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San Antonio, TX
PROFILE: RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Segregation of the Population: Dissimilarity with Non-Hispanic Whites by Race/Ethnicity	¹²₃	
	2000	**2010**
Non-Hispanic Black	52.8%	49.0%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	35.4%	38.3%
Hispanic	49.7%	46.1%
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	27.7%	26.5%

Definition: Dissimilarity is the evenness with which one racial population group is located (or segregated) within a metro area, with respect to another racial group. The dissimilarity statistic is interpreted as the proportion of one racial group that would need to relocate to another neighborhood (census tract) for that racial group to be distributed across the metro area like a second (reference) racial group. A value of "0%" reflects absolute integration; a value of "100%" reflects absolute segregation.

Notes: Racial groups refer to people who indicated they were of specified race "alone." Excludes those specifying two or more races. Indices in metro areas with small numbers of specified racial/ethnic groups should be used with caution.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1 and 2010 Redistricting File. Modeled on analysis in: "Racial and Ethnic Residential Segregation in the United States: 1980-2000," U.S. Census Bureau, Series CENSR-3.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Segregation of the Population: Isolation by Race/Ethnicity	¹²₃	
	2000	**2010**
Non-Hispanic Black	19.4%	15.6%
Non-Hispanic White	57.1%	51.2%
Hispanic	64.7%	65.2%
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4%	0.3%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	2.8%	5.2%

Definition: Isolation is a segregation measure referring to the degree of potential contact, or the possibility of interaction, between people of the same racial group. For instance, the black isolation index provides the average proportion of neighbors that are black, for the average neighborhood where blacks live.

Notes: Racial groups refer to people who indicated they were of specified race "alone." Excludes those specifying two or more races. Indices in metro areas with small numbers of specified racial/ethnic groups should be used with caution.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1 and 2010 Redistricting File.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Segregation of the Population: Exposure to Whites by Race/Ethnicity	123	
	2000	**2010**
Non-Hispanic Black	33.8%	30.6%
Hispanic	27.9%	26.2%
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	45.0%	41.3%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	49.0%	42.3%

Definition: Exposure is a segregation measure referring to the degree of potential contact, or the possibility of interaction, between group members of two racial groups within the average neighborhood of a metro area. For instance, the white-black exposure index provides the average proportion of neighbors that are black, for the average neighborhood where whites live. The first group listed is exposed to the second group listed. When the racial groups are the same (black-black exposure), this is same-group exposure, or isolation. In this example, it means that the average black person lives in a neighborhood where X proportion of his/her neighbors are black.

Notes: Racial groups refer to people who indicated they were of specified race "alone." Excludes those specifying two or more races. Indices in metro areas with small numbers of specified racial/ethnic groups should be used with caution.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1 and 2010 Redistricting File.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Segregation of the Population: Centralization by Race/Ethnicity	123	
	2000	**2010**
Non-Hispanic Black	0.9	0.9
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	0.9	0.9
Hispanic	0.8	0.8
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7	0.7

Definition: Absolute Centralization captures the extent to which minorities live at the center of the metropolitan area (high positive numbers up to one) versus the outlying areas (negative numbers, to -1). A value of zero indicates that the minority group is evenly distributed in the metro area.

Notes: Racial groups refer to people who indicated they were of specified race "alone." Excludes those specifying two or more races. Indices in metro areas with small numbers of specified racial/ethnic groups should be used with caution.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1 and 2010 Redistricting File. Modeled on analysis in: "Racial and Ethnic Residential Segregation in the United States: 1980-2000," U.S. Census Bureau, Series CENSR-3.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Segregation of the Population: Concentration by Race/Ethnicity	123	
	2000	**2010**
Non-Hispanic Black	0.79	0.78
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	0.78	0.79
Hispanic	0.55	0.52
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	0.07	0.12

Definition: Relative Concentration measures the extent to which minorities are concentrated in space, with respect to the average concentration of whites, a relative measure of population density. High numbers indicate that minorities are more concentrated in space than are whites. Values of zero indicate that minority children experience the same population density (i.e. land per person) as whites, positive values indicate that whites experience lower population density than minorities, and negative values indicate that minorities experience lower population density than whites.

Notes: Racial groups refer to people who indicated they were of specified race "alone." Excludes those specifying two or more races. Indices in metro areas with small numbers of specified racial/ethnic groups should be used with caution.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1 and 2010 Redistricting File. Modeled on analysis in: "Racial and Ethnic Residential Segregation in the United States: 1980-2000," U.S. Census Bureau, Series CENSR-3.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Segregation of the Population: Spatial Poximity by Race/Ethnicity	123	
	2000	**2010**
Non-Hispanic Black	1.15	1.15
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	1.02	1.04
Hispanic	1.34	1.28
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	1.00	1.00

Definition: Spatial Proximity is a measure of clustering, and indicates the extent to which minorities live in neighborhoods adjacent to other minority neighborhoods. High numbers indicate that there is a high amount of clustering of minority neighborhoods in the metro area. Spatial proximity equals 1.0 if there is no differential clustering between minority and majority group members. It is greater than 1.0 when members of each group live nearer to one another than to members of the other group, and is less than 1.0 if minority and majority members live nearer to members of the other group than to members of their own group.

Notes: Racial groups refer to people who indicated they were of specified race "alone." Excludes those specifying two or more races. Indices in metro areas with small numbers of specified racial/ethnic groups should be used with caution.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1 and 2010 Redistricting File. Modeled on analysis in: "Racial and Ethnic Residential Segregation in the United States: 1980-2000," U.S. Census Bureau, Series CENSR-3.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Segregation of the Child Population: Dissimilarity with Non-Hispanic Whites by Race/Ethnicity	123	
	2000	**2010**
Non-Hispanic Black	56.3%	54.4%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	37.7%	41.4%
Hispanic	54.4%	50.0%
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	42.6%	43.6%

Definition: Dissimilarity is the evenness with which one racial population group is located (or segregated) within a metro area, with respect to another racial group. The dissimilarity statistic is interpreted as the proportion of one racial group that would need to relocate to another neighborhood (census tract) for that racial group to be distributed across the metro area like a second (reference) racial group. A value of "0%" reflects absolute integration; a value of "100%" reflects absolute segregation.

Notes: Children defined as those under age 18. Racial groups refer to people who indicated they were of specified race "alone." Excludes those specifying two or more races. Indices in metro areas with small numbers of specified racial/ethnic groups should be used with caution.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1 and 2010 Redistricting File. Modeled on analysis in: "Racial and Ethnic Residential Segregation in the United States: 1980-2000," U.S. Census Bureau, Series CENSR-3.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Segregation of the Child Population: Isolation by Race/Ethnicity		
	2000	**2010**
Non-Hispanic Black	19.1%	15.6%
Non-Hispanic White	51.7%	51.2%
Hispanic	71.8%	72.9%
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4%	0.4%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	2.5%	5.2%

Definition: Isolation is a segregation measure referring to the degree of potential contact, or the possibility of interaction, between people of the same racial group. For instance, the black isolation index provides the average proportion of neighbors that are black, for the average neighborhood where blacks live.

