

SOC 3510; WEEK 11, 11/3/16

# NEIGHBORHOODS AND SOCIAL CAPITAL II



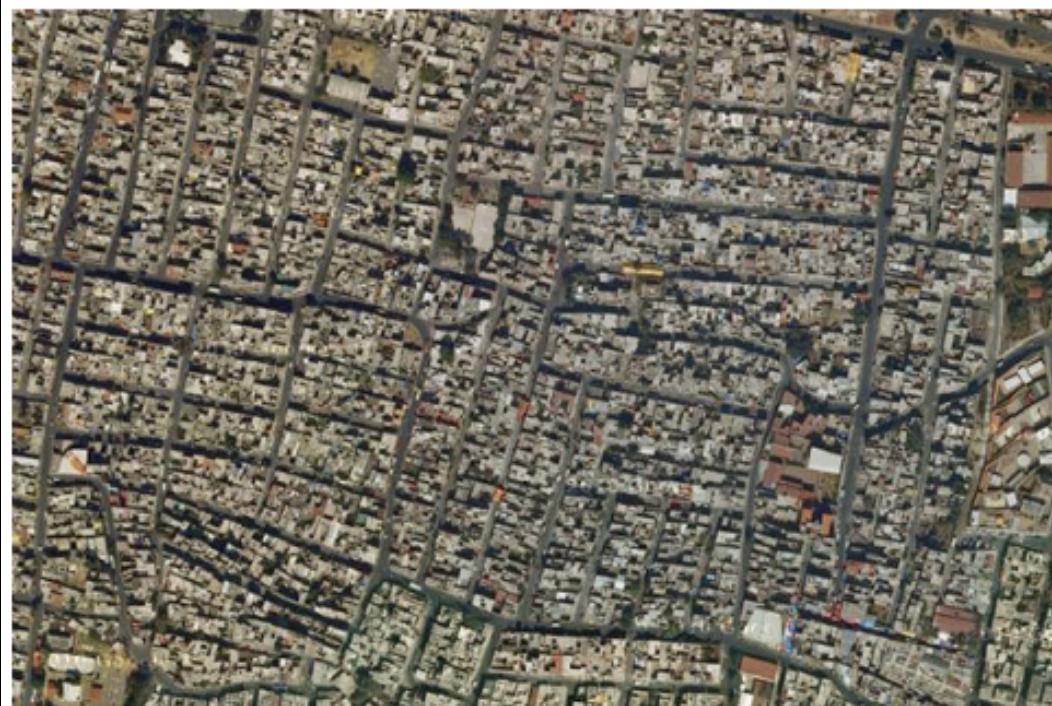
# NEIGHBORHOOD EFFECTS

- Physical characteristics
- Service environment
- Level of poverty
- Social environment

