

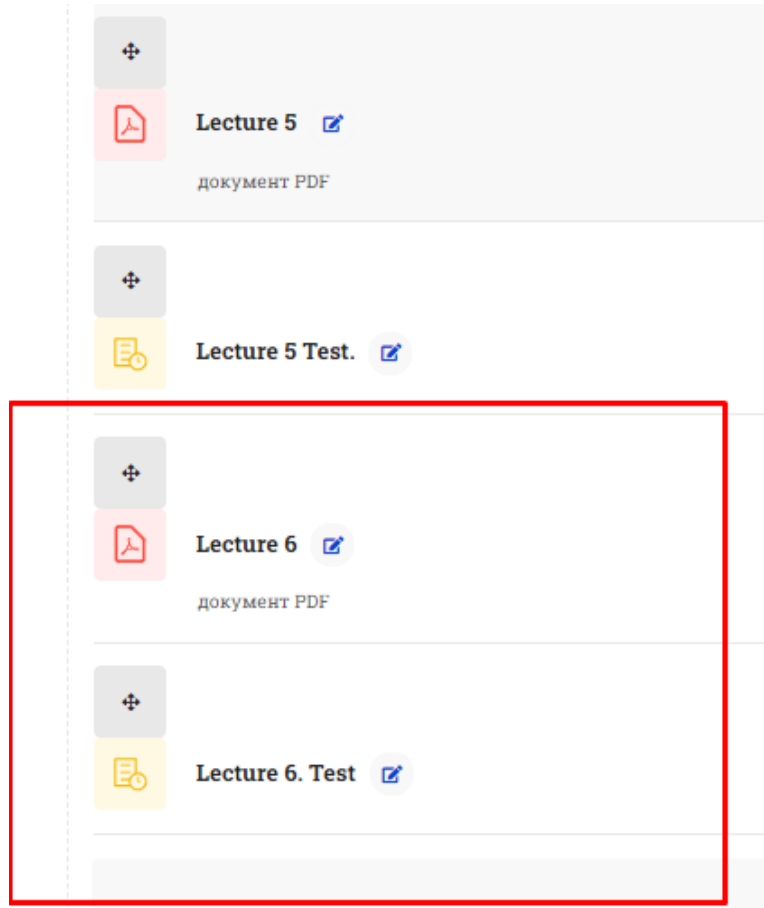
КАЗАНСКИЙ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ



Social structure, social stratification and health: basic approaches and models of explanation

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INSTRUCTION



- The duration of the lecture is 45 min -1 hour
Remaining time for studying **lectures and writing** test will open at 10:00 until 00:00 (April 22 **Batch I**) (29 April **Batch II**)
- the link to connect remains the old one
- 1. **Batch I** (1,3,5,7,9,11 weeks)
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- 2. **Batch II** (2,4,6,8,10,12 weeks)
- All tests will be open from May 1 to May 10



- *Social stratification* refers to the division of individuals and groups into hierarchical layers or strata based on social and economic factors like wealth, power, and status. In a stratified society, some individuals or groups may have more resources, power, or opportunities than others based on their social class, race, gender, or other social factors.
- *Social differentiation* refers to the process by which individuals and groups develop different characteristics, roles, and statuses in society. Social differentiation is often driven by factors such as age, gender, education, occupation, and income.
- *Strata* refers to the different levels or layers that make up a society's social structure. These strata are typically defined by factors like income, education, occupation, and social status, and they often reflect the distribution of power, resources, and opportunities in society. For example, a society may be divided into upper, middle, and lower strata based on income or social class.



Significant signs of stratification

- Access to Resources
- Social Mobility
- Power and Status
- Cultural Differences
- Attitudes and Beliefs



Stratification systems

Open and closed stratification systems are two different types of social stratification that exist in societies.

An open stratification system is one in which social mobility is possible, meaning individuals can move up or down the social hierarchy based on their individual achievements and abilities.

