, time for leisure, friends and family, interpersonal relationships, and climatic factors. These are broken down based on demographic (race, gender, age) and socioeconomic status. The authors discuss the implications for the nation as a whole and future trends.

**329. Campbell, Angus, Philip Converse and Willard L. Rodgers. 1976. *The Quality of American Life: Perceptions, Evaluations and Satisfaction*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. (583 pages). (AD, T, US)**

This book documents the results of a national level study on the conditions and experiences of Americans. The primary thrust of the study involves the ways in which people assess specific domains of their life, such as their jobs, marriages, health and housing. The authors develop measures to represent an overall index of well-being that includes personal satisfaction, happiness, stress, anxiety and personal competence.

**330. Strumpel, Burkhard, Gerald Gurin and Richard T. Curtin. 1976. *Economic Incentives, Values and Subjective Well-being*. Ann Arbor, MI: ISR Social Science Archive. (645 pages). (AD, US)**

This manual documents four survey data collections to research: (1) conflicts between human needs and economic means, and (2) conflicts between material wants and scarce resources to satisfy them. Taking the entire American population as its domain, the analysis attempts to measure economic well-being—its dimensions, its situational (objective) and psychological (subjective) bases, and its consequences for economic behavior—and people's orientation with respect to the larger social system.

## 1975

**331. Knox, Paul. 1975. *Social Well-being: A Spatial Perspective*. London: Oxford University Press. (60 pages). (AD, US)**

In this book, the author introduces the study of local well-being within the social sciences framework afforded by the social indicators movement. It assesses the concepts and techniques available for describing and analyzing spatial variations in well-being.

**332. Liu, Ben-Chieh. 1975. *Quality of Life Indicators in the U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 1970: A Comprehensive Assessment*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington Environmental Research Center. (310 pages). (T, C)**

This study quantitatively assesses the urban quality of life and analyzes the variations in quality of life components in 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs) in the United States. Based on a quality of life production model, the study develops a systematic methodology for constructing economic, political, environmental, health, education and social indicators to reflect the overall health of the nation and its citizens' well-being.

**333. McIntosh, William Alexander. 1975. *Social Indicators for the Monitoring of the Nutritional Aspects of Societal Well-being*. Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation. Iowa State University. (337 pages). (AD, US)**

This doctoral dissertation develops a theoretical and empirical basis for dealing with human nutrition as an area of social concern. The study analytically outlines and links the most critical elements of society, including individuals, institutions and environments, and derives levels of societal well-being crucial to societal viability. These theoretical perspectives are then applied to human nutrition to determine the social nature and consequences of varying nutritional status.

**334. Terleckyj, Nestor. 1975. *Improvements in the Quality of Life: Estimates of Possibilities in the United States, 1974-1983*. Washington, D.C.: National Planning Association. (285 pages). (AD, T, US)**

This volume presents the author's proposed analytical system for understanding changes in quality of life and the development of analytical systems that could contribute to the understanding of changes in quality of life. Based on two studies done for the National Planning Association, this study provides an overview of the prevailing systems for measuring quality of life and then proposes progressively more complex options for measurement. The analytical system is presented in the form of chapters that look first at the context for developing and assessing multiple goals (such as the availability of social and financial resources and the long-range feasibility of improvements to the current state—specifically focusing on social impacts and available financial resources). The second part of the volume looks at Estimates for Single Goals (each comprising a single chapter): Health, Public Safety, Basic Education, Higher Education, Ability to Learn, Adequacy of Income, Continuity of Income, General Economic Equality, Economic Equality of Races, Economic Equality of Sexes, Housing and Neighborhoods, Pollution Control, Outdoor Recreation, Preservation, Discretionary Time, Science, The Arts, Discretionary Activities, and Economic Growth. The author proposes and demonstrates specific indicators in each of the chapters.

### **1973**

**335. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. 1973. *The OECD Social Indicator Program: List of Social Concerns Common to Most OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD. (27 pages). (AD, T, O)**

This report constitutes the first stage results of a multi-stage agenda by Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development member countries to direct greater attention to the qualitative aspects of growth and to the formulation of policies relating to the broad economic and social choices involved in the allocation of growing resources. This volume is a compilation of an agreed-upon list of 24 fundamental social concerns common to most OECD countries.

### **1972**

**336. Flax, M. J. 1972. *A Study in Comparative Urban Indicators: Conditions in 18 Large Metropolitan Areas*. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute. (E, T, C, DC)**

This report is an expanded revision of "The Quality of Life in Metropolitan Washington, D.C.: Some Statistical Benchmarks," Urban Institute Report 136-1, March 1970. This study proposes improvements on the indicators used in the earlier report. It is designed to use the available government information to make an assessment of quality of life in 18 metropolitan areas across the United States. This report tests the revisions on Washington, D.C. to evaluate their usefulness. Quality of life is evaluated using indicators of 14 categories: (1) unemployment—percentage of labor force employed; (2) poverty—percentage of households with income less than \$3,000/year; (3) income—per capita income adjusted for cost of living; (4) housing—cost of housing for a moderate income family of four; (5) health—infant (under 1 year) deaths per 1,000 live births; (6) mental health—reported suicides per 100,000 population; (7) public order—reported robberies per 100,000 population; (8) racial equality—ratio between white and non-white unemployment rates; (9) community concern—per capita contributions to the United Fund appeal; (10) citizen participation—percentage of voting age people who voted in the last election; (11) educational attainment—median school years completed by adults; (12) transportation—cost of transportation

for a moderate income family of four; (13) air quality—average yearly concentrations of three air pollution components and change in the concentration of suspended particulates; and (14) social disintegration—estimated number of narcotics addicts per 10,000 population.

**See also 27, 39, 91, 96, 199, 220, 242, 244, 259, 264, 269, 298**

## VI. Standard of Living

### 1998

**337. Zvidrins, Peteris. 1998. "Changes in Living Standards and Depopulation in Latvia in the 1990s." *Social Indicators Research* 43: 121-140. (T, O)**

This article analyzes time patterns in living standards and demographic trends in Latvia since its transition to a market economy in the late 1980s. Latvia has experienced "adverse economic development" since the beginning of that transition.

