ABSTRACT

Title of Document: Locational Attainment and Residential Segregation in U.S. Metropolitan Areas

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Immigration of Asians and Hispanics has fueled recent growth in the non-White population in the United States. Using individual-level data from Census 2000, this dissertation examines the relationship between race/ethnicity, nativity, and socioeconomic characteristics with levels of neighborhood economic advantage, a process often termed residential or locational attainment. It also examines the effectiveness of spatial assimilation, place stratification, and segmented assimilation theories for understanding racial and ethnic stratification across metropolitan neighborhoods.

Two sets of analyses are presented in this dissertation. The first examines differences in neighborhood residential attainment by race, nativity, and period of entry, and considers the role of individual socioeconomic and demographic characteristics for understanding disparities in neighborhood advantage. Results show that Whites and Asians, both native and foreign-born, reside in the most advantaged neighborhoods,

whereas being Hispanic or Black is associated with residence in neighborhoods with lower median incomes and higher rates of poverty, net of model controls.

The second set of analyses studies racial differences in neighborhood attainment among individuals residing in metropolitan areas with different levels of racial residential segregation. While little difference was found in neighborhood income and poverty between Hispanics and native Whites residing in metropolitan areas with low Hispanic-native White segregation net of differences in individual socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, substantial Hispanic-native White and Black-native White disparities were found among those residing in moderately and highly segregated metropolitan areas. Hispanics in moderately and highly segregated metropolitan areas experienced a similar gap in neighborhood advantage, relative to native Whites, as was experienced by Blacks.

Consistent with spatial assimilation theory, individual differences in socioeconomic and acculturation characteristics such as education and English language proficiency explained some of the between-race differences in neighborhood advantage, and most of the within-race differences among immigrants by period of entry. However, the large and persistent Black-White and Hispanic-White gaps in locational attainment suggest that processes aside from individual attainment explain the lower residential attainment of Blacks and Hispanics, providing some supporting evidence for the place stratification framework. In addition, the high level of locational attainment among Asians and the variation in neighborhood advantage across metropolitan areas by level of residential segregation for Hispanics and Blacks support the importance of both

individual and contextual factors, consistent with the main tenets of segmented assimilation theory.

LOCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION IN U.S. METROPOLITAN AREAS

By

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Dedication

To my family, without you this would not have been possible. And to my late grandmother, Norma Stewart, who taught me perseverance through example.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Immigration to the United States has been on the rise over the past several decades, as more than two-fifths of the foreign born are recent arrivals (U.S. Census Bureau 2001a). Estimates suggest that among the 31.1 million foreign born in the United States in 2000 (11 percent of the total population), 8.5 million entered during the 1980s and 13.2 million entered during the 1990s (U.S. Census Bureau 2001a). The influx of immigrants, particularly to metropolitan areas, changes the demographics of neighborhoods. Immigration has fueled a rise in the minority population, as less than a quarter of the foreign-born population in 2000 identified as non-Hispanic White, the majority racial group in the United States (U.S. Census Bureau 2001b). Although still heavily concentrated in a few traditional gateway states, immigrants are settling into a larger number of metropolitan areas (Singer 2004). Places with little recent history of immigration are adjusting to the shifting demographics of their population.

Residential segregation is a widely used indicator of racial and ethnic stratification within metropolitan areas. Segregation has declined between Blacks and Whites over the past several decades (yet remains high), while Asian-White and Hispanic-White segregation has remained relatively stable or experienced a slight increase (Iceland and Scopilliti 2008; Iceland, Weinberg, and Steinmetz 2002; Lewis Mumford Center 2001; Logan, Stults, and Farley 2004). The absence of a decline in Asian-White and Hispanic-White segregation can partially be attributed to the high level

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The research in this dissertation was conducted while the author was a Special Sworn Status researcher of the U.S. Census Bureau at the Census Bureau Research Data Center. Research results and conclusions expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Census Bureau. This dissertation has been screened to insure that no confidential data are revealed.

of immigration of Asians and Hispanics. More specifically, there is some evidence to suggest that the segregation of Asians and Hispanics is maintained by the influx of recent immigrants into ethnic neighborhoods, as more recent arrivals tend to experience higher levels of residential segregation than immigrants who have lived in the United States longer (Iceland 2009; Iceland and Scopilliti 2008).

Characteristics of the environment in which immigrants and minorities reside can have important implications for their residential and economic integration into U.S. society. In *American Apartheid* (1993) Douglas Massey and Nancy Denton discuss the negative consequences of living in a racially segregated area, and argue that racial segregation is the main structural factor that perpetuates urban black poverty. They state "One of the primary means by which individuals improve their life chances—and those of their children—is by moving to neighborhoods with higher home values, safer streets, higher-quality schools, and better services…. Barriers to spatial mobility are barriers to social mobility, and by confining blacks to a small set of relatively disadvantaged neighborhoods, segregation constitutes a very powerful impediment to black socioeconomic progress" (p. 14). While segregation is not always involuntary, immigrants may choose to reside in ethnic enclaves for social, cultural, or even economic reasons, I argue that it is problematic to the extent that it concentrates disadvantage and impedes the socioeconomic mobility of residents.

Prior research on residential segregation has provided information on the residential stratification of immigrants and racial minorities and the importance of group and metropolitan factors (Denton and Massey 1989; Freeman 2002; Iceland and Nelson 2008; Iceland and Scopilliti 2008). While studies of residential segregation are one of the

main tools used to measure stratification of race/ethnic and immigrant groups, they tell us little beyond the racial and ethnic composition of neighborhoods in which minority and majority group members reside. A second strain of research, termed locational attainment, focuses on racial and ethnic stratification in neighborhood quality.[2] This work is primarily concerned with differences in neighborhood advantage associated with race/ethnicity and immigrant status. More specifically, it attempts to assess whether immigrants integrate into communities with higher levels of advantage over time, and documents racial and ethnic stratification in residential attainment. Living in a disadvantaged neighborhood is generally not desirable, since residing in a neighborhood with a concentrated level of disadvantage has been linked to school quality and exposure to crime, delinquency, and social cohesion (Logan and Molotch 1987; Morenoff, Sampson, and Raudenbush 2001; Sampson 1997; also see Sampson, Morenoff, and Gannon-Rowley 2002 for a summary).

This dissertation examines neighborhood quality by race, nativity, and period of entry; and studies differences in the relationship between individual characteristics and neighborhood attainment. It makes four main contributions to the locational attainment and residential stratification literatures. First, it extends the literature by examining differences in neighborhood attainment by race, nativity, and period of entry. The predominant focus in the literature has been on differences by race and ethnicity, although some work has examined the roles of both race and nativity (Adelman et al. 2001; Friedman and Rosenbaum 2007). Less is known about differences between native-

[2] There are many dimensions of neighborhoods that might make them more or less attractive to residents. The locational attainment literature primarily focuses on economic characteristics of neighborhoods (such as income and poverty) and racial composition of residents; some research has examined criminal activity and social disorder (e.g. Adelman et al. 2002; Alba, Logan, and Stults 2000; Friedman and Rosenbaum 2007; Logan, Alba, McNulty, and Fisher 1996).

born and immigrant Whites and Blacks, and little work has examined the relationship between period of entry and neighborhood quality.[3] There have been some discrepancies in the literature when examining the neighborhood attainment of Asians and of Hispanics. Some research finds little differences between Asians and Whites, whereas others find a disadvantage for Asians. In addition, research has found mixed results for Hispanics, both in relation to Whites but also to Asians and Blacks. This project will shed light on these relationships.

Secondly, this dissertation incorporates measures of metropolitan context. Specifically, it examines the neighborhood attainment of Blacks and Hispanics residing in metropolitan areas with different levels of residential segregation. Analyses reveal interesting Black-White and Hispanic-White differences in neighborhood attainment across individuals residing in areas with low/moderate, and high levels of racial segregation. Analyses also include measures of metropolitan context, in particular, metropolitan economic status. The inability to look at metropolitan characteristics is a weakness of prior locational attainment studies.

Third, this dissertation also incorporates characteristics that are not available in Census 2000 files tabulated by the Census Bureau. For example, analyses examine the relationship between neighborhood quality and living in a household with a member of a different racial/ethnic group, or in a household with children. Living in a multi-racial household indicates a level of racial integration, and in racially stratified areas, residing in a multi-racial household might provide (or inhibit) household members access to a greater diversity of neighborhoods. In addition, individuals living with children may have a greater preference for avoiding low-quality neighborhoods because of the relationship

[3] White and Sassler (2000) incorporate period of entry into their analyses.

between neighborhood resources and children's economic, developmental, and social well being (Ellen and Turner 1997; Leventhal and Brooks-Gunn 2000).

Lastly, this dissertation utilizes more recent data from the decennial Census than other locational attainment studies. Providing an update to the existing literature is important given the substantial level of immigration from Asian and Latin American countries during the 1990s, and the settlement of immigrants into a broader array of metropolitan areas. Locational attainment research has been limited because of a dearth of publicly available data containing both individual-level information and neighborhood identifiers. In sum, most studies are limited to examining only a few metropolitan areas, making indirect inferences, and analyzing data from 1990 or earlier. In addition, prior studies have not been able to concurrently study differences in neighborhood quality by race, nativity, and period of entry, or to incorporate measures of metropolitan segregation and socioeconomic status. This dissertation fills these gaps in the literature.

The analyses are separated into two chapters. Chapter 4 examines differences in neighborhood economic status, paying particular attention to the roles of race and ethnicity, nativity, time in the United States among immigrants, and individual socioeconomic status. It tests the applicability of spatial assimilation, place stratification, and segmented assimilation theories for understanding the residential integration of groups within metropolitan neighborhoods in the United States. Chapter 4 is subdivided into three sections. The first section examines differences in locational attainment by race/ethnicity, the second looks at the role of nativity, and the third focuses on relationship between period of entry among the foreign born (a proxy measure for time spent in the United States) and neighborhood attainment. The focus in this latter

subsection is on immigrant incorporation, or whether immigrants who have been in the United States for longer periods of time reside in more advantaged neighborhoods than more recent arrivals.

Chapter 5 focuses on the relationship between residential segregation and locational attainment, paying particular attention to whether Blacks and Hispanics in highly segregated metropolitan environments reside in neighborhoods with substantially lower economic advantage than native Whites and comparable racial/ethnic group members in less segregated environments. It also assesses whether racial integration as indicated by low or moderate levels of residential segregation is associated with economic integration by examining the relationship between individual socioeconomic characteristics and locational attainment. Specifically, it addresses whether Hispanics and Blacks reside in similar quality neighborhoods as native non-Hispanic Whites after controlling for individual differences in human capital and demographic characteristics, and whether racial differences in locational attainment vary by level of metropolitan segregation. The following research questions guide the analyses.

Chapter 4: Race, Nativity, and Neighborhood Locational Attainment

1. What is the magnitude of difference in neighborhood economic advantage by race and nativity?
2. To what extent are racial and ethnic differences in locational attainment attributable to differences in individual socioeconomic status (SES)?
3. Do the foreign born have lower levels of locational attainment than natives with similar characteristics?

4. Is there evidence of spatial assimilation into economically advantaged neighborhoods? In particular, are the foreign born who have been in the country longer residing in more advantaged neighborhoods than more recent arrivals?

Chapter 5: Segregation and Locational Attainment

1. What is the extent of racial differences in locational attainment in low, moderate, and highly segregated metropolitan areas?
2. Does residential integration signify comparable locational attainment between Whites and Hispanics/Blacks?

Overall

1. To what extent do results support spatial assimilation, place stratification, and segmented assimilation theories?

These questions are addressed through analyses testing the relationship between race, nativity, period of entry, socioeconomic status, and neighborhood advantage using internal long-form data from Census 2000. Four indicators of neighborhood advantage serve as dependent variables. Two positive measures of neighborhood advantage are median neighborhood income and the percent of neighborhood residents with a college degree. Negative measures of neighborhood advantage are the neighborhood poverty rate and the percent of male working-age residents neither employed or in school (male joblessness rate). The main analyses focus on neighborhood income and poverty, but results examining neighborhood education and neighborhood male joblessness rates are provided in the appendices.

Consistent with prior research, the locational attainment process is conceptualized as an individual-level process.[4] Analyses are conducted at the individual level instead of aggregating and specifying analyses at the group level because the focus is on the ability of individuals to convert their socioeconomic characteristics into residential attainment. This is preferred over using estimates at the group level to draw conclusions down to the individual level. Feasible Generalized Least Squares is used in multivariate analyses to help account for the underestimation of standard errors because all individuals in a neighborhood have the same value on the dependent variable. This is discussed in more detail in the data and methods chapter (Chapter 3). The next chapter provides a theoretical framework for the analysis, reviews previous research on locational attainment and residential segregation, and presents research hypotheses.

[4] Locational attainment is similar to status attainment (Blau and Duncan 1967), where attainment into societal groups (occupations/communities) is predicted from individual or household characteristics (see Alba and Logan 1992; Rosenbaum and Friedman 2001).

Chapter 2: Background

The proportion of the population that is non-Hispanic White is expected to continue decreasing in future decades. It is projected that by 2042, non-Hispanic Whites will drop to below 50 percent of the U.S. population (U.S. Census Bureau 2008). Immigration of Hispanics and Asians over the past few decades has contributed to substantial demographic change within U.S. metropolitan areas. Understanding the extent of racial and economic integration of minority groups is essential given the level of racial and ethnic diversity in many metropolitan areas in the United States and research linking concentrated disadvantage with individual outcomes.[5]

This chapter provides an overview of the basic tenets of spatial assimilation, place stratification, and segmented assimilation theories—the main frameworks used to understand the residential integration of minorities in the United States. It also contains an overview of the locational attainment and residential segregation literatures, a statement of research hypotheses, and project contributions.

Theoretical Background

Three competing theories guide this dissertation: spatial assimilation, place stratification, and segmented assimilation. Each is used to help understand the integration and stratification of racial, ethnic, and immigrant groups in the United States. In general, spatial assimilation focuses on socioeconomic progress and acculturation as pathways to integration, while place stratification posits that structural barriers prevent some groups

[5] See Sampson, Morenoff, and Gannon-Rowley (2002) for a meta-analysis of research on neighborhood effects.

from attaining parity with majority group members (non-Hispanic Whites in the U.S. context). Segmented assimilation is a middle range theory that incorporates both individual and structural factors and contends that there are three pathways to assimilation that individuals can follow: assimilation into the middle class, assimilation into the underclass, or integration while preserving coethnic ties (Zhou 1999).

Spatial Assimilation

Spatial assimilation theory postulates that when immigrants initially enter the United States, they exhibit preferences for communal life with fellow co-ethnics and settle in ethnic enclaves. Classic spatial assimilation theory envisions a process whereby immigrants enter central cities and gradually move to suburban areas as they acculturate and make socioeconomic gains. As immigrants' socioeconomic status increase and they become acculturated, they move out of ethnic enclaves and into surrounding areas occupied by natives (Gordon 1964; Massey 1985). The overarching view of assimilation theory is that spatial distance is reflective of social distance (Park, Burgess, and McKenzie, 1925). The spatial assimilation framework holds that residential mobility will result from individual socioeconomic progress, and residential stratification results from social, economic, and cultural differences between majority and minority groups.

While extensively critiqued, spatial assimilation theory is one of the dominant theoretical frameworks guiding research on residential patterns. Critics assert that assimilation theory is more useful for understanding earlier waves of immigration that were primarily from Europe, but is more limited in its applicability for understanding the residential patterns of more recent immigrants. Research has found some support for

spatial assimilation theory for Hispanics and Asians, but more limited support for Blacks (Iceland and Scopilliti 2008; Iceland and Wilkes 2006). Although studies consistently find a positive association between socioeconomic characteristics and residential outcomes, the effects tend to be smaller for Blacks than for other groups (Alba and Logan 1993; Iceland and Scopilliti 2008; Logan, Alba, and Leung 1996; Massey and Denton 1985). In addition, with the growth of ethnic enclaves in suburban areas, some immigrant groups may bypass central cities and settle directly into suburban neighborhoods, particularly within metropolitan areas that have not traditionally had large immigrant populations (Alba et al. 1999; Logan, Zhang, and Alba; Singer 2004).

Place Stratification

Place stratification theory provides another lens for examining racial and ethnic inequality. It focuses on the roles that prejudice and discrimination play in restricting residential options for minority groups (Charles 2003; Massey 1985). Under this framework, the host group differentiates individuals into racial groups based on perceived phenotypic or physiognomic similarity. The experiences of racial and ethnic groups depend on their place within this racial and ethnic hierarchy. Stereotypes and discrimination by real estate agents and residential zoning produce a segmented housing market that impedes the ability of Blacks to obtain residential parity with Whites (Farley et al. 1994; Logan and Molotch 1987; Shlay and Rossi 1981; Squires and Kim 1995; Yinger 1995). Prior to the passage of the Fair Housing Act of 1968, discrimination against Blacks in the housing market was heavily documented (Saltman 1979), and more

recent evidence suggests that discrimination against Blacks and Hispanics is still prevalent (Galster 1990; Turner et al. 2002; Yinger 1986, 1995).

Research has found that Blacks are highly segregated from Whites, followed by Hispanics and Asians, suggesting a possible racial hierarchy with Blacks and African Americans placed at the bottom (Charles 2003; Iceland, Weinberg, and Steinmetz 2002). Although the gap is reduced, residential segregation between Blacks and Whites remains after controlling for differences in economic resources.

Additional work has examined the role that racial preferences exert on levels of residential segregation. Preferences to reside with persons of the same race or ethnicity can result in "white flight" from areas with growing minority populations, the clustering of people of the same race despite opportunities to live in more integrated areas, and the exclusion of non-group members from a neighborhood. Research finds that Whites prefer to live with a large proportion of other Whites (Zubrinsky and Bobo 1996), and avoid areas with a sizable Black population (Emerson, Chai, and Yancey 2001). Whites tend to hold negative stereotypes of Blacks and express less preference for integration (Charles 2000). However, preferences do not completely account for residential segregation. Work by Adelman (2005) finds that among the middle-class, Blacks who exert a preference to live in integrated neighborhoods reside in areas that are 60 percent Black and 30 percent White, whereas Whites who state a preference for integrated neighborhoods live in areas that are, on average, 85 percent White and 10 percent Black.[6]

Most research has found that both preferences and other factors such as housing market discrimination are likely important (Adelman 2005; Bobo and Zubrinsky 1996; Farley, Fielding, and Krysan 1997; Freeman 2000; Krysan and Farley 2002), while others

[6] Research focused on individuals in Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, and Los Angeles.

contend that preferences are the main force driving segregation (Clark 1991, 1992). Additional research suggests that Asians and Hispanics may not need access to predominately White neighborhoods to attain residence in advantaged communities because of the emergence of affluent suburban enclaves that are racially and ethnically diverse (Alba, Logan, and Stults 2000).

Segmented Assimilation

Whereas spatial assimilation formulates a linear path to integration and place stratification focuses on structural barriers, segmented assimilation is a middle-range theory that incorporates both economic integration and acculturation with structural factors (Zhou 1999). It is an adaptation of spatial assimilation theory that may be more applicable to the integration of more current immigrant streams. It postulates three trajectories in which integration can occur: acculturation and integration into the middle class, downward mobility and integration into the underclass, or integration into the middle class while retaining coethnic ties (Portes and Zhou 1993). According to segmented assimilation theory, both individual characteristics (e.g. education, English-language fluency), and structural factors (e.g. race, stratification, economic opportunities, spatial segregation) interact to impact the trajectory of assimilation (Zhou 1999). For example, immigrants with high levels of socioeconomic status who do not experience substantial structural barriers to assimilation are likely to integrate into the middle-class. In contrast, immigrants who enter a residential environment that does not provide opportunities for upward mobility (e.g. areas with high unemployment and income

stratification) are more likely to either assimilate downward into the underclass, or retain ethnic and cultural ties.

This dissertation tests spatial assimilation theory by examining the relationship between human capital and English language proficiency (a measure of acculturation) with locational attainment across race/ethnic, nativity, and period of entry groups. Place stratification will be tested indirectly, as done in prior locational attainment studies, through the examination of residual differences in locational attainment after controlling for individual differences in human capital, household composition, and demographic characteristics. While some residual differences could reflect measurement error or insufficient controls, the multivariate analyses include controls for an array of characteristics, and substantial locational differences by race would lend support to the place stratification framework. Segmented assimilation theory will be supported if there is evidence of spatial assimilation among some members, but substantial unexplained differences in locational attainment among other group members. It would be ideal to have information on the second generation to fully test all three theories, but unfortunately information is not available in the Census on parental nativity or parental place of birth. This dissertation is focused on documenting the extent of racial/ethnic and nativity differences in locational attainment. Testing specific causal mechanisms of differences in locational attainment is outside the scope of this dissertation.

Locational Attainment

Neighborhoods serve as an indicator of social status, in addition to being associated with a host of individual outcomes. Research finds that neighborhood

conditions impact children both through direct and indirect ways (Brooks-Gunn, Duncan, Leventhal, and Aber 1997). For example, neighborhoods have varying levels of school quality, crime, social cohesion, poverty, and levels of community socioeconomic status. Residing in a neighborhood with a concentrated level of disadvantage has been associated with negative individual outcomes such as children's cognitive development, delinquency, teenage childbearing, and dropping out of school (For an overview see Brooks-Gunn et al. 1997a, b; Ellen and Turner 1997; Sampson, Morenoff, and Gannon-Rowley 2002).

In addition, residing in a low-quality neighborhood may limit the employment and educational opportunities of community residents and their children. This has important implications for the residential integration of immigrants and racial minorities. Locational attainment research focuses on whether many minority group members are able to attain residence in good neighborhoods, an indicator of integration, or are disproportionately concentrated in neighborhoods with high levels of disadvantage. Given the relationship between residence in a poor neighborhood and individual outcomes, it is assumed that given the opportunity, people would choose to live in more advantaged neighborhoods.

Non-Hispanic Whites are widely regarded as the majority group in the United States and are often used as a benchmark for comparison in studies of racial and ethnic stratification. Prior research on locational attainment finds that compared to other groups, Whites tend to reside in the most advantaged neighborhoods (Alba, Logan, and Stults 2000), and this relationship holds within both central cities and suburban areas (Logan et al. 1996). In addition, there is some evidence that minority group members who are married to Whites live in more advantaged neighborhoods than their counterparts (White

and Sassler 2000). The role of immigrant status among Whites is somewhat unclear, although differences in neighborhood attainment between native non-Hispanic Whites and non-Hispanic White immigrants tend to be small. While some research has found foreign-born non-Hispanic Whites live in more advantaged neighborhoods than native Whites (Adelman et al. 2001), other research has found little difference between foreign-born and native Whites after controlling for differences in characteristics (Friedman and Rosenbaum 2007).

As a group, Asians have met or surpassed Whites in many socioeconomic attainment measures such as education and household income, yet there is substantial variation among Asian subpopulations. Research on the locational attainment of Asians is mixed. Some research has found that Asians tend to live in comparable or higher income neighborhoods than Whites after controlling for socioeconomic and demographic characteristics (Logan and Alba 1993; Logan et al. 1996). Other research has found that while both native and foreign-born Asians live in neighborhoods with higher proportions of college graduates than Whites, they also live in areas with more poverty and female-headed households (Adelman et al. 2001). In addition, research focusing on New York City by Rosenbaum and colleagues (1999) finds that Asians, particularly those from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, live in substantially more disadvantaged neighborhoods than Whites.

There is substantial diversity within the Asian population, and this diversity may lead to different results depending on which subpopulations are concentrated in the metropolitan area under study. For example, Asians from countries in Southeast Asia (e.g. Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia) tend to have lower levels of socioeconomic status

than Asians from other countries such as China and Korea (Sakamoto and Xie 1996). Logan and Alba (1993) find that within suburbs in the New York metropolitan area, Asian Indians, Filipinos, and Vietnamese live in neighborhoods with lower SES than Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans. Most of the literature has a limited geographic scope and is heavily concentrated on studying Asians in the New York metropolitan area. This dissertation will examine the locational attainment of Asians across metropolitan areas in the United States in order to shed light on whether Asians live in comparable, more advantaged, or more disadvantaged neighborhoods than Whites net of differences in socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Although this dissertation does not examine Asians by country of origin, it does examine differences in neighborhood attainment by period of entry to the United States. The geographic breadth of the analyses allows for the inclusion of Asian immigrants residing in a variety metropolitan areas.

Prior research has consistently found that Blacks live in the most disadvantaged neighborhoods. Blacks tend to live in areas with higher rates of poverty, female-headed families, fewer residents with a college degree, and lower median incomes than Whites and other non-Black groups even when controlling for their lower overall levels of socioeconomic status (Adelman et al. 2001; Logan and Alba 1993; Logan et al. 1996). While a positive relationship between socioeconomic status and neighborhood advantage is generally found for Blacks, it is often smaller than that for Asians, Whites, and Hispanics (Alba, Logan, and Stults 2000; Freeman 2000; Gross and Massey 1991; Logan, Alba, and Leung 1996; Massey and Denton 1985; Massey and Fischer 1999; South and Crowder 1998; Villemez 1980). A study by Freeman (2008) using data from the Panel

Study on Income Dynamics looked at the locational attainment of Blacks from 1970 to 2000. He found that while socioeconomic status is positively associated with locational attainment, the strength of the association did not grow over time, suggesting that any historical gains in attainment by Blacks over the past several decades are a result of increasing socioeconomic attainment among Blacks, and not increasing returns to socioeconomic status.

While Blacks appear to live in the most disadvantaged neighborhoods, few studies have been able to disaggregate Blacks by nativity status. Foreign-born Blacks tend to have higher levels of socioeconomic status than native Blacks (Dodoo 1997; Scopilliti and Iceland 2008). Some evidence suggests that non-Hispanic Black immigrants live in slightly more advantaged neighborhoods than native Blacks, even after accounting for their higher levels of socioeconomic status (Adelman et al. 2001; Friedman and Rosenbaum 2007). Foreign-born Blacks are a small immigrant group relative to Asians and Hispanics and are understudied primarily because of a lack of available data allowing for the disaggregation of Blacks by nativity. In addition to examining native and foreign-born Blacks separately, this dissertation will examine variation among foreign-born Blacks by period of entry to assess whether Blacks who have been in the United States for a longer period of time reside in more advantaged neighborhoods than recent arrivals. I am not aware of existing research that has studied this relationship among Black immigrants.

Work by Adelman et al. (2001) and Friedman and Rosenbaum (2007) finds evidence that Hispanics (both native and foreign-born) live in more disadvantaged neighborhoods than native non-Hispanic Whites. Yet work by Logan et al. (1996) finds

some evidence to suggest that the most advantaged Hispanics (affluent and suburban) have attained residence in neighborhoods similar to comparable Whites, and in some instances advantaged Hispanics fare better than Asians. In addition, native Hispanics tend to live in neighborhoods with a higher proportion of White residents than foreign-born Hispanics (Alba and Logan 1993). This dissertation will provide information on the locational attainment gap between Hispanics and Whites, paying particular attention to returns to socioeconomic status, English language proficiency, and nativity among Hispanics.

Residential Segregation and Locational Attainment

Residential segregation is a commonly used measure of stratification. A wealth of research has examined residential segregation as a dependent variable, focusing on differences in segregation by socioeconomic status, race, ethnicity, and nativity. Asian and Hispanic segregation generally remained stable or slightly increased across metropolitan areas over the past few decades, while Black segregation declined (Cutler, Glaeser, and Vigdor 1999; Farley and Frey 1994; Fischer et al. 2004; Frey and Farley 1996; Iceland, Weinberg, and Steinmetz 2002; Logan, Stults, and Farley 2004). Blacks still tend to be the most segregated from Whites, followed by Hispanics and Asians (Iceland and Scopilliti 2008). Although segregation may occur along a number of dimensions, such as income, wealth, or family status, research overwhelmingly points to the strength of residential segregation by race and ethnicity (Abramson, Tobin, and VanderGoot 1995; Fischer et al. 2004).

The direct relationship between residential segregation and locational attainment has not been addressed in previous research. However, some studies have compared measures of racial and ethnic segregation with measures of inequality that account for neighborhood economic conditions, and others have examined consequences of segregation for individuals and neighborhoods. Evidence from prior research supports the conceptual link between residential segregation and locational attainment. It has been argued that residential segregation causes, or is a main contributor to, concentrated poverty (Massey and Denton 1993; Massey and Fischer 2000). In addition, under the segmented assimilation framework, racial stratification and spatial segregation are presented as external determinants of downward assimilation (Zhou 1999).

Research by Timberlake (2002) and Timberlake and Iceland (2007) have compared trends in residential segregation with trends using a measure of net difference (a measure of inequality computed by ranking neighborhoods based on a characteristic, here the proportion of population in poverty). Analyses suggest that residential segregation does not fully correspond with net difference. For example, although both Blacks and Hispanics in the study have similar levels of residential segregation from Whites in central cities and suburbs, neighborhood disadvantage (net difference) was lower for those living in suburban areas, indicating that suburban Blacks and Hispanics live in more advantaged neighborhoods than central city Blacks and Hispanics respectively, despite similar segregation from Whites (Timberlake 2002). Additionally, even when they have similar overall levels of segregation as Hispanics from Whites, Asians experience considerably less net disadvantage compared to Hispanics, and suburban Asians live in neighborhoods nearly identical in poverty status as Whites

(Timberlake 2002). While the correlation between the index of dissimilarity and net difference measure was high overall, evidence suggests it is lower in suburban areas than in central cities, and for Asians more so than Blacks and Hispanics (Timberlake 2002). In addition, Alba et al. (2000) suggest that the presence of racially diverse affluent neighborhoods may be increasing, creating potential for some minority group members to reside in advantaged neighborhoods that are not predominantly White (Alba et al. 2000).

Research has also examined the consequences of segregation, with some scholars suggesting that segregation has positive impacts (enclaves are protective), while others find a negative relationship between segregation and individual outcomes, and some find mixed, little, or no impact. Evidence suggests that segregation has negative consequences for disadvantaged groups living in highly segregated environments. For example, research by Cutler and Glaeser (1997) finds that Blacks living in highly segregated metropolitan areas have lower levels of education, employment, and income than those in less segregated areas, although they find little effect of segregation on outcomes for Whites.

Although the main focus is on the relationship between individual characteristics and the probability of residence in an advantaged neighborhood, this dissertation also hypothesizes that metropolitan context influences this relationship. The metropolitan variable of interest is residential segregation by race and ethnicity, measured by the dissimilarity index, as discussed in the next chapter. Metropolitan areas are classified into categories by their level of segregation, and analyses presented in Chapter 5 examine the relationship between segregation and locational attainment. A high level of residential segregation within a metropolitan area may be an indicator of barriers faced by particular

minority groups that limit access to more advantaged neighborhoods. The focus is on overall patterns rather than in-depth analyses of particular areas.

Analyses also examines whether living in a metropolitan area with high levels of segregation indicates substantially lower (or higher) locational attainment for Whites, Hispanics, and Blacks. When examining the relationship between metropolitan segregation and locational attainment, the main focus is on the locational attainment of Hispanics and Blacks. As will be shown in Chapter 4, there is not a substantial difference in locational attainment between Asians and native Whites, and Chapter 5 will show that nearly all Asians reside in metropolitan areas with moderate levels of Asian-native White segregation. In contrast, Blacks and Hispanics have substantially lower residential attainment than Whites and Asians.

Hypotheses

Several hypotheses inform the analyses. Under the spatial assimilation framework, it is expected that indicators of socioeconomic status and acculturation, such as income, education, homeownership, and English language proficiency, will be positively associated with neighborhood advantage. Absent racial stratification, members of racial and ethnic groups should reside in neighborhoods with similar levels of advantage after accounting for individual differences in socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. However, racial and ethnic stratification has been heavily documented, and it is expected that, consistent with place stratification, members of some groups, most notably Blacks, will live in more disadvantaged neighborhoods than comparable members of other groups net of differences in background characteristics. In contrast,

under the segmented assimilation framework evidence of spatial assimilation may be found among members of some groups, while evidence of downward assimilation may be found for members of other groups.

While it is expected that the foreign born will have lower locational attainment than natives, it is unclear whether differences by nativity and period of entry will be found among Blacks and Whites. Under the spatial assimilation framework, it is expected that immigrants (and recent arrivals) should be less integrated with the majority group than the U.S. born, know less about the amenities of neighborhoods outside their ethnic enclaves, and thus live in less advantaged neighborhoods. Yet it is likely that race may heavily overshadow immigrant status, particularly among immigrants who belong to the majority group (Whites) and the historically most disadvantaged group (Blacks), resulting in little differences by nativity. Segmented assimilation theory predicts that immigrants will have lower locational attainment than native Whites, but may experience uneven integration due to both individual and contextual factors. Immigrants may have higher locational attainment than natives belonging to disadvantaged groups.

In addition, it is hypothesized that minority group members living in highly segregated metropolitan areas will receive lower returns to their human capital and live in less advantaged neighborhoods than group members in less segregated metropolitan areas. While classical spatial assimilation theory does not account for differences in ecological characteristics, both place stratification and segmented assimilation theory discuss the importance of contextual factors for assimilation and economic integration.

Contributions

Prior studies have made substantial contributions to research on differences in the locational attainment of race and immigrant groups within the United States. Yet there are some gaps in the literature. This dissertation offers several contributions to the field. The use of individual-level data with geographic identifiers from Census 2000 allows for an analysis that uses more recent data than used in most prior studies, provides more geographic breadth, provides the ability to examine and control for an array of characteristics including measures of household structure (i.e., residence in a multi-racial or dual-nativity household), and allows examination not only of the relationship between nativity and locational attainment, but the importance of period of entry among immigrant groups by race. In addition, individuals can be linked to metropolitan areas, which allows for the study of locational attainment across contexts with different levels of racial segregation.

With a few notable exceptions, the majority of research on locational attainment has used data from the 1990s or earlier. The high level of immigration from Latin America and Asia, and subsequent growth of racial minorities makes it imperative to examine locational attainment using more recent data. In addition, many locational attainment studies are limited to a handful of metropolitan areas, with the most work focusing on the New York metropolitan area (Alba and Logan 1992; Logan and Alba 1993; Logan et al. 1996; Rosenbaum et al. 1999; Rosenbaum and Friedman 2001 (for exceptions see Adelman et al. 2001; Freeman 2008; and White and Sassler 2000). The New York metropolitan area is multi-ethnic and contains a large number of immigrants, but it is also distinct in its immigration history and its population density, and it has relatively high levels of racial residential segregation (Iceland, Weinberg, and Steinmetz

2002; Rosenbaum 1994). It is not clear if findings from studies in the New York metropolitan area apply to other metropolitan locations.

Research has also been limited by data availability. Several methods for estimating locational attainment models have predominated in past research. Locational attainment models, originally put forth by Alba, Logan, and colleagues have attempted to construct individual level accounts from aggregate data to examine the relationship between individual characteristics and spatial location (for a detailed description see Alba and Logan 1992). This is necessary because few public sources exist that contain individual-level data with low-level geographic indicators. Most studies on locational attainment indirectly link individual data from the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) to aggregate neighborhood data from Summary Tape Files. In addition to being indirect, publicly available tract files suppress group information at the tract level for tracts where relatively few group members live. This may exclude minority group members that live in tracts with few group members from the same racial group, and would likely result in underestimation of locational attainment.

Whereas some research indirectly links individuals to neighborhood characteristics, Adelman et al. (2001) and White and Sassler (2000) directly link individuals to neighborhoods. They use 1980 Census data from a special dataset linking neighborhood characteristics to individual and household PUMS records created by the Census Bureau. However, to date similar data is not publicly available from the 1990 or 2000 Censuses. Friedman and Rosenbaum (2007) use data from the 2001 American Housing Survey (AHS) to estimate locational attainment models. A strength of their analyses is that they use more recent data than many past studies and incorporate

measures of neighborhood quality that are not available in the Decennial Census, such as the presence of abandoned buildings, bars on windows, and green space. However, neighborhood measures in the AHS are subjective because they are self-reported by the reference person in the household, the definition of the surrounding neighborhood is small (half a block from the housing unit), and the dataset does not include a question on English language proficiency (an important measure of linguistic assimilation).

A strength of the research presented in this dissertation is the inclusion of individual characteristics that are not available in tables published by the Census Bureau. For example, descriptive and multivariate analyses examine differences in household structure, for instance, whether individuals reside in a household with members of a difference race or nativity. Another benefit of using individual-level data is that consistent universes are maintained in the construction of variables throughout the analyses. In addition, research uses revised metropolitan definitions based on 2000 standards initially released in 2003 by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and updated in 2007.[7] The revised standards include county-based definitions for New England states and an expanded list of metropolitan areas, which allows for the analysis of individuals in emerging metropolitan areas. The use of updated metropolitan classifications will also help with definitional consistency if results from this dissertation are compared to future data collected during the 2010 Census or American Community Survey.[8]

[7] Definitions used to classify the metropolitan population are from November 2007, based on 2000 standards defined in 2003 by the OMB.
[8] The 2010 Census will not include information on citizenship/nativity. Future analyses examining nativity using Census Bureau products will need to rely primarily on the data from the multi-year American Community Survey file.

It should be noted that the purposes of this dissertation are to document differences in neighborhood attainment between members of race/ethnic, nativity, and period of entry groups, and examine the relationship between metropolitan segregation and locational attainment. While this dissertation will examine the role of socioeconomic status, it does not include measures for real or perceived discrimination or residential preferences. I am unaware of a locational attainment analysis that has been able to directly incorporate both of these elements. The conclusion chapter will offer potential explanations for patterns found throughout the analysis, but the goal is to document differences and test the applicability of spatial assimilation, place stratification, and segmented assimilation theories.

In addition, it is acknowledged that neighborhoods are not static. Although this analysis uses cross-sectional data and is not able to track individuals across time to examine movement within and between neighborhoods, it does incorporate an indicator of whether the individual resided in the same house five years prior to the survey. While research on residential mobility generally looks at moves over a shorter time period, it finds some racial and ethnic differences in rates of residential mobility. Among those who intend to move, Whites are more likely than Blacks to move after model controls (Crowder 2001). In addition, Blacks and Hispanics tend to be less likely than Whites to move from poor to nonpoor neighborhoods (South and Crowder 1997a; South, Crowder, and Chavez 2005a), and more likely to move from nonpoor neighborhoods to poor neighborhoods, although differences in Black-White mobility have converged over time, partly because of changes in mobility among Whites (Crowder and South 2005; South and Crowder 1997a).

Individual socioeconomic characteristics are associated with residential mobility (South and Crowder 1997a, 1997b; South, Crowder, and Chavez 2005b), and there is evidence that Hispanics have higher mobility into more advantaged neighborhoods as their socioeconomic status increases (South, Crowder, and Chavez 2005b). However, work also suggests that while Blacks are most likely to move from nonpoor to poor neighborhoods, Hispanics are less likely than Blacks to leave poor neighborhoods (South, Crowder, and Chavez 2005a). Although rates of residential mobility may differ across racial and ethnic groups, it is likely that the same processes that may impede movement out of bad neighborhoods or enhance movement into good neighborhoods are the same processes underlying any differences in locational attainment presented in the analyses. While tables presented in Chapter 4 and Chapter 5 will show some differences in residential mobility by race and nativity, with the foreign-born generally having higher mobility rates than natives, a substantial proportion of the total sample (43 percent) moved within the five years preceding the Census.

There are a few principal assumptions in this analysis. First, there is ambiguity on whether individuals or households make residential decisions. This analysis assumes that adult individuals rather than households have the ability to make residential decisions for two analytical reasons. While it is recognized that individual housing choices may be constrained by family relationships, the use of households as a unit of analysis would result in the restriction of race/ethnicity and nativity to characteristics of one person in the household and may not reflect characteristics of all adults in the household. It is also possible that adults reside within a household either as a relative or as a subfamily, and have the ability to make housing decisions independently from the household. This

analysis is restricted to adults age 25 and older and assumes that they have the ability to make residential decisions.

Another assumption is made regarding the direction of relationship between individual characteristics and neighborhood advantage. It could be argued that characteristics of the neighborhood influence the educational attainment and future income of individuals. Although neighborhoods impact the educational accumulation of individuals, this effect should be more prevalent among children and teens. The focus here is on adults who have presumably had sufficient time to complete their high school education. As theorized by Tiebout (1956), it is assumed that individuals seek to maximize individual resources and move into more advantaged neighborhoods, although following Massey and Fong (1990), it is argued that "all groups are not equally able to maximize spatial utility, since segregation segments the housing market and restricts the movement for some groups, notably Blacks."

The next chapter describes the data and methods used in the analysis. Descriptions of the sample and construction of dependent, independent, and control variables are also provided.

Chapter 3: Research Design

Data and Methods

This dissertation examines the locational attainment of racial minorities and immigrants within metropolitan areas using internal data from the Census 2000 long-form by directly linking individual attributes with neighborhood characteristics. The long-form is approximately a one-in-six sample of the population. The focus is on four mutually exclusive groups: non-Hispanic Whites, non-Hispanic Asians, non-Hispanic Blacks, and Hispanics. The definitions used to construct these groups will be described in more detail later in this chapter.

The sample for the analysis consists of adults at least 25 years old, living in households within metropolitan areas in the United States.[9] Persons under age 25 are excluded from the analysis because they are less likely to be independent and make housing decisions. For example, in the prospective sample for the analysis, 42 percent of 18 to 24 year olds were currently enrolled in school, compared with 15.2 percent of 25 to 29 year olds, and 9.1 percent of 30 to 34 year olds. Persons residing in metropolitan areas within Puerto Rico or United States outlying areas at the time of the survey, and those living in group quarters (both institutionalized and non-institutionalized) are also excluded. The sample in the analyses presented in Chapter 5, which focuses on residential segregation, is further restricted to individuals in metropolitan areas that contain at least 1,000 members of their race group. This exclusion is necessary because segregation indexes are not meaningful when calculated for groups that have few

[9] Individuals in tracts containing fewer than 100 (weighted) residents in households are excluded because of the high correlation between their characteristics and neighborhood characteristics.

members in a metropolitan area. The group size threshold reduces the sample of Blacks and Hispanics by .08 percent and .06 percent respectively, but does not reduce the sample of native Whites.

Individual data are aggregated to create measures of neighborhood characteristics, defined here as Census tracts.[10] Where applicable, characteristics of all individuals (including children) are included in the creation of the neighborhood dependent variables. Census tracts are widely used in the literature to approximate neighborhoods. They generally contain between 1,500 and 8,000 people, with an approximate size of 4,000 people.[11] The analysis includes nearly 20 million individuals residing in approximately 52,400 Census tracts across metropolitan areas in the United States. Information from up to 32 million records is used for the creation of neighborhood quality measures.

Metropolitan areas approximate housing markets and are used for the creation of residential segregation indexes. Metropolitan statistical areas are defined by applying 2007 metropolitan definitions (based on 2003 standards established by the Office of Management and Budget) to the Census 2000 dataset at the county level. Metropolitan areas have at least one urbanized area containing at least 50,000 residents.[12] There are 363 metropolitan areas in the United States under the 2007 definitions.

The analysis is divided into two chapters. Chapter 4 focuses on the relationship between race, nativity, and period of entry with locational attainment, while Chapter 5 looks at the relationship between residential segregation and locational attainment. Each

[10] Because the sample size is large, in most instances individuals only make a small contribution to the creation of the dependent variables.
[11] For more information on census tracts, see Appendix A or refer to <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/glossry2.pdf> (accessed June 21, 2009).
[12] For more information on metropolitan areas and their components, refer to <http://www.census.gov/population/www/metroareas/metroarea.html> (accessed June 21, 2009).

chapter presents descriptive information on the sample and presents regression results using Feasible Generalized Least Squares (FGLS) to examine the relationship between individual characteristics and neighborhood advantage.

The general locational attainment model is:

$$Y_{ij} = a + b_1X_{1ij} + \ldots + b_nX_{nij} + \varepsilon_{ij},$$

where Y_{ij} is the measure of neighborhood context for individual i in neighborhood j and $X_{1 \rightarrow nij}$ represents n characteristics of individual i in neighborhood j (race, SES, etc.). Models are estimated separately for each dependent variable. While the sample generally includes a large number of cases per neighborhood, individuals in a neighborhood have the same value on the dependent variable, which can result in correlated error terms and underestimation of standard errors. Feasible generalized least squares (Greene 2008) is used to account for differences in error variances across neighborhoods, as done in some prior locational attainment studies (see Rosenbaum et al. 1999, Rosenbaum and Friedman 2001, Myles and Hou 2004). Models are initially estimated using ordinary least squares (OLS). Because the residual covariance matrix is unknown, residuals are used to estimate the parameters of the variance function. The model is then re-estimated using the variance function as weights. Overall, coefficients are similar between OLS and FGLS estimation, although standard errors tend to be slightly larger using FGLS.

Variables

Dependent Variables

Analyses are performed using four neighborhood dependent variables. Each measure is an indicator of neighborhood quality and has been used in prior research as an

indicator of neighborhood conditions. These measures are also similar to components included in a Neighborhood Disadvantage Index by Crowder and Teachman (2004) and South and Crowder (1999). The measures include: the proportion of neighborhood household residents over age 25 with a college degree (Adelman et al. 2001; White and Sassler 2000), median neighborhood household income (Alba and Logan 1993; Logan and Alba 1993; Logan et al. 1996; Myles and Hou 2004), the proportion of household residents in poverty (Adelman et al. 2001; Freeman 2008; White and Sassler 2000), and the proportion of men (age 18-64) that are not employed and not in school (White and Sassler 2000).[13] Each of these variables are conceptually related, but may capture slightly different neighborhood conditions. For instance, the relationship between median neighborhood income and neighborhood poverty is dependent on whether the distribution of income in the neighborhood is clustered around the mean. A neighborhood with a moderate median income value may also have a moderate level of poverty. The universe for all four measures is the household population. Neighborhood income and poverty are the primary dependent variables discussed in the text, while information on neighborhood education and joblessness are included in the appendices. Overall, results from analyses of neighborhood education and male joblessness are consistent with findings from income and poverty models, with a few exceptions as noted in the text.

Median household income is the median annual household income of all occupied housing units in a neighborhood. Household income is constructed as the sum of income

[13] The neighborhood college degree rate, poverty rate, and male joblessness rate are bounded between 0 and 100. A few locational attainment studies transform the variables into log form because of the restricted range, whereas the majority of prior studies do not transform the dependent variable. Values are not heavily concentrated at the tails, thus this project does not use logged versions of the dependent variables.

(wage or salary; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income; public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income) received in 1999 by all household members age 15 and older. Median household income is an interval variable and is specified in thousands of dollars in the multivariate analyses.

The *percent of adults who are college graduates* is defined as the percentage of adults age 25-64 in the Census tract that have at least a bachelor's degree. It is created from a categorical question that asks, "What is the highest degree or level of school completed?"

The *percent of all persons in poverty* is calculated as the proportion of all persons (regardless of age) in the neighborhood that are living below 200 percent of the poverty threshold. Poverty is an absolute measure and is consistent across geographic areas. The poverty threshold is determined based on family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18. Income for the poverty calculation is based on total family income (or unrelated individual income if not residing in a family). In this dissertation, the term "poverty rate" refers to the percentage of people living below 200 percent of the poverty threshold. This is a less restrictive definition of poverty than the official poverty rate (defined as having an income below 100 percent of the poverty threshold). A substantial proportion of people living between 100 and 200 percent of poverty experience hardship (Boushey et al. 2001; Iceland 2003). For example, Boushey et al. (2001) find that while 29 percent of families living below 100 percent of poverty

experience critical hardships, 25 percent of families between 100 percent and 200 percent of poverty also experience critical hardships.[14,15] This is compared to 11 percent of families over 200 percent of poverty. It is reasonable to argue that people living under 200 percent of the poverty threshold experience poverty and severe hardships.

The *male joblessness rate* is the proportion of working-age men (age 15-64) that are neither employed (unemployed or not in the labor force) nor enrolled in school. Employment status is derived from questions asking about work and employment during the prior week.

Independent and Control Variables

The main variables of interest are race/Hispanic origin, nativity, period of entry among the foreign born, and socioeconomic status. This section will briefly describe the specification of independent and control variables used in the descriptive and regression analyses.

Race and ethnic groups in this analysis include non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Asian, and Hispanic. Hereafter the terms "White", "Black", and "Asian" refer to non-Hispanic members of these groups, and the term "race" refers to the mutually exclusive aforementioned groups (including the "Hispanic" group). The race question on

[14] Examples of critical hardships are food insecurity (not enough food to eat or missed meals), insufficient health care (did not receive medical care when it was needed), or housing problems (evicted, disconnected utilities, or doubling up with friends or family).
[15] Data are from the 1997 National Survey of American Families. Percentages are lower when using data from the 1993 Survey of Income and Program Participation, particularly for families living between 100 and 200 percent of poverty or above 200 percent of the poverty threshold.

the Census 2000 questionnaire is a categorical question with several write-in options.[16] More than one race may be selected. The Asian category includes single-race Asians and people who selected two races, Asian and Pacific Islander.[17] In all other instances, race groups used here are limited to persons who marked one race. In the 2000 Census, less than three percent of people classified themselves as belonging to more than one race (Jones and Smith 2001). The multiracial category is likely too small to run separate analyses for, and research suggests that the residential patterns of multi-racial persons may differ from persons who selected one race (Frey 2001). The residual group includes non-Hispanics who indicated their race as "some other race," "American Indian or Alaskan Native," or who selected more than one race. This group is heterogeneous. While results are not presented for the residual category, they are included in the creation of the neighborhood quality variables.