Closed stratification system is one in which social mobility is limited, and social status is based on ascribed characteristics such as race, gender, or family background. In a closed system, an individual's social status is largely determined at birth and is difficult to change

British sociologist Anthony Giddens identifies four historical types of stratification systems, which are:

- Estate systems
- Caste systems
- Class systems
- Status systems

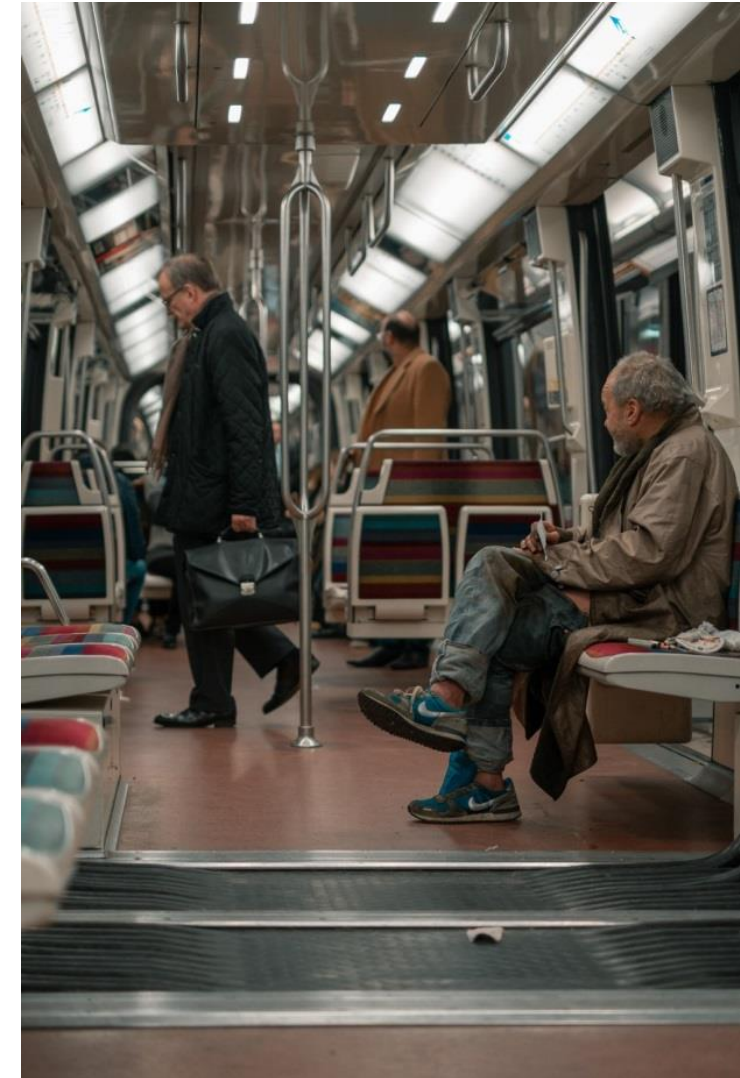


Classes are a way of categorizing individuals or groups based on their social, economic, and cultural characteristics. The three main classes are:

Upper class

Middle class

Lower class



Social mobility

- Social mobility refers to the movement of individuals or groups from one social status to another over time. There are two main types of social mobility:
 1. Vertical Mobility: This refers to the movement of individuals or groups from one social class or position to another. Vertical mobility can be upward or downward. Upward mobility is when an individual or group moves to a higher social class or position, while downward mobility is when they move to a lower one.
 2. Horizontal Mobility: This refers to the movement of individuals or groups within the same social class or position. For example, a teacher who moves from one school to another, or a salesperson who changes companies but remains in the same occupation. Horizontal mobility does not involve a change in social status or class.



