

EBSCO – vyhledání rešerší – rozšířené vyhledávání

1) Úvodní stranu nalezneme na odkaze: <http://search.ebscohost.com>, kde si zvolíme EBSCOhost web



Select New Service EBSCO Support Site

✖

[EBSCOhost Web](#)

[Business Searching Interface](#)

[Environment Complete](#)

[Searchasaurus - Elementary School](#)

2) Zaškrtneme všechny kategorie kromě EconLit, který budeme zkoušet zvlášť a klikneme na „pokračovat“.

Pokračovat

Vybrat vše/zrušit vybrání všeho

Academic Search Complete
Databáze *Academic Search Complete* je celosvětově nejhodnotnější a nejucelenější odborná multidisciplinární databáze plných textů, obsahující více než 7 900 plnotextových periodik, včetně více než 6 800 recenzovaných časopisů. Kromě plných textů obsahuje indexování a abstrakty více než 11 900 časopisů a celkem více než 12 000 publikací, včetně monografií, zpráv a sborníků z konferencí. Jsou v ní k dispozici soubory PDF pokrývající období od roku 1887, z toho většina plnotextových v nativním formátu PDF (s možností vyhledávání). K dispozici jsou také citace s možností vyhledávání pro více než 1 400 periodik.
[Seznam titulů](#) [Další informace](#)

Business Source Complete
Databáze *Business Source Complete* je světově uznávaná odborná obchodně zaměřená databáze poskytující špičkovou sbírku bibliografického a plnotextového obsahu. O komplexním rozsahu databáze svědčí mimo jiné indexování a abstrakty nejvýznamnějších odborných obchodně zaměřených periodik z období od roku 1886. K dispozici jsou také citace s možností vyhledávání pro více než 1 300 periodik.
[Seznam titulů](#) [Další informace](#)

Environment Complete
Databáze *Environment Complete* se podrobně věnuje souvisejícím oblastem zemědělství, ekologie ekosystémů, energetiky, obnovitelných zdrojů energie, přírodních zdrojů, námořní vědy a hydrologie, zeměpisu, řízení znečištění a nakládání s odpady, environmentální technologie, environmentálního práva, veřejné politiky, sociálních dopadů, urbanismu atd. V databázi *Environment Complete* je více než 1 957 000 záznamů z více než 1 700 domácích a mezinárodních titulů za období od 40. let 20. století (z toho 1 125 aktivních kompletně zpracovaných titulů). V této databázi jsou také plné texty více než 680 periodik a 120 monografií.
[Seznam titulů](#) [Další informace](#)

GreenFILE
Databáze *GreenFILE* obsahuje podložené informace o všech aspektech lidského působení na životní prostředí. Tato sbírka titulů ze sféry vědy, veřejné správy a obecného zájmu tematicky zahrnuje globální oteplování, „zelenou výstavbu“, znečištění, udržitelné zemědělství, obnovitelné zdroje energie, recyklaci aj. Tato databáze obsahuje indexování a abstrakty více než 384 000 záznamů a volně přístupné plné texty více než 4 700 záznamů.
[Seznam titulů](#) [Další informace](#)

Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts
Databáze *Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts* (LISTA) obsahuje indexování téměř 560 kompletně zpracovaných periodik, více než 50 prioritně zpracovaných periodik a 125 selektivně zpracovaných periodik a indexování knih, výzkumných zpráv a sborníků. K tématům patří knihovnictví, klasifikace, katalogizace, bibliometrie, získávání informací online, správa informací a další. Databáze zahrnuje období od poloviny 60. let 20. století.
[Seznam titulů](#) [Další informace](#)

Regional Business News
Tato databáze komplexně pokrývá plné texty regionálních obchodně zaměřených publikací. Databáze *Regional Business News* zahrnuje více než 80 regionálních obchodně zaměřených publikací ze všech metropolitních a venkovských oblastí USA. Kliknutím sem zobrazíte úplný seznam titulů. Kliknutím sem zobrazíte další informace.
[Seznam titulů](#) [Další informace](#)

EconLit with Full Text
Databáze *EconLit with Full Text* zahrnuje všechny položky indexované v databázi *EconLit* a navíc plné texty více než 560 periodik včetně periodik asociace American Economic Association, a to bez embarga.
[Seznam titulů](#) [Další informace](#)

Pokračovat

- 3) Do vyhledávací kolonky napíšeme „depression economics“, zaškrtneme kolonku pro hledání včetně příbuzných slov a omezíme vyhledávání pouze na plné texty a recenzovanou periodiku. Datum publikování vymežíme od ledna 2005 do prosince 2010. U obou kategorií zvolíme počet stran menší než 15 a dáme „hledat“.

