

SOC 3510; WEEK 11, 11/1/16

RACE/ETHNICITY AND HEALTH II; NEIGHBORHOODS AND SOCIAL CAPITAL I



THE CLINICAL SETTING

- Clinical uncertainty
 - Reliance on self-report
 - Interpretation of symptoms sensitive to demographic characteristics of patients



KEEP
TALKING
I'M
DIAGNOSING
YOU :)

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIO-CULTURAL DISTANCE

- Socio-cultural distance between doctor and patient can be highly influential in determining treatment plans and diagnosis
- Lathan et al. 2006
- Schulman et al. 1999
- Loring and Powell 1988



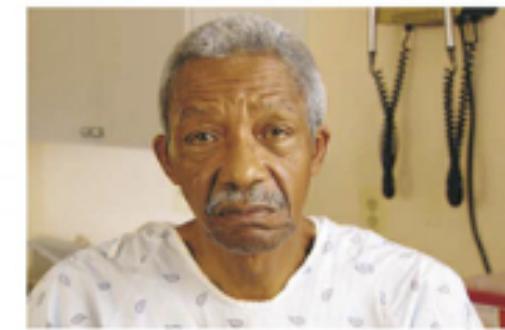
A



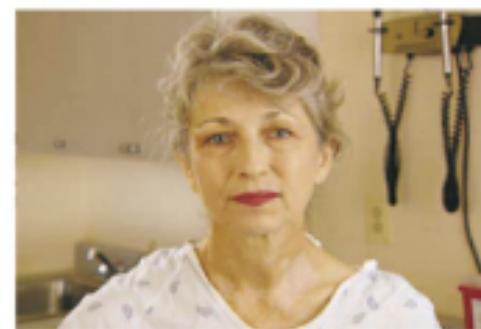
B



C



D



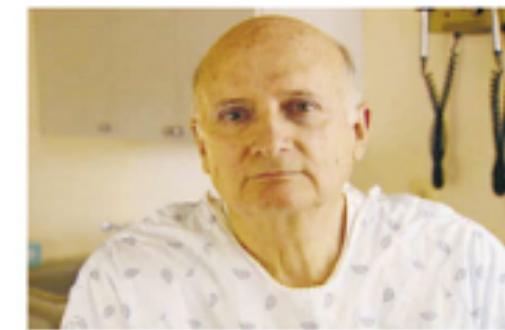
E



F



G



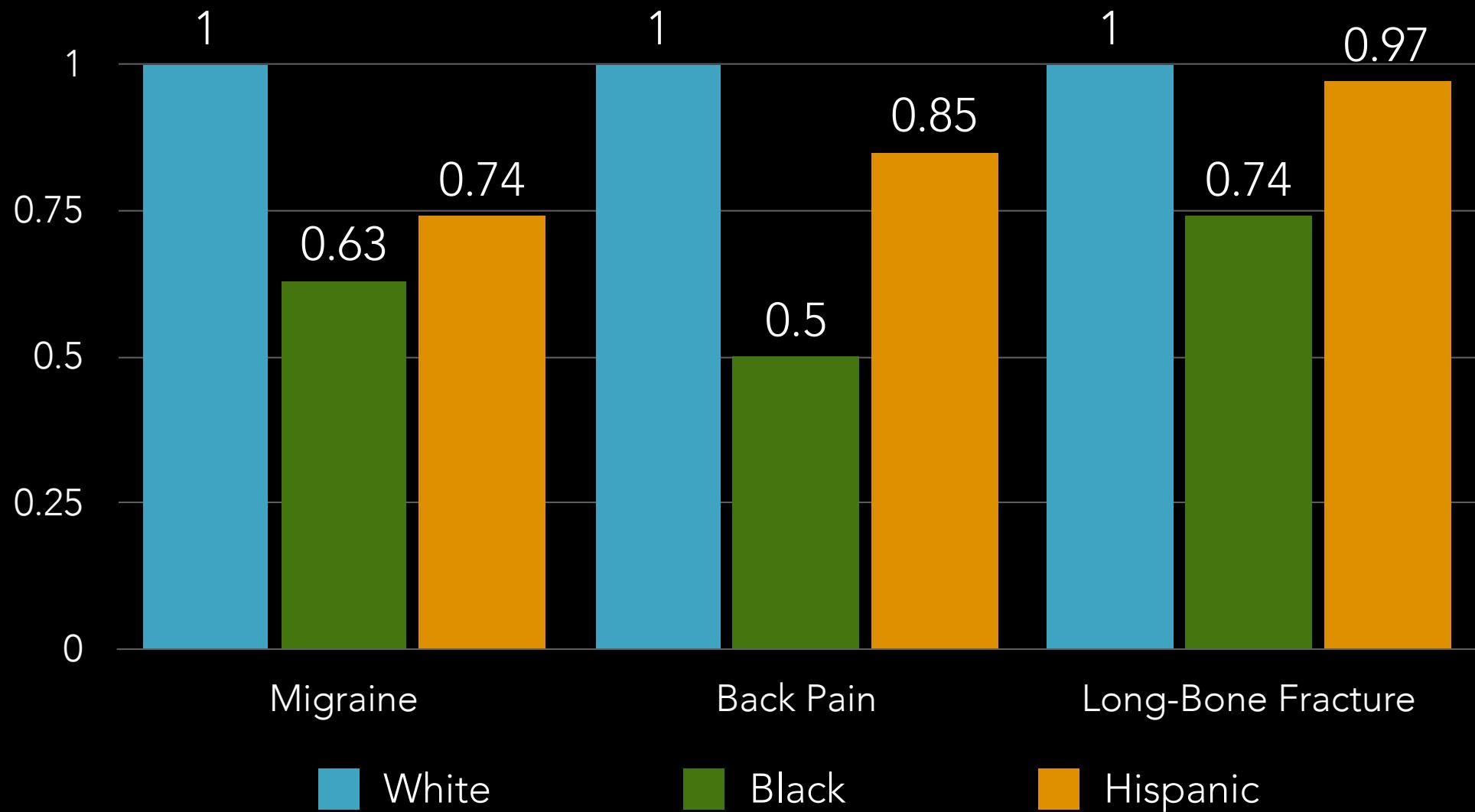
H

LORING AND POWELL

- Overall, patient is “very nervous, irritable, tense all the time, and unable to sleep at night”
- Problems maintaining familial relationships and keeping a job
- Patient says that “people always treat me mean” and “I get so nervous I have to quit”
- Problems sleeping because fear that “someone else is in the room” when asleep
- Experienced “visions” and “voices” in the past

RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITIES IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT ANALGESIC PRESCRIPTION (TAMAYO-SARVER ET AL. 2003)

LIKELIHOOD OF RECEIVING AN OPIOID MEDICATION, RELATIVE TO WHITE PATIENTS



“The study committee was struck by the consistency of research findings: even among the better-controlled studies, the vast majority indicated that minorities are less likely than whites to receive needed services, including clinically necessary procedures.”

-INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE, 2002

RACE, DISCRIMINATION AND STRESS

- Discrimination is a chronic stressor
 - Experience of discrimination associated with elevated blood pressure, hypertension, coronary artery calcification, giving birth to low-birth weight infants, cognitive impairment, poor sleep, visceral fat, higher mortality, and higher reported levels of distress (see Williams and Mohammed 2013)
 - Chronic stress causes inflammation, and many studies note that blacks have a higher amount of inflammatory biomarkers, even after controlling for SES (Geronimus et al. 2006; Das 2013; Gruenewald et al. 2009), which are strongly associated with disease
 - Ex: carotid artery scarring/stiffness higher among black vs. white teenagers - evidence of chronic inflammation (Thurston and Matthews 2009)

