Neighborhood Inequality in America: Continuity and Change @ 50

Robert J. Sampson

Harvard University

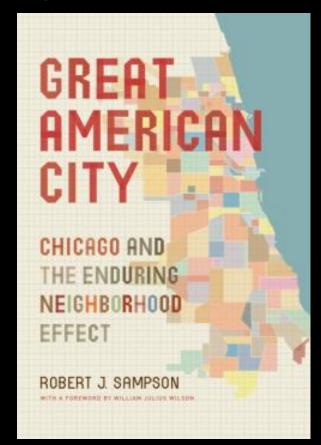
University of California, Berkeley. February 27-March 1, 2018.

General Patterns

- Neighborhood concentration
 - Spatial foundations of inequality

- Across diverse phenomena
 - Compounded adversity

- Persistence despite change
 - -The social order of the city



The Social Transformation of the City @50

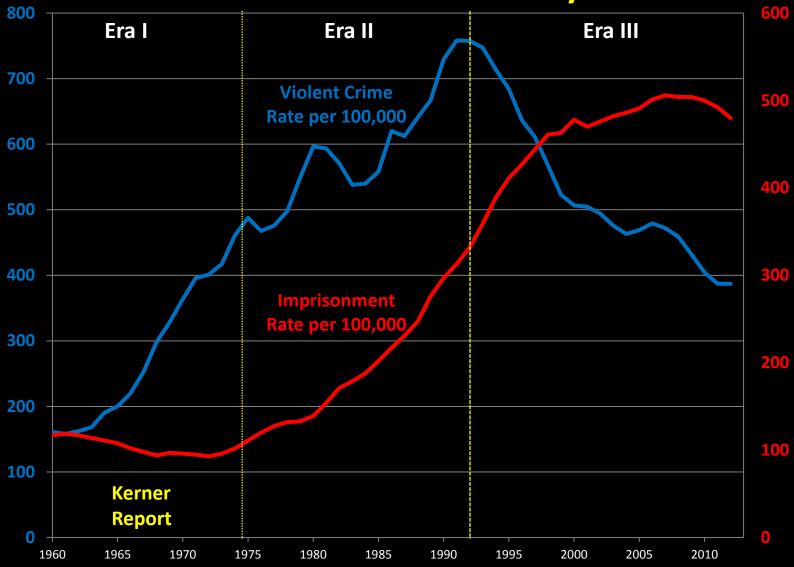
"Inner-city" as anachronism?

- Suburbanization of poverty
- Public housing revolution ("Tear Down")
- Gentrification; Return to city
- Contra Kerner: Only 12% of 50 largest cities are majority black

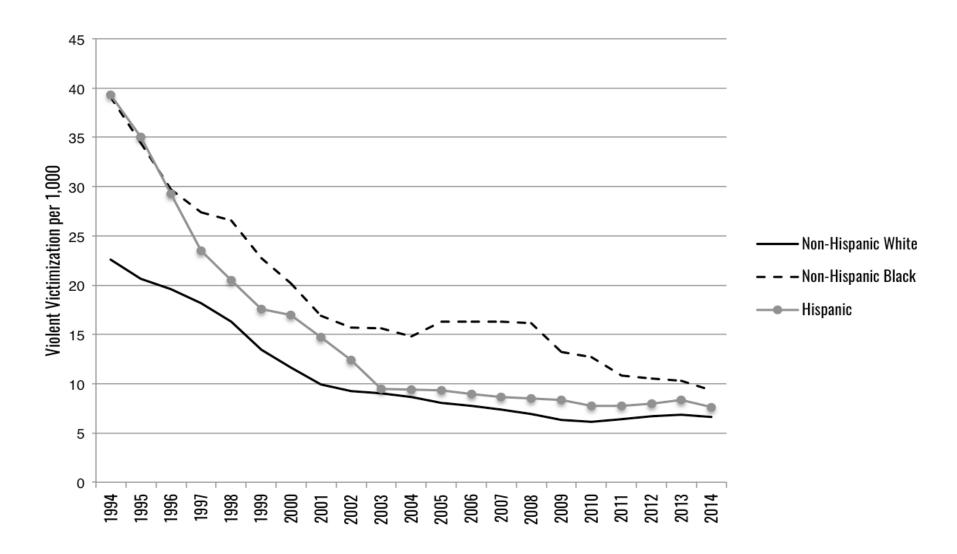
Immigration Boom (1990-present)

