

Table 2.1 Changes in Racial Composition of U.S. Metropolitan Census Tracts, 1990 to 2010

Neighborhood Composition, 2010	Neighborhood Composition, 1990							
	Predominantly White	Predominantly Black	Predominantly Other	White-Other	White-Black	Black-Other	Multiethnic	Total
Predominantly white	11,846 48.17%	3 0.07%	2 0.07%	31 0.32%	228 4.59%	1 0.04%	7 0.29%	12,118 23.76%
Predominantly black	102 0.41%	2,773 68.44%	1 0.04%	1 0.01%	539 10.86%	28 1.14%	11 0.46%	3,455 6.78%
Predominantly other	76 0.31%	1 0.02%	2,642 92.80%	2,621 27.05%	5 0.10%	271 10.99%	153 6.40%	5,769 11.31%
White-other	9,001 36.60%	2 0.05%	86 3.02%	5,698 58.82%	227 4.57%	29 1.18%	273 11.42%	15,316 30.03%
White-black	1,094 4.45%	126 3.11%	0 0.00%	6 0.06%	1,386 27.93%	1 0.04%	13 0.54%	2,626 5.15%
Black-other	239 0.97%	1,037 25.59%	109 3.83%	694 7.16%	808 16.28%	2,034 82.48%	1,217 50.92%	6,138 12.04%
Multiethnic	2,233 9.08%	110 2.71%	7 0.25%	637 6.58%	1,769 35.65%	102 4.14%	716 29.96%	5,574 10.93%
Total	24,591 100%	4,052 100%	2,847 100%	9,688 100%	4,962 100%	2,466 100%	2,390 100%	50,996 100%

Source: Authors' compilation based on Neighborhood Change Database (GeoLytics 2008) and 2010 SFI in 2000 Boundaries (GeoLytics 2012).

Note: Neighborhood types are defined as follows:

Predominantly white = Predominantly white tract: $\geq 80\%$ white; $\leq 10\%$ each black, Hispanic, Asian, other race.

Predominantly black = Predominantly black tract: $\geq 50\%$ black; $\leq 10\%$ each white, Hispanic, Asian, other race.

Predominantly other = Predominantly other race tract: $\geq 50\%$ Hispanic or Asian; $\leq 10\%$ black.

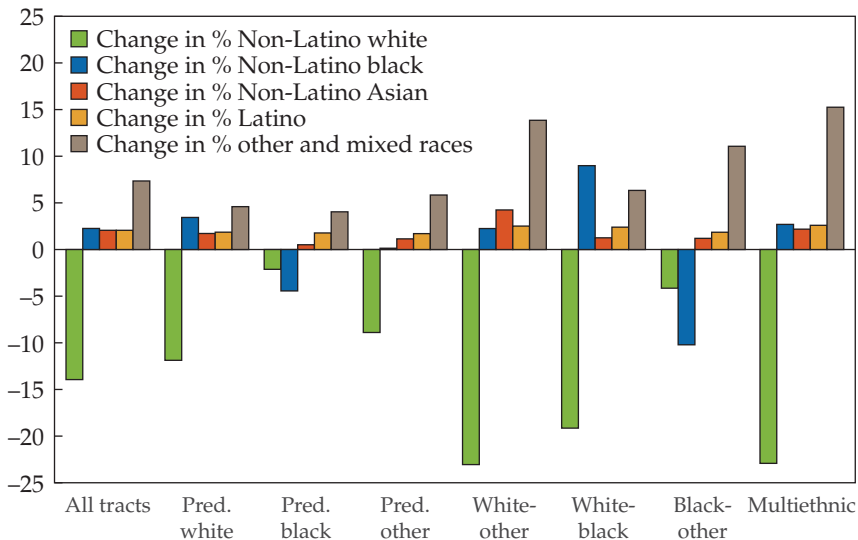
White-other = Mixed white and other race tract: between 10% & 50% Hispanic or Asian; $\leq 10\%$ black.

White-black = Mixed white and black between 10% & 50% black; $\geq 40\%$ white; $\geq 10\%$ Hispanic or Asian.

Black-other = Mixed black and other race tract: $\geq 10\%$ black; $\geq 10\%$ Hispanic or Asian; $\leq 40\%$ white.

Multiethnic = Mixed multiethnic tract: $\geq 10\%$ black; $\geq 10\%$ Hispanic or Asian; $\geq 40\%$ white.

Figure 2.1 Changes in Racial Composition of Metropolitan Tracts, 1990 to 2010, by 1990 Tract Type



Source: Authors' compilation based on Neighborhood Change Database (GeoLytics 2008) and 2010 SFI in 2000 Boundaries (GeoLytics 2012).

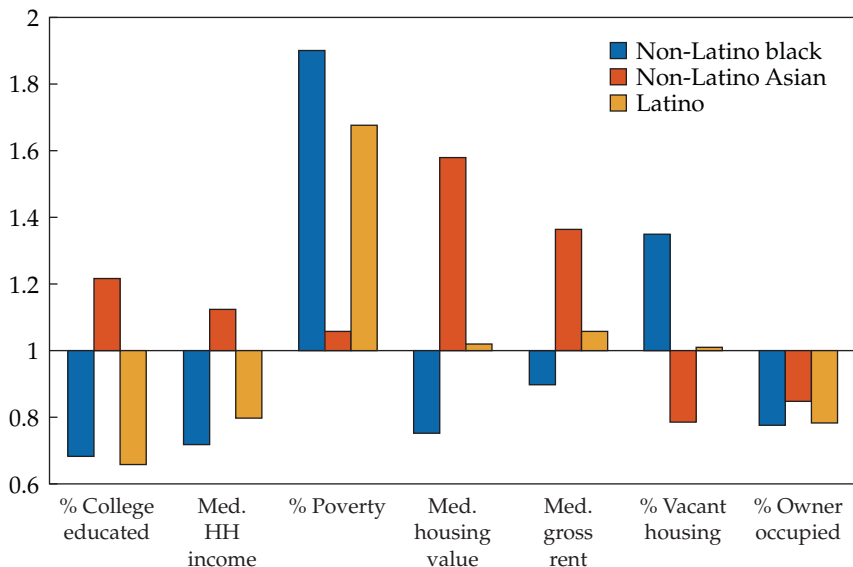
Table 2.2 Racial and Ethnic Differences in Average Tract Characteristics, 2006 to 2010

Tract Characteristic	Non-Latino Whites	Non-Latino Blacks	Non-Latino Asians	Latinos
Percent college educated	31.00%	21.17%	37.72%	20.48%
Median household income	\$62,574.45	\$44,921.41	\$70,420.59	\$49,987.18
Percent in poverty	11.16%	21.24%	11.81%	18.74%
Median housing value	\$250,385.40	\$188,363.70	\$395,946.70	\$256,578.50
Median gross rent	\$785.16	\$705.03	\$1,072.95	\$832.42
Housing vacancy rate	9.51%	12.83%	7.47%	9.63%
Homeownership rate	71.69%	55.59%	60.76%	56.49%

Source: Authors' compilation of data from the American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau 2012).

Note: All figures based on tract-level data, weighted by group population.

Figure 2.2 **Racial Differences, Average Tract Characteristics, 2006 to 2010**



Source: Authors' compilation of data from the American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau 2012). All tract-level characteristics weighted by group population size.

Table 3.1 Descriptive Statistics, Individual and Family Variables

	Six to Eleven					Twelve to Seventeen					All Ages
	1970 \bar{x} (σ)	1980 \bar{x} (σ)	1990 \bar{x} (σ)	2000 \bar{x} (σ)	2010 \bar{x} (σ)	1970 \bar{x} (σ)	1980 \bar{x} (σ)	1990 \bar{x} (σ)	2000 \bar{x} (σ)	2010 \bar{x} (σ)	Total \bar{x} (σ)
Private school	.13 (.34)	.13 (.34)	.12 (.32)	.14 (.35)	.15 (.35)	.11 (.32)	.11 (.31)	.09 (.29)	.11 (.31)	.13 (.33)	.13 (.33)
Male	.51 (.50)	.51 (.50)	.51 (.50)	.51 (.50)	.51 (.50)	.51 (.50)	.51 (.50)	.51 (.50)	.51 (.50)	.52 (.50)	.51 (.50)
Married couple	.91 (.29)	.87 (.34)	.85 (.36)	.81 (.39)	.81 (.39)	.89 (.31)	.85 (.35)	.83 (.38)	.79 (.41)	.78 (.41)	.84 (.37)
Number siblings	2.49 (1.59)	1.69 (1.18)	1.56 (1.11)	1.53 (1.13)	1.59 (1.18)	2.28 (1.68)	1.75 (1.27)	1.41 (1.15)	1.38 (1.15)	1.38 (1.18)	1.6 (1.23)
Family income (in 1,000s)	65.91 (41.37)	61.42 (37.45)	70.93 (57.35)	86.22 (86.02)	94.17 (90.88)	73.11 (46.01)	71.18 (41.48)	78.97 (61.68)	91.83 (86.01)	97.65 (90.66)	77.41 (65.97)
Rent home	.24 (.43)	.22 (.41)	.25 (.43)	.22 (.41)	.21 (.41)	.19 (.39)	.15 (.36)	.19 (.39)	.17 (.38)	.17 (.37)	.20 (.40)
Number rooms in house	6.1 (1.45)	6.39 (1.54)	6.46 (1.61)	6.58 (1.70)	7.41 (2.53)	6.25 (1.44)	6.62 (1.50)	6.65 (1.58)	6.75 (1.64)	7.54 (2.56)	6.59 (1.67)
Number units in structure	3.32 (1.15)	3.33 (1.34)	3.17 (1.25)	3.15 (1.30)	3.16 (1.15)	3.29 (1.08)	3.27 (1.20)	3.13 (1.12)	3.1 (1.15)	3.11 (1.06)	3.2 (1.22)

(Table continues on p. 70.)