Lomas de Chapultepec, Miguel Hidalgo



San Miguel Teotongo, Iztapalapa



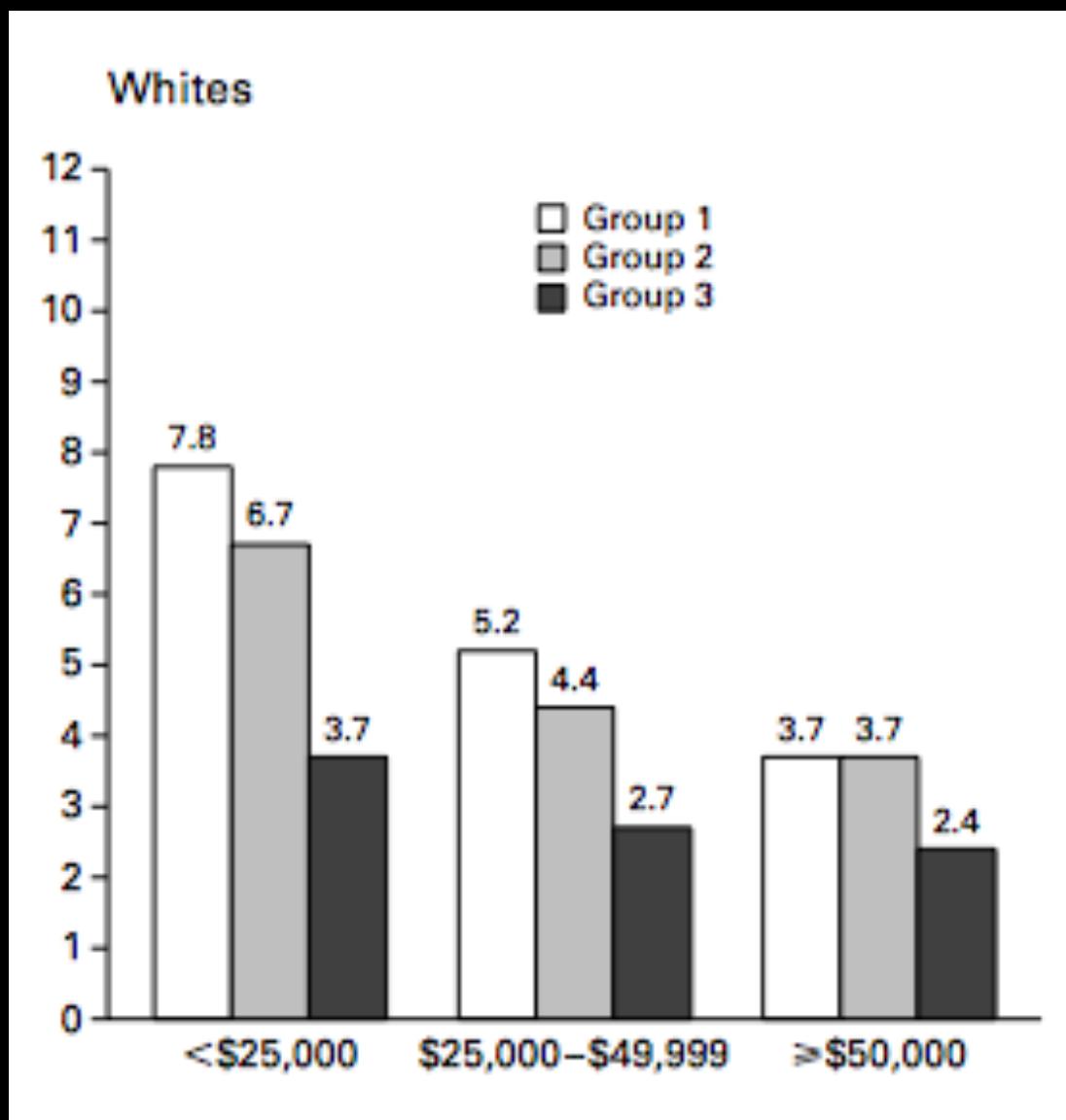
# IS IT REALLY THE NEIGHBORHOOD THAT'S AFFECTING HEALTH?

- Selection effects or neighborhood effects?
  - Selection effect = Observed health patterns result from individual-level characteristics OF PEOPLE that just happen to be clustered in the same spaces
  - Aggregated individual-level characteristics
  - Neighborhood effect = Observed health patterns are the result of emergent properties OF PLACE