Vyhledávání v: **Academic Search Complete**, Zobrazit vše | Vyberte databáze »

depression economics

Možnosti vyhledávání

Režimy vyhledávání

- Logický výraz/fráze
- Hledat všechny zadané termíny
- Hledat kterýkoli ze zadaných termínů
- Vyhledávání SmartText [Nápověda](#)

Včetně příbuzných slov

Prohledávat také v plných textech článků

Omezit výsledky

Plný text

Recenzovaná periodika

Dostupné reference

Datum publikování od leden Rok: 2005 to prosinec Rok: 2010

Image Quick View

Typy náhledu obrazového materiálu

- Black and White Photograph
- Chart
- Color Photograph
- Diagram
- Graph
- Illustration
- Map

Speciální omezující podmínky pro Academic Search Complete

Typ publikace:
Periodical
Newspaper
Book

Počet stran: 15

Jazyk:
Dutch
English
French

Speciální omezující podmínky pro Business Source Complete

Typ publikace:
Academic Journal
Periodical
Trade Publication

Počet stran: 15

Jazyk:
Slovenian
Spanish
Turkish

Speciální omezující podmínky pro Environment Complete

Typ publikace:
Academic Journal
Conference Paper
Periodical

Speciální omezující podmínky pro GreenFILE

Typ publikace:
Academic Journal
Book/Monograph
Essay

Obálka

Speciální omezující podmínky pro Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts

Typ publikace:
Academic Journal
Periodical
Reference Book

Počet stran


- 4) Nalezeno bylo 46 rešerší. Pokud si je zúžíme na databázi „Environment complete“ získáme pouze jednu, kterou si představíme. Jmenuje se „Recession Watch: Old lessons for a new economics“

The screenshot shows the EBSCO Academic Search Complete interface. At the top, the search term "depression economics" is entered in the search box, with "Hledat" (Search) and "Vymazat" (Clear) buttons. The search is performed in the "Academic Search Complete" database. The results page shows one result: "1. Recession Watch: Old lessons for a new *economics*". The author is listed as Emmott, Bill, and the journal as *Nature*, 2/19/2009, Vol. 457 Issue 7232, p964-965, 2p, 1 Illustration; DOI: 10.1038/457964a; (AN 36555424). The subject is identified as "BOOKS -- Reviews; DEPRESSIONS; NONFICTION; RETURN of *Depression Economics* & the Crisis of 2008, The (Book); KRUGMAN, Paul R.". The database used is "Environment Complete". A small image of a horse and rider is visible. Below the title, there are options to "Přidat do složky" (Add to folder) and "Relevance: ██████████". A "Plný text PDF" (Full text PDF) button is present, along with "Získejte JIB" (Get JIB) and "Overení dostupnosti" (Check availability) buttons. A link to "Find author's articles in Web of Science" is also available. The left sidebar contains filters for "Upřesnit výsledky" (Refine results), "Source Types", and "Databáze" (Database). The "Databáze" section is highlighted with a red box, showing "Všechny databáze" (All databases) and "Environment Complete (1)" selected. The page number "Stránka: 1" is displayed at the top and bottom of the results area.

- 5) Po rozkliknutí naší rešerše si o ní můžeme něco málo přečíst, uložit si či přeposlat, citovat, exportovat apod., ale také si nechat zobrazit její plný text.

Detailed Record

Plný text PDF

Získejte  Overení dostupnosti

Find author's articles in Web of Science

Hledat podobné výsledky pomocí vyhledávání SmartText.

Recession Watch: Old lessons for a new *economics*.

Autoři: Emmott, Bill¹

Zdroj: Nature; 2/19/2009, Vol. 457 Issue 7232, p964-965, 2p, 1 Illustration

Typ dokumentu: Book Review

Předmětová hesla: BOOKS -- Reviews
DEPRESSIONS
NONFICTION

Recenze a produkty: RETURN of Depression Economics & the Crisis of 2008, The (Book)

Osoby: KRUGMAN, Paul R.

Abstrakt: The article reviews the book "The Return of *Depression Economics* and the Crisis of 2008," by Paul Krugman.