NEIGHBORHOODS AND SOCIAL CAPITAL



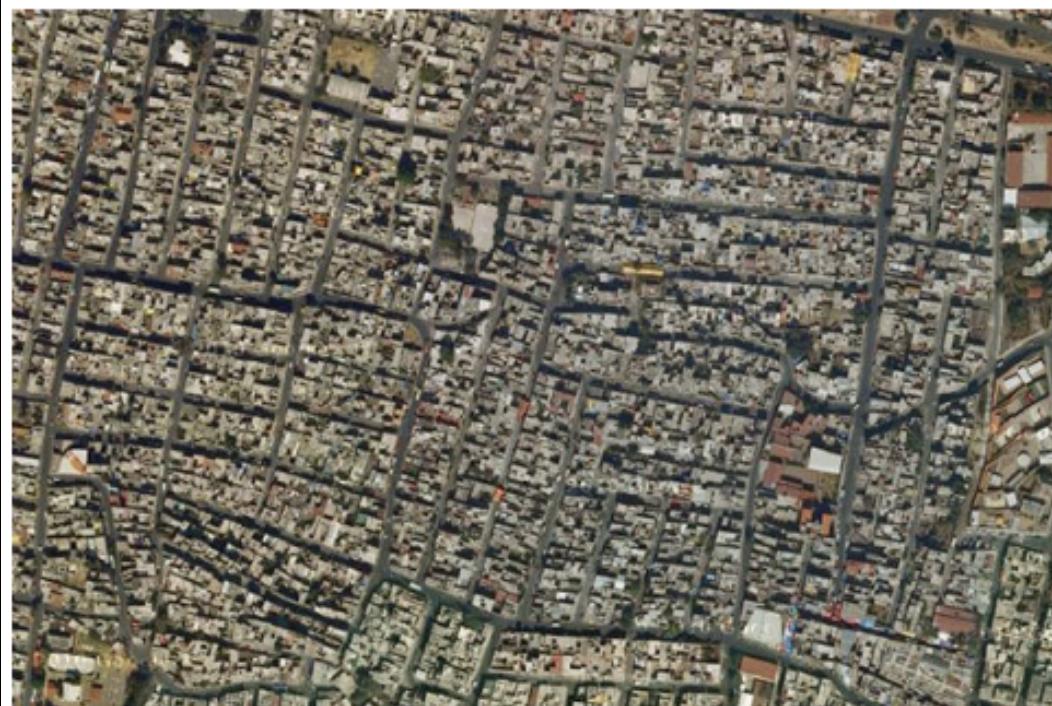
NEIGHBORHOOD EFFECTS

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

Lomas de Chapultepec, Miguel Hidalgo



San Miguel Teotongo, Iztapalapa



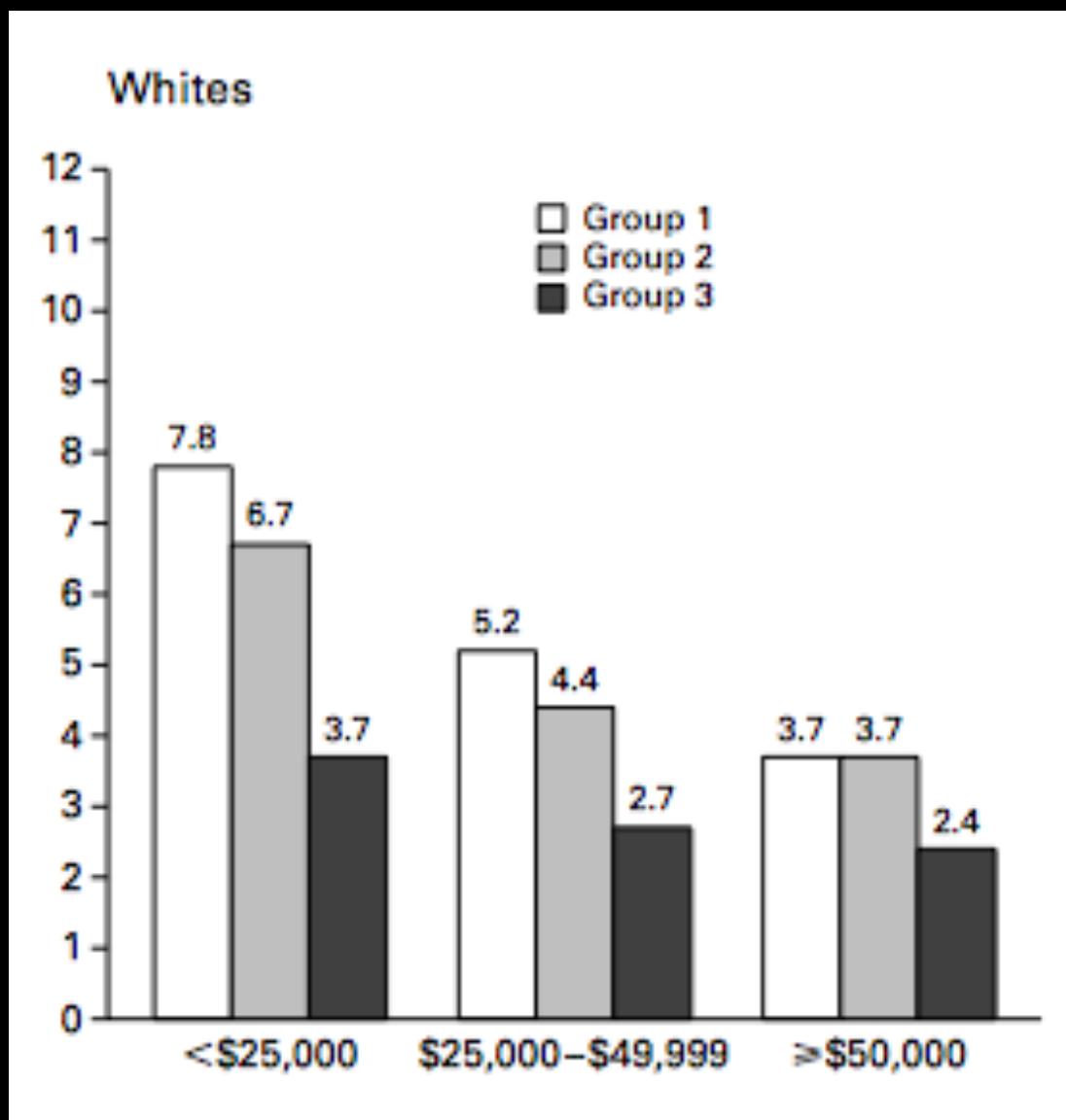
IS IT REALLY THE NEIGHBORHOOD THAT'S AFFECTING HEALTH?