### 1996

**338. Commonwealth of Independent States. 1996. *The Statistical Handbook of Social and Economic Indicators for the Former Soviet Union: 1980, 1990-1992*. New York: Norman Ross Publication, Inc. (306 pages). (T, O)**

The Committee for Statistics (CIS), International Center for Human Values, Moscow looks at the change in various indicators of social well-being for the USSR using statistics from 1985 and 1990 to 1992. This handbook presents aggregated and disaggregated data from official Soviet sources at the state level under the following categories: population and labor resources; population incomes; consumption of material benefits and services by the population; development of the material basis of the sociocultural sphere; living conditions of the population (housing infrastructure); education; health; family, maternity and child care; culture; transportation and communications services; crime; and environmental control.

### 1995

**339. Brookings Institution. 1995. *Coping with Austerity: Poverty and Inequality in Latin America*. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution. (460 pages). (T, O)**

Articles in this compendium use social indicators to show the relationship between economic performance and poverty and inequality; the educational, occupational, locational and gender determinants of income level; the effects of macroeconomic social policies on social welfare; and the success of targeted programs in fighting poverty. They provide discussions of government responses, including trends in social spending and safety nets to economic crisis in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela. This publication is a good source for looking at comparisons between economic and social indicators. Chapters in this book are as follows:

Morley, Samuel A., "Structural adjustment and the determinants of poverty."

Fiszbein, Ariel and George Psacharopoulos, "Income inequality trends in Latin America in the 1980s."

Sadoulet, Elizabeth and Alain de Janvry, "Poverty alleviation, income distribution, and growth during adjustment."

Grosh, Margaret E., "Five criteria for choosing among poverty programs."

Beccaria, Luis and Ricardo Carciofi, "Argentina: social policy and adjustment during the 1980s."

Barros, Ricardo, Rosane Mendonca and Sonia Rocha, "Brazil: welfare, inequality, poverty, social indicators, and social programs in the 1980s."

Raczynski, Dagmar and Pilar Romaguera, "Chile: poverty, adjustment, and social policies in the 1980s."

Friedmann, Santiago, Nora Lustig and Arianna Legovini, "Mexico: social spending and food subsidies during adjustment in the 1980s."

Figuerola, Adolfo, "Peru: social policies and economic adjustment in the 1980s."

Marquez, Gustavo, "Venezuela: poverty and social policies in the 1980s."

## **1976**

### **340. Strumpel, Burkhard, ed. 1976. *Economic Means for Human Needs: Social Indicators of Well-Being and Discontent*. Ann Arbor, MI: Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. (AD, T, US)**

An outgrowth of the "Economic Incentives, Values and Subjective Well-Being" social indicators development project funded by the National Science Foundation, this compilation of articles aims to measure economic well-being. It defines economic well-being's dimensions, its objective and subjective bases, and its consequences for individual orientations toward the system and for economic behavior. The authors present indicators of the individual experience of economic well-being (including individuals' assessments of their well-being based on their perceptions of macro social and political events), and at multiple measures of welfare (such as individuals' sense of internal control and of opportunity.) With the above data, the authors extrapolate to the effects of well-being on the economic and political systems. Articles and authors included in this book are as follows:

Strumpel, Burkhard, "Introduction and model."

Strumpel, Burkhard, "Economic life styles, values, and subjective welfare."

Curtin, Richard T., "Well-being, goals, and motivation for economic advancement."

Katona, George, "Persistence of belief in personal financial progress."

Yuchtman (Yaar), Ephraim, "Effects of social-psychological factors on subjective economic welfare."

Gurin, Gerald and Patricia Gurin, "Personal efficacy and the ideology of individual responsibility."

Apel, Hans and Burkhard Strumpel, "Economic well-being as a criterion for system performance: a survey in Bulgaria and Greece."

Pfaff, Anita B., "The quality of consumption."

Strumpel, Burkard, "Economic deprivation and societal discontent."

Katz, Daniel, "Factors affecting social change."

Strumpel, Burkhard, "Responses to economic adversity: an agenda for research."

## **1972**

**341. United States Agency for International Development. 1972. *Social Indicators: A Selected List of References for A.I.D. Technicians*. Washington, D.C.: USAID. (27 pages). (O)**

This monograph contains an annotated bibliography of literature related to social indicators. The monograph is divided into two parts. Part I deals with basic references and conceptual and theoretical frameworks. Part II provides additional references without annotations.

**See also 165, 214, 216, 218, 228**

## VII. Annotated Bibliographies

**1998**

**342. Green Mountain Institute. 1998. GMI: The Resource Guide to Indicators: Second Edition. Montpelier, VT: The Green Mountain Institute, <http://www.gmied.org/irguide.html#KIPM>. (E, AD, P)**

“The Green Mountain Institute for Environmental Democracy (GMI) first compiled a Resource Guide in 1997 to assist indicator practitioners and other interested parties in finding information about the theory and practice of indicators. The Resource Guide lists hundreds of documents that reflect and/or discuss the various aspects of planning, implementing, and using the results from indicator initiatives or projects. The Resource Guide is not intended to be a comprehensive bibliography. GMI has not completed a comprehensive review of all the available literature on indicators. Rather the contents are a combination of project documents, books, published articles, reports and other materials that GMI has within its library and/or with which GMI is familiar. This Second Edition of the Resource Guide to Indicators lists resources in reverse chronological order within each section heading and includes over 120 new entries with an emphasis on place-based and community publications and the issue of sustainability. A new section on performance measurement has been added.”

**343. Sirgy, Joseph M. 1998. *Quality-of-Life Studies and Social Indicators Research: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Works (1984-98)*. Blacksburg, VA: Department of Marketing, Pamplin College of Business, Virginia Tech University, The international Society for Quality-of-Life Studies. (87 pages). (AD, E, P, T, O, S, C, US)**

This monograph is an annotated bibliography of important quality-of-life/social indicators research studies described in the Social Indicators Network News (SINET) from 1984 to 1998. Dealing mostly with development agency studies (World Bank, U.S. Agency for International Development, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development), the author classifies the studies in a number of ways: (1) by unit of analysis (countries, regions within a country, rural regions, urban or metropolitan areas, economically depressed regions, economically developed regions, communities and neighborhoods); (2) by type of population (women, youth, children, ethnic or racial minorities, the elderly, the homeless, the poor and college students); (3) by issue (health, familial/marital, economic, work and employment, cultural, education, leisure, technology, environment, spiritual, political, crime/safety/justice, race/ethnic relations, mental/social well-being, and overall quality of life); (4) by method (qualitative research, monitoring methods, social impact assessment methods, forecasting methods, and software); and (5) by theory or disciplinary focus (those grounded in feminism, critical theory, philosophy, economics, marketing or other important areas).

