# the old neighborhood... what has changed? what hasn't?

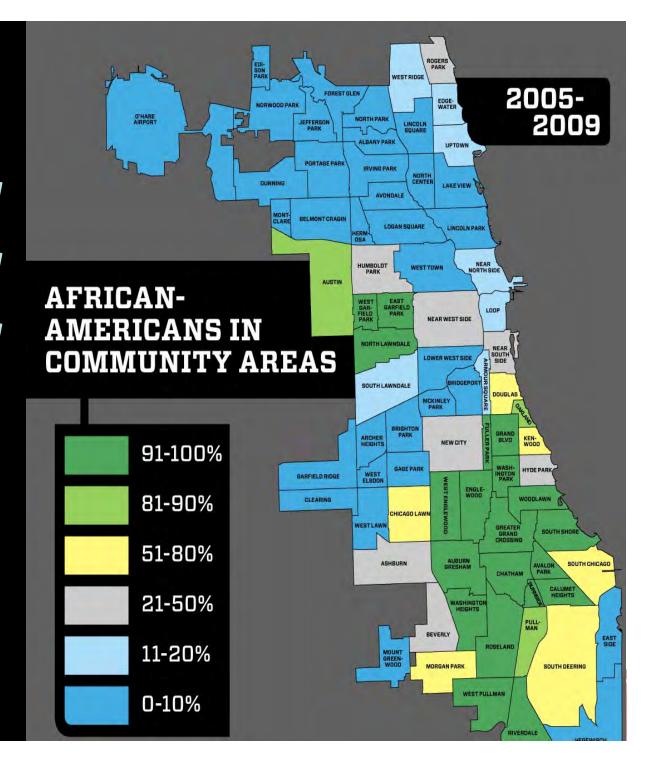
Janet Smith
University of Illinois at Chicago

Neighbourhood Change Research Symposium University of Toronto 23 June 2011



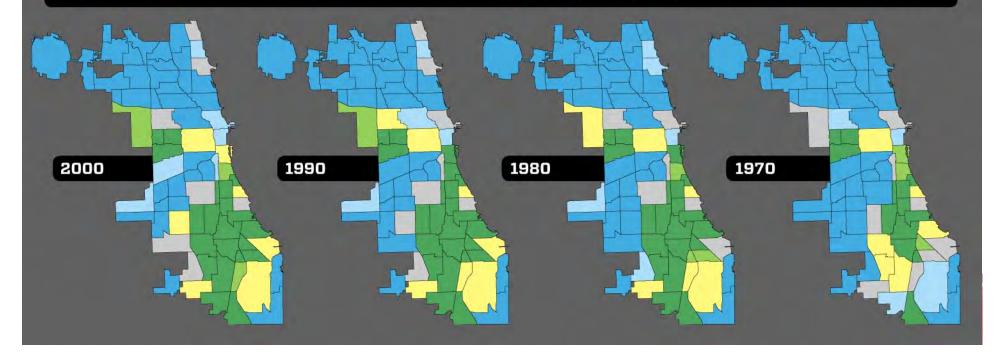
# Separate Unequal and Ignored

Racial segregation remains Chicago's most fundamental problem. Why isn't it an issue in the mayor's race?





THE DISTRIBUTION OF CHICAGO'S AFRICAN-AMERICAN POPULATION HAS CHANGED LITTLE IN FOUR DECADES.

