National Origin Differences in Major Asian Groups' Spatial Assimilation

in the United States

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INTRODUCTION

As America continues to experience waves of increasing diversity, the question of whether or not groups coming from different origins can be incorporated into the American society remains open to public discussion and scholarly debate. More than a century ago, early waves of European immigrants from places like Germany and the United Kingdom and their later generations proved that ethnic assimilation was achievable through economic assimilation (acquiring status and wealth). This pathway, however, appears less feasible to some minority groups in the United States, such as blacks, than it is for white ethnic groups. In the case of blacks, individual and institutional discriminations, rather than economic disadvantage, appear to constitute the insurmountable boundary in the way of assimilation. Today, in contrast to the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, new flows of immigration, especially from Asian and Hispanic origins, are more diverse with respect to country of origin, culture, religion, language, and their apparently different physiognomy. It would be optimistic to assume that the non-European immigrant groups and their children will follow a similar process of assimilation that was demonstrated by earlier European immigrants.

Studying the incorporation of contemporary Asians in the United States offers an important case study in the assimilation of new immigrant groups and the process through which such assimilation is realized. The Asian population in the United States has rapidly grown from less than 1 million in 1970 to approximately 18 million in 2010, which accounts for 5.6 percent of the total population (Census 2010). Most of this growth is attributable to the immigration from Asian-origin countries. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 abolished immigration quotas based on national origins and permitted entry primarily on the basis of occupational skills or family reunification. As a result, the foreign-born Asian population has

grown from about 0.5 million in 1960 to 11.6 million in 2011 (American Community Survey 2011). Today, for most Asian groups about half of the group population is foreign-born. Overall, Asians have passed Hispanics as the largest group of new immigrants to the United States (PEW 2012).

The assimilation of Asian Americans appears to be more complex than the experience of the aforementioned European precedents. On the one hand, there are reasons to believe that contemporary Asian Americans will assimilate the same way as did European immigrants. Asian Americans as a group have attained career and financial successes comparable or better than those of non-Hispanic whites. In addition, compared to blacks Asian Americans are victimized to a lesser extent by racial and ethnic discriminations. Historically, Asian Americans in the United States have experienced social exclusion and immigration restrictions due to discrimination, social tensions, and economic competition (Min 2006). However, contemporarily depicted as the "model minority," Asian Americans are less affected by hostile exclusions than other minority groups. Thus, there are reasons to hypothesize that Asian Americans should replicate the experience of white ethnic groups and assimilate through social and economic advancement over generations.

On the other hand, Asian Americans demonstrate characteristics that are drastically different from earlier European immigrants, and which suggest that they are less likely to assimilate. One is related to enormous disparities in language, cultural, and religious practices between Asians and white Americans. Furthermore, group members insist on remaining culturally distinct by preserving their respective languages and cultural values and norms. Another characteristic is the increasing immigrant replenishment in the Asian American population. Compared to European immigrants at earlier times, the body of Asian Americans

consists of post-1965 immigrants, who are more likely to retain the attachment to the ethnic group.

Relying on the theoretical framework of spatial assimilation, place stratification, and ethnic preference model, this dissertation examines residential patterns of major Asian groups and more importantly, explains the processes by which residential segregation take place. The study includes six major Asian-origin groups: Chinese (including Taiwanese), Asian Indian[1], Filipinos, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese. Using census tract data for the neighborhood outcome and the public use micro data for individual characteristics, we examine the relationship between individual characteristics and residential outcomes.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Scholars of various disciplines have proposed models to depict relationships between the process of incorporation and associated factors of individual minorities, ethnic groups, or the receiving context. The Chicago School in early 1920s put forward the human ecology model that links the assimilation in social and structural aspects to spatial relationships between racial/ethnic groups. On the issue of immigrant concentration, Chicago School ecologists recognized immigrant enclaves, such as Little Sicily, Greektown, and Chinatown (Burgess 1925). Physical distance, therefore, is a reflection of social distance between different groups (Park 1950).

Spatial Assimilation Model

To study the residential segregation of racial and ethnic groups, Douglas Massey (1985) combined Chicago School's ecological model with the status attainment perspective and put forward the spatial assimilation model. The process of spatial assimilation, hypothesized as "the movement by immigrant minorities away from ethnic enclaves and into communities where the

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[1] I use Indian referring to Asian Indian thereafter for convenience.

ethnic majority predominates," is an outcome of socioeconomic advancement for minorities (Massey 1985: 320-322). According to the spatial assimilation model, many new immigrants are compelled to live in co-ethnic communities. There they find ethnic networks and support, cheap housing and job opportunities, and a sense of familiarity (Massey 1985; Portes and Bach 1985; Zhou 1992). These elements are critical to their integration process because they face language, economic, and cultural barriers upon arrival.

Ethnic enclaves serve a temporary role in the process of immigrant incorporation as expected by the spatial assimilation model (Johnston et al. 2007). With increased duration of residence in the United States immigrants accumulate human capitals through education and occupation and are able to convert social and economic advancements into residential proximity to the mainstream society. Over generations, the group achieves assimilation and becomes indistinguishable from the white majority.

Empirical examinations of spatial assimilation model in the U.S. context have been extensively applied to early immigrant groups from Europe and later on major minority groups such as blacks, Hispanics, and Asians. The studies compare the effects of household income, homeownership, educational attainment, English language proficiency, and duration of residence in the host community (Waters and Jiménez 2005). As a body of work, significant variations across groups are reported in the predicting power of the spatial assimilation model (for an extensive review, see Charles 2003). Hispanics and Asian are consistently found to be less residentially segregated from whites than blacks; the effects of attained education and economic advancement on residential integration with whites are more profound for white Hispanics and Asians than for blacks (Alba and Logan 1991; Alba et al. 1999; Clark and Blue 2004; Denton and Massey 1988; Iceland and Wilkes 2006).

The spatial assimilation model is particularly inadequate for explaining residential patterns of blacks. The effects of socioeconomic status on the extent of segregation vary across race groups (Iceland and Wilkes 2006). The levels of black-white segregation are high across all socioeconomic levels (Denton and Massey 1988); affluent blacks are more segregated from whites than the counterparts among Hispanics and Asians despite theoretical predictions of the model that they would be more integrated with whites (Massey and Fischer 1999). Some studies reported that human capitals have a substantially smaller impact on reduced residential segregation of middle- and high-class blacks than for Asians or Hispanics (Iceland and Wilkes 2006).

Place Stratification Model

The competing model for studying minority groups' residential segregation is the place stratification model (Logan and Molotch 1987). This model proposes that institutional practices are a core cause of residential segregation. Residential settlement experiences of black populations, including both African Americans and black Hispanics, can be better explained by structural forces that are external to individuals or racial/ethnic groups. The exchange between individual and family socioeconomic accumulations and residential outcomes among blacks is not at the equal rate as it is for whites (Alba and Logan 1991). Obstacles embedded in social structures impede the conversion between attained human capitals and desired living environment for ethnic minority groups.

A variation from the direct measurement of racial/ethnic discrimination at the structural level is to evaluate the relationship between macro-level conditions (city, metropolitan, and regional characteristics) and residential patterns of minority group. Previous studies have utilized predictors such as metropolitan demographics, the increase in available housing units,

employment opportunity, educational services, region, and functional specialization of the metropolitans (e.g., as a military or retirement center) (Farley and Frey 1994; Iceland and Nelson 2008; Logan et al. 2004; Wilkes and Iceland 2004). Characteristics of a place may facilitate or impede the individual capacity to translate economic gains to comparable spatial mobility as posited by the spatial assimilation model. A few studies have examined the association between metropolitan characteristics and Asian segregation patterns (Frey and Farley 1996; Logan, Stults, and Farley 2004; White, Fong, and Cai 2003). In general, the pattern of residential segregation of Asians from whites is associated with the location of a metropolitan area, metropolitan employment structure, immigration history, and the group-level socioeconomic status compared to whites, and the racial and ethnic composition of a metropolitan area (Frey and Farley 1996; Logan et al. 2004; White et al. 2003).

Ethnic Preference

Paralleling the attempts to measure the hidden forms of racial and ethnic discriminations in the housing market and the broader society, scholars have inspected the impact of individual preferences on residential choices. The theory argues that ethnic members, completely or partially, practice individual agency to seek out communities with disproportionate numbers of co-ethnic members (Clark 1992). To push further, the in-group hypothesis proposed by Charles (2003: 182) argues that the spatial clustering of ethnic minorities reflects "a simple, natural ethnocentrism rather than out-group hostility or an effort to preserve relative status advantages."

Recently, individual preferences are considered as a resurgent driving factor for the emerging affluent ethnic neighborhoods in suburbs and exurbs. A growing body of studies has described the changes in the spatial patterns of contemporary ethnic minorities in suburbs (Alba et al. 1999; Frey 2001; Hall 2013; Li 1998, 2006; Lichter et al. 2010; Logan et al. 2002; Smith

and Furuseth 2006). It is found that for Asian groups in particular the propensities of ethnic members living in co-ethnic neighborhoods may not be necessarily associated with individuals' acculturation, economic improvements, or need to find a job (Logan et al. 2002). The availability of different types of ethnic neighborhoods may have influenced ethnic members' residential choices (Logan et al. 2002). Affluent ethnic communities become a residential alternative for more established Asian members even when the spatial assimilation is feasible (Logan et al. 2002).

These new concentrations of ethnic members should be differentiated from the traditional ethnic neighborhoods. In their study of Asian and Hispanic immigrants who reside in more affluent areas of New York and Los Angeles, Logan et al. (2002: 300) identified ethnic communities "that are selected as living environments by those who have wider options based on their market resources." Living in co-ethnic neighborhoods may not be a choice without an alternative option due to disadvantaged economic status. Rather, it happens in some cases to be a voluntary choice when spatial assimilation is otherwise feasible (Logan et al. 2002). The author proposed the term "resurgent ethnicity" to describe the increasing power of individual preference in determining residential outcomes. Instead of spatial assimilation, some ethnic members may experience an alternative mode of incorporation in which ethnic preference is the operant force when free of economic constraints. Compared to poor ethnic enclaves in the history, growing affluent ethnic neighborhoods in the contemporary America are unlikely to be temporary, but instead are a fundamental building block of the American lives of ethnic members.   Spatial assimilation for the ethnic group is unlikely to take place over time and generations.

The literature on the assessment of existing theories and models for understanding current residential patterns of blacks, Hispanics, and Asians has pointed out the incompleteness of

spatial assimilation model and the complementariness of preference and macro-condition factors. The spatial assimilation model appears to best describe the overall experience of Asians and non-black Hispanics, but turns out to be less applicable to the experience of black populations; for the residential patterns of immigrants, the spatial assimilation model exhibits a strong predicting power (Iceland and Scopilliti 2008; South et al. 2005). Racial discriminations and prejudice practiced at the individual and structural levels are strong factors for the explanation of the persistent black-white segregation. In addition, self-segregation among blacks is evident from past studies.

