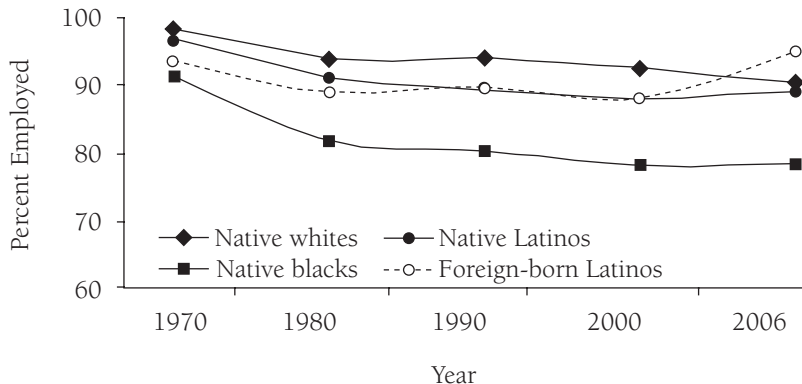


Table I.1 Segregation in Major Metropolitan Areas

	Black-Hispanic Dissimilarity Index				Hispanic Exposure to Blacks		Black Exposure to Hispanic	
	1980	1990	2000	2010	1980	2010	1980	2010
New York	60	57	54	56	21	18	16	23
Los Angeles	72	59	54	55	8	8	19	43
Chicago	85	81	78	72	9	10	4	12
Houston	67	57	51	43	12	16	10	33
Philadelphia	66	64	57	57	27	25	4	8
San Antonio	65	57	52	45	5	6	32	49
Dallas	68	54	50	44	12	15	7	27

Source: Authors' compilation based on data from the American Communities Project (Logan 2010).

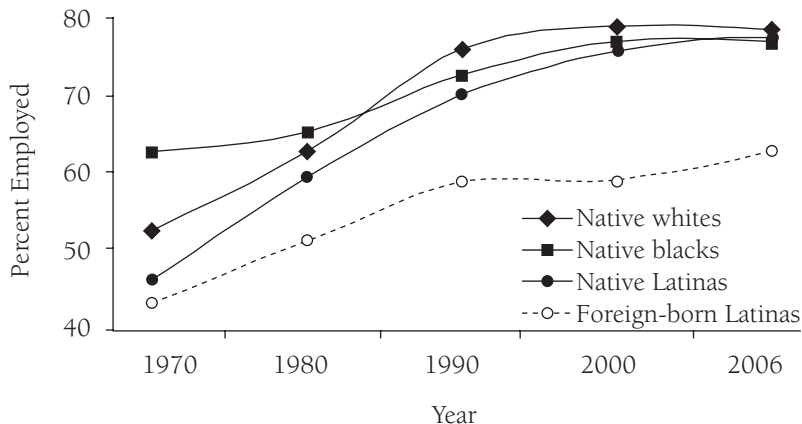
Figure 1.1 U.S. Employment, Men Age Twenty-Five to Sixty-Four, 1970 to 2006



Source: Authors' compilation based on data from IPUMS, 1970 1-percent state sample; 1980 to 2000 5-percent samples; and 2005 to 2007 American Community Surveys (Ruggles et al. 2009).

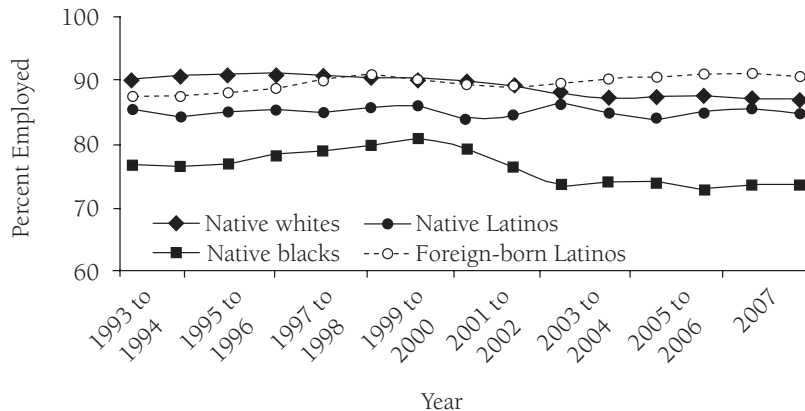
Note: Instructions for obtaining and using these data sources, and all others cited at the bottom of subsequent figures and tables in this chapter, are included in Ruggles et al. (2009).

Figure 1.2 U.S. Employment, Women Age Twenty-Five to Sixty-Four, 1970 to 2006



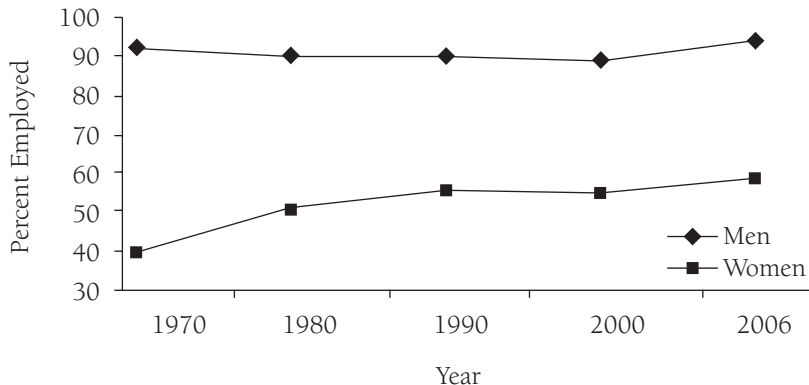
Source: Authors' compilation based on data from IPUMS, 1970 1-percent state sample; 1980 to 2000 5-percent samples; and 2005 to 2007 American Community Surveys (Ruggles et al. 2009).

Figure 1.3 U.S. Employment, Men Age Twenty-Five to Sixty-Four, 1993 to 2007



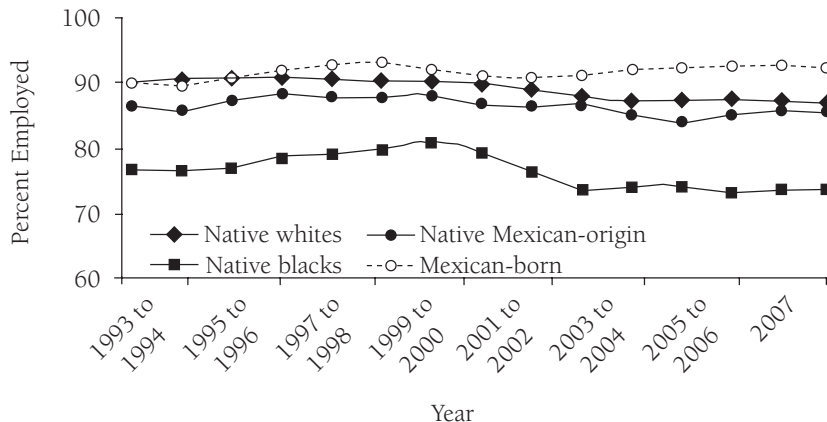
Source: Authors' compilation based on data from Current Population Survey, Annual March Demographic Supplement, 1994 to 2008 (Ruggles et al. 2009).

Figure 1.4 U.S. Employment, Mexican Born Age Twenty-Five to Sixty-Four, 1970 to 2006



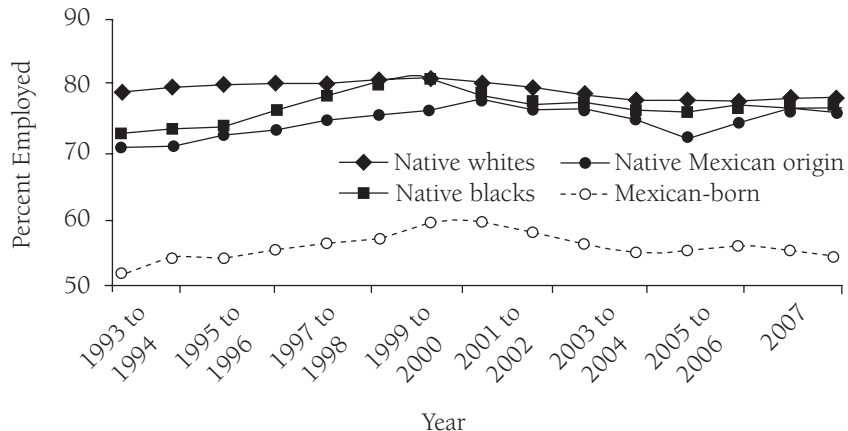
Source: Authors' compilation based on data from IPUMS, 1970 1-percent state sample; 1980 to 2000 5-percent samples; and 2005 to 2007 American Community Surveys (Ruggles et al. 2009).

Figure 1.5 U.S. Employment, Men Age Twenty-Five to Sixty-Four, 1993 to 2007



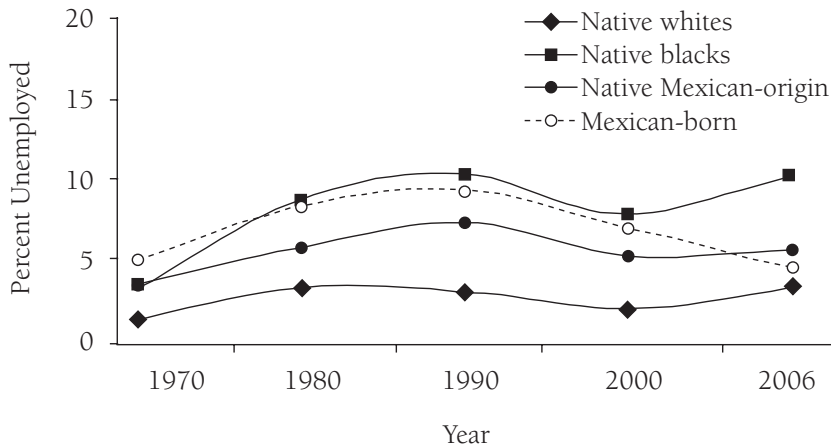
Source: Authors' compilation based on data from Current Population Survey, Annual March Demographic Supplement, 1994 to 2008 (Ruggles et al. 2009).

Figure 1.6 U.S. Employment, Women Age Twenty-Five to Sixty-Four, 1993 to 2007



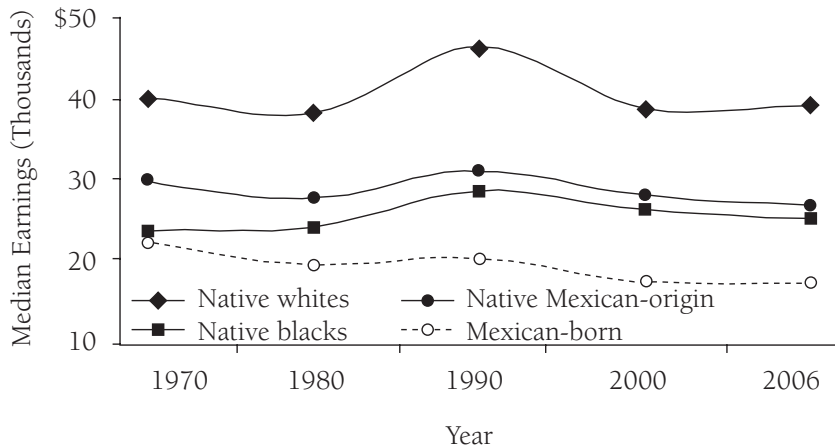
Source: Authors' compilation based on data from Current Population Survey, Annual March Demographic Supplement, 1994 to 2008 (Ruggles et al. 2009).

Figure 1.7 U.S. Unemployment, Men Age Twenty-Five to Sixty-Four, 1970 to 2006



Source: Authors' compilation based on data from IPUMS, 1970 1-percent state sample; 1980 to 2000 5-percent samples; and 2005 to 2007 American Community Surveys (Ruggles et al. 2009).

Figure 1.8 U.S. Median Earnings, Men Age Twenty-Five to Sixty-Four, 1970 to 2006



Source: Authors' compilation based on data from IPUMS, 1970 1-percent state sample; 1980 to 2000 5-percent samples; and 2005 to 2007 American Community Surveys (Ruggles et al. 2009).

Table 1.1 Correlations with U.S.-Born Blacks of Working Age in Metro Areas (Weighted by Total MSA Population)^a

	All 175 Metros				153 Non-Deep-South Metros ^b			
	1980	1990	2000	2006	1980	1990	2000	2006
Percent Foreign Born	-0.091	-0.196	-0.288	-0.321	0.028	-0.096	-0.205	-0.242
Percent Foreign Born, Latino	-0.109	-0.212	-0.288	-0.318	-0.037	-0.149	-0.238	-0.273
Percent Mexican Born	-0.231	-0.295	-0.330	-0.350	-0.191	-0.264	-0.310	-0.336

Source: Authors' compilation based on data from IPUMS, 1980 to 2000 5-percent samples; and 2005 to 2007 American Community Surveys (Ruggles et al. 2009).

^a Working age is defined as eighteen to fifty-five.

