

# Hot Articles

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# April 2016

นักชาพัฒน ฐาศิรทรัพย  
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จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

# ECONOMIC IMPACT OF ELECTRONIC PRESCRIBING IN THE HOSPITAL SETTING: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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**[Author]** Zamzam Ahmed, Nick Barber, Yogini Jani, Sara Garfield, and Bryony Dean Franklin

**[Journal]** International Journal of Medical Informatics

**[Volume]** 88

**[Pages]** 1–7

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**[doi]** 10.1016/j.ijmedinf.2015.11.008

**[link]** <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1386505615300605>

## **[ABSTRACT]**

**Objective:** To examine evidence on the economic impact of electronic prescribing (EP) systems in the hospital setting.

**Method:** We conducted a systematic search of MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, International Pharmaceutical Abstracts, the NHS Economic Evaluation Database, the European Network of Health Economic Evaluation Database and Web of Science from inception to October 2013. Full and partial economic evaluations of EP or computerized provider order entry were included. We excluded studies assessing prescribing packages for specific drugs, and monetary outcomes that were not related to medicines. A checklist was used to evaluate risk of bias and evidence quality.

**Results:** The search yielded 1160 articles of which three met the inclusion criteria. Two were full economic evaluations and one a partial economic evaluation. A meta-analysis was not appropriate as studies were heterogeneous in design, economic evaluation method, interventions and outcome measures. Two studies investigated the financial impact of reducing preventable adverse drug events. The third measured savings related to various aspects of the system including those related to medication. Two studies reported positive financial effects. However the overall quality of the economic evidence was low and key details often not reported.

**Discussion:** There seems to be some evidence of financial benefits of EP in the hospital setting. However, it is not clear if evidence is transferable to other settings. Research is scarce and limited in quality, and reported methods are not always transparent. Further robust, high quality research is required to establish if hospital EP is cost effective and thus inform policy makers' decisions. (C) 2016 Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd.

**[Database]** ScienceDirect

# The Collective Farm-household Model: Policy and Welfare

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**[Author]** Eleonora Matteazzi, Martina Menon and Federico Perali

**[Journal]** Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy

**[Publish]** First published online: March 31, 2016

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**[link]** <http://aep.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2016/03/30/aep.ppw004.short?rss=1>

## **[ABSTRACT]**

This study develops a household enterprise model extended to encompass recent advances in collective theory. We use a simulation model in which production and consumption-leisure choices are represented along with the rule governing intra-household resource allocation, to analyze the income and wage responses of each family member. The household is treated as an equilibrium model whose accounts are based on a collective household accounting matrix, with the social dimension being the wife/husband classes. The simulation analysis illustrates the policy relevance of the collective approach to household behavior for inferring the impact of economic policies on individual behavior and welfare. We also propose insightful comparisons with the unitary model to make the behavioral and welfare policy relevance of the collective approach evident.

**[Database]** Oxford Journal

# Subsidies and capital markets: implications for microfinance loan portfolios

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**[Author]** Eric Van Tassel

**[Journal]** Oxford Economic Papers

**[Volume]** 68

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**[Pages]** 398-418

**[Publish]** April 2016

**[doi]** 10.1093/oep/gpv064

**[link]** <http://oep.oxfordjournals.org/content/68/2/398.full>

## **[ABSTRACT]**

I model a microfinance lender that receives subsidized funding from external investors who value the social impact of the lender. The impact depends on the lender's type, which is not observable to the investors. In a pooling equilibrium, the subsidy raises the lender's profit but distorts the loan portfolio choice of the low-quality lender. The lender's portfolio choice can be improved two different ways. One is through a separating equilibrium, where the lender specializes in the type of lending at which it is most effective. The other is through arms-length contracting, characterized by less informed external investors. In this case, less information implies that the lender wastes less resources trying to justify access to subsidies.

