

**The Geography of Inequalities: Annotated Bibliography**

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PSAP 610: Public Policymaking

September 28, 2024

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## **The Geography of Inequalities: Annotated Bibliography**

Araque, J. C., Maiden, R. P., Bravo, N., Estrada, I., Evans, R., Hubchik, K., Kirby, K., & Reddy, M. (2013). Computer usage and access in low-income urban communities. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 29(4), 1393–1401. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2013.01.032>

Araque et al. examined the effects of home computer access of low-income families participating in the Computer for Families program. The study used a formative and summative program evaluation, which includes quantitative and qualitative methods. The findings provided a positive correlation between computer/internet access to employment searches and access to educational achievements.

Brown, A. F., Ma, G. X., Miranda, J., Eng, E., Castille, D., Brockie, T., Jones, P., Airhihenbuwa, C. O., Farhat, T., Zhu, L., & Trinh-Shevrin, C. (2019). Structural Interventions to Reduce and Eliminate Health Disparities. *American journal of public health*, 109(S1), S72–S78. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2018.304844>

The authors explore in this study that despite structural determinant health and health disparities, most health disparity interventions are focused primarily on behavior change at individual and interpersonal levels. It recommends that social, economic, environmental, and policy drivers also determine the health status of individuals and populations. Brown et al. involved a review and synthesis of existing literature and case studies related to structural interventions aimed at addressing health disparities.

Bruce, W. Furness, Paul A Simon, Cheryl M Wold, & Johanna Asarian-Anderson. (2004). Prevalence and predictors of food insecurity among low-income households in Los Angeles County. *Public Health Nutrition*, 7(6), 791–794. <https://doi-org.laverne.idm.oclc.org/10.1079/PHN2004608>

In the article "Prevalence and Predictors of Food Insecurity Among Low-Income Households in Los Angeles County," Furness et al. examined the extent of food insecurity in low-income communities. The study used qualitative methods and highlighted significant disparities in food access. The findings provided a need for targeted interventions to address food insecurity and promote nutritional health in low-income and disadvantaged populations.

Bullard, R. D. (1999). Dismantling Environmental Racism in the USA. *Local Environment*, 4(1), 5-19.

Robert D. Bullard explained how people of color are at a higher risk of being exposed to toxins in their community. The author argued that these communities are disproportionately affected by pollution and lack access to resources that promote environmental health. This study is particularly useful because it calls for proactive policy reform to address and rectify these injustices and stress the importance of inclusivity in environmental decision-making.

Bullard, R. D. (2001). *Environmental Justice in the 21st Century: Race Still Matters*. *Phylon* (1960-), 49(3/4), 151. doi:10.2307/3132626

In "Environmental Justice in the 21st Century: Race Still Matters," the author examined the continuing impacts of racial disparities in environmental policies and practices. The author demonstrated how disadvantaged communities continue to face disproportionate exposure to environmental hazards. It recommended advocacy efforts for strategies that address both historical injustices and contemporary challenges.

Connor, D. S., & Storper, M. (2020). The changing geography of social mobility in the United States. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 117(48), 30309–30317. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2010222117>

Connor and Storper analyzed shifts in social mobility patterns across different regions and demographic groups. The authors used empirical data to illustrate how geographic factors, such as economic opportunities influenced individuals' ability to advance socioeconomically. Their findings highlight significant regional disparities and suggest that targeted policy interventions are needed to promote equity and access to opportunities for social mobility.

Currie, J., Voorheis, J., & Walker, R. (2023). What Caused Racial Disparities in Particulate Exposure to Fall? New Evidence from the Clean Air Act and Satellite-Based Measures of Air Quality. *American Economic Review*, 113(1), 71–97. <https://doi-org.laverne.idm.oclc.org/10.1257/aer.20191957>

Currie et al. investigated the factors contributing to the decline in racial disparities in particulate matter exposure. The study utilized satellite-based air quality data and policy analysis of the Clean Air Act. Their findings underscore the effectiveness of regulations that address environmental inequalities.

Dasgupta, S., Lall, S., & Wheeler, D. (2005). Policy Reform, Economic Growth and the Digital Divide. *Oxford Development Studies*, 33(2), 229–243. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13600810500137889>

Dasgupta et al. explored the relationship between economic growth, policy reforms, and the widening digital divide in developing countries. The authors analyzed how disparities in access to technology and information affected economic opportunities and social

equity. Their findings suggested that policy interventions are key to bridge the digital gap for marginalized populations.

