APPENDICES FOR FISCHER & HOUT, CH. 7, "WHERE AMERICANS LIVED...."
January, 2006

This document, prepared largely by Jon Stiles and Gretchen Stockmayer, provides the data and procedures for generating the analysis and results reported in the book chapter. It also presents detailed tables of results.

I. Location (Metropolitan Type X Center-Periphery) and Population Characteristics: Data Sources and Methods
Prepared by Jon Stiles

This section describes the decisions we made and procedures we used to create the 2 X 3 matrix of places and sort the IPUMS data accordingly.

Our intent was to construct a time series of population characteristics -- including measures of ancestry/nativity, class, and life cycle -- for a consistently defined set of areas. We made primary distinctions between non-metropolitan areas, small metropolitan areas, and large metropolitan areas, and within each type of area differentiated between core and periphery components of the area type. For the non-metropolitan areas, the differentiation is between urban and rural populations; for the small and large metropolitan areas, the distinction is between central cities residents and suburban residents. (The suburban component includes both rural populations and non-central city urban populations in the metropolitan areas.)

Because confidentiality rules require the masking of the geographic identifiers we needed to construct these area types for the censuses after 1920, we turned to the aggregate data counts from census summary files in later years. These summary counts are available in machine readable form from 1970 onward. To span the interim period, from 1930 - 1960, we relied on a mix of machine readable summary files, microdata for non-masked geographies, printed reports for selected metropolitan, urban, and rural areas, and printed summary totals for the nation as a whole. The table below provides a summary of the methods used to construct counts in each area over the century. The following section discusses the methods in more detail.

Note that because we needed to use the summary data, and at the same time retain consistently defined measures, the manner in which characteristics were defined (and the universes for which they were defined) in the summary files set the standard for the measures we use. As a result, the measure used here may not correspond exactly to those reported in other chapters where we retained more control over how characteristics were defined.

Principal method of constructing population characteristics by area types for each census year, 1900 - 2000.

	Non Metropolitan		Small (< 1.5M) MA		Large (1.5M+) MA	
	Rural	Urban	Suburb	CC	Suburb	CC
1900	Direct-Microdata	Direct-Microdata	Direct-Microdata	Direct-Microdata	Direct-Microdata	Direct-Microdata
1910	Direct-Microdata	Direct-Microdata	Direct-Microdata	Direct-Microdata	Direct-Microdata	Direct-Microdata
1920	Direct-Microdata	Direct-Microdata	Direct-Microdata	Direct-Microdata	Direct-Microdata	Direct-Microdata
1930	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1940	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Direct-Microdata	Direct-Microdata
1950	n/a	n/a	Microdata + Print	Microdata + Print	Direct-Microdata	Direct-Microdata
1960	Print	Print	Residual: Print - Agg	Residual: Print - Agg	Aggregated Tracts	Aggregated Tracts
1970	Aggregated MA/non-MA component	Aggregated MA/non-MA component	Aggregated MA/non-MA component	Aggregated MA/non-MA component	Aggregated MA/non-MA component	Aggregated MA/non-MA component
1980	Aggregated MA/non-MA component	Aggregated MA/non-MA component	Aggregated MA/non-MA component	Aggregated MA/non-MA component	Aggregated MA/non-MA component	Aggregated MA/non-MA component
1990	Aggregated Tracts	Aggregated Tracts	Aggregated Tracts	Aggregated Tracts	Aggregated Tracts	Aggregated Tracts
2000	Aggregated Tracts	Aggregated Tracts	Aggregated Tracts	Aggregated Tracts	Aggregated Tracts	Aggregated Tracts

Summary of availability of selected measures, 1900-2000

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Population	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	All
Race (W/B)	All	All	All		All	All	All	All	All	All	All
Hispanic								All	All	All	All
Foreign born	All	All	All		All	All	All	All	All	All	All
Education					25+	25+	25+	25+	25+	25+	25+
Tenure	HH	HH	HH				HH	HH	HH	HH	HH
Family Income						Fam HH	Fam HH	Fam HH	Fam HH	Fam HH	Fam HH
Occupation	14+	14+	14+		14+	14+	14+	14+	16+	16+	16+
Household Type	All	All	All					All	All	All	All
Age	All	All	All		All	All	All	All	All	All	All
Marital Status	14+	14+	14+		14+	14+	14+	14+	15+	15+	15+

<center>1900, 1910, 1920, 1940</center>

Sources:

Machine-Readable DataFiles:

Steven Ruggles and Matthew Sobek et. al. *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 2.0*, Minneapolis: Historical Census Projects [distributor] , University of Minnesota, 1997. (www.ipums.org)

Procedure:

Microdata files provide the basis for estimates of population characteristics by area type between 1900 and 1940. Because the 72 year moratorium period for the release of census data has passed for the 1900, 1910, and 1920 censuses, no masking of geography prevents the identification of cities or counties. Pseudo-metropolitan areas and central cities, as defined for the IPUMs project, are used to distinguish between our six area types. However, for 1940, confidentiality concerns made it impossible to fully identify either the non-metropolitan urban and rural populations, or the central city and suburbs of all MA's with less than 1.5 million in population. Because SMA's were not formally defined until the 1950 census, estimates for these area types cannot be supplemented from census print publications (with the exception of total counts, discussed in the following section).

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<center>1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950</center>

Print Publications:

Donald Bogue, "Population Growth in Standard Metropolitan Areas 1900-1950, with an Exploratory Analysis of Urbanized Areas", Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, D.C., 1953. (Appendix Table 1).

U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970. Bicentennial Edition: Part 1*, Series A 57-72. (Population in Urban and Rural Territory, by Size of Place: 1790-1970). p. 11, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC, 1975.

Procedure:

Although SMAs were not formally defined before the 1950 census, Donald Bogue created comparable county-based areas extending back to 1900. For each such area, he identified the population in each census year living in central cities, living in urban areas, and living in rural portions within the metropolitan counties. Based on these counts, the proportion of the entire nation living in the core and peripheries of large and small metropolitan areas can be calculated. Subtracting the urban and rural populations in those areas from national counts of total urban and rural populations allows us to fill in the counts for the remaining two area types. The counts do not match those estimated from the 1900 - 1940 IPUMS exactly, but do correspond fairly closely, and permits us to fill in core counts for 1930 as part of a consistently defined series.

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<center>1950</center>

Sources:

Machine-Readable Data Files:

Steven Ruggles and Matthew Sobek et. al., *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 2.0*, incorporation of the CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1950 [UNITED STATES]: PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE initially produced by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, Center for Demography and Ecology. Minneapolis: Historical Census Projects [distributor] University of Minnesota, 1997.