For Asians and Hispanics, by contrast, residential disparities in comparison to whites were greatest among the most economically disadvantaged, linguistically unassimilated, and those with darker skins (Alba et al. 2000). In this sense, these two groups conform to the spatial assimilation model. Subtle and hidden discriminatory practices at the structural levels may create involuntary residential concentrations of some Asian members. Anomalies from the spatial assimilation model are also evident among Asian Americans and recent waves of immigrants from Asian origins. It can be a result of combined factors from individual preferences and the adverse treatment in the housing and lending market. On the other hand, in the presence of established and growing Asian neighborhoods of a desirable physical and socioeconomic environment, we may expect to find that Asian members deviate from the conventional spatial assimilation to white neighborhoods, but prefer to stay in ethnic communities.

The process of assimilation operates differently and the effects of potentially related factors are not monotonic across Asian groups. Compared to Hispanics and blacks, Asians overall conform to the spatial assimilation model in the sense that they convert individual and family socioeconomic advancements (especially educational and income attainment) into

residential propinquity to native whites (Alba et al. 1999; Clark and Blue 2004; Denton and Massey 1988; Logan et al. 1996; White et al. 1993).

The effects of nativity and duration of residence in the United States do not appear to be as powerful as the SES predictors (White et al. 1993). None of the Asian groups is significantly disadvantaged by relatively short duration in the U.S. (Alba et al. 1999). Denton and Massey (1988) reported a very low level of segregation among immigrant and native Asians. Iceland and Scopilliti (2008) found that the levels of segregation are higher among the long-term Asian immigrants controlling for English language ability and homeownership, which is the opposite of the spatial assimilation expectation.

English language ability is positively associated with residential integration with whites for some Asian groups. But Indians and Filipinos are two exceptions. English is widespread in the home countries of these two groups. Immigrant members of the two groups usually arrive with considerable knowledge of English and consequently, the "census self-assessment of English ability has a different meaning for them" (Alba et al. 1999; Jasso and Rosenzweig 1990). Alba and Logan (1993) found that Asian immigrants who do not speak English at home are not disadvantaged in their ability to live near whites if they come from a high socioeconomic status. Furthermore, the disadvantage associated with poor English abilities declined considerably between 1980 and 1990 for Chinese and Koreans but increased for Vietnamese.

The effects of education are particularly strong for Chinese and Korean (Clark and Blue 2004). For Filipinos in Los Angeles and New York metropolitan areas, neither household income nor homeownership is negatively associated with the probability of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods (Logan et al. 2002). In studying discriminatory behaviors towards Asian groups

in the metropolitan housing market, Turner and the colleagues reported marked variations in the recorded adverse treatment (Turner et al. 2003).

SOURCE OF DATA

This chapter utilizes the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data containing a wide range of characteristics for a sample of individuals and households of 1990, 2000, and 2010.[2] PUMS files were created for the decennial Censuses from 1960 to 2000 and the post-Census ACS period estimates. The new type of geographic area (PUMA), however, has not been delineated until 1990. Thus, PUMS files prior to 1990 are not used in this analysis. Two levels of PUMAs were created: a PUMA to publish the 5-percent sample microdata, and a PUMA to publish the 1-percent sample microdata. I use the 5-percent sample data and accordingly the 5-percent PUMA geography. The 5-percent PUMAs with a minimum population of 100,000 persons are nested within states and consists of a single county or an aggregation of one or more counties, census tracts, or minor civil divisions (MCDs) in the New England states. The geography of the Census 2000 PUMAs is used in the tabulation and dissemination of 2006-2010 5-year ACS PUMS. Therefore, the geography of PUMAs has been changed according to the Census geography.

MEASUREMENT

Probability Living in Co-Ethnic Neighborhoods

To identify whether it is an ethnic neighborhood, a set of useful spatial statistics, the local indices of spatial autocorrelation (Local Indicators of Spatial Autocorrelation) in the ArcGIS (Anselin 1995) are particularly useful. Logan et al. (2002) utilized the Local Moran's I statistics

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[2] Further information about microdata, PUMS, and confidentiality of PUMS data is provided on the Census Bureau website. Please refer to http://www.Census.gov/main/www/pums.html and http://www.Census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/public_use_microdata_sample/.

to define a group of census tracts that are geographically connected and have a significant share of ethnic members. This method takes into consideration the spatial clustering and changing reference population sizes over time. In addition, I apply another two criteria for further exclusion: the ethnic group share of the total tract population greater or equal to 5% and the ethnic group counts no less than 100. The tracts with fewer ethnic members are excluded. Finally, each tract is assigned with a code: 1 denoting being part of a cluster, i.e. ethnic neighborhood; 0 denoting otherwise.

Figure 1 illustrates comparisons of the raw Indian proportions and the defined Indian neighborhoods in Southern New Jersey area at the tract level in 2000. The map on the top is the proportions of Indians and the map below is the map of defined neighborhoods in 2000. In both maps, the gray line is the tract boundary. The proportion map and the neighborhood map of 2000 show that the tracts were previously excluded by the definition of neighborhood have grown greatly and became the Indian neighborhoods in 2000. The case of the east Monmouth County is a different one from the cases in 1990. Two tracts shaded in light brown color with more than 5% Indians (5.8%; N of Indians =319). But the one on the top was not classified as part of a High-High cluster because the number and proportions of Indians in the neighboring tracts are very small. Moving a bit south, the other one tract of similar number and proportion of Indians is included because the neighboring tracts to its south together with this tract formed a High-High cluster.

[FIGURE 1 ABOUT HERE]

I constructed the ethnic neighborhoods using the original Census tracts for 1990 and 2000 following the same criteria of High-High ethnic clusters, a minimum of 100 ethnic members, and a minimum of 5% ethnic population in the tract. Another complexity arises with the continuation

of Census 2000 PUMAs used for the post-Census ACS estimates. Using the geographic

correspondence files created by the Missouri Data Center, I was able to match the 2010 Census

tracts to the 2000 PUMAs with a few tracts being allocated into different PUMAs.[3]

The percent of ethnic members living in co-ethnic neighborhoods in a PUMA provides an

estimate of the probability of living in such neighborhoods for all ethnic members living in that

PUMA. The equation can be expressed as the following:

$$P_k = (\sum_{i=1}^{m} T_{ij})/(\sum_{i=1}^{n} T_{ij})$$

in which T_{ij} is the total number of the j_{th} Asian-origin group in the i_{th} census tract; m is the total

number of tracts in the k_{th} PUMA that are part of ethnic neighborhoods of the j_{th} Asian-origin

group; n is the total number of tracts in the k_{th} PUMA; P_k is the probability for the ethnic

members reporting residence in the k_{th} PUMA. The population counts are from the full count

data.

Predictors

The characteristics are mainly divided into four sets: 1) demographic background; 2)

nativity and language; 3) socio-economic status and related; 4) geographic location.

Demographic variables include age, gender, marital status, and whether the person

reported a Hispanic origin. Age is a continuous variable with the minimum of 16 and the

increment of every 1 year. Gender is a dichotomized variable with male as the reference group.

Marital status is a categorical variable with categories of married, divorced/separated, widowed,

and never married (the reference group in the multivariate analysis). The Hispanic origin variable

comes from the IPUMS sample, identifying persons of Hispanic/Spanish/Latino origin and

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[3] Further information can be found on the webpage created by Missouri Census Data Center
http://mcdc.missouri.edu/websas/geocorr12.html.

classifies them according to their country of origin when possible. Origin is defined by the Census Bureau as ancestry, lineage, heritage, nationality group, or country of birth. Since people of Hispanic origin may be of any race, the samples for the Asian groups also include ethnic members of Hispanic origin.[4] The demographic background is treated as a control group of variables because their effects on the probability of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods are less relevant to the theoretical models testing the acculturation, economic factors, and ethnic preferences. They are not the focus of the current study.

Nativity and language variables include characteristics of birthplace, among foreign-born the duration of residence in the United States, and the English language proficiency. Birthplace and duration of residence in United States is combined into one nativity variable with seven categories. One group contains native born ethnic populations in California, Hawaii, or New York.[5] The reason to identify individuals born in states that historically had and are continuously having a high prevalence of co-ethnic members is because in the exploratory analysis these people are found to be significantly more likely to live in co-ethnic neighborhoods given the number of ethnic neighborhoods and the share of ethnic members living in these neighborhoods are both high. As a matter of fact, leaving them in the pool of United States born resulted in an overall higher probability for the United States born than the foreign-born ethnic members. I

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[4] I originally constructed a variable classifying ethnic member by birthplace and with nativity status. For all groups, there are at least 5 categories: 1) born in the co-ethnic country, i.e., born in China, Indian, Philippines, Japan, Korea, or Vietnam; 2) born in Asian counties other than the co-ethnic country; 3) born in areas outside of Asia and United States; 4) born in one or two states in the United States that may have historically been the receiving area for a particular group; 5) born in U.S, other states (the reference group). And the foreign-born ethnic members with different duration length in US was coded as a separated variable with the native-born as the reference group. The results are similar. I changed the coding by leaving the Hispanic origin as one of the demographic variable in the control group because I want to focus more on the comparison between native-born and foreign-born with different length of time in US regardless the birthplace outside of the US. That the nativity and duration of residence merged into one variable made the interaction with income factor in later analysis less complicated by assuming that there are no significant interaction effects between income and being Hispanic origin or they are similar with foreign-born in general.

[5] For all Asian groups, second generations of the California ethnic members are separated out. In addition, Chinese, Filipinos, and Japanese born in Hawaii and Indians born in New York are separated out.

separate this population out to help restore the comparison between United States born and foreign-born. The foreign-born population is then divided into five groups depending on the length of duration in United States: 0-5 years, 6-10 years, 11-15 year, 16-20 years, and 21+ years. The reference group is native born ethnic members, excluding the first group mentioned above. Following the spatial assimilation model, it is hypothesized that foreign-born ethnic members are more likely to live in co-ethnic neighborhoods than the native born ethnic members. Among immigrants, those who were newly arrived are expected to have higher probabilities of living with co-ethnics than member who had much longer duration of residence in the United States The expectation following the ethnic community model will be no significant associations or ethnic members with longer duration are no less likely than the recent immigrants to live in co-ethnic neighborhoods.