Notes: Children defined as those under age 18. Racial groups refer to people who indicated they were of specified race "alone." Excludes those specifying two or more races. Indices in metro areas with small numbers of specified racial/ethnic groups should be used with caution.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1 and 2010 Redistricting File.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Segregation of the Child Population: Exposure to Whites by Race/Ethnicity		
	2000	**2010**
Non-Hispanic Black	26.2%	21.0%
Hispanic	20.6%	18.6%
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	35.3%	31.3%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	41.4%	34.2%

Definition: Exposure is a segregation measure referring to the degree of potential contact, or the possibility of interaction, between group members of two racial groups within the average neighborhood of a metro area. For instance, the white-black exposure index provides the average proportion of neighbors that are black, for the average neighborhood where whites live. The first group listed is exposed to the second group listed. When the racial groups are the same (black-black exposure), this is same-group exposure, or isolation. In this example, it means that the average black person lives in a neighborhood where X proportion of his/her neighbors are black.

Notes: Children defined as those under age 18. Racial groups refer to people who indicated they were of specified race "alone." Excludes those specifying two or more races. Indices in metro areas with small numbers of specified racial/ethnic groups should be used with caution.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1 and 2010 Redistricting File.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Segregation of the Child Population: Centralization by Race/Ethnicity		
	2000	**2010**
Non-Hispanic Black	0.9	0.9
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	0.9	0.9
Hispanic	0.8	0.8
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7	0.8

Definition: Absolute Centralization captures the extent to which minorities live at the center of the metropolitan area (high positive numbers up to one) versus the outlying areas (negative numbers, to -1). A value of zero indicates that the minority group is evenly distributed in the metro area.

Notes: Children defined as those under age 18. Racial groups refer to people who indicated they were of specified race "alone." Excludes those specifying two or more races. Indices in metro areas with small numbers of specified racial/ethnic groups should be used with caution.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1 and 2010 Redistricting File. Modeled on analysis in: "Racial and Ethnic Residential Segregation in the United States: 1980-2000," U.S. Census Bureau, Series CENSR-3.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Segregation of the Child Population: Concentration by Race/Ethnicity		
	2000	**2010**
Non-Hispanic Black	0.87	0.84
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	0.75	0.81
Hispanic	0.57	0.52
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	0.10	0.30

Definition: Relative Concentration measures the extent to which minorities are concentrated in space, with respect to the average concentration of whites, a relative measure of population density. High numbers indicate that minorities are more concentrated in space than are whites. Values of zero indicate that minority children experience the same population density (i.e. land per person) as whites, positive values indicate that whites experience lower population density than minorities, and negative values indicate that minorities experience lower population density than whites.

Notes: Children defined as those under age 18. Racial groups refer to people who indicated they were of specified race "alone." Excludes those specifying two or more races. Indices in metro areas with small numbers of specified racial/ethnic groups should be used with caution.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1 and 2010 Redistricting File. Modeled on analysis in: "Racial and Ethnic Residential Segregation in the United States: 1980-2000," U.S. Census Bureau, Series CENSR-3.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Segregation of the Child Population: Spatial Poximity by Race/Ethnicity		
	2000	**2010**
Non-Hispanic Black	1.20	1.21
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	1.02	1.05
Hispanic	1.40	1.28
Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native	1.00	1.00

Definition: Spatial Proximity is a measure of clustering, and indicates the extent to which minorities live in neighborhoods adjacent to other minority neighborhoods. High numbers indicate that there is a high amount of clustering of minority neighborhoods in the metro area. Spatial proximity equals 1.0 if there is no differential clustering between minority and majority group members. It is greater than 1.0 when members of each group live nearer to one another than to members of the other group, and is less than 1.0 if minority and majority members live nearer to members of the other group than to members of their own group.

Notes: Children defined as those under age 18. Racial groups refer to people who indicated they were of specified race "alone." Excludes those specifying two or more races. Indices in metro areas with small numbers of specified racial/ethnic groups should be used with caution.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1 and 2010 Redistricting File. Modeled on analysis in: "Racial and Ethnic Residential Segregation in the United States: 1980-2000," U.S. Census Bureau, Series CENSR-3.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Share of Population Living in High Poverty Neighborhoods	¹2₃
	2000
Metro Area	30.6%

Definition: The share of people living in neighborhoods in which 20% or more of the population is in poverty.

Notes: Poverty determined as of 1999. Neighborhoods defined as census tracts. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Share of Population Living in High Poverty Neighborhoods by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	¹2₃
	Metro Area
Hispanic	48.3%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	12.0%
Non-Hispanic Black	34.5%
Non-Hispanic White	9.3%

Definition: The share of people living in neighborhoods in which 20% or more of the population is in poverty.

Notes: Poverty determined as of 1999. Neighborhoods defined as census tracts. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Share of Population Living in Very High Poverty Neighborhoods	¹2₃
	2000
Metro Area	2.7%

Definition: The share of people living in neighborhoods in which 40% or more of the population is in poverty.

Notes: Poverty determined as of 1999. Neighborhoods defined as census tracts. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Share of Population Living in Very High Poverty Neighborhoods by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	4.1%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	0.5%
Non-Hispanic Black	7.3%
Non-Hispanic White	0.4%

Definition: The share of people living in neighborhoods in which 40% or more of the population is in poverty.

Notes: Poverty determined as of 1999. Neighborhoods defined as census tracts. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Crowded Housing by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	13.0%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	6.1%
Non-Hispanic Black	9.1%
Non-Hispanic White	5.7%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of housing units that are crowded for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black person in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of housing units are crowded."

Notes: Crowding defined as more than one person per room. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with High School Dropouts by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	13.4%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	7.9%
Non-Hispanic Black	10.9%
Non-Hispanic White	8.0%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of persons, age 16-19, who are neither enrolled in school nor high school graduates for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black person in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of people, age 16-19, who are neither enrolled in school nor high school graduates."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Households Receiving Public Assistance Income by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	11.1%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	5.0%
Non-Hispanic Black	9.7%
Non-Hispanic White	5.2%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of households receiving public assistance income for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black person in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households receive public assistance income."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Households with No Car Available by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	11.7%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	6.0%
Non-Hispanic Black	10.4%
Non-Hispanic White	5.5%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of households with no car available for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black person in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households have no car available."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Older Housing Stock by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	8.2%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	2.8%
Non-Hispanic Black	6.1%
Non-Hispanic White	4.5%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of housing units built before 1940 for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black person in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of housing units were built before 1940."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Multi-Family Housing Stock by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	20.3%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	29.1%
Non-Hispanic Black	22.9%
Non-Hispanic White	19.7%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of housing units located in structures that contain 2 or more units for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black person in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of housing units are located in structures which contain 2 or more units."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Households with Children by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	39.4%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	38.7%
Non-Hispanic Black	40.2%
Non-Hispanic White	37.6%

Definition: This indicator provides the share households headed by families with children for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black person in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households are headed by families with children."