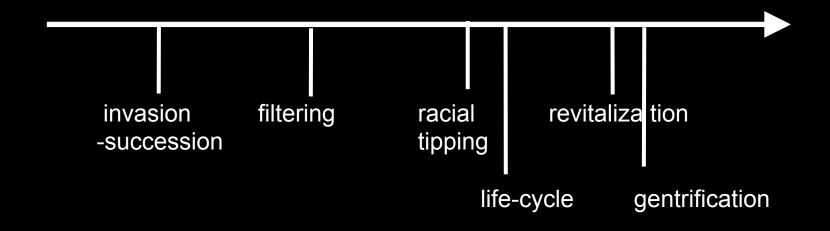


#### Looking at neighborhood change

- History / evolution of theories of neighborhood change
- Examine closely the assumptions about why neighborhoods change and specifically to problematize homogeneity
- Pose questions



## Why do Neighborhoods Change?





#### Common features

- Neighborhood = fixed space (usually CT)
- Homogeneous communities = equilibrium
- Spatial segregation = natural
- Physical determinism = once change starts, limited ability to stop it
- Change = constant
- Genealogy reveals race and income are constant explanatory variables.



## Producing Homogeneous Space









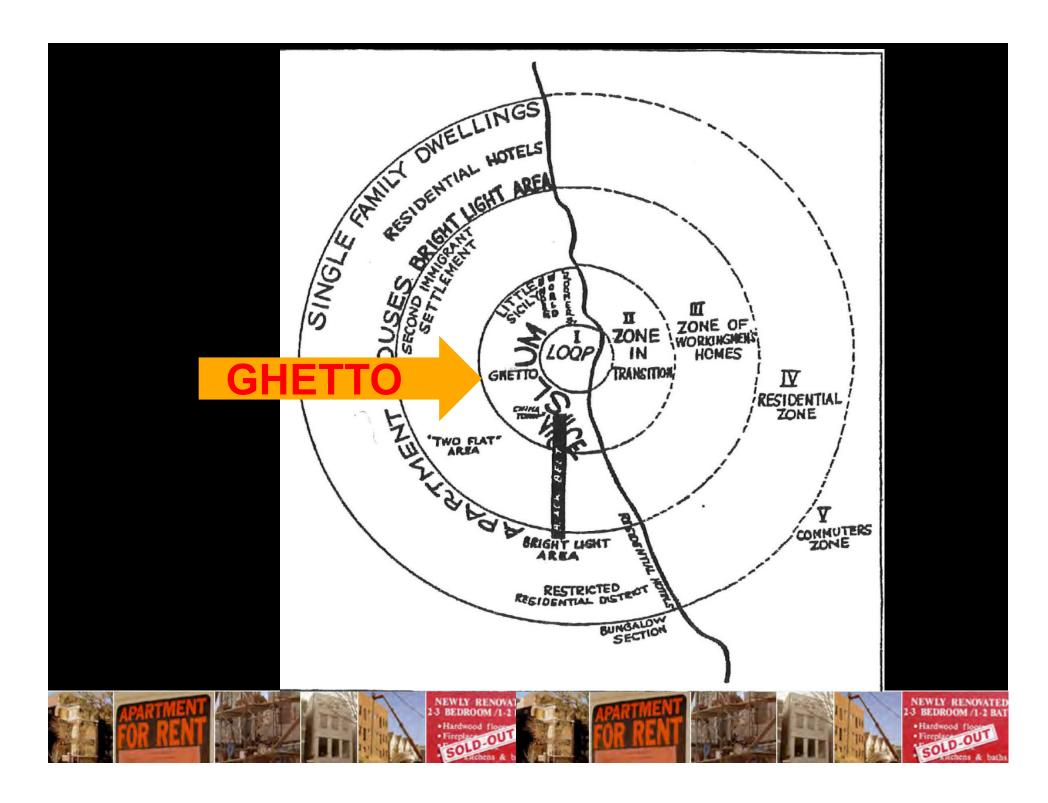


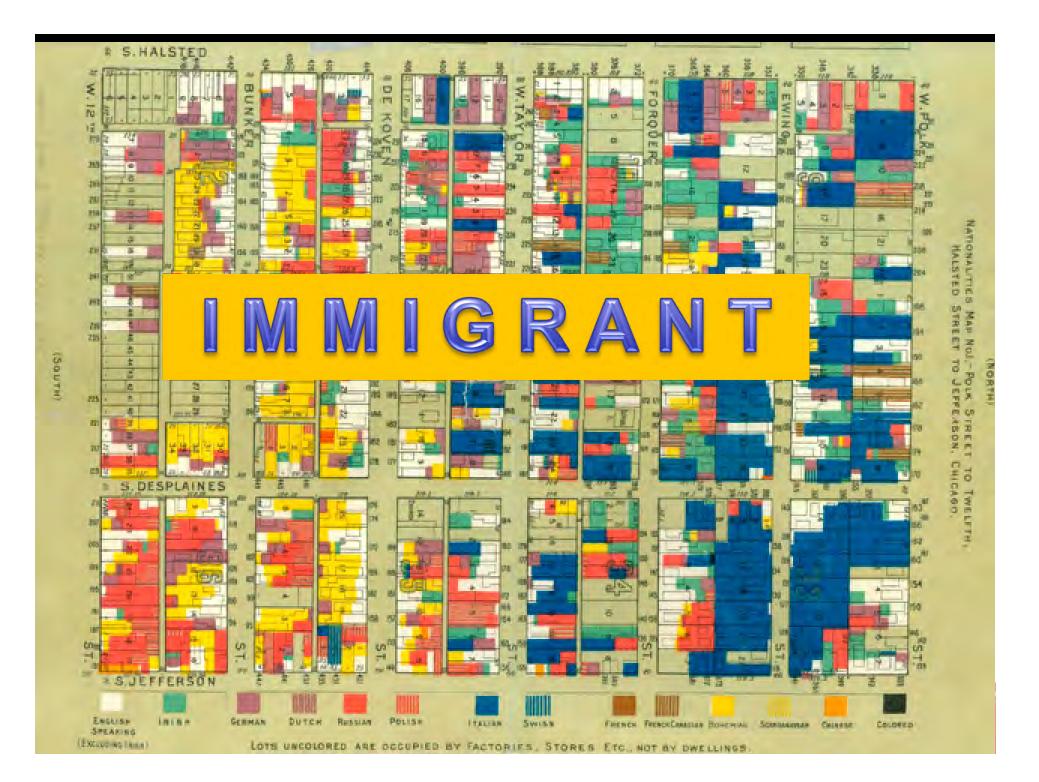


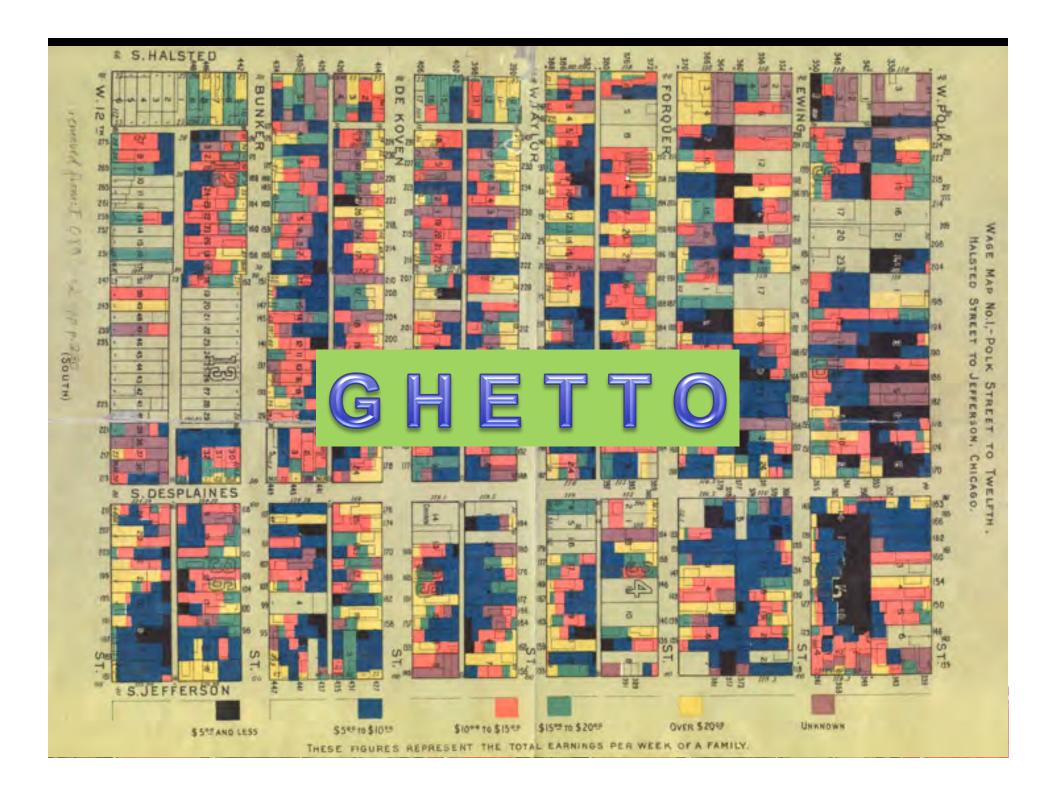












