
Separating the Children

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The 2000 Census shows that America's children are remaining clearly divided into separate neighborhoods by race and ethnicity. Black, Hispanic, and Asian children are more segregated from white children than are adults in these groups.

In our report on the population of all ages (<http://mumford1.dyndns.org/cen2000/WholePop/WPsegdata.htm>), we pointed out that there has been little change in community integration despite growing ethnic diversity in the nation since 1990. The average white person continues to live in a neighborhood that looks very different from those neighborhoods where the average black, Hispanic, and Asian live. This conclusion holds even more strongly among children. The average white child in metropolitan America lives in an increasingly mixed neighborhood, seeing a rise in minority population from 17% to 23% in the last ten years. Even so, this child's experience of diversity is unlike what he will face in adulthood, because fully 41% of all children in metro America are now black, Hispanic, or Asian. And minority children live in very different places. The average black child lives in a neighborhood where more than half of other children are black; Hispanic children typically also live in places where they are in the majority. Asian children have the greatest exposure to white children, living on average in places that are nearly 48% white, but this does represent a decline since 1990 (53%).

Children of all groups are being raised in environments where their own group's size is inflated, and where they are under-exposed to children of other racial and ethnic backgrounds. And if their neighborhoods are segregated in this way, so will be their schools, their clubs, their sports teams, and their friendship networks.

Fortunately there has been a modest decline in segregation in the last decade for black and Asian children, though segregation of Hispanic children from whites has not changed. More dramatic is the trend toward lower segregation among the different minority groups, in particular the drop of more than 10 points in

segregation of black children from Hispanics and Asians.

Click [here](#) to view a list of segregation rankings for 1990 and 2000 for the under-18 population.

This report provides highlights of the evidence that we believe supports these conclusions.

How Do We Measure Segregation?

The standard measure of segregation is the Index of Dissimilarity (D), which captures the degree to which two groups are evenly spread among census tracts in a given city. Evenness is defined with respect to the racial composition of the city as a whole. The index ranges from 0 to 100, giving the percentage of one group who would have to move to achieve an even residential pattern - one where every tract replicates the group composition of the city. A value of 60 or above is considered very high. For example, a D score of 60 for black-white segregation means that 60% of either group must move to a different tract for the two groups to become equally distributed. Values of 40 to 50 are usually considered moderate levels of segregation, while values of 30 or less are considered low.

Standards for evaluating change in dissimilarity scores

In our analysis, we interpret change either up or down on the following criteria:

- Change of 10 points and above - Very significant change
- Change of 5-10 points - Moderate change
- Below 5 points - Small change or no real change at all

Exposure and Isolation Indices

Another widely used measure of segregation reported here is a class of Exposure Indices (P*) that refer to the racial/ethnic composition of a tract where the average member of a given group lives. Exposure of a group to itself is called the Index of Isolation, while exposure of one group to other groups is called the Index of Exposure. Both range from 0 to 100. For example, an Isolation score of 77.2 for whites means that the average white child lives in a neighborhood that is 77.2 % white. An Exposure score of 7.7 for white-black exposure indicates that the average white lives in a neighborhood that is 7.7% black.

Even if segregation (measured by the Index of Dissimilarity) remains the same over time, growth in a minority population will tend to leave it more isolated - that is, placing group members in neighborhoods where they are a larger share of the population.

The experience of neighborhood diversity

New data from the 2000 Census show that minority children have lower exposure to white children in their neighborhoods now than was true ten years ago. This change results from the concentrated growth of the Asian and Hispanic populations in the Northeast, Sunbelt, and West Coast, as well as from persistent segregation between minorities and whites.

The average white child in metropolitan America now lives in a neighborhood where the under-18 population is 77% white. As the figure on the following page shows, among this child's neighbors about 8% are black, 10% Hispanic, and 4% Asian. These figures represent an increase in diversity from 1990, when white children's neighborhood peers were 83% white, with slightly less blacks (6%), Hispanics (7%), or Asians (3%).

But in metropolitan America as a whole, the child population is becoming much more diverse than this. Whites are now only 57% of children, down from 66% ten years ago, while 17% are black, 19% are Hispanic, and 5% are Asian.