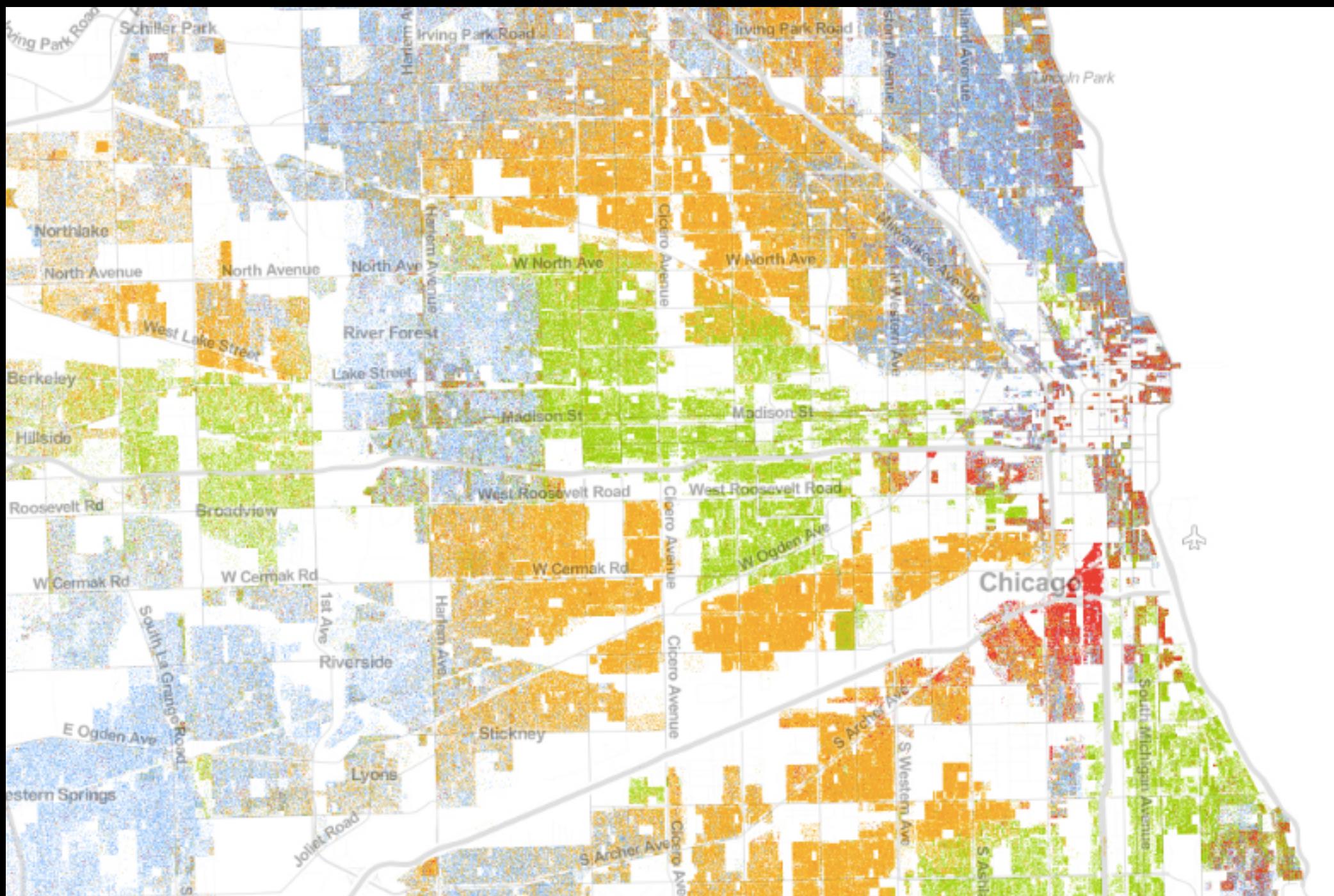
# IS IT REALLY THE NEIGHBORHOOD THAT'S AFFECTING HEALTH?