(www.ipums.org)

Print Publications:

U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970. Bicentennial Edition: Part 1*. Series A 276-287. (Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, by Region, Size, and Race: 1950-1970). p. 40, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC, 1975. (Race)

U.S. Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Population: Volume II Characteristics of the Population - 1950*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington DC, 1952.
 Tables used: "Income in 1949 of families and unrelated individuals for standard metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, and urban places of 10,000 or more" (Income); "General Characteristics of the population, for standard metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, and urban places of 10,000 or more: 1950." (Education, Marital Status, and Nativity); "Economic characteristics of the population, by sex, for standard metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, and urban places of 10,000 or more: 1950." (Occupation); : "Age by color and sex, for standard metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, and urban places of 10,000 or more: 1950." (Age Distribution).

U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Housing: Volume I General Characteristics- Table:, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington DC, 1952. Tables: "Occupancy characteristics, type of structure, and plumbing facilities, for standard metropolitan areas and constituent counties, urbanized areas, and urban places of 10,000 or more: 1950." (Tenure).

Procedure:

In 1950, we used a mix of counts drawn from printed publications for 54 individual SMAs and the central cities of those SMAs in combination with tabulations based on IPUMS microdata to estimate characteristics of the core and periphery areas in large and small SMAs; we cannot distinguish between urban and rural portions of non-metropolitan areas. We began by determining which metropolitan areas in 1950 either could not be identified in the IPUMS, or which could not be separated into their central city and suburban components. For those MAs, we hand entered counts of the population by age, sex, marital status, family income, educational attainment, nativity, occupation, and tenure from printed tables in each state-specific volume of the characteristics of the population or housing for 1950. We separately tabulated equivalently defined counts for all persons not in those areas from the IPUMs. Counts were then aggregated into each of the definable area types, and summed across data sources.

A slightly different procedure was used for race, since counts of whites and blacks summed to the national level for metropolitan areas and central cities were available. For this characteristic, counts for the core and periphery of large MAs were subtracted from the national counts to arrive at corresponding counts for the small SMA category.

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1960

Sources:

Machine-Readable DataFiles:

U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. CENSUS TRACT-LEVEL DATA, 1960 [Computer file]. ICPSR version. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census [producer], 1971. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 1999.

 42 data files . Note: Data for New Jersey were unavailable from ICPSR, and were supplied by Anne Grey at Princeton.

Bogue, Donald. CENSUS TRACT DATA, 1960: ELIZABETH MULLEN BOGUE FILE [Computer file]. ICPSR version. University of Chicago, Community and Family Study Center [producer], 1975. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2000.

175 data files.
Print Publications:
U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-23, No.37, "Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Areas: 1970 and 1960," U.S. GPO, Washing DC, 1971. Tables drawn on include Table 1 (Age) and Table 5 (Marital Status).
U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Housing, 1960, Volume I: States and Small Areas, Part I: United States Summary*, US Department of Commerce, Washington DC, 1961. Tables drawn on include Table 11 (Tenure) and Table G (Race).
U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Housing, 1960, Volume I: Characteristics of the Population, Part I: United States Summary*, US Department of Commerce, Washington DC, 1961. Tables used is Table 101 (Social and Economic Characteristics - esp family income).
U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1960 Final Report PC(3)-1E, Selected Area Reports: Type of Place*: "Demographic, Social, and Economic Data for States, by Urban-Rural and Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence", US Department of Commerce, Washington DC, 1961. Tables drawn on include Table 4 (Education) and Table 6 (Occupation and Nativity).

Procedure:
For 1960, we calculated totals for the large metropolitan center (central cities) and periphery (suburbs) by aggregating summary counts from the tract level data for the SMAs with 1.5 million or more in population. To estimate counts for the small metropolitan center and periphery, counts for U.S. totals of SMAs and central cities by characteristic were entered, and the counts for the large metropolitan areas subtracted from those totals. Counts for the non-metropolitan center (urban places) were taken from published totals for the non-metropolitan urban population, and periphery (rural) counts were summed from non-metropolitan rural farm and rural non-farm totals. Counts were, as necessary, collapsed into comparable groupings across data sources; linear interpolation was used when calculating cut-points within categories (as when identifying medians or 20th/80th percentiles of income).

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1970

Sources:

Machine-Readable Data Files:

U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1970 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY STATISTIC FILE 4C -- POPULATION [FOURTH COUNT] [Computer file]. 2nd ICPSR version. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census [producer], 197?. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2001.

51 data files.

U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1970 [UNITED STATES]: MASTER ENUMERATION DISTRICT (MED) LISTS [Computer file]. ICPSR version. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census [producer], 197?. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2001.

Procedure:

Data in this summary file provide counts of characteristics for the population in SMSA's, large cities inside SMSAs and non-SMSA areas within states. Counts for each state are identified for total, white, Negro, and "Spanish-American" populations identified as living in urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm areas. Counts for the total

metropolitan population are summed across urban and rural components to the SMSA level, and classified into large and small MAs based on total population counts. Large cities were matched by FIPS code to MEDlist files to identify central cities, and summed across urban/rural components to a central city (core) summary level for each SMSA. Suburban (periphery) counts were calculated by subtracting the central city counts from total counts within each SMSA. The center and periphery counts for the large and small SMSA were summed to the national level. Non-metropolitan areas were summed across rural farm and nonfarm populations, and aggregated to the national level, as were counts for the urban non-metropolitan population. A similar process, using population counts for the Negro record iterations, was used to generate counts of African-Americans; Hispanics were identified using table 24 for the total, white, and Negro records, which reflect the 5% question on Hispanic origin or descent, rather than using the Spanish-American record iterations.

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1980

Sources:
Machine-Readable Data Files:
U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 4B EXTRACT [Computer file]. 2nd ICPSR version. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census [producer], 1983. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 1999.
51 data files.
U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]: MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE (MARF) 2 [Computer file]. ICPSR version. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census [producer], 1983. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 1999.
There are 51 files, one for each state and the District of Columbia.