- "Smashing the black-white frame"?
- Cause of urban revitalization and crime decline?

Three Eras of Crime and Criminalization in the Last Half Century

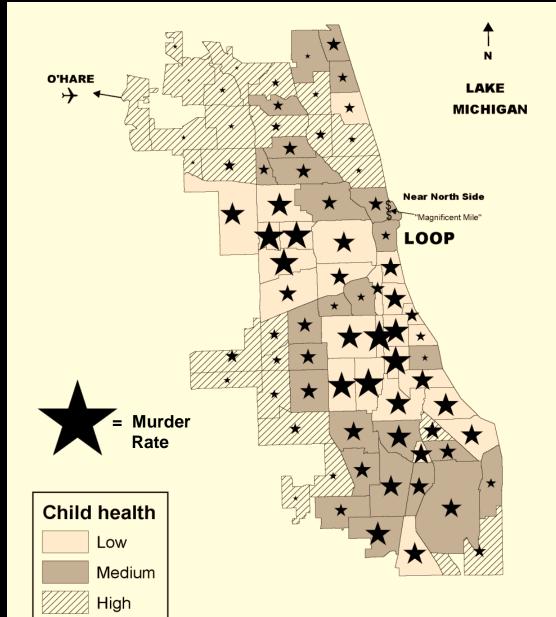


Large Reductions In Violence by Race and Beneficial Increases in Life Expectancy Among African Americans



^{*}Source: National Crime Victimization Survey; Patrick Sharkey, Uneasy Peace (2018)

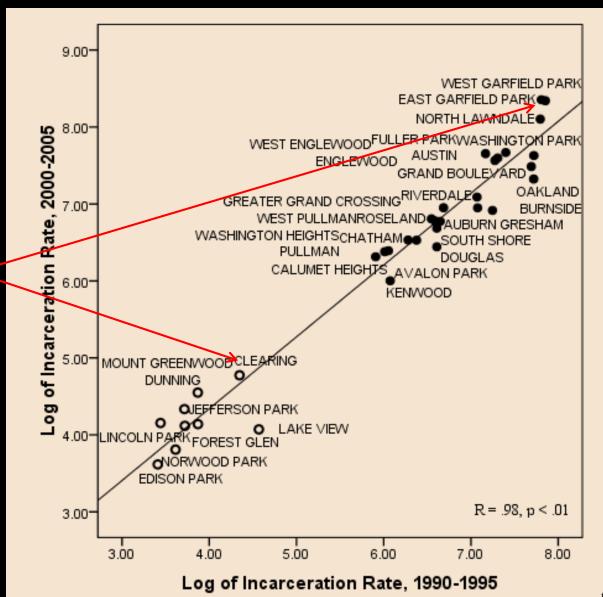
Yet, Enduring Neighborhood Effect: Violence and Child Health in 21st Century Chicago