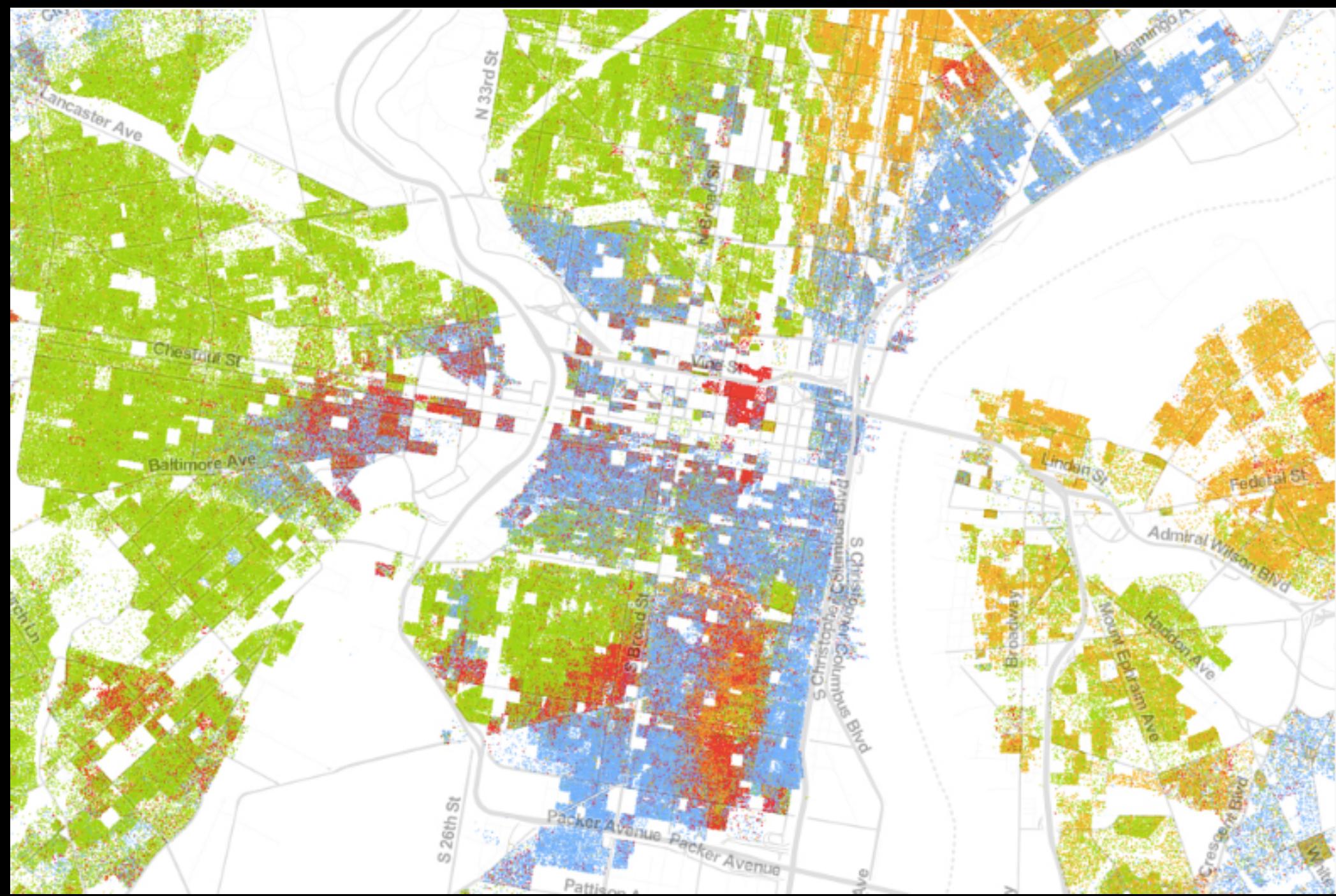
- Many studies find effects between neighborhood characteristics and residents' health even after taking the residents' characteristics into account
- Racial segregation effects all residents as well (Deaton and Lubotsky 2003; LaVeist et al. 2011)