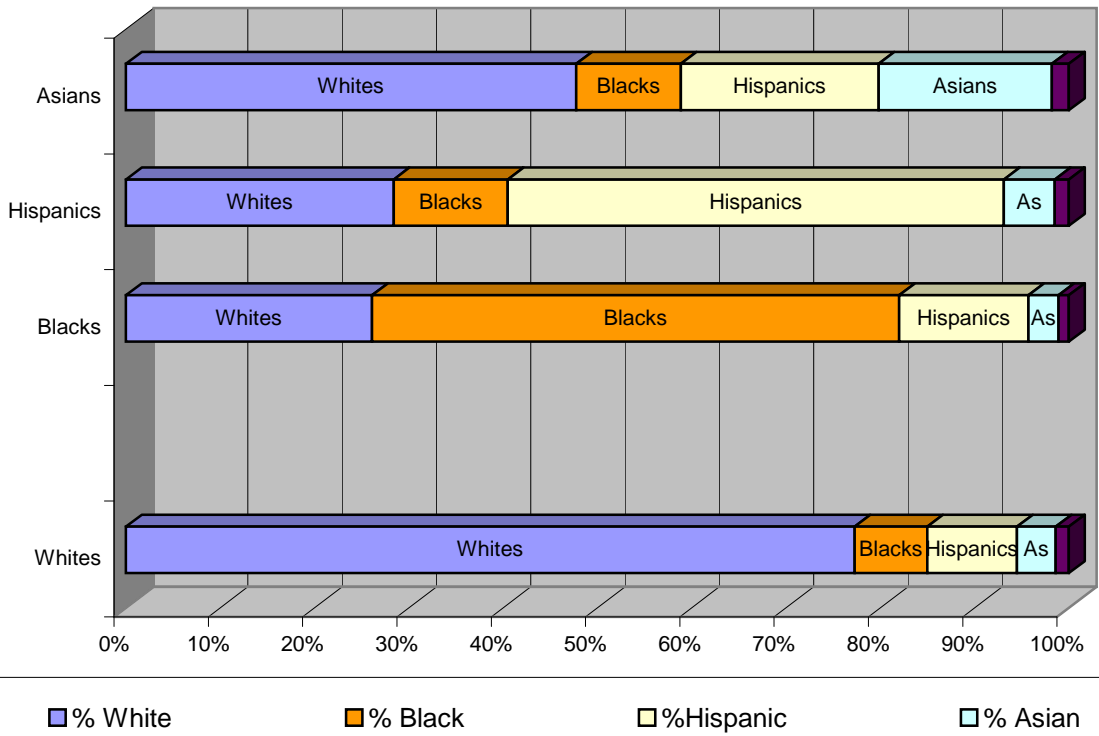
Black children on average live in neighborhoods where more than half their peers (56%) are black, only 26% are white, 14% Hispanic, and 3% Asian.

There was tremendous growth in the number of Hispanic children, up nearly four and a half million. They, too, now live in neighborhoods where they are the majority (53%), with only 28% white, 12% black, and 5% Asian.

Though Asian children are greatly outnumbered by the other groups, their number increased by more than a million in the last decade and the average Asian child lives in neighborhoods where they are disproportionately represented (18% Asian).

Children of all groups are being raised in environments where their own group's size is inflated, and where they are under-exposed to children of other racial and ethnic backgrounds. And if their neighborhoods are segregated in this way, so will be their schools, their clubs, their sports teams, and their friendship networks.

Diversity Experienced in Each Group's Typical Neighborhood-
National Metropolitan Average



Black-White Segregation and Isolation

Children are segregated from one another because of the residential choices and options available to their parents. Our results show that there is more segregation among children than in the whole population. For example, the average black among people of all ages lives in a metro area where the Index of Dissimilarity from whites, our principal indicator of uneven housing patterns, is 65.0, while for children it is 68.3. There was a slight decline in black-white segregation for the whole population (down 3.8 points in the last decade), but a smaller decline in the segregation of children (down 3.3 points).

These differences result from the fact that adults without children and families with children live in somewhat different kinds of neighborhoods. Whites living in more integrated neighborhoods may be more likely to be childless – either young adults or parents whose children have grown up. At the same time, we suspect that white families with children are disproportionately found in predominantly white settings. Past research has shown, for example, that having school-aged children is a strong predictor of living in the suburbs for whites.

