

SOC 3510; WEEK 10, 10/25/16

RACE/ETHNICITY AND HEALTH I



(BARLETT ET AL. 2005)

ACTION FIGURES AND MEN

The Evolution of GI Joe



TIGGEMANN, SLATER, BURY,
HAWKING, AND FIRTH 2013

DISCLAIMER LABELS
ON FASHION
MAGAZINE
ADVERTISEMENTS



TIGGEMANN, SLATER,
BURY, HAWKING, AND
FIRTH 2013

DISCLAIMER LABELS ON FASHION MAGAZINE ADVERTISEMENTS

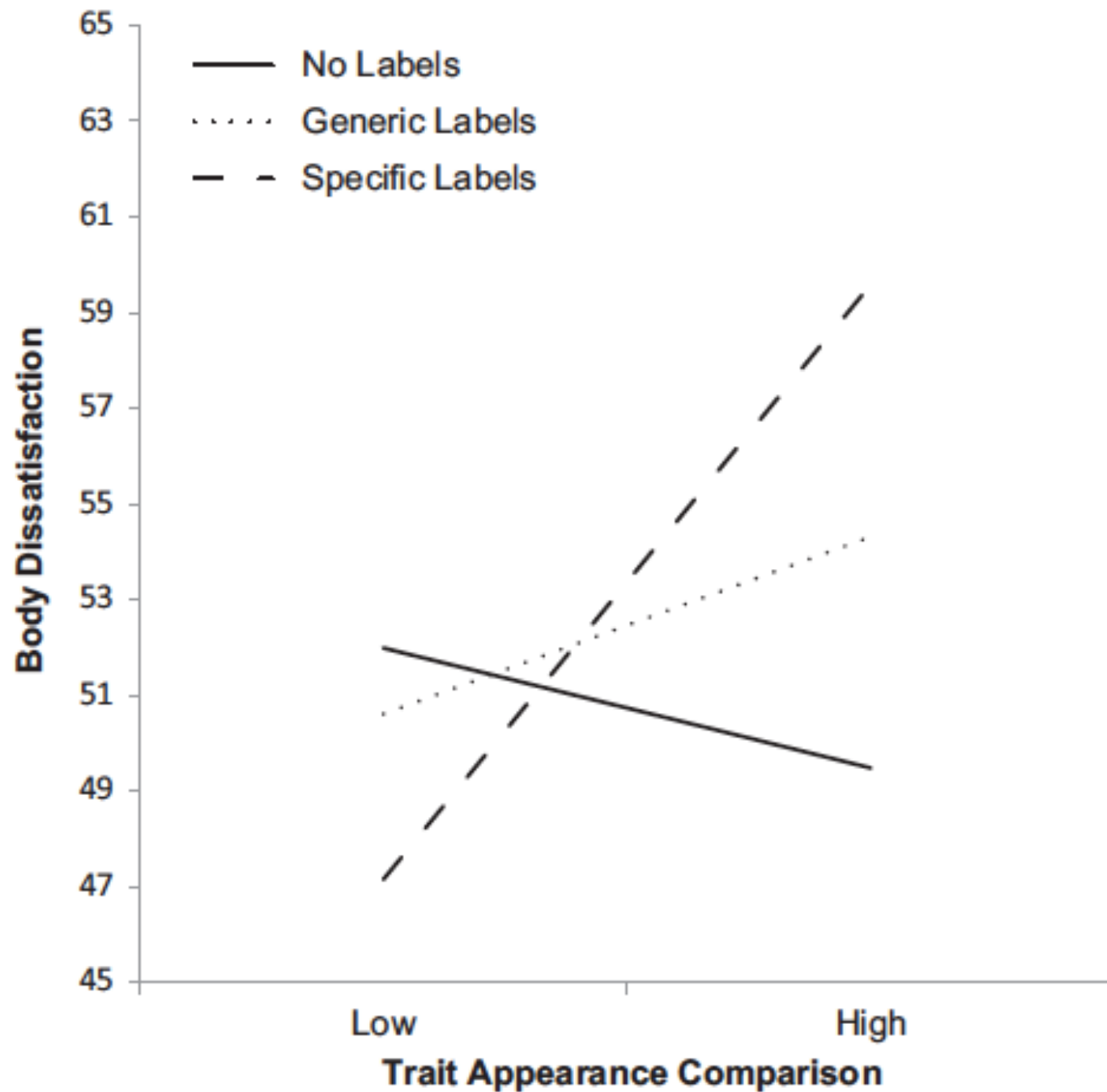


Fig. 1. Body dissatisfaction as a function of warning label condition and trait appearance comparison.

GENDER, STRESSORS, AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE

WOMEN AND POVERTY

Analysis of 2010 U.S. Census data by the National Women's Law Center (NWLC)

MORE THAN
HALF

of poor children lived
in families headed
by women.

17.2
MILLION

women were
living in
poverty.

**800,000
MORE**

women lived
in poverty in
2010 than
in 2009.
The poverty
rate among
women is the
highest it
has been in
17 years.

Behind today's grim statistics are real people who are finding it harder than ever to keep a roof over their heads, feed their families, get the health care they need and give their children a chance at a better life.

-JOAN ENTMACHER
NWLC Vice President
for Family Economic Security.

poverty:

The United States Bureau of the Census measures poverty by comparing household income to the poverty threshold. In 2010 the poverty threshold for a household of four was **\$22,314**.

extreme poverty:

Also referred to as deep poverty, extreme poverty is defined as cash income that falls below half of the poverty threshold. At 6.3 percent, extreme poverty has reached its highest rate since it was first measured **22** years ago.



14.5 %

percent of all women
were living in poverty.
This is the highest rate
of poverty in 17 years.

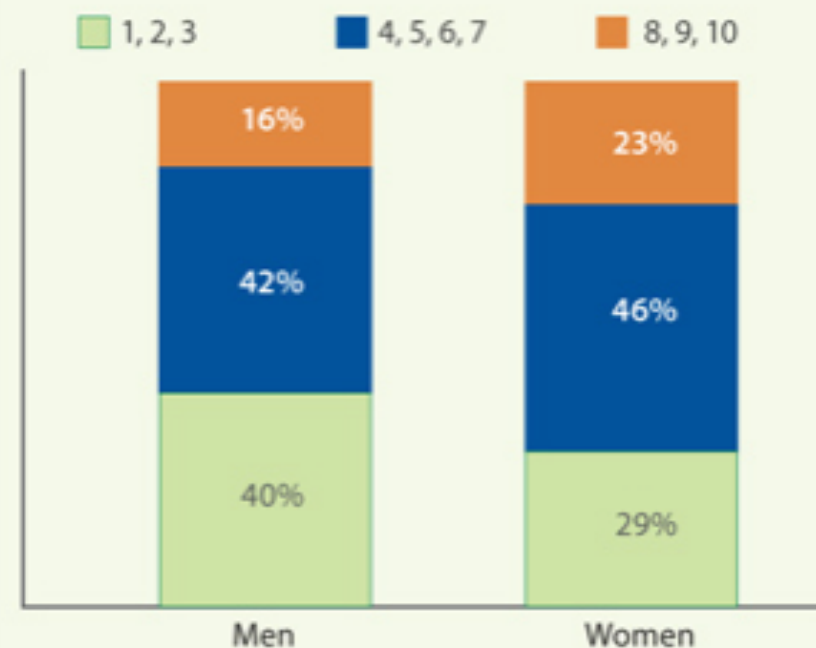
Symptoms of Stress



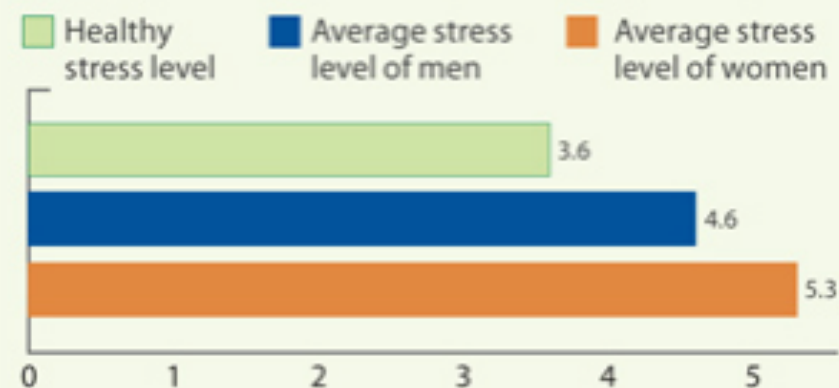
BASE: Male (n=929); Female (n=1091)

Q810, Q7170 Which of the following, if any, have you experienced in the last month as a result of stress?