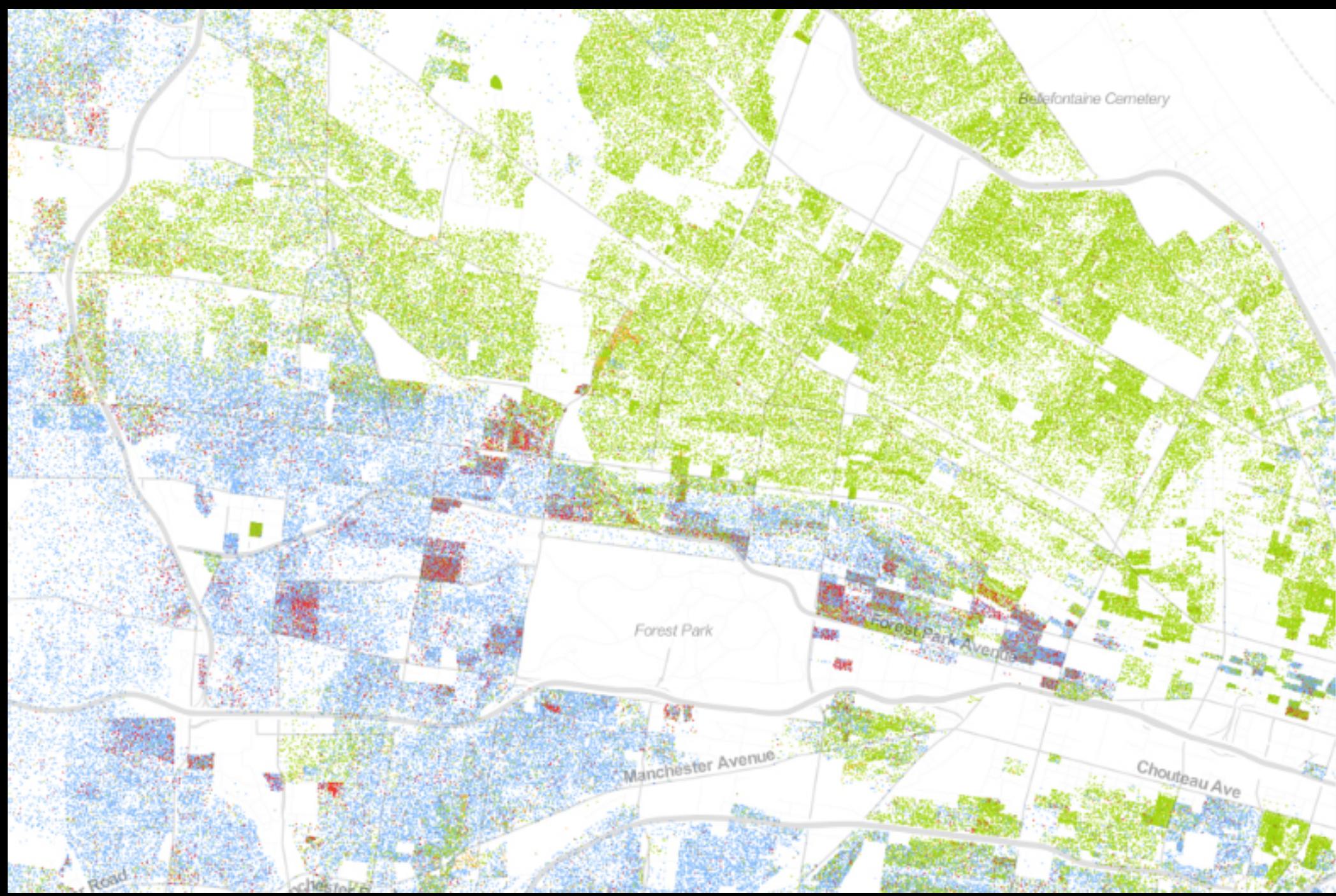
Incidence of Coronary Heart Disease

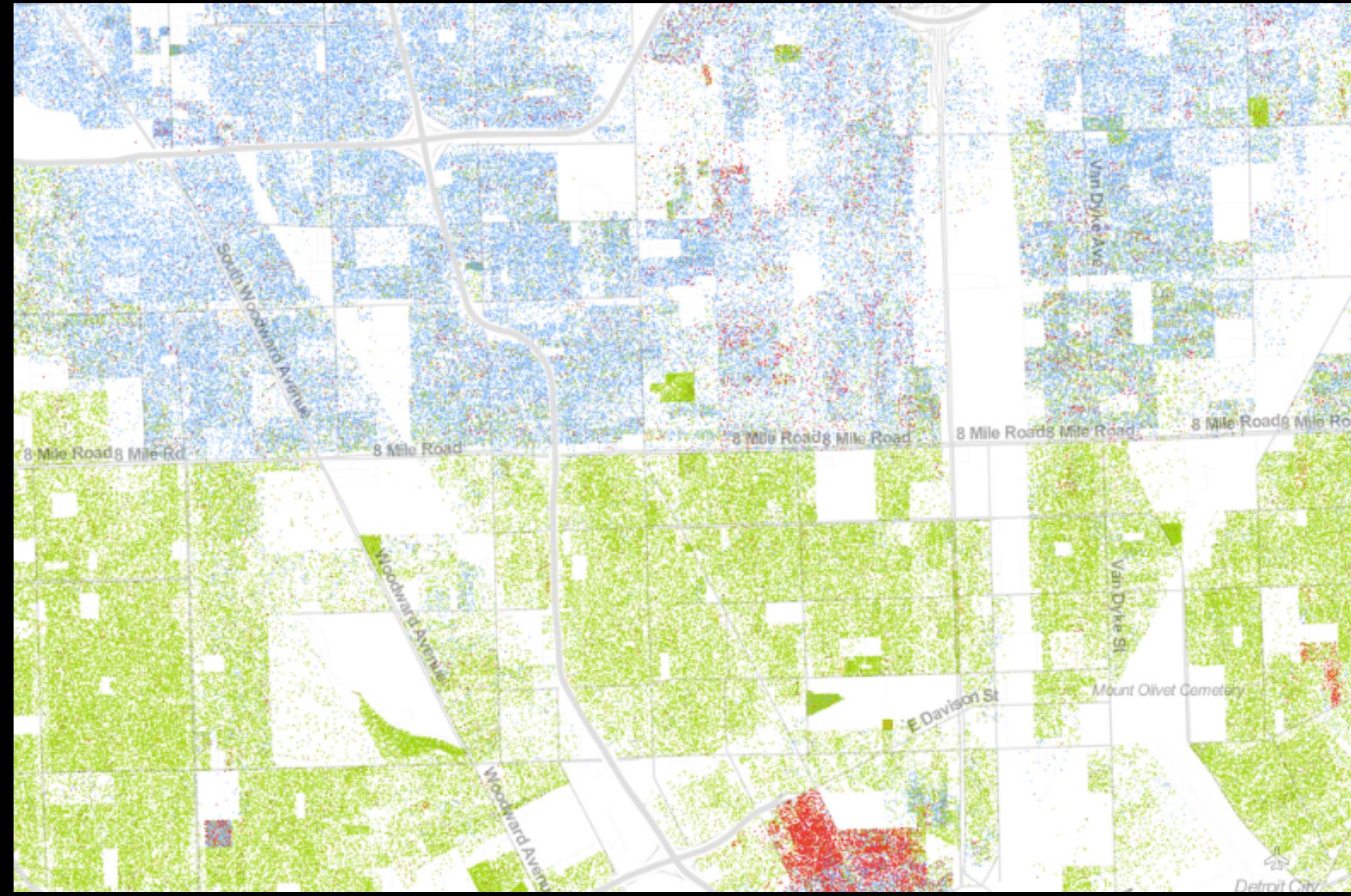


Diez et al. 2001





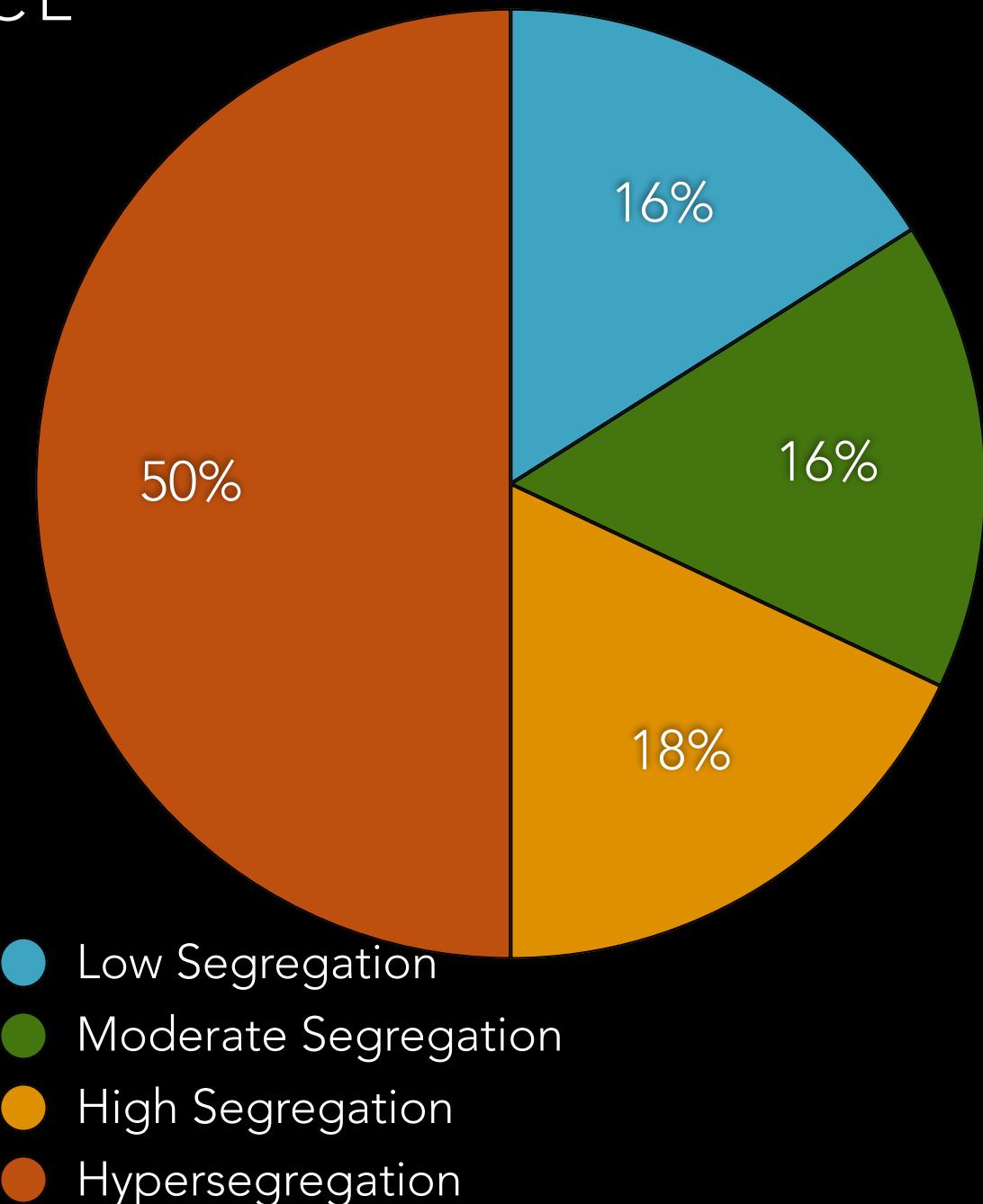




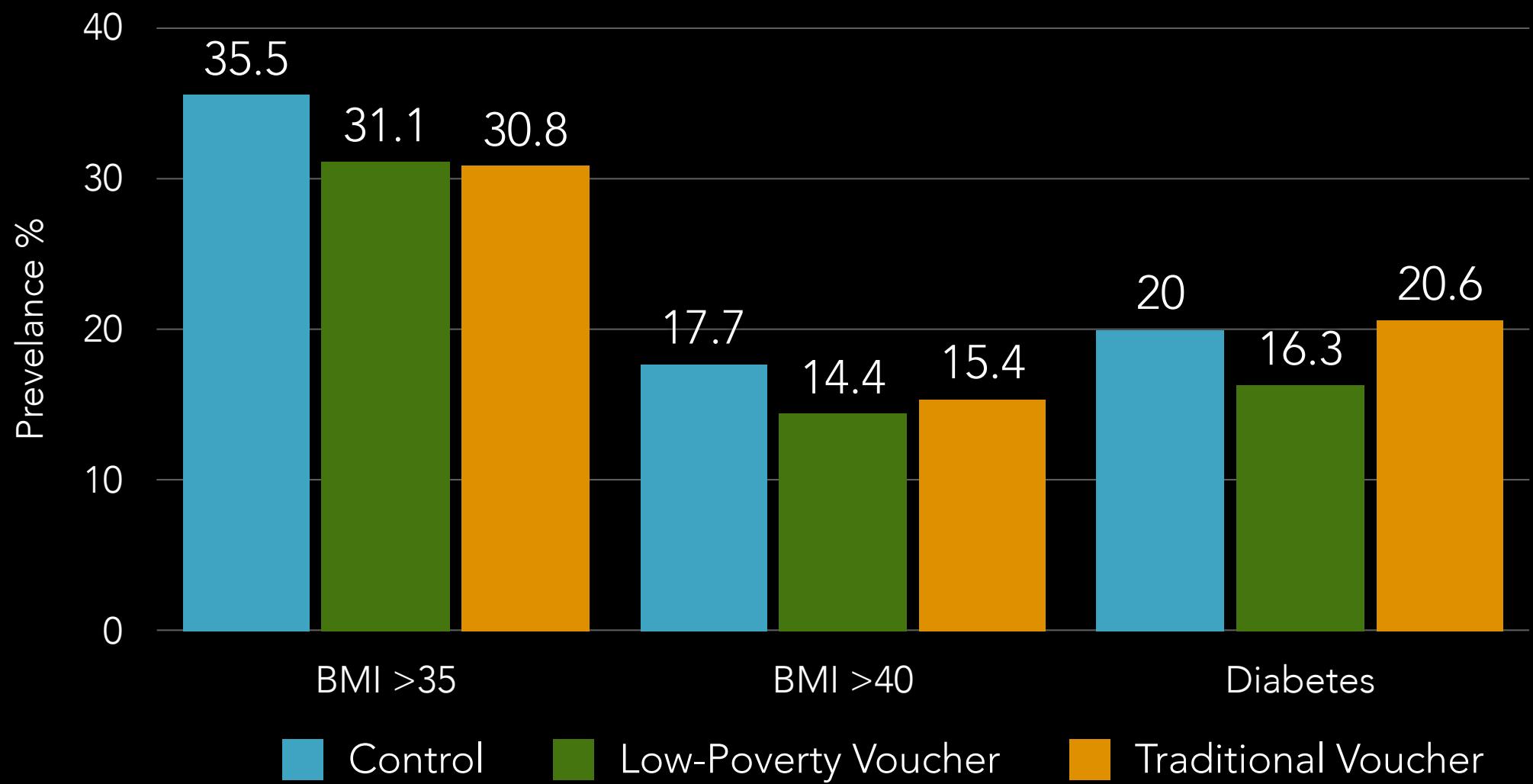
# RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION BY RACE

## BLACK NEIGHBORHOODS

- Racial segregation and income inequality interact to produce areas of concentrated poverty and violence, lack of services (incl. good schools and jobs), and reduced social capital
  - Leads to higher stress (chronic and acute) for residents and a lack of coping resources and access to quality health care
