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热点论文、高被引论文 收入差距

聚焦研究前沿

深化自主创新



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2016 年 12 月



前言

该专题的宗旨是为我校师生教学科研提供学科热点和前沿情报等学术资讯，由图书馆信息咨询部整理编制。数据来源为我校购买的各类数字资源，通过分析整理，编写了收入差距方面的热点、高被引论文，以期为我校师生开展科学研究、申报课题基金项目等学术活动提供帮助。

ESI 针对 22 个专业领域，通过论文数、论文被引频次、论文篇均被引频次、高被引论文、热点论文和前沿论文等 6 大指标，从各个角度对国家/地区科研水平、机构学术声誉、科学家学术影响力以及期刊学术水平进行全面衡量。

高被引论文 (Highly Cited Paper(last 10 years))，即刊载于 ESI 收录期刊中最近 10 年间各研究领域中被引频次排名位于全球前 1% 的论文。这些论文是由汤森路透公司统计的 10 年内被频繁引用，引用次数位居同领域前列的论文。

本专题所列内容涉及的有关图示说明：

4 Citations: 17

HOT PAPER **RESEARCH FRONT** **WEB OF SCIENCE**

Title: UPDATE 1 OF: SYNTHESIS AND FUNCTIONALIZATION OF INDOLES THROUGH PALLADIUM-CATALYZED REACTIONS

Authors: CACCHI S; FABRIZI G

Source: CHEM REV
111: PR215-PR283 2011

Addresses: Univ Rome, Dipartimento Chim & Technol Farmaco, Ple A Moro 5, I-00185 Rome, Italy
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热点论文 (HOT PAPER) 是由汤森路透每两个月根据引文数量统计的 22 个学科的热点论文。这些论文是最近两年内发表且被引频次在最近两个月内的排名达到各学科领域的前 0.1%。由 标记代表该论文为热点论文，点击图标 链接可跳转至该热点论文的详细页面（链接有效期为 2 个月）。

研究前沿 (RESEARCH FRONT) 包含一组高被引论文，这些论文是在其发表年份和领域按被引次数都位于前 1% 的论文。点击图标 链接可跳转至该研究前沿的说明页面（链接有效期为 2 个月）。

WEB OF SCIENCE: 由 标记代表该论文为被 Web of Science 收录。点击链接可直接跳转至该论文被 Web of Science 收录的详细记录页面。



本期数据来源于 ESI 基本科学指标数据库 (Essential Science Indicators)。

ESI 基本科学指标数据库 (Essential Science Indicators) 是汤森路透在汇集和分析 Web of Science® (SCIE/SSCI) 所收录的学术文献及其所引用的参考文献的基础上建立起来的分析型数据库。ESI 提供十年滚动数据, 每两个月更新一次, 最近一次更新为 2016 年 11 月 10 日 (本期 ESI 数据时间跨度: 2006 年 1 月 1 日至 2016 年 8 月 31 日)。

各位老师如需要本期推荐的论文全文, 可通过“图书馆主页-读者服务-文献传递”方式获取。本专题通讯有**电子版**, 如有老师需要, 可通过邮件联系获取**电子版**: info@zjut.edu.cn。

如果您对内容设置编排等有好的意见和建议, 欢迎与我们联系。

图书馆

2016 年 12 月



收入差距热点论文、高被引论文

收入差距 (Income Inequality) 特别是中国的收入差距已引起全球科学家的关注, 近十年 SCI、SSCI 收录研究中国的收入差距文章达到 416 篇, 中国的收入差距研究涉及城乡居民、民族、住房、健康、环境、土地、食品、户口、个人幸福、金融、能源、气候变化、城市化、教育、财税政策、公共资源、旅游等。2016 年 11 月 10 日基本科学指标数据库 (Essential Science Indicators, 简称 ESI) 公布 2006-2016 年的 ESI 热点论文 2743 篇、高被引论文 136350 篇, 其中 45 篇 ESI 高被引论文在题目、摘要、关键词涉及收入差距。

ESI 高被引论文: 根据 ESI 收录期刊 (2016 年 11 月 ESI 收录期刊 6555 种) 每两个月根据引文数量统计的 22 个学科的 10 年内被频繁引用, 总被引次数与同年度, 同学科发表论文相比排名位于全球前 1% 的论文。

2006-2016 年 SCI、SSCI 在题目、摘要、关键词涉及收入差距 (Income Inequality) 论文 4186 篇 (其中论文 4051 篇、综述 135 篇), 学科涉及 ESI 经济与商业、社会科学等学科。4186 篇论文篇均被引 10.16 次、H 指数 73 (73 篇论文每篇论文最少被引用 73 次以上), 其中 2016 年 470 篇、2015 年 581 篇、2014 年 462 篇、2013 年 428 篇、2012 年 442 篇、2011 年 3681 篇、2010 年 355 篇、2009 年 337 篇、2008 年 268 篇、2007 年 259 篇、2006 年 216 篇, 收入差距年发文数见图 1。收入差距发文涉及 1112 种期刊, 主要投稿期刊如表 1 所示。

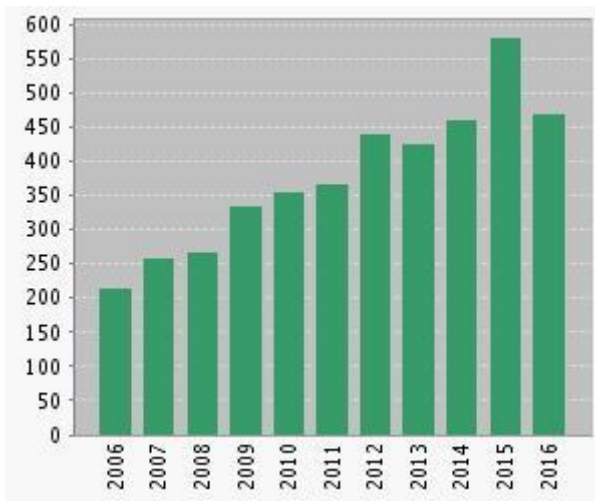


图 1 2006-2016 年 SCI、SSCI 收录收入差距年发文数

表 1 2006-2016 年 SCI、SSCI 收录收入差距前 15 种期刊

序号	期刊名称	篇数
1	Social Science Medicine 《社会科学医学》	194
2	Journal of Economic Inequality 《经济不平等杂志》	54
3	Economic Modelling 《经济模式》	52



4	Review of Income and Wealth 《收入与财富评论》	52
5	Social Indicators Research 《社会水准研究》	50
6	Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health 《流行病学与公共卫生杂志》	46
7	Social Forces 《社会力量》	46
8	World Development 《世界发展》	45
9	PLOS One 《公共图书馆网络版》	44
10	Health & Place 《卫生与地域》	42
11	Social Science Research 《社会科学研究》	42
12	Applied Economics 《应用经济学》	38
13	Applied Economics Letters 《应用经济学快报》	38
14	International Journal For Equity In Health 《国际健康公平性杂志》	38
15	Economics Letters 《经济学快报》	35

收入差距发文主要国家与地区为：美国 1729 篇、英国 467 篇、加拿大 323 篇、德国 285 篇、中国 280 篇、澳大利亚 205 篇、西班牙 195 篇、意大利 166 篇、荷兰 1330 篇等。发文主要研究机构为哈佛大学 155 篇、多伦多大学 70 篇、斯坦福大学 55 篇、密歇根大学 55 篇、世界银行 51 篇、哥伦比亚大学 49 篇等。

收入差距高被引论文 45 篇（论文 27 篇、综述 18 篇）涉及 2016 年 1 篇、2015 年 4 篇、2014 年 4 篇、2013 年 4 篇、2012 年 5 篇、2011 年 8 篇、2010 年 1 篇、2009 年 3 篇、2008 年 3 篇、2007 年 5 篇、2006 年 7 篇。

45 篇 ESI 高被引论涉及 33 种期刊如：Social Science Medicine 《社会科学与医学》7 篇、Annual Review of Public Health《公共卫生学年评》4 篇、Annual Review Of Sociology《社会学年评》3 篇、American Economic Review《美国经济评论》2 篇等。收入差距 45 篇 ESI 高被引论文发文前 8 种期刊如表 2 所示。

表 2 收入差距 45 篇 ESI 高被引论文发文前 8 种期刊

序号	期刊名称	篇数
1	Social Science Medicine 《社会科学与医学》	7
2	Annual Review of Public Health 《公共卫生学年评》	4
3	Annual Review Of Sociology 《社会学年评》	3
4	American Economic Review 《美国经济评论》	2
5	American Journal of Sociology 《美国社会学杂志》	2
6	Journal of Economic Literature 《经济文献杂志》	2
7	Journal of Economic Perspectives 《经济展望杂志》	2
8	Science 《科学》	2



1 中国学者发表的高被引论文

标题: Income inequality in today's China

作者: Xie, Y (Xie, Yu); Zhou, X (Zhou, Xiang)

来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 卷: 111 期: 19 页: 6928-6933 DOI:

10.1073/pnas.1403158111 出版年: MAY 13 2014

被引频次合计: 30

引用的参考文献数: 34

摘要: Using multiple data sources, we establish that China's income inequality since 2005 has reached very high levels, with the Gini coefficient in the range of 0.53-0.55. Analyzing comparable survey data collected in 2010 in China and the United States, we examine social determinants that help explain China's high income inequality. Our results indicate that a substantial part of China's high income inequality is due to regional disparities and the rural-urban gap. The contributions of these two structural forces are particularly strong in China, but they play a negligible role in generating the overall income inequality in the United States, where individual-level and family-level income determinants, such as family structure and race/ethnicity, play a much larger role.

文献类型: Article

KeyWords Plus: EARNINGS INEQUALITY; REGIONAL-VARIATION; URBAN CHINA; GROWTH; REFORM

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2 高被引论文 45 篇 (2006-2016)

第 1 条, 共 45 条

标题: The Association Between Income and Life Expectancy in the United States, 2001-2014

作者: Chetty, R (Chetty, Raj); Stepner, M (Stepner, Michael); Abraham, S (Abraham, Sarah); Lin, S (Lin, Shelby); Scuderi, B (Scuderi, Benjamin); Turner, N (Turner, Nicholas); Bergeron, A (Bergeron, Augustin); Cutler, D (Cutler, David)

来源出版物: JAMA-JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION 卷: 315 期: 16 页: 1750-1766 DOI: 10.1001/jama.2016.4226 出版年: APR 26 2016

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 33

被引频次合计: 35

引用的参考文献数: 74



摘要: IMPORTANCE The relationship between income and life expectancy is well established but remains poorly understood.

OBJECTIVES To measure the level, time trend, and geographic variability in the association between income and life expectancy and to identify factors related to small area variation.