Damian, A. J., McAfee, C., Yoo, S., & Mendelson, T. (2021). Exploring the Psychosocial Impact of a Mindfulness Workforce Development Program on Instructors of Color: A Qualitative Descriptive Study. *International Journal of Yoga Therapy*, 31(1), 1–10. <https://doi-org.laverne.idm.oclc.org/10.17761/2021-D-19-00059>

In their 2021 study, Damian, McAfee, Yoo, and Mendelson examined the psychosocial effects of a mindfulness workforce development program on instructors of color. The study uses qualitative methods and identifies themes such as increased self-awareness, emotional regulation, and resilience. The study highlighted the potential of mindfulness programs to support the personal and professional growth of instructors from marginalized communities.

Dennard, E., Kristjansson, E., Tchangelova, N., Totton, S., Winham, D., & O'Connor, A. (2022). Food insecurity among African Americans in the United States: A scoping review. *PLoS ONE*, 17(9), 1–16. <https://doi-org.laverne.idm.oclc.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0274434>

Dennard et al. provided a comprehensive overview of existing research on food insecurity specifically affecting African American communities. The authors integrated findings from an array of studies to identify key factors related to food insecurity. The report underscored the systemic issues that contribute to food disparities, and the need for targeted policies to address food insecurity among the African American communities.

Driver, N., Tebbe, M., Burke, M., & Amin, N. S. (2023). Factors associated with food insecurity among Latinx/Hispanics in the U.S.: Evidence from the Fragile Families & Childhood

Wellbeing Study. *Ethnicity & Health*, 28(6), 942–955. <https://doi-org.laverne.idm.oclc.org/10.1080/13557858.2023.2176828>

Driver et al. investigated the socioeconomic and demographic factors contributing to food insecurity in Latinx/Hispanic communities. The authors used data from a longitudinal study to identify key predictors: income levels, family structure, and educational attainment. The findings provide the complexities of the factors mentioned above and emphasized the need for interventions to address food insecurity and improve the well-being Latinx/Hispanic communities.

Hines, R. (2015). *The Price of Pollution: The Struggle for Environmental Justice in Mossville, Louisiana*. *Western Journal of Black Studies*, 39(3), 198-208.

Hines examined the environmental justice resistance in Mossville, Louisiana. The article shows a detailed history of a mostly Black community, and the ongoing issues faced by pollution in the region. The author emphasized the intersection of race, environmental injustice, and health disparities, and highlighted systemic inequalities faced by marginalized communities.

Jiang, Y., & Yang, Y. (2022). *Environmental Justice in Greater Los Angeles: Impacts of Spatial and Ethnic Factors on Residents' Socioeconomic and Health Status*. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 19(9), 5311. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19095311>

The authors analyzed the relationship between spatial and ethnic factors and the effects on socioeconomic and health outcomes in Greater Los Angeles. The study highlights disparities in environmental justice and shows that marginalized ethnic groups and low-income communities are disproportionately exposed to environmental hazards. The study

uses quantitative methods using sDNA software and health data collected from CalEnvironScreen. The findings demonstrate that people of color experienced the most environmental disparities.

Khanlou, N., Wray, R. A Whole Community Approach toward Child and Youth Resilience Promotion: A Review of Resilience Literature. *Int J Ment Health Addiction* 12, 64–79 (2014). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11469-013-9470-1>

Khanlou and Wray examined resilience literature promoting mental health among children and youth, emphasizing the importance of a whole-community approach. The authors used a mixed method approach and examined existing studies on resilience, focusing on the role of family, school, and community environments. The study found that intersections of the child's or youth's gender, life-stage, family socioeconomic resources and social networks all play a vital role in promoting resilience.

Kirk, D. S., & Papachristos, A. V. (2011). Cultural Mechanisms and the Persistence of Neighborhood Violence. *American Journal of Sociology*, 116(4), 1190–1233. <https://doi.org/10.1086/655754>

Kirk and Papachristos investigated the cultural systems behind the persistence of neighborhood violence and focused on how social norms and efficacy influenced violent crime rates. This study uses a mixed-method approach, and it examined the role of legal cynicism and informal social control. The findings revealed that communities with high crime rates are more likely to experience persistent violence.

