

Structurally-Rooted Chronic Stressors in Neighborhood Context

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Chaotic 2020 Yields Fewer Mass Shootings

By TCR Staff | December 31, 2020

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In a Year of Pain, One Silver Lining: Fewer Mass Shootings

If there's one silver lining in the tumultuous year of 2020, it's this: The number of mass shootings that happened in public was the lowest in more than a decade.

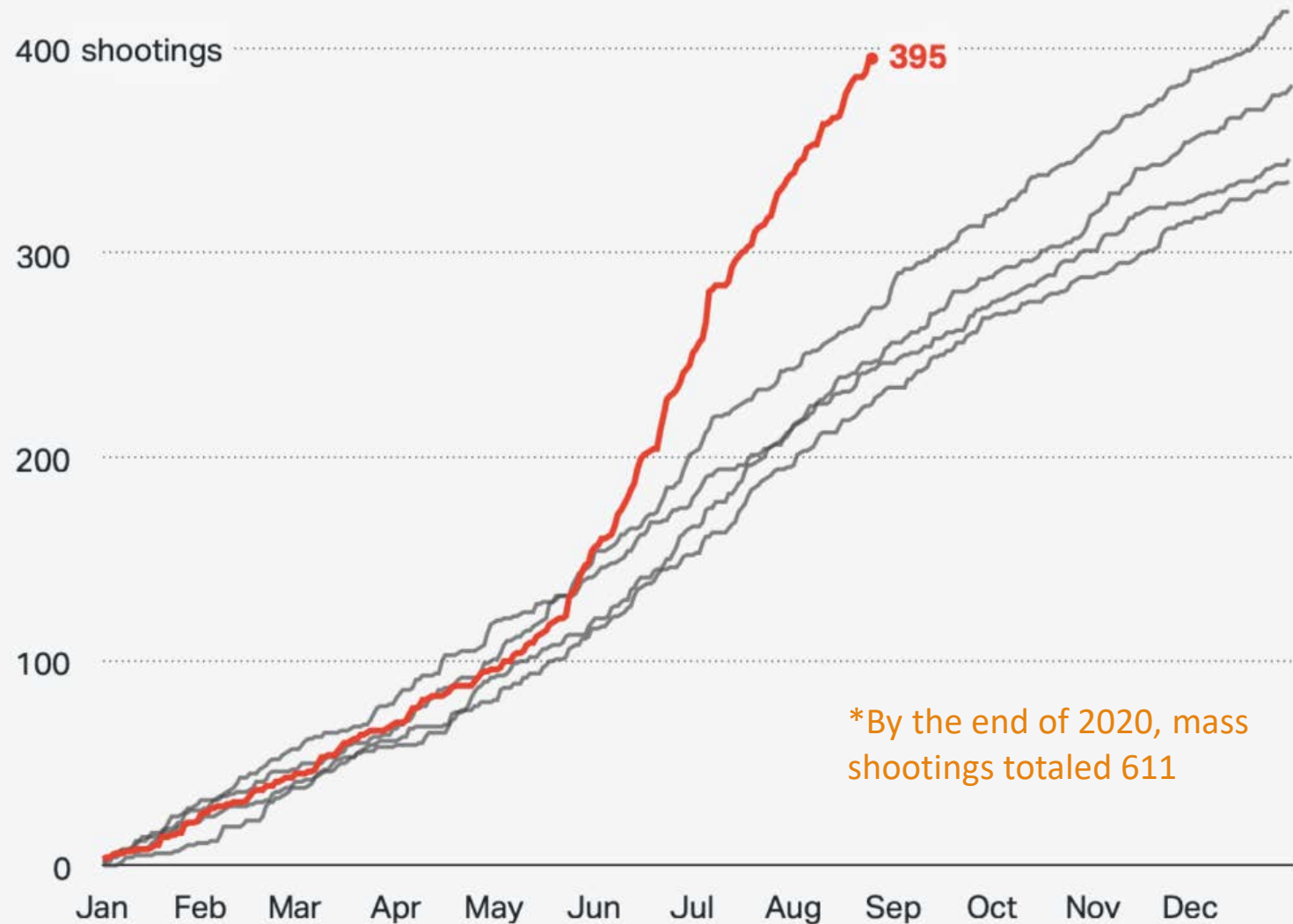
By Associated Press, Wire Service Content Dec. 29, 2020, at 4:06 p.m.

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Summer Brings Unprecedented Mass Shooting Surge

The number of mass shootings in **2020** has already exceeded the year-end total for three of the past four years.



Mass shootings are defined here as incidents with four or more victims injured or killed, not including the shooter. 2020 data is through August 24. Source: Gun Violence Archive

