
Weekly Hot Articles

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〈원문이용방법〉

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편집·배포: 학술정보팀

Variation In Health Outcomes: The Role Of Spending On Social Services, Public Health, And Health Care, 2000-09

Elizabeth H. Bradley, Maureen Canavan, Erika Rogan, Kristina Talbert-Slagle, Chima Ndumele, Lauren Taylor and Leslie A. Curry

A b s t r a c t

Although spending rates on health care and social services vary substantially across the states, little is known about the possible association between variation in state-level health outcomes and the allocation of state spending between health care and social services. To estimate that association, we used state-level repeated measures multivariable modeling for the period 2000-09, with region and time fixed effects adjusted for total spending and state demographic and economic characteristics and with one- and two-year lags. We found that states with a higher ratio of social to health spending (calculated as the sum of social service spending and public health spending divided by the sum of Medicare spending and Medicaid spending) had significantly better subsequent health outcomes for the following seven measures: adult obesity; asthma; mentally unhealthy days; days with activity limitations; and mortality rates for lung cancer, acute myocardial infarction, and type 2 diabetes. Our study suggests that broadening the debate beyond what should be spent on health care to include what should be invested in health—not only in health care but also in social services and public health—is warranted.

Keywords Health Outcomes, Population Health, Social Determinants

Full Text: <http://content.healthaffairs.org/content/35/5/760.abstract>

A Public Health of Consequence-March 2016.

Galea, Sandro, Vaughan, Roger

A b s t r a c t

An introduction is presented in which the authors discuss various reports within the issue on topics including public health in America, U.S. government expenditures on the nation's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and a forecast about American government health care spending.

Full Text: <http://web.a.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=8a4b3cf1-846c-4ec6-b>

American Journal of Public Health. 2016 Mar v. 106 n. 3 pp. 430-431

Neighborhoods and Health: What Do We Know? What Should We Do?

Diez Roux, Ana V

A b s t r a c t

The author reflects on the relationships between various neighborhood factors and public health as of 2016, and it mentions research regarding the interrelatedness of neighborhood socioeconomics, racial/ethnic compositions, and social environment issues such as access to healthy foods and outdoor recreational resources. Tobacco availability and advertising are examined, as well as walking behavior, diet, and obesity. Public health policies and interventions are also assessed.

Full Text: <http://web.a.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=8a4b3cf1-846c-4ec6-b138-30ec0b9ca08f%40sessionmgr4005&vid=5&hid=4206>

Scandinavian Journal of Public Health. 2016 May v. 44 n. 3 pp. 264-273

Sex differences in health care consumption in Sweden: A register-based cross-sectional study

Ingrid Osika Friberg, Gunilla Krantz, Sylvia Määttä, Krister Järbrink

A b s t r a c t

Background: Generally, health care consumption, especially primary care, is greater among women than men. The extent to which this sex difference is explained by reproduction and sex-specific morbidity is unclear.

Methods: We examined age- and sex-specific health care service utilization and costs in the western region of Sweden. Data were retrieved from a regional health care database of information on total health care consumption in the population. Use of health care resources was divided into the following diagnosis categories: health care associated with reproduction; health care received for sex-specific morbidity; and health care provided for all other conditions.

Results: Total per capita cost for health care was 20% higher for women than for men. When adjusted for reproduction and sex-specific morbidity, the cost-difference decreased to 8%. The remaining cost-difference could be explained by women's substantially higher costs for mental and behavioral disorders and diseases of the musculoskeletal system. Women were more likely to receive more accessible, less expensive primary care, while men were more likely to receive specialist

inpatient care.

Conclusions: The substantially greater use of reproduction-associated care among women, which largely occurs within primary care, might make it easier to also seek health care for other reasons. Efforts to eliminate barriers that prevent men from investing in their health and seeking primary care could reduce future morbidity and costs for specialist care. More studies and appropriate actions are needed to determine why women are overrepresented in mental, behavioral and musculoskeletal disorders.