Table 3.1 *Continued*

	Six to Eleven					Twelve to Seventeen					All Ages
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	Total
	\bar{x} (σ)	\bar{x} (σ)	\bar{x} (σ)	\bar{x} (σ)	\bar{x} (σ)	\bar{x} (σ)	\bar{x} (σ)	\bar{x} (σ)	\bar{x} (σ)	\bar{x} (σ)	\bar{x} (σ)
High school education	.44 (.50)	.41 (.40)	.29 (.45)	.32 (.47)	.21 (.41)	.42 (.49)	.43 (.49)	.31 (.46)	.34 (.47)	.24 (.43)	.35 (.47)
Some college	0.15 (.36)	0.22 (.41)	0.34 (.47)	0.28 (.45)	0.26 (.44)	.15 (.36)	.20 (.40)	.34 (.47)	.27 (.45)	.28 (.45)	0.26 (.44)
College educated	.19 (.39)	.25 (.44)	.31 (.46)	.36 (.48)	.50 (.50)	.18 (.38)	.23 (.42)	.29 (.46)	.35 (.48)	.45 (.50)	.30 (.46)
Semi-skilled	.18 (.38)	.20 (.40)	.23 (.42)	.20 (.40)	.18 (.38)	.18 (.38)	.19 (.39)	.21 (.41)	.19 (.39)	.18 (.38)	.20 (.40)
White collar	.19 (.39)	.19 (.39)	.18 (.38)	.18 (.38)	.18 (.38)	.19 (.39)	.21 (.40)	.20 (.40)	.19 (.39)	.19 (.39)	.19 (.39)
Professional	.21 (.41)	.23 (.42)	.26 (.44)	.31 (.46)	.40 (.49)	.22 (.42)	.23 (.42)	.26 (.44)	.31 (.46)	.37 (.48)	.27 (.44)
N	184,790	731,528	714,533	745,438	126,807	178,605	802,020	658,405	743,731	136,311	5,022,168

Source: Authors' calculations.

Note: Standard deviations in parentheses.

Table 3.2 **Descriptive Statistics, Community Variables**

	1970		1980		1990		2000		2010		All Years	
	\bar{x}	σ	\bar{x}	σ	\bar{x}	σ	\bar{x}	σ	\bar{x}	σ	\bar{x}	σ
Percent African American	12.0	14.3	12.3	15.2	12.3	15.6	14.0	16.7	13.9	15.5	12.9	15.5
Percent white, non-Hispanic	82.7	17.0	79.6	19.4	76.7	21.0	71.6	23.1	67.9	23.1	74.2	22.0
Black-white dissimilarity*	57.0	19.9	49.2	23.7	43.3	20.1	40.1	18.8	36.9	17.2	45	21
Median family income (in 1,000s)	49.8	10.7	51.3	10.9	56.7	15.7	61.3	16.3	61.3	17.0	54.4	15.3
Percent poor	18.1	10.7	15.8	7.7	18.0	9.1	16.8	8.3	19.5	8.8	17.6	9.0
Percent college educated	9.9	4.1	14.7	6.7	18.5	8.7	22.8	10.2	29.5	11.8	19.6	11.0
Percent blue collar	34.2	7.3	30.7	7.4	27.0	6.9	25.3	6.5	20.8	5.6	27.3	8.1
N	408		543		543		543		543		2,580	

Source: Authors' calculations.

Note: *Multiplied by 100.

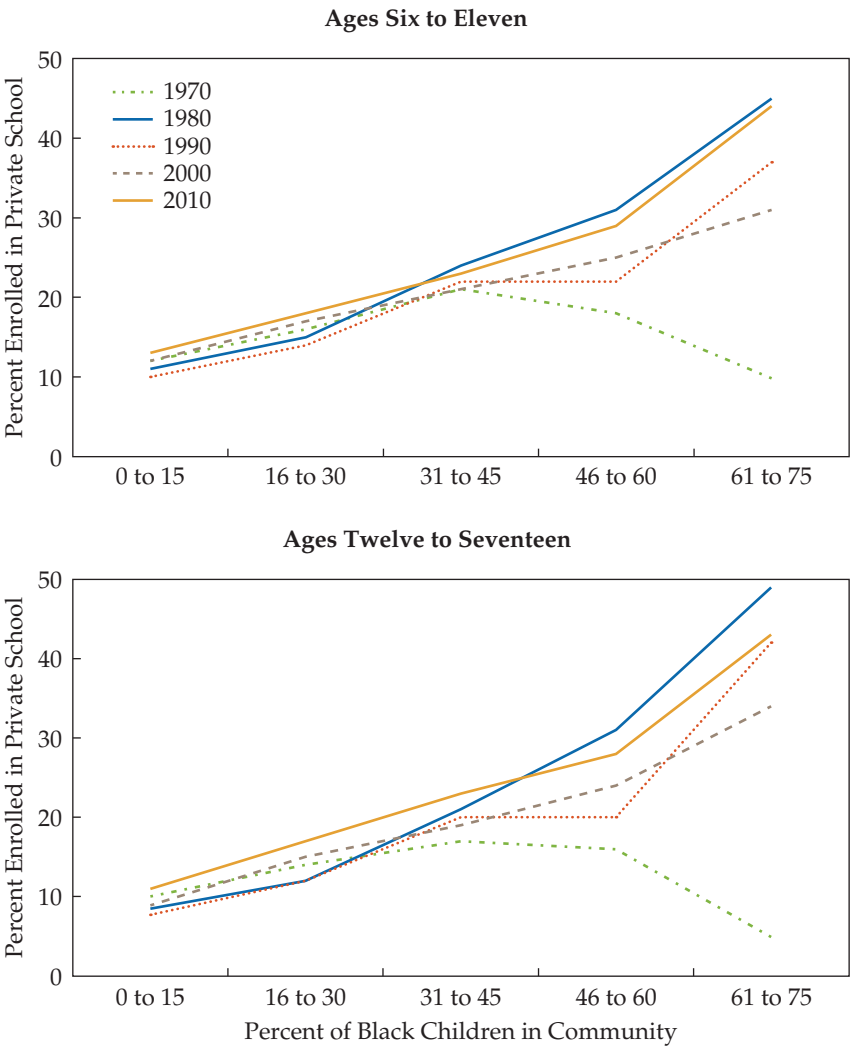
Table 3.3 Correlation Coefficients, Community Variables

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Percent African American	(1)	1.00						
Percent white	(2)	-.68	1.00					
Black-white dissimilarity	(3)	.20	-.09	1.00				
Median family income	(4)	-.16	.05	.08	1.00			
Percent poor	(5)	.52	-.57	-.06	-.68	1.00		
Percent college educated	(6)	.43	-.20	-.06	.78	-.31	1.00	
Percent blue collar	(7)	-.05	.29	.01	-.57	.15	-.83	1.00

Source: Authors' calculations.

Note: All years pooled.

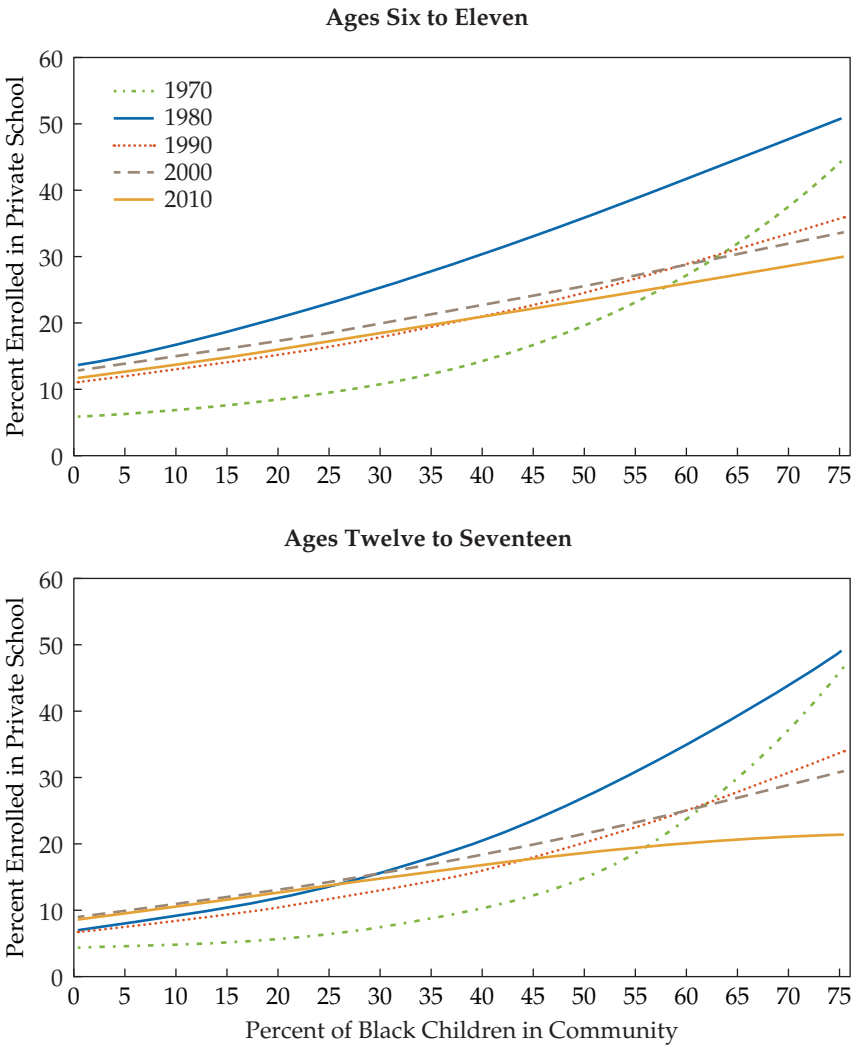
Figure 3.1 Private School Enrollments of White Students
by Community Racial Composition



Source: Authors' calculations.

Note: No control variables.

Figure 3.2 **Estimated Percentage of White Students Enrolled in Private School by Community Racial Composition**



Source: Authors' calculations.

Note: Controlling for all covariates.

