2008 SOCIAL CAPITAL GLOBAL NETWORK WORKSHOP ON SOCIAL CAPITAL AND HEALTH October 10-11, 2008

Community Social Capital, Medical Utilization and Education

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Outline

- Introduction
- Data and methods
- Results
- Discussion



Structural Social Capital Measures

- Community Social Capital (CSC)
 - Demand Side: Aggregate Individual Level Responses to Community Level (Putnam)
 - Supply Side: Petris Social Capital Index



Putnam and Petris Social Capital Index:

- Putnam's Measure
 - Membership in voluntary organizations
 - Data sources: Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey
- Petris Measure
 - Employment in voluntary organizations
 - Data source: County Business Patterns (U.S. Census)
 - Match organizational types
 - Compute community social capital measure as the ratio of:

Total employment in voluntary organizations

Total county population



Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey

Charity or Social Welfare Organization Professional, trade, farm or business association Hobby, Investment, or Garden club Youth Organization **Neighborhood Association** Literary, Art, or Musical Group Service or Fraternal Organization Self-help Program Parent Association or other School Support Group

Political Group Organization Affiliated with Religion Seniors Groups Sports Club, League, or Outdoor Activity Club Ethnic, Nationality, or Civil Rights Organization Other kinds of Clubs or Organizations Veterans Group Labor Union

Group that meets over the Internet*



Petris vs. Putnam



* Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey

Petris Social Capital Index Bibliography

Scheffler, Richard M., Timothy T. Brown, Leonard Syme, Ichiro Kawachi, Irina Tolstykh, and Carlos Iribarren. "Community-level social capital and recurrence of acute coronary syndrome." <u>Social Science & Medicine</u> Apr. 2008: 1603-1613.

Scheffler, Richard M., Timothy T. Brown, and Jennifer K. Rice. "The role of social capital in reducing non-specific psychological distress: The importance of controlling for omitted variable bias." <u>Social Science & Medicine</u> Aug. 2007: 842-854.

Brown, Timothy T., Richard M. Scheffler, Sukyong Seo, and Mary Reed. "The empirical relationship between community social capital and the demand for cigarettes." <u>Health Economics</u> Nov. 2006: 1159-1172.

Brown, Timothy T. "Rational praying: The economics of prayer." <u>Journal of</u> <u>Socio-Economics</u> 3 Aug. 2008 <<u>doi:10.1016/j.socec.2008.07.006</u>>.

Laporte, Audrey, Eric Nauenberg, and Leilei Shen. "Aging, social capital, and health care utilization in Canada." <u>Health Economics, Policy and Law</u> July 2008: 393-411.



Pathway from social capital to medical utilization



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Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten Class of 1998-1999 (ECLS-K)

- Panel dataset
 - Five waves between fall of kindergarten fall and spring of fifth grade
 - 21,356 kindergarten children (1998-99)
 - 11,820 fifth grade children remaining (2003-04)
 - 8,370 children used for longitudinal analysis
 - Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education (National Center for Education Statistics)



Dependent Variable

- Medical visit
 - Did your child visit a clinic, health center, hospital, doctor's office, or other place for routine health care in the past year?
 - Yes
 - No



Descriptive Statistics: Probability of Medical Visit in Past Year

School Year	Mean	SD	
Kindergarten - spring 1999	0.94	0.23	
First Grade - spring 2000	0.86	0.35	
Third Grade - spring 2002	0.83	0.37	
Fifth Grade -spring 2004	0.83	0.38	

Petris Social Capital Index Example Calculation



• PSCI = total employment in voluntary organizations total county population

100

 Example calculation for Los Angeles County, 2003:

$$\mathsf{PSCI} = \left[\frac{74,648}{9,871,506} \right] \times 100 = 0.76\%$$

Descriptive Statistics: Petris Social Capital Index by School Year

	PSCI Year	Mean	SD	Min	Max
School Year	(March)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Kindergarten - spring 1999	1998	0.94	0.47	0.14	3.98
First Grade - spring 2000	1999	0.96	0.43	0.13	4.03
Third Grade - spring 2002	2001	1.00	0.46	0.07	4.32
Fifth Grade -spring 2004	2003	0.97	0.46	0.05	4.37