Average Stress Levels Rated on a 10-Point Scale



Average Stress Levels vs. Healthy Stress Levels



BASE: All respondents (n=2020); Male (n=929); Female (n=1091)

Q605 On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means you have little or no stress and 10 means you have a great deal of stress, how would you rate your average level of stress during the past month?

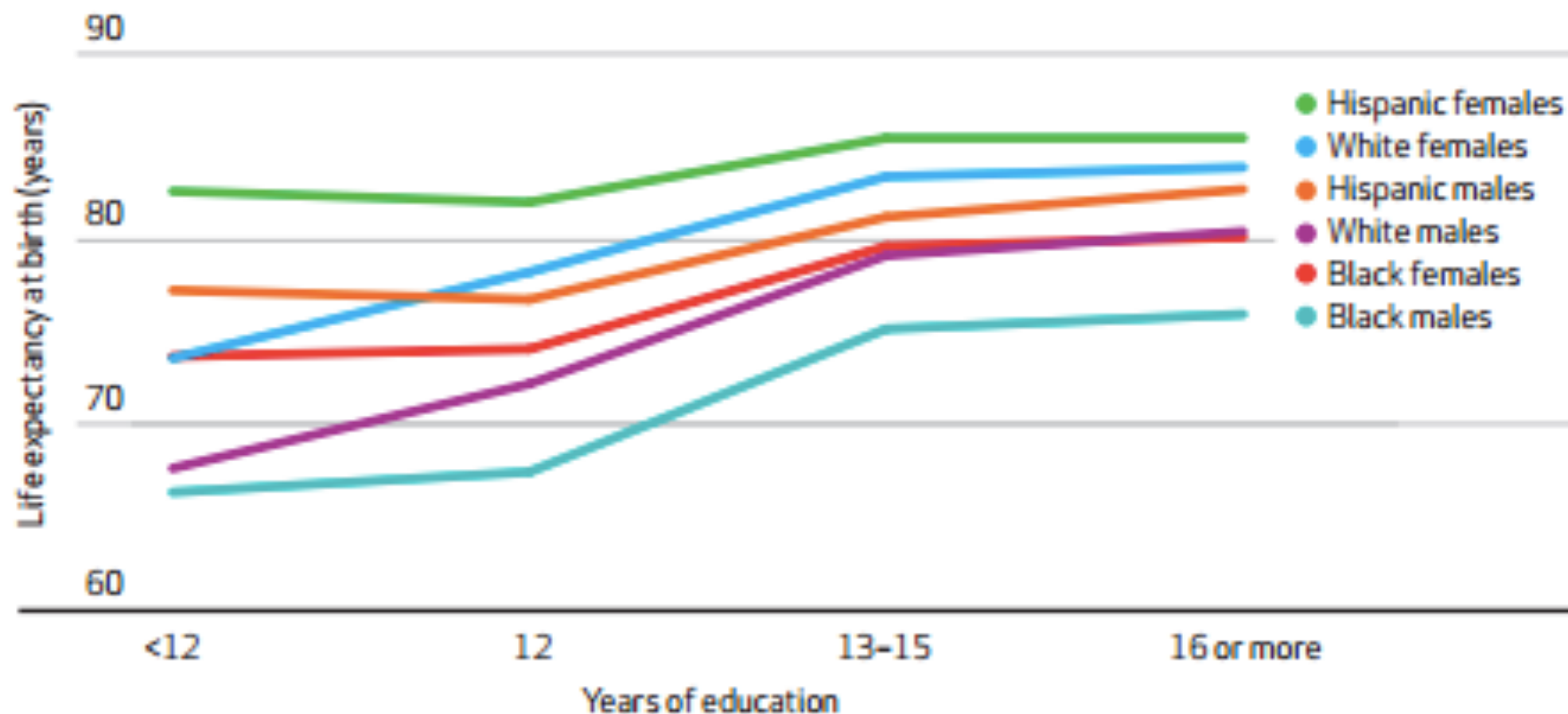
Q610 On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means little or no stress and 10 means a great deal of stress, what would you consider a healthy level of stress?

INEQUALITY AND DISCRIMINATION

- Women's health may be increased by expanding women's access to economic resources, family resources, and reproductive rights
 - Chen et al. 2005
 - Pezzini 2005
 - Bird and Rieker 2008

RACE/ETHNICITY

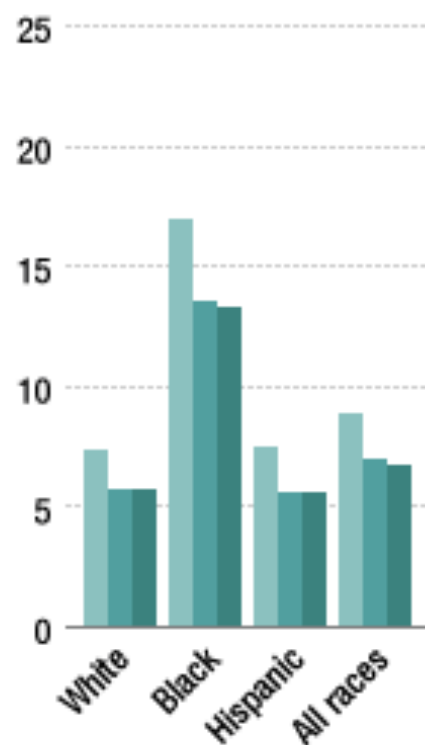
Life Expectancy at Birth, by Years of Education at Age 25, by Race and Gender, 2008



SOURCE Olshansky SJ, Antonucci T, Berkman L, Binstock RH, Boersch-Supan A, Cacioppo JT, et al., "Differences in Life Expectancy Due to Race and Educational Differences Are Widening, and Many May Not Catch Up," *Health Affairs* 31, no. 8 (2012): 1803-13.

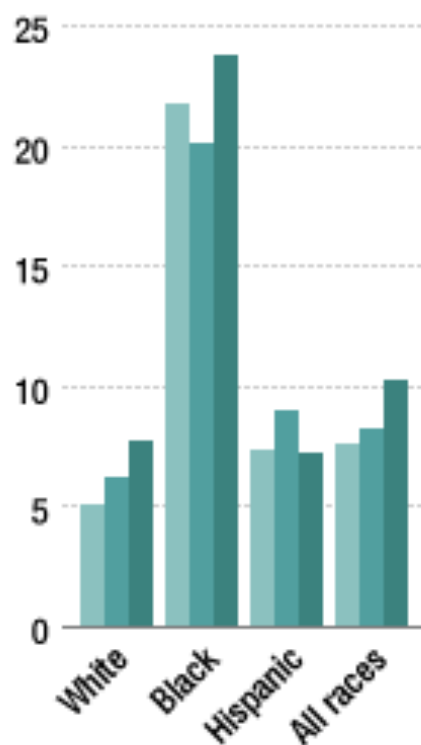
**Infant deaths
per 1,000 live births**

'90 '00 '07



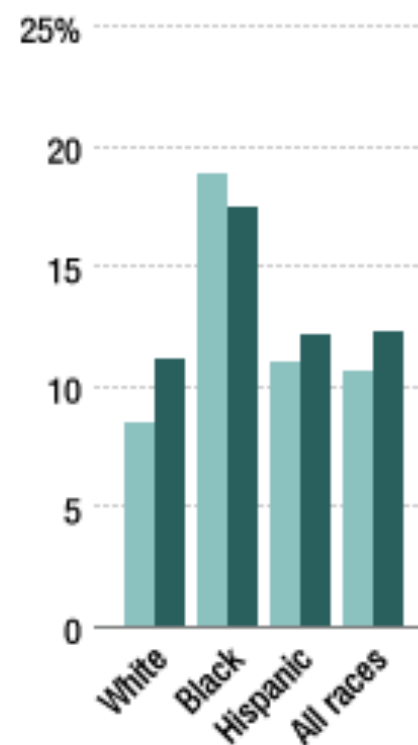
**Maternal deaths
per 100,000 live births**