^b Deep South metros are those located in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Table 1.2 Characteristics of Working-Age^a Population in U.S. Metropolitan Areas

	1980	1990	2000	2006
25 largest MSAs				
A. Mean percent U.S. black	12.4	12.3	11.5	11.9
B. Mean percent foreign-born	9.6	13.9	20.7	22.4
C. Mean percent foreign-born, Latino	3.7	6.3	10.0	11.5
D. Mean percent Mexican-born	1.5	3.1	5.6	6.7
Correlations^b				
A with B	-0.148	-0.306	-0.372	-0.377
A with C	-0.149	-0.297	-0.331	-0.350
A with D	-0.261	-0.377	-0.367	-0.368
25 smallest MSAs^c				
A. Mean percent U.S. black	8.1	10.9	8.8	8.3
B. Mean percent foreign-born	4.2	4.9	7.5	9.7
C. Mean percent foreign-born, Latino	0.9	2.0	4.3	6.1
D. Mean percent Mexican-born	0.6	1.6	3.6	5.4
Correlations^b				
A with B	-0.289	-0.296	-0.311	-0.374
A with C	-0.104	-0.247	-0.288	-0.372
A with D	-0.131	-0.266	-0.304	-0.363

Source: Authors' compilation based on data from IPUMS, 1980 to 2000 5-percent samples; and 2005 to 2007 American Community Surveys (Ruggles et al. 2009).

^a Working age is defined as ages eighteen to fifty-five.

^b Weighted by total MSA population in a given year.

^c Of the largest 175 MSAs overall in a given year.

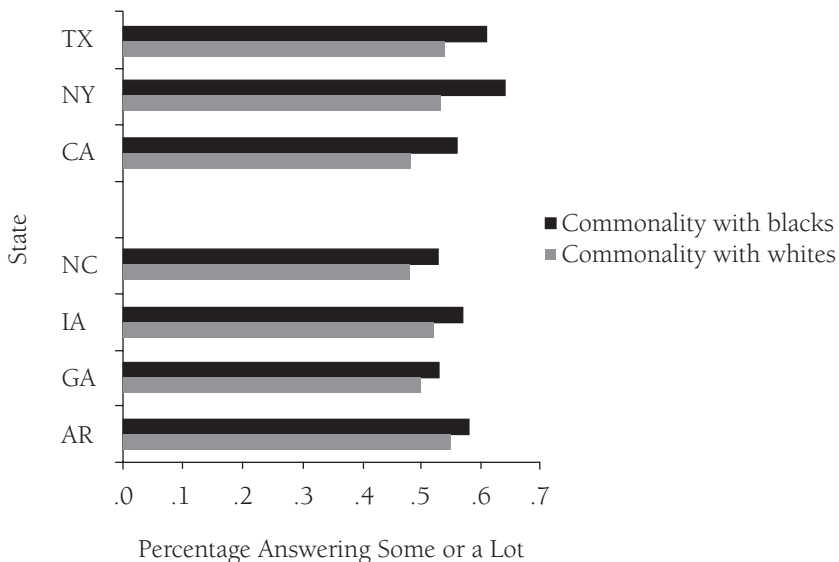
Table 1.3 Characteristics of Populations in U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 2000

		Percentage in Total Population				Percentage in Working-Age Population ^a			
		Total Population	U.S.-Born Black	Foreign- Born	Foreign- Born, Latino	Mexican- Born	U.S.-Born Black	Foreign- Born	Foreign- Born, Latino
Atlanta	3,987,990	27.9	10.5	4.2	2.9	27.1	13.8	5.8	4.0
Washington, D.C.	4,733,359	23.8	17.4	5.6	0.7	22.4	22.4	7.7	1.0
Detroit	4,430,477	22.4	7.5	0.8	0.6	21.9	8.6	1.1	0.8
Philadelphia	5,082,137	18.7	7.0	0.9	0.3	18.2	8.6	1.2	0.4
Chicago	8,804,453	18.4	16.5	7.7	6.5	17.2	21.6	11.0	9.4
Houston	4,413,414	16.2	19.7	13.0	9.4	15.8	26.8	18.1	13.1
New York	17,244,066	13.3	27.5	8.9	1.1	11.7	34.8	12.2	1.7
Dallas–Forth Worth	5,043,876	13.3	15.5	10.3	8.5	12.8	21.1	14.2	11.8
San Francisco– Oakland	4,645,830	9.2	26.3	8.3	5.3	8.8	32.2	11.1	7.2
Los Angeles–Long Beach	12,368,516	7.2	34.9	20.4	14.5	6.8	46.2	28.6	20.3

Source: Authors' compilation based on data from IPUMS, 2000 5-percent samples (Ruggles et al. 2009).

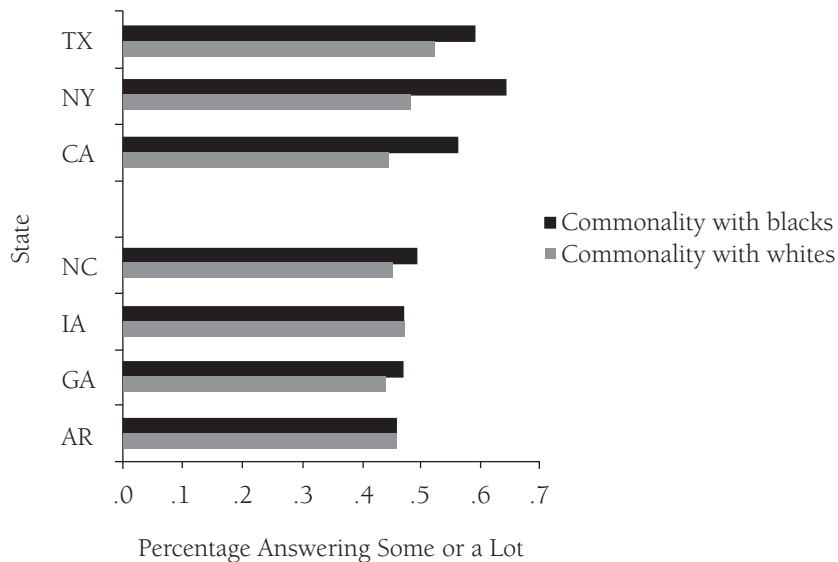
^a Working age is defined as eighteen to fifty-five.

Figure 2.1 Latino Perception of Socioeconomic Commonality



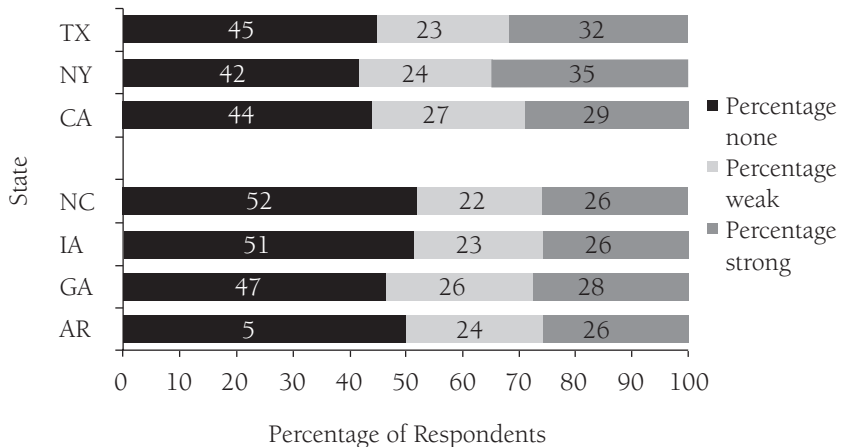
Source: Author's calculations based on Fraga et al. (2006).

Figure 2.2 Latino Perception of Political Commonality



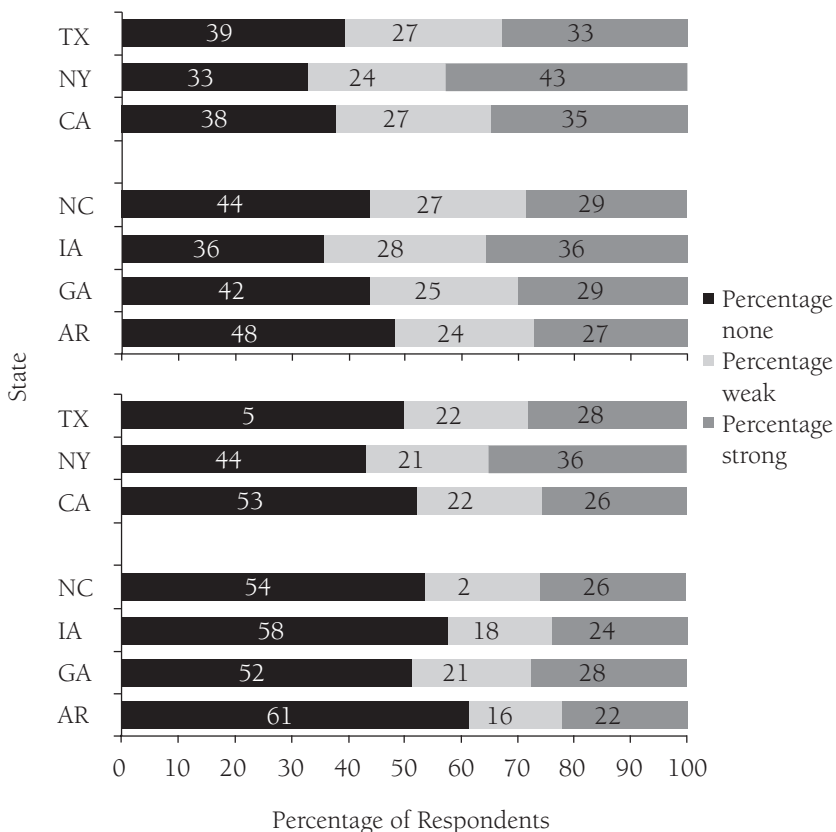
Source: Author's calculations based on Fraga et al. (2006).

Figure 2.3 Latino Perceived Competition in Education with African Americans



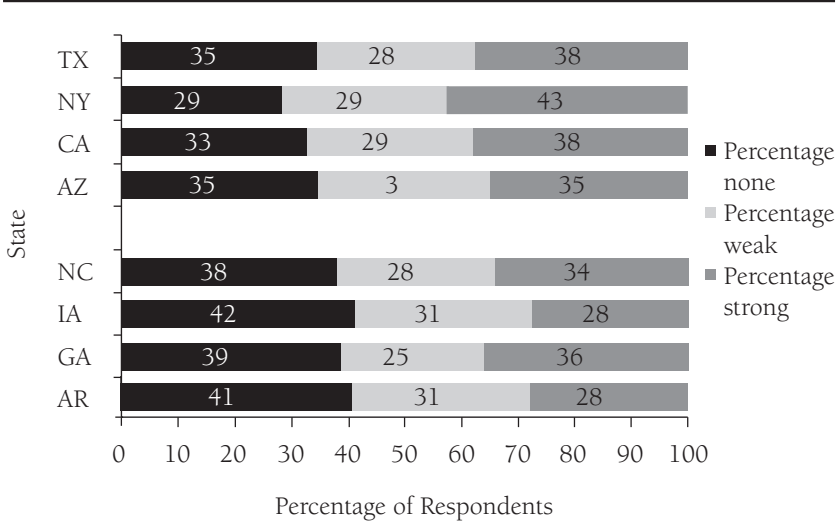
Source: Author's calculations based on Fraga et al. (2006).

Figure 2.4 Latino Perceived Job Competition with African Americans



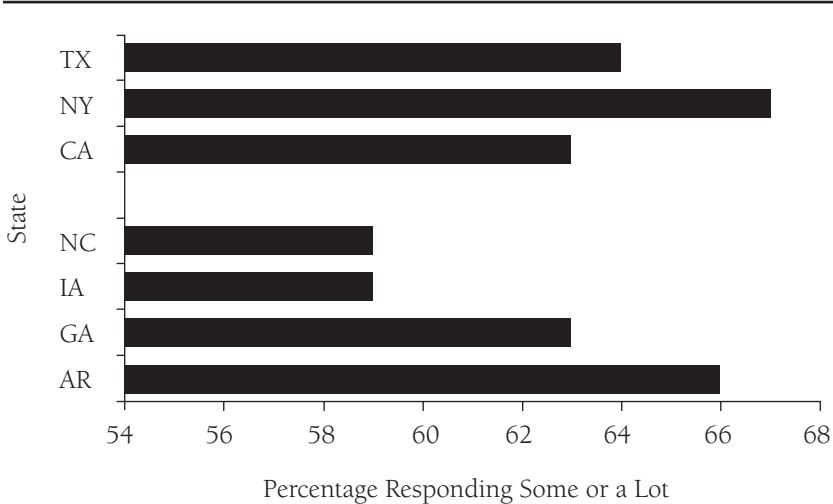
Source: Author's calculations based on Fraga et al. (2006).

Figure 2.5 Latino Perceived Competition for Elected Positions with African Americans



Source: Author's calculations based on Fraga et al. (2006).

Figure 2.6 Latino Perceived Linked Fate with African Americans



Source: Author's calculations based on Fraga et al. (2006).

Table 2.1 Latino Population (2000) and Latino National Survey (2006) Sample Size

State	Latino Population	Sample Size
Arizona	1,295,617	400
Arkansas	86,666	400
California	10,966,556	1,200
Colorado	735,601	400
Florida	2,682,715	800
Georgia	435,227	400
Illinois	1,530,262	600
Iowa	82,473	400
Nebraska	94,425	400
Nevada	393,970	400
New Jersey	1,117,191	400
New Mexico	765,386	400
New York	2,867,583	800
North Carolina	378,963	400
Texas	6,669,666	800
Washington D.C., PSMA	432,003	400

Source: Author's compilation based on data from Therrien and Ramirez (2001) and Fraga et al. (2006).