Procedure:
The STF 4B data provides coverage for the total population and six racial/ethnic groups (whites, blacks, American Indian/Eskimo/Aleuts, Asian/Pacific Islanders, "other" races, and Hispanics). The geographies for which data are provided in each state file include the state, SMSA components and cities with population of 2,500+ within the state, as well as urban, rural, and rural farm components of some of these geographies. We used the urban and rural components of the state as a whole; the total city/place level summaries, and total SMSA level summaries, in combination with FIPS identifiers of central cities in SMSAs from the MARF files, to construct our 6 area types. Counts for the total metropolitan population were used to identify large and small MAs, and the central city components of those MA's were identified from MARF files and summed to the MA level. Suburban (periphery) counts were calculated by subtracting the central city counts from total counts within each SMSA. Urban and rural components outside of SMSAs of each state are directly identifiable, and were simply aggregated across states to the national level.

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1990:

Sources:
Machine-Readable Data Files:
U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1990 [UNITED STATES]: SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A [STATE FILES] [Computer file]. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census [producer], 1992. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 1994.

Procedure:
Creation of the population and characteristic counts for the six area types in 1990 was based upon aggregation of the summary tape file 3 counts at the tract level to the metropolitan area level to determine the size of MA, and then to

the national level. Tracts boundaries may cross place boundaries, and may incorporate both urban and rural territory; tracts were assigned to central city/suburbs based upon the proportion of the tracts' total population which resided inside or outside of the central city boundaries. Similarly, non-metropolitan tracts were identified as urban or rural based upon the whether the majority of the population in the tract was urban or rural.

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2000:

Sources:

Machine-Readable Data Files:

Summary File 1, 2000: Summary File 1 contains 100-percent Census data, which is the information compiled from the questions asked of all people and about every housing unit. Population items include sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin, household relationship, and group quarters occupancy. Housing items include occupancy status, vacancy status, and tenure (owner occupied or renter occupied).

Summary File 3, 2000: These files (1 per state) contain the sample data, which is the information compiled from the questions asked of a sample of all people and housing units. Population items include basic population totals, urban and rural, households and families, marital status, grandparents as caregivers, language and ability to speak English, ancestry, place of birth, citizenship status, and year of entry, migration, place of work, journey to work (commuting), school enrollment and educational attainment, veteran status, disability, employment status, industry, occupation, and class of worker, income, and poverty status. Housing items include basic housing totals, urban and rural, number of rooms, number of bedrooms, year moved into unit, household size and occupants per room, units in structure, year structure built, heating fuel, telephone service, plumbing and kitchen facilities, vehicles available, value of home, monthly rent and shelter costs.

Procedure:

Creation of the population and characteristic counts for the six area types in 2000 was based upon aggregation of the summary file 31 and summary file 3 counts at the tract level to the metropolitan area level, to determine the size of MA, and thence to the national level. Tract boundaries may cross place boundaries, and may incorporate both urban and rural territory; tracts were assigned to central city/suburbs based upon the proportion of the tracts' total population which resided inside or outside of the central city boundaries. Similarly, non-metropolitan tracts were identified as urban or rural based upon the whether the majority of the population in the tract was urban or rural.

Appendix Tables
Prepared by Gretchen Stockmayer

Appendix Tables A: Regional Population Characteristics[1]

Table A. 1. Percent of National Population by Region

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Northeast	27.4	28.0	27.8	28.0	27.6	26.2	24.9	24.1	21.7	20.4	19.0
Midwest	34.7	32.2	32.3	31.4	30.7	29.4	28.8	27.8	26.0	24.0	22.9
South	32.2	32.1	31.2	30.8	31.6	31.4	30.7	30.9	33.3	34.4	35.6
West	5.6	7.7	8.7	9.7	10.1	13.0	15.6	17.1	19.1	21.2	22.5

Table A. 2. Percent of Regional Population by Ancestry[2]

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Europe:											
Northeast	97.9	97.9	97.2	--	95.3	93.6	91.5	87.2	83.5	79.5	73.4
Midwest	97.8	97.8	97.3	--	95.9	94.3	92.8	89.7	87.5	85.9	81.4
South	66.4	69.2	71.4	--	74.1	76.0	76.1	76.2	74.2	71.8	65.8
West	91.8	91.6	88.8	--	88.9	89.2	84.4	81.3	73.6	66.8	58.3
Africa:											
Northeast	1.8	1.9	2.1	--	3.6	4.9	6.6	8.4	9.6	10.3	10.7
Midwest	1.9	1.8	2.3	--	3.5	5.0	6.6	7.9	9.1	9.5	9.9
South	32.7	29.7	27.0	--	23.6	21.6	20.6	18.9	18.5	18.4	18.6
West	0.5	0.7	0.9	--	1.3	2.9	3.7	4.7	5.2	5.1	4.6
America:											
Northeast	0.2	0.2	0.6	--	1.0	1.4	1.7	4.0	5.6	7.5	10.0
Midwest	0.3	0.3	0.4	--	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.1	2.6	3.3	5.4
South	0.8	0.9	1.6	--	2.2	2.3	3.2	4.7	6.5	8.5	12.2
West	5.6	3.1	6.5	--	8.5	6.8	8.8	10.8	16.2	20.7	25.8

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[1] All regional data for 1900-1990 are from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). Data for 1930 are not available. Population data for 1930 in Table A.1. are from Census 2000 Special Report "Demographic Trends in the 20th Century," http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/censr-4.pdf. Data for 2000 are from Census Bureau summary tape files. Regions are defined as follows:

Northeast:	CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT, NJ, NY, PA;
Midwest:	IL, IN, MI, OH, WI, IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD;
South:	DE, FL, GA, MD, NC, SC, VA, WV, AL, KY, MS, TN, AR, LA, OK, TX, DC;
West:	AZ, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, UT, WY, AK, CA, HI, OR, WA.

In 1900, Hawaii and Alaska are excluded (as they are until 1960), but the mainland territories are included.

[2] Categories for ancestry are based on geographic origin, but translate roughly as, before 1970, Europe = whites, Africa = blacks, America = American Indian or Alaskan native, Asia = Asian or Pacific Islander, and other. After 1970, all these refer to non-Hispanic groups and Hispanics are classified in the America origin group. In 2000, those checking more than one race are classified as "Other."

