INTRODUCTION
1. The names of participants, businesses, and neighborhoods are pseudonyms.
2. Since the early 2000s the city’s redevelopment agency and mayor’s office has worked to revitalize commercial retail space and develop housing units in downtown Oakland. Only since about 2005 has the area begun to grow with the addition of downtown area neighborhoods such as The Uptown, a district that houses many new retail businesses, restaurants, entertainment venues, and recently constructed housing units.

CHAPTER 1 “GRINDING”: LIVING AND WORKING IN EAST OAKLAND
1. Amber’s description of the measures she takes to stay safe in her neighborhood is similar to the case of “Danielle” described in Jones 2010, 67–68. These cases show how women and girls living under similar conditions are likely to make similar choices.

CHAPTER 2 “IT HAPPENS ALL THE TIME”: DAY-TO-DAY EXPERIENCES WITH MICROINTERACTIONAL ASSAULTS
Earlier versions of this analysis appear in Jones and McCurn 2015 and McCurn 2017.
1. For further discussion of horizontal violence, “violence expressed toward members of the same group or other oppressed groups,” see Irwin and Chesney-Lind 2008, 843.
2. For further incidents of racial discrimination while shopping, see Williams 1991, 44–47.
Chapter 3  “I Am Not a Prostitute”: How Young Black Women Challenge Sexual Harassment on the Street

1. Miller notes that “recent research has found that—in addition to other forms of violence—violence against women is also heightened in disadvantaged communities” (2008, 40).

Appendix

1. For further discussion of taking on a role in a setting, see Emerson, Fretz, and Shaw (1995), chap. 1.

2. My own categorical identities were likely significant in the research process and had an impact on my understanding, the development of theory, and the overall analysis of this work.

3. Emerson et al. (1995) describe “jottings” as short written notes designed to trigger the field researcher’s memory about key interactions, observations, and events taking place in the field. These jottings are to help the researcher more thoroughly recall detailed descriptions of the setting when writing full field notes.

4. Through integrative memos the ethnographer begins to identify and link themes found in their coded field notes (Emerson et al., 1995).