Table 2.2 Probit Regression Models

	Commonalities with Blacks	Commonalities with Whites	Political Commonalities with Blacks	Political Commonalities with Whites
R age		0.0000728***	0.0000488**	0.00015834***
Household income				
Gender	0.089139**	-0.09734*		-0.10795*
Married				
Education				-0.14855***
White		0.28372***		0.19941***
Skin tone		0.0834***		
Employed				
Proportion life in U.S.		-0.23474*		-0.30054**
First generation	-0.219353*		-0.17622*	
English speaking	0.43871***	0.24424***	0.33797***	0.18402***
Church attendance				
Non-Catholic				
Born-again	0.1484***	0.10451*	0.109333*	0.12305**
Citizen				
Mexican national origin	-0.10587**		-0.16503***	
Kids in school	0.10152**			
Have black friends		-0.49165***		-0.35266***
Have black coworkers				
Percent black in neighborhood	0.00521**			
Have white friends	-0.39121***		-0.322888***	
Have white coworkers				
Percent white in neighborhood				
Mostly Latino friends	-0.28519***	-0.28783***	-0.29406***	-0.3176***
Mostly Latino coworkers	-0.1449**	-0.19387**		
Percent Latino in neighborhood			0.002149**	0.00187**
Victim of crime with black perpetrator				
Discriminated against by black				
Discriminated against by white		-0.22628**		-0.21407*
Latino maltreatment by police				

Source: Author's compilation based on Fraga et al. (2006).

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

Linked Fate with African Americans	Job Competition with Blacks	Competition with Blacks over Access to Education	Competition with Blacks over Govern- ment Jobs	Competition with Blacks over Election to Public Office
0.0000576***		0.0000366*		
	-0.13599**	-0.1263**	-0.09291*	794E-06**
		-0.0955598**		
	0.28233***	-0.25605***		
-0.74927***		0.13821**		
		-0.10704**		-0.086093*
-0.1408*		-0.123478**	-0.096357*	-0.111137*
0.24386***	0.1067959*	0.098388*	0.11294**	0.118814**
	0.130676*			0.13148*
-0.109698*	-0.32023***	-0.151255**	-0.31625***	-0.200644***
0.2302356*	0.326082**		0.344002**	
	0.363651**	0.321584**		
-0.151879**	0.131193*		0.145611**	
0.13882**		0.134423*		
-0.14458**	0.17485**		0.20642***	
		0.1199105*		
0.001444*	0.0018833**	0.0014154*	0.002668***	0.002493***
-0.146807*				
				0.1847*
0.15391***				

Table 2.3 Latino Perceived Commonalities

	Economic				Political			
	with Blacks		with Whites		with Blacks		with Whites	
Age squared	0.000	0.000	0.000***	0.000	0.000**	0.000	0.000***	0.000
Household income	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Sex (female)	-0.084	-0.046	-0.098*	-0.045	-0.057	-0.046	-0.111**	-0.045
Married	0.062	-0.062	0.081	-0.061	0.051	-0.063	0.066	-0.061
Education	0.024	(-0.355)	0.063	-0.359	0.064	-0.036	-0.156***	-0.356
White	-0.039	(-0.052)	0.283***	-0.051	0.013	-0.053	0.201***	-0.051
Skintone	-0.017	-0.022	0.083***	-0.022	-0.025	-0.023	0.031	-0.022
Employed	-0.007	-0.054	-0.022	-0.053	-0.009	-0.054	0.001	-0.053
English	0.487***	-0.054	0.249***	-0.054	0.405***	-0.056	0.173***	-0.055
Born-again	0.146**	-0.045	0.101*	-0.046	0.107*	-0.046	0.121**	-0.046
Citizen	0.228***	-0.055	0.02	-0.056	0.237***	-0.056	0.008	-0.055
Latin spouse	-0.156**	-0.062	-0.019	-0.059	-0.024	-0.062	-0.047	-0.06
Child in school	0.101*	-0.048	0.02	-0.048	-0.002	-0.049	-0.006	-0.048
Black friend	0.189	-0.111	-0.487***	-0.111	0.225*	-0.101	-0.347	-0.11
Black coworker	0.068	-0.112	-0.14	-0.11	0.022	-0.108	-0.128	-0.115
Percentage black in tract	0.007**	-0.003	0.001	-0.003	0.002	-0.003	0.002	-0.003
White friend	-0.389***	-0.06	0.081	-0.059	-0.329***	-0.061	-0.032	-0.059
White coworker	0.026	-0.057	0.03	-0.057	0.063	-0.058	0.08	-0.057
Percentage white in tract	0.005*	-0.002	0.001	-0.002	0.001	-0.002	0.001	-0.002
Latino friend	-0.283***	-0.061	-0.275***	-0.061	-0.309***	-0.062	-0.299***	-0.061
Latino coworker	-0.154*	-0.064	-0.194***	-0.064	-0.045	-0.065	-0.083	-0.064
Percentage Latino in tract	0.000	-0.001	0.000	-0.001	0.002*	-0.001	0.002	-0.001
Victim of crime, black perpetrator	0.126*	-0.061	-0.007	-0.059	0.088	-0.062	0.028	-0.06

Black discrimination	-0.046	-0.093	0.033	-0.086	-0.032	-0.091	0.061	-0.092
White discrimination	0.063	-0.09	-0.232**	-0.082	0.007	-0.088	-0.223**	-0.089
Perceive police unfair	0.023	-0.045	-0.076	-0.044	0.028	-0.045	-0.053	-0.045
AR	-0.003	-0.121	0.169	-0.116	-0.197	-0.124	0.083	-0.122
CO	-0.063	-0.107	0.169	-0.112	-0.025	-0.114	0.19	-0.112
DC	0.212	-0.237	0.156	-0.218	0.188	-0.243	0.275	-0.225
FL	-0.118	-0.103	0.246**	-0.099	-0.127	-0.102	0.266**	-0.1
GA	-0.204	-0.121	0.0337	-0.12	-0.270*	-0.124	0.058	-0.121
IL	-0.167	-0.093	-0.047	-0.098	-0.101	-0.095	0.012	-0.101
IA	-0.118	-0.117	0.004	-0.115	0.068	-0.119	0.078	-0.12
MD	-0.160	-0.16	-0.160	-0.153	-0.039	-0.169	-0.098	-0.169
NV	-0.299**	-0.111	0.041	-0.107	-0.259*	-0.108	0.125	-0.114
NJ	0.250*	-0.119	0.128	-0.113	0.072	-0.121	0.216*	-0.111
NM	0.067	-0.104	0.118	-0.11	-0.162	-0.105	0.317***	-0.11
NY	0.102	-0.102	0.044	-0.1	0.119	-0.105	0.032	-0.102
NC	-0.176	-0.126	-0.035	-0.121	-0.168	-0.129	0.085	-0.125
TX	-0.007	-0.088	0.05	-0.087	0.01	-0.088	0.101	-0.088
VA	0.098	-0.178	0.463**	-0.187	0.165	-0.182	0.338*	-0.176
WA	-0.001	-0.115	0.079	-0.112	-0.08	-0.113	0.095	-0.112
Intercept 1	-1.338***	-0.309	-1.255***	-0.305	-1.72***	-0.306	-1.660***	-0.307
Intercept 2	-0.038	-0.309	0.243	-0.305	-0.168	-0.305	-0.026	-0.306
Intercept 3	1.611***	-0.311	1.855***	-0.306	1.519***	-0.306	1.575***	-0.308
N		7,267		7,402		7,217		7,301

Source: Author's calculation based on Fraga et al. (2006).

Note: Standard errors in parentheses.

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

Table 2.4 Perceived Competition between Latinos and Blacks

	Linked Fate		Nongovernment Jobs		Education		Government Jobs		Public Office	
Age squared	0.000***	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Household income	0.000**	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Sex (female)	-0.041	-0.044	-0.061	(0.046)	-0.124**	(0.044)	-0.91*	(0.044)	-0.125***	(0.044)
Married	-0.05	-0.059	-0.086	(0.059)	-0.064	(0.060)	-0.042	(0.060)	-0.055	(0.060)
Education	-0.042	-0.034	-0.012	(0.355)	-0.094**	(0.034)	0.03	(0.035)	0.019	(0.034)
White	-0.004	-0.051	0.072	(0.052)	0.096	(0.051)	0.043	(0.051)	0.04	(0.050)
Skintone	0.018	-0.021	-0.026	(0.022)	-0.019	(0.021)	0.016	(0.021)	0.023	(0.020)
Employed	0.056	-0.05	-0.015	(0.053)	0.023	(0.052)	0.04	(0.052)	0.059	(0.051)
English	-0.809***	-0.053	0.220***	(0.054)	0.199***	(0.053)	-0.008	(0.053)	-0.004	(0.053)
Church	0.009	-0.065	-0.113	(0.066)	-0.188***	(0.066)	-0.159*	(0.065)	-0.201***	(0.064)
Non-Catholic	-0.153***	-0.051	-0.033	(0.052)	-0.078	(0.052)	-0.038	(0.050)	-0.061	(0.050)
Born-again	0.245***	-0.044	0.109*	(0.046)	0.1	(0.045)	0.119**	(0.045)	0.124**	(0.044)
Very religious	0.054	-0.097	-0.112	(0.100)	-0.174	(0.099)	-0.254**	(0.098)	-0.227	(0.096)
Citizen	-0.071	-0.053	0.217***	(0.056)	0.106*	(0.054)	0.113*	(0.053)	0.071	(0.054)
Mexico	-0.115*	-0.059	-0.287***	(0.063)	-0.14*	(0.061)	-0.291***	(0.061)	-0.195***	(0.060)
Latin spouse	0.069	-0.059	-0.092	(0.059)	-0.009	(0.060)	-0.035	(0.060)	0.014	(0.059)
Child in school	0.042	-0.047	-0.077	(0.049)	-0.099*	(0.048)	-0.033	(0.047)	0.015	(0.046)
Black friend	0.229*	-0.102	0.325**	(0.116)	0.075	(0.112)	0.328***	(0.107)	0.148	(0.108)
Black coworker	0.004	-0.107	0.354***	(0.119)	0.316**	(0.113)	0.077	(0.113)	0.177	(0.107)
Percentage black in tract	0.001	-0.003	0.003	(0.003)	0.001	(0.003)	0.003	(0.003)	0.003	(0.003)
White friend	-0.150**	-0.058	0.133*	(0.059)	0.103	(0.058)	0.145**	(0.059)	0.046	(0.057)
White coworker	0.142**	0.056	0.116	(0.058)	0.152**	0.057	0.103	0.057	0.085	-0.056
Percentage white in tract	0.001	-0.002	0.003	(0.002)	0.000	(0.002)	0.002	(0.002)	0.001	(0.002)
Latino friend	-0.142*	-0.058	0.173**	(0.061)	0.078	(0.059)	0.192***	(0.059)	0.041	(0.059)
Latino coworker	-0.016	-0.061	0.062	(0.065)	0.122*	(0.063)	0.026	(0.062)	0.022	(0.062)

Percent Latino in tract	0.001	-0.001	0.002	(0.001)	0.001	(0.001)	0.002**	(0.001)	0.002	(0.001)
Victim of crime, black perpetrator	-0.169**	-0.061	0.037	(0.060)	0.005	(0.060)	0.02	(0.061)	-0.043	(0.060)
Black discrimination	-0.002	-0.087	0.136	(0.092)	0.111	(0.091)	0.073	(0.091)	-0.069	(0.087)
White discrimination	0.035	-0.084	-0.065	(0.089)	0.099	(0.087)	0.117	(0.087)	0.190*	(0.083)
Perceive police unfair	0.150***	-0.043	0.036	(0.045)	0.025	(0.043)	0.012	(0.043)	0.023	(0.043)
AR	-0.083	-0.118	-0.281*	(0.125)	-0.188	(0.116)	-0.303**	(0.115)	-0.360***	(0.110)
CO	-0.036	-0.103	-0.218*	(0.109)	-0.18	(0.108)	-0.288**	(0.109)	-0.330***	(0.104)
DC	0.138	-0.274	-0.123	(0.257)	0.02	(0.266)	0.015	(0.241)	0.006	(0.223)
FL	-0.194*	-0.1	-0.237*	(0.102)	0.266**	(0.100)	-0.269**	(0.099)	-0.256**	(0.098)
GA	-0.192	-0.112	0.162	(0.119)	0.009	(0.115)	-0.014	(0.117)	-0.148	(0.119)
IL	-0.221**	-0.09	-0.065	(0.096)	-0.048	(0.093)	0.06	(0.091)	0.037	(0.090)
IA	-0.260*	-0.114	-0.155	(0.120)	-0.245*	(0.115)	-0.281*	(0.116)	-0.361	(0.112)
MD	0.228	-0.164	0.174	(0.160)	0.066	(0.151)	0.017	(0.156)	-0.094	(0.157)
NV	0.1	-0.113	-0.263*	(0.114)	-0.232*	(0.113)	-0.047	(0.108)	-0.113	(0.105)
NJ	-0.15	-0.111	0.01	(0.121)	-0.036	(0.114)	-0.043	(0.113)	-0.04	(0.117)
NM	-0.19	-0.104	-0.039	(0.106)	-0.15	(0.110)	-0.302**	(0.111)	-0.220*	(0.109)
NY	0.012	-0.097	0.193*	(0.102)	0.085	(0.098)	0.113	(0.099)	0.066	(0.098)
NC	-0.398***	-0.114	0.007	(0.122)	-0.196	(0.119)	-0.152	(0.116)	-0.156	(0.119)
TX	-0.066	-0.082	0.039	(0.088)	0.044	(0.086)	-0.054	(0.084)	-0.032	(0.087)
VA	-0.036	-0.171	0.07	(0.167)	0.193	(0.169)	0.074	(0.165)	-0.088	(0.161)
WA	-0.218**	-0.109	-0.065	(0.113)	-0.09	(0.111)	-0.18	(0.109)	-0.087	(0.109)
Intercept 1	-1.896***	-0.292	0.087	(0.300)	-.653*	(0.293)	-0.441	(0.295)	-1.010***	(0.292)
Intercept 2	-0.890***	-0.292	1.041***	(0.301)	0.402	(0.293)	0.650*	(0.296)	0.241	(0.292)
Intercept 3	0.298	-0.291								
N		8,137		8,137		8,137		8,137		8,137

Source: Author's calculation based on Fraga et al. (2006).