Table A. 2 (continued). Percent of Regional Population by Ancestry

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Asia:											
Northeast	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.5	3.9
Midwest	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.8
South	0.1	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.9
West	2.1	3.9	3.9	--	1.2	1.1	2.5	3.0	4.8	7.3	8.2

Table A. 3. Percent of Regional Population Foreign-Born

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Northeast	22.3	26.2	23.3	--	17.8	13.6	10.2	8.4	9.0	10.4	13.5
Midwest	15.9	15.7	13.6	--	9.1	6.1	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.9	5.5
South	2.2	2.5	2.7	--	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.5	4.0	5.9	8.6
West	20.7	21.6	19.2	--	11.8	8.5	6.8	7.1	10.7	15.3	18.6

Table A. 4. Regional Family Income Percentiles (1999$)[3]

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
20th Percentile:											
Northeast	--	--	--	--	--	11,538	17,718	22,763	21,947	25,595	26,207
Midwest	--	--	--	--	--	9,763	14,806	20,817	22,777	22,672	26,659
South	--	--	--	--	--	5,030	8,981	14,591	18,117	18,735	21,876
West	--	--	--	--	--	10,355	17,233	20,428	21,936	23,346	24,866
Median:											
Northeast	--	--	--	--	--	19,231	29,369	39,883	43,617	51,881	55,138
Midwest	--	--	--	--	--	18,639	28,398	39,105	44,489	45,006	51,771
South	--	--	--	--	--	13,314	21,602	31,323	38,064	40,208	45,722
West	--	--	--	--	--	20,414	30,340	39,105	44,287	47,717	51,763
80th Percentile:											
Northeast	--	--	--	--	--	30,473	46,359	62,840	70,532	88,197	98,530
Midwest	--	--	--	--	--	29,882	43,932	59,728	70,043	74,287	88,812
South	--	--	--	--	--	23,964	37,621	51,556	63,851	71,336	84,016
West	--	--	--	--	--	31,065	47,330	62,451	72,894	82,460	94,434

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[3] Year shown is Census year of data collection, dollar figures given are for income in previous year. All figures are shown in constant 1999 dollars (deflated using CPI-U-RS inflation series). Data for 1950 to 1990 represent percentiles of family incomes sampled in the IPUMS (represented as midpoints of small intervals). Data for 2000 are linear interpolations between grouped family income category cutoff points.

Table A. 5. Percent of Regional Population by Occupation (for Employed Civilians Age 16+)[4]

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Farmer:											
Northeast	12.6	9.7	6.9	--	4.1	2.9	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
Midwest	35.5	30.6	24.9	--	17.6	13.2	8.0	4.3	3.3	2.3	1.7
South	54.4	52.9	44.0	--	28.9	18.7	8.8	3.7	2.2	1.5	1.2
West	24.7	27.2	24.4	--	14.7	9.8	5.7	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.7
Blue Collar:											
Northeast	64.9	64.1	63.2	--	60.0	56.6	52.9	48.1	43.8	38.1	36.1
Midwest	44.2	45.9	48.1	--	51.0	50.5	51.0	50.3	47.3	43.1	41.0
South	34.5	33.4	37.8	--	47.3	49.5	52.7	51.2	47.0	42.8	40.2
West	54.5	49.0	47.6	--	49.3	48.4	47.8	44.9	41.8	38.8	37.1
White Collar:											
Northeast	17.7	20.9	23.7	--	28.0	30.8	33.0	34.5	37.0	39.5	40.7
Midwest	15.2	18.3	21.1	--	24.7	28.0	30.1	31.3	33.8	36.0	38.3
South	8.1	10.4	14.0	--	18.2	24.2	28.4	31.0	34.9	37.1	39.2
West	15.3	18.1	21.1	--	27.5	31.4	33.1	34.8	38.0	38.8	40.5
Professional:											
Northeast	4.8	5.2	6.2	--	7.9	9.6	12.4	16.4	18.5	21.8	22.5
Midwest	5.1	5.3	6.0	--	6.7	8.3	10.9	14.1	15.6	18.6	19.0
South	3.1	3.3	4.2	--	5.5	7.5	10.1	14.0	15.9	18.6	19.4
West	5.6	5.6	6.8	--	8.5	10.4	13.4	17.2	17.9	20.5	20.7

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[4] The categories are based on the major occupation groups first used in the 1950 census:
       Farmer: farmers, farm managers, and farm laborers
       Blue Collar: craftsmen; operatives; service; laborers (non-farm)
       White Collar: managers, officials, and proprietors; clerical and kindred; sales
       Professional: professional, technical, and kindred.

Table A. 6. Percent of Regional Population by Education (for Persons Age 25+)

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
High School Graduates:											
Northeast	--	--	--	--	18.8	28.8	33.0	41.4	49.9	57.4	54.1
Midwest	--	--	--	--	20.8	29.7	34.9	43.9	53.3	61.8	60.6
South	--	--	--	--	16.2	21.4	28.1	35.0	45.2	56.0	55.2
West	--	--	--	--	28.4	37.6	41.3	49.0	55.3	59.9	54.2
College Graduates:											
Northeast	--	--	--	--	5.2	6.7	8.1	11.1	17.2	22.6	27.5
Midwest	--	--	--	--	4.3	5.7	6.8	9.7	14.7	18.2	22.9
South	--	--	--	--	4.1	5.4	7.0	9.8	15.0	18.5	22.5
West	--	--	--	--	6.3	7.8	9.5	13.2	19.3	22.4	26.2

Table A. 7. Percent of Regional Population by Age [5]

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Age 0-14:											
Northeast	29.5	28.3	29.4	--	22.1	23.6	28.7	27.4	21.4	20.0	20.3
Midwest	33.7	30.4	30.1	--	23.8	26.0	31.5	29.4	23.3	22.3	21.4
South	40.2	38.2	36.8	--	29.8	30.2	32.9	29.3	23.4	21.9	21.3
West	29.9	27.4	28.8	--	22.8	26.4	32.0	28.8	23.1	23.0	22.6
Age 18-29:											
Northeast	22.5	23.2	20.6	--	20.9	18.4	13.8	17.1	20.4	18.9	15.2
Midwest	21.7	22.8	20.9	--	20.2	18.1	14.3	17.6	21.7	18.5	16.2
South	22.4	22.0	21.3	--	22.0	19.4	15.6	18.5	21.7	19.1	16.7
West	21.9	24.1	20.2	--	20.8	18.5	15.4	19.2	22.9	19.4	17.2
Age 65+:											
Northeast	4.9	4.9	4.9	--	7.1	8.7	9.8	10.8	12.4	14.1	13.8
Midwest	4.2	4.8	5.3	--	7.7	9.0	9.5	10.3	11.3	13.2	12.8
South	3.2	3.4	3.9	--	5.5	6.9	8.1	9.7	11.2	12.8	12.4
West	3.9	3.8	4.8	--	7.5	8.2	8.3	9.0	9.9	11.2	10.9

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[5] Includes those with some college but no degree. In 1990, includes those with high school diploma or equivalency, regardless of years of schooling completed. Other years reflect data on years of schooling only.