**344. Eckhardt, C. 1998. *The Human Factor in Ecological Research: An Annotated Bibliography*. Portland, OR: Pacific Northwest Research Station, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. (E)**

This document comprises a review of the multidisciplinary research on the relationship between society and nature.



## **1986**

**345. Vance Mary. 1986. *Social Indicators: A Revision of P-1259*. Monticello, IL: Vance Bibliographies. (52 pages). (AD, P, O, S, C, US)**

This volume contains a revised edition of a set of bibliographies on social indicators.

## **1983**

**346. Vance, Mary. 1983. *Social Indicators: Monographs. Public Administration Series. Bibliography #1259*. Monticello, IL: Vance Bibliographies (24 pages). (AD, P, T, O, S, C, US)**

This volume contains a comprehensive bibliographic listing of monographs on social indicators in Europe and North America.

## **1979**

**347. Gilmartin, K. J., R. J. Rossi, L. S. Lutomski and D. F. B. Reed. 1979. *Social Indicators: An Annotated Bibliography of Current Literature*. New York: Garland Publishing Company. (AD, P, O, S, C, US)**

As a complement to the Wilcox et al. 1972 annotated bibliography (See #354), this work documents the social indicators literature into the late 1970s. The bibliography cites 316 sources, including reports, articles and books. These are categorized into one of the following sections:

- Key Historical Works Published Prior to 1972
- State-of-the-Art Overview of Social Indicators Research
- Theoretical Approaches to Constructing Social Indicators
- Methodological Approaches to Constructing Social Indicators
- Analyzing and Reporting Social Indicators
- Examples of Social Indicators Used or in Use
- Bibliographies of Social Indicators Research.

The authors used a computer program to search six databases: (1) National Technical Information Service (NTIS), (2) Sociological Abstracts, (3) American Psychological Association, Psychological Abstracts, (4) Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), (5) Social Science Citation Index, and (6) Comprehensive Dissertation Abstracts. They also worked with the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators to find sources. They reviewed all articles and books referenced in the *Social Indicators Research* journal (published quarterly since 1974 by D. Reidel Publishing Company, Alex C. Michalos, editor through 1979) and the *Social Indicators Newsletter* (issued since 1973 by the SSRC Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators). The authors searched the Stanford University Libraries for materials indexed under titles such as “social indicators,” “social accounting” or “social monitoring.” They also looked for fugitive books, articles and reports referenced in leading articles in the field. They found sources for this “gray” literature through organizations like the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNESCO), Economic Council of Canada, Gallup polling organization, and Foundation for Child Development.

## 1978

- 348. Marshall, Chris, Keith A. Carter, Frank A. Fear, Rodney F. Garney and Erik R. Anderson. 1978. *Needs Assessment for Social Planning: Ideas and Approaches*. (51 pages). Monticello, IL: Council of Planning Librarians. (AD, P, O, S, C, US)**

This monograph consists of a comprehensive set of bibliographies written to aid planners, policy makers and others concerned with accurately assessing the needs of people and with effectively alleviating critical social problems. The bibliography is intended to supply a number of references relevant to the needs assessment process.

- 349. Van Vliet, Willem. 1978. *Theories, Methods and Applications of Activities Analysis*. Monticello, IL: Vance Bibliographies. (19 pages). (AD, P, O, S, C, US)**

This monograph compiles a broad range of theoretical and methodological literature on time-budget and space-time budget analysis for policy related research. The bibliography is divided into five sections: theoretical and methodological perspectives; empirical applications; indicators of quality of life and social change; role of perception and cognition in activity studies; and additional sources of related literature.

## 1976

- 350. Merwin, Donna J. 1976. *The Quality of Life: A Bibliography of Objective and Perceptual Social Indicators*. Monticello, IL: Council of Planning Librarians. (13 pages). (AD, P, O, S, C, US)**

This bibliography draws together a wide range of literature and social indicators used to monitor quality of life. The subject matter covered varies from conceptual discussions of defining quality of life to methodological criteria required of social indicators to actual applications of social indicators at all levels of government.

## 1975

- 351. Jenkins, Thomas and Robert Seufert 1975. *Theory, Research, Policy and Action: A Bibliography of Planning and Social Analysis*. Monticello, IL: Council of Planning Libraries. (29 pages). (AD, P, S, C, US)**

This monograph compiles a comprehensive range of literature relating to the application of social science theory, methodology and research to urban action programs and to social policy planning in the U.S. The bibliography consists of the following components: (1) a list of principal works on the relationship between theory, methodology and research, plus their relationship to research issues, urban problems and planning, and (2) policy—its study and use and its relationship to research and action.

## 1972

- 352. United States Agency for International Development. 1972. *Social Indicators: A Selected List of References for A.I.D. Technicians*. Washington, D.C.: USAID. (27 pages). (AD, P, O, S, C, US)**

This monograph contains an annotated bibliography of literature related to social indicators. The monograph is divided into two parts. Part I deals with basic references and conceptual and theoretical frameworks. Part II provides additional references without annotations.

**353. Wilcox, L. D., R. M. Brooks, G. M. Beal and G. E. Klonglan. 1972. *Social Indicators and Societal Monitoring: An Annotated Bibliography*. New York: Elsevier Scientific Publishing Company. (AD, P, O, S, C, US)**

In this bibliography, the authors annotate 600 of the 1,000 books and articles cited, fitting each under one of nine categories: definition, conceptual, general, theory, methodology, policy and planning, application, criticism and state of the art, and bibliography and related. Intended to provide a reference for the state-of-the-art, they cite both published and unpublished materials in hopes of not being outdated by the time of publication. They admit to possibly missing foreign sources. This volume contains an overview titled “Social Planning and Societal Monitoring,” by Ralph M. Brooks, which looks at the development of the discipline of social indicators from the 1933 President’s Research Committee on Social Trends through social indicators reports in 1971. The report evaluates the development of research efforts, looking at goals, methodologies and categories used (roughly following those stated above). The literature review briefly goes over the state of social indicators outside the United States.

