

Conclusion: Physical health and mental health are two different domains of quality of life, and both are related to neighborhood disadvantage status.

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The Effects of Perceived Health Status for Elderly on Eldest Son's and Eldest Daughter's Intergeneration Communication- A Case Study of Elderly Over Age of 60 Years

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Research Background and Purposes: The influences of population ageing and declining birthrate have led to many challenges for informal elder care, while the responsibility of informal elder care is mainly taken by adult children. Therefore, this study selected the elders of different self-perception of health conditions as research subjects, in order to investigate the generational communication between the elders and their eldest sons and daughters and to analyze the influences of extent of generational communication on self-perception of health conditions.

Research Method: This study used a secondary data analysis of cross-sectional studies to analyze the data released from the RR2006 database of the Programs for the Study of Chinese Families of Academia Sinica in 2006. The subjects were 833 elderly people over the age of 60.

Research Results: There were three findings in the results: First, in the aspect of variable of socio-demographic characteristics, elderly female, presently unemployed, had not retired, and the elderly with worse living conditions over the past year showed worse self-perception of health conditions. Second, in the aspect of variable of the extent of generational communication between the elderly people and their eldest sons and daughters, it was found that the extent of generational communication between the elders and their eldest sons had no influence on self-perception of health conditions. Third, the weaker the extent of generational communication and associational solidarity between the elders and their eldest daughters were, the worse self-perception of health conditions was.

Research Conclusions: Elderly female, presently unemployed, had not retired, and the elderly who had poor living conditions over the past year showed worse self-perception of health conditions. The elderly people who had weaker extent of associational solidarity and structural solidarity with their eldest daughters had worse self-perception of health conditions; however, the extent of generational communication between the elders and their eldest sons had no significant influence on self-perception of health conditions.

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The Caution of Children's Disease of Mongolia

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To develop of bronchitis and pneumonia of young aged children's and diseases of CVS and urinogenital system of later aged children's influenced sanitary conditions of life. In Mongolia had 541149 family, lives in ger and houses - 50,9 % and in apartment-49,1 %. Aim: The aim of research is to reveal of possible risk factors, such as sanitary household conditions of life on disease of RS, CVS and urinogenital system among children of Mongolia. Method's: Used accounting data of health of Ministry of Health of Mongolia and the Centre of Governmental Statistic's. Statistical processing is made on regression analysis on the program SPSS 11. Results of research: High risk for developing bronchitis and a pneumonia of children was residence in ger, absence of the centralized heating ($p \leq 0.001$) and impossibility of maintenance of optimum parameters of the microclimate ($p \leq 0.005$) and electrification ($p \leq 0.02$), kind of using fuel ($p \leq 0.005$), absence of the centralized removal of liquid waste ($p \leq 0.004$), absence of the electric power ($p \leq 0.01$) render system of removal of a withdrawal of residing, as removal on a garbage tank ($p \leq 0.01$). Increase of disease of urinogenital system of children on later age is connected with local heating ($p \leq 0.0009$) and transporting water supply system ($p \leq 0.02$). Conclusion: Hygienic conditions of residing of the population of Mongolia cause risk of development diseases of RS, such as a pneumonia, a bronchitis. The most significant risk factors are: absence of central heating, the electric power, kind of used fuel for local heating.

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Relationship between Childhood Living Conditions and Adulthood Health

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Objectives: This study aims to investigate the impact of childhood living conditions on adulthood health in Korea, and whether these impacts remained after controlling for the respondent's own socioeconomic status.

Methods: This study uses the 2007 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), which is a nationwide survey conducted on a cross-sectional probability sample of households. Based on 1,818 adults aged 19-64 years in 2007, logistic regression analysis is performed with poor self-rated health (SRH) as an outcome variable. Childhood living conditions are measured by father's education and occupational class at age 14, and respondent's own education, occupation, age, gender and family income are used as control variables. Results: Childhood conditions were significantly associated with poor SRH. The respondents whose father's educational category was high were less likely to rate their health as poor than those whose father had no formal education, and the respondents whose father's