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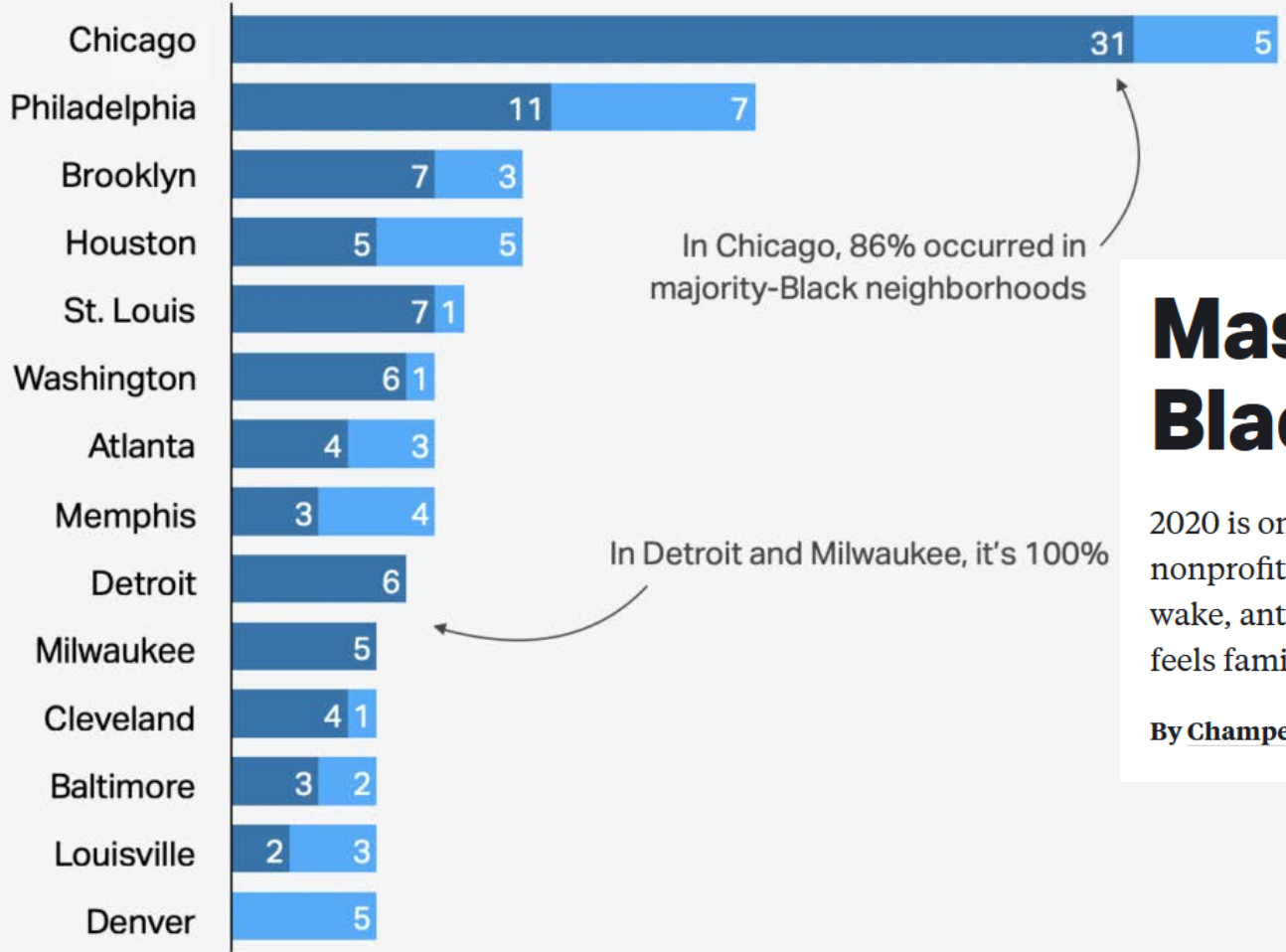
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Black Communities Bear Brunt of Mass Shootings



A disproportionate number of 2020's mass shootings have occurred in **majority-Black** neighborhoods, compared to **other neighborhoods**.



In Chicago, 86% occurred in majority-Black neighborhoods

In Detroit and Milwaukee, it's 100%

Mass Shootings Are Soaring, With Black Neighborhoods Hit Hardest

2020 is on pace to have the most mass shootings since the nonprofit Gun Violence Archive started tracking them. In their wake, anti-violence activists say the lack of public outpouring feels familiar: "Nobody cares about us."

By **Champe Barton, J. Brian Charles, Jennifer Mascia, and Chip Brownlee** ● Sep 3, 2020

Mass shootings are defined here as incidents with four or more victims injured or killed, not including the shooter. Shootings are categorized by the racial demographics of the census tract in which they occurred. Data is through August 24.

Sources: Gun Violence Archive; U.S. Census Bureau.

10 Leading Causes of Death, United States 2019, All Races, Both Sexes

Rank	Age Group											
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	All Ages
1	Congenital Anomalies 4,301	Unintentional Injury 1,149	Unintentional Injury 714	Unintentional Injury 778	Unintentional Injury 3,537	Unintentional Injury 8,218	Unintentional Injury 24,516	Unintentional Injury 24,070	Malignant Neoplasms 35,587	Malignant Neoplasms 111,765	Heart Disease 531,583	Heart Disease 659,041
2	Short Gestation 3,445	Congenital Anomalies 416	Malignant Neoplasms 371	Suicide 534	Suicide 2,210	Suicide 3,744	Suicide 8,050	Malignant Neoplasms	Heart Disease	Heart Disease	Malignant Neoplasms	Malignant Neoplasms
3	Unintentional Injury 1,266	Malignant Neoplasms 285	Congenital Anomalies 192	Malignant Neoplasms 404	Homicide 1,877	Homicide 2,897	Homicide 5,333	Homicide 1,030	Homicide 1,030	Homicide 1,030	Homicide 1,030	Homicide 1,030
4	SIDS 1,248	Homicide 284	Homicide 155	Homicide 191	Malignant Neoplasms 589	Malignant Neoplasms 799	Malignant Neoplasms 3,589	Malignant Neoplasms 3,589	Malignant Neoplasms 3,589	Malignant Neoplasms 3,589	Malignant Neoplasms 3,589	Malignant Neoplasms 3,589
5	Maternal Pregnancy Comp. 1,245	Heart Disease 133	Heart Disease 91	Congenital Anomalies 189	Heart Disease 288	Heart Disease 584	Heart Disease 3,484	Heart Disease 3,484	Heart Disease 3,484	Heart Disease 3,484	Heart Disease 3,484	Heart Disease 3,484
6	Placenta Cord Membranes 742	Influenza & Pneumonia 122	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 69	Heart Disease 87	Congenital Anomalies 188	Congenital Anomalies 202	Heart Disease 1,187	Heart Disease 1,187	Heart Disease 1,187	Heart Disease 1,187	Heart Disease 1,187	Heart Disease 1,187
7	Bacterial Sepsis 603	Perinatal Period 57	Influenza & Pneumonia 52	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 81	Influenza & Pneumonia 71	Diabetes Mellitus 189	Diabetes Mellitus 889	Diabetes Mellitus 889	Diabetes Mellitus 889	Diabetes Mellitus 889	Diabetes Mellitus 889	Diabetes Mellitus 889
8	Respiratory Distress 424	Septicemia 53	Cerebrovascular 37	Influenza & Pneumonia 71	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 60	Complicated Pregnancy 126	Cerebrovascular 589	Cerebrovascular 589	Cerebrovascular 589	Cerebrovascular 589	Cerebrovascular 589	Cerebrovascular 589
9	Circulatory System Disease 406	Cerebrovascular 52	Septicemia 36	Cerebrovascular 48	Diabetes Mellitus 59	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 108	Complicated Pregnancy 589	Complicated Pregnancy 589	Complicated Pregnancy 589	Complicated Pregnancy 589	Complicated Pregnancy 589	Complicated Pregnancy 589
10	Necrotizing Enterocolitis 354	Benign Neoplasms 49	Benign Neoplasms 31	Benign Neoplasms 35	Cerebrovascular 58	Influenza & Pneumonia 104	Heart Disease 489	Heart Disease 489	Heart Disease 489	Heart Disease 489	Heart Disease 489	Heart Disease 489

