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Census Tracts Analysis

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Census Tracts Analysis

Part 1

The first census tract that I have chosen to analyze is 013800 Upper East Side of New York City. The total population of this census tract is estimated at 216, 874 and the most prevalent race are whites, who represented 81%, which is estimated at 150 628 people of the total population. Consequently, the remaining 2% of the population represents the Blacks, 7% are Hispanic, 8% are Asians, and other unidentified minority races are 2% (The New York Times, 2015). This area was originally a farmland and market garden region. Individuals began moving into the region back in the mid-1800s after the conclusion of a station that finally linked the Upper East Side to the town center in lower Manhattan. Notably, Andrew Carnegie transformed the whole region when he built a mansion, making it more appealing, attracting other wealthy individuals to settle there. This year, the Upper East Side has been ranked 33 in the most expensive neighborhoods in New York City with up to \$1.1 Million Median Sales Price, meaning it is a wealthy region (The New York Times, 2015).

Additionally, given that the area is densely populated and has a high per capita income, it contains the greatest concentration of individual wealth. Lastly, based on today's readings, the crime rates in this region are lower than the national average; thus, the area is much safer than other cities in New York. Therefore, I assume that the equal distribution of wealth discourages crime.

The second census selected for analysis purposes is 000201 Lower East Side, New York City. A total of 3,058 individuals occupy this region and the predominant race are Asians and Hispanics, representing 41% of the total population each (The New York Times, 2015). The

blacks' race populates 10% of the entire population, whereas other unidentified races are only 1.1% of the whole populace. On the contrary, only 6% of white inhabitants occupy this region, reflecting an estimated 639 individuals. Therefore, the minority groups are the majority in the Lower East Side Region of New York City. The region is well known for its Jewish history and an epicenter for the Jewish migrant culture. Also, the region is one of the oldest neighborhoods of New York City and was ranked a low-class working neighborhood and habitually a poor and racially diverse section of the city. The New York Times (2015) ranks Lower East Side 41 in the list of the most expensive neighborhoods in New York City with \$1 million of Median Sales Price, suggesting that the neighborhoods fare pretty well in terms of wealth. Based on today's reading, the region's crime rate is higher than the general average of incredibly violent crimes. Therefore, I assume that the region's distribution of wealth fuels the crime rates.

Part 2

I believe that Elizabeth Holmes' case lies within the framework of anomie theory because her actions, together with Ramesh Balwani, were against the healthcare doctrines' moral values, guidance, and standards. Their mission to transform medical laboratory testing medical laboratory analysis through supposedly innovative procedures for drawing blood, analyzing blood, and interpreting the resultant patient information was inaccurate. Similarly, they defrauded patients and medics by making dishonest claims concerning their company's ability to provide fast, accurate, reliable, and affordable blood tests and results and essential neglect information regarding the problems and the limits of their technology (Auletta, 2014). Therefore, all these concerns go against healthcare provision's ethical and moral values; hence, the case fits the anomie theory framework. Likewise, Elizabeth and Balwani made numerous falsifications to potential investors concerning Theranos's financial situation and its future predictions, like

representing that the company conducted tests using analyzers that they manufactured. In contrast, they knew very well that they purchase and used commercially manufactured analyzers, which were readily available. This occurrence indicates that they were eager to make money and did not care about the consequences of their inaccurate results; thus, the case fits within the anomie theory.

On the contrary, Robert Merton argues that sometimes the social structures within the society may exert pressure on individuals to commit a crime (Merton, 2017). Using this perspective in analyzing Elizabeth Holme's case, we can perhaps conclude that initially, her actions were well-intended because she identified a shortcoming and wanted to develop a long-lasting solution. The fact that she intended to revolutionize testing to help save lives was promising (Carreyrou, 2015). However, because this was a new venture and the potential was great, I believe that socially accepted occurrences such as corruption might have played a significant role in her committing the crime. Similarly, we can understand Holmes' actions from Robert Merton's perspective by examining her history closely because her background could have played a role in her committing the crime. Therefore, there are the possibilities that there was deviance where the differences between what describes success and the appropriate means of achieving their goals were at crossroads. Similarly, since the United States was a principal example of elevated levels of deviance due to high social value, central monetary, with contradictions to the procedures of acquiring success, Elizabeth would have resulted in the criminal act to achieve her intended success.

Lastly, the fact that Elizabeth Holmes and Ramesh Balwani employed an arrangement of promotion materials, direct communications, media statements, fake financial declarations, models, and other material to deceive potential financiers goes beyond the explanatory power of

the anomie theory because it paints the picture of greed and selfishness that is far beyond breaking the ethical values and deviant behavior. All these undertakings focus on the immense fortune that Elizabeth Holmes and Ramesh Balwani were milking from investors by going far beyond the limit. However, we cannot determine the limit of any crime. Therefore, the anomie theory cannot constitute the full extent of this aspect of the case.

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