### **1971**

**354. Beal, G. M., R. M. Brooks, L. D. Wilcox and G. E. Klonglan. 1971. *Social Indicators: Bibliography I*. Ames, IA: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Sociology Report No. 92. (AD, P, O, S, C, US)**

This report presents a literature review and bibliography as part of the Iowa State University Social Indicators Project (which lasted from 1970 to 1974). It documents and reviews some selected general writings that have served as catalysts in the social indicator movement in recent years. It also reports the most recent information on social indicators—both published and “gray” literature. The time frame of documents in this report tends to be in the 1960s but goes back as far as the 1933 U.S. President Research Committee on Social Trends report: *Recent Social Trends in the United States*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

## VIII. Social Indicators from the Internet

### A: Community and Regional Indicators

#### 1999

**355. Florida Sustainable Communities Center. 1999. Focusing Sustainability Indicators: Workshop Helps City Measure Progress.**

[http://sustainable.state.fl.us/fdi/fsc/news/local/9901/ocala\\_ind.htm](http://sustainable.state.fl.us/fdi/fsc/news/local/9901/ocala_ind.htm).

(AD, E, C, FL)

As part of this workshop, consultant Eliot Allen reviews the list of goals submitted by the Florida pilot project town of Ocala. He analyzes the city's indicators and makes suggestions for clarifying the measurements. The site includes a list comparing Ocala's submitted draft indicators with Allen's suggestion for improved indicators. Some improved indicators are: (1) percentage of total annual building permit valuations occurring within the project area; (2) percentage of total person-trips by mode (walk, bike, transit, auto); (3) acres of park space per 1,000 persons; and/or average distance from parks to dwellings; (4) percentage of annual municipal budget committed to infrastructure improvements; (5) percentage of total dwelling units meeting HUD low-income threshold; (6) percentage of total annual water demand met by recycled water; percent household solid waste recycled; (7) total number of jobs; annual rate of violent and non-violent crimes per 1,000 persons; and (8) land area, in acres, subject to flooding.

**356. The Oregon Progress Board and The Governor's Oregon Shines Task Force. 1999. Oregon Progress Board Home Page. Salem, OR: Government of Oregon.**

<http://www.econ.state.or.us/opb/>. (E, P, C, OR)

“The Oregon Progress Board is an independent state planning and oversight agency. Created by the Legislature in 1989 to keep Oregon focused on the future, the Board is responsible for implementing the state's 20-year strategic plan, Oregon Shines. The nine-member panel, chaired by the governor, is made up of citizen leaders and reflects the state's social, ethnic and political diversity. The Progress Board focuses Oregon's institutions on outcomes that support the overall goals of Oregon Shines: (1) Quality jobs for all Oregonians; (2) Safe, caring and engaged communities; and (3) Healthy, sustainable surroundings. The Progress Board tracks these outcomes through 92 indicators known as the Oregon Benchmarks. The Benchmarks are a broad array of social, economic and environmental health indicators, including K-12 student achievement, per capita income, air quality, crime rates, employment and infant health. Twenty-two "priority" Benchmarks are considered deserving of special attention.”

**357. San Diego Natural History Museum—Environmental Science Education Center. 1999. Regional Indicators Coordination Project.**

<http://www.sdnhm.org/education/sustainability/>. (E, P, C, CA)

The Regional Indicators Coordination Project (RICP) is led by the San Diego Natural History Museum. “The purpose of the RICP is to enhance coordination among various programs underway in the region that are identifying ways to measure the well being of our local environment, economy and social needs. One of the objectives of the RICP is to raise the public's awareness about these `indicators,' and their value in helping us assess whether we are heading

down a sustainable or unsustainable path. Our mission is to highlight the important relationships between environmental quality, economic prosperity, and community well-being so that business decisions, public policies, and personal choices will honor and protect the quality of life for today and future generations.” The web site contains brief critiques of contemporary indicators and brief descriptions of alternatives. There are also brief write-ups about the theory behind indicators. The museum provides a forum for presentations on the subject of community indicators of sustainability and a listing of these events is available on the web page.

**358. State of Utah, Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget. 1999. Economic Report to the Governor Social Indicators. Salt Lake City: Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Governor’s Office of Planning and Budget, State of Utah. [http://www.gvnfo.state.ut.us/dea/publications/erg99/social\\_i.pdf](http://www.gvnfo.state.ut.us/dea/publications/erg99/social_i.pdf). (AD, C, UT)**

This web site contains data on Utah’s quality of life, specifically citing two other state surveys. The Utah Kids Count Project produced a 1998 report, *Measures of Child Well-Being in Utah*, which looked at child well-being using data on health, education, safety and economic well-being. The Utah Consumer Survey annually produces a *Utah Consumer Survey* which provides information about consumer sentiment, policy issues, income and employment, purchase intentions and spending, motor vehicles, home buying and building, health care, health insurance, and demographic characteristics. The report on-line contains data on education, health, poverty, home ownership and demographic information.

**359. The Maine Economic Growth Council. 1999. Measures of Growth 1999. <http://www.mdf.org.megc.htm> (AD, E, C, ME)**

In keeping with its legislative mandate, the report takes an eight- to 15-year view of the economic development, and it defines the economy broadly to encompass a sustainable development perspective. The categories of Innovative Business, Skilled and Educated Workers, Vital Communities, Efficient Government, State-of-the-Art Infrastructure, and Healthy Natural Resources include data on indicators that can be interpreted to measure quality of life in a pro-economic growth context. This report is a broad-based agenda for economic growth that recognizes multiple stakeholders.

**360. The Puget Sound—Sustainable Community Roundtable. 1998. State of the Community. <http://www.olywa.net/roundtable>. (AD, E, P, C, WA)**

The roundtable project grew out of an effort by the city of Olympia, Washington, to bring together concerned individuals to discuss community development and sustainability. The roundtable is a nonprofit organization staffed entirely by volunteers. It has as its goal the education of the community about sustainability, which it defines as “[a community which] respects its own diversity, values the complexity of the natural world, and accepts responsibility for the social, economic and ecological well-being of present and future generations through individual and collective actions.” In 1993, the roundtable collected 35 indicators of sustainability and published a draft report called the “State of the Community” as part of the outreach effort. The “State of the Community” report was finalized in 1995 and has been updated every year since. The Roundtable is currently undertaking a “millenium” project to develop new indicators of

community well-being and sustainability. The current report has 11 indicator categories: natural environment, population, resource consumption, transportation, housing; economy, social equity and justice, governance, education, health and spirituality.

**361. The Yale Social Science Statistical Laboratory. 1999. New Haven On Line Community Data. <http://statlab.stat.yale.edu/cgi-bin/indicators.pl>. (AD, E, T, C, CT)**

Yale's statistical laboratory keeps data on New Haven, Connecticut. The available data categories include: Population, Housing, Income, Poverty Level, Education, Crime, Birth Outcomes Data, Regional Economy, and Substance Abuse. The population indicator, for example, is defined as the number of persons residing within a given geographic area, and a connection to census data is provided.