Notes: Children are defined as never married "own children" under age 18 living at home. "Own children" are biological children, step children, or adopted children of the household head. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Female, Single-Parent Households by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	
	Metro Area
Hispanic	9.8%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	7.8%
Non-Hispanic Black	10.6%
Non-Hispanic White	6.6%

Definition: This indicator provides the share households headed by female-headed (non-married couple) families with children for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black person in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households are headed by female-headed families with children."

Notes: Children are defined as never married "own children" under age 18 living at home. "Own children" are biological children, step children, or adopted children of the household head. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Poverty by Race/Ethnicity (1999)	
	Metro Area
Hispanic	19.5%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	10.2%
Non-Hispanic Black	16.4%
Non-Hispanic White	9.8%

Definition: This indicator provides the poverty rate for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black person in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population is in poverty."

Notes: Poverty rates defined as of 1999. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Unemployment by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	7.2%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	4.6%
Non-Hispanic Black	7.1%
Non-Hispanic White	4.4%

Definition: This indicator provides the unemployment rate for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black person in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the unemployment rate is 10%."

Notes: Employment status is for civilians age 16+ years old. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Housing Vacancies by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	6.8%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	6.4%
Non-Hispanic Black	7.2%
Non-Hispanic White	7.4%

Definition: This indicator provides the housing vacancy rate for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black person in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the housing vacancy rate is 10%."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Foreign-Born Presence by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	11.9%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	9.0%
Non-Hispanic Black	9.1%
Non-Hispanic White	7.4%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population that is foreign-born in the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black person in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population is foreign-born."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Non-English Language Usage by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	
	Metro Area
Hispanic	51.7%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	30.6%
Non-Hispanic Black	34.2%
Non-Hispanic White	27.9%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population that speaks a non-English language at home in the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black person in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population speaks a non-English language at home."

Notes: Language spoken by those aged 5+. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Adults without High School Diploma by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	
	Metro Area
Hispanic	31.7%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	12.2%
Non-Hispanic Black	21.6%
Non-Hispanic White	14.6%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population age 25+ that does not have a high school diploma in the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black person in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population age 25+ does not have a high school diploma."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Adults with a Bachelors Degree or Higher by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	
	Metro Area
Hispanic	14.8%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	30.5%
Non-Hispanic Black	18.7%
Non-Hispanic White	29.1%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population age 25+ that has a bachelor's degree or higher in the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population age 25+ has a bachelor's degree or higher."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Managerial/Professional Occupation Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	
	Metro Area
Hispanic	21.4%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	33.5%
Non-Hispanic Black	25.0%
Non-Hispanic White	32.9%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the civilian employed population in management or professional occupations in the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black person in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the civilian employed population hold management or professional jobs."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group. Employment status is for civilians age 16+ years old.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods Value of Owned Homes by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	
	Metro Area
Hispanic	$64,712
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	$99,060
Non-Hispanic Black	$71,332
Non-Hispanic White	$104,808

Definition: This indicator provides the median value of owned homes in the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is $200,000 for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black person in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the median value of owned homes is $200,000."

Notes: Excludes multi-family homes, homes on 10+ acres, and homes with businesses on the property. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity (1999)	
	Metro Area
Hispanic	$34,595
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	$47,809
Non-Hispanic Black	$37,993
Non-Hispanic White	$49,272

Definition: This indicator provides the median household income in the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is $200,000 for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black person in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the median household income is $200,000."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group. Income as of 1999.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	
	Metro Area
Hispanic	63.7%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	60.1%
Non-Hispanic Black	60.4%
Non-Hispanic White	69.3%

Definition: This indicator provides the homeownership rate in the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives. For instance, if the value is 60% for blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average black person in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the homeownership rate is 60%."
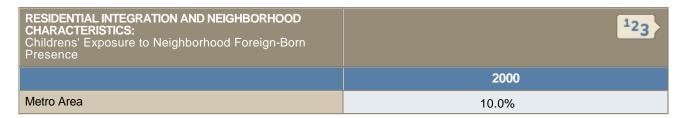
Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Poverty	
	1999
Metro Area	15.7%

Definition: This indicator provides the poverty rate in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is 10%, this statistic is interpreted as "The average child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the poverty rate is 10%."

Notes: Poverty rates defined as of 1999.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Foreign-Born Presence	123
	2000
Metro Area	10.0%

Definition: This indicator provides the foreign-born share of the population in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is 10%, this statistic is interpreted as "The average child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population is foreign-born."

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Children's Exposure to Neighborhood Unemployment	123
	2000
Metro Area	6.2%

Definition: This indicator provides the unemployment rate in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is 10%, this statistic is interpreted as "The average child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the unemployment rate is 10%."

Notes: Children defined as under 18. Unemployment rate based on workers age 16+. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Children's Exposure to Neighborhoods with Adults without High School Diploma	123
	2000
Metro Area	25.0%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population, aged 25+, that lacks a high school diploma in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is 10%, this statistic is interpreted as "The average child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population, aged 25+, lacks a high school diploma."

Notes: Children are defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Children's Exposure to Neighborhoods with Adults with a Bachelors Degree or Higher	$^12_3$
	2000
Metro Area	19.7%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of adults, age 25+, who have a bachelor's degree or higher in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is 10%, this statistic is interpreted as "The average child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of adults have a bachelor's degree or higher."

Notes: Children are defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Managerial/Professional Occupation Prevalence	$^12_3$
	2000
Metro Area	25.5%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of employed civilians who work in managerial or professional occupations in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is 10%, this statistic is interpreted as "The average child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of employed civilians work in managerial or professional occupations."

Notes: Children are defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group. Employment status is for civilians age 16+ years old.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Housing Vacancies	$^12_3$
	2000
Metro Area	6.7%

Definition: This indicator provides the housing vacancy rate in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is 10%, this statistic is interpreted as "The average child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the housing vacancy rate is 10%."

Notes: Children are defined as under 18.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Non-English Language Usage	123
	2000
Metro Area	41.9%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population that speaks a non-English language at home in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is 10%, this statistic is interpreted as "The Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population speaks a non-English language at home."

Notes: Language spoken by those aged 5+. Children defined as those under 18.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Crowded Housing	123
	2000
Metro Area	10.3%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of occupied housing units that are crowded in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is 10%, this statistic is interpreted as "The average child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of occupied housing units are crowded."

Notes: Children defined as under 18. Crowding defined as more than one person per room.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Children's Exposure to Neighborhoods with High School Dropouts	123
	2000
Metro Area	11.1%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population, aged 16-19, that neither are enrolled in school nor have a high school diploma in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is 10%, this statistic is interpreted as "The average child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population, aged 16-19, neither are enrolled in school nor have a high school diploma ."
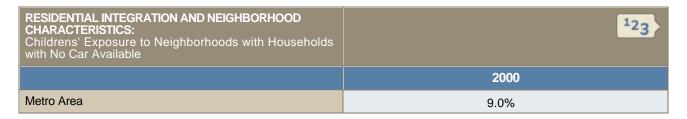
Notes: Children defined as under 18.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Households Receiving Public Assistance Income	123
	2000
Metro Area	9.0%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of households that receive public assistance income in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is 10%, this statistic is interpreted as "The average child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households receive public assistance income."