Table 3.4 Regression Coefficients, Students Ages Six to Eleven

	1970			1980		
	M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3
Percent black	.003	.017	.020	.022*	.028*	.031*
Percent black squared	.0002	.0003	.0002	-.00001	-.00003	-.0001
Percent white	.004	-.005	-.007	-.008	-.009	-.007
Percent poor		-.030	-.028		.000*	.005
Median family income		.051*	.044*		.039*	-.035*
Percent college degree		-.094*	-.093*		-.040*	-.046*
Percent blue collar		-.032*	-.026*		-.031*	-.024*
Male			-.036			-.033*
Married couple			.026			.103*
Number siblings			.164*			.077*
Family income [†]			.003*			.004*
Rent home			-.577*			-.356*
Number rooms in house			.046*			.048*
Number units in structure			.117*			.062*
High school			.427*			.440*
Some college			.486*			.675*
College			.410*			.736*
Semi-skilled			-.109*			-.035*
White collar			.149*			.195*
Professional			.167*			.250*
Constant	-2.81*	-2.17*	-3.565*	-1.81*	-2.236*	-3.940*
Log likelihood [†]	-65.8	-65.7	-63.7	-258.9	-258.9	-251.3
chi2	11	250	4,096	177	350	14,561
rho	.204	.133	.123	.158	.130	.033
sigma_u	.917	.710	.678	.786	.702	.711

Source: Authors' calculations.

Notes: Random-intercept logistic regressions.

[†]In thousands of dollars.

* $p < .001$.

1990			2000			2010		
M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3
.024*	.011*	.008	.021*	.013*	.010*	.022*	.016*	.016*
.011*	.007	.003	.008*	.006*	.002	.008*	.007*	.004
	-.016	-.012		-.019*	-.015		-.006	-.005
	.015*	.013*		.008	.007		-.001	-.002
	-.005	-.001		.001	.005		.000	.003
	-.010	-.021*		.003	-.010		.027*	.014
	-.023*	-.016		-.011	-.005		.017	.017
	-.064*	-.065*		-.037*	-.038*		-.018	-.016
		-.018			-.043*			-.027
		.247*			.341*			.410*
		.059*			.094*			.196*
		.002*			.001*			.001*
		-.301*			-.331*			-.241*
		.042*			.050*			.026*
		.062*			.061*			.058*
		.235*			-.183*			-.603*
		.651*			.241*			-.339*
		.920*			.607*			.090
		-.047*			-.072*			-.083
		.222*			.204*			.202*
-2.24*	3.50*	2.03	-2.05*	.906	-.230	-2.03*	-1.53	-2.46*
-267.5	-267.4	-256.2	-307.8	-307.7	-291.6	-54.4	-54.4	-51.6
218	732	21,455	276	663	30,189	207	364	5,308
.102	.061	.063	.070	.047	.047	.065	.051	.048
.610	.463	.469	.497	.404	.402	.477	.422	.409

Table 3.5 Regression Coefficients, Students Ages Twelve to Seventeen

	1970			1980		
	M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3
Percent black	-.012	.007	.009	.024*	.031*	.034*
Percent black squared	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001
Percent white	.003	-.007	-.007	-.007	-.005	-.003
Percent poor		-.036*	-.032		.018	.023
Median family income		.062*	.056*		.052*	.048*
Percent college degree		-.111*	-.114*		-.043*	-.051*
Percent blue collar		-.037*	-.031*		-.037*	-.031*
Male			-.028			-.023
Married couple			-.021			.020
Number siblings			.139*			.079*
Family income [†]			.003*			.004*
Rent home			-.454*			-.361*
Number rooms/house			.061*			.066*
Number units/structure			.111*			.057*
High school			.312*			.342*
Some college			.377*			.543*
College			.388*			.705*
Semi-skilled			-.095*			-.036
White collar			.116*			.167*
Professional			.174*			.277*
Constant	-2.92*	-2.39*	-3.84*	-2.27*	-3.73*	-5.45*
Log likelihood [‡]	-56.5	-56.4	-54.7	-246.3	-246.3	-238.0
chi2	8	287	3,503	194	401	16,286
rho	.250	.156	.149	.200	.161	.164
sigma_u	1.047	.780	.758	.907	.794	.802

Source: Authors' calculations.

Note: Random-intercept logistic coefficients.

[†]In thousands of dollars.

* $p < .001$

1990			2000			2010		
M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3	M1	M2	M3
.022*	.026*	.030*	.024*	.023*	.027*	.031*	.024*	.028*
.001	.001	.001	-.001	.001	-.001	-.001	-.001	-.001
-.012*	-.005	-.003	-.011*	-.007*	-.005	-.011*	-.007*	-.006*
	.019	.025		.013	.019		.009	.011
	.042*	.040*		.017*	.017*		.001	-.001
	-.039*	-.051*		-.003	-.015		.023*	.012
	-.040*	-.035*		-.022	-.017		-.002	-.001
		-.034*			-.021			-.054
		.130*			.212*			.290*
		.129*			.165*			.209*
		.003*			.002*			.002*
		-.351*			-.196*			-.238*
		.076*			.076*			.039*
		.044*			.026*			.029
		.132*			-.084			-.509*
		.431*			.213*			-.357*
		.686*			.548*			.058
		.004			-.007			-.024
		.242*			.191*			.131*
		.361*			.362*			.380*
-1.77*	-3.31*	-5.12*	-1.71*	-2.67*	-4.29*	-1.60*	-2.66*	-3.38*
-187.9	-187.8	-179.4	-243.6	-243.5	-231.9	-50.0	-50.0	-47.4
234	607	16,540	404	695	22,657	292	437	5,271
.161	.112	.120	.094	.072	.077	.084	.069	.071
.796	.645	.670	.584	.506	.522	.549	.495	.502

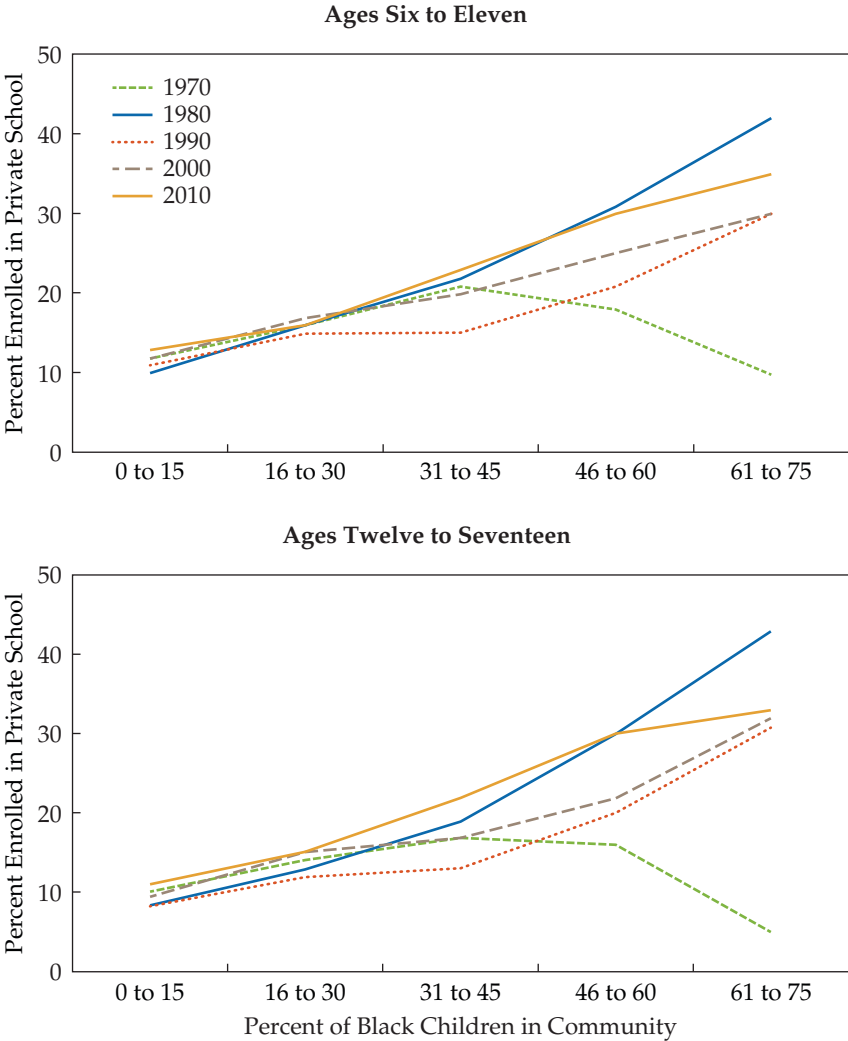
Table 3.6 Fully Standardized Logistic-Regression Coefficients, Dissimilarity

	Ages Six to Eleven					Ages Twelve to Seventeen				
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Percent black	.080	.152 [‡]	.112	.128 [‡]	.118 [‡]	.106	.161 [‡]	.125	.118 [‡]	.097 [‡]
Black-white dissimilarity	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.038	.061	.060	.048	.021
Percent white	.031	.047	.034	.044	.035	.025	.017	.024	.040	.033
Percent poor	.084	.013	.044	.013	.006	.081	.053	.065	.052	.031
Median family income	.134 [‡]	.123	.147 [‡]	.059	.041	.150 [‡]	.144	.174 [‡]	.079	.012
Percent college degree	.107	.099	.116	.056	.065	.119	.093	.114	.037	.052
Percent blue collar	.053	.057	.056	.019	.037	.058	.059	.055	.025	.002
Male	.005	.005	.009	.010	.008	.004	.004	.005	.004	.010
Married couple	.002	.011	.024	.045	.059	.002	.002	.016	.030	.043
Number siblings	.073	.030	.047	.061	.103	.066	.032	.047	.065	.089
Family income [†]	.030	.046	.042	.041	.048	.042	.057	.054	.050	.052
Rent home	.070	.048	.049	.051	.044	.050	.042	.044	.026	.031
Number rooms in house	.019	.024	.026	.034	.029	.025	.032	.038	.043	.036
Number units in structure	.038	.027	.027	.027	.023	.034	.022	.015	.010	.010
High school	.060	.057	.019	.045	.111	.043	.054	.019	.014	.079
Some college	.049	.090	.075	.023	.081	.038	.071	.064	.033	.057
College	.045	.105	.107	.081	.023	.041	.096	.100	.090	.011
Semi-skilled	.012	.005	.007	.009	.012	.010	.005	.000	.001	.004
White collar	.016	.025	.029	.028	.027	.013	.022	.031	.025	.018
Professional	.019	.034	.046	.059	.061	.020	.038	.050	.057	.065

Source: Authors' calculations.