Table A. 8. Percent of Regional Population by Marital Status (for Persons Age 15+)

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Never Married:											
Northeast	36.9	36.5	33.0	--	32.6	23.8	21.9	25.0	28.7	29.2	29.3
Midwest	35.3	35.1	31.1	--	28.7	20.5	19.6	23.1	25.8	25.7	26.8
South	34.4	31.9	29.8	--	27.7	20.3	19.8	22.1	24.0	24.5	25.3
West	40.8	39.1	31.8	--	27.1	18.6	18.8	22.9	26.3	27.2	28.3
Currently Married:											
Northeast	54.3	55.0	58.4	--	58.7	65.9	67.7	63.6	57.9	55.7	55.1
Midwest	57.1	57.3	60.6	--	62.0	69.0	69.9	65.5	60.6	58.2	56.6
South	56.5	59.2	61.4	--	62.9	69.6	69.6	66.1	61.9	59.0	57.6
West	51.6	53.2	59.0	--	61.9	69.7	70.1	65.1	59.5	56.9	55.9
Widowed or Divorced:											
Northeast	8.9	8.5	8.6	--	8.7	10.3	10.4	11.4	13.4	15.1	15.6
Midwest	7.6	7.6	8.2	--	9.3	10.5	10.5	11.4	13.6	16.2	16.5
South	9.1	8.8	8.8	--	9.4	10.1	10.6	11.8	14.1	16.5	17.1
West	7.5	7.7	9.2	--	11.0	11.7	11.1	12.0	14.2	15.9	15.8

Appendix Tables B: Metropolitan Location Population Characteristics[6]
Table B. 1. Percent of National Population by Metropolitan Location

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
NMP	54.7	48.4	42.1	36.3	34.6	24.1	22.3	18.4	15.7	13.5	10.1
NMC	13.4	14.1	14.3	13.4	14.2	19.2	14.4	13.0	9.5	9.0	9.6
SMP	6.6	8.1	8.7	9.5	10.7	12.8	16.8	20.9	23.4	19.4	22.4
SMC	11.2	14.1	17.1	18.2	17.9	18.3	19.1	18.4	16.8	14.9	14.3
LMP	4.1	4.5	6.1	8.4	8.7	11.1	13.9	16.3	21.5	26.8	27.3
LMC	10.0	10.9	11.7	14.2	13.9	14.5	13.4	13.0	13.1	16.4	16.3

Table B. 2. Percent of Metropolitan Location Population by Ancestry[7]

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Europe:											
NMP	83.2	83.3	83.6	--	--	--	94.1	87.8	88.1	87.4	84.4
NMC	89.0	89.4	89.3	--	--	--	95.4	86.9	83.4	81.6	79.4
SMP	94.0	94.3	93.5	--	--	93.3	94.2	90.9	89.0	86.3	81.2
SMC	91.4	91.4	90.1	--	--	86.7	85.4	77.1	72.3	69.7	61.9
LMP	96.9	97.2	97.4	--	96.6	95.8	95.7	90.4	83.7	79.2	69.5
LMC	97.2	97.2	95.4	--	92.4	87.7	78.3	62.4	53.3	50.4	42.8
Africa:											
NMP	15.6	15.2	14.4	--	--	--	--	9.0	7.9	7.7	8.4
NMC	10.3	9.2	8.6	--	--	--	--	9.1	10.0	9.9	8.6
SMP	5.6	5.1	5.0	--	--	6.3	4.8	4.4	5.3	6.0	6.6
SMC	7.7	7.9	8.2	--	--	13.1	13.5	15.3	17.6	17.7	18.3
LMP	2.8	2.6	2.2	--	3.3	3.9	4.1	5.0	6.8	7.3	9.1
LMC	2.3	2.4	3.6	--	7.3	11.6	20.5	26.8	28.2	24.8	23.0

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[6] Metropolitan location categories are as follows: NMP = Non-Metro Periphery (countryside); NMC = Non-Metro Center (towns); SMP = Small Metro Periphery (suburbs of metro areas with <1.5mm people); SMC = Small Metro Center (central cities of metro areas with <1.5mm people); LMP = Large Metro Periphery (suburbs of metro areas with >1.5mm people); LMC = Large Metro Center (central cities of metro areas with >1.5mm people). See the text for data sources and availability details.

[7] Categories for ancestry are based on geographic origin, but translate roughly as, before 1970, Europe = whites, Africa = blacks, America = American Indian or Alaskan native, Asia = Asian or Pacific Islander, and other. After 1970, all these refer to non-Hispanic groups and Hispanics are classified in the America origin group. In 2000, those checking more than one race are classified as "Other." Decades for which data are available for Europe but not Africa, America or Asia are due to excessive suppression of data on small groups of people at the tract-level to prevent the identification of individuals in Census data.

Table B. 2 (continued). Percent of Metropolitan Location Population by Ancestry

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
America:											
NMP	1.0	1.0	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.9	3.7	4.4	5.7
NMC	0.6	0.7	1.5	--	--	--	--	3.2	5.8	7.1	9.2
SMP	0.3	0.3	1.1	--	--	--	--	3.7	4.5	5.5	8.4
SMC	0.4	0.3	1.3	--	--	--	--	6.2	8.2	10.5	14.3
LMP	0.1	0.1	0.4	--	--	--	--	3.7	7.5	9.6	14.3
LMC	0.3	0.2	0.9	--	--	--	--	9.0	15.1	19.3	24.4
Asia:											
NMP	0.1	0.3	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.4	0.4
NMC	0.2	0.6	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	0.9	1.4	1.3
SMP	0.1	0.2	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	2.3	2.3
SMC	0.5	0.4	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	1.9	2.1	3.3
LMP	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	3.9	5.1
LMC	0.2	0.2	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	3.4	5.6	7.2

Table B. 3. Percent of Metropolitan Location Population Foreign-Born

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
NMP	7.1	7.0	6.0	--	--	--	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.3
NMC	13.7	13.5	10.5	--	--	--	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.9	4.1
SMP	17.8	19.3	15.6	--	--	6.0	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	6.7
SMC	21.9	20.9	17.7	--	--	7.4	5.3	4.7	5.4	5.5	8.9
LMP	25.3	25.7	22.2	--	16.0	11.4	6.7	6.1	8.6	10.6	14.4
LMC	33.3	36.8	31.1	--	23.7	19.3	13.7	11.6	15.4	18.6	22.9

Table B. 4. Metropolitan Location Family Income Percentiles (1999$)[8]