Notes: Children defined as under 18.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Households with No Car Available	
	2000
Metro Area	9.0%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of households that have no vehicle available in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is 10%, this statistic is interpreted as "The average child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households have no vehicle available."

Notes: Children defined as under 18.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Older Housing Stock	
	2000
Metro Area	6.2%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of housing built before 1940 in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is 10%, this statistic is interpreted as "The average child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the housing stock was built before 1940."

Notes: Children defined as under 18.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Households with Children	
	2000
Metro Area	40.3%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of households that contain families with own children in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is 10%, this statistic is interpreted as "The average child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households contain families with own children."

Notes: "Own children" defined as never-married children under 18 years who are sons or daughters by birth, stepchildren, or adopted children of the householder.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Female, Single-Parent Households	¹²₃
	2000
Metro Area	9.0%

Definition: This indicator provides the share households that are headed by unmarried women with children in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is 10%, this statistic is interpreted as "The average child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households are headed by unmarried women with children."

Notes: Households headed by unmarried women with children are defined as those including only "Own children," who are never-married children under 18 years who are sons or daughters by birth, stepchildren, or adopted children of the householder.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Household Median Income	¹²₃
	1999
Metro Area	$40,784

Definition: This indicator provides the median household income in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is $20,000, this statistic is interpreted as "The average child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the median household income is $20,000."

Notes: Children are those under 18. Income as of 1999.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Homeownership Rate	¹²₃
	2000
Metro Area	67.4%

Definition: This indicator provides the homeownership rate in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is 60%, this statistic is interpreted as "The average child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the homeownership rate is 60%."

Notes: Children are those under 18.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Multi-Family Housing Stock	123
	2000
Metro Area	17.7%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of housing units that are multi-family in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is 10%, this statistic is interpreted as "The average child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the housing units are multi-family."

Notes: Children are those under 18.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Value of Owned Homes	123
	2000
Metro Area	$78,928

Definition: This indicator provides median home value for owner-occupied homes in the neighborhood where the average child lives. For instance, if the value is $200,000, this statistic is interpreted as "The average child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood the median home value for owner-occupied homes is $200,000."

Notes: Children defined as under 18. Excludes multi-family homes, homes on 10+ acres, and homes with businesses on the property.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Share of Children Living in High Poverty Neighborhoods	123
	2000
Metro Area	33.3%

Definition: The share of children living in neighborhoods in which 20% or more of the population is in poverty.

Notes: Children are those aged under 18. Poverty determined as of 1999. Neighborhoods defined as census tracts. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Share of Children Living in Very High Poverty Neighborhoods	123
	2000
Metro Area	2.9%

Definition: The share of children living in neighborhoods in which 40% or more of the population is in poverty.

Notes: Children are those aged under 18. Poverty determined as of 1999. Neighborhoods defined as census tracts. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Share of Children Living in High Poverty Neighborhoods by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	¹²₃
	Metro Area
Hispanic	48.3%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	10.3%
Non-Hispanic Black	31.7%
Non-Hispanic White	6.9%

Definition: The share of children living in neighborhoods in which 20% or more of the population is in poverty.

Notes: Children are those aged under 18. Poverty determined as of 1999. Neighborhoods defined as census tracts. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Share of Children Living in Very High Poverty Neighborhoods by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	¹²₃
	Metro Area
Hispanic	4.0%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6%
Non-Hispanic Black	6.0%
Non-Hispanic White	0.2%

Definition: The share of children living in neighborhoods in which 40% or more of the population is in poverty.

Notes: Children are those aged under 18. Poverty determined as of 1999. Neighborhoods defined as census tracts. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Household Median Income by Race/Ethnicity (1999)	¹²₃
	Metro Area
Hispanic	$34,772
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	$49,961
Non-Hispanic Black	$38,975
Non-Hispanic White	$51,961

Definition: This indicator provides the median household income in the neighborhood where the average child under 18 of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is $20,000 for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the median household income is $20,000."

Notes: Children are those under 18. Income as of 1999. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 children of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	65.1%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	63.9%
Non-Hispanic Black	61.7%
Non-Hispanic White	73.3%

Definition: This indicator provides the homeownership rate in the neighborhood where the average child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 60% for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the homeownership rate is 60%."

Notes: Children are those under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 children of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Poverty by Race/Ethnicity (1999)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	19.6%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	9.5%
Non-Hispanic Black	15.7%
Non-Hispanic White	8.9%

Definition: This indicator provides the poverty rate in the neighborhood where the average child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the poverty rate is 10%."

Notes: Poverty rates defined as of 1999. Children are defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Children's Exposure to Neighborhoods with Adults with a Bachelors Degree or Higher by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	¹²₃
	Metro Area
Hispanic	14.2%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	31.2%
Non-Hispanic Black	18.9%
Non-Hispanic White	29.9%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of adults, age 25+, who have a bachelor's degree or higher in the neighborhood where the average child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of adults have a bachelor's degree or higher."

Notes: Children are defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Managerial/Professional Occupation Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	¹²₃
	Metro Area
Hispanic	20.9%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	34.1%
Non-Hispanic Black	25.2%
Non-Hispanic White	33.7%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of employed civilians who work in managerial or professional occupations in the neighborhood where the average child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of employed civilians work in managerial or professional occupations."

Notes: Children are defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group. Employment status is for civilians age 16+ years old.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Children's Exposure to Neighborhood Unemployment by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	¹²₃
	Metro Area
Hispanic	7.3%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	4.5%
Non-Hispanic Black	7.0%
Non-Hispanic White	4.2%

Definition: This indicator provides the unemployment rate in the neighborhood where the average child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the unemployment rate is 10%."

Notes: Children defined as under 18. Unemployment rate based on workers age 16+. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Housing Vacancies by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	6.6%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	6.0%
Non-Hispanic Black	6.4%
Non-Hispanic White	7.0%

Definition: This indicator provides the housing vacancy rate in the neighborhood where the average child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the housing vacancy rate is 10%."

Notes: Children are defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Foreign-Born Presence by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	11.8%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	8.8%
Non-Hispanic Black	9.0%
Non-Hispanic White	6.9%

Definition: This indicator provides the foreign-born share of the population in the neighborhood where the average child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population is foreign-born."

Notes: Children defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Non-English Language Usage by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	¹²₃
	Metro Area
Hispanic	51.5%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	30.0%
Non-Hispanic Black	33.6%
Non-Hispanic White	26.3%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population that speaks a non-English language at home in the neighborhood where the average child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population speaks a non-English language at home."

Notes: Language spoken by those aged 5+. Children defined as those under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Households with Children by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	¹²₃
	Metro Area
Hispanic	40.5%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	40.0%
Non-Hispanic Black	41.6%
Non-Hispanic White	39.7%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of households that contain families with own children in the neighborhood where the average child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households contain families with own children."