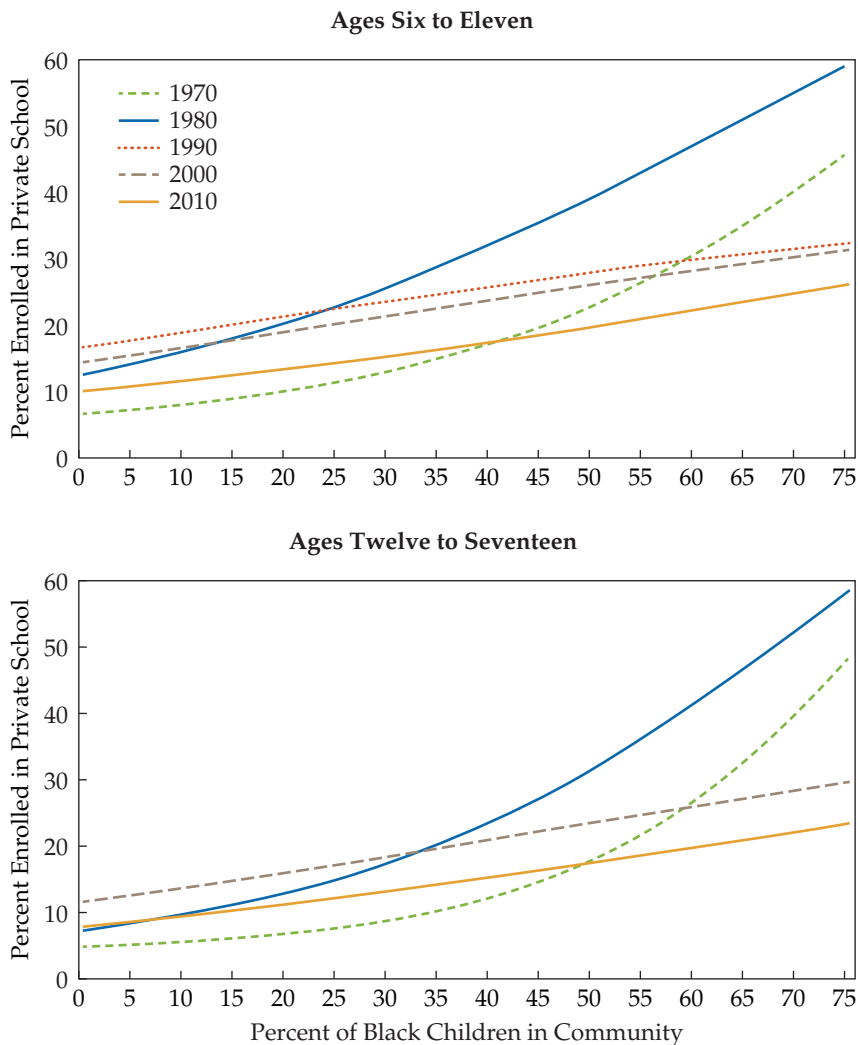
[‡]Indicates strongest Beta coefficient.

**Figure 3A.1 Private School Enrollments of White Students by Community
Racial Composition**



Source: Authors' calculations.
Note: No control variables; based on original PUMAs.

Figure 3A.2 **Estimated Percentage of White Students Enrolled in Private School by Community Racial Composition**



Source: Authors' calculations.

Note: Controlling for all covariates.

Table 4.1 Metropolitan Racial and Ethnic Segregation

	Index of Dissimilarity		
	Blacks	Hispanics	Asians
Whites from			
1990 Census	0.644	0.447	0.421
2000 Census	0.618	0.474	0.441
2005–2009 ACS	0.601	0.480	0.462
2006–2010 ACS	0.606	0.484	0.479
2007–2011 ACS	0.601	0.481	0.480
Blacks from		Hispanics	Asians
1990 Census		0.561	0.637
2000 Census		0.502	0.593
2005–2009 ACS		0.500	0.606
2006–2010 ACS		0.503	0.613
2007–2011 ACS		0.496	0.610
Hispanics from			Asians
1990 Census			0.496
2000 Census			0.497
2005–2009 ACS			0.533
2006–2010 ACS			0.543
2007–2011 ACS			0.543

Source: Author's compilation of U.S. Census Summary File 3 data for 1990 and 2000 and American Community Survey data for 2005–2009, 2006–2010, and 2007–2011 (U.S. Census Bureau 1991, 2002, 2010, 2011, 2012).

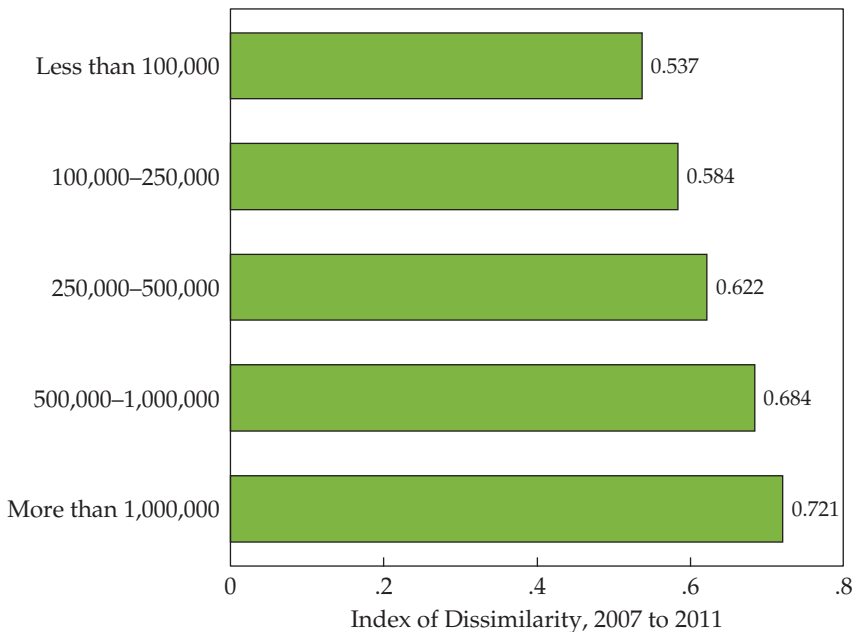
Note: Figures are weighted averages of 384 metropolitan areas.

Table 4.2 Highly Segregated Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan Area	White-Black Index of Dissimilarity			Black Population, 2007–2011
	1990	2000	2007–2011	
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	0.835	0.843	0.819	249,887
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI	0.856	0.866	0.817	740,857
New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ	0.825	0.823	0.804	2,364,475
Newark-Union, NJ-PA	0.838	0.823	0.801	440,515
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL	0.848	0.818	0.782	1,415,515
Philadelphia, PA	0.820	0.786	0.764	860,496
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	0.833	0.792	0.757	404,029
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	0.811	0.795	0.745	131,499
St. Louis, MO-IL	0.783	0.756	0.736	497,784
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	0.776	0.758	0.733	248,433
Boston-Quincy, MA	0.754	0.743	0.729	228,959
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL	0.721	0.723	0.721	455,001
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	0.771	0.747	0.708	244,990
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA	0.717	0.698	0.687	819,952
Pittsburgh, PA	0.720	0.700	0.685	183,035
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	0.716	0.700	0.674	308,524
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	0.758	0.735	0.674	248,895
Rochester, NY	0.693	0.708	0.670	115,744
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	0.716	0.686	0.667	119,084
Baltimore-Towson, MD	0.718	0.690	0.664	745,935
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	0.685	0.670	0.658	1,215,383
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	0.652	0.650	0.651	135,881
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	0.684	0.697	0.646	374,587
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	0.659	0.664	0.638	575,969
Columbus, OH	0.690	0.653	0.636	258,884
Kansas City, MO-KS	0.739	0.719	0.630	243,524
Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI	0.780	0.711	0.622	225,201
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	0.649	0.660	0.621	980,255
Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA	0.649	0.645	0.608	274,065
San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA	0.600	0.643	0.605	72,705
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	0.635	0.591	0.605	77,202

Source: Author's compilation based on U.S. Census Summary File 3 data for 1990 and 2000 and American Community Survey data for 2007–2011 (U.S. Census Bureau 1991, 2002, 2012).

Figure 4.1 Metropolitan Black-White Segregation by Number of Black Residents



Source: Author's compilation of American Community Survey 2007 to 2011 data (U.S. Census Bureau 2012).

Table 4.3 Economic Segregation, Overall and Within Race/Ethnic Groups

Year	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
1990 census	0.367	0.310	0.373	0.456	0.612
2000 census	0.350	0.302	0.363	0.373	0.556
2005–2009 ACS	0.352	0.330	0.430	0.424	0.622
2006–2010 ACS	0.357	0.339	0.440	0.437	0.645
2007–2011 ACS	0.354	0.336	0.432	0.429	0.639

Source: Author's compilation of U.S. Census Summary File 3 data for 1990 and 2000 and American Community Survey data for 2005–2009, 2006–2010, and 2007–2011 (U.S. Census Bureau 1991, 2002, 2010, 2011, 2012).

Note: Figures are weighted averages of 384 metropolitan areas.