DESIGN AND SETTING Income data for the US population were obtained from 1.4 billion deidentified tax records between 1999 and 2014. Mortality data were obtained from Social Security Administration death records. These data were used to estimate race-and ethnicity-adjusted life expectancy at 40 years of age by household income percentile, sex, and geographic area, and to evaluate factors associated with differences in life expectancy.

EXPOSURE Pretax household earnings as a measure of income.

MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES Relationship between income and life expectancy; trends in life expectancy by income group; geographic variation in life expectancy levels and trends by income group; and factors associated with differences in life expectancy across areas. **RESULTS** The sample consisted of 1408 287 218 person-year observations for individuals aged 40 to 76 years (mean age, 53.0 years; median household earnings among working individuals, \$61175 per year). There were 4114 38 0 deaths among men (mortality rate, 596.3 per 100 000) and 2 694 808 deaths among women (mortality rate, 375.1 per 100 000). The analysis yielded 4 results. First, higher income was associated with greater longevity throughout the income distribution. The gap in life expectancy between the richest 1% and poorest 1% of individuals was 14.6 years (95% CI, 14.4 to 14.9 years) for men and 10.1 years (95% CI, 9.9 to 10.3 years) for women. Second, inequality in life expectancy increased over time. Between 2001 and 2014, life expectancy increased by 2.34 years for men and 2.91 years for women in the top 5% of the income distribution, but by only 0.32 years for men and 0.04 years for women in the bottom 5% ($P<.001$ for the differences for both sexes). Third, life expectancy for low-income individuals varied substantially across local areas. In the bottom income quartile, life expectancy differed by approximately 4.5 years between areas with the highest and lowest longevity. Changes in life expectancy between 2001 and 2014 ranged from gains of more than 4 years to losses of more than 2 years across areas. Fourth, geographic differences in life expectancy for individuals in the lowest income quartile were significantly correlated with health behaviors such as smoking ($r=-0.69$, $P<.001$), but were not significantly correlated with access to medical care, physical environmental factors, income inequality, or labor market conditions. Life expectancy for low-income individuals was positively correlated with the local area fraction of immigrants ($r=0.72$, $P<.001$), fraction of college graduates ($r=0.42$, $P<.001$), and government expenditures ($r=0.57$, $P<.001$).

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE In the United States between 2001 and 2014, higher income was associated with greater longevity, and differences in life expectancy across income groups increased over time. However, the association between life expectancy and income varied substantially across areas; differences in longevity across income groups decreased in some areas and increased in others. The differences in life expectancy were correlated with health behaviors and local area characteristics.

文献类型: Article

KeyWords Plus: AIR-POLLUTION; RELIGIOUS INVOLVEMENT; REGIONAL-VARIATIONS; POPULATION HEALTH; CARE EVIDENCE; US COUNTIES; TELL US; MORTALITY; INEQUALITY; DISPARITIES



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来源出版物页码计数: 17

第 2 条, 共 45 条

标题: Global non-linear effect of temperature on economic production

作者: Burke, M (Burke, Marshall); Hsiang, SM (Hsiang, Solomon M.); Miguel, E (Miguel, Edward)

来源出版物: NATURE 卷: 527 期: 7577 页: 235-+ DOI: 10.1038/nature15725 出版年: NOV 12 2015

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 25

被引频次合计: 25

引用的参考文献数: 27

摘要: Growing evidence demonstrates that climatic conditions can have a profound impact on the functioning of modern human societies(1,2), but effects on economic activity appear inconsistent. Fundamental productive elements of modern economies, such as workers and crops, exhibit highly non-linear responses to local temperature even in wealthy countries(3,4). In contrast, aggregate macroeconomic productivity of entire wealthy countries is reported not to respond to temperature(5), while poor countries respond only linearly(5,6). Resolving this conflict between micro and macro observations is critical to understanding the role of wealth in coupled human-natural systems(7,8) and to anticipating the global impact of climate change(9,10). Here we unify these seemingly contradictory results by accounting for non-linearity at the macro scale. We show that overall economic productivity is non-linear in temperature for all countries, with productivity peaking at an annual average temperature of 13 degrees C and declining strongly at higher temperatures. The relationship is globally generalizable, unchanged since 1960, and apparent for agricultural and non-agricultural activity in both rich and poor countries. These results provide the first evidence that economic activity in all regions is coupled to the global climate and establish a new empirical foundation for modelling economic loss in response to climate change(11,12), with important implications. If future adaptation mimics past adaptation, unmitigated warming is expected to reshape the global economy by reducing average global incomes roughly 23% by 2100 and widening global income inequality, relative to scenarios without climate change. In contrast to prior estimates, expected global losses are approximately linear in global mean temperature, with median losses many times larger than leading models indicate.



文献类型: Article

KeyWords Plus: CLIMATE-CHANGE; MODELS; US

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来源出版物页码计数: 16

第 3 条, 共 45 条

标题: How Elastic Are Preferences for Redistribution? Evidence from Randomized Survey Experiments

作者: Kuziemko, I (Kuziemko, Ilyana); Norton, MI (Norton, Michael I.); Saez, E (Saez, Emmanuel); Stantcheva, S (Stantcheva, Stefanie)

来源出版物: AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW 卷: 105 期: 4 页: 1478-1508 DOI: 10.1257/aer.20130360 出版年: APR 2015

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 11

被引频次合计: 11

引用的参考文献数: 59

摘要: We analyze randomized online survey experiments providing interactive, customized information on US income inequality, the link between top income tax rates and economic growth, and the estate tax. The treatment has large effects on views about inequality but only slightly moves tax and transfer policy preferences. An exception is the estate tax-informing respondents of the small share of decedents who pay it doubles support for it. The small effects for all other policies can be partially explained by respondents' low trust in government and a disconnect between concerns about social issues and the public policies meant to address them.

文献类型: Article

KeyWords Plus: SOCIAL-POLICY PREFERENCES; TAX; INEQUALITY; PERCEPTIONS; GOVERNMENT; AMERICANS; MOBILITY; DEMAND; TASTE; BIAS

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来源出版物页码计数: 31

第 4 条, 共 45 条

标题: Income inequality and health: A causal review

作者: Pickett, KE (Pickett, Kate E.); Wilkinson, RG (Wilkinson, Richard G.)

来源出版物: SOCIAL SCIENCE & MEDICINE 卷: 128 页: 316-326 DOI: 10.1016/j.socscimed.2014.12.031 出版年: MAR 2015

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 49

被引频次合计: 49

引用的参考文献数: 139

摘要: There is a very large literature examining income inequality in relation to health. Early reviews came to different interpretations of the evidence, though a large majority of studies reported that health tended to be worse in more unequal societies. More recent studies, not included in those reviews, provide substantial new evidence. Our purpose in this paper is to assess whether or not wider income differences play a causal role leading to worse health. We conducted a literature review within an epidemiological causal framework and inferred the likelihood of a causal relationship between income inequality and health (including violence) by considering the evidence as a whole. The body of evidence strongly suggests that income inequality affects population health and wellbeing. The major causal criteria of temporality, biological plausibility, consistency and lack of alternative explanations are well supported. Of the small minority of studies which find no association, most can be explained by income inequality being measured at an inappropriate scale, the inclusion of mediating variables as controls, the use of subjective rather than objective measures of health, or follow up periods which are too short.

The evidence that large income differences have damaging health and social consequences is strong and in most countries inequality is increasing. Narrowing the gap will improve the health and wellbeing of populations. (C) 2015 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

文献类型: Review

作者关键词: Income distribution; Review; Population health; Causality

KeyWords Plus: SELF-RATED HEALTH; UNITED-STATES; POPULATION HEALTH; ECONOMIC-INEQUALITY; LIFE EXPECTANCY; RELATIVE DEPRIVATION; INFANT-MORTALITY; MENTAL-ILLNESS; STATUS ANXIETY; 33 COUNTRIES

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来源出版物页码计数: 11

第 5 条, 共 45 条



标题: Patterns of Socioeconomic Segregation in the Capital Cities of Fast-Track Reforming Postsocialist Countries

作者: Marcinczak, S (Marcinczak, Szymon); Tammaru, T (Tammaru, Tiit); Novak, J (Novak, Jakub); Gentile, M (Gentile, Michael); Kovacs, Z (Kovacs, Zoltan); Temelova, J (Temelova, Jana); Valatka, V (Valatka, Vytautas); Kahrik, A (Kaehrik, Anneli); Szabo, B (Szabo, Balazs)

来源出版物: ANNALS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS 卷: 105 期: 1 页: 183-202 DOI: 10.1080/00045608.2014.968977 出版年: JAN 2 2015

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 12

被引频次合计: 12

引用的参考文献数: 116

摘要: Socioeconomic disparities have been rising on both sides of the Atlantic for the last forty years. This study illuminates the relationship among economic inequality, other contextual and institutional factors, and socioeconomic intraurban segregation in Eastern Europe. We draw our empirical evidence from the capital cities of so-called fast-track reforming postsocialist countries: Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, and the Czech Republic. The analysis consists of two stages. First, we use the traditional indexes of segregation to assess the global levels of socioeconomic segregation in the case cities. Second, we investigate the global patterns and local geographies of socioeconomic residential intermixing and introduce a typology of neighborhoods based on the socio-occupational composition of their residential tracts. Despite rapidly growing income inequality, the levels of socioeconomic segregation in the postsocialist city are either low or very low. The scale of segregation differs between the cities and the patterns of residential intermixing in the large cities of central and Eastern Europe are fundamentally different from those found in the Baltic states. The results lead to two important conclusions. One is that the link between socioeconomic distance and spatial distance in postsocialist cities is moderately sensitive to the level of economic inequality and to other contributory factors. The other key finding is that inertia effects have offset the immediate catalyzing effect of economic liberalization, globalization, and growing socioeconomic inequality on the patterns of segregation, at least in the first decade after the collapse of socialism.

文献类型: Review

KeyWords Plus: TALLINN METROPOLITAN-AREA; POST-SOCIALIST CITIES; RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION; EUROPEAN CITIES; HOUSING ESTATES; INCOME INEQUALITY; CHANGING PATTERNS; WELFARE-STATE; INNER-CITY; NEIGHBORHOOD

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来源出版物页码计数: 20

第 6 条, 共 45 条

标题: Inequality in the long run

作者: Piketty, T (Piketty, Thomas); Saez, E (Saez, Emmanuel)

来源出版物: SCIENCE 卷: 344 期: 6186 页: 838-843 DOI: 10.1126/science.1251936 出版年: MAY 23 2014

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 62

被引频次合计: 63

引用的参考文献数: 30

摘要: This Review presents basic facts regarding the long-run evolution of income and wealth inequality in Europe and the United States. Income and wealth inequality was very high a century ago, particularly in Europe, but dropped dramatically in the first half of the 20th century. Income inequality has surged back in the United States since the 1970s so that the United States is much more unequal than Europe today. We discuss possible interpretations and lessons for the future.