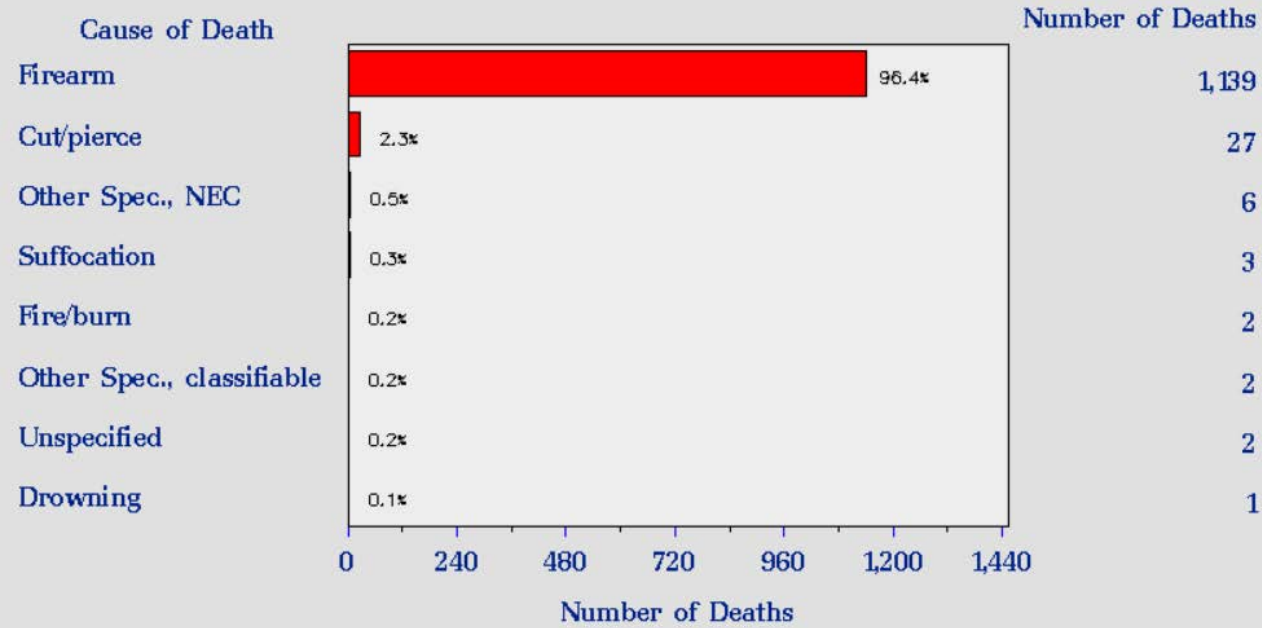
Produced By: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics System

10 Leading Causes of Death, United States 2019, Black, Non-Hispanic, Both Sexes

Rank	Age Groups											
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	All Ages
1	Short Gestation 1,331	Unintentional Injury 251	Unintentional Injury 184	Unintentional Injury 148	Homicide 1,182	Homicide 1,873	Unintentional Injury 3,340	Unintentional Injury 3,422	Heart Disease 7,341	Malignant Neoplasms 17,436	Heart Disease 53,227	Heart Disease 81,583
2	Congenital Anomalies 853	Homicide 117	Homicide 71	Homicide 84	Unintentional Injury 554	Unintentional Injury 1,221	Homicide 3,260	Heart Disease 3,032	Malignant Neoplasms 5,723	Heart Disease 16,433	Malignant Neoplasms 44,707	Malignant Neoplasms 70,844
3	SIDS 453	Congenital Anomalies 99	Malignant Neoplasms 67	Malignant Neoplasms 71	Suicide 238	Suicide 482	Heart Disease 1,093	Malignant Neoplasms 1,954	Unintentional Injury 3,748	Unintentional Injury 4,329	Cerebrovascular 14,817	Unintentional Injury 21,954
4	Maternal Pregnancy Comp. 395	Malignant Neoplasms 47	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 45	Suicide 71	Heart Disease 110	Heart Disease 185	Suicide 891	Homicide 1,729	Diabetes Mellitus 1,517	Diabetes Mellitus 3,332	Diabetes Mellitus 9,608	Cerebrovascular 20,075
5	Unintentional Injury 395	Heart Disease 38	Congenital Anomalies 42	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 49	Malignant Neoplasms 80	Malignant Neoplasms 140	Malignant Neoplasms 608	Diabetes Mellitus 646	Cerebrovascular 1,397	Cerebrovascular 3,136	Alzheimer's Disease 9,107	Diabetes Mellitus 15,468
6	Placenta Cord Membranes 219	Influenza & Pneumonia 35	Heart Disease 23	Congenital Anomalies 31	Congenital Anomalies 37	Diabetes Mellitus 56	HIV 307	Suicide 582	Homicide 841	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 2,192	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 8,215	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 11,498
7	Bacterial Sepsis 194	Perinatal Period 26	Anemias 13	Heart Disease 19	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 34	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 47	Diabetes Mellitus 285	Cerebrovascular 457	Nephritis 771	Nephritis 1,690	Nephritis 6,865	Homicide 10,030
8	Necrotizing Enterocolitis 127	Cerebrovascular 22	Influenza & Pneumonia 11	Cerebrovascular 9	Diabetes Mellitus 15	Complicated Pregnancy 40	Complicated Pregnancy 184	HIV 361	Liver Disease 645	Liver Disease 1,346	Hypertension 4,641	Nephritis 9,772
9	Respiratory Distress 124	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 18	Cerebrovascular 9	Influenza & Pneumonia 8	Influenza & Pneumonia 13	HIV 38	Cerebrovascular 173	Nephritis 294	HIV 591	Septicemia 1,283	Unintentional Injury 4,359	Alzheimer's Disease 9,252
10	Circulatory System Disease 113	Anemias 15	Septicemia 9	Two Tied 7	Two Tied 11	Congenital Anomalies 26	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 154	Hypertension 243	Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease 563	Hypertension 1,180	Septicemia 4,120	Hypertension 6,626

