

	admissions to a stratified random sample of 11 medical and surgical units in two hospitals.	of hospital staff for 2 tertiary care hospitals in Boston, 2/93-7/93.	adverse drugs events (ADEs) per 100 admissions (adjusted rate), of which 20% were life threatening, 43% were serious, and 37% were significant. There were an additional 5.5 potential ADEs per 100 admissions (adjusted rate).	
Adverse Drug Events A preventable adverse drug event (ADE) is a preventable injury resulting from medical intervention related to a drug. A potential ADE is an incident with potential for such injury.	4,031 patients admitted to 5 intensive care units (3 medical, 2 surgical) and 6 general care units (4 medical, 2 surgical) selected from a stratified random sample of units in 2 tertiary care hospitals in Boston.	Staff interviews, medical record review, and other data for patients admitted between 2/93-7/93.	There were 19 preventable or potential ADEs per 1000 patient days in the ICUs. There were 10 preventable or potential ADEs per 1000 patient days in general care units. Rates adjusted for number of medications per patient showed no significant differences for the two settings.	Cullen et al. 1997
Mental Health <i>Depression: Detection</i>	650 patients with current depressive disorder from a sample of 22,462 adult patients who visited 1 large HMO, several multispecialty, mixed-group practices, single-specialist small group, and solo practice providers in each city during the study period.	Medical Outcomes Study in 3 cities (Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles); questionnaires completed 2/86-10/86; phone interviews completed 5/86-12/86.	44%-51% of depressed patients who visited general medical clinicians had their depression detected during the visit. 78%-94% of depressed patients who visited mental health specialists had their depression detected during the visit.	Wells et al. 1989
<i>Depression: Treatment</i> There is no evidence that minor tranquilizers are	1,198 patients hospitalized with depression.	Medical records for Medicare patients from 297	33% of patients discharged with antidepressants had	Wells et al. 1994b

effective for depression, but there is evidence that antidepressant medications are effective for depression.	representative of all Medicare elderly patients hospitalized in general medical hospitals with a discharge diagnosis of depression.	hospitals in 5 states (California, Florida, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Texas), 7/1/85-6/30/86.	doses below recommended level.	
<i>Depression: Treatment</i>	64 patients with major depression from a sample of 2,592 consecutive primary care patients 18-65 years old who attended one of the study clinics.	Patient surveys and interviews, physician surveys, and computerized pharmacy records from 3 primary care clinics of Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound in Washington.	Among patients with major depression who received antidepressant medications, 78% received dosages within the recommended ranges.	Simon and VonKorff 1995
Tuberculosis				
<i>Tuberculosis Treatment</i>	1230 culture-positive TB patients, 98% of whom were in counties for which a four-drug regimen is recommended..	Data from the Tuberculosis Control Program, New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, 1994-95.	36% of patients were not initially treated with four or more drugs.	Liu et al. 1998

^aIf a description in the first column has no citation, it is covered by the citation in the reference column.

^bWe contacted the authors of some of the articles to clarify details related to the sample and to the data analysis.

Appendix: Search Strategy for January 1997 – July 1998 MEDLINE PLUS Search

Search Type	Medical Subject Heading (MeSH)	Tree Number#	Boolean
Search Term	Search Term	Operator	
Subject	quality of health care	N4.761	or
Subject	guideline adherence	N4.761.337	or
Explode exact subject*	outcome & process assessment, health care	N4.761.761.559	
Subject	professional review organization	N4.761.673	or
Subject	quality indicators, health care	N4.761.789	and
Language	English		and
Date	1997, 1998		

Note: As Boolean operators, “or” means that articles with one search term and/or another search term are included, and “and” means that articles must have both search terms (or strings of search terms) to be included. For this search, articles with any of the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) were included, and only articles in English and from 1997 or 1998 were included.

#Tree Number is a National Library of Medicine alphanumerical code for indexing MeSH terms.

*The “Explode” search function includes the MeSH category as well as all the subcategorical branches connected to it. It is equivalent to typing out the MeSH term and each of its subcategorical branches separately. The subcategories included when exploding “Outcome and Process Assessment, Health Care” are: Outcome Assessment, Treatment Outcome, Medical Futility, Treatment Failure, and Process Assessment.

共同研究6

「家族の生活保障機能が社会保障の発展に及ぼす影響に関する研究」

(平成12～13年度)

共同研究6：

「家族の生活保障機能が社会保障の発展に及ぼす影響に関する研究」（平成12～13年度）

国立社会保障・人口問題研究所
社会保障応用分析研究部第3室長
金子能宏

平成12年度は研究会を発足し、外国における既存研究の文献調査を行うとともに、分析手法としてどのようなものがある、マイクロ・データの使用申請においてどのような変数が必要課について検討を行った。