- 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

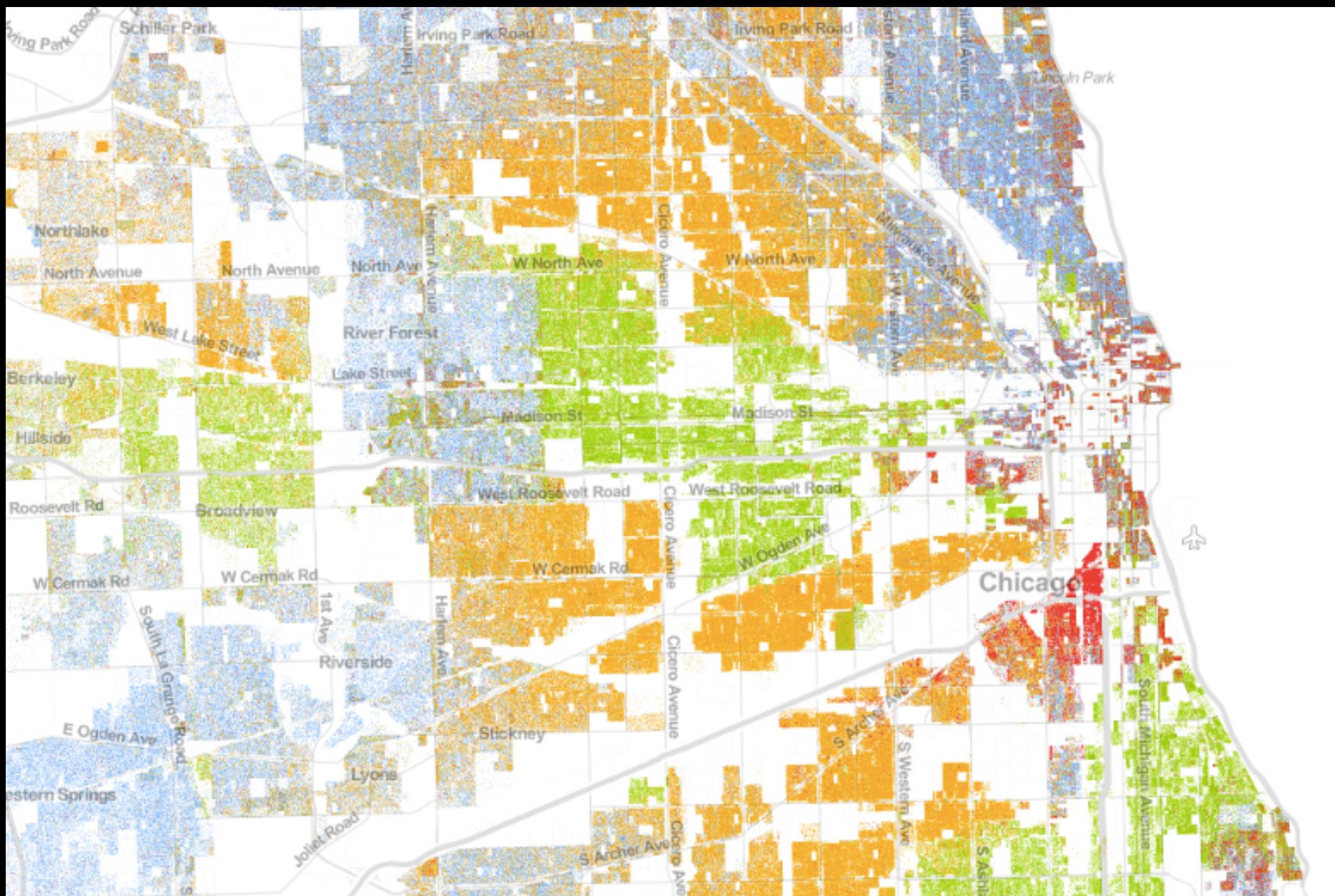
IS IT REALLY THE NEIGHBORHOOD THAT'S AFFECTING HEALTH?