Nativity is the second main variable of interest. In this analysis, immigrants include people who are born in Puerto Rico or another U.S. territory, are naturalized U.S. citizens, or indicate that they are not a U.S. citizen. Although citizens at birth, people born in Puerto Rico or other outlying U.S. territories are classified as foreign born because it is reasonable to assume that they have experiences that more closely approximate those of immigrants than those of U.S. citizens born within the United States (Iceland and Nelson 2008).[18] Natives include people born in the United States or born

[16] The Census 2000 questionnaire is available at <http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/pdf/d02p.pdf> (accessed June 21, 2009).
[17] Including Asian and Pacific Islanders in the Asian classification makes the category more consistent with 1990 race definitions. Future analysis may compare results using the 1990 and 2000 Census.
[18] The 1917 Jones Act established citizenship at birth for persons born on the island of Puerto Rico.

abroad of American parents. Nativity is represented by dummy variable with a value of one indicating that the person is an immigrant.

Period of entry among the foreign born is based on responses to the Census question asking, "When did this person come to live in the United States?" While it is not a perfect measure because many immigrants make multiple trips to the United States, it is used in this analysis as a proxy measure for amount of time spent living in the United States. The following period of entry categories are used in this analysis: entered the United States before 1970, between 1970 and 1979, between 1980 and 1989, between 1990 and 1994, and between 1995 and 2000. Individuals who entered the United States from 1995 to 2000 are termed "recent arrivals."

Several variables are used as indicators of socioeconomic status and acculturation. Measures include educational attainment, household income, homeownership, and English language proficiency. A control variable for current school enrollment is included with the socioeconomic variables in the regression models.

Educational attainment is created from responses to a categorical question asking, "What is the highest degree or level of school this person has completed?" and is represented by a series of dummy variables. Values are collapsed into four categories: less than a high school degree, high school degree (serves as the reference group in the multivariate analyses), some college including associate degree, and bachelors degree or higher.

The school enrollment question asks if the respondent regularly attended school or college at any time since February 1, 2000 (the reference enumeration day for Census 2000 was April 1, 2000). *School enrollment* is a dummy variable with 1 indicating the respondent is enrolled in school/college.

Household income is the sum of income of all members age 15 or older in the household and is represented as an interval variable in U.S. dollars presented in thousands. The types of income that are included in the construction of the household income variable are the same as outlined previously for the median neighborhood income dependent variable.

Tenure/Homeownership is an indicator of wealth. It has a value of one if the respondent lives in an owner-occupied unit and zero for residence in a rented unit.

English language proficiency is a measure of linguistic assimilation. The variable is based on a question that asks people who speak a language other than English in the home "How well does this person speak English?" A value of one indicates that the respondent speaks English very well or only speaks English at home.

Gender is a dummy variable that has a value of one for female.

Age is an interval variable in years indicating the respondent's age at the time of the survey.

Marital status is represented by three dummy variables; married (serves as the reference group in multivariate analyses), never married, and widowed, divorced or separated.

Household structure is measured by several variables. The first is a dummy variable for whether there are *children under age 18 in the household*. Residing with school-aged children may influence residential decisions.

An additional dummy variable is included for whether there is an *adult of a different nativity in the household*. This is an indicator of whether the respondent lives in a mixed-nativity household. A large portion of mixed-nativity households consist of foreign-born parents living with native-born children. This has very different implications for residential location than mixed-nativity adult relationships. Thus while the descriptive tables provide information on whether the respondent lives with a person of a different nativity (of any age), the multivariate analyses only include an indicator for residing with an adult of a different nativity.

The third household structure measure is a dummy variable that measures whether the respondent lives *with a person of a different race*. This variable is used to help determine whether minority group members in multi-racial households gain access to more advantaged neighborhoods than minority group members in racially homogenous households, and vice versa.

Residential Mobility is a dummy variable indicating whether the respondent lived in a different house five years prior to the survey. It is constructed from responses to a Census question asking, "Did this person live in this house or apartment five years ago (on April 1, 1995)."

Suburban residence has a value of 1 if the respondent lived in the suburbs. Suburbs are defined as areas that are outside of cities but inside metropolitan boundaries using 2007 geographic definitions. A value of zero on the suburb variable indicates residence in a principal city.

Region is specified by four dummy variables: Northeast (reference category), Midwest, South, and West. Regions include the following states and territories:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Tract size is an interval variable representing the number of household residents in the neighborhood and is expressed in hundreds or in log form in the multivariate analyses.

A control variable for the *metropolitan value on the dependent variable* is included in the full models in both the locational attainment (Chapter 4) and the segregation (Chapter 5) chapters. This is necessary because individuals may live in more advantaged neighborhoods simply because they reside in metropolitan areas with high levels of SES that contain more advantaged neighborhoods, overall. For example, in the models predicting neighborhood median income, a control is included in the full models for median metropolitan income.

Additional control variables are included in the full models for analyses examining locational attainment by level of residential segregation (Chapter 5). While a host of metropolitan controls could be included, because analyses are stratified by metropolitan segregation and several metropolitan variables are correlated with each other, three variables were chosen for inclusion in the multivariate analyses: metropolitan size, percent non-White, and the percent of the metropolitan household population that resides in the suburbs.

Metropolitan size is an interval variable expressed as a log of the metropolitan population. The descriptive tables show substantial variation in metropolitan size across individuals in metropolitan areas with low, moderate, and high levels of residential segregation.

Percent non-White or percent minority indicates the percentage of the household population that is a race other than non-Hispanic White alone. A control is included for the percent minority in the metropolitan area because access to advantaged neighborhoods may differ between non-Whites living in metropolitan areas with high minority concentration and those living in metropolitan areas with lower minority concentration. In addition, metropolitan areas with sizable minority populations are likely to contain neighborhoods that are racially isolated from Whites, but still economically advantaged.

The *percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs* measures the percent of the household population that lives outside of central cities. Prior work indicates that racial and ethnic inequality may be increasing in areas with substantial suburban growth (Jargowsky 2002; Squires 2002). In addition, there is a relationship between rates of residential mobility and the proportion of the metropolitan population in the suburbs (South and Crowder 1997b).

Chapter 5 focuses on individual locational attainment in metropolitan areas with low, moderate, and high levels of racial segregation. Over twenty measures of residential segregation have been used in prior research (see Massey and Denton 1988 for an overview). The dual-group dissimilarity index, the most commonly used measure of segregation, is a measure of evenness and is the index used in this dissertation. The formula used for the index of dissimilarity is:

$$D = .5 * \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left| x_i / X \; - \; y_i / Y \right|$$

Where D refers to the index of dissimilarity, x_i is the population of the group of interest in tract i, X is the population of the group of interest in the metropolitan area as a whole, y_i is the population of the reference group in tract i, Y is the population of the reference group in the metropolitan area as a whole, and n is the number of tracts. The dissimilarity index is a measure of the distribution of groups across units (tracts) in a metropolitan area and ranges from 0 (no segregation) to 1 (complete segregation). A general rule of thumb in the literature is that values .30 and below indicate low segregation, .30 to .60 designates moderate levels of segregation, and values .60 and above specifies high levels of segregation (Kantrowitz 1973[19]; Massey and Denton 1993).

Analyses in Chapter 5 are stratified by level of group-White dissimilarity. Hispanics are grouped into three categories based on levels of Hispanic-native White dissimilarity, low ($D \leq .3$), moderate ($.3 < D < .6$) and high ($D \geq .6$) segregation. For Blacks, the comparison is between Blacks in metropolitan areas with low-to-moderate levels of Black-native non-Hispanic White segregation ($D < .6$) and Blacks in metropolitan areas with high Black-native White segregation ($D \geq .6$). Very few Blacks live in metropolitan areas with low Black-White segregation, and there was not enough variation to include them in separate analyses. Nearly all Asians, 98 percent, live in moderately segregated metropolitan areas ($.3 < D < .6$), and Chapter 4 will show that Asians have comparable levels of locational attainment as Whites. Therefore, the primary focus of Chapter 5 is on Blacks and Hispanics. Analyses are stratified by level of segregation because segregation interacts with many variables in the multivariate models.

[19] Kantrowitz (1973) considered scores below .30 as indicating low segregation, but had a more restrictive classification of high segregation (above .70).

The next chapter presents characteristics of the sample and describes results from locational attainment analyses focusing on race, nativity, and period of entry. It is followed by a chapter examining the locational attainment of Blacks and Hispanics by level of metropolitan racial/ethnic segregation.

Chapter 4: Race, Nativity, and Neighborhood Locational Attainment

The main goal of this chapter is to document the relationship between race, nativity, period of entry (among the foreign born) with neighborhood locational attainment. This chapter is divided into three main sections. The first focuses on the relationship between race and neighborhood advantage, the second examines differences by nativity, and the third shows information on locational attainment by period of entry. Each section begins with a discussion of the descriptive characteristics of the sample, and then presents results from multivariate analyses. While four measures of neighborhood advantage are examined in the multivariate analyses (income (+), education (+), poverty (-), and male joblessness (-)), income and poverty are discussed primarily in the text and results examining neighborhood education and joblessness are available in the appendices. The chapter concludes with a summary of findings.

Race

This section provides information on race differences in locational attainment and addresses the following research questions: What is the magnitude of difference in neighborhood economic advantage by race and nativity? To what extent are racial and ethnic differences in locational attainment attributable to differences in individual socioeconomic status? The first portion describes differences in descriptive characteristics by race, and the latter presents results from locational attainment analyses comparing the neighborhood advantage of Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians to Whites.

Descriptive Characteristics of the Sample by Race

Whites comprised the majority of the sample. Among the 20.4 million (unweighted) observations in the analysis, 74.7 percent were White (15.2 million), 10.7 percent were Hispanic (2.2 million), 10.5 percent were Black (2.1 million), and 4.1 percent were Asian (.8 million) (Table 4.1). The foreign born make up the largest proportion of Asians (85.3 percent), followed by Hispanics (64.6 percent), Blacks (9.2 percent) and Whites (5.4 percent). Substantial differences in socioeconomic and demographic characteristics exist between race groups (Table 4.1).

(Table 4.1 here)

Overall, Asians and Whites have the highest levels of socioeconomic characteristics while Hispanics and Blacks have the lowest, with a few exceptions noted below. Asians have the highest percent with at least a bachelor's degree (43.9, versus 30.0, 15.8, and 10.8 percent for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics respectively), and Hispanics and Blacks have the lowest levels of educational attainment. Nearly half of Hispanics and a quarter of Blacks in the universe have less than a high school degree. In addition, Asians and Whites have higher median household incomes, homeownership rates, and lower proportions living in poverty than Hispanic and Blacks. The high proportion of Asian and Hispanic immigrants is reflected in their lower rates of English language proficiency. Nearly all Whites and Blacks speak English very well, compared to only 54.6 percent of Asians and 50.8 percent of Hispanics. Whites and Asians are also more likely to be married than Hispanics and Blacks, although the marital status distribution of Hispanics more closely approximates Whites than Blacks. Marriage is highest among Asians (71.5 percent), followed by Whites (65.6 percent), Hispanics (62.5 percent), and Blacks (42.6 percent).

Household composition also differs across the groups. Whites are the least likely to have a child in their home (35.4 percent), while Hispanics were the most likely (62.5 percent). While nearly half of Asians and Hispanics live with a person of a different nativity, most are residing with children of a different nativity (i.e., foreign-born adults living with native children or native adults residing with foreign-born children). Whereas 50.9 percent of Hispanics live with a person of another nativity, half (25 percent) live with a person of another nativity that is at least 18 years old. Among Asians, 48.9 percent live with a person of another nativity, and 19.7 percent live with a person of another nativity that is at least 18 years old. Rates of living with a person of a different race are also very similar between Asians and Hispanics. Approximately 17 percent of both Asians and Hispanics reside with a member of a different race (non-Asian or non-Hispanic respectively), compared to 6.8 percent of Blacks, and 5.1 percent of Whites.

Residential mobility is high among all groups. Approximately 43 percent of the total sample lived in a different house five years prior to the Census. Hispanics and Asians had slightly higher rates of mobility than Whites and Blacks, 53.0 percent of Hispanics and 52.9 percent of Asians resided in a different house five years prior to the Census, compared to 44.8 percent of Blacks and 40.7 percent of Whites. The higher residential mobility among Hispanics and Asians is partly explained by their substantial proportion of foreign-born members, some who immigrated to the United States within the five years preceding the Census.

On average, Whites, Asians, Hispanics, and Blacks live in neighborhoods with different compositions and characteristics. As shown in the bottom portion of Table 4.1, Whites tend to live in neighborhoods with a high proportion of Whites (80.2 percent),

while Blacks, on average, live in neighborhoods that are on average 51.5 percent Black, Hispanics 45.5 percent Hispanic, and Asians 20.5 percent Asian. Just as Asians and Hispanics were more likely than Blacks and Whites to be foreign born, they were also more likely to live in neighborhoods with a higher proportion of foreign-born residents (30.4 percent for Hispanics, 27.8 percent for Asians, 12.6 for Blacks, and 9.6 percent for Whites). On average, Whites and Asians lived in neighborhoods with more advantage, as indicated by higher median household incomes and percent of college graduates, whereas Hispanics and Blacks lived in areas with a higher percent of residents in poverty and higher male jobless rates. In addition, Whites are the most suburban, 68.2 percent of Whites lived in the suburbs, followed by Hispanics (45.8 percent), Asians (45.5 percent), and Blacks (38.7 percent).

There are also some slight differences in the average economic characteristics of metropolitan areas in which Whites, Asians, Hispanics, and Blacks reside. On average, Asians live in areas where a slightly higher percentage of residents have a bachelor's degree and a slightly higher metropolitan household income. Whites have the lowest metropolitan household income, on average: the median metropolitan income for Whites is $44,840 compared to $45,080 for Hispanics, $45,560 for Blacks, and $49,880 for Asians. The lower median metropolitan income for Whites is partly due to the higher proportion of Whites residing in smaller metropolitan areas.

Hispanics live in metropolitan areas associated with slightly higher levels of disadvantage. For example, the average proportion of the metropolitan population living under 200 percent of the poverty threshold is 31.8 percent for Hispanics, compared to 27.5 percent for Blacks, 27.1 percent for Asians, and 27 percent for Whites. Disparities in

metropolitan characteristics by race are important to consider when studying race differences in locational attainment. Economically advantaged metropolitan areas (e.g., high income and high education among residents) are likely to have more advantaged neighborhoods, overall, than metropolitan areas with lower economic advantage. If members of a race (or nativity) group are more likely to reside in metropolitan areas with high levels of economic status, they are likely to have access to more advantaged neighborhoods than individuals in less advantaged metropolitan areas.[20] Therefore, in all multivariate analyses, the full regression models control for the metropolitan value on the dependent variable. For example, if the dependent variable is neighborhood income, a control is included for median metropolitan income to account for differences in overall metropolitan economic status.

Multivariate Analyses (Race)

This section presents multivariate analyses examining the relationship between race and neighborhood locational attainment by comparing neighborhood characteristics of Whites with those of Asians, Hispanics, and Blacks. This section focuses primarily on neighborhood income (Table 4.2) and poverty (Table 4.3), but information on neighborhood education (Appendix B) and joblessness (Appendix C) are provided in the appendices. Note that results in all regression tables are significant at the $p < .001$ level unless otherwise noted.

Neighborhood Income

[20] Although the descriptive tables do not show extremely large differences in average metropolitan characteristics by race (and nativity), more substantial differences are apparent in the multivariate models run without controls for metropolitan SES.

Asians live in more economically advantaged neighborhoods than Whites, while Hispanics and Blacks live in neighborhoods with lower median income prior to controlling for differences in individual socioeconomic, demographic, and ecological characteristics (Table 4.2). As shown in Model 1, being Asian is associated with residence in a neighborhood with an income $3,910 higher than Whites, while being Hispanic or Black is associated with residence in a neighborhood with a substantially lower median income compared to Whites ($11,850 lower for Hispanics and $15,470 lower for Blacks).[21] Despite these differences, race accounts for very little of the variation across individuals in neighborhood income advantage ($r^2 = .093$).

(Table 4.2 here)

The second model introduces nativity. Immigrant status is associated with residence in neighborhoods with slightly higher incomes ($640) than natives, but this positive association is completely explained by residence of the foreign born in higher income metropolitan areas (Model 4; models are not shown separately for metropolitan income).[22] While very little additional variation across individuals in neighborhood advantage is explained in the second model, differences across individuals in socioeconomic status account for a substantial amount of the variation neighborhood advantage (r^2 increases from .094 to .248). Education, household income, homeownership, and English language proficiency are all positively associated with neighborhood income advantage. For example, earning a bachelor's degree is associated with living in a neighborhood with an income $7,620 higher compared to individuals

[21] The calculation of median neighborhood income by race in Model 1 differs slightly from the average median income by race presented in the descriptive table because descriptive results are weighted and the regression models are unweighted.

[22] There is also an interaction effect between race and nativity that is not included in these models but will be discussed in the next subsection on nativity.

with a high school degree (Model 3). Controls for socioeconomic characteristics reduce the race gap in locational attainment, yet significant differences remain. After controlling for nativity, education, school enrollment, household income, and English language proficiency, being Asian is associated with residence in a neighborhood with slightly higher income ($1,300) than Whites, while the Black-White gap (-$10,510) and Hispanic-White gap (-$6,570) also decrease but remain negative and substantial.

Race differences in neighborhood income advantage are further reduced in the full model (Model 4), but substantial Black-White and Hispanic-White differences remain. When adding controls for demographic and ecological information, being Black is associated with residence in a neighborhood with a median income $8,410 lower, and being Hispanic is associated with residence in a neighborhood with a median income $4,760 lower than that for comparable Whites. Although statistically significant, the coefficient for Asians is not substantial (-$80). These models do not account for differences in the relationship between the control variables and neighborhood advantage by race. As will be shown in the predicted value graphs constructed from models run separately by race presented in the next subsection, Asians have a slightly higher predicted neighborhood income than Whites with similar characteristics.

Neighborhood Poverty

Compared to Whites, Blacks and Hispanics are more likely to live in neighborhoods with higher poverty (Table 4.3).[23] Prior to controls, Black race is associated with residing in a neighborhood with a poverty rate 18.9 percentage points

[23] The poverty rate is defined as the percentage of the population with income below 200 percent of the poverty threshold.

higher than Whites, and being Hispanic is 18.1 percentage points higher. The gap between Asians and Whites is substantially smaller, 3.19 percentage points. In contrast to the models for neighborhood income, absent controls, being Asian is associated with living in a slightly more disadvantaged neighborhood compared to Whites. Overall, race accounts for 13.4 percent of the variation in neighborhood poverty.

(Table 4.3 here)

Consistent with findings from the neighborhood income models, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics reduces the race gap in neighborhood poverty disadvantage (Model 3). Individual education, income, homeownership, and English proficiency are all negatively associated with neighborhood poverty disadvantage. For example, living in an owner-occupied household is associated with residence in a neighborhood with a 5.72 percentage point lower poverty rate compared to living in a renter-only household. Race differences in locational attainment are further reduced in the full model (Model 4) but the disparity from Whites is still particularly pronounced for Hispanics and Blacks. Black race is associated with living in a neighborhood with a poverty rate 10.4 percentage points higher than that for Whites (down from 18.1 percentage points in Model 1), and being Hispanic is associated with residence in a neighborhood with a poverty rate that is 7.78 percentage points higher (down from 18.94 percentage points in Model 1). The gap between Asians and Whites is minimal, 0.32 percentage points. Several of the control variables added in the full model have a substantial relationship with neighborhood poverty. In particular, living in the suburbs is associated with residence in a neighborhood with a poverty rate that is 5.86 percentage points lower than that for central city dwellers after controlling for a host of other characteristics.

Summary of Findings (Race)

Overall, analyses in this section show race differences in neighborhood residential advantage. Whites and Asians reside in the most advantaged and least disadvantaged neighborhoods, while Blacks and Hispanics live in the most disadvantaged neighborhoods. Differences in socioeconomic characteristics account for some of the neighborhood attainment gap between Whites and individuals in the non-White groups, but substantial differences remain, particularly between Hispanics and Whites, and Blacks and Whites.

However, the picture is not complete. As seen in Table 4.1, there is substantial variation in the proportion of Whites, Asians, Hispanics, and Blacks that are foreign born. Under the spatial assimilation framework we should expect substantial differences in neighborhood locational attainment between natives and immigrants, mostly due to differences in socioeconomic status and acculturation. The next section examines locational attainment by race and nativity.

Race and Nativity

This section addresses the third research question presented in the introduction chapter: Do the foreign born have lower levels of locational attainment than natives with similar characteristics? First descriptive characteristics by race and nativity are presented. Then within-race differences in locational attainment by nativity are examined through multivariate analyses. Lastly, graphs will be presented that show predicted neighborhood advantage by race and nativity standardized using the average characteristics of native

non-Hispanic Whites, and differences in predicted values by nativity across race groups will be discussed.

Descriptive Characteristics of the Sample by Race and Nativity

While most individuals in the sample are native born (83.7 percent), the sample includes over 3 million immigrants (Tables 4.4). Approximately 85.3 percent of Asians and 64.6 percent of Hispanics in the universe are foreign born, while only 9.2 percent of Blacks and 5.4 percent of Whites are foreign born (Table 4.1).[24]

(Table 4.4 here)

Substantial differences in average socioeconomic and demographic characteristics exist between natives and the foreign born. Overall, compared to natives, the foreign born have lower levels of education, income, homeownership, and English language proficiency, and are more likely to live in poverty. While natives have a somewhat older median age (46 years compared to 42 for immigrants), they are slightly less likely than the foreign born to be married (61.9 percent for natives compared to 67.6 percent for the foreign born) and more likely to be widowed, divorced, or separated.

There are also significant differences in household composition between natives and immigrants. The foreign born are more likely to live with a child under age 18: 55.0 percent of immigrants live with a child compared to 37.9 percent of natives. The foreign born are also more likely to live in mixed-nativity and mixed-race households. For example, 59.5 percent of the foreign born live with a native person, although only 27.6

[24] Information is presented for the weighted sample and will differ slightly if percents are calculated on the unweighted sample.

percent live with a native that is 18 years of age or older. About 4.3 percent natives reside in mixed-nativity households (4.1 percent with an immigrant age 18 or older).

Some differences between natives and the foreign born vary substantially by race. While the foreign born have lower levels of education than natives overall, some foreign-born groups fare better than their native counterparts. Among Asians and Hispanics, the foreign born have substantially lower educational attainment than natives. For example, even though similar proportions of native and foreign-born Asians have a bachelor's degree (45.1 percent of natives and 43.7 percent of foreign born), 21.1 percent of foreign-born Asians have less than a high school diploma compared to only 8.3 percent of native Asians. A substantial difference in educational attainment is also prevalent between native and foreign-born Hispanics. Approximately 58.1 percent of foreign-born Hispanics have less than a high school degree and 8.8 percent have a bachelor's degree. In comparison, 14.6 percent of native Hispanics have a college degree, and 27.0 percent have less than a high school degree.

In contrast, among Blacks and Whites, the foreign born have a higher proportion of college graduates than natives of the same race. Although similar proportions of native and foreign-born Blacks have less than a high school degree (25 percent), 23.0 percent of Black immigrants and 15.1 percent of native Backs have a bachelor's degree. While a larger proportion of foreign-born Whites have less than a high school degree than among native Whites, 21.3 percent compared to 12.0 percent among natives, a slightly higher proportion of foreign-born Whites have a college degree (32.7 percent of foreign-born Whites and 29.9 percent of native Whites have at least a bachelor's degree).

Though groups differ in educational attainment, as expected, natives have higher levels of homeownership and English language proficiency across all groups. Among the foreign born, Blacks have the highest levels of English proficiency (81.6 percent) and Hispanics have the lowest (31.2 percent). Proficiency levels are high among natives, 99.3 percent of Blacks and Whites, 92.7 percent of Asians, and 86.5 percent of native Hispanics report speaking English very well.

Substantial differences across race groups in household composition are also apparent. Overall, natives are less likely than the foreign born to reside with an adult of a different nativity, and the gap varies substantially among race groups, with the largest difference occurring among Whites and Blacks. Approximately 38.4 percent of foreign-born Whites and 23.5 percent of foreign-born Blacks reside with an adult of a different nativity, compared to 3.2 percent of native Whites and 2.3 percent of native Blacks. The gap between native and foreign-born Hispanics is smaller: 26.9 percent of foreign-born Hispanics reside with a native adult while 21.3 percent of natives reside with a foreign-born adult. This could partly be due to exposure to adults of a different nativity resulting from the larger stock of natives and smaller stock of immigrants in the United States, but differences in rates across groups also suggest that some race groups may have more contact with immigrants. For example, on average, native Whites live in neighborhoods where 9.0 percent of residents are foreign born and native Blacks live in neighborhoods where 10.8 percent are foreign born. In contrast, the rates for native Asians and native Hispanics are 21.7 percent and 21.4 percent respectively.

There are slight differences between natives and the foreign born in the characteristics of metropolitan areas in which they reside. Compared to natives of the

same race, on average, foreign-born Whites, Hispanics, and Blacks live in slightly more advantaged metropolitan areas in terms of metropolitan income, percent of college graduates, and poverty.[25] For instance, the disparity in average median metropolitan income between the foreign born and natives is $3,210 for Blacks, $3,100 for Whites, $2,000 for Hispanics, and -$560 for Asians. As in the prior section on race, the full models in all multivariate analyses control for the metropolitan value on the dependent variable.

Multivariate Analyses (Race and Nativity)

This subsection presents multivariate results from locational attainment models run separately by race. Differences across race groups in predicted neighborhood advantage are then discussed. The subsection concludes with a brief summary of findings.

Whites

Multivariate regression results examining the relationship between nativity and locational attainment for Whites are shown in Table 4.5 (neighborhood income and poverty) and Appendix D (neighborhood education and joblessness). Absent controls, White immigrants live in neighborhoods with higher median income than native Whites, but experience little difference in neighborhood poverty (Model 1, Table 4.5).[26] The nativity gap in neighborhood advantage cannot be explained by differences in socioeconomic characteristics between native Whites and White immigrants. As seen in

[25] This bivariate relationship is not supported when examining metropolitan male joblessness.
[26] The difference in neighborhood poverty between native Whites and White immigrants is statistically significant at the $p<.001$ level prior to controls, but is not substantial (.06 percent).

the descriptive table (Table 4.1), on average, natives have higher English language proficiency, household income, homeownership rates, and a less bifurcated educational distribution. When controlling for these differences, the gap in neighborhood advantage between native Whites and foreign-born Whites increases slightly. For example, between Model 1 and Model 2 we see a small increase in the nativity gap in neighborhood income (from $4,220 to $4,990) and a slight increase in neighborhood poverty (from -.06 percentage points to -1.65 percentage points).

(Table 4.5 here)

Nativity differences in locational attainment are apparent in the full model, albeit small. Being foreign-born is associated with residing in a neighborhood with a median income $1,170 higher than comparable natives, and a poverty rate 1.08 percentage points lower. Education, homeownership, English language proficiency, suburban residence, and metropolitan socioeconomic status (income or poverty) all have a substantial relationship with neighborhood locational attainment for Whites. For example, living in the suburbs is associated with residence in a neighborhood with a median income $4,570 higher than that of central city dwellers, and a poverty rate 4.55 percentage points lower. In addition, living with a non-White person is associated with residence in a slightly lower-income ($\beta = -1.57$) and higher poverty ($\beta = 1.52$) neighborhood.

Asians

The relationship between nativity and neighborhood advantage differs among Asians. As hypothesized and expected under the spatial assimilation framework, among Asians, being foreign-born is associated with residing in a neighborhood with a lower

income than natives (β = -3.76; Table 4.6). The nativity gap reduces substantially after controlling for socioeconomic characteristics. After accounting for differences between natives and immigrants in education, school enrollment, income, homeownership, and English language proficiency, the nativity gap in median neighborhood income reduces to $970. While the difference is statistically significant, it is not substantial. The gap increases slightly to $1,240 when adding controls for demographic and ecological characteristics (Model 3).

(Table 4.6 here)

Prior to controls, being foreign-born is also associated with residence in a neighborhood with more residents in poverty (β = 3.88). As in the neighborhood income models, controlling for differences in socioeconomic characteristics substantially reduces the nativity gap in neighborhood poverty disadvantage (β = .53). In the full model for Asians, being foreign-born is associated with living in a neighborhood with a poverty rate .87 percentage points higher than that for natives, a statistically significant but insubstantial difference.

Several variables have a notable relationship with locational attainment among Asians. In particular, homeownership and residing in a suburb have substantial associations with locational attainment. Being a homeowner is associated with living in a neighborhood with a median income $9,810 higher than for renters in the full model, and a neighborhood poverty rate 7.84 percentage points lower. In addition, the coefficient for living in the suburbs is $8,370 in the income models and -6.29 in the poverty models. As in the models for Whites, living with a person of a different race (non-Asian) is

associated with a slight residential disadvantage among Asians (β = -.92 in the income models and .76 in the poverty models).

Hispanics

Consistent with the pattern in the Asian models, among Hispanics, being foreign-born is associated with residence in a lower income and higher poverty neighborhood compared to natives when not controlling for individual differences in socioeconomic, demographic, and ecological characteristics (Table 4.7, Model 1). Differences between natives and immigrants in socioeconomic characteristics account for the entire gap in neighborhood income, and most of the gap in neighborhood poverty (Model 2). Education, income, homeownership, and English language proficiency all have a positive and significant relationship with neighborhood advantage. For example, having a college degree is associated with residing in a neighborhood with a median income $6,470 higher and a poverty rate 8.26 percentage points lower than those for Hispanics with a high school degree.

(Table 4.7 here)

While there is little difference between native and foreign-born Hispanics in neighborhood advantage after controlling for differences in individual socioeconomic characteristics, the foreign born fare slightly worse than natives when demographic and ecological controls are included in the models (Model 3), although the difference is not substantial (β = -.72 in the income models and β = 1.60 in the poverty models). The main reason for the small disadvantage for foreign-born Hispanics in the full models is that Hispanic immigrants reside in slightly more advantaged metropolitan areas than native

Hispanics. If the control variable for metropolitan income in the income models and metropolitan poverty in the poverty models were removed, being foreign born would be associated with slightly higher locational attainment compared to natives.

In contrast to the White and Asian models, residing with a person of a different race (non-Hispanic) is associated with residing in a more advantaged neighborhood for Hispanics. In the neighborhood income models, living with a non-Hispanic person is associated with residence in a neighborhood with an income $4,150 higher than that for Hispanics who reside with only other Hispanics, while in the poverty models it is associated with residence in a neighborhood with a 5.29 percentage point lower neighborhood poverty rate. In addition, residential mobility (living in a different house five years prior to the Census) is positively correlated with locational attainment. Hispanics who have changed residences in the previous five years reside in slightly more advantaged neighborhoods than Hispanics who reside in the same household, net of controls for other demographic, socioeconomic, and ecological characteristics.

Blacks

Among Blacks, being foreign-born is associated with residence in a higher income and lower poverty neighborhood compared to natives (Table 4.8). Prior to controls, the coefficient for being foreign-born is 6.39 ($6,390) in the income models and -5.90 in the poverty models. The gap in nativity remains moderate and statistically significant after controlling for differences in socioeconomic, demographic, and ecological characteristics. Controls for socioeconomic characteristics only slightly reduce the gap. The foreign-born coefficient declines from $6,390 to $4,920 after accounting for

individual-level differences in socioeconomic characteristics, and the poverty coefficient decreases from 5.90 percentage points to 5.02 percentage points.

(Table 4.8 here)

Adding controls for demographic and ecological characteristics decrease the nativity gap by more than half. Some of the reduction can be attributed to differences in metropolitan socioeconomic status, but suburban residence and residential mobility also have a significant relationship with neighborhood advantage. Among Blacks, living in the suburbs is associated with residing in a neighborhood with an income $7,650 higher than that for residing in a central city and with a neighborhood poverty rate 11.1 percentage points lower. In addition, moving dwellings in the past five years is associated with living in a more advantaged neighborhood ($\beta = 1.96$ in the income models and -2.74 in the poverty models). Lastly, among Blacks, living with a person of a different race (non-Black) is associated with residence in a more advantaged neighborhood, overall, than for Blacks with similar characteristics that live in Black-only households ($\beta = 2.78$ in the income models and -3.14 in the poverty models).

Predicted Locational Attainment by Race and Nativity

Figure 4.1 shows predicted values on the dependent variables by race and nativity. They were calculated by inputting characteristics of the average native non-Hispanic White (shown in Table 4.1) into the full regression models by race (coefficients from Model 3 are shown in Tables 4.5-4.9).[27] A disparity in neighborhood advantage,

[27] Values for predicted neighborhood education and male joblessness are available in Appendix H.

primarily between Whites/Asians and Hispanics/Blacks, is apparent for both natives and immigrants across the neighborhood advantage measures.

(Figure 4.1 here)

Asians and Whites (both native and foreign-born) have higher predicted neighborhood income and lower predicted neighborhood poverty than Hispanics and Blacks. For example, the predicted neighborhood income for native Whites ($50,400) and native Asians ($53,300) is substantially higher than that for native Hispanics ($44,500) and native Blacks ($41,300). In addition, racial differences in predicted advantage between Blacks and Hispanics tend to be smaller among the foreign born than among natives. For example, the predicted neighborhood income of native Hispanics is $3,200 higher than for native Blacks, and the neighborhood poverty rate is 3.8 percentage points lower. In contrast, among the foreign born, the gap in neighborhood income between Hispanics and Blacks is $430, and the gap in neighborhood poverty is .3 percentage points.

Foreign-born Blacks have slightly better predicted neighborhood advantage than native Blacks. However, Hispanics have slightly higher predicted neighborhood advantage than Blacks when comparing within nativity groups, although the gap in advantage is smaller between foreign-born Blacks and Hispanics than between native Blacks and Hispanics. In sum, while the gap between natives and the foreign born within each race group is significant, the largest differences in neighborhood quality appear between Whites/Asians and Hispanics/Blacks. Overall, Whites and Asians tend to occupy the most advantaged and least disadvantaged neighborhoods.

Summary of Findings (Race and Nativity)

Analyses presented in this section show that Asians and Whites tend to live in the most advantaged neighborhoods and Hispanics and Blacks in the most disadvantaged neighborhoods. While there were within-race differences in locational attainment by nativity, the overall magnitude of the differences were small, particularly after controlling for individual socioeconomic, demographic, and ecological characteristics. Among Asians and Hispanics, being foreign-born was associated with residence in a less advantaged neighborhood than that for comparable natives, whereas for Whites and Blacks, being foreign-born was associated with residence in a slightly more advantaged neighborhood than that for their native counterparts. Results were generally consistent across all four measures of neighborhood quality.[28]

In addition, the role of individual socioeconomic characteristics in explaining within-race nativity differences in locational attainment was mixed. For Asians and Hispanics, controlling for differences in socioeconomic status substantially reduced, and nearly eliminated, the nativity gap in neighborhood income and poverty. While differences in socioeconomic characteristics only accounted for a small portion of the nativity disparity among Blacks, demographic and ecological differences between native and foreign-born Blacks had more explanatory power.

A primary reason black immigrants have higher locational attainment than native Blacks is because they are more likely to reside in suburban neighborhoods and in higher

[28] A notable exception is for the relationship between suburban residence and neighborhood educational advantage. While suburban residence had a positive association with neighborhood quality in the income, poverty, and male joblessness models, suburban residence does not have a consistent relationship with neighborhood bachelor's degree rates. For Whites and Asians, suburban residence was associated with living in a neighborhood with a lower bachelor's degree rate than central city dwellers. While the association between suburban residence and neighborhood bachelor's degree rates was positive for Hispanics and Blacks, it was substantially smaller than those found in the other neighborhood advantage models.

SES metropolitan areas, two factors that have a significant positive relationship with neighborhood quality. Yet despite controls for suburban residence and metropolitan SES, there are persistent differences in neighborhood advantage between native Blacks and Black immigrants. Research by Nancy Waters (1999) finds that West Indian (Black) immigrants distance themselves from African Americans primarily through the use and retention of language accents. She notes that "The reality for these [West Indian] immigrants …was that until they spoke the only thing other people usually noticed about them was the color of their skin; beforehand most Americans assumed the immigrants were in fact black Americans" (p. 78). For many West Indian Immigrants, being Black meant downward mobility and assimilation into the underclass. Analyses presented in this chapter find that Black immigrants reside in higher quality neighborhoods than native Blacks with similar demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, providing evidence that Black immigrants may have access to higher quality neighborhoods than African Americans.

Among Whites, rather than reducing nativity differences in neighborhood advantage, controlling for differences in socioeconomic status led to a slight increase in the nativity gap in neighborhood advantage. While overall within-race differences in locational attainment by nativity were small, differences in socioeconomic characteristics between natives and the foreign born accounted for a large proportion of the nativity gap for Asians and Hispanics, but less so for Blacks, and did not account for the nativity gap among Whites. While the slight advantage for foreign-born Whites compared to native Whites is somewhat perplexing, it mirrors findings from locational attainment research by Adelman and colleagues (2001).

As can be speculated through examination of within- and between-race differences in period of entry, the foreign born are not a homogenous group. Spatial assimilation theory predicts that locational attainment may vary by the amount of time the foreign born live in the United States, with more recent arrivals living in more disadvantaged neighborhoods than those who immigrated earlier. The next section focuses on the relationship between period of entry to the United States and neighborhood residential advantage among the foreign born. The chapter concludes with a summary of results from all three subsections (race, nativity, and period of entry).

Period of Entry Among the Foreign Born

This section examines the relationship between period of entry and locational attainment among the foreign-born population by race. It tests spatial assimilation theory by examining whether immigrants who have been in the United States for a longer period of time have attained residence in neighborhoods with higher levels of advantage than recent arrivals, and studies the relationship between socioeconomic status and locational attainment. There was a substantial shift in the primary sending countries of immigrants to the United States after the passage of the 1965 Hart-Cellar Act, which emphasized family reunification and employment-based immigration and repealed prior country quotas that favored immigrants from Western Europe (Bean and Stevens 2003, Martin and Midgley 2006).[29] This change is reflected in differences across race groups in the proportion of the immigrant stock surveyed in Census 2000 by period of entry. This section first presents descriptive characteristics by race and period of entry. Then results from multivariate locational attainment models are provided, and differences in predicted

[29] For a comprehensive history of immigration to the United States see Daniels (2002).

neighborhood advantage by race and period of entry are discussed. The section concludes with an overview of the main findings and is followed by a more extensive chapter summary.

While the focus of this section is on period of entry, it should be noted that data used in the analyses captures immigrants at a point in time. It does not account for the potential selectivity of immigration. For example, immigrants who entered the United States between 1980 and 1990 who are captured in the 2000 Census may not have exactly the same characteristics of all immigrants who entered the United States during this time period because of population change factors such as emigration and mortality. In addition, the composition of immigrants may change over time. While analyses control for differences in current socioeconomic characteristics, information is not available on individual SES at the time of arrival to the United States, or characteristics of the area in which immigrants initially settle. It has been argued that the socioeconomic quality of immigrants (relative to natives) has declined over time (Borjas 1985; Schultz 1998). Under the segmented assimilation framework, characteristics of immigrants at the time of arrival, in addition to structural factors (such as racial segregation, discrimination, and labor market opportunities), can influence the trajectory in which immigrants are integrated into different segments of U.S. society (Zhou 1999). Immigrants who enter with low levels of socioeconomic status and have restricted opportunities for socioeconomic mobility may be more likely to assimilate into the underclass and have lower neighborhood attainment than immigrants who have higher levels of SES or immigrants who enter a residential environment that facilitates upward mobility.

Descriptive Characteristics of the Sample by Period of Entry

Of the 3,035,350 (unweighted) immigrants in the regression universe, nearly half are Hispanic (45.8 percent), a quarter are White (24.6 percent), 23.6 percent are Asian, and 5.9 percent are Black. As noted in the prior section, each race group has a different history of immigration and average amount of time spent in the United States. While 42.3 percent of White immigrants entered the United States before 1970, only 17.0 percent of Hispanic immigrants, 11.8 percent of Black immigrants, and 8.1 percent of Asian immigrants in the sample entered during this time period. Roughly two-thirds of each non-White group entered the United States during the 1980s and 1990s.

Descriptive characteristics of the foreign born by race and period of entry are shown in Table 4.9. Several characteristics vary by both period of entry and race. Among White, Asian, and Hispanic immigrants, the most recent entrants have slightly higher average levels of education than earlier arrivals. For example, 47.0 percent of Whites who entered the United States in the past five years have a bachelor's degree, compared to 38.4 percent of Whites who entered in the 1980s and 34.2 percent who entered in the 1970s. Recent Asian immigrants also have high average levels of education. Nearly 55 percent of recent Asian entrants hold a bachelor's degree, compared to 38.8 percent of Asians who entered in the 1980s and 44.8 percent who entered in the 1970s. Levels of education among Hispanics are substantially lower: 11.8 percent of recent arrivals have a bachelor's degree compared to 7.0 - 8.0 percent in the earlier period of entry cohorts. A clear pattern does not exist for Blacks, 22.0 percent of recent entrants have a bachelor's degree compared to 19.4 percent who entered in the early 1990s, 22.9 percent in the 1980s, 26.7 percent in the 1970s, and 22.8 percent who entered the U.S. before 1970.

(Table 4.9 here)

Some other characteristics that vary across period of entry groups include income, English language proficiency, age, household structure, and residential mobility. With an exception for the earliest arrivals who are substantially more likely to be in the retirement ages (having entered the United States before 1970), most recent arrivals generally have a lower median income than race group members that entered the Unites States earlier. This may be due to an increase in earning potential as immigrants spend more time in the United States, build networks and linguistically assimilate, but may also result from selective emigration out of the United States of low-income earners, or result from the younger age distribution of more recent arrivals.

Compared to immigrants who entered the United States in the 1970s, the median household income for immigrants who entered the United States between 1995 and 2000 is 32.9 percent lower for Asians, 27.8 percent lower for Blacks, 25.6 percent lower for Whites, and 14.0 percent lower for Hispanics. English language proficiency is also lower among more recent entrants. Among Whites, 52.9 percent of the most recent entrants are proficient in English compared to 71.6 percent who arrived in the 1970s. The gap in proficiency between the most recent arrivals and entrants during the 1970s is 20.8 percentage points for Blacks (68.2 percent for recent arrivals and 89.0 percent for entrants in the 1970s), 20.7 percentage points for Hispanics (18.7 percent for recent arrivals and 39.4 percent for entrants in the 1970s) and 19.4 percentage points for Asian immigrants (39.8 percent for recent arrivals and 59.2 percent for entrants in the 1970s). In addition, across each race group, more recent arrivals are less likely than earlier arrivals

to live with a native person, and more likely to experience a residential move within the past five years.

Multivariate Analyses (Period of Entry)

Tables 4.10 through 4.13 and Appendices I through L show results from locational attainment models for the foreign born by period of entry and race. Overall, results suggest that within in each race group, earlier arrivals live in neighborhoods with higher incomes and lower poverty than more recent arrivals, but analyses do not find a consistent relationship between period of entry and neighborhood education or male joblessness rates.

Whites

Among White immigrants, recent arrivals live in neighborhoods with significantly lower levels of income and higher rates of poverty, but the gap reduces substantially after controlling for socioeconomic and demographic characteristics (Table 4.10). For example, compared to recent entrants, being a White immigrant who entered during the 1980s is associated with residence in a neighborhood with a median income $5,480 higher prior to controls (Model 1), but only $930 higher after controlling for socioeconomic status (Model 2); the association for immigrants who entered during the 1970s is $7,000 higher before controls and $1,380 higher after controls for socioeconomic status, and entering prior to 1970 is $4,460 higher in Model 1 and $1,230 higher in Model 2.

(Table 4.10 here)

Several characteristics have a substantial relationship with neighborhood economic advantage among White immigrants including education, English language proficiency, homeownership, and suburban residence. Compared to White immigrants with a high school degree, holding a bachelor's degree is associated with residence in a neighborhood with a median income $5,340 higher net of other characteristics. Living in an owner-occupied house is associated with residence in neighborhood with an income $7,250 higher, while residing in the suburbs is associated with residence in a neighborhood with a median income $8,140 higher than that for urban White immigrants. Additionally, White immigrants who live with a non-White person tend to live in neighborhoods with slightly lower levels of income advantage ($\beta = -2.32$) and higher rates of poverty ($\beta = 2.16$). Overall, differences in characteristics account for most, but not all, of the variation in locational income attainment between White immigrants by period of entry.

Asians

Results from the locational attainment models for Asians are similar to findings among White immigrants. Among Asians, earlier period of entry is associated with residence in a neighborhood with higher income and lower poverty when compared to recent Asian entrants. While the gap is substantially reduced after controls, a small significant difference in locational attainment by period of entry remains.

(Table 4.11 here)

For example, prior to controls, entering the United States during the 1970s is associated with residence in a neighborhood with a median income $9,310 higher and

entering before 1970 is associated with living in a neighborhood with a median income $11,100 higher than the median income for the most recent Asian entrants. After controlling for differences in socioeconomic status and demographic characteristics (Model 3), the relationship between period of entry and neighborhood income advantage is reduced substantially. The gap in neighborhood income between recent entrants and immigrants who entered during the 1980s is $530, $2,560 for Asian immigrants who entered during the 1970s, and $3,130 for Asians who entered prior to 1970. A similar decrease in the gap by period of entry after controls are applied is seen when examining neighborhood poverty. Consistent with findings from the analysis of White immigrants, among Asian immigrants, education, homeownership, and suburban residence have a significant and substantial positive relationship with neighborhood income, while living with a non-Asian is associated with residence in a neighborhood with lower median income.

Hispanics

Overall, there are smaller differences in neighborhood quality by period of entry among Hispanic immigrants than among Asian immigrants. In addition, the relationship between period of entry and neighborhood attainment is less clear. Prior to controls, Hispanics who have resided in the United States for longer reside in higher income neighborhoods. Compared to recent arrivals, entering the United States prior to 1970 is associated with residence in a neighborhood with an income $3,790 higher, and entering the United States during the 1970s is associated with a neighborhood income $1,500 higher. While the difference is statistically significant, there is less substantive difference

in neighborhood income between recent arrivals and Hispanic immigrants who entered during the 1980s ($380) or during the first half of the 1990s (-$590).

Controlling for individual differences in SES eliminates the positive association between longer residence in the United States and residing in a higher quality neighborhood. Yet there are differences among Hispanics in demographic and ecological characteristics that are associated with neighborhood residence. In the full model, entering during the 1970s or before 1970 is associated with slightly higher neighborhood income ($220 and $1,380 respectively), but the difference is not substantial.

Consistent with findings for the other groups, education, homeownership, and suburban residence are all associated with residence in a neighborhood with higher income advantage. Residing with a non-Hispanic is associated with residence in a neighborhood with substantially higher income ($4,180 higher) and lower poverty (5.19 percentage points) compared to Hispanics that reside in Hispanic-only households.

(Table 4.12 here)

Results from the neighborhood poverty models are mixed. Similar to neighborhood income findings for Hispanic immigrants, there is a substantial difference in neighborhood poverty between recent entrants and Hispanics who entered the United States prior to 1970, both prior to controls and in the full model. However, there is not a consistent pattern for the other period of entry groups. Results suggest that Hispanics who have resided in the United States for a longer period of time live in higher income neighborhoods than recent entrants, but these neighborhoods do not have substantially lower levels of poverty. As in the models for White and Asian immigrants, education, homeownership, English proficiency, residential mobility, and suburban residence are all

associated with residing in a neighborhood with a lower poverty rate. However, residing with a non-Hispanic is associated with residence in a neighborhood with a poverty rate 5.19 percentage points lower than for Hispanic immigrants who only reside with other Hispanics.

Blacks

Consistent with patterns for White and Asian immigrants, among Blacks, earlier period of entry is also associated with residence in a neighborhood with slightly higher income advantage and lower poverty disadvantage. Although recent Black immigrants live in slightly more advantaged neighborhoods than earlier entrants after controlling for differences in socioeconomic status (Model 2), the relationship reverses after controlling for differences in demographic and ecological characteristics. In the full model (Model 3), entering the United States prior to 1990 is associated with residence in a neighborhood with slightly higher income and lower poverty. While there are some differences in the economic status of metropolitan areas in which different period of entry groups settle, it is not the sole contributor to the difference in locational attainment by period of entry shown in the full model.

(Table 4.13 here)

Education, homeownership, residential mobility, and suburban residence all have a substantial positive relationship with neighborhood income and poverty. For example, homeownership among Black immigrants is associated with residence in a neighborhood with a median income $7,160 higher and poverty rate 7.30 percentage points lower compared to Black immigrant renters. In addition, attaining residence in the suburbs is

associated with living in a neighborhood with an income $8,330 higher, and poverty rate 9.45 percentage points lower than for Black immigrants who live in central cities. However, in contrast with the analysis of Whites and Asians but consistent with the models for Hispanics, living with a person of a different race is associated with residence in a neighborhood with a slightly higher income ($2,210) and lower poverty rate (1.64 percentage points).

Predicted Locational Attainment by Race and Period of Entry

Predicted values on the dependent variables by period of entry are shown in Figure 4.2 (income), Figure 4.3 (poverty), Appendix M (education), and Appendix N (male joblessness). Values show the predicted level of neighborhood advantage when characteristics of the average foreign-born White are inserted into the period of entry regression models (full models). As seen in the regression results, immigrants who have been in the United States longer have slightly higher predicted neighborhood income and lower neighborhood poverty than members of the same race group who entered the United States more recently, although the gap between recent entrants and earlier entrants is relatively small.

Although the disparity is not substantial, foreign-born Whites have slightly higher predicted neighborhood income than foreign-born Asians in each period of entry group (Figure 4.2). For example, White immigrants who entered the United States during the 1970s have a predicted neighborhood income $1,100 higher than that for Asian immigrants. The White-Asian gap is $2,200 for immigrants who entered during the

1980s, $900 for immigrants who entered in the early 1990s, and $1,600 for immigrants who entered the United States during the late 1990s.