Note: Standard errors in parentheses.

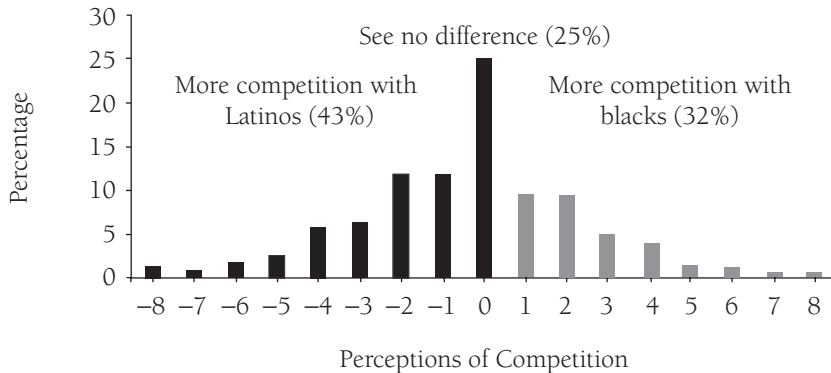
* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

Table 2.5 LNS States Ranked by Percentage Black Population

	Percentage Black	State Rank	Linked Fate with Blacks	Competition with Blacks
District of Columbia	55.2	(NA)		
Georgia	30.0	3		
Maryland	29.5	4		
North Carolina	21.7	7	<	
Virginia	19.9	9		
New York	17.4	10		>
Florida	15.9	12	<	<
Arkansas	15.8	13		<
Illinois	15.0	14	<	
New Jersey	14.5	15		
Texas	12.0	18		
Nevada	8.0	23		<
California (omitted)	6.7	27		
Colorado	4.2	33		
Arizona	4.0	35		<
Washington	3.6	36	<	
New Mexico	2.9	39		<
Iowa	2.6	40	<	<

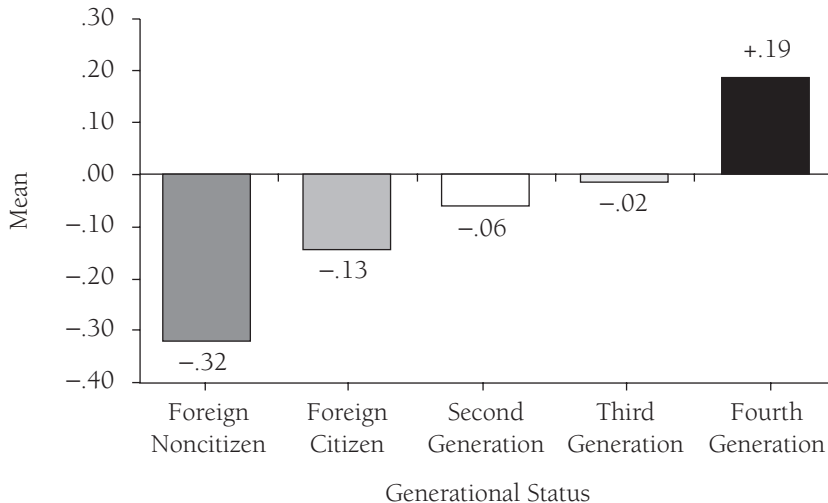
Source: Author's compilation based on Fraga et al. (2006).

**Figure 3.1 Relative Scale of Black-Brown Competition
Among Latino Immigrants**



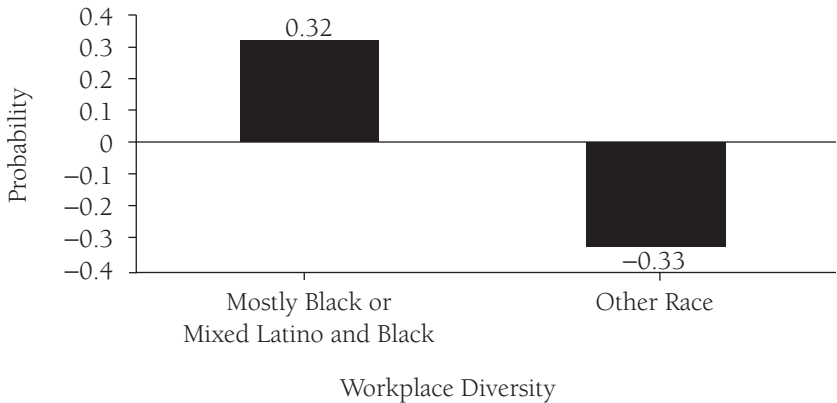
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2006 Latino National Survey (Fraga et al. 2006).

Figure 3.2 Perception of Black-Brown Competition (Mean)



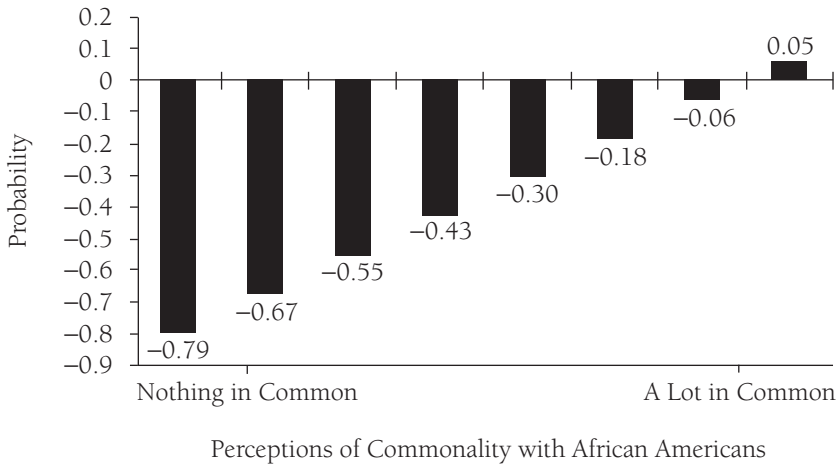
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2006 Latino National Survey (Fraga et al. 2006).

**Figure 3.3 Probability of Black-Brown Competition
Among Immigrants, by Black Coworkers**



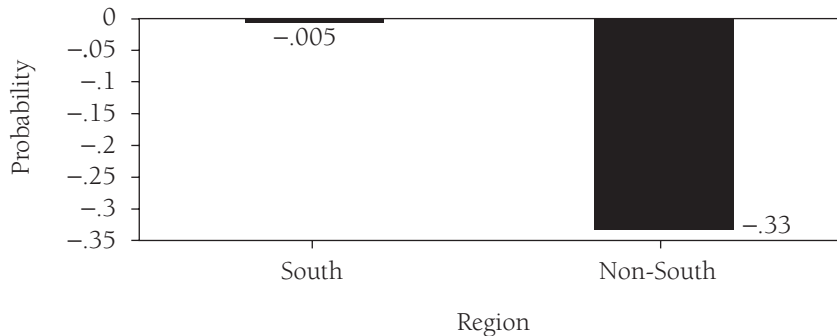
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2006 Latino National Survey (Fraga et al. 2006).

**Figure 3.4 Probability of Black-Brown Competition
Among Immigrants, by Perceptions of
Commonality with African Americans**



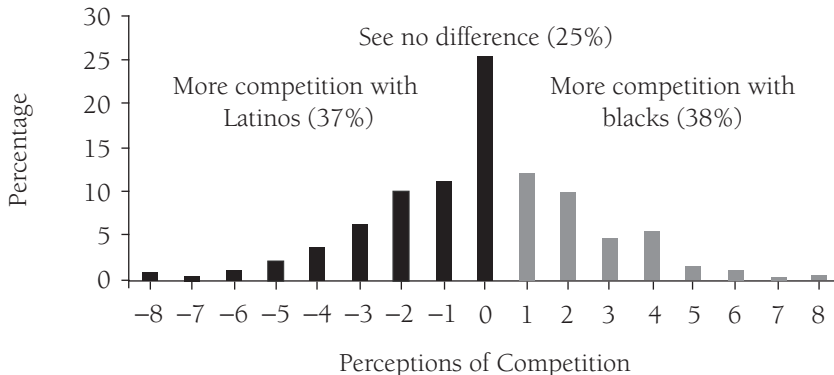
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2006 Latino National Survey (Fraga et al. 2006).

Figure 3.5 Probability of Black-Brown Competition
Among Immigrants, by Region



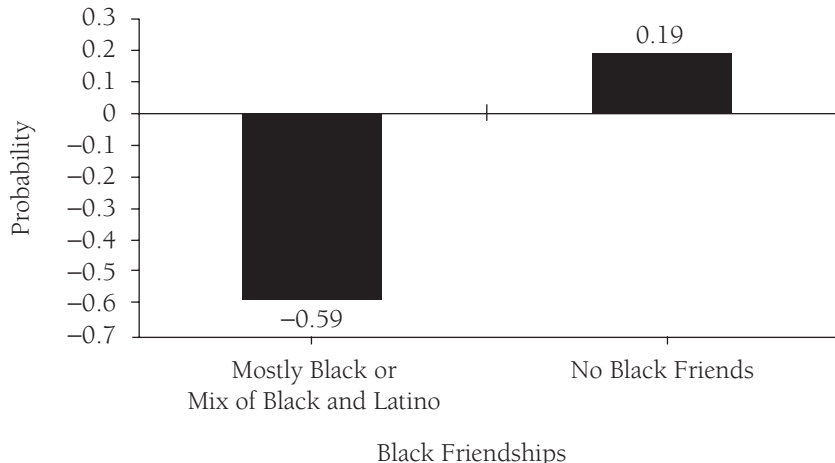
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2006 Latino National Survey (Fraga et al. 2006).

**Figure 3.6 Relative Scale of Black-Brown Competition
Among Latino Immigrants in the South**



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2006 Latino National Survey (Fraga et al. 2006).

Figure 3.7 Probability of Black-Brown Competition
Among Latinos in the South, by Black Friends



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2006 Latino National Survey (Fraga et al. 2006).

Table 3.1 Perception of Black-Brown Competition, Mean

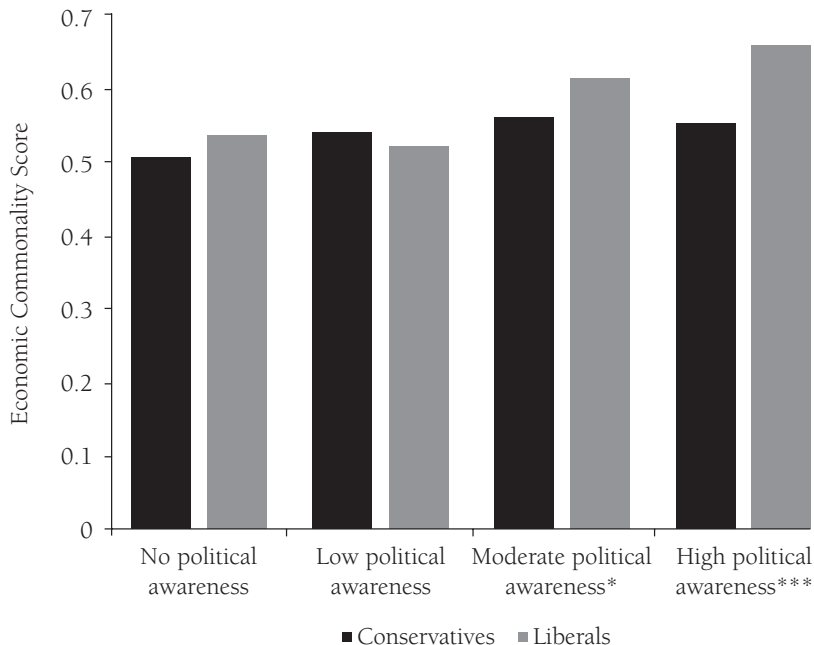
All South	0.0537***
Arkansas	0.1296***
Georgia	-0.0225
North Carolina	0.1546**
Virginia	-0.1761
Non-South	-0.2279***
Arizona	-0.5800***
California	-0.2948
District of Colombia	-0.1129
Florida	-0.0800
New York	-0.07
Texas	-0.5006***

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2006 Latino National Survey (Fraga et al. 2006).

Note: We test for significance differences between the South and Non-South as well as differences between each state.

* $p < .10$; ** $p < .05$, *** $p < .01$.

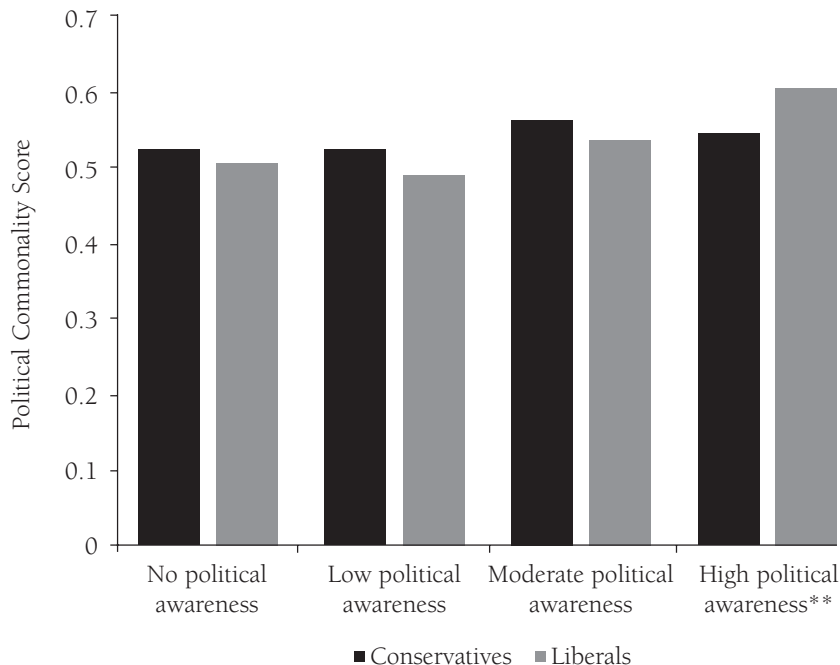
Figure 4.1 Mean Scores on Economic Commonality



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2006 Latino National Survey (Fraga et al. 2006).

