

Soc 1101: Summer 2023

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Neighborhoods

Lecture 18

2023 by Xuewen Yan

THOUGHT EXPERIMENT

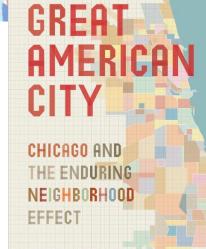
Imagine that you grew up in a very different neighborhood context than the one you experienced—more or less advantaged, or just different (for example, rural or urban).

How would your life be different?





 "Whether it be crime, poverty, child health, protest, leadership networks, civic engagement, home foreclosures, teen births, altruism, mobility flows, collective efficacy, or immigration...the city is ordered by a spatial logic ("placed")..." (pg. 6)



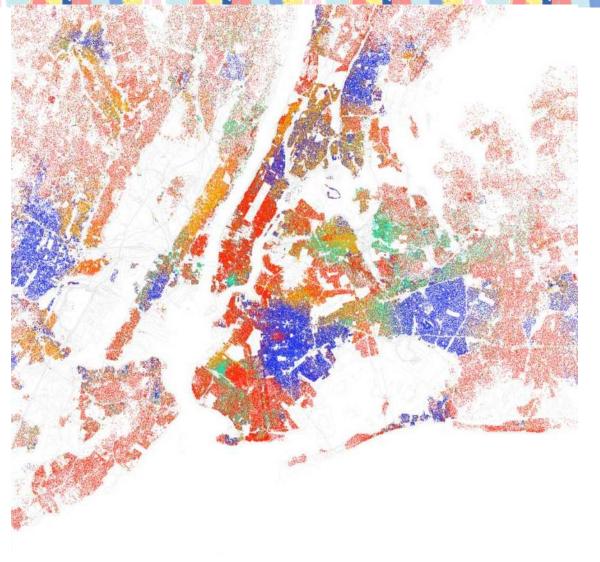
BORERT 1 SAMPSON

FUNCTION OF NEIGHOBRHOODS

- Socialization (learn norms)
- Setting for our social networks (social capital)
- Source of civic life (political voice; social organization)
- Access to opportunities (public and private resources)
- Exposure to harm (environmental; violence)

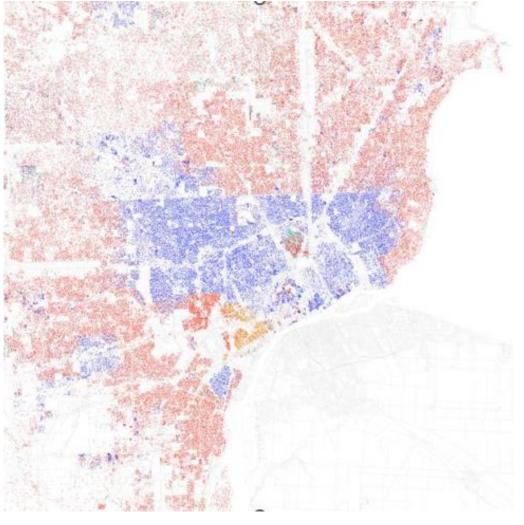
WHAT IS SEGREGATION?

- Segregation is the uneven distribution of people across units by some social characteristic
- As it relates to neighborhoods, it is common to study sorting by race/ethnicity and/or income



New York City, 2010

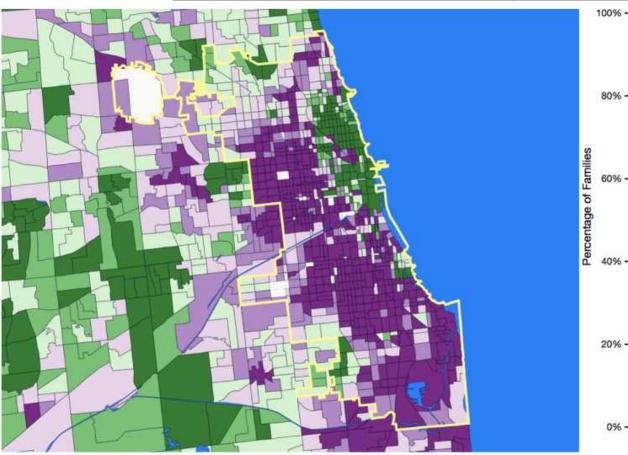
By Eric Fischer
Each dot = 25 residents. Red = White, Blue = Black, Green = Asian, Orange = Hispanic, Yellow = Other.