(Figure 4.2 here)

The largest difference in predicted values is between White/Asian and Hispanic/Black immigrants. The predicted neighborhood income of White and Asian immigrants is about $8,000 - $10,000 higher than that for Blacks and Hispanics. This gap is substantial, particularly given the extent of characteristics that were controlled in the regression models. Blacks have a slightly higher predicted neighborhood income than Hispanics in each period of entry group, although the gap is small.

Similar patterns are found when examining predicted neighborhood poverty (Figure 4.3). White immigrants have the lowest predicted neighborhood poverty in each period of entry group, followed by Asians, Blacks, and Hispanics. While the gap between White and Asian immigrants and Black and Hispanic immigrants is salient, it is also notable that Black immigrants consistently have between a 1.0 and 2.5 percentage point lower predicted poverty than Hispanic immigrants across the period of entry groups.

(Figure 4.3 here)

In sum, the examination of predicted neighborhood advantage provides qualified support for spatial assimilation theory. Within each race group, the foreign born who arrived more recently live in neighborhoods with slightly lower predicted median income and higher predicted neighborhood poverty. However, the within-race differences in predicted neighborhood advantage by period of entry are relatively small, and the results are inconsistent when examining neighborhood education and joblessness (Appendices M and N). The largest differences are between race groups. While it was expected that

Blacks and Hispanics would have lower locational attainment than Whites, the magnitude of the difference is striking. In other words, Black and Hispanic immigrants reside in neighborhoods with lower average incomes and with a larger proportion of poor neighbors than White and Asian immigrants with similar characteristics regardless of the amount of time they have lived in the United States.

Summary of Findings (Period of Entry)

Results presented in this section suggest small but significant differences in neighborhood advantage between recent arrivals and immigrants who have been in the United States longer. Individual differences in socioeconomic status account for a substantial portion of the locational attainment gap by period of entry, providing support for spatial assimilation theory for Whites, Asians, and Blacks, but mixed support for Hispanics. Yet small differences in locational attainment remain after controlling for individual differences in socioeconomic, demographic, and ecological characteristics, and results from analyses of neighborhood education and male joblessness do not show a clear pattern.

The disparity in neighborhood attainment between White/Asian and Hispanic/Black immigrants is particularly noteworthy and found across all four dependent measures, providing support for the place stratification perspective. Compared to Whites and Asians, Black and Hispanic immigrants have substantially lower levels of neighborhood attainment than would be expected if they had the same characteristics as the average White immigrant. In addition, period of entry differences in neighborhood attainment among Blacks suggest that even though Black immigrants tend to be more

socioeconomically disadvantaged than White and Asian immigrants, they still experience some residential assimilation into more advantaged (and less disadvantaged) neighborhoods as they spend more time in the United States.

Summary and Conclusion

The goals of this chapter were threefold. The first aim was to examine and quantify individual differences in locational attainment by race, nativity, and period of entry. The second was to explore the extent to which differences in locational attainment could be attributed to individual differences in socioeconomic status, demographic, and ecological characteristics. The last objective was to determine whether observed patterns of locational attainment provide support for spatial assimilation, place stratification, and to the extent possible, segmented assimilation theories.

Descriptive analyses presented in this chapter note substantial differences by race and nativity in socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Higher socioeconomic status in education, English language proficiency, household income, and homeownership are consistently associated with residence in more advantaged neighborhoods. Yet even after accounting for these differences at the individual-level, substantial disparities in locational attainment between race and nativity groups were found.

Overall, Whites and Asians live in the most advantaged neighborhoods, while being Black or Hispanic is associated with residence in a less advantaged neighborhood. There is some heterogeneity within race groups, however. Evidence suggests that White and Black immigrants live in slightly more advantaged neighborhoods than comparable

natives, whereas Asian and Hispanic immigrants fare slightly worse than their native counterparts. Yet, among the foreign born, immigrants who have been in the United States longer live in slightly more advantaged neighborhoods than most recent entrants, but most of the difference can be explained by individual differences in socioeconomic characteristics.

Results provide qualified support for the main tenets of spatial assimilation theory. The disparity in neighborhood advantage between Whites and members of other racial groups declines after controlling for individual differences in socioeconomic characteristics. Period of entry differences in neighborhood attainment among Hispanics and Blacks suggest that even though Blacks and Hispanics tend to be more socioeconomically disadvantaged than Asians and Hispanics, they still experience some residential assimilation into more advantaged neighborhoods as they spend more time in the United States.

However, despite the central role of socioeconomic status in explaining individual-level differences in locational attainment by race, nativity, and period of entry, significant differences in locational attainment remain. These are seen clearly in the figures showing predicted neighborhood advantage by nativity and period of entry. The gap between Whites/Asians and Hispanics/Blacks is substantial and apparent across the neighborhood advantage measures. It is clear that Blacks and Hispanics reside in less advantaged neighborhoods than their level of socioeconomic status would predict. Thus, while there is support for spatial assimilation theory among individuals in these groups, there is also substantial support for the place stratification framework.

This study documents the large discrepancy in locational attainment for Blacks and Hispanics, although it is unable to determine the precise causes of the disparity. Descriptive results show high levels of residential mobility across the race and nativity groups. Two explanations that have been put forth in prior research are racial discrimination in the housing market by real estate agents and mortgage brokers, and differences in residential preferences. Support has been found for discrimination (Turner et al. 2002), and research suggests that Blacks exhibit preferences to reside in more racially integrated neighborhoods than the racial composition of the neighborhoods in which they actually reside (Adelman 2005). Residential preferences are also interwoven with other factors. Work by Farley, Fielding, and Krysan (1997) suggests that preferences interact with housing market discrimination and economic disparities between racial group members. To the extent that data and research allows, further refining factors that cause or contribute to residual differences in locational attainment, particularly by race, is an important area of research.

Chapter 5: Residential Segregation and Locational Attainment

Locational attainment differs substantially by race. As shown in the prior chapter, Blacks and Hispanics live in significantly lower quality neighborhoods than Whites, even after taking differences in socioeconomic status and demographic characteristics into account. Residential segregation is often used as an indicator of racial integration or residential inequality. This chapter explores whether locational attainment varies by level of metropolitan residential segregation. It seeks to answer whether the gap in locational attainment between Whites and minorities differs in moderately and highly segregated metropolitan areas, and the extent of difference in locational attainment between minorities in highly segregated areas and those is less segregated environments. For example, minorities living in racially integrated metropolitan areas could have lower locational attainment than Whites if they reside with Whites of lower socioeconomic status than would be expected given their level of socioeconomic attainment. All references to Whites within this chapter refer to native non-Hispanic Whites.

This chapter is divided into three sections. The first presents information on residential segregation by race. The second focuses on the locational attainment of Blacks and native Whites. The last section examines the relationship between Hispanic-native White segregation and locational attainment. The chapter concludes with a brief summary of results.

Residential Segregation by Race

The average level of residential segregation from native non-Hispanic Whites varies substantially by race. Table 5.1 shows average segregation using the dissimilarity

index. Means are computed at the individual level and are weighted by the weight of the individual in the group of interest. An individual has to live in a metropolitan area with at least 1,000 members of their race group and 1,000 members of the reference group to be included in the calculation. Out of the 363 metropolitan areas, 345 have a large enough Hispanic population to compute the dissimilarity index, while 320 meet the Black threshold, and 279 meet the Asian threshold.[30] All metropolitan areas meet the 1,000 native non-Hispanic White threshold.

(Table 5.1 here)

The first portion of the table uses native non-Hispanic Whites as the reference group. Blacks are more segregated from Whites than are Hispanics or Asians. For example, the dissimilarity index shows that the average Black lives in a metropolitan area where two-thirds of Blacks or native Whites would need to move tracts in order for each tract to have the same proportion of Blacks and native Whites as in the metropolitan area overall.

On average, Hispanic-native White segregation is lower than Black-native White segregation but is still at a moderate level. For example, the dissimilarity score of .539 shows that, in the metropolitan area in which the average Hispanic resides, 53.9 percent of Hispanics or native Whites would need to move tracts for each tract to have the same distribution of Hispanics and native Whites as in the metropolitan areas as a whole. Although Asians have the lowest level of segregation, they are still, on average, moderately segregated from native Whites.

[30] Segregation indexes using 2003-based metropolitan definitions may differ from indexes computed using 1999 metropolitan definitions because of the substantial revision in metropolitan definitions that occurred in 2003.

While the main focus in the locational attainment analyses is on segregation from Whites, the second half of the table shows segregation indexes using all non-race members as a reference group. Even when comparing Blacks to non-Blacks, Blacks still experience a high level of segregation, and segregation from non-Blacks is only moderately lower than segregation from native Whites. For Asians and Hispanics, segregation from non-Asians and non-Hispanics, respectively, is lower than segregation from non-Hispanic Whites, although it is still at a moderate level.

Massey and Denton (1993) convincingly argue that residential segregation perpetuates disadvantage and serves to limit socioeconomic mobility. The ensuing analyses explore the relationship between racial residential segregation and neighborhood locational attainment. Locational attainment models are estimated for Blacks and Hispanics by level of metropolitan segregation (low/moderate/high), and compared to the attainment of native Whites residing in the same metropolitan areas. While it is expected that Blacks and Hispanics living in highly segregated metropolitan areas will reside in lower quality neighborhoods than non-Hispanic Whites, little is known about the magnitude of the disparity in neighborhood quality, nor the extent to which Black-White and Hispanic-White differences in neighborhood quality are present among individuals residing in metropolitan areas with lower levels of segregation.

Following thresholds established in the literature, high segregation is defined by a dissimilarity value of .6 or higher, moderately segregated areas are those with a dissimilarity value between .3 and .6, and areas with a low level of segregation have a dissimilarity score at or below .3 (Kantrowitz 1973; Massey and Denton 1993). The focus is on Blacks and Hispanics, two groups with substantially lower locational attainment

than Whites. Chapter 4 showed that Asians have levels of locational attainment comparable to Whites. In addition, there is little variation in Asian segregation. Approximately 98 percent of Asians in this study reside in metropolitan areas with moderate levels of dissimilarity.[31] Therefore, the focus is on whether the gap in locational attainment between native Whites and Blacks/Hispanics is larger in highly segregated metropolitan areas than in areas with less segregation. Thus, segregation indexes using native non-Hispanic Whites as the reference group are used to classify metropolitan areas.

Black Residential Segregation and Locational Attainment

Blacks are highly segregated from Whites as shown in Table 5.1 and documented by other research (Iceland et al. 2002; Iceland and Scopilliti 2008; Scopilliti and Iceland 2008). This section examines differences in locational attainment between Blacks and native Whites by level of residential segregation (moderate/high). While the ideal would be to examine the locational attainment of Blacks who reside in metropolitan areas with low, moderate, and high levels of Black-native White residential segregation, too few Blacks live in metropolitan areas with low levels of Black-native White segregation to support analyses. Consequently, this section focuses on locational attainment among individuals residing in metropolitan areas with moderate segregation and individuals living in areas with high levels of Black-native White segregation. Appendix O includes a list of metropolitan areas by level of Black-native White segregation. The first subsection

[31] Models were estimated for Asians using relative cutoffs defined as (1) Asian-native White dissimilarity in the bottom quartile, (2) middle 50 percent, and (3) top quartile. Differences in dissimilarity between the groups were minor because Asian segregation is concentrated in a small range of values. Overall, results did not show a substantial disparity in locational attainment across the categories.

describes descriptive characteristics of the sample, and the second subsection presents and discusses results from multivariate analyses.

Descriptive Characteristics (Black Segregation)

Descriptive information on Blacks and native Whites by level of Black-native White metropolitan segregation is shown in Table 5.2. Segregation indexes are not meaningful when calculated from very small populations. Therefore a metropolitan group threshold of 1,000 Blacks was applied to the universe. Aside from this restriction, the sample universe is the same as that in Chapter 4. Nearly all Blacks meet the metropolitan threshold (99.9 percent), and 320 out of the 363 metropolitan areas meet the threshold. While all 363 metropolitan areas have at least 1,000 native non-Hispanic Whites in the sample universe, 96.4 percent of native Whites in the analyses presented in Chapter 4 live in the 320 metropolitan areas studied in this subsection. As in prior sections, all analyses are conducted at the individual level.

As described in the prior chapter, there are substantial differences between Blacks and Whites in socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, with Whites having higher overall socioeconomic status. In addition, there is some within-race variation between individuals living in metropolitan areas with moderate versus high Black-native White segregation (Table 5.2). Compared to individuals living in areas with moderate segregation, individuals in highly segregated areas, on average, live in metropolitan areas that are substantially larger, have a slightly higher proportion of minority and foreign-born residents, and a larger proportion of the total population in the suburbs. For example, the average individual in the Black-native White segregation models who lives

in a highly segregated metropolitan area lives in an area with a population size of 5.1 million compared to .96 million for the average individual residing in a moderately segregated metropolitan area.

(Table 5.2 here)

In addition to differences in metropolitan characteristics, there are some differences in average individual and neighborhood characteristics between Blacks and native Whites in moderately segregated areas and those who reside in areas with high segregation. Average household income is slightly higher in more segregated areas, $40,000 for Blacks and $60,000 for native Whites in highly segregated areas compared to $36,180 for Blacks and $52,760 for native Whites in moderately segregated areas. While residential mobility is lower for Blacks and Whites in highly segregated areas compared to group members in moderately segregated areas, Whites in highly segregated areas are more likely than Whites in moderately segregated areas to live in the suburbs (73.7 percent compared to 62.3 percent), while the opposite is found for Blacks (37.4 percent of Blacks in highly segregated areas live in the suburbs compared to 42.2 percent in moderately segregated areas).

Lastly, there are some notable differences in average neighborhood characteristics between native Whites and Blacks in moderately and highly segregated areas. As expected, native Whites in highly segregated areas live in neighborhoods that have a higher percentage of Whites (81.4 percent) than the average neighborhood of native Whites in moderately segregated areas (78.8 percent). Conversely, on average Blacks in moderately segregated areas live in neighborhoods where 46.8 percent of residents are White compared to 26.7 percent in highly segregated areas.

Multivariate Analyses (Black Segregation)

Tables 5.3 and 5.4 contain results from multivariate regression models comparing the neighborhood income and poverty of Blacks and native Whites in metropolitan areas with moderate levels of segregation and in areas with high levels of segregation (information on neighborhood education and joblessness is available in Appendices P and Q). Results show that being Black is associated with residence in a less advantaged neighborhood net of model controls in both moderately and highly segregated metropolitan areas, but the Black-White gap is substantially higher in highly segregated metropolitan areas. Findings are generally consistent across the four neighborhood quality dependent variables.[32]

Neighborhood Income

Although the gap in neighborhood attainment prior to controls (Model 1) is greater in highly segregated areas, a substantial difference in neighborhood income is found even in areas with moderate levels of segregation. Being Black is associated with residence in a tract with a median income $18,330 lower than native Whites in metropolitan areas with high levels of Black-White Segregation, and $11,630 lower in moderately segregated areas prior to controls for differences in individual socioeconomic and demographic characteristics.

(Table 5.3 here)

[32] As in chapter 4, a notable exception is found between suburban residence and neighborhood quality in the neighborhood education and joblessness models. Whereas suburban residence is associated with residence in a higher income and lower poverty neighborhood, and the magnitude of the association is larger in more segregated metropolitan areas, the relationship between suburban residence and neighborhood advantage is not consistent in the education and joblessness models.

In general, Whites have higher socioeconomic attainment. The racial gap in neighborhood advantage is reduced when controlling for differences in individual socioeconomic status, but remains significant and substantial. Even after socioeconomic controls, Blacks in moderately segregated areas reside in neighborhoods with a median income $7,820 lower than native Whites, and Blacks in highly segregated areas reside in tracts with an income $12,450 lower than Whites (Model 2).

Controls for demographic and ecological characteristics further reduce the racial gap, but it remains substantial, particularly in metropolitan areas with high Black-native White segregation. As shown in Model 3, the gap in neighborhood income between Blacks and Whites is $10,020 in highly segregated areas and $5,030 in moderately segregated areas. As shown in Table 5.2, Blacks tend to live in metropolitan areas that contain a larger proportion of non-Whites, on average, than the metropolitan areas where the average native White resides. The racial difference in locational attainment increases to some extent when controlling for differences in metropolitan characteristics, such as metropolitan population, percent non-White, and level of suburbanization (Model 4).

The direction of association of control variables is consistent by level of metropolitan segregation. However, two characteristics, education and suburban residence, are notable in terms of magnitude of association with neighborhood income. In highly segregated metropolitan areas, attaining residence in a suburban neighborhood has a considerable positive association with neighborhood income. Living in the suburbs is associated with living in a neighborhood with an income $7,690 higher than central city dwellers in highly segregated metropolitan areas, and $3,760 higher in moderately segregated metropolitan areas, net of controls. In addition, compared to high school

graduates, having a bachelor's degree is associated with residence in a neighborhood with a median income $7,330 higher in highly segregated metropolitan areas and $4,560 higher in moderately segregated areas. The slightly larger neighborhood returns to education in highly segregated metropolitan areas are found for both Blacks and White as can be seen in the attainment models run separately by race (Appendices T-AA) and are somewhat perplexing. It might be argued that racial segregation is associated with income segregation, and Blacks in highly segregated metropolitan areas with high socioeconomic status live in affluent, yet racially segregated enclaves.

Neighborhood Poverty

Multivariate analyses examining neighborhood poverty also show a substantial difference in locational attainment between Blacks and native Whites (Table 5.4). The racial gap in neighborhood poverty among individuals in areas with high levels of Black-native White segregation is striking. Prior to controls, being Black is associated with residence in a neighborhood with a 20.6 percentage point higher rate of poverty prior to controls. The gap reduces to 16.7 percentage points after accounting for differences in individual socioeconomic characteristics and drops to 12.0 percentage points in the full model. However, a 12.0 percentage point difference in neighborhood poverty is substantial, particularly given the extent of model controls.

(Table 5.4 here)

While the racial gap in neighborhood poverty is slightly smaller in moderately segregated metropolitan areas, it is still noteworthy. In the full model, being Black is associated with residing in a neighborhood with a 7.88 percentage point higher rate of

poverty than native Whites with similar characteristics. Introducing model controls reduces the race gap in locational attainment by roughly half (14.4 points to 7.88 points).

As in the neighborhood income model, socioeconomic characteristics such as education, income, and homeownership are associated with residence in a lower poverty neighborhood for Blacks and Whites in both moderately and highly segregated areas; however, the magnitude of the coefficients are similar in both moderate and highly segregated metropolitan areas. As noted in the income models, suburban residence has a considerable negative association with neighborhood poverty, particularly in highly segregated metropolitan areas. Obtaining residence in the suburbs is associated with living in a neighborhood with a poverty rate 7.32 percentage points lower than among individuals in the central city for people living in highly segregated areas, and 3.56 percentage points lower for individuals in moderately segregated metropolitan areas.

Predicted Locational Attainment of Blacks and Native Whites by Residential Segregation

Figures presented in this section show predicted neighborhood income and poverty when characteristics of the average native White (shown in Table 5.2) are entered in the regression models. Predicted neighborhood education and joblessness are available in Appendices R and S. The figures use results from nested regression models that were run separately by race in order to account for any race interactions with other variables in the models. Regression results can be found in Appendices T through AA.[33] Model 1 does not include control variables, Model 2 includes controls for individual

[33] Overall patterns in predicted values are similar to those found when using results from the pooled regression models. Predicted values shown for Model 1 (no controls) are from the pooled regression results (Model 1). Other models are from regression results by race (available in the appendices).

socioeconomic status, Model 3 adds controls for demographic characteristics and metropolitan economic status, and Model 4 includes additional metropolitan controls.[34]

Predicted neighborhood income and predicted neighborhood poverty for Blacks and native Whites are shown in Figure 5.1 and 5.2, respectively. As shown in the pooled regression models, native Whites have higher predicted neighborhood income and lower predicted neighborhood poverty than Blacks across all models and levels of segregation. In addition, for native Whites, residing in a metropolitan area with a high level of Black-native White segregation is associated with living in a higher SES neighborhood compared to native Whites in areas with moderate Black-native White segregation in all models. This pattern is consistent across all four neighborhood quality measures.

(Figure 5.1, 5.2 here)

Prior to controls (Model 1), the gap in neighborhood advantage is larger in highly segregated areas primarily because native Whites in highly segregated metropolitan areas live in substantially better neighborhoods than native Whites in moderately segregated areas. Among Blacks, living in a highly segregated area is associated with residence in a slightly higher income tract (primarily because highly segregated areas have higher SES on average), but there is no substantial difference in neighborhood poverty. Predicted neighborhood advantage is slightly higher for Blacks when controlling for socioeconomic characteristics (Model 2).

[34] Variables in Model 2 are education, school enrollment, household income, homeownership, and English language proficiency. Model 3 includes the variables in Model 2 plus residential mobility, presence of a child in the household, presence of a person of a different race in the household, nativity, gender, age, marital status, suburban residence, log of the tract population, and the metropolitan value on the dependent variable. Model 4 includes the variables in Model 3 plus variables for the log of the metropolitan population, percent of the metropolitan population that is minority, and percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs.

Model 3 includes the full set of individual controls and a control for metropolitan SES (metropolitan value on the dependent variable). While a gap in neighborhood advantage exists between Blacks and Whites across both categories of segregation in Model 3, the race difference is larger for individuals in more segregated areas, again primarily due to the higher neighborhood advantage of Whites in highly segregated areas. The last model controls for other characteristics of the metropolitan environment (metropolitan size, percent non-White, and level of metropolitan suburbanization). Blacks in highly segregated areas have slightly higher predicted neighborhood income when metropolitan controls are included, and Blacks in moderately segregated areas have slightly higher predicted poverty, but patterns in locational attainment are generally consistent when controlling for other aspects of metropolitan context.

Hispanic Residential Segregation and Locational Attainment

Whereas Hispanics have lower average level of segregation from native Whites than Blacks, they still, on average, experience a moderate level of segregation from Whites. This section examines the locational attainment of Hispanics in areas with low ($D \leq .3$), moderate ($.3 < D < .6$), and high ($D \geq .6$) segregation. Appendix AB includes a list of metropolitan areas by level of Hispanic-native White segregation. Nearly all Hispanics (99.9 percent) in analyses presented in Chapter 4 are included in the analyses in this chapter.[35] The majority of Hispanics in the analysis (62.9 percent; 1.37 million) resided in metropolitan areas with moderate levels of Hispanic–native White segregation.

[35] The excluded Hispanics did not make the 1,000 member in the metropolitan area threshold for inclusion in the calculation of the segregation indexes.

An additional 35.1 percent (762,800) resided in highly segregated areas and 1.97 percent (42,700) lived in metropolitan areas with low segregation.

Descriptive Characteristics (Hispanic Segregation)

As in the analysis examining the relationship between Black-native White segregation and locational attainment, there are differences in the characteristics of metropolitan areas by Hispanic-native White Segregation. Most notably, more segregated areas tend to be larger. The average metropolitan size for individuals in the analysis who reside in areas with low segregation is .30 million (.31 million for native Whites and .29 million for Hispanics), in areas with moderate segregation is 1.9 million (1.9 million for native Whites and 2.4 million for Hispanics), and in highly segregated metropolitan areas is 10.3 million (9.6 million for native Whites and 12.8 million for Hispanics) (Table 5.5).

(Table 5.5 here)

While there are differences in metropolitan characteristics across levels of segregation, there are also differences in neighborhood characteristics of the average native Whites and Hispanics. Consistent with metropolitan segregation results, Hispanics in highly segregated areas reside in neighborhoods with a substantially smaller proportion of Whites, on average. For example, the average percent White for Hispanics in metropolitan areas with high segregation is 28.3, 40.7 for Hispanics in moderately segregated areas, and 71.7 percent in areas with low segregation. The average percent White in the neighborhood for native Whites also decreases as segregation increases, although the decline is small and is primarily due to the higher overall racial diversity in more segregated metropolitan areas.

Individual characteristics also vary by metropolitan segregation. As shown in Chapter 4, on average, Whites have higher levels of socioeconomic characteristics than Hispanics. In addition, there is within-group variation across levels of metropolitan segregation as seen in Table 5.5. For example, the average household income of native Whites and Hispanics is higher in more segregated areas, although the increase is more pronounced among Whites. Native Whites living in areas with low Hispanic–native White segregation have an average household income of $48,000 ($40,390 among Hispanics), $55,300 in moderately segregated areas ($41,000 among Hispanics), and $67,000 in highly segregated areas ($43,000 for Hispanics).

While Hispanics have a higher rate of residential mobility across all levels of segregation, the percent of Hispanics and of native Whites who have moved in the past five years is slightly lower among individuals residing in more segregated metropolitan areas. In areas with low segregation, 58.9 percent of Hispanics and 44.2 percent of native Whites moved within the five years prior to the Census, compared to 54.7 percent of Hispanics and 41.6 percent of native Whites in moderately segregated areas, and 49.4 percent of Hispanics and 35.8 percent of native Whites in highly segregated areas.

There is also a substantial difference in nativity among Hispanics by segregation. In areas with high segregation, 75.5 percent of Hispanics in the regression universe are foreign-born, compared to 59.0 percent in moderately segregated areas, and 48.2 percent of Hispanics residing in metropolitan areas with low Hispanic-native White segregation. In addition, whereas native Whites are more likely to reside in the suburbs as segregation increases (60.1 percent in areas with low segregation, 68.9 percent in moderately segregated areas, and 71.9 percent in highly segregated areas), the converse is found for

Hispanics. Approximately 40.8 percent of Hispanics in highly segregated metropolitan areas, 48.5 percent of Hispanics in moderately segregated areas, and 49.8 percent of Hispanics in areas with low segregation reside in the suburbs.

The next section presents results from multivariate models that examine the locational attainment of native Whites and Hispanics in low, moderate, and highly segregated metropolitan areas. Both between- and within-group comparisons are made across levels of Hispanic-native White segregation. The section is followed by a chapter summary and conclusion.

Multivariate Analyses (Hispanic Segregation)

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 contain results from multivariate regression models comparing neighborhood income and poverty of Hispanics and native Whites residing in metropolitan areas with low, moderate, and high levels of Hispanic-White segregation (information on neighborhood education and joblessness is available in Appendices AC and AD). Overall, results across all four dependent variables show that Hispanics living in metropolitan areas with low Hispanic-native White segregation have similar levels of locational attainment as comparable Whites, but there are substantial Hispanic-native White differences in neighborhood advantage among individuals living in moderately and those living in highly segregated metropolitan areas.

Neighborhood Income

There are substantial differences in the magnitude of the Hispanic-White gap in locational attainment among Hispanics and Whites residing in metropolitan areas with

low, moderate, and high levels of segregation as shown in Table 5.6. Prior to controls, the Hispanic-native White gap in neighborhood income is $1,530 in areas with low segregation, $10,070 in areas with moderate segregation, and $22,630 in metropolitan areas with high levels of segregation. As noted earlier, on average, native Whites have higher levels of individual socioeconomic status than Hispanics. Differences between Hispanics and native Whites in socioeconomic status account for a large proportion of the gap in neighborhood income. For example, in highly segregated areas, being Hispanic is associated with residence in a neighborhood with a median income $11,380 lower than that for Whites after controlling for differences in individual socioeconomic characteristics (down from $22,630). The disparity in locational attainment decreased by more than half in moderately segregated areas after including controls for individual socioeconomic characteristics (from -$10,070 to -$4,510), and is insubstantial in areas with low segregation (-$1,530 to $600).

(Table 5.6 here)

In Model 3, the disparity in neighborhood income between native Whites and Hispanics is larger in moderate and highly segregated metropolitan areas. Being Hispanic is associated with residence in a neighborhood with $730 lower median income than that for native Whites in areas with low segregation, $3,250 lower in moderately segregated areas, and $8,540 lower in highly segregated areas. As in the prior models, education, income, and homeownership are positively associated with neighborhood income advantage. The difference in neighborhood income between college graduates and individuals with a high school degree is larger in moderately and highly segregated areas than in metropolitan areas with low levels of segregation. In addition, suburban residence

has a substantial relationship with neighborhood economic attainment.

The full model adds controls for additional characteristics of metropolitan areas. As shown in Table 5.5, on average, Hispanics live in metropolitan areas that have a larger proportion of non-White residents, slightly lower levels of suburbanization, and, in moderately and highly segregated metropolitan areas, Hispanics tend to live in metropolitan areas with larger populations. After controlling for these differences in metropolitan characteristics, the disparity in locational attainment between Whites and Hispanics increases from $730 to $880 for individuals in areas with low segregation, $3,250 to $4,420 in moderately segregated areas, and $8,540 to $11,210 for individuals in metropolitan areas with high Hispanic-native White segregation.

Neighborhood Poverty

A Hispanic disadvantage in moderately and highly segregated metropolitan areas is also found when using neighborhood poverty as a measure of neighborhood status (Table 5.7). While the disparity in neighborhood poverty between Hispanics and native Whites is small in areas with low levels of segregation (4.21 percentage points prior to controls and 1.54 points after controls), a substantial difference exists even after controls in moderately (17.5 percent points prior to controls and 6.68 points after controls) and highly segregated areas (26.2 percentage points prior to controls and 12.4 after controls).

(Table 5.7 here)

As in the neighborhood income models, education, income, homeownership and English language proficiency are associated with higher locational attainment across all three segregation categories. However, in contrast to the neighborhood income models, in

highly segregated areas the gap in neighborhood attainment between individuals with a bachelor's degree and individuals with a high school degree is generally similar to the disparity for individuals in areas with low levels of segregation. As in prior models, in highly segregated areas individuals who have attained residence in the suburbs live in lower poverty neighborhoods than comparable individuals in central cities.

Predicted Locational Attainment of Hispanics and Native Whites by Residential Segregation

Predicted neighborhood income and poverty of Hispanics and native Whites by level of metropolitan segregation is shown in Figures 5.3 and 5.4. As in the figures presented earlier in this chapter, predicted values are computed using characteristics of the average native White in the regression universe, and regression coefficients are from models run by race and level of segregation. Mean characteristics of native Whites in the Hispanic regression universe are nearly identical to mean characteristics of native Whites in the Black regression universe. Consistent with the prior predicted value figures, Model 1 does not include controls, Model 2 includes controls for individual socioeconomic status, Model 3 adds controls for demographic characteristics and metropolitan economic status (metropolitan value on the dependent variable), and Model 4 includes additional metropolitan controls. Predicted values for neighborhood education and joblessness are available in Appendices AE and AF, while regression results by race used for the calculation of predicted values are shown in Appendices AG through AN.

(Figure 5.3, 5.4 here)

Predicted neighborhood advantage of native Whites is higher than that for Hispanics in all models, except Model 2 in areas with low Hispanic-native White segregation. The disparity between Hispanics and native Whites is more pronounced among individuals living in areas with higher segregation. As shown in Figure 5.3, prior to controls, the predicted income of native Whites is substantially higher than that for Hispanics across all levels of segregation, with the gap being largest among individuals in highly segregated areas. The predicted neighborhood income of Hispanics is relatively stable across levels of segregation (Model 1), but the predicted income of native Whites increases from $41,700 in areas with low segregation to $49,800 in areas with moderate segregation, to $62,300 for individuals in metropolitan areas with high Hispanic-native White segregation.

Controlling for individual differences in socioeconomic characteristics (Model 2) reduces the predicted income of native Whites and increases the predicted income of Hispanics, resulting in a smaller Hispanic-White gap. While there is little difference in predicted income in areas with low segregation, native Whites in highly segregated metropolitan areas have a predicted income $12,300 higher than Hispanics in highly segregated areas, and the Hispanic-native White gap is $4,800 in moderately segregated areas. Again, Model 3 shows that some of this difference, particularly among individuals in highly segregated areas, is due to differences in demographic characteristics and metropolitan economic status. The disparity between Hispanics and native Whites drops to $7,300 in highly segregated areas after controlling for metropolitan economic status and individual socioeconomic and demographic characteristics (Model 3). These

differences persist after accounting for additional metropolitan area characteristics in Model 4.

Notably, while there is evidence that native Whites have higher predicted neighborhood advantage as the level of Hispanic-native White segregation increases across all models, there is no clear pattern for Hispanics in the income models until the full model. Prior to the full model, which includes metropolitan controls (metropolitan size, percent non-White, and suburbanization), Hispanics in highly segregated metropolitan areas generally have similar predicted neighborhood income as Hispanics in less segregated areas, and in Model 2 they even have higher predicted income. In contrast, in the neighborhood poverty models, the predicted neighborhood poverty of Hispanics in areas with low segregation is consistently lower than the predicted poverty of Hispanics in moderately and highly segregated areas. This discrepancy between the income and poverty models might exist if Hispanics tend to live in neighborhoods with variation in economic status where you have neighborhoods with moderate median incomes but also a substantial amount of neighborhood poverty.

Overall, the largest difference in predicted neighborhood poverty is seen between Hispanics and Whites in moderate and highly segregated areas, both before controls (Model 1) and after individual socioeconomic controls (Model 2). The disparity persists in Models 3 and 4, and is particularly large for individuals in areas with moderate-to-high segregation.

Summary and Conclusion

As outlined in the research questions presented in Chapter 1, the purpose of this chapter was to document racial differences in locational attainment across levels of residential segregation and study whether individuals in less segregated environments had higher locational attainment than similar individuals residing in more segregated areas. Table 5.1 showed substantial variation in the extent of segregation from native Whites. On average, Blacks had the highest segregation from native Whites, followed by Hispanics, then Asians. The remaining analyses focused on Black-White and Hispanic-White segregation and locational attainment. Asians were not included in the analyses because the prior chapter found they had levels of locational attainment that were comparable to Whites net of controls, and nearly all Asians in the analysis resided in metropolitan areas with a moderate level of residential segregation resulting in an inability to conduct analyses by class of segregation.

In sum, results show a substantial difference in locational attainment between Blacks and native Whites living in both moderately and highly segregated metropolitan areas, although the gap is largest in highly segregated areas. Although native Whites tend to have higher levels of socioeconomic status, and controlling for socioeconomic characteristics reduces the gap in locational attainment, a substantial difference remained after accounting for individual differences in socioeconomic, demographic, and ecological characteristics. In highly segregated metropolitan areas, being Black was associated with residence in a neighborhood with a median income $10,300 lower and a neighborhood poverty rate 12.0 percentage points higher than comparable Whites net of

model controls. The neighborhood income disparity for individuals in moderately segregated metropolitan areas was $5,290, and the difference in neighborhood poverty was 7.88 percentage points.

These differences are substantial particularly given the extent of model controls. The examination of predicted values showed that the main reason the race gap in locational attainment was higher in more segregated metropolitan areas is because among native Whites, living in a metropolitan area with high Black-White segregation was associated with residence in a more advantaged neighborhood than that for Whites living in moderately segregated metropolitan areas, not because Blacks live in more disadvantaged neighborhoods in highly segregated metropolitan areas. This suggests that metropolitan areas with high Black-White segregation may also have a high degree of economic segregation. In general, Whites in highly segregated metropolitan areas reside in neighborhoods with a slightly lower percentage of poor neighbors and with higher average incomes than Whites residing in moderately segregated metropolitan areas.

It was hypothesized that Blacks in highly segregated areas would reside in less advantaged neighborhoods than Blacks in moderately segregated metropolitan areas. Yet the difference in predicted advantage was small between Blacks in moderately and highly segregated metropolitan areas. This is perplexing. Perhaps Blacks in highly segregated areas live in neighborhoods with higher predicted advantage than expected relative to Blacks in moderately segregated areas because of unmeasured differences in overall metropolitan SES. Even descriptively, the average household income and average neighborhood income for Blacks in highly segregated metropolitan areas was higher than for blacks in moderately segregated metropolitan areas.

Analyses also found a substantial disparity in locational attainment between Hispanics and native Whites in moderately and highly segregated areas. In contrast, the difference between Hispanics and native Whites living in metropolitan areas with low Hispanic-native White segregation was small and not as substantial as that for individuals in more segregated metropolitan areas. Controls for socioeconomic status resulted in a larger reduction of the Hispanic-native White difference in locational attainment in moderately and highly segregated areas than the Black–native White difference, roughly reducing the Hispanic-native White disparity in half. Yet even after including the full set of controls, being Hispanic in a moderately segregated metropolitan area was associated with residence in a neighborhood with a median income $4,420 lower, and a poverty rate 6.68 percentage point higher than for native Whites with similar characteristics, and the difference was $11,210 and 12.4 percentage points in highly segregated metropolitan areas.

While the Black-native White disparity in locational attainment was larger in highly segregated metropolitan areas than moderately segregated areas primarily due to native Whites in highly segregated areas residing in more advantaged neighborhoods than native Whites in moderately segregated areas, there is some evidence in the Hispanic models to suggest that Hispanics in more segregated areas reside in less advantaged neighborhoods than comparable Hispanics in less segregated areas. For example, in the full models that compute predicted neighborhood advantage using the average characteristics of native Whites and regression models run separately by race, being Hispanic in a low segregated area is associated with a neighborhood income of $46,900, moderately segregated area is $44,700, and highly segregated areas is $43,600. The

difference in predicted neighborhood poverty is even more considerable: 25.3 percent for Hispanics in areas with low segregation, 29.4 percent in moderately segregated areas, and 32.3 percent in highly segregated areas. As in the models examining locational attainment between Blacks and native Whites, the predicted neighborhood advantage among native Whites is higher among individuals in more segregated metropolitan areas.

The next chapter discusses the relevance of these findings in light of prior research and the theoretical frameworks that guide the analyses. Project contributions, limitations, and directions for future research will also be presented.

Chapter 6: Discussion and Conclusion

The central purpose of the research presented in the prior two chapters was to document and further understand the locational attainment of individuals residing in metropolitan areas in the United States. Chapter 4 focused on individual differences by race, nativity, and period of entry, while Chapter 5 examined race differences in locational attainment by level of metropolitan residential segregation. Overall, results showed that Whites and Asians, both native and foreign-born, reside in the most advantaged neighborhoods, whereas being Hispanic or Black is associated with residence in neighborhoods with lower median incomes and higher rates of poverty, net of model controls.

Results presented in Chapter 4 showed that Whites and Asians have the highest locational attainment, while being Hispanic or Black is associated with residence in a substantially more disadvantaged neighborhood. While controls for socioeconomic and demographic characteristics reduced the racial differences in locational attainment, substantial Hispanic-White and Black-White differences in neighborhood advantage remained, although Asian-White differences were relatively small. For example, in the models containing the full set of controls, compared to non-Hispanic Whites, being Hispanic was associated with residence in a neighborhood with a $4,760 lower median income and 7.78 percentage point higher poverty, while being Black was associated with residence in a neighborhood with a median income $8,810 lower and a poverty rate 10.4 percentage points higher than the median income and poverty rate for Whites.

A substantial portion of Asians and Hispanics were foreign-born. The second portion of the chapter examined within- and between-race differences in neighborhood

advantage by nativity. Results showed that the magnitude of within-race differences by nativity were small, although as in the models examining race, between-race differences were substantial. Compared to natives of the same race, being foreign-born among Whites and Blacks was associated with residing in a neighborhood with slightly higher income and lower poverty. In contrast, among Asians and Hispanics, the foreign-born had slightly lower locational attainment net of controls for individual socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. While controls for individual socioeconomic status decreased the within-race gap in locational attainment between natives and the foreign-born among Asians and Hispanics, they only resulted in a slight reduction in the Black models and actually increased the nativity gap in neighborhood advantage for Whites.

The last section looked at differences in locational attainment among the foreign born by period of entry to determine whether immigrants who have resided in the United States for a longer period of time lived in more advantaged neighborhoods, and assessed the extent to which differences in locational attainment could be attributed to differences in individual socioeconomic characteristics. Among White, Asian, and Black immigrants, earlier period of entry was associated with residence in a neighborhood with higher income and lower poverty; although the pattern was not as clear for Hispanics or for the neighborhood education and joblessness measures. Most, but not all, of the within-race differences by period of entry could be attributed to differences in socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. For all groups, education, homeownership, and suburban residence had a substantial positive relationship with neighborhood income, and negative association with neighborhood poverty. One notable difference when examining locational attainment by race was that living with a person of a difference race was

positively associated with neighborhood advantage for Black and Hispanic immigrants, and negatively associated with neighborhood advantage for White and Asian immigrants.

As in the nativity models, there was a large difference in predicted neighborhood income between White/Asian and Hispanic/Black immigrants (about $8,000-$10,000). Whereas Hispanics had higher predicted neighborhood income and lower predicted poverty than Blacks when examining differences by race, Black immigrants had slightly higher predicted neighborhood income and lower predicted poverty than Hispanic immigrants, although the gap was small.

Overall, the results presented in Chapter 4 provide qualified support for spatial assimilation theory. Differences in individual socioeconomic and acculturation characteristics such as education, homeownership, and English language proficiency, accounted for a substantial proportion of the disparity in neighborhood advantage between Whites and minorities. In addition, the nativity differences in locational attainment for Asians and Hispanics were mostly explained by individual differences in socioeconomic characteristics, and SES controls substantially reduced differences by period of entry for Whites, Asians, Hispanics (for income but not for poverty), and Blacks.

Yet there were persistent differences in neighborhood advantage even after controls, particularly for Hispanic-White and Black-White comparisons. In addition, individual socioeconomic characteristics only accounted for a small portion of the higher locational attainment of foreign-born Blacks compared to native Blacks, and did not explain any of the higher neighborhood advantage of foreign-born Whites over native Whites. While there were important differences by nativity in the economic status of the

metropolitan areas where immigrants, and to some extent racial minorities, tend to reside, even after controls for metropolitan economic status and individual socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, the disparity in neighborhood advantage between Whites and Blacks/Hispanics was substantial. This lends more support to the place stratification and segmented assimilation frameworks. There are some processes that result in Blacks and Hispanics residing in substantially more disadvantaged neighborhoods than Asians and Whites that are unexplained by the characteristics included in the analyses presented in Chapter 4.

Chapter 5 further explored these differences in neighborhood attainment. It examined whether the large disparity in neighborhood advantage between Whites and Hispanics/Blacks was present and at the same magnitude across individuals living in areas with varying levels of metropolitan racial residential segregation, and quantified the importance of socioeconomic characteristics across residential context.

In analyses examining both Hispanic-native White and Black-native White residential attainment, the difference in neighborhood advantage was largest for individuals residing in highly segregated metropolitan areas. The Black-White gap was largest in highly segregated metropolitan areas primarily because native Whites residing in metropolitan areas with high levels of Black-native White segregation lived in substantially more advantaged neighborhoods than comparable Whites located in metropolitan areas with less segregation. In contrast, the Hispanic-White differences were not driven solely by the higher attainment of Whites in more segregated metropolitan areas. There was some evidence that Hispanics residing in more segregated metropolitan areas had lower neighborhood advantage than Hispanics in less segregated metropolitan

areas, particularly in terms of predicted neighborhood poverty. The figures showed small differences in predicted neighborhood advantage between Blacks residing in moderately segregated and Blacks in highly segregated metropolitan areas, while native Whites in highly segregated metropolitan areas consistently had higher predicted advantage than native Whites in moderately segregated areas.

Although the disparity in neighborhood advantage between Blacks and Whites reduced substantially after controlling for differences in socioeconomic, demographic, and ecological characteristics, a substantial unexplained difference remained. In moderately segregated metropolitan areas, the difference in locational attainment between Blacks and native Whites was almost half of the size of the difference in highly segregated metropolitan areas. Yet even after controls, in highly segregated metropolitan areas being Black was associated with residence in a neighborhood with a median income $10,300 lower and a poverty rate 12.04 percentage points higher than for comparable Whites.

Analyses suggest that in metropolitan areas with low levels of Hispanic-White segregation, Hispanics have only slightly lower locational attainment than comparable Whites. These metropolitan areas tend to be substantially smaller than more segregated metropolitan areas, and have less racial diversity. The disparity in moderately and highly segregated metropolitan areas was more substantial, however. In the full models, the Hispanic-White gap in metropolitan areas was $880 (neighborhood income) and 1.54 percentage points (neighborhood poverty) among individuals in areas with low segregation, $4,420 (neighborhood income) and 6.68 percentage points (neighborhood poverty) among individuals in metropolitan areas with moderate segregation, and

$11,210 (neighborhood income) and 12.4 percentage points (neighborhood poverty) between Whites and Hispanics in highly segregated areas.

Controls for individual socioeconomic status significantly reduced the Hispanic-White gap in residential attainment. For example, the disparity in neighborhood income was cut almost in half among individuals residing in highly segregated metropolitan areas, more than half for Hispanics and Whites in moderately segregated areas, and erased the negative difference between Hispanics and Whites in areas with low segregation. However, even after the full model controls, the difference in residential attainment between Hispanics and Whites in moderately and highly segregated metropolitan areas was similar in magnitude to the differences between Blacks and Whites.

As in the first set of locational attainment analyses, results provide some support for spatial assimilation theory. Controlling for individual differences in socioeconomic characteristics explain some of the racial differences in neighborhood attainment. Indeed, among Hispanics and Whites residing in metropolitan areas with low levels of Hispanic-White segregation, socioeconomic characteristics account for all of the disparity in neighborhood income, and most of the difference in neighborhood poverty.

However, Blacks and Hispanics have not reached residential economic parity with native Whites in metropolitan areas with moderate and high levels of Black-White and Hispanic-White segregation. This provides more support for place stratification theory in moderately and highly segregated metropolitan contexts. In addition, the relatively similar locational attainment between Hispanics and Whites in areas with low segregation, yet substantial disparity among individuals in metropolitan areas with

moderate-to-high levels of Hispanic-White segregation underscores the importance of contextual factors and lends support to the segmented assimilation framework. The larger gap in neighborhood attainment in highly segregated metropolitan areas could indicate the presence of characteristics that impede socioeconomic mobility such as discrimination or economic stratification. Another explanation is that Hispanics in more segregated areas may be more likely to either voluntarily or involuntarily reside in poor ethnic enclaves.

While analyses in Chapter 4 showed that after controls, the Hispanic-White disparity in neighborhood attainment was lower than the Black-White difference, results in Chapter 5 suggest that this is because Hispanics are more likely than Blacks to live in metropolitan areas with low levels of segregation from Whites. In fact, the magnitude of the Hispanic-White disparity in neighborhood attainment is the same, and sometimes slightly larger, than the Black-White gap in neighborhood attainment. It appears, therefore, that Hispanics may experience some of the same neighborhood economic disadvantage relative to Whites as that experienced by Blacks. Racial differences in neighborhood advantage are consistently larger among individuals in highly segregated metropolitan areas than those for individuals in moderately segregated areas. The underlying processes that maintain racially segregated metropolitan environments may be working to maintain the Black-White and Hispanic-White differences in neighborhood economic attainment found throughout the analyses.

The analyses presented in this dissertation provide several contributions to the residential attainment, segregation, and stratification literatures. The size and richness of the sample allowed for analyses of differences in locational attainment by race, race and

nativity, period of entry, and level of metropolitan segregation. Results provided clarity on the position of Asians and Hispanics relative to Whites in terms of neighborhood quality. The Asian-White disparity in locational attainment was consistently small and sometimes favored Asians. In addition, whereas prior research found mixed results for Hispanics, particularly in relation to Asians and Blacks, results shown in this dissertation provide strong evidence that while Hispanics may have higher locational attainment than Blacks and have smaller disparities in neighborhood advantage relative to Whites overall, these results may be due to the lower overall level of residential segregation experienced by Hispanics. In moderately and highly segregated metropolitan areas, the Hispanic-White disparity in neighborhood quality is not substantially smaller than the Black-White disparity.

This dissertation was also able to examine the relationship between neighborhood advantage and an extensive list of characteristics such as household composition, neighborhood size, and metropolitan contextual factors including metropolitan socioeconomic status. Interesting compositional differences emerged. For Blacks and Hispanics, living with a non-Black or non-Hispanic, respectively, was associated with residence in a more advantaged neighborhood, whereas for Whites and Asians, living with a non-White or non-Asian was associated with slightly lower neighborhood quality. In addition, the inability to look at metropolitan characteristics has been noted as a weakness in several prior research articles on locational attainment. Throughout the analyses in this dissertation, metropolitan socioeconomic status had a strong association with neighborhood advantage and was an important characteristic to include when examining neighborhood attainment. Higher SES metropolitan areas have neighborhoods

with higher levels of advantage, overall, and future analyses comparing locational attainment across individuals in multiple metropolitan areas should account for these differences.

In addition to the substantive contributions discussed above, the analyses in Chapter 4 and 5 provide an update to the locational attainment literature. Most prior research is based on Census data prior to 2000. Despite the relatively high volume of immigration of Asians and Hispanics during the 1990s, and small declines in Black-White segregation over this period, results show substantial levels of disadvantage for Blacks and Hispanics in terms of neighborhood attainment but little differences for Asians.

This dissertation is not without limitations. It would be useful to have longitudinal data to examine residential mobility over time. Using information on whether the respondent lived in the same household five years before the Census was the closest the analyses could come to approximating residential mobility. Mobility rates were high among individuals in the sample; approximately 43 percent of the total sample lived in a difference house five years before Census 2000. It would be useful to examine race, nativity, and period of entry differences in locational attainment, while also tracking the economic status of neighborhoods involved in residential moves.

Analyses would also be strengthened if they contained information on residential preferences, or information in neighborhood advantage beyond the scope of economic characteristics, such as neighborhood crime or social disorder. In addition, while providing more recent information on neighborhood attainment than that in prior research, we are nearly a decade away from Census 2000. Future research will not be

able to study the relationship between nativity and period of entry with neighborhood advantage using data from the 2010 Census because the dataset will not include questions on nativity or year of entry. The American Community Survey (5-year data set) will supplant the Census as a data source.[36] Lastly, while geographic breadth is a strength of this dissertation, the lack of in-depth focus on particular metropolitan areas is a limitation.