Descriptive Statistics: ECLS-K

Demographic Characteristics	Statistic
Female (%)	48.7
Race (%)	
White	57.8
Black	15.9
Hispanic	18.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.5
Other	3.8
Age (months, Feb. 2004), mean (sd)	143.0 (4.3)
Parents Married (fifth grade spring) (%)	66.7
Household Size (fifth grade spring) (%)	
2 to 3	20.5
4 to 5	60.9
6+	18.5
Household Income (fifth grade spring) (%)	
<= \$25,000	26.6
\$25,001 to \$50,000	29.5
\$50,001 to \$75,000	17.7
> \$75,000	26.2
Mother's Education (fifth grade spring) (%)	
Less than high school	11.2
High school graduate (or equivalent)	26.0
Some college	36.6
College graduate	16.8
Some graduate school	9.5
Disability/IEP (at any wave) (%)	18.8



Methods

Estimated parameters using a fixed-effects model:

Variables

y: whether child had medical visit in past year
s: Petris Social Capital Index (lagged one year)
x: vector of time-varying control variables
c: county dummy variables
t: time period dummy variables
i: individual dummy variables (fixed effects)

<u>Subscripts</u> *i*: individual child *c*: county *t*: time period

Fixed-effects model

 $y_{ict} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 s_{ct} + \alpha_2 x_{ict} + \alpha_3 c_c + \alpha_4 t_t + \alpha_5 i_i + \varepsilon_{ict}$



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Fixed-Effects Regression Results

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Children	All	Unhealthy	Healthy	All
Variable				
Petris Social Capital Index	0.09* (0.04)	0.30** (0.14)	0.05 (0.03)	0.10* (0.05)
Mother's Education				
Less than high school				reference
High school graduate				0.04*** (0.01)
Some college				0.04 (0.01)
College graduate				0.04 (0.01)
Household Income				0.04 (0.00)
<= \$25 000				reference
\$25,001 to \$50,000				0.02** (0.01)
\$50,001 to \$75,000				0.02 (0.01)
> \$75,000				-0.01 (0.02)
Married				-0.04*** (0.01)
Household Size				0.01 (0.01)
2 to 3				reference
4 to 5				-0.03*** (0.01)
6+				$-0.04^{*}(0.02)$
Wave dummies				()
Kindergarten - spring	reference	reference	reference	reference
First grade -spring	-0.08*** (0.01)	-0.05*** (0.01)	-0.08*** (0.01)	-0.08*** (0.01)
Third grade - spring	-0.11*** (0.01)	-0.10*** (0.02)	-0.11*** (0.01)	-0.11*** (0.01)
Fifth grade - spring	-0.10*** (0.01)	-0.07*** (0.01)	-0.11*** (0.01)	-0.10*** (0.01)
Constant	0.53*** (0.08)	0.64*** (0.13)	0.63*** (0.06)	0.59*** (0.08)
Ν	30,423	4,546	25,851	29,863
R-squared	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.44

Legend: parameter estimate (standard error)

*p<0.1, **p<0.05, ***p<0.01

All models included child and county dummy variables, but results are not displayed.

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Discussion

- Social capital was positively associated with whether a child had a medical visit in the past year
 - At the mean PSCI, a 10% increase was associated with approximately a 1-percentagepoint increase of having a medical visit
 - The magnitude of this association increased about 3-fold for less healthy children
 - The association did not differ across mother's education level



Backup Slides



Key Independent Variable Petris Social Capital Index (PSCI)

ECLS-K School Grade	Medical Visit Question Asked	PSCI Year (as of March)	Implied Lag (months)
Kindergarten - fall 1998		1998	6
Kindergarten - spring 1999	Х	1998	12
First grade - spring 2000	Х	1999	12
Third grade - spring 2002	Х	2001	12
Fifth grade - spring 2004	Х	2003	12

Descriptive Statistics: Health Status

Variable	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Health Status				
K - fall	4.3	0.8	1	5
1 - spring	4.3	0.8	1	5
3 - spring	4.3	0.8	1	5
5 -spring	4.3	0.9	1	5
Health Status Change				
1 - spring	0.03	0.9	-4	4
3 - spring	0.01	0.9	-4	4
5 -spring	-0.08	0.9	-4	3

Scale: Excellent (5), Very good (4), Good (3), Fair (2), Poor (1)