文献类型: Review

KeyWords Plus: WEALTH CONCENTRATION; INCOME INEQUALITY; UNITED-STATES; TOP INCOMES; FRANCE

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来源出版物页码计数: 6

第 7 条, 共 45 条

标题: Skills, education, and the rise of earnings inequality among the "other 99 percent"

作者: Autor, DH (Autor, David H.)

来源出版物: SCIENCE 卷: 344 期: 6186 页: 843-851 DOI: 10.1126/science.1251868 出版年: MAY 23 2014

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 29

被引频次合计: 29

引用的参考文献数: 38



摘要: The singular focus of public debate on the "top 1 percent" of households overlooks the component of earnings inequality that is arguably most consequential for the "other 99 percent" of citizens: the dramatic growth in the wage premium associated with higher education and cognitive ability. This Review documents the central role of both the supply and demand for skills in shaping inequality, discusses why skill demands have persistently risen in industrialized countries, and considers the economic value of inequality alongside its potential social costs. I conclude by highlighting the constructive role for public policy in fostering skills formation and preserving economic mobility.

文献类型: Review

KeyWords Plus: TOP 1 PERCENT; INCOME INEQUALITY; WAGE INEQUALITY; UNITED-STATES; LABOR-MARKET; COLLEGE; COMPETITION; MOBILITY; UNIONS; TRENDS

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来源出版物页码计数: 9

第 8 条, 共 45 条

标题: Income inequality in today's China

作者: Xie, Y (Xie, Yu); Zhou, X (Zhou, Xiang)

来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 卷 : 111 期 : 19 页 : 6928-6933 DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1403158111 出版年: MAY 13 2014

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 30

被引频次合计: 30

引用的参考文献数: 34

摘要: Using multiple data sources, we establish that China's income inequality since 2005 has reached very high levels, with the Gini coefficient in the range of 0.53-0.55. Analyzing comparable survey data collected in 2010 in China and the United States, we examine social determinants that help explain China's high income inequality. Our results indicate that a substantial part of China's high income inequality is due to regional disparities and the rural-urban gap. The contributions of these two structural forces are particularly strong in China, but they play a negligible role in generating the overall income inequality in the United States, where individual-level and family-level income determinants, such as family structure and race/ethnicity, play a much larger role.

文献类型: Article

KeyWords Plus: EARNINGS INEQUALITY; REGIONAL-VARIATION; URBAN CHINA; GROWTH; REFORM



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来源出版物页码计数: 6

第 9 条, 共 45 条

标题: Applying an equity lens to interventions: using PROGRESS ensures consideration of socially stratifying factors to illuminate inequities in health

作者: O'Neill, J (O'Neill, Jennifer); Tabish, H (Tabish, Hilary); Welch, V (Welch, Vivian); Petticrew, M (Petticrew, Mark); Pottie, K (Pottie, Kevin); Clarke, M (Clarke, Mike); Evans, T (Evans, Tim); Pardo, JP (Pardo, Jordi Pardo); Waters, E (Waters, Elizabeth); White, H (White, Howard); Tugwell, P (Tugwell, Peter)

来源出版物: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL EPIDEMIOLOGY 卷: 67 期: 1 页: 56-64 DOI: 10.1016/j.jclinepi.2013.08.005 出版年: JAN 2014

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 21

被引频次合计: 21

引用的参考文献数: 78

摘要: Objectives: To assess the utility of an acronym, place of residence, race/ethnicity/culture/language, occupation, gender/sex, religion, education, socioeconomic status, and social capital ("PROGRESS"), in identifying factors that stratify health opportunities and outcomes. We explored the value of PROGRESS as an equity lens to assess effects of interventions on health equity.

Study Design and Setting: We assessed the utility of PROGRESS by using it in 11 systematic reviews and methodological studies published between 2008 and 2013. To develop the justification for each of the PROGRESS elements, we consulted experts to identify examples of unfair differences in disease burden and an intervention that can effectively address these health inequities.

Results: Each PROGRESS factor can be justified on the basis of unfair differences in disease burden and the potential for interventions to reduce these differential effects. We have not provided a rationale for why the difference exists but have attempted to explain why these differences may contribute to disadvantage and argue for their consideration in new evaluations, systematic reviews, and intervention implementation.

Conclusion: The acronym PROGRESS is a framework and aide-memoire that is useful in ensuring that an equity lens is applied in the conduct, reporting, and use of research. (C) 2014 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

文献类型: Article

作者关键词: Health equity; Vulnerable populations; Interventions; Social determinants of health; Inequity; Minorities; Subgroups



KeyWords Plus: INSECTICIDE-TREATED BEDNETS; SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS; INCOME INEQUALITY; MALE CIRCUMCISION; HIV-INFECTION; ETHNICITY; RACE; PREVENTION; COMMUNITY; COVERAGE

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来源出版物页码计数: 9

第 10 条, 共 45 条

标题: The Top 1 Percent in International and Historical Perspective

作者: Alvaredo, F (Alvaredo, Facundo); Atkinson, AB (Atkinson, Anthony B.); Piketty, T (Piketty, Thomas); Saez, E (Saez, Emmanuel)

来源出版物: JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES 卷: 27 期: 3 页: 3-20 DOI: 10.1257/jep.27.3.3 出版年: SUM 2013

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 62

被引频次合计: 65

引用的参考文献数: 34

文献类型: Article

KeyWords Plus: INCOME INEQUALITY; UNITED-STATES; LONG-RUN; TAX

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来源出版物页码计数: 18

第 11 条, 共 45 条

标题: Income Inequality, Equality of Opportunity, and Intergenerational Mobility

作者: Corak, M (Corak, Miles)

来源出版物: JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES 卷: 27 期: 3 页: 79-102 DOI: 10.1257/jep.27.3.79 出版年: SUM 2013

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 83

被引频次合计: 85

引用的参考文献数: 59

文献类型: Article

KeyWords Plus: EARNINGS MOBILITY; SOCIAL-MOBILITY; UNITED-STATES; PERFORMANCE; FAMILIES; CHILDREN; AMERICA; FIRM

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来源出版物页码计数: 24

第 12 条, 共 45 条

标题: Financialization and US Income Inequality, 1970-2008

作者: Lin, KH (Lin, Ken-Hou); Tomaskovic-Devey, D (Tomaskovic-Devey, Donald)

来源出版物: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY 卷: 118 期: 5 页: 1284-1329 DOI: 10.1086/669499 出版年: MAR 2013

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 44

被引频次合计: 44

引用的参考文献数: 92

摘要: Focusing on U. S. nonfinance industries, we examine the connection between financialization and rising income inequality. We argue that the increasing reliance on earnings realized through financial channels decoupled the generation of surplus from production, strengthening owners' and elite workers' negotiating power relative to other workers. The result was an incremental exclusion of the general workforce from revenue-generating and compensation-setting processes. Using time-series cross-section data at the industry level, we find that increasing dependence on financial income, in the long run, is associated with reducing labor's share of income, increasing top executives' share of compensation, and increasing earnings dispersion among workers. Net of conventional explanations such as deunionization, globalization, technological change, and capital investment, the effects of financialization on all



three dimensions of income inequality are substantial. Our counterfactual analysis suggests that financialization could account for more than half of the decline in labor's share of income, 9.6% of the growth in officers' share of compensation, and 10.2% of the growth in earnings dispersion between 1970 and 2008.

文献类型: Article

KeyWords Plus: WAGE INEQUALITY; UNITED-STATES; SHAREHOLDER VALUE; LABORS SHARE; EXECUTIVE PAY; TOP INCOMES; RISE; ECONOMY; EARNINGS; FINANCIALISATION

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来源出版物页码计数: 46

第 13 条, 共 45 条

标题: Trends and Variation in Assortative Mating: Causes and Consequences

作者: Schwartz, CR (Schwartz, Christine R.)

编者: Cook KS; Massey DS

来源出版物: ANNUAL REVIEW OF SOCIOLOGY, VOL 39 丛书: Annual Review of Sociology 卷: 39 页: 451-470 DOI: 10.1146/annurev-soc-071312-145544 出版年: 2013

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 35

被引频次合计: 35

引用的参考文献数: 141

摘要: Assortative mating fundamentally shapes the characteristics of families and the reproduction of populations. It organizes people into families and determines the characteristics of parents. In this article, I review the literature on the causes and consequences of trends and variation in assortative mating. Explanations for why assortative mating varies have been dominated by modernization theory, but perspectives emphasizing economic inequality and gender inequality have gained momentum in recent years. Underexplored is how changes in the structure of search have affected mate selection. The idea that assortative mating affects inequality and population composition is one of the primary motivations for its study but, until recently, has rarely been tested empirically. I review the literature on the consequences of assortative mating for (a) inequality within generations, (b) inequality between generations, (c) long-run population change, and (d) relationship quality and dissolution. I conclude with suggestions for future research.

文献类型: Article; Book Chapter

作者关键词: homogamy; intermarriage; marriage markets; inequality

KeyWords Plus: UNITED-STATES; MATE SELECTION; EDUCATIONAL HOMOGAMY; INTERRACIAL MARRIAGE; MARITAL DISSOLUTION; ECONOMIC-INEQUALITY; INCOME INEQUALITY; RACIAL INTERMARRIAGE; COHABITING COUPLES; WOMENS



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来源出版物页码计数: 20

第 14 条, 共 45 条

标题: Social Capital and Health: A Review of Prospective Multilevel Studies

作者: Murayama, H (Murayama, Hiroshi); Fujiwara, Y (Fujiwara, Yoshinori); Kawachi, I (Kawachi, Ichiro)

来源出版物: JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY 卷: 22 期: 3 页: 179-187 DOI: 10.2188/jea.JE20110128 出版年: MAY 2012

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 84

被引频次合计: 86

引用的参考文献数: 59

摘要: Background: This article presents an overview of the concept of social capital, reviews prospective multilevel analytic studies of the association between social capital and health, and discusses intervention strategies that enhance social capital.

Methods: We conducted a systematic search of published peer-reviewed literature on the PubMed database and categorized studies according to health outcome.

Results: We identified 13 articles that satisfied the inclusion criteria for the review. In general, both individual social capital and area/workplace social capital had positive effects on health outcomes, regardless of study design, setting, follow-up period, or type of health outcome. Prospective studies that used a multilevel approach were mainly conducted in Western countries. Although we identified some cross-sectional multilevel studies that were conducted in Asian countries, including Japan, no prospective studies have been conducted in Asia.