#### Re-producing Homogenous Space

#### In theory...

- To be healthy or stable, neighborhoods have to be homogeneous (with exception)
- The community within the neighborhood is what is in common not different (e.g., see Marion Iris Young)
- Segregation is natural order, but...some think it can be re-ordered by doing unnatural things (i.e. mixed income communities)



#### Indicators of a "Healthy" Stable Neighborhood

#### **SOCIAL**

- Middle to high social status
- Moderate to upper income levels
- Ethnic homogeneity
- High school graduates and above
- Family-oriented or childless adults
- White collar and/or skilled blue collar workers
- Pride in neighborhood and house
- Good neighborhood reputation
- Neighborhood perceived as safe
- Socially cohesive

#### **PUBLIC SERVICES**

- Services efficient and appropriate
- Some reliance on private services

#### **PHYSICAL**

- Good property upkeep
- Sound structural condition
- Good location
- Neighborhood well maintained

#### **ECONOMIC**

- High owner investment
- Good property values
- Insurance available
- High confidence on future value

From "The neighborhood change process," HUD. 1975.



# From theory to practice...













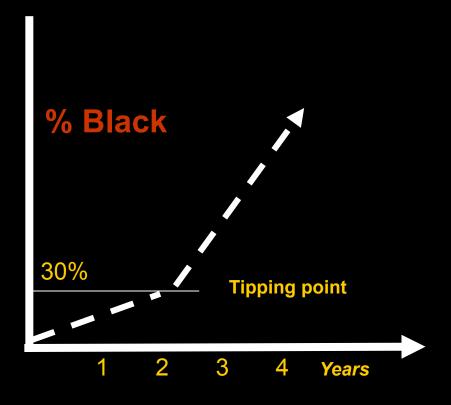






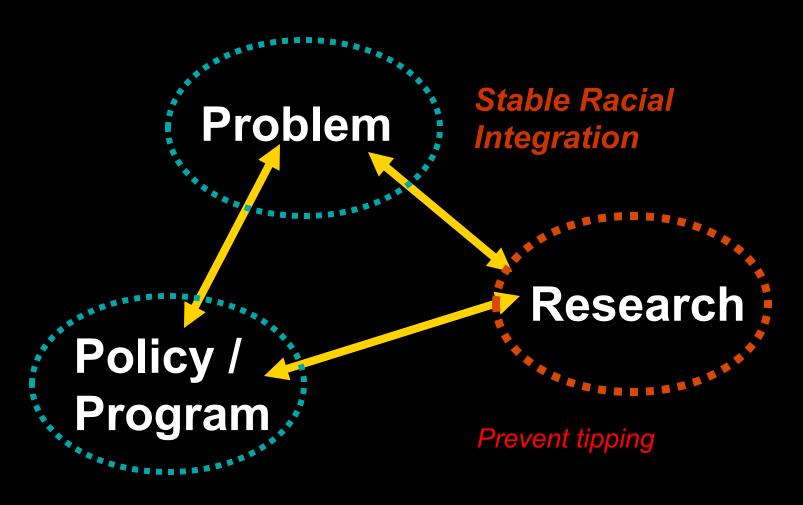
### Racial Tipping

...a certain proportion of **blacks** move into a neighborhood, **whites** will move out, often at an accelerated rate, leading the neighborhood to eventually become all black.





