

# Weekly Hot Articles

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### 〈원문이용방법〉

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편집·배포: 학술정보팀

## 성별에 따른 지역 간 자살률 차이 및 영향요인 분석

서은원, 곽진미, 김다양, 이광수

### A b s t r a c t

Background: Suicide is one of important health problems in Korea. Previous studies showed factors associated with suicide in individual levels. However, suicide was influenced by society that individuals belong to, so it was required to analyze suicide in local levels. The purpose of this study was to analyze the regional disparities of suicide mortality by gender and the association between local characteristics and suicide mortality.

Methods: This study included 229 city • county • district administrative districts in Korea. Age- and sex-standardized suicide mortality and age-standardized suicide mortality (male/female) were used as dependent variables. City•county•district types, socio-demographics (number of divorces per 1,000 population, number of marriages per 1,000 population, and single households), financial variable (financial independence), welfare variable (welfare budget), and health behavior/status (perceived health status scores and EuroQol-5 dimension [EQ-5D]) were used to represent the local characteristics. We used hot-spot analysis to identify the spatial patterns of suicide mortality and negative binomial regression analysis to examine factors affecting suicide mortality.

Results: There were differences in distribution of suicide mortality and hot-spot regions of suicide mortality by gender. Negative binomial regression analysis provided that city•county•district types (city), number of divorces per 1,000 population, financial independence, and EQ-5D had significant influences on the age- and sex-standardized suicide mortality per 100,000. Factor influencing suicide mortality was the number of divorces per 1,000 population in both male and female.

Conclusion: Study results provided evidences that suicide mortality among regions was differed by gender. Health policy makers will need to consider gender and local characteristics when making policies for suicides.

**Keywords** Suicide mortality, Hot-spot, Spatial analysis, Regional variation, Negative binomial regression

**Full Text:** 학술정보팀에 문의

## **Socio-economic inequalities in tobacco-related diseases in Portugal: an ecological approach**

J. Alves, C. Nunes, J. Perelman

### **A b s t r a c t**

**Objectives:** The existence of socio-economic (SE) inequalities in smoking is well demonstrated, but less is known about its consequences. This study measures SE inequalities in the prevalence of tobacco-related diseases (TRD) in Portugal, using a new area-based SE indicator.

**Study design:** Ecological study.

**Methods:** In-patient data were used to identify TRD discharges at all Portuguese NHS hospitals for the year 2011. The definition of TRD incorporates malignant cancers, cardiovascular diseases, cerebrovascular diseases and respiratory diseases. We created an area-based SE indicator on the basis of census data, using factor analyses. The association between the prevalence of TRD and the SE indicators was measured using Generalized Linear Models. The spatial correlation of this indicator was assessed using variograms.

**Results:** Two area-based SE factors were identified at the parish level, reflecting (i) social position (education and occupation); and (ii) deprivation (overcrowding and manual occupations). Upper-social-class areas were associated with a lower prevalence of malignant cancers, cardiovascular, and respiratory diseases.

**Conclusion:** We found significant inequalities in TRDs across Portuguese parishes using a newly created area-based SE indicator reflecting several SE dimensions. This result emphasizes that inequalities in smoking are reflected in inequalities in health, and should be tackled through equality-oriented area-based tobacco policies.

**Keywords**      Inequality, Socio-economic status, Tobacco-related diseases

**Full Text:**    <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0033350615003273>

## **Inequalities of Income and Inequalities of Longevity: A Cross-Country Study.**

Neumayer, Eric and Plumper, Thomas

### **A b s t r a c t**

**Objectives:** We examined the effects of market income inequality (income inequality

before taxes and transfers) and income redistribution via taxes and transfers on inequality in longevity.

Methods: We used life tables to compute Gini coefficients of longevity inequality for all individuals and for individuals who survived to at least 10 years of age. We regressed longevity inequality on market income inequality and income redistribution, and we controlled for potential confounders, in a cross-sectional time-series sample of up to 28 predominantly Western developed countries and up to 37 years (1974-2011).

Results: Income inequality before taxes and transfers was positively associated with inequality in the number of years lived; income redistribution (the difference between market income inequality and income inequality after taxes and transfers were accounted for) was negatively associated with longevity inequality.

Conclusions: To the extent that our estimated effects derived from observational data are causal, governments can reduce longevity inequality not only via public health policies, but also via their influence on market income inequality and the redistribution of incomes from the relatively rich to the relatively poor.