English proficiency is measured as a categorical variable with five levels: does not speak English, speak English not well, speak English well, speak English very well, and speak only English. Some studies collapse the group of speaking English well and very well together. In an exploratory binary analysis, results show that these group groups had significantly different values of average probability of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods. Therefore, I keep them in two separate levels. It is expected based on the spatial assimilation model that ethnic members with less English proficiency and recent arrivals are more like to reside in co-ethnic neighborhoods; and acculturated ethnic members with no language obstacles and much longer stay in the United States are more likely to move out of co-ethnic neighborhoods, as expected by the spatial assimilation model. On the contrary, ethnic preferences may be the operant force in observing no association between the outcome and the ability to communicate in English more effectively or

ethnic members who speak English well are no less likely than the counterparts with limited English proficiency to live in co-ethnic neighborhoods.

The SES and related variables include measures of educational attainment, employment status, household income, and being a renter or homeowner (the reference group). Educational attainment is measured as a categorical variable: no education (the reference group); a few years of education or high school or general education degree; some college or associate's degree; college degree; Master degree or more advanced degree. Educational attainment is an important indicator of spatial mobility for Asians. Clark and Blue (2004) reported that the Asian-white segregation decreases from the category groups of low education to high education in five metropolitan areas with largest number of Asians. The magnitude of deduction in segregation is larger than the deduction in groups organized by different income levels.

Relying on the information of labor force participation and class of workers, I define employment status into 4 groups: unemployed (the reference group); workers for wages; self-employed; and not in labor force. From the financial perspective, jobless ethnic members may be more likely than workers or self-employed members to reside in ethnic neighborhoods because of affordable housing shared with other co-ethnics, and meanwhile they can rely on co-ethnic networks to seek potential opportunities. On the other side, empirical cases supporting the argument of the ethnic enclave economy model were found in several ethnic groups. Being unemployment is thus more likely to live closer to co-ethnics than the workers or self-employed. The effects of being a worker or entrepreneur, however, may be more complex. If a large-scale ethnic enclave economy exists in the area, ethnic employees may choose to live in the neighborhoods. The true association between the status being worker and residential outcomes may be confounded. Being self-employment may also have another interpretation. Zhou (1991)'s

study of Chinatown in New York narrated a Chinese male entrepreneur who moved back in Chinatown for convenience and potential networks associated with his business operations inside the community. All in all, I expect the unemployed ethnic members to be more likely to live in ethnic neighborhoods if the spatial assimilation process prevails. Because I cannot identify whether workers are employed in ethnic enclave economic, the coefficients of being a waged worker in the model does not count as evidence for neither of the two models. Evidence of self-employed ethnic members being more likely to live in ethnic neighborhoods is counted for a process dominated by ethnic preferences.

The measurement for household income takes the log form of raw dollars for the income to convert the values in the form of a normal distribution. The cases that reported negative values of household income are dropped as missing values. I choose annual household income rather than the individual income in order to capture the total household resources that might be available for a move, which is often observed in Asian populations. Following the spatial assimilation mode, the relationship between household income and the probability of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods is expected to be negative. With more household collective economic resources, the ethnic members are predicted to move out the ethnic neighborhoods. If the observed relationship is positive, then it suggests that the ethnic members when free of economic constraints are more likely to reside with co-ethnics, out of ethnic preferences. Finally, homeownership is also included as a measure of economic factor, reflecting the wealth (Alba et al 1993). Renters with limited economic resources are expected to be more likely to live in co-ethnic neighborhoods in the spatial assimilation process. If there are no significant differences between homeowner and renter or the homeowners show a higher probability than the renters, I count the observation as support for the ethnic community model.

Urban and suburban location is a dichotomized variable with suburban location being the reference group.[6] Whether the individual is an urban or suburban resident is hypothesized to be associated with the probability of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods. One reason is that the process of suburbanization is traditionally expected to be linked to the follow-up process of residential integration. On the other hand, the availability of co-ethnic neighborhoods in urban or suburban settings varies across Asian groups. Indians are more likely to form ethnic neighborhoods in suburbs while Chinese neighborhoods appear to have a relatively equal presence in city and suburbia. For the same group, the conditions may have changed at different time points. By including this variable, the purpose is to test whether group members who live in the suburbs are less likely than those in the central city to live in residential enclaves after controlling for other factors.

Another geographic variable – regional division – is added to the right side of the equation. Residential patterns of each Asian group have shown strong disparities across the national space. Structural factors embedded in a broader geographic area are theoretically and empirically proposed to have substantial net impact on the process of assimilation for minority groups. By including the regional dummies as control variables, the structural variations in the context of reception are controlled and the variations in the residential outcome across regions are evaluated.

The examination of the SES and related variables speaks directly to the core argument of the spatial assimilation model. It is asserted that ethnic members with accumulated social and

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[6] The variable CITY from the IPUMS sample was constructed from the household's PUMA of residence. PUMA boundaries are not specifically designed to match the city boundaries. Often, some of the residents of a given city were grouped in a PUMA with residents of other contiguous civil divisions. Therefore, city of residence was usually identified only if the PUMA(s) comprising that city were completely coterminous with the city.

economic sources are more like to move out of co-ethnic neighborhoods. It would be confirmed if the results of this analysis show that ethnic members with advanced education, better jobs, higher household income, and/or being a homeowner, i.e., having accumulated social and economic sources, have lower probabilities living in co-ethnic neighborhoods. On the contrary, ethnic members, unemployed with limited educational attainment, lower economic resources in the household, and/or not a homeowner, would be more likely to stay in co-ethnic neighborhoods for the sake of cheap shelter, familiar living environment, and potential job opportunities inside the neighborhoods.

On the other hand, because the key of testing ethnic preferences in the context is to find out whether individuals with less economic concerns would be more likely to choose residing with co-ethnics, I would count evidence for that if both the household income and homeownership variables show a positive association with the probability of living in ethnic neighborhoods. I would also count evidence for the ethnic preference if one of these two factors has a significantly position coefficient and the other one's association with the probability of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods is not significant. If the two factors show different directions in their coefficients and they are statistically significant, I would count that as empirical supports for the diversified process within an ethnic group. The seemingly contradictory results suggest both processes posited by the spatial assimilation and the ethnic community model are in operation. One process is for ethnic members at the low-end of income and the other for the high-end group. It indicates that when there are varied ethnic communities absorbing ethnic members of polarized economic standings, the spatial assimilation and ethnic preferences should both be operant forces for different subgroups within that ethnic group. And thus, the group's

segregation pattern aggregated from individual decisions is a result of both processes through which ethnic members are sorted in the United States geography.

The co-existence of spatial assimilation and ethnic preferences is also examined through the interaction terms of income and other factors of interest. The interactions allow the effects of income on the probability of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods to vary across subgroups defined by nativity, English proficiency, education, employment, city vs. suburb, and region. Following the same logic above, I may find ethnic members of lower level of educational attainment are less likely to live in co-ethnic neighborhoods when the income increases. It may also occur that for the members of more advance education, the relationship between income and the probability outcome may be reversed. I intend to evaluate the possibility of the co-existence of spatial assimilation and ethnic preferences across these subgroups of each group. Combined with the examination of variations across ethnic groups, an overall assessment of the conditions for the process posited by each theoretical model is feasible.

Model Specifications

For each group of each time period, the sample is pulled from the IPUMS data separately.[7] Because prior researches have demonstrated the wide variations among Asian groups with regard to the effects of economic and acculturation status on the residential choice conditional on other factors, I construct group-specific models. I could have pulled samples of different years into one. But the boundaries issues mentioned above have made ethnic neighborhoods measured as PUMA areas inconsistently across different time periods.[8] The

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[7] See Appendix 5.1 for summary statistics of the samples for each group.

[8] The boundary of census tracts can be standardized across years, and the population counts and other tract-level characteristics can be partitioned. But the IPUMS microdata cannot be partitioned because without other information individuals with only PUMA identifier cannot be partitioned. For the 2010 case, the IPUMS data based on the 5-year ACS estimates have the 2000 PUMA as the geographic identifier. They can be merged with the 2000 IPUMS

samples are restricted to persons aged 16+ and not living in group quarters. The Ordinary Least

Square regression model is set up for groups in 1990, 2000, and 2010 separately. The outcome

variable is the probability living in co-ethnic neighborhoods and the explanatory variables are

measurements discussed above. The models are specified to control for the unexplained

correlation among individuals living in the same household.

RESULTS

Results in Table 1 show that the number of tracts captured by the cluster of a High-High

ethnic composition has increased from 1990 to 2010 steadily for all groups in general. The

number of Indian neighborhoods grew spectacular from 1990 to 2010 (268 tracts in 1990 vs.

2,124 tracts in 2010). It is natural that the number of ethnic tracts increases because most Asian

groups have grown in large proportions. The Local Moran's I statistics take a high value in

relative to the overall range and distribution. Hence, the process of capturing High-High clusters

is the same for all years regardless the absolute population counts and proportions. However, the

fixed criteria of proportion and count may more likely to exclude tracts of low proportions and

counts in 1990 than in 2010.

The shares of group populations living in co-ethnic neighborhoods increased and in 2010

four groups (Chinese, Indian, Filipino, and Vietnamese) had more than 30% group members

living in co-ethnic neighborhoods. Chinese neighborhoods picked up the increase from 1990 to

2000 (more than 40%) and from 2000 to 2010 the rate is only half of the previous decade. The

exceptions are Japanese and Korean. Korean neighborhoods, although hosting less than 30% co-

ethnic member, grew quickly from 1990 to 2010 (175 tracts in 1990 and 891 tracts in 2010). The

other exception is the Japanese neighborhoods. The total number of Japanese neighborhoods

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data because the neighborhood boundary is consistent. But the 1990 PUMA boundary is quite different. To be
consistent from 1990 to 2010, I set up the models to be group and time-specific.

declined from 200 in 1990 to 187 in 2010. The share of Japanese residents in the co-ethnic

neighborhoods also declined from 12.3% in 1990 to 7.2% in 2010. It is possible that old

Japanese ethnic neighborhoods have been gradually fueled with populations of other ethnicities

or races, and meanwhile, new members, given the small volume, choose to live in other Asian

ethnic neighborhoods, mixed-race neighborhoods, or white communities.

[TABLE 1 ABOUT HERE]

Are individuals of less educational attainment, poorer economic standing, and fresher

arrival in the United States more likely to reside in ethnic neighborhoods as they are constrained

by cultural and socioeconomic obstacles? In reverse, are individuals of better-off backgrounds

less likely to choose residence inside of ethnic neighborhoods? Given the evidence that ethnic

neighborhoods have grown in much diversity and ethnic neighborhoods of comparable

conditions are becoming more of a presence, how does the location process change to reflect the

effects of SES and ethnicity?