'90 '00 '07



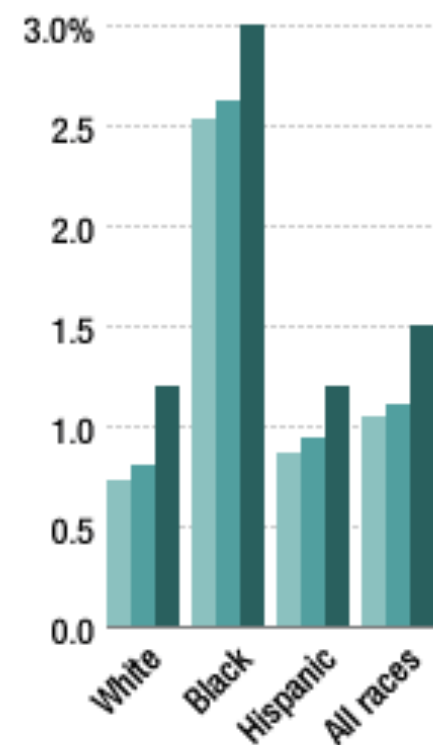
**Preterm birth rate
(under 37 weeks)**

'90 '08



**Very low birthweight
(less than 3 lbs, 4 oz)**

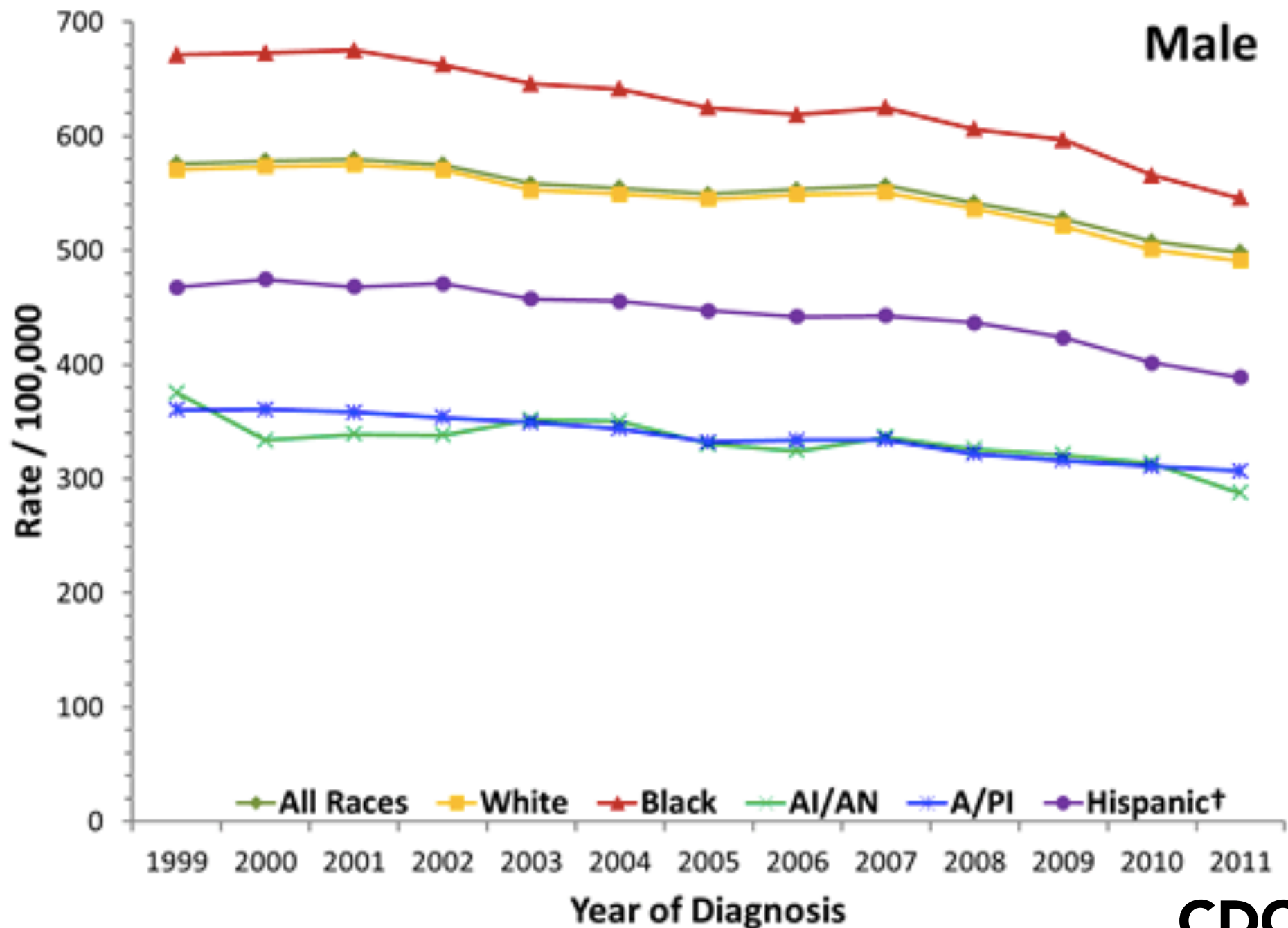
'90 '00 '08



AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN AND PHYSICAL HEALTH STRESSORS

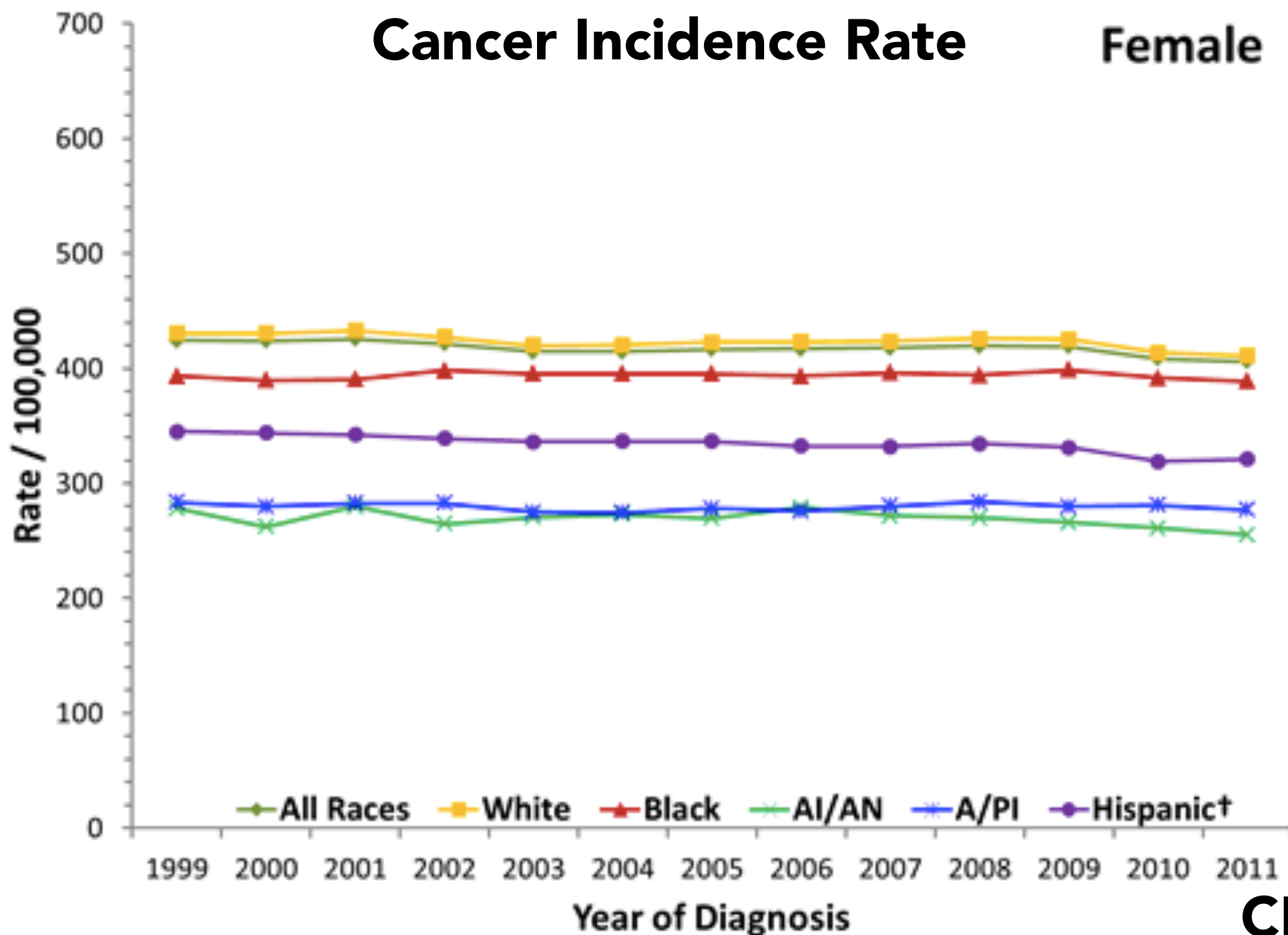
- African American women have greater rates of hypertension, diabetes, HIV/AIDS, and lupus (National Center for Health Statistics 2007)
- Mortality rate is 30% higher than white women and live 4.3 fewer years (NCHS 2007)
- “Weathering” (Geronimus et al. 2006)

All Cancers Combined
Incidence Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, U.S., 1999–2011



