Cultural & Structural Racism

Cultural racism is the shared understanding of whose life is counts.

Structural racism is the actualization of cultural racism.

Structural racism is based on a strong symbiotic connections among institutions, which exist and operate to support cultural racism.
Historical policies and practices were designed to segregate Black and White families into different neighborhoods.

Segregation is maintained through ineffective remedial policies and current practices across institutions.

Segregation facilitates unequal neighborhood development by private and public entities.

Photo credit: DotMap created by Dustin A. Cable, University of Virginia, Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service
Racial Segregation & Health Inequities

Living in more segregated neighborhoods is related to greater risk of chronic diseases and mortality.

Moving to less segregated neighborhoods is related to lowering of blood pressure.

Neighborhood social disadvantage may be related to DNA methylation patterns – A role for segregation?
BEYOND ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE: THE HEALTHCARE CONTINUUM

PROMOTE HEALTH / PREVENT DISEASE

Policy → Environment → Behaviors → Etc.

DETECT Disease

Detect Disease

TREAT Disease

Diagnose → Link to care → Retain in care → Adhere to regimen

Healthcare Continuum

↑ = access to healthcare entry point

Adapted from: Gardner et al., Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2011
AIDS Diagnoses among Adults and Adolescents, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis, 1985-2009—United States and Dependent Areas

Note: All displayed data have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.

*Hispanic/Latino can be of any race.

bIncludes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases.
Stage 3 (AIDS) Classifications among Adults and Adolescents with Diagnosed HIV Infection, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Classification, 1985–2018—United States and 6 Dependent Areas

*Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

Source: US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
References


• Enns, Peter K., Youngmin Yi, Megan Comfort, Alyssa Goldman, Hedwig Lee, Christopher Muller, Sara Wakefield, Emily A. Wang, and Christopher Wildeman. 2019. “What Percentage of Americans Have Ever Had a Family Member Incarcerated? Evidence from the Family History of Incarceration Survey (FamHIS).” Socius 6.

References


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