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$.

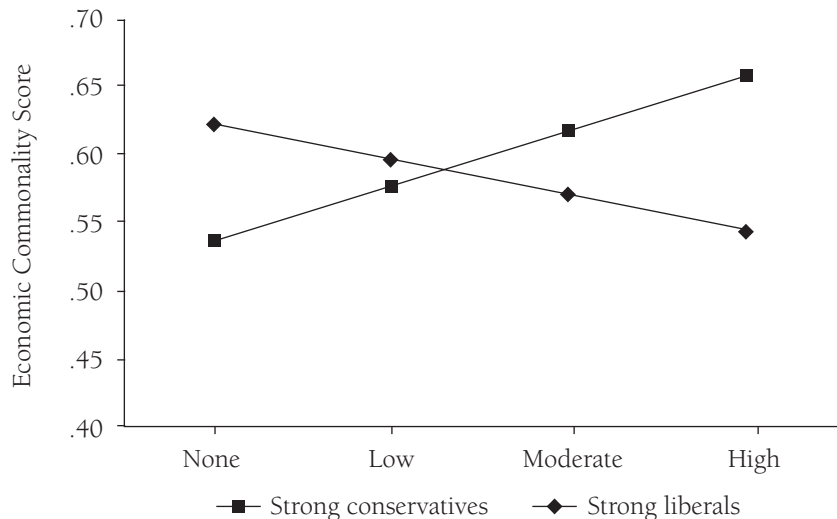
Figure 4.2 Mean Scores on Political Commonality



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2006 Latino National Survey (Fraga et al. 2006).

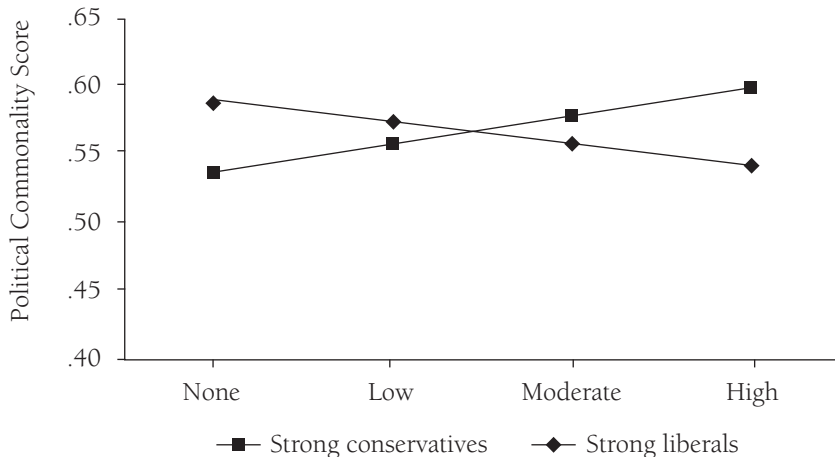
* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$.

Figure 4.3 Predicted Values for Perceptions of Economic Commonality



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2006 Latino National Survey (Fraga et al. 2006).

Figure 4.4 Predicted Values for Perceptions of Political Commonality



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2006 Latino National Survey (Fraga et al. 2006).

Table 4.1 Liberal Political Elites on Commonality
Between Latino and African American
Communities

Reverend. Martin Luther King Jr.	“Our separate struggles are really one—a struggle for freedom, for dignity, and for humanity.”
Hilary Shelton, director of the Washington bureau of the NAACP	“We have as much or more in common than any two ethnic or racial groups in the country, and that’s because of the phenomenon of racial discrimination and how it affects our community.”
Antonio Villaraigosa, mayor of Los Angeles	“I’m just another shade of brown.”
Al Sharpton, former presidential candidate	“We are not each other’s enemies. We’re not even each other’s friends. We are the same family. We may speak a different language, have a different skin texture, but we are in the same house. And if the house burns down we are all going to die together.”
Governor Bill Richardson	“Parties think well they [African Americans and Latinos] only care about immigration or civil rights or affirmative action. I think what is one of the most fundamental misconceptions about minorities is that we care about all issues. We care about health care and education. We care about moving this country forward.”
Senator John Edwards 2007	“I think we have a wall that’s been built around Washington, D.C. And no one understands that wall better than African Americans and Latinos in America. Because you have been left on the outside of that wall. And that wall has been built by people with money and power to protect their own interests. And to make sure that their interests are taken care of and not the interests of the vast majority of the American people.”

Table 4.1 (cont.)

Julian Bond, former
NAACP chairman

“It’s obvious that there is a growing population of Hispanics in the United States and they have been and will be allies and partners in the fight for civil rights.”

Senator Bob Menendez
(Democrat, New Jersey)

Today, all students do not have an equal chance to attend college. Latinos and African Americans are less likely to be able to afford college, and are 40 to 60 percent less likely to earn a bachelor’s degree in their lifetime than white students. By expanding federal aid opportunities for minorities, this bill will help improve those numbers and close a critical gap in higher education.

Ana Yaez-Correa,
acting executive
director of Texas
LULAC

“Our socioeconomic conditions are on the same kinds of levels. Academically, our children are in trouble. Both populations are [disproportionately] in prison. We’re dropping out [of school] the most. We don’t have the means and the resources.”

Source: Authors’ compilation.

**Table 4.2 Conservative Political Elites on Commonality
Between Latino and African American
Communities**

Orlando Sanchez, Republican candidate for mayor of Houston	“And on everyday issues, I think that Republicans and Hispanics are in lock step. . . . [Blacks] have voted as a bloc and been stuck in the promises of the Great Society and told that it is taboo to break out of that pack.”
Orlando Sanchez, former Republican candidate for mayor of Houston	“They see the pie as finite and limited. If an Hispanic gets in, they see a diminution of services, but it really isn’t that way at all.”
Clara Nibot, head of the Bergen County Hispanic Republican Organization	“African Americans have drawn the line in the sand.” “If there was ever any doubt about their intentions to work with us and support us, there isn’t a doubt any longer. This is a competition; now it’s clear.”
Fernando Oaxaca, founder of the National Hispanic Republican Assembly	“To me, the Hispanic mentality, the view of the world, is more in sync with Republicans right now, while blacks are now a large part of the middle class but don’t seem to be voting Republican,”
Dan Stein, executive director of the Federation for American Immigration Reform	“The surge in Latino numbers comes at the expense of other minority groups, especially black people, who have worked for 200 years to get a level playing field, a fair shot.”
Vincente Fox, former president of Mexico	“There is no doubt that Mexicans, filled with dignity, willingness and ability to work, are doing jobs that not even blacks want to do there in the United States.”
Fernando de Baca, former chairman of the Republican Party in Bernalillo County in New Mexico	“I feel strongly that Hispanics will not support, in my generation and the generation around my age, are not going to support the Democratic candidate for president primarily because there is a strong feeling that African Americans during the civil rights movement took advantage, full advantage, of all the benefits and programs that the government offered, that were supposed to be offered to all minorities. But we were left behind, we were

Table 4.2 (cont.)

	left sucking air, and we resented that ever since the 60s, and I don't see how a black president is going to change that.”
David Hill, a GOP pollster for the Cornyn campaign	There is “a natural competition between blacks and Hispanics for power.”

Source: Authors' compilation.

Table 4.3 Latino “Don’t Know” Responses to Commonality Questions about Blacks

	Economic	Political	Political and Economic
No political awareness	17.0%	19.9%	11.5%
Low political awareness	9.8%	10.2%	4.8%
Moderate political awareness	6.6%	5.6%	2.6%
High political awareness	4.1%	4.3%	1.6%
Total	10.9%	11.9%	6.3%
N	10,009	10,010	10,011

Source: Authors’ calculations based on data from the 2006 Latino National Survey (Fraga et al. 2006).

Table 4.4 OLS Regression Analysis

	Economic Commonality		Political Commonality	
	b	SE	b	SE
Age	.00	.00*	.00	.00
Education	-.02	.03	.01	.03
Male	.02	.01	.02	.01
Income	.05	.02*	.05	.02*
Interview in English	.10	.02***	.04	.02**
First generation	.05	.04	.02	.04
Born in the United States	.08	.03*	.06	.03
Commonality with whites	.29	.02***	.17	.02***
Commonality with Latinos	.08	.02***	.12	.02***
Political awareness	-.08	.03**	-.07	.03*
Party Identification	.01	.02	.02	.02
Ideology	-.09	.03**	-.07	.03*
Ideology \times political awareness	.20	.05***	.14	.05**
Black friends	.26	.07***	.16	.07*
Black coworkers	.03	.05	.05	.05
Mexican	-.01	.02	-.01	.02
Cuban	-.05	.03	-.02	.03
Dominican	.08	.03*	.09	.03*
Puerto Rican	.06	.03*	.06	.03*
(Constant)	.30	.05***	.29	.05***
N		2,445		2,441
R ²		.16		.08

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the 2006 Latino National Survey (Fraga et al. 2006).

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$.

Table 5.1 Houston Area Population Estimates, 2009

Population	Central City	Metropolitan Area
Total	2,260,918	5,865,086
Non-Latino	1,301,235	3,849,558
White alone	639,304	2,443,815
African American alone	502,199	967,026
Asian alone	131,787	351,226
Native American–Alaskan Native alone	3,478	10,222
Native Hawaiian–Pacific Islander alone	1,816	4,385
Some other race alone	5,016	13,884
Two or more races	17,635	59,000
Latino	959,683	2,015,528
White alone	731,061	1,519,608
African American alone	11,250	19,981
Asian alone	2,346	3,977
Native American–Alaskan Native alone	8,761	14,720
Native Hawaiian–Pacific Islander alone	80	379
Some other race alone	193,556	414,067
Two or more races	12,629	42,796

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from U.S. Census Bureau 2010.

Table 5.2 Houston-Area Perceptions, 1996 and 2010

	African Americans	U.S.-Born Latinos	Foreign-Born Latinos
“Immigrants take jobs from African Americans”*	(n = 600)	(n = 252)	(n = 348)
Agree	54%	25%	13%
Disagree	39	71	83
No opinion	7	4	4
“Legalization for undocumented immigrants who speak English and have no criminal record”**	(n = 496)	(n = 378)	(n = 102)
For it	65%	77%	84%
Against it	30	23	16
No response	5	0	0
“Impact of immigrants in the Houston area”*	(n = 600)	(n = 252)	(n = 348)
Good	36%	56%	63%
Bad	54	36	21
Don’t know/No response	10	8	16
“How serious a problem that many undocumented migrants come to Houston?”**	(n = 477)	(n = 390)	(n = 103)
Not much of a problem	15%	24%	41%
Somewhat of a problem	31	31	36
Very serious problem	54	44	23
“Build a border fence to stop undocumented immigration”**	(n = 468)	(n = 367)	(n = 98)
Favor	72%	54%	36%
Oppose	28	46	64
“Impact of the Spanish language in the United States”*	(n = 600)	(n = 252)	(n = 348)
Good	43%	78%	76%
Bad	46	17	19
Don’t know/No response	11	5	5

Source: Authors’ compilation based on Intergroup Relations Survey (Center for Mexican American Studies 1996) and Houston Area Survey (Kinder Institute for Urban Research 2010).

*Intergroup Relations Survey, 1996, Center for Mexican American Studies, University of Houston.

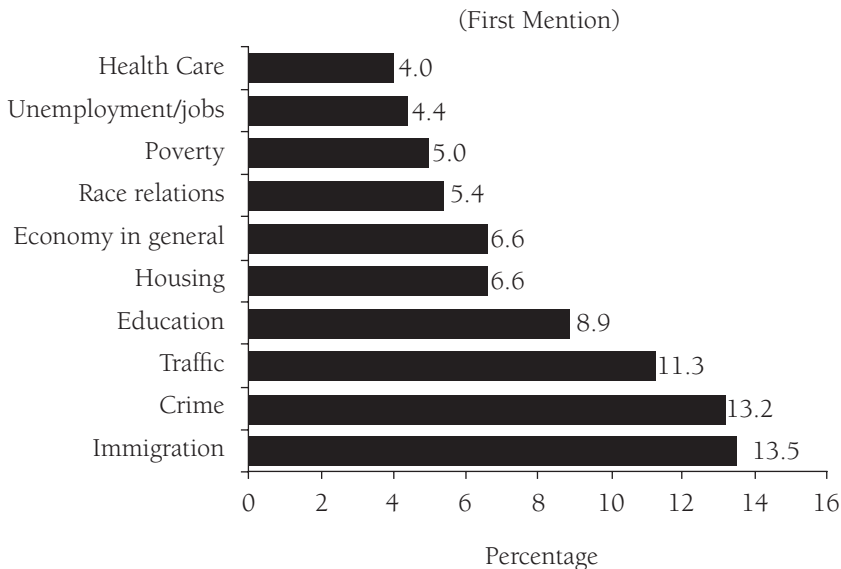
**Houston Area Survey, 2010, Institute for Urban Research, Rice University.

