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Research Report

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Racial Segregation in U.S. Metropolitan Areas and Cities, 1990–2000: Patterns, Trends, and Explanations

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Abstract

This report provides a comprehensive overview of 1990 and 2000 neighborhood dissimilarity indices measured for Blacks and Whites, Asians and Whites, and Hispanics and Whites among the nation's 318 metropolitan areas, as well as 1220 places with populations exceeding 25,000 in 2000. Unlike most earlier studies which measure segregation on the basis of census tracts, this study measures segregation across smaller block-groups, which constitute closer approximations to neighborhoods.

For both metropolitan areas and places, we find broad trends, some countering those of earlier decades. Black-White segregation is declining fairly consistently for most metropolitan areas and cities. Hispanic-White segregation is on the increase for about half of the cities, and most metropolitan areas. Yet, Asian-White segregation is on the decline in most metropolitan areas and places. The latter counters the steady increases in Asian-White segregation over the 1980s. Despite these pervasive patterns, many changes for individual areas are small, preserving the long-standing national 'pecking order' of segregation for different racial and ethnic groups.

This study evaluates social, economic and demographic metropolitan area factors associated with metropolitan level segregation. In a unique analysis, it also evaluates both metropolitan and place level contextual effects on segregation in individual places, located within metropolitan areas. The results show that location in metropolitan areas that are 'multi-ethnic'—with strong representation of two or more minority groups—tends to be associated with declining levels of Black-White segregation at both the metropolitan area level and at the city level. The metropolitan multi-ethnic context has less consistent effects on the segregation levels of other race- and ethnic groups. However, given the continued clustering of Hispanics and Asians in different metropolitan areas across the country and their continued mixing within those metropolitan areas, these findings suggest that significant linkages exist between metropolitan demographic shifts and city segregation dynamics

Data Used: 2000 and 1990 US Census

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES, MAPS, AND TABLES

Racial Segregation in US Metropolitan Areas and Cities, 1990–2000
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INTRODUCTION

Race and ethnic segregation patterns in the US are of increasing interest to policy makers, planners, and scholars as the nation becomes an increasingly multi-ethnic society. Yet, both the levels and changes in segregation vary widely across areas, and for each racial group. Moreover, segregation measures reported at the metropolitan area will differ from those measures that are associated with cities located within metropolitan areas. For this reason, it is important to examine distinctions between metropolitan area segregation, and city segregation, and how the metropolitan area affects place segregation.

In this report we provide a comprehensive overview of 1990 and 2000 dissimilarity indices measured for Blacks and Whites, Asians and Whites, and Hispanics and Whites among the nation's 318 metropolitan areas, as well as 1220 places with populations exceeding 25,000 in 2000.

For both metropolitan areas and places, we find broad trends, some countering earlier decades. Black-White segregation is declining fairly consistently for most metropolitan areas and cities. Hispanic-White segregation is on the increase for about half of the cities and for most metropolitan areas. Yet, surprisingly, Asian-White segregation is on the decline in most metropolitan areas and places. The latter counters the steady increases in Asian-White segregation over the 1980s.

Despite these pervasive patterns, many changes for individual areas are small, so that the long-standing national 'pecking order' of segregation for different racial groups has not changed dramatically in 2000. Yet, a great deal of variation, both across and within metropolitan areas, in segregation levels and changes can be explained by a variety of demographic and economic local contextual factors associated with continued immigration and dispersion of Hispanics and Asians, as well as the emerging shifts in the Black population. The analyses in this article identify the most important factors affecting metropolitan area variations in segregation and, in addition, they evaluate both metropolitan and place level contextual forces on the segregation of individual places, located within metropolitan areas.

Overview

A long series of studies have documented the distinct racial and ethnic residential location patterns in the United States (Taeuber and Taeuber, 1965; Sorensen et al., 1975; Van Valey et al., 1975; Massey and Denton, 1987; Frey and Farley, 1996; Logan, 2001a; Glaeser and Vigdor, 2001; Logan, Stults and Farley, 2004; Iceland, 2004). These patterns have resulted from a variety of causes including disparate economic resources across groups, preferences to reside with same-group neighbors, community-zoning laws that discourage economic integration, and the long history of discriminatory practices on the part of lending institutions, realtors, insurers, and rental agents.

The effects of discriminatory practices have been most evident in the segregation of African Americans from Whites, which has been documented in a series of trend studies (Taeuber and Taeuber, 1965; Massey and Denton, 1993). Because of the fair housing legislation in the 1960s and its subsequent

enforcement, and the emergence of a large Black middle class population, Black segregation levels recorded in the 1990 Census showed an overall modest decline (Frey and Farley, 1996). Nonetheless, metropolitan area segregation levels in 1990 were still relatively high such that, on the average, 6 out of 10 Blacks would have had to change neighborhoods (block groups) in order to be distributed in the same way that Whites were. Segregation was lowest and showed the greatest declines in metropolitan areas with a preponderance of recent construction and significant in-migration of Blacks and in "melting pot areas" where other race and ethnic minorities were present (Frey and Farley, 1996).

Segregation of Hispanics and Asians is also of increasing interest in light of the substantial immigration waves that have affected many metropolitan areas in the past two decades. Data for all metropolitan areas from the 1990 Census showed that Hispanics and Asians were substantially less segregated than Blacks at the block group level (Frey and Farley, 1996). On average, only 4 in 10 Hispanics or Asians would have had to change residence to be distributed like the White populations in their respective metropolitan areas. The continuing large waves of Hispanic and Asian immigration since 1990 suggest an even greater potential for continued segregation among these groups and a more complicated set of "race and space" dynamics, especially in large melting pot areas.
Soon after the Census 2000 racial statistics were released, two national studies compared segregation patterns across metropolitan areas (Logan, 2001a; Glaeser and Vigdor, 2001). Both of these examined variations in segregation measures across metropolitan areas, and employed census tracts (rather than block groups) as neighborhood units of analysis in measuring segregation.

Logan's (2001a) analysis emphasizes segregation across the major racial groups: Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic-Black; Non-Hispanic Asians; and Hispanics. Its findings reinforce metropolitan area segregation results observed after the 1990 census. Black segregation from Whites remained substantially higher than Asian or Hispanic segregation from Whites, yet the former declined slightly in most metropolitan areas, while the latter increased to a small extent. Yet, variation occurred across all of these measures and the study emphasized a relative lack of change in the high segregation levels observed for larger, northern metropolitan areas where most Blacks continue to reside.

Glaeser and Vigdor's (2001) study focused exclusively on Black-non-Black segregation across metropolitan areas and found results somewhat similar to the Logan's study for Black-White patterns. Despite similar results, Glaeser and Vigdor chose to emphasize those metropolitan areas where Black segregation declined the most: those located in the South and West regions, among metropolitan areas that were growing rapidly in their Black populations.

The current study builds on this earlier work in a number of respects. First, we examine in great detail regional variations and rankings of racial segregation measures: 2000 dissimilarity indices and 1990–2000 changes in dissimilarity indices for metropolitan areas and places in the comparisons of Black versus Whites, Asians versus Whites, and Hispanics versus Whites. Unlike most earlier studies from the 2000 Census (Glaeser and Vigdor,2001; Logan, Stults and Farley,2004; Iceland, 2004), our measures of segregation employ indices of dissimilarity based on the block group, rather than census tract definition of neighborhood. The block group (average population size 1,100) more closely approximates a neighborhood than the census tract (average population size 5,000). This more refined block group-based segregation measure permits the detection of segregation patterns for smaller sized minority populations or in small areas that are camouflaged when tract-based measures are used.

Second, we conduct multivariate analyses to explain 2000 levels of segregation and 1990–2000 changes in levels of segregation for each of these comparisons at the metropolitan area, based on metropolitan area attributes that have been suggested to explain these variations in Frey and Farley (1996) and elsewhere.

Third, we conduct multivariate analysis to explain similar variations and trends in these dissimilarity indices for places, greater than 25,000, that are located within metropolitan areas. The explanatory factors in these models include attributes of the metropolitan areas, as well as attributes of the place. These analyses permit us to examine the extent to which the broader metropolitan area context affects place segregation when place-level area factors are taken into account. Because of the greater dispersion of new Hispanic and Asian groups to smaller localities within and across metropolitan areas, and the increasing movement of Blacks towards suburban and smaller communities (Frey, 2001; Myers and Park, 2001), this study provides a nuanced evaluation of racial segregation at the local level, based on detailed 1990 and 2000 Census segregation measures.

Following a discussion of the methods and data used in this study, the remaining sections of this paper will present descriptive overviews of metropolitan area segregation patterns and trends, city segregation patterns and trends, and city variations within metropolitan areas. These are followed by a section which presents the multivariate models explaining segregation levels and trends for metropolitan areas and cities, and the concluding section, which summarizes the results.

Methods and Data

This research uses the index of dissimilarity as its measure of residential segregation. The index of dissimilarity (defined below) has become the standard indicator of racial and ethnic segregation between pairs of groups within a metropolitan area. The index is calculated for small neighborhood-like areas (block groups), for which data are only available from Decennial U.S. Censuses. In any given city or metropolitan area, this index examines the extent to which racial and ethnic minority groups are segregated from Whites, or are segregated from each other.

The index of dissimilarity has an intuitive interpretation: a maximum index value of 100 means that the two groups being compared reside in completely separate neighborhoods (i.e., complete segregation), whereas a minimum index value of 0 indicates that both groups are distributed in exactly the same way across neighborhoods (i.e., complete integration). Values in between 0 and 100 can be interpreted as the percent of one group which would have to relocate into a different neighborhood in order to be distributed exactly the same way as the other group. For example, a White-Black dissimilarity index of 75 means that 75 percent of Blacks would have to change neighborhoods to be distributed like Whites.

The formula used to calculate the dissimilarity index for two race and ethnic groups within the same city (or metropolitan area) is as follows:

$$D = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left| \frac{P_{1i}}{P_1} - \frac{P_{2i}}{P_2} \right|$$

where P_1 = city-wide population of Group 1
P_2 = city-wide population of Group 2
P_{1i} = neighborhood i population of Group 1
P_{2i} = neighborhood i population of Group 2
n = number of neighborhoods in city

These indices were calculated for all metropolitan areas and for each city with a 2000 population of at least 25,000. The study uses standard Office of Management and Budget classifications of metropolitan statistical areas, primary metropolitan statistical areas, and New England county metropolitan areas. Areas are ranked with respect to degree of segregation for each of the largest racial and ethnic minority groups. Average (unweighted mean) segregation indices are also presented for metropolitan areas and cities in different regions and size classes.

The indices of dissimilarity in this study were compiled from 1990 and 2000 Census Public Law (PL 94-171) files, which represent the first detailed release of census data for small geographic areas. These files contain base tabulations of the population by race and Hispanic origin for every level of geography down to the block group level, which is the geographic unit used to calculate the dissimilarity indices.

This study follows the convention of earlier studies of Hispanic status and race categories (Massey and Denton 1997; Frey and Farley, 1996; Logan 2001a) by classifying persons who are Hispanics as one group and classifying the Non-Hispanic population by their racial identification. This study focuses only on four groups, Hispanics, Non-Hispanic Whites, Non-Hispanic Blacks, and Non-Hispanic Asians (to be called 'Whites,' 'Blacks,' and 'Asians' for simplicity). Further, because the 2000 Census allows people to identify two or more races, we have edited the 2000 racial classification data so that Non-Hispanic persons identifying with more than one race were allocated proportionately to the remaining racial groups they identified (e.g. number of persons in an area who identified themselves as Non-Hispanic Black and Non-Hispanic Asian were allocated such that 50% of them were included in the Non-Hispanic Black category and 50% were allocated into the Non-Hispanic Asian category). This permits a more direct comparison with 1990 data, which did not permit identification of more than one race.

In this study, we calculated indices of dissimilarity of specific minority groups (e.g. Blacks, Asians) versus Whites in 1990 and 2000 for the metropolitan area or city. The base population of 1,000 ensures that the minority population being examined is a minimally significant size. As a consequence, our analyses of indices of dissimilarities for metropolitan areas will be restricted to 287 areas (for Black-White dissimilarity), 236 areas (for Asian-White dissimilarity), and 281 areas (for Hispanic-White dissimilarity). The city analyses will be restricted to 749 cities (for Black-White dissimilarity), 534 cities (for Asian-White dissimilarity), and 784 cities (for Hispanic-White dissimilarity). In the multivariate analyses, slightly smaller numbers of cities will be employed because appropriate city explanatory variables are not available for all areas.

METROPOLITAN AREA SEGREGATION

The plots in Figures 1, 2 and 3 provide an overview of segregation patterns of the three minorities between 1990 and 2000. Shown are the distributions of metropolitan areas, in each year, according to their indices of dissimilarity. In comparison to Blacks, Hispanics and Asians are significantly less segregated. The average index of dissimilarity for Blacks versus Whites, among metropolitan areas, is 58.7 in 2000, compared with indices of 44.2 for Hispanics versus Whites, and 42.9 for Asians versus Whites. As the figures indicate, there is a wide variation in values across metropolitan areas. However, 93% of all metropolitan areas showed declines in Black-White segregation, and 84% showed declines in Asian-White segregation. For Hispanics, in contrast, the majority of metropolitan areas showed increasing segregation - 57% of all metropolitan areas.

(Figures 1, 2, and 3 Here)

Although most of these declines and gains are relatively small, the pervasive declines for Blacks versus Whites continues a trend that was apparent both in the 1970s and 1980s (Massey and Denton, 1987; Frey and Farley, 1996). The Hispanic pattern of uneven declines is also consistent with the 1980s patterns and reflects increasing immigration and associated clustering of Hispanics in several port-of-entry metropolitan areas, as well as new growth of small Hispanic enclaves in other metropolitan areas (Frey and Farley, 1996; Myers, 1999; Frey, 2002). The pervasive decline in Asian segregation is somewhat surprising in light of the continued increase in Asian immigration. This counters the pattern observed in the 1990s (Frey and Farley, 1996). Below we discuss how metropolitan areas vary in the patterns and changes of minority segregation with Whites.

Blacks in Metropolitan Areas

The pervasive decline in Black-White segregation over the past three decades might be attributed to elements of the Civil Rights movement, which led to the growth of the Black middle class population, and less discrimination in the buying and selling of homes. Analyses of the 1990s, in fact, show that Black-White metropolitan area declines were greatest in newer metropolitan areas, where Blacks had a small, but increasing presence or where there was a great deal of recent housing construction (Farley and Frey, 1992). In addition, multi-ethnic metropolitan areas, where more than one minority has a substantial presence, led to lower and reduced Black-White segregation during the 1990s (Frey and Farley, 1996). A substantial number of metropolitan areas located in the industrial North and Old South continued to display high segregation levels that were negligible deductions in those levels.

Past regional differences in Black-White segregation continue to be evident in 2000. That is, high average levels of Black-White segregation (above 60) are shown for metropolitan areas in the Northeast and Midwest. The average Southern metropolitan area has an dissimilarity index of 58.8 and, as in the past, Western metropolitan areas showed lowest average levels, at 46.7 in 2000 (See Table A1). These patterns are also evident in Map 1, which shows that the highest proportion of metropolitan areas with 'above 60' dissimilarity indices are located in the Northeast and Midwest regions, as well as a good part of the South. Areas in the 50s range are also prevalent in the South, especially in the Southeast and in Texas; whereas a number of Western metropolitan areas show Black-White dissimilarity levels in the 40s and below.

(Table A1 and Map 1 Here)

Past high levels of segregation continue to be apparent in metropolitan areas with greatest levels of Black-White dissimilarity, shown in Table A2. Led by Gary, Indiana, with a segregation level of 87.5, most of these highly segregated areas are located in the industrial Midwest and urban Northeast, including places which have attracted many Black migrants to factory jobs during the mid-twentieth century. Detroit, New York, Milwaukee, Chicago, Newark, and Flint all display dissimilarity levels above 80, and close behind Buffalo and Cleveland at 79. A few Non-North metropolitan areas appear on this most segregated list of metropolitan areas: Birmingham and Gaston, AL, both Old South metropolitan areas with substantial Black populations.

(Table A2 Here)

Metropolitan areas ranked lowest on 2000 Black-White segregation have dissimilarity indices of 40 and below (See Table A2). With few exceptions, they have a number of common attributes in that they tend to be small metropolitan areas, are located in the West, or growing parts of the South, and tend to have small Black population shares. Those that are exceptions to these include Lawrence, KS, a university town in the Midwest, Jacksonville, NC, Lawton, OK, and Fayetteville, NC—metros with large Black populations but which also serve as large military bases. Other university towns include Boulder, CO and Eugene, OR. Others have large multi-ethnic populations including six that are located in California.

Despite these sharp disparities in levels of Black-White segregation, more than nine out of ten metropolitan areas experienced a decline in segregation levels over the 1990s. This decline is pervasive across the four regions, as well as different size classes of metropolitan areas (See Table A1). While the average level of decline in the dissimilarity index is relatively small (-4.7), 113 metropolitan areas showed a decline of greater than 5 points, and 21 areas showed declines greater than 10, over the 1990s. In contrast, only 21 metropolitan areas showed any increase in Black-White segregation, and most of these were negligible (less than one point).

Map 2 depicts locations of areas by their changed Black-White dissimilarity over the 1990s. Areas that declined by greater than 5 points are prevalent in all regions of the country. An especially large cluster of them is located in Florida, California, and in much of the West. Table A2 lists the areas with greatest decreases in the Black-White dissimilarity index over the 1990s. As with areas with low levels of segregation, most of these tend to have small Black populations and, with the exception of Portland, OR, and Salt Lake City, UT, are relatively small in size. Yet, Florida metropolitan areas of Lakeland, Daytona Beach, and Ft. Pierce have larger Black population shares. These metros, like several others on this list, are located in parts of the country which are gaining new Black migrants over the 1990s (Frey, 2001b).

(Table A3 and Map 2)

The list of areas with greatest increases in Black-White dissimilarity (upper Panel of the Table A3) includes a mix of places such as Old South metros, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Alexandria, in Louisiana. College towns such as Iowa City, IA, Ann Arbor, MI, and Bryan-College Station, TX, are also included. It is noteworthy that only two metropolitan areas, Miami, FL and New Orleans, LA, with populations greater than one million did not show declines in their Black-White segregation index.

Traditionally, high levels of segregation have been associated with metropolitan areas that house the largest Black populations. Table A4 displays 2000 segregation levels and 1990–2000 trends for 36 metropolitan areas with Black populations greater than 200,000. Indeed, all but five of these metro areas show dissimilarity indices higher than 60, and 18, mostly in the Northeast and Midwest, still show a segregation level where more than seven out of ten Blacks would have to move to be distributed in the same way that Whites are. An analysis of 1980s segregation trends (Frey and Farley, 1996) showed that large metropolitan areas with greatest declines are of three types: (1) New Southern destinations for Black migrants who are attracted to growing parts of the South in large numbers; (2) Non-traditional destinations for Blacks within the North; and (3) Multi-ethnic metropolitan areas where Blacks are only one of two or more minority groups.

An examination of the changes in segregation provides some support for these same three patterns, although many of the metropolitan areas differ. As the 1990s represented an accelerated Black migration to the South (Frey 2001b), the destinations now go beyond just Atlanta, GA, Dallas and Houston, TX, to new high-growth metros in Florida and the Carolinas, among others. Hence, we see associated large declines in Black-White segregation in the Florida metropolitan areas of Ft. Lauderdale, Orlando, Tampa-St. Petersburg, and Jacksonville. The growing North Carolina metropolitan areas of Charlotte, Raleigh, and Greensboro showed declines exceeding 3 points, as had the traditional Southern Black magnets of Atlanta, GA, and Dallas, TX. Surprising declines in the South are shown for Black-White segregation in Jackson, MS, Baltimore, MD, and Norfolk, VA.

Several Northern metropolitan areas that serve as 'secondary destinations' for Blacks who moved initially to northern industrial metropolitan areas also showed declines in segregation. These include Columbus, OH, Indianapolis, IN, and Kansas City, MO. Yet, unexpected declines are also shown for the larger metropolitan areas of Cleveland, OH, and Philadelphia, PA.

Finally, this list of metro areas with large Black populations only contains a few west coast 'Melting Pots.' Of these, Los Angeles and Oakland, CA both showed Black-White dissimilarity declines of more than five points over the 1990s. The issue of Melting Pot impacts on Black declines will be returned to later in our multivariate analysis.

(Table A4 Here)

Asians in Metropolitan Areas

The Asian presence in urban America now extends from far beyond the traditional 'Chinatowns' geographically and in terms of country of origin (Barnes and Bennett, 2002; Logan, 200Ib; Pollard and O'Hare, I999). The largest groups are Chinese, Filipinos, and Indians, followed by Koreans, Vietnamese, and Japanese. These groups differ in terms of their geographic distributions, as well as their social-economic status. In California, there is a large presence of Chinese, Filipinos, and Vietnamese. In New York, Vietnamese, Indians, and Koreans comprise the largest group, and in Texas, Vietnamese and Indians outrank other groups. Indians and Vietnamese rank at opposite ends of the socioeconomic spectrum. As a group, Indians are the most highly educated of all groups, and the Vietnamese are the least educated and lowest paid of the groups. Asian segregation patterns reflect, in part, the concentrations of different groups in different areas.