Source: Great American City: Chicago and the Enduring Neighborhood Effect

"Mass Incarceration" in Black and White

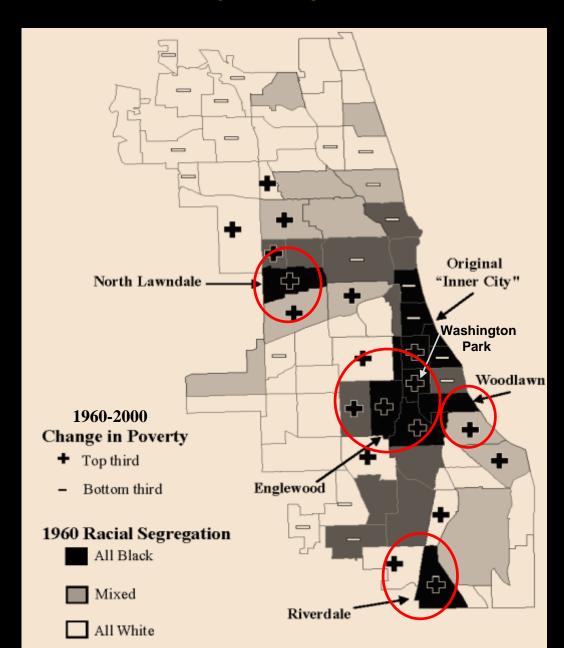
The highestranked black community has an imprisonment rate over 40 times higher than the highestranked white community (4,226 vs. 103 per 100,000)



○ VVhite, 75%+ ● Black, 75%+ ➤ Fit line for Total

Source: Sampson, Robert J. 2012. Great American City: Chicago and the Enduring Neighborhood Effect.

Legacies of Inequality Across 50 Years



Concentrated foreclosures, 2010

Source: Sampson, Robert J. 2012. Great American City: Chicago and the Enduring Neighborhood Effect.

Good News, Bad News: Paradoxes of Racial Inequality

- Disparities in Crime and Criminalization
 - Persistence vs. change

- Compounded Deprivation
 - Poisoned Development

New Form of Social Isolation?

Reassessing "Toward a Theory of Race, Crime, and Urban Inequality":

Enduring and New Challenges in 21st Century America

Robert J. Sampson and William Julius Wilson

Du Bois Review: Social Science Research on Race

Special volume on "Color Matters: Race, Ethnicity, Crime, and Justice in Uncertain Times." Forthcoming, Spring 2018