Table 5.3 Frequency of Interaction Between African Americans and Latinos, 1996

	African American with Latinos	U.S.-Born Latino with African Americans	Foreign-Born Latino with African Americans
	(n = 600)	(n = 248)	(n = 348)
Frequently	72%	63%	34%
Sometimes	16	22	20
Almost never	6	8	25
Never	6	7	21

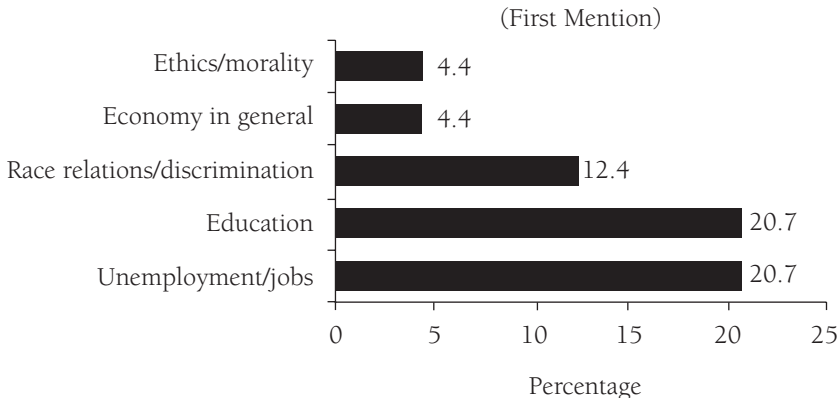
Source: Authors' calculation based on data from the Intergroup Relations Survey (Center for Mexican American Studies 1996).

Figure 6.1 Most Important Problem Facing Los Angeles



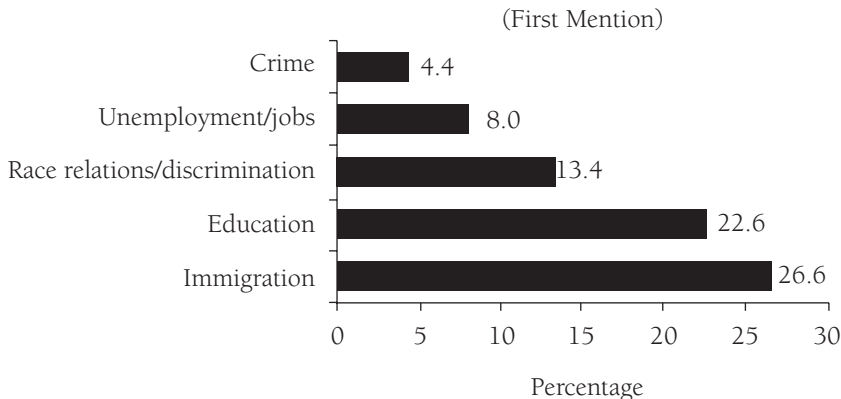
Source: Author's calculations based on his own research, the 2007 Los Angeles County Social Survey.

Figure 6.2 Most Important Problem Facing African Americans



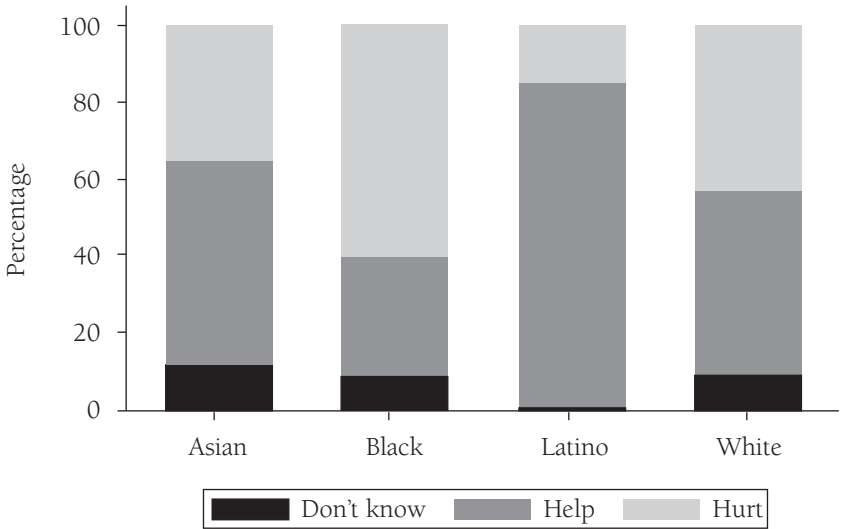
Source: Author's calculations based on his own research, the 2007 Los Angeles County Social Survey.

Figure 6.3 Most Important Problem Facing Latinos



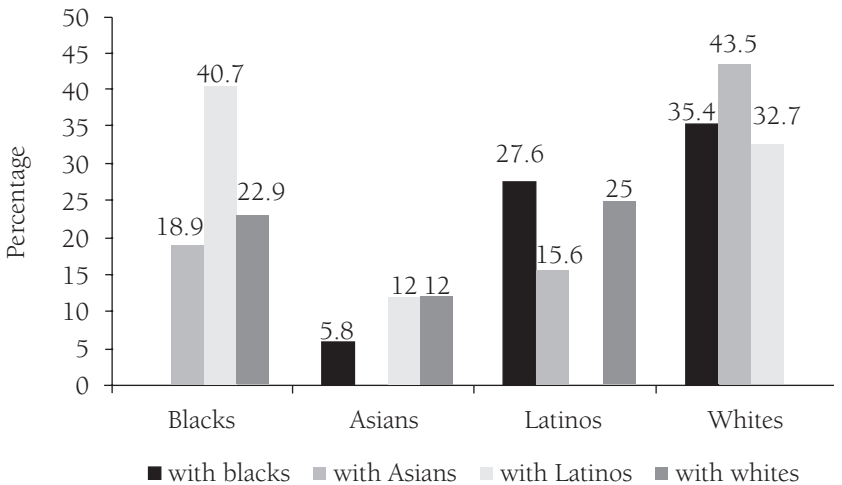
Source: Author's calculations based on his own research, the 2007 Los Angeles County Social Survey.

Figure 6.4 Do Illegal Immigrants Hurt or Help the Economy?



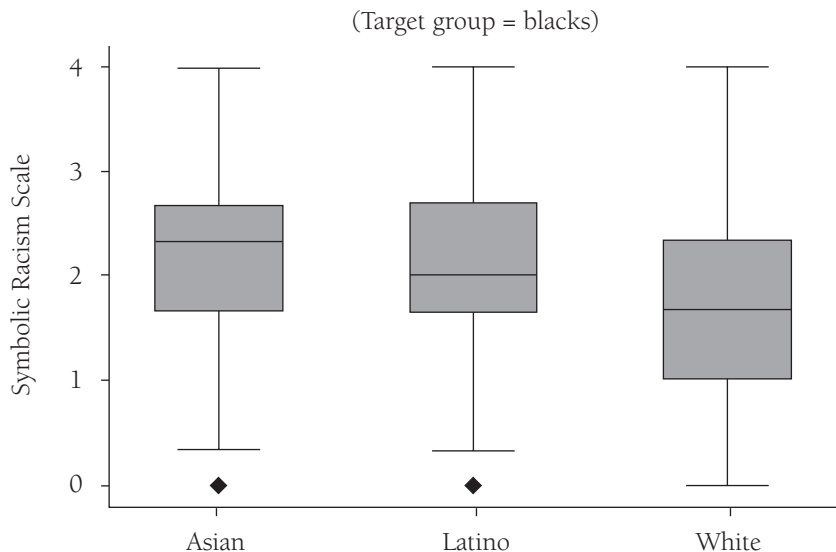
Source: Author's calculations based on his own research, the 2007 Los Angeles County Social Survey.

Figure 6.5 A Lot of Political Commonality



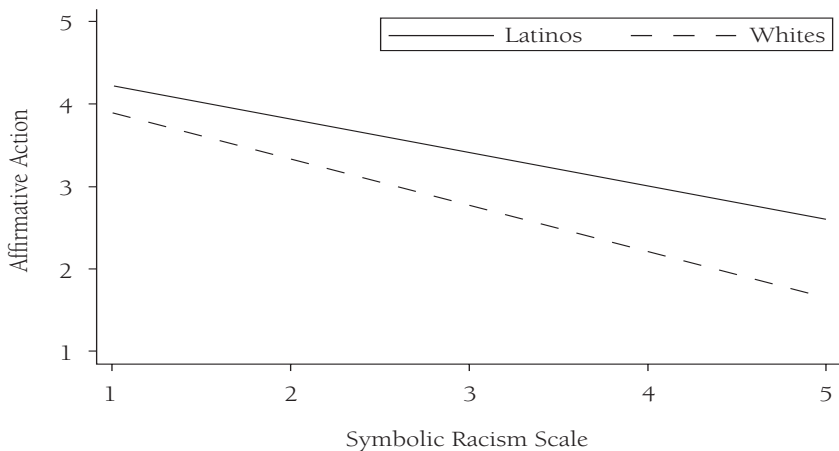
Source: Author's calculations based on his own research, the 2007 Los Angeles County Social Survey.

Figure 6.6 Symbolic Racism by Race



Source: Author's calculations based on his own research, the 2007 Los Angeles County Social Survey.

Figure 6.7 Support for Affirmative Action and Symbolic Racism



Source: Author's calculations based on his own research, the 2007 Los Angeles County Social Survey.

Note: Affirmative Action are fitted values of the regressions; other regressors set at their mean.

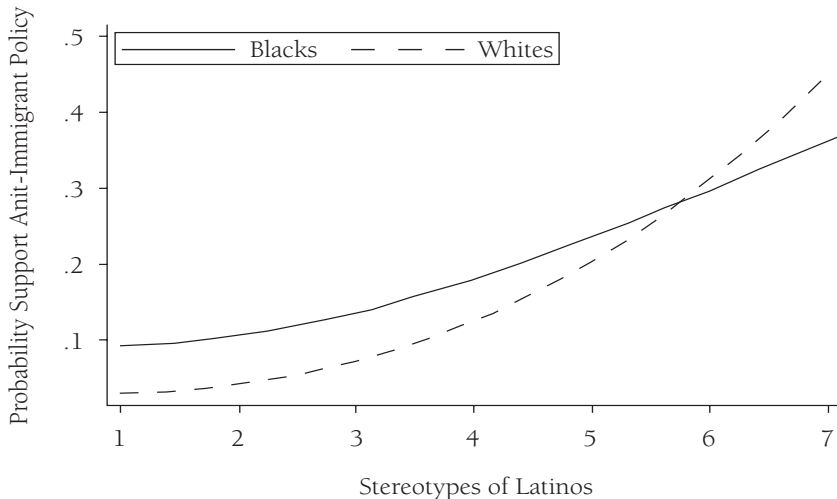
Table 6.8 Logistic Regressions, Support for Anti-Immigrant Policy

	Model 1 (Blacks)	Model 2 (Whites)
Education (1 – 10)	–.097 (.081)	.001 (.104)
Income group (1 – 12)	.128** (.061)	.004 (.066)
Gender (0–1; 1 = male)	–.157 (.337)	–.123 (.398)
Age group (1–6)	.147 (.1)	–.011 (.143)
Ideology (1–3; 3 = conservative)	–.078 (.24)	.308 (.277)
Stereotype Latinos (1–7)	.344*** (.125)	.562*** (.166)
Constant	–3.3*** (1.05)	–4.74*** (1.4)
Log likelihood	–133.5	–94.8
N	275	260

Source: Author's compilation based on his own research, the 2007 Los Angeles County Social Survey.

* $p < .1$, ** $p < .05$, *** $p < .01$

Figure 6.8 Support for Anti-Immigrant Policy and Stereotypes of Latinos Among Blacks and Whites



Source: Author's calculations based on his own research, the 2007 Los Angeles County Social Survey..

Note: Probabilities are fitted values of the regressions; other regressors set at their mean

Table 6.1 Latino American Racial Self-Descriptions

Denomination	Percentage
Blanco	19
Moreno	17
Mestizo	15
Trigueño	11
Indio	7
Negro	1
Mulato	1
None of these	30

Question: Now, I want to ask you about some other ways that Latino Americans describe themselves racially. Are you . . . [denominations]?

Source: Author's compilation based on his own research, the 2007 Los Angeles County Social Survey.

Table 6.2 Latino American Racial Self-Descriptions

Denomination	Foreign Born	U.S. Born
Blanco	15.7%	20.1%
Moreno	3.7	24.1
Mestizo	12.0	16.1
Trigueño	1.9	16.1
Indio	6.5	7.5
Negro	1.9	0.6
Mulato	0.9	0.6
None of these	54.6	14.4

Source: Author's compilation based on his own research, the 2007 Los Angeles County Social Survey.

Table 6.3 Support for Immigration Policy Alternatives

Race	Policy Alternative	Percentage
Black	Make illegal	20.7
	Guestworker	17.8
	Allow to remain	42.9
	Grant amnesty	8.4
Asian	Make illegal	11.6
	Guestworker	27.5
	Allow to remain	46.7
	Grant amnesty	10.9
Latino	Make illegal	3.3
	Guestworker	6.3
	Allow to remain	43.6
	Grant amnesty	46.6
White	Make illegal	13.9
	Guestworker	19.6
	Allow to remain	48.1
	Grant amnesty	12.3

Question: Which of the following comes closest to your view about what government policy should be toward illegal immigrants currently residing in the United States? Should the government . . . [alternatives]?

Source: Author's compilation based on his own research, the 2007 Los Angeles County Social Survey.