Society needs stratification

1. Incentives and rewards: Stratification provides incentives and rewards to people who work hard, are skilled, and contribute to society. For example, individuals who hold high-paying jobs may be motivated to work harder and longer hours because they receive a higher salary and social status.
2. Division of labor: Stratification enables a division of labor, where individuals specialize in different tasks based on their skills, abilities, and interests. This division of labor is important for a complex society to function effectively, as it allows people to focus on tasks they are good at, which ultimately benefits society as a whole.
3. Social order: Stratification creates a sense of social order and stability by providing clear social roles and expectations. People know their place in society and what is expected of them, which reduces social conflict and confusion.
4. Efficient resource allocation: Stratification allows for more efficient allocation of resources, as individuals who are better equipped to make decisions are given more power and authority to do so. This can lead to better decision-making and a more effective use of resources.

Representatives of the theory of structural functionalism K. Davis and W. Moore believe that social stratification is a functional necessity for society, and classless societies are impossible

- K. Davis and W. Moore were structural functionalists who believed that social stratification is a necessary and functional aspect of society. They argued that social inequality and the division of labor are essential for ensuring that individuals are placed into roles that match their abilities and skills. They also believed that classless societies are impossible because there will always be differences in skills, knowledge, and talent among individuals, which will lead to the emergence of social classes.
- The problem of motivation and distribution of social positions is associated with three main reasons:
- some places are more attractive than others
- some positions are more important than others for the survival of society
- different social positions require different abilities and talents

Does society need stratification?

- No, according to supporters of conflictological theories
- According to supporters of conflict theory, stratification is not a necessary function of society but rather a result of the struggle for resources and power between different groups. Conflict theorists argue that stratification leads to social inequality and injustice, as those in power are able to maintain their position at the expense of those who are not. They also argue that classless societies are possible, but require a fundamental restructuring of society and a redistribution of resources and power. Conflict theorists advocate for social and political change to address these inequalities and create a more just society.

What determines the level of inequality?

Walter Schneider
*The Great Leveler:
Violence and the
History of Inequality
from the Stone Age
to the Twenty-First
Century* (Princeton
University Press,
2017)





Pandemics reduce inequality



The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on demographic changes and age trends, both before and after the pandemic

- Before the pandemic, many countries were experiencing demographic changes such as aging populations and declining birth rates. These trends were driven by factors such as increased life expectancies, changing social norms around family size and childbearing, and economic pressures that made it more difficult for young people to start families.
- The pandemic has had an impact on these trends in a number of ways. For example, lockdowns and social distancing measures may have reduced opportunities for people to form new relationships and start families, leading to further declines in birth rates. At the same time, the pandemic has disproportionately affected older populations, particularly those in long-term care facilities, leading to higher mortality rates and potentially exacerbating existing demographic imbalances.
- Looking ahead, it is unclear how the pandemic will continue to impact demographic trends. Some experts have suggested that the economic and social disruptions caused by the pandemic may lead to increased childbearing in the coming years, as people seek to rebuild their lives and create more stable futures. Others have suggested that the pandemic may accelerate existing trends towards aging populations and declining birth rates, particularly in countries that have been hit hardest by the pandemic.
- Ultimately, the impact of the pandemic on demographic changes and age trends will depend on a range of factors, including the duration and severity of the pandemic, the effectiveness of public health measures, and the social and economic policies put in place to support families and populations affected by the pandemic.