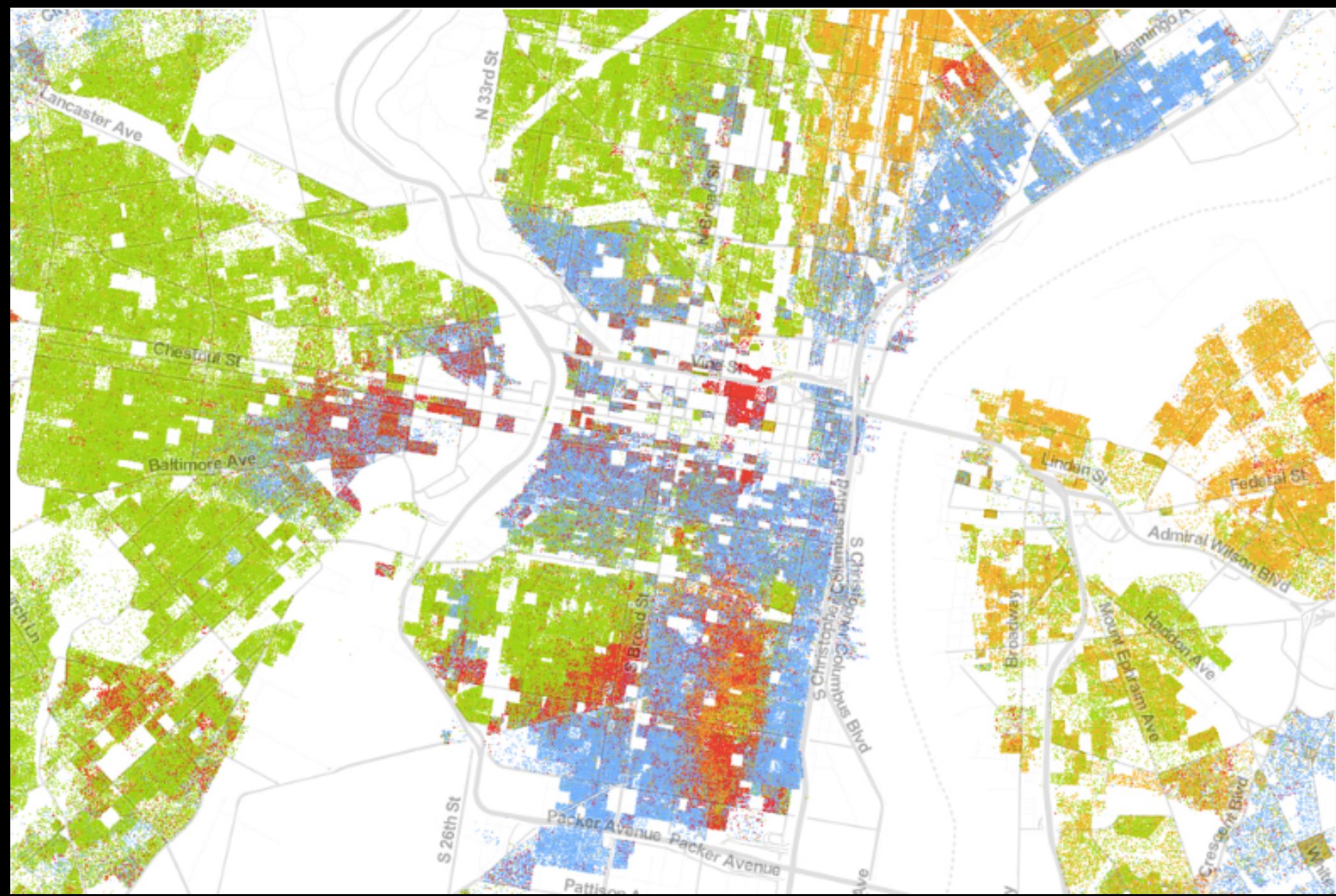
- Many studies find effects between neighborhood characteristics and residents' health even after taking the residents' characteristics into account
- Racial segregation effects all residents as well (Deaton and Lubotsky 2003; LaVeist et al. 2011)