Přidružení autora: ¹Bill Emmott was editor of The Economist during 1993–2006, and is the author of Rivals: How the Power Struggle between China, India and Japan will Shape our Next Decade. bill@billemmott.com


ISSN: 0028-0836

DOI: 10.1038/457964a


Přirůstkové číslo: 36555424

Databáze: Environment Complete

Plnotextová databáze: Academic Search Complete

Logo vydavatele:  nature publishing group

Obrázky



nastroje

- Přidat do složky
- Tisk
- E-mail
- Uložit
- Citovat
- Exportovat
- Vytvořit poznámku
- Uložit do záložek

6) A takto vypadá titulní strana naší nalezené rešerše, kterou také naleznete na: <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=6&hid=14&sid=41612dd8-ada5-4396-bd6b-0a9cc849d216%40sessionmgr14>

Old lessons for a new economics



Nobel prizewinner Paul Krugman's updated analysis of past economic crises teaches us that recovery now will require more than a new set of rules, explains **Bill Emmott**.

The Return of Depression Economics and the Crisis of 2008
by Paul Krugman
Penguin/W. W. Norton: 2008.
256 pp/224 pp. £9.99 (pbk)/\$24.95 (hbk)

An often-told story about a politician — whose name varies according to the nationality of the teller — has him declaiming loudly that he is a man who sticks to his principles. But, he adds after a coy hesitation, if you don't like those principles, I have some others I could try.

That, essentially, is what Paul Krugman, a professor of economics at Princeton University and the 2008 Nobel prizewinner for his discipline, says is happening to economics. Rules that had become commandments — thou shalt not run a big budget deficit, nor allow the money supply to grow excessively, nor take private firms into public ownership — are being thrown away amid the worst economic downturn since the early 1980s, and possibly since 1945.

Krugman does not decry this abandonment of principles. On the contrary, he argues that it hasn't happened fast enough. For these were not laws of economics but rather creatures of circumstance that were misunderstood or misused. For more than three decades, the world's industrialized economies suffered from inflation and were preoccupied by trying to control or even defeat it. High public borrowing and rapid monetary expansion are dangerous only when they cause or contribute to inflation, which they did during the 1970s and 1980s, by adding further to demand at a time when too much money was already chasing too few goods and services.

That is not, however, the situation now. Rather than excessive demand and inflexible supply, developed economies are facing inadequate demand. That problem occurred during the Great Depression of the 1930s, and it is what Krugman means by 'depression economics'.

It is the topic that made John Maynard Keynes the most famous economist of the 1930s, with his book *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* (1936). This work provided the theoretical framework for the use of public borrowing and spending to counter the insufficiency of private demand during depressions, although the practice of that policy in the United States, in the form of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal, was already under way by then. The Keynesian idea was that fiscal policy could be

remarks, which some say is apocryphal, was made when he was challenged over an apparent change of position. He is supposed to have said: "When the facts change, I change my mind. What do you do, sir?" That point is made here by Krugman, a long-time fan of Keynes. Minds should change when the facts change. Facts did change during several of the financial crises of the 1990s — in Japan, Mexico, east Asia, Brazil and elsewhere — when depressionary tendencies were seen, yet minds still stuck wrongly to the old orthodoxies.

This rigidity of thinking, when combined with a desire to believe that deregulated financial markets would be capable of learning from their own mistakes, has led to the current global economic crisis.

The Return of Depression Economics and the Crisis of 2008 is a fine piece of popular writing. Krugman avoids jargon and technicalities without leaving the already-informed reader either bored or annoyed, using homely examples to describe economic issues. For example, he makes good use of a story of how a babysitting cooperative on Washington's Capitol Hill created its own depression. The cooperative worked by giving coupons to those who babysat, which they could then use to buy babysitting services from other members; the depression occurred when too many members began to hoard coupons for later use, so that demand fell well below supply.

That, more or less, is what is happening now. Shocked by the collapse of banks on both sides of the Atlantic, households and companies are increasing their savings and paying off their debts to protect themselves against harder economic times. Individually sensible, such action to save more

is collectively disastrous: what Keynes called "the paradox of thrift". Demand is slumping, production lines are being halted, people are losing their jobs and so demand is likely to fall further. At such times when people are scared of debt, they will not borrow even if the cost of money falls virtually to zero: a 'liquidity trap'.



Old tricks: President Roosevelt saw spending as the economy's saviour in 1938.

used to fine-tune the economy, ensuring that there would be full employment at all times. It was the misuse of that notion in the 1970s that helped to entrench inflation, which in turn made the need to restrict budget deficits seem like a fixed principle.

One of Keynes's most famous off-the-cuff

- 7) Poté, co se vrátíme zpátky na základní údaje o rešerši, odškrtneme databázi „environment complete“ a získáme tak opět všech 46 prvotních výsledků.