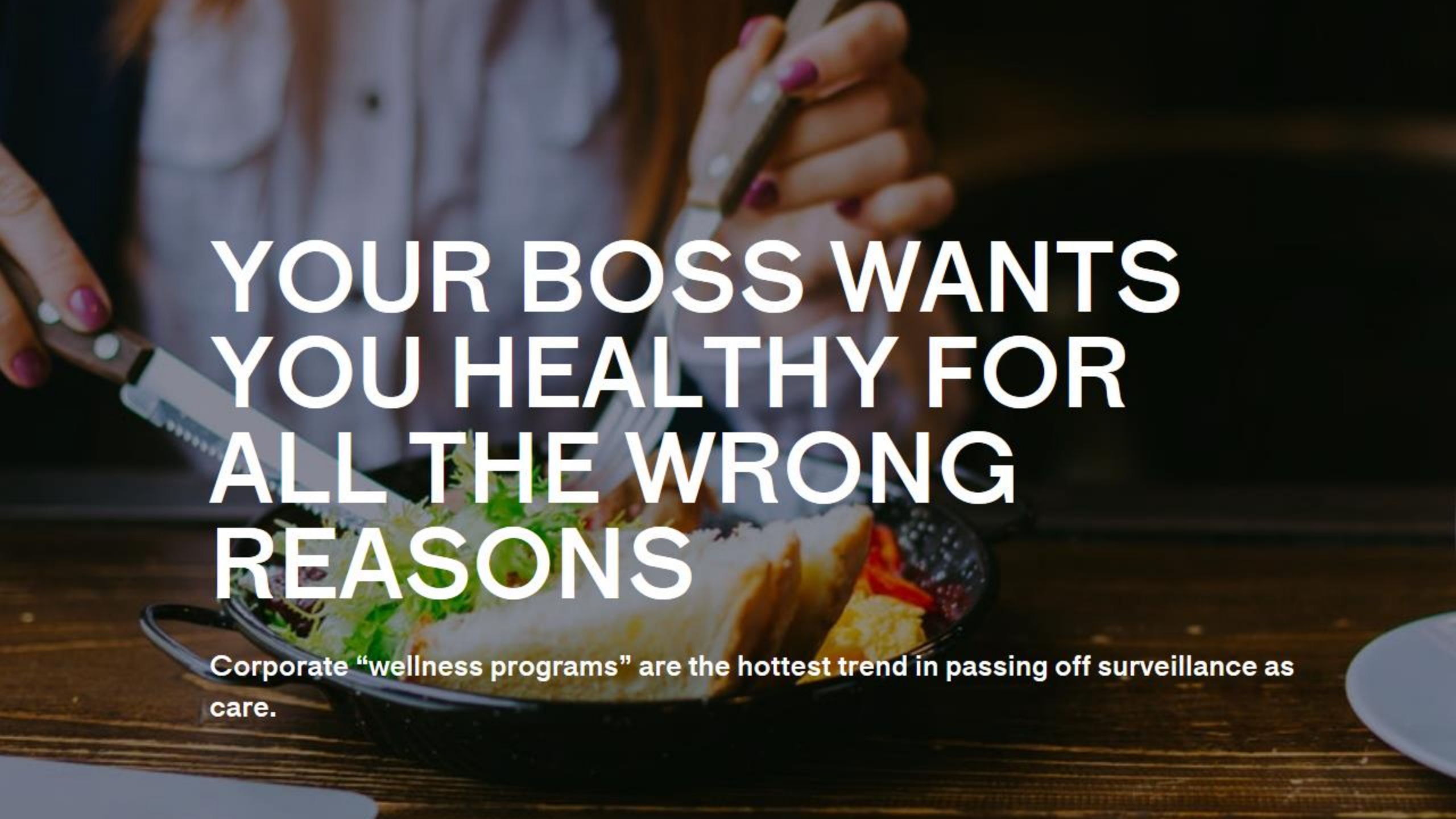


Social determinants of health – what is it?

- . The social determinants of health are the broader social, economic, and environmental conditions that shape the health and well-being of individuals, communities, and populations. These determinants can include factors such as income, education, employment, housing, food security, access to healthcare, and social support networks. They can have a significant impact on health outcomes and can contribute to health inequalities within and between populations. Understanding and addressing the social determinants of health is an important aspect of promoting health equity and improving overall health and well-being.