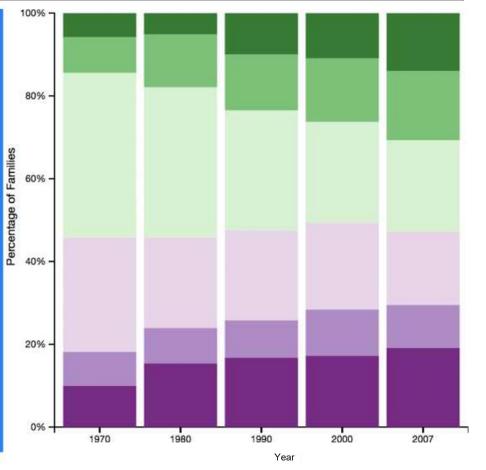


Detroit, 2010

By Eric Fischer
Each dot = 25 residents. Red = White, Blue = Black, Green = Asian, Orange = Hispanic, Yellow = Other.
https://www.flickr.com/photos/ ©IKend ratBischoff,620 189574/detail/

Neighborhood Income Composition Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL, 2007 Percentage of Families Living in High-, Middle-, and Low-Income Neighborhoods
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL 1970-2007





Neighborhood Median income Level

Affluent (>150% of Metro Median)

High Income (125-150% of Metro Median)

High-Middle Income (100-125% of Metro Median)

Low-Middle Income (80-100% of Metro Median)

Low Income (67-80% of Metro Median)

Poor (<67% of Metro Median)

Chicago, 2007

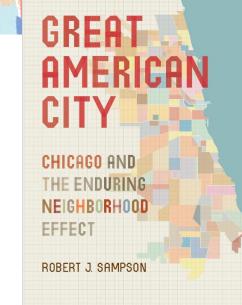
Reardon and Bischoff

WHY DOES SEGREGATION MATTER?

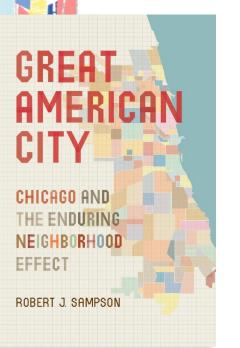
- Unequal distribution of resources
 - Examples?
- Unequal exposure to harm
 - Examples?
- Limited social networks
 - Low probability of diverse interpersonal interactions
- Concentration of political power
 - Civic engagement

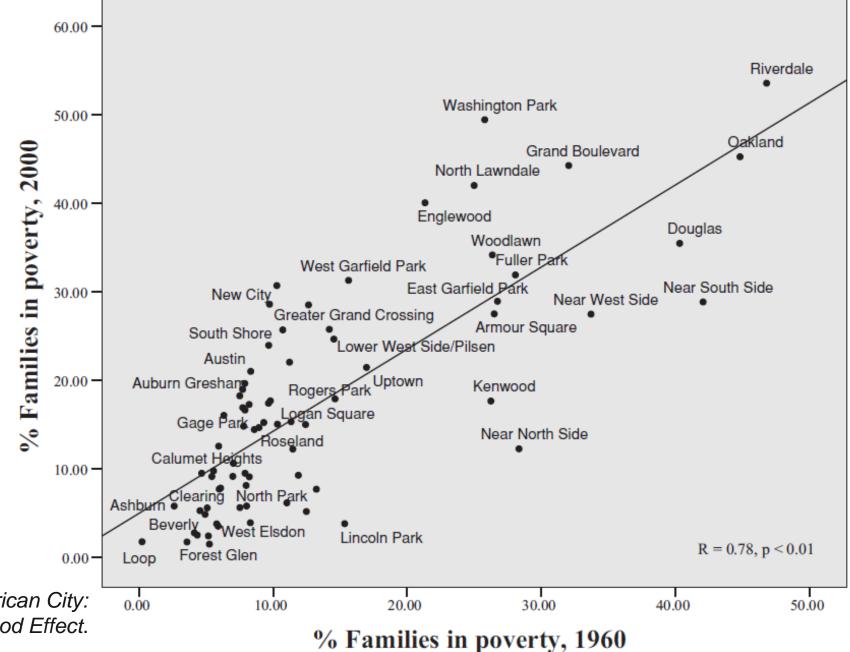
The Enduring Neighborhood Effect, Sampson

