**Stuff I know**

**Stuff I kind of know**

**Stuff I don’t know**

**From the current lectures**

* Economic growth
  + Positive change in the level of production and an increase in the value of goods/services over a period
    - It is a process
    - Does not happen in a vacuum
    - Balanced growth is important
* Economic development
  + The process of developing and maintaining suitable economic climate/environment, in which balanced growth may be related by increasing the wealth of the community
    - Can also be described as a process that influences growth and restructuring or an economy to enhance the economic wellbeing of a community
  + 3 Major areas
    - Policies that the gov creates to meet broad economic objectives
      * Inflation control, high employment and sustainable growth
    - Polices/programs to provide services for people
      * Highways, medical access
    - Policies/programs explicitly directed at improving the business climate
      * Finance, neighborhood development
* Goals of economic development in urban areas
  + Improve well-being of the community
  + Maintain or increase the local tax base by attracting private sector investments
  + Effort to attract new business + expand existing business
  + Process of mobilizing human, financial, capital, physical and natural resources
  + Creation of jobs and wealth
  + Enhance the productive capacity of the local economy
  + Influence growth/restructure of economy to enhance economic well being
* Decision-making and economic development
  + Government
    - Centerpiece for economic development
    - Most municipalities have established economic dev units
    - County executives and municipal mayors dominate the control of economic dev issues
    - Need to coordinate different tiers of gov to resolve the complexity to economic dev + decision making
  + Public/private partnerships
    - Local gov and the private sector share a common purpose in expanding the local economy
    - Joint aspiration + mutual interdependence has created a number of partnerships
    - Partnerships strengths are the formal powers and democratic legitimacy with business community’s prestige and financial resources
  + Conflict
    - Economic dev initiatives are often characterized as patriarchal + anti-community
    - Primary conflict surrounding economic development emerges around who pays and who benefits
  + Biases in contemporary urban politics
    - Continuing high rate of poverty suggests that cities are not giving economic opportunity to low income ppl
    - Redevelopments offer slim hope for advancing the economic prospects of urban minorities + poor
    - Cost of urban redev has been passed onto the fed treasury
* Strategies for urban economic development
  + Public relations
    - Promote state and local community as a good place for business
    - Major developments in efforts involving using the newest information
  + Promoting business culture
    - Taxing/spending policy
    - Labor costs
    - Right to work laws
    - Uncontrollable factors
  + Creating incentives
    - Urban enterprise zones
      * Economically depressed area
      * Opening a business near may result in favors like lower taxes
      * Giving to benefit community
    - Empowerment zone
      * For people in these zones to open a business
      * Create opportunities
    - Microenterprises
      * Gov gives small loans for small business
  + Assisting firms by boosting revenue
    - Direct purchases of firm’s product or service by local or state
    - Lobbying of fed gov for fed contracts for local firms to produce goods/services
  + Reducing capital costs
    - State insurance of tax-exempt industrial revenue bonds with the proceeds used to provide low-interest rate
    - Urban dev action grants to subsidize private cap invest in destressed neighborhoods
    - State provisions of venture capital to start up new firm
    - Tax exempt financing to underwrite costs of infrastructure
  + Reducing labor costs
    - State and local investment in primary, secondary and past secondary education
    - State and local investments in colleges + technical training
    - State subsidies for specialized training for individual firms or industries
  + Other public provisions
    - Local provision of water and sewage system
    - State/local investment in highways and on/off express ramps
    - Investment in airports and seaport facilities
    - Local dev of industrial parks
* Ways of facilitating community economic development
  + Tax abatement
  + Federal see-money programs
  + Industrial revenue dev bonds
  + Tax increment financing
  + Venture capital
  + Expanding exports
  + Convention centers and sports facilities
* Unemployment
  + People who are jobless, looking for jobs, are able to work and are over the age of 16
* Causes of unemployment
  + Cyclical
    - Regular ups and downs of economy
  + Structural
    - Based on wants, resources + technology in the market
  + Hardcore
    - Disabilities
  + Seasonal
    - E.g teachers
  + Unionization
    - When union wages go beyond the market rate
      * Job opportunities decrease due to the fac that union works become unenthusiastic to accepting lower wage jobs
* Effects of unemployment
* Solutions to unemployment
* Poverty
  + Lack of goods or services on needs for a decent lifestyle
  + Poverty as deprivation
    - Absolute
      * Below a baseline income level
    - Relative
      * Compared to others, they are poor
  + Poverty as a culture
  + Case Poverty
    - Individual has something which makes them poor
      * E.g disability
  + Insular poverty
    - Individuals surroundings
  + Permanent poor
    - Born to be poor
  + Marginally poor
    - Make enough to get by, still poor tho
      * Usually on welfare
  + Working poor
    - Similar to the latter, no welfare tho
  + Non-working poor
  + Passive poor
  + Hustlers
  + Traumatized poor
    - Domestic violence
  + Female headed households
* Challenges of the urban poor
  + Limited access to jobs
  + Shitty housing
  + Unhealthy environments
    - E.g gang violence
  + No social protection mechanism
  + Limited access to good healthcare
* Special problems of the urban poor
  + Sense of insecurity, isolation and disempowerment
  + Bad credit
  + Cant get good housing
  + Cant get tax breaks for housing
  + Lack of regular income
  + Poor nutrition
  + Poor health
  + Need more social programs
  + Not a good source to tax
  + Directly responsible for white flight
* Understanding urban poverty: structural and cultural approaches
  + Structural Approach
    - Result of unequal opportunity
    - Result of shift from manufacturing
    - Don’t have skills
  + Cultural Approach
    - Special subculture
    - Fatalism
      * They gave up
* Special problems created by the urban poor and underclass