Conclusions: Prospective evidence from multilevel analytic studies of the effect of social capital on health is very limited at present. If epidemiologic findings on the association between social capital and health are to be put to practical use, we must gather additional evidence and explore the feasibility of interventions that build social capital as a means of promoting health.

文献类型: Review

作者关键词: health; literature review; multilevel analysis; prospective study; social capital

KeyWords Plus: SELF-RATED HEALTH; FINNISH PUBLIC-SECTOR; ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY; INCOME INEQUALITY; PROSPECTIVE COHORT; EXPERIENCE CORPS; DEPRESSION; PREDICTOR; ASSOCIATION; EMPLOYEES

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来源出版物页码计数: 9

第 15 条, 共 45 条

标题: Adolescent Health 2 Adolescence and the social determinants of health

作者: Viner, RM (Viner, Russell M.); Ozer, EM (Ozer, Elizabeth M.); Denny, S (Denny, Simon); Marmot, M (Marmot, Michael); Resnick, M (Resnick, Michael); Fatusi, A (Fatusi, Adesegun); Currie, C (Currie, Candace)

来源出版物: LANCET 卷: 379 期: 9826 页: 1641-1652 DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(12)60149-4

出版年: APR 28 2012

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 252

被引频次合计: 257

引用的参考文献数: 108

摘要: The health of adolescents is strongly affected by social factors at personal, family, community, and national levels. Nations present young people with structures of opportunity as they grow up. Since health and health behaviours correspond strongly from adolescence into adult life, the way that these social determinants affect adolescent health are crucial to the health of the whole population and the economic development of nations. During adolescence, developmental effects related to puberty and brain development lead to new sets of behaviours and capacities that enable transitions in family, peer, and educational domains, and in health behaviours. These transitions modify childhood trajectories towards health and wellbeing and are modified by economic and social factors within countries, leading to inequalities. We review existing data on the effects of social determinants on health in adolescence, and present findings from country-level ecological analyses on the health of young people aged 10-24 years. The strongest determinants of adolescent health world wide are structural factors such as national wealth, income inequality, and access to education. Furthermore, safe and supportive families, safe and supportive schools, together with positive and supportive peers are crucial to helping young people develop to their full potential and attain the best health in the transition to adulthood. Improving adolescent health worldwide requires improving young people's daily life with families and peers and in schools, addressing risk and protective factors in the social environment at a population level, and focusing on factors that are protective across various health outcomes. The most effective interventions are probably structural changes to improve access to education and employment for young people and to reduce the risk of transport-related injury.

文献类型: Article

KeyWords Plus: POSITIVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT; PROTECTIVE FACTORS; RISK BEHAVIORS; INCOME INEQUALITY; MENTAL-HEALTH; EDUCATIONAL-ATTAINMENT; AMERICAN ADOLESCENTS; SOCIOECONOMIC-STATUS; PEER INFLUENCES; URBAN CHILDREN

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来源出版物页码计数: 12

第 16 条, 共 45 条

标题: Do neighborhoods affect individual mortality? A systematic review and meta-analysis of multilevel studies

作者: Meijer, M (Meijer, Mathias); Rohl, J (Rohl, Jeannette); Bloomfield, K (Bloomfield, Kim); Grittner, U (Grittner, Ulrike)

来源出版物: SOCIAL SCIENCE & MEDICINE 卷: 74 期: 8 页: 1204-1212 DOI: 10.1016/j.socscimed.2011.11.034 出版年: APR 2012

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 65

被引频次合计: 67

引用的参考文献数: 71

摘要: There has been increasing interest in investigating whether inhabitants in socially or physically deprived neighborhoods have higher mortality when individual socioeconomic status is adjusted for. Results so far appear ambiguous and the objective of this study was to conduct a systematic literature review of previous studies and to quantify the association between area-level socioeconomic status (ALSES) and all-cause mortality in a meta-analysis. Current guidelines for systematic reviews and meta-analyses were followed. Articles were retrieved from Medline, Embase, Social Sciences Citation Index and PsycInfo and individually evaluated by two researchers. Only peer-reviewed multilevel studies from high-income countries, which analyzed the influence of at least one area-level indicator and which controlled for individual SES, were included. The ALSES estimates in each study were first combined into a single estimate using weighted linear regression. In the meta-analysis we calculated combined estimates with random effects to account for heterogeneity between studies. Out of the 40 studies found eligible for the systematic review 18 studies were included in the meta-analysis. The systematic review suggests that there is an association between social cohesion and mortality but found no evidence for a clear association for area-level income inequality or for social capital. Studies including more than one area level suggest that characteristics on different area levels contribute to individual mortality. In the meta-analysis we found significantly higher mortality among inhabitants living in areas with low ALSES. Associations were stronger for men and younger age groups and in studies



analyzing geographical units with fewer inhabitants. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

文献类型: Review

作者关键词: Small-area analysis; Neighborhoods; Breast cancer; Risk factors; Residence characteristics; Mortality; Meta-analysis; Systematic review

KeyWords Plus: HEART-DISEASE MORTALITY; INCOME INEQUALITY; SOCIOECONOMIC-STATUS; COMMUNITY-LEVEL; AIR-POLLUTION; HIERARCHICAL ANALYSIS; SURVIVAL ANALYSIS; SPATIAL-ANALYSIS; NO ASSOCIATION; SOCIAL-CONTEXT

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来源出版物页码计数: 9

第 17 条, 共 45 条

标题: Community resilience and health: The role of bonding, bridging, and linking aspects of social capital

作者: Poortinga, W (Poortinga, Wouter)

来源出版物: HEALTH & PLACE 卷: 18 期: 2 页: 286-295 DOI: 10.1016/j.healthplace.2011.09.017 出版年: MAR 2012

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 56

被引频次合计: 57

引用的参考文献数: 75

摘要: The current study draws on data from the 2007 and 2009 Citizenship Survey collected in England (n=17,572) to explore the role of social capital in building community resilience and health, using the bonding, bridging, and linking social capital framework of Szreter and Woolcock (2004). The results show that the indicators of the different types of social capital are only weakly interrelated, suggesting that they capture different aspects of the social environment. In line with the expectations, most indicators of bonding, bridging, and linking social capital were significantly associated with neighbourhood deprivation and self-reported health. In particular bonding and bridging social cohesion, civic participation, heterogeneous socio-economic relationships, and political efficacy and trust appeared important for community health after controlling for neighbourhood deprivation. However, no support was found for the hypothesis that the different aspects help buffer against the detrimental influences of neighbourhood deprivation. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.



文献类型: Article

作者关键词: Social capital; Community resilience; Self-rated health; Multilevel modelling

KeyWords Plus: SELF-RATED HEALTH; MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS; PUBLIC-HEALTH; RISK COMMUNICATION; INCOME INEQUALITY; POPULATION HEALTH; POLITICAL-ECONOMY; MENTAL-HEALTH; NEIGHBORHOOD; CONTEXT

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来源出版物页码计数: 10

第 18 条, 共 45 条

标题: Health Inequalities: Trends, Progress, and Policy

作者: Bleich, SN (Bleich, Sara N.); Jarlenski, MP (Jarlenski, Marian P.); Bell, CN (Bell, Caryn N.); LaVeist, TA (LaVeist, Thomas A.)

编者: Fielding JE

来源出版物: ANNUAL REVIEW OF PUBLIC HEALTH, VOL 33 丛书: Annual Review of Public Health 卷: 33 页: 7-40 DOI: 10.1146/annurev-publhealth-031811-124658 出版年: 2012

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 55

被引频次合计: 55

引用的参考文献数: 97

摘要: Health inequalities, which have been well documented for decades, have more recently become policy targets in developed countries. This review describes time trends in health inequalities (by sex, race/ethnicity, and socioeconomic status), commitments to reduce health inequalities, and progress made to eliminate health inequalities in the United States, United Kingdom, and other OECD countries. Time-trend data in the United States indicate a narrowing of the gap between the best- and worst-off groups in some health indicators, such as life expectancy, but a widening of the gap in others, such as diabetes prevalence. Similarly, time-trend data in the United Kingdom indicate a narrowing of the gap between the best- and worst-off groups in some indicators, such as hypertension prevalence, whereas the gap between social classes has increased for life expectancy. More research and better methods are needed to measure precisely the relationships between stated policy goals and observed trends in health inequalities.

文献类型: Review; Book Chapter

作者关键词: health inequality; trends; race/ethnicity; SES

KeyWords Plus: UNITED-STATES; SOCIOECONOMIC INEQUALITIES; SOCIAL DETERMINANTS; INTEGRATED COMMUNITIES; INCOME INEQUALITY; RACE DISPARITIES; EQUITY; OBESITY; SPAIN; US

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来源出版物页码计数: 34

第 19 条, 共 45 条

标题: The Fundamental Institutions of China's Reforms and Development

作者: Xu, CG (Xu, Chenggang)

来源出版物: JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC LITERATURE 卷: 49 期: 4 页: 1076-1151 DOI: 10.1257/jel.49.4.1076 出版年: DEC 2011

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 170

被引频次合计: 173

引用的参考文献数: 252

摘要: China's economic reforms have resulted in spectacular growth and poverty reduction. However, China's institutions look ill-suited to achieve such a result, and they indeed suffer from serious shortcomings. To solve the "China puzzle," this paper analyzes China's institution-a regionally decentralized authoritarian system. The central government has control over personnel, whereas subnational governments run the bulk of the economy; and they initiate, negotiate, implement, divert, and resist reforms, policies, rules, and laws. China's reform trajectories have been shaped by regional decentralization. Spectacular performance on the one hand and grave problems on the other hand are all determined by this governance structure.