There are several ways this research could be extended. While analyses examined differences in locational attainment by nativity and period of entry among the foreign-born, they did not study differences among the foreign-born by country of birth. There is within-race heterogeneity in immigrant characteristics by country of birth. The categories employed are pan-ethnic groups and substantial diversity in residential patterns may exist between individuals by country of birth (Rosenbaum et al. 1999). Studying these differences could shed more light on the integration and assimilation of subgroups and provide a stronger examination of the tenets of segmented assimilation theory. Another extension would be to use information from the 1990 Census to examine change in neighborhood attainment. There was substantial growth in the immigrant population between 1990 and 2000, particularly to new migrant destinations. Analyses could also examine the relationship between growth in the minority and immigrant population and neighborhood advantage, both for minorities/immigrants and Whites.

In sum, the primary aims of this research were threefold. The first was to study and document differences in neighborhood attainment by race, nativity, and period of entry. The second was to understand differences in locational attainment across

[36] Additional data sources include, but are not limited to, the American Housing Survey and Panel Study of Income Dynamics.

metropolitan contexts with varying levels of racial stratification as indicated through segregation indexes. The third and overarching objective was to test the applicability of spatial assimilation, place stratification, and segmented assimilation theories. Results provide some support for place stratification theory among Blacks and Hispanics, qualified support for spatial assimilation theory, and substantial support for the segmented assimilation framework. Overall, being Asian or White is associated with residing in the most advantaged neighborhoods net of model controls, while a substantial Black-White and Hispanic-White disparity in neighborhood attainment exists among individuals living in metropolitan areas with moderate and high levels of segregation.

Table 4.1. Descriptive Characteristics of the Regression Universe (age 25+) by Race and Hispanic Origin (weighted).

	Total	White	Asian	Hispanic	Black
n (unweighted)	20,375,050	15,215,940	844,620	2,173,480	2,141,010
Individual Variables					
Nativity					
Native	83.7	94.6	14.7	35.4	90.8
Foreign born	16.3	5.4	85.3	64.6	9.2
Education					
Less than a high school degree	18.2	12.5	19.3	47.1	24.7
High school degree	27.0	28.2	16.1	21.9	29.3
Some college	27.9	29.3	20.8	20.2	30.2
Bachelor's degree or higher	26.8	30.0	43.9	10.8	15.8
Currently enrolled in school	5.4	4.5	9.9	6.9	7.5
Median household income	52,770	56,480	62,090	41,670	39,060
Homeownership					
Owner-occupied dwelling	71.6	78.2	61.2	51.6	54.1
English language proficiency					
Speak English very well	90.3	97.7	54.6	50.8	97.7
Percent under 200 percent of poverty	22.5	16.7	23.5	43.9	37.3
Percent of working-aged men not employed (or in the labor force) and not in school	17.0	13.8	16.5	25.8	28.0
Gender					
Female	52.5	52.1	53.3	50.5	56.6
Median age	45.0	47.0	42.0	39.0	43.0
Marital status					
Married	62.9	65.6	71.5	62.5	42.6
Widowed, divorced, separated	21.6	21.4	11.9	18.7	29.6
Never married	15.5	13.0	16.6	18.8	27.8
Household structure					
Person under 18 years old in the household	40.7	35.4	50.8	62.5	48.2
Under age 5 in the household	16.0	13.0	21.4	30.2	18.0
Age 5-17 in the household	33.7	29.0	39.9	52.5	41.5
Persons age 65+ the in household	6.4	5.6	11.6	7.9	8.0
Mixed-nativity household	13.3	6.0	48.9	50.9	7.6
Person of a different nativity age 18+ in the household	8.0	5.1	19.7	25.0	4.3
Person of a different race in the household	7.2	5.1	17.0	16.8	6.8
Lived in a different house five years ago	43.2	40.7	52.9	53.0	44.8
Residence in the suburbs	61.2	68.2	45.5	45.8	38.7
Region					
Northeast	21.5	22.6	20.6	16.7	19.5
Midwest	21.0	23.9	10.3	7.8	20.4
South	34.0	32.6	18.0	33.0	50.3
West	23.5	20.9	51.1	42.5	9.8

Table 4.1. Descriptive Characteristics of the Regression Universe (age 25+) by Race and Hispanic Origin (weighted). (continued)

	Total	White	Asian	Hispanic	Black
Tract Variables (individual-level means)					
Mean number of people in the tract	5,356	5,341	5,583	5,813	4,895
Percent White	68.4	80.2	50.9	36.9	32.2
Native	65.4	77.0	46.3	34.3	30.8
Foreign born	3.0	3.2	4.5	2.6	1.4
Percent Black	11.8	6.1	7.8	9.6	51.5
Native	11.0	5.8	6.9	8.5	48.4
Foreign born	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.1	3.1
Percent Asian and Pacific Islander	4.4	3.4	20.5	5.4	2.8
Native	1.4	1.1	7.1	1.6	0.8
Foreign born	3.0	2.4	13.4	3.9	2.0
Percent Hispanic	13.0	7.9	17.0	45.5	10.9
Native	7.1	4.6	9.0	23.4	5.4
Foreign born	5.9	3.3	8.0	22.1	5.5
Percent Other	2.4	2.3	3.9	2.6	2.5
Native	2.0	1.9	2.9	1.9	1.9
Foreign born	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.6
Percent foreign born (any race)	13.2	9.6	27.8	30.4	12.6
Median household income	49,100	52,190	55,210	39,860	36,390
Percent college graduates	28.9	31.5	35.5	19.2	19.5
Percent under 200 percent of poverty	26.5	22.1	25.6	41.0	40.2
Percent of working-aged men not employed (or in the labor force) and not in school	16.2	14.1	15.6	21.8	24.5
Metropolitan Variables (individual-level means)					
Percent of metropolitan area with a bachelor's degree	28.8	28.6	31.8	28.0	29.3
Median metropolitan household income	45,180	44,840	49,880	45,080	45,560
Percent of metropolitan area in poverty (<200 percent)	27.6	27.0	27.1	31.8	27.5
Metropolitan male joblessness rate (percentage)	16.2	15.9	16.6	17.9	16.5

Source: Census 2000 sample data.

Note: Universe includes persons age 25+ who reside in neighborhoods with at least 100 people and are located within metropolitan areas. Race groups are non-Hispanic. Proportions are weighted means across individuals in stated groups.

Table 4.2. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income on Race/Hispanic Origin and Individual Characteristics.
(income in thousands)

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	51.60	0.01	51.54	0.01	35.07	0.02	-15.34	0.03
Race/Ethnicity (reference=White)								
Asian	3.91	0.03	3.50	0.03	1.30	0.03	-0.08	0.02
Hispanic	-11.85	0.01	-12.06	0.02	-6.57	0.01	-4.76	0.01
Black	-15.47	0.01	-15.53	0.01	-10.51	0.01	-8.41	0.01
Foreign born			0.64	0.02	2.98	0.02	-0.10	0.01
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree					-2.47	0.01	-2.00	0.01
Some college					2.71	0.01	2.27	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher					7.62	0.01	6.64	0.01
Enrolled in school					-1.24	0.02	-0.68	0.01
Household income (in thousands)					0.12	0.00	0.08	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling					4.25	0.01	3.84	0.01
Speak English very well					2.29	0.02	2.11	0.01
Lived in a different house five years ago							1.23	0.01
Household Structure								
Child (under age 18) in the household							0.54	0.01
Adult (age 18+) of a different nativity in the household							0.73	0.01
Person of a different race in the household							0.63	0.01
Female							0.43	0.01
Age							0.05	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated							-0.83	0.01
Never married							-1.37	0.01
Residence in the suburbs							5.66	0.01
Total tract population (in hundreds)							0.08	0.00
Median metropolitan income (in thousands)							0.95	0.00
Region (reference = Northeast)								
Midwest							-0.45	0.01
South							-0.04	0.01
West							0.58	0.01
Number of observations	20,375,050							
Number of tracts	52,434							
Adjusted R^2	0.093		0.094		0.248		0.403	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Table 4.3. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent in Poverty on Race/Hispanic Origin and Individual Characteristics.

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	22.39	0.00	22.35	0.00	34.17	0.02	20.13	0.03
Race/Ethnicity (reference=White)								
Asian	3.19	0.02	2.23	0.02	1.90	0.02	0.32	0.02
Hispanic	18.94	0.02	18.10	0.02	13.01	0.02	7.78	0.01
Black	18.09	0.01	18.12	0.01	14.61	0.01	10.39	0.01
Foreign born			1.12	0.01	-1.52	0.01	-0.52	0.01
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree					4.10	0.01	3.16	0.01
Some college					-2.20	0.01	-2.18	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher					-5.25	0.01	-4.77	0.01
Enrolled in school					1.40	0.01	0.56	0.01
Household income (in thousands)					-0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling					-5.72	0.01	-4.18	0.01
Speak English very well					-3.69	0.02	-3.08	0.01
Lived in a different house five years ago							-1.10	0.01
Household Structure								
Child (under age 18) in the household							-0.21	0.01
Adult (age 18+) of a different nativity in the household							-0.63	0.01
Person of a different race in the household							-0.53	0.01
Female							-0.26	0.00
Age							-0.04	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated							1.13	0.01
Never married							1.42	0.01
Residence in the suburbs							-5.86	0.01
Total tract population (in hundreds)							-0.06	0.00
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty							0.75	0.00
Region (reference = Northeast)								
Midwest							0.56	0.01
South							2.21	0.01
West							1.08	0.01
Number of observations	20,375,050							
Number of tracts	52,434							
Adjusted R^2	0.134		0.134		0.239		0.385	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Table 4.4. Descriptive Characteristics of the Regression Universe (age 25+) by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Nativity (weighted).

	Total		White		Asian		Hispanic		Black	
	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born
n (unweighted)	17,339,700	3,035,360	14,469,340	746,600	126,900	717,720	782,540	1,390,940	1,960,920	180,100
Individual Variables										
Period of Entry										
Before 1970	(X)	20.6	(X)	42.3	(X)	8.1	(X)	17.0	(X)	11.8
1970 to 1979	(X)	18.9	(X)	14.7	(X)	21.3	(X)	19.4	(X)	21.5
1980 to 1989	(X)	29.0	(X)	16.0	(X)	34.1	(X)	32.4	(X)	35.0
1990 to 2000	(X)	31.5	(X)	27.0	(X)	36.6	(X)	31.2	(X)	31.6
1990 to 1994	(X)	15.5	(X)	12.3	(X)	18.5	(X)	15.7	(X)	15.5
1995 to 2000	(X)	16.0	(X)	14.8	(X)	18.1	(X)	15.5	(X)	16.2
Education										
Less than a high school degree	14.3	38.4	12.0	21.3	8.3	21.1	27.0	58.1	24.7	24.8
High school degree	28.6	19.3	28.5	22.9	18.7	15.6	27.8	18.6	29.8	24.4
Some college	29.8	18.6	29.6	23.1	27.9	19.6	30.6	14.5	30.4	27.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	27.4	23.7	29.9	32.7	45.1	43.7	14.6	8.8	15.1	23.0
Currently enrolled in school	5.0	7.2	4.5	5.6	9.9	9.9	8.6	5.9	7.0	12.8
Median household income	54,000	47,000	56,630	53,950	70,000	60,810	46,990	39,010	38,300	38,670
Homeownership										
Owner-occupied dwelling	75.0	54.6	78.8	67.7	70.9	59.5	62.0	46.0	54.7	48.6
English language proficiency										
Speak English very well	98.6	47.7	99.3	69.7	92.7	48.1	86.5	31.2	99.3	81.6
Percent under 200 percent of poverty	19.8	36.6	16.4	22.6	13.9	25.2	32.1	50.4	37.9	32.1
Percent of working-aged men not employed (or in the labor force) and not in school	15.8	22.8	13.6	16.9	12.8	17.1	20.8	28.2	29.0	19.7
Gender										
Female	52.7	51.7	52.1	53.7	50.5	53.8	52.9	49.2	57.0	53.4
Median age	46.0	42.0	47.0	51.0	42.0	42.0	39.0	39.0	43.0	42.0

Table 4.4. Descriptive Characteristics of the Regression Universe (age 25+) by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Nativity (weighted). (continued)

	Total		White		Asian		Hispanic		Black	
	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born
Individual Variables (continued)										
Marital status										
Married	61.9	67.6	65.4	68.7	57.4	74.0	57.0	65.5	41.4	55.2
Widowed, divorced, separated	22.5	17.3	21.5	21.3	14.3	11.5	21.0	17.5	30.3	21.9
Never married	15.6	15.1	13.2	10.0	28.3	14.5	22.0	17.1	28.3	22.8
Household structure										
Person under 18 years old in the household	37.9	55.0	35.5	33.8	36.3	53.3	54.8	66.6	47.4	56.3
Under age 5 in the household	14.2	25.3	13.1	12.7	15.5	22.4	24.4	33.4	17.4	24.6
Age 5-17 in the household	31.4	45.3	29.1	27.5	28.2	41.9	45.5	56.3	41.0	46.4
Persons age 65+ the in household	6.0	8.6	5.5	7.1	10.6	11.8	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.2
Mixed-nativity household	4.3	59.5	3.4	51.6	23.1	53.3	21.7	66.9	2.5	58.5
Person of a different nativity age 18+ in the household	4.1	27.6	3.2	38.4	22.7	19.2	21.3	26.9	2.3	23.5
Person of a different race in the household	6.5	10.4	5.0	6.6	33.2	14.2	28.0	10.6	6.6	9.1
Lived in different house five years ago	41.3	52.5	40.5	44.7	41.6	54.9	48.7	55.3	44.0	52.9
Residence in the suburbs	63.9	47.5	69.0	54.9	46.8	45.3	46.4	45.5	38.4	42.2
Region										
Northeast	20.6	26.0	21.9	35.0	10.0	22.4	11.2	19.7	16.3	51.0
Midwest	23.1	10.5	24.3	16.6	6.5	11.0	8.1	7.7	21.8	6.0
South	35.5	26.6	33.3	21.2	9.7	19.4	34.9	31.9	51.8	36.1
West	20.9	36.9	20.5	27.3	73.8	47.2	45.8	40.8	10.1	6.9
Tract Variables (individual-level means)										
Mean Number of people in tract	5,293	5,677	5,340	5,364	5,277	5,635	5,650	5,902	4,845	5,393
Percent White	72.7	46.5	80.7	72.6	48.3	51.3	44.4	32.8	32.5	29.8
Native	70.0	42.1	77.7	64.6	44.4	46.7	42.0	30.1	31.2	27.1
Foreign born	2.7	4.5	2.9	8.1	3.8	4.6	2.4	2.8	1.3	2.7
Percent Black	11.9	11.1	6.2	5.9	5.7	8.1	7.8	10.6	52.2	44.9
Native	11.3	9.2	5.8	5.1	5.2	7.2	7.1	9.3	50.1	31.7
Foreign born	0.6	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.3	2.0	13.2

Table 4.4. Descriptive Characteristics of the Regression Universe (age 25+) by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Nativity (weighted). (continued)

	Total		White		Asian		Hispanic		Black	
	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born	Native	Foreign born
Tract Variables (individual-level means) (continued)										
Percent Asian and Pacific Islander	3.5	9.1	3.2	6.7	26.5	19.5	5.2	5.6	2.7	4.5
Native	1.1	2.6	1.0	1.9	15.2	5.7	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.1
Foreign born	2.3	6.5	2.2	4.8	11.2	13.8	3.5	4.1	1.9	3.4
Percent Hispanic	9.6	30.4	7.7	12.0	13.8	17.6	39.9	48.5	10.3	16.9
Native	5.7	14.3	4.6	6.1	8.4	9.2	25.6	22.1	5.3	7.3
Foreign born	3.9	16.1	3.1	5.9	5.4	8.4	14.3	26.4	5.1	9.6
Percent Other	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.9	5.8	3.5	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.9
Native	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	5.1	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.0
Foreign born	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.9
Percent foreign born (any race)	9.9	29.9	9.0	20.4	21.7	28.8	21.4	35.3	10.8	30.7
Median household income	49,610	46,520	52,020	55,170	58,550	54,640	42,340	38,510	35,880	41,460
Percent college graduates	29.2	27.0	31.1	37.2	37.4	35.2	21.5	18.0	19.1	23.5
Percent under 200 percent of poverty	25.1	33.8	22.1	22.5	22.3	26.2	36.9	43.3	40.7	35.5
Percent of working-aged men not employed (or in the labor force) and not in school	15.6	19.2	14.0	14.9	15.1	15.7	19.8	23.0	24.8	21.9
Metropolitan Variables (individual-level means)										
Percent of metropolitan area with a bachelor's degree	28.5	30.1	28.5	30.9	31.5	31.9	27.0	28.5	29.0	32.3
Median metropolitan household income	44,750	47,390	44,680	47,780	50,360	49,800	43,790	45,790	45,270	48,480
Percent of metropolitan area in poverty (<200 percent)	27.4	28.9	27.0	26.8	26.8	27.2	32.9	31.2	27.6	26.8
Metropolitan male joblessness rate (percentage)	16.0	17.3	15.8	16.7	16.7	16.6	17.8	18.0	16.4	17.3

(X) Not applicable.

Source: Census 2000 sample data. Universe includes persons who reside within metropolitan areas.

Note: Universe includes persons age 25+ who reside in neighborhoods with at least 100 people and are located within metropolitan areas. Race groups are non-Hispanic. Proportions are weighted means across individuals in stated groups.

Table 4.5. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income and Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics for Whites.

	Neighborhood Income (in thousands) (+)						Neighborhood Poverty (<200 percent) (-)					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	51.39	0.01	35.00	0.04	-20.58	0.04	22.40	0.00	32.36	0.03	17.83	0.03
Foreign born	4.22	0.03	4.99	0.03	1.17	0.02	-0.06	0.02	-1.65	0.02	-1.08	0.02
Education (reference = High school degree)												
Less than a high school degree			-2.35	0.01	-1.83	0.01			3.47	0.01	2.55	0.01
Some college			2.70	0.01	2.21	0.01			-2.03	0.01	-2.00	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher			7.80	0.01	6.37	0.01			-5.06	0.01	-4.46	0.01
Enrolled in school			-1.52	0.02	-0.66	0.02			1.41	0.02	0.57	0.01
Household income (in thousands)			0.12	0.00	0.08	0.00			-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			4.16	0.01	3.38	0.01			-5.39	0.01	-3.54	0.01
Speak English very well			2.22	0.04	2.84	0.03			-2.36	0.03	-2.09	0.02
Lived in a different house five years ago					0.87	0.01					-0.76	0.01
Household Structure												
Child (under age 18) in the household					0.95	0.01					-0.57	0.01
Adult (age 18+) of a different nativity in the household					1.26	0.02					-0.83	0.01
Person of a different race in the household					-1.56	0.02					1.52	0.01
Female					0.46	0.01					-0.27	0.01
Age					0.06	0.00					-0.04	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)												
Widowed, divorced, separated					-0.71	0.01					1.07	0.01
Never married					-1.20	0.01					1.13	0.01
Residence in the suburbs					4.57	0.01					-4.55	0.01
Total tract population (in hundreds)					0.08	0.00					-0.05	0.00
Median metropolitan household income					1.09	0.00						
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty											0.72	0.00
Region (reference = Northeast)												
Midwest					-0.95	0.01					0.61	0.01
South					-1.07	0.01					2.86	0.01
West					-0.37	0.01					1.52	0.01
Number of observations	15,215,940						15,215,940					
Number of tracts	51,854						51,854					
Adjusted R^2	0.001		0.168		0.362		0.000		0.118		0.290	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Table 4.6. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income and Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics for Asians.

	Neighborhood Income (in thousands) (+)						Neighborhood Poverty (<200 percent) (-)					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	58.70	0.07	38.11	0.09	-17.07	0.18	22.29	0.04	35.60	0.07	22.57	0.11
Foreign born	-3.76	0.07	-0.97	0.06	-1.24	0.06	3.88	0.05	0.53	0.04	0.87	0.04
Education (reference = High school degree)												
Less than a high school degree			-3.94	0.07	-3.46	0.06			4.47	0.06	3.55	0.05
Some college			2.48	0.07	2.36	0.06			-2.23	0.06	-2.30	0.05
Bachelor's degree or higher			6.99	0.07	6.69	0.06			-6.24	0.05	-5.42	0.04
Enrolled in school			-3.64	0.07	-1.95	0.07			3.39	0.06	2.04	0.05
Household income (in thousands)			0.11	0.00	0.08	0.00			-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			11.04	0.05	9.81	0.04			-9.81	0.04	-7.84	0.03
Speak English very well			0.57	0.05	1.26	0.04			-1.75	0.04	-1.16	0.03
Lived in a different house five years ago					2.03	0.04					-1.62	0.03
Household Structure												
Child (under age 18) in the household					1.34	0.04					-0.36	0.03
Adult (age 18+) of a different nativity in the household					0.55	0.06					-0.38	0.04
Person of a different race in the household					-0.92	0.06					0.76	0.04
Female					1.10	0.04					-0.72	0.03
Age					0.06	0.00					-0.03	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)												
Widowed, divorced, separated					-1.43	0.06					1.37	0.05
Never married					-1.75	0.06					1.79	0.04
Residence in the suburbs					8.37	0.04					-6.29	0.03
Total tract population (in hundreds)					0.04	0.00					-0.03	0.00
Median metropolitan household income					0.91	0.00						
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty											0.65	0.00
Region (reference = Northeast)												
Midwest					0.56	0.07					-0.26	0.05
South					2.95	0.06					0.05 ns	0.04
West					1.57	0.05					0.11 **	0.04
Number of observations	844,620						844,620					
Number of tracts	42,976						42,976					
Adjusted R^2	0.003		0.238		0.372		0.008		0.192		0.314	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Table 4.7. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income and Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics for Hispanics.

	Neighborhood Income (in thousands) (+)						Neighborhood Poverty (<200 percent) (-)					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	42.03	0.02	30.87	0.03	-10.26	0.08	37.34	0.02	47.86	0.04	28.80	0.08
Foreign born	-3.57	0.02	0.68	0.03	-0.72	0.02	6.25	0.03	0.15	0.03	1.60	0.03
Education (reference = High school degree)												
Less than a high school degree			-2.72	0.03	-2.19	0.02			5.92	0.03	4.23	0.03
Some college			2.50	0.03	2.28	0.03			-3.57	0.04	-3.11	0.03
Bachelor's degree or higher			6.47	0.05	6.06	0.04			-8.26	0.04	-6.38	0.04
Enrolled in school			-0.98	0.04	-0.65	0.04			2.05	0.05	0.72	0.04
Household income (in thousands)			0.11	0.00	0.06	0.00			-0.07	0.00	-0.04	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			3.77	0.02	3.84	0.02			-4.91	0.03	-5.06	0.02
Speak English very well			1.95	0.02	1.43	0.02			-3.74	0.03	-2.53	0.03
Lived in a different house five years ago					1.61	0.02					-2.56	0.02
Household Structure												
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.36	0.02					1.41	0.02
Adult (age 18+) of a different nativity in the household					-0.25	0.02					0.26	0.02
Person of a different race in the household					4.15	0.03					-5.29	0.03
Female					0.42	0.02					-0.49	0.02
Age					0.03	0.00					-0.05	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)												
Widowed, divorced, separated					-0.84	0.02					1.23	0.03
Never married					-1.48	0.02					2.09	0.03
Residence in the suburbs					6.11	0.02					-8.56	0.02
Total tract population (in hundreds)					0.04	0.00					-0.03	0.00
Median metropolitan household income					0.73	0.00						
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty											0.87	0.00
Region (reference = Northeast)												
Midwest					3.65	0.04					-2.32	0.04
South					4.83	0.03					-3.59	0.03
West					4.52	0.03					-2.36	0.03
Number of observations	2,173,480						2,173,480					
Number of tracts	49,231						49,231					
Adjusted R^2	0.009		0.156		0.327		0.022		0.183		0.406	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Table 4.8. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income and Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics for Blacks.

	Neighborhood Income (in thousands) (+)						Neighborhood Poverty (<200 percent) (-)					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	35.59	0.01	26.66	0.07	-4.93	0.10	40.98	0.01	50.18	0.09	34.97	0.11
Foreign born	6.39	0.04	4.92	0.04	2.05	0.04	-5.90	0.04	-5.02	0.04	-1.87	0.04
Education (reference = High school degree)												
Less than a high school degree			-2.33	0.02	-1.37	0.02			4.04	0.03	2.74	0.03
Some college			2.84	0.03	1.94	0.02			-3.84	0.03	-2.97	0.03
Bachelor's degree or higher			6.89	0.04	5.47	0.03			-8.42	0.04	-6.70	0.03
Enrolled in school			-0.07 ns	0.04	-0.15	0.03			0.19	0.05	0.18	0.04
Household income (in thousands)			0.11	0.00	0.06	0.00			-0.08	0.00	-0.05	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			3.77	0.02	3.33	0.02			-5.21	0.02	-4.56	0.02
Speak English very well			0.40	0.07	1.36	0.06			-0.94	0.08	-2.28	0.08
Lived in a different house five years ago					1.96	0.02					-2.74	0.02
Household Structure												
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.25	0.02					0.97	0.02
Adult (age 18+) of a different nativity in the household					0.58	0.05					-0.06 ns	0.06
Person of a different race in the household					2.78	0.04					-3.14	0.04
Female					0.04 **	0.02					0.14	0.02
Age					-0.02	0.00					0.02	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)												
Widowed, divorced, separated					-1.32	0.02					2.04	0.03
Never married					-2.22	0.02					3.27	0.03
Residence in the suburbs					7.65	0.02					-11.14	0.02
Total tract population (in hundreds)					0.13	0.00					-0.13	0.00
Median metropolitan household income					0.54	0.00						
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty											0.83	0.00
Region (reference = Northeast)												
Midwest					0.08 **	0.03					1.83	0.04
South					0.74	0.03					0.02 ns	0.03
West					3.10	0.04					-1.56	0.05
Number of observations	2,141,010						2,141,010					
Number of tracts	46,416						46,416					
Adjusted R^2	0.010		0.171		0.375		0.009		0.162		0.394	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Table 4.9. Descriptive Characteristics of the Regression Universe (age 25+) by Race and Year of Entry (weighted).

	Foreign-born White					Foreign-born Asian				
	Before 1970	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1994	1995-2000	Before 1970	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1994	1995-2000
n (unweighted)	327,450	109,720	116,240	88,390	104,810	60,480	154,990	243,230	131,780	127,240
Percent of foreign-born race group (unweighted)	43.9	14.7	15.6	11.8	14.0	8.4	21.6	33.9	18.4	17.7
Percent of foreign-born race group (weighted)	42.3	14.7	16.0	12.3	14.8	8.1	21.3	34.1	18.5	18.1
Individual Variables										
Education										
Less than a high school degree	27.9	21.5	16.7	14.6	12.8	19.1	17.5	23.9	24.8	17.3
High school	26.2	20.9	20.4	20.2	20.4	16.4	14.7	16.6	16.4	13.6
Some college	23.8	23.5	24.5	22.7	19.8	21.3	23.0	20.7	17.9	14.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	22.2	34.2	38.4	42.5	47.0	43.3	44.8	38.8	40.9	54.6
Currently enrolled in school	2.1	4.9	6.6	8.7	12.8	4.1	7.6	8.0	11.3	17.3
Median household income	49,060	64,530	62,000	54,000	48,000	71,100	72,500	62,000	56,060	48,630
Homeownership										
Owner-occupied dwelling	82.8	75.8	66.0	50.3	33.1	82.7	75.4	65.2	50.3	29.4
English language proficiency										
Speak English very well	81.0	71.6	66.2	53.1	52.9	65.4	59.2	45.8	40.1	39.8
Percent under 200 percent of poverty	19.9	17.9	20.8	27.3	33.0	15.3	16.8	24.9	28.6	36.4
Percent of working-aged men not employed (or in the labor force) and not in school	20.5	15.8	14.2	15.7	16.8	19.9	16.2	17.6	16.8	16.6
Gender										
Female	58.5	50.1	49.3	52.0	49.9	56.0	54.5	52.5	54.9	53.0
Median age	65.0	48.0	42.0	40.0	36.0	59.0	48.0	42.0	37.0	34.0
Marital status										
Married	64.1	72.2	72.8	72.5	70.7	73.6	73.5	74.5	73.9	73.6
Widowed, divorced, separated	30.6	17.0	15.7	15.1	10.3	20.5	13.1	11.9	9.5	6.8
Never married	5.3	10.8	11.4	12.5	19.0	5.9	13.3	13.6	16.5	19.6

Table 4.9. Descriptive Characteristics of the Regression Universe (age 25+) by Race and Year of Entry (weighted). (continued)

	Foreign-born White					Foreign-born Asian				
	Before 1970	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1994	1995-2000	Before 1970	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1994	1995-2000
Individual Variables (continued)										
Household structure										
Person under 18 years old in the household	16.2	41.8	50.9	47.8	46.4	26.8	47.7	62.1	58.1	50.4
Under age 5 in the household	3.9	13.3	19.8	22.3	22.0	8.1	14.7	24.5	30.1	25.8
Age 5-17 in the household	14.4	35.5	42.2	36.0	33.7	22.8	40.6	51.6	41.8	33.9
Persons age 65+ the in household	7.2	8.9	7.2	6.9	4.7	10.6	12.8	13.8	11.4	7.7
Native person in the household	54.1	63.4	57.7	43.2	33.4	57.4	63.4	61.1	47.4	31.1
Native person age 18+ in the household	50.6	45.2	29.7	21.5	20.0	46.3	33.9	13.8	10.3	9.3
Person of a different race in the household	4.5	8.3	9.2	7.1	7.4	25.7	19.4	12.4	10.7	10.1
Lived in different house five years ago	24.0	37.2	48.3	62.8	92.4	24.5	37.5	48.0	64.6	91.8
Residence in the suburbs	62.5	56.0	51.5	44.6	44.1	49.3	49.6	45.2	42.9	41.3
Region										
Northeast	36.6	36.6	32.4	36.4	30.4	18.7	18.5	23.2	23.7	25.7
Midwest	17.2	14.5	14.4	17.4	18.3	9.8	10.9	9.4	11.5	14.2
South	20.3	20.7	21.5	19.8	25.1	16.0	20.3	17.8	20.7	21.7
West	25.8	28.1	31.7	26.4	26.3	55.5	50.4	49.6	44.2	38.4
Tract Variables (individual-level means)										
Mean Number of people in tract	5231.84	5,383	5,484	5,495	5,482	5460.07	5682.5	5671.38	5683.99	5541.07
Percent White	76.2	72.4	69.6	68.9	68.8	55.8	54.2	49.2	49.0	52.3
Native	69.9	64.2	60.5	57.5	59.6	51.2	49.8	44.6	44.4	47.2
Foreign born	6.3	8.2	9.0	11.4	9.2	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	5.1
Percent Black	5.4	5.5	5.9	6.4	7.1	6.7	7.4	8.2	8.8	8.7
Native	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.5	6.2	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.8	7.6
Foreign born	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1
Percent Asian and Pacific Islander	5.5	6.8	7.6	8.2	7.9	19.4	18.6	20.1	19.8	19.0
Native	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	7.2	5.9	5.9	5.3	4.7
Foreign born	3.8	4.8	5.4	6.0	5.8	12.3	12.6	14.2	14.4	14.3

Table 4.9. Descriptive Characteristics of the Regression Universe (age 25+) by Race and Year of Entry (weighted). (continued)

	Foreign-born White					Foreign-born Asian				
	Before 1970	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1994	1995-2000	Before 1970	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1994	1995-2000
Tract Variables (individual-level means) (continued)										
Percent Hispanic	10.4	12.3	13.9	13.3	12.9	14.5	16.3	19.0	18.9	16.5
Native	5.6	6.3	6.9	6.4	6.1	8.2	8.9	9.9	9.5	8.1
Foreign born	4.8	6.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.3	7.4	9.1	9.4	8.4
Percent Other	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5
Native	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
Foreign born	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
Percent foreign born (any race)	16.2	20.8	23.4	26.5	23.9	24.6	26.1	29.9	30.6	30.1
Median household income	55,940	58,220	56,640	51,520	51,390	60,940	59,240	54,470	51,220	50,260
Percent college graduates	35.4	37.8	38.3	37.9	39.9	38.1	36.5	33.2	33.0	38.5
Percent under 200 percent of poverty	20.8	21.4	22.7	25.6	25.9	22.0	23.0	26.8	28.4	28.6
Percent of working-aged men not employed (or in the labor force) and not in school	14.9	14.5	14.7	15.7	14.7	14.9	14.9	16.4	16.4	15.0
Metropolitan Variables (individual-level means)										
Percent of metropolitan area with a bachelor's degree	30.3	30.9	31.2	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.4	31.8	32.0	32.6
Median metropolitan household income	47,150	47,920	48,220	48,480	48,390	49,870	49,460	49,920	49,860	49,900
Percent of metropolitan area in poverty (<200 percent)	26.8	27.2	27.4	26.7	26.2	27.0	27.6	27.4	27.0	26.5
Metropolitan male joblessness rate (percentage)	16.7	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.2	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.6	16.2

Table 4.9. Descriptive Characteristics of the Regression Universe (age 25+) by Race and Year of Entry (weighted). (continued)

	Foreign-born Hispanic					Foreign-born Black				
	Before 1970	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1994	1995-2000	Before 1970	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1994	1995-2000
n (unweighted)	239,800	273,670	446,990	216,510	213,960	22,330	39,190	62,550	27,280	28,740
Percent of foreign-born race group (unweighted)	17.2	19.7	32.1	15.6	15.4	12.4	21.8	34.7	15.1	16.0
Percent of foreign-born race group (weighted)	17.0	19.4	32.4	15.7	15.5	11.8	21.5	35.0	15.5	16.2
Individual Variables										
Education										
Less than a high school degree	51.0	58.8	60.3	61.0	57.7	26.8	21.6	24.5	27.0	25.8
High school	19.2	17.6	18.5	19.3	18.8	23.8	22.5	23.9	26.2	26.6
Some college	18.4	16.2	14.0	12.0	11.7	26.6	29.2	28.6	27.3	25.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	11.5	7.4	7.2	7.7	11.8	22.8	26.7	22.9	19.4	22.0
Currently enrolled in school	3.4	5.4	6.6	6.8	7.2	4.8	8.7	13.0	17.2	19.7
Median household income	42,000	43,000	38,010	36,000	36970	49,400	53,230	48,210	42,330	38,450
Homeownership										
Owner-occupied dwelling	64.4	58.8	44.7	32.7	25.6	67.3	60.7	50.2	35.9	27.3
English language proficiency										
Speak English very well	48.5	39.4	28.0	21.3	18.7	91.2	89.0	82.4	76.3	68.2
Percent under 200 percent of poverty	36.8	43.7	53.2	57.7	60.3	26.8	25.2	30.8	36.4	43.9
Percent of working-aged men not employed (or in the labor force) and not in school	31.3	28.2	28.5	27.2	26.6	26.1	19.4	18.5	17.7	21.7
Gender										
Female	54.6	49.7	46.4	50.9	47.3	58.1	53.2	52.9	52.7	52.3
Median age	57.0	44.0	36.0	32.0	33.0	59.0	46.0	40.0	37.0	35.0
Marital status										
Married	61.3	67.9	68.3	65.0	61.5	51.1	54.9	56.9	56.1	54.2
Widowed, divorced, separated	30.1	18.7	14.5	12.9	12.9	36.3	25.7	20.2	17.1	14.8
Never married	8.6	13.4	17.2	22.2	25.6	12.6	19.4	22.9	26.8	31.0

Table 4.9. Descriptive Characteristics of the Regression Universe (age 25+) by Race and Year of Entry (weighted). (continued)

	Foreign-born Hispanic					Foreign-born Black				
	Before 1970	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1994	1995-2000	Before 1970	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1994	1995-2000
Individual Variables (continued)										
Household structure										
Person under 18 years old in the household	38.4	68.2	76.6	75.2	66.3	34.1	55.4	63.9	59.6	54.2
Under age 5 in the household	12.3	26.9	39.3	47.0	38.6	10.4	18.3	27.6	32.7	28.9
Age 5-17 in the household	33.9	61.0	66.8	58.9	50.3	29.8	48.8	54.0	45.2	40.0
Persons age 65+ the in household	10.5	9.5	7.2	5.7	5.4	9.9	9.9	8.6	6.4	5.9
Native person in the household	61.1	76.9	73.8	66.0	47.6	55.6	66.1	63.8	54.5	42.9
Native person age 18+ in the household	47.1	42.5	18.4	15.7	14.4	41.2	34.6	18.1	16.3	14.5
Person of a different race in the household	16.6	11.5	9.4	8.4	7.9	9.3	9.3	8.7	9.4	9.0
Lived in different house five years ago	31.3	42.1	55.2	66.0	87.5	27.5	38.9	50.0	63.1	86.7
Residence in the suburbs	48.2	46.7	45.0	43.3	44.0	38.0	42.5	43.6	42.8	41.4
Region										
Northeast	28.4	17.0	17.8	19.4	17.5	59.4	55.3	53.4	46.6	38.3
Midwest	6.7	8.2	6.8	8.3	9.5	5.1	4.6	4.3	7.0	11.4
South	34.4	27.1	29.5	31.7	40.4	28.9	33.8	36.1	39.2	41.6
West	30.6	47.7	46.0	40.6	32.6	6.7	6.4	6.3	7.2	8.7
Tract Variables (individual-level means)										
Mean Number of people in tract	5842.63	5878.67	5931.79	5901.65	5933.96	5,218	5,336	5,426	5,460	5,462
Percent White	35.9	31.0	31.0	32.1	36.2	28.1	28.6	28.7	30.6	34.3
Native	32.7	28.4	28.4	29.4	33.4	25.6	26.1	26.0	27.8	31.3
Foreign born	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Percent Black	10.3	9.6	10.6	11.1	11.4	48.4	47.3	45.7	43.1	39.0
Native	8.7	8.5	9.3	9.8	10.2	34.6	33.2	31.7	30.5	28.5
Foreign born	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	13.7	14.0	14.1	12.7	10.5
Percent Asian and Pacific Islander	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.1	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.4
Native	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Foreign born	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.8	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.2

Table 4.9. Descriptive Characteristics of the Regression Universe (age 25+) by Race and Year of Entry (weighted). (continued)

	Foreign-born Hispanic					Foreign-born Black				
	Before 1970	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1994	1995-2000	Before 1970	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1994	1995-2000
Tract Variables (individual-level means) (continued)										
Percent Hispanic	45.8	51.3	50.0	48.6	44.6	16.2	16.3	17.2	17.4	17.3
Native	21.4	25.1	22.8	21.3	18.7	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.2
Foreign born	24.4	26.1	27.3	27.3	25.9	8.9	9.1	9.7	10.0	10.0
Percent Other	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0
Native	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2
Foreign born	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8
Percent foreign born (any race)	34.0	34.6	36.2	36.3	34.6	29.5	30.5	31.8	31.1	29.5
Median household income	41,310	39,110	37,910	36,920	37,510	43,290	43,520	41,580	39,450	39,070
Percent college graduates	21.3	16.9	16.8	17.1	19.1	23.6	23.6	22.8	23.2	25.1
Percent under 200 percent of poverty	39.0	43.4	44.6	45.2	43.3	33.9	33.7	35.4	37.3	37.3
Percent of working-aged men not employed (or in the labor force) and not in school	22.4	23.3	23.4	23.3	22.1	22.8	21.9	22.0	21.8	20.8
Metropolitan Variables (individual-level means)										
Percent of metropolitan area with a bachelor's degree	28.3	27.8	28.5	28.9	29.2	31.8	32.1	32.4	32.4	32.7
Median metropolitan household income	45,080	45,380	46,020	46,290	46,110	48,070	48,320	48,510	48,520	48,890
Percent of metropolitan area in poverty (<200 percent)	31.4	32.4	31.4	30.5	29.6	27.3	27.1	26.9	26.6	25.9
Metropolitan male joblessness rate (percentage)	18.4	18.4	18.0	17.7	17.1	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.0	16.3

Source: Census 2000 sample data. Universe includes persons who reside within metropolitan areas.

Note: Universe includes persons age 25+ who reside in neighborhoods with at least 100 people located within metropolitan areas. Race groups are non-Hispanic. Proportions are weighted means across individuals in stated groups.

Table 4.10. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income and Tract Percent in Poverty by Period of Entry on Individual Characteristics for Whites.
(income in thousands)

	Neighborhood Income (in thousands) (+)						Neighborhood Poverty (<200 percent) (-)					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	51.73	0.08	36.70	0.08	-25.33	0.22	25.78	0.05	32.20	0.06	21.72	0.11
Period of entry (reference=1995 to 2000)												
1990 to 1994	0.28 *	0.11	-1.40	0.09	-1.01	0.08	-0.47	0.08	0.89	0.07	0.18 **	0.06
1980 to 1989	5.48	0.11	0.93	0.09	1.16	0.08	-3.35	0.07	0.09 ns	0.06	-0.87	0.05
1970 to 1979	7.00	0.11	1.38	0.09	2.01	0.09	-4.52	0.07	-0.24	0.06	-1.24	0.06
Before 1970	4.46	0.09	1.23	0.08	1.78	0.08	-5.03	0.06	-0.45	0.06	-1.30	0.06
Education (reference = High school degree)												
Less than a high school degree			-2.23	0.06	-1.93	0.06			2.34	0.05	1.81	0.04
Some college			2.09	0.07	1.94	0.06			-1.38	0.04	-1.41	0.04
Bachelor's degree or higher			6.18	0.07	5.34	0.06			-3.69	0.04	-3.37	0.04
Enrolled in school			-2.38	0.10	-1.52	0.09			2.48	0.08	1.61	0.07
Household income (in thousands)			0.12	0.00	0.09	0.00			-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			8.32	0.05	7.25	0.05			-8.32	0.04	-5.97	0.04
Speak English very well			2.93	0.05	3.65	0.05			-2.71	0.04	-2.40	0.03
Lived in a different house five years ago					1.52	0.05					-1.07	0.03
Household Structure												
Child (under age 18) in the household					1.48	0.05					-0.69	0.03
Native adult (age 18+) in the household					-1.08	0.05					0.55	0.03
Person of a different race in the household					-2.32	0.08					2.16	0.06
Female					0.75	0.04					-0.24	0.03
Age					0.04	0.00					-0.02	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)												
Widowed, divorced, separated					-1.55	0.05					1.51	0.04
Never married					-1.68	0.07					1.79	0.06
Residence in the suburbs					8.14	0.04					-6.30	0.03
Total tract population (in hundreds)					0.03	0.00					-0.03	0.00
Median metropolitan household income					1.11	0.00						
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty											0.57	0.00
Region (reference = Northeast)												
Midwest					0.96	0.06					-1.03	0.04
South					2.37	0.06					1.08	0.04
West					3.52	0.06					-0.49	0.04
Number of observations	746,600						746,600					
Number of tracts	47,242						47,242					
Adjusted R^2	0.009		0.192		0.321		0.015		0.143		0.263	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Table 4.11. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income and Tract Percent in Poverty by Period of Entry on Individual Characteristics for Asians.
(income in thousands)

	Neighborhood Income (in thousands) (+)						Neighborhood Poverty (<200 percent) (-)					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	50.36	0.06	37.30	0.08	-18.25	0.19	28.64	0.05	35.66	0.07	23.46	0.12
Period of entry (reference=1995 to 2000)												
1990 to 1994	0.95	0.09	-1.04	0.07	-0.30	0.07	-0.17 *	0.07	1.25	0.06	0.42	0.05
1980 to 1989	4.31	0.08	-0.47	0.07	0.53	0.06	-1.91	0.06	1.38	0.06	-0.17	0.05
1970 to 1979	9.31	0.09	1.10	0.08	2.56	0.08	-5.72	0.07	0.24	0.06	-1.51	0.05
Before 1970	11.10	0.13	1.82	0.11	3.13	0.11	-6.73	0.08	-0.04 ns	0.07	-1.74	0.07
Education (reference = High school degree)												
Less than a high school degree			-4.03	0.07	-3.51	0.06			4.55	0.07	3.59	0.06
Some college			2.57	0.08	2.18	0.07			-2.21	0.06	-2.08	0.05
Bachelor's degree or higher			7.15	0.07	6.59	0.06			-6.38	0.06	-5.30	0.05
Enrolled in school			-3.76	0.08	-2.02	0.07			3.71	0.07	2.11	0.06
Household income (in thousands)			0.11	0.00	0.08	0.00			-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			10.82	0.05	9.56	0.05			-10.17	0.04	-7.78	0.04
Speak English very well			0.14 **	0.05	0.81	0.05			-1.50	0.04	-0.80	0.03
Lived in a different house five years ago					2.45	0.05					-1.98	0.03
Household Structure												
Child (under age 18) in the household					1.61	0.04					-0.57	0.03
Native adult (age 18+) in the household					0.16 *	0.07					-0.15	0.04
Person of a different race in the household					-0.95	0.07					0.72	0.05
Female					1.20	0.04					-0.81	0.03
Age					0.05	0.00					-0.02	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)												
Widowed, divorced, separated					-1.49	0.07					1.34	0.05
Never married					-1.80	0.06					1.92	0.05
Residence in the suburbs					8.66	0.04					-6.85	0.03
Total tract population (in hundreds)					0.05	0.00					-0.03	0.00
Median metropolitan household income					0.90	0.00						
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty											0.66	0.00
Region (reference = Northeast)												
Midwest					0.55	0.07					-0.18	0.05
South					2.99	0.07					0.16	0.04
West					1.54	0.05					0.23	0.04
Number of observations	717,720						717,720					
Number of tracts	41,318						41,318					
Adjusted R^2	0.024		0.241		0.378		0.021		0.203		0.334	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Table 4.12. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income and Tract Percent in Poverty by Period of Entry on Individual Characteristics for Hispanics.

(income in thousands)	Neighborhood Income (in thousands) (+)						Neighborhood Poverty (<200 percent) (-)					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	37.48	0.03	32.57	0.04	-10.14	0.10	43.53	0.04	45.93	0.05	28.66	0.10
Period of entry (reference=1995 to 2000)												
1990 to 1994	-0.59	0.05	-0.53	0.04	-0.20	0.03	1.90	0.06	1.90	0.05	0.20	0.05
1980 to 1989	0.38	0.04	-0.50	0.03	0.00 ns	0.03	1.32	0.05	2.43	0.05	-0.14	0.04
1970 to 1979	1.50	0.04	-0.86	0.04	0.22	0.04	0.29	0.05	3.03	0.05	-0.41	0.05
Before 1970	3.79	0.05	-0.20	0.04	1.38	0.04	-4.20	0.06	0.17 **	0.06	-2.04	0.06
Education (reference = High school degree)												
Less than a high school degree			-2.79	0.03	-2.14	0.03			6.14	0.04	4.12	0.04
Some college			2.11	0.05	1.98	0.04			-3.09	0.05	-2.73	0.05
Bachelor's degree or higher			5.81	0.06	5.55	0.06			-7.53	0.06	-5.96	0.05
Enrolled in school			-0.83	0.05	-0.59	0.05			1.77	0.07	0.50	0.06
Household income (in thousands)			0.10	0.00	0.06	0.00			-0.06	0.00	-0.04	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			4.33	0.03	4.01	0.02			-5.91	0.03	-5.38	0.03
Speak English very well			1.37	0.03	1.11	0.02			-2.98	0.04	-1.96	0.03
Lived in a different house five years ago					1.39	0.02					-2.30	0.03
Household Structure												
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.16	0.02					1.24	0.03
Native adult (age 18+) in the household					0.24	0.03					-0.68	0.03
Person of a different race in the household					4.18	0.04					-5.19	0.04
Female					0.45	0.02					-0.64	0.03
Age					0.01	0.00					-0.03	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)												
Widowed, divorced, separated					-0.82	0.03					1.09	0.04
Never married					-1.14	0.03					1.62	0.04
Residence in the suburbs					6.60	0.02					-9.34	0.03
Total tract population (in hundreds)					0.04	0.00					-0.02	0.00
Median metropolitan household income					0.73	0.00						
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty											0.92	0.00
Region (reference = Northeast)												
Midwest					4.05	0.04					-2.68	0.06
South					5.14	0.04					-4.51	0.04
West					4.33	0.03					-2.47	0.04
Number of observations	1,390,940						1,390,940					
Number of tracts	43,662						43,662					
Adjusted R^2	0.006		0.134		0.303		0.010		0.162		0.385	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Table 4.13. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income and Tract Percent in Poverty by Period of Entry on Individual Characteristics for Blacks.
(income in thousands)

	Neighborhood Income (in thousands) (+)						Neighborhood Poverty (<200 percent) (-)					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	39.51	0.10	32.01	0.12	-9.12	0.35	36.99	0.10	43.66	0.14	27.78	0.28
Period of entry (reference=1995 to 2000)												
1990 to 1994	0.38 **	0.14	-0.60	0.12	0.07 ns	0.11	-0.09 ns	0.14	0.79	0.14	-0.24 *	0.12
1980 to 1989	2.59	0.12	-0.50	0.10	0.63	0.10	-1.95	0.12	1.01	0.12	-0.76	0.11
1970 to 1979	4.49	0.13	-0.49	0.12	1.44	0.11	-3.59	0.13	1.05	0.13	-1.63	0.12
Before 1970	4.37	0.16	-0.67	0.14	1.75	0.14	-3.52	0.16	1.22	0.15	-2.12	0.15
Education (reference = High school degree)												
Less than a high school degree			-2.55	0.09	-1.81	0.08			3.89	0.11	2.99	0.10
Some college			2.56	0.10	2.00	0.09			-3.37	0.10	-2.48	0.09
Bachelor's degree or higher			5.60	0.11	4.61	0.10			-6.84	0.11	-5.17	0.10
Enrolled in school			-1.30	0.11	-0.88	0.10			1.62	0.12	1.06	0.10
Household income (in thousands)			0.09	0.00	0.07	0.00			-0.05	0.00	-0.04	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			7.86	0.08	7.16	0.07			-8.52	0.08	-7.30	0.07
Speak English very well			0.16 ns	0.09	0.65	0.08			-1.41	0.10	-1.88	0.09
Lived in a different house five years ago					2.18	0.07					-2.62	0.07
Household Structure												
Child (under age 18) in the household					0.38	0.07					0.04 ns	0.07
Native adult (age 18+) in the household					-0.51	0.08					0.48	0.08
Person of a different race in the household					2.21	0.12					-1.64	0.12
Female					0.93	0.06					-1.04	0.07
Age					0.01	0.00					-0.01	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)												
Widowed, divorced, separated					-0.85	0.08					1.18	0.09
Never married					-1.23	0.08					1.59	0.09
Residence in the suburbs					8.33	0.07					-9.45	0.07
Total tract population (in hundreds)					0.02	0.00					-0.02	0.00
Median metropolitan household income					0.71	0.01						
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty											0.87	0.01
Region (reference = Northeast)												
Midwest					0.25 ns	0.13					1.18	0.15
South					1.12	0.08					1.70	0.08
West					2.63	0.14					-2.03	0.15
Number of observations	180,100						180,100					
Number of tracts	22,230						22,230					
Adjusted R^2	0.010		0.183		0.315		0.007		0.178		0.335	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Table 5.1. Average Metropolitan Segregation by Race.