**From previous exams**

* Concerns of urban politics
* Focus of urban politics
* What urban politics involves
* The rationale for the study of urban politics
  + Most people live in an urban environment
* Major issues in urban politics
  + Economic issues
  + Social issues
  + Geographical issues
* Types of influential actors in urban growth and change
  + **Property Capitalists**
    - Specializes in shaping property and reselling it
      * Real estate developers
      * Speculators
  + **Local Government Officials**
    - Passing regulations, offering incentives or erecting barriers to it
    - Gov agencies attempt to channel certain land use into certain areas
      * Does this through planning and zoning regulations
  + **Corporations**
    - They decide where to locate, increase or decrease their operations
      * Several factors are considered while planning where to open an office/plant
        + Abundance of labor
        + Wages
        + Location of suppliers
        + Location of markets
        + Access to technology
* Public policy
  + An intentional course of action followed by a government institution or official for solving an issue of public concern
* Urban policy
  + Draws on economic, political and sociological theory to yield insights about improving the well-being of groups living in urban areas
* Structural constraints on urban government
  + Limited authority
    - Fragmentation
      * Who has responsibility to address this issue?
  + Capital mobility
    - Ability of government to get resources/fund to do what it needs to do
    - Need good bond rating
  + Economic and demographic issues
    - Location of the city itself
      * E.g, who tf comes to DE?
* Who sets the urban agenda
  + Elite perspective
    - Only a small number of people decide policy
      * Power is concentrated in the hands of an economic elite
        + These elite are usually upper class
    - Elites want to keep the economic and social systems
      * Feed off voter apathy so they can do whatever they want
  + Pluralist perspective
    - Power centers exist in the community and compete democratically
    - Power centers are powerful only within a function area
    - Power exists only when specific individuals exercise it through specific decisions
    - Individuals can influence public policy by choosing among competing elites in elections
    - Not a direct democracy, but can have influence by joining groups
      * E.g Future farmers of America Association

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Issue** | **Pluralist** | **Elitist** |
| Locus of political power | Individual action and competence | In positions of economic and institutional leadership |
| Scope of influence | Highly Specialize | Covert Integration |
| Structure of power | Divided among competing power centers | Pyramid like form |
| Nature of power | Power is not cumulative. Power in one area doesn’t mean power in another area | Power is cumulative. The opposite of pluralist. |
| Most common approach to identifying power holders | Decision making analysis | Reputational analysis |
| Role of business community | Only one of many competing power centers | Dominant interest in community |
| Number of power holders | Potentially many | Few |
| Visibility | Overt- We know who they are | Covert integration- don’t really know who they are |
| Beliefs on issues | Competitive | Consensual |

* Contexts of urban policy
  + Social context
  + Economic context
  + Political context
    - Governing context
      * Administrative offices that make decisions about implementation
  + Cultural context