 Spatially-inscribed social differences are pervasive and durable



Persistence and change in poverty across 40 years





Sampson, Robert J. 2012. *Great American City: Chicago and the Enduring Neighborhood Effect.*Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

CHICAGO AND THE ENDURING **NEIGHBORHOOD EFFECT**

ROBERT J. SAMPSON

Log of incarceration rate, 1990-95



The Radius of Economic Opportunity: Evidence from Migration and Local Labor Markets

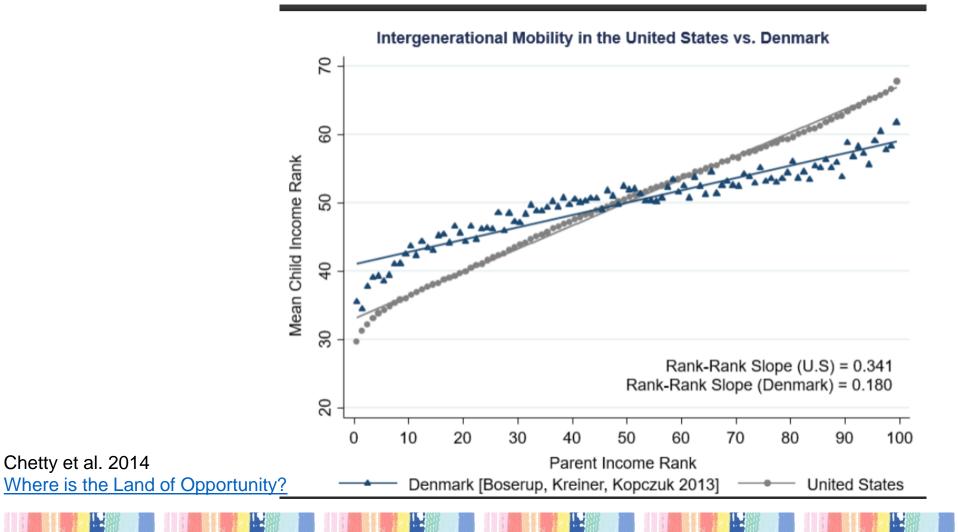
The Uneven Recovery from the COVID-19
Pandemic: Recent Insights from the Opportunity Insights

Source: https://opportunityinsights.org/

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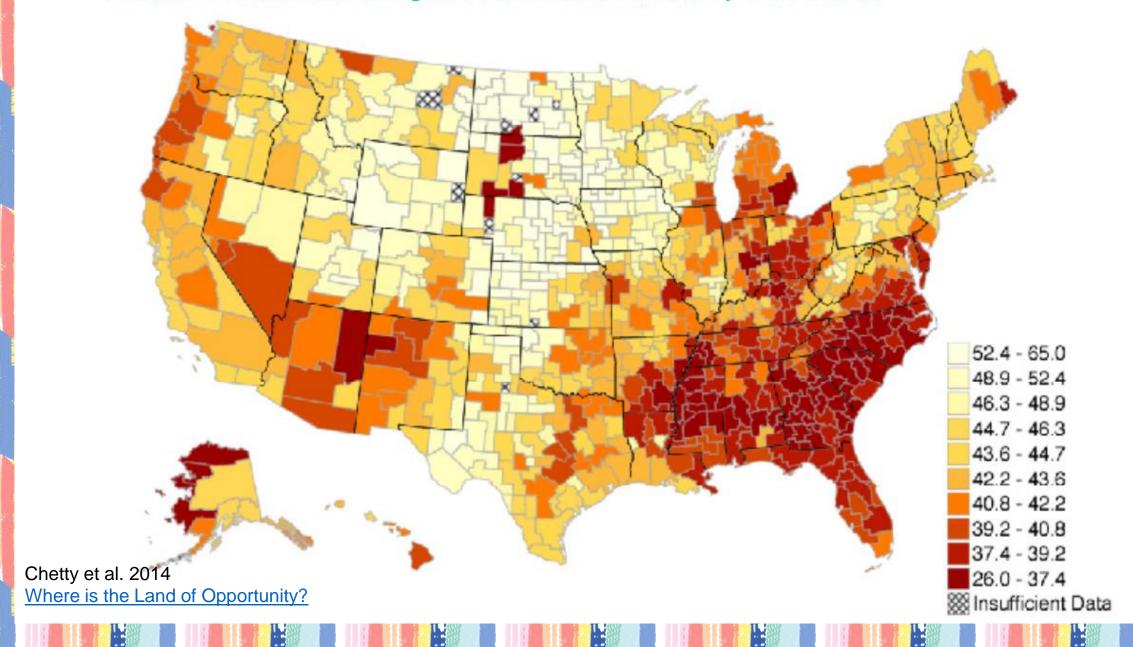
THE GEOGRAPHY OF INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY



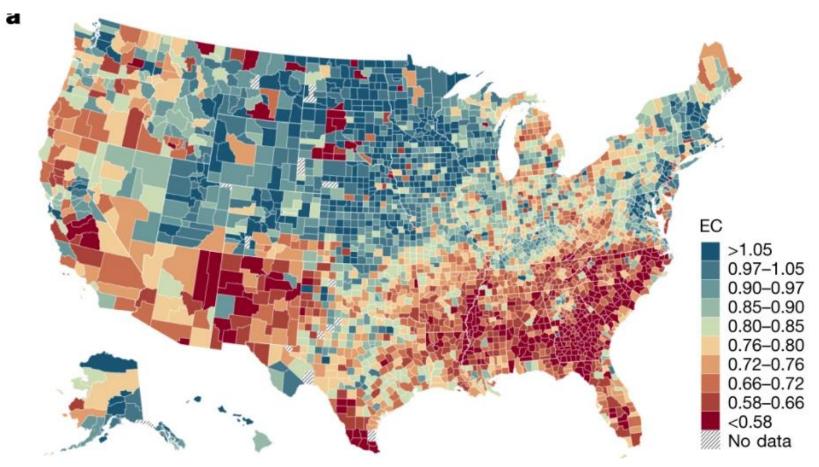
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Chetty et al. 2014

Fraction of Children Earning More than Their Parents, by Year of Birth



GEOGRAPHY OF SOCIAL CAPITAL

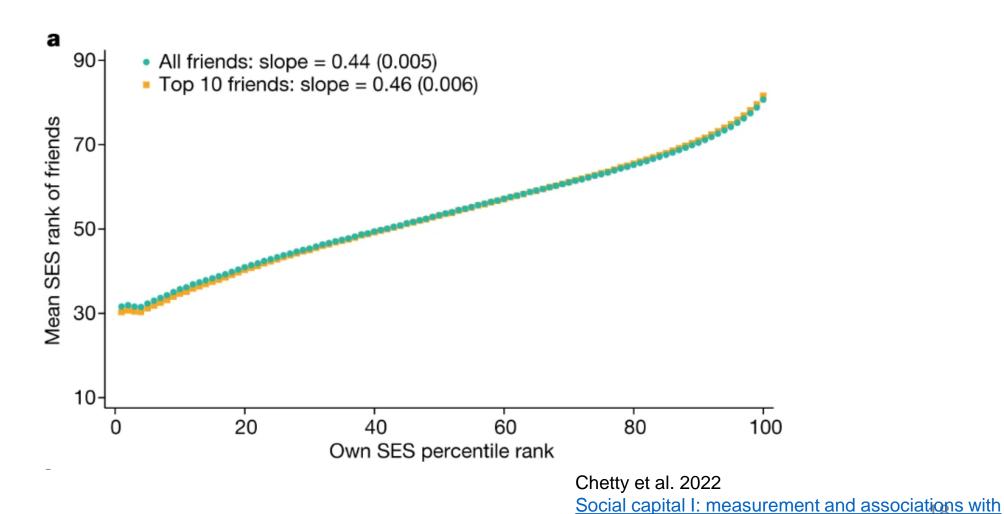


EC: Economic connectedness: The share of high-SES friends among individuals with low SES in a given area

Chetty et al. 2022

Social capital I: measurement and associations with economic mobility | Nature

GEOGRAPHY OF SOCIAL CAPITAL



economic mobility | Nature

NEXT CLASS

- Crime and punishment
 - Reading: Wakefield & Uggen 2010, Incarceration and Stratification