  - Elevates risk of residents' coronary heart disease, inflammatory disorders, and impaired cognition, among other conditions



# NEIGHBORHOODS, OBESITY, AND DIABETES - A RANDOMIZED SOCIAL EXPERIMENT



# THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT: SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION THEORY

- Social organization is the ability of a community to obtain valued ends for its members and maintain effective social control over deviance (Sampson 1988)
  - Variation in these neighborhood characteristics account for levels of health apart from more individual-level attributes

# SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION THEORY

- Community as a set of complex relationships, including organizational memberships
- Participate in community supervision of local problems
- Capacity for compassionate action (Silver 2000)



# CONTINGENT MEANING OF NEIGHBORHOOD STABILITY

(ROSS, REYNOLDS, AND GEIS 2000)

- For social disorganization theory, is residential stability generally a positive neighborhood attribute?
  - General cohesiveness hypothesis
  - Conditional cohesiveness hypothesis

# CONTINGENT MEANING OF NEIGHBORHOOD STABILITY

(ROSS, REYNOLDS, AND GEIS 2000)

- Social isolation hypothesis?

# CONTINGENT MEANING OF NEIGHBORHOOD STABILITY

(ROSS, REYNOLDS, AND GEIS 2000)

- Data: Community, Crime, and Health Survey (random sample of Illinois households)
- Variables: distress (depression and anxiety), stability, neighborhood poverty, perceived disorder, social ties with neighbors, fear, powerlessness

# CONTINGENT MEANING OF NEIGHBORHOOD STABILITY

(ROSS, REYNOLDS, AND GEIS 2000)