Table 6.4 Welfare Stereotype Prevalence*

Race of Respondent	Race of Target Group	Stereotype Prevalence **
Black	White	18%
	Black	31
	Latino	30
	Asian	13
Asian	White	10
	Black	69
	Latino	61
	Asian	13
Latino	White	24
	Black	55
	Latino	23
	Asian	19
White	White	15
	Black	27
	Latino	22
	Asian	11
Full sample	White	18
	Black	45
	Latino	34
	Asian	15

Source: Author's compilation based on his own research, the 2007 Los Angeles County Social Survey.

* Welfare stereotype prevalence scale ranges from 1 to 7, where 1 means that people in that category prefer to be self-supporting and 7 that people prefer welfare.

** Stereotype prevalence measures the percent of individuals who reported scale values between 5 and 7 (top scores) about the target group's welfare prevalence. Rounded values.

Table 6.5 Language Stereotype Prevalence*

Race of Respondent	Race of Target Group	Stereotype Prevalence**
Black	White	15%
	Black	21
	Latino	49
	Asian	34
Asian	White	2
	Black	6
	Latino	38
	Asian	33
Latino	White	8
	Black	23
	Latino	31
	Asian	35
White	White	12
	Black	18
	Latino	49
	Asian	21
Full sample	White	9
	Black	18
	Latino	49
	Asian	31

Source: Author's compilation based on his own research, the 2007 Los Angeles County Social Survey.

* Language stereotype prevalence scale ranges from 1 to 7, where 1 means that people in that category tend to speak English poorly and 7 means that people in that category tend to speak English well.

** Stereotype prevalence measures the percent of individuals who reported scale values between 1 and 3 (low scores) about the target group's language prevalence. Rounded values.

Table 6.6 Drugs and Gangs Stereotype Prevalence*

Race of Respondent	Race of Target Group	Stereotype Prevalence**
Black	White	35%
	Black	59
	Latino	60
	Asian	35
Asian	White	18
	Black	66
	Latino	51
	Asian	15
Latino	White	38
	Black	71
	Latino	56
	Asian	30
White	White	15
	Black	39
	Latino	40
	Asian	15
Full sample	White	17
	Black	59
	Latino	52
	Asian	23

Source: Author's compilation based on his own research, the 2007 Los Angeles County Social Survey.

* Drugs and gangs stereotype prevalence scale ranges from 1 to 7, where 1 means that people in that category tend not to be involved with drugs and gangs and 7 means that people in that category tend to be involved in drugs and gangs.

** Stereotype prevalence measures the percent of individuals who reported scale values between 5 and 7 (high scores) about the target group's drugs and gangs prevalence. Rounded values.

Table 6.7 OLS Regressions; Support for Affirmative Action at UCLA

	Model 1 (Latinos)	Model 2 (Whites)
Education (1–10)	–.025 (.036)	.018 (.05)
Income group (1–12)	–.034 (.037)	–.093*** (.029)
Gender (0–1; 1 = male)	–.092 (.175)	.1 (.176)
Age group (1–6)	.022 (.056)	–.028 (.063)
Ideology (1–3; 3 = conservative)	–.059 (.117)	–.352*** (.127)
Symbolic racism (1–5)	–.343*** (.112)	–.538*** (.096)
Stereotype-blacks (1–7)	–.117 (.075)	.013 (.076)
Immigrant (0–1; 1 = immigrant)	–.178 (.201)	
Constant	5.43*** (.569)	5.47*** (.622)
R-square	.07	.24
N	262	246

Source: Author's compilation based on his own research, the 2007 Los Angeles County Social Survey.

* $p < .1$, ** $p < .05$, *** $p < .01$

Table 7.1 Population Characteristics, 2008

	Raw Total	Percentage of City
Durham, N.C.		
City population	212,789	100%
Non-Hispanic whites	87,078	40.90
African Americans	84,351	39.60
Hispanics-Latinos	26,237	12.30
Mexican	17,020	8.80
Puerto Rican	1,555	0.70
Cuban	168	0.10
Other Latino	7,494	3.50
Asians	9,740	4.60
Male	102,669	48.20
Female	110,120	51.80
Memphis, Tenn.		
City population	643,329	100%
Non-Hispanic whites	189,952	29.50
African Americans	401,401	62.40
Hispanics-Latinos	32,371	5.00
Mexican	24,803	3.90
Puerto Rican	1,159	0.20
Cuban	703	0.10
Other Latino	5,706	0.90
Asians	10,672	1.70
Male	304,909	47.40
Female	338,420	52.60
Little Rock, Ark.		
City Population	188,704	100%
Non-Hispanic whites	91,966	48.70
Non-Hispanic African Americans	78,503	41.60
Hispanics-Latinos	10,142	5.40
Mexican	7,882	4.20
Puerto Rican	176	0.10
Cuban	22	0.00
Other Latino	2,062	1.10
Asians	4,702	2.40
Male	90,570	48.00
Female	98,134	52.00

Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2006–2008 American Community Surveys (U.S. Bureau of the Census 2008).

Note: Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

Table 7.2 Concern About Growing Latino Population

	Whites		Blacks		Latinos	
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
Durham						
Not at all	36.90% (58)	21.60% (65)	28.80% (43)	24.00% (72)	33.50% (57)	33.20% (102)
A little	21.70 (34)	17.30 (52)	10.1 (15)	14.30 (43)	8.20 (14)	11.40 (35)
Somewhat	24.20 (38)	28.80 (87)	30.20 (45)	31.00 (93)	25.90 (44)	17.90 (55)
A great deal	17.20 (27)	32.20 (97)	30.90 (46)	30.70 (92)	32.40 (55)	37.50 (115)
Total	100% (n = 157)	100% (n = 301)	100% (n = 149)	100% (n = 300)	100% (n = 170)	100% (n = 307)
	X^2 sig.	$p < .001$	X^2 sig.	$p < .001$	X^2 sig.	$p < .001$
Memphis						
Not at all		25.30% (79)		32.30% (100)		25.90% (79)
A little		21.20 (66)		19.00 (59)		8.90 (27)
Somewhat		26.90 (83)		23.50 (73)		19.00 (58)
A great deal		26.90 (84)		25.20 (78)		46.20 (141)
Total		100% (n = 312)		100% (n = 310)		100% (n = 305)
		X^2 sig.		$p < .001$		
Little Rock						
Not at all		25.6% (85)		30.50% (91)		32.20% (39)
A little		17.00 (59)		16.10 (48)		11.60 (14)
Somewhat		30.70 (102)		28.90 (86)		25.60 (31)
A great deal		25.90 (86)		24.50 (73)		30.60 (37)
Total		100% (n = 332)		100% (n = 298)		100% (n = 121)
		X^2 sig.		$p < .001$		

Source: Authors' compilation of data collected for this project (McClain 2003, 2007).

Note: Standard errors in parentheses.

Table 7.3 Immigration Continues: How Much Economic Opportunity Will Your Racial Group Have

	Whites		Blacks		Latinos	
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
Durham						
A lot less than now	7.90% (12)	9.10% (27)	22.70% (32)	16.60% (54)	13.00% (21)	7.10% (21)
Some less than now	24.50 (37)	24.90 (74)	38.30 (54)	39.00 (113)	34.60 (56)	26.90 (79)
No more than now	55.00 (83)	56.60 (168)	24.80 (35)	26.60 (77)	21.60 (35)	23.50 (69)
Some more than now	11.90 (18)	7.10 (21)	12.10 (17)	14.10 (41)	24.10 (39)	31.30 (92)
Probably more than now	.70 (1)	2.40 (7)	2.10 (3)	1.70 (5)	6.80 (11)	11.20 (33)
Total	100% (n = 151)	100% (n = 297)	100% (n = 141)	100% (n = 290)	100% (n = 162)	100% (n = 294)
	X ² sig.	p < .001	X ² sig.	p < .001	X ² sig.	p < .001
Memphis						
A lot less than now		7.70% (23)		17.20% (51)		11.00% (33)
Some less than now		31.10 (93)		33.70 (100)		30.00 (90)

No more than now	49.10 (147)	31.30 (93)	24.00 (72)
Some more than now	10.40 (31)	14.10 (42)	26.00 (78)
Probably more than now	1.50 (5)	3.70 (11)	9.00 (27)
Total	100% (n = 299) X^2 sig.	100% (n = 297) $p < .001$	100% (n = 300)

Little Rock

A lot less than now	5.80% (19)	17.10% (49)	10.00% (12)
Some less than now	30.40 (99)	37.60 (108)	19.20 (23)
No more than now	53.40 (174)	30.70 (88)	25.80 (31)
Some more than now	8.90 (29)	12.90 (37)	31.70 (38)
Probably more than now	1.50 (5)	1.70 (5)	13.30 (16)
Total	100% (n = 326) X^2 sig.	100% (n = 287) $p < .001$	100% (n = 120)

Source: Authors' compilation of data collected for this project (McClain 2003, 2007).

Note: Standard errors in parentheses.

Table 7.4 Immigration Continues: How Much Political Influence Will Your Racial Group Have

	Whites		Blacks		Latinos	
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
Durham						
A lot less than now	3.90% (6)	13.60% (40)	19.30% (28)	16.80% (48)	3.70% (6)	.70% (2)
Some less than now	46.10 (70)	42.90 (126)	29.70 (43)	31.50 (90)	8.00 (13)	5.90 (17)
No more than now	41.40 (63)	36.40 (107)	29.70 (43)	30.80 (88)	17.20 (28)	16.30 (47)
Some more than now	6.60 (10)	4.80 (14)	20.00 (29)	17.50 (50)	36.80 (60)	54.00 (156)
Probably more than now	2.00 (3)	2.40 (7)	1.40 (2)	3.50 (10)	34.40 (56)	23.20 (67)
Total	100% (n = 152) X ² sig.	100% (n = 294) p < .001	100% (n = 145) X ² sig.	100% (n = 286) p < .001	100% (n = 163) X ² sig.	100% (n = 289) p < .001
Memphis						
A lot less than now		12.70% (38)		17.20% (51)		3.20% (9)
Some less than now		42.30 (127)		33.70 (100)		11.40 (32)

No more than now	35.70 (107)	31.30 (93)	14.20 (40)
Some more than now	7.70 (23)	14.10 (42)	52.70 (148)
Probably more than now	1.70 (5)	3.70 (11)	18.50 (52)
Total	100% (n = 300) X^2 sig.	100% (n = 297) $p < .001$	100% (n = 281)
Little Rock			
A lot less than now	10.10% (33)	17.10% (49)	2.50% (3)
Some less than now	46.30 (151)	37.60 (108)	6.60 (8)
No more than now	37.40 (122)	30.70 (88)	15.70 (19)
Some more than now	4.30 (14)	12.90 (37)	42.10 (51)
Probably more than now	1.8 (6)	1.70 (5)	33.10 (40)
Total	100% (n = 326) X^2 sig.	100% (n = 287) $p < .001$	100% (n = 121)

Source: Authors' compilation of data collected for this project (McClain 2003, 2007).

Note: Standard errors in parentheses.

Table 7.5 Attitudes About Race Relations in General

	Whites		Blacks		Latinos	
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
Durham						
Very negative	4.50% (7)	5.30% (16)	3.30% (5)	3.60% (11)	6.30% (10)	2.00% (6)
Somewhat negative	36.40 (56)	34.10 (103)	28.00 (42)	28.10 (85)	24.50 (39)	11.40 (35)
Not positive or negative	18.20 (28)	15.60 (47)	18 (27)	14.90 (45)	18.20 (29)	15.40 (47)
Somewhat positive	37.30 (58)	42.10 (127)	47.30 (71)	47.00 (142)	46.50 (74)	69.60 (213)
Very positive	3.20 (5)	3.00 (9)	3.30 (5)	6.30 (19)	4.40 (7)	1.60 (5)
Total	100% (n = 154)	100% (n = 302)	100% (n = 150)	100% (n = 302)	100% (n = 159)	100% (n = 306)
	X ² sig.	<i>p</i> < .001	X ² sig.	<i>p</i> < .001	X ² sig.	<i>p</i> < .001
Memphis						
Very negative		21.60% (68)		1.90% (34)		4.10% (12)
Somewhat negative		41.00 (129)		26.30 (82)		23.00 (68)

Not positive or negative	13.30 (42)	17.90 (56)	40.50 (120)
Somewhat positive	22.20 (70)	38.10 (119)	30.40 (90)
Very positive	1.90 (6)	6.70 (21)	2.00 (6)
Total	100% (n = 315) X^2 sig.	100% (n = 312) $p < .001$	100% (n = 296)
Little Rock			
Very negative	4.80% (16)	5.00% (15)	4.00% (5)
Somewhat negative	17.20 (57)	22.50 (68)	24.20 (30)
Not positive or negative	21.10 (70)	17.90 (54)	24.20 (30)
Somewhat positive	52.40 (174)	47.40 (143)	40.30 (50)
Very positive	4.50 (15)	7.30 (22)	7.30 (9)
Total	100% (n = 332) X^2 sig.	100% $p < .001$	100% (n = 124)

Source: Authors' compilation of data collected for this project (McClain 2003, 2007).

Note: Standard errors in parentheses.