**Keywords** LONGEVITY, INCOME, SOCIAL classes, TAXATION, SOCIOECONOMIC factors, HEALTH disparities, HEALTH & social status

**Full Text:** <http://web.b.ebscohost.com/ehost/detail/detail?vid=11&sid=e48ab63e-ac19-43f7-8887-86f169814b6b%40sessionmgr113&hid=101&bdata=Jmxbmc9a28mc2l0ZT1laG9zdC1saXZl#AN=111940506&db=sih>

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American Journal of Public Health. 2016 Jan v. 106 n. 1 pp. 36-38

## **The Meaning of “Health for All by the Year 2000”**

Halfdan Mahler

A b s t r a c t

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Globally, there has been in recent years some improvement in the world's health... Yet a new-born child in some African countries has only a 50-50 chance of surviving through adolescence, four-fifths of the world's population have no access to any permanent form of health care and only one in three persons in developing countries has reasonable access to safe water and adequate sanitation...

**Full Text:** <http://web.b.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=e48ab63e-ac19-43f7-8887-86f169814b6b%40sessionmgr113&vid=10&hid=101>

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## **Unpacking the Relationship between Parenting and Poverty: Theory, Evidence and Policy**

Vincent La Placa and Judy Corlyon

### **A b s t r a c t**

Policy discourses around child poverty and its causes and effects on families emerged in the 1990s, culminating in the Coalition government's emphasis on the quality of couple relations in improving child outcomes and in reducing child poverty. This article reviews and updates the current evidence base around the relationship between parenting and poverty. Evidence suggests an intricate relationship between complex and mediating processes of, for instance, income, parental stress, disrupted parenting practices and neighbourhoods and environments, as opposed to a simplistic causal relationship between poverty, parenting and child outcomes. The article then proceeds to suggest responses to enhance the evidence and research. Lastly, it considers the implications for child poverty policy, arguing that current responses are too simplistic and do not sufficiently reflect the evidence base.

**Keywords** Parents, poverty, dynamics, research, social policy

**Full Text:** <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=10042486&fulltextType=RA&fileId=S1474746415000111>

## **The Nordic Welfare Model in the Twenty-First Century: The Bumble-Bee Still Flies!**

Rune Halvorsen, Bjørn Hvinden and Mi Ah Schoyen

### **A b s t r a c t**

The Nordic countries are admired for high employment, low levels of poverty and inequality, encompassing welfare states, and peaceful industrial relations. Yet the model is criticised for hampering the employment opportunities of vulnerable groups. The literature identifies several potential mechanisms of exclusion. Compressed wage structures may make employers reluctant to hire certain workers for fear that their productivity is too low to justify the cost. Second, generous benefits lower individuals' incentive to work. Third, businesses increasingly specialise in high-skill

activities. We explore these arguments comparatively by considering the employment chances of two vulnerable groups: disabled persons and migrants. The Nordic countries are compared with other rich democracies that take different approaches to social protection and wage dispersion. The Nordic countries do not perform systematically worse than other 'varieties of capitalism'. In line with recent research, we also find that there is considerable intra-Nordic variation, which calls for further study.

**Keywords:** Employment, globalisation, Nordic model, vulnerable groups, wage distribution

**Full Text:** <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=10042492&fulltextType=RA&fileId=S1474746415000135>

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Journal of Pension Economics and Finance. 2016 Jan v. 15 n. 1 pp. 55-89

## **Measuring retirement savings adequacy: developing a multi-pillar approach in the Netherlands**

MARIKE KNOEF, JIM BEEN, ROB ALESSIE, KOEN CAMINADA, KEES GOUDSWAARD and ADRIAAN KALWIJ

### **A b s t r a c t**

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The Dutch pension system is highly ranked on adequacy. These rankings, however, are based on fictitious replacement rates for median income earners. This paper investigates whether the Dutch pension adequacy is still high when we take into account the resources that people really accumulate, using a large administrative data set. A comprehensive approach is followed: not only public and private pension rights, but also private savings and housing wealth are taken into account. Summed over all age- and socioeconomic groups we find a median gross replacement rate of 83% and a net replacement rate of 101%. At retirement age, 31% of all households face a gross replacement rate that is lower than 70% of current income. Public and occupational pensions each account for more than 35% of total pension annuities. Private non-housing assets account for 14% and imputed rental income from net housing wealth accounts for about 10%. Some vulnerable groups, such as the self-employed, have below average replacement rates. Results are fairly similar to results found in the UK, indicating that we should be careful in evaluating the adequacy of pensions systems on the basis of fictitious replacement rates.