While the overall segregation level of Asians remains substantially below that of Blacks: the average Asian versus White dissimilarity level is 42.9 in 2000. While there is wide variation across metropolitan areas on this score, the variation for Asian versus White dissimilarity is narrower (between 6I.7 and 23.6) than that for Blacks (87.5 to 30.5). Across regions, average segregation levels were relatively similar for the Northeast, Midwest, and South, and somewhat lower in the West, the region wherein most Asians reside (See Table AI, middle panel). A look at Map 3 indicates that low levels of Asian-White dissimilarity exist in every part of the country, but especially in western states outside of California, in Florida, and southeast coastal cities. Highest levels of segregation, in the 50s and lower 60s, tend to characterize more of the Northeast and Midwest metropolitan areas.

(Map 3 Here)

The 20 metropolitan areas with the lowest segregation levels (See Table A5, Lower Panel) are, with the exception of Ft. Lauderdale, FL, smaller metropolitan areas. They are located largely in the West, most parts of the Southeast, and especially Florida. Many of these areas in the states of Washington, Oregon, and California have had long-standing Asian populations. Few (Boulder, Co, Colorado Springs, CO, Bremerton, WA, and Lawton, OK) are home to universities or military bases. Areas with highest levels of Asian-White segregation include a few large metropolitan areas, such as New York, NY, Houston, TX, Pittsburgh, PA, and New Orleans, LA. Many of these areas are located in the Northeast, the Midwest, and the South, are not traditional Asian gateways, and house only small, or in some cases, growing Asian populations.

(Table A5 Here)

A surprising finding from the 2000 Census is the pervasiveness of decline in the Asian-White segregation across many metropolitan areas. Among all metropolitan areas examined, 84% showed a decline in Asian-White dissimilarity where the average decline was 3.8 points. Declines were most pervasive in the Midwest (93%) and least pervasive in the Northeast (69%). Among metropolitan size categories, Asian-White segregation declines were less common among the largest metropolitan areas with over a million population (6I%). Among smaller size metropolitan areas, about nine out of ten showed declines in their Asian-White dissimilarity.

While the average decline in Asian-White segregation is small, fully 75 metropolitan areas showed declines of more than 5 points, and in I5, those declines exceeded I0. Only two metropolitan areas increased their Asian-White dissimilarity by more than 5 points (Middlesex, NJ, and Atlantic City, NJ) of the 38 metros that showed any increases in the index.

Locations of areas which showed declines in segregation can be seen in the bottom panel of Table A6, as well as on Map 4. Many of these are small Midwest metropolitan areas such as Lacrosse, WI, or

Duluth-Superior, MN, and have relatively small Asian populations. However, also on the list are several California metropolitan areas in different parts of the state including some in the Central Valley (Merced and Fresno) with sizable Asian populations as part of the multi-ethnic mix.

Metros which showed gains in segregation over the 1990s tend to include some larger metropolitan areas, which continue to get new influxes of Asian immigrants in significant numbers. These include New York, Nassau-Suffolk, Newark and Middlesex, NJ in the Northeast. Other metropolitan areas that lie in the greater 'Melting Pot' regions are Orange County, CA, Miami, FL, and Houston, TX. These are more suburban-like metropolitan areas that are receiving new Asian immigrants that relocate to the suburbs (e.g. from Los Angeles to Orange County; New York City to Nassau-Suffolk, etc).

(Table A6 and Map 4 Here)

Table A7 lists 27 metropolitan areas with the largest Asian populations in 2000. These areas tend to score on the higher side, such that 14 of the 24 have indices of dissimilarity exceeding 48. In fact, the traditional port-of-entry metro areas for Asians, including New York, NY, San Francisco, CA, and Los Angeles, CA, continue to show segregation indices above 50, as do other older metropolitan areas that have accepted Asians, including Boston, MA, Philadelphia, PA, Detroit, MI, as well as other large 'Melting Pot' areas such as Houston, TX, and Sacramento, CA. The northwest Asian immigrant destination metros of Portland and Seattle, WA show lower segregation scores as does Honolulu; and lower indices are also registered for several more 'suburban' metropolitan areas that Asians are dispersing into (e.g. Bergen-Passaic, NJ, Nassau-Suffolk, NY, Orange County, CA, and Riverside-San Bernardino, CA).

(Table A7 Here)

Not only are Asians more segregated in these larger metropolitan areas, but the more pervasive decline in Asian-White segregation is less apparent among this group. Fully 16 of these areas show increases in segregation over the 1990s. This is especially the case for the 'suburban' metropolitan areas of Middlesex, NJ, Nassau-Suffolk, NY, Orange County, CA, as well as for metropolitan areas where Asians are dispersing heavily in the suburbs (Washington, DC, and Houston, TX). This decline in Asian-White segregation is seen in Honolulu, HI, which is the only metropolitan area where Asians constitute a majority of the population. In sum, the major port-of-entry magnets for Asian immigrants in the US tend to counter the more pervasive trend of lower and declining Asian-White segregation. Metropolitan areas where these trends are occurring tend to be smaller areas where Asians are moving to as secondary destinations from these port-of-entry areas.

Hispanics in Metropolitan Areas

The Hispanic population in urban America has been growing rapidly since the late 1960s, and especially in the past two decades, as a result of immigration reform, refugee movement, and illegal immigration from Mexico and other Latin American countries. Due to this sharp growth, Hispanics now rival Blacks as the largest racial and ethnic minority in the United States. This Hispanic population comprises a variety of different Spanish-origin groups (Grieco and Cassidy, 2001; Guzmán, 2001; Singer et al., 2001) where the largest Hispanic group is of Mexican origin (58%); Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and a growing number of Central and South American groups make smaller representation. Nonetheless, New York and other east coast cities are heavily dominated by Puerto Rican and Non-Mexican Hispanic groups. Puerto Ricans, in particular, have higher levels of segregation that may account for the overall increased levels of Hispanic segregation in northern and east coast cities.

Like Asians, Hispanics have tended to cluster heavily into a relatively small number of large port-of-entry metropolitan areas (Frey, 2001a). However, over the course of the 1990s, there has been an increasing

dispersal of Hispanics into smaller metropolitan areas, and all parts of the country. This leads to the question: Is this new dispersal of Hispanics leading to higher or lower segregation of this group in their new destination areas? Our previous analysis of Asians suggests lower segregation levels and a decline in segregation for Asians moving to smaller areas, away from the traditional port-of-entry metropolitan areas. The results presented here for Hispanics suggest something different.

Average dissimilarity indices for Hispanic versus Whites (44.2) lie only slightly above those for Asians (42.9) but well below those for Blacks (58.7). Hispanic segregation levels are markedly higher, for the average Northeastern metropolitan areas than for those in the other three regions, perhaps reflecting the different mix of Hispanics in the groups in the former areas, as discussed above. Segregation levels are also higher for larger metropolitan areas than for smaller ones (See Table AI, Right Panel).

The variation in Hispanic-White segregation levels can be seen in Map 5 and Table A8. A heavy concentration in '60 and over' Hispanic-White dissimilarity indices runs among a series of metropolitan areas along the northeast corridor, as well as for Milwaukee, WI, and Tyler, TX. Fourteen of the 18 metros with '60 and over' Hispanic-White dissimilarity indices are located in a swath of states running from Pennsylvania through New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.

(Table A8 and Map 5 about Here)

At the other extreme, are fully 104 metropolitan areas with Hispanic-White dissimilarity indices below 40. These are spread over all parts of the country, especially in the South and much of the West. These characterize metropolitan areas where Mexicans are the primary Hispanic group, as well as smaller places that represent new destinations for Hispanics. Metropolitan areas with the very lowest segregation indices (28 and below) are listed in Table A8. These include a smattering of small places that represent college towns and military bases. Yet, a good number of metropolitan areas have Hispanic segregation levels that lie at the lower end of the segregation continuum.

What is distinct about Hispanic-White segregation, in comparison to the other two groups, is the fact that more metropolitan areas are registering increases than decreases over the 1990–2000 period. Nationally, almost three out of five metropolitan areas are increasing their Hispanic-White segregation levels. Despite the fact that South and West metropolitan areas tend to have lower segregation levels, they have experienced disproportionately greater increases in those levels over the course of the 1990s. This is especially the case for large metropolitan areas with population over 1,000,000. Over four out of five of these metropolitan areas registered increases in Hispanic-White segregation where the average level of change is 4.5 points.

Among the metropolitan areas studied, fully 65 increased in Hispanic-White dissimilarity by greater than 5 points over the 1990s, and of these, 20 increased them by more than 10. The distribution of these gaining areas, depicted in Map 6, show them to be located in large parts of the West, South, and Midwest, among small metropolitan areas that typically house small but increasing numbers of Hispanic populations. Table A9 (top panel) shows areas with the greatest Hispanic-White segregation gains over the 1990s. These include many large metropolitan areas that have received new influxes of Hispanic populations. Several are in the southeast, such as Raleigh, Greensboro, and Charlotte in North Carolina, Nashville and Memphis in Tennessee, and Atlanta, Georgia. Others are located in the West in states that lie outside of the large Hispanic immigrant clusters, such as Las Vegas and Seattle.

(Table A9 and Map 6 Here)

Only 19 metropolitan areas registered declines in Hispanic-White segregation by greater than 5 points. These are typically small metropolitan areas that have tiny shares of Hispanics (see Table A9, Lower Panel).

Of greatest interest, however, is the change in segregation patterns occurring within the nations metropolitan areas that house the largest numbers of Hispanics. Many of these still register increased numbers of Hispanics through immigration and migration from other parts of the US and have typically shown high, stable, or increasing levels of segregation (Frey and Farley, 1996). Table A10 lists the 39 metropolitan areas with at least 200,000 Hispanics in 2000. Of these, 26 have segregation levels in the 50s and 60s, and the nation's two largest immigrant Hispanic concentrations, New York and Los Angeles, show indices of 68.9 and 64.1 respectively. As with Asians, lower but increasing segregation levels are observed for the 'suburban' metropolitan areas surrounding these concentrations, such as Nassau-Suffolk, NY, Orange County, CA, and Sacramento, CA.

The greatest increases in segregation, however, occur with large metropolitan areas that represent new destinations for Hispanics. These areas include Atlanta and Las Vegas as well as those with more modest increases: Washington, DC, Orlando, and Phoenix. With Hispanics, as with Asians, high segregation levels characterize areas that have traditionally housed large concentrations of this group. However, unlike the case with Asians, the greatest increases in segregation tend to occur in both small and large metropolitan areas that serve as new destinations for Hispanics.

(Table A10 Here)

CITY SEGREGATION

In this section, we change the focus from metropolitan areas to cities with 2000 populations of 25,000 or greater. As in the previous section, we restrict our analysis of each group's segregation versus Whites to areas where the minority has a population of greater than 1,000 in both 1990 and 2000. Thus, our analysis focuses on 749 cities for segregation of Blacks versus Whites, 534 cities for the segregation of Asians versus Whites, and 784 cities for the segregation of Hispanics versus Whites.

Overall, the average segregation levels for cities tend to be lower than those for metropolitan areas, although the 'pecking order' across the three minority groups remains the same. The average city dissimilarity index is 46.2 for Blacks versus Whites, 31.2 for Asians versus Whites, and 35.7 for Hispanics versus Whites (comparable average indices for metropolitan areas were 58.7, 42.9, and 44.2, respectively). It is also the case that the ranges of segregation scores vary more widely across cities than across metropolitan areas. For example, Black-White indices of dissimilarity range between a value of 8.1 and 86.9 for cities, in contrast to the range of 30.5 to 87.5 for metropolitan areas. However, as the discussion below reveals, similar patterns of trends and variations across regions hold for cities, as was the case for metropolitan areas. That is, there is a predominant tendency for 1990–2000 declines in segregation for Blacks versus Whites, and Asians versus Whites, while the pattern is more mixed for trends in Hispanics versus Whites. Variations across regions in size of cities, along with patterns for individual cities, are discussed below.

Blacks in Cities

The segregation of Blacks versus Whites lies within a similar range for cities in the Northeast, Midwest, and South, and stands somewhat lower for Western cities in 2000 (See Table B1). Segregation also tends to be somewhat higher, on average, for cities over 100,000, than for those in the smaller categories of 50,000-99,000 and 25,000-49,000. Hence, larger cities, especially those outside the West, have highest levels of segregation.

(Table B1 Here)

Large cities, over 100,000, dominate the list of most segregated on the measure of Black versus White dissimilarity in 2000 (See Table B2). Chicago leads all of these cities where 86.9% of Blacks would have to change their residence to be distributed in the same way as Whites. The cities with the most Black-White segregation include many places in the Sunbelt. Notable cities are Atlanta, GA, with a segregation index of 83.1; Washington, DC, with an index of 80.9; and Ft. Lauderdale and Miami, FL with indices of 80. The small California city of Menlo Park ranks second in the nation after Chicago in White-Black segregation.

(Table B2 Here)

Although Atlanta ranks high in segregation on this list of cities, it has shown a significant decline in its *metropolitan wide* Black-White segregation in recent decades (Frey and Farley, 1996). This suggests that Black suburbanization is helping to create those declines, while Black segregation within the city limits remains at fairly high levels.

Although the most-segregated cities include several Sunbelt cities, particularly in the South, and the Southeast, the least-segregated cities, are more concentrated in the South and West. Texas, California, and Florida dominate the list of cities with the least Black-White segregation. The lowest segregation level belongs to The Colony, TX, a city of 27,000 within the Dallas, TX metropolitan area that has a Black population of only 5.3%. Two cities on this least-segregated list have relatively large Black populations. One of these is Dolton Village, IL, a city in the Chicago metropolitan area where Blacks comprise 82.2% of the population; yet its Black-White dissimilarity index is only 18.7. For the most part, however, the cities that rank lowest on the index of Black-White dissimilarity tend to be small places in the suburbs of Sunbelt metropolitan areas.

Among all cities in this study, 85% registered declines in Black-White segregation over the 1990s. This pattern of decline is pervasive across all regions and size classes of cities (See Table B1, Left Panel). Cities showing the greatest numeric declines tend to be smaller sized cities (less than 100,000) located in the suburbs of metropolitan areas in a variety of contexts (See Table B3, lower panel). Among the six cities with Black-White dissimilarity declines of more than 20 points are Apopka and Kissimmee in suburban Orlando, FL, as well as Merrillville, in suburban Gary, IN, and Calumet City in suburban Chicago, IL. Both of the latter cities have significant Black populations. Cities in Florida metropolitan areas constitute a large number of those on this 'least-segregated' list. Heavily represented are suburban communities in the Orlando and Ft. Lauderdale, FL metropolitan areas, areas that sustained large increases in their Black populations over the 1990s.

(Table B3 Here)

While cities experiencing increases in Black-White dissimilarity are fewer in number, those with greatest increases also reflect a range of geographic locations. Among the cities which increased their Black-White dissimilarity by greater than 10 points are two in the suburbs of the Salinas, California metropolitan area, Lancaster, in suburban Dallas, TX, and Gaithersburg and Bowie, in suburban Washington, DC. The suburbs of several northern metropolitan areas appear on this most segregated list, including three suburban cities in Minneapolis St. Paul. However, this list also contains suburban cities in metropolitan Ft. Lauderdale, Charlotte, and Atlanta.

Table B4 shows segregation levels for those cities with more than 100,000 Blacks, according to Census 2000. Apart from Los Angeles and Oakland, these cities are located in the Northeast, Midwest, and South, reflecting past Black migration patterns. The most segregated of these large cities are located in the Northeast, where three of the five cities have Black-White dissimilarity indices higher than 80. Only three other large cities in the rest of the country have indices that high: Chicago, in the Midwest, and Atlanta and Washington, DC, in the South. At the other extreme, the lowest segregation levels are

shown for many 'New South' cities. Jacksonville, FL, with a dissimilarity index of 55.4 has the lowest Black-White segregation level of all these cities. Norfolk, VA, and Nashville-Davidson, TN also have indices in the 50s. In all regions, cities with large Black populations tend to have higher segregation levels than some of the smaller cities discussed earlier. The dispersal of Blacks to the suburbs, and to recently growing parts of the country suggests that a focus on these large cities alone distorts the overall picture of Black-White segregation levels.

(Table B4 Here)

Yet, these large cities tend to follow the general trend of pervasive declines in Black-White dissimilarity. All of them but three, Houston, New Orleans, and Richmond, show some decline in dissimilarity. Yet, those exhibiting largest segregation drops are not necessarily the growing cities on the list. Jackson, Mississippi, Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee, and St. Louis show segregation dissimilarity declines of more than 10 points. Included among those cities showing significant declines are Jacksonville, FL, Birmingham and Montgomery, AL, as well as Memphis, Indianapolis, Columbus, OH, and Philadelphia. Many of these cities are showing slow growth in their Black population, yet are registering overall segregation declines.

Asians in Cities

Asian-White segregation levels for cities, like those for Blacks, tend to be lower in the West and higher for cities of over 100,000 (See Table B1, middle panel). Yet, the overall range in Asian-White dissimilarity is wide, stretching from 7.5 in Morgan Hill, California, a suburb of San Jose to 63.5 for the city of New Orleans.

There is a clear Snowbelt versus Sunbelt distinction between areas with the very highest indices of Asian-White dissimilarity and those with the very lowest. Northeast and Midwest cities, such as Camden, NJ, Detroit, MI, Newark, NJ, Buffalo, NY, Pittsburgh, PA, Philadelphia, PA, and New York, NY, have Asian-White dissimilarity indices that are well above 50. A few Southern and Western cities also have high levels, including New Orleans, LA, Oakland, CA, and Long Beach, CA. Yet, among those areas with the lowest levels of Asian-White segregation, California cities dominate heavily.

Many of these cities are relatively small and some have sizable Asian population shares. Among those with the lowest segregation levels (shown in Table B5, lower panel) six cities are located in the suburbs of Los Angeles, and several in the suburbs of the greater San Francisco Bay Area complex of metropolitan areas, including San Francisco, San Jose, and Santa Rosa. This suggests that the suburbanization of Asians away from large cities in California are associated with low levels of segregation for Asians.

(Table B5 Here)

As with metropolitan areas, Asian-White segregation levels for cities showed a pervasive decline during the 1990s. On average, three-quarters of all cities showed decreases in Asian-White segregation. The average decline was three dissimilarity points. Similar levels of declines are evident in each of the four census regions, and more evident in larger cities than in smaller ones (See Table B1, center panel). Those cities showing the greatest levels of declines (Table B6, lower panel) tend to be located in smaller metropolitan areas and all regions of the country. West Sacramento in the suburbs of the Yolo, CA metropolitan area leads the list with a decline of 25.7 dissimilarity points over the 1990s. Yet, a fair number of small cities in Wisconsin and Illinois also show up on the 'most declining' list with respect to Asian-White segregation.

(Table B6 Here)

Among the cities with greatest gains in Asian-White segregation are those located in the suburbs of larger metropolitan areas, typically thought of as ports-of-entry for Asian Americans. These include suburbs of metropolitan areas located in and around the greater New York region, and in Southern California, as well as several in Chicago and Washington, DC. While the suburbanization of Asians throughout these larger regions may register relatively low absolute levels of segregation, these have still sustained increases in dissimilarity over the course of the 1990s.

Table B7 shows the segregation levels of cities with Asian populations that exceeded 50,000 in the year 2000. All of these cities, except for New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Houston are in the West, and most are located in California. Among these, Philadelphia, with a dissimilarity index of 56.7 has the highest level of Asian-White segregation, and each of the three Non-Sunbelt cities have indices above 50. In the West, only Oakland, CA, Long Beach, CA, Seattle, WA, and San Jose, CA have indices of 50 or more. At the other extreme, cities with large Asian populations and indices below 40 are: Daly City, CA, with a segregation index of 25.2; Freemont, CA, with an index of 29.3, Garden Grove, CA with an index of 38.0, and Honolulu, HI with an index of 34.4. As was the case for Blacks, the cities with large Asian populations are not the cities with the lowest levels of Asian-White segregation.

(Table B7 Here)

Among these 18 large cities, 13 have shown decreases in segregation over the 1990s, Most of the declines in segregation are small, and decreases in Asian-White dissimilarity exceeded 5 points for the cities of Fresno and Fremont in California.

Hispanics in Cities

The average Hispanic-White index of dissimilarity for cities at 35.7 is slightly higher than that for Asians, but well below that for Blacks. Hispanic-White segregation among cities, as was the case for metropolitan areas, is higher for the Northeast than for other regions. Segregation levels for Hispanics versus Whites are also higher in larger cities than in smaller ones (See Table B1, Right Panel).

The fast-growing Hispanic population shows a wide range in its segregation levels across cities from a dissimilarity index of eight in Copperas Cove, TX to one of 75.4 in Menlo Park, CA. It is noteworthy that among the 20 cities with highest Hispanic-White dissimilarity indices are several cities in North Carolina and Georgia that are attracting new waves of Hispanic immigrants. Northern cities, New York and Philadelphia, as well as Sunbelt cities such as Los Angeles and Dallas that have long established Hispanic populations, also show high Hispanic-White dissimilarity indices (See Table B8).