**1998**

**362. Environment Canada and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. 1998. Sustainable Community Indicators Software. <http://www.crle.uoguelph.ca/indicators/Background/background.html>. (AD, E, T, C)**

This site announces a project to develop community indicators software, as well as the developers' need for partners and pilot communities. The proposed Indicators Software will be an interactive package to help communities select, create and use indicators for monitoring sustainability in their communities. Results can inform decision-makers, guide policy-making and heighten public awareness about social, economic and environmental trends in our communities. The Indicators Software will help answer a variety of questions, such as: (1) Which indicators should be used to track community trends? (2) What information is available to support indicators? (3) How can information be obtained from agencies? and, (4) How should indicator information be stored and presented? The user will be able to select a core set of indicators from a database of indicators or create community-specific ones. Indicators will be organized by issues, objectives or local government functions according to the built-in framework of the software. The software will include "indicator profiles" that describe: a definition and rationale for the indicator; pros and cons of using the indicator; related objectives, issues and local government functions; rating criteria; related standards, thresholds and targets; potential data sources; and other background information about the indicator. Throughout the software, users will be able to access help and expert advice through help functions and a step-by-step guide to selecting effective indicators. Topics covered will include setting sustainability goals and objectives, selecting indicators, managing data and presenting indicator results. The software will provide guidance on data management, analysis and presentation. The software will help communities place indicator results on an Internet site and contact Internet addresses of other community sustainability indicator programs. Community sustainability indicators could cover economic, social and environmental concerns in the community. Topics covered in the Indicators Software will include: Environmental health (e.g., parks and natural areas, air quality, water quality and use,

contaminated sites); Human well-being (e.g., income equity, housing, access to greenspace, human health, education, public safety); Employment and commerce (e.g., economic activity, employment); Resource consumption (e.g., energy, transportation, solid waste); and Settlement patterns (e.g., urban sprawl, development form).

**363. Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary. 1998. Linking the Economy and Environment of Florida Keys/Florida Bay.**

**<http://www.fknms.nos.noaa.gov/regs/exsum/exsum.html>. (AD, E, C, FL)**

The Monroe County Tourist Development Council (TDC), The Nature Conservancy, Florida Keys Initiative (TNC), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) jointly funded a study to establish contributions made by tourism to Monroe County's (Florida) economy, and to measure the importance of outdoor recreation and marine resources to the visitor industry. They conducted a survey of visitors during two seasons: July to August 1995 and January to April 1996 and interviewed more than 8,100 visitors. Based on more than 11,000 completed questionnaires, they gathered information on visitors' characteristics, activities, spending habits, and importance and satisfaction ratings on 25 selected facilities, services and natural resource attributes. The sample design allows for the estimation of total visitation for two six-month periods: June to November 1995 and December 1995 to May 1996. Annual totals or weighted annual averages are estimated for the June 1995 to May 1996 period. Estimates are also made by geographic region (Upper Keys, Middle Keys, Lower Keys and Key West).

**364. Freshley, Craig. 1998. Sustain Western Main indicators.**

**[http://www.rprogress.org/resources/cip/cinet\\_archives/Indicators/Indicators24.html](http://www.rprogress.org/resources/cip/cinet_archives/Indicators/Indicators24.html). (AD, E, C, ME)**

Sustain Western Main uses 12 indicators to ascertain the progress of sustainable development in communities. Sample indicators include: *Diversity*—The group looks at all the people serving on the Town Councils of the county's 17 towns and see how many of these are women (just 11 percent in 1997). *Mainstreets*—This is a measure of community vitality. The group has carefully defined 'downtown' sections of the County's largest towns and will do an annual "drive by" each year and assess the percentage of storefronts that are vacant. Exactly the same defined areas will be assessed each year and the trend will be charted over time. *Mainstreets* is an indicator of economy and community. *Trees*—This is a forest-based economy so this indicator is important to the region's economy and environment. The group assesses the volume of large trees growing in the forests as an indicator of potential economic value and ecosystem health. The rest of the indicators are listed under the categories Sustainable Environment, Sustainable Economy and Sustainable Community.

**365. Livable Tucson. 1998. Livable Tucson Indicators Report.**

**<http://www.ci.tucson.az.us/lt-indicators.html>. (AD, E, C, AZ)**

Livable Tucson recently released its draft indicators report featuring 50 key indicators organized under 17 categories. These indicators emerged from a visioning process conducted last year. (Provided by Robert Wilson <RWilson@loki.agecon.ksu.edu>, from listserve rp-cinet@igc.org, August 28, 1998.)

**366. Minnesota Planning. 1998. Minnesota Milestones 1998: Measures that Matter.**

**<http://www.mnplan.state.mn.us/press/mm98final.html>. (AD, E, T, S, MN)**

The report uses 70 progress indicators to determine whether the state has moved closer to 19 wide-ranging goals for Minnesota's people, economy, community, democracy, government and environment. For example, such indicators as health insurance coverage, life expectancy, premature death and infant mortality gauge progress toward the goal of health. Minnesota Milestones was created in 1991 as an early model for outcome measurement to hold government accountable for results. Government agencies, businesses, nonprofit organizations, local communities and individuals use it to understand where the state is headed. Some organizations use it for developing their own performance measurement systems. The site offers a downloadable section on "Goals and Indicators At A Glance."

**367. Segedy, James A. and Bradley E. Johnson. 1998. The Neighborhood Charrette Handbook: Visioning & Visualizing Your Neighborhood's Future.**

**<http://www.Louisville.Edu/Org/Sun/Planning/Char.html>. (AD, C, CT)**

According to the authors, "The charrette workshop is designed to stimulate ideas and involve the public in the community planning/design process. It is a valuable tool for laying the foundation for the development of a more formal plan (i.e. comprehensive plan, master plan, strategic plan, etc.). It is most effective as a component of the formal planning and design process." (Provided by Robert Wilson <RWilson@loki.agecon.ksu.edu>, from listserve rp-cinet@igc.org, August 28, 1998.)