Table 2 presents the average observed probability of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods

for the sampled ethnic members of different characteristics. These descriptive statistics show a

uniformly descending trend from the lowest level of educational attainment to the highest for

Chinese, Filipino, and Vietnamese. Over time, however, the disparities across these educational

categories have reduced for Chinese. For Indians and Japanese, the educational ladder

corresponding with the declined average probabilities of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods was

similar in 1990 and 2000, but more of a mixed result in 2010. With regard to the English

language proficiency, Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese are the groups that seem to have a

descending pattern in mean probabilities of living with co-ethnics along the ladder of increased

language ability. The other three groups do not show such a pattern. The populations falling in

different categories defined by the nativity status and duration of residence in United States do

not show large disparities among them, except that the Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese descendants born in California and Hawaii on average have higher probabilities of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods. The trend among immigrants of different length of time in the United States is not clear-cut. It seems that the immigrants who had an intermediate duration had higher probabilities than other immigrants. As expected, unemployed ethnic members generally had higher probabilities of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods followed by workers and then self-employed. But in the case of Koreans, the probabilities of living in Korean neighborhoods among self-employed are higher than the waged workers. Homeowners of most groups had lower probabilities than renters of the same group. A more similar level of probabilities is found between the homeowners and renters of among Filipino at all three time points, Japanese and Indians in 2010. Ethnic members living in cities had higher probabilities than members in suburbs for most groups, except Japanese and Filipino in 1990 and 2000. The average probabilities of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods vary widely across geographic divisions reflecting that Asian groups have concentrations in certain regions. This may also reflect that in these areas group members of the Asian-origin groups are more likely to live with co-ethnics.

[TABLE 2 ABOUT HERE]

The results of multivariate regressions are organized in Table 3A-3F.[9] Each table includes three panels of statistical results for one group in all three time points. The number of cases and coefficient of determination are shown at the bottom of each table. I focus on the

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[9] One concern of the multivariate regression is that the predictors are correlated with each other. This may be particularly true for the samples of Asian groups. For example, the levels of educational attainment may have a linear relationship with the levels of proficiency in English-language ability for Asian immigrants. In the presence of multicollinearity, the estimated coefficient of one predictor while controlling for other predictors tends to the less precise than if predictors were uncorrelated with one another. One feature of multicollinearity is that the estimated standard errors of the affected coefficients by adding predictors tend to be large and thus the effects of the predictors are insignificant despite the significant binary relationship. In my models, the standard errors did not increase greatly in multivariate models. The variance inflation factor (VIF) is generally below 2 (usually a VIF above 10 indicates a multicollinearity problem.). Therefore, despite the correlation between the predictors (in the range of 0.1 to 0.3), I include the original set of predictors in the multivariate models.

effects of income and homeownership. The economic factors are critical for the assessment of the spatial assimilation model applied to Asian groups in particular. The absence of economic constraints is also the precondition for the consideration of the effects of ethnic preferences according to the ethnic community model. I then move on the assessment of acculturation measurements, educational attainment, and employment status. If their coefficients in the models are consistent with the predicted effects by the spatial assimilation model, then I count it as the evidence of the spatial assimilation process even if the economic factors negate the process.

The variable with the most consistent explanatory power is the household income. The spatial assimilation model expects higher income minorities to be less likely to live in ethnic communities. In almost all cases (except Chinese and Indian in 1990), increased household income is associated with increased probability of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods holding other factors equal. The only two exceptions are Chinese and Indians in 1990. It means that with everything else controlled in the model, all Asian groups have experienced the forces of ethnic preferences in determining the residence in co-ethnic neighborhoods. It is then critical to evaluate the effects of other socio-economic and acculturation variables for the assessment of the spatial assimilation process.

[TABLE 3A-3F ABOUT HERE]

For Chinese and Korean, the renters are always more likely to live in co-ethnic neighborhoods than the homeowners. For Indians, the association is not significant at any time period. For Filipinos in 2000 and 2010, the homeowners have higher probabilities than do the renters; the association in 1990 is not significant. For Japanese, the association between being a renter and the probability is positive, but no significant relationship observed in the following two decades. Vietnamese samples in 2000 and 2010 show positive relationships between being a

renter and the probabilities of living in Vietnamese neighborhoods. Combing the effects of these two economic factors, all five Asian groups, except Filipinos in 2000 and 2010, have also experienced the process predicted by the spatial assimilation model. Homeowners with overall collective wealth are less likely than the renters to live in co-ethnic neighborhoods. For Filipino, the effects of two economic variables seem to reinforce each other in regard to the effects of ethnic preferences. The examination of acculturation measurements may provide evidence for the spatial assimilation process.

Educational attainment is another factor that has shown support for the spatial assimilation model among five groups except the Korean. For the five Asian groups, individuals acquired more education are less likely to live in co-ethnic neighborhoods. In addition, such a negative association follows a gradient of the highest to least probability corresponding to the lowest to highest level of educational attainment. Across time, it also shows that the strength of the relationship has been reduced holding everything else equal. It is especially in 2010 that the educational effects disappear in the models of Indians and Japanese. The relationship between educational attainment and the probability of living in Korean neighborhoods is reversed from the prediction of the spatial assimilation model for the 2010 Korean sample. Koreans with college degree are found to be most likely to live with co-ethnics. I suspect that the non-existence educational effects in Indians and Japanese and reversed effects in Koreans is due to the much reduced population counts falling into the category of no education in 2010. All three groups have only around or less than 2% uneducated individuals. The gradient association between educational attainment and the probability of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods might stay more consistent cross time and groups if the high school and the no education categories were combined and set as the reference group. Another important aspect of the effects of

educational attainment is related to the effects of household income. One concern with using

educational attainment is that the educational effects on residential outcomes may be influenced

by where education was acquired. An indicator of whether education was received in the United

States or in the country of origin would be ideal for the model. On the other hand, differential

returns to education acquired in the United States or completed abroad would be manifest in

labor market outcomes. By including the employment types and household income, the model

has presumably captured the effect of where the education was obtained. Results from

exploratory analyses show that the relationship between household income and the residential

outcome is greatly affected by the levels of educational attainment (not shown here). In most

cases of 1990 and 2000 samples, the relationship between household income and the probability

of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods changes from a significantly negative association to

significantly positive after controlling for educational attainment. It indicates that richer

members are more likely to live with co-ethnics because of higher levels of education. Given the

same level of educational attainment, richer ones are actually more likely to live with co-ethnics.

On the other hand, it suggests that increased educational attainment has an independent impact

on moving out of ethnic neighborhoods that may be associated with more knowledge and

information about residential choices outside of ethnic neighborhoods.

The estimated effects of nativity is quite complex. The spatial assimilation model expects

foreign-born minorities are more likely to live in proximity to co-ethnics than the native-born

counterparts; recent immigrants are more likely to reside in ethnic neighborhoods than long-term

immigrants are. Results show that foreign-born ethnic members appear to be more likely to live

in co-ethnic neighborhoods. One exception is Japanese in 2010. The foreign born Japanese do

not have a significant higher probability living in Japanese neighborhoods than do the native

born Japanese. The descendants born in California or Hawaii are mostly likely to live with co-ethnics. As a matter of fact, this group in 2010 consists of 27% born in China, 36% born in Korean, and 15% born in Philippines. Consequently, their propensity living in neighborhoods of the same ethnicity as their second-order ancestry is much higher than living in Japanese neighborhoods. It is the same with the Korean case in 2010. The group of Koreans born in other Asian countries consists 14% born in China, 28% born in Japan, and 34% born in Vietnam. These people being born in another Asian country but racially classified as Korean have much higher probabilities living in other Asian neighborhoods than in Korean neighborhoods.

The separation of ethnic members born in historical ethnic areas turns out to be effective, especially for Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese. After controlling for other variables and geographic regions, this group of ethnic people is significantly more likely to live in co-ethnic neighborhoods. However, if I excluded the entire sample drawn from the Pacific Division, the effects associated with being born in California or Hawaii became negative, meaning that they behave more like the rest United States born ethnic member. Therefore, this birthplace effect is only present in certain areas. Among immigrants the probability in general decreases with the increased duration of residence in United States. Filipino and Vietnamese are two cases showing different patterns. Filipinos with longer duration experience higher probabilities by comparing the coefficients. In Vietnamese case, the linear relationship between the length of time and the probability of living in Vietnamese neighborhoods seems to be violated by groups with intermediate length of duration who report the highest probabilities.

The association between the level of English proficiency and the probability of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods is consistent and negative for all groups regardless of time, providing support for the spatial assimilation model. Substantial variations exist across ethnic groups. For

Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese, ethnic members who speak only English at home are least likely to live in co-ethnic neighborhoods. And there seems to be a descending order in the probability outcome from the least proficiency to the most. The magnitude of language effects is not as profound as for Indians, Filipinos, and Japanese and there is not such a descending order. The only group, ethnic members who speak only English, appears to be significantly less likely to live with co-ethnics. One concern regarding the relationship between English-language ability and the residential outcome is the causal direction of the relationship. Ethnic members equipped with fluent English-language skills can better gather information and knowledge from the outside where English is the dominant tool for communication than members who can barely speak English. The latter group, in addition, may be afraid of leaving the familiar language setting. Thus, mastering English-language can presumably counteract the fear, facilitate the communication, and thus increase the chance of moving out of the ethnic neighborhood if the ethnic member wants to. On the other side, ethnic members may have improved English-language ability from an initial poor status by living amongst the environment where they are forced to use English frequently. For them, the attribute of language ability is not one of the reasons that they made the residential choice. Nevertheless, being more proficient with English-language is a significant correlate of a lower probability of residence in ethnic neighborhoods.

The relationship between the outcome and the employment status and occupational categories varies across ethnic groups. Chinese (1990 and 2010), Vietnamese (1990 and 2000), and Filipino (all three time periods) are similar cases in the way that the waged workers are not significantly different from unemployed ethnic members and are more likely to living in co-ethnic neighborhoods. The differences across employment categories are not discernible among Japanese, except workers in 1990 are most likely to reside with co-ethnics. This may suggest the

presence of ethnic enclave workers in these cases. It is not clear from the data where the industries employing workers are. If the industries dominantly locate in ethnic neighborhoods, for example ethnic enclave working sectors, then the higher probability of workers living in co-ethnic neighborhood should be interpreted as the residential choice induced by the occupational choice. In another scenario, the industries are not ethnic enclave sectors and workers choose to live in co-ethnic neighborhoods and bear with the commuting time. Such a choice may reflect that either the workers match their economic capacity to the housing price in ethnic neighborhoods or the workers prefer to live in ethnic neighborhoods. Korean stands out as another outlier with the self-employed ethnic members to be more likely to live in Korean neighborhoods than the unemployed in the 1990 sample; and the two subsequent samples show no differences in the outcome probability between the self-employed and the unemployed. It may reflect the relative high rate of entrepreneurship in Koreans running businesses in ethnic enclaves.