文献类型: Article

KeyWords Plus: SOFT BUDGET CONSTRAINT; POST-MAO CHINA; ECONOMIC-GROWTH; VILLAGE ENTERPRISES; FISCAL FEDERALISM; TRANSITION ECONOMIES; INCOME INEQUALITY; STATE ENTERPRISES; RURAL CHINA; POLITICAL CENTRALIZATION

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来源出版物页码计数: 76

第 20 条, 共 45 条

标题: Socioeconomic Differences in Cardiometabolic Factors: Social Causation or Health-related Selection? Evidence From the Whitehall II Cohort Study, 1991-2004

作者: Elovainio, M (Elovainio, Marko); Ferrie, JE (Ferrie, Jane E.); Singh-Manoux, A (Singh-Manoux, Archana); Shipley, M (Shipley, Martin); Batty, GD (Batty, G. David); Head, J (Head, Jenny); Hamer, M (Hamer, Mark); Jokela, M (Jokela, Markus); Virtanen, M (Virtanen, Marianna); Brunner, E (Brunner, Eric); Marmot, MG (Marmot, Michael G.); Kivimaki, M (Kivimaki, Mika)



来源出版物: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY 卷: 174 期: 7 页: 779-789 DOI: 10.1093/aje/kwr149 出版年: OCT 1 2011

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 54

被引频次合计: 54

引用的参考文献数: 55

摘要: In this study, the health-related selection hypothesis (that health predicts social mobility) and the social causation hypothesis (that socioeconomic status influences health) were tested in relation to cardiometabolic factors. The authors screened 8,312 United Kingdom men and women 3 times over 10 years between 1991 and 2004 for waist circumference, body mass index, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, fasting glucose, fasting insulin, serum lipids, C-reactive protein, and interleukin-6; identified participants with the metabolic syndrome; and measured childhood health retrospectively. Health-related selection was examined in 2 ways: 1) childhood health problems as predictors of adult occupational position and 2) adult cardiometabolic factors as predictors of subsequent promotion at work. Social causation was assessed using adult occupational position as a predictor of subsequent change in cardiometabolic factors. Hospitalization during childhood and lower birth weight were associated with lower occupational position (both P 's < 0.002). Cardiometabolic factors in adulthood did not consistently predict promotion. In contrast, lower adult occupational position predicted adverse changes in several cardiometabolic factors (waist circumference, body mass index, fasting glucose, and fasting insulin) and an increased risk of new-onset metabolic syndrome (all P 's < 0.008). These findings suggest that health-related selection operates at younger ages and that social causation contributes to socioeconomic differences in cardiometabolic health in midlife.

文献类型: Article

作者关键词: cardiovascular diseases; health status disparities; longitudinal studies; metabolic syndrome X; public health; social class

KeyWords Plus: CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; REPORTED BIRTH-WEIGHT; RISK-FACTORS; AFFECTIVE-DISORDER; INCOME INEQUALITY; CHILDHOOD HEALTH; CIVIL-SERVANTS; VALIDITY; MOBILITY; MORTALITY

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来源出版物页码计数: 11



标题: Review article: Politics, welfare regimes, and population health: controversies and evidence

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来源出版物: SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH & ILLNESS 卷: 33 期: 6 页: 946-964 DOI: 10.1111/j.1467-9566.2011.01339.x 出版年: SEP 2011

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 58

被引频次合计: 59

引用的参考文献数: 91

摘要: In recent years, a research area has emerged within social determinants of health that examines the role of politics, expressed as political traditions/parties and welfare state characteristics, on population health. To better understand and synthesise this growing body of evidence, the present literature review, informed by a political economy of health and welfare regimes framework, located 73 empirical and comparative studies on politics and health, meeting our inclusion criteria in three databases: PubMed (1948-), Sociological Abstracts (1953-), and ISI Web of Science (1900-). We identified two major research programmes, welfare regimes and democracy, and two emerging programmes, political tradition and globalisation. Primary findings include: (1) left and egalitarian political traditions on population health are the most salutary, consistent, and substantial; (2) the health impacts of advanced and liberal democracies are also positive and large; (3) welfare regime studies, primarily conducted among wealthy countries, find that social democratic regimes tend to fare best with absolute health outcomes yet consistently in terms of relative health inequalities; and (4) globalisation defined as dependency indicators such as trade, foreign investment, and national debt is negatively associated with population health. We end by discussing epistemological, theoretical, and methodological issues for consideration for future research.

文献类型: Review

作者关键词: population health; politics; political tradition; welfare state; democracy; globalisation

KeyWords Plus: QUALITY-OF-LIFE; PUBLIC-HEALTH; CONCEPTUAL CONSIDERATIONS; STATE CHARACTERISTICS; EUROPEAN COUNTRIES; INCOME INEQUALITY; GOVERNMENT PARTISANSHIP; ECONOMIC-PERFORMANCE; SOCIAL COHESION; NEO-LIBERALISM

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来源出版物页码计数: 19

第 22 条, 共 45 条

标题: Estimated Deaths Attributable to Social Factors in the United States

作者: Galea, S (Galea, Sandro); Tracy, M (Tracy, Melissa); Hoggatt, KJ (Hoggatt, Katherine J.); DiMaggio, C (DiMaggio, Charles); Karpati, A (Karpati, Adam)

来源出版物: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH 卷: 101 期: 8 页: 1456-1465

DOI: 10.2105/AJPH.2010.300086 出版年: AUG 2011

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 79

被引频次合计: 84

引用的参考文献数: 89

摘要: Objectives. We estimated the number of deaths attributable to social factors in the United States.

Methods. We conducted a MEDLINE search for all English-language articles published between 1980 and 2007 with estimates of the relation between social factors and adult all-cause mortality. We calculated summary relative risk estimates of mortality, and we obtained and used prevalence estimates for each social factor to calculate the population-attributable fraction for each factor. We then calculated the number of deaths attributable to each social factor in the United States in 2000. Results. Approximately 245000 deaths in the United States in 2000 were attributable to low education, 176000 to racial segregation, 162000 to low social support, 133000 to individual-level poverty, 119000 to income inequality, and 39000 to area-level poverty.

Conclusions. The estimated number of deaths attributable to social factors in the United States is comparable to the number attributed to pathophysiological and behavioral causes. These findings argue for a broader public health conceptualization of the causes of mortality and an expansive policy approach that considers how social factors can be addressed to improve the health of populations. (Am J Public Health. 2011;101:1456-1465. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2010.300086)

文献类型: Article

KeyWords Plus: CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY; COMMUNITY SOCIOECONOMIC-STATUS; FACTOR INTERVENTION TRIAL; HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY; INCOME INEQUALITY; RISK-FACTORS; US ADULTS; EDUCATIONAL DIFFERENTIALS; METROPOLITAN-AREAS

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来源出版物页码计数: 10

第 23 条, 共 45 条

标题: Gender empowerment and female-to-male smoking prevalence ratios

作者: Hitchman, SC (Hitchman, Sara C.); Fong, GT (Fong, Geoffrey T.)

来源出版物: BULLETIN OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION 卷: 89 期: 3 页: 195-202 DOI: 10.2471/BLT.10.079905 出版年: MAR 2011

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 56

被引频次合计: 58

引用的参考文献数: 36

摘要: Objective To determine whether in countries with high gender empowerment the female-to-male smoking prevalence ratio is also higher.

Methods Bivariate and multiple regression analyses were performed to explore the relation between the United Nations Development Programme's gender empowerment measure (GEM) and the female-to-male smoking prevalence ratio (calculated from the 2008 WHO global tobacco control report). Because a country's progression through the various stages of the tobacco epidemic and its gender smoking ratio (GSA) are thought to be influenced by its level of development, we explored this correlation as well, with economic development defined in terms of gross national income (GNI) per capita and income inequality (Gini coefficient).

Findings The GSA was significantly and positively correlated with the GEM ($r = 0.680$; $P < 0.001$). In addition, the GEM was the strongest predictor of the GSA (beta, adjusted: 0.47; $P < 0.0001$) after controlling for GNI per capita and for Gini coefficient.

Conclusion Whether progress towards gender empowerment can take place without a corresponding increase in smoking among women remains to be seen. Strong tobacco control measures are needed in countries where women are being increasingly empowered.

文献类型: Article

KeyWords Plus: TOBACCO USE; WOMEN; PATTERNS

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来源出版物页码计数: 8

第 24 条, 共 45 条

标题: Mean Field Games and Applications

作者: Gueant, O (Gueant, Olivier); Lasry, JM (Lasry, Jean-Michel); Lions, PL (Lions,



Pierre-Louis)

书籍作者: Cousin, A (Cousin, A); Crepey, S (Crepey, S); Gueant, O (Gueant, O); Hobson, D (Hobson, D); Jeanblanc, M (Jeanblanc, M); Lasry, JM (Lasry, JM); Laurent, JP (Laurent, JP); Lions, PL (Lions, PL); Tankov, P (Tankov, P)

来源出版物: PARIS-PRINCETON LECTURES ON MATHEMATICAL FINANCE 2010 丛书: Lecture Notes in Mathematics 卷: 2003 页: 205-266 DOI: 10.1007/978-3-642-14660-2_3 出版年: 2011

Web of Science 核心合集集中的 "被引频次": 62

被引频次合计: 62

引用的参考文献数: 50

摘要: This text is inspired from a "Cours Bachelier" held in January 2009 and taught by Jean-Michel Lasry. This course was based upon the articles of the three authors and upon unpublished materials they developed. Proofs were not presented during the conferences and are now available. So are some issues that were only rapidly tackled during class. [RENE: this isn't a complete sentence]

The content of this text is therefore far more important than the actual "Cours Bachelier" conferences, though the guiding principle is the same and consists in a progressive introduction of the concepts, methodologies and mathematical tools of mean field game theory.

Mean field game theory was created in 2006 by Jean-Michel Lasry and Pierre-Louis Lions and the first results and developments are given in the publications [34-36]: structures, concepts, definitions of equilibria, forward-backward Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman/Kolmogorov equation systems, existence theorems in static and dynamic cases, links with Nash equilibria and dynamics in n-player games theory when n tends to infinity, variational principle for decentralization, etc. A number of developments were then implemented by Jean-Michel Lasry and Pierre-Louis Lions, several of them in collaboration with Olivier Gueant: notions of stability of solutions, specific numerical methods, numerical educative algorithms, and developments in $1/n$ for a better approximation to n-player games. These developments were presented in three successive courses at the College de France [38], in a Bachelier course, in various publications [23,24] and in Olivier Gueant's PhD thesis [23]. Various applications, notably on the economics of scarce resources, were implemented or are ongoing (in collaboration: Pierre Noel Giraud, Olivier Gueant, Jean-Michel Lasry, Pierre-Louis Lions). Advances in population dynamics were made by Olivier Gueant [23]. Since 2008, several other authors have made further contributions, or are working on new applications and/or properties of MFG models [21, 33].

文献类型: Article; Book Chapter

KeyWords Plus: RATIONAL-EXPECTATIONS; INCOME INEQUALITY; BEHAVIOR; SYSTEMS; MODEL

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来源出版物页码计数: 62

书籍 DOI: 10.1007/978-3-642-14660-2

第 25 条, 共 45 条

标题: Income Inequality and Income Segregation

作者: Reardon, SF (Reardon, Sean F.); Bischoff, K (Bischoff, Kendra)

来源出版物: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY 卷: 116 期: 4 页: 1092-1153 出版年:
JAN 2011

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 112

被引频次合计: 112

引用的参考文献数: 97

摘要: This article investigates how the growth in income inequality from 1970 to 2000 affected patterns of income segregation along three dimensions: the spatial segregation of poverty and affluence, race-specific patterns of income segregation, and the geographic scale of income segregation. The evidence reveals a robust relationship between income inequality and income segregation, an effect that is larger for black families than for white families. In addition, income inequality affects income segregation primarily through its effect on the large-scale spatial segregation of affluence rather than by affecting the spatial segregation of poverty or by altering small-scale patterns of income segregation.

