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Nota di contenuto	Acknowledgements -- Segregation then and now -- Historical roots of segregation and the need for a new lens -- Patterns and consequences of segregation -- The structural sorting perspective -- A new lens on segregation -- Social networks : the social part of the theory -- From what I see : the context part of the theory -- Residential stratification and the decision-making process -- Revisiting the traditional theories through the structural sorting perspective -- The structural sorting perspective on the role of economics factors -- The structural sorting perspective on the role of preferences -- The structural sorting perspective on the role of discrimination -- Implications -- Policies to redress the cycle of segregation -- New approaches to understanding segregation -- Appendix tables -- Notes -- References -- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	The Fair Housing Act of 1968 outlawed housing discrimination by race and provided an important tool for dismantling legal segregation. But almost fifty years later, residential segregation remains virtually unchanged in many metropolitan areas, particularly where large groups of racial and ethnic minorities live. Why does segregation persist at

such high rates and what makes it so difficult to combat? In *Cycle of Segregation*, sociologists Maria Krysan and Kyle Crowder examine how everyday social processes shape residential stratification. Past neighborhood experiences, social networks, and daily activities all affect the mobility patterns of different racial groups in ways that have cemented segregation as a self-perpetuating cycle in the twenty-first century. Through original analyses of national-level surveys and in-depth interviews with residents of Chicago, Krysan and Crowder find that residential stratification is reinforced through the biases and blind spots that individuals exhibit in their searches for housing. People rely heavily on information from friends, family, and coworkers when choosing where to live. Because these social networks tend to be racially homogenous, people are likely to receive information primarily from members of their own racial group and move to neighborhoods that are also dominated by their group. Similarly, home-seekers who report wanting to stay close to family members can end up in segregated destinations because their relatives live in those neighborhoods. The authors suggest that even absent of family ties, people gravitate toward neighborhoods that are familiar to them through their past experiences, including where they have previously lived, and where they work, shop, and spend time. Because historical segregation has shaped so many of these experiences, even these seemingly race-neutral decisions help reinforce the cycle of residential stratification. As a result, segregation has declined much more slowly than many social scientists have expected. To overcome this cycle, Krysan and Crowder advocate multi-level policy solutions that pair inclusionary zoning and affordable housing with education and public relations campaigns that emphasize neighborhood diversity and high-opportunity areas. They argue that together, such programs can expand the number of destinations available to low-income residents and help offset the negative images many people hold about certain neighborhoods or help introduce them to places they had never considered. *Cycle of Segregation* demonstrates why a nuanced understanding of everyday social processes is critical for interrupting entrenched patterns of residential segregation.