Produced By: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics System

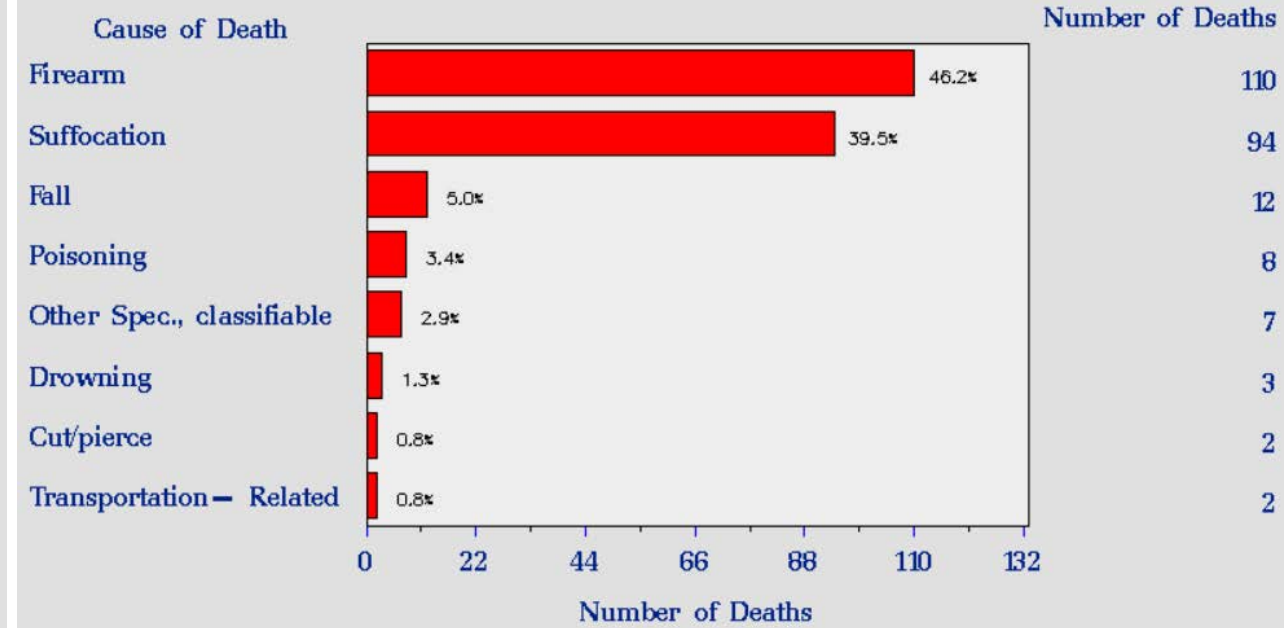
2019, United States
Homicide
 Ages 15 – 19, Black, Non-Hispanic, Both Sexes
 Total Deaths: 1,182



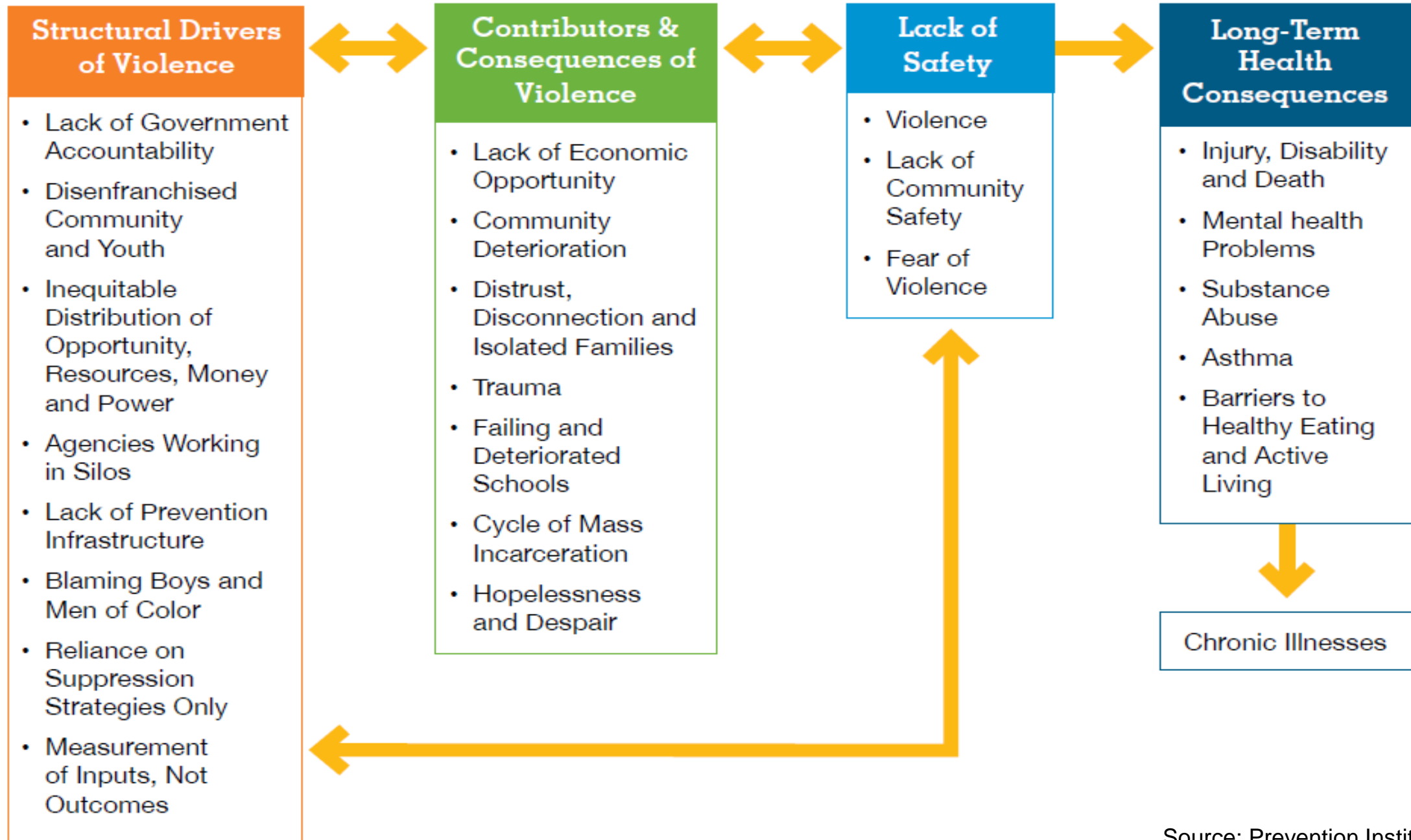
NEC means Not Elsewhere Classifiable.