- What do these conditions depend on?
- These conditions are formed under the influence of the distribution of money, power and resources at the global, national and local levels.
- Social determinants of health: is that fair?
- How to allocate expensive healthcare resources





YOUR BOSS WANTS YOU HEALTHY FOR ALL THE WRONG REASONS

Corporate “wellness programs” are the hottest trend in passing off surveillance as care.



- *Your blood sugar? Cholesterol? When were you at the doctor's? Your genetic analysis?*

According to a study published by the Kaiser Family Foundation, 71% of U.S. employers with 200 or more employees offer wellness programs that collect personal health information. The wellness industry has grown rapidly in recent years, with a value of around \$8 billion. These programs can include health risk assessments, biometric screenings, and coaching programs aimed at helping employees make healthier lifestyle choices. While some employees welcome these programs as a way to improve their health, others have raised concerns about privacy and the potential for discrimination based on health status.

It is not social inequality, but human behavior that determines health? True/False

- Nobel Prize in Economics
2015 Professor of Princeton
University (USA) Angus
Deaton "For the analysis of
consumption, poverty and
welfare"



Economic inequality and health

- The time gap in life expectancy between poor and rich countries ranges from 9 to 12 years (the gap with the poorest is more than 40 years)
- The gap in absolute child mortality rates between the richest and poorest countries in 2013 was 107 per 1,000 live births (in 1990, 171 deaths per 1,000 live births)
- The infant mortality rate (the risk of death of a child during the first year of life) is 2 per 1,000 live births in Iceland and more than 120 per 1,000 live births in Mozambique;
- The risk of maternal mortality during or shortly after pregnancy is only 1 in 17,400 in Sweden and 1 in 8 in Afghanistan.

- The genes of poverty. How do parents' problems affect children's life expectancy?
Low salary and social status of a parent change the DNA of a child

Dependence of life expectancy on wealth 2023



Is spending money on others good for your heart?

One study conducted by researchers at the University of British Columbia found that people who spent money on others reported higher levels of happiness and had lower blood pressure than those who spent money on themselves. Another study published in the journal *Health Psychology* found that older adults who volunteered their time and resources to help others had a lower risk of mortality than those who did not engage in such activities.

Health Psychol. 2016 Jun;35(6):574-83. doi:
10.1037/hea0000332. Epub 2016 Feb 11.



- The projected increase in the number of people over 60 by 2050 will indeed require significant social changes to ensure that these individuals are able to age with dignity and live fulfilling lives.
- As the World Health Organization notes, simply living longer is not enough. It is important to ensure that people are able to enjoy good health and quality of life in their later years. This requires addressing a range of issues, from access to healthcare and social support, to the promotion of healthy lifestyles and the reduction of risk factors for chronic diseases.



Ageism

- Ageism is a form of discrimination or prejudice based on age, particularly against older individuals. It involves negative stereotypes, attitudes, and beliefs about older people that can lead to unfair treatment in a range of areas, including employment, healthcare, and social relationships.
- Ageism can take many forms, from overt discrimination to more subtle biases that influence decision-making and social interactions. For example, older individuals may be overlooked for job opportunities, dismissed as less competent or less valuable, or subjected to harmful stereotypes about aging and decline.



«It doesn't matter what inequality there is in the country, it's important how people see it.»

- One reason for this is that people's perceptions of inequality are shaped not just by statistical estimates of income or wealth inequality, but also by a range of other factors, including social comparisons, cultural values, and personal experiences. For example, someone who perceives themselves as being unfairly treated or left behind by the economy may be more likely to support policies that aim to redistribute income, even if they do not have a clear understanding of the actual distribution of wealth.



Gender

- In most countries, women are engaged in cooking. Cooking over an open fire or in traditional ovens, they inhale a mixture consisting of hundreds of pollutants every day. Every year, 1.3 million women worldwide die from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Half a million of these deaths are caused by indoor smoke. Compared to this figure, only 12% of annual COPD deaths among men are associated with indoor smoke. The impact of such harmful pollutants on the developing fetus during pregnancy can lead to the birth of a child with a reduced body weight or even to stillbirth.
- 10 facts about women's health



Racial and ethnic affiliation and socio-cultural aspects of accessibility of health services.