	Reference Group					
	Native Non-Hispanic White			All Other (Non-Race)		
Group of Interest	n (individuals)	n (metro areas)	Mean	n (individuals)	n (metro areas)	Mean
Dissimilarity						
Native White	(x)	(x)	(x)	14,469,340	363	0.495
Black	2,139,400	320	0.666	2,139,400	320	0.620
Hispanic	2,172,170	345	0.539	2,172,170	345	0.472
Asian	839,510	279	0.466	839,510	279	0.425

(x) Not applicable.

Note: Universe is the regression universe. Segregation indexes are calculated for individuals living in metropolitan areas with at least 1,000 members in the group of interest and the reference group. Means are weighted by the person weight of the reference group member.

Table 5.2. Descriptive Characteristics by Black-Native White Segregation.

	Total			Moderate Black-White Segregation			High Black-White Segregation		
	Total (Native White + Black)	Native White	Black	Total (Native White + Black)	Native White	Black	Total (Native White + Black)	Native White	Black
n (unweighted)	16,088,620	13,949,220	2,139,400	5,973,360	5,360,210	613,150	10,115,260	8,589,010	1,526,250
n (weighted)	112,271,270	95,909,980	16,361,290	41,455,000	36,968,480	4,486,520	70,816,270	58,941,500	11,874,770
Census Tracts	51,207	50,553	45,751	18,261	18,218	16,386	32,946	32,335	29,365
Metropolitan Areas	320	320	320	216	216	216	104	104	104
Individual Variables									
Nativity									
Native	98.7	100.0	90.8	99.6	100.0	96.2	98.1	100.0	88.8
Foreign born	1.3	0.0	9.2	0.4	0.0	3.8	1.9	0.0	11.2
Education									
Less than a high school degree	13.8	12.0	24.7	14.1	12.7	25.4	13.7	11.5	24.5
High school degree	28.5	28.4	29.3	28.0	27.8	29.5	28.9	28.8	29.2
Some college	29.6	29.5	30.2	31.7	31.8	30.5	28.4	28.1	30.0
Bachelor's degree or higher	28.0	30.1	15.8	26.3	27.7	14.6	29.0	31.6	16.3
Currently enrolled in school	4.9	4.5	7.5	5.0	4.7	7.4	4.9	4.3	7.6
Median household income	54,200	57,000	39,060	50,890	52,760	36,180	56,470	60,000	40,000
Homeownership									
Owner-occupied dwelling	75.2	78.8	54.1	75.6	77.9	57.1	75.0	79.4	53.0
English language proficiency									
Speak English very well	99.1	99.3	97.7	99.3	99.4	98.6	99.0	99.3	97.3
Percent under 200 percent of poverty	19.3	16.2	37.3	20.8	18.5	39.8	18.5	14.9	36.4
Percent of working-aged men not employed (or in the labor force) and not in school	15.6	13.6	28.0	15.5	14.3	25.6	15.7	13.1	29.0
Gender									
Female	52.7	52.1	56.7	52.1	51.8	55.3	53.1	52.3	57.2
Median age	46.0	47.0	43.0	46.0	47.0	43.0	46.0	47.0	43.0
Marital status									
Married	62.0	65.3	42.6	64.1	66.2	46.4	60.7	64.7	41.2
Widowed, divorced, separated	22.7	21.5	29.6	23.0	22.2	29.6	22.4	21.0	29.6
Never married	15.4	13.3	27.8	12.9	11.6	24.0	16.8	14.3	29.2
Household structure									
Person under 18 years old in the household	37.3	35.4	48.2	37.5	36.1	49.0	37.1	35.0	47.9
Under age 5 in the household	13.8	13.0	18.0	13.6	13.1	17.7	13.9	13.0	18.1
Age 5-17 in the household	30.8	29.0	41.5	31.2	29.9	42.4	30.6	28.5	41.1
Persons age 65+ in the household	5.9	5.5	8.1	5.4	5.2	7.1	6.2	5.7	8.4

Table 5.2. Descriptive Characteristics by Black-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	Total			Moderate Black-White Segregation			High Black-White Segregation		
	Total (Native White + Black)	Native White	Black	Total (Native White + Black)	Native White	Black	Total (Native White + Black)	Native White	Black
Individual Variables (continued)									
Mixed-nativity household	4.0	3.4	7.6	3.2	3.1	4.2	4.5	3.7	8.9
Person of a different nativity age 18+ in the	3.4	3.2	4.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.7	3.4	4.8
Person of a different race in the household	5.3	5.0	6.8	6.1	5.8	8.2	4.8	4.5	6.2
Lived in a different house five years ago	41.1	40.5	44.8	43.9	43.4	47.8	39.4	38.6	43.6
Residence in the suburbs	64.8	69.3	38.7	60.1	62.3	42.2	67.6	73.7	37.4
Tract Variables (individual-level means)									
Log of tract population	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.3
Mean number of people in the tract	5,277	5,342	4,895	5,444	5,478	5,165	5,179	5,256	4,793
Percent White	73.4	80.4	32.2	75.3	78.8	46.8	72.2	81.4	26.7
Native	70.6	77.4	30.8	73.3	76.6	45.6	69.1	77.9	25.2
Foreign born	2.7	3.0	1.4	2.1	2.2	1.2	3.2	3.5	1.5
Percent Black	12.9	6.3	51.5	10.0	6.6	38.3	14.6	6.2	56.5
Native	12.1	6.0	48.5	9.8	6.4	37.7	13.5	5.7	52.5
Foreign born	0.8	0.4	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.5	4.0
Percent Asian and Pacific Islander	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.5	2.8
Native	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8
Foreign born	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.1
Percent Hispanic	8.2	7.7	10.9	9.1	9.0	9.6	7.7	6.9	11.4
Native	4.7	4.6	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.6	4.0	3.7	5.4
Foreign born	3.5	3.1	5.5	3.2	3.1	3.9	3.6	3.2	6.1
Percent Other	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.5
Native	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8
Foreign born	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7
Percent foreign born (any race)	9.6	9.1	12.6	7.7	7.7	7.9	10.8	10.0	14.4
Median household income	50,010	52,330	36,390	46,050	47,310	35,590	52,330	55,480	36,690
Percent college graduates	29.6	31.3	19.5	27.3	28.3	19.3	31.0	33.3	19.6
Percent under 200 percent of poverty	24.6	21.9	40.2	26.9	25.4	39.7	23.2	19.7	40.4
Percent of working-aged men not employed (or in the labor force) and not in school	15.5	14.0	24.6	15.4	14.7	20.7	15.7	13.6	26.0

Table 5.2. Descriptive Characteristics by Black-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	Total			Moderate Black-White Segregation			High Black-White Segregation		
	Total (Native White + Black)	Native White	Black	Total (Native White + Black)	Native White	Black	Total (Native White + Black)	Native White	Black
Metropolitan Variables (individual-level means)									
Percent of metropolitan area with a bachelor's degree	28.7	28.6	29.3	26.5	26.6	25.7	30.0	29.9	30.7
Median metropolitan household income	44,940	44,840	45,570	42,200	42,390	40,640	46,550	46,370	47,430
Percent of metropolitan area in poverty (<200 percent)	27.1	27.0	27.5	29.2	29.0	30.7	25.8	25.7	26.3
Metropolitan male joblessness rate (percentage)	15.9	15.9	16.5	15.6	15.5	16.0	16.2	16.1	16.6
Log of metropolitan population	14.2	14.2	14.6	13.3	13.3	13.2	14.8	14.7	15.1
Metropolitan size	3,538,890	3,335,410	4,731,670	956,120	967,950	858,640	5,050,810	4,820,300	6,194,980
Percent White	69.4	70.4	63.3	72.0	72.7	65.8	67.9	69.0	62.4
Native	66.7	67.7	60.5	70.0	70.7	64.2	64.7	65.9	59.0
Foreign born	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	3.1	3.1	3.4
Percent Black	13.3	12.3	19.1	10.5	9.3	20.6	14.9	14.2	18.5
Native	12.5	11.6	18.0	10.2	9.0	20.2	13.8	13.1	17.2
Foreign born	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.4
Percent Asian and Pacific Islander	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.9	3.8	4.4
Native	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2
Foreign born	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.9	2.8	3.2
Percent Hispanic	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.8	8.6	11.1	10.9	12.5
Native	6.0	6.1	5.6	7.1	7.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.8
Foreign born	5.2	5.1	5.8	4.3	4.4	3.4	5.8	5.6	6.7
Percent Other	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Native	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.6
Foreign born	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
Percent foreign born (any race)	11.8	11.6	13.1	9.1	9.3	7.4	13.4	13.0	15.3
Percent non-White	30.6	29.6	36.7	28.0	27.3	34.2	32.1	31.0	37.6
Percent of metropolitan population in the suburbs	62.3	62.3	62.1	58.1	58.1	57.9	64.7	65.0	63.6
Dissimilarity									
Black-Native White	0.638	0.633	0.666	0.502	0.502	0.501	0.718	0.716	0.728
Hispanic-Native White	0.483	0.480	0.498	0.406	0.408	0.390	0.528	0.526	0.539
Asian-Native White	0.456	0.455	0.466	0.420	0.419	0.425	0.478	0.477	0.481
Native White-nonWhite	0.508	0.502	0.544	0.398	0.395	0.425	0.572	0.569	0.590

Source: Census 2000 sample data.

Note: Universe includes persons age 25+ who reside in neighborhoods with at least 100 people and are located within metropolitan areas with at least 1,000 members of their race/ethnic group. Race groups are non-Hispanic. Proportions are weighted means across individuals in stated groups.

Table 5.3. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income on Individual Characteristics by Black-Native White Segregation.

	Moderate Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	46.72	0.01	35.70	0.07	-44.68	0.11	-43.22	0.12
Race (reference = Native White)								
Black	-11.63	0.02	-7.82	0.02	-5.15	0.01	-5.29	0.01
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			-2.22	0.02	-1.48	0.01	-1.43	0.01
Some college			2.76	0.01	1.84	0.01	1.58	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher			6.07	0.02	5.03	0.02	4.56	0.01
Enrolled in school			-0.81	0.03	-0.52	0.02	-0.56	0.02
Household income (in thousands)			0.10	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			3.23	0.01	3.02	0.01	2.80	0.01
Speak English very well			0.22 **	0.07	1.10	0.06	1.05	0.06
Lived in a different house five years ago					0.97	0.01	0.78	0.01
Child (under age 18) in the household					0.68	0.01	0.61	0.01
Female					0.25	0.01	0.22	0.01
Age					0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					-0.84	0.01	-0.80	0.01
Never married					-1.36	0.02	-1.23	0.02
Residence in the suburbs					2.81	0.01	3.76	0.01
Total tract population (log)					4.48	0.01	4.58	0.01
Metropolitan median income					0.96	0.00	0.95	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							0.03	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White							0.03	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							-0.05	0.00
Number of observations	5,973,360							
Number of tracts	18,261							
Number of metropolitan areas	216							
Adjusted R^2	0.063		0.196		0.366		0.391	

Table 5.3. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income on Individual Characteristics by Black-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	High Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	54.87	0.01	40.34	0.05	-49.19	0.10	-44.89	0.11
Race (reference = Native White)								
Black	-18.33	0.02	-12.45	0.01	-10.02	0.01	-10.30	0.01
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			-2.51	0.01	-2.10	0.01	-2.07	0.01
Some college			3.25	0.01	2.73	0.01	2.36	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher			9.18	0.02	7.91	0.01	7.33	0.01
Enrolled in school			-1.11	0.03	-0.55	0.02	-0.60	0.02
Household income (in thousands)			0.12	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.08	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			4.46	0.01	3.54	0.01	3.51	0.01
Speak English very well			-1.18	0.05	0.38	0.04	0.70	0.04
Lived in a different house five years ago					1.23	0.01	1.19	0.01
Child (under age 18) in the household					0.70	0.01	0.67	0.01
Female					0.43	0.01	0.39	0.01
Age					0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					-0.98	0.01	-1.06	0.01
Never married					-1.36	0.01	-1.42	0.01
Residence in the suburbs					6.58	0.01	7.69	0.01
Total tract population (log)					4.26	0.01	4.18	0.01
Metropolitan median income					1.01	0.00	0.87	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							0.46	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White							0.07	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							-0.10	0.00
Number of observations	10,115,260							
Number of tracts	32,946							
Number of metropolitan areas	104							
Adjusted R^2	0.109		0.275		0.422		0.441	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Table 5.4. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics by Black-Native White Segregation.

	Moderate Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	25.71	0.01	34.60	0.07	44.12	0.11	42.96	0.13
Race (reference = Native White)								
Black	14.44	0.02	11.55	0.02	7.74	0.02	7.88	0.02
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			3.44	0.02	2.43	0.01	2.33	0.01
Some college			-2.33	0.01	-1.87	0.01	-1.62	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher			-5.07	0.01	-4.22	0.01	-3.92	0.01
Enrolled in school			1.29	0.03	0.52	0.02	0.61	0.02
Household income (in thousands)			-0.03	0.00	-0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-4.76	0.01	-3.58	0.01	-3.49	0.01
Speak English very well			-1.37	0.07	-1.53	0.06	-1.44	0.06
Lived in a different house five years ago					-1.01	0.01	-0.81	0.01
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.47	0.01	-0.46	0.01
Female					-0.16	0.01	-0.14	0.01
Age					-0.03	0.00	-0.03	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					1.21	0.01	1.23	0.01
Never married					1.46	0.02	1.48	0.02
Residence in the suburbs					-2.82	0.01	-3.56	0.01
Total tract population (log)					-3.63	0.01	-3.64	0.01
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty					0.82	0.00	0.87	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							-0.13	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White							-0.05	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							0.04	0.00
Number of observations	5,973,360							
Number of tracts	18,261							
Number of metropolitan areas	216							
Adjusted R^2	0.062		0.159		0.327		0.344	

Table 5.4. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics by Black-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	High Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	20.04	0.00	28.98	0.05	44.09	0.08	48.13	0.10
Race (reference = Native White)								
Black	20.59	0.02	16.72	0.02	11.46	0.01	12.04	0.01
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			3.86	0.01	3.18	0.01	3.01	0.01
Some college			-2.51	0.01	-2.27	0.01	-1.99	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher			-5.50	0.01	-4.90	0.01	-4.51	0.01
Enrolled in school			0.95	0.02	0.29	0.02	0.36	0.02
Household income (in thousands)			-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-5.53	0.01	-3.52	0.01	-3.78	0.01
Speak English very well			-1.07	0.04	-0.91	0.04	-1.11	0.04
Lived in a different house five years ago					-0.85	0.01	-0.84	0.01
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.37	0.01	-0.32	0.01
Female					-0.22	0.01	-0.18	0.01
Age					-0.04	0.00	-0.03	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					1.29	0.01	1.42	0.01
Never married					1.39	0.01	1.68	0.01
Residence in the suburbs					-6.67	0.01	-7.32	0.01
Total tract population (log)					-3.17	0.01	-2.75	0.01
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty					0.66	0.00	0.75	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							-1.00	0.00
Metropolitan percent non-White							-0.05	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							0.09	0.00
Number of observations	10,115,260							
Number of tracts	32,946							
Number of metropolitan areas	104							
Adjusted R^2	0.119		0.223		0.337		0.366	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Table 5.5. Descriptive Characteristics by Hispanic-Native White Segregation.

	Total			Low Hispanic-White Segregation		
	Total (Native White + Hispanic)	Native White	Hispanic	Total (Native White + Hispanic)	Native White	Hispanic
n (unweighted)	16,373,490	14,201,320	2,172,170	907,630	864,930	42,700
n (weighted)	114,074,310	97,427,400	16,646,910	6,184,710	5,872,020	312,690
Census Tracts	51,620	51,172	48,788	2,510	2,507	2,401
Metropolitan Areas	345	345	345	63	63	63
Individual Variables						
Nativity						
Native	90.57	100.00	35.38	97.56	100.00	51.82
Foreign born	9.43	0.00	64.62	2.44	0.00	48.18
Education						
Less than a high school degree	17.06	11.93	47.11	14.10	12.97	35.39
High school degree	27.40	28.34	21.86	29.14	29.42	23.92
Some college	28.29	29.67	20.21	33.12	33.43	27.24
Bachelor's degree or higher	27.25	30.05	10.83	23.64	24.18	13.45
Currently enrolled in school	4.84	4.50	6.86	4.89	4.73	7.79
Median household income	54,500	57,000	41,680	47,500	48,000	40,390
Homeownership						
Owner-occupied dwelling	74.84	78.80	51.64	77.54	78.57	58.09
English language proficiency						
Speak English very well	92.24	99.33	50.75	97.75	99.37	67.21
Percent under 200 percent of poverty	20.31	16.28	43.90	22.67	21.75	39.93
Percent of working-aged men not employed (or in the labor force) and not in school	15.56	13.54	25.76	16.60	16.35	20.52
Gender						
Female	51.83	52.05	50.55	51.56	51.65	49.84
Median age	46	47	39	47	48	39
Marital status						
Married	64.94	65.36	62.48	67.23	67.22	67.41
Widowed, divorced, separated	21.04	21.44	18.72	22.81	23.05	18.34
Never married	14.02	13.20	18.81	9.96	9.73	14.25
Household structure						
Person under 18 years old in the household	39.43	35.49	62.47	37.42	36.24	59.59
Under age 5 in the household	15.57	13.07	30.22	13.39	12.67	26.91
Age 5-17 in the household	32.52	29.11	52.47	31.41	30.44	49.67
Persons age 65+ the in household	5.87	5.53	7.87	5.23	5.22	5.35
Mixed-nativity household	10.37	3.44	50.94	4.56	2.70	39.50
Person of a different nativity age 18+ in the household	6.39	3.21	24.96	3.49	2.51	21.85
Person of a different race in the household	6.75	5.03	16.76	6.60	5.04	35.91

Table 5.5. Descriptive Characteristics by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	Total			Low Hispanic-White Segregation		
	Total (Native White + Hispanic)	Native White	Hispanic	Total (Native White + Hispanic)	Native White	Hispanic
Individual Variables (continued)						
Lived in a different house five years ago	42.42	40.63	52.95	44.96	44.22	58.94
Residence in the suburbs	65.62	69.00	45.80	59.61	60.13	49.83
Tract Variables (individual-level means)						
Log of tract population	8.50	8.49	8.57	8.55	8.54	8.58
Mean number of people in the tract	5,422	5,355	5,814	5,673	5,662	5,878
Percent White	74.12	80.48	36.88	83.25	83.87	71.67
Native	71.21	77.52	34.25	81.48	82.10	69.81
Foreign born	2.91	2.96	2.63	1.77	1.76	1.87
Percent Black	6.71	6.22	9.57	6.44	6.36	7.81
Native	6.23	5.84	8.51	6.25	6.18	7.54
Foreign born	0.48	0.38	1.06	0.19	0.18	0.26
Percent Asian and Pacific Islander	3.60	3.28	5.45	1.97	1.89	3.44
Native	1.09	1.01	1.56	0.67	0.64	1.22
Foreign born	2.51	2.27	3.89	1.30	1.25	2.22
Percent Hispanic	13.26	7.75	45.48	5.38	4.98	13.01
Native	7.35	4.61	23.38	3.61	3.37	8.04
Foreign born	5.91	3.15	22.10	1.78	1.61	4.98
Percent Other	2.32	2.27	2.62	2.97	2.91	4.06
Native	1.93	1.93	1.92	2.77	2.72	3.77
Foreign born	0.39	0.34	0.70	0.19	0.19	0.30
Percent foreign born (any race)	12.20	9.09	30.37	5.22	4.99	9.63
Median household income	50,420	52,230	39,870	42,000	42,080	40,400
Percent college graduates	29.53	31.29	19.22	24.85	24.99	22.08
Percent under 200 percent of poverty	24.75	21.97	41.04	28.89	28.68	32.98
Percent of working-aged men not employed (or in the labor force) and not in school	15.12	13.98	21.84	16.08	16.04	16.90

Table 5.5. Descriptive Characteristics by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	Total			Low Hispanic-White Segregation		
	Total (Native White + Hispanic)	Native White	Hispanic	Total (Native White + Hispanic)	Native White	Hispanic
Metropolitan Variables (individual-level means)						
Percent of metropolitan area with a bachelor's degree	28.52	28.62	27.97	24.22	24.25	23.79
Median metropolitan household income	44,850	44,810	45,090	38,870	38,790	40,430
Percent of metropolitan area in poverty (<200 percent)	27.69	26.99	31.79	30.90	30.90	30.88
Metropolitan male joblessness rate (percentage)	16.10	15.80	17.90	16.42	16.41	16.58
Log of metropolitan population	14.25	14.14	14.90	12.32	12.32	12.30
Metropolitan size	3,688,050	3,285,850	6,041,950	300,990	301,690	287,980
Percent White	67.89	70.62	51.90	79.98	80.32	73.57
Native	65.12	67.96	48.47	78.25	78.60	71.67
Foreign born	2.77	2.66	3.43	1.72	1.71	1.90
Percent Black	11.83	12.09	10.30	9.22	9.27	8.38
Native	11.04	11.36	9.12	9.01	9.05	8.16
Foreign born	0.79	0.73	1.19	0.22	0.22	0.24
Percent Asian and Pacific Islander	3.98	3.63	6.03	2.14	2.07	3.52
Native	1.19	1.08	1.83	0.73	0.70	1.28
Foreign born	2.79	2.55	4.20	1.42	1.37	2.25
Percent Hispanic	13.81	11.20	29.06	5.46	5.21	10.11
Native	7.60	6.10	16.41	3.64	3.49	6.48
Foreign born	6.21	5.11	12.64	1.82	1.72	3.63
Percent Other	2.50	2.46	2.71	3.20	3.14	4.42
Native	2.04	2.04	2.05	3.00	2.94	4.15
Foreign born	0.46	0.42	0.66	0.20	0.20	0.27
Percent foreign born (any race)	13.04	11.48	22.15	5.38	5.23	8.28
Percent non-White	32.11	29.38	48.10	20.02	19.68	26.43
Percent of metropolitan population in the suburbs	60.95	62.13	54.03	56.03	56.12	54.35
Dissimilarity						
Black-Native White	0.630	0.630	0.635	0.477	0.478	0.455
Hispanic-Native White	0.486	0.477	0.539	0.252	0.252	0.257
Asian-Native White	0.452	0.453	0.451	0.387	0.388	0.380
Native White-nonWhite	0.499	0.497	0.509	0.314	0.315	0.297

Table 5.5. Descriptive Characteristics by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	Moderate Hispanic-White Segregation			High Hispanic-White Segregation		
	Total (Native White + Hispanic)	Native White	Hispanic	Total (Native White + Hispanic)	Native White	Hispanic
n (unweighted)	12,058,120	10,691,450	1,366,670	3,407,740	2,644,940	762,800
n (weighted)	82,891,680	72,447,800	10,443,880	24,997,920	19,107,580	5,890,340
Census Tracts	36,754	36,632	34,353	12,356	12,033	12,034
Metropolitan Areas	267	267	267	15	15	15
Individual Variables						
Nativity						
Native	92.57	100.00	41.02	82.21	100.00	24.50
Foreign born	7.43	0.00	58.98	17.79	0.00	75.50
Education						
Less than a high school degree	16.50	12.35	45.33	19.66	10.04	50.88
High school degree	27.77	28.60	22.02	25.73	27.05	21.46
Some college	28.93	30.07	21.02	25.00	27.04	18.40
Bachelor's degree or higher	26.81	28.99	11.63	29.60	35.87	9.27
Currently enrolled in school	4.69	4.42	6.54	5.35	4.72	7.39
Median household income	53,400	55,300	41,000	60,420	67,000	43,000
Homeownership						
Owner-occupied dwelling	76.76	79.48	57.89	67.79	76.29	40.21
English language proficiency						
Speak English very well	93.66	99.39	53.87	86.18	99.07	44.34
Percent under 200 percent of poverty	20.11	16.74	43.42	20.39	12.82	44.95
Percent of working-aged men not employed (or in the labor force) and not in school	15.11	13.56	24.40	16.80	12.59	28.49
Gender						
Female	51.73	51.96	50.08	52.25	52.51	51.42
Median age	46	47	39	45	47	39
Marital status						
Married	65.76	65.98	64.29	61.65	62.47	59.00
Widowed, divorced, separated	21.29	21.66	18.66	19.80	20.09	18.85
Never married	12.95	12.36	17.06	18.55	17.44	22.15
Household structure						
Person under 18 years old in the household	39.14	35.91	61.51	40.88	33.64	64.34
Under age 5 in the household	15.19	13.12	29.57	17.37	13.00	31.54
Age 5-17 in the household	32.33	29.55	51.57	33.43	27.02	54.22
Persons age 65+ the in household	5.54	5.24	7.61	7.13	6.72	8.45
Mixed-nativity household	8.41	2.94	46.32	18.31	5.53	59.76
Person of a different nativity age 18+ in the household	5.35	2.73	23.60	10.52	5.28	27.53
Person of a different race in the household	6.64	4.97	18.22	7.12	5.26	13.15

Table 5.5. Descriptive Characteristics by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	Moderate Hispanic-White Segregation			High Hispanic-White Segregation		
	Total (Native White + Hispanic)	Native White	Hispanic	Total (Native White + Hispanic)	Native White	Hispanic
Individual Variables (continued)						
Lived in a different house five years ago	43.27	41.62	54.76	38.99	35.77	49.43
Residence in the suburbs	66.37	68.95	48.53	64.59	71.94	40.75
Tract Variables (individual-level means)						
Log of tract population	8.50	8.49	8.60	8.49	8.49	8.51
Mean number of people in the tract	5,436	5,350	6,029	5,312	5,277	5,427
Percent White	75.65	80.69	40.68	66.78	78.64	28.30
Native	73.40	78.39	38.78	61.39	72.81	24.33
Foreign born	2.25	2.30	1.89	5.39	5.83	3.97
Percent Black	7.01	6.76	8.75	5.78	4.13	11.14
Native	6.62	6.42	8.00	4.95	3.56	9.49
Foreign born	0.39	0.34	0.75	0.83	0.57	1.65
Percent Asian and Pacific Islander	3.02	2.85	4.27	5.91	5.37	7.65
Native	0.96	0.90	1.33	1.65	1.55	1.98
Foreign born	2.07	1.94	2.94	4.26	3.82	5.67
Percent Hispanic	12.03	7.45	43.79	19.30	9.77	50.20
Native	7.03	4.56	24.16	9.33	5.17	22.83
Foreign born	5.00	2.89	19.63	9.97	4.60	27.38
Percent Other	2.29	2.26	2.52	2.24	2.09	2.71
Native	1.99	1.98	2.06	1.50	1.47	1.57
Foreign born	0.30	0.28	0.46	0.74	0.62	1.14
Percent foreign born (any race)	10.01	7.75	25.67	21.18	15.44	39.80
Median household income	49,200	50,510	40,090	56,570	61,850	39,430
Percent college graduates	28.75	30.06	19.70	33.25	37.88	18.23
Percent under 200 percent of poverty	24.85	22.67	39.98	23.41	17.26	43.34
Percent of working-aged men not employed (or in the labor force) and not in school	14.86	14.04	20.50	15.77	13.09	24.47

Table 5.5. Descriptive Characteristics by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	Moderate Hispanic-White Segregation			High Hispanic-White Segregation		
	Total (Native White + Hispanic)	Native White	Hispanic	Total (Native White + Hispanic)	Native White	Hispanic
Metropolitan Variables (individual-level means)						
Percent of metropolitan area with a bachelor's degree	27.85	28.03	26.56	31.84	32.18	30.70
Median metropolitan household income	44,090	44,180	43,450	48,850	49,040	48,230
Percent of metropolitan area in poverty (<200 percent)	27.59	26.88	32.47	27.23	26.18	30.64
Metropolitan male joblessness rate (percentage)	15.68	15.43	17.42	17.43	17.00	18.82
Log of metropolitan population	13.94	13.90	14.24	15.76	15.63	16.19
Metropolitan size	1,935,190	1,864,660	2,424,410	10,338,410	9,591,440	12,761,490
Percent White	69.84	72.21	53.39	58.43	61.61	48.12
Native	67.72	70.14	50.97	53.22	56.43	42.81
Foreign born	2.12	2.07	2.42	5.21	5.18	5.31
Percent Black	11.88	12.22	9.48	12.30	12.43	11.86
Native	11.32	11.72	8.56	10.58	10.72	10.15
Foreign born	0.56	0.50	0.92	1.71	1.71	1.72
Percent Asian and Pacific Islander	3.34	3.17	4.48	6.57	5.85	8.92
Native	1.04	0.98	1.46	1.79	1.56	2.51
Foreign born	2.29	2.19	3.02	4.79	4.29	6.41
Percent Hispanic	12.51	9.98	30.00	20.20	17.67	28.40
Native	7.28	5.70	18.21	9.66	8.40	13.75
Foreign born	5.23	4.28	11.79	10.54	9.27	14.64
Percent Other	2.44	2.41	2.66	2.50	2.44	2.70
Native	2.10	2.09	2.19	1.58	1.55	1.70
Foreign born	0.34	0.32	0.47	0.92	0.89	1.01
Percent foreign born (any race)	10.54	9.37	18.63	23.20	21.37	29.12
Percent non-White	30.16	27.79	46.61	41.57	38.39	51.88
Percent of metropolitan population in the suburbs	62.23	63.23	55.29	57.94	59.84	51.77
Dissimilarity						
Black-Native White	0.602	0.607	0.570	0.762	0.762	0.762
Hispanic-Native White	0.454	0.450	0.484	0.650	0.650	0.650
Asian-Native White	0.444	0.447	0.423	0.496	0.494	0.504
Native White-nonWhite	0.479	0.481	0.462	0.611	0.613	0.604

Source: Census 2000 sample data.

Note: Universe includes persons age 25+ who reside in neighborhoods with at least 100 people and are located within metropolitan areas with at least 1,000 members of their race/ethnic group. Race groups are non-Hispanic. Proportions are weighted means across individuals in stated groups.

Table 5.6. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income on Individual Characteristics by Hispanic-Native White Segregation.

	Low Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	41.69	0.01	34.36	0.10	-34.85	0.23	-34.97	0.28
Race (reference = Native White)								
Hispanic	-1.53	0.06	0.60	0.07	-0.73	0.05	-0.88	0.05
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			-1.70	0.03	-1.31	0.03	-1.24	0.03
Some college			1.48	0.03	1.20	0.03	1.13	0.02
Bachelor's degree or higher			3.40	0.04	3.43	0.03	3.22	0.03
Enrolled in school			-1.14	0.06	-0.74	0.05	-0.70	0.05
Household income (in thousands)			0.06	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			3.15	0.03	2.36	0.03	2.27	0.03
Speak English very well			0.17 ns	0.09	0.83	0.08	0.77	0.07
Lived in a different house five years ago					0.25	0.02	0.23	0.02
Child (under age 18) in the household					0.44	0.03	0.40	0.02
Female					0.22	0.02	0.20	0.02
Age					0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					-0.80	0.03	-0.80	0.02
Never married					-1.33	0.04	-1.26	0.04
Residence in the suburbs					2.74	0.02	3.32	0.02
Total tract population (log)					3.55	0.02	3.17	0.02
Metropolitan median income					0.97	0.00	0.98	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							0.50	0.02
Metropolitan percent non-White							0.03	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							-0.06	0.00
Number of observations	907,630							
Number of tracts	2,510							
Number of metropolitan areas	63							
Adjusted R^2	0.001		0.102		0.298		0.310	

Table 5.6. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income on Individual Characteristics by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	Moderate Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	49.82	0.01	35.55	0.03	-43.38	0.08	-44.69	0.08
Race (reference = Native White)								
Hispanic	-10.07	0.02	-4.51	0.02	-3.25	0.02	-4.42	0.02
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			-2.33	0.01	-1.98	0.01	-1.91	0.01
Some college			2.89	0.01	2.36	0.01	2.04	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher			7.57	0.01	6.56	0.01	5.90	0.01
Enrolled in school			-1.19	0.02	-0.58	0.02	-0.61	0.02
Household income (in thousands)			0.11	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			3.39	0.01	3.17	0.01	3.00	0.01
Speak English very well			1.36	0.02	2.10	0.02	2.21	0.02
Lived in a different house five years ago					1.10	0.01	0.95	0.01
Child (under age 18) in the household					0.70	0.01	0.60	0.01
Female					0.46	0.01	0.38	0.01
Age					0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					-0.82	0.01	-0.82	0.01
Never married					-1.38	0.01	-1.29	0.01
Residence in the suburbs					4.03	0.01	4.84	0.01
Total tract population (log)					3.94	0.01	3.97	0.01
Metropolitan median income					0.95	0.00	0.93	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							0.30	0.00
Metropolitan percent non-White							0.04	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							-0.04	0.00
Number of observations	12,058,120							
Number of tracts	36,754							
Number of metropolitan areas	267							
Adjusted R^2	0.031		0.190		0.365		0.373	

Table 5.6. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income on Individual Characteristics by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	High Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	62.35	0.02	42.25	0.04	-30.94	0.22	-29.85	0.28
Race (reference = Native White)								
Hispanic	-22.63	0.03	-11.38	0.03	-8.54	0.03	-11.21	0.03
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			-2.82	0.03	-2.29	0.03	-2.38	0.02
Some college			2.78	0.03	3.18	0.03	2.41	0.02
Bachelor's degree or higher			8.54	0.03	8.72	0.03	7.73	0.03
Enrolled in school			-2.14	0.04	-0.95	0.04	-1.13	0.04
Household income (in thousands)			0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.08	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			8.19	0.02	6.05	0.02	6.12	0.02
Speak English very well			2.05	0.03	2.13	0.03	2.52	0.03
Lived in a different house five years ago					1.19	0.02	1.17	0.02
Child (under age 18) in the household					0.68	0.02	0.61	0.02
Female					0.48	0.02	0.43	0.02
Age					0.07	0.00	0.07	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					-1.29	0.02	-1.29	0.02
Never married					-1.66	0.03	-1.83	0.03
Residence in the suburbs					8.12	0.02	9.45	0.02
Total tract population (log)					2.18	0.02	2.10	0.02
Metropolitan median income					0.95	0.00	0.91	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							0.49	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White							0.09	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							-0.15	0.00
Number of observations	3,407,740							
Number of tracts	12,356							
Number of metropolitan areas	15							
Adjusted R^2	0.193		0.348		0.407		0.431	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Table 5.7. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics by Hispanic-Native White Segregation.

	Low Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	29.05	0.01	37.54	0.12	36.03	0.24	36.96	0.30
Race (reference = Native White)								
Hispanic	4.21	0.07	1.29	0.08	1.13	0.06	1.54	0.06
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			2.59	0.04	1.88	0.03	1.80	0.03
Some college			-1.49	0.03	-1.28	0.03	-1.17	0.03
Bachelor's degree or higher			-3.37	0.04	-3.21	0.03	-3.03	0.03
Enrolled in school			1.70	0.07	0.81	0.06	0.80	0.05
Household income (in thousands)			-0.04	0.00	-0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-4.48	0.04	-2.88	0.03	-2.84	0.03
Speak English very well			-1.87	0.11	-1.85	0.09	-1.93	0.09
Lived in a different house five years ago					-0.36	0.02	-0.33	0.02
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.23	0.03	-0.21	0.03
Female					-0.20	0.02	-0.18	0.02
Age					-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					0.92	0.03	0.96	0.03
Never married					1.34	0.04	1.31	0.04
Residence in the suburbs					-2.87	0.03	-3.47	0.03
Total tract population (log)					-3.05	0.02	-2.61	0.02
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty					0.92	0.00	0.95	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							-0.59	0.02
Metropolitan percent non-White							-0.05	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							0.05	0.00
Number of observations	907,630							
Number of tracts	2,510							
Number of metropolitan areas	63							
Adjusted R^2	0.004		0.087		0.295		0.308	

Table 5.7. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	Moderate Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	23.00	0.00	34.46	0.03	40.41	0.07	44.31	0.08
Race (reference = Native White)								
Hispanic	17.52	0.02	11.57	0.02	5.83	0.02	6.68	0.02
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			3.92	0.01	3.00	0.01	2.91	0.01
Some college			-2.27	0.01	-2.11	0.01	-1.88	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher			-5.24	0.01	-4.61	0.01	-4.31	0.01
Enrolled in school			1.30	0.02	0.45	0.02	0.51	0.02
Household income (in thousands)			-0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-4.73	0.01	-3.49	0.01	-3.51	0.01
Speak English very well			-4.06	0.03	-4.15	0.02	-4.15	0.02
Lived in a different house five years ago					-1.03	0.01	-0.89	0.01
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.43	0.01	-0.41	0.01
Female					-0.27	0.01	-0.24	0.01
Age					-0.04	0.00	-0.04	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					1.16	0.01	1.22	0.01
Never married					1.39	0.01	1.46	0.01
Residence in the suburbs					-4.22	0.01	-4.60	0.01
Total tract population (log)					-2.92	0.01	-2.78	0.01
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty					0.85	0.00	0.85	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							-0.52	0.00
Metropolitan percent non-White							-0.03	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							0.04	0.00
Number of observations	12,058,120							
Number of tracts	36,754							
Number of metropolitan areas	267							
Adjusted R^2	0.066		0.178		0.345		0.352	

Table 5.7. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	High Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	17.03	0.01	30.85	0.04	41.17	0.12	31.75	0.17
Race (reference = Native White)								
Hispanic	26.24	0.03	15.99	0.03	12.00	0.03	12.44	0.03
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			4.42	0.03	3.73	0.02	3.50	0.02
Some college			-1.48	0.02	-1.68	0.02	-1.54	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher			-3.58	0.02	-3.70	0.01	-3.39	0.01
Enrolled in school			1.39	0.03	0.64	0.03	0.58	0.03
Household income (in thousands)			-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-7.95	0.02	-5.30	0.02	-5.30	0.02
Speak English very well			-5.61	0.04	-5.42	0.03	-5.46	0.03
Lived in a different house five years ago					-0.77	0.01	-0.75	0.01
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.21	0.01	-0.17	0.01
Female					-0.21	0.01	-0.19	0.01
Age					-0.03	0.00	-0.03	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					1.18	0.02	1.20	0.02
Never married					1.66	0.02	1.75	0.02
Residence in the suburbs					-7.56	0.02	-7.88	0.02
Total tract population (log)					-1.48	0.01	-1.31	0.01
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty					0.28	0.00	0.62	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							-0.68	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White							-0.01	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							0.16	0.00
Number of observations	3,407,740							
Number of tracts	12,356							
Number of metropolitan areas	15							
Adjusted R^2	0.211		0.320		0.396		0.414	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Figure 4.1. Predicted Neighborhood Income and Poverty by Race and Nativity

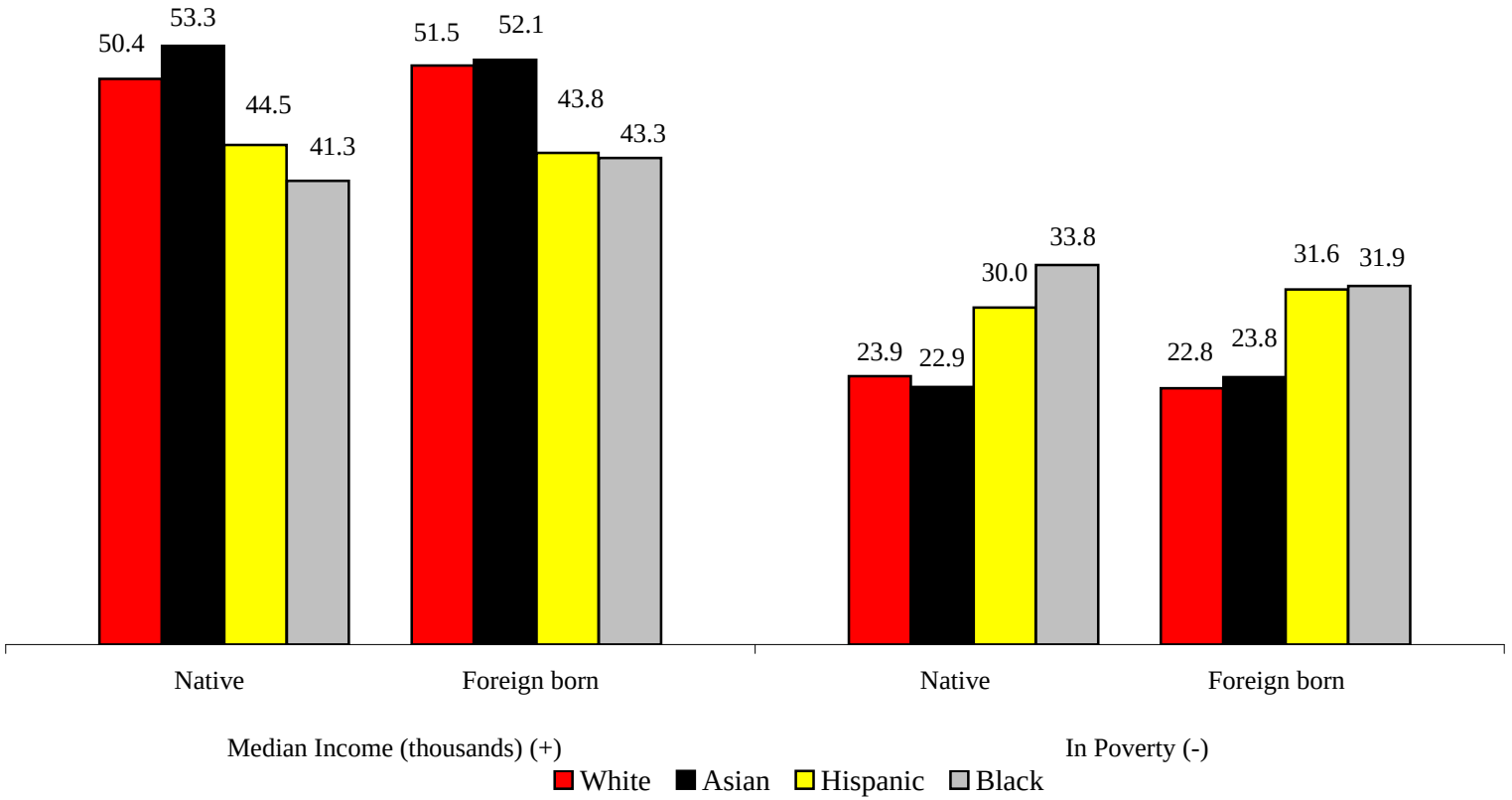


Figure 4.2. Predicted Neighborhood Income (thousands) by Period of Entry

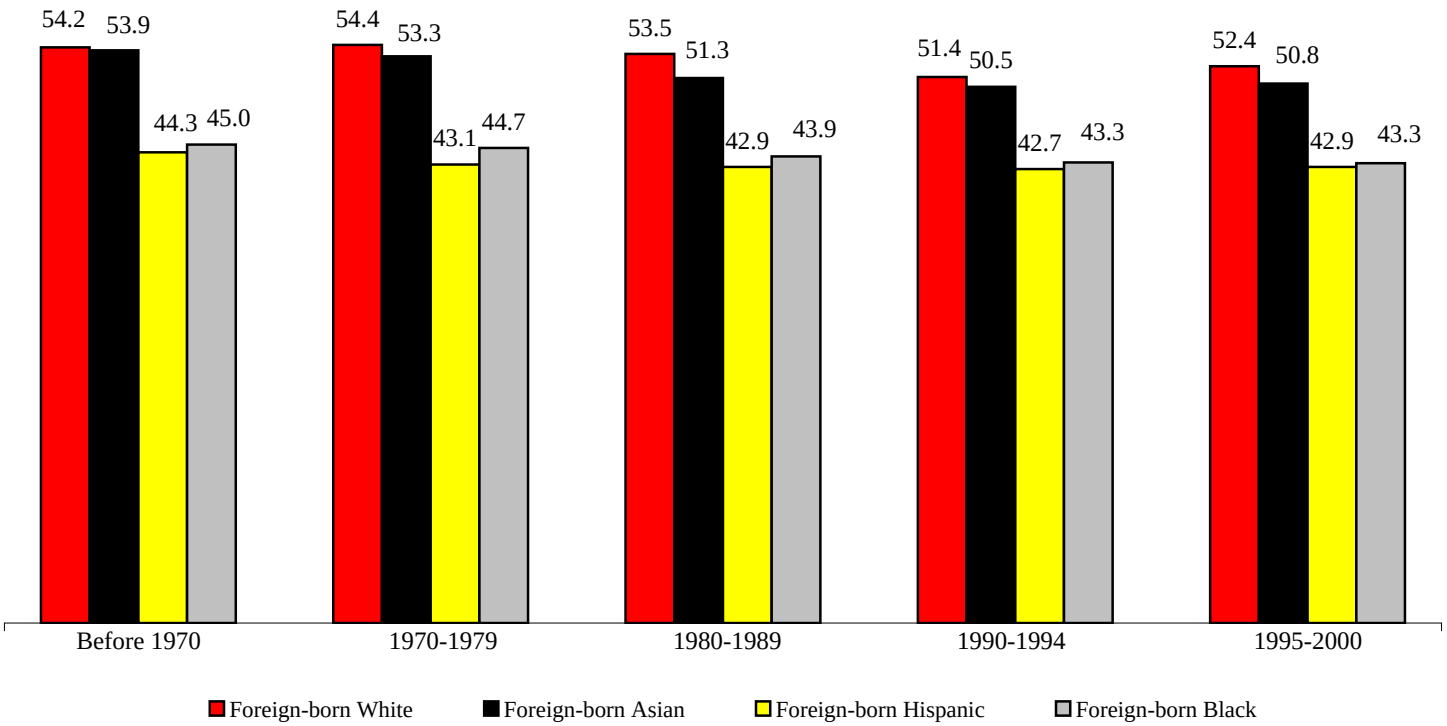


Figure 4.3. Predicted Neighborhood Poverty (percent) by Period of Entry

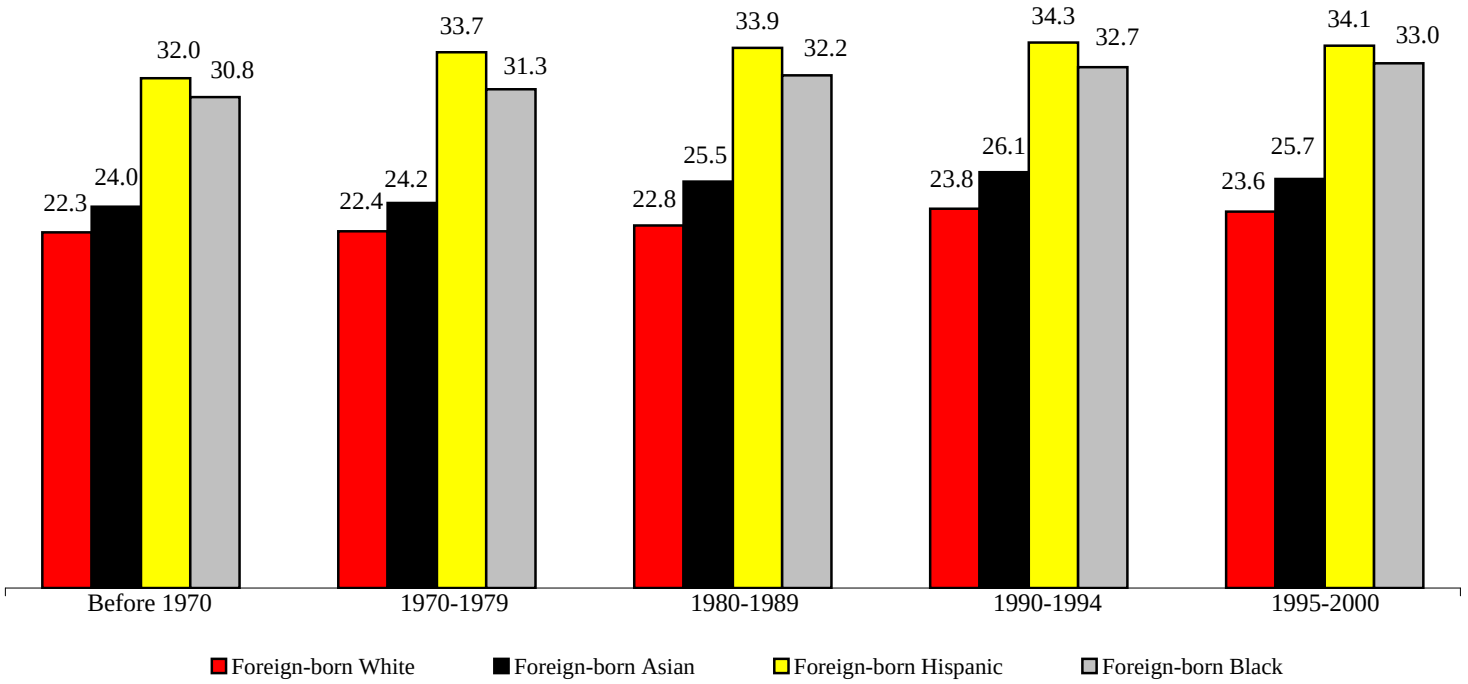


Figure 5.1. Predicted Median Neighborhood Income by Black-Native White Segregation and Race