Table 7.6 Relations Between Whites and Blacks

	White		Black	
	2003	2007	2003	2007
Durham				
Very negative	4.40% (6)	4.30% (13)	4.60% (6)	2.00% (6)
Somewhat negative	30.10 (41)	26.70 (80)	21.40 (28)	18.00 (57)
Not positive or negative	19.10 (26)	16.00 (48)	19.80 (26)	15.50 (47)
Somewhat positive	41.20 (56)	48.30 (145)	49.60 (65)	59.10 (179)
Very positive	5.10 (7)	4.70 (14)	4.60 (6)	4.60 (14)
Total	100% (n = 136)	100% (n = 300)	100% (n = 131)	100% (n = 303)
	X ² sig.	p < .001	X ² sig.	p < .001
Memphis				
Very negative		16.50% (52)		9.50% (30)
Somewhat negative		41.00 (129)		24.40 (77)
Not positive or negative		12.70 (40)		11.40 (36)
Somewhat positive		27.60 (87)		50.50 (159)
Very positive		2.20 (7)		4.10 (13)
Total		100% (n = 315)		100% (n = 315)
		X ² sig.		p < .001
Little Rock				
Very negative		2.70% (9)		5.60% (17)
Somewhat negative		20.40 (68)		21.80 (66)
Not positive or negative		20.10 (67)		12.20 (37)
Somewhat positive		52.30 (174)		53.50 (162)

	White		Black	
	2003	2007	2003	2007
Very positive		4.50 (15)		6.90 (21)
Total		100% (n = 333) X^2 sig.		100% (n = 303) $p < .001$

Source: Authors' compilation of data collected for this project (McClain 2003, 2007).

Note: Standard errors in parentheses.

Table 7.7 Relations between Whites and Latinos in General

	White		Latino	
	2003	2007	2003	2007
Durham				
Very negative	8% (11)	1.7% (5)	6.5% (10)	1.00% (3)
Somewhat negative	32.1 (44)	20.2 (58)	27.3 (42)	9.80 (29)
Not positive or negative	19.7 (27)	28.6 (82)	14.9 (23)	31.30 (93)
Somewhat positive	35 (48)	42.9 (123)	46.1 (71)	53.90 (160)
Very positive	5.1 (7)	6.6 (19)	5.2 (8)	4.00% (12)
Total	100% (n = 137) X^2 sig.	100% (n = 287) $p < .001$	100% (n = 154) X^2 sig.	100% (n = 297) $p < .001$
Memphis				
Very negative		2.2% (6)		1% (3)
Somewhat negative		17.9 (49)		9.7 (29)
Not positive or negative		30.3 (83)		30.1 (90)
Somewhat positive		43.8 (120)		53.8 (161)
Very positive		5.8 (16)		5.4 (16)
Total		100% (n = 274) X^2 sig.		100% (n = 299) $p < .001$

(Table continues on p. 230.)

Table 7.7 (Cont.)

	White		Latino	
	2003	2007	2003	2007
Little Rock				
Very negative		17% (5)		7.1% (9)
Somewhat negative		19.9 (58)		14.2 (18)
Not positive or negative		19.9 (58)		14.2 (29)
Somewhat positive		51.9 (151)		45.7 (58)
Very positive		6.5 (19)		10.2 (13)
Total		100% (n = 291)		100% (n = 127)
		X^2 sig.		$p < .001$

Source: Authors' compilation of data collected for this project (McClain 2003, 2007).

Note: Standard errors in parentheses.

Table 7.8 Relations Between Blacks and Latinos in General

	Black		Latino	
	2003	2007	2003	2007
Durham				
Very negative	8.7% (12)	2.5% (8)	5.7% (9)	12.0% (36)
Somewhat negative	14.49 (20)	24.1 (68)	25.8 (41)	33.3 (100)
Not positive or negative	17.39 (24)	26.6 (75)	17.6 (28)	31.7 (95)
Somewhat positive	54.35 (75)	41.8 (118)	47.8 (76)	22.0 (66)
Very positive	5.07 (7)	4.6 (13)	3.1 (5)	1.0 (3)
Total	100% (n = 138)	100% (n = 282)	100% (n = 159)	100% (n = 300)
	*X ² sig.	p < .001	*X ² sig.	p < .001
Memphis				
Very negative		6.3% (18)		20.9% (64)
Somewhat negative		22.5 (64)		41.2 (126)
Not positive or negative		20.7 (59)		22.9 (70)
Somewhat positive		42.1 (120)		15.0 (46)
Very positive		8.4 (24)		0 (0)
Total		100% (n = 285)		100% (n = 306)
		X ² sig		p < .001
Little Rock				
Very negative		3.8% (10)		7.9% (10)
Somewhat negative		16.5 (43)		31.7 (40)
Not positive or negative		24.1 (63)		26.2 (33)
Very positive		6.1 (16)		3.2 (4)

(Table continues on p. 232.)

Table 7.8 (Cont.)

	Black	Latino
Total	100% (n = 261) X^2 sig.	100% (n = 126) $p < .001$

Source: Authors' compilation of data collected for this project (McClain 2003, 2007).
Note: Standard errors in parentheses.

Table 8.1 Greenville County Population

	1990	2000	2005
White	80.9%	77.5%	75.6%
Black	18%	18.3%	18.8%
Hispanic	0.9%	3.8%	5.8%

Source: Author's compilation based on data from U.S. Census STF-1 files (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990, 2000) and American Community Survey 2005 (U.S. Bureau of the Census 2005).

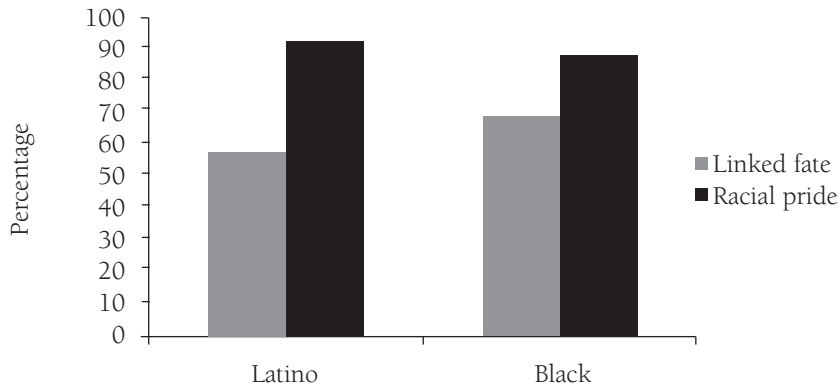
Table 8.2 Percentage of Workers in Greenville, S.C. MSA

Industry	1950	1970	1980	1990
Agriculture	8.1	2.1	1.4	1
Construction	7.6	7	7.6	7.6
Yarn, Thread and Fabric ^a	27	15.6	12.3	6.2
Eating and Drinking	2	2.9	4	5.4
Private Households	5.5	2.7	1.2	0.9
Educational Services	3.5	9.6	7.9	7.8

Source: Author's compilation based on data from Integrated Public-Use Microdata Series (Ruggles et al. 2010).

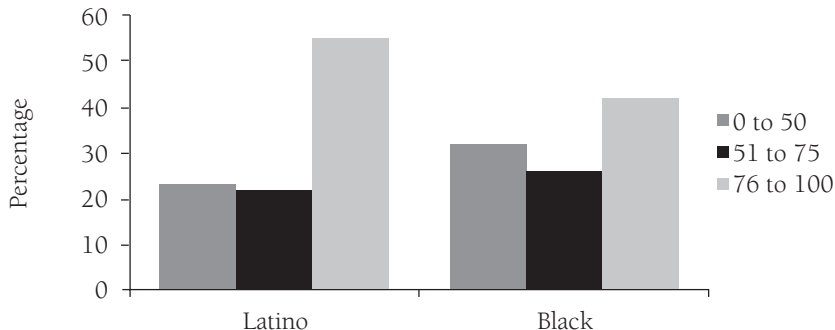
^aIncludes industries employing 5 percent or more workers.

Figure 9.1 Respondents with High Levels Linked Fate and Racial Pride



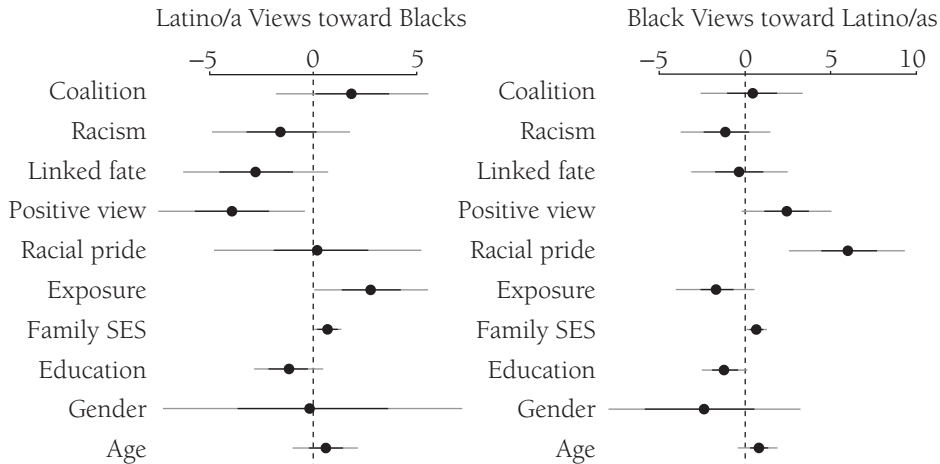
Source: Authors' compilation based on data from the 2005 Black Youth Project Survey (University of Chicago 2005).

Figure 9.2 Respondents by Level of Feeling Thermometer Ratings



Source: Authors' compilation based on data from the 2005 Black Youth Project Survey (University of Chicago 2005).

Figure 9.3 Predictors of Feeling Thermometer Scores



Source: Authors' compilation based on data from the 2005 Black Youth Project Survey (University of Chicago 2005).

**Table 9.1 Assessment of Blacks' Coalition Possibilities,
Latino Respondents^a**

	Coalition Possibility	Standard Error	Maximum Difference
Age	-.00	.04	—
Sex	-.07	.20	—
Education	.09*	.05	—
Family SES	-.01	.02	—
Exposure	.02	.08	—
Racial pride	.23*	.14	14%
Positive view	.08	.10	—
Linked fate	.23**	.10	23%
Personal recism	.01	.09	—
Feeling thermometer	.00	.00	—
Sample size	148		
Prob Chi ²	0.12		
Pseudo R ²	0.05		

Source: Authors' compilation based on data from the 2005 Black Youth Project Survey (University of Chicago 2005).

^aLatino respondents were asked: Some people say that blacks would have more political impact if they worked in coalition with other minorities such as Asians or Latinos. Other people say that blacks would have more of a political impact by forming their own political organization. What about you? Do you think that blacks should work with other minorities or form their own organizations?

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

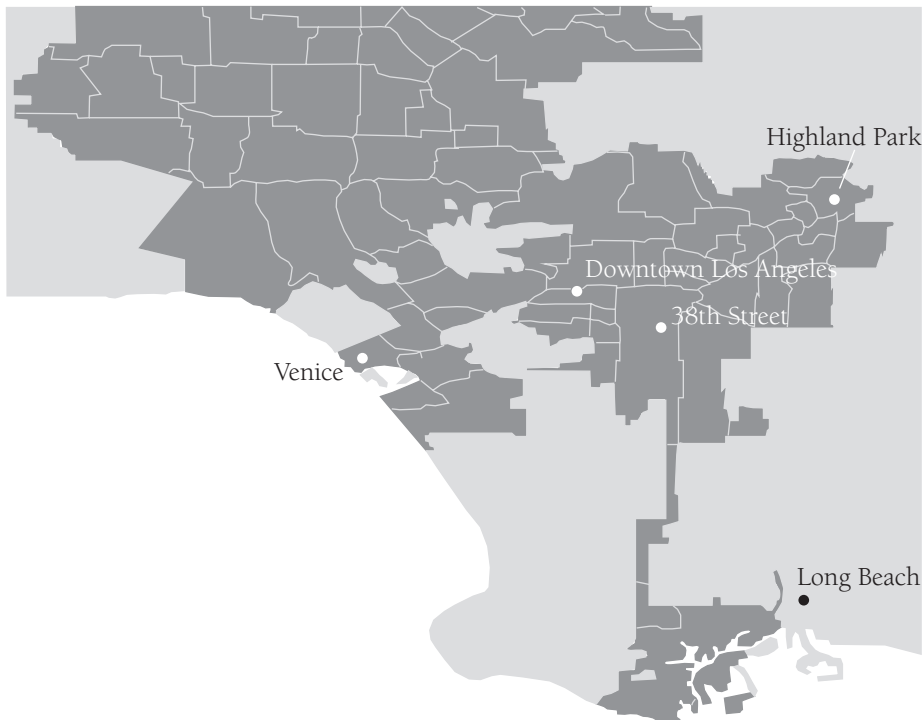
**Table 9.2 Assessment of Blacks' Coalition Possibilities,
Black Respondents**

	Coalition Possibility	Standard Error	Maximum Difference
Age	-.04	.03	—
Sex	.26*	.14	3%
Education	-.07*	.03	-9%
Family SES	.01	.01	—
Exposure	.02	.06	—
Racial pride	.11	.09	—
Positive view	.07	.06	—
Linked fate	.04	.07	—
Personal racism	.01	.06	—
Feeling thermometer	.00	.00	—
Sample size	309		
Prob Chi ²	0.22		
Pseudo R ²	0.02		

Source: Authors' compilation based on data from the 2005 Black Youth Project Survey (University of Chicago 2005).

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

Figure 11.1 Map of Los Angeles Neighborhoods



Source: Author's figure.

Table 11.1 Population in Los Angeles City, 1970 to 2000

Census Year	1970	1980	1990	2000
African American	486,674 (17%)	504,674 (17%)	454,289 (13%)	401,986 (11%)
Latino	519,842 (18%)	816,331 (28%)	1,401,063 (40%)	1,728,138 (47%)
Total population	2,811,801	2,966,850	3,485,398	3,364,820

Source: Author's compilation based on U.S. Census Bureau (2000).