**[Database]** Oxford Journal

# Credibility and Agency Termination Under Parliamentarism

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**[Author]** Stephen Greasley and Chris Hanretty

**[Journal]** Journal of Public Admin Research and Theory

**[Volume]** 26

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**[doi]** 10.1093/jopart/muu050

**[link]** <http://jpart.oxfordjournals.org/content/26/1/159>

## **[ABSTRACT]**

We investigate the life span and risk of termination of 723 arm's length agencies in the United Kingdom between 1985 and 2008, an under investigated question in parliamentary systems. We hypothesize that termination risk depends on three groups of factors: (1) factors relating to the rationales for initial delegation of responsibility to the arm's length agency; (2) factors relating to the political and economic position of the government; and (3) factors relating to the institutional form of the agency. We find that agencies intended to generate credible commitments in regulation are less likely than others to be terminated in any given year. Agencies operating under right-wing governments and under heavily indebted governments are more likely to be terminated, although left-wing governments are more sensitive to the effects of debt. Agencies structured as executive non-departmental public bodies and non-ministerial departments are also longer lived than others. Contrary to expectations about arm's length agencies in parliamentary systems with single-party government, partisan change does not affect the risk of termination.

**[Database]** Oxford Journal

# Troubling the Subject of Violence: The Pacifist Presumption, Martial Maternalism, and Armed Women in Contemporary Gun Culture

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**[Author]** Jennifer Carlson

**[Book Series]** Political Power and Social Theory

**[Volume]** 30

**[Pages]** 81 - 107

**[Publish]** First published online: March 31, 2016

**[doi]** 10.1108/S0198-871920160000030002

**[link]** <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/S0198-871920160000030002>

## **[ABSTRACT]**

Drawing on interviews with men and women gun carriers, this paper considers the intersection of femininity and guns. It argues that two sets of expectations shape the normative relationship between women and guns: First, armed women are a blind spot in feminist discourse, which tends to reproduce the “pacifist presumption” that women are nonviolent caretakers and peacemakers. Second, contemporary pro-gun discourse often bases women’s gun carry within their duties and obligations as mothers in a form of “martial maternalism.” Inflected with a post-feminist appropriation of rights and equality, this pro-gun discourse reproduces gender binaries through a discourse of gender inclusivity. Following previous analyses that emphasize the contradictory politics of gender in conservative spaces, my analysis emphasizes how the gendered politics of guns is sustained by multiple, though not necessarily shared, understandings of women’s guns by men and women within American gun culture.

**[Database]** Emerald

# Methods for Cost Management during Product Development: A Review and Comparison of Different Literatures

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**[Author]** Marc Wouters, Susana Morales, Sven Grollmuss and Michael Scheer

**[Book Series]** Advances in Management Accounting

**[Volume]** 26 **[Pages]** 139 – 274 **[Publish]** First published online: March 31, 2016

**[doi]** 10.1108/S1474-787120150000026005

**[link]** <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/S1474-787120150000026005>

## [ABSTRACT]

**Purpose:** The paper provides an overview of research published in the innovation and operations management (IOM) literature on 15 methods for cost management in new product development, and it provides a comparison to an earlier review of the management accounting (MA) literature (Wouters & Morales, 2014).

**Methodology/approach:** This structured literature search covers papers published in 23 journals in IOM in the period 1990–2014.

**Findings:** The search yielded a sample of 208 unique papers with 275 results (one paper could refer to multiple cost management methods). The top 3 methods are modular design, component commonality, and product platforms, with 115 results (42%) together. In the MA literature, these three methods accounted for 29%, but target costing was the most researched cost management method by far (26%). Simulation is the most frequently used research method in the IOM literature, whereas this was averagely used in the MA literature; qualitative studies were the most frequently used research method in the MA literature, whereas this was averagely used in the IOM literature. We found a lot of papers presenting practical approaches or decision models as a further development of a particular cost management method, which is a clear difference from the MA literature.

**Research limitations/implications:** This review focused on the same cost management methods, and future research could also consider other cost management methods which are likely to be more important in the IOM literature compared to the MA literature. Future research could also investigate innovative cost management practices in more detail through longitudinal case studies.

**Originality/value:** This review of research on methods for cost management published outside the MA literature provides an overview for MA researchers. It highlights key differences between both literatures in their research of the same cost management methods.