The screenshot shows the EBSCO Academic Search Complete interface. At the top, the search term "depression economics" is entered in the search bar. The left sidebar contains filters for "1 Výsledky pro...", "Upřesnit výsledky" (with checkboxes for "Plný text", "Dostupné reference", and "Recenzovaná periodika"), "Source Types" (with checkboxes for "Všechny výsledky" and "Periodika"), and "Databáze" (with checkboxes for "Všechny databáze" and "Environment Complete (1)", which is checked and highlighted with a red box). The main results area shows one result: "1. Recession Watch: Old lessons for a new *economics*." by Emmott, Bill. The result includes a thumbnail image, a PDF icon, and a "Získejte S JIB" button. The right sidebar shows "Related Images" with a portrait of a man.

- 8) Nyní si vyhledané rešerše zúžíme pouze na plný text, dostupné reference a recenzovanou periodiku a rok 2009 – před sebou budeme mít 2 rešerše

The screenshot shows the EBSCO Academic Search Complete interface with refined filters. The left sidebar shows "2 Výsledky pro..." and "Rozšiřující podmínky" (with "Včetně příbuzných slov" checked). Under "Omezující podmínky", "Plný text", "Dostupné reference", "Recenzovaná periodika", and "Datum publikování od: 20050101-20101231" are checked. The "Databáze" filter is still set to "Environment Complete (1)". The main results area shows two results: "1. Trends in socio-economic differences in self-reported *depression* during the years 1979–2002 in Finland." and "2. Putting the 'Q' in *depression* QALYs: a comparison of utility measurement using EQ-5D and SF-6D health related quality of life measures." The first result includes a thumbnail image and a PDF icon. The second result includes a PDF icon and a "Získejte S JIB" button. A red banner at the top of the results area reads: "Poznámka: Počet dostupných výsledků je ovlivněn odebráním duplicitních výskytů."

9) Blíže se opět podíváme na tu první s názvem „Trends in socio-economic differences in self-reported depression during the years 1979-2002 in Finland“ – zobrazíme si její plný text.

Detailed Record

Plný text PDF (201KB)

Získejte JIB Overení dostupnosti

Find author's articles in Web of Science

Hledat podobné výsledky pomocí vyhledávání SmartText.

Trends in socio-economic differences in self-reported depression during the years 1979–2002 in Finland.

Autoři: Talala, Kirsi¹ kirsi.talala@thl.fi
 Huurre, Taina¹
 Aro, Hillevi¹
 Martelin, Tuja¹
 Prättälä, Ritva¹

Zdroj: Social Psychiatry & Psychiatric Epidemiology; Oct2009, Vol. 44 Issue 10, p871-879, 9p, 3 Charts, 1 Graph

Typ dokumentu: Article

Předmětová hesla: *DEPRESSION in adolescence
 *DEPRESSION, Mental
 *WOMEN – Employment
 *ABILITY, Influence of age on
 *CROSS-sectional method
 SOCIAL aspects

Zeměpisné termíny: FINLAND

Klíčová slova uvedená autorem: Repeated cross-sectional survey
 Self-reported depression
 Socio-economic differences
 Time trend

Abstrakt: Socio-economic differences in depressive symptoms are well reported, but there are only few studies concerning changes in these differences over time. The aim of this study was to assess trends in socio-economic differences in self-reported depression over the time period 1979–2002 in Finland. The data source was a representative repeated cross sectional survey "Health Behaviour and Health among the Finnish Adult Population" (AVTK) linked with socio-economic register data from Statistics Finland, for the period 1979–2002. The age group of 25–64 years was included in this study (N = 71,290; average annual response rate 75%). Outcome measure was a single question of self-reported depression. Socio-economic factors included education, employment status and household income. The main analyses were conducted by multiple logistic regression. The prevalence of self-reported depression fluctuated in both men and women but remained higher in women compared to men over the past 24 years. After adjusting for age, socio-economic differences in self-reported depression were clear in regard to education, employment status and household income over the time period 1979–2002. When all socio-economic factors were mutually adjusted for, the association with self-reported depression remained significant in the unemployed, the retired and in those in the lowest household income categories in both genders. The effect of education on self-reported depression was mediated by the other socio-economic factors. Based on a time trend analysis, the socio-economic differences in self-reported depression remained stable over the time period 1979–2002. Socio-economic inequalities in self-reported depression were confirmed, and they have persisted with approximately the same magnitude over the past 24 years. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

clear in regard to education, employment status and household income over the time period 1979–2002. When all socio-economic factors were mutually adjusted for, the association with self-reported depression remained significant in the unemployed, the retired and in those in the lowest household income categories in both genders. The effect of education on self-reported depression was mediated by the other socio-economic factors. Based on a time trend analysis, the socio-economic differences in self-reported depression remained stable over the time period 1979–2002. Socio-economic inequalities in self-reported depression were confirmed, and they have persisted with approximately the same magnitude over the past 24 years. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Copyright of Social Psychiatry & Psychiatric Epidemiology is the property of Springer Science & Business Media B.V. and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)