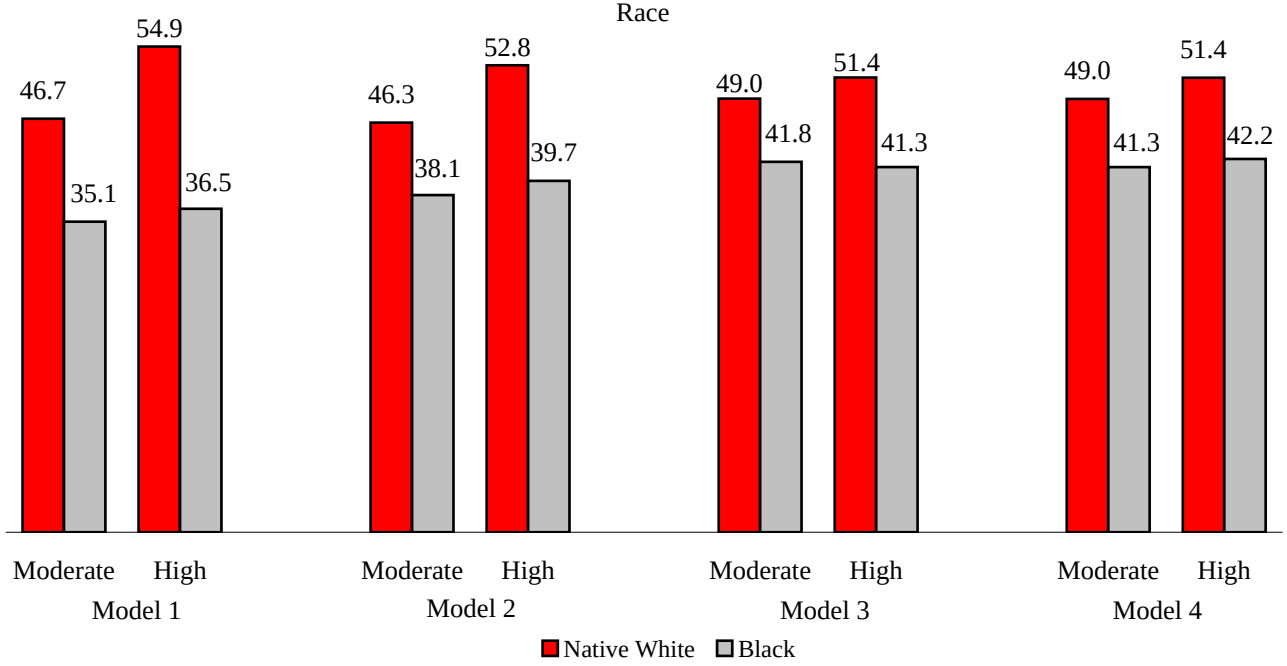


Figure 5.2. Predicted Neighborhood Poverty by Black-Native White Segregation and Race

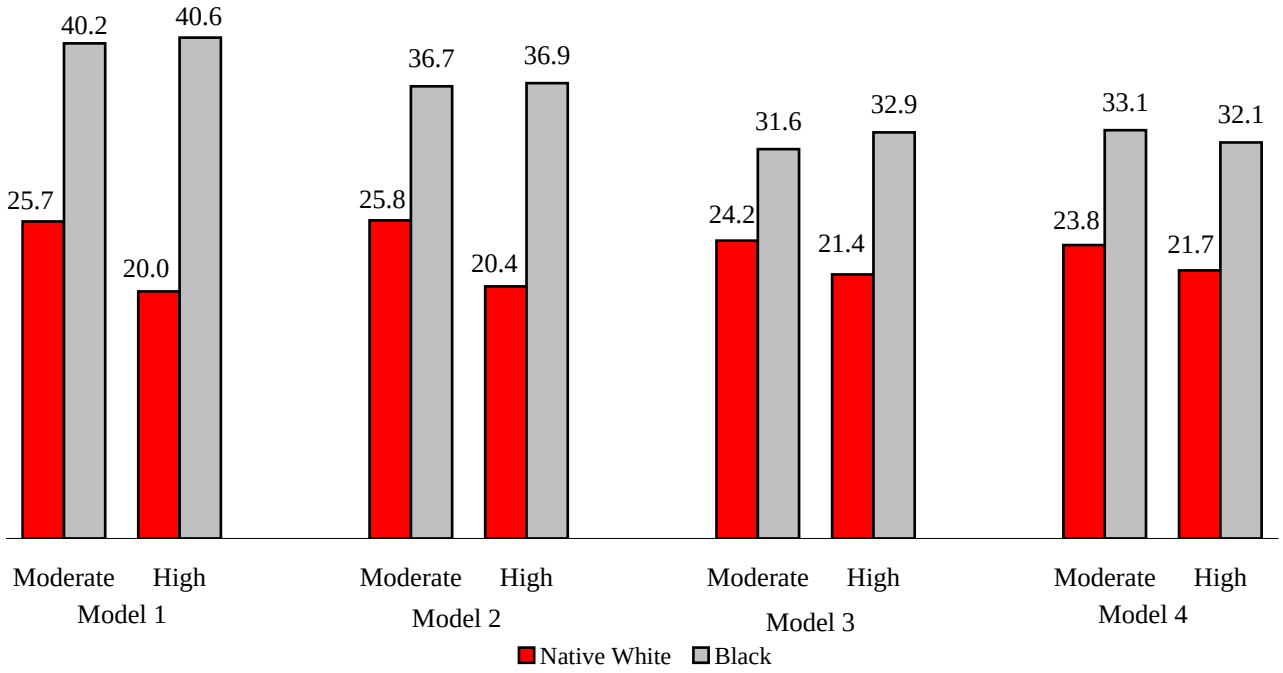


Figure 5.3. Predicted Median Neighborhood Income by Hispanic-Native White Segregation and Race

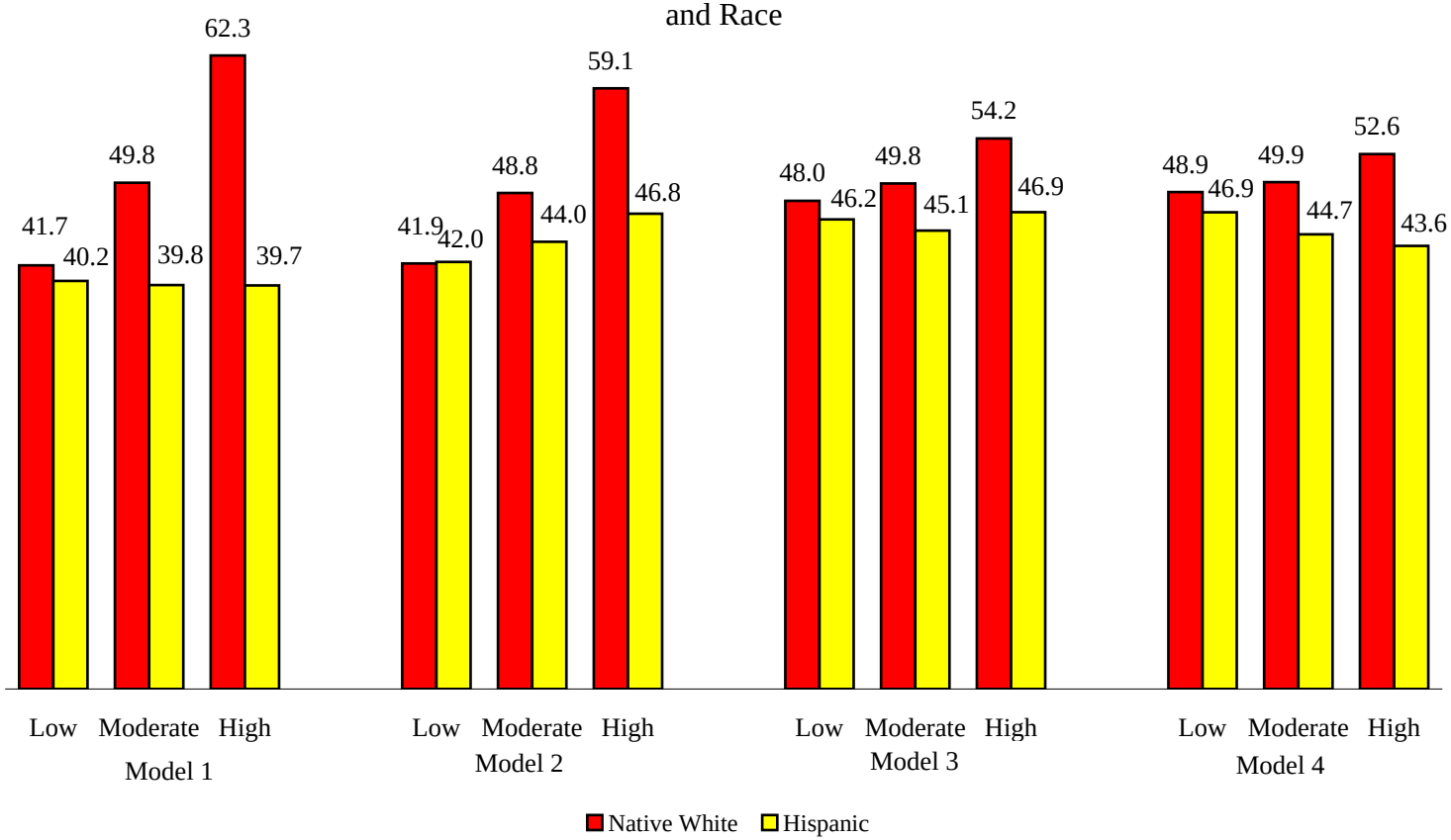
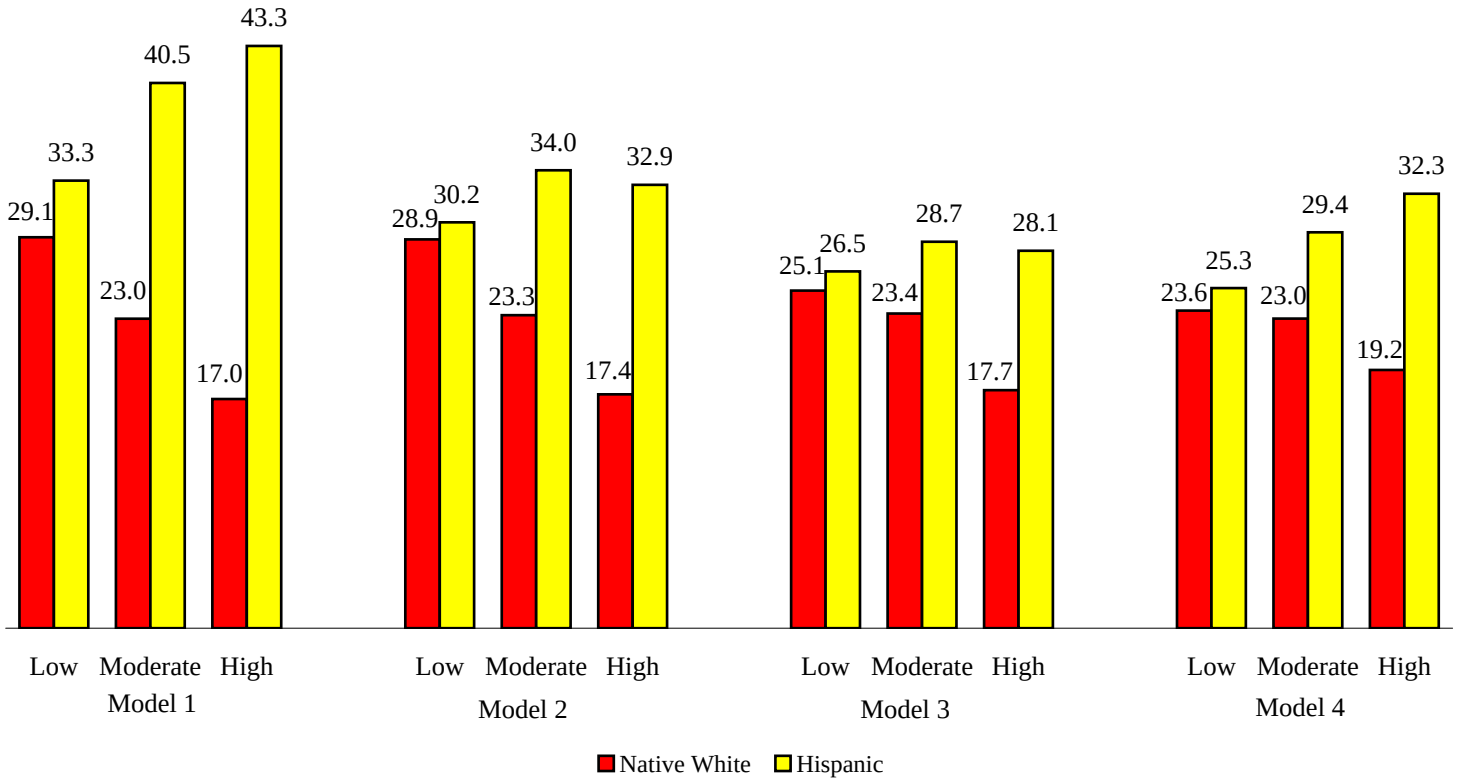


Figure 5.4. Predicted Neighborhood Poverty by Hispanic-Native White Segregation and Race



Appendix A. Census Bureau Geographic Definitions.[1]

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or statistically equivalent entity delineated by local participants as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The U.S. Census Bureau delineated census tracts where no local participant existed or where a local or tribal government declined to participate. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of decennial census data. This is the first decennial census for which the entire United States is covered by census tracts. For the 1990 census, some counties had census tracts and others had block numbering areas (BNAs). For Census 2000, all BNAs were replaced by census tracts, which may or may not represent the same areas. Census tracts in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States generally have between 1,500 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. For American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam, the optimum size is 2,500 people. Counties and statistically equivalent entities with fewer than 1,500 people have a single census tract. Census tracts on American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, and special places must contain a minimum of 1,000 people. (Special places include correctional institutions, military installations, college campuses, workers' dormitories, hospitals, nursing homes, and group homes.) When first delineated, census tracts are designed to be relatively homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living

[1] U.S. Census Bureau. 2000. Census 2000 Geographic Terms and Concepts. <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/glossry2.pdf> (accessed June 15, 2009). U.S. Census Bureau, 2008. Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas. <http://www.census.gov/population/www/metroareas/aboutmetro.html> (accessed June 15, 2009).

conditions. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are Census 2000 Geographic Terms and Concepts A–11 delineated with the intention of being maintained over many decades so that statistical comparisons can be made from decennial census to decennial census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new developments, and so forth, may require occasional boundary revisions. In addition, census tracts occasionally are split due to population growth or combined as a result of substantial population decline.

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas

The United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas according to published standards that are applied to Census Bureau data. The general concept of a metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Currently defined metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas are based on application of 2000 standards (which appeared in the *Federal Register* on December 27, 2000) to 2000 decennial census data. Current metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area definitions were announced by OMB effective June 6, 2003.

Standard definitions of metropolitan areas were first issued in 1949 by the then Bureau of the Budget (predecessor of OMB), under the designation "standard metropolitan area" (SMA). The term was changed to "standard metropolitan statistical area" (SMSA) in 1959, and to "metropolitan statistical area" (MSA) in 1983. The term "metropolitan area"

(MA) was adopted in 1990 and referred collectively to metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs), and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs). The term "core based statistical area" (CBSA) became effective in 2000 and refers collectively to metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas.

OMB has been responsible for the official metropolitan areas since they were first defined, except for the period 1977 to 1981, when they were the responsibility of the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, Department of Commerce. The standards for defining metropolitan areas were modified in 1958, 1971, 1975, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas

The 2000 standards provide that each CBSA must contain at least one urban area of 10,000 or more population. Each metropolitan statistical area must have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more inhabitants. Each micropolitan statistical area must have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population.

Under the standards, the county (or counties) in which at least 50 percent of the population resides within urban areas of 10,000 or more population, or that contain at least 5,000 people residing within a single urban area of 10,000 or more population, is identified as a "central county" (counties). Additional "outlying counties" are included in the CBSA if they meet specified requirements of commuting to or from the central counties. Counties or equivalent entities form the geographic "building blocks" for

metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

If specified criteria are met, a metropolitan statistical area containing a single core with a population of 2.5 million or more may be subdivided to form smaller groupings of counties referred to as "metropolitan divisions."

As of June 6, 2000, there are 362 metropolitan statistical areas and 560 micropolitan statistical areas in the United States. In addition, there are 8 metropolitan statistical areas and 5 micropolitan statistical areas in Puerto Rico.

Principal Cities and Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area Titles

The largest city in each metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area is designated a "principal city." Additional cities qualify if specified requirements are met concerning population size and employment. The title of each metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area consists of the names of up to three of its principal cities and the name of each state into which the metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area extends. Titles of metropolitan divisions also typically are based on principal city names but in certain cases consist of county names.

Appendix B. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree on Race/Hispanic Origin and Individual Characteristics.

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	30.22	0.00	30.11	0.00	20.46	0.02	-3.49	0.03
Race/Ethnicity (reference=White)								
Asian	5.07	0.02	3.89	0.03	1.64	0.02	0.57	0.02
Hispanic	-11.50	0.01	-12.26	0.01	-7.89	0.01	-5.89	0.01
Black	-11.21	0.01	-11.26	0.01	-7.56	0.01	-7.04	0.01
Foreign born			1.58	0.01	3.20	0.01	1.27	0.01
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree					-2.62	0.01	-2.50	0.01
Some college					3.89	0.01	3.34	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher					13.62	0.01	11.30	0.01
Enrolled in school					0.03 ns	0.02	0.30	0.02
Household income (in thousands)					0.06	0.00	0.05	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling					-1.79	0.01	-0.47	0.01
Speak English very well					1.75	0.02	1.63	0.01
Lived in a different house five years ago							1.70	0.01
Household Structure								
Child (under age 18) in the household							-0.81	0.01
Adult (age 18+) of a different nativity in the household							0.33	0.01
Person of a different race in the household							1.12	0.01
Female							0.57	0.01
Age							0.09	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated							-0.49	0.01
Never married							0.34	0.01
Residence in a suburb (2007 definitions)							-2.18	0.01
Total tract population (in hundreds)							0.04	0.00
Percent of metropolitan area with a bachelor's degree							0.69	0.00
Region (reference = Northeast)								
Midwest							-1.78	0.01
South							-1.01	0.01
West							-1.21	0.01
Number of observations	20,375,050							
Number of unique tracts	52,434							
Adjusted R^2	0.089		0.089		0.232		0.323	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix C. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent Jobless on Race/Hispanic Origin and Individual Characteristics.

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	14.18	0.00	14.13	0.00	17.87	0.01	8.22	0.01
Race/Ethnicity (reference=White)								
Asian	1.46	0.01	0.62	0.01	0.77	0.01	0.16	0.01
Hispanic	7.77	0.01	7.10	0.01	5.14	0.01	3.71	0.01
Black	10.55	0.01	10.54	0.01	9.24	0.01	6.95	0.01
Foreign born			1.06	0.01	0.12	0.01	-0.18	0.01
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree					1.84	0.01	1.33	0.00
Some college					-1.17	0.00	-1.01	0.00
Bachelor's degree or higher					-2.88	0.00	-2.43	0.00
Enrolled in school					-0.18	0.01	-0.16	0.01
Household income (in thousands)					-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling					-0.99	0.00	-0.58	0.00
Speak English very well					-1.42	0.01	-1.14	0.01
Lived in a different house five years ago							-0.43	0.00
Household Structure								
Child (under age 18) in the household							-0.10	0.00
Adult (age 18+) of a different nativity in the household							-0.23	0.01
Person of a different race in the household							-0.34	0.01
Female							-0.10	0.00
Age							0.01	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated							0.40	0.00
Never married							0.54	0.00
Residence in a suburb (2007 definitions)							-1.39	0.00
Total tract population (in hundreds)							-0.03	0.00
Metropolitan male joblessness rate (percentage)							0.70	0.00
Region (reference = Northeast)								
Midwest							-0.04	0.00
South							0.83	0.00
West							1.02	0.00
Number of observations	20,375,050							
Number of unique tracts	52,434							
Adjusted R^2	0.108		0.109		0.174		0.300	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix D. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree and Tract Percent Jobless on Individual Characteristics for Whites.

	Neighborhood Bachelor's Degree Rate (+)						Neighborhod Male Joblessness Rate (-)					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	29.87	0.00	21.24	0.03	-4.84	0.04	14.14	0.00	17.53	0.02	7.93	0.02
Foreign born	7.02	0.02	7.20	0.02	3.68	0.02	0.69	0.01	0.10	0.01	-0.32	0.01
Education (reference = High school degree)												
Less than a high school degree			-2.80	0.01	-2.55	0.01			1.63	0.01	1.07	0.01
Some college			4.13	0.01	3.37	0.01			-1.11	0.00	-0.93	0.00
Bachelor's degree or higher			14.19	0.01	11.14	0.01			-2.78	0.00	-2.27	0.00
Enrolled in school			-0.02 ns		0.02	0.37	0.02			-0.16	0.01	-0.10	0.01
Household income (in thousands)			0.06	0.00	0.05	0.00			-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-2.09	0.01	-0.62	0.01			-0.84	0.00	-0.42	0.00
Speak English very well			0.77	0.03	1.70	0.03			-1.29	0.02	-0.89	0.01
Lived in a different house five years ago					1.45	0.01					-0.26	0.00
Household Structure												
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.12	0.01					-0.28	0.00
Adult (age 18+) of a different nativity □in the household					1.04	0.02					-0.38	0.01
Person of a different race in the household					-1.46	0.02					0.63	0.01
Female					0.70	0.01					-0.10	0.00
Age					0.11	0.00					0.00	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)												
Widowed, divorced, separated					-0.37	0.01					0.35	0.00
Never married					1.18	0.01					0.39	0.01
Residence in a suburb (2007 definitions)					-4.41	0.01					-0.74	0.00
Total tract population (in hundreds)					0.04	0.00					-0.03	0.00
Percent of metropolitan area with a bachelor's degree					0.78	0.00						
Metropolitan male joblessness rate (percentage)											0.64	0.00
Region (reference = Northeast)												
Midwest					-2.22	0.01					-0.03	0.00
South					-2.04	0.01					1.14	0.00
West					-1.44	0.01					1.22	0.00
Number of observations	15,215,940						15,215,940					
Number of unique tracts	51,854						51,854					
Adjusted R^2	0.006		0.192		0.318		0.000		0.074		0.220	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix E. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree and Tract Percent Jobless on Individual Characteristics for Asians.

	Neighborhood Bachelor's Degree Rate (+)						Neighborhod Male Joblessness Rate (-)					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	36.98	0.05	26.87	0.08	-0.57	0.15	15.24	0.02	19.25	0.03	8.90	0.06
Foreign born	-1.99	0.06	-0.95	0.06	-1.99	0.05	0.47	0.02	-0.46	0.02	0.21	0.02
Education (reference = High school degree)												
Less than a high school degree			-3.62	0.06	-3.70	0.05			1.81	0.03	1.50	0.03
Some college			2.46	0.06	2.79	0.06			-1.03	0.03	-1.05	0.02
Bachelor's degree or higher			12.68	0.06	11.05	0.05			-3.47	0.02	-2.91	0.02
Enrolled in school			1.44	0.07	1.10	0.07			-0.20	0.03	-0.16	0.02
Household income (in thousands)			0.05	0.00	0.04	0.00			0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			0.48	0.04	1.76	0.04			-1.87	0.02	-1.51	0.02
Speak English very well			-0.43	0.05	0.30	0.04			-0.61	0.02	-0.30	0.02
Lived in a different house five years ago					2.74	0.04					-1.06	0.01
Household Structure												
Child (under age 18) in the household					-1.61	0.04					0.18	0.01
Adult (age 18+) of a different nativity in the household					-0.20	0.05					-0.10	0.02
Person of a different race in the household					-0.83	0.05					0.04 *	0.02
Female					1.53	0.04					-0.33	0.01
Age					0.06	0.00					0.00 ns	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)												
Widowed, divorced, separated					-1.25	0.06					0.60	0.02
Never married					-1.12	0.06					0.79	0.02
Residence in a suburb (2007 definitions)					-0.58	0.04					-2.08	0.01
Total tract population (in hundreds)					0.00 ns	0.00					-0.02	0.00
Percent of metropolitan area with a bachelor's degree					0.81	0.00						
Metropolitan male joblessness rate (percentage)											0.68	0.00
Region (reference = Northeast)												
Midwest					2.58	0.07					-1.12	0.03
South					2.20	0.06					-0.92	0.02
West					-2.96	0.05					0.80	0.02
Number of observations	844,620						844,620					
Number of unique tracts	42,976						42,976					
Adjusted R^2	0.001		0.169		0.285		0.001		0.117		0.272	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix F. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree and Tract Percent Jobless on Individual Characteristics for Hispanics.

	Neighborhood Bachelor's Degree Rate (+)						Neighborhod Male Joblessness Rate (-)					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	20.83	0.02	15.21	0.03	0.76	0.07	19.95	0.01	23.50	0.02	12.72	0.04
Foreign born	-3.29	0.02	0.35	0.02	-0.07	0.02	3.13	0.01	0.92	0.01	0.58	0.01
Education (reference = High school degree)												
Less than a high school degree			-3.46	0.02	-2.38	0.02			2.06	0.02	1.59	0.01
Some college			3.41	0.03	2.76	0.03			-1.73	0.02	-1.46	0.02
Bachelor's degree or higher			11.97	0.05	9.31	0.04			-4.13	0.02	-3.15	0.02
Enrolled in school			-0.34	0.04	-0.03 ns	0.04			0.52	0.02	0.07 **	0.02
Household income (in thousands)			0.06	0.00	0.04	0.00			-0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-1.82	0.02	-0.51	0.02			-1.41	0.01	-0.75	0.01
Speak English very well			1.91	0.02	1.35	0.02			-1.27	0.01	-0.92	0.01
Lived in a different house five years ago					1.55	0.02					-1.25	0.01
Household Structure												
Child (under age 18) in the household					-1.97	0.02					0.65	0.01
Adult (age 18+) of a different nativity in the household					-0.74	0.02					0.15	0.01
Person of a different race in the household					4.64	0.03					-2.36	0.01
Female					0.43	0.02					-0.15	0.01
Age					0.04	0.00					0.00	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)												
Widowed, divorced, separated					-0.37	0.02					0.57	0.01
Never married					-0.70	0.02					0.91	0.01
Residence in a suburb (2007 definitions)					0.46	0.02					-2.97	0.01
Total tract population (in hundreds)					0.01	0.00					-0.02	0.00
Percent of metropolitan area with a bachelor's degree					0.44	0.00						
Metropolitan male joblessness rate (percentage)											0.88	0.00
Region (reference = Northeast)												
Midwest					-0.18	0.04					-2.15	0.03
South					1.11	0.03					-3.16	0.02
West					-1.25	0.03					-2.48	0.02
Number of observations	2,173,480						21,734,802					
Number of unique tracts	49,231						49,231					
Adjusted R^2	0.009		0.115		0.216		0.026		0.124		0.305	

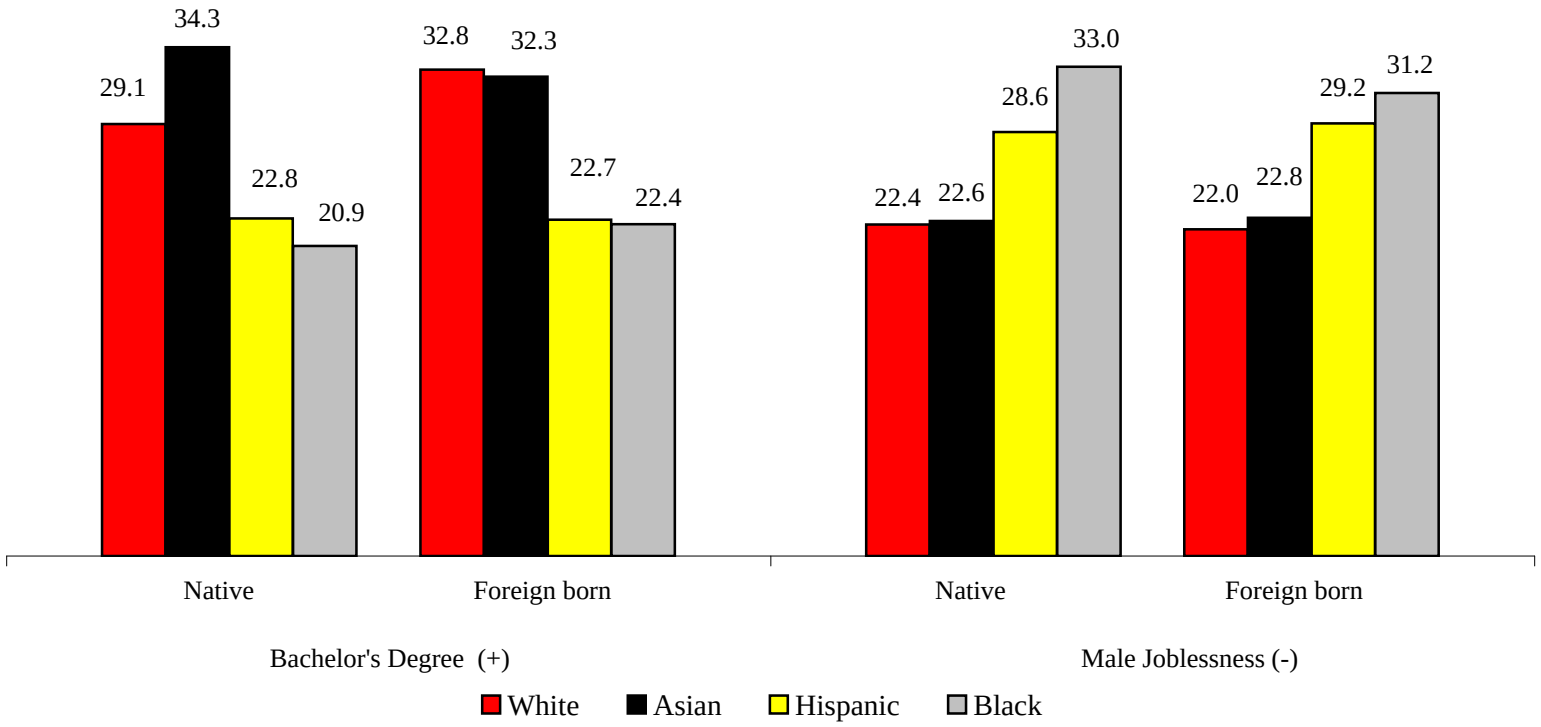
Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix G. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree and Tract Percent Jobless on Individual Characteristics for Blacks.

	Neighborhood Bachelor's Degree Rate (+)						Neighborhod Male Joblessness Rate (-)					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	18.60	0.01	14.96	0.07	-1.65	0.09	25.00	0.01	26.58	0.05	15.12	0.07
Foreign born	4.92	0.04	3.47	0.04	1.48	0.04	-3.21	0.02	-2.41	0.02	-1.77	0.02
Education (reference = High school degree)												
Less than a high school degree			-1.55	0.02	-1.33	0.02			2.51	0.02	1.40	0.02
Some college			2.99	0.02	2.42	0.02			-2.30	0.02	-1.56	0.02
Bachelor's degree or higher			9.89	0.04	8.18	0.03			-5.18	0.02	-3.60	0.02
Enrolled in school			0.31	0.04	0.36	0.04			-0.53	0.03	-0.27	0.02
Household income (in thousands)			0.06	0.00	0.04	0.00			-0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-1.39	0.02	-0.85	0.02			-0.95	0.02	-0.45	0.01
Speak English very well			-0.32	0.07	0.51	0.06			0.99	0.05	-0.16	0.04
Lived in a different house five years ago					2.07	0.02					-2.07	0.01
Household Structure												
Child (under age 18) in the household					-1.30	0.02					0.50	0.01
Adult (age 18+) of a different nativity in the household					0.05 ns	0.05					0.03 ns	0.03
Person of a different race in the household					2.81	0.04					-2.57	0.02
Female					-0.10	0.02					0.12	0.01
Age					0.02	0.00					0.03	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)												
Widowed, divorced, separated					-0.84	0.02					1.27	0.02
Never married					-1.22	0.02					2.09	0.02
Residence in a suburb (2007 definitions)					1.73	0.02					-5.93	0.01
Total tract population (in hundreds)					0.06	0.00					-0.07	0.00
Percent of metropolitan area with a bachelor's degree					0.42	0.00						
Metropolitan male joblessness rate (percentage)											0.97	0.00
Region (reference = Northeast)												
Midwest					-0.12	0.03					1.92	0.02
South					0.87	0.02					-1.11	0.02
West					0.17	0.04					-1.94	0.02
Number of observations	2,141,010						2,141,010					
Number of unique tracts	46,416						46,416					
Adjusted R^2	0.008		0.095		0.162		0.009		0.093		0.349	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix H. Predicted Neighborhood Education and Male Joblessness by Race and Nativity



Appendix I. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree and Tract Percent Jobless by Period of Entry on Individual Characteristics for Whites.

	Neighborhood Bachelor's Degree Rate (+)						Neighborhod Male Joblessness Rate (-)					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	39.60	0.07	28.52	0.08	-10.02	0.17	14.74	0.03	17.78	0.03	8.00	0.06
Period of entry (reference=1995 to 2000)												
1990 to 1994	-1.84	0.09	-1.04	0.08	-1.01	0.08	0.85	0.04	1.02	0.03	0.38	0.03
1980 to 1989	-1.44	0.09	-0.94	0.08	-0.63	0.08	-0.06 ns	0.03	0.76	0.03	0.04 ns	0.03
1970 to 1979	-1.99	0.09	-0.94	0.08	-0.57	0.08	-0.22	0.03	0.79	0.03	-0.01 ns	0.03
Before 1970	-4.50	0.08	-0.83	0.07	-2.05	0.08	0.08 **	0.03	1.09	0.03	0.05 ns	0.03
Education (reference = High school degree)												
Less than a high school degree			-2.24	0.06	-2.55	0.05			1.21	0.03	0.83	0.02
Some college			3.31	0.06	3.15	0.06			-0.85	0.02	-0.72	0.02
Bachelor's degree or higher			12.58	0.06	10.58	0.06			-2.41	0.02	-2.07	0.02
Enrolled in school			0.06 ns	0.10	0.33	0.09			0.02 ns	0.04	0.03 ns	0.03
Household income (in thousands)			0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00			-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-1.08	0.05	0.51	0.05			-2.07	0.02	-1.15	0.02
Speak English very well			2.10	0.05	3.42	0.05			-1.76	0.02	-1.13	0.02
Lived in a different house five years ago					1.34	0.04					-0.29	0.02
Household Structure												
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.36	0.05					-0.30	0.02
Native adult (age 18+) in the household					-1.74	0.04					0.00 ns	0.02
Person of a different race in the household					-3.28	0.08					0.94	0.03
Female					0.86	0.04					-0.12	0.01
Age					0.12	0.00					0.01	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)												
Widowed, divorced, separated					-1.43	0.05					0.37	0.02
Never married					0.77	0.08					0.39	0.03
Residence in a suburb (2007 definitions)					-1.82	0.04					-1.82	0.02
Total tract population (in hundreds)					0.01	0.00					-0.02	0.00
Percent of metropolitan area with a bachelor's degree					1.00	0.00						
Metropolitan male joblessness rate (percentage)											0.66	0.00
Region (reference = Northeast)												
Midwest					1.63	0.06					-0.97	0.02
South					2.61	0.06					0.19	0.02
West					2.26	0.05					0.15	0.02
Number of observations	746,600						746,600					
Number of unique tracts	47,242						47,242					
Adjusted R^2	0.007		0.169		0.278		0.001		0.092		0.216	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix J. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree and Tract Percent Jobless by Period of Entry on Individual Characteristics for Asians.

	Neighborhood Bachelor's Degree Rate (+)						Neighborhod Male Joblessness Rate (-)					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	38.28	0.06	28.40	0.07	-0.89	0.16	15.00	0.02	17.79	0.03	8.68	0.07
Period of entry (reference=1995 to 2000)												
1990 to 1994	-5.63	0.08	-3.87	0.07	-2.45	0.07	1.43	0.03	1.31	0.03	0.64	0.02
1980 to 1989	-5.38	0.07	-3.84	0.07	-1.67	0.06	1.42	0.03	1.68	0.03	0.46	0.02
1970 to 1979	-1.92	0.08	-2.09	0.07	0.31	0.07	-0.09 **	0.03	1.04	0.03	-0.20	0.03
Before 1970	-0.20 ns	0.10	-0.26 **	0.10	1.49	0.10	-0.11 **	0.04	1.10	0.03	-0.31	0.03
Education (reference = High school degree)												
Less than a high school degree			-3.70	0.06	-3.66	0.06			1.89	0.03	1.54	0.03
Some college			2.28	0.07	2.55	0.06			-0.84	0.03	-0.86	0.03
Bachelor's degree or higher			12.25	0.06	10.81	0.06			-3.22	0.03	-2.73	0.02
Enrolled in school			1.29	0.08	1.18	0.07			-0.12	0.03	-0.18	0.03
Household income (in thousands)			0.05	0.00	0.04	0.00			0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			0.96	0.05	1.68	0.04			-2.29	0.02	-1.57	0.02
Speak English very well			-0.46	0.05	-0.04 ns	0.04			-0.65	0.02	-0.22	0.02
Lived in a different house five years ago					2.75	0.04					-1.09	0.02
Household Structure												
Child (under age 18) in the household					-1.21	0.04					0.07	0.02
Native adult (age 18+) in the household					-0.55	0.06					-0.02 ns	0.02
Person of a different race in the household					-0.70	0.07					0.06 *	0.02
Female					1.57	0.04					-0.35	0.01
Age					0.04	0.00					0.00	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)												
Widowed, divorced, separated					-1.11	0.06					0.57	0.03
Never married					-1.36	0.06					0.82	0.02
Residence in a suburb (2007 definitions)					0.21	0.04					-2.31	0.02
Total tract population (in hundreds)					0.01	0.00					-0.02	0.00
Percent of metropolitan area with a bachelor's degree					0.80	0.00						
Metropolitan male joblessness rate (percentage)											0.69	0.00
Region (reference = Northeast)												
Midwest					2.66	0.08					-1.10	0.03
South					2.33	0.06					-0.89	0.02
West					-2.95	0.05					0.83	0.02
Number of observations	717,720						717,720					
Number of unique tracts	41,318						41,318					
Adjusted R^2	0.014		0.176		0.289		0.009		0.126		0.288	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix K. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree and Tract Percent Jobless by Period of Entry on Individual Characteristics for Hispanics.

	Neighborhood Bachelor's Degree Rate (+)						Neighborhod Male Joblessness Rate (-)					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	18.61	0.03	17.05	0.04	2.15	0.08	22.14	0.02	23.19	0.03	12.34	0.06
Period of entry (reference=1995 to 2000)												
1990 to 1994	-1.97	0.05	-1.14	0.04	-0.29	0.03	1.27	0.03	1.19	0.03	0.22	0.02
1980 to 1989	-2.22	0.04	-1.48	0.04	-0.34	0.03	1.32	0.02	1.62	0.02	0.19	0.02
1970 to 1979	-2.20	0.04	-1.95	0.04	-0.49	0.03	1.25	0.03	2.12	0.03	0.15	0.02
Before 1970	2.21	0.05	1.36	0.04	0.89	0.04	0.37	0.03	1.78	0.03	-0.51	0.03
Education (reference = High school degree)												
Less than a high school degree			-3.78	0.03	-2.45	0.03			1.92	0.02	1.53	0.02
Some college			2.98	0.05	2.42	0.04			-1.55	0.03	-1.28	0.02
Bachelor's degree or higher			10.66	0.07	8.42	0.06			-3.79	0.03	-2.91	0.03
Enrolled in school			-0.12 *	0.05	0.08 ns	0.05			0.49	0.03	0.04 ns	0.03
Household income (in thousands)			0.05	0.00	0.03	0.00			-0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-1.67	0.02	-0.53	0.02			-1.90	0.02	-0.80	0.01
Speak English very well			1.50	0.03	1.10	0.02			-1.21	0.02	-0.74	0.02
Lived in a different house five years ago					1.18	0.02					-1.07	0.01
Household Structure												
Child (under age 18) in the household					-1.78	0.02					0.57	0.02
Native adult (age 18+) in the household					-0.46	0.02					-0.28	0.02
Person of a different race in the household					4.95	0.04					-2.37	0.02
Female					0.46	0.02					-0.21	0.01
Age					0.03	0.00					0.00 **	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)												
Widowed, divorced, separated					-0.28	0.03					0.51	0.02
Never married					-0.57	0.03					0.66	0.02
Residence in a suburb (2007 definitions)					0.83	0.02					-3.38	0.01
Total tract population (in hundreds)					0.01	0.00					-0.02	0.00
Percent of metropolitan area with a bachelor's degree					0.42	0.00						
Metropolitan male joblessness rate (percentage)											0.93	0.00
Region (reference = Northeast)												
Midwest					0.07 ns	0.05					-2.23	0.03
South					1.72	0.03					-3.45	0.02
West					-1.45	0.03					-2.68	0.02
Number of observations	1,390,940						1,390,940					
Number of unique tracts	43,662						43,662					
Adjusted R^2	0.010		0.095		0.197		0.003		0.092		0.274	

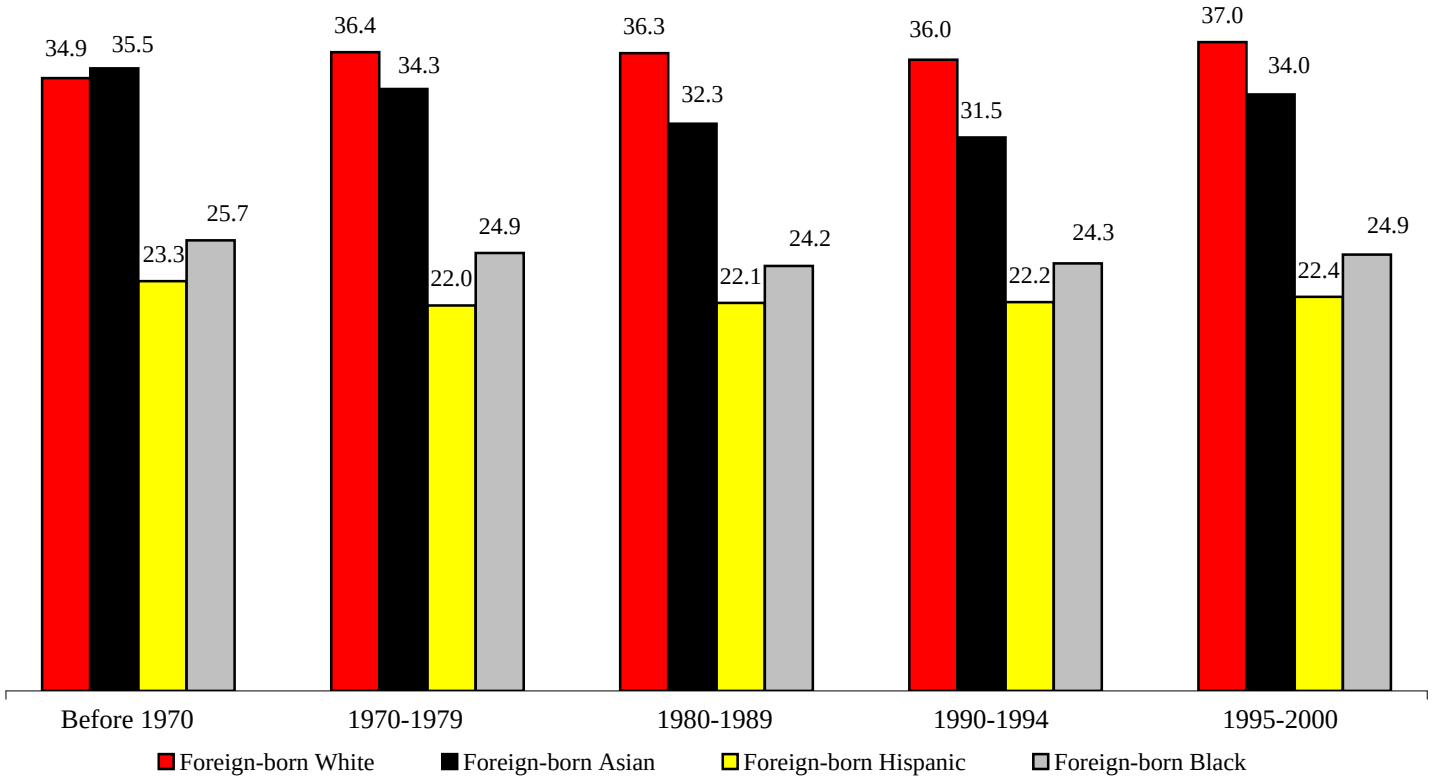
Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix L. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree and Tract Percent Jobless by Period of Entry on Individual Characteristics for Blacks.

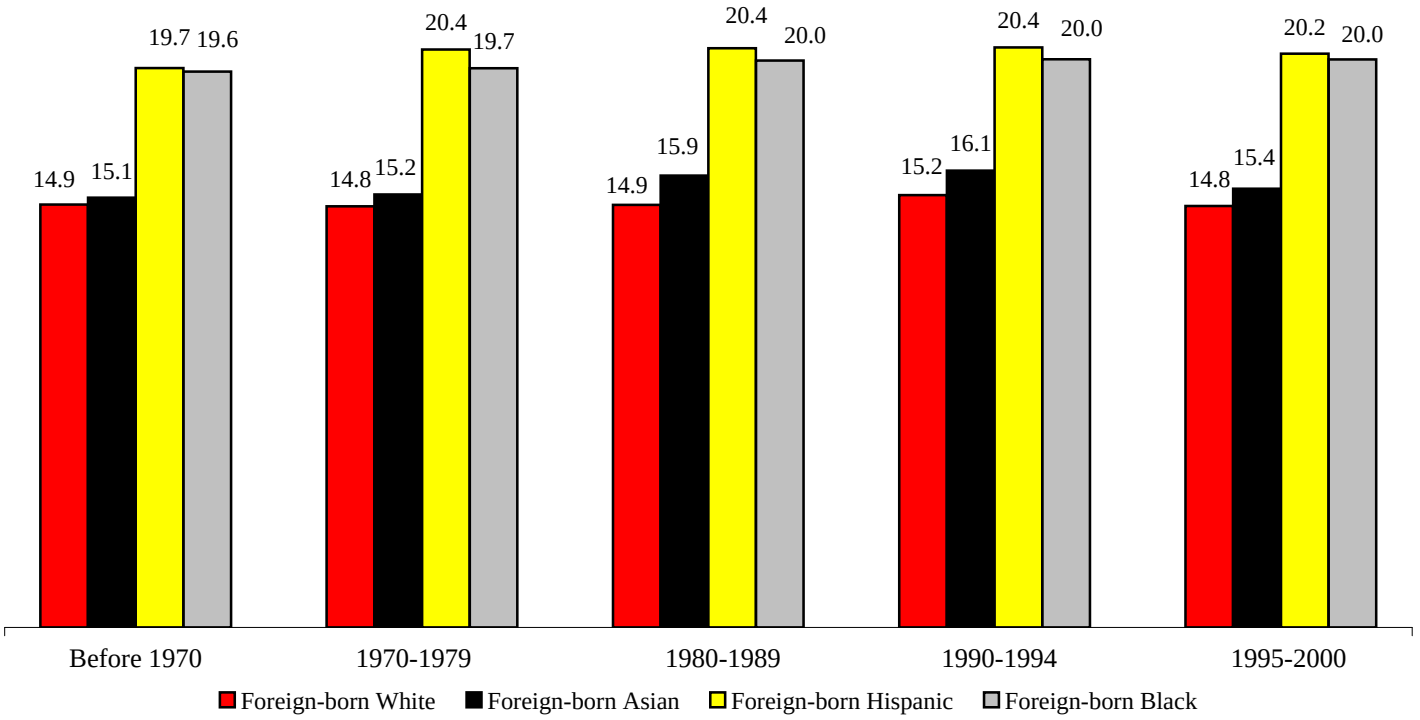
	Neighborhood Bachelor's Degree Rate (+)						Neighborhod Male Joblessness Rate (-)					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	25.09	0.10	20.74	0.13	-8.86	0.30	20.71	0.06	22.60	0.08	13.76	0.16
Period of entry (reference=1995 to 2000)												
1990 to 1994	-1.78	0.14	-1.75	0.13	-0.50	0.11	0.99	0.08	1.03	0.08	0.00 ns	0.06
1980 to 1989	-2.28	0.12	-2.64	0.11	-0.65	0.10	1.19	0.07	1.83	0.07	-0.04 ns	0.06
1970 to 1979	-1.49	0.13	-2.45	0.12	0.09 ns	0.11	1.17	0.07	2.31	0.07	-0.31	0.06
Before 1970	-1.46	0.15	-1.65	0.14	0.81	0.14	2.03	0.09	2.96	0.09	-0.43	0.08
Education (reference = High school degree)												
Less than a high school degree			-2.28	0.08	-1.73	0.08			1.74	0.06	1.21	0.05
Some college			2.97	0.09	2.24	0.08			-2.13	0.06	-1.17	0.05
Bachelor's degree or higher			9.20	0.12	7.42	0.10			-4.56	0.06	-2.73	0.05
Enrolled in school			0.11 ns	0.11	-0.03 ns	0.10			-0.12 ns	0.07	0.08 ns	0.05
Household income (in thousands)			0.05	0.00	0.04	0.00			-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-0.56	0.07	0.04 ns	0.07			-2.43	0.05	-1.52	0.04
Speak English very well			-0.39	0.09	0.12 ns	0.08			0.89	0.06	-0.09 ns	0.05
Lived in a different house five years ago					2.09	0.06					-1.58	0.04
Household structure												
Child (under age 18) in the household					-1.20	0.06					0.11 *	0.04
Native adult (age 18+) in the household					-0.53	0.07					0.43	0.04
Person of a different race in the household					2.78	0.13					-1.34	0.06
Female					0.61	0.06					-0.38	0.04
Age					0.02	0.00					0.00 *	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)												
Widowed, divorced, separated					-0.60	0.08					0.59	0.05
Never married					-0.87	0.08					0.86	0.05
Residence in a suburb (2007 definitions)					3.11	0.07					-4.84	0.04
Total tract population (in hundreds)					0.01	0.00					-0.03	0.00
Percent of metropolitan area with a bachelor's degree					0.71	0.01						
Metropolitan male joblessness rate (percentage)											0.89	0.01
Region (reference = Northeast)												
Midwest					7.62	0.18					-2.15	0.08
South					3.47	0.08					-1.78	0.04
West					4.83	0.16					-2.58	0.07
Number of observations	180,100						180,100					
Number of unique tracts	22,230						22,230					
Adjusted R^2	0.002		0.096		0.168		0.003		0.096		0.339	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix M. Predicted Neighborhood Bachelor's Degree Rate by Period of Entry (percent)



Appendix N. Predicted Neighborhood Male Joblessness by Period of Entry (percent)



Appendix O. Metropolitan areas by level of Black-Native White Segregation (Dissimilarity).