In sum, support for the spatial assimilation model is found in the evaluation of acculturation, educational attainment, and employment status. For Filipinos, the process predicted by the spatial assimilation seems to be valid only by assessing the relationship between educational attainment and the outcome. And in 2010, the effects of educational attainment appear to be much weaker than in previous two decades. The spatial assimilation process in the cases of Japanese and Indian is not present through the lenses of income and homeownership (Japanese in 2000 and 2010; Indians in all three time periods). Compared to Indian, Japanese seems to present a spatial assimilation process only through language proficiency in 2010. The other four groups have shown substantial evidence for the spatial assimilation process through different sets of factors. The comparisons across ethnic groups indicate that for Asians both processes of spatial assimilation and ethnic preferences exist. For Filipinos and Japanese, ethnic

preferences show more determining power than the spatial assimilation alternative. I want to look into each group to find out for which subgroup which process prevails. This may help the understanding of common conditions for one process over the other.

The complexity of income effects on residential outcome deserves a further examination. Some studies have reported that the linguistic effects on residential outcome are not the same for low-income and high-income Asians (Iceland and Wilkes 2006). I suspect that the incomes effects may change across different subgroups of a particular Asian group. Since the premise for ethnic preferences being the dominant operator in determining residential outcomes is the lack of economic constraints. If that is the case, I anticipate that the spatial assimilation fits better for more disadvantaged populations. Interactions between income and other demographic and SES variables need to be included in the multivariate regressions to help understand the dynamic impact of income on the propensity of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods.

The full results of interaction terms are not shown here. The percent of explained variations in the outcome probability has not changed significantly. The coefficients of the variables have changed greatly. It indicates wide variations across subgroups defined by the categorical factors conditioning on income. Some subgroups experienced positive association between income and the probability of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods; some did not or showed reversed relationships. Since the true effect of each variable has to be the combination of three coefficients (the coefficients of median household income, the other variable, and the interaction term), it is not convenient to discuss in terms of coefficients. Thus I simulate the predicted values of the outcome variable for each variable of interest at the household income

intervals of 10k, 20k, 50k, 100k, 150k and 200k (Shown in Table 4A-4F). The demographic

variables are fixed characteristics of non-Hispanic married male of mean age.[10]

[TABLE 4A-4F ABOUT HERE]

In 2010 the probability of a Vietnamese of 10K income and living in the Middle Atlantic

division is 13.5 and the probability becomes 23.7 if this person is hypothetically moved to the

New England division, holding all other individual attributes unchanged. The difference between

13.5 and 23.7 is the average pure effect of changing the residential location from Middle Atlantic

to New England at the income level of 10K. The comparison can be made between the

probabilities at the same row. In this Vietnamese case, he becomes less likely to live in

Vietnamese neighborhoods when the income rises. This declining trend in the probability with

the increase in income certainly is the evidence for the spatial assimilation model. In this chosen

example, the declining trend is found in both Middle Atlantic and New England divisions. The

comparisons can also be made across two trends. As for the Vietnamese case, the gap between

the probability of living in Vietnamese neighborhoods in the two divisions increases from the

low income to high income levels. This indicates that the contextual effects may be enlarged or

reduced when income increases.

I highlight the cases in bold where an increase in income corresponds to a decrease in the

predicted average probability. These are the subgroups within each Asian group that have

experienced the spatial assimilation process. Otherwise, the individual process is determined by

ethnic preferences. The first overall trend is that from 1990 to 2010, there are fewer subgroups

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[10] The calculation is done in STATA using the command "margins," which calculates the average marginal effects
of the variable of an interaction term while setting other variables at certain values. I set up the income intervals and
values for the demographic controls to fasten the computation. I do not set up representative values for other
categorical variable when calculating the predicted values for a subgroup of one categorical variable. The values for
other categorical variable are still the original values from the data.

associated with the spatial assimilation process for almost all Asian groups. Indians mostly in 1990 follow the spatial assimilation process, but the situation has started to change since 2000. Especially in 2010, for most groups the spatial assimilation process is present only in a few regions. Across groups, it seems that the spatial assimilation process is often found in groups with disadvantageous conditions regarding language proficiency, employment, and educational attainment, or groups that speak English only. Two exceptions are the Filipino and Japanese in which ethnic members of master degrees are less likely to live in co-ethnic neighborhoods with increased income.

There are also differentiated effects of income across subgroups within each Asian-origin group. For example, the effects of income on the probability of living in Vietnamese neighborhoods are more prominent for homeowners than for the renters in 1990 and 2000. In 1990 renters start with a probability of 18.1 and the homeowners of 22.7 for the 10K income group. Both renters and homeowners experience increased probabilities when the income rises. However, the rates are different. Renters present a faster rate of increase in the probabilities. Thus at the 200K income level, renters show a slightly higher probability than homeowners regarding living in Vietnamese neighborhoods.

To summarize the findings with regard to the examination of theoretical frameworks, the increased variety across Asian groups and within each group has allowed the economic factors and ethnic preferences to be the operant forces at the individual-level simultaneously across and within each Asian group. Comparing across Asian groups, Filipinos and Japanese are the two groups showing the least association with the spatial assimilation process either through economic or acculturation factors. For the other four groups, the spatial assimilation process is mainly operated through increased levels of acculturation, educational attainment, employment,

and/or homeownership rather than increased household income. The persistent positive

relationship between household income and the probability of living in co-ethnic neighborhoods,

especially in the 2010 sample, suggests that holding levels of acculturation, education, and

employment, group members with increased household income are more likely to reside in co-

ethnic neighborhoods than members with less household income. This finding echoes the overall

economic advantage of ethnic neighborhoods, especially in suburbs. The impact of household

income again operates differently across the subgroups of each Asian group. Within each group,

it seems that the most disadvantaged subgroups and second generations, taking the advantage of

increased income, would be more likely to follow the trajectory expected by the spatial

assimilation model. Group members who have already had better socio-economic standings

would be more likely to practice ethnic preferences in the process of determining residential

locations. Aside from these two processes, the regional context is another factor that should not

be neglected. Some group in one region is much more like to reside in co-ethnic neighborhoods

than co-ethnics in other regions despite of the spatial assimilation process or the impact of ethnic

preferences.[11]

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[11] The probability defined in this analysis is inextricably bound to the group size in the region.

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Figure 1 Maps of Percent Indians in Census Tracts and Identified Indian Neighborhoods in Southern New Jersey, 2010
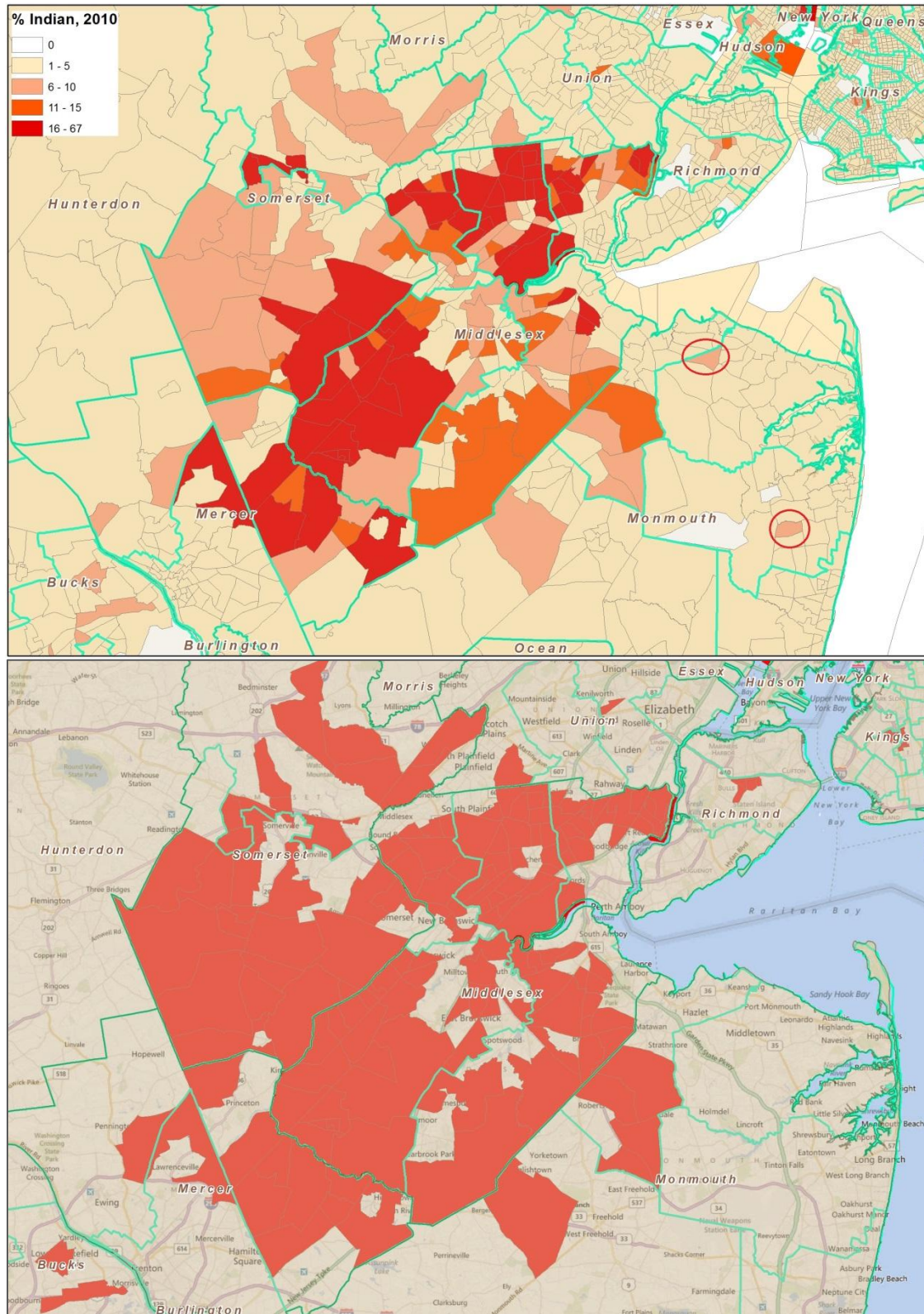
Table 1 Ethnic Neighborhoods of Asian Groups in the United States, 1990-2010: Total Number of Tracts, Group Population, and Group Share of Total Population

		1990			2000			2010		
		# of Tracts	Group Counts Living in Ethnic Tracts	Group Share living in Ethnic Tracts	# of Tracts	Group Counts Living in Ethnic Tracts	Group Share living in Ethnic Tracts	# of Tracts	Group Counts Living in Ethnic Tracts	Group Share living in Ethnic Tracts
Chinese		1,248	658,993	41.8	1,959	1,264,859	46.7	2496	1,834,649	48.0
Indian		268	82,647	10.2	1,161	481,038	25.4	2124	1,164,592	36.7
Filipino		961	437,195	35.6	1,455	722,774	34.9	2195	1,113,747	36.5
Japanese		200	73,810	12.3	205	75,015	8.8	187	71,369	7.2
Korean		175	76,394	9.9	605	279,517	23.7	891	455,391	27.6
Vietnamese		397	155,963	25.6	799	408,956	33.7	971	573,532	33.3
All ethnic tracts are included										