(Table B8 Here)

In contrast to the most segregated cities, the least segregated cities tend to be smaller ones, mostly located in California. Coppers Cove, Texas, located in the suburbs of Killeen-Temple metropolitan area has a population of 12,000 where Hispanics comprise only 11.7%. Most of the other low segregation cities have small populations as well. Among these, there is strong representation in the California metropolitan areas of Los Angeles and in the Greater San Francisco Bay Area. As with Asians, suburban residence of Hispanics in these California metropolitan areas seems to be associated with low levels of segregation.

Only about half of all of the cities in this study have shown declines in their Hispanic-White segregation levels over the 1990s, although at a low average level. Declines are most prevalent in the Northeast region, and least prevalent in the South and West. Among size categories, larger size cities are least

likely to show declines in segregation in Hispanic-White segregation. Those with populations less than 25,000 show a greater tendency for decline (See Table B1, right panel).

Many of the cities with greatest declines are located in the Northeast, such as Trenton, NJ, Lancaster, PA, Reading, PA, Westfield and Lawrence cities in suburban Massachusetts and Utica, NY. Also were represented on this 'least-segregated' list are several California cities located in the suburbs of Sacramento, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

(Table B9 Here)

In contrast, sharply higher levels of Hispanic-White dissimilarity increases are shown in central and suburban cities within metropolitan areas that are gaining large numbers of Hispanics over the 1990s. Among these are cities in North Carolina, such as Durham, Raleigh, Charlotte, and Greensborough. Each of these cities increased their Hispanic-White dissimilarity index by more than 20 points over the 1990s, and each show relatively high absolute levels of dissimilarity. Similar gains are shown for the suburban communities of the Atlanta metropolitan area and in the West, in the suburbs of Phoenix, Las Vegas, and Seattle.

Table B10 shows the segregation measures for cities with Hispanic populations greater than 100,000. Most of these cities are in the South and West, with three exceptions, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. New York tops all of the cities on this list with a Hispanic-White dissimilarity index of 69.1. Chicago and Philadelphia both have indices at the upper end of the range. Other cities with segregation indices in the 60s include Houston and Dallas in the South; Los Angeles, Phoenix, San Diego, and Long Beach, CA, in the West. At the other end of the spectrum is Hialeah, FL, with a segregation index of only 16.4. Its population is substantially Hispanic (90%) as is the population of Laredo, TX (94%) which has a low segregation index of 31.

Overall, cities with large Hispanic populations in the West and South exhibit a broad range of segregation values in the 40s, 50s, and 60s. It is the large Northern cities that stand out with their high segregation values.

(Table B10 Here)

Of these 28 cities, 15 showed declines in Hispanic-White dissimilarity over the 1990s. Yet, only three cities exhibited declines of greater than 5 points: the two Texas border towns of Laredo and El Paso (-9.5 and -5.5) along with Philadelphia (-6.4). In contrast, only four of these metropolitan areas showed increases in Hispanic-White dissimilarity of greater than 5 points. These include the two Western cities of Las Vegas and Phoenix (+12.1, +5.3) as well as the two Texas cities and Austin and Houston (+7.5, +6.9). It appears that the largest gains in Hispanic segregation among cities with significant Hispanic populations is occurring outside of California in cities which are receiving increased numbers of Hispanics.

CITY VARIATIONS WITHIN METRO AREAS

The previous two sections show several similarities between metropolitan areas and cities in their patterns of racial segregation. At both levels of geography, there is a similar 'pecking order' across groups such that Black-White segregation, on average, is substantially higher than segregation levels for Asians versus Whites or Hispanics versus Whites. Similarly, at both levels of analysis, we found a pervasive 1990s decline in the segregation of Blacks versus Whites and of Asians versus Whites; but at both levels, there are mixed patterns for Hispanics versus Whites. Even regional distinctions tend to show up in a similar way across these two different levels of geography. For the most part, Western

metropolitan areas, and Western cities, on average, showed lower levels of segregation than those of the other regions. In the case of Hispanics, the Northeast region showed higher levels of segregation versus Whites at the metropolitan area and at the city level.

Despite these similarities, cities show a wider range of variation on indices of dissimilarity than do metropolitan areas. Moreover, the relative level of segregation for an individual metropolitan area may not hold for its largest city. For example, among metropolitan areas, Detroit ranks second highest on its measure of Black-White dissimilarity at 86.1. Yet, among cities with the largest Black populations, Detroit's dissimilarity measures 62.4, which ranks among the lower end of the spectrum. On the other hand, Atlanta's metropolitan area has a Black-White dissimilarity index of 68.5, which places it well below many other large metropolitan areas with large Black populations. At the city level, however, Atlanta's Black-White dissimilarity index of 83.1 places it fourth highest among all cities in our study.

What is clear is that the segregation measures at the city level of analysis can differ dramatically from that observed at the broader metropolitan area level. An examination of each can be appropriate, depending on the focus of the study. However, the case can be made that, for an assessment of segregation in one's 'daily activity space' a city's level of segregation might be more relevant than that for the entire metropolitan area.

We have calculated zero-order correlations between city-level segregation measures and those of their corresponding metropolitan areas for each of the three dissimilarity indices used in this study. The correlation between city and metropolitan area Black-White dissimilarity indices is .35. A comparable correlation for Asian-White indices and Hispanic-White indices are .25 and .28, respectively. These correlations are relatively low and suggest a great deal of city variation in segregation which exists within the broader metropolitan area.

This point is illustrated in the examination of segregation for cities within three metropolitan areas. Table C1 lists the cities we have evaluated with respect to Black-White segregation that lie within the Chicago metropolitan area. Their range in segregation is wide—from an 86.9 Black-White dissimilarity index for the city of Chicago, down to 18.7 for Dolton Village. A good number of the suburban communities within metropolitan Chicago show segregation levels in the 40s—about half of the Chicago city segregation level—and well below the metropolitan area segregation level of 83.2. Moreover, while the metropolitan area segregation level declined modestly over the 1990s, different suburban cities, within the metropolitan area, showed gains or declines in their segregation levels over the 1990s. In Calumet City, the segregation level declined by 20 points during this period. On the other hand, segregation increased in 10 of the cities inside metropolitan Chicago.

(Table C1 Here)

In like manner, Table C2 lists of Asian-White segregation levels for cities which lie within the Oakland metropolitan area. Once again, there is a great range of city level segregation where most suburban cities show Asian-White dissimilarity measures that lie well below the Oakland city measure of 53.8, or the metropolitan area measure of 43.6. As with the Chicago example for Black-White segregation, there are changes in both directions for Asian-White segregation among the different cites within the Oakland metropolitan area.

(Table C2 Here)

As a final illustration, Table C3 presents Hispanic-White segregation indices for cities within the Dallas metropolitan area. Metropolitan Dallas has a Hispanic-White dissimilarity index of 58.5, and the city of Dallas has an index of 65.1. Yet, all of the other suburban cities in the Dallas metropolitan area show segregation levels that are lower than these two, with a good number of relatively large-sized suburbs

showing indices in the 20s, 30s, and 40s. Different patterns of gains and declines are also observed within Dallas suburban communities, such that Richardson and Louisville exhibit substantial increases in Hispanic-White segregation, while Lancaster, DeSoto, and Rowlett show noticeable declines.

(Table C3 Here)

Since city-level segregation is sometimes more meaningful for policy purposes, and as measuring individuals daily interaction experiences, the later part of our multivariate analysis will examine the impact of both metropolitan area and city level attributes on city segregation levels for those cities that lie within metropolitan areas.

EXPLAINING SEGREGATION

In this section, we conduct multivariate analyses of segregation levels and changes in metropolitan segregation levels between Blacks and Whites, Asians and Whites, and Hispanics and Whites. Separate models will be estimated for metropolitan areas as units of analysis (in the first section below) and for cities as units of analysis (in the second section). The latter will incorporate both metropolitan area variables and city variables in order to ascertain how much of the city segregation level variation can be explained by its metropolitan area context. Dependent variables in all of these analyses will be the indices of dissimilarity, which were reviewed in the earlier sections. The purpose of these multivariate analyses will be to understand how different metropolitan area and city attributes, shown to affect segregation levels in earlier studies, have been operating during the 1990s period.

Segregation in Metropolitan Areas

The first part of our analysis will examine the relevance of factors that account for metropolitan area differences in 2000 levels of dissimilarity for Blacks versus Whites, Asians versus Whites, and Hispanics versus Whites. The independent variables for metropolitan areas include: Region (with three dummy, categorical variables for the Northeast, Midwest, and West); Population Size (with two dummy categories for metropolitan areas that are over 1,000,000 and those between 250,000 and 1,000,000); Percent of householders that resided in the same house since 1980; the Median 1999 Household Income of the racial group (Black, Asian, or Hispanic) as percent of White household income; the Racial group's percent of 2000 metropolitan area population; and Multi-ethnic type dummy categories for areas that are classed as multi-ethnic, mostly White-Hispanic, mostly White-Black, and mostly White-Asian.

The region and size variables are included to assess the effects of these categories, discussed in the descriptive analysis, when other variables are taken into account. The variable, percent of householders residing in the same house since 1980, reflects the lack of housing turnover and new construction in the metropolitan area. Previous research (Frey and Farley, 1996) has shown that areas with lower turnover and less new construction show higher levels of racial segregation. The household income comparison of the Racial group with Whites which is included in the analysis is based on the expectation that areas where minority groups compare most favorably with Whites will be ones in which segregation levels will be lowest. The group percent of the metropolitan population is included because earlier analyses have shown a positive relationship between a group's presence and its segregation (Frey and Farley, 1996).

The multi-ethnic metropolitan area classification variable was included in the Frey and Farley (1996) study in order to capture effects that multi-ethnic metropolitan areas context exerts on the segregation of different race-ethnic groups. In that study, areas where two or more races had a greater representation than they did in the national population, showed lower and declining levels of Black-White segregation when other variables were controlled. The basic hypothesis is that Black segregation will be lower in areas where they are not the only minority group since there is greater opportunity for a mixed-race

neighborhood when another minority can serve as a 'buffer' mediating the high levels of White-Black segregation that have been historically observed in US metropolitan areas. Areas that are mostly White-Hispanic and mostly White-Asian, are also expected to show lower Black-White segregation for the same reasons. The Frey and Farley (1996) study also showed that these categories had significant effects, though in different directions, for Asian-White segregation and Hispanic-White segregation.

These categories are operationalized in the following ways: Multi-ethnic metropolitan areas are those where two or more minority groups (Blacks, Hispanics, Asians) have higher than the national share of the metropolitan area's population; Mostly White-Hispanic metropolitan areas are those where only the Hispanic minority group has greater than the national share of the metropolitan population; Mostly White-Black areas are those where only the Black population has greater than the national share of the metropolitan population; Mostly White-Asian areas are those where the Asian minority share is greater than the national population. The residual category, Mostly White areas, are those in which no minority group has a greater than the national share of the population. Map 7 displays the geographical location of these different kinds of areas.

(Map 7 Here)

The results of our analyses explaining Black-White 2000 dissimilarity levels as a dependent variable (Table D1, left panel) show that Black metropolitan area dissimilarity is significantly affected, most, by the relative household incomes of Blacks versus Whites. That is, areas in which Blacks have relatively high incomes vis-à-vis Whites, show lower levels of Black-White dissimilarity. Significant effects are also shown for metropolitan region and size variables, as well as for the householder stability variable (percent of householders residing in the same housing unit since 1980). The metropolitan ethnic type variables are not significant. Nonetheless, they suggest that multi-ethnic metropolitan areas tend to have lower levels of segregation, and especially so for those that are largely White and Hispanic.

(Table D1 Here)

The explanations for Asian segregation (Table D1, middle column) do show that segregation levels are significantly lower in multi-ethnic metropolitan areas, as well as in those that are largely Hispanic and White. This suggests a different kind of 'buffering' effect for Asian-White segregation. Other significant findings involve the residential stability variable, as well as for region.

Finally, the analysis of Hispanic-White dissimilarity (Table D1, right column) again shows the importance of minority income relative to Whites. Areas where Hispanic income is relatively high show lower levels of Hispanic-White segregation. Interestingly, Hispanic segregation in mostly White-Asian metropolitan areas is significantly higher than in other kinds of areas. Among the metropolitan structural variables, are significant effects for the household stability variable, regional size, and for location in the Northeast and the West. These analyses of metropolitan wide minority segregation are generally consistent with expectations, although the significance levels of the multi-ethnic variables are not uniformly strong.

The next part of our analysis focuses on change in segregation, using as measures 1990–2000 change in the dissimilarity between Blacks and Whites, Asians and Whites, and Hispanics and Whites. Our multivariate analyses employ the same independent variables as discussed earlier with the following exceptions:

This analysis will substitute the variable, Household Growth 1990–2000, for the variable, Percent of householders residing in the same house since 1980. The former variable provides a more dynamic assessment of household changes in keeping with our interest in examining change in the dissimilarity index. Our expectation is that an increase in an area's households will precipitate a decline in segregation.

This analysis also includes another set of dynamic variables which examine the difference between each racial group's population growth rate and that of White population over the 1990–2000 period. Similar variables were used in the Frey and Farley (1996) analysis, and it is found that when assessing changes in dissimilarity for a given racial group, that group's growth rate was positively related to dissimilarity increases, and the relative growth rates of other groups to Whites were negatively related to that group's change in dissimilarity. The latter effects are related to the "buffering" phenomenon, discussed above.

In this analysis of change, we will also replace the variable, group household income as a percent of White household income, with a change variable which looks at the difference between this measure in 1990 and 2000. Our expectation is that those areas in which minority groups show increases in income in their relation to Whites will have declines in their levels of segregation.

Finally, the variable, group percent of the metropolitan population refers to 1990 rather than 2000.

The analyses of 1990–2000 change in metropolitan area indices of dissimilarity are presented in table D2. The analysis of change in Black-White dissimilarity for metropolitan areas (left column) shows some support for the contention that multi-ethnic context reduces Black-White segregation. That is, the analysis shows a significant relationship between declining segregation and location in a multi-ethnic metropolitan area. As well, areas where Hispanic and Asian growth is high, relative to Whites, are conducive to declines in Black-White segregation. Interestingly, Black-White segregation is shown to increase in Mostly White-Asian metropolitan areas, which was not an anticipated finding. Another significant relationship is registered for the relative change in income of Blacks to Whites. As expected, increases in the Black to White income ratio are related to decreases in Black-White dissimilarity. Other significant relationships show increases in segregation related to high Black population percentages and location in the Northeast region.

(Table D2 Here)

The analysis of change in Asian-White dissimilarity of the metropolitan level (middle column) shows that the location in a multi-ethnic metropolitan area serves to reduce Asian-White segregation; as well, areas that are mostly White and Hispanic show a similar reduction. Also consistent with expectations are significant negative relationships between the relative rates of Hispanic to White growth, and Black to White growth with Asian-White segregation. Other significant relationships include segregation increases associated with areas showing rapid household growth, large areas, and in those located in the Northeast region.

The analysis of change in Hispanic-White dissimilarity for metropolitan areas (right column) shows only a few significant relationships. One of these indicates that segregation is likely to be higher in areas that show high Hispanic versus White growth. This is consistent with a lot of the changes in areas which are receiving large numbers of new immigrants. Segregation levels are also increasing in larger and medium sized metropolitan areas, when other factors are taken into account. Expected relationships associated with multi-ethnic metropolitan area status are in the right direction and relative rates of other minority growth are in the right direction, but not significantly.

As a whole, our examination of change in minority-White dissimilarity confirms many of our expectations in the case of Blacks versus Whites; and some of them for Asian versus Whites. Our analyses of Hispanic versus White segregation appear to be most dominated by recent Hispanic growth in metropolitan areas, serving to increase segregation in high growth areas.

Segregation in Cities

We now turn to our multivariate analyses of racial segregation for cities. Again, we will first examine city variations in the 2000 indices of dissimilarity and, later, examine changes in those dissimilarity indices. As indicated earlier, these multivariate models will include not only the city-specific attributes, but also attributes of the metropolitan areas in which these cities are located. As a result, this analysis is restricted only to cities which are located in metropolitan areas, and, in some instances, the number of cities were reduced further in order that we may incorporate measures of the independent variables for both 1990 and 2000. The number of cities included in each model appear at the bottom of Table D3 and Table D4.

The metropolitan area variables in this analysis will be the Region, Population Size, and Metro Ethnic-Type variables that were utilized in the metropolitan area analysis above. In this part of the analysis, we will change the variable, percent of householders residing in the same unit since 1980, to a categorical variable where one category includes metropolitan areas where householders comprised 20% or more of all householders and the second category reflects areas where they represent 14% to 20% of all householders.

The expected effects of these metropolitan area attributes for this analysis of city dissimilarity levels will be the same as our expectations for metropolitan area dissimilarity levels.

City characteristics being incorporated in this analysis include: the log of the city's population size; the racial group's household income as a percent of White household income; the Black percentage of the city population; Asian percentage of the city population; and the Hispanic percentage of the city population.

It is anticipated that segregation levels will be higher in larger sized cities, when the minority group constitutes a large share of the city population; and lower when the minority group has a higher relative household income to Whites, and when other minorities have higher percentages of the city population. The reasoning behind the latter is consistent with our earlier discussion of metro ethnic types. In cities where other racial groups can serve as 'buffers' between the minority in question and Whites, levels of segregation should be lower.

Our analysis of Black-White dissimilarity for cities (Table D3, left column) shows significant relationships for several city and metropolitan area level variables. Significant city factors show higher levels of segregation to be associated with larger cities, and those with high percentages of Blacks. Lower levels of segregation are associated with cities where Black to White income ratios are high. Among the metropolitan area variables that affect a city's Black-White dissimilarity are: the depressing effect of being located in the West region and the positive effect of being located in the Midwest region. Also, segregation levels were higher in metropolitan areas that have little housing turnover since 1980.

(Table D3 Here)

Our analysis of Asians (Middle Column) also shows effects of both the city and metropolitan level variables on city-specific Asian dissimilarity. Asian dissimilarity is higher in larger sized places, as well as in places that have high percentages of Asians and the other two minority groups. Yet, Asian dissimilarity is lower in cities wherein Asians have a relatively high level of income. Metropolitan attributes significantly associated with Asian-White segregation show levels to be higher in the Midwest and in areas that have little turnover, as well as in multi-ethnic metropolitan areas. However, Asian segregation, controlling for other factors, appears to be lower in larger metropolitan areas than in those located in the West region.

Our analysis of Hispanic-White dissimilarity at the city level (Right Column) shows the effects of both city and metropolitan level attributes. Hispanic-White dissimilarity declines in cities wherein Hispanic relative incomes are high, but is heightened in larger cities. Hispanic-White segregation is also higher in cities with a significant Hispanic presence. Metropolitan area context affects these city values as indicated in the positive influences of metro areas with little turnover and those located in the Midwest and Northeast regions. Another significant effect is the higher Hispanic-White segregation found for largely White-Black and largely White-Asian metropolitan areas.

Turning now to our multivariate analysis of changes in city dissimilarity indices, we include most of the same metropolitan area and city characteristics as in the previous analysis. In this analysis we introduce a new metropolitan area categorical variable to identify areas that have different levels of household growth over the 1990s. This will be substituted for the categorical variable that assessed the percentage of householders that resided in the same house since 1980.

Among the city characteristics, we now include a variable that examines the 1990–2000 change in the group's household income as a percent of the White household income. This is in place of the earlier static measure. We also include a variable that looks at the difference between the group's 1990–2000 population growth and that of the White population. Finally, our analyses of Black, Asian, and Hispanic percentages of the city's population pertain to 1990, rather than 2000. The added variable of group growth minus White growth is intended to exert a positive impact on dissimilarity change in the sense that new minority gains in all of these groups will lead to greater concentration within their local communities.

Our analyses of changes in city dissimilarity indices are presented in Table D4. The analysis of changes in Black-White dissimilarity at the city level (Left column) shows several significant effects for both city and metropolitan area level attributes. These effects indicate that increases in Black-White city segregation are associated with cities where relative Black population growth is higher and in cities that have relatively large Black populations. Higher relative Black incomes are associated with decreases in segregation. The main metropolitan area attributes affecting Black-White segregation changes are related to a metropolitan area's racial-ethnic composition. They show lower levels of Black-White segregation to occur in cities that are located in multi-ethnic metropolitan areas and in largely White-Hispanic metropolitan areas, but increased levels of segregation to occur in areas largely White-Asian metropolitan areas. An additional significant factor shows that location in the Northeast region leads to a reduced level of segregation for cities within a metropolitan area.

(Table D4 Here)

The analysis of change in Asian-White segregation at the city level (Middle Column) shows that cities with high levels of Asian population growth tend to exhibit increases in Asian-White segregation, but those with higher relative Asian incomes are associated with decreases in segregation. Again, the metropolitan wide multi-ethnic context shows significant depressing effects on Asian-White segregation at the city level. In addition, location in medium- and large sized metropolitan areas leads to increases in Asian-White segregation.

