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# Weekly Hot Articles

2016.5.23. No.87

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- Public Health 3.0: Time for an Upgrade. *American Journal of Public Health*. 2016 Apr v. 106 n. 4 ...1

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편집·배포: 학술정보팀

## **The Mechanisms of Alcohol Control**

Christopher S. Carpenter, Carlos Dobkin and Casey Warman

### A b s t r a c t

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A substantial economics literature documents that tighter alcohol controls reduce alcohol-related harms but far less is known about mechanisms. We use the universe of Canadian mortality records to document that Canada's Minimum Legal Drinking Age (MLDA) significantly reduces mortality rates of young men but has much smaller effects on women. Using drinking data that are far more detailed than in prior work, we document that the MLDA substantially reduces "extreme" drinking among men but not women. Our results suggest that alcohol control efforts targeting young adults should focus on reducing extreme drinking behavior.

*Full Text:* <http://jhr.uwpress.org/content/51/2/328.abstract>

## **Public Health 3.0: Time for an Upgrade.**

DeSalvo, Karen , O'Carroll, Patrick , Koo, Denise, Auerbach, John , Monroe, Judith

### A b s t r a c t

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The authors reflect on public health in the U.S. and the need to upgrade it. They state the U.S. ranks 27th in the world in life expectancy despite spending almost three trillion dollars annually in health care, while life expectancy for the poor is declining. They describe what they call Public Health 1.0 and 2.0, and mention how the Affordable Care Act improved health care access for everyone and catalyzed the move toward value-based payments. They reflect on components for Public Health 3.0

*Full Text:* <http://web.b.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?sid=4aae9bcf-000f-455e-9781-ebacd1897f12%40sessionmgr104&vid=3&hid=107>

OECD. 16 May 2016

## **OECD Economic Surveys: Korea 2016**

OECD

A b s t r a c t

This 2016 OECD Economic Survey of the Korea examines recent economic developments, policies and prospects. The special chapters cover: Raising productivity and Labour market reform.

*Full Text:* [http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-economic-surveys-korea-2016\\_eco\\_surveys-kor-2016-en](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-economic-surveys-korea-2016_eco_surveys-kor-2016-en)

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 Epidemiology Community Health. 2016 Apr v. 70 n. 4 pp. 246-353

## **Wealth and mortality at older ages: a prospective cohort study**

Panayotes Demakakos, Jane P Biddulph, Martin Bobak, Michael G Marmot

## A b s t r a c t

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**Background:** Despite the importance of socioeconomic position for survival, total wealth, which is a measure of accumulation of assets over the life course, has been underinvestigated as a predictor of mortality. We investigated the association between total wealth and mortality at older ages.

**Methods:** We estimated Cox proportional hazards models using a sample of 10 305 community-dwelling individuals aged  $\geq 50$  years from the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing.

**Results:** 2401 deaths were observed over a mean follow-up of 9.4 years. Among participants aged 50–64 years, the fully adjusted HRs for mortality were 1.21 (95% CI 0.92 to 1.59) and 1.77 (1.35 to 2.33) for those in the intermediate and lowest wealth tertiles, respectively, compared with those in the highest wealth tertile. The respective HRs were 2.54 (1.27 to 5.09) and 3.73 (1.86 to 7.45) for cardiovascular mortality and 1.36 (0.76 to 2.42) and 2.53 (1.45 to 4.41) for other non-cancer mortality. Wealth was not associated with cancer mortality in the fully adjusted model. Similar but less strong associations were observed among participants aged  $\geq 65$  years. The use of repeated measurements of wealth and covariates brought about only minor changes, except for the association between wealth and cardiovascular mortality, which became less strong in the younger participants. Wealth explained the associations between paternal occupation at age 14 years, education, occupational class, and income and mortality.

**Conclusions:** There are persisting wealth inequalities in mortality at older ages, which only partially are explained by established risk factors. Wealth appears to be more strongly associated with mortality than other socioeconomic position measures.

**Full Text:** <http://jech.bmj.com/content/70/4/346.abstract>

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