Table 3A Estimated Effects of Regressors on the Probability of Living in Co-Ethnic Neighborhoods, 1990-2010: Chinese

	1990			2000			2010		
	Coef.	Std. Err.	Sig.	Coef.	Std. Err.	Sig.	Coef.	Std. Err.	Sig.
Age	0.05	0.016	**	-0.06	0.01	***	0.03	0.013	*
Hispanic Origin	-9.91	2.271	***	-17.16	1.34	***	-12.07	1.645	***
Female	-1.27	0.228	***	-1.39	0.15	***	-1.30	0.178	***
Marital Status (Never married)									
Married	-1.87	0.504	***	-1.93	0.36	***	-1.22	0.396	**
Sperate or Divorce	-2.91	0.906	***	-3.00	0.55	***	-2.25	0.643	***
Widowed	-2.38	0.974	*	-0.95	0.69		-1.69	0.774	*
Nativity (U.S. born, other states)									
U.S. born, in CA or HI	13.19	0.852	***	2.66	0.55	***	10.37	0.689	***
Foreign born, 0-5 years in US	2.19	0.824	**	-2.74	0.64	***	4.00	0.690	***
Foreign born, 6-10 years in US	3.56	0.820	***	0.68	0.59		6.27	0.689	***
Foreign born, 11-15 years in US	3.92	0.851	***	2.90	0.57	***	6.74	0.685	***
Foreign born, 16-20 years in US	5.34	0.854		3.60	0.56		5.06	0.686	
Foreign born, 21+ years in US	3.33	0.689		2.41	0.45		2.11	0.590	
English Proficiency (Does not speak English)									
Speak English, not well	-4.69	0.680		-6.40	0.50		-4.89	0.563	
Speak English, well	-8.40	0.771	***	-10.19	0.56	***	-8.93	0.628	***
Speak English, very well	-11.41	0.846		-13.38	0.60		-11.28	0.683	
Speak only English	-16.39	0.979	***	-22.41	0.66	***	-15.21	0.766	***
Educational Attainment (No education)									
High school	-2.22	0.858	**	2.11	0.62	***	0.85	0.647	
Some college or associate degree	-5.11	0.941	***	0.70	0.67		-1.19	0.713	
College degree	-7.17	0.967	***	1.02	0.68		-3.27	0.730	***
Master degree plus	-10.94	0.999	***	-0.51	0.71		-5.85	0.768	***
Employment Status (Unemployed)									
Workers	-0.02	0.882		-2.19	0.54	***	0.91	0.804	
Self-employed	-2.64	1.062	*	-4.85	0.70	***	-2.72	0.952	**
Not in labor force	-1.24	0.919		-1.88	0.57	***	0.09	0.818	
Household Income (logged)	0.29	0.286		1.72	0.17	***	0.58	0.200	**
Renter (Homeowner)	6.90	0.592	***	3.55	0.39	***	1.65	0.443	***
City, Residential Location	18.05	0.570	***	11.64	0.40	***	10.86	0.461	***
Region Division (New England)									
Middle Atlantic	9.70	1.033	***	12.60	0.86	***	17.98	1.001	***
East North Central	-5.88	1.217	***	-18.03	0.93	***	-14.24	1.069	***
West North Central	-13.68	1.238	***	-31.78	0.88	***	-27.32	0.954	***
South Atlantic	-17.93	0.913	***	-21.37	0.85	***	-20.02	0.983	***
East South Central	-21.84	1.131	***	-36.63	0.81	***	-29.59	0.976	***
West South Central	-9.97	1.328	***	-13.74	0.96	***	-9.33	1.147	***
Mountain	-22.95	0.980	***	-27.16	0.88	***	-23.33	1.009	***
Pacific	32.11	0.966	***	30.56	0.80	***	37.87	0.933	***
Constant	25.93	3.612	***	31.64	2.32	***	28.00	2.725	***
N	58,331			90,443			123,753		
R²	0.345			0.366			0.343		

Table 3B Estimated Effects of Regressors on the Probability of Living in Co-Ethnic Neighborhoods, 1990-2010: Indian

	1990			2000			2010		
	Coef.	Std. Err.	Sig.	Coef.	Std. Err.	Sig.	Coef.	Std. Err.	Sig.
Age	-0.04	0.016	*	-0.10	0.02	***	-0.15	0.013	***
Hispanic Origin	-0.08	2.041		-11.94	1.52	***	-8.54	2.007	***
Female	-0.97	0.205	***	-1.25	0.20	***	-1.07	0.165	***
Marital Status (Never married)									
Married	1.44	0.457	**	3.43	0.47	***	5.15	0.436	***
Sperate or Divorce	-0.68	0.796		0.58	0.78		2.22	0.736	**
Widowed	1.25	1.077		4.82	1.05	***	6.32	0.916	***
Nativity (U.S. born, other states)									
U.S. born, in CA, or NY	3.45	1.223	**	-0.32	1.02		-1.58	0.830	
Foreign born, 0-5 years in US	3.23	0.637	***	8.88	0.71	***	5.12	0.700	***
Foreign born, 6-10 years in US	3.56	0.621	***	7.66	0.73	***	5.20	0.646	***
Foreign born, 11-15 years in US	3.00	0.659	***	5.69	0.75	***	6.70	0.643	***
Foreign born, 16-20 years in US	2.38	0.608		4.33	0.75		3.57	0.673	
Foreign born, 21+ years in US	1.51	0.632		0.63	0.65		-0.45	0.560	
English Proficiency (Does not speak English)									
Speak English, not well	-2.45	1.309		0.17	1.15		-1.23	1.043	
Speak English, well	-3.04	1.297	*	-0.49	1.16		-1.17	1.051	
Speak English, very well	-3.24	1.327		-0.56	1.17		-0.42	1.074	
Speak only English	-4.71	1.433	***	-2.88	1.28	*	-5.75	1.150	***
Educational Attainment (No education)									
High school	-3.85	1.438	**	-1.90	1.13		-0.12	1.001	
Some college or associate degree	-5.18	1.489	***	-3.47	1.19	**	-1.79	1.053	
College degree	-5.77	1.487	***	-2.49	1.19	*	1.04	1.048	
Master degree plus	-8.85	1.501	***	-5.26	1.21	***	-0.76	1.058	
Employment Status (Unemployed)									
Workers	-1.47	0.763		-1.67	0.81	*	-2.50	0.581	***
Self-employed	-2.58	0.877	**	-5.90	0.96	***	-7.68	0.736	***
Not in labor force	-2.48	0.796	**	-1.15	0.84		-1.57	0.616	*
Household Income (logged)	-0.08	0.262		2.07	0.23	***	3.15	0.210	***
Renter (Homeowner)	-0.06	0.540		-0.74	0.50		-0.59	0.436	
City, Residential Location	10.02	0.587	***	2.75	0.52	***	-1.46	0.479	**
Region Division (New England)									
Middle Atlantic	17.03	0.569	***	29.46	0.80	***	30.55	0.707	***
East North Central	7.90	0.562	***	13.33	0.84	***	17.66	0.761	***
West North Central	0.57	0.365		-10.34	0.77	***	-10.83	0.751	***
South Atlantic	0.93	0.328	**	-3.12	0.70	***	4.65	0.673	***
East South Central	0.14	0.416		-12.64	0.68	***	-14.95	0.737	***
West South Central	6.70	0.762	***	8.17	0.90	***	13.96	0.820	***
Mountain	-2.35	0.507	***	-10.38	0.71	***	-15.31	0.683	***
Pacific	2.69	0.488	***	14.59	0.81	***	21.27	0.705	***
Constant	9.44	3.730	*	-7.28	3.23	*	-10.68	2.909	***
N	25,132			55,593			90,925		
R^2	0.216			0.192			0.149		

Table 3C Estimated Effects of Regressors on the Probability of Living in Co-Ethnic Neighborhoods, 1990-2010: Filipino

	1990			2000			2010		
	Coef.	Std. Err.	Sig.	Coef.	Std. Err.	Sig.	Coef.	Std. Err.	Sig.
Age	0.01	0.015		0.08	0.01	***	0.02	0.011	
Hispanic Origin	-3.14	0.876	***	-7.74	1.07	***	-8.61	0.866	***
Female	-2.13	0.242	***	-2.08	0.20	***	-2.08	0.168	***
Marital Status (Never married)									
Married	-0.14	0.493		-1.32	0.40	***	-3.17	0.347	***
Sperate or Divorce	-2.53	0.766	***	-3.54	0.59	***	-2.94	0.506	***
Widowed	-0.85	0.939		-2.56	0.76	***	-3.39	0.650	***
Nativity (U.S. born, other states)									
U.S. born, in CA or HI	14.98	0.902	***	11.72	0.69	***	4.38	0.559	***
Foreign born, 0-5 years in US	4.47	0.889	***	1.87	0.77	*	-2.03	0.665	**
Foreign born, 6-10 years in US	5.55	0.897	***	3.01	0.73	***	1.02	0.616	
Foreign born, 11-15 years in US	5.92	0.906	***	3.46	0.72	***	2.97	0.642	***
Foreign born, 16-20 years in US	5.76	0.888		3.68	0.72		2.88	0.588	
Foreign born, 21+ years in US	6.58	0.827		3.83	0.63		3.12	0.486	
English Proficiency (Does not speak English)									
Speak English, not well	1.89	2.319		5.76	1.96		3.24	1.952	
Speak English, well	-0.95	2.322		5.02	1.97	*	2.76	1.952	
Speak English, very well	-3.90	2.330		1.17	1.97		0.03	1.959	
Speak only English	-10.90	2.377	***	-4.46	2.01	*	-7.07	1.984	***
Educational Attainment (No education)									
High school	-2.06	1.597		-2.73	0.88	**	2.20	1.028	*
Some college or associate degree	-6.01	1.639	***	-6.23	0.92	***	2.15	1.048	*
College degree	-9.50	1.663	***	-10.21	0.94	***	0.26	1.049	
Master degree plus	-13.59	1.738	***	-15.14	1.03	***	-5.08	1.097	***
Employment Status (Unemployed)									
Workers	1.37	0.818		-0.61	0.71		-0.66	0.536	
Self-employed	-5.02	1.179	***	-3.46	1.04	***	-3.38	0.808	***
Not in labor force	-0.56	0.868		-1.17	0.73		-0.21	0.567	
Household Income (logged)	2.45	0.367	***	1.38	0.27	***	2.67	0.223	***
Renter (Homeowner)	-1.14	0.589		-2.44	0.47	***	-1.39	0.414	***
City, Residential Location	-3.23	0.602	***	-7.41	0.51	***	-0.07	0.413	
Region Division (New England)									
Middle Atlantic	11.56	0.747	***	17.66	0.67	***	16.71	0.550	***
East North Central	11.21	0.821	***	9.01	0.62	***	11.14	0.496	***
West North Central	0.70	0.548		-0.49	0.44		0.93	0.300	**
South Atlantic	8.41	0.633	***	8.40	0.58	***	9.09	0.409	***
East South Central	1.18	0.631		-0.54	0.46		0.96	0.304	**
West South Central	1.49	0.517	**	0.23	0.40		1.83	0.305	***
Mountain	0.92	0.533		7.00	0.53	***	37.81	0.742	***
Pacific	55.41	0.539	***	59.02	0.44	***	58.31	0.350	***
Constant	-18.07	5.062	***	-8.24	3.81	*	-26.90	3.365	***
N	50,683			73,343			91,343		
R²	0.360			0.390			0.387		