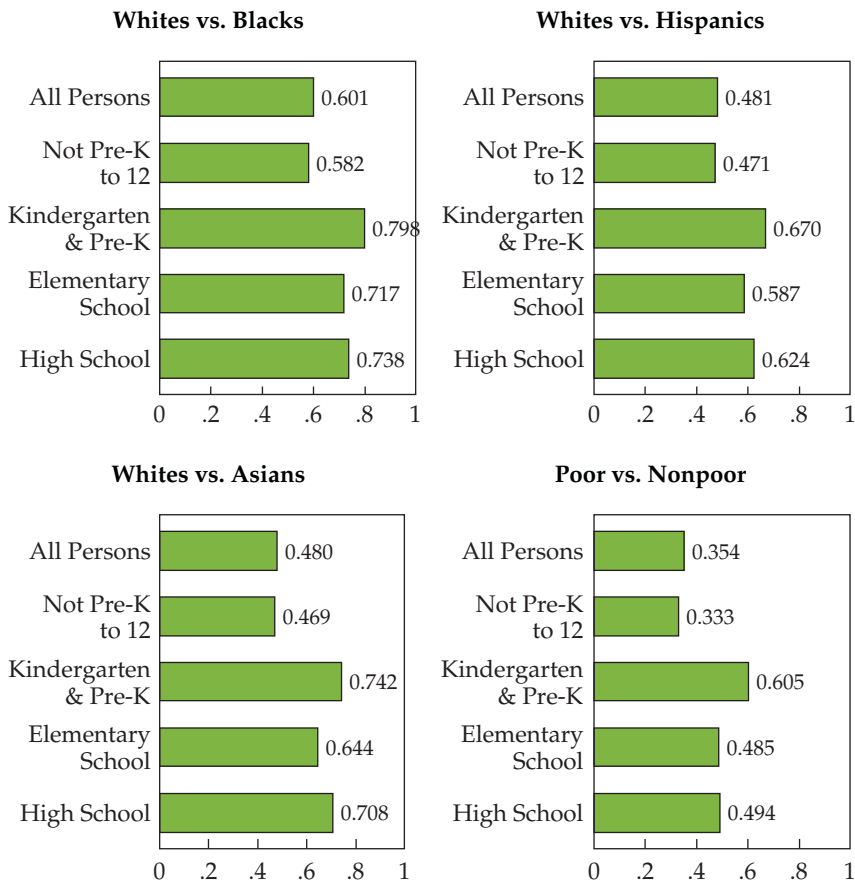
Table 4.4 Segregation of Households by Income Level, U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 2005 to 2009*

	Within-Group Dissimilarity			Segregation from Affluent Whites
	Working	Middle	Affluent	
All groups				
Poor	0.20	0.32	0.46	0.50
Working class		0.19	0.35	0.40
Middle class			0.23	0.28
Affluent				0.09
Non-Hispanic white				
Poor	0.21	0.29	0.41	0.41
Working class		0.18	0.32	0.32
Middle class			0.22	0.22
Affluent				0.00
Black				
Poor	0.39	0.50	0.65	0.79
Working class		0.39	0.57	0.73
Middle class			0.49	0.68
Affluent				0.67
Hispanic				
Poor	0.44	0.52	0.67	0.73
Working class		0.42	0.61	0.66
Middle class			0.55	0.58
Affluent				0.57
Asian				
Poor	0.61	0.66	0.72	0.76
Working class		0.54	0.63	0.65
Middle class			0.53	0.57
Affluent				0.57

Source: Author's compilation based on American Community Survey 2005–2009 data (U.S. Census Bureau 2010).

*Weighted by total households. See text for description of income brackets.

Figure 4.2 Residential Segregation, Students, 2007 to 2011



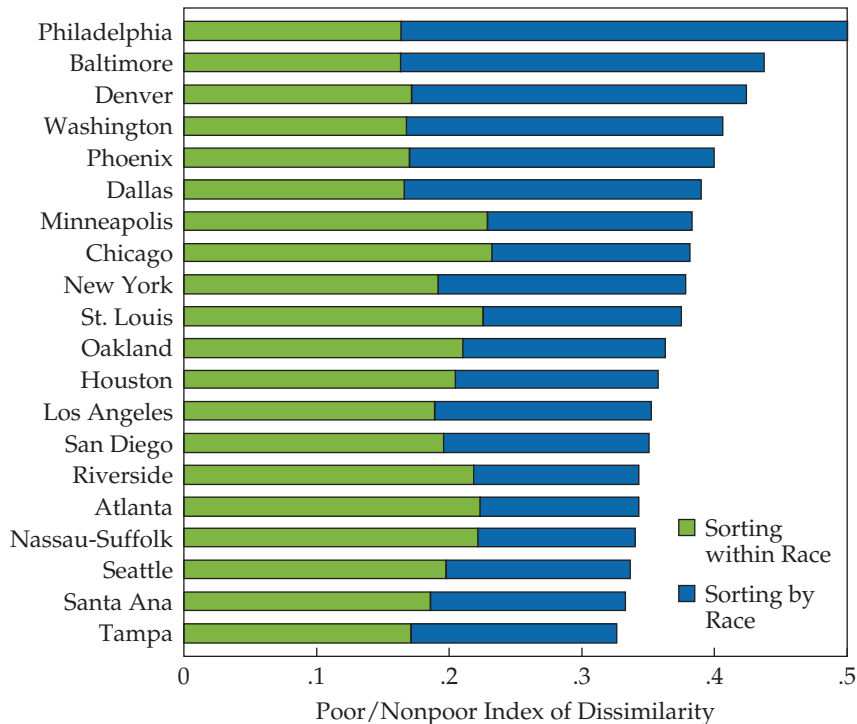
Source: Author's compilation of American Community Survey 2007 to 2011 data (U.S. Census Bureau 2012).

Table 4.5 Economic Segregation, Actual and Due to Race Segregation, 2007 to 2011

Metropolitan Area	Poor-Nonpoor Index of Dissimilarity			
	Population	Actual	Simulated	%
New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ	11,322,061	0.375	0.149	39.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA	9,633,080	0.341	0.119	34.8
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL	7,738,150	0.390	0.224	57.3
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	5,758,463	0.363	0.152	42.0
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	5,125,448	0.333	0.147	44.0
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	4,224,244	0.395	0.143	36.2
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	4,118,691	0.394	0.170	43.1
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,096,898	0.336	0.076	22.7
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	4,073,886	0.395	0.149	37.6
Philadelphia, PA	3,881,558	0.467	0.257	54.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,205,108	0.391	0.159	40.7
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	2,977,884	0.337	0.098	29.0
Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA	2,952,214	0.324	0.128	39.5
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	2,773,928	0.332	0.139	41.8
St. Louis, MO-IL	2,768,371	0.371	0.195	52.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	2,727,371	0.318	0.100	31.5
Baltimore-Towson, MD	2,629,552	0.410	0.183	44.5
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	2,574,594	0.329	0.088	26.7
Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA	2,497,328	0.371	0.112	30.3
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	2,478,370	0.397	0.161	40.6
Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI	2,454,209	0.336	0.081	24.0
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL	2,421,799	0.303	0.076	25.1
Pittsburgh, PA	2,299,910	0.353	0.119	33.7
Edison-New Brunswick, NJ	2,286,646	0.394	0.095	24.1
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	2,170,298	0.296	0.070	23.7
Newark-Union, NJ-PA	2,098,931	0.438	0.259	59.3
Sacramento—Arden-Arcade—Roseville, CA	2,091,774	0.339	0.095	28.1
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	2,081,971	0.267	0.096	36.0
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	2,074,782	0.395	0.152	38.5
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	2,070,892	0.371	0.142	38.4
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	2,058,946	0.349	0.105	30.0
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	2,040,595	0.435	0.242	55.5

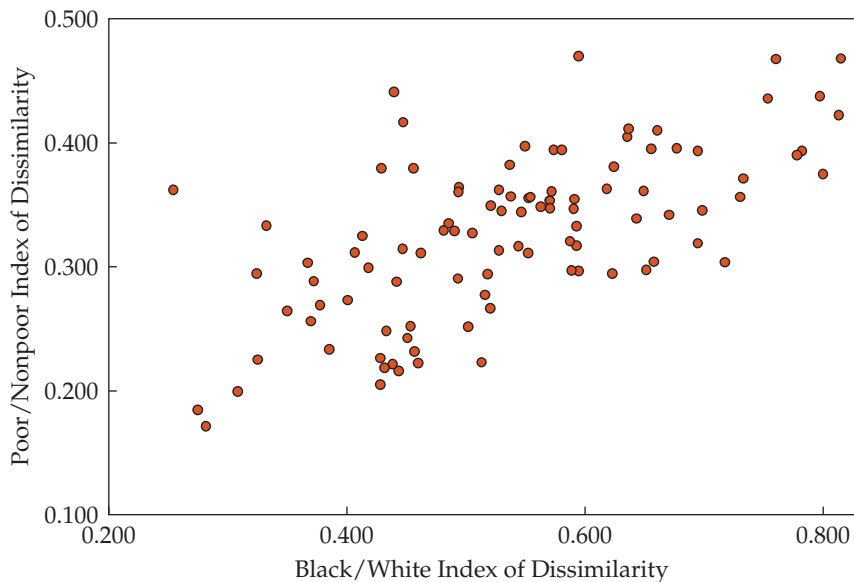
Source: Author's decomposition based on American Community Survey 2007–2011 data (U.S. Census Bureau 2012).

Figure 4.3 **Decomposition of Economic Segregation, 2007 to 2011**



Source: Author's decomposition based on American Community Survey 2007 to 2011 data (U.S. Census Bureau 2012). See text for details of decomposition.

Figure 4.4 **Economic Versus Black-White Segregation, 2007 to 2011**



Source: Author's compilation based on American Community Survey 2007 to 2011 data (U.S. Census Bureau 2012).

**Table 4.6 Racial Segregation, Actual and Due to Economic Segregation,
2007 to 2011**

	Black	Hispanic	Asian
Panel A. Actual Racial-ethnic Segregation			
White	0.601	0.481	0.480
Black		0.496	0.610
Hispanic			0.543
Panel B. Due to Economic Segregation			
White	0.059	0.054	0.016
Black		0.018	0.046
Hispanic			0.041
Panel C. Proportion Due to Economic Segregation			
White	9.8%	11.2%	3.3%
Black		3.6%	7.5%
Hispanic			7.6%
N	384	384	384

Source: Author's decomposition based on American Community Survey 2007–2011 data (U.S. Census Bureau 2012).

See text for description of the decomposition.

Average of 384 metropolitan areas, weighted by population.