The analyses of changes in Hispanic-White segregation at the city level are shown in the Right Column of Table D4. This analysis shows that areas with high relative levels of Hispanic growth tend to show increases in Hispanic-White segregation, as does location in large cities. However, cities with high percentages of Hispanics (controlling for the other factors) and those where there is an increased relative income for Hispanics show decreases in Hispanic-White segregation. The metropolitan area context shows significant effects for only four variables. Metro areas that are largely White and Black and Asian and Black tend to be associated with increases in segregation; whereas Northeast and Midwest metropolitan areas tend to be associated with decreases.

It is noteworthy for all three groups, a high growth of the group's city population is associated with increasing segregation, and the relative increase of the group's city income is associated with decreasing segregation, when all other factors are controlled. Still, significant metropolitan area context variables are apparent in these analyses of change and this analysis again points up the importance of multi-ethnic metropolitan area context in the reduction of Black-White segregation at the city level, in addition to its impact on the reduction of segregation at the metropolitan area level.

CONCLUSION

This report provides a comprehensive overview of segregation at the metropolitan area level and city level for Blacks versus Whites, Hispanics versus Whites, and Asians versus Whites over the 1990–2000 period. The 1990s was a decade of pervasive segregation decline for both Blacks, and now Asians; but also one of mixed patterns of segregation gains and declines for Hispanics. The Hispanic pattern is consistent with the continued new growth of Hispanics in many metropolitan areas due to both immigration and the dispersion of the Hispanic population to other metropolitan areas. The new declines of Asian segregation across the metropolitan areas and cities we examined is also a significant finding. Finally, the slow but steady progress of declines in Black segregation is apparent in this study. These declines are not dramatic, but they tend to occur in areas where Blacks are moving to, where Black incomes are higher and increasing, and in areas where Blacks are not the only minority group.

This analysis also has shown the importance of looking at the metropolitan area context when examining city-level segregation patterns. All of our analyses of city segregation levels and changes over the 1990–2000 period indicate that the metropolitan area context adds additional explanation to the models. Particularly important for Blacks is the multi-ethnic context of metropolitan areas. The location in metropolitan areas that are 'multi-ethnic'—have strong representation of two or more minority groups—tend to be associated with declining levels of Black-White segregation at both the metropolitan area level and at the city level. The metropolitan multi-ethnic context had less consistent effects on the segregation levels of other groups. However, given the continued clustering of Hispanics and Asians in different metropolitan areas across the country (Frey, 2001a) and their continued mixing within those metropolitan areas (Myers and Park, 2001), these findings are especially important in understanding the unique linkages between metropolitan demographic shifts and city segregation dynamics.

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FIGURES

Figure 1
Distribution of Metropolitan Areas by Dissimilarity Indices, 1990-2000
Black versus White Residential Segregation

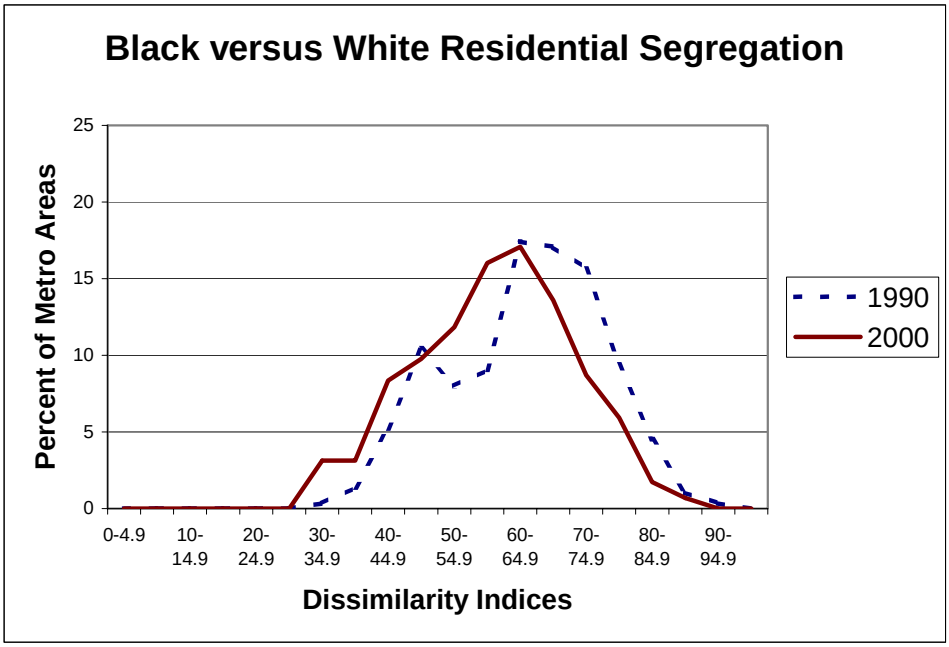


Figure 2
Distribution of Metropolitan Areas by Dissimilarity Indices, 1990-2000
Asian versus White Residential Segregation

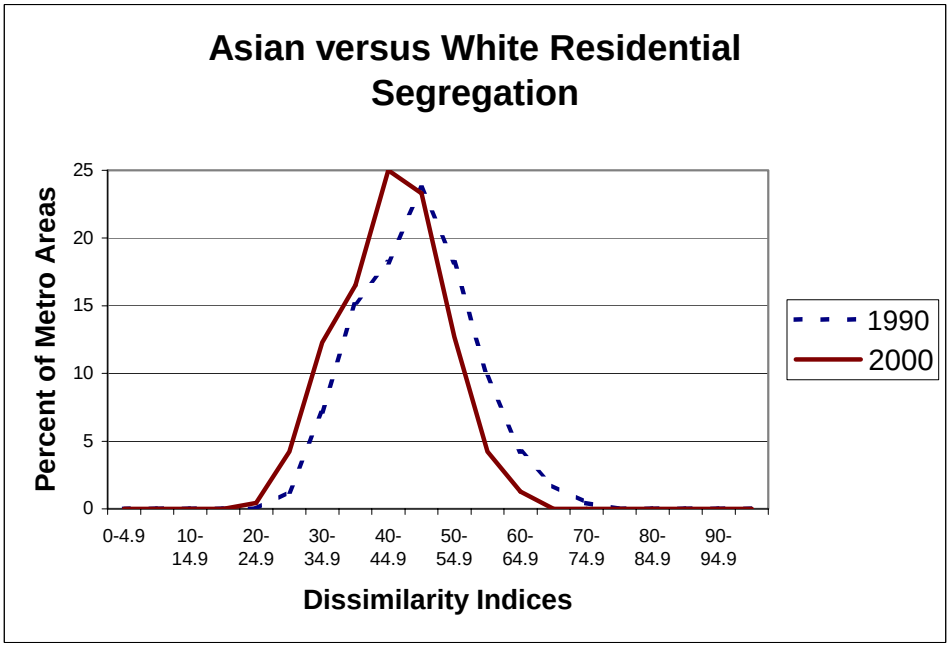
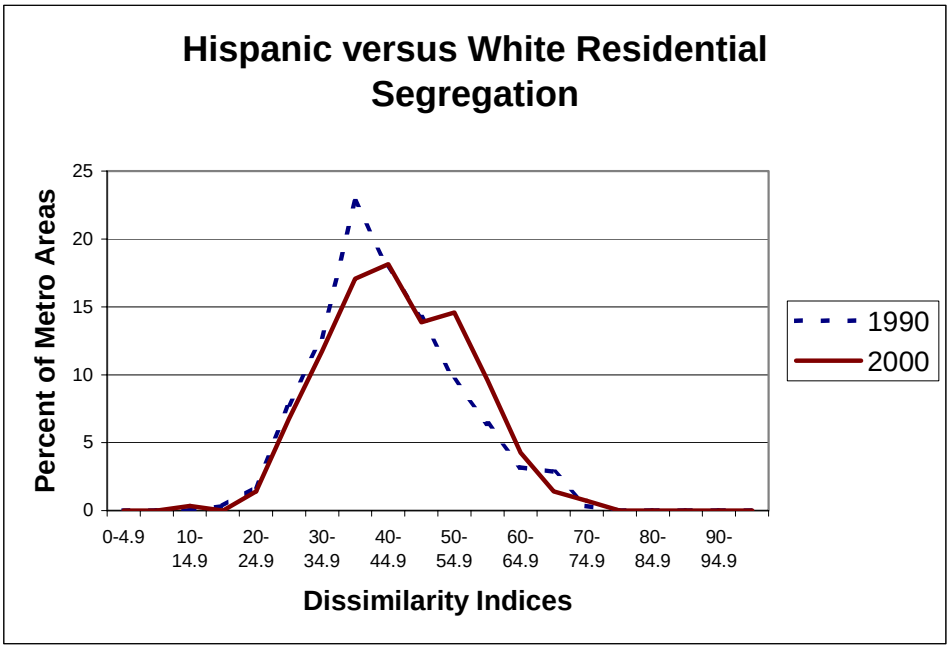
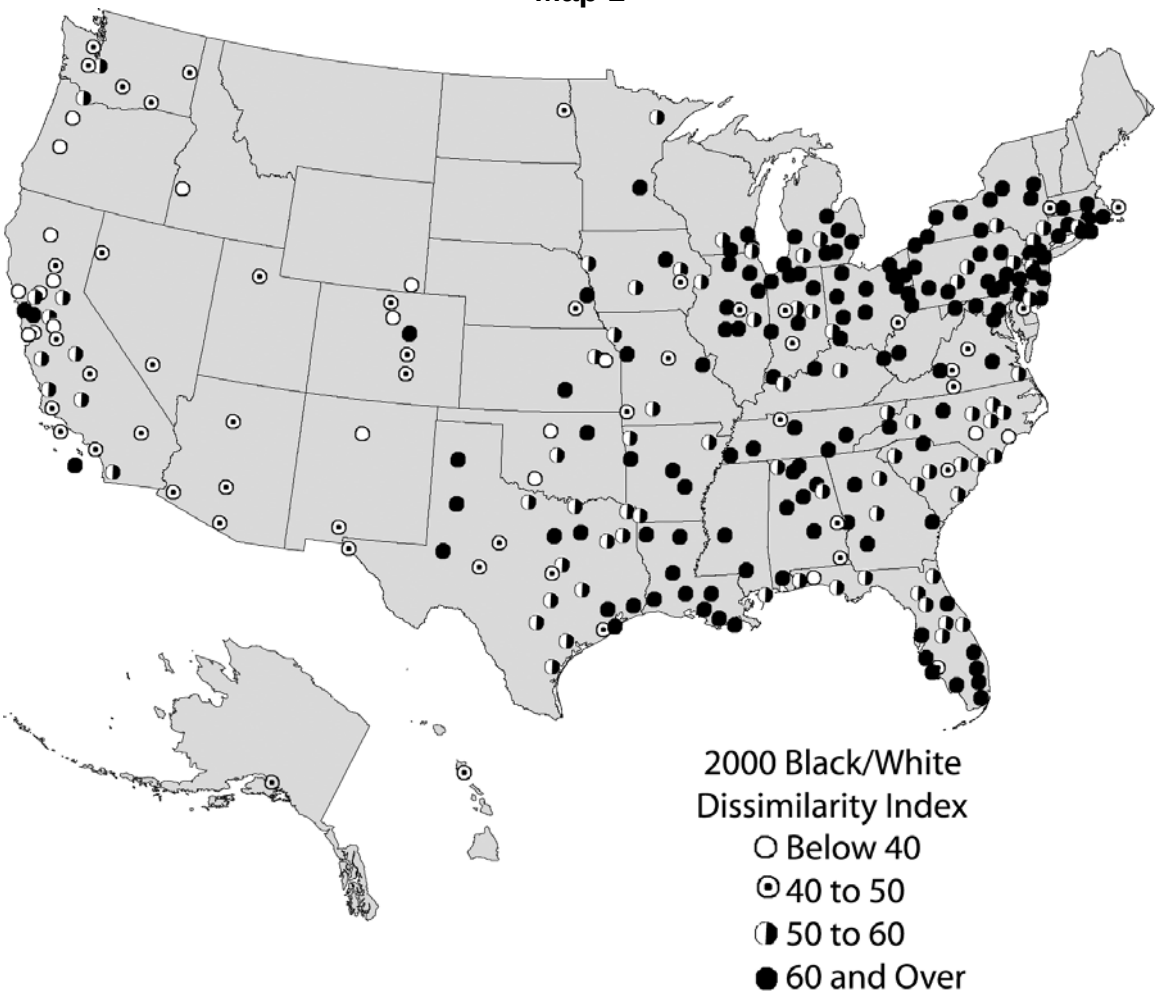


Figure 3
Distribution of Metropolitan Areas by Dissimilarity Indices, 1990-2000
Hispanic versus White Residential Segregation

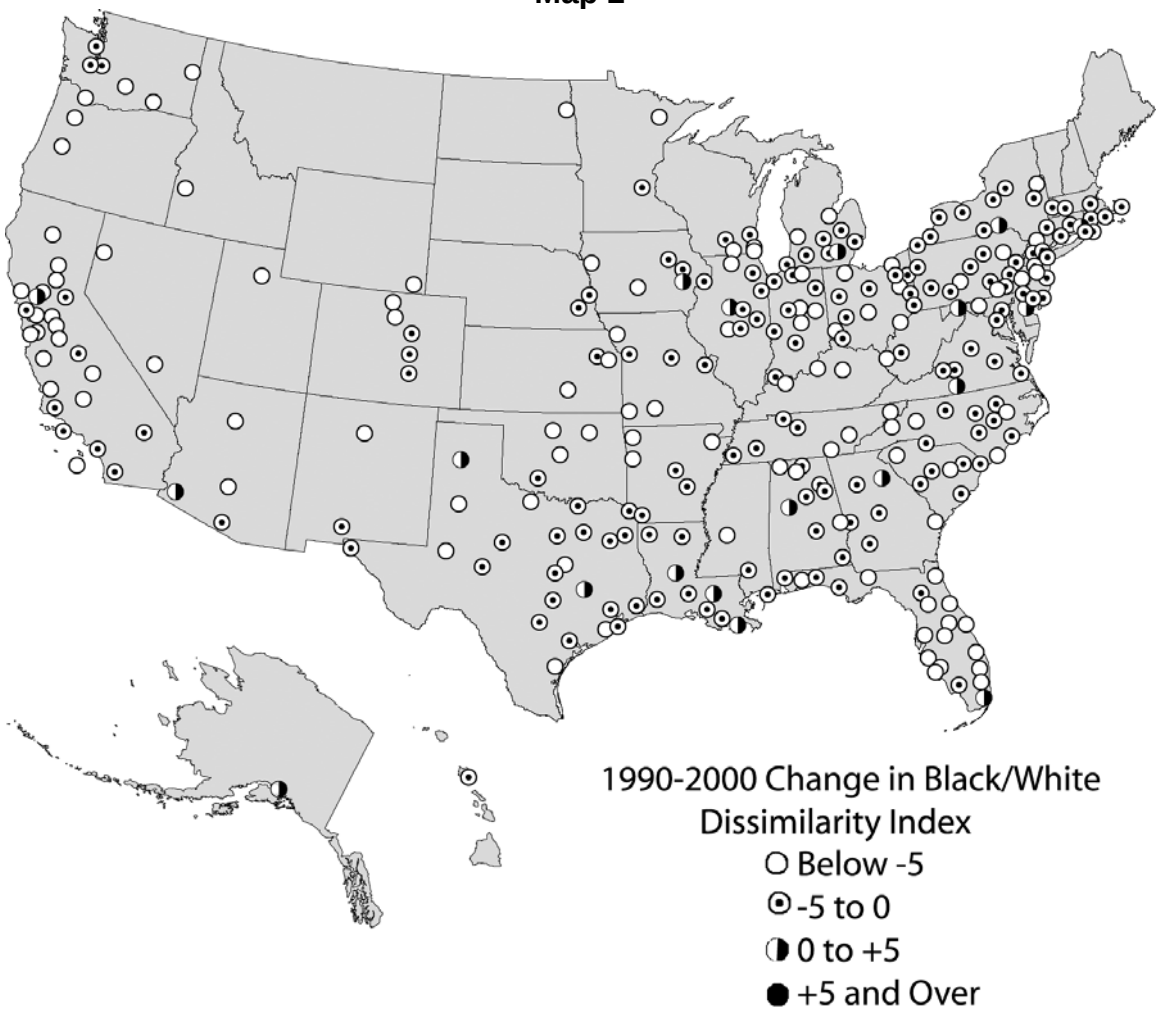


MAPS

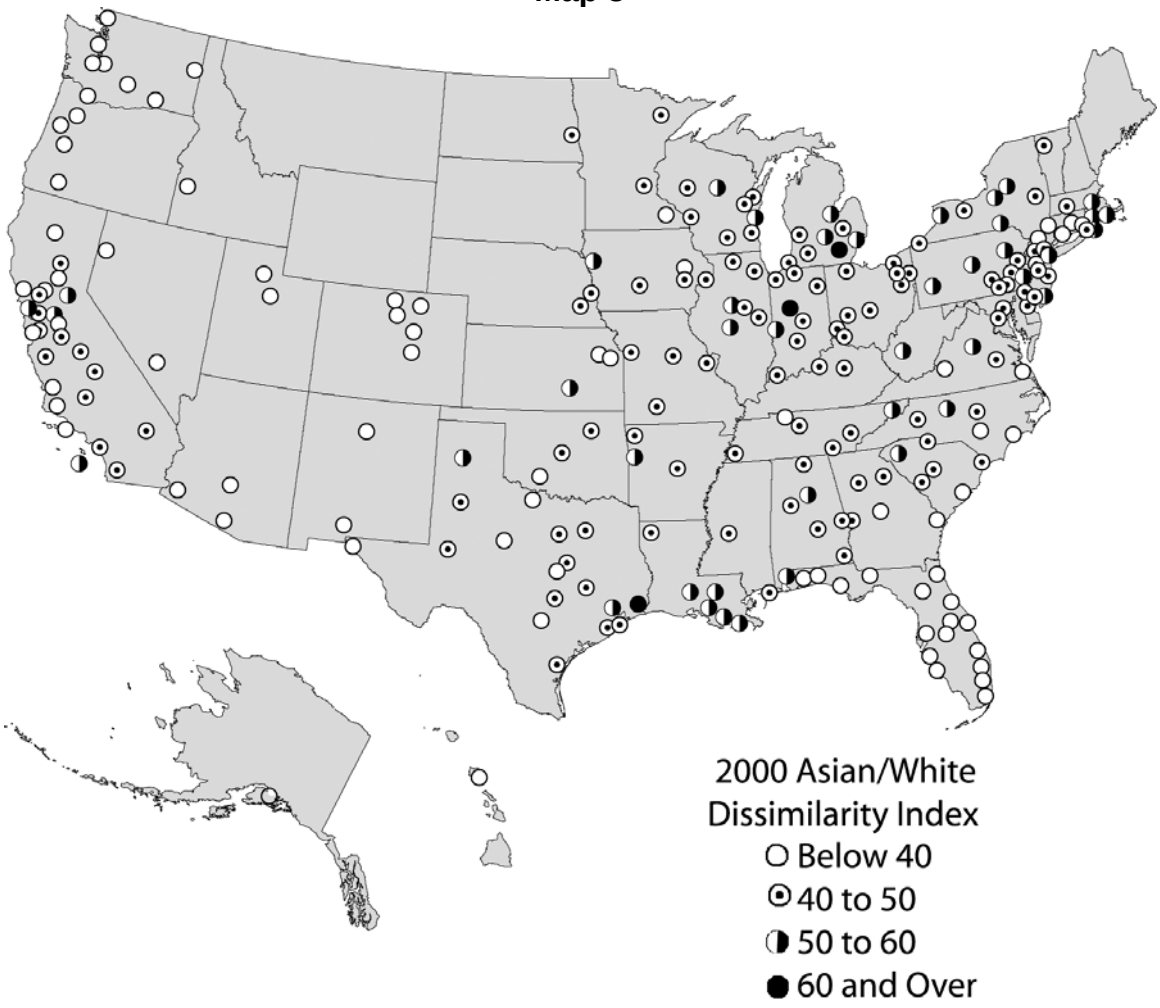
Map 1


2000 Black/White
Dissimilarity Index
Below 40
40 to 50
50 to 60
60 and Over

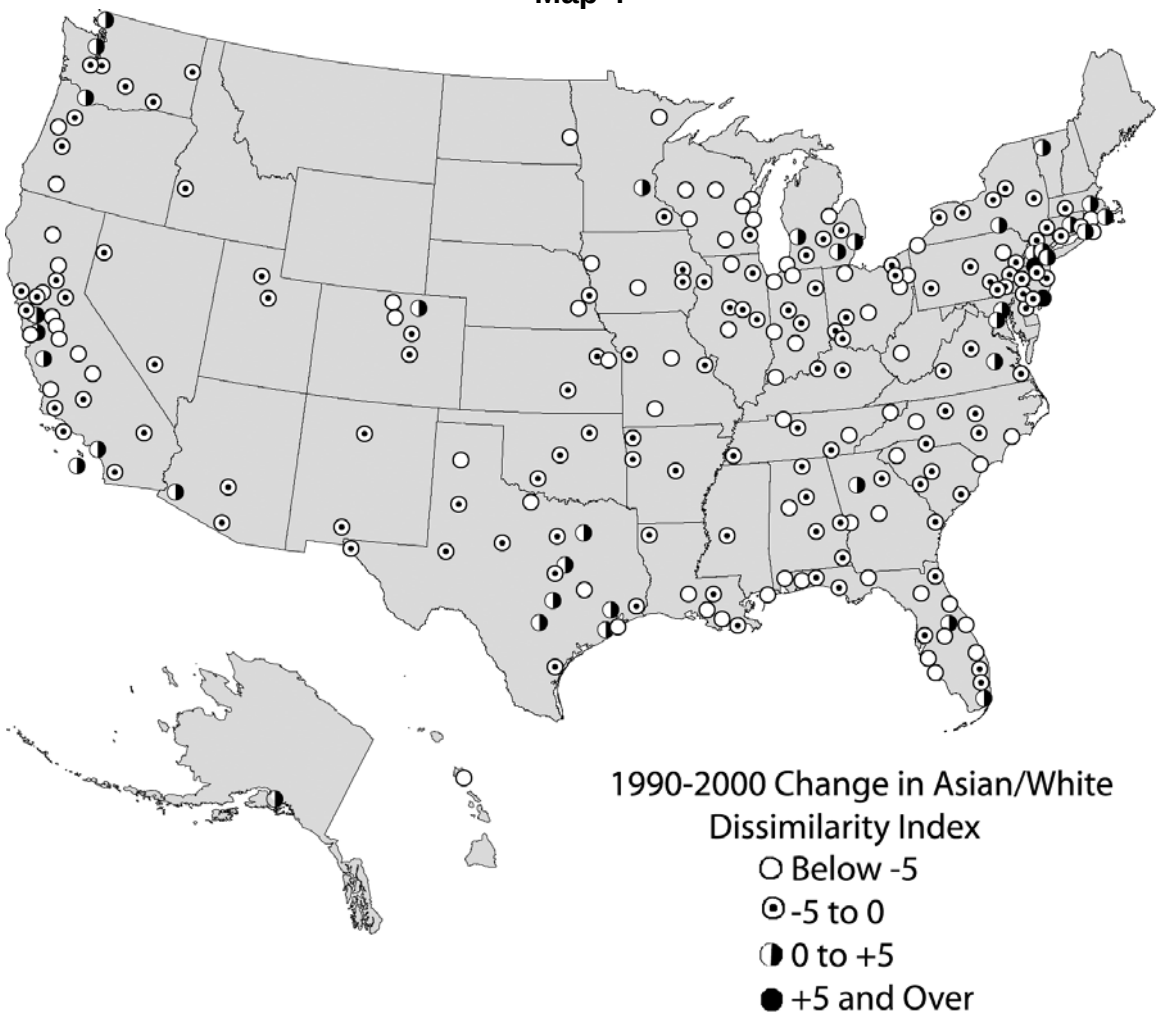
Map 2


1990-2000 Change in Black/White
Dissimilarity Index
Below -5
-5 to 0
0 to +5
+5 and Over