London, R. A., Pastor, M., Servon, L. J., Rosner, R., & Wallace, A. (2010). The Role of Community Technology Centers in Promoting Youth Development. *Youth & Society*, 42(2), 199-228. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0044118X09351278>

London et al. examined the role of Community Technology Centers (CTCs) who provided access to computer labs and internet, particularly in underserved communities. The study used qualitative data collected at five CTCs nationwide sites. The study is particularly useful because it showed the importance of centers such as CTC's for technology access, youth development and community building.

Longley I, Tunno B, Somervell E, Edwards S, Olivares G, Gray S, Coulson G, Cambal L, Roper C, Chubb L, & Clougherty JE. (2019). Assessment of Spatial Variability across Multiple Pollutants in Auckland, New Zealand. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(9). <https://doi-org.laverne.idm.oclc.org/10.3390/ijerph16091567>

Longley et al. assessed the spatial variability of air pollutants in Auckland, New Zealand. The authors used both air quality monitoring and spatial analysis to evaluate the concentration levels of various pollutants across different neighborhoods. The study found spatial variability in pollutant distribution with higher concentrations in regions near roadways, and industrial zones.

Mei F., Renzi M, Bonifazi M, Bonifazi F., Pepe N., D'Allura A, Brusasca G, Viegi G, & Forastiere F. (2023). Long-term effects of air pollutants on respiratory and cardiovascular mortality in a port city along the Adriatic Sea. *BMC Pulmonary Medicine*, 23(1), 395.

<https://doi-org.laverne.idm.oclc.org/10.1186/s12890-023-02629-8>

Mei et al. examined the long-term effects of air pollution on respiratory and cardiovascular mortality in a port city near Adriatic Sea. Using a longitudinal cohort study, the authors analyzed air quality data and mortality records over several years and investigated the impact of pollutants like particulate matter and nitrogen dioxide. The



findings revealed a significant link between long-term exposure to air pollutants and increased mortality rates due to respiratory and cardiovascular conditions.

Mohai, P., & Saha, R. (2015). Which came first, people or pollution? A review of theory and evidence from longitudinal environmental justice studies. *Environmental Research Letters*, 10(12), 1-9.

Mohai and Saha examined the ongoing dispute about the environmental justice whether pollution leads to the concentration of marginalized populations in certain regions or whether disadvantaged groups are targeted for environmental hazards. The authors used longitudinal studies and analyzed patterns of demographic change and pollution range over time. The findings suggest that both occur, with evidence supporting that marginalized communities are targeted toward hazardous facilities.

Morello-Frosch, R., Pastor, M., Jr, Porras, C., & Sadd, J. (2002). Environmental justice and regional inequality in southern California: implications for future research. *Environmental health perspectives*, 110 Suppl 2(Suppl 2), 149–154.

<https://doi.org/10.1289/ehp.02110s2149>

Morello-Frosch et al. investigated the intersection of environmental justice and regional inequality in Southern California. It used a comprehensive review of existing research and longitudinal analysis. The study findings indicated a long list of environmental justice inequalities and exposure to environmental toxins.

Payne-Sturges, D. C., Taiwo, T. K., Ellickson, K., Mullen, H., Tchangalova, N., Anderko, L., Chen, A., & Swanson, M. (2023). Disparities in Toxic Chemical Exposures and Associated Neurodevelopmental Outcomes: A Scoping Review and Systematic Evidence

Map of the Epidemiological Literature. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 131(9), 096001-1-096001-35. <https://doi-org.laverne.idm.oclc.org/10.1289/EHP11750>

Payne-Sturges et al. conducted a review to assess disparities in toxic chemical exposures that affect neurodevelopmental outcomes in children from low income families and families of color. The authors identified key toxins that contributed to neurodevelopmental risks: "combustion-related air pollution (AP), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), organophosphate pesticides (OPs), phthalates (Phth), polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)." The findings in this study revealed large disparities in exposure and outcomes among children's environmental health.

Richard Lofton, & James Earl Davis. (2015). Toward a Black Habitus: African Americans Navigating Systemic Inequalities within Home, School, and Community. *The Journal of Negro Education*, 84(3), 214–230. <https://doi.org/10.7709/jnegroeducation.84.3.0214>

Lofton and Davis introduced the concept of "Black Habitus" to analyze how African Americans navigate systemic inequalities in their homes, schools, and communities. Using qualitative research methods, the authors collected and examined personal narratives from 38 students and 26 parents who lived in a Black neighborhood and attended a predominantly White middle school. The study revealed that African American students and their parents at school and society hold negative ideas about being Black, however, through social networks, the Black community can develop resilience and cultural identity for the purpose to advance academically and professionally.