Moderate Black-Native White Segregation (D < .6)

Abilene, TX	Decatur, AL
Albany, GA	Decatur, IL
Albuquerque, NM	Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	Dothan, AL
Altoona, PA	Dover, DE
Ames, IA	Durham, NC
Anchorage, AK	El Centro, CA
Anderson, SC	Elizabethtown, KY
Ann Arbor, MI	Elmira, NY
Anniston-Oxford, AL	El Paso, TX
Athens-Clarke County, GA	Eugene-Springfield, OR
Auburn-Opelika, AL	Evansville, IN-KY
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	Fairbanks, AK
Austin-Round Rock, TX	Fargo, ND-MN
Bakersfield, CA	Fayetteville, NC
Barnstable Town, MA	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO
Bay City, MI	Flagstaff, AZ
Binghamton, NY	Florence, SC
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL
Bloomington, IN	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO
Bloomington-Normal, IL	Fort Smith, AR-OK
Boise City-Nampa, ID	Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL
Boulder, CO	Fresno, CA
Bowling Green, KY	Gainesville, FL
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	Gainesville, GA
Brunswick, GA	Goldsboro, NC
Burlington, NC	Green Bay, WI
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	Greensboro-High Point, NC
Canton-Massillon, OH	Greenville, NC
Cedar Rapids, IA	Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC
Champaign-Urbana, IL	Gulfport-Biloxi, MS
Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville, SC	Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	Hanford-Corcoran, CA
Charlottesville, VA	Harrisonburg, VA
Cheyenne, WY	Hattiesburg, MS
Chico, CA	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC
Clarksville, TN-KY	Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA
Cleveland, TN	Holland-Grand Haven, MI
College Station-Bryan, TX	Honolulu, HI
Colorado Springs, CO	Hot Springs, AR
Columbia, MO	Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA
Columbia, SC	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH
Columbus, GA-AL	Huntsville, AL
Columbus, IN	Iowa City, IA
Corpus Christi, TX	Ithaca, NY
Cumberland, MD-WV	Jackson, MS
Dalton, GA	Jackson, TN
Danville, VA	Jacksonville, FL
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	Jacksonville, NC

Appendix O. Metropolitan areas by level of Black-Native White Segregation (Dissimilarity). (continued)

Moderate Black-Native White Segregation (D < .6) (continued)

Jefferson City, MO
Johnson City, TN
Jonesboro, AR
Joplin, MO
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, WA
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA
Kingston, NY
Knoxville, TN
Kokomo, IN
Lafayette, IN
Lafayette, LA
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL
Las Cruces, NM
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV
Lawrence, KS
Lawton, OK
Lexington-Fayette, KY
Lima, OH
Lincoln, NE
Longview, TX
Lubbock, TX
Lynchburg, VA
Macon, GA
Madera, CA
Madison, WI
Manchester-Nashua, NH
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX
Merced, CA
Midland, TX
Modesto, CA
Monroe, MI
Montgomery, AL
Morgantown, WV
Morristown, TN
Muncie, IN
Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC
Napa, CA
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN
Norwich-New London, CT
Ocala, FL
Odessa, TX
Ogden-Clearfield, UT
Oklahoma City, OK
Olympia, WA
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL
Palm Coast, FL
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL
Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH
Pascagoula, MS
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ
Pittsfield, MA
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA
Pueblo, CO
Punta Gorda, FL
Racine, WI
Raleigh-Cary, NC
Reno-Sparks, NV
Richmond, VA
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
Rochester, MN
Rocky Mount, NC
Rome, GA
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA
St. Joseph, MO-KS
Salem, OR
Salinas, CA
Salisbury, MD
Salt Lake City, UT
San Angelo, TX
San Antonio, TX
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA
Savannah, GA
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA
Sherman-Denison, TX
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD
Sioux Falls, SD
Spartanburg, SC
Spokane, WA
Springfield, MO
State College, PA
Stockton, CA
Sumter, SC
Tallahassee, FL
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR
Topeka, KS
Tucson, AZ

Appendix O. Metropolitan areas by level of Black-Native White Segregation (Dissimilarity). (continued)

Moderate Black-Native White Segregation (D < .6) (continued)

Tuscaloosa, AL	Warner Robins, GA
Tyler, TX	Wheeling, WV-OH
Valdosta, GA	Wichita Falls, TX
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	Wilmington, NC
Victoria, TX	Winchester, VA-WV
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	Worcester, MA
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	Yakima, WA
Visalia-Porterville, CA	Yuba City, CA
Waco, TX	Yuma, AZ

High Black-Native White Segregation (D ≥ .6)

Akron, OH	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX
Alexandria, LA	Indianapolis-Carmel, IN
Amarillo, TX	Jackson, MI
Anderson, IN	Janesville, WI
Asheville, NC	Johnstown, PA
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	Kankakee-Bradley, IL
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	Kansas City, MO-KS
Baltimore-Towson, MD	Lake Charles, LA
Baton Rouge, LA	Lancaster, PA
Battle Creek, MI	Lansing-East Lansing, MI
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN
Bradenton-Sarasota-Venice, FL	Mansfield, OH
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	Memphis, TN-MS-AR
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	Michigan City-La Porte, IN
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI
Charleston, WV	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI
Chattanooga, TN-GA	Mobile, AL
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	Monroe, LA
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	Naples-Marco Island, FL
Columbus, OH	New Haven-Milford, CT
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA
Danville, IL	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA
Dayton, OH	Niles-Benton Harbor, MI
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	Ocean City, NJ
Denver-Aurora, CO	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	Owensboro, KY
Duluth, MN-WI	Peoria, IL
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD
Erie, PA	Pine Bluff, AR
Flint, MI	Pittsburgh, PA
Fort Wayne, IN	Port St. Lucie, FL
Gadsden, AL	Reading, PA
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	Roanoke, VA
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	Rochester, NY

Appendix O. Metropolitan areas by level of Black-Native White Segregation (Dissimilarity). (continued)

High Black-Native White Segregation (D ≥ .6) (continued)

Rockford, IL	Terre Haute, IN
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	Toledo, OH
St. Louis, MO-IL	Trenton-Ewing, NJ
Sandusky, OH	Tulsa, OK
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	Utica-Rome, NY
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH
Springfield, IL	Wichita, KS
Springfield, MA	Williamsport, PA
Springfield, OH	Winston-Salem, NC
Syracuse, NY	York-Hanover, PA
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA

Appendix P. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree on Individual Characteristics by Black-Native White Segregation.

	Moderate Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	27.24	0.01	20.52	0.07	-16.65	0.11	-22.02	0.12
Race (reference = Native White)								
Black	-8.59	0.02	-5.21	0.02	-4.55	0.01	-4.76	0.02
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			-2.40	0.01	-1.96	0.01	-1.94	0.01
Some college			3.80	0.01	2.67	0.01	2.52	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher			12.39	0.02	8.86	0.02	8.47	0.02
Enrolled in school			0.61	0.03	0.50	0.03	0.53	0.03
Household income (in thousands)			0.06	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-1.59	0.01	-0.29	0.01	-0.24	0.01
Speak English very well			0.07	ns 0.07	0.72	0.06	0.75	0.06
Lived in a different house five years ago					1.38	0.01	1.30	0.01
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.25	0.01	-0.23	0.01
Female					0.39	0.01	0.35	0.01
Age					0.07	0.00	0.07	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					-0.41	0.01	-0.45	0.01
Never married					0.60	0.02	0.49	0.02
Residence in the suburbs					-4.81	0.01	-5.28	0.01
Total tract population (log)					2.06	0.01	2.30	0.01
Metropolitan percent with a bachelor's degree					0.69	0.00	0.72	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							0.04	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White							0.03	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							0.04	0.00
Number of observations	5,973,360							
Number of tracts	18,261							
Number of metropolitan areas	216							
Adjusted R^2	0.039		0.176		0.303		0.308	

Appendix P. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree on Individual Characteristics by Black-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	High Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	31.95	0.01	25.11	0.05	-21.28	0.10	-22.45	0.11
Race (reference = Native White)								
Black	-12.80	0.01	-8.76	0.01	-8.33	0.01	-8.62	0.01
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			-2.45	0.01	-2.81	0.01	-2.81	0.01
Some college			4.33	0.01	3.96	0.01	3.81	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher			14.89	0.02	13.09	0.01	12.81	0.01
Enrolled in school			-0.36	0.03	0.19	0.02	0.19	0.02
Household income (in thousands)			0.06	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-2.15	0.01	-1.14	0.01	-1.03	0.01
Speak English very well			-1.75	0.05	-0.32	0.04	0.00 ns	0.04
Lived in a different house five years ago					1.83	0.01	1.79	0.01
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.65	0.01	-0.60	0.01
Female					0.58	0.01	0.55	0.01
Age					0.11	0.00	0.11	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					-0.61	0.01	-0.67	0.01
Never married					0.71	0.01	0.59	0.01
Residence in the suburbs					-1.59	0.01	-1.64	0.01
Total tract population (log)					2.13	0.01	1.97	0.01
Metropolitan percent with a bachelor's degree					0.74	0.00	0.68	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							0.09	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White							0.06	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							0.02	0.00
Number of observations	10,115,260							
Number of tracts	32,946							
Number of metropolitan areas	104							
Adjusted R^2	0.087		0.247		0.312		0.315	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix Q. FGLS Regression of Tract Male Joblessness Rate on Individual Characteristics by Black-Native White Segregation.

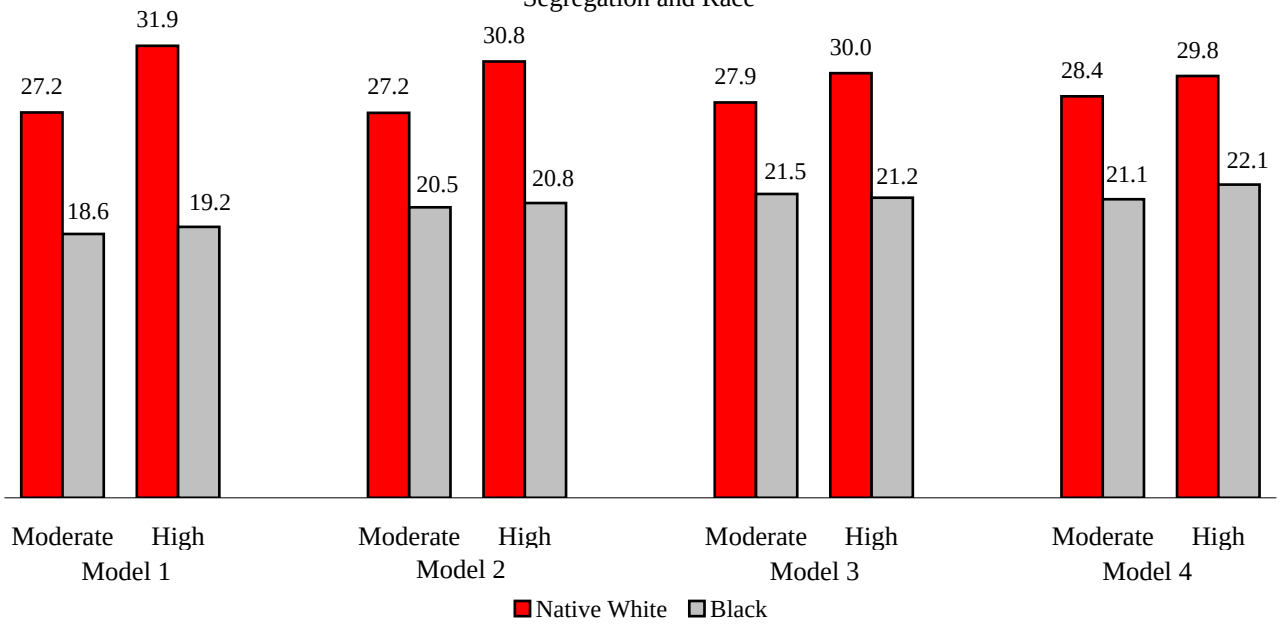
	Moderate Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	14.85	0.00	16.98	0.04	18.28	0.06	18.79	0.06
Race (reference = Native White)								
Black	6.25	0.01	5.29	0.01	4.00	0.01	4.05	0.01
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			1.70	0.01	0.97	0.01	0.96	0.01
Some college			-1.14	0.01	-0.80	0.01	-0.76	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher			-2.81	0.01	-1.91	0.01	-1.84	0.01
Enrolled in school			-0.54	0.01	-0.27	0.01	-0.27	0.01
Household income (in thousands)			-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-0.23	0.01	-0.22	0.01	-0.24	0.01
Speak English very well			-0.49	0.04	-0.32	0.03	-0.32	0.03
Lived in a different house five years ago					-0.19	0.01	-0.19	0.00
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.29	0.01	-0.27	0.01
Female					-0.03	0.00	-0.03	0.00
Age					0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					0.37	0.01	0.40	0.01
Never married					0.50	0.01	0.50	0.01
Residence in the suburbs					0.65	0.01	0.60	0.01
Total tract population (log)					-1.85	0.01	-1.85	0.01
Metropolitan male joblessness rate					0.83	0.00	0.86	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							-0.04	0.00
Metropolitan percent non-White							-0.01	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							0.00	0.00
Number of observations	5,973,360							
Number of tracts	18,261							
Number of metropolitan areas	216							
Adjusted R^2	0.033		0.093		0.270		0.288	

Appendix Q. FGLS Regression of Tract Male Joblessness Rate on Individual Characteristics by Black-Native White Segregation. (continued)

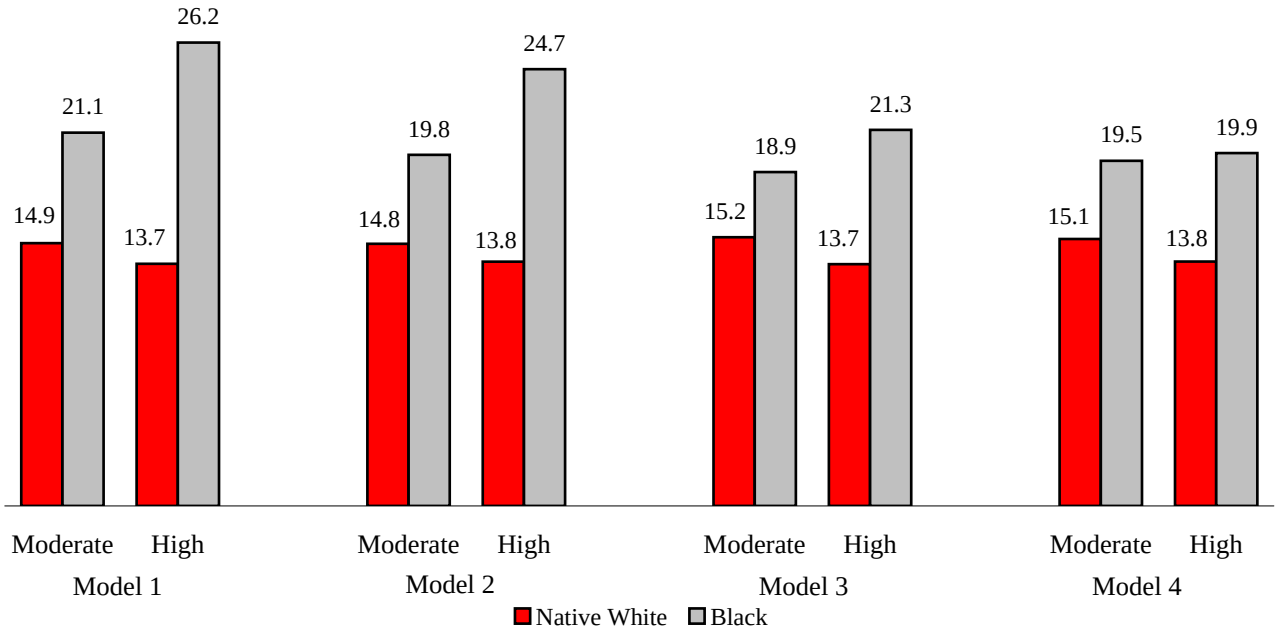
	High Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
			Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	13.69	0.00	16.56	0.02	24.20	0.04	25.95	0.05
Race (reference = Native White)								
Black	12.51	0.01	10.97	0.01	7.96	0.01	8.12	0.01
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			1.80	0.01	1.34	0.01	1.28	0.01
Some college			-1.31	0.01	-1.08	0.00	-0.95	0.00
Bachelor's degree or higher			-2.97	0.01	-2.58	0.00	-2.41	0.00
Enrolled in school			-0.01	ns 0.01	-0.06	0.01	-0.04	0.01
Household income (in thousands)			-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-1.13	0.01	-0.50	0.01	-0.60	0.01
Speak English very well			-0.35	0.02	0.06	** 0.02	-0.03	ns 0.02
Lived in a different house five years ago					-0.41	0.00	-0.38	0.00
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.17	0.00	-0.15	0.00
Female					-0.10	0.00	-0.09	0.00
Age					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					0.50	0.00	0.53	0.00
Never married					0.56	0.01	0.64	0.01
Residence in the suburbs					-2.23	0.01	-2.57	0.01
Total tract population (log)					-2.05	0.00	-1.84	0.00
Metropolitan male joblessness rate					0.65	0.00	0.76	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							-0.51	0.00
Metropolitan percent non-White							-0.01	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							0.04	0.00
Number of observations	10,115,260							
Number of tracts	32,946							
Number of metropolitan areas	104							
Adjusted R^2	0.107		0.175		0.283		0.300	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix R. Predicted Neighborhood Bachelor's Degree Rate by Black-Native White Segregation and Race



Appendix S. Predicted Neighborhood Male Joblessness by Black-Native White Segregation and Race



Appendix T. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income on Individual Characteristics (Blacks) by Black-Native White Segregation.
(income in thousands)

	Moderate Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	30.07	0.15	-61.02	0.26	-52.53	0.31
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-1.88	0.04	-1.00	0.03	-0.96	0.03
Some college	2.91	0.04	1.87	0.03	1.77	0.03
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.68	0.06	4.60	0.05	4.43	0.05
Enrolled in school	0.34	0.07	0.07 ns	0.06	0.02 ns	0.05
Household income (in thousands)	0.09	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	2.88	0.03	2.24	0.03	2.09	0.03
Speak English very well	-1.86	0.15	1.27	0.12	1.06	0.12
Lived in a different house five years ago			1.49	0.03	1.41	0.03
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.08 **	0.03	-0.09 **	0.03
Person of a different race in the household			2.19	0.06	2.09	0.05
Foreign born			1.18	0.09	1.53	0.08
Female			-0.06 *	0.03	-0.05 ns	0.03
Age			-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-1.19	0.03	-1.09	0.03
Never married			-1.79	0.03	-1.63	0.03
Residence in the suburbs			5.35	0.03	5.91	0.03
Total tract population (log)			7.39	0.03	7.40	0.03
Median metropolitan household income			0.65	0.00	0.75	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					-0.75	0.02
Metropolitan percent non-White					0.01	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					-0.05	0.00
Number of observations	613,150					
Number of tracts	16,386					
Number of metropolitan areas	216					
Adjusted R^2	0.131		0.373		0.387	

Appendix T. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income on Individual Characteristics (Blacks) by Black-Native White Segregation. (continued)

(income in thousands)

	High Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	30.16	0.07	-40.70	0.18	-30.63	0.21
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-2.51	0.03	-1.54	0.02	-1.47	0.02
Some college	2.82	0.03	2.08	0.03	1.95	0.02
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.62	0.04	5.90	0.04	5.74	0.04
Enrolled in school	0.08 ns	0.05	-0.26	0.04	-0.25	0.04
Household income (in thousands)	0.12	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	4.07	0.02	3.90	0.02	3.68	0.02
Speak English very well	-3.13	0.07	1.16	0.07	0.78	0.07
Lived in a different house five years ago			2.05	0.02	2.00	0.02
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.37	0.02	-0.37	0.02
Person of a different race in the household			3.13	0.05	2.83	0.05
Foreign born			2.56	0.04	2.78	0.04
Female			0.05 **	0.02	0.05 **	0.02
Age			-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-1.35	0.02	-1.30	0.02
Never married			-2.26	0.03	-2.09	0.02
Residence in the suburbs			9.11	0.02	10.17	0.02
Total tract population (log)			4.76	0.02	5.19	0.02
Median metropolitan household income			0.57	0.00	0.66	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					-0.51	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.04	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					-0.14	0.00
Number of observations	1,526,250					
Number of tracts	29,365					
Number of metropolitan areas	104					
Adjusted R^2	0.177		0.378		0.399	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix U. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Black-Native White Segregation.
(income in thousands)

	Moderate Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	34.95	0.08	-41.26	0.12	-41.53	0.13
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-2.30	0.02	-1.52	0.01	-1.45	0.01
Some college	2.74	0.02	1.82	0.01	1.54	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.10	0.02	4.97	0.02	4.48	0.02
Enrolled in school	-1.08	0.03	-0.63	0.03	-0.67	0.03
Household income (in thousands)	0.10	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	3.30	0.01	3.08	0.01	2.87	0.01
Speak English very well	0.93	0.08	1.08	0.06	1.14	0.06
Lived in a different house five years ago			0.91	0.01	0.69	0.01
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			0.85	0.01	0.78	0.01
Person of a different race in the household			-0.90	0.02	-1.29	0.02
Female			0.30	0.01	0.26	0.01
Age			0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-0.78	0.01	-0.75	0.01
Never married			-1.35	0.02	-1.21	0.02
Residence in the suburbs			2.24	0.01	3.31	0.01
Total tract population (log)			3.95	0.01	4.06	0.01
Median metropolitan household income			0.99	0.00	0.97	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					0.21	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White					0.03	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					-0.06	0.00
Number of observations	5,360,210					
Number of tracts	18,218					
Number of metropolitan areas	216					
Adjusted R^2	0.148		0.336		0.363	

Appendix U. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Black-Native White Segregation. (continued)
(income in thousands)

	High Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	38.09	0.08	-52.93	0.12	-49.30	0.13
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-2.54	0.02	-2.28	0.01	-2.16	0.01
Some college	3.36	0.02	2.82	0.01	2.39	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.41	0.02	7.92	0.02	7.28	0.02
Enrolled in school	-1.61	0.03	-0.61	0.03	-0.70	0.03
Household income (in thousands)	0.12	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.08	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	4.61	0.01	3.42	0.01	3.47	0.01
Speak English very well	0.89	0.07	1.14	0.06	1.12	0.06
Lived in a different house five years ago			0.93	0.01	0.86	0.01
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			1.06	0.01	1.06	0.01
Person of a different race in the household			-1.49	0.03	-2.32	0.03
Female			0.55	0.01	0.49	0.01
Age			0.08	0.00	0.07	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-0.84	0.01	-0.95	0.01
Never married			-1.14	0.02	-1.29	0.02
Residence in the suburbs			5.77	0.01	7.01	0.01
Total tract population (log)			3.99	0.01	3.91	0.01
Median metropolitan household income			1.12	0.00	0.92	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					0.66	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White					0.08	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					-0.09	0.00
Number of observations	8,589,010					
Number of tracts	32,335					
Number of metropolitan areas	104					
Adjusted R^2	0.180		0.356		0.383	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix V. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics (Blacks) by Black-Native White

	Moderate Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	45.84	0.19	105.07	0.37	78.03	0.51
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	3.12	0.06	1.76	0.05	1.69	0.04
Some college	-3.50	0.05	-2.57	0.05	-2.49	0.04
Bachelor's degree or higher	-7.03	0.07	-5.90	0.06	-5.69	0.06
Enrolled in school	-0.30	0.08	-0.01 ns	0.07	0.04 ns	0.07
Household income (in thousands)	-0.08	0.00	-0.04	0.00	-0.04	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-4.21	0.04	-3.31	0.04	-2.96	0.04
Speak English very well	1.50	0.19	-1.82	0.17	-1.42	0.16
Lived in a different house five years ago			-2.06	0.04	-1.94	0.04
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			0.67	0.04	0.60	0.04
Person of a different race in the household			-2.57	0.07	-2.58	0.07
Foreign born			-0.99	0.10	-1.74	0.10
Female			0.19	0.04	0.19	0.03
Age			0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			1.69	0.04	1.53	0.04
Never married			2.47	0.05	2.23	0.05
Residence in the suburbs			-8.04	0.04	-8.79	0.04
Total tract population (log)			-9.49	0.04	-9.83	0.04
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty			0.79	0.00	0.97	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					1.63	0.02
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.04	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.07	0.00
Number of observations	613,150					
Number of tracts	16,386					
Number of metropolitan areas	216					
Adjusted R^2	0.115		0.361		0.380	

Appendix V. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics (Blacks) by Black-Native White

	High Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	46.87	0.09	82.51	0.24	61.92	0.34
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	4.44	0.04	3.11	0.03	3.02	0.03
Some college	-4.03	0.04	-3.11	0.03	-2.95	0.03
Bachelor's degree or higher	-9.42	0.05	-7.05	0.04	-6.90	0.04
Enrolled in school	-0.03 ns	0.06	0.28	0.05	0.35	0.05
Household income (in thousands)	-0.09	0.00	-0.05	0.00	-0.04	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-5.29	0.03	-4.71	0.03	-4.87	0.03
Speak English very well	2.63	0.09	-2.11	0.08	-1.77	0.08
Lived in a different house five years ago			-2.77	0.03	-2.83	0.03
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			1.18	0.03	1.16	0.03
Person of a different race in the household			-3.33	0.05	-2.96	0.05
Foreign born			-3.05	0.04	-2.79	0.04
Female			0.08 **	0.02	0.10	0.02
Age			0.00 **	0.00	0.01	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			2.02	0.03	2.01	0.03
Never married			3.15	0.03	3.10	0.03
Residence in the suburbs			-12.22	0.03	-13.72	0.03
Total tract population (log)			-6.28	0.03	-6.66	0.03
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty			0.87	0.00	1.11	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					0.31	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.01	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.20	0.00
Number of observations	1,526,250					
Number of tracts	29,365					
Number of metropolitan areas	104					
Adjusted R^2	0.172		0.408		0.429	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix W. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Black-Native White Segregation.

	Moderate Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	34.85	0.08	39.42	0.11	39.58	0.14
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	3.37	0.02	2.39	0.02	2.28	0.02
Some college	-2.24	0.01	-1.82	0.01	-1.57	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher	-4.98	0.02	-4.11	0.01	-3.82	0.01
Enrolled in school	1.48	0.03	0.60	0.02	0.69	0.02
Household income (in thousands)	-0.03	0.00	-0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-4.76	0.02	-3.50	0.01	-3.46	0.01
Speak English very well	-1.76	0.08	-1.56	0.06	-1.49	0.06
Lived in a different house five years ago			-0.94	0.01	-0.75	0.01
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.65	0.01	-0.64	0.01
Person of a different race in the household			1.21	0.02	1.63	0.02
Female			-0.20	0.01	-0.18	0.01
Age			-0.04	0.00	-0.03	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			1.17	0.01	1.20	0.01
Never married			1.33	0.02	1.39	0.02
Residence in the suburbs			-2.26	0.01	-3.02	0.01
Total tract population (log)			-3.12	0.01	-3.11	0.01
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty			0.81	0.00	0.86	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					-0.22	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.05	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.04	0.00
Number of observations	5,360,210					
Number of tracts	18,218					
Number of metropolitan areas	216					
Adjusted R^2	0.108		0.291		0.310	

Appendix W. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Black-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	High Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	29.29	0.06	40.16	0.08	45.99	0.10
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	3.60	0.02	2.92	0.01	2.73	0.01
Some college	-2.41	0.01	-2.17	0.01	-1.89	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher	-5.35	0.01	-4.70	0.01	-4.31	0.01
Enrolled in school	1.11	0.02	0.41	0.02	0.46	0.02
Household income (in thousands)	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-5.38	0.01	-3.27	0.01	-3.53	0.01
Speak English very well	-1.73	0.06	-1.07	0.05	-1.19	0.04
Lived in a different house five years ago			-0.63	0.01	-0.63	0.01
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.65	0.01	-0.61	0.01
Person of a different race in the household			1.41	0.02	2.04	0.02
Female			-0.27	0.01	-0.23	0.01
Age			-0.04	0.00	-0.03	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			1.21	0.01	1.36	0.01
Never married			1.15	0.01	1.48	0.01
Residence in the suburbs			-5.39	0.01	-6.02	0.01
Total tract population (log)			-2.78	0.01	-2.34	0.01
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty			0.63	0.00	0.72	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					-1.12	0.00
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.04	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.09	0.00
Number of observations	8,589,010					
Number of tracts	32,335					
Number of metropolitan areas	104					
Adjusted R^2	0.123		0.243		0.287	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix X. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree on Individual Characteristics (Blacks) by Black-Native White Segregation.

	Moderate Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	17.63	0.17	-24.43	0.27	-18.64	0.31
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-1.31	0.04	-0.94	0.03	-0.94	0.03
Some college	2.83	0.04	1.94	0.04	2.07	0.04
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.73	0.07	6.25	0.06	6.34	0.06
Enrolled in school	0.93	0.07	0.53	0.06	0.58	0.06
Household income (in thousands)	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-1.39	0.03	-0.57	0.03	-0.66	0.03
Speak English very well	-2.06	0.17	0.95	0.14	0.94	0.14
Lived in a different house five years ago			1.46	0.03	1.53	0.03
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.72	0.03	-0.69	0.03
Person of a different race in the household			1.67	0.06	1.82	0.06
Foreign born			2.37	0.09	2.55	0.09
Female			-0.13	0.03	-0.13	0.03
Age			0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-0.79	0.03	-0.76	0.03
Never married			-0.93	0.04	-0.93	0.04
Residence in the suburbs			-0.40	0.03	-0.56	0.03
Total tract population (log)			3.12	0.03	3.39	0.03
Metropolitan percent with a bachelor's degree			0.52	0.00	0.56	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					-0.67	0.02
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.03	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.01	0.00
Number of observations	613,150					
Number of tracts	16,386					
Number of metropolitan areas	216					
Adjusted R^2	0.072		0.174		0.181	

Appendix X. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree on Individual Characteristics (Blacks) by Black-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	High Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	17.45	0.07	-14.38	0.19	-4.50	0.23
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-1.65	0.03	-1.45	0.02	-1.40	0.02
Some college	3.08	0.03	2.62	0.03	2.67	0.03
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.54	0.05	9.07	0.04	9.07	0.04
Enrolled in school	0.28	0.05	0.25	0.04	0.26	0.04
Household income (in thousands)	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-1.55	0.02	-0.97	0.02	-1.06	0.02
Speak English very well	-2.92	0.07	0.15 *	0.07	0.07 ns	0.07
Lived in a different house five years ago			2.25	0.02	2.13	0.02
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-1.58	0.02	-1.57	0.02
Person of a different race in the household			3.13	0.05	3.02	0.05
Foreign born			1.77	0.04	2.49	0.04
Female			-0.09	0.02	-0.09	0.02
Age			0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-0.87	0.02	-0.81	0.02
Never married			-1.32	0.03	-1.19	0.03
Residence in the suburbs			3.02	0.02	3.24	0.02
Total tract population (log)			1.85	0.02	2.17	0.02
Metropolitan percent with a bachelor's degree			0.41	0.00	0.56	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					-0.87	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.04	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					-0.04	0.00
Number of observations	1,526,250					
Number of tracts	29,365					
Number of metropolitan areas	104					
Adjusted R^2	0.100		0.165		0.171	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix Y. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Black-Native White Segregation.

	Moderate Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	19.72	0.08	-14.68	0.12	-21.87	0.14
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-2.78	0.02	-2.10	0.01	-2.06	0.01
Some college	3.95	0.02	2.73	0.01	2.53	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.71	0.02	8.93	0.02	8.48	0.02
Enrolled in school	0.64	0.04	0.52	0.03	0.53	0.03
Household income (in thousands)	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-1.62	0.02	-0.26	0.01	-0.17	0.01
Speak English very well	0.85	0.08	0.87	0.06	0.94	0.06
Lived in a different house five years ago			1.36	0.01	1.26	0.01
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.05	0.01	-0.04 **	0.01
Person of a different race in the household			-1.05	0.02	-1.17	0.02
Female			0.49	0.01	0.43	0.01
Age			0.08	0.00	0.07	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-0.36	0.01	-0.42	0.01
Never married			0.88	0.02	0.72	0.02
Residence in the suburbs			-5.75	0.01	-6.20	0.01
Total tract population (log)			1.79	0.01	2.02	0.01
Metropolitan percent with a bachelor's degree			0.71	0.00	0.73	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					0.18	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White					0.03	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.04	0.00
Number of observations	5,360,210					
Number of tracts	18,218					
Number of metropolitan areas	216					
Adjusted R^2	0.162		0.307		0.314	

Appendix Y. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Black-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	High Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	23.80	0.07	-22.43	0.11	-26.40	0.13
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-3.02	0.02	-3.29	0.01	-3.23	0.01
Some college	4.68	0.01	4.17	0.01	3.95	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher	15.58	0.02	13.33	0.01	12.94	0.01
Enrolled in school	-0.48	0.03	0.27	0.03	0.24	0.03
Household income (in thousands)	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-2.45	0.01	-1.12	0.01	-0.94	0.01
Speak English very well	-0.31	0.07	0.58	0.06	0.73	0.06
Lived in a different house five years ago			1.56	0.01	1.51	0.01
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.11	0.01	-0.06	0.01
Person of a different race in the household			-1.18	0.03	-1.56	0.03
Female			0.86	0.01	0.81	0.01
Age			0.14	0.00	0.13	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-0.51	0.01	-0.60	0.01
Never married			1.52	0.02	1.29	0.02
Residence in the suburbs			-3.78	0.01	-3.73	0.01
Total tract population (log)			1.96	0.01	1.76	0.01
Metropolitan percent with a bachelor's degree			0.82	0.00	0.71	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					0.37	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White					0.07	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.03	0.00
Number of observations	8,589,010					
Number of tracts	32,335					
Number of metropolitan areas	104					
Adjusted R^2	0.210		0.306		0.315	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix Z. FGLS Regression of Tract Male Joblessness Rate on Individual Characteristics (Blacks) by Black-Native White Segregation.

	Moderate Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	21.52	0.10	52.68	0.20	45.24	0.24
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	2.18	0.03	1.03	0.03	1.02	0.03
Some college	-2.14	0.03	-1.43	0.02	-1.46	0.02
Bachelor's degree or higher	-4.07	0.04	-3.00	0.03	-3.01	0.03
Enrolled in school	-1.12	0.05	-0.55	0.04	-0.55	0.04
Household income (in thousands)	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	0.04 ns	0.03	0.21	0.02	0.34	0.02
Speak English very well	1.33	0.10	-0.70	0.08	-0.62	0.08
Lived in a different house five years ago			-1.42	0.02	-1.41	0.02
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			0.29	0.02	0.27	0.02
Person of a different race in the household			-1.55	0.03	-1.58	0.03
Foreign born			-1.32	0.05	-1.59	0.05
Female			0.19	0.02	0.19	0.02
Age			0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			1.08	0.02	1.03	0.02
Never married			1.58	0.03	1.49	0.03
Residence in the suburbs			-2.47	0.02	-2.52	0.02
Total tract population (log)			-5.24	0.02	-5.45	0.02
Metropolitan male joblessness rate			0.86	0.00	0.87	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					0.58	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White					0.01	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.02	0.00
Number of observations	613,150					
Number of tracts	16,386					
Number of metropolitan areas	216					
Adjusted R^2	0.078		0.311		0.322	

Appendix Z. FGLS Regression of Tract Male Joblessness Rate on Individual Characteristics (Blacks) by Black-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	High Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	26.04	0.05	51.94	0.15	31.02	0.20
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	2.73	0.03	1.56	0.02	1.53	0.02
Some college	-2.38	0.02	-1.57	0.02	-1.54	0.02
Bachelor's degree or higher	-5.88	0.03	-3.90	0.02	-3.84	0.02
Enrolled in school	-0.48	0.03	-0.09 **	0.03	-0.09	0.03
Household income (in thousands)	-0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-0.79	0.02	-0.47	0.02	-0.30	0.02
Speak English very well	3.29	0.05	0.00 ns	0.05	0.18	0.05
Lived in a different house five years ago			-2.26	0.02	-2.19	0.02
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			0.66	0.02	0.69	0.02
Person of a different race in the household			-2.84	0.03	-2.60	0.03
Foreign born			-2.35	0.02	-3.04	0.02
Female			0.07	0.02	0.04 **	0.01
Age			0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			1.21	0.02	1.11	0.02
Never married			1.99	0.02	1.73	0.02
Residence in the suburbs			-7.29	0.02	-8.09	0.02
Total tract population (log)			-4.45	0.02	-4.90	0.02
Metropolitan male joblessness rate			0.90	0.00	1.08	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					0.98	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White					0.00 *	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.11	0.00
Number of observations	1,526,250					
Number of tracts	29,365					
Number of metropolitan areas	104					
Adjusted R^2	0.106		0.366		0.387	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix AA. FGLS Regression of Tract Male Joblessness Rate on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Black-Native White Segregation.

	Moderate Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	17.12	0.04	16.64	0.06	17.32	0.07
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	1.62	0.01	0.92	0.01	0.91	0.01
Some college	-1.09	0.01	-0.78	0.01	-0.73	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher	-2.77	0.01	-1.87	0.01	-1.80	0.01
Enrolled in school	-0.48	0.01	-0.22	0.01	-0.22	0.01
Household income (in thousands)	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-0.24	0.01	-0.25	0.01	-0.27	0.01
Speak English very well	-0.68	0.04	-0.37	0.03	-0.38	0.03
Lived in a different house five years ago			-0.15	0.01	-0.14	0.01
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.35	0.01	-0.33	0.01
Person of a different race in the household			0.43	0.01	0.51	0.01
Female			-0.06	0.00	-0.05	0.00
Age			0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			0.34	0.01	0.37	0.01
Never married			0.41	0.01	0.42	0.01
Residence in the suburbs			0.83	0.01	0.77	0.01
Total tract population (log)			-1.65	0.01	-1.64	0.01
Metropolitan male joblessness rate			0.82	0.00	0.85	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					-0.06	0.00
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.01	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.00	0.00
Number of observations	5,360,210					
Number of tracts	18,218					
Number of metropolitan areas	216					
Adjusted R^2	0.063		0.255		0.273	

Appendix AA. FGLS Regression of Tract Male Joblessness Rate on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Black-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	High Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	16.89	0.03	22.72	0.04	25.38	0.05
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	1.67	0.01	1.22	0.01	1.16	0.01
Some college	-1.26	0.01	-1.04	0.00	-0.92	0.00
Bachelor's degree or higher	-2.91	0.01	-2.49	0.00	-2.32	0.00
Enrolled in school	0.06	0.01	0.01 ns	0.01	0.03 **	0.01
Household income (in thousands)	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-1.12	0.01	-0.50	0.01	-0.60	0.01
Speak English very well	-0.78	0.03	-0.25	0.02	-0.31	0.02
Lived in a different house five years ago			-0.31	0.00	-0.28	0.00
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.28	0.00	-0.27	0.00
Person of a different race in the household			0.73	0.01	1.00	0.01
Female			-0.12	0.00	-0.11	0.00
Age			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			0.47	0.01	0.50	0.01
Never married			0.45	0.01	0.55	0.01
Residence in the suburbs			-1.59	0.01	-1.94	0.01
Total tract population (log)			-1.87	0.00	-1.65	0.00
Metropolitan male joblessness rate			0.63	0.00	0.73	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					-0.58	0.00
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.01	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.04	0.00
Number of observations	8,589,010					
Number of tracts	32,335					
Number of metropolitan areas	104					
Adjusted R^2	0.083		0.205		0.229	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix AB. Metropolitan areas by level of Hispanic-Native White Segregation.

Low Hispanic- Native White Segregation (D ≤ .3)

Auburn-Opelika, AL	Lafayette, LA
Bellingham, WA	Lake Charles, LA
Bend, OR	Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ
Billings, MT	Lawrence, KS
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	Lawton, OK
Carson City, NV	Longview, WA
Casper, WY	Missoula, MT
Charlottesville, VA	Monroe, MI
Cheyenne, WY	Napa, CA
Chico, CA	Olympia, WA
Cleveland, TN	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL
Coeur d'Alene, ID	Palm Coast, FL
Corvallis, OR	Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL
Dothan, AL	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL
Dover, DE	Pocatello, ID
Eau Claire, WI	Prescott, AZ
Eugene-Springfield, OR	Punta Gorda, FL
Fairbanks, AK	Redding, CA
Farmington, NM	St. George, UT
Flint, MI	St. Joseph, MO-KS
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA
Gainesville, FL	Spokane, WA
Grand Junction, CO	Springfield, MO
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	Terre Haute, IN
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR
Hot Springs, AR	Valdosta, GA
Idaho Falls, ID	Vallejo-Fairfield, CA
Iowa City, IA	Warner Robins, GA
Jacksonville, FL	Wenatchee, WA
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	Yuba City, CA
Kokomo, IN	

Moderate Hispanic- Native White Segregation (.3 < D < .6)

Abilene, TX	Athens-Clarke County, GA
Akron, OH	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA
Albany, GA	Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC
Albuquerque, NM	Austin-Round Rock, TX
Alexandria, LA	Bakersfield, CA
Amarillo, TX	Baltimore-Towson, MD
Ames, IA	Barnstable Town, MA
Anchorage, AK	Baton Rouge, LA
Anderson, IN	Battle Creek, MI
Anderson, SC	Bay City, MI
Ann Arbor, MI	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX
Anniston-Oxford, AL	Binghamton, NY
Appleton, WI	Birmingham-Hoover, AL
Asheville, NC	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA

Appendix AB. Metropolitan areas by level of Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

Moderate Hispanic- Native White Segregation (.3 < D < .6) (continued)

Bloomington, IN
Bloomington-Normal, IL
Boise City-Nampa, ID
Boulder, CO
Bowling Green, KY
Bradenton-Sarasota-Venice, FL
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX
Brunswick, GA
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY
Burlington, NC
Burlington-South Burlington, VT
Canton-Massillon, OH
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL
Cedar Rapids, IA
Champaign-Urbana, IL
Charleston, WV
Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville, SC
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC
Chattanooga, TN-GA
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN
Clarksville, TN-KY
College Station-Bryan, TX
Colorado Springs, CO
Columbia, MO
Columbia, SC
Columbus, GA-AL
Columbus, IN
Columbus, OH
Corpus Christi, TX
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX
Dalton, GA
Danville, IL
Danville, VA
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL
Dayton, OH
Decatur, AL
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL
Denver-Aurora, CO
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI
Duluth, MN-WI
Durham, NC
El Centro, CA
Elizabethtown, KY
Elkhart-Goshen, IN
El Paso, TX
Erie, PA
Evansville, IN-KY
Fargo, ND-MN
Fayetteville, NC
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO
Flagstaff, AZ
Florence, SC
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL
Fond du Lac, WI
Fort Smith, AR-OK
Fort Wayne, IN
Fresno, CA
Gadsden, AL
Gainesville, GA
Goldsboro, NC
Grand Forks, ND-MN
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI
Great Falls, MT
Greeley, CO
Green Bay, WI
Greensboro-High Point, NC
Greenville, NC
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV
Hanford-Corcoran, CA
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA
Harrisonburg, VA
Hattiesburg, MS
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC
Holland-Grand Haven, MI
Honolulu, HI
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH
Huntsville, AL
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN
Ithaca, NY
Jackson, MI
Jackson, MS
Jackson, TN
Jacksonville, NC
Janesville, WI
Jefferson City, MO
Johnson City, TN
Jonesboro, AR
Joplin, MO
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI
Kankakee-Bradley, IL
Kansas City, MO-KS
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, WA
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA
Kingston, NY
Knoxville, TN
Lafayette, IN

Appendix AB. Metropolitan areas by level of Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

Moderate Hispanic- Native White Segregation (.3 < D < .6) (continued)

Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL
Lansing-East Lansing, MI
Laredo, TX
Las Cruces, NM
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV
Lebanon, PA
Lexington-Fayette, KY
Lima, OH
Lincoln, NE
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR
Logan, UT-ID
Longview, TX
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN
Lubbock, TX
Lynchburg, VA
Macon, GA
Madera, CA
Madison, WI
Manchester-Nashua, NH
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX
Medford, OR
Memphis, TN-MS-AR
Merced, CA
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL
Michigan City-La Porte, IN
Midland, TX
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI
Mobile, AL
Modesto, CA
Monroe, LA
Montgomery, AL
Morgantown, WV
Morristown, TN
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA
Muncie, IN
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI
Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC
Naples-Marco Island, FL
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN
New Haven-Milford, CT
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI
Norwich-New London, CT
Ocala, FL
Ocean City, NJ
Odessa, TX
Ogden-Clearfield, UT
Oklahoma City, OK
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI
Owensboro, KY
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA
Pascagoula, MS
Peoria, IL
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ
Pine Bluff, AR
Pittsburgh, PA
Pittsfield, MA
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA
Port St. Lucie, FL
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY
Provo-Orem, UT
Pueblo, CO
Racine, WI
Raleigh-Cary, NC
Rapid City, SD
Reno-Sparks, NV
Richmond, VA
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA
Roanoke, VA
Rochester, MN
Rochester, NY
Rockford, IL
Rocky Mount, NC
Rome, GA
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI
St. Cloud, MN
St. Louis, MO-IL
Salem, OR
Salisbury, MD
Salt Lake City, UT
San Angelo, TX
San Antonio, TX
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA
Sandusky, OH
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA
Santa Fe, NM
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA
Savannah, GA
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL
Sheboygan, WI

Appendix AB. Metropolitan areas by level of Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

Moderate Hispanic- Native White Segregation (.3 < D < .6) (continued)

Sherman-Denison, TX
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD
Sioux Falls, SD
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI
Spartanburg, SC
Springfield, IL
Springfield, OH
State College, PA
Stockton, CA
Sumter, SC
Syracuse, NY
Tallahassee, FL
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL
Toledo, OH
Topeka, KS
Trenton-Ewing, NJ
Tucson, AZ
Tulsa, OK
Tuscaloosa, AL
Utica-Rome, NY
Victoria, TX
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC
Visalia-Porterville, CA
Waco, TX
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA
Wichita, KS
Wichita Falls, TX
Wilmington, NC
Winchester, VA-WV
Winston-Salem, NC
Worcester, MA
Yakima, WA
York-Hanover, PA
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA
Yuma, AZ

High Hispanic- Native White Segregation (D ≥ .6)

Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT
Lancaster, PA
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA
Reading, PA
Salinas, CA
Springfield, MA
Tyler, TX

Appendix AC. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree on Individual Characteristics by Hispanic-Native White Segregation.