Notes: "Own children" defined as never-married children under 18 years who are sons or daughters by birth, stepchildren, or adopted children of the householder. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 children of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Crowded Housing by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	¹²₃
	Metro Area
Hispanic	13.2%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	5.8%
Non-Hispanic Black	9.0%
Non-Hispanic White	5.4%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of occupied housing units that are crowded in the neighborhood where the average child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of occupied housing units are crowded."

Notes: Children defined as under 18. Crowding defined as more than one person per room. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Older Housing Stock by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	7.7%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	2.2%
Non-Hispanic Black	5.2%
Non-Hispanic White	4.0%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of housing built before 1940 in the neighborhood where the average child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the housing stock was built before 1940."

Notes: Children defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Female, Single-Parent Households by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	10.1%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	7.8%
Non-Hispanic Black	11.1%
Non-Hispanic White	6.5%

Definition: This indicator provides the share households that are headed by unmarried women with children in the neighborhood where the average child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households are headed by unmarried women with children."

Notes: Households headed by unmarried women with children are defined as those including only "Own children," who are never-married children under 18 years who are sons or daughters by birth, stepchildren, or adopted children of the householder. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 children of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Children's Exposure to Neighborhoods with Adults without High School Diploma by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	32.0%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	11.9%
Non-Hispanic Black	20.5%
Non-Hispanic White	13.7%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population, aged 25+, that lacks a high school diploma in the neighborhood where the average child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population, aged 25+, lacks a high school diploma."

Notes: Children are defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Households with No Car Available by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	11.4%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	5.6%
Non-Hispanic Black	9.6%
Non-Hispanic White	4.5%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of households that have no vehicle available in the neighborhood where the average child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households have no vehicle available."

Notes: Children defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Households Receiving Public Assistance Income by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	11.3%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	4.9%
Non-Hispanic Black	9.4%
Non-Hispanic White	4.8%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of households that receive public assistance income in the neighborhood where the average child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households receive public assistance income."

Notes: Children defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Children's Exposure to Neighborhoods with High School Dropouts by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	
	Metro Area
Hispanic	13.3%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	7.5%
Non-Hispanic Black	10.4%
Non-Hispanic White	7.3%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population, aged 16-19, that neither are enrolled in school nor have a high school diploma in the neighborhood where the average child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population, aged 16-19, neither are enrolled in school nor have a high school diploma ."

Notes: Children defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Multi-Family Housing Stock by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	
	Metro Area
Hispanic	18.4%
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	25.4%
Non-Hispanic Black	21.2%
Non-Hispanic White	15.3%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of housing units that are multi-family in the neighborhood where the average child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the housing units are multi-family."

Notes: Children are those under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 children of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Value of Owned Homes by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Hispanic	$63,598
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	$101,494
Non-Hispanic Black	$72,282
Non-Hispanic White	$108,070

Definition: This indicator provides median home value for owner-occupied homes in the neighborhood where the average child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is $200,000 for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood the median home value for owner-occupied homes is $200,000."

Notes: Children defined as under 18. Excludes multi-family homes, homes on 10+ acres, and homes with businesses on the property. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 children of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Children's Exposure to Neighborhoods with Adults without High School Diploma by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Asian	23.9%
Black	28.4%
Hispanic	39.3%
Non-Hispanic White	21.6%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population, aged 25+, that lacks a high school diploma in the neighborhood where the average poor child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for poor Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population, aged 25+, lacks a high school diploma."

Notes: Poverty rates defined as of 1999. Children are defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Poverty by Race/Ethnicity (1999)	123
	Metro Area
Asian/Pacific Islander	14.5%
Black	22.9%
Hispanic	24.7%
Non-Hispanic White	14.4%

Definition: This indicator provides the poverty rate in the neighborhood where the average poor child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for poor Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the poverty rate is 10%."

Notes: Poverty rates defined as of 1999. Children are defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Foreign-Born Presence by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Asian/Pacific Islander	9.3%
Black	10.2%
Hispanic	13.4%
Non-Hispanic White	8.0%

Definition: This indicator provides the foreign-born share of the population in the neighborhood where the average poor child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for poor Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the foreign-born share of the population is 10%."

Notes: Poverty rates defined as of 1999. Children are defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Children's Exposure to Neighborhood Unemployment by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.8%
Black	8.5%
Hispanic	8.6%
Non-Hispanic White	5.5%

Definition: This indicator provides the unemployment rate in the neighborhood where the average poor child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for poor Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the unemployment rate is 10%."

Notes: Children defined as under 18. Unemployment rate based on workers age 16+. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Children's Exposure to Neighborhoods with Adults with a Bachelors Degree or Higher by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Asian	19.0%
Black	12.8%
Hispanic	9.7%
Non-Hispanic White	20.8%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of adults, age 25+, who have a bachelor's degree or higher in the neighborhood where the average poor child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for poor Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of adults have a bachelor's degree or higher."

Notes: Poverty rates defined as of 1999. Children are defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Managerial/Professional Occupation Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Asian	24.9%
Black	19.7%
Hispanic	17.0%
Non-Hispanic White	27.0%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of employed civilians who work in managerial or professional occupations in the neighborhood where the average poor child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of employed civilians work in managerial or professional occupations."

Notes: Children are defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group. Employment status is for civilians age 16+ years old.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Housing Vacancies by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Asian	7.7%
Black	7.3%
Hispanic	7.2%
Non-Hispanic White	8.5%

Definition: This indicator provides the housing vacancy rate in the neighborhood where the average poor child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for poor Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the housing vacancy rate is 10%."

Notes: Children are defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	
	Metro Area
Asian	65.9%
Black	57.9%
Hispanic	62.4%
Non-Hispanic White	69.0%

Definition: This indicator provides the homeownership rate in the neighborhood where the average poor child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 60% for poor Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the homeownership rate is 60%."

Notes: Poverty rates defined as of 1999. Children are those under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 children of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Children's Exposure to Neighborhoods with High School Dropouts by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	
	Metro Area
Asian	9.3%
Black	12.9%
Hispanic	16.0%
Non-Hispanic White	9.9%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population, aged 16-19, that neither are enrolled in school nor have a high school diploma in the neighborhood where the average poor child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for poor Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population, aged 16-19, neither are enrolled in school nor have a high school diploma ."

Notes: Poverty rates defined as of 1999. Children are defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Households Receiving Public Assistance Income by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Asian	8.6%
Black	13.4%
Hispanic	14.1%
Non-Hispanic White	7.6%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of households that receive public assistance income in the neighborhood where the average poor child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for poor Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households receive public assistance income."

Notes: Poverty rates defined as of 1999. Children are defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Female, Single-Parent Households by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Asian	9.0%
Black	14.1%
Hispanic	11.4%
Non-Hispanic White	8.0%

Definition: This indicator provides the share households that are headed by unmarried women with children in the neighborhood where the average poor child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for poor Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households are headed by unmarried women with children."

