



Deconcentrating Poverty in American Inner Cities?

**Public Housing Policy's Impact on
Black Low-Income Families
in Rapidly Gentrifying Harlem, New York City.**



Hypothesis:

The privatization of public housing in Harlem will lead to a third razing of a black community, resegregating and reconcentrating the most vulnerable to less desirable areas with less infrastructure, less access to available jobs and desolate housing conditions, affecting inhabitants depending not only on their class, but also their race.



1. Earlier in the century, poverty-ridden neighborhoods were attempted to be uplifted through installment of public housing, but due to systemic racism, this led to further concentration of poverty inside public housing projects.
2. Federal policies ensured that people of color were not able to flee these circumstances to the suburbs as whites were capable of which is why
3. they contributed to a deteriorating inner city and forced Harlem into a ghetto.
4. New York City was razed off black communities twice. Policies under the name of Urban Renewal and/or Slum Clearance were responsible for the fact that for the sake of “improving a neighborhood”, massive displacement of blacks was taken as a necessary evil.
5. Today, federal government cuts funding and privatizes public housing step by step, as it is seen as a failed system that breeds crime.
6. In New York City as well as other American cities, public housing is substituted with “Affordable Housing”.



What is Affordable Housing?

Income Band	Percentage of AMI	Monthly Rent Required to Prevent Rent-Burden	Annual Income (for a four-person household)
Extremely Low Income	0- 30%	Up to \$629	< \$25,150
Very Low Income	31 - 50%	\$630 - \$1,049	\$25,151 - \$41,950
Low Income	51 - 80%	\$1,050 - \$1,678	\$41,951 - \$67,120
Moderate Income	81 - 120%	\$1,679 - \$2,517	\$67,121 - \$100,680
Middle Income	121 -165%	\$2,518 - \$3,461	\$100,681 - \$138,435

Source: http://www.nyc.gov/html/housing/assets/downloads/pdf/housing_plan.pdf



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Affordability: Will Affordable Housing be accessible to black low-income families?

Displacement: Will black low-income families be displaced or resegregated for the sake of building a healthier neighborhood?

Privatization: Will privatization create both class and race diversity so that black low-income families will be integrated into social uplift by New Urban Renewal?



Literature (assorted)

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Empirie

Teilnehmende Beobachtung in öffentlichen Community Board Meetings mit Feldtagebuch

→ **advisory**

+ Housing Committee Meetings

+ Community Activist Meetings

+ Affordable Housing Talks

+ Materialien

4 Leitfadengestützte narrative Interviews mit Experten, transkribiert



- For Rockaway
MDG (Construction Corp)
99^{1/2} year ground lease
14,000 affordable housing
+ City loans ^{to privately used} managed
\$39 mil ^{tax abatements}
- low income housing crisis
- Bluro "stinker" "demonic" got away at public meeting with saying nothing
- Harlem elections coming up
- monthly column on NYCHA by Fulani in LES news-

- paper
↳ "She makes things happening."
"so that white middle-class ^{race} can hear for the first time"
- need housing first, then can go ahead fight other pvery issues, most basic.
 - Ted von privatization will and. turn into Section 8.
→ For Rockaways and irjenkwas, das change project mit ~~section~~ Hope VI?
 - HUD chief should come to NY. Feb, 15th Rally Blasio
Fund NYCHA repair.
Get educated on problems because he's a brain surgeon. Ben Carson