In addition, some of what we measure as integration derives from institutional settings, such as college dormitories and military bases, which tend to bring together adults of different races, but do not much affect where children live.

Children's black-white segregation remains very high in much of the country. In metro areas where black youngsters are as much as 20% of the population, segregation is highest and likely to have declined the least. More than 6 million of America's black children live in these regions.

Conversely, black-white segregation is lowest, and it tended to decline more since 1990 in metro areas where blacks are less than 10% of the child population. But only about a million black children live in these regions.

The top 10 metro areas with the highest levels of black-white segregation of children include: Detroit, Milwaukee, New York, Newark, Chicago, Cleveland, Miami, Cincinnati, Birmingham, and St. Louis. Several of these include older cities that were the destination of the Great Migration of African Americans from the South in the pre-Civil Rights era. But two are southern, and southern cities like Memphis, New Orleans, and Baton Rouge are also listed among the 20 most segregated.

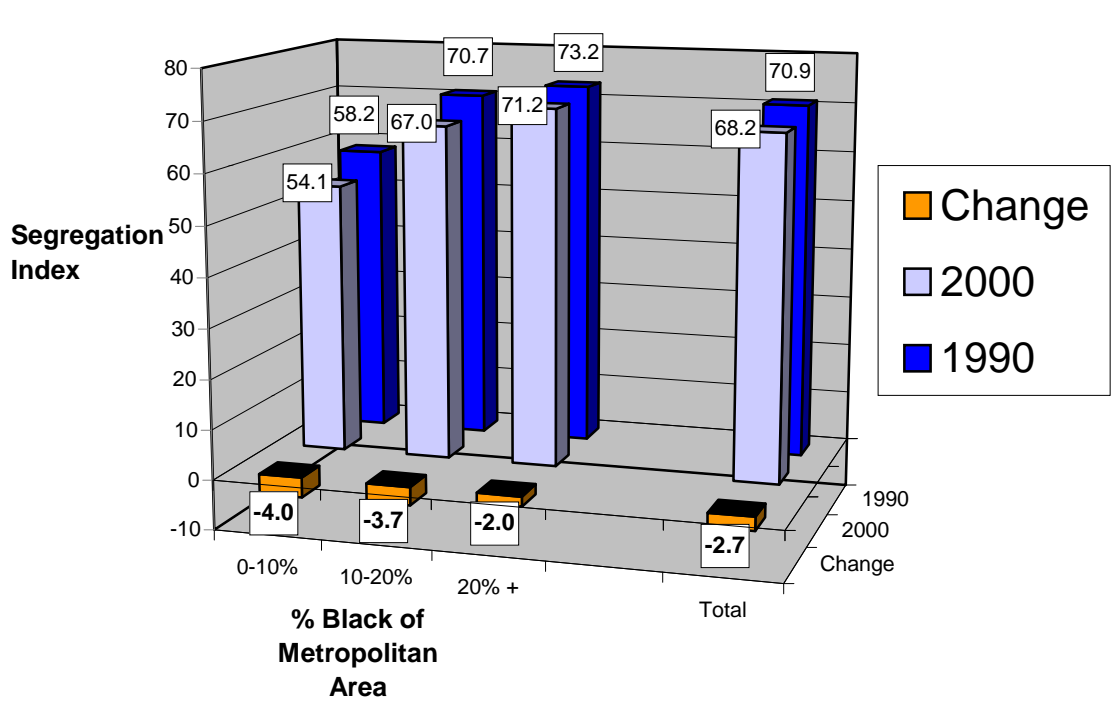
At the extremes, Detroit and Memphis, black children live in neighborhoods where more than 80% of their peers are black. In metro areas where black youngsters are above 20% of the population, the average black child is in a neighborhood that is two-thirds black.