Notes: Households headed by unmarried women with children are defined as those including only "Own children," who are never-married children under 18 years who are sons or daughters by birth, stepchildren, or adopted children of the householder. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 children of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Non-English Language Usage by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Asian	40.9%
Black	39.4%
Hispanic	58.8%
Non-Hispanic White	33.7%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population that speaks a non-English language at home in the neighborhood where the average poor child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for poor Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population speaks a non-English language at home."

Notes: Language spoken by those aged 5+. Children defined as those under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Crowded Housing by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	¹²₃
	Metro Area
Asian	9.3%
Black	12.0%
Hispanic	16.1%
Non-Hispanic White	8.4%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of occupied housing units that are crowded in the neighborhood where the average poor child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for poor Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of occupied housing units are crowded."

Notes: Children defined as under 18. Crowding defined as more than one person per room. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Households with No Car Available by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	¹²₃
	Metro Area
Asian	8.2%
Black	14.3%
Hispanic	14.5%
Non-Hispanic White	7.3%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of households that have no vehicle available in the neighborhood where the average poor child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for poor Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households have no vehicle available."

Notes: Children defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Older Housing Stock by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Asian	4.4%
Black	7.4%
Hispanic	9.7%
Non-Hispanic White	5.4%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of housing built before 1940 in the neighborhood where the average poor child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for poor Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the housing stock was built before 1940."

Notes: Children defined as under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 child population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Households with Children by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	123
	Metro Area
Asian	38.6%
Black	40.7%
Hispanic	40.4%
Non-Hispanic White	38.0%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of households that contain families with own children in the neighborhood where the average poor child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for poor Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households contain families with own children."

Notes: "Own children" defined as never-married children under 18 years who are sons or daughters by birth, stepchildren, or adopted children of the householder. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 children of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Household Median Income by Race/Ethnicity (1999)	123
	Metro Area
Asian	$39,811
Black	$31,192
Hispanic	$29,348
Non-Hispanic White	$41,203

Definition: This indicator provides the median household income in the neighborhood where the poor average child under 18 of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is $20,000 for poor Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the median household income is $20,000."

Notes: Children are those under 18. Income as of 1999. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 children of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhoods with Multi-Family Housing Stock by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	
	Metro Area
Asian	21.1%
Black	22.8%
Hispanic	19.1%
Non-Hispanic White	17.5%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of housing units that are multi-family in the neighborhood where the average poor child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for poor Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the housing units are multi-family."

Notes: Children are those under 18. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 children of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Poor Childrens' Exposure to Neighborhood Value of Owned Homes by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	
	Metro Area
Asian	$73,015
Black	$58,293
Hispanic	$53,136
Non-Hispanic White	$84,513

Definition: This indicator provides median home value for owner-occupied homes in the neighborhood where the average poor child of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is $200,000 for poor Hispanic children, this statistic is interpreted as "The average poor Hispanic child in this metro area lives in a neighborhood the median home value for owner-occupied homes is $200,000."

Notes: Children defined as under 18. Excludes multi-family homes, homes on 10+ acres, and homes with businesses on the property. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 children of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Share of Poor Children Living in High Poverty Neighborhoods by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	¹²₃
	Metro Area
Asian/Pacific Islander	19.3%
Black	56.6%
Hispanic	67.1%
Non-Hispanic White	22.7%

Definition: The share of poor children living in neighborhoods in which 20% or more of the population is in poverty.

Notes: Poverty determined as of 1999. Neighborhoods defined as census tracts. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Share of Poor Children Living in Very High Poverty Neighborhoods by Race/Ethnicity (2000)	¹²₃
	Metro Area
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.5%
Black	14.2%
Hispanic	8.7%
Non-Hispanic White	1.1%

Definition: The share of poor children living in neighborhoods in which 40% or more of the population is in poverty.

Notes: Poverty determined as of 1999. Neighborhoods defined as census tracts. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (1999)		¹²₃
	Renter	**Owner**
Non-Hispanic White	$42,644	$50,502
Hispanic	$32,080	$36,205
Black	$34,422	$40,422
Asian/Pacific Islander	$38,939	$51,464

Definition: This indicator provides the median household income in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is $20,000 for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the median household income is $20,000."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group. Income as of 1999.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (2000)		¹²₃
	Owner	**Renter**
Non-Hispanic White	73.5%	52.9%
Hispanic	68.3%	52.6%
Black	70.2%	49.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	69.6%	41.5%

Definition: This indicator provides the homeownership rate in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 60% for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the homeownership rate is 60%."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Poverty by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (1999)		¹²₃
	Owner	**Renter**
Non-Hispanic White	9.5%	11.8%
Hispanic	18.5%	20.4%
Black	16.0%	17.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	9.5%	13.5%

Definition: This indicator provides the poverty rate in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the poverty rate is 10%."

Notes: Poverty rates defined as of 1999. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Adults with a Bachelors Degree or Higher by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (2000)		¹²₃
	Owner	**Renter**
Non-Hispanic White	29.0%	29.7%
Hispanic	14.8%	17.0%
Black	17.9%	19.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	30.3%	30.8%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of adults, age 25+, who have a bachelor's degree or higher in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of adults have a bachelor's degree or higher."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Managerial/Professional Occupation Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (2000)		¹²₃
	Owner	**Renter**
Non-Hispanic White	32.9%	32.3%
Hispanic	21.7%	22.4%
Black	24.8%	25.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	33.5%	32.6%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of employed civilians who work in managerial or professional occupations in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of employed civilians work in managerial or professional occupations."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group. Employment status is for civilians age 16+ years old.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Unemployment by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (2000)		¹²₃
	Owner	**Renter**
Non-Hispanic White	4.3%	4.7%
Hispanic	7.0%	7.3%
Black	7.4%	7.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.6%	4.9%

Definition: This indicator provides the unemployment rate in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the unemployment rate is 10%."

Notes: Includes workers age 16+. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Housing Vacancies by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (2000)	123	
	Owner	**Renter**
Non-Hispanic White	7.1%	7.6%
Hispanic	6.5%	7.3%
Black	6.3%	7.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.3%	7.3%

Definition: This indicator provides the housing vacancy rate in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the housing vacancy rate is 10%."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Foreign-Born Presence by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (2000)	123	
	Owner	**Renter**
Non-Hispanic White	7.1%	9.0%
Hispanic	11.4%	12.6%
Black	8.5%	10.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	8.7%	10.5%

Definition: This indicator provides the foreign-born share of the population in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population is foreign-born."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Non-English Language Usage by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (2000)	123	
	Owner	**Renter**
Non-Hispanic White	27.4%	31.3%
Hispanic	51.3%	51.1%
Black	33.1%	36.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	30.7%	34.3%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population that speaks a non-English language at home in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population speaks a non-English language at home."

Notes: Language spoken by those aged 5+. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Households with Children by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (2000)		123
	Owner	**Renter**
Non-Hispanic White	37.5%	32.9%
Hispanic	40.3%	35.4%
Black	40.6%	35.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	40.4%	30.3%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of households that contain families with own children in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households contain families with own children."