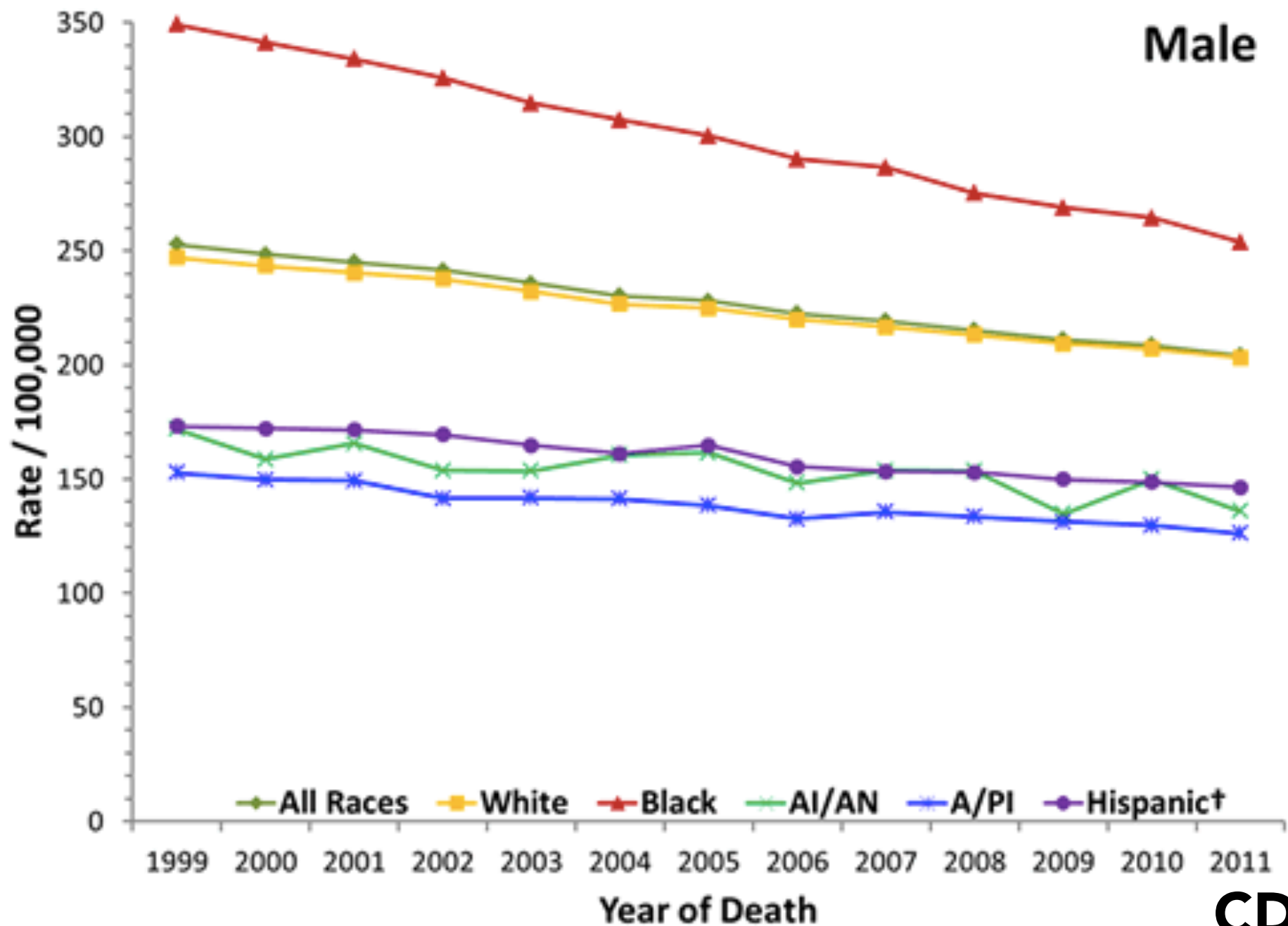
Cancer Incidence Rate

Female



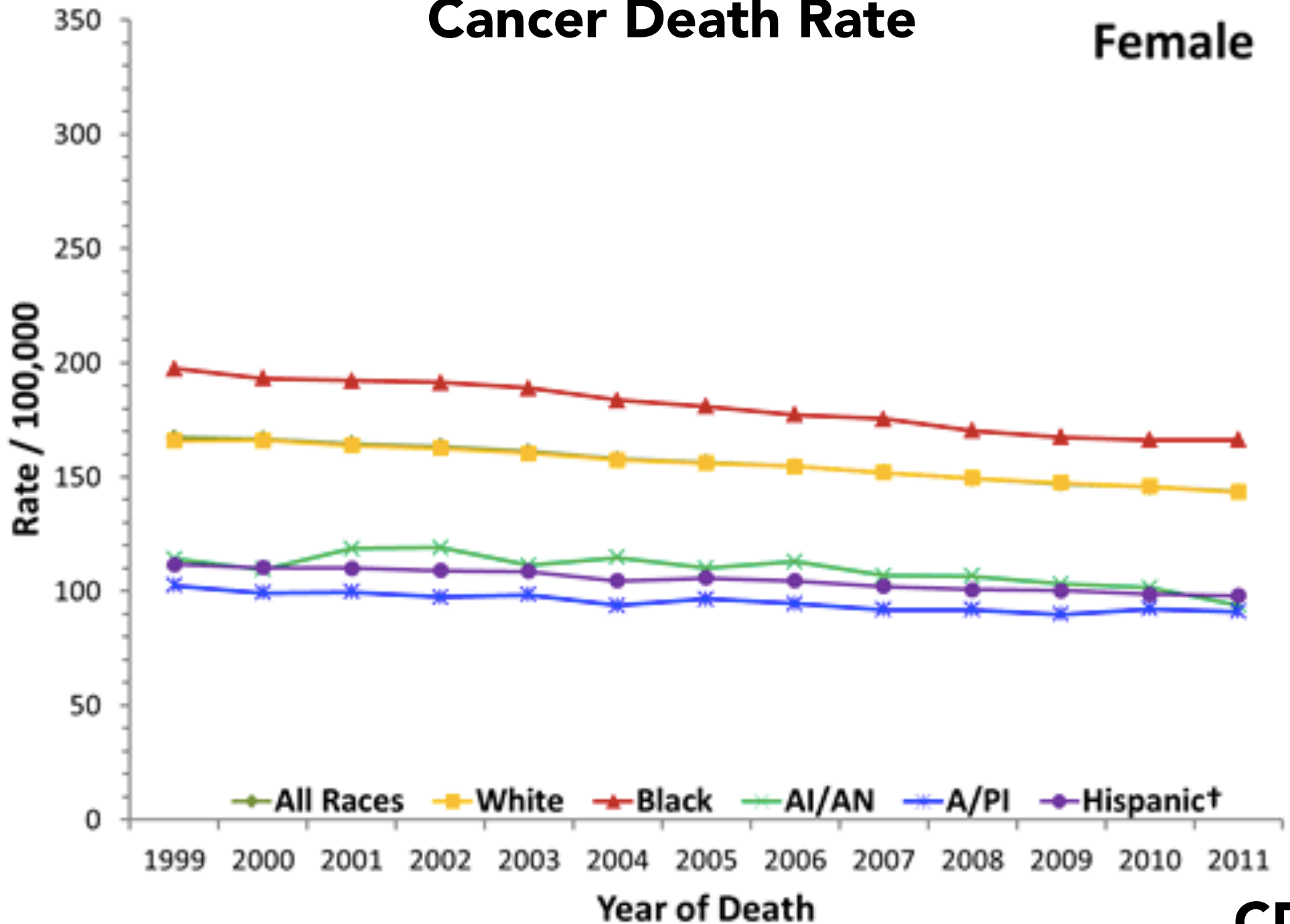
CDC

All Cancers Combined
Death Rates* by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, U.S., 1999–2011