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
20th Percentile:											
NMP	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,859	13,190	16,971	17,335	20,424
NMC	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,981	16,835	18,316	17,396	20,166
SMP	--	--	--	--	--	10,644	17,325	23,176	23,784	24,657	27,692
SMC	--	--	--	--	--	10,838	15,170	18,895	19,022	18,568	20,380
LMP	--	--	--	--	--	13,680	22,199	29,335	28,488	32,137	31,873
LMC	--	--	--	--	--	12,352	16,825	19,278	16,936	18,506	19,347
Median:											
NMP	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,121	28,551	34,476	35,344	40,393
NMC	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,709	33,357	36,810	36,623	40,716
SMP	--	--	--	--	--	19,475	30,087	40,669	44,882	46,917	53,564
SMC	--	--	--	--	--	19,773	28,126	36,409	39,629	40,350	43,877
LMP	--	--	--	--	--	22,503	35,704	47,706	52,685	59,745	62,481
LMC	--	--	--	--	--	21,164	29,942	37,884	38,436	43,098	44,670
80th Percentile:											
NMP	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,947	46,429	56,602	59,820	69,051
NMC	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,223	53,579	60,369	62,640	70,107
SMP	--	--	--	--	--	30,530	45,854	65,106	70,513	76,710	92,080
SMC	--	--	--	--	--	31,565	43,850	57,488	65,805	70,020	80,005
LMP	--	--	--	--	--	35,179	54,029	79,747	82,774	97,937	108,229
LMC	--	--	--	--	--	33,764	47,291	64,143	68,051	79,415	88,129

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[8] Year shown is census year of data collection, dollar figures given are for income in previous year. All figures are shown in constant 1999 dollars (deflated using CPI-U-RS inflation series), and are the results of linear interpolation between grouped family income category cutoff points.

Table B. 5. Percent of Metropolitan Location Population by Occupation (for Employed Civilians Age 16+)[9]

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Farmer:											
NMP	60.5	63.0	60.4	--	--	--	25.3	13.4	8.8	8.2	4.8
NMC	4.1	4.0	3.8	--	--	--	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.7	3.2
SMP	24.4	22.4	19.4	--	--	7.9	4.6	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.4
SMC	1.1	1.0	0.8	--	--	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.7
LMP	10.1	10.1	6.1	--	1.3	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.4
LMC	0.6	0.7	0.2	--	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.2
Blue Collar:											
NMP	29.9	26.1	27.6	--	--	--	48.5	54.8	49.7	50.0	49.4
NMC	68.9	66.9	64.1	--	--	--	53.7	51.4	45.3	46.0	46.7
SMP	59.3	58.7	58.6	--	--	56.5	50.8	47.7	41.1	40.5	39.1
SMC	69.1	67.2	63.5	--	--	56.0	51.5	47.9	40.2	38.9	39.3
LMP	65.6	61.6	61.8	--	61.1	54.8	46.2	41.9	34.3	33.2	33.6
LMC	68.0	65.5	62.2	--	59.2	55.4	51.2	46.1	37.9	38.3	37.2

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[9] In some analyses underlying the text, we calculated occupational distributions as percentages of non-farm workers. Prior to 1980, data refers to employed civilians age 14+. The categories are based on the major occupation groups available for each decade as follows:

1900 - 1970:
Farmer: farmers, farm managers, and farm laborers
Blue Collar: craftsmen; operatives; service; laborers (non-farm)
White Collar: managers, officials, and proprietors; clerical and kindred; sales
Professional: professional, technical, and kindred.
1980 - 1990:
Farmer: farm, forestry and fishing (incl. owners and managers)
Blue Collar: precision production, craft and repair; operators, fabricator, laborers; service
White Collar: executive, administrative, managerial; administrative support incl. clerical; sales
Professional: professional specialty
2000:
Farmer: farm, forestry and fishing (incl. owners and managers)
Blue Collar: construction, extraction, maintenance; production, transport; service
White Collar: management, business and finance; sales and office
Professional: professional and related (incl. technicians)

Table B. 5 (continued). Percent of Metropolitan Location Population by Occupation (for Employed Civilians Age 16+)

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
White Collar:											
NMP	6.3	7.4	8.3	--	--	--	18.9	22.2	29.6	29.3	30.8
NMC	20.7	22.8	24.7	--	--	--	32.0	32.4	37.4	35.1	33.1
SMP	12.5	14.9	16.9	--	--	27.2	32.3	34.2	41.0	39.9	39.6
SMC	24.3	26.0	28.9	--	--	34.0	35.5	36.1	42.1	40.7	38.9
LMP	19.2	22.4	25.0	--	29.1	32.5	37.0	39.0	47.3	45.9	44.2
LMC	25.5	28.4	30.9	--	33.2	35.1	36.8	38.6	44.8	41.8	40.6
Professional:											
NMP	3.3	3.5	3.8	--	--	--	7.3	9.6	11.9	12.5	15.0
NMC	6.3	6.3	7.4	--	--	--	12.4	14.9	15.7	16.2	17.1
SMP	3.7	4.0	5.1	--	--	8.4	12.4	15.5	15.6	16.9	19.9
SMC	5.6	5.8	6.8	--	--	9.7	12.6	15.7	16.9	19.2	21.2
LMP	5.1	5.9	7.2	--	8.6	10.8	15.6	18.5	17.5	19.6	21.7
LMC	5.9	5.5	6.6	--	7.5	9.3	11.8	15.2	16.8	19.0	22.0

Table B. 6. Percent of Metropolitan Location Population by Education (for Persons Age 25+)

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
High School Graduates (and Some College):											
NMP	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.9	35.9	47.5	56.6	61.7
NMC	--	--	--	--	--	--	34.1	41.6	48.3	55.6	60.8
SMP	--	--	--	--	--	30.6	35.3	45.3	53.1	58.4	59.1
SMC	--	--	--	--	--	31.4	33.6	41.6	49.2	54.1	55.0
LMP	--	--	--	--	23.4	34.8	39.9	47.2	53.6	55.5	54.7
LMC	--	--	--	--	19.0	29.6	30.7	37.7	45.5	48.7	48.2
College Graduates:											
NMP	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	5.7	9.4	11.1	13.7
NMC	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.9	10.5	14.1	15.8	17.2
SMP	--	--	--	--	--	7.1	7.1	11.5	15.8	18.7	23.7
SMC	--	--	--	--	--	7.2	7.5	11.3	17.1	21.2	24.8
LMP	--	--	--	--	6.6	8.6	11.3	14.9	21.1	26.0	29.8
LMC	--	--	--	--	5.2	6.5	7.5	10.4	17.5	22.2	27.0