Notes: "Own children" defined as never-married children under 18 years who are sons or daughters by birth, stepchildren, or adopted children of the householder. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Crowded Housing by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (2000)		123
	Owner	**Renter**
Non-Hispanic White	5.6%	6.5%
Hispanic	12.6%	12.7%
Black	8.7%	9.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.8%	7.2%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of occupied housing units that are crowded in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of occupied housing units are crowded."

Notes: Crowding defined as more than one person per room. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Older Housing Stock by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (2000)		¹²₃
	Owner	**Renter**
Non-Hispanic White	4.2%	5.1%
Hispanic	7.7%	9.1%
Black	5.8%	6.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.0%	3.1%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of housing built before 1940 in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the housing stock was built before 1940."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Female, Single-Parent Households by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (2000)		¹²₃
	Renter	**Owner**
Non-Hispanic White	7.4%	6.5%
Hispanic	10.0%	9.5%
Black	10.8%	10.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7.8%	7.8%

Definition: This indicator provides the share households that are headed by unmarried women with children in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households are headed by unmarried women with children."

Notes: Households headed by unmarried women with children are defined as those including only "Own children," who are never-married children under 18 years who are sons or daughters by birth, stepchildren, or adopted children of the householder. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Adults without High School Diploma by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (2000)		¹²₃
	Owner	**Renter**
Non-Hispanic White	14.8%	14.5%
Hispanic	31.4%	30.0%
Black	22.4%	21.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	12.9%	13.1%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population, aged 25+, that lacks a high school diploma in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population, aged 25+, lacks a high school diploma."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Households with No Car Available by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (2000)		123
	Owner	**Renter**
Non-Hispanic White	5.1%	7.6%
Hispanic	10.6%	13.7%
Black	9.8%	11.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.3%	8.4%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of households that have no vehicle available in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households have no vehicle available."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Households Receiving Public Assistance Income by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (2000)		123
	Owner	**Renter**
Non-Hispanic White	5.2%	5.3%
Hispanic	10.8%	10.9%
Black	10.1%	9.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.2%	5.2%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of households that receive public assistance income in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households receive public assistance income."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with High School Dropouts by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (2000)		
	Owner	**Renter**
Non-Hispanic White	7.8%	9.9%
Hispanic	12.5%	14.8%
Black	10.0%	12.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7.4%	10.5%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population, aged 16-19, that neither are enrolled in school nor have a high school diploma in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population, aged 16-19, neither are enrolled in school nor have a high school diploma ."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Multi-Family Housing Stock by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (2000)		
	Owner	**Renter**
Non-Hispanic White	15.8%	38.1%
Hispanic	15.4%	34.0%
Black	12.8%	36.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	19.1%	52.0%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of housing units that are multi-family in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is 10% for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the housing units are multi-family."

Notes: Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Value of Owned Homes by Race/Ethnicity and Tenure (2000)		
	Owner	**Renter**
Non-Hispanic White	$106,244	$100,060
Hispanic	$64,997	$68,884
Black	$71,237	$73,299
Asian/Pacific Islander	$99,753	$97,721

Definition: This indicator provides median home value for owner-occupied homes in the neighborhood where the average homeowner or renter of different racial/ethnic groups lives. For instance, if the value is $200,000 for Hispanic renters, this statistic is interpreted as "The average Hispanic renter household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood the median home value for owner-occupied homes is $200,000."

Notes: Excludes multi-family homes, homes on 10+ acres, and homes with businesses on the property. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Crowded Housing by Race/Ethnicity and Income (2000)			123
	Poor	**Middle-Income**	**Affluent**
Black	10.9%	8.4%	6.2%
Hispanic	14.4%	12.1%	9.2%
Non-Hispanic White	7.5%	6.2%	4.4%
Asian	8.0%	7.3%	5.0%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of housing units that are crowded for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for people of different income groups. For instance, if the value is 10% for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of housing units are crowded."

Notes: Crowded is defined as having more than one person per room. Income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in 1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with High School Dropouts by Race/Ethnicity and Income (2000)			123
	Poor	**Affluent**	**Middle-Income**
Black	13.0%	7.7%	10.0%
Hispanic	15.2%	10.3%	12.7%
Non-Hispanic White	10.3%	6.7%	8.8%
Asian	11.0%	6.8%	9.4%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of persons, age 16-19, who are neither enrolled in school nor high school graduates for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for people of different income groups. For instance, if the value is 10% for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of people, age 16-19, who are neither enrolled in school nor high school graduates."

Notes: Income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in 1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Households Receiving Public Assistance Income by Race/Ethnicity and Income (2000)			$^12_3$ ▸
	Poor	**Middle-Income**	**Affluent**
Black	12.4%	8.4%	6.3%
Hispanic	12.5%	10.1%	7.9%
Non-Hispanic White	6.6%	5.4%	4.1%
Asian	6.6%	5.6%	4.2%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of households receiving public assistance income for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for people of different income groups. For instance, if the value is 10% for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households receive public assistance income."

Notes: Income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in 1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Households with No Car Available by Race/Ethnicity and Income (2000)			$^12_3$ ▸
	Middle-Income	**Affluent**	**Poor**
Black	9.2%	6.2%	14.1%
Hispanic	10.7%	8.2%	14.2%
Non-Hispanic White	5.8%	4.4%	7.8%
Asian	6.7%	4.9%	8.3%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of households with no car available for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for people of different income groups. For instance, if the value is 10% for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households have no car available."

Notes: Income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in 1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Older Housing Stock by Race/Ethnicity and Income (2000)			$^12_3$ ▸
	Poor	**Middle-Income**	**Affluent**
Black	8.4%	4.9%	2.8%
Hispanic	10.1%	7.3%	5.6%
Non-Hispanic White	5.7%	4.2%	3.8%
Asian	2.8%	2.4%	1.4%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of housing units built before 1940 for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for people of different income groups. For instance, if the value is 10% for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of housing units were built before 1940."

Notes: Income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in 1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Multi-Family Housing Stock by Race/Ethnicity and Income (2000)			123
	Poor	**Middle-Income**	**Affluent**
Black	28.6%	24.8%	18.2%
Hispanic	24.8%	22.0%	19.9%
Non-Hispanic White	27.0%	22.2%	18.5%
Asian	37.7%	31.0%	25.9%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of housing units located in structures that contain 2 or more units for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for people of different income groups. For instance, if the value is 10% for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of housing units are located in structures which contain 2 or more units."

Notes: Income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in 1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Households with Children by Race/Ethnicity and Income (2000)			123
	Poor	**Middle-Income**	**Affluent**
Black	36.0%	39.0%	41.2%
Hispanic	37.6%	38.8%	39.2%
Non-Hispanic White	34.3%	36.5%	37.2%
Asian	34.8%	37.9%	38.1%

Definition: This indicator provides the share households headed by families with children for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for people of different income groups. For instance, if the value is 10% for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households are headed by families with children."