Table 4.7 Metropolitan Areas in Which Economic Segregation Contributes More than One-Fifth of Racial Segregation, 2007 to 2011

	Population			B/W Dissimilarity		
	Total	White	Black	Actual	Simulated	%
Mankato-North Mankato, MN	90,492	82,934	1,941	0.431	0.179	41.6
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	104,390	96,855	1,624	0.605	0.204	33.7
Dubuque, IA	89,509	83,781	1,166	0.588	0.160	27.3
Lincoln, NE	284,417	244,026	8,935	0.464	0.119	25.7
Missoula, MT	107,005	97,619	454	0.561	0.143	25.5
Rockford, IL	343,653	252,290	36,619	0.597	0.149	24.9
Laredo, TX	242,438	8,438	879	0.762	0.188	24.6
Iowa City, IA	142,134	120,869	5,357	0.459	0.111	24.3
Lima, OH	101,989	84,525	11,706	0.552	0.134	24.2
Longview, WA	100,472	86,395	426	0.634	0.153	24.1
Danville, IL	79,992	64,793	10,049	0.692	0.164	23.7
Ithaca, NY	87,562	71,067	3,266	0.459	0.105	22.8
St. Cloud, MN	178,821	164,345	4,601	0.646	0.143	22.2
Janesville, WI	156,689	133,497	7,291	0.599	0.132	22.0
Fargo, ND-MN	196,793	179,058	3,615	0.446	0.096	21.5
Bloomington, IN	174,717	157,554	3,838	0.521	0.112	21.4
Altoona, PA	123,433	118,406	2,008	0.482	0.102	21.2
Madison, WI	547,464	461,855	22,958	0.556	0.117	21.1
Green Bay, WI	296,518	257,291	4,353	0.574	0.121	21.0
Fond du Lac, WI	97,959	90,646	660	0.451	0.094	20.8
Bloomington-Normal, IL	158,362	130,535	11,146	0.443	0.091	20.5
La Crosse, WI-MN	127,369	117,353	1,748	0.524	0.107	20.4
Spokane, WA	452,546	394,910	7,082	0.489	0.098	20.1
Appleton, WI	220,746	200,102	1,587	0.592	0.119	20.1
Corvallis, OR	79,717	67,033	867	0.571	0.114	20.0

Source: Author's decomposition based on American Community Survey 2007–2011 data (U.S. Census Bureau 2012).

See text for description of the decomposition.

Table 4.8 Black-White Segregation, Actual and Simulated, 2007 to 2011

	Population			B-W Dissimilarity		
	Total	White	Black	Actual	Simulated	%
New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ	11,322,061	4,472,631	2,364,475	0.804	0.044	5.5
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA	9,633,080	2,695,527	819,952	0.687	0.041	6.0
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL	7,738,150	4,102,356	1,415,515	0.782	0.080	10.3
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	5,758,463	2,323,948	980,255	0.621	0.055	8.9
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	5,125,448	2,642,502	1,639,155	0.596	0.039	6.6
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	4,224,244	1,989,060	1,215,383	0.658	0.033	5.0
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	4,118,691	1,968,400	648,215	0.583	0.062	10.6
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,096,898	1,525,677	298,311	0.469	0.037	7.9
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	4,073,886	2,418,343	192,769	0.496	0.057	11.5
Philadelphia, PA	3,881,558	2,485,327	860,496	0.764	0.096	12.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,205,108	2,536,712	228,203	0.566	0.107	18.9
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	2,977,884	1,458,898	145,661	0.558	0.033	5.9
Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA	2,952,214	1,323,436	48,079	0.492	0.018	3.7
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	2,773,928	1,930,726	248,433	0.733	0.023	3.1
St. Louis, MO-IL	2,768,371	2,096,170	497,784	0.736	0.071	9.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	2,727,371	1,858,865	316,956	0.585	0.048	8.2

Baltimore-Towson, MD	2,629,552	1,595,924	745,935	0.664	0.052	7.9
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	2,574,594	1,755,548	128,735	0.549	0.062	11.3
Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA	2,497,328	1,007,925	274,065	0.608	0.051	8.4
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	2,478,370	1,643,347	135,881	0.651	0.075	11.5
Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI	2,454,209	2,010,471	225,201	0.622	0.041	6.5
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL	2,421,799	375,176	455,001	0.721	0.052	7.3
Pittsburgh, PA	2,299,910	2,012,611	183,035	0.685	0.080	11.7
Edison-New Brunswick, NJ	2,286,646	1,564,581	157,698	0.577	0.030	5.2
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	2,170,298	1,668,068	60,600	0.530	0.060	11.2
Newark-Union, NJ-PA	2,098,931	1,156,121	440,515	0.801	0.066	8.2
Sacramento—Arden-Arcade—Roseville, CA	2,091,774	1,181,828	146,792	0.575	0.054	9.4
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	2,081,971	1,120,021	323,794	0.522	0.035	6.6
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	2,074,782	1,702,480	244,990	0.708	0.083	11.8
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	2,070,892	1,177,206	260,944	0.589	0.055	9.3
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	2,058,946	748,234	128,600	0.530	0.050	9.5
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	2,040,595	1,472,811	404,029	0.757	0.103	13.6

Source: Author's decomposition based on American Community Survey 2007–2011 data (U.S. Census Bureau 2012).
See text for description of the decomposition.

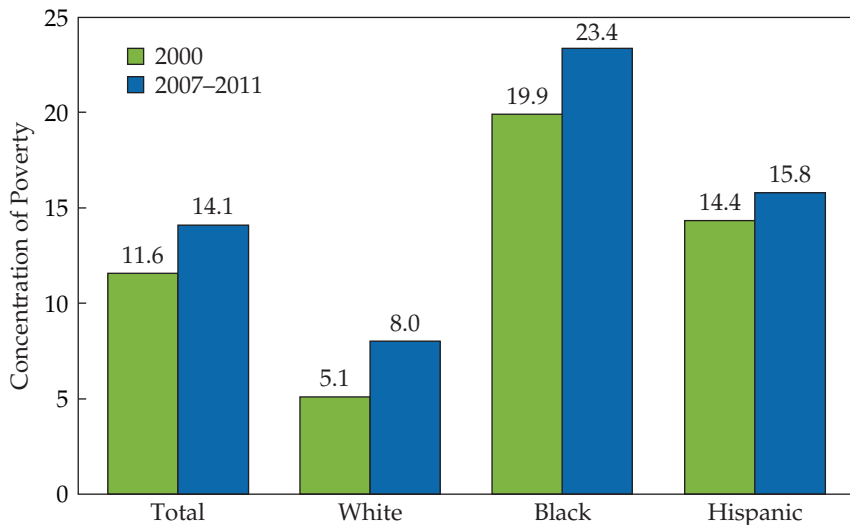
Table 4.9 Population, High-Poverty Neighborhoods

	Census		American Community Survey		
	1990	2000	2005–2009	2006–2010	2007–2011
Population					
Total	9,592,333	7,198,892	9,506,534	10,309,844	11,224,438
White	2,632,075	1,439,889	2,551,695	2,713,180	2,932,517
Black	4,799,550	3,010,537	3,777,386	3,929,074	4,195,031
Hispanic	2,213,080	2,236,604	2,625,736	3,043,195	3,386,471
Asian	227,226	249,460	275,955	327,096	360,719
Demographic composition					
Total	364.4%	500.0%	372.6%	380.0%	382.8%
White	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Black	182.3%	209.1%	148.0%	144.8%	143.1%
Hispanic	84.1%	155.3%	102.9%	112.2%	115.5%
Asian	8.6%	17.3%	10.8%	12.1%	12.3%
Change over time		1990 to 2000	2000 to 2007–2011		
Total		–25.0%		55.9%	
White		–45.3%		103.7%	
Black		–37.3%		39.3%	
Hispanic		1.1%		51.4%	
Asian		9.8%		44.6%	

Source: Author's compilation of U.S. Census Summary File 3 data for 1990 and 2000 and American Community Survey data for 2005–2009, 2006–2010, and 2007–2011 (U.S. Census Bureau 1991, 2002, 2010, 2011, 2012).

Note: Residents of census tracts with poverty rates of 40 percent or more, all U.S. census tracts.

Figure 4.5 **Concentration of Poverty**



Source: Author's compilation of U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 3 data and American Community Survey 2007-2011 data (U.S. Census Bureau 2002, 2012).

Table 4.10 Metropolitan Areas, Highest Concentration of Poverty, 2007 to 2011

	Total	Poor		
		All Census Tracts	High-Poverty Census Tracts	%
Black*				
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn	740,857	255,604	119,241	46.7
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis	249,887	90,790	41,651	45.9
Gary	128,695	40,938	17,718	43.3
Dayton	118,593	36,692	15,310	41.7
Louisville/Jefferson County	167,549	52,876	21,908	41.4
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor	404,029	130,052	52,298	40.2
Rochester	115,744	39,323	15,601	39.7
Tallahassee	109,516	36,020	14,072	39.1
Mobile	139,119	43,854	16,309	37.2
Memphis	575,969	169,947	60,302	35.5
Hispanic**				
Laredo	231,791	72,530	39,647	54.7
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	679,813	256,592	133,191	51.9
Philadelphia	279,249	88,077	43,686	49.6
Brownsville-Harlingen	347,338	132,341	64,363	48.6
Las Cruces	131,715	42,124	16,005	38.0
Camden	108,685	24,129	8,748	36.3
Fresno	450,052	137,048	46,013	33.6
Visalia-Porterville	257,929	79,081	26,371	33.3
El Paso	637,099	178,773	52,555	29.4
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis	140,301	34,363	10,056	29.3
Bakersfield-Delano	385,415	108,451	31,434	29.0
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford	141,315	39,665	11,273	28.4
Tucson	325,318	82,134	19,290	23.5

Source: Author's compilation based on American Community Survey 2007–2011 data (U.S. Census Bureau 2012).

*Metropolitan areas with at least 100,000 blacks.

**Metropolitan areas with at least 100,000 Hispanics.

Table 5.1 Demographics

Average age	42
Average number of children	4
Female	89%
High school graduate	57%
Ever owned a home	19%
Receive income from wages-salary	38%
Receive food stamps	65%

Source: Authors' compilation based on 2009 survey data.