**From the Book**

* Social hierarchy
  + Stratified societies.
  + Rural communities have a more homogenous population
    - Fewer social classes
* Socioeconomic status
  + A composite ranking based on various dimensions of social inequality.
* Social conflict
  + Marx said it was due to wealth/power inequality
* Social stratification
  + The hierarchical ranking within a society of various social class groups according to wealth, power, and prestige.
  + Three of the best **measurable** indicators of social stratification
    - Income
    - Wealth
    - Poverty
  + 2 classical schools of thought
  + Marx
    - Wealth/power inequality creates conflict between social classes
  + Weber
    - Agreed with Marx but thought that 2 social classes wasn’t enough
    - Introduced concept of status/prestige
    - These 3 are the basis (vectors xD) for socioeconomic status(wealth/power/status)
* Social class distinctions
  + Warner said there were 3 levels with 2 sublevels each
    - Upper- New vs old money
      * 1-3% of country
      * Upper-upper class
      * Upper-lower class
    - Middle
      * 40-45% of country
      * Middle-upper class
        + ½ children go to college
        + Women don’t have to work
        + 100-200k/year
      * Middle-lower class
        + 1/3rd of children go to college
        + Women gotta work
        + 1/3 of society
        + 30-50k/year
        + Financial crisis can hurt them
        + Also called the working class
    - Lower
      * 40% own homes
      * Inner city/rural areas
      * 1/5 of population
      * Some are the working poor
        + Are poor but make enough to get by
      * Lower -upper class
      * Lower -lower class
* Inner-city neighborhoods
  + Those living outside central cities are better off than those living within central cities when comparing wealth and net worth
    - Net worth
      * Assets (Marketable/financial) minus liabilities
  + Lack the necessary schooling and communication skills for work in the service and information sectors of the economy.
* Suburban social class diversity (types)
  + Upper-income suburbs
    - Older, mostly white
    - Newer elite suburbs will accept anyone (that’s rich enough)
    - Highly educated
    - Today’s upper-class suburbs resemble the old aristocratic ones of yesteryear.
  + Middle-income suburbs
    - Family/child centered communities
      * Organized sports
      * Vacations
  + Working-class suburbs
    - Industry/factories are moving
    - This type is gunna be fucked
    - Many people are leaving
  + Suburban cosmopolitan centers
    - Composed mainly of academics, professionals, writers, actors, artists, and students
  + Minority suburbs
    - Most pronounced in large metropolitan regions.
    - More than half of all minority groups now reside in the suburbs.
      * The sharp rise in black suburbanization mostly rests on the group’s increasing percentage of college graduates and their economic progress.
* Residential segregation
  + Although socioeconomic status and race remain factors, ethnicity also affects residential choice,
  + New immigrants create their own ethnic enclaves and distinctive social institutions
    - Chinese immigrants centered around trade hubs
      * Eventually became Chinatown
  + Chain migration
    - Immigrants settle among friends and relatives
  + invasion–succession
    - Immigrants move in, natives move out
  + Hispanic residential segregation is less than that for blacks but higher than that for Asian Americans.
* Index of dissimilarity
  + Karl and Alma Taeuber’
  + Index ranged from a low of **0** (complete even) to a high of **100** (complete segregation).
* Model minority stereotype
  + Many Asians have a good record of educational achievement, high income, and overall success in Canada and the U.S.
    - They often display success in a variety of occupational roles
    - Stereotype is not always true
      * There is some truth tho
* Spatial assimilation
  + Geographical and residential mobility into mainstream neighborhoods
  + Increases through blending of culture gained through years spent in the United States, as well as through improved income, English language proficiency, and citizen- ship
* Racial profiling
  + Most likely to happen to Muslims by law enforcement and general stereotypes
    - 9/11
* Parallel social institutions
  + Clubs, churches, organizations, and stores where people can share the commonality of language and culture
* De facto segregation
  + Unequal treatment of people based on social customs and traditions)
* De jure segregation
  + Unequal treatment established by law
* Gendered spaces
  + the interrelationship between the built environment and women’s everyday lives.
  + 100 years ago, commercial space in cities reflected the prevalent social norms of male and female activities.
    - At street level were the shops catering to “strolling” women consumers while the offices on upper floors were the domain of “bustling businessmen”
    - Also prevalent in jobs
      * Domestic service and teaching for women, compared to medicine and law for men
    - Men rarely ventured into the kitchen
  + In the second half of the twentieth century, women’s rights and social interactions increased, so too, did the use of private and public space by women at home, at work, and in the public sphere.
    - Homes became more open, with fewer inside doors shutting off kitchens, dining rooms, and living rooms.
    - Family rooms, shared by all, became common instead of separate men’s and women’s relaxation areas.
* Hostile environment
  + With men and women working side by side, adjustments in the work environments occurred
  + Opportunities for women in all facets of life, which, in turn, prompted new spatial arrangements in both cities and suburbs.
* Urban space
  + Which cities use or should use space to meet the needs of women
    - Specialized services emerged, providing child care, household cleaning, lawn care, and shopping assistance to the working woman.
    - Moreover, fast food and take- out restaurants, laundries, and dry cleaners carry out tasks for which she often has little time.
    - Another issue concerns the allocation of public space