Table 3D Estimated Effects of Regressors on the Probability of Living in Co-Ethnic Neighborhoods, 1990-2010: Japanese

	1990			2000			2010		
	Coef.	Std. Err.	Sig.	Coef.	Std. Err.	Sig.	Coef.	Std. Err.	Sig.
Age	0.21	0.021	***	0.17	0.02	***	0.04	0.013	**
Hispanic Origin	-14.04	2.099	***	-14.80	2.24	***	-5.33	0.821	***
Female	-1.81	0.352	***	-0.84	0.36	*	-1.35	0.236	***
Marital Status (Never married)									
Married	-1.78	0.653	**	-2.19	0.64	***	-0.17	0.426	
Sperate or Divorce	-0.31	0.979		-1.16	0.91		0.02	0.576	
Widowed	1.96	1.175		-1.26	1.10		0.23	0.750	
Nativity (U.S. born, other states)									
U.S. born, in CA or HI	29.94	0.730	***	31.40	0.68	***	4.72	0.417	***
Foreign born, 0-5 years in US	4.43	1.067	***	8.43	0.97	***	1.58	0.715	*
Foreign born, 6-10 years in US	1.70	1.328		9.17	1.13	***	1.32	0.684	
Foreign born, 11-15 years in US	0.76	1.409		8.16	1.28	***	0.61	0.746	
Foreign born, 16-20 years in US	2.69	1.248		4.65	1.25		1.52	0.762	
Foreign born, 21+ years in US	-1.67	0.778		2.62	0.75		-0.52	0.411	
English Proficiency (Does not speak English)									
Speak English, not well	-1.52	2.319		4.10	2.79		-1.30	1.895	
Speak English, well	-3.64	2.302		1.66	2.77		-5.39	1.890	**
Speak English, very well	-5.19	2.330		-0.72	2.78		-6.09	1.896	
Speak only English	-4.82	2.397	*	1.78	2.81		-8.35	1.930	***
Educational Attainment (No education)									
High school	-3.80	2.302		0.24	2.47		2.66	1.596	
Some college or associate degree	-10.04	2.331	***	-6.44	2.50	**	2.03	1.609	
College degree	-13.06	2.348	***	-9.39	2.52	***	2.09	1.617	
Master degree plus	-15.33	2.408	***	-12.98	2.56	***	0.63	1.631	
Employment Status (Unemployed)									
Workers	5.66	1.548	***	2.57	1.57		-0.12	0.790	
Self-employed	-1.37	1.748		-0.79	1.78		-0.30	0.935	
Not in labor force	2.85	1.582		-1.60	1.59		-0.34	0.818	
Household Income (logged)	2.96	0.355	***	1.22	0.29	***	0.96	0.186	***
Renter (Homeowner)	3.22	0.649	***	1.09	0.64		0.54	0.439	
City, Residential Location	-26.61	0.589	***	-19.38	0.63	***	7.87	0.517	***
Region Division (New England)									
Middle Atlantic	11.34	1.112	***	7.89	0.84	***	2.52	0.471	***
East North Central	-5.02	0.965	***	-1.60	0.78	*	4.21	0.461	***
West North Central	-5.66	1.220	***	-5.19	0.98	***	1.41	0.321	***
South Atlantic	-7.06	0.951	***	-5.35	0.74	***	2.26	0.302	***
East South Central	-4.90	1.341	***	-5.41	1.01	***	-0.82	0.359	*
West South Central	-3.02	1.066	**	-5.34	0.83	***	1.29	0.278	***
Mountain	-5.38	1.058	***	-10.08	0.81	***	1.33	0.290	***
Pacific	30.06	0.993	***	29.25	0.80	***	12.67	0.362	***
Constant	-24.85	5.330	***	-14.64	5.16	**	-9.52	3.274	**
N	33,627			32,991			27,825		
R^2	0.382			0.385			0.121		

Table 3E Estimated Effects of Regressors on the Probability of Living in Co-Ethnic Neighborhoods, 1990-2010: Korean

	1990			2000			2010		
	Coef.	Std. Err.	Sig.	Coef.	Std. Err.	Sig.	Coef.	Std. Err.	Sig.
Age	0.04	0.023		0.00	0.02		-0.10	0.017	***
Hispanic Origin	1.54	3.799		-8.28	2.48	***	-6.80	2.250	**
Female	-1.91	0.296	***	-2.64	0.26	***	-2.66	0.231	***
Marital Status (Never married)									
Married	-1.60	0.716	*	-0.24	0.60		0.78	0.531	
Sperate or Divorce	0.61	1.058		1.06	0.88		0.08	0.767	
Widowed	-3.62	1.408	**	-0.41	1.23		1.35	1.027	
Nativity (U.S. born, other states)									
U.S. born, in CA	-0.32	1.906		1.03	1.34		2.64	0.980	**
Foreign born, 0-5 years in US	4.48	1.081	***	3.83	0.93	***	-0.82	0.932	
Foreign born, 6-10 years in US	3.12	1.042	**	5.52	0.97	***	3.98	0.876	***
Foreign born, 11-15 years in US	1.50	0.988		4.80	0.90	***	4.11	0.895	***
Foreign born, 16-20 years in US	-0.53	0.937		2.78	0.84		2.48	0.848	
Foreign born, 21+ years in US	-2.19	0.929		-0.89	0.72		-0.11	0.560	
English Proficiency (Does not speak English)									
Speak English, not well	-1.40	1.118		-0.71	1.09		-3.24	1.032	
Speak English, well	-4.62	1.197	***	-5.26	1.14	***	-9.13	1.061	***
Speak English, very well	-5.63	1.280		-7.26	1.20		-10.72	1.117	
Speak only English	-9.98	1.362	***	-15.87	1.26	***	-21.46	1.173	***
Educational Attainment (No education)									
High school	-2.54	1.500		1.15	1.22		6.19	1.201	***
Some college or associate degree	-2.88	1.560		1.94	1.28		7.31	1.237	***
College degree	-1.98	1.586		2.08	1.28		8.66	1.239	***
Master degree plus	-3.17	1.662		-2.31	1.33		4.33	1.274	***
Employment Status (Unemployed)									
Workers	2.02	1.014	*	-0.76	1.06		-2.02	0.834	*
Self-employed	2.73	1.140	*	0.34	1.17		-0.76	0.954	
Not in labor force	1.92	1.048		0.05	1.07		-1.88	0.858	*
Household Income (logged)	0.75	0.328	*	0.59	0.27	*	0.90	0.238	***
Renter (Homeowner)	5.23	0.688	***	3.92	0.61	***	4.27	0.554	***
City, Residential Location	19.62	0.763	***	14.13	0.65	***	12.78	0.579	***
Region Division (New England)									
Middle Atlantic	19.81	0.936	***	29.70	0.83	***	29.03	0.782	***
East North Central	9.91	0.802	***	10.60	0.70	***	7.48	0.680	***
West North Central	8.35	0.891	***	3.38	0.60	***	-0.12	0.583	
South Atlantic	5.34	0.615	***	11.77	0.59	***	18.54	0.686	***
East South Central	2.25	0.757	**	0.28	0.61		-0.90	0.777	
West South Central	2.02	0.891	*	0.39	0.54		2.10	0.597	***
Mountain	-3.23	0.802	***	2.15	0.50	***	-0.66	0.518	
Pacific	22.83	0.723	***	32.65	0.60	***	31.07	0.588	***
Constant	-7.75	4.418		-3.633	3.82		1.37	3.363	
N	24,973			35,696			46,634		
R²	0.273			0.272			0.246		

Table 3F Estimated Effects of Regressors on the Probability of Living in Co-Ethnic Neighborhoods, 1990-2010: Vietnamese

	1990				2000				2010		
	Coef.	Std. Err.	Sig.		Coef.	Std. Err.	Sig.		Coef.	Std. Err.	Sig.
Age	-0.01	0.030			0.05	0.02	*		0.01	0.015	
Hispanic Origin	-4.86	3.117			-8.56	4.03	*		-17.33	1.366	***
Female	-1.15	0.377	**		-1.67	0.27	***		-2.11	0.210	***
Marital Status (Never married)											
Married	0.69	0.784			-1.60	0.57	**		-2.42	0.498	***
Sperate or Divorce	3.25	1.239	**		0.43	0.91			-1.17	0.694	
Widowed	1.14	1.718			-1.78	1.20			-1.53	0.980	
Nativity (U.S. born, other states)											
U.S. born, in CA	-8.21	4.854			-0.29	1.84			-2.02	0.993	*
Foreign born, 0-5 years in US	1.04	2.221			6.41	1.29	***		3.97	1.045	***
Foreign born, 6-10 years in US	0.33	2.150			8.80	1.18	***		5.31	0.917	***
Foreign born, 11-15 years in US	-1.57	2.130			6.00	1.27	***		5.10	0.887	***
Foreign born, 16-20 years in US	-7.24	2.137			3.24	1.16			7.35	0.737	
Foreign born, 21+ years in US	-8.35	2.482			-1.29	1.07			0.92	0.592	
English Proficiency (Does not speak English)											
Speak English, not well	-1.03	1.426			-1.33	0.89			-1.90	0.761	
Speak English, well	-1.39	1.531			-2.83	1.01	**		-4.27	0.836	***
Speak English, very well	-3.24	1.650			-5.31	1.13			-6.76	0.908	
Speak only English	-10.59	1.873	***		-12.17	1.32	***		-15.09	0.994	***
Educational Attainment (No education)											
High school	-1.95	1.387			-0.93	0.83			-0.03	0.701	
Some college or associate degree	-2.40	1.468			-2.07	0.94	*		-0.76	0.766	
College degree	-4.39	1.634	**		-4.61	1.05	***		-2.67	0.812	***
Master degree plus	-4.59	1.904	*		-6.10	1.29	***		-6.99	0.916	***
Employment Status (Unemployed)											
Workers	-1.90	1.197			0.70	1.01			-3.62	0.736	***
Self-employed	-3.64	1.664	*		-2.56	1.29	*		-8.20	0.880	***
Not in labor force	-1.62	1.248			2.02	1.04			-2.30	0.772	**
Household Income (logged)	2.80	0.534	***		2.22	0.39	***		1.27	0.294	***
Renter (Homeowner)	1.96	1.043			2.04	0.74	**		2.99	0.624	***
City, Residential Location	-2.58	1.052	*		0.49	0.75			-1.35	0.615	*
Region Division (New England)											
Middle Atlantic	-4.19	1.346	**		-8.56	1.77	***		-11.07	1.383	***
East North Central	-2.97	1.481	*		-14.63	1.67	***		-16.67	1.310	***
West North Central	-1.64	1.492			-9.42	1.80	***		-7.62	1.442	***
South Atlantic	-1.78	1.324			-5.54	1.68	***		-8.51	1.312	***
East South Central	8.87	3.360	**		-2.48	2.71			-9.55	1.612	***
West South Central	14.15	1.645	***		14.82	1.74	***		13.42	1.361	***
Mountain	-3.92	1.468	**		-17.04	1.59	***		-17.90	1.280	***
Pacific	32.29	1.419	***		31.60	1.62	***		30.14	1.324	***
Constant	-14.47	6.735	*		-4.47	4.96			16.58	3.754	***
N	19,113				39,381				53,906		
R²	0.227				0.250				0.289		