## **Traditional Policy Research**













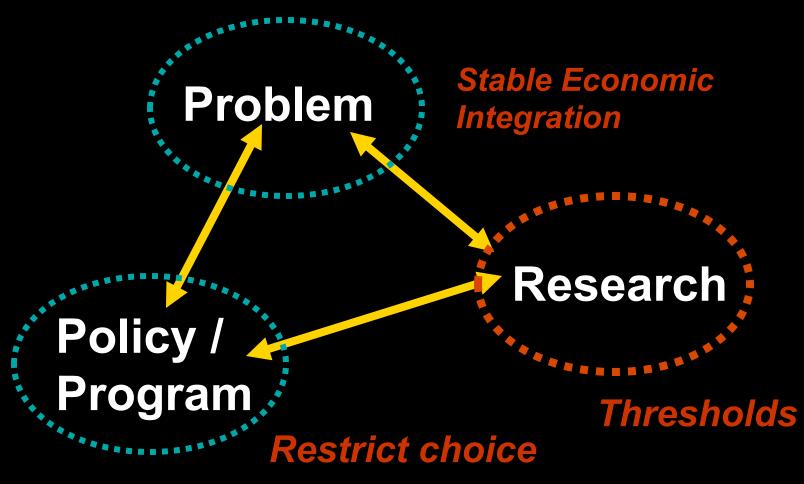








#### **Traditional Policy Research (variation)**



















## "Transformation"



**Mixed-income** 

- -1/3 poor
- -1/3 moderate
- -1/3 middle/upper





















#### An alternative

A thought exercise

















## Right to the city

- Land for people not for speculation
- Permanent public ownership of land for public use
- Freedom from state/police harassment
- Services and community institutions
- Democracy and participation
- Internationalism

- Reparations
- Environmental justice
- Economic justice
- Indigenous justice
- **Immigrant** justice
- Rural Justice