      * In a male-dominated society, planners typically allocate most open space to male-oriented activities
      * More attention is now given to creating safe environments in order to protect children at play, providing less-constrained places for women to walk or jog and creating housing that promotes more contact with neighbors, especially for children.
* Social activism
  + Good for convincing legislature to pass certain laws
    - E.g Addams’s lobbying for child labor laws/protecting women
* Ordered segmentation
  + Marked social order based on race and ethnicity
  + Contacts across racial and ethnic lines were rare
    - Allowed people to form ties with people they **did** trust
      * E.g By Mexicans avoiding blacks, they could form a sense of community among themselves
* Gentrification
  + Movement of more affluent individuals and families back into older, often decaying areas in the city
    - Why would they move into these shitholes?
      * More yuppies taking jobs in cities
      * Two income families are more common
        + They have less time to take care of the house
      * Many find that the central city still has the greatest amount of variety and stimulation.
      * Suburban housing is expensive
      * Hella cool details in older city homes they aren’t in suburbs
  + Unintended consequence is more homeless people in cities
  + Most often, urban renewal projects created new housing for the middle class
    - Critics often charged that urban renewal meant “poor or Negro removal.
  + Many redevelopers did not build as many housing units as had been destroyed.
* New Urbanism
  + Initially a response to the perceived lack of community in sprawling suburbs
  + The goal is creating spaces that encourage people to socialize and watch out for each other
    - Sociological principles in physical planning
  + Principles include
    - Walkability
    - Connectivity
    - Mixed use and diversity
    - Mixed housing types
    - Traditional neighborhood structure with public space at the center.
  + Example is Seaside, Florida
    - Mandates porches must be close to the sidewalk
      * So, people can talk to each other
  + 3 Major Problems
    - There are now fewer low-income housing units than before
      * Rest of the poor people got displaced
    - Weaving a housing project into the surrounding area is enormously difficult in the midst of extensive, nightmarish ghettos
    - New Urbanism cannot, by itself, address the extensive poverty that makes public housing such a problem in the first place
* Hope VI
  + Housing Opportunities for People Every- where
  + Effort to overcome the failures of public housing projects
    - The intent of this massive effort was to transform distressed poverty areas in cities into stable neighborhoods,
    - Embarked on private–public partnerships to demolish high-rise buildings and replace them with low- rise, mixed-income houses.
* No Child Left Behind
  + Increased funding for poor school districts, higher achievement standards for minority and poor students, and new measures to hold schools accountable for their students’ progress
  + Requires the annual administration of standardized tests in reading and math to all students in grades 3 through 8
    - Results publicly reported according to income level, race, ethnicity, disability, and limited English proficiency.
  + Critics argue that NCLB doesn’t take into account social circumstances that can affect the grades
    - It’s not necessarily the kids who are bad, but their surroundings
      * Environments where poverty, family instability, or poor health may limit educational success
        + Conflicting values between students and teachers
        + Lack of positive role models
        + Presence of gangs and violence in general
    - Language proficiency
      * Minorities may not speak English well
    - Funding
      * Inner city schools get shit funding
* Social promotions
  + Before NCLB
    - Moving children through grades with their age peers regardless of their actual learning achievement.
    - It produced graduates deluded into thinking they had received an education when, in reality, many of them lacked even basic skills,
    - This required colleges to institute non-credit, basic skills courses for freshmen
* School vouchers
  + Equal to the state’s share of the cost to educate a child
    - Parent can then use this money to send their child wherever they want (public or private)
  + Critics claim it takes too much funding for public education
    - Also claim that it violates the 1st amendment because most private schools are religious
      * SC ruled 5-4 that there is no violation
* Charter Schools
  + Private schools that operate with less state regulation so that teachers and administrators can try out new teaching strategies
    - Charter can be revoked if they are not meeting the expectations they said they would hit
  + Class sizes are smaller
    - Allow teachers to be more creative with teaching methods
    - More one on one time
* Explaining high-crime rates
  + Occur in the poorest sections of cities
    - Cultural patterns
      * Low aspirations, bad morals
        + Parents pass this on to their children
      * Some people say these are the results and not the causes
    - Lower intelligence
      * Pretty controversial
      * What does intelligence even mean?
        + Is it accurate?
    - Persistent racial inequality and prolonged poverty
      * More evidence for this one
      * Minority poor may engage in more crime as offenders—and suffer more as victims—because they are heavily represented among the economically deprived
      * General strain theory
        + Way of understanding the connection between economic/racial inequality and crime.
        + Focuses on an individual’s social environment, one in which a discrepancy exists between aspirations and achievements, between fair and actual outcomes, and with negative stimuli replacing positively valued stimuli
      * Social disorganization theory
        + Socially integrated neighborhoods fosters an attachment among residents, which in turn prompts their exercise of informal social controls, resulting in safer neighborhoods with less street crime and vandalism