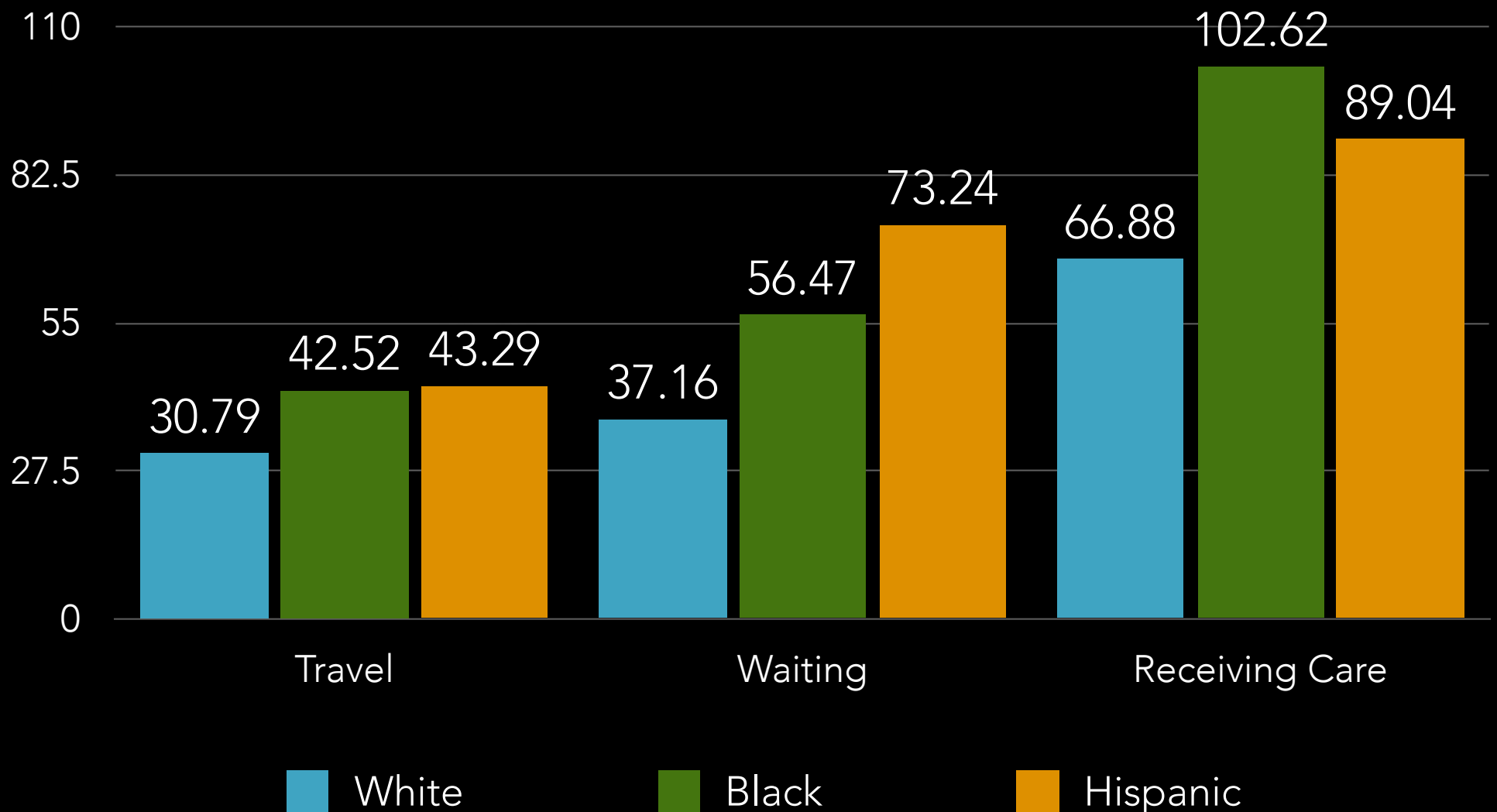
Cancer Death Rate

Female



TIME SPENT SEEKING HEALTH CARE (CARR ET AL. 2010)

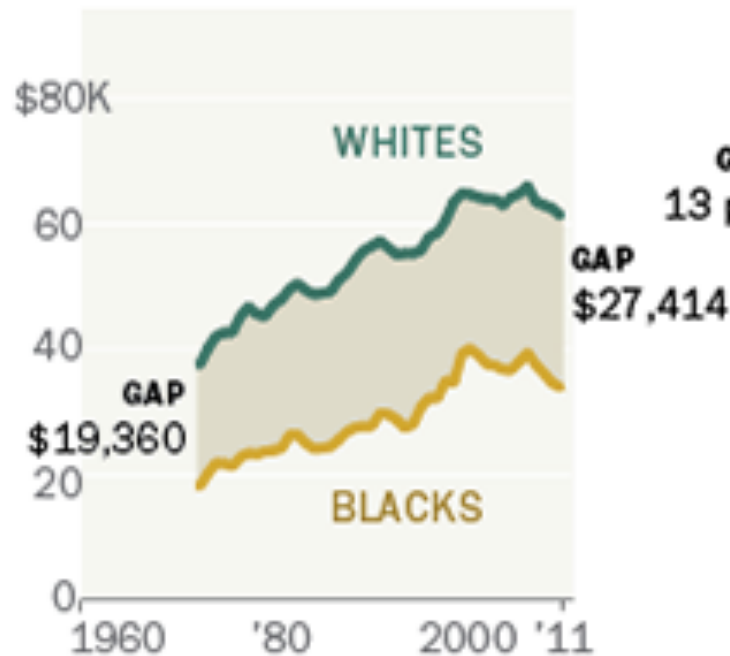
RACIAL/ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN PATIENT EXPERIENCES



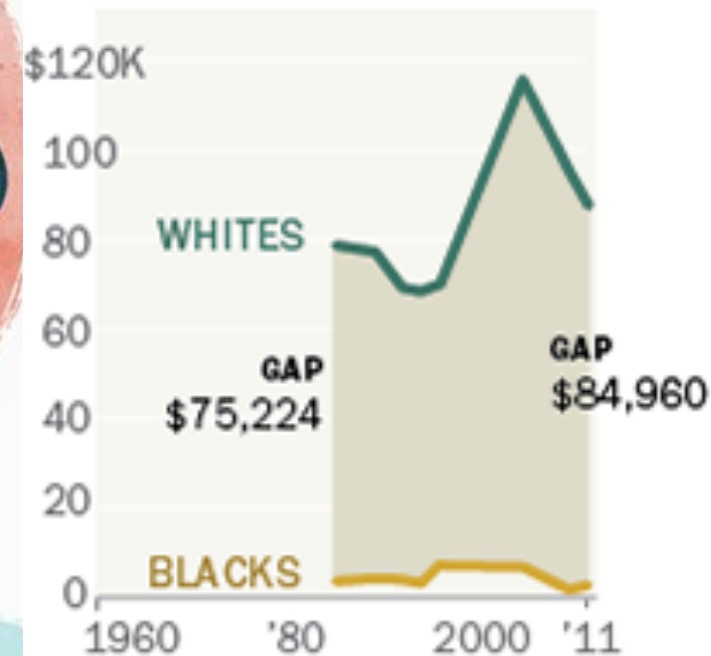
ARE RACIAL DIFFERENCES REALLY SES DIFFERENCES?

Where Gaps Have Widened

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
Household of three, in 2012 dollars



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD WEALTH
In 2012 dollars

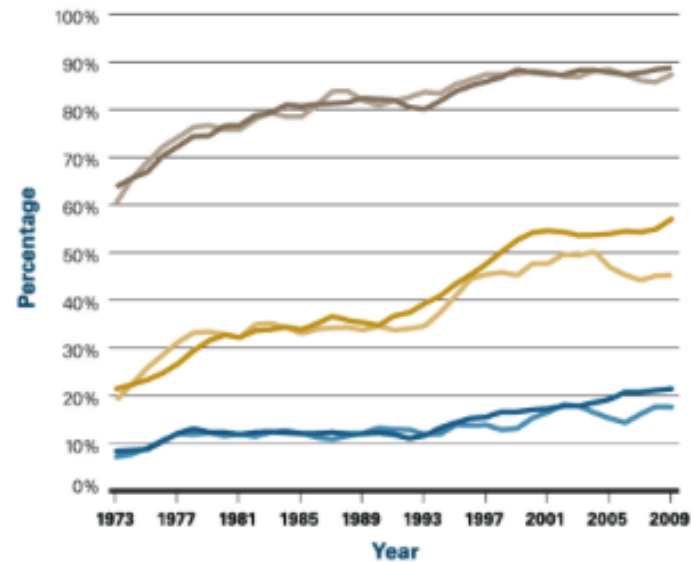


Source: Based on Pew Research Center analysis of government data. See chapter 3 for detailed notes and sourcing.