N=84

Table 5.2 Mobile Neighborhoods

Neighborhood	Census Tract Population	Percent African American	Poverty Rate (%)	Median Household Income
R. V. Taylor*	1712	96.09	81.10	6,559
Bessemer*	2471	96.40	60.00	13,444
Plateau	4127	78.68	59.00	15,000
Josephine Allen*	4127	78.68	59.00	15,000
Gulf Village*	1247	97.11	55.90	12,310
Toulminville	2912	98.08	52.30	15,605
Roger Williams*	2912	98.08	52.30	15,605
Oaklawn Homes*	3141	98.12	48.30	16,710
Alabama Village	2933	98.35	45.90	16,363
South Broad Street	6172	87.65	44.80	18,528
Whitley	2560	97.58	42.90	17,323
Maysville	2264	97.48	42.80	25,188
Orange Grove*	1565	96.99	42.25	14,444
Snug Harbor	1756	97.55	42.00	23,162
Martin Luther King	3609	98.62	41.75	20,734
West Prichard	4286	95.29	39.55	24,287
Trinity Gardens	2006	97.56	32.90	21,322
Upper Dauphin Island PkwY	4914	96.78	31.75	22,777
Harlem	1169	93.07	29.70	18,789
South Chickasaw	3246	44.09	27.85	27,072
Morningside	4513	84.40	23.30	34,375
Whistler	2087	67.03	17.20	30,417
Wilson Avenue	2681	11.23	7.80	56,250

Source: Authors' calculation based on the 2010 census and 2011 5-year American Community Survey.

*Denotes public housing.

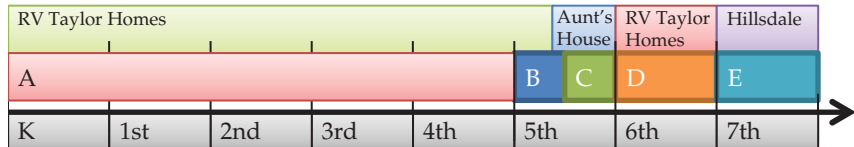
Table 5.3 Middle School Descriptives

School	Percent African American	Percent Receiving Free or Reduced Lunch	School Test Score Percentile
Jackson Preparatory Middle	41.10	44.07	89
Prescot Magnet	50.99	60.26	77
Lassiter Middle	11.88	74.75	69
Rollins Middle	28.36	48.86	64
Hawkins Bay Middle	26.90	75.00	56
Gulf Middle	10.85	63.18	53
Beaumont Middle	17.88	79.89	53
Ryder Middle	16.86	64.58	51
Westminster Middle	50.75	72.24	47
Reade Smith Middle*	100	92.52	45
Frederick Douglass Training	38.55	65.92	43
Azalea Middle*	100	95.35	39
Martinswood	88.89	88.89	39
Fallsway Middle*	97.50	98.50	37
Tanner Williams Middle	85.28	90.97	37
Grelot Middle*	91.80	98.36	35
Shelton Middle*	96.67	97.33	34
McVay Training*	100	100	28
Hamilton Middle	92.19	92.19	26

Source: Authors' calculation based on data from the Alabama State Department of Education.
Notes: Seventh grade math, 2010–2011. Sorted by overall percentile score, which is the relative standing of the school compared to the nation (national average is 50). All school names in the table have been changed.

*Denotes schools that are frequently attended by children in our sample.

Figure 5.1 Katrina's Residential and School Trajectory



Source: Authors' compilation.

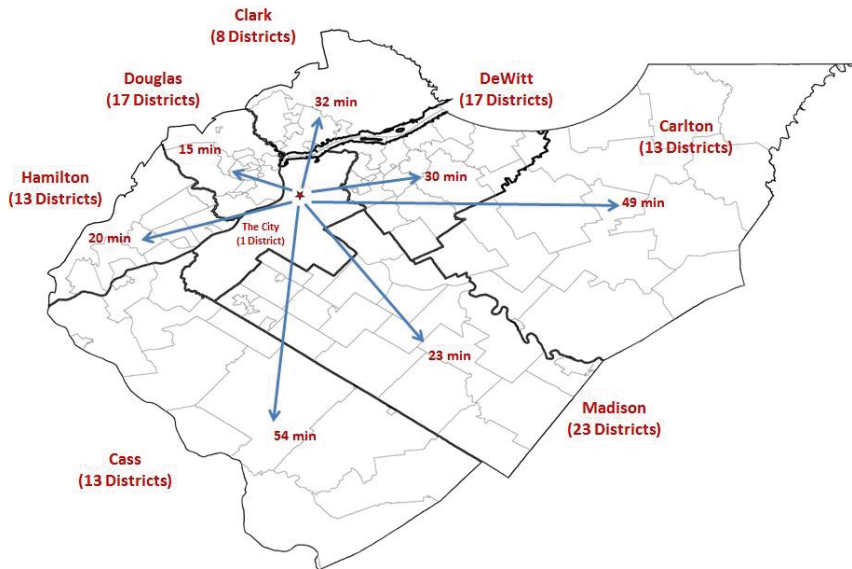
* A = Heritage Elementary, B = Harmon Elementary, C = Carver Elementary, D = Reade Smith Middle, E = Tanner Williams Middle.

Table 5.4 Methods of Out-of-Zone School Attendance

Method	Numbers of Households
Address of family member or friend	19
Transfer	11
Parochial-private school	10
Magnet school	9

Source: Authors' calculation.

Figure 6.1 **School Districts**



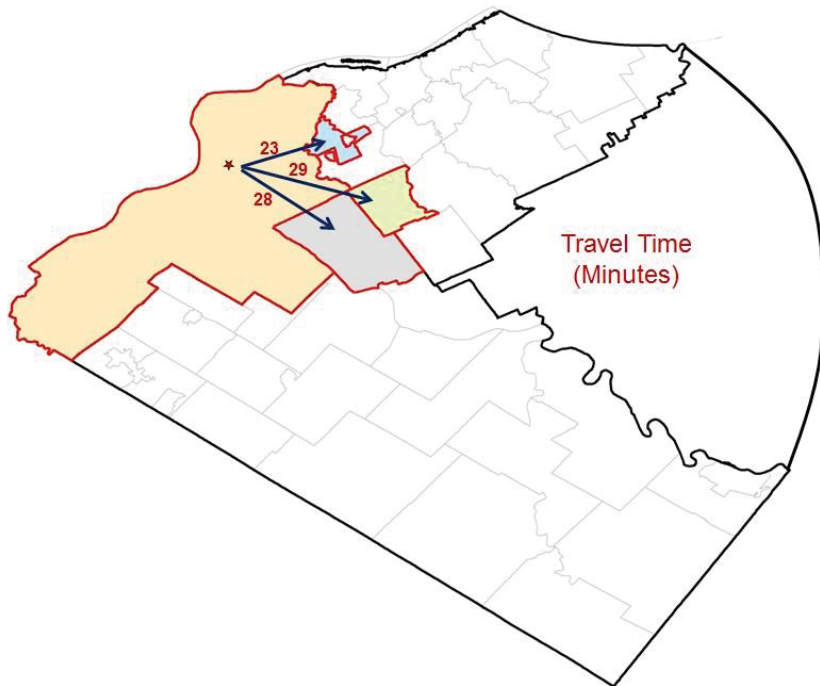
Source: Author's and research team's calculations using U.S. Census Bureau data, 2010. Slight adjustments have been made to protect the confidentiality of the research site.

Table 6.1 **Sample of Suburban Parents**

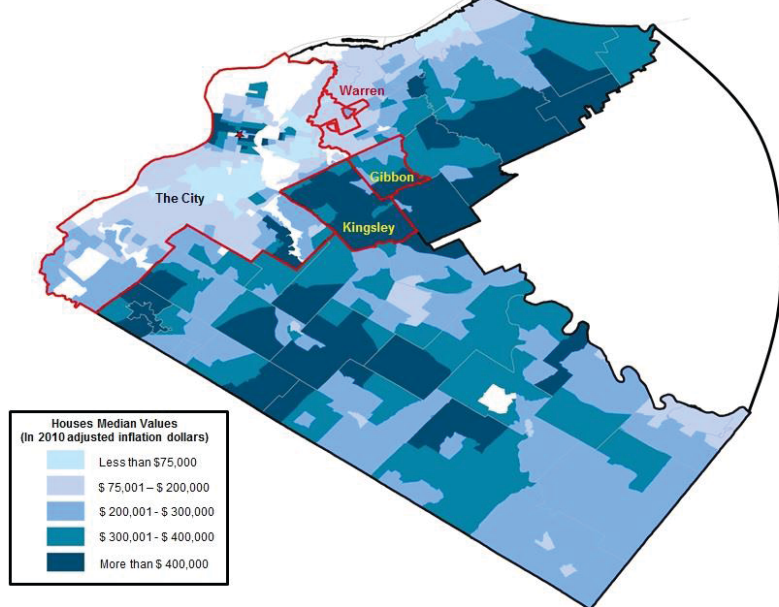
	White	African American	Interracial	Total
Upper-middle-class families Advanced degree (for example, JD, PhD, MD) and highly complex, educationally certified (postbaccalaureate) skills with substantial autonomy (freedom from direct supervision) in the course of his or her work	11	5		16
Middle-class families BA and a job that requires relatively complex, educationally certified skills (bachelor's degree or above); however, the job need not entail high levels of autonomy	9	4	2	15
Working-class families Usually high school grad but may include some college; skilled or unskilled job; usually with close supervision; includes those on disability or public assistance	5	9	1	15
Total	25	18	3	46

Source: Author's compilation.

Figure 6.2 Travel Time from City Hall

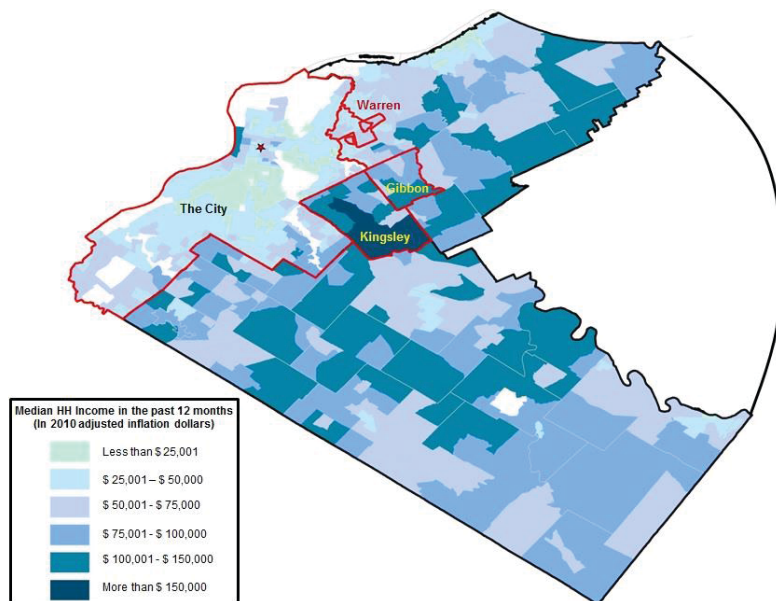


Source: Author's and research team's calculations using Google Maps, 2012. Slight adjustments have been made to protect the confidentiality of the research site.



