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| Autore                  | Medwinter Sancha Doxilly   |
| Titolo                  | Ecologies of inequity : how disaster response reconstitutes race and class inequality // Sancha Doxilly Medwinter  |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Athens : , : The University of Georgia Press, , [2023]   |
| ISBN                    | 9780820363837<br>0-8203-6383-9<br>0-8203-6382-0<br>9780820363820   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource  |
| Collana                 | Sociology of race and ethnicity  |
| Disciplina              | 363.34/80973   |
| Soggetti                | Disaster relief - Moral and ethical aspects - United States<br>Disaster victims - United States<br>Discrimination - United States<br>Classism - United States<br>Racism - United States  |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese  |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa   |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia   |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references and index.   |
| Nota di contenuto       | Introduction -- Ecologies of Inequity -- Race-Class Logics of Urban Spaces -- Black Immigrants and Disaster Inequality -- Labyrinth Bureaucracy -- Social Capital in Crisis -- Logic of Response versus Services -- Social Capital Privilege -- Organizational Networks of High and Low Capital -- Conclusion.   |
| Sommario/riassunto      | "With Ecologies of Inequity, Sancha Doxilly Medwinter tells the story of how the racially and ethnically diverse, immigrant, and urban poor disaster survivors lose ground to their White, middleclass-to-affluent and Black middle-class homeowner neighbors during official disaster response. Medwinter presents analyses from 120 conversational and expert interviews with disaster responders and survivors in New York City, beginning as early as twelve days after the November 2012 landfall of Superstorm Sandy. The settings are Coney Island, Brooklyn, and the Rockaway peninsula, which experienced six to eight feet of flooding. The color- and class-blind assumptions of disaster responders and the labyrinthine process of obtaining a FEMA grant |

combine to exclude and increase the psychological burden of urban poor disaster survivors. Similarly, the locational decisions and volunteer service perimeters uncritically replicate the segregation logics of urban spaces. Part of this story explains how the chronically poor repeatedly get displaced by the machinery of official disaster response. One reason is the introduction of a race- and class-blind disaster "logic of response" that caters to the needs of the newly created class of "disaster victims," while displacing the "logic of service," which typically attempts to address the needs of the chronically poor"--

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