The Racially Stratified Life Course of Compounded Poverty: Recent Evidence

Bottom Fifth of Individual Income

<u>and</u>

Living in Neighborhood > 30% Poverty



Project on Human Development Chicago in Neighborhoods

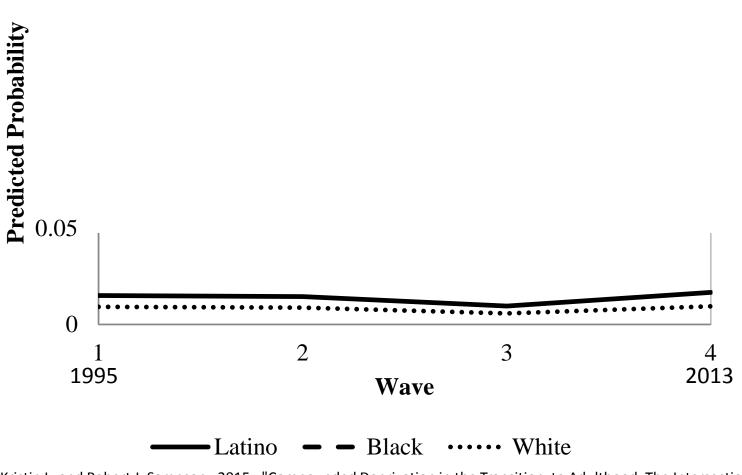
Longitudinal study of 1,052 children

- 4 Waves, 1995 2013
- Birth Cohort
- Age 9, 12, 15 Cohorts

Accounting for Alternatives: Family Background and Individual Differences

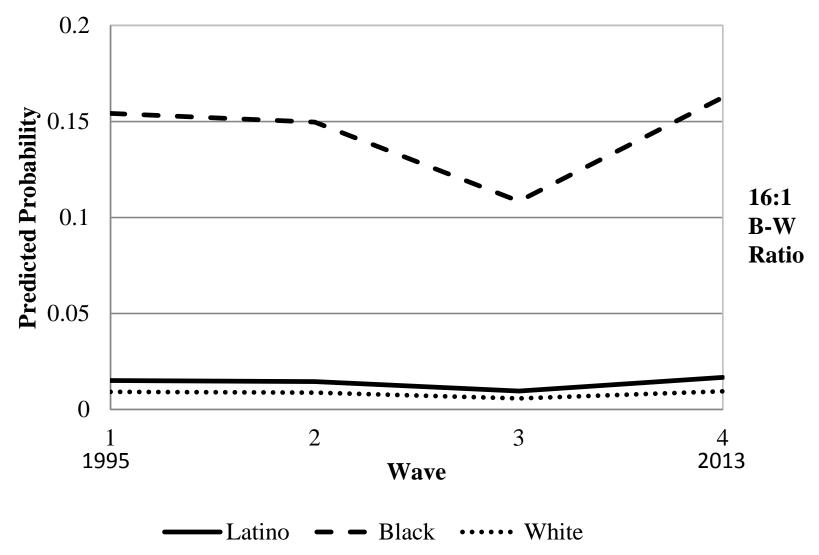
- Self-Control (so called "Grit") (CBCL)
- Anxiety/Depression (CBCL)
- Aggression/Antisocial Behavior (CBCL; self report)
- "IQ" (WISC/WRAT Ability Tests)
- Exposure to Violence
- Family Criminality, Parent SES, Mobility, Immigrant

Predicted Probability of Compounded Poverty, Conditional on Individual Differences and Family Background



Perkins, Kristin L. and Robert J. Sampson. 2015. "Compounded Deprivation in the Transition to Adulthood: The Intersection of Racial and Economic Inequality among Chicagoans, 1995-2013." RSF: The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences 1:35–54.

Large Black-White Disparities in Compounded Poverty Endure During the Transition to Young Adulthood



Perkins, Kristin L. and Robert J. Sampson. 2015. "Compounded Deprivation in the Transition to Adulthood: The Intersection of Racial and Economic Inequality among Chicagoans, 1995-2013." RSF: The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences 1:35–54.