Notes: Children are defined as never married "own children" under age 18 living at home. "Own children" are biological children, step children, or adopted children of the household head. Income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in 1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Female, Single-Parent Households by Race/Ethnicity and Income (2000)			¹²₃
	Poor	**Middle-Income**	**Affluent**
Black	11.9%	10.1%	8.7%
Hispanic	10.3%	9.5%	8.3%
Non-Hispanic White	7.5%	7.1%	5.8%
Asian	8.7%	8.6%	6.9%

Definition: This indicator provides the share households headed by female-headed (non-married couple) families with children for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for people of different income groups. For instance, if the value is 10% for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of households are headed by female-headed families with children."

Notes: Children are defined as never married "own children" under age 18 living at home. "Own children" are biological children, step children, or adopted children of the household head. Income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Poverty by Race/Ethnicity and Income (1999)			¹²₃
	Poor	**Middle-Income**	**Affluent**
Black	21.3%	14.5%	10.5%
Hispanic	22.4%	18.0%	13.9%
Non-Hispanic White	13.0%	10.5%	7.8%
Asian	14.0%	11.4%	8.9%

Definition: This indicator provides the poverty rate for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for households of different income groups. For instance, if the value is 10% for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population is in poverty."

Notes: Household income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in 1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Poverty status as of 1999. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Unemployment by Race/Ethnicity and Income (2000)			¹²₃
	Poor	**Middle-Income**	**Affluent**
Black	8.4%	6.7%	5.6%
Hispanic	7.9%	6.8%	5.7%
Non-Hispanic White	5.1%	4.6%	3.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.4%	4.9%	4.3%

Definition: This indicator provides the unemployment rate for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for households of different income groups. For instance, if the value is 10% for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the unemployment rate is 10%."

Notes: Household income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in 1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Income is as of 1999. Employment status is for civilians age 16+ years old. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Housing Vacancies by Race/Ethnicity and Income (2000)			
	Poor	**Middle-Income**	**Affluent**
Black	7.8%	6.4%	5.5%
Hispanic	7.3%	6.6%	6.0%
Non-Hispanic White	8.1%	7.3%	6.6%
Asian	6.6%	6.2%	5.7%

Definition: This indicator provides the housing vacancy rate for the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for households of different income groups. For instance, if the value is 10% for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the housing vacancy rate is 10%."

Notes: Household income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in 1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Foreign-Born Presence by Race/Ethnicity and Income (2000)			
	Poor	**Middle-Income**	**Affluent**
Black	10.3%	8.9%	8.0%
Hispanic	13.0%	11.4%	10.0%
Non-Hispanic White	8.5%	7.6%	6.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	10.3%	9.8%	8.7%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population that is foreign-born in the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for households of different income groups. For instance, if the value is 10% for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population is foreign-born."

Notes: Household income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in 1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Non-English Language Usage by Race/Ethnicity and Income (2000)			1²3
	Poor	**Middle-Income**	**Affluent**
Black	38.5%	33.0%	28.9%
Hispanic	56.0%	49.6%	42.0%
Non-Hispanic White	33.2%	29.4%	24.4%
Asian	36.3%	33.7%	28.8%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population that speaks a non-English language at home in the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for households of different income groups. For instance, if the value is 10% for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population speaks a non-English language at home."

Notes: Household income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in 1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Language spoken by those aged 5+. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Adults without High School Diploma by Race/Ethnicity and Income (2000)			1²3
	Poor	**Middle-Income**	**Affluent**
Black	27.3%	19.1%	14.1%
Hispanic	35.5%	29.1%	22.1%
Non-Hispanic White	18.7%	15.4%	11.2%
Asian	16.6%	14.0%	10.7%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population age 25+ that does not have a high school diploma in the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for households of different income groups. For instance, if the value is 10% for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population age 25+ does not have a high school diploma."

Notes: Household income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in 1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods with Adults with a Bachelors Degree or Higher by Race/Ethnicity and Income (2000)			1²3
	Poor	**Middle-Income**	**Affluent**
Black	15.3%	20.2%	25.4%
Hispanic	12.7%	16.0%	22.9%
Non-Hispanic White	24.2%	26.8%	34.8%
Asian	26.5%	27.7%	35.0%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the population age 25+ that has a bachelor's degree or higher in the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for households of different income groups. For instance, if the value is 10% for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the population age 25+ has a bachelor's degree or higher."

Notes: Household income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in 1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Managerial/Professional Occupation Prevalence by Race/Ethnicity and Income (2000)			¹²₃
	Middle-Income	**Affluent**	**Poor**
Black	26.4%	30.6%	21.5%
Hispanic	22.4%	27.9%	19.4%
Non-Hispanic White	31.2%	36.8%	28.9%
Asian	31.3%	36.5%	30.0%

Definition: This indicator provides the share of the civilian employed population in management or professional occupations in the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for households of different income groups. For instance, if the value is 10% for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where 10% of the civilian employed population hold management or professional jobs."

Notes: Household income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in 1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Employment status is for civilians age 16+ years old. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhoods Value of Owned Homes by Race/Ethnicity and Income (2000)			¹²₃
	Poor	**Middle-Income**	**Affluent**
Black	$63,629	$74,728	$87,902
Hispanic	$59,474	$67,177	$83,631
Non-Hispanic White	$90,730	$96,819	$121,010
Asian	$88,488	$91,329	$113,995

Definition: This indicator provides the median value of owned homes in the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for households of different income groups. For instance, if the value is $200,000 for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the median value of owned homes is $200,000."

Notes: Household income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in 1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Excludes multi-family homes, homes on 10+ acres, and homes with businesses on the property. Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Median Income by Race/Ethnicity and Income (1999)			
	Poor	**Middle-Income**	**Affluent**
Black	$31,636	$39,072	$47,414
Hispanic	$30,486	$35,380	$43,346
Non-Hispanic White	$40,966	$45,854	$55,624
Asian	$39,996	$44,572	$53,674

Definition: This indicator provides the median household income in the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for households of different income groups. For instance, if the value is $200,000 for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the median household income is $200,000."

Notes: Household income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in 1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group. Income as of 1999.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

RESIDENTIAL INTEGRATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS: Exposure to Neighborhood Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity and Income (2000)			
	Poor	**Middle-Income**	**Affluent**
Black	55.2%	60.0%	68.2%
Hispanic	59.1%	63.0%	67.3%
Non-Hispanic White	62.0%	66.8%	72.5%
Asian	53.0%	58.2%	65.7%

Definition: This indicator provides the homeownership rate in the average neighborhood in which each racial group lives, for households of different income groups. For instance, if the value is 60% for affluent blacks, this statistic is interpreted as "The average affluent black household in this metro area lives in a neighborhood where the homeownership rate is 60%."

Notes: Household income categories are defined as "poor" (income below $30,000 in 1999), "affluent" (income more than $60,000 in 1999), and "middle income" (those falling in between). Excludes metro areas with less than 5,000 population of the specified racial/ethnic group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 3 accessed through the Neighborhood Change Database.

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