- Racial and ethnic affiliation can significantly impact an individual's access to healthcare services, as socio-cultural aspects play a crucial role in shaping health-seeking behavior and healthcare utilization patterns. In many cases, these factors can lead to disparities in health outcomes and access to care between different racial and ethnic groups.
- For example, members of certain racial and ethnic groups may face linguistic or cultural barriers that prevent them from seeking or receiving adequate healthcare. Additionally, discrimination and bias within healthcare systems can lead to unequal treatment and negatively impact health outcomes.
- There are also socioeconomic factors that can play a role in access to healthcare services, such as poverty, education level, and employment status. These factors can disproportionately affect certain racial and ethnic groups, leading to disparities in healthcare access and outcomes.
- To address these issues, it is important for healthcare providers and systems to be culturally competent and responsive to the needs of diverse patient populations. This can involve providing interpretation services, offering culturally tailored health education and outreach programs, and addressing issues of bias and discrimination within the healthcare system.



Conclusion

- • Social conditions determine health. Behavior is also socially conditioned
- • Doctors need to take into account the social conditions of the patient's life in their activities. **THIS MUST BE LEARNED!**
- • The activity of doctors should contribute to reducing the role of social determinants of health

Part 2. Intersectoral Interaction of the Institute of Health with Other Social Institutions

Health is influenced by various social factors, such as education, income, housing, and social support.

The Institute of Health can work together with other social institutions to improve health outcomes and address health inequities.

This lecture will discuss several examples of intersectoral cooperation in health.



Social Work in Healthcare: Mission, Tasks, Functions

- Social workers play an important role in healthcare settings by addressing the social determinants of health and providing support to patients and families.
- Their mission is to enhance the well-being of individuals, families, and communities by addressing social problems, mental health issues, and physical health needs.
- Their tasks may include counseling, case management, advocacy, and coordination of care.
- Social workers can collaborate with healthcare providers, community organizations, and government agencies to address health disparities and promote health equity.



How to Organize Interaction with Social Workers?

- Effective collaboration between healthcare providers and social workers requires clear communication, mutual respect, and shared goals.
- Healthcare providers can refer patients to social workers and involve them in care planning and discharge planning.
- Social workers can provide education and training to healthcare providers on social issues and cultural competence.
- Interdisciplinary team meetings and case conferences can facilitate collaboration and information sharing.



State Reproductive Health Policy: Gender Analysis

- Reproductive health is influenced by social, economic, and political factors, including gender norms and policies.
- Gender analysis can help identify and address gender inequalities in access to reproductive health services, education, and decision-making.
- State policies can promote gender equity by providing comprehensive sexuality education, access to contraception and abortion services, and support for maternal and child health.
- Intersectoral cooperation between the health sector, education sector, and government agencies can promote gender-responsive policies and programs.



Health of Children and Adolescents in Sociology

- The health of children and adolescents is influenced by various social factors, such as family income, education, and neighborhood environment.
- Sociological research can help identify the social determinants of health and inform interventions and policies.
- Intersectoral cooperation between the health sector, education sector, and community organizations can promote child and adolescent health through education, health promotion, and social support.



Intersectoral Cooperation in the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Role of Medical Personnel

- Domestic violence is a serious public health issue that affects physical and mental health.
- Medical personnel can play a critical role in identifying and responding to domestic violence by screening patients, providing support and resources, and reporting abuse.
- Intersectoral cooperation between the health sector, social services, law enforcement, and community organizations can promote prevention, intervention, and support for survivors of domestic violence



- Conclusion
- Intersectoral cooperation is essential for addressing social determinants of health and promoting health equity.
- Collaboration between the Institute of Health and other social institutions can improve health outcomes and reduce health inequities.



Thank you for your attention!