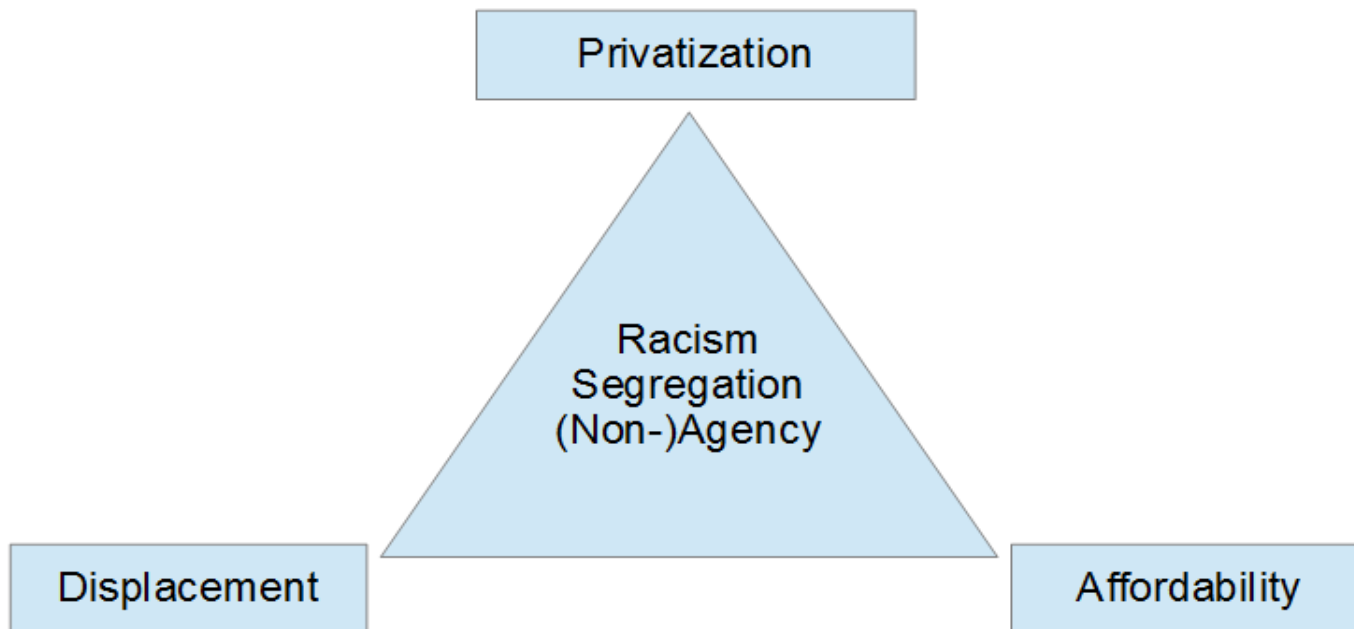


Experteninterviews, Leitfaden

6-8 Fragen basierend auf erhobenen
Kategorien aus Teilnehmender Beobachtung

45-60 min Zeit

Categories Data Analysis



Mayrings standardisierte, hypothesenüberprüfende Methodik etwas aufgebrochen durch sehr offen gehaltene Kategorien, um auch Platz für Akzentsetzungen der Experten zu lassen

Inhaltsanalyse nach Mayring (2010):

Zusammenfassen: Datenmaterial soll so reduziert werden, dass zwar der Inhalt bleibt, aber ein abstrakter Überblick entsteht

Strukturieren: Zu analysierende Aspekte werden gefiltert, miteinander in Beziehung gestellt und kategorisiert.

Explikation: Zusätzliches Material zum Verständnis, oder um abweichende Haltungen der Experten zu validieren, einführen, erklären.

→ Aus Datenmaterial der Transkriptionen (30 Seiten) entstanden 35 Seiten Datenauswertung in Tabellenform.



Interview 1 Angotti

Sentence	Paraphrase	Generalization	Reduction	Category
Because the privatization began, the move towards privatization actually began decades ago. Small steps. So, the Bloomberg administration gave the move towards privatization a big push. But still, by 2008, Bloomberg had still not proposed the in-fill program. That didn't come until later. 2013 or 2014, I don't remember.	Privatization started long ago. Bloomberg pushed it, but by 2008 there was no in-fill. That came with de Blasio's administration.	Start of privatization in Bloomberg Era. But in-fill is new.	Long planned procedure since Bloomberg	privatization
Because there are so many cases horror stories of housing authorities that were corrupt, that were run by a small group of corrupt officials who neglected maintenance, who basically destroyed the housing. Through lack of maintenance. And then blamed it on the tenants, of course.	Housing Authorities in other cities were corrupt. Corrupt officials neglected the housing actively and destroyed the housing by malmaintenance. Then they blamed the tenants.	In comparison to other Housing Authorities NYCHA is running relatively well. Others destroyed public housing and blamed the tenants.	NYCHA well-run. Others contributed to dilapidation and held tenants responsible.	non-agency
I think most of the other housing analysts go along with. They accept the premise that there is no alternative. I question that.	Other theorists accept NYCHA's rhetoric of refinancialization. I question that premise.	NYCHA's refinancialization plan is not necessary.	Privatization not necessary and therefore not acceptable.	privatization
And the state and city have in the past contributed capital funds to public housing and to supporting what they call affordable housing. Which is not truly affordable.		City and State have shifted finances from public housing to affordable housing, which does not serve the same clientele.	Shifts of city and state funding from public to affordable housing don't serve the same clientele.	affordability
And the biggest farce is the growth in homeless population. And ahm, they keep talking in		If not even the people in public housing gain access to affordable housing, it is going to look much	While housing is being built for relatively well-off citizens, homeless population grows.	displacement

These are are two pillars of subcategories exploring privatization:

screening practices, in-fill, selling of units inside public housing, private management (RAD),

rising rents, renovation public housing

are associated with

homelessness, evictions, losing apartments, community break-up, victimization, racism, segregation,

improvements in housing stock and livelihoods, deep affordability, aspiration, deconcentration of the poor,

diversity.