WISQARS™ Produced by: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 Data Source: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics System

2019, United States
Suicide
 Ages 15 – 19, Black, Non-Hispanic, Both Sexes
 Total Deaths: 238



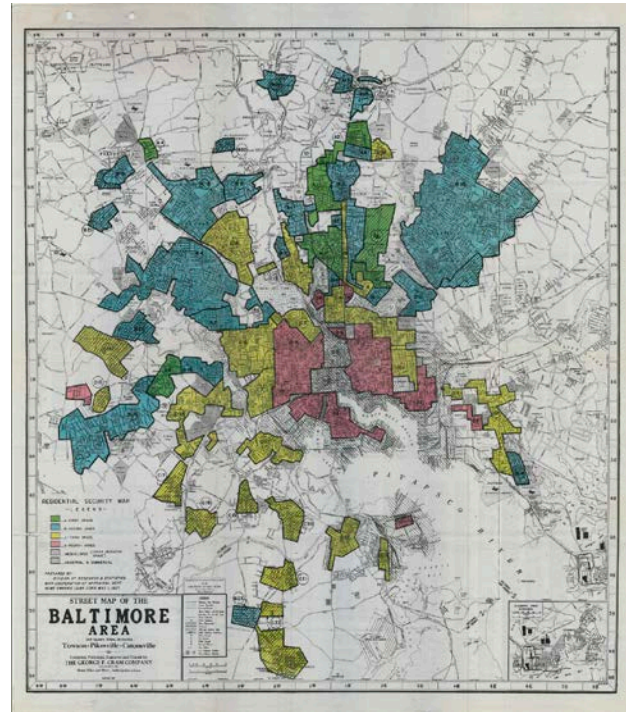
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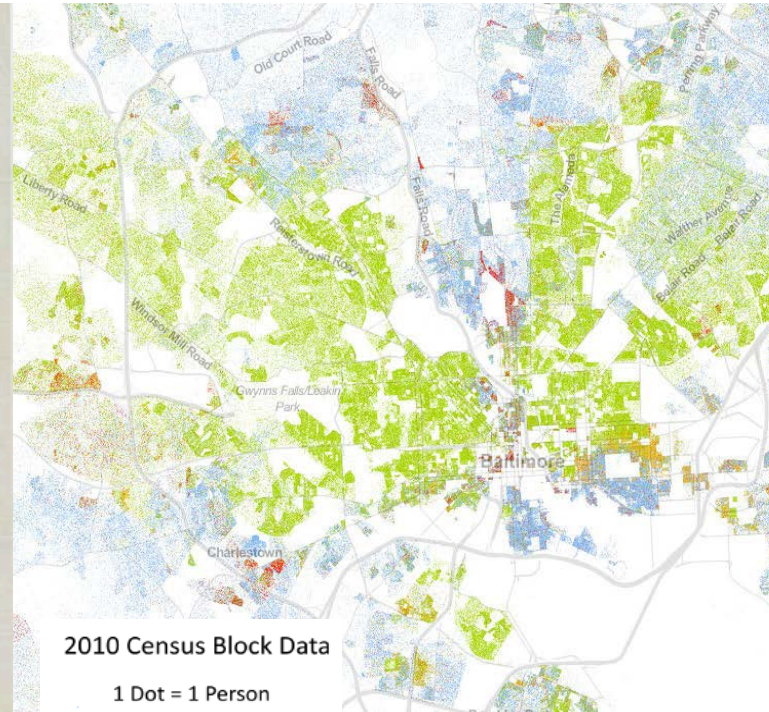
Emplacement of **racialized housing discrimination** [red-zoned areas in 1937] associated with **firearm injury** [in 2013-4] (Philadelphia; Jacoby et al, 2018)

Emplacement of **racialized housing discrimination** [red-zoned areas in 1937] associated with **firearm injury** [in 2013-4] (Philadelphia; Jacoby et al, 2018)

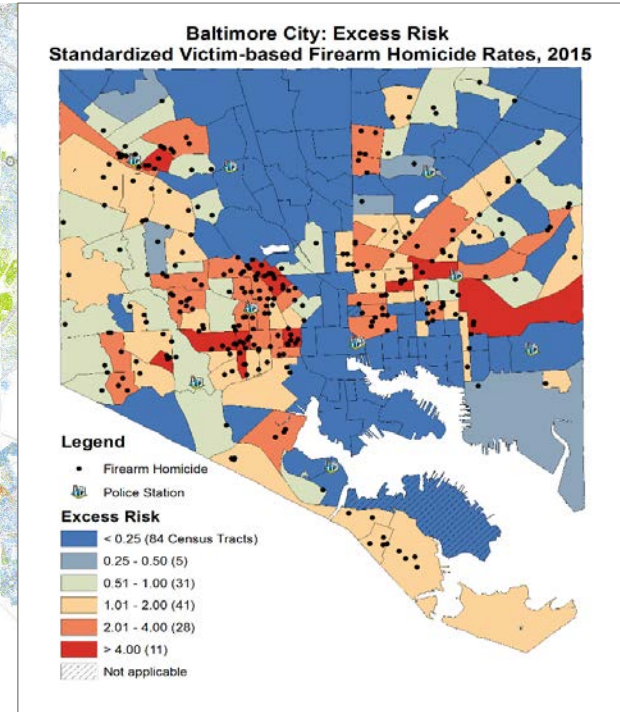
1937



2010



2015



- White
- Black
- Asian
- Hispanic
- Other Race / Native American / Multi-racial

Emplacement of **racialized housing discrimination** [red-zoned areas in 1937] associated with **firearm injury** [in 2013-4] (Philadelphia; Jacoby et al, 2018)