Robert J. Sampson, Jared N. Schachner, & Robert D. Mare. (2017). Urban Income Inequality and the Great Recession in Sunbelt Form: Disentangling Individual and Neighborhood-Level

Change in Los Angeles. *RSF: The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences*, 3(2), 102–128. <https://doi.org/10.7758/rsf.2017.3.2.05>

Sampson et. al explored the relationship between urban income inequality and the effects of the Great Recession in Los Angeles. The article used a quantitative method approach. The study shows multifaceted and persistent inequalities among neighborhoods and individuals.

Robles, B., Thomas, C. S., Lai, E. S., & Kuo, T. (2019). A Geospatial Analysis of Health, Mental Health, and Stressful Community Contexts in Los Angeles County. *Preventing chronic disease*, 16, E150. <https://doi.org/10.5888/pcd16.190138>

The authors conducted a geospatial analysis to examine the relationship between health, mental health, and other factors that affect chronic disease in Los Angeles. The findings provide a need to address disparities in economic hardship and access to mental health services in Los Angeles County.

Sampson R. J. (2017). Urban sustainability in an age of enduring inequalities: Advancing theory and econometrics for the 21st-century city. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 114(34), 8957–8962. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1614433114>

The article discusses three American cities: Boston, Chicago, and Los Angeles and efforts to promote of urban ecosystems and physical infrastructures. The author uses a mixed method approach to assess how the inequalities that exist in the cities mentioned above support sustainability. The article highlights the importance of creating equitable urban spaces.

Schaider, L. A., Swetschinski, L., Campbell, C., & Rudel, R. A. (2019). Environmental justice and drinking water quality: Are there socioeconomic disparities in nitrate levels in U.S. drinking water? *Environmental Health: A Global Access Science Source*, 18(1), 1–15. <https://doi-org.laverne.idm.oclc.org/10.1186/s12940-018-0442-6>

Schaider et al. investigated the relationship between low-income and minority communities and high nitrate levels in drinking water. The study used the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information System to compile data and demographic data from the U.S. Census Bureau. The findings revealed significant disparities in drinking water quality, with Hispanic residents who were of.

Scott, J. J., Bruine de Bruin, W., Rabinovich, L., Frazzini, A., & de la Haye, K. (2024).

Understanding food insecurity in Los Angeles County during the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath: A qualitative interview study. *Appetite*, 198, 107323.

Scott et al. explored the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on food insecurity in Los Angeles County. The authors conducted interviews with 30 individuals residing in Los Angeles County. This study used a qualitative interview method. The findings revealed that factors such as unemployment, a shift in eating behaviors due to stress, being forced to be home due to COVID-19, and depending on others (social networks, food banks, schools and churches) for essentials, significantly worsened food insecurity.

Turner, R. (2016). *The Slow Poisoning of Black Bodies: A Lesson in Environmental Racism and Hidden Violence*. *Meridians*, 15(1), 189. doi:10.2979/meridians.15.1.10

The author discussed various forms of environmental racism and its impact on Black communities. Turner highlights how systemic inequalities contributed to the "slow

poisoning" through exposure to environmental hazards. The author argues that justice cannot occur while ignoring environmental racism.

Turner, V. E., Demissie, Z., Sliwa, S. A., & Clayton, H. B. (2022). Food Insecurity and Its Association with Alcohol and Other Substance Use among High School Students in the United States. *Journal of School Health*, 92(2), 177–184. <https://doi-org.laverne.idm.oclc.org/10.1111/josh.13118>

Turner et al. investigated the relationship between food insecurity and substance use among high school students in the United States. The study was used to examine the association between food insecurity and substance use behaviors among high school students. The methods used in the study are qualitative through survey findings. The findings revealed that high school students who experienced food insecurity are at a higher risk for alcohol and substance use.

Wu, M., Yu, Q., Li, S. L., & Zhang, L. (2022). Geographic and gender disparities in global education achievement during the COVID-19 pandemic. *International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation*, 111, 102850. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jag.2022.102850>

Wu et al. analyzed geographic and gender disparities in global education attainment due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The authors used geospatial analysis and educational data to assess the impacts of the pandemic on learning outcomes. Their findings suggest a significant loss of learning with marginalized communities and female students facing the greatest setbacks.