Black-White Segregation For Children in Top 50 Metro Areas

2000 Rank	1990 Rank	Area Name	2000 Segregation
1	1	Detroit, MI PMSA	86
2	4	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI PMSA	86
3	5	New York, NY PMSA	85
4	3	Newark, NJ PMSA	84
5	2	Chicago, IL PMSA	84
6	6	Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA	79
7	14	Miami, FL PMSA	78
8	8	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA	78
9	11	Birmingham, AL MSA	78
10	7	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	77
11	10	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	77
12	9	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	75
13	23	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	74
14	13	Indianapolis, IN MSA	73
15	24	New Orleans, LA MSA	73
16	28	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	72
17	16	Boston, MA-NH PMSA	72
18	19	Baltimore, MD PMSA	71
19	18	Pittsburgh, PA MSA	71
20	15	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	71
21	29	Houston, TX PMSA	71
22	22	Atlanta, GA MSA	70
23	12	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	69
24	17	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA	69
25	27	Oakland, CA PMSA	68
26	31	Mobile, AL MSA	67
27	20	Jackson, MS MSA	67
28	25	Columbus, OH MSA	67
29	21	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA	66
30	30	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	66
31	26	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	66
32	34	Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA	64
33	32	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	64
34	37	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	63
35	33	Dallas, TX PMSA	63
36	35	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	62
37	39	Nashville, TN MSA	62
38	36	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA MSA	61
39	38	Orlando, FL MSA	60
40	43	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	60
41	44	Sacramento, CA PMSA	58
42	40	San Diego, CA MSA	58
43	42	Columbia, SC MSA	57
44	41	Jacksonville, FL MSA	56
45	46	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	51
46	45	Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC MSA	51
47	49	Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA	51
48	47	Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA	50
49	48	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	49
50	50	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	47

Source: Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany

Change in Segregation of Black Children by % Black Population in 2000



Black Children's Isolation in Top Metro Areas

2000 Rank	1990 Rank	Area Name	2000 Value
1	1	Detroit, MI PMSA	82
2	4	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	80
3	6	Birmingham, AL MSA	79
4	2	Jackson, MS MSA	78
5	8	New Orleans, LA MSA	77
6	3	Chicago, IL PMSA	76
7	5	Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA	75
8	7	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI PMSA	75
9	11	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	74
10	9	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	72
11	10	Baltimore, MD PMSA	71
12	13	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA MSA	71
13	15	Newark, NJ PMSA	70
14	12	Mobile, AL MSA	69
15	16	Miami, FL PMSA	68
16	14	Atlanta, GA MSA	68
17	19	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA	67
18	22	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	66
19	21	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	65
20	17	Columbia, SC MSA	63
21	24	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	62
22	29	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA	62
23	20	New York, NY PMSA	62
24	18	Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA	60
25	23	Indianapolis, IN MSA	59
26	32	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA	59
27	26	Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA	58
28	27	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	58
29	28	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	58
30	25	Pittsburgh, PA MSA	57
31	30	Jacksonville, FL MSA	57
32	33	Columbus, OH MSA	56
33	31	Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA	55
34	35	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	52
35	34	Nashville, TN MSA	52
36	36	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	50
37	43	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	49
38	40	Orlando, FL MSA	48
39	38	Houston, TX PMSA	47
40	37	Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC MSA	46
41	39	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	45
42	42	Dallas, TX PMSA	44
43	41	Boston, MA-NH PMSA	43
44	46	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	37
45	44	Oakland, CA PMSA	37
46	47	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	32
47	45	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	31
48	48	Sacramento, CA PMSA	21
49	49	San Diego, CA MSA	17
50	50	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	16

Source: Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany

Hispanic-White Segregation and Isolation

Hispanic children experience about the same level of ethnic isolation as do black children. For them, a major factor has been very rapid population growth that is highly concentrated in the West and Southwest. Of the 11.1 million Hispanics under age 18, nearly 9 million live in metro areas where they are now more than 20% of their age category. These are the areas where they are most isolated from other groups.

As their population share grew, Hispanic children became more segregated from whites and more isolated among themselves in a number of important metro areas. Some of the most abrupt shifts (growing segregation combined with rising isolation) took place in the southern states of Georgia (Atlanta), Texas (Houston), and Florida (Orlando and Fort Lauderdale), in the western states of Nevada and Utah (Las Vegas, and Salt Lake City), Oregon and Washington (Portland and Seattle) and California (Oakland, Riverside, San Jose, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Orange County, and San Diego) and in Washington D.C. In metro areas where Hispanic children are this highly concentrated, segregated living patterns result in their living on average in neighborhoods where they are nearly 60% of the under-18 total.