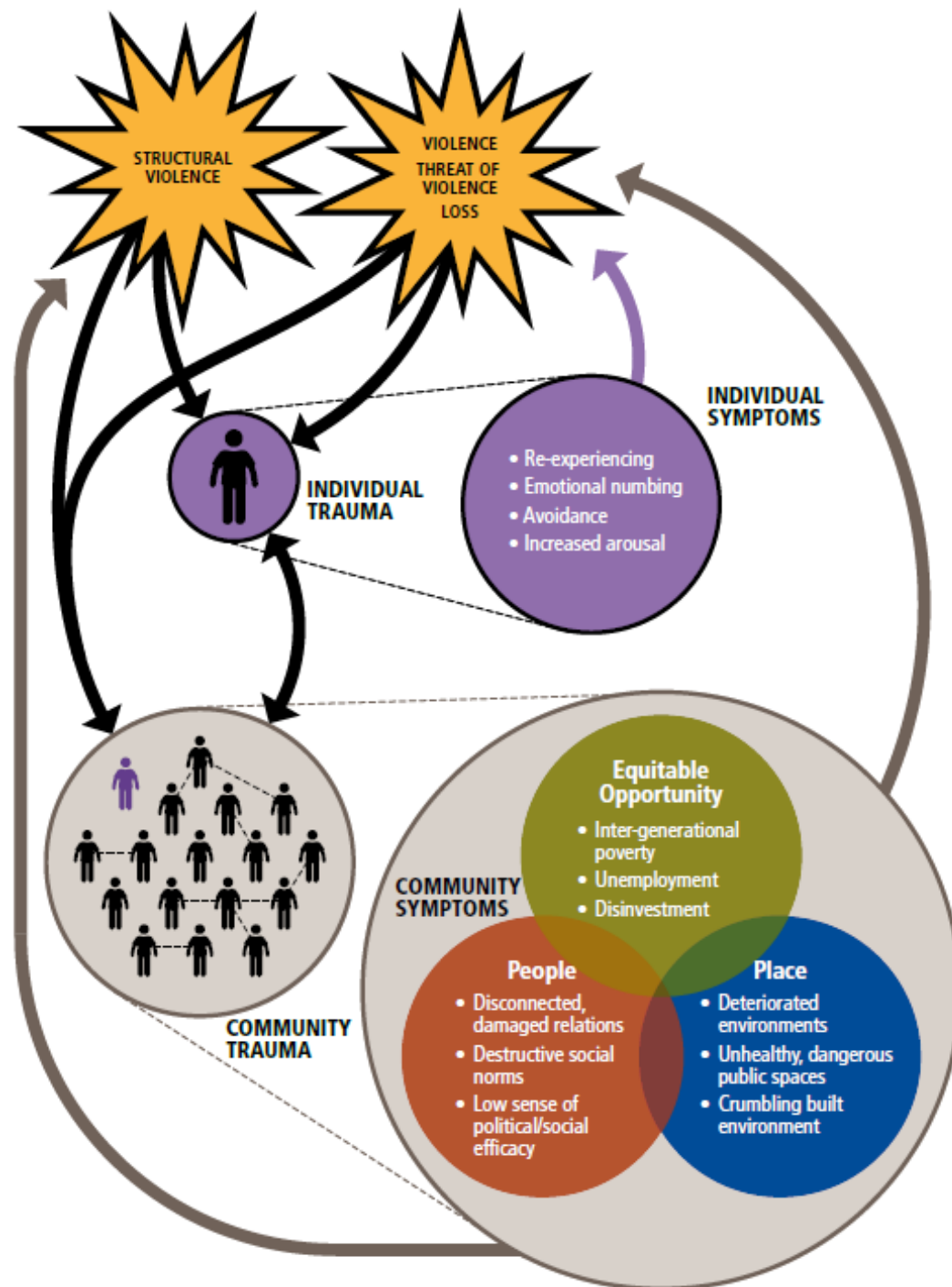
Greater **income inequality** in US counties associated with **firearm homicide** among all races/ethnicities; after accounting for contextual determinants of firearm homicide, this relationship persisted among African–Americans (Rowhani-Rahbar et al, 2019)

\$1 increase in the state-level **minimum wage** associated with decreased **suicide** among those with a high school education or less; effects greatest during periods of high unemployment (Kaufman et al, 2020)

“Hurt people hurt people.”

- In most intracity gun violence, those who commit violence:
 - Have histories of violence, often with juvenile or criminal justice experience
 - Frequently have substance abuse problems
 - Come from impoverished and difficult backgrounds
 - Overwhelmingly have had extensive trauma in their own lives
 - Yesterday’s victim is often tomorrow’s transgressor

“Adverse Community Experiences”