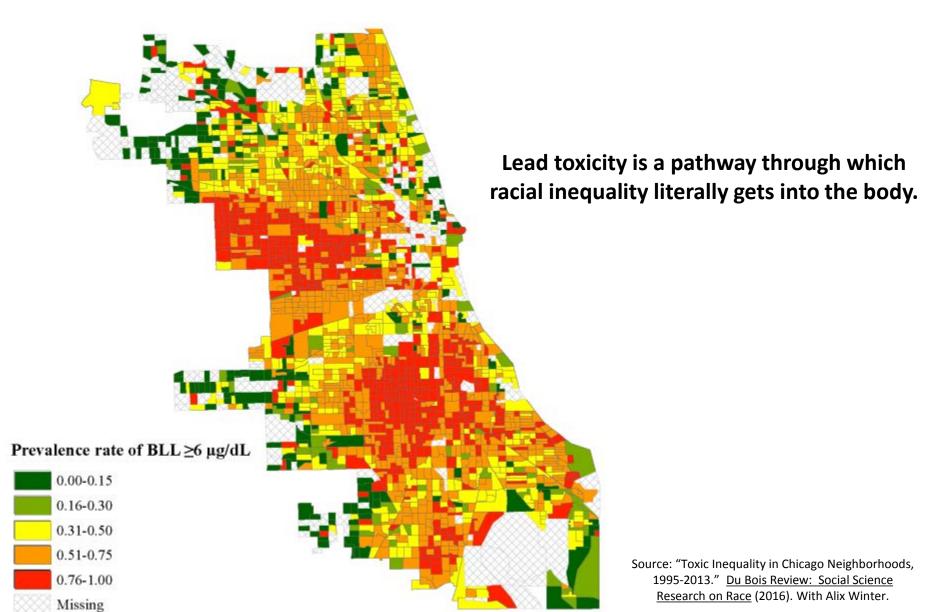
Poisoned Development



Pilsen, Chicago (2012): Contaminated Soil at the Former Loewenthal Metals Site

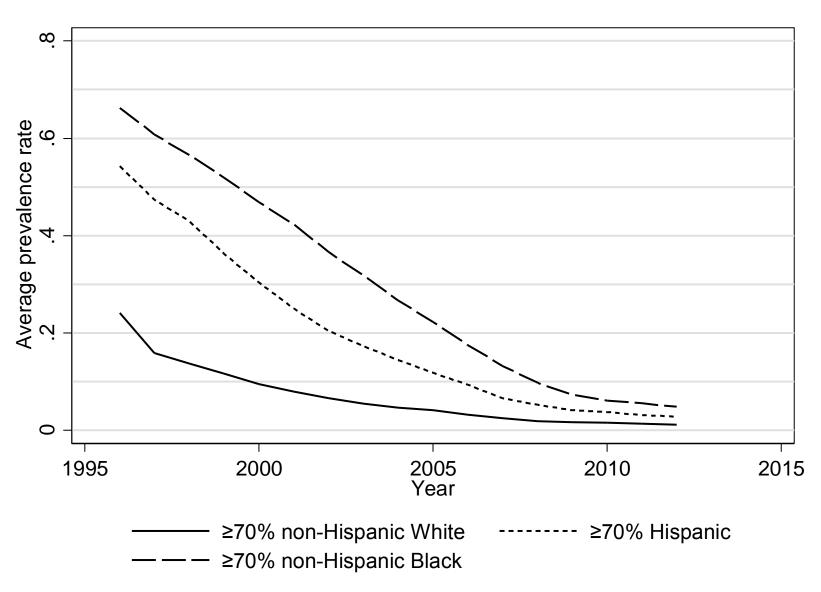


The Racial Ecology of Lead Poisoning



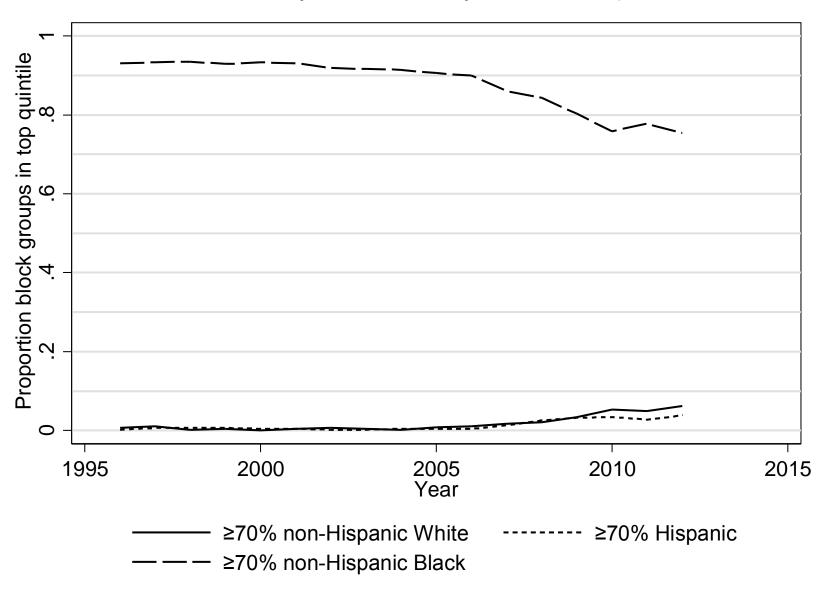
Good News: Large Declines for all Race/Ethnic Groups

(Average Block-Group Prevalence Rates of Elevated Lead Levels, By Racial Composition of Block Groups, 1995-2013)



But Enduring Racial Inequality

(Proportion of Block Groups in Top Quintile of Elevated Lead Levels, by Race/Ethnic Composition and Year)



Final Paradox

Increasing Ethnic Diversity of the City

Declining Racial Segregation

Black Middle Class

Yet: A New Form of Separation?