文献类型: Article

KeyWords Plus: US METROPOLITAN-AREAS; CHILDRENS
EDUCATIONAL-ATTAINMENT; ECONOMIC SEGREGATION; UNITED-STATES;
RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION; WAGE INEQUALITY; HOUSING DISCRIMINATION;
OPPORTUNITY EXPERIMENT; COLLECTIVE EFFICACY; RACIAL SEGREGATION

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来源出版物页码计数: 62

第 26 条, 共 45 条

标题: The Social Determinants of Health: Coming of Age

作者: Braveman, P (Braveman, Paula); Egerter, S (Egerter, Susan); Williams, DR (Williams,
David R.)

编者: Fielding JE; Brownson RC; Green LW

来源出版物: ANNUAL REVIEW OF PUBLIC HEALTH, VOL 32 丛书: Annual Review of



Public Health 卷: 32 页: 381-398 DOI: 10.1146/annurev-publhealth-031210-101218 出版年: 2011

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 213

被引频次合计: 217

引用的参考文献数: 118

摘要: In the United States, awareness is increasing that medical care alone cannot adequately improve health overall or reduce health disparities without also addressing where and how people live. A critical mass of relevant knowledge has accumulated, documenting associations, exploring pathways and biological mechanisms, and providing a previously unavailable scientific foundation for appreciating the role of social factors in health. We review current knowledge about health effects of social (including economic) factors, knowledge gaps, and research priorities, focusing on upstream social determinants-including economic resources, education, and racial discrimination-that fundamentally shape the downstream determinants, such as behaviors, targeted by most interventions. Research priorities include measuring social factors better, monitoring social factors and health relative to policies, examining health effects of social factors across lifetimes and generations, incrementally elucidating pathways through knowledge linkage, testing multidimensional interventions, and addressing political will as a key barrier to translating knowledge into action.

文献类型: Review; Book Chapter

作者关键词: social factors; socioeconomic; social position; social patterning of health

KeyWords Plus: CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; CHILDHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES; RACIAL RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION; CAUSE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY; EFFORT-REWARD IMBALANCE; BRITISH CIVIL-SERVANTS; AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN; PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; WHITEHALL-II; INCOME INEQUALITY

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来源出版物页码计数: 18

第 27 条, 共 45 条

标题: Unequal we stand: An empirical analysis of economic inequality in the United States, 1967-2006

作者: Heathcote, J (Heathcote, Jonathan); Perri, F (Perri, Fabrizio); Violante, GL (Violante, Giovanni L.)

来源出版物: REVIEW OF ECONOMIC DYNAMICS 卷: 13 期: 1 页: 15-51 DOI: 10.1016/j.red.2009.10.010 出版年: JAN 2010



Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 112

被引频次合计: 112

引用的参考文献数: 81

摘要: We conduct a systematic empirical study of cross-sectional inequality in the United States, integrating data from the Current Population Survey, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the Consumer Expenditure Survey, and the Survey of Consumer Finances. In order to understand how different dimensions of inequality are related via choices, markets, and institutions, we follow the mapping suggested by the household budget constraint from individual wages to individual earnings, to household earnings, to disposable income, and, ultimately, to consumption and wealth. We document a continuous and sizable increase in wage inequality over the sample period. Changes in the distribution of hours worked sharpen the rise in earnings inequality before 1982, but mitigate its increase thereafter. Taxes and transfers compress the level of income inequality, especially at the bottom of the distribution, but have little effect on the overall trend. Finally, access to financial markets has limited both the level and growth of consumption inequality. (C) 2009 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

文献类型: Article

作者关键词: Consumption, income, and wealth inequality; Inequality over the life cycle; Wage dynamics

KeyWords Plus: WAGE INEQUALITY; INCOME INEQUALITY; LIFE-CYCLE; CONSUMPTION INEQUALITY; COVARIANCE STRUCTURE; EARNINGS INEQUALITY; FAMILY INCOME; LABOR-MARKET; INSURANCE; TRENDS

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来源出版物页码计数: 37

第 28 条, 共 45 条

标题: Standardizing the World Income Inequality Database

作者: Solt, F (Solt, Frederick)

来源出版物: SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY 卷: 90 期: 2 页: 231-242 DOI: 10.1111/j.1540-6237.2009.00614.x 出版年: JUN 2009

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 201

被引频次合计: 203

引用的参考文献数: 27

摘要: Cross-national research on the causes and consequences of income inequality has been



hindered by the limitations of existing inequality data sets: greater coverage across countries and over time is available from these sources only at the cost of significantly reduced comparability across observations. The goal of the Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID) is to overcome these limitations.

A custom missing-data algorithm was used to standardize the U.N. University's World Income Inequality Database; data collected by the Luxembourg Income Study served as the standard.

The SWIID provides comparable Gini indices of gross and net income inequality for 153 countries for as many years as possible from 1960 to the present, along with estimates of uncertainty in these statistics.

By maximizing comparability for the largest possible sample of countries and years, the SWIID is better suited to broad cross-national research on income inequality than previously available sources.

文献类型: Article

KeyWords Plus: ECONOMIC-INEQUALITY; REDISTRIBUTION; POLITICS; POLICY

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来源出版物页码计数: 12

第 29 条, 共 45 条

标题: A Note on the Theme of Too Many Instruments

作者: Roodman, D (Roodman, David)

来源出版物: OXFORD BULLETIN OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS 卷: 71 期: 1 页: 135-158 DOI: 10.1111/j.1468-0084.2008.00542.x 出版年: FEB 2009

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 569

被引频次合计: 575

引用的参考文献数: 39

摘要: The difference and system generalized method of moments (GMM) estimators are growing in popularity. As implemented in popular software, the estimators easily generate instruments that are numerous and, in system GMM, potentially suspect. A large instrument collection overfits endogenous variables even as it weakens the Hansen test of the instruments' joint validity. This paper reviews the evidence on the effects of instrument proliferation, and describes and simulates simple ways to control it. It illustrates the dangers by replicating Forbes [American Economic Review (2000) Vol. 90, pp. 869-887] on income inequality and Levine et al. [Journal of Monetary Economics] (2000) Vol. 46, pp. 31-77] on financial sector development. Results in both papers appear driven by previously undetected endogeneity.

文献类型: Article

KeyWords Plus: PANEL-DATA MODELS; PUBLICATION DECISIONS; MOMENTS ESTIMATORS; GENERALIZED-METHOD; DYNAMIC-MODELS; GMM ESTIMATION;



MONTE-CARLO; GROWTH; TESTS; RESTRICTIONS

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来源出版物页码计数: 24

第 30 条, 共 45 条

标题: Income Inequality and Social Dysfunction

作者: Wilkinson, RG (Wilkinson, Richard G.); Pickett, KE (Pickett, Kate E.)

来源出版物: ANNUAL REVIEW OF SOCIOLOGY 丛书: Annual Review of Sociology 卷: 35
页: 493-511 DOI: 10.1146/annurev-soc-070308-115926 出版年: 2009

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 116

被引频次合计: 117

引用的参考文献数: 63

摘要: Population health tends to be better in societies where income is more equally distributed. Recent evidence suggests that many other social problems, including mental illness, violence, imprisonment, lack of trust, teenage births, obesity, drug abuse, and poor educational performance of schoolchildren, are also more common in more unequal societies. Differences in the prevalence of ill health and social problems between more and less equal societies seem to be large and to extend to the vast majority of the population. Rather than referencing all the literature, this paper attempts to show which interpretations of these relationships are consistent with the research evidence. After discussing their more important and illuminating characteristics, we conclude that these relationships are likely to reflect a sensitivity of health and social problems to the scale of social stratification and status competition, underpinned by societal differences in material inequality.

文献类型: Article; Book Chapter

作者关键词: health; social problems; social stratification; equality; relative deprivation

KeyWords Plus: UNITED-STATES; POPULATION HEALTH; MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS;
MORTALITY; COUNTRIES; SUICIDE; CRIME; UNEMPLOYMENT; SOCIETIES;
COUNTIES

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来源出版物页码计数: 19



第 31 条, 共 45 条

标题: Polarization, horizontal inequalities and violent civil conflict

作者: Ostby, G (Ostby, Gudrun)

来源出版物: JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH 卷: 45 期: 2 页: 143-162 DOI: 10.1177/0022343307087169 出版年: MAR 2008

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 122

被引频次合计: 122

引用的参考文献数: 50

摘要: Recent large-N studies of civil war conclude that inequality does not increase the risk of violent conflict. This article argues that such conclusions may be premature because these studies, which usually test the conflict potential of 'vertical inequality' (i.e. income inequality between individuals), tend to neglect the group aspect of inequality. Case studies suggest that what matters for conflict is a concept closely linked to both economic and ethnic polarization: 'horizontal inequalities', or inequalities that coincide with identity-based cleavages. Horizontal inequalities may enhance both grievances and group cohesion among the relatively deprived and thus facilitate mobilization for conflict. This article provides a quantitative test of this argument, exploring whether various forms of polarization and horizontal inequalities affect the probability of civil conflict onset across 36 developing countries in the period 1986-2004. National household data from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) are used to construct measures of ethnic, social and economic polarization, as well as vertical and horizontal inequalities along two dimensions: social and economic. The article also introduces a combined measure of ethnic/socio-economic polarization as an alternative to the horizontal inequality measure. Robust results from panel and cross-section analyses show that social polarization and horizontal social inequality are positively related to conflict outbreak. Variables for purely ethnic polarization, inter-individual inequalities and combined ethnic/socio-economic polarization are not significant.

文献类型: Article; Proceedings Paper

会议名称: 46th Annual Convention of the International-Studies-Association

会议日期: MAR 01-05, 2005

会议地点: Honolulu, HI

KeyWords Plus: ECONOMIC-INEQUALITY; POLITICAL-CONFLICT; INCOME INEQUALITY; WAR; INSURGENCY; INSTABILITY

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来源出版物页码计数: 20

第 32 条, 共 45 条

标题: Family structure and the reproduction of inequalities

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来源出版物: ANNUAL REVIEW OF SOCIOLOGY 丛书: Annual Review of Sociology 卷: 34
页: 257-276 DOI: 10.1146/annurev.soc.34.040507.134549 出版年: 2008

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 175

被引频次合计: 176

引用的参考文献数: 111

摘要: Over the Past four decades, income inequality has increased and family structures have diversified. We argue that family structure has become an important mechanism for the reproduction of class, race, and gender inequalities. We review studies of income inequality and family structure changes and find a wide range of estimates of the correlation. We discuss how increases in income inequality may lead to increases in single motherhood, particularly among less educated women. Single motherhood in turn decreases intergenerational economic mobility by affecting children's material resources and the parenting they experience. Because of the unequal distribution of family structure by race and the negative effects of single motherhood, family structure changes exacerbate racial inequalities. Gender inequalities also increase as mothers incur more child-related costs and fewer fathers experience family life with children.