**Keywords:** pensions, savings, wealth, retirement.

**Full Text:** <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=10080831&fulltextType=RA&fileId=S1474747214000341>

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International Journal of Social Welfare. 2016 Jan v. 25 n. 1 pp. 7-17

## **Differences and similarities in monetary benefits for informal care in old and new EU member states**

Monika Riedel and Markus Kraus

### **A b s t r a c t**

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This article presents an overview of the monetary benefits available in the context of long-term care provided by family or other informal carers in 11 old and 10 new EU member states. All but one country in our sample offer at least some monetary benefits that can be used to help finance informal care. Old EU member states tend to direct benefits to individuals in need of care, whereas new EU member states place more emphasis on benefits for carers. Among new EU member states, monetary benefits are less often means-tested and tend to be lower compared with benefits in old EU member states. Because social policies in many countries increasingly rely on monetary benefits rather than on benefits in kind and because the share of informal care in the overall provision of elderly care will scarcely decline, monetary benefit incentives for labour market participation need to be carefully monitored.

**Keywords:** support for informal care, monetary benefits, long-term care, overview, Europe

**Full Text:** <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ijsw.12157/abstract>

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International Journal of Social Welfare. 2016 Jan v. 25 n. 1 pp. 36-46

## **Common paths, divergent patterns: The social protection by other means approach in Australia and Japan**

Gyu-Jin Hwang

### **A b s t r a c t**

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This article reports on a study of the welfare reform trajectories of two countries that are often identified in the literature as having institutional patterns of the 'social protection by the other means' approach. It is questioned in the article whether these two countries have undergone a converging reform trajectory against the increasing forces of economic liberalisation and whether their distinct ways of doing social policy have now come to an end. It argues that while both Australia and Japan have followed a similar neoliberal path in their social policy reform direction, the forms and patterns they have taken to follow have been distinct, largely aligned with the existing structure of social protection in each. Distinctive strategies of welfare adopted by each country have led to a divergent pattern in their way of doing social policy.

**Keywords:** Australia, Japan, economic liberalisation, social protection, institutions

**Full Text:** <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ijsw.12161/abstract>

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International Journal of Social Welfare. 2016 Jan v. 25 n. 1 pp. 69-77

## **Trust and health in Eastern Europe: Conceptions of a new society**

Per Carlson

### **A b s t r a c t**

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Little attention has been paid to why trends and levels of mortality and morbidity differ in Eastern Europe and few studies have addressed people's own perceptions of their new political system – perceptions which per se may be important for social development. The aim of the present study was to analyse the extent to which trust and economic circumstances affect self-rated health in Poland, Estonia and Russia and how much health differences between the countries can be explained by these factors. A better economy and higher trust were related to better individual health, while economic factors seemed most important for inter-country differences. It is probable that both institutional factors and individual perceptions contribute to people's well-being, but in terms of social policy, an improved welfare system may be the most effective way forward

**Keywords:** self-rated health, trust, economy, social policy, Eastern Europe

**Full Text:** <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ijsw.12165/abstract>

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International Journal of Social Welfare. 2016 Jan v. 25 n. 1 pp. 86-97

## **Moral distress among social workers: The role of insufficient resources**

Maija Mnttari-van der Kuip

### **A b s t r a c t**

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The present study examined moral distress among Finnish social workers and the role of perceived resource insufficiencies in explaining it. The aim was to shed light on this understudied phenomenon in the field of social welfare. The study focused on work-related moral distress, defined as impaired wellbeing that is connected to the continual inability to implement actions that one considers morally appropriate. The survey data were collected with an electronic questionnaire between the years 2011 and 2012. The respondents (n = 817) were social workers in the public social welfare services and the overall response rate was 46.5 per cent. Nearly 11 per cent of the respondents reported experiencing moral distress and perceived resource



insufficiencies strongly explained this experience. Moreover, social workers with moral distress reported that they were less willing to continue in their post, were more frequently on sick leave and had positive work-related experiences less often than their colleagues who did not experience moral distress.

**Keywords:** moral distress, work-related wellbeing, social welfare professionals, professional ethics

**Full Text:** <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ijsw.12163/abstract>

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