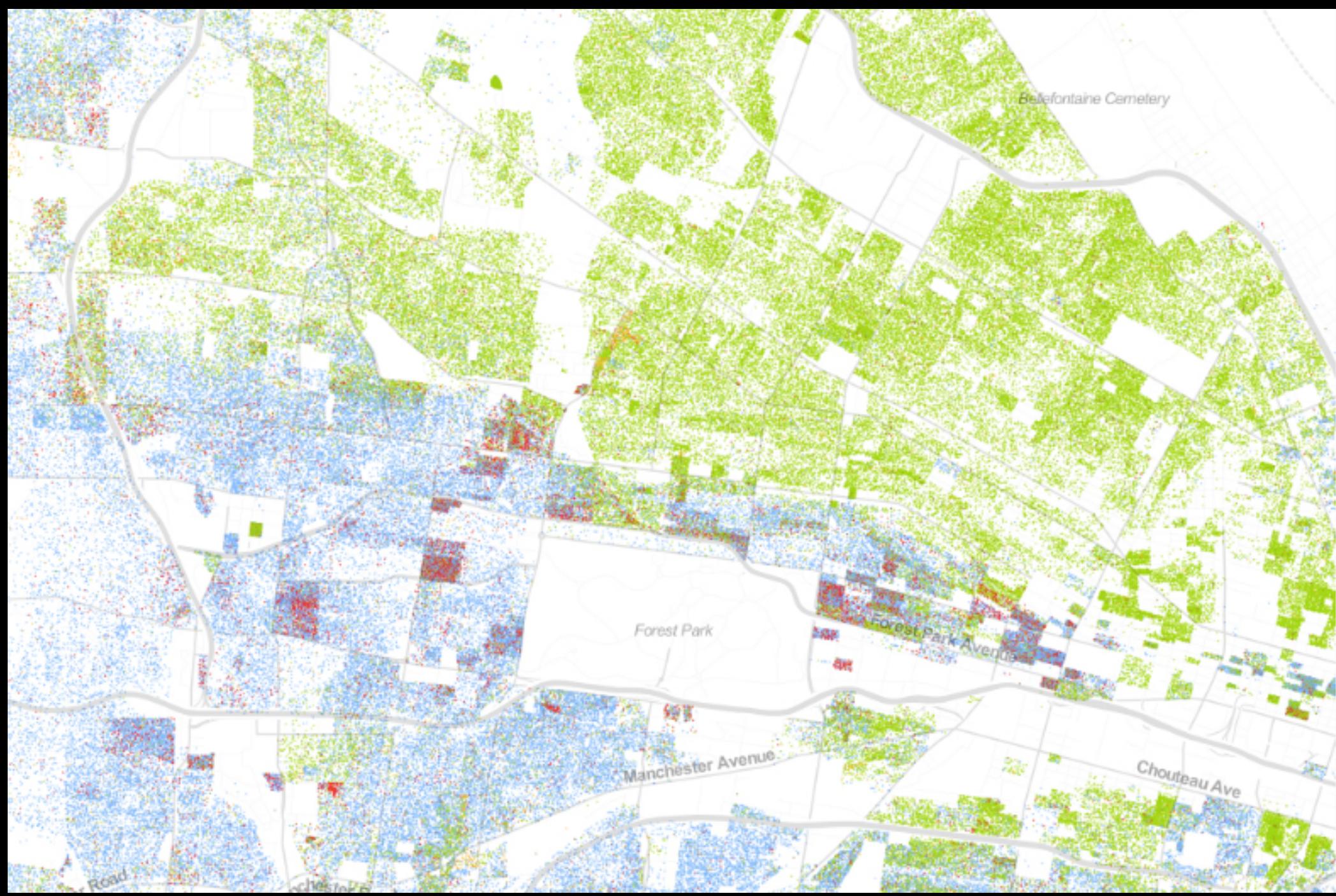
Incidence of Coronary Heart Disease

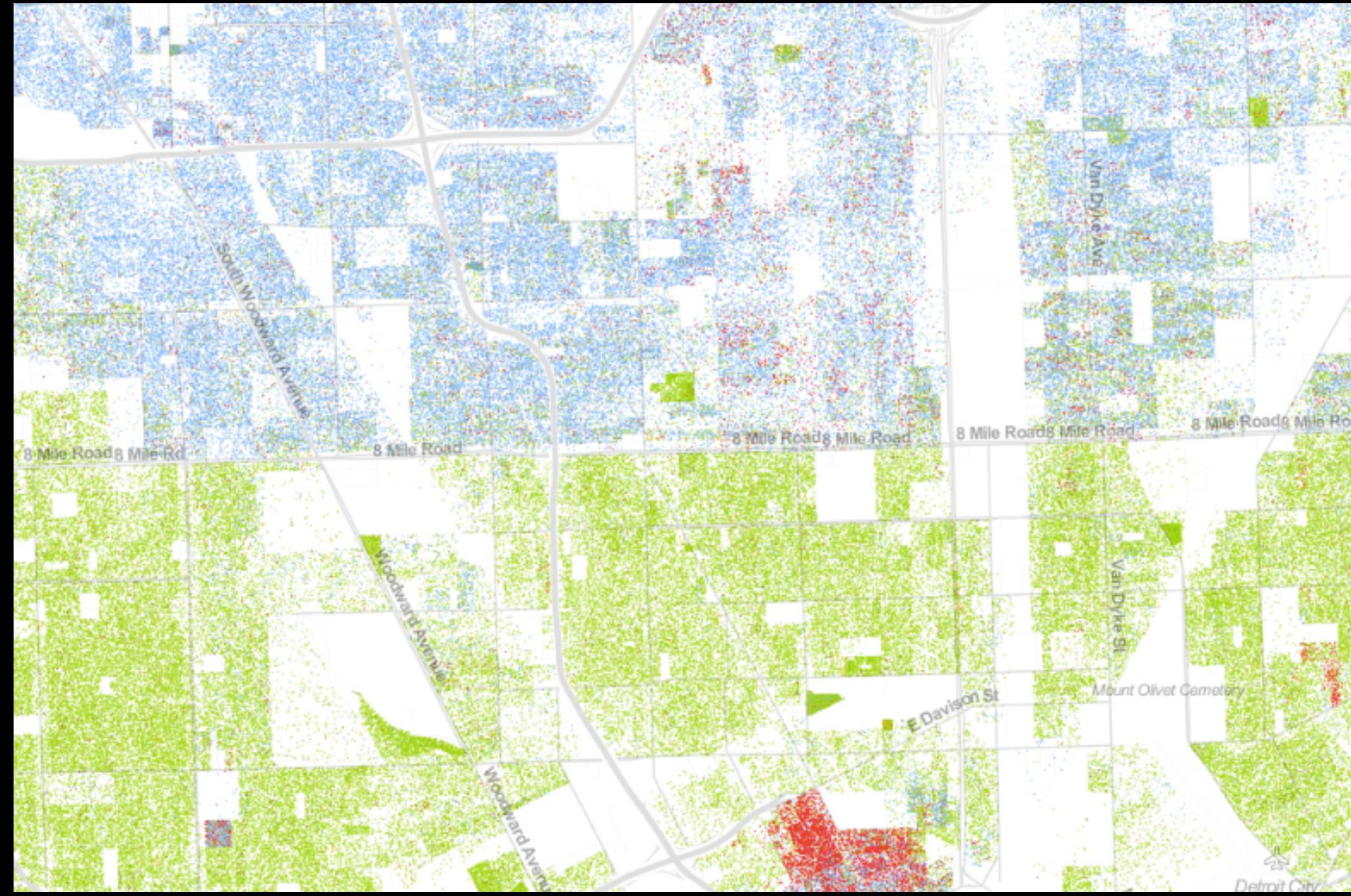


Diez et al. 2001