**[Database]** Emerald

# Why Business School Managers are a Key Corporate Brand Stakeholder Group

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**[Author]** John M. T. Balmer & Wei-Yue Wang

**[Journal]** International Studies of Management & Organization

**[Volume]** 46

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**[link]** <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00208825.2016.1140521#abstract>

## **[ABSTRACT]**

This study focuses on senior management cognitions of corporate brand building within leading (Financial Times-ranked) British business schools. The study reveals stakeholder theory to be highly apposite for corporate brand management and, importantly, confirms the pivotal role of senior managers in terms of corporate brand building and custodianship. The cognitions of senior business school managers confirmed the orthodox approach to corporate brand building and management where a multidisciplinary, service-focused, strategic-orientated, and organizational-wide commitment is stressed. The Mitchell, Agle, and Wood (1997) tripartite typology of stakeholders (power, legitimacy, and urgency) is broadened in order to include necessity and responsibility, which are highly germane for senior managers. The instrumental insights of this study demonstrate that in managing a corporate brand, senior managers should focus on organizational activities, institutional attitude, senior management advocacy, and adherence on the part of organizational members.

**[Database]** Taylor & Francis

# On the differences between Tinder™ versus online dating agencies: Questioning a myth. An exploratory study

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**[Author]** Karoline Gatter, Kathleen Hodkinson and Monika Kolle

**[Journal]** Cogent Psychology

**[Volume]** 3

**[Issue]** 1

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**[link]** <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/23311908.2016.1162414#.VwIJyPI94dU>.

## **[ABSTRACT]**

Despite common stereotypes about those who use different types of online dating, psychological research on online dating agency users' characteristics is actually very limited, and no scientific study has yet examined the individual characteristics of Tinder™ users. The current exploratory study aimed to investigate why individuals use these services, and how they differ in terms of sociability, self-esteem, and sexual permissiveness, with the aim of stimulating further research in the field. Participants (N = 75) were recruited over social media and completed questionnaires assessing motivation to use online dating, sociability, self-esteem, and sexual permissiveness.

No differences were found in motivations, suggesting that people may use both Online Dating Agencies and Tinder™ for similar reasons. Tinder users in the current sample were younger than online dating agency users, which accounted for observed group differences in sexual permissiveness. There were no differences in self-esteem or sociability between the groups. Men were more likely than women to use both types of dating to find casual sex partners than women. Men also scored more highly on a measure of sexual permissiveness than women. These findings support previous research in indicating that users of both Tinder™ and Online Dating Agencies do not differ from the general population.

**[Database]** Taylor & Francis

# The role of bank relationships when firms are financially distressed

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**[Author]** Daniel Hower

**[Journal]** Journal of Banking & Finance

**[Volume]** 65

**[Page]** 59–75

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**[link]** <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378426616000121>

## **[ABSTRACT]**

Banks are better suited than other financing partners to process information in order to make efficient liquidations. But their ability depends on bank characteristics and incentives. In addition, the strength of the main bank relationship influences the bank's ability to make efficient liquidations. I study the effect of bank characteristics and bank relationships in situations where firms are financially distressed. Do the chances of a financially distressed firm to improve or to close depend on the bank? Does the survival of a financially distressed firm depend on its main bank relationship? Using German data from 2000–2013, I analyze the effect of a bank's organizational complexity, non-performing customers, and the strength of main bank relationships at the bank and firm level. I find that high shares of non-performing clients provide negative incentives. Banks can make more efficient liquidations if they are regionally active and have close relationships with the firm.

**[Database]** ScienceDirect

# When does the stock market listen to economic news? New evidence from copulas and news wires

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**[Author]** Ivan Medovikov

**[Journal]** Journal of Banking & Finance

**[Volume]** 65

**[Page]** 27-40

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**[doi]** doi:10.1016/j.jbankfin.2016.01.004

**[link]** <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378426616000145>

## **[ABSTRACT]**

We study association between macroeconomic news and stock market returns using the statistical theory of copulas, and a new comprehensive measure of news based on textual review and classification of news wires. We find the impact of economic news on equity returns to be nonlinear and asymmetric. In particular, controlling for economic conditions and surprises associated with releases of economic data, we find that the market reacts strongly and negatively to the most unfavourable macroeconomic news, but appears to largely discount the good news. Further, the most-unfavorable news creates price drift, and we document that selling stocks short in the wake of unusually-bad news yields annual abnormal gross returns greater than four percent.

**[Database]** ScienceDirect