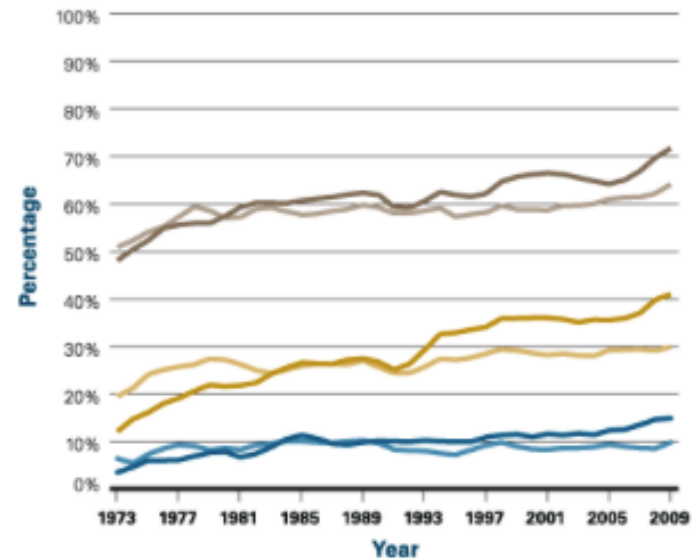
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

- Females with at Least a High School Diploma
- Females with at Least Some College Experience
- Females with at Least a Bachelor's Degree
- Males with at Least a High School Diploma
- Males with at Least Some College Experience
- Males with at Least a Bachelor's Degree

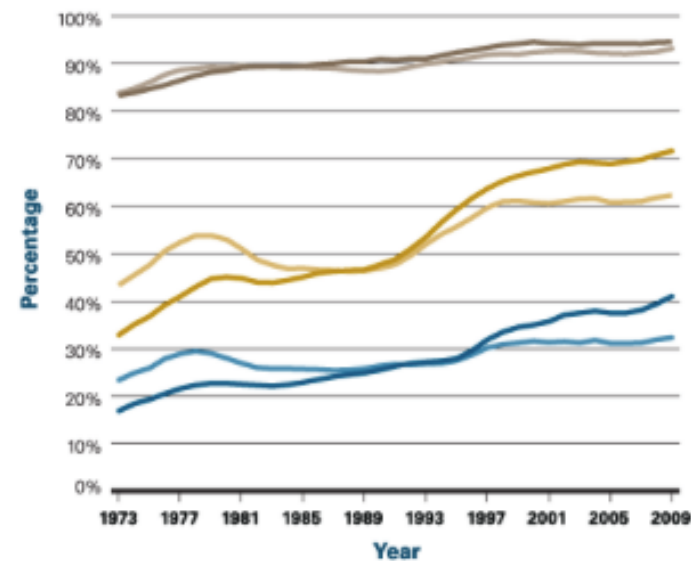
Black, non-Hispanic



Hispanic

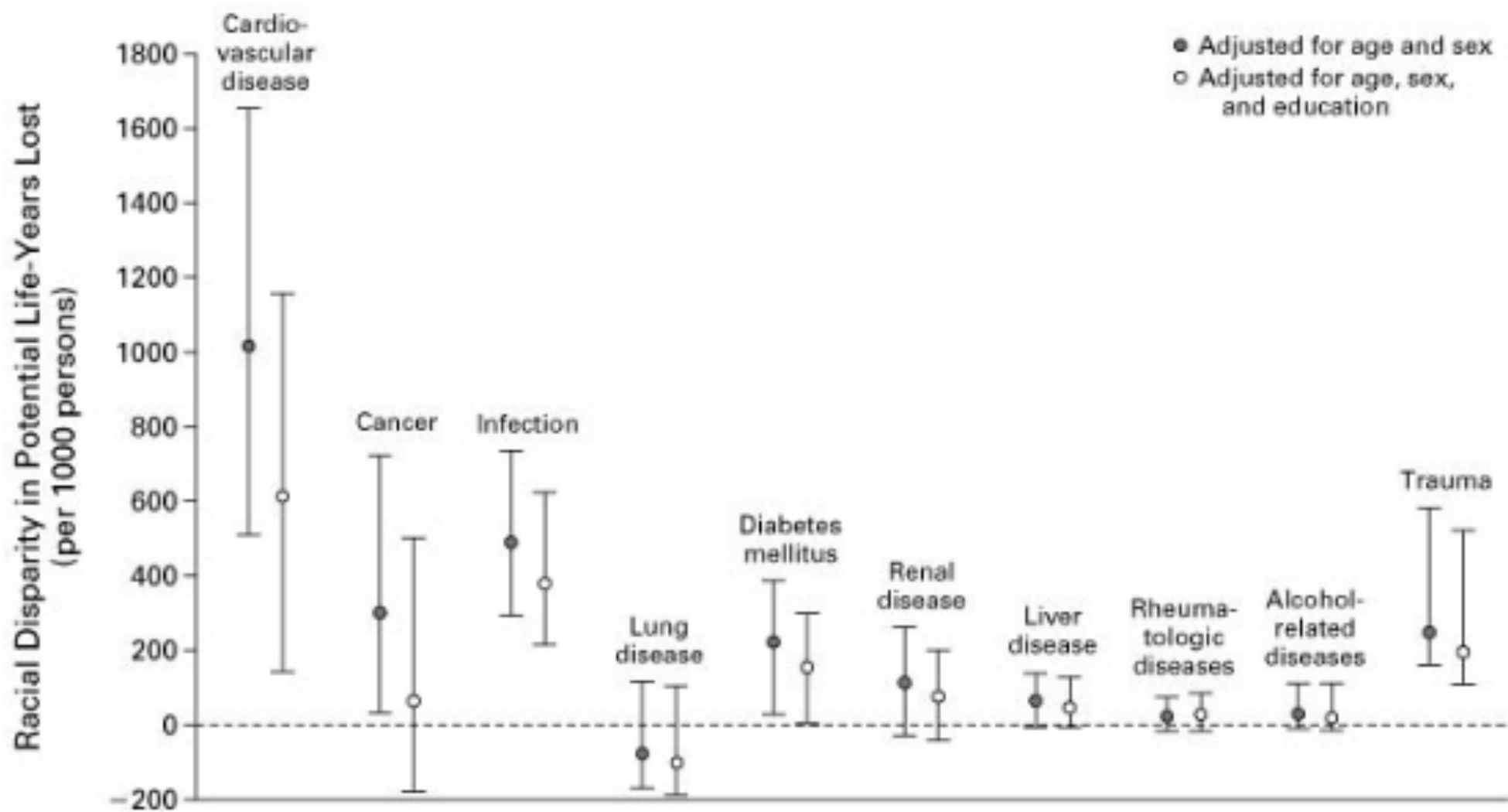


White, non-Hispanic



Note: Attainment rates reflect moving averages, with the rate for each year the average of three years — the specified year and the two preceding years.

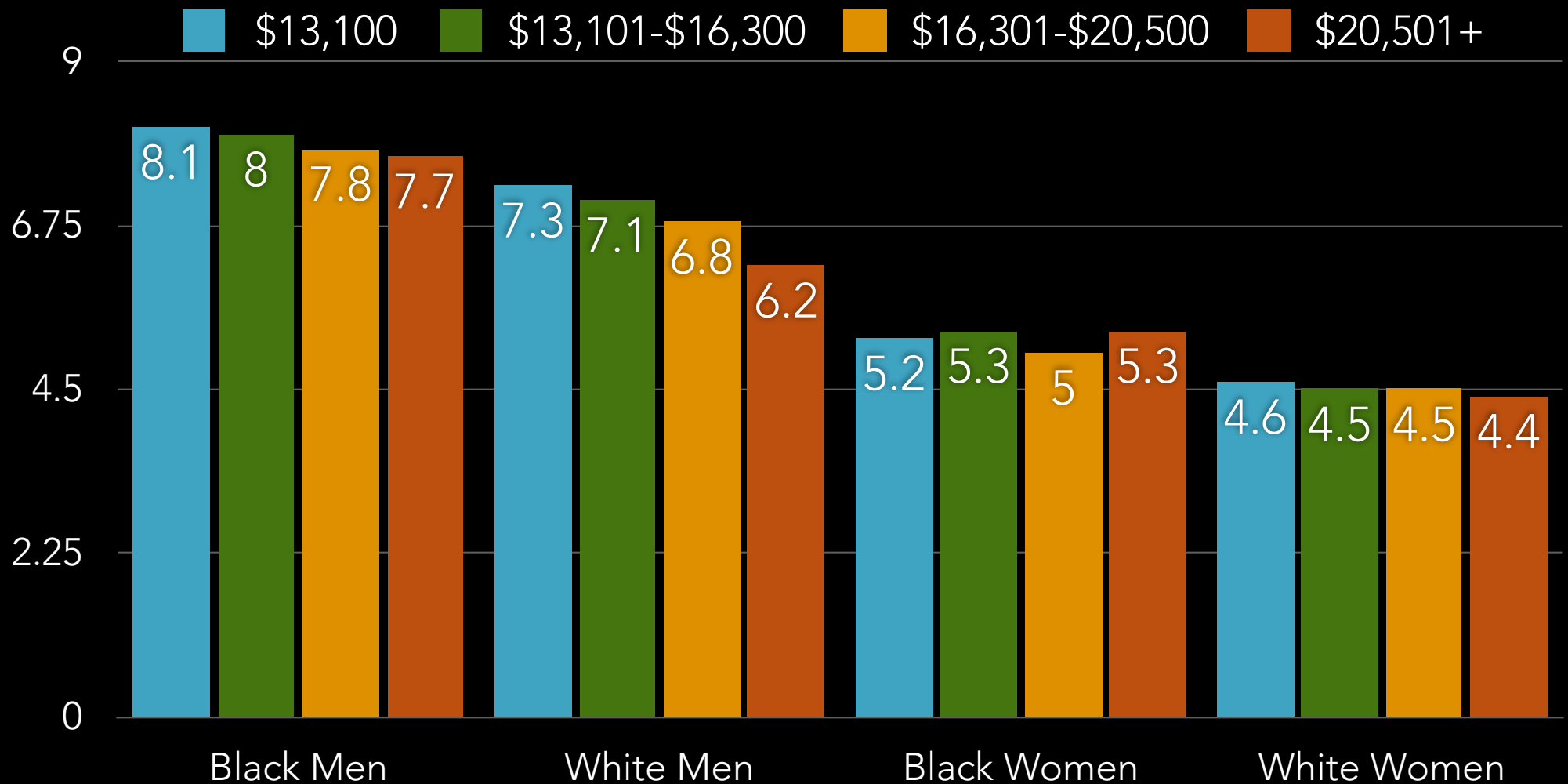
Source: National Center for Education Statistics, 2007 and 2010.