Table B. 7. Percent of Metropolitan Location Population by Age[10]

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Age 0-14:											
NMP	38.0	36.6	36.8	--	--	--	33.3	30.0	24.7	22.7	20.7
NMC	29.8	27.7	28.7	--	--	--	30.5	27.0	22.0	21.6	20.6
SMP	32.3	31.1	31.1	--	--	--	33.9	30.3	23.6	22.0	21.5
SMC	28.5	26.0	25.8	--	--	--	29.4	27.3	21.7	21.4	21.0
LMP	29.3	28.1	30.7	--	22.7	--	32.2	29.7	22.2	21.2	22.2
LMC	29.8	27.5	28.2	--	19.9	--	25.9	25.5	20.7	20.6	21.4
Age 18-29:											
NMP	21.0	20.9	19.2	--	--	--	--	15.2	18.6	15.6	13.6
NMC	23.9	24.4	21.9	--	--	--	--	19.7	23.2	19.6	17.0
SMP	20.9	21.9	19.8	--	--	--	--	17.9	20.8	17.8	14.5
SMC	25.2	26.0	23.6	--	--	--	--	20.1	25.3	22.2	20.6
LMP	22.3	22.5	19.7	--	20.6	--	--	17.2	20.9	18.4	14.7
LMC	24.0	25.5	22.8	--	21.5	--	--	19.1	23.4	21.6	19.8
Age 65+:											
NMP	4.2	4.5	4.9	--	--	--	9.6	11.0	12.2	14.1	13.8
NMC	4.2	4.5	5.2	--	--	--	10.3	11.7	14.3	15.6	15.6
SMP	5.1	5.0	5.5	--	--	7.1	7.1	8.1	9.9	12.0	12.8
SMC	3.4	3.6	4.2	--	--	8.3	9.2	10.4	11.6	12.6	12.3
LMP	4.9	5.2	4.8	--	6.8	7.8	7.6	7.8	9.8	11.3	11.5
LMC	3.0	3.3	3.5	--	6.1	7.8	10.4	11.3	12.2	12.1	10.9

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[10] Decades for which data are available for the 65+ group but not others arise due to the different age groupings published in Census files from decade to decade, i.e. not all age groups are identifiable for all years at necessary levels of geography.

Table B. 8. Percent of Metropolitan Location Population by Marital Status (for Persons Age 15+)[11]

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Never Married:											
NMP	34.3	32.9	30.1	--	--	--	--	23.4	21.2	20.2	20.6
NMC	36.5	35.0	30.3	--	--	--	--	25.9	25.5	24.9	24.8
SMP	35.2	34.7	31.2	--	--	21.8	19.6	24.3	23.6	22.6	23.0
SMC	39.3	37.1	32.1	--	--	21.9	22.2	26.6	29.3	30.0	32.1
LMP	38.5	37.8	33.0	--	30.2	21.6	20.5	25.1	25.9	25.6	25.6
LMC	39.0	39.1	34.8	--	31.8	24.0	24.5	28.5	32.9	35.0	36.2
Currently Married:											
NMP	57.8	59.4	62.1	--	--	--	--	66.9	67.1	65.1	63.1
NMC	53.8	55.8	60.1	--	--	--	--	61.5	58.5	57.0	56.5
SMP	56.3	57.3	60.6	--	--	69.0	69.4	66.7	64.4	63.1	61.3
SMC	51.7	53.9	58.1	--	--	65.5	69.0	60.2	54.6	52.0	49.8
LMP	53.3	54.7	58.9	--	61.3	68.4	70.4	65.4	61.5	60.2	59.2
LMC	52.5	52.5	56.9	--	58.7	64.0	62.6	57.5	50.2	47.7	47.4
Widowed or Divorced:											
NMP	7.9	7.7	7.8	--	--	--	--	9.7	11.7	14.6	16.4
NMC	9.6	9.1	9.6	--	--	--	--	12.6	16.0	18.1	18.6
SMP	8.4	8.0	8.2	--	--	9.2	11.0	9.1	11.9	14.4	15.7
SMC	9.0	9.0	9.8	--	--	12.6	8.8	13.2	16.1	18.0	18.1
LMP	8.2	7.5	8.1	--	8.5	10.1	9.1	9.5	12.6	14.2	15.2
LMC	8.5	8.4	8.3	--	9.5	12.0	12.9	14.0	16.9	17.3	16.4

Table B. 9. Percent of Households Owning Own Homes.

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
NMP	57.8	56.8	55.9	--	--	--	71.2	75.3	79.2	78.6	80.7
NMC	45.0	47.8	50.0	--	--	--	58.3	63.9	64.8	63.5	66.9
SMP	49.1	49.9	54.9	--	--	--	73.7	72.1	73.7	72.9	75.2
SMC	31.4	36.2	38.2	--	--	--	44.4	56.0	56.0	54.4	55.8
LMP	44.7	44.4	48.8	--	--	--	71.4	68.0	68.6	69.2	70.9
LMC	21.7	20.5	23.8	--	--	--	36.6	37.6	41.9	44.7	46.4

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[11] Prior to 1980, data refers to persons age 14+.

Appendix Tables C: Residential Segregation Analysis
Table C. 1. Theil's H by Dimension of Segregation, Level of Geography, and Year[12]