Přidružení autora: ¹National Institute of Health and Welfare (THL), P.O. Box 30, 00271 Helsinki, Finland

ISSN: 09337954

DOI: 10.1007/s00127-009-0009-5

Přirůstkové číslo: 44190286

Databáze: Academic Search Complete

Obrázky: Zobrazit vše 4 obrázky

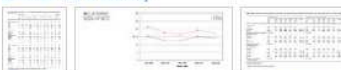
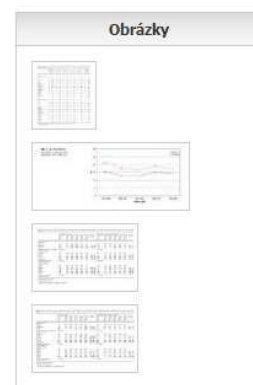


Table 1

Fig. 1

Table 2



10) Plný text je devítistránkový a najdeme ho zde:
<http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=14&hid=14&sid=41612dd8-ada5-4396-bd6b-0a9cc849d216%40sessionmgr14>

Soc Psychiat Epidemiol (2009) 44:871–879
DOI 10.1007/s00127-009-0009-5

ORIGINAL PAPER

Trends in socio-economic differences in self-reported depression during the years 1979–2002 in Finland

Kirsi Talala · Taina Huurre · Hillevi Aro ·
Tuija Martelin · Ritva Prättälä

Received: 21 November 2007 / Accepted: 30 January 2009 / Published online: 27 February 2009
© Springer-Verlag 2009

Abstract

Background Socio-economic differences in depressive symptoms are well reported, but there are only few studies concerning changes in these differences over time. The aim of this study was to assess trends in socio-economic differences in self-reported depression over the time period 1979–2002 in Finland.

Methods The data source was a representative repeated cross sectional survey “Health Behaviour and Health among the Finnish Adult Population” (AVTK) linked with socio-economic register data from Statistics Finland, for the period 1979–2002. The age group of 25–64 years was included in this study ($N = 71,290$; average annual response rate 75%). Outcome measure was a single question of self-reported depression. Socio-economic factors included education, employment status and household income. The main analyses were conducted by multiple logistic regression.

Results The prevalence of self-reported depression fluctuated in both men and women but remained higher in women compared to men over the past 24 years. After adjusting for age, socio-economic differences in self-reported depression were clear in regard to education, employment status and household income over the time period 1979–2002. When all socio-economic factors were mutually adjusted for, the association with self-reported depression remained significant in the unemployed, the retired and in those in the lowest household income categories in both genders. The effect of education on self-reported depression was mediated by the other

socio-economic factors. Based on a time trend analysis, the socio-economic differences in self-reported depression remained stable over the time period 1979–2002.

Conclusions Socio-economic inequalities in self-reported depression were confirmed, and they have persisted with approximately the same magnitude over the past 24 years.

Keywords Self-reported depression · Socio-economic differences · Repeated cross-sectional survey · Time trend

Introduction

The international literature on trends and changes in depressive symptoms has produced inconsistent results. Depending on the study, the trend of psychological distress and depressive symptoms has either remained stable [25], fluctuated [19] or increased [15, 24] over time. According to the Health 2000 Health Examination Survey in Finland, although directly comparable data are lacking, mental health problems, including depression, anxiety and psychological symptoms, are about as prevalent today as they were 20 years ago. In the year 2000 survey the prevalence of major depression was 5% and the prevalence of psychological distress measured by the GHQ-12 was close to 24% [3].

The association between socio-economic status and psychological distress has been confirmed in previous studies. More depression and depressive symptoms have been observed in women, less educated, unemployed or economically inactive groups, low income groups, and in lower occupational status groups [4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 22, 34]. Evidence of socio-economic differences in depressive symptoms varies by the definitions and indicators used, study population, social and cultural context [3, 17, 18, 28].

K. Talala (✉) · T. Huurre · H. Aro · T. Martelin · R. Prättälä
National Institute of Health and Welfare (THL), P.O. Box 30,
00271 Helsinki, Finland
e-mail: kirsi.talala@thl.fi