

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910984676203321
Autore	Raudenbush Danielle T. <1980->
Titolo	Health Care Off the Books : Poverty, Illness, and Strategies for Survival in Urban America / / Danielle T. Raudenbush
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oakland, California : , : University of California Press, , [2020] ©2020
ISBN	9780520973602 0520973607
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (209 pages)
Disciplina	362.509173/2
Soggetti	African Americans - Medical care - United States Urban poor - Medical care - United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- 1. Introduction: Health Care Access in America and the Formal-Informal Hybrid Health Care System -- 2. Access to Care in Jackson Homes -- 3. Sick, Poor, and without Care: Individual Responses to Barriers and the Emergence of a Hybrid System -- 4. "On the Poor Side of Things": The Role of the Local Community in the Hybrid System -- 5. The Doctor Is In: Physicians in the Hybrid System -- 6. After the Affordable Care Act -- 7. Conclusion -- Methodological Appendix -- Notes -- References -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Millions of low-income African Americans in the United States lack access to health care. How do they treat their health care problems? In Health Care Off the Books, Danielle T. Raudenbush provides an answer that challenges public perceptions and prior scholarly work. Informed by three and a half years of fieldwork in a public housing development, Raudenbush shows how residents who face obstacles to health care gain access to pharmaceutical drugs, medical equipment, physician reference manuals, and insurance cards by mobilizing social networks that include not only their neighbors but also local physicians. However, membership in these social networks is not universal, and some residents are forced to turn to a robust street market to obtain

medicine. For others, health problems simply go untreated. Raudenbush reconceptualizes U.S. health care as a formal-informal hybrid system and explains why many residents who do have access to health services also turn to informal strategies to treat their health problems. While the practices described in the book may at times be beneficial to people's health, they also have the potential to do serious harm. By understanding this hybrid system, we can evaluate its effects and gain new insight into the sources of social and racial disparities in health outcomes.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910953303803321
Autore	Seavoy Ronald E
Titolo	Subsistence and economic development / / Ronald E. Seavoy
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Westport, Conn. : , : Praeger, , 2000 London : , : Bloomsbury Publishing, , 2024
ISBN	9798216994169 9780275967826 0275967824 9780313019586 0313019584
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (295 p.)
Disciplina	338.1/8
Soggetti	Subsistence economy Economic development Agriculture - Economic aspects
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [256]-272) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Contents -- Tables -- Definitions -- Primacy Of Agriculture -- Literacy -- The Political Process -- Failures -- Successes -- Conclusion -- Bibliography -- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	Seavoy insists that development economics is a failed discipline because it does not recognize the revolutionary difference between

subsistence and commercial social values. Seavoy demonstrates that commercial labor norms are essential for producing assured food surpluses in all crop years and an assured food surplus is essential for sustaining the development process. The commercialization of food production is a political process, as in the term political economy. If peasants have a choice, they will not voluntarily perform commercial labor norms. Central governments must overcome peasant resistance to performing commercial labor norms by various forms of coercion. The most historically effective coercions are deprivation of peasant control of land use by foreclosure and eviction for excessive subsistence debts. Landless peasants are forced to become supervised paid laborers. Coercion is most effective when it is linked to money rewards for peasants who voluntarily transform themselves into yeomen cultivators or farmers. These commercially motivated cultivators and storekeepers become the resident commercializing agents in peasant villages who administer the central government's coercive and inducement policies. Based on extensive examples and field observation, this book is designed for use in courses that explore problems of economic development. Scholars and government policy makers will find the analysis equally provocative.