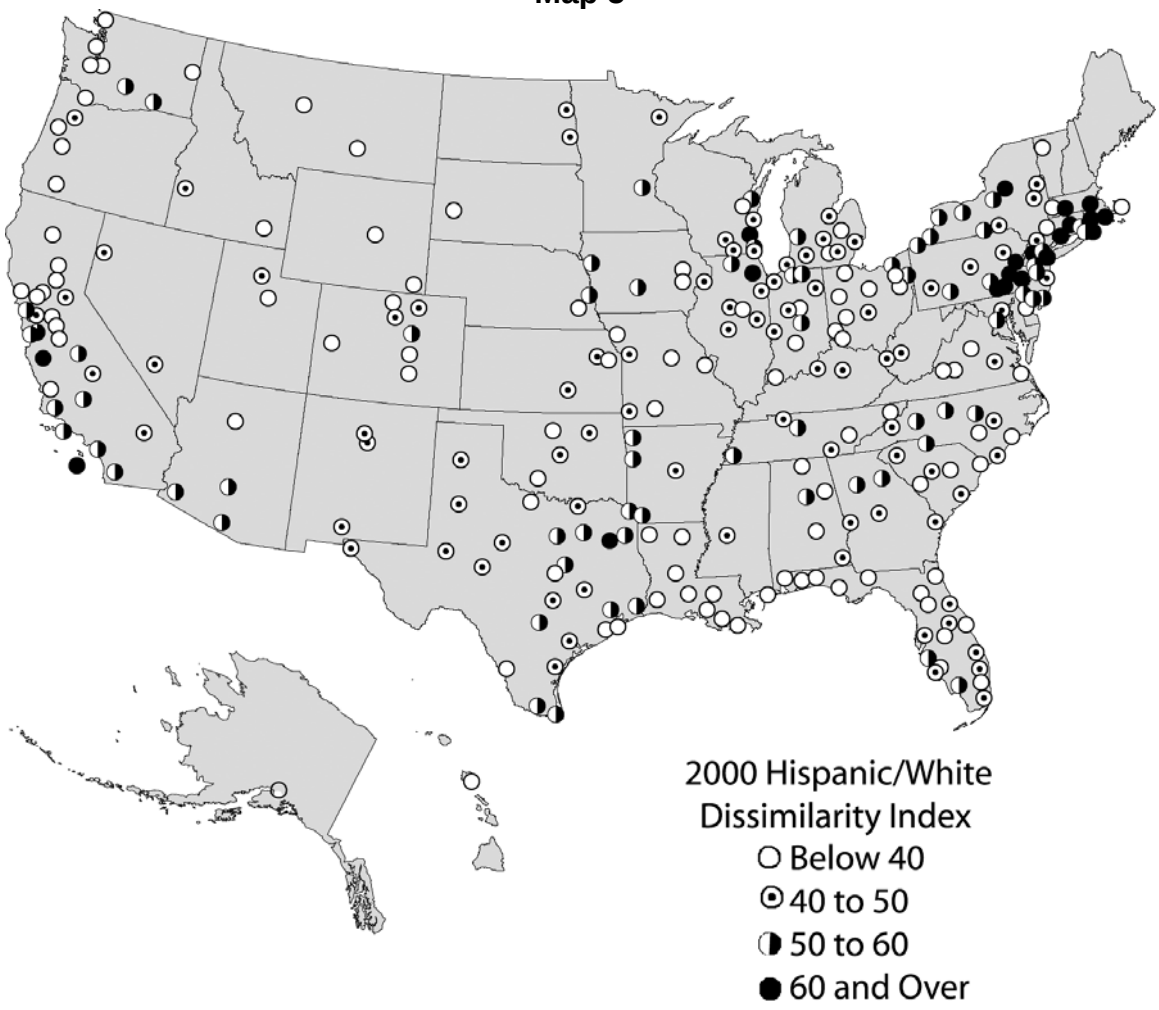
Map 3


2000 Asian/White
Dissimilarity Index
Below 40
40 to 50
50 to 60
60 and Over

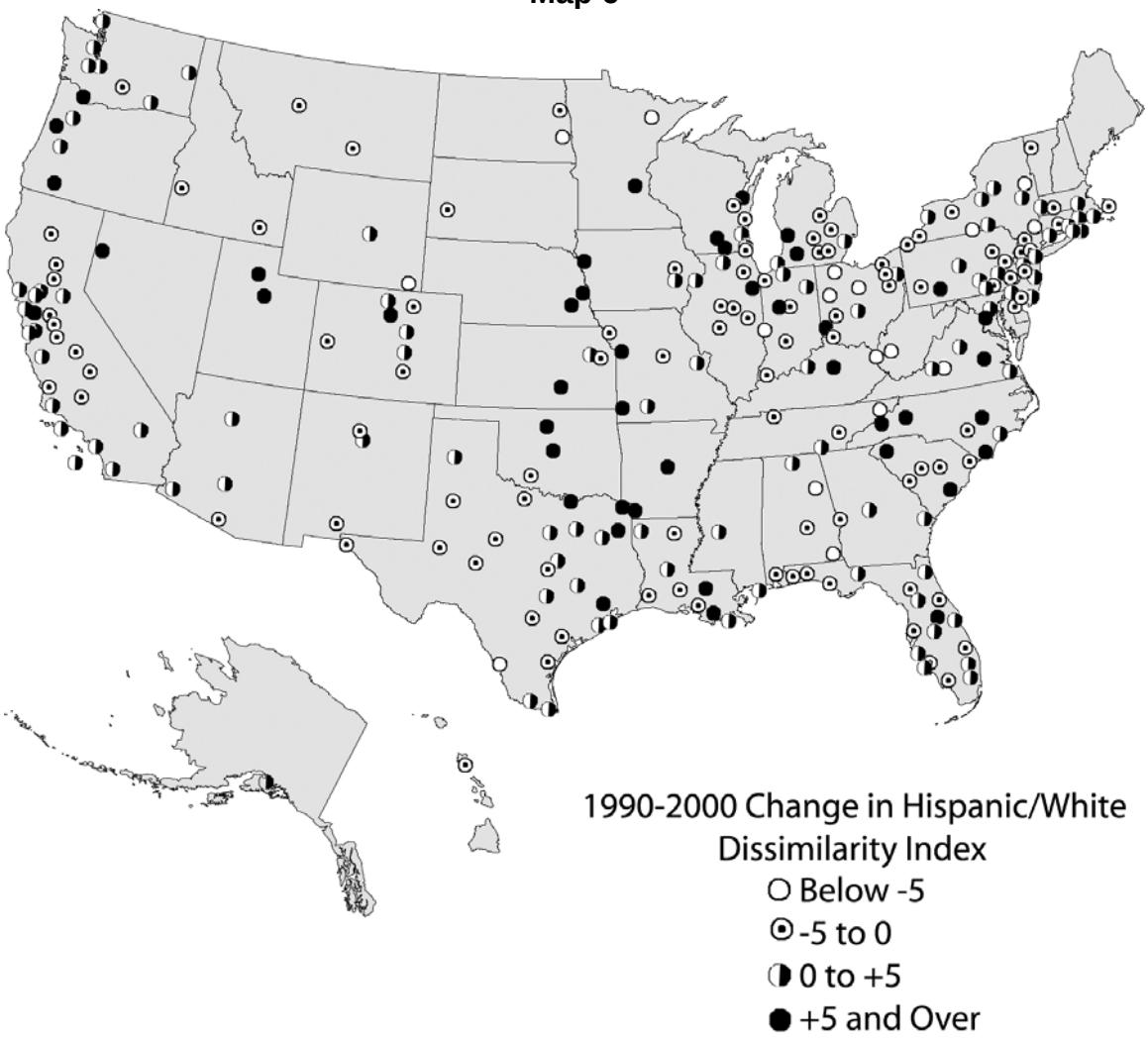
Map 4


1990-2000 Change in Asian/White
Dissimilarity Index
Below -5
-5 to 0
0 to +5
+5 and Over

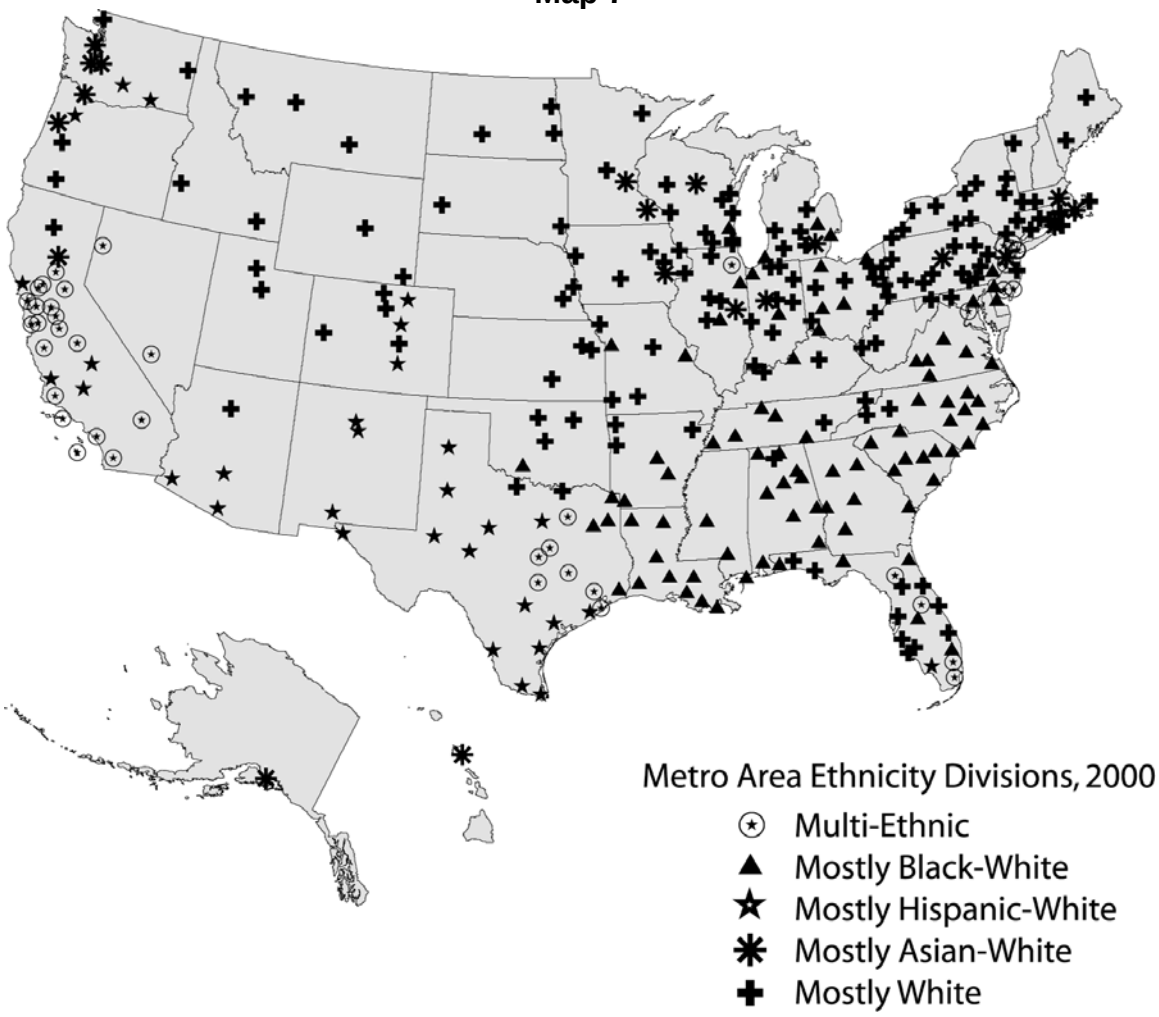
Map 5


2000 Hispanic/White
Dissimilarity Index
Below 40
40 to 50
50 to 60
60 and Over

Map 6


1990-2000 Change in Hispanic/White
Dissimilarity Index
Below -5
-5 to 0
0 to +5
+5 and Over

Map 7


Metro Area Ethnicity Divisions, 2000
Multi-Ethnic
Mostly Black-White
Mostly Hispanic-White
Mostly Asian-White
Mostly White

TABLES

Table A1: Mean Indices of Dissimilarity with Whites, 2000 and Changes, 1990-2000: for Blacks, Asians and Hispanics. Metropolitan Areas

Metro Category	Indices of Dissimilarity vs. Whites*								
	Blacks vs. Whites			Asians vs. Whites			Hispanics vs. Whites		
Mean Index N**	2000	Change 1990 -2000	Percent with declines	2000	Change 1990 -2000	Percent with declines	2000	Change 1990 -2000	Percent with declines
All Metropolitan Areas									
Mean Index	58.7	-4.7	93%	42.9	-3.8	83%	44.2	1.7	43%
N	*287*			*236*			*281*		
Region									
Northeast	66.0	-3.3	93%	46.4	-1.4	69%	54.0	0.0	48%
N	*44*			*36*			*42*		
Midwest	63.2	-5.1	95%	46.6	-5.6	93%	42.9	1.0	52%
N	*65*			*57*			*66*		
South	58.8	-4.6	91%	42.6	-3.9	86%	42.9	2.7	38%
N	*125*			*88*			*109*		
West	46.7	-5.8	94%	37.6	-3.2	80%	41.1	1.7	36%
N	*53*			*55*			*64*		
Size									
1,000,000 and over	65.9	-4.1	97%	44.5	-0.8	61%	51.0	4.5	18%
N	*61*			*61*			*61*		
250,000 - 999,999	58.8	-4.9	93%	42.6	-4.3	94%	44.7	1.5	41%
N	*112*			*111*			*116*		
Under 250,000	54.7	-4.7	91%	42.1	-5.6	89%	39.6	0.2	58%
N	*114*			*64*			*104*		

* Whites, Blacks and Asians pertain to Non-Hispanic members of these groups; Nonhispanic persons who identified as more than one race in 2000 were proportionately allocated to these groups (see text)

** metropolitan areas with at least 1,000 members of race-ethnic group in 1990 and 2000

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table A2: Metro Areas with Highest and Lowest Dissimilarity Indices, 2000, for Blacks versus Whites

RANK	Metro Areas*	Dissimiliarity index 2000	Dissimiliarity index 1990 -2000	Percent Black	Metro Size (000)
	Highest Dissimilarity, 2000				
1	Gary, IN PMSA	87.5	-4.5	19.6	631
2	Detroit, MI PMSA	86.1	-2.7	23.1	4,442
3	New York, NY PMSA	83.7	-0.4	23.3	9,314
4	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI PMSA	83.6	-0.7	15.7	1,501
5	Chicago, IL PMSA	83.2	-3.5	18.8	8,273
6	Newark, NJ PMSA	82.9	-2.6	22.1	2,033
7	Flint, MI PMSA	80.4	-3.8	20.7	436
8	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY MSA	79.6	-3.2	11.7	1,170
9	Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA	79.1	-5.1	18.6	2,251
10	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	78.2	-2.8	8.4	2,754
11	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	78.2	-6.1	10.4	403
12	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	77.5	-3.7	18.4	2,604
13	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA	77.3	-2.7	13.1	1,646
14	Birmingham, AL MSA	77.3	-2.0	30.1	921
15	Johnstown, PA MSA	77.2	-4.4	2.5	233
16	Gadsden, AL MSA	76.8	-1.0	14.7	103
17	Kankakee, IL PMSA	76.6	-3.3	15.6	104
18	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	76.4	-5.4	20.1	5,101
19	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	75.9	-3.9	7.8	1,373
20	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	75.8	-2.0	16.2	162
	Lowest Dissimilarity, 2000				
1	Yolo, CA PMSA	30.5	-11.0	2.1	169
2	Jacksonville, NC MSA	31.3	-0.2	18.6	150
3	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA PMSA	32.1	-8.9	1.0	256
4	Lawrence, KS MSA	32.6	-8.6	4.6	100
5	Redding, CA MSA	34.5	-14.9	0.9	163
6	Boise City, ID MSA	34.5	-12.1	0.6	432
7	Lawton, OK MSA	34.7	-2.7	19.3	115
8	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	34.7	-5.3	0.9	291
9	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	34.7	-5.9	1.0	323
10	Yuba City, CA MSA	37.0	-12.2	2.6	139
11	Fayetteville, NC MSA	37.4	-3.7	34.9	303
12	Enid, OK MSA	38.1	-12.7	3.5	58
13	Santa Rosa, CA PMSA	38.5	-7.9	1.6	459
14	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	38.5	-4.6	9.3	170
15	Albuquerque, NM MSA	38.7	-5.8	2.4	713
16	Cheyenne, WY MSA	38.8	-5.5	2.7	82
17	Salem, OR PMSA	39.4	-10.2	0.9	347
18	Modesto, CA MSA	39.5	-7.3	2.6	447
19	Anchorage, AK MSA	40.2	2.0	6.2	260
20	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	40.3	-8.1	0.7	251

* Metro area name abbreviated

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table A3: Metro Areas with Greatest Dissimilarity Index Increases and Decreases, 1990-2000 for Blacks versus Whites