The ten metro areas with the highest levels of Hispanic-white segregation include several in the northeast (New York, Hartford, Newark, Boston, Philadelphia, and Bergen-Passaic in suburban New Jersey), plus Chicago, Houston, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

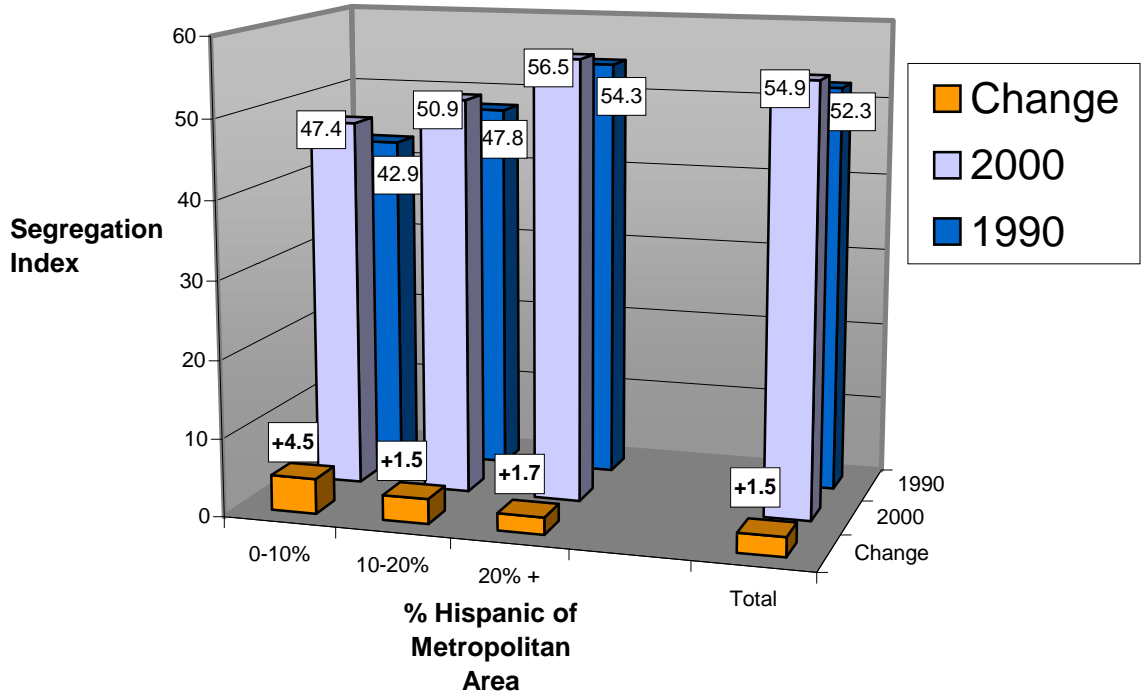
Those with the highest levels of Hispanic children's isolation are more concentrated in Texas and California: the extremes are Laredo, McAllen, and Brownsville, TX, where the average Hispanic child lives in a neighborhood where 90% or more of the children are Hispanic.

Hispanic-White Segregation of Children in Top 50 Metro Areas

2000 Rank	1990 Rank	Area Name	2000 Segregation
1	2	New York, NY PMSA	73
2	1	Hartford, CT MSA	70
3	3	Newark, NJ PMSA	68
4	5	Chicago, IL PMSA	67
5	6	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	67
6	8	Boston, MA-NH PMSA	67
7	4	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	65
8	7	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	62
9	13	San Francisco, CA PMSA	62
10	14	Houston, TX PMSA	62
11	16	Orange County, CA PMSA	62
12	10	Salinas, CA MSA	61
13	11	Ventura, CA PMSA	60
14	15	Dallas, TX PMSA	60
15	12	Bakersfield, CA MSA	57
16	39	Atlanta, GA MSA	57
17	22	San Diego, CA MSA	56
18	9	San Antonio, TX MSA	56
19	23	San Jose, CA PMSA	56
20	19	Denver, CO PMSA	55
21	21	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	55
22	27	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	54
23	25	Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	53
24	26	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	53
25	33	Oakland, CA PMSA	53
26	18	Tucson, AZ MSA	52
27	20	Fresno, CA MSA	52
28	29	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	52
29	30	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	50
30	24	Corpus Christi, TX MSA	49
31	31	Detroit, MI PMSA	48
32	17	El Paso, TX MSA	47
33	45	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	47
34	28	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	46
35	43	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	45
36	42	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	44
37	34	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	44
38	32	Albuquerque, NM MSA	44
39	37	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	43
40	40	Orlando, FL MSA	43
41	47	Sacramento, CA PMSA	43
42	35	Jersey City, NJ PMSA	43
43	36	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX MSA	41
44	41	Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA	39
45	48	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA PMSA	37
46	50	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA	36
47	44	Modesto, CA MSA	35
48	49	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA	31
49	38	Miami, FL PMSA	30
50	46	Laredo, TX MSA	26