**368. University of Wisconsin-Extension Cooperative Extension. 1998. Sustainable Community Development Helping the Future of Wisconsin's Communities. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin-Extension.**

**<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/ag/sus/index.html>.**

"The UW-Extension Promoting Agricultural and Business Competitiveness and a Sustainable Environment Issue Team is developing a concise and practical set of economic and environmental indicators to measure the level of community sustainability. Extension educators working with communities will use these indicators as qualitative measures for conducting participatory visioning and planning activities. The indicators will also help Cooperative Extension faculty and citizen groups to establish benchmarks by which the impacts of outreach and educational programming can be measured. This draft list of indicators is a work in progress. Although initial testing has been conducted in Eau Claire County Wisconsin, substantial additional analysis and development is needed to complete the list. The goal of this project is a proven set of indicators of rural community sustainability." They have developed sustainable community indicators in six categories: (1) Economy and Individuals; (2) Business; (3) Agricultural and Natural Resources; (4) Education; (5) Environment; and (6) Government and Civil Society.

**1997**

**369. Georgia Department of Community Affairs. 1997. Community Indicators.**

**<http://www.dca.state.ga.us/commind/default.asp>. (AD, E, T, C, GA)**

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA)'s Community Indicators project emerged as a recommendation of the Georgia Future Communities Commission (GFCC) in 1996. As part



of its legislative charge to examine issues, assess implications, determine changes, and develop proposals that affect the governmental, social and economic issues confronting local government, the GFCC envisioned an annual benchmarking report to foster accountability and productivity improvement in cities and counties throughout Georgia. Indicators can be accessed through the *Data Sources* button on this web page, which will soon undergo revision. The site lists indicators under the following categories: Civic, Demographic, Economic, Education, Environmental, Fiscal, Health and Social. A contact is listed on the site to whom feedback can be directed.

**370. Hart Environmental Data. 1997. Indicators of Sustainability.**

**<http://www.subjectmatters.com/indicators/HTMLSrc/Indicators.html>.**

**(AD, E, C)**

Indicators of community sustainability expert Maureen Hart's website provides an indicator database organizing the indicators which communities have developed to measure progress toward sustainable development along categories of concern, such as strengthening the community's economy, improving education and providing affordable housing. The site includes: (1) a list of categories by which indicators can be grouped, with selected examples; (2) lists of indicators (actually in use and proposed by communities), organized by category; and (3) a search engine that allows the user to search the database of indicators using keywords such as "water," "agriculture," and "children." The purpose of this database is to help communities begin their selection of indicators by which to monitor their progress toward achieving development goals.

**371. Interrain Pacific and Ecotrust Columbia Pacific. Columbia and Pacific Indicators: Assessing Community Sustainability for the Region. Interrain Pacific.**

**<http://columbia-pacific.interrain.org/indicators/>.** (AD, E, S, C, WA, OR)

"The Community Information Center (a project of Interrain Pacific) and Ecotrust produced this site to help citizens, community leaders and business people understand the wealth of the region. In this report, we've chosen to look at natural, social and economic indicators of the health and wealth of this region. These categories share equal importance and are dependent upon each other. They weave together to detail the fabric of our lives." The categories and their indicators are: Economic Sustainability—Employment, Income, Tourism, Farm & Fish; Social Sustainability—Teen Births, Crime Rates, Education; Natural Sustainability—Timber, Salmon, Species, Estuary.

**372. Yampa Valley Partners. 1997. Community Indicators Project.**

**<http://nwplateau.org/cip/index.html>.** (AD, E, T, C, CA)

Yampa Valley Partners, a nonprofit community organization of Routt and Moffat Counties, published a Community Indicators Report for these two counties in the northwest corner of Colorado. The Community Indicators Report focuses attention on 22 indicators in the three categories of social, economic and environmental development. On-line reports for Transportation, Economic Vitality and Health Care present examples of the types of reports contained in the complete printed booklet, which is available through Yampa Valley Partners.

## **1995**

### **373. The University of Wisconsin Extension. 1995. “Promoting Agricultural and Business Competitiveness and a Sustainable Environment.”**

**<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/ag/sus/index.html>. (AD, E, S, WI)**

This is a list of indicators of sustainability compiled by The Issue Team of the University of Wisconsin Extension in order to identify opportunities for increased sustainability and for education programming outcome evaluation.

**See also 1, 2, 37, 49, 198, 212, 213, 214, 216, 217, 218, 222, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 240, 242, 244, 255, 263**

## B. National Level Indicators and Methods

### 1999

- 374. Data and Program Library Service. 1999. UW-Madison DPLS Catalog of Holdings. Data and Program Library Service, University of Wisconsin-Madison. <http://www.wisc.edu/dpls.cat/>. (US, AD)**

This site provides a listing of indicator studies in the University of Wisconsin archives. The site provides social indicators in the areas of "Social Processes and Indicators, Social and Occupational Mobility, and Attitudes Towards Self and Society." The site provides indicators in a number of other areas as well, including education, economic systems, social conflict and race relations, voting and electoral analysis, and environment and natural resources.

- 375. World Resources Institute. 1999. Developing Ecological Materials Flow Indicators. <http://www.wri.org/wri/sdis/indictrs/>. (E, T, O, US)**

This budding World Resources Institute project seeks to develop indicators for measuring the changes in the amount of material entering and leaving three interconnected spatial and economic scales of social and environmental organization: national economies, individual economic sectors, and watersheds. The indicators project aims to: (1) measure progress toward sustainable living; and (2) identify contradictions, pitfalls and opportunities in policy and development and growth planning.

### 1998

- 376. Bahá'í International Community. 1998. Initial Considerations Regarding the Creation of Spiritually Based Indicators for Development. London: "World Faiths and Development Dialogue." <http://www.bic-un.bahai.org/98-0218.html>. (AD, E, O, US)**

This concept paper focuses on the importance of creating measures to assess development progress through the perspective of spiritual principles. The paper begins by outlining a Bahá'í perspective on development. It then touches on the use of indicators today and introduces the concept of spiritually-based indicators for development. It considers, albeit summarily, five spiritual principles crucial to development and five policy areas in which these principles might be applied to generate goals and indicators to measure progress toward these goals. The five foundational principles for the proposed spiritually-based indicators are: unity in diversity, equity and justice, equality of the sexes, trustworthiness and moral leadership, and independent investigation of truth. Five priority policy areas for the proposed spiritually-based indicators are: economic development; education; environmental stewardship; meeting basic needs in food, nutrition, health and shelter; and governance and participation. Three brief examples of how such indicators might be conceived and developed are then presented. Finally, a collaborative initiative to develop spiritually-based indicators for development, involving the religions and a major international development agency, is suggested.