RANK	Metro Areas*	Dissimiliarity index 1990-2000	Dissimiliarity index 2000	Percent Black	Metro Size (000)
	Greatest Dissimilarity Index Increases, 1990-2000				
1	Binghamton, NY MSA	4.4	54.2	2.8	252
2	Iowa City, IA MSA	3.2	40.9	3.1	111
3	Dover, DE MSA	2.5	42.5	20.8	127
4	Anchorage, AK MSA	2.0	40.2	6.2	260
5	Alexandria, LA MSA	1.8	68.7	30.5	126
6	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA	1.4	60.0	29.3	165
7	Miami, FL PMSA	1.3	75.4	19.4	2,253
8	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA	0.9	63.1	4.7	102
9	Portland, ME NECMA	0.8	48.4	1.2	266
10	New Orleans, LA MSA	0.8	74.5	37.5	1,338
11	New London-Norwich, CT-RI NECMA	0.7	55.6	5.4	259
12	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	0.6	66.4	7.6	579
13	Peoria-Pekin, IL MSA	0.6	74.9	9.1	347
14	Yuma, AZ MSA	0.6	48.8	2.1	160
15	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	0.4	72.9	31.9	603
16	Danville, VA MSA	0.4	45.3	32.6	110
17	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	0.3	58.2	10.7	152
18	Athens, GA MSA	0.1	54.8	20.6	153
19	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	0.1	52.1	11.9	519
20	Amarillo, TX MSA	0.0	65.9	5.9	218
	Greatest Dissimilarity Index Decreases, 1990-2000				
1	Joplin, MO MSA	-15.9	48.7	1.3	157
2	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR MSA	-15.4	58.1	1.4	311
3	Grand Forks, ND-MN MSA	-15.2	48.6	1.1	97
4	Redding, CA MSA	-14.9	34.5	0.9	163
5	Daytona Beach, FL MSA	-13.8	61.1	9.2	493
6	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	-13.4	58.8	13.6	484
7	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	-13.3	47.6	1.5	368
8	Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL MSA	-12.9	65.7	11.4	319
9	Enid, OK MSA	-12.7	38.1	3.5	58
10	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA PMSA	-12.3	53.2	2.9	1,918
11	Yuba City, CA MSA	-12.2	37.0	2.6	139
12	Boise City, ID MSA	-12.1	34.5	0.6	432
13	Chico-Paradise, CA MSA	-11.8	44.9	1.5	203
14	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA	-11.6	51.0	5.4	333
15	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	-11.3	52.1	2.0	124
16	Kenosha, WI PMSA	-11.1	58.4	5.3	150
17	Jonesboro, AR MSA	-11.1	55.7	7.8	82
18	Yolo, CA PMSA	-11.0	30.5	2.1	169
19	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	-10.7	45.1	1.2	1,334
20	Salem, OR PMSA	-10.2	39.4	0.9	347

* Metro area name abbreviated

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table A4: Black versus White Indices of Dissimilarity, 2000 for Metro Areas with Largest Black Populations by Regions**

Region and Metro Area	Black Population Size	Black Percent of Total Population	Index of Dissimilarity 2000	Index of Dissimilarity Change 1990-2000
Northeast				
New York, NY PMSA	2,166,576	23.3	83.66	-0.42
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	1,023,425	20.1	76.40	-5.38
Newark, NJ PMSA	448,956	22.1	82.90	-2.60
Boston, MA-NH NECMA	299,392	4.9	67.51	-2.56
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	230,384	8.4	78.24	-2.80
Midwest				
Chicago, IL PMSA	1,557,619	18.8	83.16	-3.47
Detroit, MI PMSA	1,024,353	23.1	86.09	-2.70
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	480,316	18.4	77.51	-3.66
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA	418,954	18.6	79.07	-5.11
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI PMSA	236,352	15.7	83.60	-0.72
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	229,661	12.9	71.77	-4.02
Indianapolis, IN MSA	226,530	14.1	74.81	-5.03
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA	216,084	13.1	77.31	-2.72
Columbus, OH MSA	211,215	13.7	66.14	-5.14
South				
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	1,288,470	26.2	65.57	-1.90
Atlanta, GA MSA	1,190,038	28.9	68.49	-3.98
Houston, TX PMSA	727,165	17.4	71.32	-0.03
Baltimore, MD PMSA	703,323	27.5	71.32	-4.22
Dallas, TX PMSA	530,715	15.1	63.91	-3.92
New Orleans, LA MSA	500,981	37.5	74.50	0.79
Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	492,554	43.4	71.96	-2.75
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	486,666	31.0	52.61	-3.81
Miami, FL PMSA	437,469	19.4	75.35	1.33
Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA	337,222	20.8	64.41	-9.61
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	307,905	20.5	60.79	-3.91
Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301,063	30.2	62.58	-1.61
Birmingham, AL MSA	277,099	30.1	77.25	-2.02
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	270,600	22.8	52.44	-3.10
Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA	252,410	20.2	64.16	-3.27
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	242,499	10.1	67.72	-7.24
Jacksonville, FL MSA	238,371	21.7	58.85	-6.38
Orlando, FL MSA	225,470	13.7	59.51	-7.50
Jackson, MS MSA	200,804	45.6	69.01	-5.84
West				
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	924,518	9.7	69.53	-5.71
Oakland, CA PMSA	308,177	12.9	65.20	-5.20
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	252,518	7.8	49.12	-2.40

** metro areas with at least 100,000 non-Hispanic Blacks

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table A5: Metro Areas with Highest and Lowest Dissimilarity Indices, 2000, for Asians versus Whites

RANK	Metro Areas*	Dissimiliarity index 2000	Dissimiliarity index 1990-2000	Percent Asian	Metro Size (000)
	Highest Dissimilarity, 2000				
1	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	61.7	2.5	4.0	579
2	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	60.9	-4.5	2.2	385
3	Lafayette, IN MSA	60.3	-2.4	3.9	183
4	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	58.7	-4.5	2.5	207
5	Atlantic-Cape May, NJ PMSA	58.4	8.3	4.0	355
6	Amarillo, TX MSA	58.2	-7.5	1.9	218
7	Terre Haute, IN MSA	57.6	-6.6	1.0	149
8	Pittsburgh, PA MSA	56.3	-4.4	1.2	2359
9	Wausau, WI MSA	55.8	-14.4	4.7	126
10	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	55.8	-1.4	1.6	603
11	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY MSA	55.6	-4.2	1.4	1170
12	Binghamton, NY MSA	55.5	4.0	2.5	252
13	Charleston, WV MSA	55.0	-5.4	0.9	252
14	New York, NY PMSA	54.3	1.3	9.5	9314
15	New Orleans, LA MSA	53.6	-3.0	2.3	1338
16	Peoria-Pekin, IL MSA	53.5	-3.3	1.2	347
17	Lafayette, LA MSA	53.1	-10.4	0.8	386
18	Mobile, AL MSA	52.8	-5.8	1.3	540
19	Houston, TX PMSA	52.7	2.1	5.5	4178
20	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	52.6	-3.2	2.8	448
	Lowest Dissimilarity, 2000				
1	Medford-Ashland, OR MSA	23.6	-6.7	1.3	181
2	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	25.1	-6.5	1.8	476
3	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	26.2	-4.9	3.2	170
4	Boise City, ID MSA	26.8	-2.9	1.9	432
5	Lawton, OK MSA	27.0	-1.6	3.0	115
6	Jacksonville, NC MSA	27.8	-5.6	2.3	150
7	Colorado Springs, CO MSA	28.9	-4.5	3.2	517
8	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA PMSA	29.3	-5.9	4.0	256
9	El Paso, TX MSA	29.3	-1.0	1.1	680
10	San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA MSA	29.8	-9.2	3.1	247
11	Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL MSA	30.0	-8.6	1.0	319
12	Spokane, WA MSA	30.2	-3.3	2.4	418
13	Tucson, AZ MSA	30.2	-4.9	2.3	844
14	Santa Rosa, CA PMSA	31.0	-2.1	3.7	459
15	Sarasota-Bradenton, FL MSA	31.1	-7.8	1.0	590
16	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	31.3	-5.7	3.4	291
17	Daytona Beach, FL MSA	31.3	-6.9	1.2	493
18	Salem, OR PMSA	31.7	-4.3	2.3	347
19	Bremerton, WA PMSA	31.9	2.4	6.1	232
20	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA	32.1	-0.8	2.6	1623

* Metro area name abbreviated

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table A6: Metro Areas with Greatest Dissimilarity Index Increases and Decreases, 1990-2000 for Asians versus Whites

RANK	Metro Areas*	Dissimiliarity index 1990 -2000	Dissimiliarity index 2000	Percent Asian	Metro Size (000)
	Greatest Dissimilarity Index Increases, 1990-2000				
1	Atlantic-Cape May, NJ PMSA	8.3	58.4	4.0	355
2	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA	5.7	49.1	11.6	1,170
3	Orange County, CA PMSA	4.5	42.6	14.4	2,846
4	Binghamton, NY MSA	4.0	55.5	2.5	252
5	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	3.5	42.3	7.2	4,923
6	Brazoria, TX PMSA	3.2	49.7	2.1	242
7	Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI MSA	3.1	47.1	1.7	1,089
8	Bellingham, WA MSA	2.9	34.3	3.4	167
9	Miami, FL PMSA	2.7	35.6	1.6	2,253
10	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	2.5	61.7	4.0	579
11	Yuma, AZ MSA	2.4	39.8	1.1	160
12	Bremerton, WA PMSA	2.4	31.9	6.1	232
13	Houston, TX PMSA	2.1	52.7	5.5	4,178
14	Anchorage, AK MSA	2.1	34.0	7.2	260
15	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	2.1	42.0	3.8	2,754
16	Greeley, CO PMSA	1.9	37.6	1.1	181
17	Newark, NJ PMSA	1.8	41.8	4.3	2,033
18	Burlington, VT NECMA	1.7	40.7	1.7	199
19	New York, NY PMSA	1.3	54.3	9.5	9,314
20	Waco, TX MSA	1.1	48.5	1.2	214
	Greatest Dissimilarity Index Decreases, 1990-2000				
1	La Crosse, WI-MN MSA	-23.8	44.7	2.9	127
2	Eau Claire, WI MSA	-19.3	45.6	2.1	148
3	Redding, CA MSA	-16.7	37.0	2.2	163
4	Houma, LA MSA	-15.3	50.0	0.8	194
5	Green Bay, WI MSA	-15.2	47.2	2.3	227
6	Wausau, WI MSA	-14.4	55.8	4.7	126
7	Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC MSA	-14.4	47.2	2.5	342
8	Sheboygan, WI MSA	-12.6	50.1	3.5	113
9	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	-11.8	44.8	2.1	358
10	Lafayette, LA MSA	-10.4	53.1	0.8	386
11	Fresno, CA MSA	-10.2	43.8	7.6	923
12	Duluth-Superior, MN-WI MSA	-10.0	43.3	0.8	244
13	Merced, CA MSA	-9.9	45.2	7.4	211
14	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	-9.9	33.8	1.1	484
15	Myrtle Beach, SC MSA	-9.5	40.8	0.9	197
16	Knoxville, TN MSA	-9.4	47.8	1.1	687
17	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	-9.4	44.7	4.2	152
18	San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA	-9.2	29.8	3.1	247
19	Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS MSA	-9.1	44.8	2.3	364
20	Yolo, CA PMSA	-9.0	33.8	10.9	169

* Metro area name abbreviated

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table A7: Asian versus White Indices of Dissimilarity , 2000 for Metro Areas with Largest Asian Populations by Regions**

Region and Metro Area	Asian Population Size	Asian Percent of Total Population	Index of Dissimilarity 2000	Index of Dissimilarity Change 1990-2000
Northeast				
New York, NY PMSA	886,409	9.5	54.3	1.3
Boston, MA-NH NECMA	249,818	4.1	51.6	0.5
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	182,782	3.6	50.2	-0.2
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	135,133	11.6	49.1	5.7
Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	115,962	8.4	41.1	0.6
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	104,018	3.8	42.0	2.1
Midwest				
Chicago, IL PMSA	400,394	4.8	49.5	-1.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	132,175	4.5	46.8	0.1
Detroit, MI PMSA	112,111	2.5	50.9	0.3
South				
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	352,423	7.2	42.3	3.5
Houston, TX PMSA	228,337	5.5	52.7	2.1
Dallas, TX PMSA	149,735	4.3	49.5	1.0
Atlanta, GA MSA	144,628	3.5	48.9	0.8
West				
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	1,198,241	12.6	50.3	1.0
Honolulu, HI MSA	562,501	64.2	36.8	-5.0
San Jose, CA PMSA	447,573	26.6	43.6	0.9
Oakland, CA PMSA	432,454	18.1	43.6	0.0
San Francisco, CA PMSA	419,069	24.2	50.3	-2.7
Orange County, CA PMSA	410,451	14.4	42.6	4.5
San Diego, CA MSA	279,986	10.0	49.4	-1.1
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA	255,880	10.6	40.6	-1.0
Sacramento, CA PMSA	164,917	10.1	51.2	-0.8
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	155,806	4.8	41.3	-0.2
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA PMSA	103,547	5.4	35.5	0.7

** metro areas with at least 50,000 non-Hispanic Asians

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table A8: Metro Areas with Highest and Lowest Dissimilarity Indices, 2000, for Hispanics versus Whites

RANK	Metro Areas*	Dissimiliarity index 2000	Dissimiliarity index 1990-2000	Percent Hispanic	Metro Size (000)
	Highest Dissimilarity, 2000				
1	Reading, PA MSA	73.2	0.7	9.7	374
2	Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA NECMA	70.8	4.9	9.2	963
3	New York, NY PMSA	68.9	0.3	25.1	9,314
4	Springfield, MA NECMA	68.2	-1.5	12.2	608
5	Hartford, CT NECMA	66.3	-2.0	9.4	1,149
6	Newark, NJ PMSA	66.2	-2.2	13.3	2,033
7	Lancaster, PA MSA	64.9	-2.6	5.7	471
8	Chicago, IL PMSA	64.7	-0.8	17.1	8,273
9	Boston, MA-NH NECMA	64.2	2.6	6.0	6,058
10	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA MSA	64.2	0.0	7.9	638
11	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	64.1	0.5	44.6	9,519
12	Tyler, TX MSA	63.7	4.3	11.2	175
13	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	63.5	-2.5	5.1	5,101
14	Bridgeport, CT NECMA	62.3	0.1	11.0	1,707
15	York, PA MSA	61.5	1.7	3.0	382
16	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI PMSA	60.7	1.8	6.3	1,501
17	Salinas, CA MSA	60.5	0.5	46.8	402
18	Utica-Rome, NY MSA	60.1	0.5	2.7	300
19	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA PMSA	59.9	1.8	26.8	256
20	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	59.8	-1.9	17.3	1,373
	Lowest Dissimilarity, 2000				
1	Redding, CA MSA	14.2	-1.6	5.5	163
2	Lawton, OK MSA	22.4	-0.9	8.4	115
3	Lawrence, KS MSA	23.9	-1.1	3.3	100
4	Gainesville, FL MSA	24.0	-2.8	5.7	218
5	Pocatello, ID MSA	24.5	-2.8	4.7	76
6	Burlington, VT NECMA	25.0	-4.8	0.9	199
7	St. Joseph, MO MSA	25.9	-2.5	2.2	102
8	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	26.1	-1.8	4.3	170
9	Panama City, FL MSA	26.2	-5.0	2.4	148
10	Spokane, WA MSA	26.8	0.6	2.8	418
11	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	26.9	4.8	4.6	323
12	Pensacola, FL MSA	27.0	-1.6	2.6	412
13	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	27.5	1.4	4.6	476
14	Olympia, WA PMSA	27.5	2.2	4.5	207
15	Bremerton, WA PMSA	27.7	4.7	4.1	232
16	Cheyenne, WY MSA	27.7	-6.9	10.9	82
17	Punta Gorda, FL MSA	28.1	-3.0	3.3	142
18	Casper, WY MSA	28.1	0.0	4.9	67
19	Anchorage, AK MSA	28.7	3.6	5.7	260
20	Jacksonville, FL MSA	28.8	2.2	3.8	1,100

* Metro area name abbreviated

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table A9: Metro Areas with Greatest Dissimilarity Index Increases and Decreases, 1990-2000 for Hispanics versus Whites

RANK	Metro Areas*	Dissimiliarity index 1990-2000	Dissimiliarity index 2000	Percent Hispanic	Metro Size (000)
	Greatest Dissimilarity Index Increases, 1990-2000				
1	Athens, GA MSA	22.4	54.3	5.1	153
2	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	17.3	51.0	6.1	1,188
3	Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA	16.9	57.9	5.0	1,252
4	Nashville, TN MSA	15.9	50.9	3.3	1,231
5	Atlanta, GA MSA	15.3	56.8	6.5	4,112
6	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR MSA	15.0	52.2	8.5	311
7	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	15.0	53.8	4.9	207
8	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	14.5	56.5	5.1	1,499
9	Des Moines, IA MSA	13.7	51.9	4.2	456
10	Miami, FL PMSA	13.5	45.5	57.3	2,253
11	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	13.4	53.3	8.0	385
12	Birmingham, AL MSA	13.3	54.7	1.8	921
13	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	11.8	53.4	8.9	183
14	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	11.7	44.9	20.6	1,563
15	Indianapolis, IN MSA	11.6	50.8	2.7	1,607
16	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA	11.2	39.2	5.2	2,415
17	Tulsa, OK MSA	11.1	44.0	4.8	803
18	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	10.4	53.7	2.4	1,136
19	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA	10.0	50.4	3.6	130
20	Minneapolis-St.Paul, MN-WI MSA	10.0	50.7	3.3	2,969
	Greatest Dissimilarity Index Decreases, 1990-2000				
1	Terre Haute, IN MSA	-11.2	42.7	1.0	149
2	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	-11.0	43.3	0.7	316
3	Anniston, AL MSA	-9.6	39.9	1.6	112
4	Laredo, TX MSA	-8.6	31.6	94.3	193
5	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	-7.6	36.6	0.9	480
6	Glens Falls, NY MSA	-7.1	48.5	1.5	124
7	Dothan, AL MSA	-7.0	43.6	2.0	138
8	Cheyenne, WY MSA	-6.9	27.7	10.9	82
9	Mansfield, OH MSA	-6.7	35.0	0.9	176
10	Charleston, WV MSA	-6.6	43.4	0.6	252
11	Lima, OH MSA	-6.3	37.4	1.2	155
12	Duluth-Superior, MN-WI MSA	-6.2	40.7	0.8	244
13	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	-6.1	41.1	1.9	174
14	Dutchess County, NY PMSA	-6.0	37.1	6.4	280
15	Elmira, NY MSA	-5.3	55.9	1.8	91
16	Lynchburg, VA MSA	-5.3	34.2	1.0	215
17	Toledo, OH MSA	-5.1	38.3	4.4	618
18	Honolulu, HI MSA	-5.0	30.2	6.7	876
19	Panama City, FL MSA	-5.0	26.2	2.4	148
20	Flint, MI PMSA	-4.9	32.3	2.3	436

* Metro area name abbreviated

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table A10: Hispanic versus White Indices of Dissimilarity , 2000 for Metro Areas with Largest Hispanic Populations by Regions**

Region and Metro Area	Hispanic Population Size	Hispanic Percent of Total Population	Index of Dissimilarity 2000	Index of Dissimilarity Change 1990-2000
Northeast				
New York, NY PMSA	2,339,839	25.1	68.9	0.3
Boston, MA-NH NECMA	363,870	6.0	64.2	2.6
Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	282,693	10.3	51.0	4.1
Newark, NJ PMSA	270,556	13.3	66.2	-2.2
Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	258,605	5.1	63.5	-2.5
Jersey City, NJ PMSA	242,122	39.8	48.7	1.2
Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	237,867	17.3	59.8	-1.9
Midwest				
Chicago, IL PMSA	1,416,585	17.1	64.7	-0.8
South				
Miami, FL PMSA	1,291,737	57.3	45.5	13.5
Houston, TX PMSA	1,248,589	29.9	59.0	5.4
San Antonio, TX MSA	816,036	51.2	53.0	-2.4
Dallas, TX PMSA	810,496	23.0	58.5	4.1
El Paso, TX MSA	531,654	78.2	48.8	-4.3
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	503,100	88.3	53.9	0.4
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	431,997	8.8	52.4	6.8
Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	327,761	26.2	49.1	3.5
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	309,851	18.2	51.5	3.3
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX MSA	282,735	84.3	52.0	0.7
Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA	271,653	16.7	33.4	1.3
Orlando, FL MSA	271,628	16.5	42.1	5.7
Atlanta, GA MSA	268,856	6.5	56.8	15.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	248,640	10.4	46.7	-1.0
Corpus Christi, TX MSA	208,132	54.7	49.4	-1.8
West				
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	4,242,212	44.6	64.1	0.5
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	1,228,963	37.8	44.4	3.2
Orange County, CA PMSA	875,580	30.8	58.7	3.7
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	817,016	25.1	55.1	3.3
San Diego, CA MSA	750,963	26.7	52.6	3.9
Oakland, CA PMSA	441,686	18.5	48.3	6.6
Fresno, CA MSA	406,151	44.0	50.9	-1.6
San Jose, CA PMSA	403,402	24.0	53.4	2.4
Denver, CO PMSA	397,233	18.8	51.8	3.6
Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	322,039	20.6	44.9	11.7
Albuquerque, NM MSA	296,373	41.6	42.7	-0.7
San Francisco, CA PMSA	291,562	16.8	54.9	2.5
Bakersfield, CA MSA	254,036	38.4	54.6	-2.9
Ventura, CA PMSA	251,733	33.4	58.0	1.9
Tucson, AZ MSA	247,577	29.3	50.5	-1.3
Sacramento, CA PMSA	234,477	14.4	40.9	3.0

** metros with at least 100,000 Hispanics

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table B1: Mean Indices of Dissimilarity with Whites, 2000 and Changes, 1990-2000: for Blacks, Asians and Hispanics. Cities over 25,000