文献类型: Review; Book Chapter

作者关键词: single parent; income; race; gender

KeyWords Plus: UNITED-STATES; DEMOGRAPHIC-CHANGE; INCOME INEQUALITY; PARENTAL DIVORCE; MARITAL DISSOLUTION; WOMENS EMPLOYMENT; WELFARE BENEFITS; ECONOMIC COSTS; CHILDREN; MARRIAGE

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来源出版物页码计数: 22

第 33 条, 共 45 条

标题: Neighborhoods and obesity

作者: Black, JL (Black, Jennifer L.); Macinko, J (Macinko, James)

来源出版物: NUTRITION REVIEWS 卷: 66 期: 1 页: 2-20 DOI:
10.1111/j.1753-4887.2007.00001.x 出版年: JAN 2008

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 220

被引频次合计: 223

引用的参考文献数: 141

摘要: This review critically summarizes the literature on neighborhood determinants of obesity and proposes a conceptual framework to guide future inquiry. Thirty-seven studies met all inclusion criteria and revealed that the influence of neighborhood-level factors appears mixed. Neighborhood-level measures of economic resources were associated with obesity in 15 studies, while the associations between neighborhood income inequality and racial composition with



obesity were mixed. Availability of healthy versus unhealthy food was inconsistently related to obesity, while neighborhood features that discourage physical activity were consistently associated with increased body mass index. Theoretical explanations for neighborhood-obesity effects and recommendations for strengthening the literature are presented. (c) 2008 International Life Sciences Institute.

文献类型: Review

作者关键词: built environment; food availability; neighborhood; obesity

KeyWords Plus: BODY-MASS-INDEX; CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE RISK; FAST-FOOD RESTAURANTS; NUTRITION ENVIRONMENT MEASURES; CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY; PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; SOCIOECONOMIC-STATUS; BUILT ENVIRONMENT; US ADULTS; MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS

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来源出版物页码计数: 19

第 34 条, 共 45 条

标题: The problems of relative deprivation: Why some societies do better than others

作者: Wilkinson, RG (Wilkinson, Richard G.); Pickett, KE (Pickett, Kate E.)

来源出版物: SOCIAL SCIENCE & MEDICINE 卷: 65 期: 9 页: 1965-1978 DOI: 10.1016/j.socscimed.2007.05.041 出版年: NOV 2007

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 161

被引频次合计: 163

引用的参考文献数: 78

摘要: In this paper, we present evidence which suggests that key processes of social status differentiation, affecting health and numerous other social outcomes, take place at the societal level. Understanding them seems likely to involve analyses and comparisons of whole societies.

Using income inequality as an indicator and determinant of the scale of socioeconomic stratification in a society, we show that many problems associated with relative deprivation are more prevalent in more unequal societies. We summarise previously published evidence suggesting that this may be true of morbidity and mortality, obesity, teenage birth rates, mental illness, homicide, low trust, low social capital, hostility, and racism. To these we add new analyses which suggest that this is also true of poor educational performance among school children, the proportion of the population imprisoned, drug overdose mortality and low social mobility.

That ill health and a wide range of other social problems associated with social status within societies are also more common in more unequal societies, may imply that income inequality is



central to the creation of the apparently deep-seated social problems associated with poverty, relative deprivation or low social status. We suggest that the degree of material inequality in a society may not only be central to the social forces involved in national patterns of social stratification, but also that many of the problems related to low social status may be amenable to changes in income distribution.

If the prevalence of these problems varies so much from society to society according to differences in income distribution, it suggests that the familiar social gradients in health and other outcomes are unlikely to result from social mobility sorting people merely by prior characteristics. Instead, the picture suggests that their frequency in a population is affected by the scale of social stratification that differs substantially from one society to another. (C) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

文献类型: Article

作者关键词: income inequality; socioeconomic status; health; education; relative deprivation; prisons

KeyWords Plus: CAUSATION-SELECTION ISSUE; INCOME INEQUALITY; RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION; SOCIOECONOMIC-STATUS; SOCIAL CAUSATION; LIFE EXPECTANCY; MENTAL-ILLNESS; US CITIES; HEALTH; MORTALITY

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来源出版物页码计数: 14

第 35 条, 共 45 条

标题: Toward the next generation of research into small area effects on health: a synthesis of multilevel investigations published since July 1998

作者: Riva, M (Riva, Mylene); Gauvin, L (Gauvin, Lise); Barnett, TA (Barnett, Tracie A.)

来源出版物: JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND COMMUNITY HEALTH 卷: 61 期: 10 页: 853-861 DOI: 10.1136/jech.2006.050740 出版年: OCT 2007

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 162

被引频次合计: 164

引用的参考文献数: 136

摘要: To map out area effects on health research, this study had the following aims: (1) to inventory multilevel investigations of area effects on self rated health, cardiovascular diseases and risk factors, and mortality among adults; (2) to describe and critically discuss methodological approaches employed and results observed; and (3) to formulate selected recommendations for advancing the study of area effects on health. Overall, 86 studies were inventoried. Although several innovative methodological approaches and analytical designs were found, small areas are most often operationalised using administrative and statistical spatial units. Most studies used



indicators of area socioeconomic status derived from censuses, and few provided information on the validity and reliability of measures of exposures. A consistent finding was that a significant portion of the variation in health is associated with area context independently of individual characteristics. Area effects on health, although significant in most studies, often depend on the health outcome studied, the measure of area exposure used, and the spatial scale at which associations are examined.

文献类型: Review

KeyWords Plus: SELF-RATED HEALTH; BRIEF CONCEPTUAL TUTORIAL; CORONARY-HEART-DISEASE; NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIOECONOMIC-STATUS; CAUSE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY; QUALITY-OF-LIFE; SOCIAL EPIDEMIOLOGY; INCOME INEQUALITY; PHYSICAL-ACTIVITY; REPORTED HEALTH

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来源出版物页码计数: 9

第 36 条, 共 45 条

标题: Distributional effects of globalization in developing countries

作者: Goldberg, PK (Goldberg, Pinelopi Koujianou); Pavcnik, N (Pavcnik, Nina)

来源出版物: JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC LITERATURE 卷: 45 期: 1 页: 39-82 DOI: 10.1257/jel.45.1.39 出版年: MAR 2007

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 225

被引频次合计: 227

引用的参考文献数: 110

摘要: The authors discuss recent empirical research on how globalization has affected income inequality in developing countries. They begin with a discussion of conceptual issues regarding the measurement of globalization and inequality. Next, they present empirical evidence on the evolution of globalization and inequality in several developing countries during the 1980s and 1990s. The authors then examine the channels through which globalization may have affected inequality, discussing theory and evidence in parallel. They conclude with directions for future research.

文献类型: Review

KeyWords Plus: TRADE LIBERALIZATION; WAGE INEQUALITY; UNITED-STATES; INTERNATIONAL-TRADE; PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH; MANUFACTURING FIRMS; MARKET-DISCIPLINE; INFORMAL-SECTOR; ECONOMIC SHOCKS; IMPACT

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来源出版物页码计数: 44

第 37 条, 共 45 条

标题: Network analysis in public health: History, methods, and applications

作者: Luke, DA (Luke, Douglas A.); Harris, JK (Harris, Jenine K.)

来源出版物: ANNUAL REVIEW OF PUBLIC HEALTH 丛书: Annual Review of Public Health

卷: 28 页: 69-93 DOI: 10.1146/annurev.publhealth.28.021406.144132 出版年: 2007

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 171

被引频次合计: 176

引用的参考文献数: 150

摘要: Network analysis is an approach to research that is uniquely suited to describing, exploring, and understanding structural and relational aspects of health. It is both a methodological tool and a theoretical paradigm that allows us to pose and answer important ecological questions in public health. In this review we trace the history of network analysis, provide a methodological overview of network techniques, and discuss where and how network analysis has been used in public health. We show how network analysis has its roots in mathematics, statistics, sociology, anthropology, psychology, biology, physics, and computer science. In public health, network analysis has been used to study primarily disease transmission, especially for HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases; information transmission, particularly for diffusion of innovations; the role of social support and social capital; the influence of personal and social networks on health behavior; and the interorganizational structure of health systems. We conclude with future directions for network analysis in public health.

文献类型: Review; Book Chapter

作者关键词: social networks; disease transmission; diffusion of innovations; social support; social capital

KeyWords Plus: SEXUALLY-TRANSMITTED-DISEASES; ADOLESCENT CIGARETTE-SMOKING; SOCIAL NETWORKS; MENTAL-HEALTH; CONCURRENT PARTNERSHIPS; INCOME INEQUALITY; COLORADO-SPRINGS; HIV TRANSMISSION; HOST-RESISTANCE; EPIDEMIC PHASE

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来源出版物页码计数: 29

第 38 条, 共 45 条

标题: China's (uneven) progress against poverty

作者: Ravallion, M (Ravallion, Martin); Chen, SH (Chen, Shaohua)

来源出版物: JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS 卷: 82 期: 1 页: 1-42 DOI: 10.1016/j.jdeveco.2005.07.003 出版年: JAN 2007



Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 236

被引频次合计: 246

引用的参考文献数: 42

摘要: While the incidence of extreme poverty fell dramatically in China over 1980-2001, progress was uneven over time and across provinces. Rural areas accounted for the bulk of the gains to the poor, though migration to urban areas helped. Rural economic growth was far more important to national poverty reduction than urban economic growth; agriculture played a far more important role than the secondary or tertiary sources of GDP. Taxation of farmers and inflation hurt the poor; local government spending helped them in absolute terms; external trade had little short-term impact. Provinces starting with relatively high inequality saw slower progress against poverty, due both to lower growth and a lower growth elasticity of poverty reduction. (c) 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

文献类型: Article

作者关键词: China; poverty; inequality; economic growth; policies

KeyWords Plus: WORLD-TRADE-ORGANIZATION; ECONOMIC-GROWTH; INCOME INEQUALITY; REGIONAL INEQUALITY; INDIA; POOR; AGRICULTURE; ACCESSION; IMPACTS; REFORMS

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来源出版物页码计数: 42

第 39 条, 共 45 条

标题: Objective and perceived neighborhood environment, individual SES and psychosocial factors, and self-rated health: An analysis of older adults in Cook County, Illinois

作者: Wen, M (Wen, Ming); Hawkey, LC (Hawkey, Louise C.); Cacioppo, JT (Cacioppo, John T.)