"Urban Mobility and Neighborhood Isolation in America's 50 Largest Cities

Ryan Wang, Nolan Phillips, Mario Small, Robert Sampson

Use Machine Learning to Estimate the Home Neighborhood and Daily Rounds (e.g., Shopping, Entertainment, Visiting Friends, Work) in Larger Commuting Zone

50 Largest Cities in the U.S.

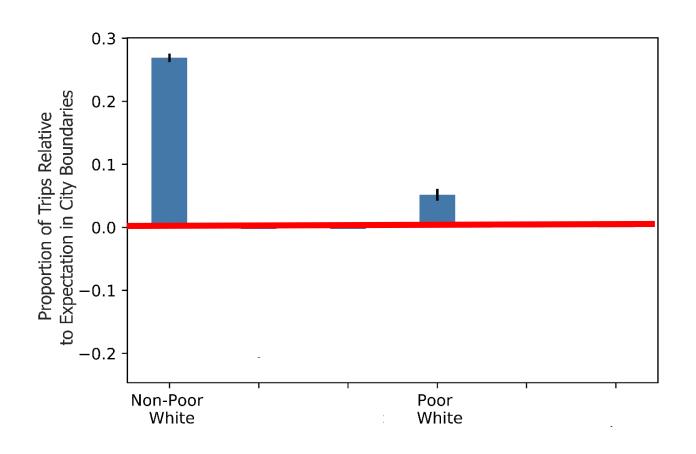
653 Million
Geo-tagged tweets

~400,000
Twitter users

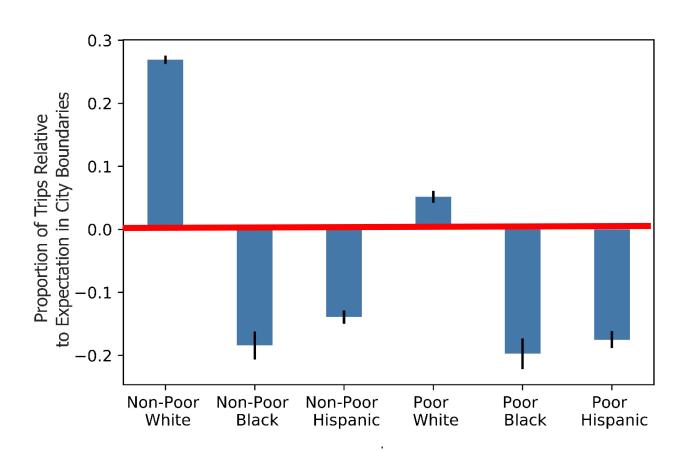
Connected and relatively youthful, educated population

Similar Patterns by Race and Class in Distance Traveled (Mean Radii) & Number of Neighborhoods Visited ("Spread")

BUT: Race Trumps Class in Exposure to White Nonpoor or Middle-Class Neighborhoods ("Mainstream")



BUT: Race Trumps Class in Exposure to White Nonpoor or Middle-Class Neighborhoods ("Mainstream")



Policy Implications: "Third Way" of Kerner Commission

Law and Governmental Action

- "Ghetto Enrichment" (Place-Based)
- "Encourage Integration" (Person-Based)

Why Still Needed?

- Cumulative and Compounded Deprivation
- "Counterfactual" Dilemma that Black Children Face

Affirmative Action for Neighborhoods?

- Combine person- and placed-based interventions:
- Formal support to poor persons in poor neighborhoods





To Also Get There: Collective Efficacy

- Criminal Justice Reform
 - "Black Lives Matter;" Prison Decarceration
- Continued Violence Reduction
 - Power of Community-Based Efforts (Unsung Heroes)
- Environmental Reform
 - Demand Regulatory Action (e.g., EPA)
- Inequality by Design can be Re-Designed!