Keywords Sex differences, sex-specific, reproduction, gender, costs, contacts, ,primary care, specialist care, health economics

Full Text: <http://sjp.sagepub.com/content/44/3/264.abstract>

한국 사회서비스의 사각지대 실태

노혜진

A b s t r a c t

본 연구는 가족의 삶과 매우 밀접한 영역인 사회서비스의 사각지대의 개념을 정립하고, 사회서비스의 사각지대 실태를 아동가구, 노인가구, 장애가구, 빈곤가구로 분류하여 분석하였다. 분석을 위하여 사회서비스 수요공급실태조사의 가구용 조사원자료를 활용하였고, 분석대상은 4,038명이다. 분석의 결과 대상의 포괄성 측면에서 사각지대 규모가 가장 큰 서비스는 고용지원서비스와 문화서비스인 것으로 나타났다. 이러한 결과는 가구 유형별로 큰 차이가 없었지만, 아동가구에서 주거지원 서비스, 노인가구에서 상담서비스에 대한 욕구가 충족되지 않는다는 것도 주목할 만하다. 급여의 충분성 측면에서 사각지대 정도가 가장 큰 서비스는 보건의료와 고용지원서비스인 것으로 나타났다. 이러한 결과를 가구 유형별로 봤을 때는 노인과 장애가구, 빈곤가구 모두 성인돌봄서비스가 서비스의 양적 충분성이 가장 낮은 것으로 나타났고, 아동가구는 지역사회서비스가 불충분한 것으로 나타났다. 이러한 분석 결과를 바탕으로 본 연구는 보건의료와 고용지원 서비스에 대한 확대, 현재 과잉공급되는 것으로 분석된 서비스에 대한 점검, 정부에서 제공하는 서비스 중 사각지대가 큰 것에 대한 민간조직의 집중 개입 등을 제안하였다.

Keywords 사회서비스, 사각지대, 대상의 포괄성, 급여(시간)의 충분성

Full Text: 학술정보탐에 문의

British Journal of Social Work, 2016 Apr v. 46 n. 3 pp. 599-618

Social Work Knowledge Production and Utilisation: An International Comparison

Nicole Kreisberg and Jeanne C. Marsh

A b s t r a c t

The social work profession has a long-standing commitment to social innovation and to the production and utilisation of knowledge to improve social work processes, practices and social welfare policy. To extend understanding of knowledge production and utilisation in social work, this study compares the most highly cited US and European social work articles in their contributions to a cumulative body of research and scholarship that is contributing to knowledge development and

innovation in the field. One hundred highly cited English-language articles were analysed from a previous study: sixty-nine US articles and thirty-one European articles. To assess the types of knowledge social work readers and writers find most important, the articles were first classified by content. They then were categorised into non-research or research articles, with the research articles further delineated by their potential contribution to practice decision making. The results show the majority of European articles are about the profession of social work itself or theory while US articles report widely on populations, research and intervention effectiveness. The majority of articles in Europe are non-research articles, whereas the majority of articles in the USA are research articles. Among research and non-research articles, 15 per cent of US articles report on intervention effectiveness, while 3 per cent of European articles report on intervention effectiveness.

Keywords: Knowledge development, utilisation, exchange, innovation, international comparison

Full Text: <http://bjsw.oxfordjournals.org/content/46/3/599.abstract>

American Journal of Sociology. 2016 Mar v. 121 n. 5 pp. 1375-1415

Social Class and Income Inequality in the United States: Ownership, Authority, and Personal Income Distribution from 1980 to 2010

Geoffrey T. Wodtke

A b s t r a c t

This study outlines a theory of social class based on workplace ownership and authority relations, and it investigates the link between social class and growth in personal income inequality since the 1980s. Inequality trends are governed by changes in between-class income differences, changes in the relative size of different classes, and changes in within-class income dispersion. Data from the General Social Survey are used to investigate each of these changes in turn and to evaluate their impact on growth in inequality at the population level. Results indicate that between-class income differences grew by about 60% since the 1980s and that the relative size of different classes remained fairly stable. A formal decomposition analysis indicates that changes in the relative size of different social classes had a small dampening effect and that growth in between-class income differences had a large inflationary effect on trends in personal income inequality.

Full Text: <http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/684273>

Journal of Gerontology: Series B. 2016 May v. 71 n. 3 pp. 415-424

Subjective Age and Health in Later Life: The Role of Posttraumatic Symptoms

Sharon Avidor, Yael Benyamini and Zahava Solomon

A b s t r a c t

Objectives: We examined: (a) long-term effects of war-related trauma and captivity on posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS), physical health, and subjective age; and (b) the moderation effect of PTSS and health on subjective age among ex-prisoners of war (ex-POWs) and war veterans.

Method: Israeli veterans of the 1973 Yom Kippur War (mean age 57 years), including 111 ex-POWs and 167 matched veterans were assessed for subjective age, war-related PTSS, and health-related measures (physical symptoms, somatization, health-risk behaviors, and self-rated health).