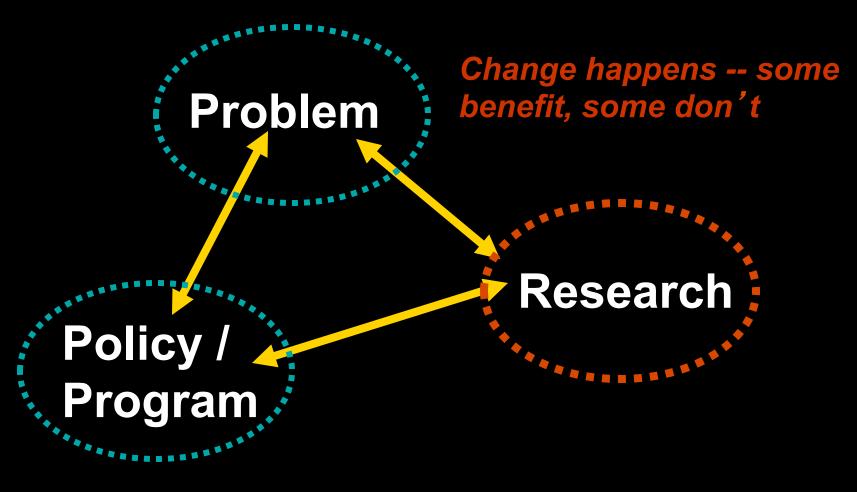
FAMILIES, COMMUNITIES OF COLOR

Welcome

The Bay POPULATION: 1000s Displaced

**ELEVATE: The Discussion** 

### Solving the rights problem

























#### CENTRO 18

Condominiums & Townhomes from the \$190s

Centro 18.com

Sales Center Opening Coming Soon



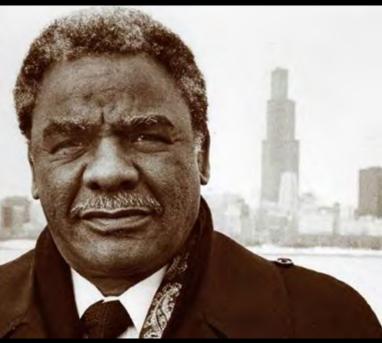








# Political / Power Analysis









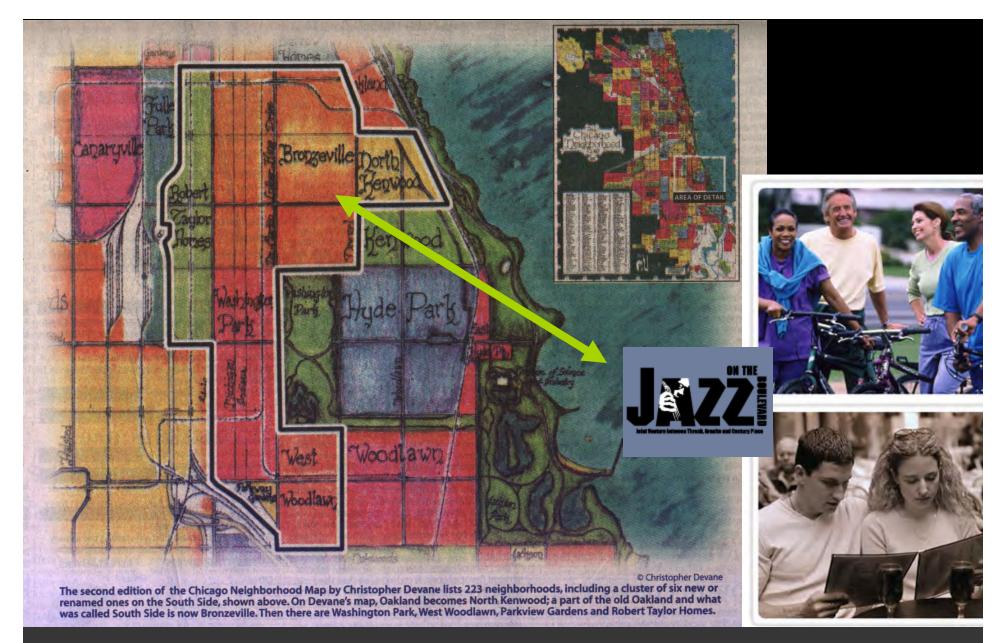










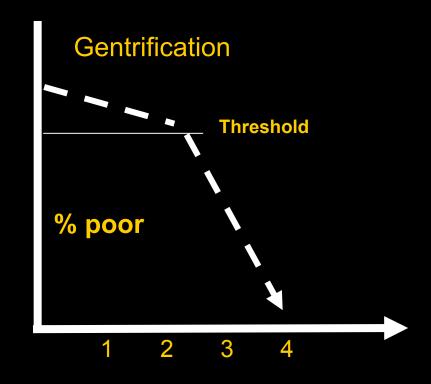


#### **National Policy...Local Practices**



#### Gentrification (tipping upside down?)

 ...a certain proportion of RICH people move into a neighborhood, lower and even middle-income families (usually nonwhites) will move out, leading the neighborhood to rapidly improve (and usually become white).





#### The Plan

WHITES LIVE IN CITIES.

THE CROWNING GLORY OF CIVILIZATION.



MINORITIES MOVE INTO CITIES.



WHITES FLEE CITIES
TO SUBURBS.



WHITES MOVE INTO SECOND-RING SUBURBS.



MINORITIES MOVE INTO FIRST-RING SUBURBS.



WHITES MOVE BACK INTO CITIES.



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