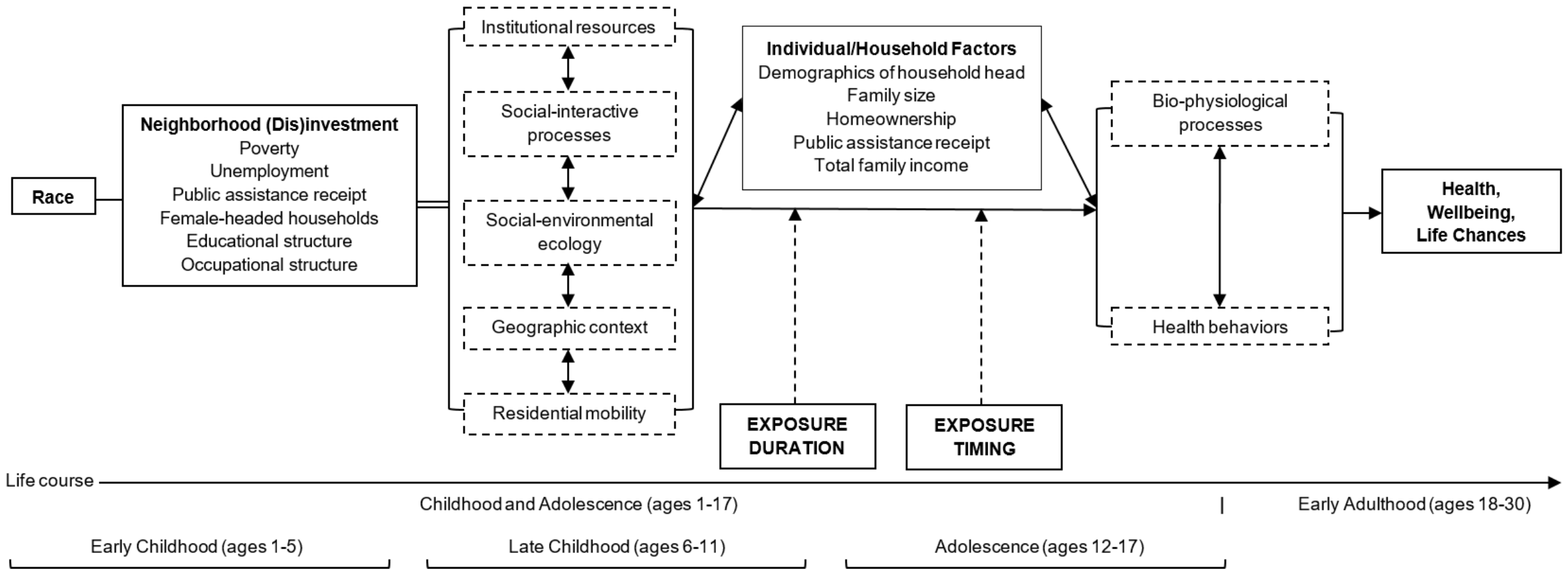


Structural violence refers to harm that individuals, families and communities experience from **economic and social structures, social institutions, relations of power, privilege and inequity** that may harm people and communities by preventing them from meeting their basic needs.

There are symptoms of trauma at both the individual and community levels.

At the community level, this means both that multiple people are traumatized, and significantly, that there is a **breakdown or disconnect within the community and across the members of the community.**

Source: Pinderhughes H, Davis R, Williams M. (2015). Prevention Institute, Oakland CA. *Adverse Community Experiences and Resilience: A Framework for Addressing and Preventing Community Trauma.*



Hypothesized schematic representation of the effects of neighborhood disinvestment on health and life chances from a life course perspective.

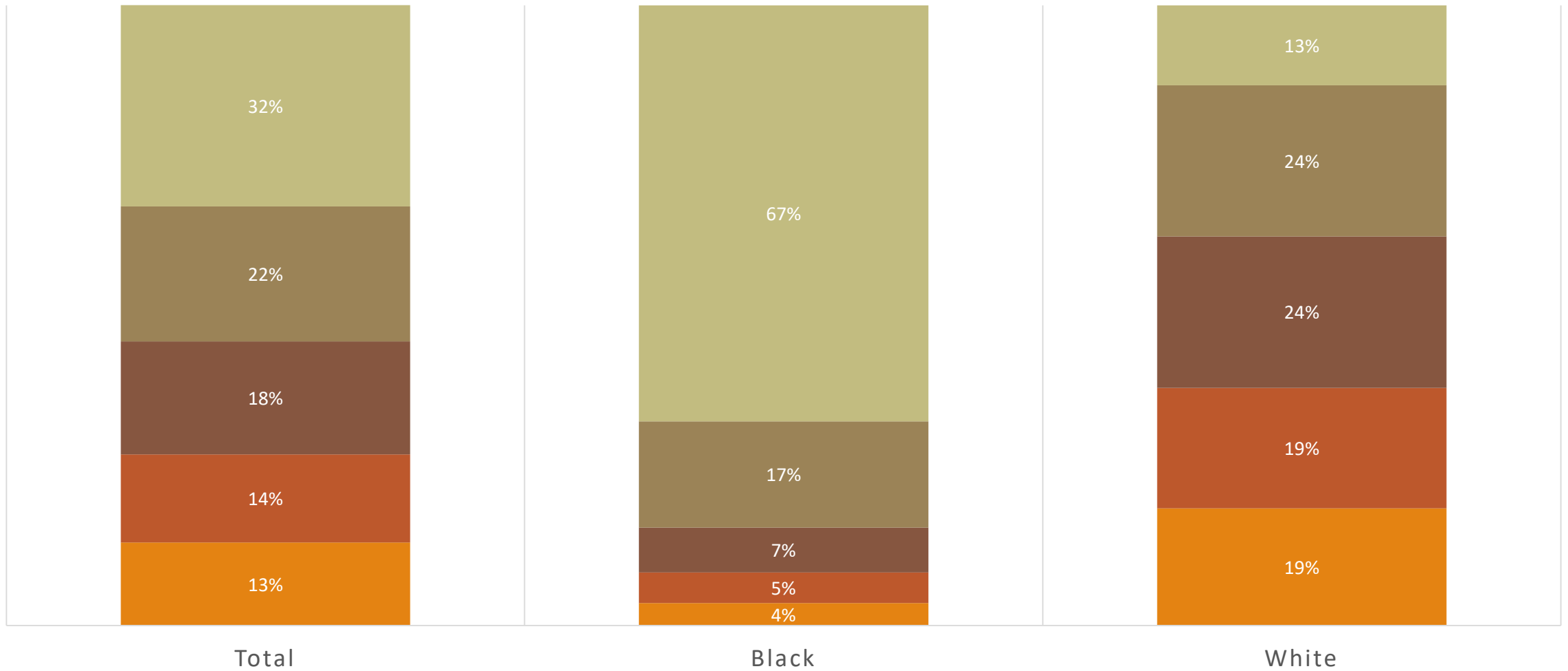
Neighborhood Characteristics by Quintile

Census tract characteristic (mean %)	Neighborhood Disadvantage Quintile				
	Q1 (least)	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5 (most)
Poverty	4%	7%	9%	14%	29%
Unemployment	3%	4%	5%	7%	12%
Public assistance	2%	4%	5%	8%	19%
Female-headed households	12%	14%	16%	21%	39%
< HS	11%	20%	28%	37%	50%
≥ College	40%	21%	14%	10%	7%
Managerial/professional	47%	32%	24%	20%	16%

