

개인 및 조직 수준에서의 지역사회 역량 측정과 주관적 건강 수준과의 관계 분석: 서울시 D구와 Y구의 비교

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The Measurement of Individual-level and Community-level Community Capacity and their Association with Self-Rated Health Status: A Comparison of D-gu and Y-gu in Seoul

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<Abstract>

Objectives: This study was to measure community capacity using individual-level and organizational-level capacity indicators and illuminated the relationship of community capacity and self-rated health status in two regions in Seoul, Korea. **Methods:** The data from individual surveys were obtained by quota sampling the residents of two autonomous gu in Seoul (N=1,000). The data from organizational surveys were obtained by snowball sampling lists of organizations in the possession of gu offices with a sampling frame (N=153). The survey tools were 6 indicators regarding residents' social capital and a sense of community and 5 indicators regarding community-based organizations and their networks. The analysis methods consisted of the effect of the components of capacity on health status and social network analysis. **Results:** As for capacity on individual levels, while D-gu was mainly developed in individual capacity in terms of social interaction, Y-gu was stronger in a sense of community and cohesion among residents. As for capacity on organizational levels, Y-gu was more developed than was D-gu in associational networks. **Conclusion:** It is necessary to develop health promotion program per community and to strengthen partnerships with and among grassroots organizations based in local communities through the measurement of community capacity.

Keywords: Community capacity, Health indicator, Health promotion, Social network analysis, Seoul

I. 서론

오늘날 중앙집권적 복지국가들은 점차로 그 권한과 기능을 지방에 분산시키는 지방분권을 모색했고, 그와 함께 시민과 지역사회 참여에 대한 관심이 증대되었다. 특히,

비정부조직(non-governmental organizations: NGOs)에게 정부기능과 역할의 일부를 위탁(outsourcing)하거나 시설을 중심으로 이루어졌던 복지서비스들을 지역사회에서 담당하게 되는 등의 지역의 책임이 증가되는 변화가 일어나면서 지역사회의 문제 해결에 지역사회 스스로 주체적으로

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* 본 연구는 건강증진연구사업의 지원을 받아 수행되었음(일반 900-20090020).

* 본 논문은 2010년도 정부재원(교육과학기술부 인문사회연구역량강화사업비)으로 한국연구재단의 지원을 받아 연구되었음(NRF-2010-411-J01601).

• 투고일: 2011.11.19

• 수정일: 2012.03.02

• 게재확정일: 2012.03.17