SES EXPLAINS PART OF THE RACIAL HEALTH GAP

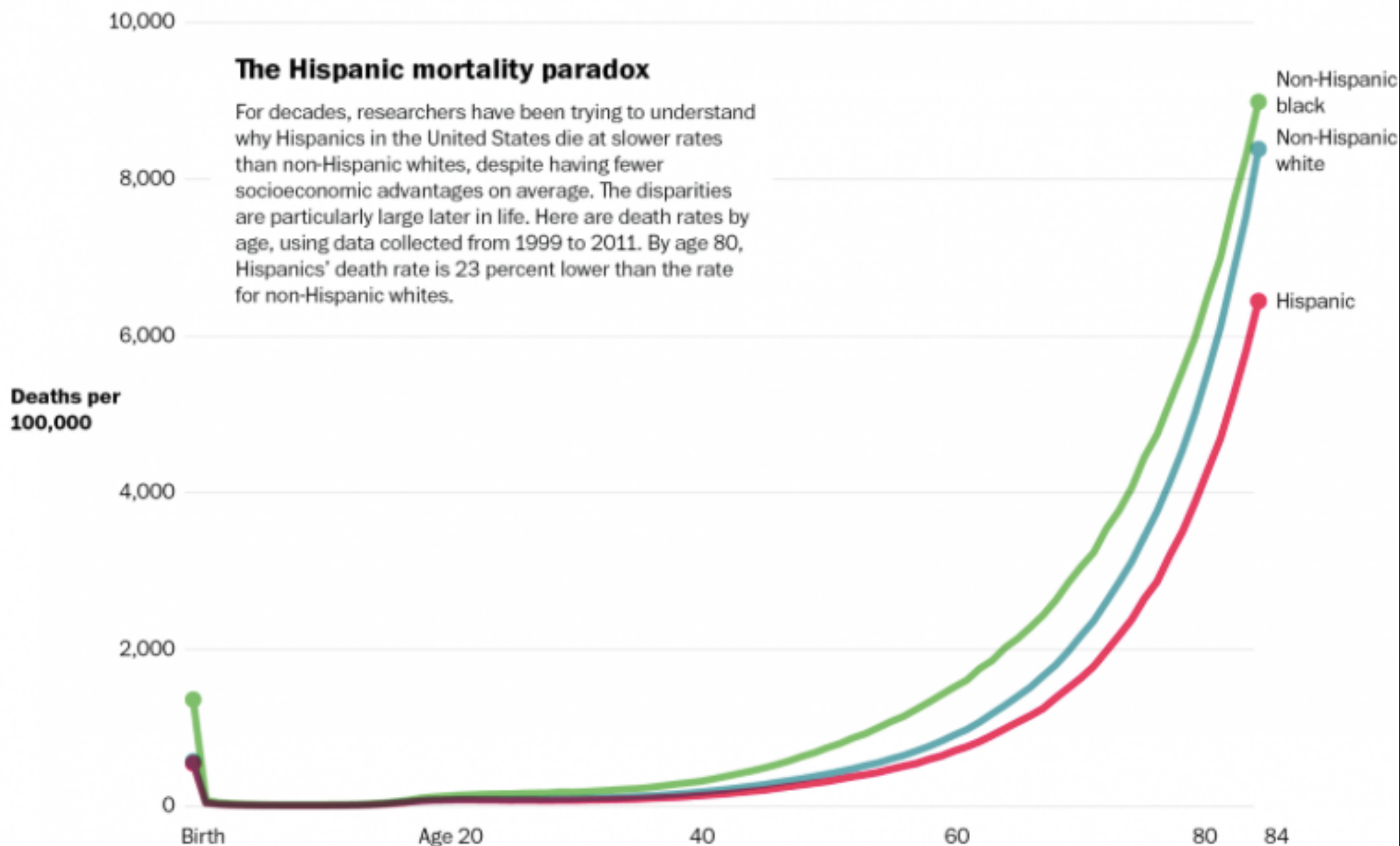
BUT NOT ALL (FARMER AND FERRARO 2005; GORNICK ET AL. 1996; LOUIE AND WARD 2011; SCHOENBAUM AND WAIDMANN 1997;.....)

DEATH RATES AMONG MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES (GORNICK ET AL. 1996)



The Hispanic mortality paradox

For decades, researchers have been trying to understand why Hispanics in the United States die at slower rates than non-Hispanic whites, despite having fewer socioeconomic advantages on average. The disparities are particularly large later in life. Here are death rates by age, using data collected from 1999 to 2011. By age 80, Hispanics' death rate is 23 percent lower than the rate for non-Hispanic whites.