1. 研究会（共同研究6小委員会）の組織

小委員会主査 チャールズ・ユージ・ホリオカ 大阪大学社会経済研究所教授

小委員会委員 跡田直澄 大阪大学大学院国債公共政策研究科教授

橋木俊詔 京都大学経済研究所教授

澤田康幸 東京大学大学院総合文化研究科助教授

前川園子 大阪経済大学経済学部専任講師

所内参加者 府川哲夫 社会保障基礎理論研究部長

阿部 彩 国際関係部第2室長

金子能宏 社会保障応用分析研究部第3室長

宮里尚三 総合企画部／社会保障応用分析研究部研究員

吉田有里 社会保障応用分析研究部客員研究員

2. 研究経過

① 2000年8月1日（火）、アメリカのワシントンDCにおいて、東京大学の澤田康之助教授と国立社会保障・人口問題研究所の金子能宏が、海外の研究動向に対応する「家族の生活保障機能が社会保障の発展に及ぼす影響に関する研究」を目指すため、家族の生活保障機能と社会保障との代替関係に関心を寄せているアジア諸国の動向と、これに対する国際機関のアドバイスの状況を調べることを目的に、世界銀行教育局のヒメネス博士との意見交換を行い、資料収集を行った。

② 2000年9月～11月

世界銀行教育局のヒメネス博士が提供した資料の整理と関連する分権の収集作業を行った。

③ 2000年11月15日（水） 第1回研究会の開催

④ 2000年12月20日（火） 第2回研究会の開催

- ⑤ 2000年1月～3月 文献研究の継続とマイクロ・データの使用申請の準備作業を行った。

3. 文献研究の成果

① 主要な収集資料・文献

世界銀行アジア局 Dr.E,amuel Jimenez 氏が企画している "Substitutability between Private Insurance and Public Insurance (Social Security)" に関連する文献 :

- (1) "Achieving Social Objectives Through Private Transfers": A Review", The World Bank Research Observer, Vol.5,no.2, (July, 1990)
- (2) "Private Transfers in Vietnam", in household Welfare and Vietnam's Transition,
- (3) "Private Transfers and the Effectiveness of Public Income Redistriution in the Philippines",

所得変動、世帯所得に関わる最近の研究に関する文献 :

- (4) 金子能宏,2000,「所得の不平等化要因と所得分配政策の課題」『季刊社会保障研究』第35巻第4号
- (5) M.Baxter and U.J.Jermann, 1999,"Household Production and the Excess Sensitivity of Consumption to Current Income", The American Economic Review, Vol.89, no.4.
- (6) E.Rose, 1999, Consumption Smoothing and Excess Female Mortality in Rural India", The Review of Economics and Statistics, Vol.81, no.1.
- (7) A.Kochar,1999, "Smoothing Consumption by Smoothing Income: Hours-of-Work Responses to Idiosyncratic Agricultural Shocks in Rural India", The Review of Economics and Statistics, Vol.81, no.1.
- (8) R.F.Scoeni, 1997, "Private Interhousehold Transfeers of Money and Time: New Empirical Evidence", Review of Income and Wealth, Vol.43, no.4.

②東アジア通貨危機が家計のトランスファー行動に与えた影響に関する覚え書き

東京大学大学院総合文化研究科国際社会科学専攻
澤田康幸

1. リスク対処戦略

(1) 「自己保険 (self-insurance)」 = 自己の資源を異時点間で調整する家計の消費平準化行動。

* 利他的血縁的に結びついた家族・親戚からの送金 [Cox and Jimenez

(1990,1992);Lucas and Stark(1985);Rosenzweig(1988)

(2)「相互保険(mutual insurance)」＝家計構成員及び親類・隣人や友人からの非公式な送金等による分け合い・助け合いの枠組み

- * 家計構成員及び親類・隣人や友人からの非公式な送金等による利己的だが血縁・地縁関係に基づいた互恵的なトランスファー [Cox and Jimenez(1990);Townsend(1993;1994);Udry(1994);Morduch(1991);Deaton,(1997, Chap.6);Ravallion and Dearen (1988);Platteau and Abtaham (1987);Lund and Fafchamps(1997);Fafchamps(1992);Caldwell,Reddy,and Caldwell(1986);Rosenzweig and Stark(1989);Morduch(1995,p.103)]
- * 長期的な関係のもとでは、長期的な互酬性が自己拘束的に維持され得る[Coate and Ravallion(1993)].
- * しかし、共同体の集計的リスクは残る。
- * 完全なリスクシェアリングの統計的検定 [Townsend(1994);Morduch(1991);Udry(1994);Townsend(1995a);Deaton(1997,ch ap.6);黒崎・澤田(1999)]

2. 公的トランスファーの効果

- * トランスファーの目的に従って効果が異なる[Cox(1987) JPE]
 - 1) 利他的トランスファー：公的トランスファーは私的トランスファーをクラウドアウト
 - 2) 利己的トランスファー：公的トランスファーは私的なトランスファーをクラウドアウト

3. アジア通貨危機において私的トランスファーが果たした役割は何か？

- * イディオシンクラティックではないマクロショック。しかし、家計に与えた効果は均一ではない。
- * 通貨危機の社会的インパクトを軽減するための公共事業・雇用保証プロジェクトの効果は何か。
- * アジアにおいては、利他的なトランスファーネットワークが存在している。