City Category	Indices of Dissimilarity vs. Whites*								
	Blacks vs. Whites			Asians vs. Whites			Hispanics vs. Whites		
Mean Index N**	2000	Change 1990 -2000	Percent with declines	2000	Change 1990 -2000	Percent with declines	2000	Change 1990 -2000	Percent with declines
All Cities over 25,000									
Mean Index	46.2	-5.4	85%	31.2	-3.0	75%	35.7	1.0	50%
N	*749*			*534*			*784*		
Region									
Northeast	48.5	-6.7	90%	38.1	-2.7	75%	43.2	-1.8	68%
N	*110*			*71*			*118*		
Midwest	48.0	-5.3	82%	35.2	-3.4	75%	36.3	1.1	51%
N	*164*			*100*			*131*		
South	50.7	-5.4	84%	35.0	-3.0	72%	36.7	2.3	41%
N	*294*			*105*			*203*		
WEST	35.9	-4.8	86%	26.1	-2.9	77%	32.2	1.2	48%
N	*181*			*258*			*332*		
Size									
100,000 and over	49.9	-5.1	87%	35.4	-3.2	82%	41.5	2.7	38%
N	*222*			*217*			*233*		
50,000 - 99,999	44.5	-5.2	84%	29.1	-2.9	70%	34.2	0.9	48%
N	*237*			*180*			*256*		
25,000 - 49,000	44.7	-5.9	83%	27.2	-2.6	72%	37.6	-0.2	60%
N	*290*			*137*			*295*		

* Whites, Blacks and Asians pertain to Non-Hispanic members of these groups; Nonhispanic persons who identified as more than one race in 2000 were proportionately allocated to these groups (see text)

** cities with at least 1,000 members of race-ethnic group in 1990 and 2000.

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table B2: Cities with Highest and Lowest Dissimilarity Indices, 2000, for Blacks versus Whites

RANK	City		Dissimiliarity index 2000	1990-2000	Percent Black	City Size (000)	Inside Metro Area*
	Highest Dissimilarity, 2000						
1	Chicago city	IL	86.9	-2.3	36.6	2,896	Chicago, IL PMSA
2	Menlo Park city	CA	85.6	-0.7	7.1	31	San Francisco, CA PMSA
3	New York city	NY	84.7	-0.3	25.0	8,008	New York, NY PMSA
4	Atlanta city	GA	83.1	-0.4	61.3	416	Atlanta, GA MSA
5	Riviera Beach city	FL	82.6	-1.2	67.8	30	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA
6	Washington city	DC	80.9	0.8	59.9	572	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
7	Pompano Beach city	FL	80.6	-7.4	26.1	78	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA
8	Newark city	NJ	80.4	-1.1	52.4	274	Newark, NJ PMSA
9	Fort Lauderdale city	FL	80.2	-0.4	29.7	152	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA
10	Garfield Heights city	OH	80.2	-13.3	16.9	31	Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
11	Philadelphia city	PA	80.2	-7.6	43.0	1,518	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
12	Miami city	FL	80.1	-1.3	20.6	362	Miami, FL PMSA
13	Delray Beach city	FL	79.0	-3.8	27.8	60	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA
14	Cleveland city	OH	78.9	-9.5	50.9	478	Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
15	Dayton city	OH	77.7	-3.9	43.4	166	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
16	St. Petersburg city	FL	76.1	-3.5	22.4	248	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
17	Monroe city	LA	76.0	-0.1	61.0	53	Monroe, LA MSA
18	Flint city	MI	75.8	-3.5	53.9	125	Flint, MI PMSA
19	Saginaw city	MI	75.5	-7.4	43.4	62	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA
20	Boston city	MA	75.2	-3.1	24.7	589	Boston, MA-NH NECMA
	Lowest Dissimilarity, 2000						
1	The Colony city	TX	8.1	-4.1	5.3	27	Dallas, TX PMSA
2	Cerritos city	CA	8.8	-9.0	6.8	51	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
3	Copperas Cove city	TX	12.2	-0.4	20.6	30	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA
4	Victorville city	CA	13.3	-12.3	12.2	64	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
5	Diamond Bar city	CA	13.5	-2.7	4.8	56	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
6	Hinesville city	GA	16.3	0.7	46.2	30	
7	Killeen city	TX	16.5	-3.3	33.5	87	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA
8	Newark city	CA	16.8	-5.0	4.1	42	Oakland, CA PMSA
9	West Hollywood city	CA	17.0	-3.2	3.2	36	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
10	Suisun City city	CA	17.1	5.9	19.6	26	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA
11	Blacksburg town	VA	17.6	-6.1	4.5	40	
12	Goose Creek city	SC	17.9	0.3	14.3	29	Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA
13	Benicia city	CA	18.2	-5.2	5.1	27	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA
14	Hesperia city	CA	18.2	-4.5	4.1	63	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
15	Huber Heights city	OH	18.3	-2.1	10.2	38	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
16	North Lauderdale city	FL	18.7	1.7	35.7	32	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA
17	Dolton village	IL	18.7	-9.7	82.2	26	Chicago, IL PMSA
18	Davis city	CA	19.0	-14.0	2.5	60	Yolo, CA PMSA
19	San Pablo city	CA	19.1	-0.7	18.4	30	Oakland, CA PMSA
20	Rowlett city	TX	19.3	-6.5	9.0	45	Dallas, TX PMSA

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table B3: Cities with Greatest Dissimilarity Index Increases and Decreases, 1990-2000 for Blacks versus Whites

RANK	City		Dissimiliarity index 1990-2000	Dissimiliarity index 2000	Percent Black	City Size (000)	Inside Metro Area*
	Greatest Dissimilarity Index Increases, 1990-2000						
1	Seaside city	CA	19.9	47.8	12.9	32	Salinas, CA MSA
2	Gaithersburg city	MD	16.8	38.9	14.6	53	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
3	Lancaster city	TX	15.4	54.6	53.0	26	Dallas, TX PMSA
4	Bowie city	MD	14.5	48.7	31.0	50	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
5	Marina city	CA	14.0	32.1	14.7	25	Salinas, CA MSA
6	Sunrise city	FL	11.2	43.4	20.6	86	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA
7	Homewood city	AL	10.4	61.4	15.4	25	Birmingham, AL MSA
8	Burnsville city	MN	9.9	22.8	4.5	60	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
9	Eagan city	MN	9.4	31.4	3.7	64	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
10	Marietta city	GA	9.3	50.9	29.5	59	Atlanta, GA MSA
11	Iowa City city	IA	8.0	32.5	3.9	62	Iowa City, IA MSA
12	Kent city	WA	7.8	31.2	8.8	80	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA
13	Carol Stream village	IL	7.6	48.8	4.4	40	Chicago, IL PMSA
14	Virginia Beach city	VA	7.4	41.0	19.0	425	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA
15	Monroe city	NC	7.1	49.5	27.5	26	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
16	De Kalb city	IL	7.1	46.0	9.3	39	Chicago, IL PMSA
17	Glendale city	AZ	7.0	39.0	4.8	219	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA
18	Bloomington city	MN	6.9	40.2	3.7	85	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
19	Trotwood city	OH	6.5	32.6	58.9	27	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
20	Pembroke Pines city	FL	6.3	30.4	13.3	137	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA
	Greatest Dissimilarity Index Decreases, 1990-2000						
1	Apopka city	FL	-28.6	34.4	15.5	27	Orlando, FL MSA
2	Kissimmee city	FL	-22.0	34.0	8.9	48	Orlando, FL MSA
3	Merrillville town	IN	-20.8	45.9	22.9	31	Gary, IN PMSA
4	Calumet City city	IL	-20.7	50.3	52.9	39	Chicago, IL PMSA
5	Winter Haven city	FL	-20.2	57.6	23.5	26	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA
6	Davie town	FL	-20.0	34.5	4.5	76	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA
7	Warren city	MI	-19.5	54.0	2.8	138	Detroit, MI PMSA
8	Bayonne city	NJ	-19.3	47.3	5.2	62	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
9	Oviedo city	FL	-19.3	19.7	8.7	26	Orlando, FL MSA
10	Rahway city	NJ	-18.3	57.9	27.3	27	Newark, NJ PMSA
11	Concord city	NC	-18.2	48.4	15.0	56	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
12	Oakland Park city	FL	-18.2	41.3	23.2	31	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA
13	Deerfield Beach city	FL	-18.2	68.1	16.2	65	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA
14	Ormond Beach city	FL	-18.1	52.4	2.8	36	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
15	Sanford city	FL	-17.7	48.1	32.2	38	Orlando, FL MSA
16	McKinney city	TX	-17.7	52.6	7.3	54	Dallas, TX PMSA
17	Carson city	CA	-16.8	59.3	25.5	90	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
18	Augusta city	GA	-16.7	52.2	50.4	195	Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA
19	Lancaster city	PA	-16.6	41.4	13.2	56	Lancaster, PA MSA
20	Fayetteville city	NC	-16.5	45.6	42.4	121	Fayetteville, NC MSA

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table B4: Black versus White Indices of Dissimilarity , 2000 for Cities with Largest Black Populations by Regions**

Region and City		Black Population Size	Black Percent of Total Population	Index of Dissimilarity 2000	Index of Dissimilarity Change 1990-2000
Northeast					
New York city	NY	2,004,937	25.0	84.7	-0.3
Philadelphia city	PA	652,404	43.0	80.2	-7.6
Boston city	MA	145,644	24.7	75.2	-3.1
Newark city	NJ	143,447	52.4	80.4	-1.1
Buffalo city	NJ	108,634	37.1	73.2	-5.5
Midwest					
Chicago city	IL	1,060,537	36.6	86.9	-2.3
Detroit city	MI	777,121	81.7	62.4	-4.9
Cleveland city	OH	243,602	50.9	78.9	-9.5
Milwaukee city	WI	223,438	37.4	70.8	-4.9
Indianapolis	IN	201,218	25.7	66.9	-7.8
St. Louis city	MO	178,897	51.4	72.0	-10.5
Columbus city	OH	177,763	25.0	60.3	-7.5
Cincinnati city	OH	143,081	43.2	62.5	-6.7
Kansas City city	MO	138,963	31.5	70.1	-5.8
South					
Houston city	TX	491,400	25.2	75.1	1.2
Baltimore city	MD	419,364	64.4	74.8	-6.0
Memphis city	TN	399,104	61.4	68.4	-8.8
Washington city	DC	342,930	59.9	80.9	0.8
New Orleans city	LA	324,619	67.0	70.2	1.0
Dallas city	TX	307,389	25.9	71.1	-0.3
Atlanta city	GA	255,273	61.3	83.1	-0.4
Jacksonville city	FL	213,266	29.0	55.4	-9.2
Birmingham city	AL	178,240	73.4	66.1	-8.0
Charlotte city	NC	177,110	32.7	60.8	-8.0
Nashville-Davidson	TN	147,168	27.0	57.1	-10.5
Jackson city	MS	129,973	70.5	68.0	-14.8
Baton Rouge city	LA	113,880	50.0	74.9	-2.9
Richmond city	VA	113,186	57.2	67.9	1.2
Fort Worth city	TX	108,131	20.2	62.1	-6.4
Norfolk city	VA	103,420	44.1	57.0	-5.3
Shreveport city	LA	101,571	50.7	70.5	-4.3
Montgomery city	AL	100,031	49.6	66.1	-7.5
West					
Los Angeles city	CA	411,736	11.1	73.0	-6.6
Oakland city	CA	143,127	35.8	58.8	-3.3

** cities with at least 100, 000 non-Hispanic Blacks

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table B5: Cities with Highest and Lowest Dissimilarity Indices, 2000, for Asians versus Whites

RANK	City		Dissimiliarity index 2000	1990-2000	Percent Asian	City Size (000)	Inside Metro Area*
	Highest Dissimilarity, 2000						
1	New Orleans city	LA	63.5	-4.1	2.4	485	New Orleans, LA MSA
2	Camden city	NJ	63.4	1.3	2.6	80	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
3	Newark city	NJ	60.8	0.0	1.4	274	Newark, NJ PMSA
4	Detroit city	MI	58.8	-1.0	1.1	951	Detroit, MI PMSA
5	Amarillo city	TX	58.6	-7.5	2.2	174	Amarillo, TX MSA
6	Troy city	NY	57.4	-7.8	3.7	49	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA
7	Philadelphia city	PA	56.7	-2.3	4.7	1,518	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
8	Pittsburgh city	PA	56.0	-4.9	2.9	335	Pittsburgh, PA MSA
9	Buffalo city	NY	55.8	-4.2	1.5	293	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY MSA
10	Sayreville borough	NJ	55.8	19.4	10.9	40	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
11	Compton city	CA	55.1	-4.1	1.3	93	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
12	St. Paul city	MN	54.5	-4.5	13.1	287	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
13	Revere city	MA	54.3	-15.8	5.2	47	Boston, MA-NH NECMA
14	Oakland city	CA	53.8	0.1	16.3	399	Oakland, CA PMSA
15	Long Beach city	CA	53.7	-2.1	14.0	462	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
16	New York city	NY	53.3	0.6	10.3	8,008	New York, NY PMSA
17	Lynn city	MA	52.0	-2.6	7.0	89	Boston, MA-NH NECMA
18	Atlanta city	GA	51.6	-2.4	2.1	416	Atlanta, GA MSA
19	Mount Prospect village	IL	50.9	8.8	11.5	56	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Providence city	RI	50.8	-9.9	6.5	174	Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA NECMA
	Lowest Dissimilarity, 2000						
1	Morgan Hill city	CA	7.5	-10.2	6.9	34	San Jose, CA PMSA
2	Novato city	CA	10.5	-7.2	6.1	48	San Francisco, CA PMSA
3	Temple City city	CA	10.7	-6.0	39.3	33	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
4	Foster City city	CA	10.7	-7.1	34.2	29	San Francisco, CA PMSA
5	Dublin city	CA	10.8	-6.8	11.4	30	Oakland, CA PMSA
6	West Hollywood city	CA	10.9	-9.6	4.3	36	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
7	Sierra Vista city	CA	12.6	-2.7	4.9	38	
8	Santee city	CA	12.7	1.8	3.6	53	San Diego, CA MSA
9	Culver City city	CA	13.3	-6.8	13.1	39	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
10	Moorpark city	CA	13.3	-5.1	6.2	31	Ventura, CA PMSA
11	Redondo Beach city	CA	13.5	-3.3	10.3	63	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
12	Carlsbad city	CA	13.7	-1.8	5.0	78	San Diego, CA MSA
13	Los Altos city	CA	13.9	-2.7	16.4	28	San Jose, CA PMSA
14	Victorville city	CA	13.9	-5.3	4.0	64	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
15	Bergenfield borough	NJ	14.1	-7.2	20.8	26	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
16	Rohnert Park city	CA	14.7	-3.7	6.8	42	Santa Rosa, CA PMSA
17	Cerritos city	CA	14.7	-0.7	59.6	51	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
18	Beverly Hills city	CA	14.7	-7.8	7.9	34	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
19	Coral Springs city	FL	14.8	2.7	3.8	118	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA
20	Paramus borough	NJ	14.9	-0.8	17.6	26	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table B6: Cities with Greatest Dissimilarity Index Increases and Decreases, 1990-2000 for Asians versus Whites

RANK	City		Dissimiliarity index 1990-2000	Dissimiliarity index 2000	Percent Asian	City Size (000)	Inside Metro Area*
	Greatest Dissimilarity Index Increases, 1990-2000						
1	Sayreville borough	NJ	19.4	55.8	10.9	40	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
2	La Mirada city	CA	17.8	36.7	15.5	47	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
3	Gaithersburg city	MD	10.8	28.6	14.4	53	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
4	Stamford city	CT	9.3	31.3	5.2	117	Bridgeport, CT NECMA
5	Manhattan city	KS	9.0	31.1	4.4	45	
6	Mount Prospect village	IL	8.8	50.9	11.5	56	Chicago, IL PMSA
7	La Habra city	CA	7.8	34.8	6.4	59	Orange County, CA PMSA
8	Southfield city	MI	7.6	33.2	3.4	78	Detroit, MI PMSA
9	Arlington Heights village	IL	7.5	35.5	6.2	76	Chicago, IL PMSA
10	Alexandria city	VA	7.5	41.2	6.2	128	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
11	Beaverton city	OR	7.2	23.5	10.8	76	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA PMSA
12	Schaumburg village	IL	7.1	34.7	14.6	75	Chicago, IL PMSA
13	Westminster city	CA	7.1	38.4	39.1	88	Orange County, CA PMSA
14	De Kalb city	IL	7.0	38.3	5.0	39	Chicago, IL PMSA
15	Nashua city	NH	6.4	39.1	4.1	87	Boston, MA-NH NECMA
16	Streamwood village	IL	6.2	28.3	9.0	36	Chicago, IL PMSA
17	Pembroke Pines city	FL	6.1	32.2	4.1	137	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA
18	Rockville city	MD	6.0	32.8	15.4	47	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
19	Bellingham city	WA	5.9	28.7	5.0	67	Bellingham, WA MSA
20	Hawthorne city	CA	5.8	25.8	8.0	84	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
	Greatest Dissimilarity Index Decreases, 1990-2000						
1	West Sacramento city	CA	-25.7	26.3	8.8	32	Yolo, CA PMSA
2	Redding city	CA	-24.6	27.5	3.4	81	Redding, CA MSA
3	Appleton city	WI	-23.1	24.4	4.9	70	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA
4	Eau Claire city	WI	-22.8	34.9	4.0	62	Eau Claire, WI MSA
5	Wausau city	WI	-18.3	39.7	11.7	38	Wausau, WI MSA
6	Hoboken city	NJ	-18.3	24.6	4.6	39	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
7	Biloxi city	MS	-17.5	43.0	5.6	51	Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS MSA
8	Lafayette city	LA	-16.9	34.2	1.6	110	Lafayette, LA MSA
9	La Crosse city	WI	-16.6	42.2	4.9	52	La Crosse, WI-MN MSA
10	College Station city	TX	-16.3	35.6	7.6	68	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA
11	Revere city	MA	-15.8	54.3	5.2	47	Boston, MA-NH NECMA
12	Merced city	CA	-14.9	48.1	12.1	64	Merced, CA MSA
13	Sugar Land city	TX	-14.8	24.9	24.4	63	Houston, TX PMSA
14	Fresno city	CA	-14.3	43.8	11.8	428	Fresno, CA MSA
15	Green Bay city	WI	-14.1	42.6	4.0	102	Green Bay, WI MSA
16	Murfreesboro city	TN	-14.0	29.7	2.9	69	Nashville, TN MSA
17	Sheboygan city	WI	-13.8	31.1	6.8	51	Sheboygan, WI MSA
18	Port Arthur city	TX	-13.1	45.8	6.0	58	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA
19	Elgin city	IL	-13.0	31.1	4.1	94	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Springfield city	IL	-12.8	41.6	1.6	111	Springfield, IL MSA

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table B7: Asian versus White Indices of Dissimilarity , 2000 for Cities with Largest Asian Populations by Regions**

Region and City		Asian Population Size	Asian Percent of Total Population	Index of Dissimilarity 2000	Index of Dissimilarity Change 1990-2000
Northeast					
New York city	NY	824,794	10.3	53.3	0.6
Philadelphia city	PA	71,247	4.7	56.7	-2.3
Midwest					
				0.0	0.0
Chicago city	IL	132,243	4.6	50.6	-4.0
South					
				0.0	0.0
Houston city	TX	108,135	5.5	48.8	3.9
West					
				0.0	0.0
Los Angeles city	CA	386,968	10.5	47.0	-3.0
Honolulu CDP	HI	260,182	70.0	34.4	-3.3
San Jose city	CA	249,809	27.9	48.3	0.4
San Francisco city	CA	248,620	32.0	42.6	-0.2
San Diego city	CA	181,378	14.8	49.5	-1.9
Seattle city	WA	81,939	14.5	50.3	-1.4
Fremont city	CA	78,506	38.6	29.3	-5.5
Sacramento city	CA	75,379	18.5	46.4	-0.7
Oakland city	CA	65,069	16.3	53.8	0.1
Long Beach city	CA	64,387	14.0	53.7	-2.1
Daly City city	CA	54,559	52.7	25.2	-0.3
Garden Grove city	CA	52,888	32.0	38.0	5.5
Stockton city	CA	51,185	21.0	47.1	-6.0
Fresno city	CA	50,323	11.8	43.8	-14.3

** cities with at least 50,000 non-Hispanic Asians

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table B8: Cities with Highest and Lowest Dissimilarity Indices, 2000, for Hispanics versus Whites