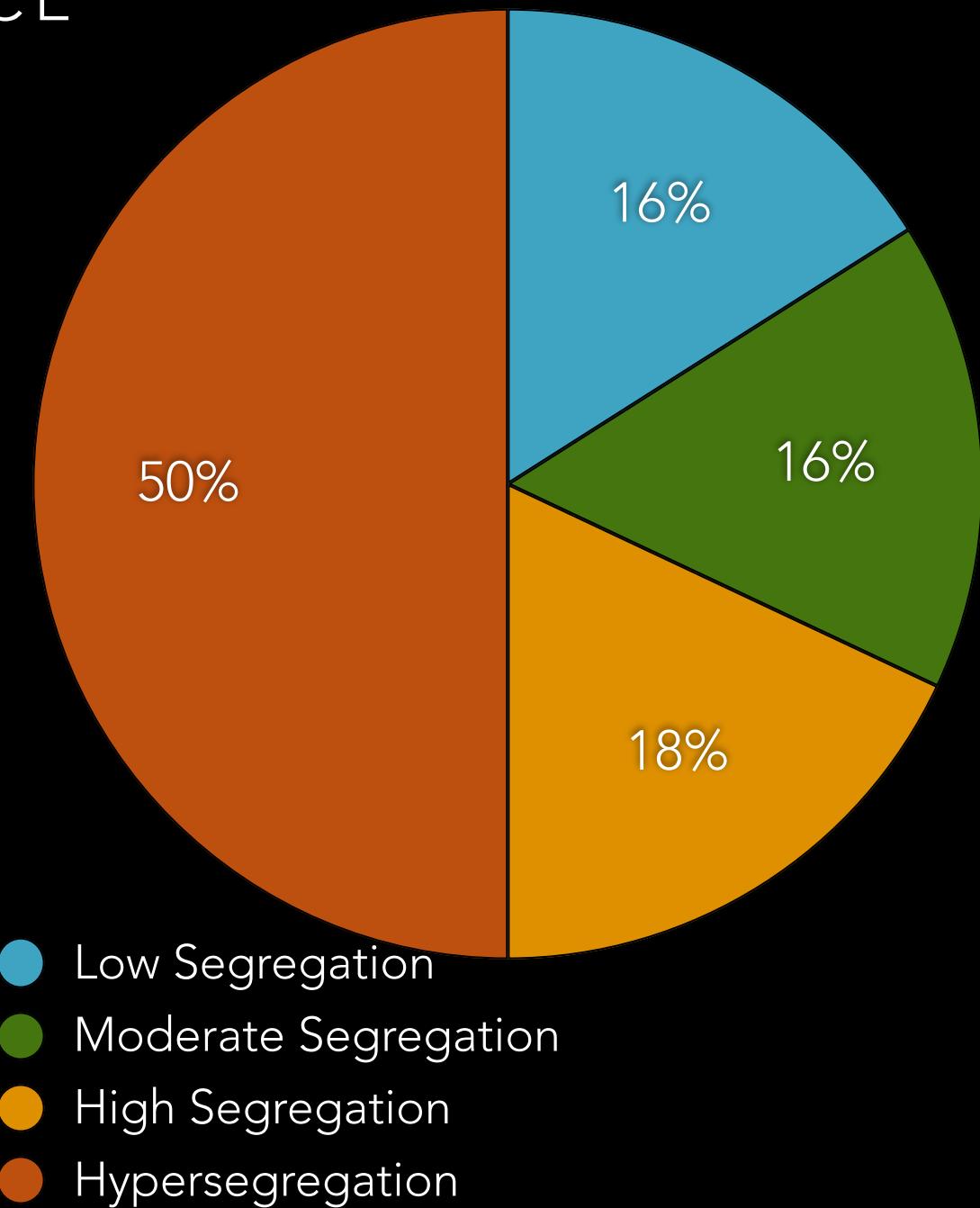




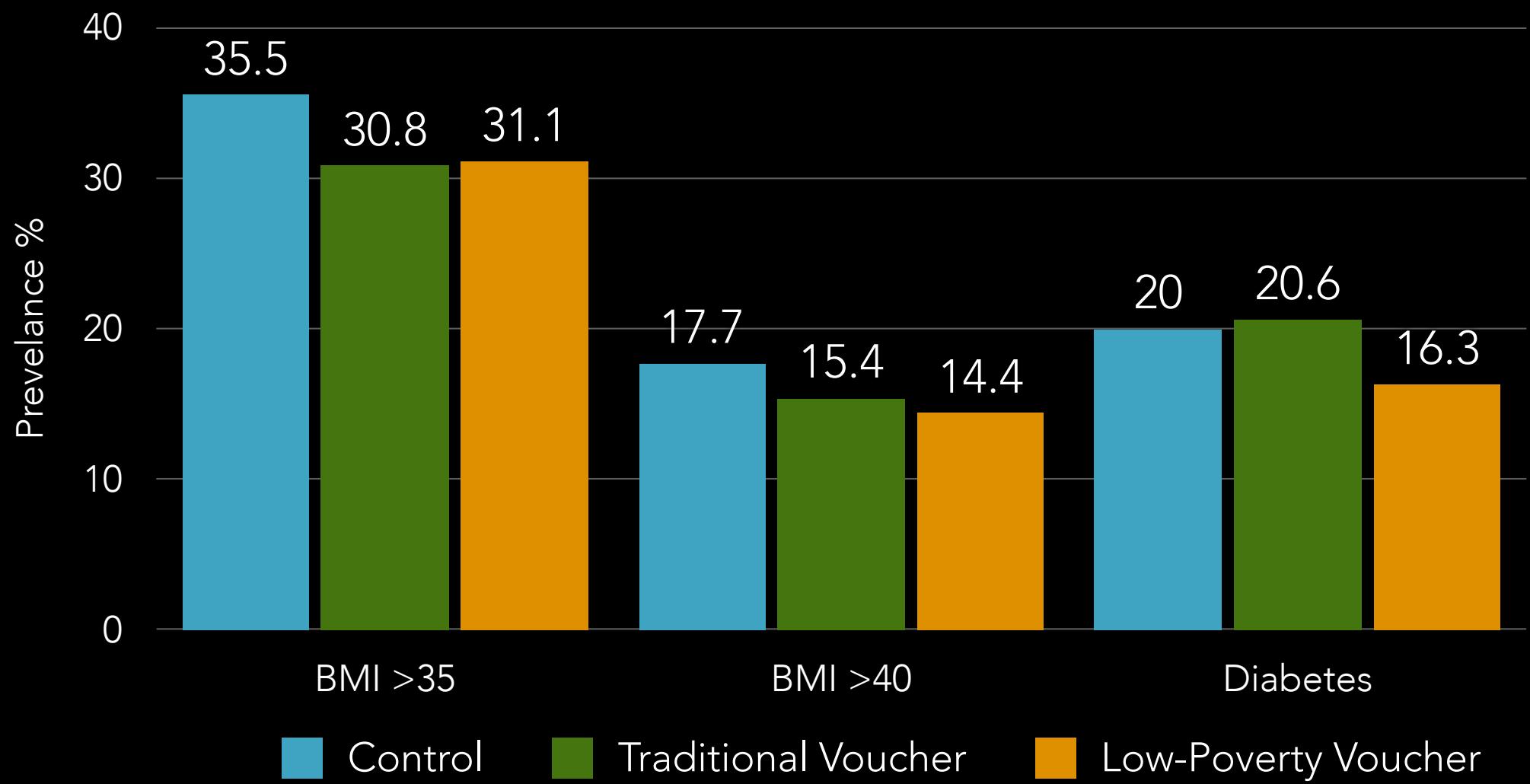
RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION BY RACE

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 the 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)