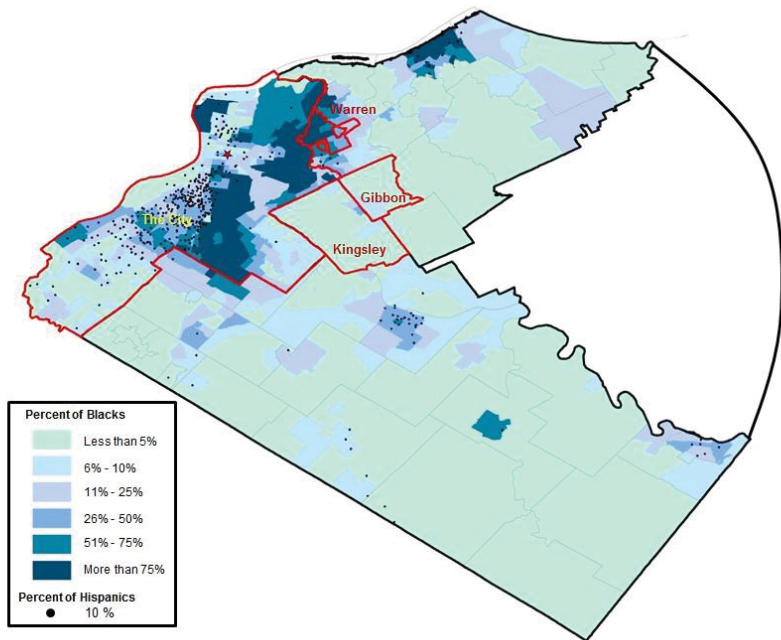
Source: Author's and research team's calculations using U.S. Census Bureau data, 2006–2010, and American Community Survey. Slight adjustments made for confidentiality of research site.

Figure 6.4 **Median Household Income**



Source: Author's and research team's calculations using U.S. Census Bureau data, 2006–2010, and American Community Survey. Slight adjustments made for confidentiality of research site.

Figure 6.5 **Percentage Black and Hispanic**

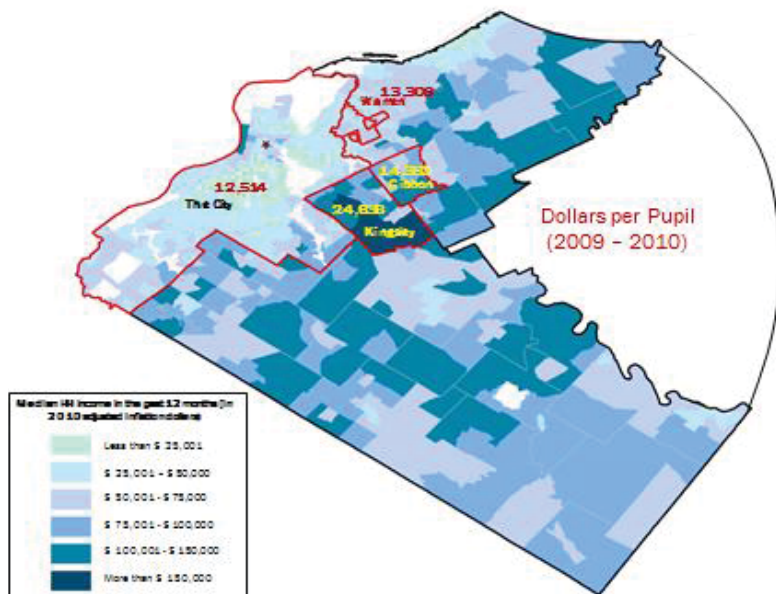


Source: Author's and research team's calculations using U.S. Census Bureau data, 2012. Slight adjustments have been made to protect the confidentiality of the research site.

Table 6.2 Family Structure Within Sample

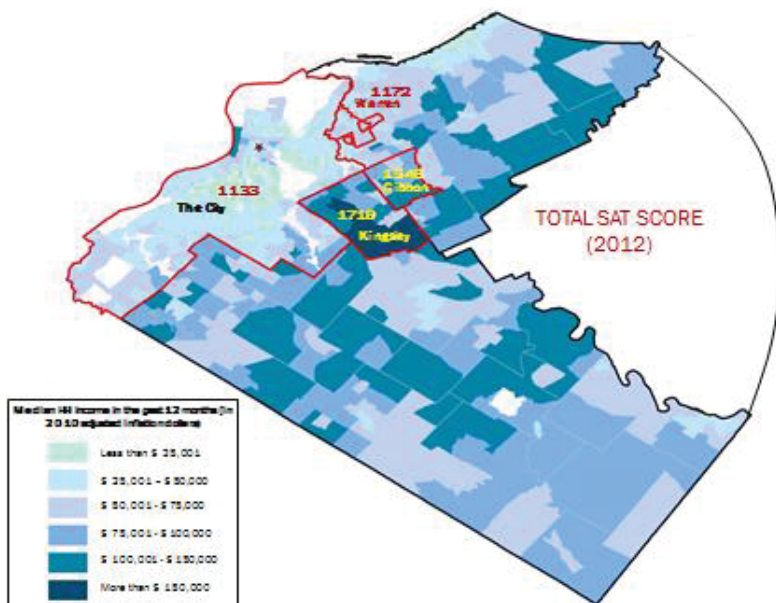
	White Suburban		African American Suburban		Interracial Suburban		Total
	Intact, Two Parents	Single Parent	Intact, Two Parents	Single Parent	Intact, Two Parents	Single Parent	
Upper middle class	9	2	4	1			16
Middle class	7	2	3	2	2		16
Working class	4	1	0	8	1		14
Total	23	5	7	11	3		46

Source: Author's compilation.



Source: Author's and research team's calculations using http://www.openpagov.org/education_revenue_and_expenses.asp. Figures adjusted slightly to protect confidentiality.

Figure 6.7 SAT Scores in Selected School Districts



Source: Author's and research team's calculations using state government data, 2012.

Table 6.3 Characteristics of the School District

Elementary Schools	Grade 3, Percent Proficient Math	Grade 3, Percent Proficient Reading	Great Schools Rating	Percent Free or Reduced Lunch	Percent Black	Percent White
City School District	39	37	3	86	99	2
Warren School District	52	47	2	80	96	4
Gibbons School District	97	95	9	7	8	90
Kingsley School District	91	90	9	7	13	70

Source: Author compiled from websites of the school districts, zillow.com, greatschools.org (minor adjustments to protect confidentiality of the schools). Data are from 2009 and 2010.

Table 7.1 Sample Characteristics

Marital status	
Married	91%
Divorced	6%
Never married	3%
Race-ethnicity	
White	91%
Black	3%
Hispanic	3%
Other	3%
Education (highest degree attained)	
High school diploma	3%
Associate's degree	3%
Bachelor's degree	13%
Graduate degree	81%
Employment status	
Employed full-time	62%
Employed part-time or student	16%
Not in the labor force	22%
Homeownership status	
Owner	94%
Renter	6%
Median income (n = 25)	\$150,000

Source: Author's compilation.

Note: N=32

Table 7.2 Age and School Status of Children

All children (n=57)

Age range	<1–15 yrs
Median age	5 yrs

School-age children (n=38)

Median age	7 yrs
Percent enrolled in Boston Public Schools	82%
Percent enrolled in private elementary school	16%
Percent enrolled in suburban public school	2%
Percent in grades K–6	89%
Percent in grades seven through twelve	11%

Source: Author's compilation.

Table 7.3 Demographics of Schools Attended by Respondents' Children

Institution	Number Students	Percent African American	Percent Asian	Percent Hispanic	Percent White	Percent Other/Multirace	Percent Low-Income
BPS—All	57,100	36	9	40	13	2	75
Elementary schools							
School #1	99	32.3	1.0	50.5	13.1	3.1	45.5
School #2	153	19.6	0.7	35.3	31.4	13.2	44.4
School #3	180	50.0	5.0	33.9	5.0	6.2	81.7
School #4	248	57.3	1.2	27.0	6.0	8.4	69.8
School #5	319	36.0	2.2	37.3	20.7	3.4	58.0
School #6	334	5.1	0.0	73.1	19.2	2.7	72.2
School #7	351	16.8	2.8	31.9	45.9	2.6	42.7
School #8	453	37.7	1.3	32.7	25.6	2.6	59.2
School #9	531	11.7	4.7	24.5	55.9	3.0	49.9
School #10	822	19.0	2.8	57.8	16.9	2.4	68.5
High schools							
School #1	2,353	10.3	29.2	9.7	47.5	3.2	30.4

Source: Author's compilation.

Table 8.1 **Demographic Characteristics**

	Neighborhood High	Charter High
N	28	49
Median age	40	42.5
Median education	12 years	13 years
Median income (midpoint of income ranges)	\$5,000	\$25,000
Percent unemployed	71	35
Percent married	14	31

Source: Authors' compilation.

Table 8.2 School Decision and Satisfaction

	Neighborhood High	Charter High
Parent/student made decision	55%	98%
Other person made decision	3	2
Assigned to school	43	0
Satisfied	44	100
Ambivalent/resigned	37	0
Dissatisfied	19	0

Source: Authors' compilation.

Table 8.3 Resources for and Participation in Choice

	Neighborhood High	Charter High
Has Internet	43%	63%
Owns car	23%	65%
Attends church	57%	81%
Child in outside activity	57%	92%
Considered private school	18%	67%
Time spent on decision	2.4 hours	3.6 hours
Number of applications submitted	2.6	4.5

Source: Authors' compilation.

Table 9.1 Sample Counts by Social Class and Race

	White	African American	Total
Upper middle class	7	6*	13
Middle class	6	7	13
Working class	6	9	15
Total	19	22	41

Source: Author's compilation.

*Includes one interracial family in which the husband is African American and the wife is white.