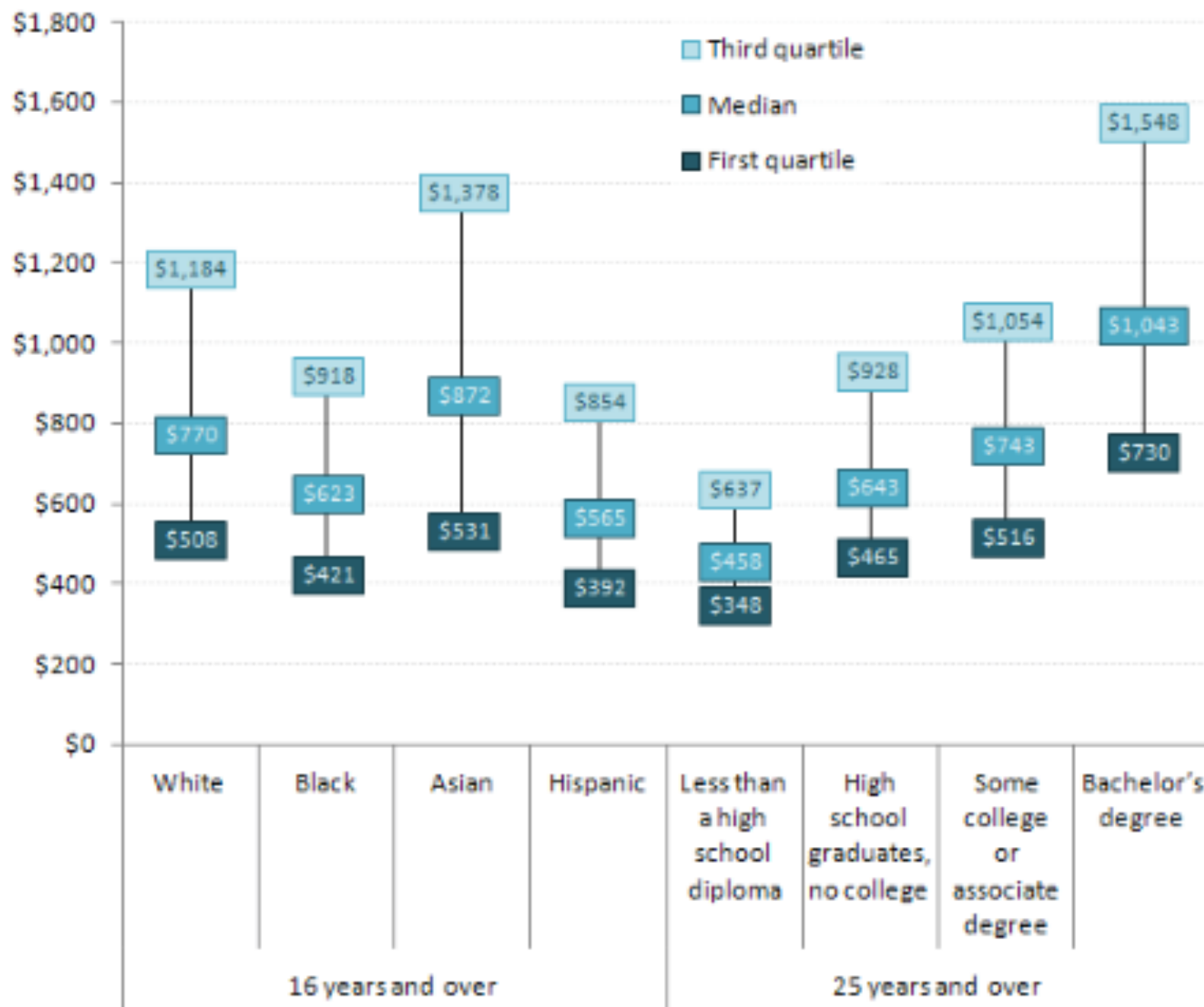
SOURCE: CDC

washingtonpost.com/storyline

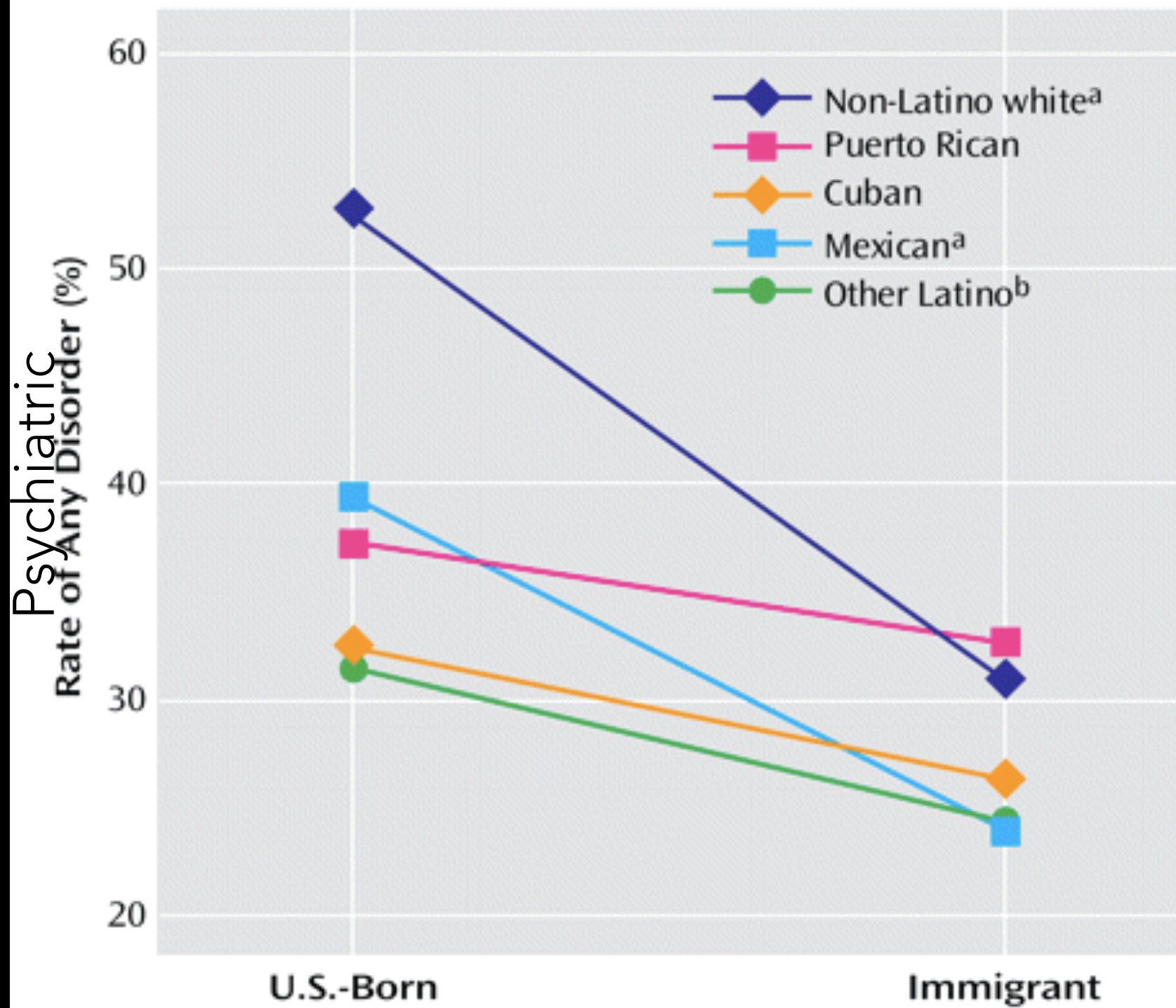
HISPANIC/LATINO HEALTH PARADOX

- Hispanic/Latino immigrants have better health outcomes despite lower SES backgrounds
- Deaths not undercounted either by checking death certificates (Arias et al. 2010) and looking at the mortality rate in longitudinal medical studies (Daviglus et al. 2012)

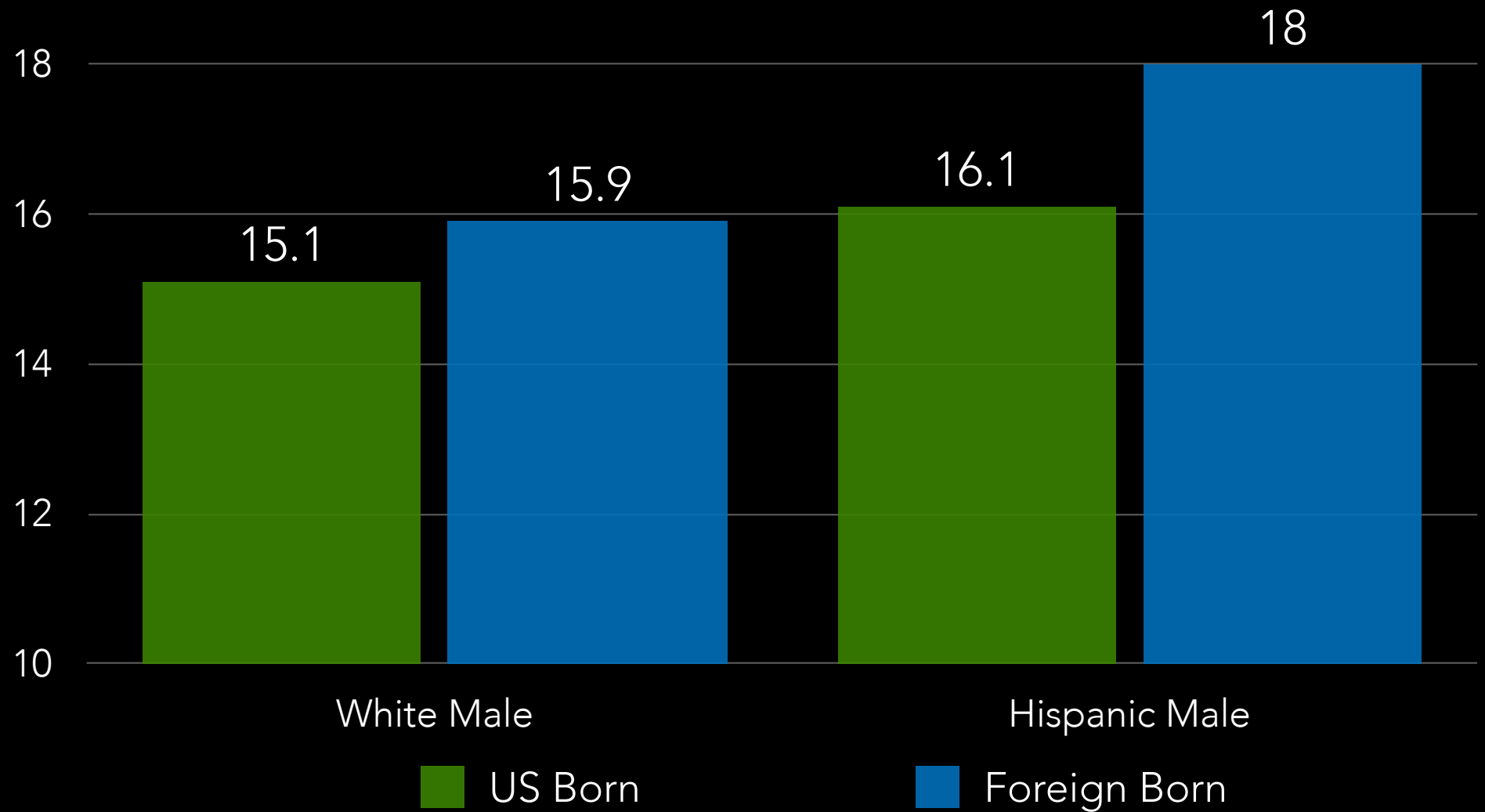
Quartiles of usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers, by race and ethnicity and educational attainment, 2nd quarter 2011



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



LIFE EXPECTANCIES BY AGE 65



Jasso et al. 2004

HISPANIC/LATINO HEALTH PARADOX

- Hispanic/Latino immigrants tend to have better health outcomes despite lower SES backgrounds
 - Why?
 - Cultural factors
 - Healthy immigrant selection
 - Salmon hypothesis (unhealthy remigration)