来源出版物: SOCIAL SCIENCE & MEDICINE 卷: 63 期: 10 页: 2575-2590 DOI: 10.1016/j.socscimed.2006.06.025 出版年: NOV 2006

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 145

被引频次合计: 146

引用的参考文献数: 88

摘要: This article investigates the relationship among objectively assessed neighborhood socio-economic status (SES), subjective perceptions of neighborhood environment, individual SES and psychosocial factors, and self-rated health among middle-aged and older adults. Analysis of data from a representative sample of adults, aged 50-67 years in Cook County, Illinois, shows a significant association between objective neighborhood SES and self-rated health after controlling for age, gender, and race/ethnicity, but the effect is substantially explained by individual SES and neighborhood perceptions. By contrast, perceived neighborhood quality (i.e., subjective ratings of



neighborhood physical, social, and service environments) exhibits a significant effect after controlling for individual socio-demographic factors as well as neighborhood SES. In turn, the effects of perceived neighborhood environment on health are partially explained by the psychosocial factors of loneliness, depression, hostility, and stress, but not by perceived social support or social networks. In sum, the research supports a model in which the effects of neighborhood SES on self-rated health act through sequential pathways of individual SES, perceptions of neighborhood quality, and psychosocial status. (c) 2006 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

文献类型: Article; Proceedings Paper

会议名称: 99th Annual Meeting of the American-Sociological-Association

会议日期: AUG 14-17, 2004

会议地点: San Francisco, CA

作者关键词: USA; neighborhood SES; neighborhood perceptions; self-rated health; psychosocial factors; depression

KeyWords Plus: COMMUNITY SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT; ADOLESCENT MENTAL-HEALTH; SOCIAL-ENVIRONMENT; INCOME INEQUALITY; MORTALITY; STRESS; MULTILEVEL; DISORDER; LIFE; DEPRESSION

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来源出版物页码计数: 16

第 40 条, 共 45 条

标题: Social Environment and Physical activity: A review of concepts and evidence

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来源出版物: SOCIAL SCIENCE & MEDICINE 卷: 63 期: 4 页: 1011-1022 DOI: 10.1016/j.socscimed.2006.03.012 出版年: AUG 2006

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 237

被引频次合计: 238

引用的参考文献数: 110

摘要: The rapidly growing and evolving literature on the social environment and its influence on health outcomes currently lacks a clear taxonomy of dimensions of the social environment and the differing mechanisms through which each influences health-related behavior. This paper identifies five dimensions of the social environment-social support and social networks, socioeconomic position and income inequality, racial discrimination, social cohesion and social capital, and neighborhood factors-and considers each in the context of physical activity to illustrate important differences between them. Increasing the specificity of terminology and methods in social environmental research on health will enable more systematic inquiry and accelerate the rate of



scientific discovery in this important area. (c) 2006 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

文献类型: Review

作者关键词: social environment; social determinants; social contextual factors; physical activity; exercise

KeyWords Plus: RACIAL-DISCRIMINATION; SOCIOECONOMIC-STATUS; INCOME INEQUALITY; NEIGHBORHOOD ENVIRONMENT; HEALTH-PROMOTION; CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE; COLLECTIVE EFFICACY; MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS; INDIVIDUAL INCOME; VIOLENT CRIME

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来源出版物页码计数: 12

第 41 条, 共 45 条

标题: Increasing residual wage inequality: Composition effects, noisy data, or rising demand for skill?

作者: Lemieux, T (Lemieux, T)

来源出版物: AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW 卷: 96 期: 3 页: 461-498 DOI: 10.1257/aer.96.3.461 出版年: JUN 2006

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 187

被引频次合计: 188

引用的参考文献数: 38

摘要: This paper shows that a large fraction of the 1973-2003 growth in residual wage inequality is due to composition effects linked to the secular increase in experience and education, two factors associated with higher within-group wage dispersion. The level and growth in residual wage inequality are also overstated in the March Current Population Survey (CPS) because, unlike the May or Outgoing Rotation Group (ORG) CPS, it does not measure directly the hourly wages of workers paid by the hour. The magnitude and timing of the growth in residual wage inequality provide little evidence of a pervasive increase in the demand for skill due to skill-biased technological change.

文献类型: Article

KeyWords Plus: UNITED-STATES; LABOR-MARKET; TECHNOLOGICAL-CHANGE; INCOME INEQUALITY; RELATIVE WAGES; 1980S; BIAS; DISTRIBUTIONS; EXPLANATIONS; IMPUTATION

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来源出版物页码计数: 38

第 42 条, 共 45 条

标题: Income inequality and population health: A review and explanation of the evidence

作者: Wilkinson, RG (Wilkinson, RG); Pickett, KE (Pickett, KE)

来源出版物: SOCIAL SCIENCE & MEDICINE 卷: 62 期: 7 页: 1768-1784 DOI: 10.1016/j.socscimed.2005.08.036 出版年: APR 2006

Web of Science 核心合集中的 "被引频次": 550

被引频次合计: 554

引用的参考文献数: 179

摘要: Whether or not the scale of a society's income inequality is a determinant of population health is still regarded as a controversial issue. We decided to review the evidence and see if we could find a consistent interpretation of both the positive and negative findings.

We identified 168 analyses in 155 papers reporting research findings on the association between income distribution and population health, and classified them according to how far their findings supported the hypothesis that greater income differences are associated with lower standards of population health. Analyses in which all adjusted associations between greater income equality and higher standards of population health were statistically significant and positive were classified as "wholly supportive"; if none were significant and positive they were classified as "unsupportive"; and if some but not all were significant and supportive they were classified as "partially supportive". Of those classified as either wholly supportive or unsupportive, a large majority (70 per cent) suggest that health is less good in societies where income differences are bigger.

There were substantial differences in the proportion of supportive findings according to whether inequality was measured in large or small areas. We suggest that the studies of income inequality are more supportive in large areas because in that context income inequality serves as a measure of the scale of social stratification, or how hierarchical a society is.

We suggest three explanations for the unsupportive findings reported by a minority of studies. First, many studies measured inequality in areas too small to reflect the scale of social class differences in a society; second, a number of studies controlled for factors which, rather than being genuine confounders, are likely either to mediate between class and health or to be other reflections of the scale of social stratification; and third, the international relationship was temporarily lost (in all but the youngest age groups) during the decade from the mid-1980s when income differences were widening particularly rapidly in a number of countries. We finish by discussing possible objections to our interpretation of the findings. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

文献类型: Review

作者关键词: income inequality; population health; review; social class; area

KeyWords Plus: SELF-RATED HEALTH; CROSS-NATIONAL ANALYSIS; US METROPOLITAN-AREAS; CAUSE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY; RIO-DE-JANEIRO; NEW-YORK-CITY; UNITED-STATES; INFANT-MORTALITY; MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS;



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标题: Food environments and obesity - neighbourhood or nation?

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文献类型: Review

KeyWords Plus: DISEASE RISK-FACTORS; MULTILEVEL ANALYSIS; INCOME INEQUALITY; WEIGHT-GAIN; VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION; ATHEROSCLEROSIS RISK; SOCIOECONOMIC-STATUS; PURCHASING BEHAVIOR; METROPOLITAN-AREAS; POPULATION HEALTH

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标题: Health disparities and health equity: Concepts and measurement

作者: Braveman, P (Braveman, P)

来源出版物: ANNUAL REVIEW OF PUBLIC HEALTH 丛书: Annual Review of Public Health
卷: 27 页: 167-194 DOI: 10.1146/annurev.publhealth.27.021405.102103 出版年: 2006

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摘要: There is little consensus about the meaning of the terms "health disparities," "health inequalities," or "health equity." The definitions can have important practical consequences,



determining the measurements that are monitored by governments and international agencies and the activities that will be supported by resources earmarked to address health disparities/inequalities or health equity. This paper aims to clarify the concepts of health disparities/inequalities (used interchangeably here) and health equity, focusing on the implications of different definitions for measurement and hence for accountability. Health disparities/inequalities do not refer to all differences in health. A health disparity/inequality is a particular type of difference in health (or in the most important influences on health that could potentially be shaped by policies); it is a difference in which disadvantaged social groups-such as the poor, racial/ethnic minorities, women, or other groups who have persistently experienced social disadvantage or discrimination-systematically experience worse health or greater health risks than more advantaged social groups. ("Social advantage" refers to one's relative position in a social hierarchy determined by wealth, power, and/or prestige.) Health disparities/inequalities include differences between the most advantaged group in a given category-e.g., the wealthiest, the most powerful racial/ethnic group-and all others, not only between the best- and worst-off groups. Pursuing health equity means pursuing the elimination of such health disparities/inequalities.

文献类型: Review; Book Chapter

作者关键词: health inequalities; social inequalities in health; theory; conceptual framework; definitions

KeyWords Plus: CORONARY HEART-DISEASE; UNITED-STATES; SOCIOECONOMIC-STATUS; SOCIAL INEQUALITIES; INCOME INEQUALITY; CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE; GENDER EQUITY; RISK-FACTORS; MORTALITY; CARE

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标题: Social capital: An individual or collective resource for health?

作者: Poortinga, W (Poortinga, W)

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摘要: Although it is now widely acknowledged that the social environment plays an important role in people's health and well-being, there is considerable disagreement about whether social capital is a collective attribute of communities or societies, or whether its beneficial properties are associated with individuals and their social relationships. Using data from the European Social



Survey (22 countries, N = 42,358), this study suggests that, rather than having a contextual influence on health, the beneficial properties of social capital can be found at the individual level. Individual levels of social trust and civic participation were strongly associated with self-rated health. At the same time, the aggregate social trust and civic participation variables at the national level were not related to people's subjective health after controlling for compositional differences in socio-demographics. Despite the absence of a main contextual effect, the current study found a more complex cross-level interaction for social capital. Trusting and socially active individuals more often report good or very good health in countries with high levels of social capital than individuals with lower levels of trust and civic participation, but are less likely to do so in countries with low levels of social capital. This suggests that social capital does not uniformly benefit individuals living in the same community or society. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

文献类型: Article

作者关键词: social capital; social trust; self-rated health; multilevel modelling; European social survey

KeyWords Plus: SELF-RATED HEALTH; INCOME INEQUALITY; PUBLIC-HEALTH; MORTALITY; COMMUNITY; TRUST

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