	Low Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	24.12	0.02	19.12	0.10	-13.17	0.22	-15.84	0.28
Race (reference = Native White)								
Hispanic	-2.53	0.06	-0.31	0.07	-0.02 ns	0.05	-0.27	0.05
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			-2.18	0.04	-1.67	0.03	-1.51	0.03
Some college			2.84	0.03	2.01	0.03	1.76	0.02
Bachelor's degree or higher			10.02	0.04	6.56	0.03	5.86	0.03
Enrolled in school			1.16	0.08	0.43	0.06	0.44	0.05
Household income (in thousands)			0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-1.32	0.03	-0.47	0.03	-0.31	0.03
Speak English very well			0.75	0.09	0.60	0.08	0.70	0.07
Lived in a different house five years ago					0.87	0.02	0.71	0.02
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.35	0.03	-0.30	0.02
Female					0.35	0.02	0.29	0.02
Age					0.06	0.00	0.05	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					-0.32	0.03	-0.37	0.03
Never married					0.54	0.04	0.34	0.04
Residence in the suburbs					-4.25	0.03	-4.82	0.03
Total tract population (log)					1.60	0.02	1.35	0.02
Metropolitan percent with a bachelor's degree					0.76	0.00	0.78	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							0.32	0.02
Metropolitan percent non-White							0.02	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							0.02	0.00
Number of observations	907,630							
Number of tracts	2,510							
Number of metropolitan areas	63							
Adjusted R^2	0.002		0.112		0.282		0.304	

Appendix AC. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree on Individual Characteristics by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	Moderate Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	28.78	0.01	19.99	0.02	-16.71	0.08	-19.77	0.08
Race (reference = Native White)								
Hispanic	-9.69	0.01	-4.78	0.02	-3.48	0.01	-3.95	0.02
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			-2.84	0.01	-2.58	0.01	-2.51	0.01
Some college			4.30	0.01	3.46	0.01	3.27	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher			14.12	0.01	11.29	0.01	10.70	0.01
Enrolled in school			0.10	0.02	0.37	0.02	0.38	0.02
Household income (in thousands)			0.07	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-2.12	0.01	-0.67	0.01	-0.56	0.01
Speak English very well			1.18	0.02	1.32	0.02	1.54	0.02
Lived in a different house five years ago					1.58	0.01	1.52	0.01
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.42	0.01	-0.38	0.01
Female					0.69	0.01	0.61	0.01
Age					0.10	0.00	0.09	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					-0.37	0.01	-0.44	0.01
Never married					0.83	0.01	0.63	0.01
Residence in the suburbs					-3.95	0.01	-4.69	0.01
Total tract population (log)					1.74	0.01	1.72	0.01
Metropolitan percent with a bachelor's degree					0.69	0.00	0.71	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							-0.06	0.00
Metropolitan percent non-White							0.04	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							0.06	0.00
Number of observations	12,058,120							
Number of tracts	36,754							
Number of metropolitan areas	267							
Adjusted R^2	0.038		0.206		0.308		0.313	

Appendix AC. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree on Individual Characteristics by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	High Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	37.39	0.01	26.32	0.04	-7.63	0.18	-6.96	0.26
Race (reference = Native White)								
Hispanic	-19.48	0.02	-11.51	0.03	-9.20	0.03	-10.15	0.03
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			-3.28	0.02	-3.16	0.02	-3.20	0.02
Some college			3.85	0.02	4.16	0.02	3.89	0.02
Bachelor's degree or higher			14.29	0.03	13.72	0.03	13.40	0.03
Enrolled in school			-1.17	0.04	-0.37	0.04	-0.41	0.04
Household income (in thousands)			0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-1.05	0.02	-0.69	0.02	-0.56	0.02
Speak English very well			2.29	0.03	2.31	0.03	2.43	0.03
Lived in a different house five years ago					1.45	0.02	1.44	0.02
Child (under age 18) in the household					-1.21	0.02	-1.19	0.02
Female					0.71	0.02	0.69	0.02
Age					0.11	0.00	0.11	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					-0.84	0.02	-0.87	0.02
Never married					0.22	0.02	0.14	0.02
Residence in the suburbs					-0.48	0.02	0.10	0.02
Total tract population (log)					0.37	0.02	0.34	0.02
Metropolitan percent with a bachelor's degree					0.78	0.00	0.78	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							0.11	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White							0.03	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							-0.06	0.00
Number of observations	3,407,740							
Number of tracts	12,356							
Number of metropolitan areas	15							
Adjusted R^2	0.208		0.346		0.393		0.392	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix AD. FGLS Regression of Tract Male Joblessness Rate on Individual Characteristics by Hispanic-Native White Segregation.

	Low Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	16.24	0.01	17.90	0.06	17.19	0.12	18.18	0.14
Race (reference = Native White)								
Hispanic	0.90	0.04	0.05 ns	0.04	0.08 **	0.03	0.21	0.03
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			1.37	0.02	0.85	0.02	0.82	0.02
Some college			-0.84	0.02	-0.61	0.01	-0.57	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher			-2.53	0.02	-1.45	0.01	-1.39	0.01
Enrolled in school			-0.80	0.03	-0.35	0.02	-0.34	0.02
Household income (in thousands)			-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			0.34	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.12	0.01
Speak English very well			-0.75	0.06	-0.65	0.04	-0.64	0.04
Lived in a different house five years ago					-0.13	0.01	-0.10	0.01
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.17	0.01	-0.18	0.01
Female					-0.07	0.01	-0.07	0.01
Age					0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					0.37	0.01	0.39	0.01
Never married					0.39	0.02	0.39	0.02
Residence in the suburbs					1.49	0.01	1.39	0.01
Total tract population (log)					-1.71	0.01	-1.48	0.01
Metropolitan male joblessness rate					0.84	0.00	0.86	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							-0.27	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White							-0.02	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							0.01	0.00
Number of observations	907,630							
Number of tracts	2,510							
Number of metropolitan areas	63							
Adjusted R^2	0.001		0.049		0.330		0.353	

Appendix AD. FGLS Regression of Tract Male Joblessness Rate on Individual Characteristics by Hispanic-Native White Segregation.(continued)

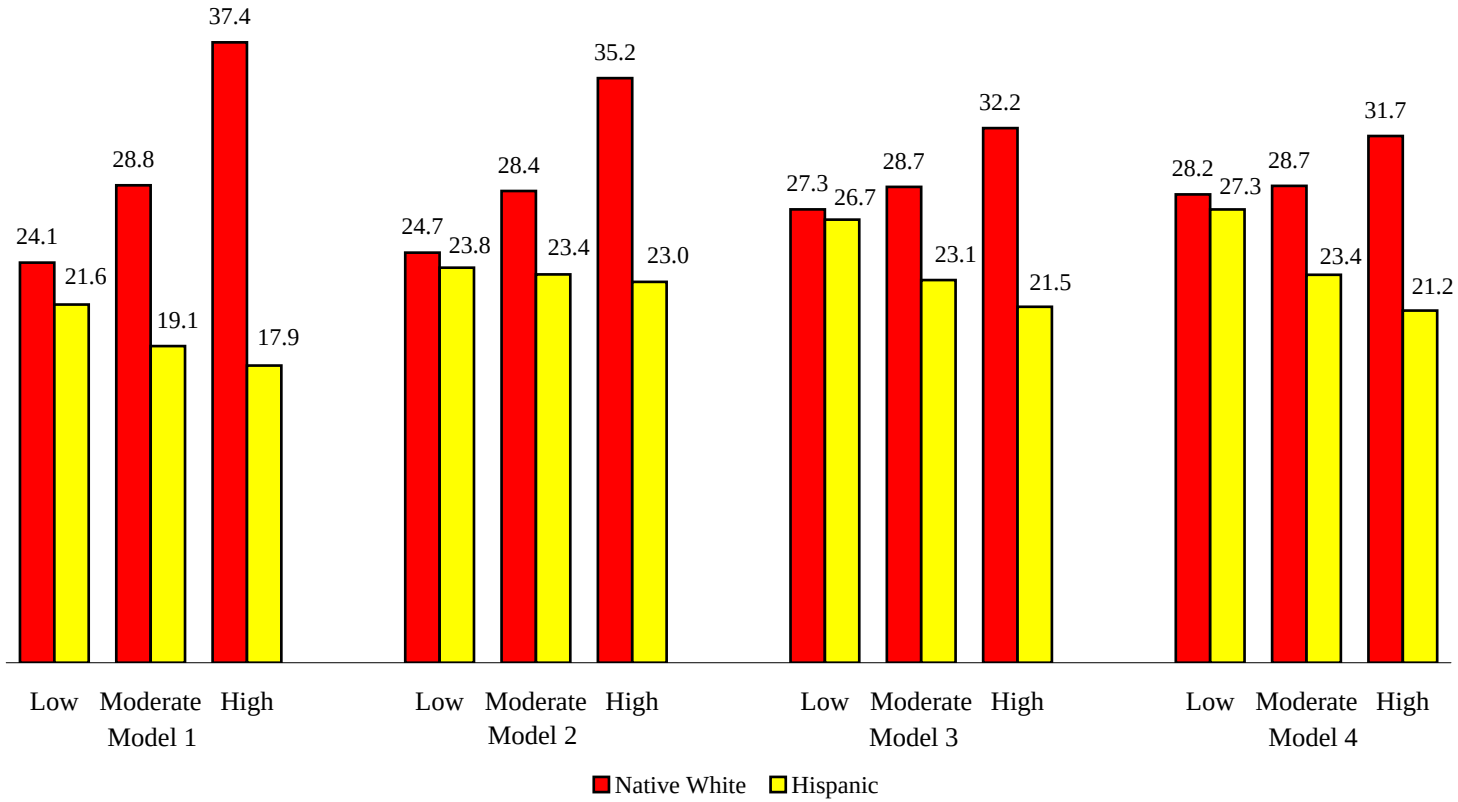
	Moderate Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	14.19	0.00	17.77	0.01	20.48	0.03	24.29	0.04
Race (reference = Native White)								
Hispanic	6.53	0.01	4.23	0.01	2.76	0.01	2.96	0.01
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			1.81	0.01	1.24	0.01	1.19	0.01
Some college			-1.21	0.01	-0.93	0.00	-0.85	0.00
Bachelor's degree or higher			-2.88	0.01	-2.25	0.00	-2.11	0.00
Enrolled in school			-0.22	0.01	-0.13	0.01	-0.14	0.01
Household income (in thousands)			-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-0.47	0.01	-0.33	0.00	-0.36	0.00
Speak English very well			-1.67	0.01	-1.63	0.01	-1.64	0.01
Lived in a different house five years ago					-0.29	0.00	-0.26	0.00
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.21	0.00	-0.21	0.00
Female					-0.10	0.00	-0.09	0.00
Age					0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					0.35	0.00	0.39	0.00
Never married					0.41	0.01	0.47	0.01
Residence in the suburbs					-0.59	0.00	-0.50	0.00
Total tract population (log)					-1.79	0.00	-1.71	0.00
Metropolitan male joblessness rate					0.80	0.00	0.82	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							-0.38	0.00
Metropolitan percent non-White							-0.01	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							0.01	0.00
Number of observations	12,058,120							
Number of tracts	36,754							
Number of metropolitan areas	267							
Adjusted R^2	0.042		0.115		0.264		0.276	

Appendix AD. FGLS Regression of Tract Male Joblessness Rate on Individual Characteristics by Hispanic-Native White Segregation.(continued)

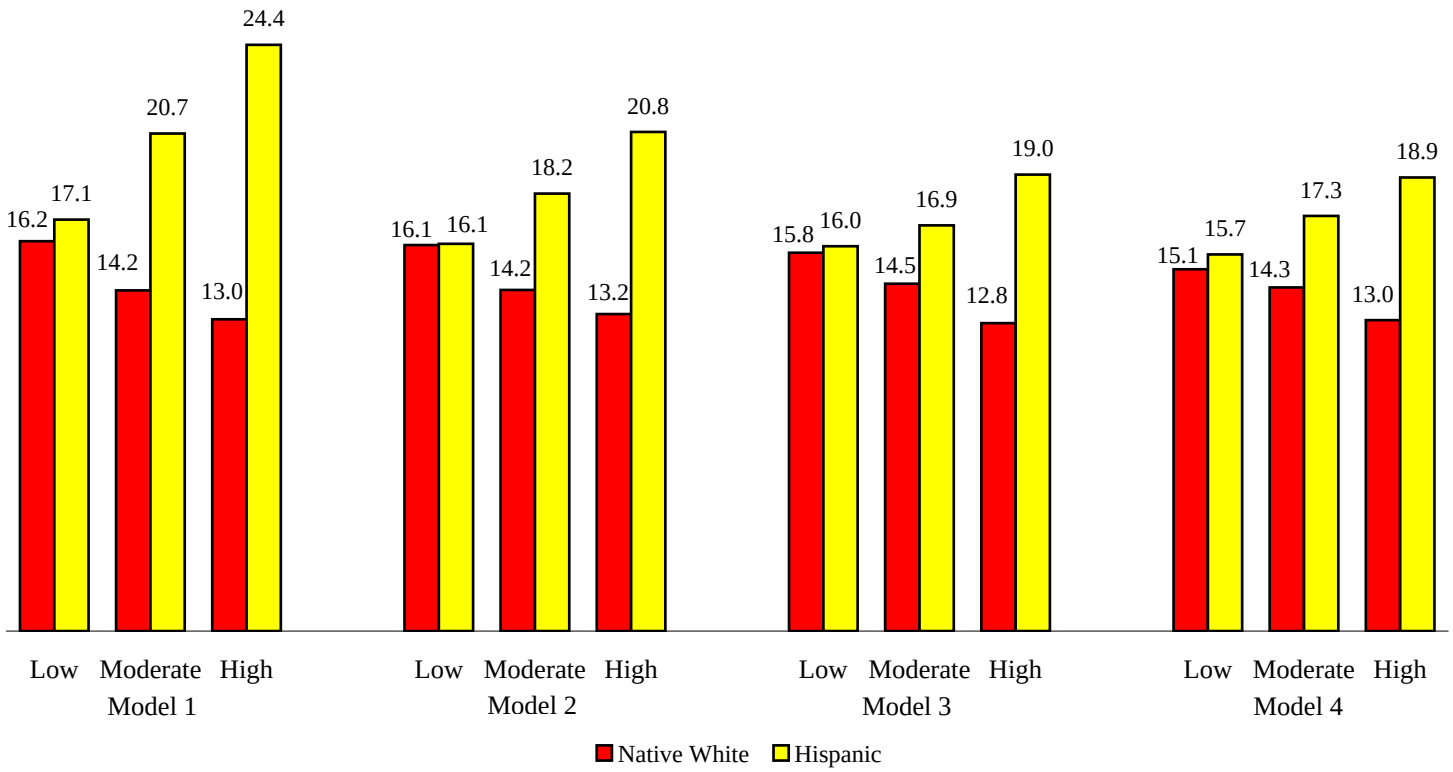
	High Segregation							
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	12.99	0.00	18.02	0.02	22.37	0.07	17.86	0.09
Race (reference = Native White)								
Hispanic	11.43	0.01	7.64	0.02	6.37	0.01	6.46	0.02
Education (reference = High school degree)								
Less than a high school degree			1.78	0.01	1.42	0.01	1.40	0.01
Some college			-0.88	0.01	-0.84	0.01	-0.80	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher			-2.23	0.01	-2.14	0.01	-2.08	0.01
Enrolled in school			0.31	0.02	0.18	0.01	0.16	0.01
Household income (in thousands)			0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling			-2.33	0.01	-1.38	0.01	-1.35	0.01
Speak English very well			-1.96	0.02	-1.90	0.02	-1.91	0.02
Lived in a different house five years ago					-0.46	0.01	-0.44	0.01
Child (under age 18) in the household					-0.05	0.01	-0.03	0.01
Female					-0.09	0.01	-0.08	0.01
Age					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)								
Widowed, divorced, separated					0.59	0.01	0.58	0.01
Never married					0.81	0.01	0.82	0.01
Residence in the suburbs					-3.24	0.01	-3.33	0.01
Total tract population (log)					-1.06	0.01	-1.00	0.01
Metropolitan male joblessness rate					0.37	0.00	0.63	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)							-0.18	0.00
Metropolitan percent non-White							-0.01	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs							0.04	0.00
Number of observations	3,407,740							
Number of tracts	12,356							
Number of metropolitan areas	15							
Adjusted R^2	0.192		0.269		0.345		0.349	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix AE. Predicted Neighborhood Bachelor's Degree Rate by Hispanic-Native White Segregation and Race



Appendix AF. Predicted Neighborhood Male Joblessness by Hispanic-Native White Segregation and Race



Appendix AG. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income on Individual Characteristics (Hispanics) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation.

(income in thousands)

	Low Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	34.27	0.17	-41.08	0.91	-44.45	1.16
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-0.80	0.15	-1.10	0.12	-0.93	0.12
Some college	1.10	0.16	1.06	0.13	1.02	0.13
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.37	0.22	3.07	0.18	2.95	0.18
Enrolled in school	-1.10	0.23	-0.77	0.19	-0.67	0.18
Household income (in thousands)	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	2.75	0.12	2.32	0.10	2.20	0.10
Speak English very well	0.03 ns	0.13	0.81	0.12	0.68	0.12
Lived in a different house five years ago			0.17 ns	0.10	0.16 ns	0.10
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			0.29 **	0.11	0.29 **	0.10
Person of a different race in the household			0.69	0.11	0.75	0.11
Foreign born			0.25 *	0.11	0.27 *	0.11
Female			0.40	0.09	0.39	0.09
Age			0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-0.67	0.12	-0.72	0.12
Never married			-1.37	0.14	-1.26	0.14
Residence in the suburbs			3.54	0.09	4.23	0.10
Total tract population (log)			4.47	0.10	4.36	0.10
Median metropolitan household income			0.88	0.01	0.82	0.01
Total metropolitan population (log)					0.77	0.07
Metropolitan percent non-White					0.03	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					-0.07	0.00
Number of observations	42,700					
Number of tracts	2,401					
Number of metropolitan areas	63					
Adjusted R^2	0.095		0.354		0.366	

Appendix AG. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income on Individual Characteristics (Hispanics) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

(income in thousands)

	Moderate Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	31.49	0.04	-24.40	0.19	-20.80	0.21
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-2.63	0.03	-2.17	0.03	-2.20	0.03
Some college	2.84	0.04	2.63	0.03	2.57	0.03
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.74	0.06	6.41	0.05	6.32	0.05
Enrolled in school	-0.84	0.06	-0.54	0.05	-0.60	0.05
Household income (in thousands)	0.12	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	1.90	0.02	3.06	0.02	2.97	0.02
Speak English very well	1.43	0.03	1.42	0.02	1.42	0.02
Lived in a different house five years ago			1.60	0.02	1.61	0.02
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.25	0.02	-0.38	0.02
Person of a different race in the household			3.54	0.03	3.56	0.03
Foreign born			-0.46	0.02	-0.23	0.03
Female			0.53	0.02	0.49	0.02
Age			0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-0.81	0.03	-0.77	0.03
Never married			-1.49	0.03	-1.47	0.03
Residence in the suburbs			5.38	0.02	5.61	0.02
Total tract population (log)			2.62	0.02	2.91	0.02
Median metropolitan household income			0.71	0.00	0.77	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					-0.64	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White					0.01	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					-0.01	0.00
Number of observations	1,366,670					
Number of tracts	34,353					
Number of metropolitan areas	267					
Adjusted R^2	0.152		0.357		0.356	

Appendix AG. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income on Individual Characteristics (Hispanics) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

(income in thousands)

	High Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	31.74	0.04	-1.15 **	0.40	-14.43	0.59
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-2.84	0.04	-1.81	0.04	-2.03	0.04
Some college	1.91	0.06	1.58	0.05	1.50	0.05
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.35	0.09	5.47	0.08	5.52	0.08
Enrolled in school	-1.30	0.07	-0.71	0.06	-0.82	0.06
Household income (in thousands)	0.08	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	7.77	0.04	6.39	0.03	6.18	0.03
Speak English very well	2.26	0.04	1.11	0.04	1.19	0.04
Lived in a different house five years ago			1.52	0.03	1.56	0.03
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.58	0.03	-0.68	0.03
Person of a different race in the household			5.83	0.06	5.96	0.06
Foreign born			-1.67	0.04	-1.57	0.04
Female			0.12	0.03	0.14	0.03
Age			0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-1.37	0.04	-1.17	0.04
Never married			-1.81	0.04	-1.73	0.04
Residence in the suburbs			7.97	0.03	7.97	0.03
Total tract population (log)			1.83	0.03	1.66	0.03
Median metropolitan household income			0.33	0.01	0.70	0.01
Total metropolitan population (log)					-0.64	0.02
Metropolitan percent non-White					0.14	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					-0.01 ns	0.00
Number of observations	762,800					
Number of tracts	12,034					
Number of metropolitan areas	15					
Adjusted R^2	0.186		0.270		0.286	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).

Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix AH. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation.

	Low Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	33.40	0.15	-34.96	0.25	-35.02	0.31
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-1.77	0.04	-1.33	0.03	-1.25	0.03
Some college	1.50	0.03	1.20	0.03	1.13	0.03
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.44	0.04	3.41	0.03	3.20	0.03
Enrolled in school	-1.13	0.06	-0.71	0.05	-0.68	0.05
Household income (in thousands)	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	3.18	0.03	2.35	0.03	2.27	0.03
Speak English very well	1.16	0.15	1.02	0.13	1.09	0.12
Lived in a different house five years ago			0.27	0.02	0.24	0.02
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			0.48	0.03	0.45	0.03
Person of a different race in the household			-0.86	0.05	-0.87	0.05
Female			0.21	0.02	0.19	0.02
Age			0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-0.81	0.03	-0.81	0.03
Never married			-1.31	0.04	-1.24	0.04
Residence in the suburbs			2.66	0.02	3.25	0.02
Total tract population (log)			3.51	0.02	3.12	0.02
Median metropolitan household income			0.98	0.00	1.00	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					0.48	0.02
Metropolitan percent non-White					0.03	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					-0.07	0.00
Number of observations	864,930					
Number of tracts	2,507					
Number of metropolitan areas	63					
Adjusted R^2	0.102		0.296		0.307	

Appendix AH. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	Moderate Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	35.79	0.06	-45.81	0.09	-47.58	0.10
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-2.26	0.01	-1.81	0.01	-1.73	0.01
Some college	2.92	0.01	2.26	0.01	1.92	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.66	0.02	6.40	0.01	5.72	0.01
Enrolled in school	-1.25	0.03	-0.60	0.02	-0.62	0.02
Household income (in thousands)	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	3.68	0.01	3.09	0.01	2.96	0.01
Speak English very well	0.93	0.06	0.71	0.05	0.78	0.05
Lived in a different house five years ago			1.02	0.01	0.81	0.01
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			0.92	0.01	0.85	0.01
Person of a different race in the household			-1.21	0.02	-1.64	0.02
Female			0.43	0.01	0.37	0.01
Age			0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-0.82	0.01	-0.82	0.01
Never married			-1.34	0.01	-1.22	0.01
Residence in the suburbs			3.71	0.01	4.60	0.01
Total tract population (log)			4.14	0.01	4.19	0.01
Median metropolitan household income			1.01	0.00	0.95	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					0.45	0.00
Metropolitan percent non-White					0.04	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					-0.05	0.00
Number of observations	10,691,450					
Number of tracts	36,632					
Number of metropolitan areas	267					
Adjusted R^2	0.163		0.338		0.356	

Appendix AH. FGLS Regression of Tract Median Income on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	High Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	40.24	0.13	-41.58	0.28	-39.26	0.34
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-3.18	0.04	-3.03	0.03	-2.47	0.03
Some college	3.03	0.03	3.54	0.03	2.52	0.03
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.74	0.03	8.93	0.03	7.82	0.03
Enrolled in school	-2.57	0.06	-0.88	0.06	-1.04	0.05
Household income (in thousands)	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.08	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	8.54	0.03	5.68	0.03	5.76	0.03
Speak English very well	3.56	0.12	3.45	0.11	2.69	0.11
Lived in a different house five years ago			0.93	0.03	0.81	0.02
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			1.37	0.03	1.42	0.03
Person of a different race in the household			-1.91	0.05	-3.53	0.05
Female			0.60	0.02	0.52	0.02
Age			0.10	0.00	0.08	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-1.00	0.03	-1.23	0.03
Never married			-1.38	0.03	-1.73	0.03
Residence in the suburbs			8.10	0.03	10.15	0.03
Total tract population (log)			2.29	0.03	2.54	0.03
Median metropolitan household income			1.09	0.00	0.88	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					1.04	0.02
Metropolitan percent non-White					0.07	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					-0.19	0.00
Number of observations	2,644,940					
Number of tracts	12,033					
Number of metropolitan areas	15					
Adjusted R^2	0.180		0.266		0.324	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).

Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix AI. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics (Hispanics) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation.

	Low Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	39.49	0.20	52.03	1.09	60.74	1.42
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	2.50	0.18	2.11	0.15	1.96	0.15
Some college	-1.51	0.18	-1.22	0.15	-1.17	0.14
Bachelor's degree or higher	-3.37	0.23	-2.94	0.18	-2.86	0.18
Enrolled in school	2.12	0.28	0.94	0.22	0.79	0.21
Household income (in thousands)	-0.06	0.00	-0.03	0.00	-0.03	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-4.30	0.14	-3.27	0.12	-3.08	0.12
Speak English very well	-1.56	0.15	-1.41	0.15	-1.31	0.14
Lived in a different house five years ago			-0.25 *	0.11	-0.22 ns	0.11
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			0.32 **	0.12	0.38 **	0.12
Person of a different race in the household			-1.02	0.12	-1.11	0.12
Foreign born			0.00 ns	0.13	0.10 ns	0.13
Female			-0.42	0.11	-0.38	0.10
Age			-0.05	0.00	-0.05	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			0.43 **	0.15	0.45 **	0.14
Never married			1.27	0.17	1.24	0.17
Residence in the suburbs			-3.83	0.11	-4.68	0.12
Total tract population (log)			-4.65	0.12	-4.36	0.12
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty			0.94	0.01	0.88	0.01
Total metropolitan population (log)					-1.03	0.08
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.01	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.07	0.00
Number of observations	42,700					
Number of tracts	2,401					
Number of metropolitan areas	63					
Adjusted R^2	0.112		0.352		0.369	

Appendix AI. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics (Hispanics) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	Moderate Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	46.80	0.05	41.00	0.25	28.12	0.31
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	5.77	0.04	4.18	0.04	4.14	0.04
Some college	-4.06	0.05	-3.42	0.04	-3.37	0.04
Bachelor's degree or higher	-8.66	0.06	-6.75	0.05	-6.68	0.05
Enrolled in school	1.72	0.07	0.70	0.06	0.76	0.06
Household income (in thousands)	-0.08	0.00	-0.04	0.00	-0.04	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-2.26	0.03	-4.16	0.03	-4.17	0.03
Speak English very well	-3.44	0.03	-2.52	0.03	-2.52	0.03
Lived in a different house five years ago			-2.60	0.03	-2.65	0.03
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			1.22	0.03	1.27	0.03
Person of a different race in the household			-4.66	0.03	-4.72	0.03
Foreign born			1.25	0.03	1.00	0.03
Female			-0.63	0.03	-0.61	0.03
Age			-0.05	0.00	-0.05	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			1.17	0.04	1.13	0.04
Never married			2.09	0.04	2.09	0.04
Residence in the suburbs			-7.46	0.03	-7.47	0.03
Total tract population (log)			-1.96	0.03	-1.99	0.03
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty			0.87	0.00	0.99	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					0.85	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.07	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.00	0.00
Number of observations	1,366,670					
Number of tracts	34,353					
Number of metropolitan areas	267					
Adjusted R^2	0.174		0.429		0.431	

Appendix AI. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics (Hispanics) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	High Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	49.31	0.05	36.51	0.38	13.30	0.81
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	6.33	0.05	4.30	0.05	4.30	0.05
Some college	-2.64	0.07	-2.40	0.06	-2.37	0.06
Bachelor's degree or higher	-7.46	0.08	-5.89	0.07	-5.86	0.07
Enrolled in school	2.39	0.08	0.95	0.07	0.92	0.07
Household income (in thousands)	-0.05	0.00	-0.03	0.00	-0.03	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-9.24	0.04	-7.55	0.04	-7.53	0.04
Speak English very well	-4.23	0.04	-2.30	0.04	-2.36	0.04
Lived in a different house five years ago			-2.43	0.04	-2.56	0.04
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			2.09	0.04	2.07	0.04
Person of a different race in the household			-7.14	0.05	-7.30	0.05
Foreign born			2.79	0.05	2.73	0.05
Female			-0.19	0.04	-0.20	0.04
Age			-0.05	0.00	-0.05	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			1.63	0.05	1.52	0.05
Never married			2.48	0.05	2.40	0.05
Residence in the suburbs			-10.72	0.04	-10.93	0.04
Total tract population (log)			-0.61	0.04	-0.25	0.04
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty			0.68	0.00	1.46	0.01
Total metropolitan population (log)					0.46	0.03
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.31	0.01
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.10	0.01
Number of observations	762,800					
Number of tracts	12,034					
Number of metropolitan areas	15					
Adjusted R^2	0.210		0.371		0.377	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).

Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix AJ. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation.

	Low Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	37.66	0.18	34.93	0.27	35.32	0.33
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	2.58	0.04	1.85	0.04	1.76	0.03
Some college	-1.49	0.03	-1.28	0.03	-1.17	0.03
Bachelor's degree or higher	-3.37	0.04	-3.21	0.03	-3.01	0.03
Enrolled in school	1.68	0.07	0.79	0.06	0.79	0.06
Household income (in thousands)	-0.04	0.00	-0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-4.49	0.04	-2.82	0.03	-2.79	0.03
Speak English very well	-2.01	0.18	-1.43	0.15	-1.51	0.15
Lived in a different house five years ago			-0.37	0.02	-0.34	0.02
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.30	0.03	-0.29	0.03
Person of a different race in the household			0.99	0.05	1.09	0.05
Female			-0.19	0.02	-0.17	0.02
Age			-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			0.95	0.03	0.99	0.03
Never married			1.33	0.04	1.30	0.04
Residence in the suburbs			-2.81	0.03	-3.39	0.03
Total tract population (log)			-3.00	0.02	-2.53	0.02
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty			0.91	0.00	0.95	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					-0.56	0.02
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.05	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.05	0.00
Number of observations	864,930					
Number of tracts	2,507					
Number of metropolitan areas	63					
Adjusted R^2	0.083		0.291		0.305	

Appendix AJ. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	Moderate Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	32.08	0.06	37.45	0.08	42.19	0.09
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	3.54	0.01	2.61	0.01	2.52	0.01
Some college	-2.21	0.01	-2.00	0.01	-1.77	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher	-5.20	0.01	-4.48	0.01	-4.17	0.01
Enrolled in school	1.29	0.02	0.47	0.02	0.53	0.02
Household income (in thousands)	-0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-4.87	0.01	-3.28	0.01	-3.33	0.01
Speak English very well	-1.64	0.05	-1.01	0.04	-1.02	0.04
Lived in a different house five years ago			-0.90	0.01	-0.75	0.01
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.62	0.01	-0.62	0.01
Person of a different race in the household			1.43	0.02	1.84	0.02
Female			-0.25	0.01	-0.21	0.01
Age			-0.04	0.00	-0.03	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			1.19	0.01	1.27	0.01
Never married			1.32	0.01	1.41	0.01
Residence in the suburbs			-3.77	0.01	-4.20	0.01
Total tract population (log)			-2.98	0.01	-2.84	0.01
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty			0.83	0.00	0.83	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					-0.59	0.00
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.04	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.04	0.00
Number of observations	10,691,450					
Number of tracts	36,632					
Number of metropolitan areas	267					
Adjusted R^2	0.116		0.290		0.304	

Appendix AJ. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent in Poverty on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	High Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	27.68	0.10	38.04	0.15	27.57	0.18
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	3.36	0.03	2.67	0.03	2.42	0.03
Some college	-1.41	0.02	-1.56	0.02	-1.40	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher	-3.52	0.02	-3.59	0.01	-3.25	0.01
Enrolled in school	1.34	0.03	0.63	0.03	0.57	0.03
Household income (in thousands)	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-7.48	0.02	-4.54	0.02	-4.45	0.02
Speak English very well	-2.90	0.09	-2.35	0.08	-2.28	0.08
Lived in a different house five years ago			-0.50	0.01	-0.46	0.01
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.66	0.01	-0.59	0.01
Person of a different race in the household			2.26	0.03	2.35	0.03
Female			-0.19	0.01	-0.16	0.01
Age			-0.02	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			1.28	0.02	1.29	0.02
Never married			1.68	0.02	1.76	0.02
Residence in the suburbs			-6.69	0.02	-7.04	0.02
Total tract population (log)			-1.49	0.01	-1.35	0.01
Percent of metropolitan population in poverty			0.21	0.00	0.55	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					-0.57	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.02	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.15	0.00
Number of observations	2,644,940					
Number of tracts	12,033					
Number of metropolitan areas	15					
Adjusted R^2	0.107		0.188		0.223	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).

Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix AK. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree on Individual Characteristics (Hispanics) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation.

	Low Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	18.79	0.17	-12.18	0.86	-13.23	1.15
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-1.55	0.15	-0.86	0.12	-0.84	0.11
Some college	1.75	0.16	1.28	0.13	1.23	0.12
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.63	0.27	5.24	0.19	4.92	0.19
Enrolled in school	1.30	0.27	0.27 ns	0.20	0.34 ns	0.19
Household income (in thousands)	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-1.42	0.12	-0.60	0.10	-0.65	0.10
Speak English very well	1.16	0.13	0.85	0.12	0.77	0.11
Lived in a different house five years ago			0.36	0.10	0.34	0.09
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.99	0.11	-0.93	0.10
Person of a different race in the household			0.83	0.11	0.91	0.10
Foreign born			0.17 ns	0.11	0.12 ns	0.11
Female			0.31	0.09	0.30	0.09
Age			0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-0.14 ns	0.12	-0.13 ns	0.12
Never married			-0.05 ns	0.14	-0.05 ns	0.14
Residence in the suburbs			-1.41	0.09	-1.60	0.10
Total tract population (log)			1.34	0.10	0.95	0.09
Metropolitan percent with a bachelor's degree			0.81	0.01	0.81	0.01
Total metropolitan population (log)					0.35	0.07
Metropolitan percent non-White					0.01 ns	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.00 ns	0.00
Number of observations	42,700					
Number of tracts	2,401					
Number of metropolitan areas	63					
Adjusted R^2	0.072		0.284		0.297	

Appendix AK. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree on Individual Characteristics (Hispanics) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	Moderate Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	15.71	0.03	-5.02	0.18	0.87	0.19
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-3.36	0.03	-2.46	0.02	-2.36	0.02
Some college	3.71	0.04	2.94	0.03	2.85	0.03
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.33	0.06	9.61	0.05	9.39	0.05
Enrolled in school	0.01 ns	0.06	0.07 ns	0.04	0.01 ns	0.04
Household income (in thousands)	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-2.54	0.02	-0.63	0.02	-0.51	0.02
Speak English very well	1.33	0.02	1.17	0.02	1.15	0.02
Lived in a different house five years ago			1.71	0.02	1.69	0.02
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-1.73	0.02	-1.64	0.02
Person of a different race in the household			3.73	0.03	3.65	0.03
Foreign born			0.44	0.02	0.04 ns	0.02
Female			0.53	0.02	0.52	0.02
Age			0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-0.27	0.03	-0.30	0.03
Never married			-0.58	0.03	-0.69	0.03
Residence in the suburbs			0.16	0.02	-0.61	0.02
Total tract population (log)			0.53	0.02	0.46	0.02
Metropolitan percent with a bachelor's degree			0.52	0.00	0.65	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					-1.00	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White					0.04	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.08	0.00
Number of observations	1,366,670					
Number of tracts	34,353					
Number of metropolitan areas	267					
Adjusted R^2	0.134		0.248		0.259	

Appendix AK. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree on Individual Characteristics (Hispanics) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	High Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	15.40	0.04	-2.91	0.33	-14.73	0.62
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-3.63	0.04	-2.56	0.04	-2.50	0.04
Some college	2.71	0.06	2.39	0.05	2.39	0.05
Bachelor's degree or higher	11.07	0.10	9.06	0.09	9.07	0.09
Enrolled in school	-0.79	0.07	-0.07 ns	0.06	-0.04 ns	0.06
Household income (in thousands)	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-0.87	0.03	-0.70	0.03	-0.71	0.03
Speak English very well	2.31	0.03	1.19	0.04	1.18	0.04
Lived in a different house five years ago			0.90	0.03	0.88	0.03
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-2.65	0.04	-2.61	0.04
Person of a different race in the household			6.42	0.06	6.37	0.06
Foreign born			-1.16	0.04	-1.16	0.04
Female			0.35	0.03	0.35	0.03
Age			0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-0.40	0.04	-0.43	0.04
Never married			-0.76	0.04	-0.77	0.04
Residence in the suburbs			0.50	0.03	0.55	0.03
Total tract population (log)			-0.49	0.03	-0.40	0.03
Metropolitan percent with a bachelor's degree			0.72	0.00	0.52	0.01
Total metropolitan population (log)					0.93	0.03
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.03	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.07	0.00
Number of observations	762,800					
Number of tracts	12,034					
Number of metropolitan areas	15					
Adjusted R^2	0.087		0.154		0.155	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).

Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix AL. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation.

	Low Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	18.68	0.17	-13.88	0.25	-16.61	0.31
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-2.26	0.04	-1.75	0.03	-1.58	0.03
Some college	2.88	0.03	2.04	0.03	1.77	0.03
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.06	0.04	6.57	0.04	5.86	0.03
Enrolled in school	1.17	0.08	0.49	0.06	0.48	0.06
Household income (in thousands)	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-1.30	0.03	-0.44	0.03	-0.27	0.03
Speak English very well	1.17	0.16	1.16	0.14	1.28	0.13
Lived in a different house five years ago			0.91	0.02	0.74	0.02
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.29	0.03	-0.24	0.03
Person of a different race in the household			-0.52	0.05	-0.51	0.05
Female			0.35	0.02	0.28	0.02
Age			0.06	0.00	0.05	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-0.31	0.03	-0.37	0.03
Never married			0.60	0.04	0.38	0.04
Residence in the suburbs			-4.46	0.03	-5.03	0.03
Total tract population (log)			1.63	0.02	1.40	0.02
Metropolitan percent with a bachelor's degree			0.76	0.00	0.78	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					0.30	0.02
Metropolitan percent non-White					0.02	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.02	0.00
Number of observations	864,930					
Number of tracts	2,507					
Number of metropolitan areas	63					
Adjusted R^2	0.113		0.282		0.304	

Appendix AL. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	Moderate Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	20.76	0.06	-18.18	0.10	-23.43	0.10
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-2.76	0.01	-2.58	0.01	-2.51	0.01
Some college	4.35	0.01	3.42	0.01	3.22	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher	14.25	0.01	11.17	0.01	10.56	0.01
Enrolled in school	0.13	0.03	0.46	0.02	0.50	0.02
Household income (in thousands)	0.07	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.05	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-2.01	0.01	-0.67	0.01	-0.53	0.01
Speak English very well	0.28	0.06	0.51	0.05	0.60	0.05
Lived in a different house five years ago			1.52	0.01	1.44	0.01
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.11	0.01	-0.05	0.01
Person of a different race in the household			-1.12	0.02	-1.22	0.02
Female			0.70	0.01	0.61	0.01
Age			0.11	0.00	0.10	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-0.35	0.01	-0.43	0.01
Never married			1.19	0.01	0.96	0.01
Residence in the suburbs			-5.19	0.01	-5.91	0.01
Total tract population (log)			1.96	0.01	2.04	0.01
Metropolitan percent with a bachelor's degree			0.72	0.00	0.72	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					0.13	0.00
Metropolitan percent non-White					0.04	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.05	0.00
Number of observations	10,691,450					
Number of tracts	36,632					
Number of metropolitan areas	267					
Adjusted R^2	0.183		0.290		0.297	

Appendix AL. FGLS Regression of Tract Percent with a Bachelor's Degree on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	High Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	26.84	0.11	-12.78	0.24	-8.13	0.31
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	-3.28	0.03	-3.72	0.03	-3.50	0.03
Some college	4.13	0.03	4.47	0.03	4.03	0.03
Bachelor's degree or higher	14.59	0.03	13.92	0.03	13.49	0.03
Enrolled in school	-1.24	0.05	-0.23	0.05	-0.27	0.05
Household income (in thousands)	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-1.27	0.03	-0.83	0.03	-0.65	0.03
Speak English very well	1.67	0.11	2.16	0.10	2.02	0.10
Lived in a different house five years ago			1.69	0.02	1.60	0.02
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.10	0.02	-0.07 **	0.02
Person of a different race in the household			-1.93	0.05	-2.66	0.05
Female			0.87	0.02	0.83	0.02
Age			0.14	0.00	0.13	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			-0.89	0.03	-1.02	0.03
Never married			1.23	0.03	1.05	0.03
Residence in the suburbs			-1.71	0.03	-0.46	0.03
Total tract population (log)			0.84	0.02	0.85	0.02
Metropolitan percent with a bachelor's degree			0.77	0.00	0.80	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					-0.35	0.02
Metropolitan percent non-White					0.09	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					-0.06	0.00
Number of observations	2,644,940					
Number of tracts	12,033					
Number of metropolitan areas	15					
Adjusted R^2	0.198		0.257		0.274	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix AM. FGLS Regression of Tract Male Joblessness Rate on Individual Characteristics (Hispanics) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation.

	Low Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	17.88	0.10	25.14	0.51	25.72	0.61
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	1.26	0.10	0.80	0.07	0.68	0.07
Some college	-1.27	0.10	-0.75	0.07	-0.71	0.07
Bachelor's degree or higher	-2.80	0.11	-1.47	0.08	-1.45	0.08
Enrolled in school	-0.56	0.13	-0.34	0.09	-0.35	0.09
Household income (in thousands)	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	0.58	0.07	0.24	0.06	0.26	0.05
Speak English very well	-0.81	0.08	-0.56	0.07	-0.50	0.07
Lived in a different house five years ago			-0.33	0.05	-0.31	0.05
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			0.21	0.06	0.17 **	0.06
Person of a different race in the household			-0.12 *	0.06	-0.13 *	0.06
Foreign born			-0.07 ns	0.06	-0.06 ns	0.06
Female			-0.09 ns	0.05	-0.07 ns	0.05
Age			0.01 **	0.00	0.01 **	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			0.46	0.07	0.47	0.07
Never married			0.61	0.08	0.61	0.08
Residence in the suburbs			0.66	0.05	0.50	0.05
Total tract population (log)			-2.74	0.06	-2.53	0.06
Metropolitan male joblessness rate			0.92	0.01	0.91	0.01
Total metropolitan population (log)					-0.23	0.04
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.01	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.01	0.00
Number of observations	42,700					
Number of tracts	2,401					
Number of metropolitan areas	63					
Adjusted R^2	0.058		0.374		0.396	

Appendix AM. FGLS Regression of Tract Male Joblessness Rate on Individual Characteristics (Hispanics) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	Moderate Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	22.39	0.02	21.17	0.12	14.56	0.15
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	2.23	0.02	1.56	0.02	1.58	0.02
Some college	-1.90	0.02	-1.59	0.02	-1.58	0.02
Bachelor's degree or higher	-4.13	0.03	-3.23	0.02	-3.25	0.02
Enrolled in school	0.24	0.03	-0.02 ns	0.03	-0.03 ns	0.03
Household income (in thousands)	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	0.14	0.02	-0.51	0.01	-0.41	0.01
Speak English very well	-1.52	0.02	-0.93	0.02	-0.92	0.02
Lived in a different house five years ago			-1.28	0.01	-1.30	0.01
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			0.53	0.01	0.57	0.01
Person of a different race in the household			-1.88	0.02	-1.95	0.02
Foreign born			0.51	0.02	0.19	0.02
Female			-0.18	0.01	-0.19	0.01
Age			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			0.57	0.02	0.50	0.02
Never married			0.93	0.02	0.86	0.02
Residence in the suburbs			-2.87	0.01	-2.74	0.01
Total tract population (log)			-1.51	0.01	-1.65	0.01
Metropolitan male joblessness rate			0.90	0.00	1.00	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					0.51	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.02	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.00 *	0.00
Number of observations	1,366,670					
Number of tracts	34,353					
Number of metropolitan areas	267					
Adjusted R^2	0.124		0.308		0.321	

Appendix AM. FGLS Regression of Tract Male Joblessness Rate on Individual Characteristics (Hispanics) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	High Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	26.82	0.03	28.11	0.22	10.35	0.39
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	2.02	0.03	1.47	0.02	1.62	0.02
Some college	-1.30	0.03	-1.12	0.03	-1.15	0.03
Bachelor's degree or higher	-3.66	0.04	-3.05	0.04	-3.16	0.04
Enrolled in school	0.57	0.04	0.32	0.04	0.37	0.04
Household income (in thousands)	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-2.98	0.02	-2.09	0.02	-1.72	0.02
Speak English very well	-1.34	0.02	-0.70	0.02	-0.73	0.02
Lived in a different house five years ago			-1.35	0.02	-1.26	0.02
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			0.93	0.02	1.03	0.02
Person of a different race in the household			-3.48	0.03	-3.58	0.03
Foreign born			0.91	0.03	0.84	0.02
Female			0.00 ns	0.02	-0.04 *	0.02
Age			-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			0.87	0.03	0.76	0.03
Never married			1.14	0.02	1.09	0.02
Residence in the suburbs			-4.11	0.02	-3.80	0.02
Total tract population (log)			-0.83	0.02	-0.91	0.02
Metropolitan male joblessness rate			0.34	0.01	1.25	0.02
Total metropolitan population (log)					0.17	0.02
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.10	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.06	0.00
Number of observations	762,800					
Number of tracts	12,034					
Number of metropolitan areas	15					
Adjusted R^2	0.124		0.231		0.230	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).
Regression models are unweighted.

Appendix AN. FGLS Regression of Tract Male Joblessness Rate on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation.

	Low Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	17.80	0.10	16.74	0.13	17.78	0.16
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	1.37	0.02	0.84	0.02	0.82	0.02
Some college	-0.83	0.02	-0.60	0.01	-0.57	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher	-2.52	0.02	-1.45	0.01	-1.38	0.01
Enrolled in school	-0.81	0.03	-0.35	0.03	-0.34	0.02
Household income (in thousands)	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	0.33	0.02	0.12	0.02	0.10	0.01
Speak English very well	-0.64	0.10	-0.58	0.07	-0.63	0.07
Lived in a different house five years ago			-0.12	0.01	-0.10	0.01
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.20	0.01	-0.22	0.01
Person of a different race in the household			0.24	0.03	0.30	0.03
Female			-0.07	0.01	-0.07	0.01
Age			0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			0.37	0.01	0.39	0.01
Never married			0.37	0.02	0.37	0.02
Residence in the suburbs			1.53	0.01	1.43	0.01
Total tract population (log)			-1.66	0.01	-1.43	0.01
Metropolitan male joblessness rate			0.83	0.00	0.85	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					-0.27	0.01
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.02	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.01	0.00
Number of observations	864,930					
Number of tracts	2,507					
Number of metropolitan areas	63					
Adjusted R^2	0.048		0.329		0.351	

Appendix AN. FGLS Regression of Tract Male Joblessness Rate on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	Moderate Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	16.79	0.03	19.47	0.04	23.52	0.05
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	1.68	0.01	1.07	0.01	1.03	0.01
Some college	-1.18	0.01	-0.88	0.00	-0.80	0.00
Bachelor's degree or higher	-2.85	0.01	-2.19	0.00	-2.05	0.00
Enrolled in school	-0.24	0.01	-0.12	0.01	-0.12	0.01
Household income (in thousands)	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-0.51	0.01	-0.30	0.00	-0.34	0.00
Speak English very well	-0.70	0.03	-0.28	0.02	-0.27	0.02
Lived in a different house five years ago			-0.24	0.00	-0.20	0.00
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.30	0.00	-0.30	0.00
Person of a different race in the household			0.63	0.01	0.74	0.01
Female			-0.10	0.00	-0.08	0.00
Age			0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			0.36	0.00	0.41	0.00
Never married			0.38	0.01	0.45	0.01
Residence in the suburbs			-0.31	0.00	-0.28	0.00
Total tract population (log)			-1.83	0.00	-1.74	0.00
Metropolitan male joblessness rate			0.78	0.00	0.81	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					-0.42	0.00
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.01	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.01	0.00
Number of observations	10,691,450					
Number of tracts	36,632					
Number of metropolitan areas	267					
Adjusted R^2	0.072		0.229		0.245	

Appendix AN. FGLS Regression of Tract Male Joblessness Rate on Individual Characteristics (Native Whites) by Hispanic-Native White Segregation. (continued)

	High Segregation					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Intercept	16.93	0.05	20.74	0.08	16.45	0.10
Education (reference = High school degree)						
Less than a high school degree	1.54	0.02	1.08	0.01	1.05	0.01
Some college	-0.85	0.01	-0.78	0.01	-0.73	0.01
Bachelor's degree or higher	-2.19	0.01	-2.06	0.01	-1.98	0.01
Enrolled in school	0.31	0.02	0.18	0.01	0.17	0.01
Household income (in thousands)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Owner-occupied dwelling	-2.11	0.01	-1.10	0.01	-1.10	0.01
Speak English very well	-1.11	0.04	-0.62	0.04	-0.62	0.04
Lived in a different house five years ago			-0.34	0.01	-0.32	0.01
Household Structure						
Child (under age 18) in the household			-0.26	0.01	-0.24	0.01
Person of a different race in the household			1.21	0.02	1.25	0.02
Female			-0.08	0.01	-0.08	0.01
Age			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marital status (reference = Married)						
Widowed, divorced, separated			0.59	0.01	0.58	0.01
Never married			0.80	0.01	0.80	0.01
Residence in the suburbs			-2.92	0.01	-3.08	0.01
Total tract population (log)			-1.07	0.01	-1.02	0.01
Metropolitan male joblessness rate			0.35	0.00	0.62	0.00
Total metropolitan population (log)					-0.18	0.00
Metropolitan percent non-White					-0.01	0.00
Percent of the metropolitan population in the suburbs					0.04	0.00
Number of observations	2,644,940					
Number of tracts	12,033					
Number of metropolitan areas	15					
Adjusted R^2	0.076		0.165		0.171	

Coefficients are significant at the p<.001 level unless otherwise noted. * p < .05 ** p< .01 ns (not significant).

Regression models are unweighted.

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