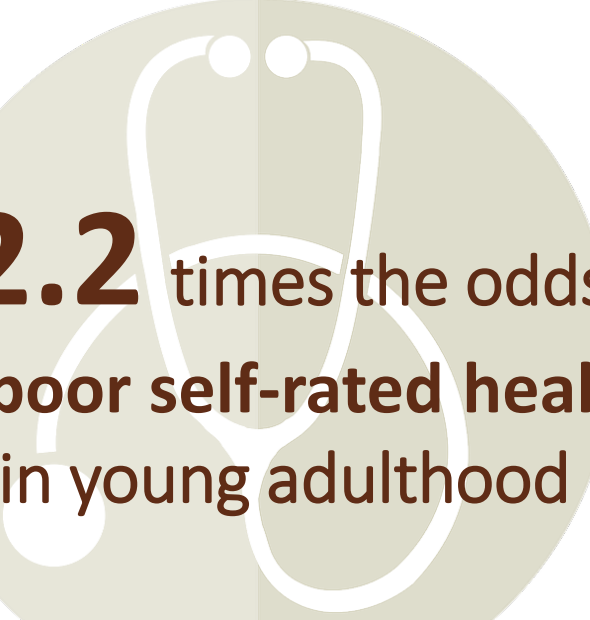
Source: Neighborhood Change Database, 1970-2000

Share of time in each neighborhood (dis)investment quintile from ages 1-17 years

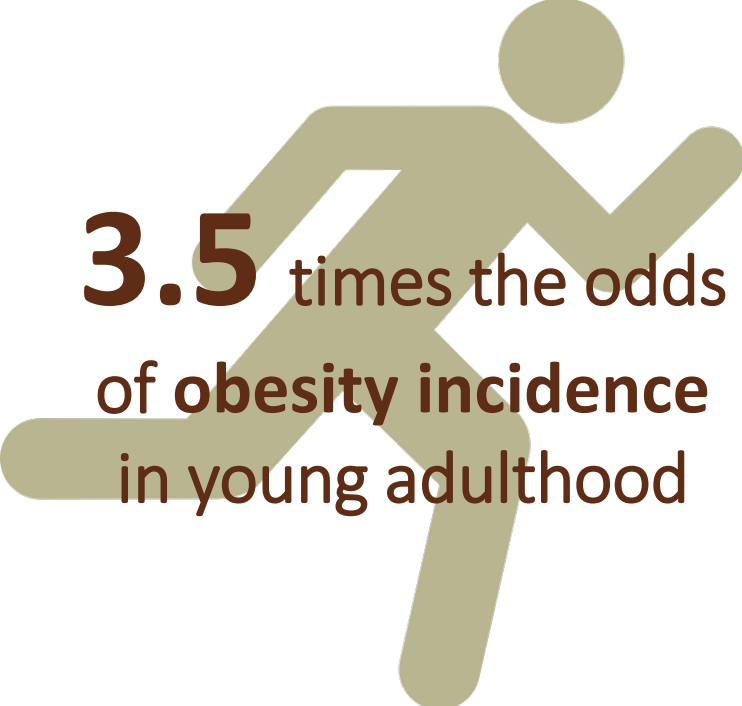
■ Q1 (least) ■ Q2 ■ Q3 ■ Q4 ■ Q5 (most)




Compared to the most resourced neighborhoods, children who persistently resided, on average, in the most disinvested neighborhood quintile had approximately:



2.2 times the odds
of **poor self-rated health**
in young adulthood



3.5 times the odds
of **obesity incidence**
in young adulthood




1.7 times the odds
of **smoking initiation**
in young adulthood*

*Among white but not non-white,
mostly Black, young people

Compared to the most resourced neighborhoods, children who resided, on average, in the most disinvested neighborhood quintile during each developmental stage had approximately:

N.S. times the odds
of obesity incidence
in young adulthood



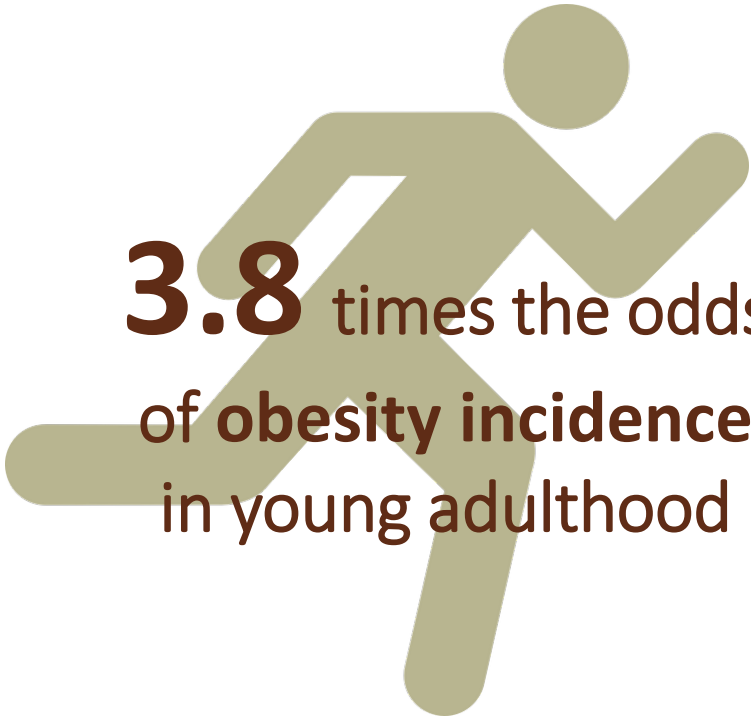
Early Childhood (1-5 yrs)

N.S. times the odds
of obesity incidence
in young adulthood



Late Childhood (6-11 yrs)

3.8 times the odds
of obesity incidence
in young adulthood



Adolescence (12-17 yrs)

Youth , regardless of direct exposure to or involvement with violence, are often forced to navigate strategically through public spaces, **shifting their schedules, their networks, and their routines in response to violence** in the community (Anderson, 1998; Harding, 2010; Jones, 2009)

Among Black children ages 5 to 17 living in Chicago neighborhoods, **occurrence of a homicide close to home within 4 days prior** to a set of cognitive assessment tests was associated with between 0.5 and 0.6 standard deviation **reductions in test scores** (Sharkey, 2010)

Pre-school children assessed within a week of a **homicide that occurred near their home** exhibited **lower levels of attention and impulse control** and **lower pre-academic skills** (Sharkey et al, 2012)

Among Black public school students, exposure to an incident of **violent crime on their residential blockface in the week prior** to a standardized test meaningfully **reduced English language arts passing rates** by approximately 3 percentage points, an effect size that was equal to 18% of the Black-White gap in passing rates in the New York City (Sharkey et al, 2014)

Thank you.

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