**377. The Canadian Council on Social Development. 1998.**

**<http://www.ccsd.ca/lp.html>. (T, O, S, C, US)**

Meant to help Canadians redefine progress beyond simply economic terms, this web site describes a two-day symposium that was held in Toronto, Canada and included government officials, researchers, and social policy experts from Canada, the United States and Europe. The site provides a discussion of social indicators and options for their use. Especially interesting is an in-depth listing of social indicator web links that cover indicators across different sector areas and geographic scales.

**378. Environmental Protection Agency. 1998. Index of Watershed Indicators.**

**<http://www.epa.gov/surf2/iwi/>. (E, T, S, C, US)**

The Index of Watershed Indicators (the IWI or Index) is a compilation of information on the health of aquatic resources in the United States. The Index looks at a variety of indicators that point to whether rivers, lakes, streams, wetlands and coastal areas are “well” or “ailing” and whether activities on the surrounding lands that affect these waters are placing them at risk. This last component can connect a watershed’s condition with its interaction with social activities. Thus, watershed condition can become one social indicator. A website user is able to locate a watershed on maps with environmental data and then query the database regarding the EPA’s assessment of that watershed’s health and vulnerability. The Index also provides indicator descriptions and data sufficiency information.

**379. The Ford Foundation. 1998. “Exploring Our Future: Conservation-Based Development.”**

**<http://www.onenw.org/cbd/>. (AD, E, C)**

The January 1998 “issue” focused on strategies for implementing conservation-based development at the community level. There are excerpts from “A Citizen’s Guide to Achieving a Healthy Community, Economy and Environment,” which was published by the Center for Compatible Economic Development of The Nature Conservancy. By accessing the toolbox section one can reach past issues. These have included: Measuring the Health of our Communities; Getting Started; Reaching Out to Your Community; Telling Your Story; and Working with the Media. There are additional links and websites in the “Getting Connected” section, which is accessible through the “Reference Desk” link.

**380. Kentucky Institute for the Environment and Sustainable Development. 1998.**

***SUSTAIN: A Journal Of Environmental And Sustainability Issues.***

**<http://www.louisville.edu/org/sun/sustain/index.html>. (AD, E, S, C, US)**

SUSTAIN provides a non-technical but learned forum for academicians, practitioners and policy makers from around the world to share their latest research and development dealing with environmental and sustainability issues. As a multidisciplinary journal, it is designed to be of interest, concern and applied value to individuals in the fields of education, engineering, health science, management, policy, science, pollution prevention and urban planning. It is a window on research and new development in these fields. (Provided by Robert Wilson <RWilson@loki.agecon.ksu.edu>, from listserve rp-cinet@igc.org, August 28, 1998.)

**381. New Zealand Ministry for the Environment. 1998. Environmental Performance Indicators. <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/monitoring/indicators.htm>. (AD, E, O)**

The Environmental Performance Indicators Program will measure such socio-environmental factors as climate change, biodiversity, waste (including hazardous waste), transport, energy, pests, weeds and diseases, urban amenity and landscape values, and information on toxics, amongst other topics. This project is under development and a list of confirmed indicators is due June 30, 1999.

**382. SINET. 1998. Social Indicators Network News. Duke University.**

**[http://www.soc.duke.edu/dept/sinet/sub\\_info.html](http://www.soc.duke.edu/dept/sinet/sub_info.html). (AD, T, O, S, C, US)**

This site provides information about the Social Indicators Network News (SINET) newsletter. SINET is published quarterly (February, May, August, November), and provides a forum for ongoing research on such things as social indicators activity, research and policy development.

**383. The Sonoran Institute. 1998. The Community Stewardship Exchange.**

**<http://www.sonoran.org/>. (AD, E, C, CA)**

The Community Stewardship Exchange includes information, contacts and examples to promote community-based strategies that preserve and protect the ecological integrity of protected lands and at the same time meet the economic aspirations of adjoining landowners and communities. The site offers an interesting format that invites you to "walk down Main Street"—the "storefronts" offer access to information about community-based stewardship. (Provided by Robert Wilson, Sustainable Manhattan, Manhattan, KS).

**384. Western Rural Development Center. 1998. Coping With Change.**

**<http://ext.usu.edu/crd/wrdcpub/index.htm>. (AD, E, C)**

A series of publications were produced by the Western Rural Development Center in 1979 and 1980 under the title "Coping with Growth." The publications have been reviewed, the information brought up to date, and the series name changed to indicate the relevance of these materials to circumstances other than growth. Titles from the original series that have been revised include: Evaluating Fiscal Impact Studies; Policy Education: Its Role in Community Growth; Impacts: What an Impact Statement Says; Community Needs Assessment Techniques; Change: Know the Trends in Your Community. (Provided by Robert Wilson <RWilson@loki.agecon.ksu.edu>, from listserve rp-cinet@igc.org, August 28, 1998.)

**385. World Bank. 1998. World Development Indicators.**

**<http://www.worldbank.org/data/wdi/wdi.htm>. (T, O)**

The 1998 World Development Indicators (WDI) presents 600 indicators in 80 tables, organized in six sections, including Overview, People, Environment, Economy, States and Markets, and Global Links. The tables cover 148 economies, with basic indicators for a further 62 economies. This site provides a selection of key tables as well as information about the content of the WDI book and how to order it.

## **1997**

### **386. Developing Ideas Digest. 1997. Issue # 9: Indicators of Sustainable Development.**

**<http://iisd1.iisd.ca/digest/may97/default.htm>. (AD, E, O, S, C, US)**

This magazine site reports on: (1) the Barometer of Sustainability, a single indicator that sums and comparatively expresses communities' and nations' scores on aggregated indices measuring well-being in socioeconomic and in ecosystem terms; (2) the Ecological Footprints movement's impact on policy making and community planning; (3) programs designed to help decision-makers predict the future ecological, social and economic impacts of their decisions; and (4) the Circle of Development model, which assists impoverished indigenous groups in gaining greater control of their lives.

### **387. National Key Centre for the Social Applications of Geographical Information Systems. 1997. National Urban Indicators Project.**

**<http://www.gisca.adelaide.edu.au/kra/cp/urban-ind.html>. (AD, E, T, C)**

This site provides the Australian Bureau of Statistics' definition of social indicators. The impetus for social indicators development has come from a growing acceptance of the need to incorporate elements of human well-being such as health, social systems, family status and alienation into measures into studies of socioeconomic disparities that had previously relied solely on economic performance. As socioeconomic disparities have risen over the past few decades and as information availability and reliability has been increasing, studies of well-being have begun to focus on the locations where people live, work and use resources and amenities. This project will develop a GIS to assess the spatial impact of structural adjustment and changing governmental regulations upon communities in Australian cities and regional centers during the 1980s. It is proposed to project the analysis to the year 2001 to coincide not only with a Census, but also the changeover in leadership from Australia's Labor party to a version of republicanism, and what this change may mean for citizenship and socioeconomic opportunity in Australia.