	TOTAL	ADDITIVE DECOMPOSITION					PROPORTIONAL DECOMPOSITION				
	Tracts within	Reg. within	MAs within	CC/S within	Place within	Tract within	Reg. within	MAs within	CC/S within	Place within	Tract within
Year	Total	Total	Reg.	MAs	CC/S	Place	Total	Reg.	MAs	CC/S	Place
ANCESTRY: African American versus Others											
1960	0.631	0.037	0.050	0.077	0.035	0.431	0.059	0.080	0.122	0.056	0.684
1970	0.636	0.026	0.061	0.107	0.061	0.380	0.041	0.096	0.168	0.096	0.598
1980	0.561	0.025	0.073	0.083	0.097	0.284	0.044	0.130	0.148	0.173	0.505
1990	0.493	0.026	0.072	0.087	0.082	0.225	0.053	0.145	0.178	0.166	0.458
2000	0.429	0.033	0.067	0.074	0.082	0.173	0.078	0.156	0.172	0.191	0.403
ANCESTRY: Non-Hispanic White versus Others											
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1970	0.512	0.013	0.066	0.088	0.047	0.299	0.024	0.128	0.172	0.092	0.584
1980	0.439	0.014	0.090	0.064	0.071	0.199	0.032	0.205	0.147	0.162	0.454
1990	0.399	0.018	0.099	0.067	0.059	0.156	0.045	0.249	0.167	0.148	0.391
2000	0.355	0.021	0.094	0.056	0.064	0.121	0.058	0.265	0.157	0.180	0.340
ANCESTRY: Hispanic versus Others											
1960	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1970	0.358	0.033	0.128	0.021	0.033	0.142	0.091	0.358	0.060	0.093	0.398
1980	0.376	0.049	0.164	0.016	0.042	0.105	0.131	0.437	0.042	0.112	0.278
1990	0.381	0.055	0.170	0.020	0.041	0.096	0.144	0.445	0.053	0.107	0.251
2000	0.357	0.050	0.150	0.017	0.051	0.090	0.139	0.419	0.047	0.143	0.252
ANCESTRY: Foreign-Born versus Native-Born											
1960	0.124	0.031	0.037	0.010	0.008	0.037	0.250	0.300	0.081	0.067	0.302
1970	0.157	0.023	0.054	0.010	0.013	0.056	0.149	0.344	0.066	0.084	0.357
1980	0.174	0.026	0.079	0.007	0.018	0.045	0.147	0.453	0.037	0.105	0.258
1990	0.215	0.036	0.103	0.009	0.020	0.048	0.167	0.477	0.040	0.095	0.222
2000	0.207	0.028	0.094	0.009	0.027	0.050	0.136	0.454	0.042	0.128	0.240
CLASS: Top Quintile of Family Income versus Others											
1960	0.123	0.003	0.014	0.010	0.022	0.075	0.026	0.110	0.080	0.178	0.606
1970	0.118	0.003	0.016	0.011	0.021	0.066	0.025	0.139	0.094	0.181	0.561
1980	0.128	0.002	0.020	0.010	0.032	0.065	0.017	0.155	0.074	0.248	0.505
1990	0.161	0.006	0.031	0.013	0.037	0.073	0.038	0.193	0.084	0.230	0.456
2000	0.156	0.003	0.027	0.012	0.041	0.073	0.019	0.176	0.079	0.261	0.466

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[12] Theil's H measures residential segregation between or among groups on a scale of 1 (most segregated) to 0 (least segregated). Differences in the index greater than 0.02 are considered to represent a large population shift. See Fischer, et al., "The Geographic Levels," for details.

Table C. 1 (continued). Theil's H by Dimension of Segregation, Level of Geography, and Year

	TOTAL	ADDITIVE DECOMPOSITION					PROPORTIONAL DECOMPOSITION				
	Tracts within	Reg. within	MAs within	CC/S within	Place within	Tract within	Reg. within	MAs within	CC/S within	Place within	Tract within
Year	Total	Total	Reg.	MAs	CC/S	Place	Total	Reg.	MAs	CC/S	Place
CLASS: Bottom Quintile of Family Income versus Others											
1960	0.113	0.011	0.011	0.013	0.010	0.068	0.099	0.100	0.117	0.085	0.599
1970	0.110	0.007	0.012	0.017	0.012	0.063	0.066	0.105	0.152	0.107	0.570
1980	0.111	0.003	0.011	0.016	0.021	0.060	0.027	0.102	0.140	0.190	0.541
1990	0.136	0.003	0.019	0.024	0.021	0.069	0.024	0.141	0.178	0.151	0.506
2000	0.127	0.002	0.019	0.022	0.022	0.062	0.017	0.147	0.176	0.176	0.483
CLASS: Homeowners versus Others											
1960	0.266	0.006	0.033	0.061	0.029	0.137	0.024	0.122	0.229	0.108	0.517
1970	0.216	0.005	0.025	0.044	0.028	0.114	0.021	0.115	0.202	0.132	0.529
1980	0.210	0.005	0.029	0.028	0.040	0.108	0.023	0.140	0.134	0.190	0.514
1990	0.190	0.003	0.024	0.032	0.032	0.100	0.016	0.126	0.167	0.167	0.524
2000	0.201	0.004	0.023	0.034	0.036	0.105	0.019	0.113	0.170	0.177	0.521
LIFE CYCLE: Married versus Others (of Persons Age 15+; 14+ prior to 1980)											
1960	0.037	0.000	0.001	0.006	0.004	0.025	0.010	0.040	0.161	0.112	0.677
1970	0.043	0.000	0.002	0.007	0.006	0.028	0.006	0.042	0.167	0.138	0.647
1980	0.049	0.001	0.004	0.009	0.010	0.026	0.012	0.074	0.178	0.200	0.536
1990	0.060	0.000	0.005	0.015	0.009	0.031	0.008	0.079	0.247	0.152	0.514
2000	0.072	0.001	0.006	0.018	0.013	0.034	0.010	0.078	0.255	0.179	0.477
LIFE CYCLE: Children 0-14 Years Old versus Others											
1960	0.030	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.005	0.020	0.034	0.047	0.116	0.152	0.652
1970	0.028	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.019	0.016	0.050	0.078	0.168	0.688
1980	0.026	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.005	0.017	0.015	0.082	0.051	0.210	0.642
1990	0.024	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.004	0.016	0.026	0.102	0.045	0.186	0.642
2000	0.021	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.004	0.014	0.014	0.097	0.051	0.201	0.637
LIFE CYCLE: Persons 18-29 Years Old versus Others											
1960	0.019	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.013	0.032	0.073	0.057	0.167	0.671
1970	0.029	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.006	0.018	0.024	0.092	0.046	0.215	0.623
1980	0.028	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.006	0.017	0.018	0.100	0.066	0.208	0.608
1990	0.032	0.000	0.003	0.003	0.006	0.020	0.004	0.098	0.085	0.195	0.617
2000	0.054	0.000	0.005	0.007	0.011	0.031	0.009	0.086	0.126	0.196	0.582
LIFE CYCLE: Seniors 65+ Years Old versus Others											
1960	0.050	0.002	0.004	0.006	0.009	0.029	0.031	0.087	0.121	0.183	0.578
1970	0.064	0.001	0.007	0.007	0.013	0.036	0.021	0.102	0.107	0.210	0.561
1980	0.067	0.001	0.009	0.003	0.018	0.035	0.018	0.138	0.051	0.274	0.518
1990	0.063	0.002	0.010	0.003	0.017	0.032	0.024	0.155	0.040	0.271	0.509
2000	0.058	0.001	0.009	0.002	0.016	0.030	0.023	0.160	0.026	0.272	0.519