Once that absence of an interrelated social structure occurs, the probability of increased crime in that area is very real

* + - Residential segregation
      * Blacks are segregated the most
* Solutions to high crime
  + Physical design
    - High rise apartments encourage crime bc they isolate people
    - Architects should use more windows and entries
      * This creates a defensible space
  + Community involvement
    - Crime watch organizations
  + Zero tolerance policies
  + Strategic policing
    - Increased patrols, decoys, and sting operations in high crime areas

**Questions from Powerpoints**

1. What was the name of the Supreme Court Case that declared "separate but equal" public schools unconstitutional? (Brown v. Board of Education)
2. What is "busing" in relation to school desegregation?  (the process of having students travel via school bus from their homes in inner-city school districts to surrounding, wealthier, more suburban school districts)
3. What will likely be the ultimate cause of total school desegregation? (the dramatic shift in the racial composition of our nation's public schools)

1. The Department of Housing and Urban Development receives many complaints of housing discrimination each year. Which two types are most reported?

ANSWER: Disability-based housing discrimination and race-based housing discrimination.

2. What is the name of the 1968 federal law that prohibits discrimination in the housing market based on race, sex, national origin, religion, familial status, and other factors?

ANSWER: The Fair Housing Act

3. Name two government policies that are currently contributing to residential segregation in the United States.

Rejection of section 8 vouchers and lack of federal funding for HUD

1. What are 2 crimes associated with gang activity?  
   2.) What are 2 potential reasons for joining a gang?  
   3.) Give an example of anti-gang legislation.

1. The special force which first created in 1976 to deal with high-risk episoeds such as hostage resues and heavily armed grug dealers is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

         Answer  :  SWAT team

2. the gragram wchich allow the excess military fund and equipment to civilian law enforcement genvies and requore the deparment of defense to make varous items  of equipment available to local law enfocement is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

         Answer:   1033 program

3. As we mentioned, the timeline of law enforcement in the U.S. what is the main events during 1990-1999?

        Answer:    millitary police cooperation boaedered

* Q1: Is there a federal mandate requiring police officers to wear body cameras?A1: No, the body camera decision remains up to the states discretion.
* Q2: Did the Supreme Court allow the use of Drug Courier Profiles?
* A2: Yes, the use of Drug courier profiles is deemed constitutional.
* Q3: What was the largest example of Racial Profiling in the last Century?
* A3: Japanese Interment camps.

1. What are three out of the four ways to explain urban crime?
2. What are School vouchers?
3. What are two out of the three ways of reviving the inner city?
   1. Cultural patterns, lower intelligence, racial inequality and poverty, residential segregation
   2. Given by the government to parents to use to choose a better school for their children to go to (equals about the amount of money the school costs)
   3. Home steading, gentrification, new urbanism
4. Who were the two influential socialists in the creation of social stratification?
   1. *Karl Marx and Max Weber*
5. What are three measurable indicators of social stratification?
   1. *Income Distribution*
   2. *Wealth*
   3. *Poverty*

1.) What percent of the United States’ population lives along coastlines?  
        - Answer: about 40%  
2.) How much does the average Delaware household save due to tourism?  
        - Answer: $1,434  
3.) List 2 of 3 Environmental impacts discussed  
        -Answer: Coral Reef Destruction, Pollution, Increase of flooding

What group of students graduates at the lowest percentage in the United States

American indian / native american at a rate of 67%

How much money would be added to the federal income tax annually if all dropouts graduated?

○ $50 billion ●

What is the program called that George W Bush introduced to increase high school graduation rates?

○ No Child Left Behind