## **1996**

### **388. Edwards, Kevan. 1996. Resources for Social Researchers. Minneapolis, MN:**

**University of Minnesota. <http://www.soc.umn.edu/~edwards/soclinks.htm>. (E, AD, T, S, MN)**

This site is designed as a resource for social researchers. The site provides links to other sites that provide social indicators and statistics. Among sites of interest are the Bureau of Census site, Bureau of Labor Statistics site, and numerous university social statistics sites.

**See also 2, 37, 153, 158, 162, 166, 167, 168, 171, 172, 173, 175, 198, 234**

## C. Compilations of Social Indicator Bibliography Sites

### 1998

**389. Audirac, Ivonne. 1998. Florida State University.**

**<http://garnet.acns.fsu.edu/~iaudirac/urp5424/syllabus.html>. (AD, E, C, FL)**

This is a syllabus for a course on sustainable development. As such it presents a thematic bibliography. The second module of the course focuses on the most popular approaches to planning for sustainability in North America: "building sustainable communities" and promoting "sustainable livelihoods." The readings listed at this site review Canadian and American planning cases in which sustainable development concepts have been applied to community planning, and give samples of sustainable community indicators. Linked on-line readings include US Department of Energy articles on Sustainable Communities and Sustainable Development Indicators from the Center of Excellence for Sustainable Development, and Hart Environmental Data's Indicators of Sustainability.

**390. Center of Excellence for Sustainable Development. 1998. Boulder, CO: Department of Energy. <http://www.sustainable.doe.gov/>. (E, C, CO)**

This site contains a definition of sustainable development, tools for working to achieve sustainable development at the community level, lists of upcoming conferences, funding opportunities, and general information—which is defined to help communities begin the process of space (land, environment, community, development) planning. There is also a case study of the month that involves a link to a community sustainability web site. There is also a link to "success stories" ([www.sustainable.doe.gov/overview/ovsstoc](http://www.sustainable.doe.gov/overview/ovsstoc)) that contains more than 40 local initiatives under the broad headings of "Planning for Sustainable Communities," "Environmental Protection and Economic Revitalization," "Sustainable Agriculture," and "Megalinks and Collections of Success Stories." There are also explanations about "What are Indicators" ([www.sustainable.doe.gov/measuring](http://www.sustainable.doe.gov/measuring)) that gives specific examples for indicators in the areas of economy, environment, resources use, society-culture. The site also provides legal and regulatory information and articles written on sustainability and sustainable measurement.

**391. Redefining Progress. 1998. Community Indicators Project Directory.**

**[http://www.rprogress.org/resources/cip/directory/cinet\\_dblink.htm](http://www.rprogress.org/resources/cip/directory/cinet_dblink.htm). (AD, E, C)**

The Community Indicators Project Directory is a searchable database of more than 150 community indicator projects from around the United States, including several local, national and international projects. Six search fields allow the user to query the database and view project information. The search fields include: (1) project name, (2) project scale, (3) project type, (4) organization type, (5) state and (6) country. Based on the result of the user's search, the database will display the following information about the project: contact information, project description, hyperlinks to the project, and project publications.

**392. Redefining Progress. 1998. The RP-CINet Listserv Archives.**

**[http://www.rprogress.org/resources/cip/cinet\\_archives/archives\\_index.html](http://www.rprogress.org/resources/cip/cinet_archives/archives_index.html). (AD, E, C)**

These archives include discussions on various related topics, including Cultural/Spiritual Indicators, Indicators, Neighborhood/Rural Indicators, and Use of Indicators. Clicking into each area of the archive will bring the user to a list of linked websites wherein participants challenge each other and respond within the headlined topic. Some of these responses include insights into others' development processes and practices and their own lists of indicators.

**393. Sustainable Communities Network. 1998. Sustainability In Action: Profiles Of Community Initiatives Across The United States.**

**<http://www.sustainable.org/casestudies/studiesindex.html>. (E, C, US)**

The Sustainable Communities Network recently published a revised/updated edition of a compendium of case studies prepared for the EPA Urban and Economic Policy Division. Access the entire publication in PDF format or search for initiatives by state. (Provided by Robert Wilson <RWilson@loki.agecon.ksu.edu>, from listserv rp-cinet@igc.org, August 28, 1998.)

**1997**

**394. International Institute for Sustainable Development. 1997. Compendium of Sustainable Development Indicator Initiatives and Publications.**

**<http://iisd.ca/measure/compindex.asp>. (AD, E, O, S, C, US)**

This compendium lists social development measurement project websites, classified by global region of the project. Each entry includes the title of the initiative, the name of the organization, project objectives, geographic scope (i.e., municipal), the framework used for the project's indicator set, partnerships and stakeholders involved, progress to date and future areas of work, project timeframe, and presentation of the information and indicators.



### **Key Symbols for Indicators (Acronyms)**

ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations  
CHCP – Canadian Healthy Communities Projects  
CIS – Committee for Statistics  
CPI – Consumer Price Index  
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency  
EQ – Environmental Quality  
ERIC – Educational Resources Information Center  
EU – European Union  
GDP – Gross Domestic Product  
GNP – Gross National Product  
GPI – Genuine Progress Indicator  
GPS – General Population Survey  
HDI – Human Development Index  
ISSP – International Social Survey Programme  
IUCN – International Union for the Conservation of Nature  
LDC – Less-Developed Countries  
MEII – Minnesota Environmental Indicators Initiative  
NASA – National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
NI – Needs Index  
OECD – Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development  
OEO – Office of Economic Opportunity  
PQLI – Physical Quality of Life  
QOL – Quality of Life  
( r ) – Strong Relationship  
SFS – Small Farm Sector  
SI – Sustainable Development Indicators  
SID – Social Indicator Data  
SINET – Social Indicators Network News  
SMSA – Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area  
SSRC – Science Research Council Center  
SWB – Subjective Well-Being  
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme  
UNESCO – United Nations Economic and Social Council  
UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund  
UNRISD – United Nations Research Institute for Social Development  
U.S. – United States  
USAID –U.S. Agency for International Development  
USSR – Formerly the United Soviet Socialist Republic