Source: Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany

Change in Segregation of Hispanic Children by % Hispanic Population in 2000



Hispanic Children's Isolation in Top 50 Metro Areas

2000 Rank	1990 Rank	Area Name	2000 Value
1	1	Laredo, TX MSA	96
2	2	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	95
3	3	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX MSA	92
4	4	El Paso, TX MSA	88
5	7	Salinas, CA MSA	77
6	5	San Antonio, TX MSA	73
7	6	Corpus Christi, TX MSA	72
8	8	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	72
9	10	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	70
10	11	Fresno, CA MSA	65
11	14	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	65
12	13	Bakersfield, CA MSA	65
13	15	Orange County, CA PMSA	65
14	9	Ventura, CA PMSA	65
15	12	Miami, FL PMSA	63
16	16	Albuquerque, NM MSA	63
17	17	Tucson, AZ MSA	60
18	23	Jersey City, NJ PMSA	60
19	18	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	58
20	20	Chicago, IL PMSA	57
21	24	Houston, TX PMSA	57
22	27	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	56
23	21	San Diego, CA MSA	55
24	19	Dallas, TX PMSA	53
25	25	New York, NY PMSA	52
26	31	San Jose, CA PMSA	51
27	28	Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	51
28	30	Modesto, CA MSA	50
29	33	Denver, CO PMSA	47
30	32	San Francisco, CA PMSA	46
31	26	Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA	45
32	22	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	45
33	37	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	45
34	29	Hartford, CT MSA	44
35	35	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	44
36	41	Newark, NJ PMSA	39
37	34	Oakland, CA PMSA	37
38	36	Orlando, FL MSA	32
39	39	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	32
40	38	Boston, MA-NH PMSA	29
41	45	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	27
42	40	Sacramento, CA PMSA	27
43	43	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	27
44	44	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	26
45	42	Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA	26
46	46	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	25
47	48	Detroit, MI PMSA	22
48	47	Atlanta, GA MSA	21
49	50	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA PMSA	20
50	49	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA	12

Source: Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany

Asian-White Segregation and Isolation

Asian children are the smallest component of America's minority population. Their segregation from whites is moderate, compared to blacks and Hispanics, and it did not increase overall in the last decade. The changes that did occur in the last decade were concentrated in a few areas that experienced rapid growth of the Asian population: in the Northeast (New York and Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon) and in California (San Jose, Oakland, and Orange County). In these areas, Asian children became substantially more isolated from those of other groups.

Otherwise, Asian-white segregation has remained largely the same since 1990, with small declines on average in areas with few Asian children, and small increases in areas with larger Asian concentrations.

The metro areas with the highest levels of segregation of Asian children are spread widely across the country: some in the Northeast (New York, Jersey City), some in the Midwest (Minneapolis, Milwaukee), one in Texas (Houston), and several in California (San Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento, Los Angeles, and Fresno). In all ten, the Index of Dissimilarity is 50 or more.