RANK	City		Dissimiliarity index 2000	Dissimiliarity index 1990-2000	Percent Hispanic	City Size (000)	Inside Metro Area*
	Highest Dissimilarity, 2000						
1	Menlo Park city	CA	75.4	13.5	15.6	31	San Francisco, CA PMSA
2	Oakland city	CA	70.1	4.0	21.9	399	Oakland, CA PMSA
3	Tyler city	TX	69.9	5.3	15.8	84	Tyler, TX MSA
4	New York city	NY	69.1	0.7	27.0	8,008	New York, NY PMSA
5	Surprise town	AZ	67.7	22.9	23.3	31	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA
6	Philadelphia city	PA	67.3	-6.4	8.5	1,518	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
7	Los Angeles city	CA	66.8	-0.7	46.5	3,695	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
8	Dallas city	TX	65.1	3.9	35.6	1,189	Dallas, TX PMSA
9	Winston-Salem city	NC	64.7	26.6	8.6	186	Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA
10	Mount Prospect village	IL	64.4	1.0	11.8	56	Chicago, IL PMSA
11	Atlanta city	GA	64.3	8.9	4.5	416	Atlanta, GA MSA
12	New Brunswick city	NJ	64.0	7.7	39.0	49	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
13	Durham city	NC	64.0	28.6	8.6	187	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA
14	San Rafael city	CA	62.1	5.2	23.3	56	San Francisco, CA PMSA
15	Grand Rapids city	MI	62.0	8.1	13.1	198	Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI MSA
16	Milwaukee city	WI	61.7	2.6	12.0	597	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI PMSA
17	Long Beach city	CA	61.6	3.8	35.8	462	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
18	Gainesville city	GA	61.4	4.6	33.2	26	
19	Houston city	TX	61.3	6.9	37.4	1,954	Houston, TX PMSA
20	Chicago city	IL	61.1	-0.5	26.0	2,896	Chicago, IL PMSA
	Lowest Dissimilarity, 2000						
1	Copperas Cove city	TX	8.0	-4.5	11.7	30	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA
2	Rocklin city	CA	8.5	-5.9	7.9	36	Sacramento, CA PMSA
3	Cerritos city	CA	9.2	-2.7	10.4	51	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
4	Santee city	CA	9.4	-7.0	11.4	53	San Diego, CA MSA
5	Foster City city	CA	9.7	-7.7	5.3	29	San Francisco, CA PMSA
6	Benicia city	CA	10.1	-1.1	9.0	27	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA
7	Redding city	CA	10.2	-3.0	5.4	81	Redding, CA MSA
8	Moore city	OK	10.2	-4.1	5.1	41	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
9	Martinez city	CA	10.2	-6.0	10.2	36	Oakland, CA PMSA
10	San Ramon city	CA	10.3	-1.4	7.2	45	Oakland, CA PMSA
11	Cooper City city	FL	10.4	-6.8	15.6	28	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA
12	Northglenn city	CO	10.8	-2.4	20.3	32	Greeley, CO PMSA
13	Diamond Bar city	CA	11.4	-5.1	18.5	56	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
14	San Dimas city	CA	11.9	-1.7	23.3	35	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
15	Danville city	CA	12.1	-1.9	4.7	42	Oakland, CA PMSA
16	Killeen city	TX	12.3	-2.6	17.8	87	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA
17	Lawndale city	CA	12.3	-0.6	52.1	32	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
18	Roy city	UT	12.3	-2.9	7.7	33	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
19	Manhattan Beach city	CA	13.1	-7.0	5.2	34	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
20	West Hollywood city	CA	13.1	-11.6	8.8	36	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table B9: Cities with Greatest Dissimilarity Index Increases and Decreases, 1990-2000 for Hispanics versus Whites

RANK	City		Dissimiliarity index 1990-2000	Dissimiliarity index 2000	Percent Hispanic	City Size (000)	Inside Metro Area*
	Greatest Dissimilarity Index Increases, 1990-2000						
1	North Las Vegas city	NV	32.0	61.0	37.6	115	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA
2	Durham city	NC	28.6	64.0	8.6	187	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA
3	Winston-Salem city	NC	26.6	64.7	8.6	186	Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA
4	Marietta city	GA	26.3	60.8	16.9	59	Atlanta, GA MSA
5	Raleigh city	NC	25.3	53.9	7.0	276	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA
6	Aurora city	CO	24.2	43.4	19.8	276	Denver, CO PMSA
7	Olathe city	KS	23.8	40.5	5.4	93	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
8	Gaithersburg city	MD	23.3	49.6	19.8	53	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA
9	Surprise town	AZ	22.9	67.7	23.3	31	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA
10	Charlotte city	NC	22.6	57.9	7.4	541	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
11	Roswell city	GA	22.2	58.3	10.6	79	Atlanta, GA MSA
12	Beaverton city	OR	22.2	45.1	11.1	76	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA PMSA
13	Little Rock city	AR	21.6	50.6	2.7	183	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA
14	Round Lake Beach villa	IL	21.4	30.8	31.3	26	Chicago, IL PMSA
15	Nashville-Davidson	TN	21.3	51.3	4.7	546	Nashville, TN MSA
16	Bellevue city	WA	20.5	46.2	5.3	110	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA
17	Kent city	WA	20.4	34.6	8.1	80	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA
18	Greensboro city	NC	20.0	53.9	4.4	224	Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA
19	Richmond city	VA	19.7	58.0	2.6	198	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA
20	Palatine village	IL	18.6	60.7	14.1	65	Chicago, IL PMSA
	Greatest Dissimilarity Index Decreases, 1990-2000						
1	Folsom city	CA	-23.3	32.1	9.5	52	Sacramento, CA PMSA
2	Trenton city	NJ	-23.2	42.2	21.5	85	Trenton, NJ PMSA
3	Lancaster city	PA	-16.0	47.0	30.8	56	Lancaster, PA MSA
4	Delray Beach city	FL	-15.4	46.2	7.0	60	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA
5	Gilbert town	AZ	-14.9	17.1	11.9	110	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA
6	Saginaw city	MI	-14.5	41.4	11.7	62	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA
7	Fort Pierce city	FL	-14.3	43.9	15.0	38	Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL MSA
8	Lauderdale Lakes city	FL	-14.3	24.9	5.5	32	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA
9	Reading city	PA	-13.8	44.1	37.3	81	Reading, PA MSA
10	Westfield city	MA	-13.5	43.1	5.0	40	Springfield, MA NECMA
11	Mission city	TX	-13.4	44.0	81.0	45	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA
12	New Britain city	CT	-13.2	38.8	26.8	72	Hartford, CT NECMA
13	Boynton Beach city	FL	-13.1	35.1	9.2	60	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA
14	Compton city	CA	-13.0	28.6	56.8	93	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
15	East Palo Alto city	CA	-12.1	35.4	58.8	30	San Francisco, CA PMSA
16	Watsonville city	CA	-11.8	30.6	75.1	44	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA PMSA
17	West Hollywood city	CA	-11.6	13.1	8.8	36	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
18	Lawrence city	MA	-11.5	44.2	59.7	72	Boston, MA-NH NECMA
19	Utica city	NY	-11.4	39.1	5.8	61	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
20	Edinburg city	TX	-11.4	29.6	88.7	48	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA

* Metro area name abbreviated

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table B10: Hispanic versus White Indices of Dissimilarity , 2000 for Cities with Largest Hispanic Populations by Regions**

Region and City		Hispanic Population Size	Hispanic Percent of Total Population	Index of Dissimilarity	
				2000	Change 1990-2000
Northeast					
New York city	NY	2,160,553	27.0	69.1	0.7
Philadelphia city	PA	128,929	8.5	67.3	-6.4
Midwest					
Chicago city	IL	753,643	26.0	61.1	-0.5
South					
Houston city	TX	730,866	37.4	61.3	6.9
San Antonio city	TX	671,392	58.7	52.5	-4.2
El Paso city	TX	431,876	76.6	46.1	-5.1
Dallas city	TX	422,588	35.6	65.1	3.9
Miami city	TX	238,352	65.8	45.5	-0.6
Hialeah city	TX	204,545	90.3	16.4	-4.7
Austin city	TX	200,581	30.6	52.6	7.5
Laredo city	TX	166,216	94.1	30.9	-9.3
Fort Worth city	TX	159,369	29.8	58.1	0.4
Corpus Christi city	TX	150,738	54.3	46.7	-2.5
Brownsville city	TX	127,535	91.3	42.5	-4.9
West					
Los Angeles city	CA	1,719,073	46.5	66.8	-0.7
Phoenix city	AZ	449,972	34.1	59.9	5.3
San Diego city	CA	310,753	25.4	60.8	3.3
San Jose city	CA	269,988	30.2	54.6	1.8
Santa Ana city	CA	257,096	76.1	54.1	-3.2
Albuquerque city	NM	179,074	39.9	40.9	0.1
Denver city	CO	175,702	31.7	58.9	2.7
Tucson city	AZ	173,869	35.7	51.0	-2.2
Fresno city	CA	170,520	39.9	45.9	-1.5
Long Beach city	CA	165,093	35.8	61.6	3.8
Anaheim city	CA	153,375	46.8	45.8	-0.8
Las Vegas city	NV	112,962	23.6	50.0	12.1
Oxnard city	CA	112,808	66.2	44.3	-1.3
San Francisco city	CA	109,504	14.1	53.7	0.8

** cities with at least 100,000 Hispanics

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table C1: Black-White Dissimilarity Indices for Cities in Metro Areas: Chicago, IL PMSA

City*	Dissimiliarity index 2000	1990 -2000	Percent Black	Size (000)
Chicago, IL PMSA	83.2	-3.5	18.8	8,272,769
Chicago city	86.9	-2.3	36.6	2,896,016
Joliet city	69.3	-6.9	18.3	106,221
Evanston city	67.4	0.8	22.8	74,238
Chicago Heights city	60.5	-7.2	37.9	32,775
North Chicago city	57.2	2.9	36.3	35,918
Maywood village	54.5	2.6	82.8	26,987
Hoffman Estates village	53.0	5.8	4.5	49,496
Calumet City city	50.3	-20.7	52.9	39,071
Carol Stream village	48.8	7.6	4.4	40,439
Woodridge village	48.5	4.8	8.1	30,933
Harvey city	48.4	-5.3	79.6	30,000
De Kalb city	46.0	7.1	9.3	39,017
Schaumburg village	44.8	0.5	3.4	75,386
Wheaton city	42.4	2.8	2.9	55,417
Skokie village	42.0	-12.0	4.6	63,348
Aurora city	41.9	-7.6	11.1	142,989
Elgin city	41.3	-11.2	6.7	94,486
Waukegan city	41.0	-9.3	19.0	87,901
Oak Park village	37.8	-6.2	22.9	52,525
Naperville city	35.0	3.9	3.1	128,359
Hanover Park village	34.1	-1.4	6.1	38,279
Bolingbrook village	24.1	2.2	20.6	56,321
Dolton village	18.7	-9.7	82.2	25,614

*cities with at least 1000 members of race-ethnic group

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table C2: Asian-White Dissimilarity Indices for Cities in Metro Areas: Oakland, CA PMSA

City*	Dissimiliarity index 2000	1990 -2000	Percent Asian	Size (000)
Oakland, CA PMSA	43.6	0.0	18.1	2,392,558
Oakland city	53.8	0.1	16.3	399,484
Berkeley city	30.2	1.6	17.6	102,743
Hayward city	29.4	-4.4	22.2	140,030
Antioch city	29.4	2.7	8.6	90,533
Fremont city	29.3	-5.5	38.6	203,413
Pittsburg city	27.9	1.2	14.4	56,769
Richmond city	27.4	-9.7	13.4	99,216
Union City city	26.1	-4.8	45.8	66,869
Pleasanton city	25.9	0.5	12.7	63,654
San Leandro city	25.8	0.3	24.6	79,452
Danville city	24.3	-2.2	9.7	41,716
Alameda city	23.9	-10.2	27.9	72,260
Pleasant Hill city	21.6	3.7	10.6	32,836
Concord city	20.2	-1.7	10.8	121,779
Martinez city	19.6	-5.9	7.6	35,866
San Ramon city	19.4	-2.7	16.1	44,722
San Pablo city	19.1	-4.5	17.7	30,215
Walnut Creek city	18.8	-6.0	10.1	64,296
Newark city	18.8	2.4	23.7	42,471
Livermore city	18.3	-2.2	6.8	73,346
Dublin city	10.8	-6.8	11.4	29,973

*cities with at least 1000 members of race-ethnic group

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table C3: Hispanic-White Dissimilarity Indices for Cities in Metro Areas: Dallas, TX PMSA

City*	Dissimiliarity index 2000	1990 -2000	Percent Hispanic	Size (000)
Dallas, TX PMSA	58.5	4.1	23.0	3,519,175
Dallas city	65.1	3.9	35.6	1,188,580
McKinney city	54.6	4.1	18.2	54,368
Farmers Branch city	49.0	-1.4	37.2	27,508
Carrollton city	48.2	7.7	19.5	109,576
Plano city	44.4	3.2	10.1	222,030
Garland city	44.2	5.2	25.6	215,767
Richardson city	43.3	11.8	10.3	91,802
Irving city	41.8	4.8	31.2	191,616
Denton city	39.0	4.3	16.4	80,538
Frisco city	38.1	0.5	11.0	33,714
Lewisville city	36.5	13.3	17.8	77,737
Lancaster city	33.8	-4.9	11.6	25,894
Duncanville city	28.5	4.9	15.3	36,082
DeSoto city	22.9	-4.9	7.3	37,646
Mesquite city	21.0	3.3	15.7	124,524
Cedar Hill city	20.1	1.7	11.9	32,094
Coppell city	19.2	2.2	6.9	35,957
The Colony city	16.5	7.3	13.3	26,532
Rowlett city	13.5	-6.9	8.8	44,503

*cities with at least 1000 members of race-ethnic group

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table D1: 2000 Metropolitan Area Indices of Dissimilarity for Blacks/Whites, Asians/Whites, and Hispanics/Whites Regressed on Metropolitan Area Characteristics

Metropolitan Area Characteristics	Regression models of Metropolitan Areas Dissimilarity Indices for: Blacks vs Whites b	Asians vs Whites b	Hispanics vs Whites b
REGION#			
Northeast	1.77	-2.09	7.78 ***
Midwest	4.70 ***	2.13 *	2.27
West	-6.53 ***	-4.95 ***	-2.27 *
POPULATION SIZE#			
1,000,000+	11.07 ***	1.60	8.00 ***
500,000 - 1,000,000	4.73 ***	-0.15	3.63 ***
% IN SAME HOUSE SINCE 1980			
HOUSE SINCE 1980	0.77 ***	0.71 ***	0.36 ***
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:			
GROUP AS % OF WHITE	-3.12 **	-0.02	-0.29 ***
GROUP PERCENT OF			
METRO POPULATION	0.11	0.01	0.07
METRO ETHNIC TYPE#			
Multi-Ethnic	-1.82	-3.80 ***	-1.35
Mostly White-Hispanic	-1.72	-3.53 **	NA
Mostly White-Black	NA	-3.19 *	-4.43
Mostly White-Asian	-0.99	NA	1.88 *
INTERCEPT	60.83 ***	35.55 ***	55.48 ***
ADJUSTED R-SQUARED	0.59	0.35	0.47
SAMPLE SIZE	287	236	281

omitted categories are SOUTH for Region, UNDER 250,0000 for Population Size and MOSTLY WHITE for Metro Ethnic Type

* Significant at .1 level
** Significant at .05 level
*** Significant at .01 level

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table D2: 1990-2000 Change in Metropolitan Area Indices of Dissimilarity for Blacks/Whites, Asians/Whites, and Hispanics/Whites Regressed on Metropolitan Area Characteristics

Metropolitan Area Characteristics	Regression models of Change in Metropolitan Areas Dissimilarity Indexes for: Blacks vs Whites b	Asians vs Whites b	Hispanics vs Whites b
REGION#			
Northeast	1.65 **	2.93 ***	-0.87
Midwest	0.15	-0.02	-0.62
West	-1.02	0.11	0.90
POPULATION SIZE#			
1,000,000+	0.01	3.06 ***	3.18 ***
500,000 - 1,000,000	-0.19	0.90	1.14 **
HOUSEHOLD GROWTH 1990-2000	-0.01	0.06 **	0.02
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:			
GROUP AS % OF WHITE	-0.06 **	-0.02 *	0.01
GROUP PERCENT OF			
METRO POPULATION	0.10 ***	-0.03	-0.01
METRO ETHNIC TYPE#			
Multi-Ethnic	-1.46 **	-2.83 ***	-0.62
Mostly White-Hispanic	-0.25	-1.77 **	NA
Mostly White-Black	NA	-0.47	-1.17
Mostly White-Asian	1.97 **	NA	1.60
BLACK GROWTH - WHITE GROWTH	0.00	-0.02 ***	-0.004
ASIAN GROWTH - WHITE GROWTH	-0.01 *	0.02 **	-0.004
HISPANIC GROWTH - WHITE GROW	-0.004 *	-1.00 ***	0.03 ***
INTERCEPT	-3.69 ***	-5.01 ***	-1.92 **
ADJUSTED R-SQUARED	0.23	0.36	0.46
SAMPLE SIZE	287	236	221

omitted categories are SOUTH for Region, UNDER 250,0000 for Population Size and MOSTLY WHITE for Metro Ethnic Type

* Significant at .1 level
** Significant at .05 level
*** Significant at .01 level

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table D3: 2000 City Indices of Dissimilarity for Blacks/Whites, Asians/Whites, and Hispanics/Whites Regressed on Metropolitan Area and City Characteristics

Metropolitan Area and City Characteristcs	Regression models of City Dissimilarity Indexes for: Blacks vs Whites b	Asians vs Whites b	Hispanics vs Whites b
METRO AREA CHARACTERISTICS			
REGION#			
Northeast	0.19	3.26 *	5.5 ***
Midwest	2.57 *	4.15 ***	5.79 ***
West	-3.45 **	-4.43 ***	-0.46
POPULATION SIZE#			
1,000,000+	1.81	-3.93 ***	1.59
500,000 - 1,000,000	0.5	-3.47 **	-0.89
IN SAME HOUSE SINCE 1980 #			
20 % and above	7.35 ***	4.50 ***	3.73 **
14 to 20%	1.45	0.59	1.84 *
METRO ETHNIC TYPE#			
Multi-Ethnic	0.3	3.69 ***	2.04
Mostly White-Hispanic	-0.75	-0.65	-0.29
Mostly White-Black	-0.62	1.19	3.59 **
Mostly White-Asian	-2.17	1.95	3.24 **
CITY CHARACTERISTICS			
POPULATION SIZE (LN)	3.9 ***	3.81 ***	3.65 ***
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:			
GROUP AS % OF WHITE	-0.38 ***	-0.06 ***	-0.36 ***
BLACK % OF CITY POP.	0.32 ***	0.17 **	0.17 ***
ASIAN % OF CITY POP.	-0.1	0.09 *	-0.08
HISPANIC % OF CITY POP.	0.03	0.14 ***	0.12 ***
INTERCEPT	20.68 ***	-9.26 *	14.81 **
ADJUSTED R-SQUARED	0.54	0.48	0.43
SAMPLE SIZE	687	523	739

omitted categories are SOUTH for Region, UNDER 250,000 for Population Size and UNDER 14% for In Same House since 1980, and MOSTLY WHITE for Metro Ethnic Type

* Significant at .1 level
** Significant at .05 level
*** Significant at .01 level

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

Table D4: 1990-2000 Change in City Indices of Dissimilarity for Blacks/Whites, Asians/Whites, and Hispanics/Whites Regressed on Metropolitan Area and City Characteristics

Metropolitan Area and City Characteristcs	Regression models of Change in Metropolitan Areas Dissimilarity Indexes for: Blacks vs Whites b	Asians vs Whites b	Hispanics vs Whites b
METRO AREA CHARACTERISTICS			
REGION#			
Northeast	-2.52 ***	-0.79	-2.52 ***
Midwest	-0.49	-0.36	-1.45 *
West	-0.96	-0.97	0.80
POPULATION SIZE#			
1,000,000+	-1.00	4.33 ***	0.03
500,000 - 1,000,000	0.45	2.46 ***	0.47
HOUSEHOLD GROWTH, 1990-2000			
20 % and above	-0.81	-0.19	-0.01
8 to 20%	-0.45	-0.44	0.44
METRO ETHNIC TYPE#			
Multi-Ethnic	-1.95 **	-1.88 **	-0.90
Mostly White-Hispanic	-1.77 **	-1.53 *	0.20
Mostly White-Black	1.11	-0.52	1.51 *
Mostly White-Asian	3.61 ***	0.78	1.70 *
CITY CHARACTERISTICS			
POPULATION SIZE (LN)	0.22	0.02	1.15 ***
HOUSEHOLD INCOME:			
GROUP AS % OF WHITE	-0.06 ***	-0.02 *	-0.05 ***
BLACK % OF CITY POP.	0.03 *	0.01	-0.02
ASIAN % OF CITY POP.	0.07	0.03	0.04
HISPANIC % OF CITY POP.	-0.03	0.01	-0.10 ***
GROUP GROWTH - WHITE GROV	0.02 ***	0.02 ***	0.03 ***
INTERCEPT	-7.25 **	-7.41 **	-14.70 ***
ADJUSTED R-SQUARED	0.11	0.19	0.37
SAMPLE SIZE	687	523	739

Household Growth,1990-2000, and MOSTLY WHITE for Metro Ethnic Type

* Significant at .1 level
** Significant at .05 level
*** Significant at .01 level

Source: William H. Frey and Dowell Myers analysis of Census 2000

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