Results: Controlling for age, ex-POWs endorsed higher subjective age than controls, and ex-POWs with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) endorsed higher subjective age than ex-POWs and controls without PTSD. PTSS and health measures besides health-risk behaviors predicted subjective age. Significant interactions were found between PTSS and each health measure, suggesting that health only predicts subjective age for those reporting high PTSS.

Discussion: PTSS appear to be implicated in the link between health measures and subjective age in later life, pointing to the long-term effect of captivity and war-induced traumatic distress on aging.

Keywords: Captivity, Posttraumatic stress symptoms, Physical health, Subjective age

Full Text: <http://psychsocgerontology.oxfordjournals.org/content/71/3/415.abstract>

Journal of Gerontology: Series B. 2016 May v. 71 n. 3 pp. 445-457

Aging and Functional Health Literacy: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Lindsay C. Kobayashi, Jane Wardle, Michael S. Wolf and Christian von Wagner

A b s t r a c t

Objectives: To review the evidence on the association between age and limited health literacy, overall and by health literacy test, and to investigate the mediating role of cognitive function.

Method: The Embase, MEDLINE, and PsycINFO databases were searched. Eligible studies were conducted in any country or language, included participants aged ≥ 50 years, presented a measure of association between age and health literacy, and were

published through September 2013.

Results: Seventy analyses in 60 studies were included in the systematic review; 29 of these were included in the meta-analysis. Older age was strongly associated with limited health literacy in analyses that measured health literacy as reading comprehension, reasoning, and numeracy skills (random-effects odds ratio [OR] = 4.20; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 3.13–5.64). By contrast, older age was weakly associated with limited health literacy in studies that measured health literacy as medical vocabulary (random-effects OR = 1.19; 95% CI: 1.03–1.37). Evidence on the mediating role of cognitive function was limited.

Discussion: Health literacy tests that utilize a range of fluid cognitive abilities and mirror everyday health tasks frequently observe skill limitations among older adults. Vocabulary-based health literacy skills appear more stable with age. Researchers should select measurement tests wisely when assessing health literacy of older adults.

Keywords: Adults, Aging, Cognition, Health literacy, Measurement

Full Text: <http://psychogerontology.oxfordjournals.org/content/71/3/445.abstract>

Social Policy and Society. 2016 Apr v. 15 n. 2 pp. 159-175

Rethinking Social Policy and Society

Christopher Deeming

A b s t r a c t

Political and administrative processes are leading to collectively undesirable and intolerable societal outcomes in the advanced liberal democracies, as policymakers seek to address social issues in the design and implementation of new social policies that actively govern conduct. Behavioural regulation is the order of the day. For scholars interested in the development of social policy and the idea of a society as a whole, it is timely to begin the revaluation of the very notion of social policy and society beyond the 'active' neoliberal policy paradigm. Here we are particularly concerned with the ends and means of the coercive policy instruments and the active ethical issues arising from their use.

Keywords: Active social policy, activation, neoliberalism, illiberalism

Full Text: <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=10224698&fulltextType=RA&fileId=S1474746415000147>

Social Policy and Society. 2016 Apr v. 15 n. 2 pp. 177-188

Reconsidering the Housing Asset-Based Welfare Approach: Reflection from East Asian Experiences

Misa Izuhara

A b s t r a c t

Housing is a platform of wealth accumulation in many home-owning societies. Ownership of assets often contributes to help people build social capital, influence their social participation and helps them access increasingly privatised goods and services. Such 'asset-based welfare' has been fashionable in Western academic circles, considering the ways in which housing could become a real or potential welfare resource. It may not, however, be such a novel idea from an East Asian perspective since the promotion of home ownership has always been embedded in the wider context of welfare provision in many parts of the region. Despite the argument that an increasing level of home ownership could potentially compensate for the erosion of family support, the sustainability of a home-ownership-based welfare approach has been questioned. At the forefront of 'post-growth' societies with societal ageing, recession, housing price volatility and neoliberal policy reforms, using Japan as a case study, this article examines the reasons and conditions behind the lack of success in commonly identified strategies of asset-based welfare in a regional context. The policy-driven market failures which supersede the cultural obstacles require re-examination.

Keywords: Asset-based welfare, home ownership, equity release, social inequalities, East Asia, Japan

Full Text: <http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=10224692&fulltextType=RA&fileId=S1474746415000093>