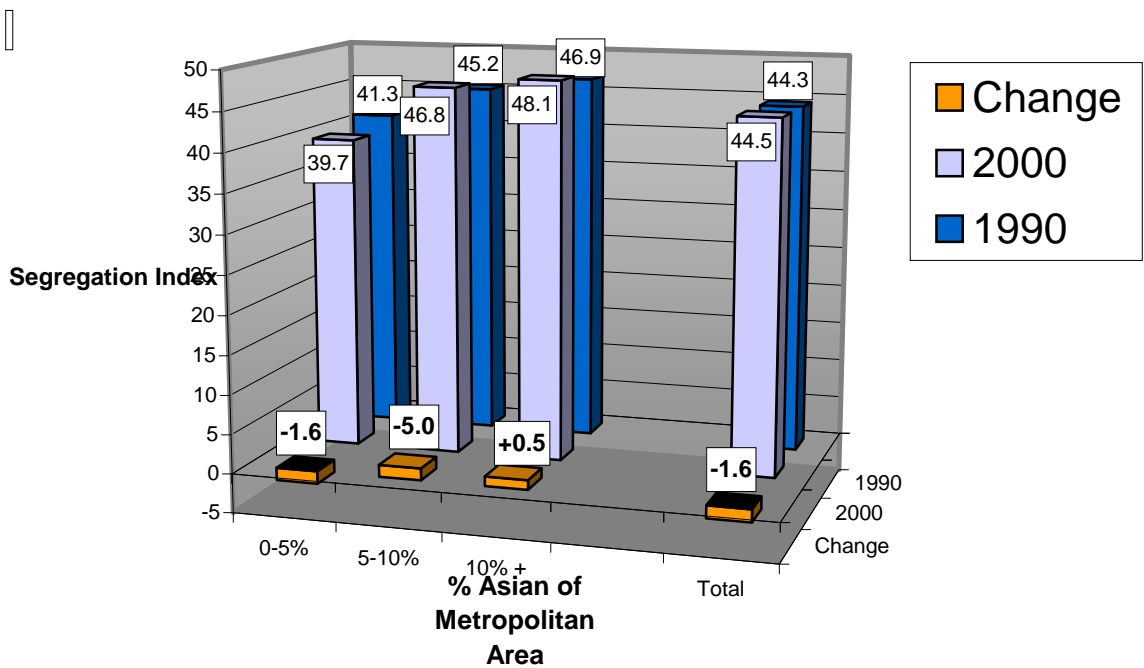
The list of metro areas with the greatest Asian isolation shows a higher concentration in the West. Only a few metro areas have Asian children living in neighborhoods that are as much as 25% Asian. The extreme cases are found in the San Francisco Bay Area: San Francisco (45%), San Jose (40%), and Oakland (31%).

Asian-White Segregation of Children in Top 50 Metro Areas

2000 Rank	1990 Rank	Area Name	2000 Segregation
1	5	New York, NY PMSA	57
2	3	San Francisco, CA PMSA	57
3	1	Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA	55
4	4	Sacramento, CA PMSA	53
5	8	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	52
6	11	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	51
7	7	Houston, TX PMSA	51
8	20	Jersey City, NJ PMSA	50
9	12	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI PMSA	50
10	2	Fresno, CA MSA	50
11	9	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	49
12	6	San Diego, CA MSA	48
13	13	Atlanta, GA MSA	48
14	16	Dallas, TX PMSA	48
15	15	Boston, MA-NH PMSA	47
16	17	Detroit, MI PMSA	47
17	10	Chicago, IL PMSA	47
18	18	Oakland, CA PMSA	46
19	23	San Jose, CA PMSA	45
20	14	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	45
21	19	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	44
22	27	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA	43
23	22	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	43
24	29	Orange County, CA PMSA	41
25	24	Baltimore, MD PMSA	40
26	26	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	39
27	30	Newark, NJ PMSA	39
28	32	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	37
29	25	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA	37
30	37	Orlando, FL MSA	36
31	21	Tacoma, WA PMSA	35
32	36	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	35
33	28	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	34
34	33	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	33
35	31	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	33
36	34	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA PMSA	33
37	35	Denver, CO PMSA	31
38	38	Ventura, CA PMSA	30
39	39	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	30
40	40	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	26

Source: Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany

Change in Segregation of Asian Children by % Asian Population in 2000



Asian Children's Isolation in Top 50 Metro Areas

2000 Rank	1990 Rank	Area Name	2000 Value
1	8	San Francisco, CA PMSA	45
2	4	San Jose, CA PMSA	40
3	3	Oakland, CA PMSA	31
4	2	New York, NY PMSA	29
5	1	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	28
6	25	Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA	27
7	5	Orange County, CA PMSA	26
8	19	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA	25
9	31	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	24
10	12	Sacramento, CA PMSA	22
11	9	San Diego, CA MSA	22
12	39	Jersey City, NJ PMSA	21
13	22	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA	20
14	10	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA PMSA	20
15	13	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	20
16	24	Fresno, CA MSA	19
17	6	Chicago, IL PMSA	16
18	7	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV PMSA	15
19	11	Houston, TX PMSA	14
20	16	Boston, MA-NH PMSA	14
21	34	Tacoma, WA PMSA	13
22	17	Dallas, TX PMSA	12
23	14	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA	11
24	21	Newark, NJ PMSA	11
25	26	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA PMSA	11
26	15	Detroit, MI PMSA	10
27	20	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	10
28	23	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA	9
29	38	Ventura, CA PMSA	9
30	27	Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	9
31	18	Atlanta, GA MSA	9
32	40	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI PMSA	8
33	32	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	8
34	30	Baltimore, MD PMSA	7
35	33	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	7
36	36	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	6
37	29	Denver, CO PMSA	6
38	37	Orlando, FL MSA	6
39	35	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	5
40	28	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	4

Source: Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany

Segregation and Isolation Averages Show Persistence in Cities and Suburbs

This report has referred at several points to the national averages in segregation and isolation of the child population. The following table summarizes these statistics, listing for each group the national averages where metro areas have been weighted by the number of group members in the region. Besides the conclusions noted above, it presents breakdowns by central city and suburb. Both segregation and isolation remain higher in the central cities than in suburbia, but the difference between cities and suburbs is shrinking.

Segregation and Isolation for Children under 18, 1990-2000 (National Weighted Averages)						
	Total metro area		Central cities		Suburbs	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Whites						
Dissimilarity with Blacks	66.8	62.6	60.8	54.7	57.9	53.1
Dissimilarity with Hispanics	45.1	48.1	43.2	45.7	37.0	39.3
Dissimilarity with Asians	42.8	40.5	39.4	35.7	40.7	38.2
The average white lives in a neighborhood with:						
a % white	82.9	77.2	74.4	65.6	86.3	81.0
a % black	6.4	7.7	10.2	12.7	4.8	6.1
a % Hispanic	7.1	9.5	10.6	14.5	5.8	7.9
a % Asian	3.0	4.1	4.0	5.3	2.6	3.7
Blacks						
Dissimilarity with Whites	71.5	68.2	72.2	67.7	60.8	58.9
Dissimilarity with Hispanics	59.6	52.5	58.7	52.0	53.6	47.4
Dissimilarity with Asians	69.5	63.4	69.3	63.8	63.1	57.0
The average black lives in a neighborhood with:						
a % white	26.7	26.1	18.2	17.3	43.8	39.5
a % black	60.6	55.9	68.8	64.8	43.9	42.2
a % Hispanic	9.9	13.7	10.3	13.9	9.3	13.4
a % Asian	2.3	3.2	2.2	2.9	2.6	3.7
Hispanics						
Dissimilarity with Whites	53.9	54.9	56.9	56.4	45.5	48.2
Dissimilarity with Blacks	54.3	48.4	52.9	47.3	52.2	46.6
Dissimilarity with Asians	51.7	52.4	51.3	51.9	48.3	49.7
The average Hispanic lives in a neighborhood with:						
a % white	33.4	28.4	25.5	20.9	43.2	36.3
a % black	11.1	12.1	13.9	14.6	7.6	9.5
a % Hispanic	49.7	52.6	54.5	57.5	43.7	47.5
a % Asian	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.4
Asians						
Dissimilarity with Whites	45.1	44.5	45.7	43.6	40.4	41.3

Dissimilarity with Blacks	58.9	54.9	56.7	53.3	56.1	51.9
Dissimilarity with Hispanics	48.2	49.2	46.0	47.5	45.8	46.9
The average Asian lives in a neighborhood with:						
a % white	53.2	47.8	41.8	36.2	63.8	56.3
a % black	10.0	11.1	13.2	14.4	7.0	8.7
a % Hispanic	19.7	21.0	23.9	25.8	15.8	17.5
a % Asian	17.0	18.4	20.9	21.5	13.3	16.1