Table 2 Mean Observed Probability of Living in Co-ethnic Neighborhoods by Personal Characteristics, 1990-2010

	Chinese			Indian			Filipino			Japanese			Korean			Vietnamese		
	1990	*2000*	*2010*	*1990*	*2000*	*2010*	*1990*	*2000*	*2010*	*1990*	*2000*	*2010*	*1990*	*2000*	*2010*	*1990*	*2000*	*2010*
Male	43.8	51.3	51.2	10.0	26.1	36.7	46.3	47.1	43.2	43.2	38.5	10.8	23.5	29.7	31.1	26.8	36.4	34.2
Female	43.9	51.3	50.5	10.0	26.5	36.9	40.9	41.9	38.5	37.5	33.4	8.8	18.9	25.4	27.3	25.5	35.9	33.1
Non-Hispanic Origin	43.9	51.5	51.1	9.9	26.4	36.8	43.6	44.3	40.7	40.3	35.8	9.8	20.8	27.3	28.9	26.3	36.2	34.0
Hispanic Origin	32.9	33.8	25.7	13.1	12.5	22.8	40.4	41.2	33.2	18.8	14.3	4.8	24.1	15.0	16.8	15.4	17.8	9.9
Marital Status																		
Married	42.5	50.4	50.1	10.0	27.2	38.1	43.3	43.6	39.2	39.2	34.8	9.4	20.6	27.4	29.0	26.4	35.9	33.4
Sperate or Divorce	44.4	50.6	49.2	8.4	20.1	30.0	41.1	42.2	40.5	38.6	35.9	9.2	22.8	28.1	27.5	27.8	37.3	32.6
Widowed	54.1	60.3	58.1	11.2	27.7	34.9	46.4	50.4	42.9	49.1	44.9	11.1	23.6	31.8	30.6	27.8	40.0	37.6
Never Married	44.9	52.0	52.0	10.0	24.4	33.2	43.2	44.7	42.9	40.3	34.6	10.1	20.5	25.9	28.5	25.7	36.1	33.9
Nativity																		
U.S. born, other states	24.1	33.1	37.1	4.0	16.3	29.2	17.7	18.9	20.3	11.7	9.6	5.1	11.6	15.0	20.5	11.2	20.9	15.8
U.S. born, in CA or HI	58.1	66.3	60.8	11.6	24.1	35.4	59.8	60.3	52.6	60.6	57.7	14.5	21.4	31.0	34.9	27.1	42.2	39.9
Foreign born, 0-5 years in US	44.0	46.3	44.5	11.9	29.3	38.1	40.8	39.5	32.2	15.3	12.4	8.5	27.3	30.7	30.2	27.7	36.4	35.3
Foreign born, 6-10 years in US	46.5	51.8	48.7	11.7	29.8	39.5	44.3	41.5	37.7	16.2	15.7	8.4	25.0	34.3	35.9	29.2	41.3	37.2
Foreign born, 11-15 years in US	43.8	54.6	51.8	9.5	28.2	41.9	43.5	43.6	41.0	17.4	16.1	7.7	19.0	32.9	35.7	25.4	39.2	35.8
Foreign born, 16-20 years in US	41.5	55.0	53.1	8.5	26.3	38.3	39.9	45.6	40.6	19.9	16.1	8.3	15.0	28.7	33.1	11.4	36.5	40.1
Foreign born, 21+ years in US	41.1	49.7	53.0	5.5	20.8	33.0	43.7	44.6	42.6	18.8	17.9	6.9	10.5	21.0	25.8	10.6	29.3	32.4
English Proficiency																		
Does not speak English	63.7	68.0	67.4	15.6	29.8	38.8	57.4	55.2	47.0	30.7	23.7	15.9	32.1	39.0	42.0	31.9	44.0	44.9
Speak English, not well	52.8	60.1	58.9	13.2	30.3	38.0	55.8	59.0	50.1	31.8	26.6	13.5	28.5	36.7	38.6	28.7	40.2	39.4
Speak English, well	41.9	49.4	50.6	12.0	28.6	37.6	48.4	50.4	45.3	29.4	23.1	8.7	20.5	27.9	30.0	28.0	37.3	35.1
Speak English, very well	37.3	45.8	48.1	9.0	26.1	38.4	41.1	41.2	40.4	33.3	24.3	8.4	17.8	24.9	28.8	23.7	31.9	31.8
Speak only English	38.0	46.9	40.2	9.3	22.9	30.0	40.1	41.3	35.5	46.6	44.9	9.7	8.9	11.5	14.1	9.2	21.5	16.1
Educational Attainment																		
No education	61.8	64.5	61.3	16.9	30.4	35.4	57.3	62.3	44.2	43.2	45.5	8.2	29.7	29.5	22.3	29.3	40.2	39.0
High school	50.4	57.8	56.1	13.1	28.7	36.2	49.6	51.4	43.1	46.7	43.8	9.8	20.4	27.1	28.3	25.7	36.8	34.5
Some college or associate degree	44.3	53.6	52.0	10.6	24.9	33.4	44.9	46.2	44.0	38.5	35.2	9.8	20.6	28.1	28.8	27.8	37.2	35.1
College degree	38.2	48.5	50.7	9.8	27.2	38.7	36.4	37.2	38.7	34.1	30.8	10.2	21.8	29.1	32.1	24.4	32.1	31.6
Master degree plus	28.3	38.2	42.3	5.9	23.7	36.8	25.1	26.5	28.6	28.7	23.9	8.0	18.8	21.7	24.6	22.0	26.5	22.5
Employment Status																		
Unemployed	48.8	53.8	55.8	13.1	28.4	38.2	43.4	46.9	42.4	29.7	34.8	9.4	20.0	31.0	32.0	29.5	37.1	38.9
Workers	42.5	49.5	49.2	10.2	26.3	37.6	43.7	42.8	39.8	41.2	36.1	9.3	20.0	24.9	27.2	24.9	34.4	32.3
Self-employed	37.9	46.2	47.0	6.9	20.7	30.6	31.5	37.1	36.0	36.2	33.2	10.1	22.7	30.2	31.9	25.7	30.9	26.6
Not in labor force	46.9	54.7	53.6	10.0	27.1	36.4	43.8	47.1	42.1	39.3	35.4	9.9	21.2	28.9	29.5	27.8	39.3	36.8
Homeowner	40.6	50.6	49.0	8.7	25.5	36.7	44.1	45.0	40.3	43.9	40.2	9.6	15.2	21.7	24.6	24.2	33.1	30.9
Renter	49.8	52.7	55.5	12.1	27.2	36.8	41.9	42.5	41.0	30.9	25.1	9.8	27.6	33.1	35.7	28.3	40.5	40.8
Suburb Resident	34.6	44.5	44.1	6.1	23.9	36.0	45.4	45.6	39.0	45.9	40.5	6.8	12.0	19.1	22.4	26.0	34.4	32.3
City Resident	58.7	63.5	64.5	20.7	33.6	39.5	37.3	40.0	44.6	14.4	18.1	16.9	38.9	43.4	44.0	26.6	40.5	37.7
Region Division																		
New England	25.0	30.9	38.5	1.2	13.4	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.0	7.5	22.5	21.7
Middle Atlantic	43.2	54.6	57.3	21.3	43.3	50.6	11.1	16.7	18.0	12.4	7.0	4.8	29.2	36.8	38.5	2.7	12.3	8.9
East North Central	18.8	15.9	20.2	9.0	26.2	38.8	11.1	9.2	11.6	0.5	2.5	4.2	11.9	11.8	11.2	3.3	4.9	2.6
West North Central	6.1	1.0	4.3	0.4	2.7	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.2	4.8	11.7	13.8
South Atlantic	1.5	7.7	13.8	0.8	9.2	25.3	8.5	9.6	9.5	0.0	0.5	1.5	4.0	12.3	22.5	5.3	15.1	12.7
East South Central	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	14.3	18.2	11.3
West South Central	12.1	18.5	22.0	8.6	20.7	34.9	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.7	6.2	20.6	34.2	34.5
Mountain	0.0	4.3	7.0	0.0	2.1	5.3	0.9	9.9	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	2.2	2.7	2.2
Pacific	59.8	70.4	69.9	5.4	28.0	42.5	59.0	62.4	60.2	52.0	48.4	14.9	29.2	39.6	41.2	39.9	52.4	51.8

Table 4A Predicted Probabilities of Living in Co-Ethnic Neighborhood by Combinations of Income Intervals and Another Predictor, Chinese 1990-2010, based on the models where income interacts with other predictors

	1990						2000						2010					
	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000
U.S. born, other states	38.6	39.3	40.3	41.0	41.4	41.7	45.6	46.1	46.8	47.3	47.6	47.8	44.5	46.1	48.2	49.8	50.7	51.4
U.S. born, in CA or HI	49.3	50.7	52.5	53.8	54.6	55.2	54.9	55.6	56.6	57.4	57.9	58.2	45.8	47.7	50.2	52.0	53.1	53.9
Foreign born, 0-5 years in US	41.5	41.9	42.5	42.9	43.1	43.3	48.5	49.6	51.0	52.1	52.7	53.2	41.5	43.2	45.6	47.4	48.4	49.1
Foreign born, 6-10 years in US	43.8	43.5	43.1	42.8	42.7	42.5	51.6	52.1	52.8	53.3	53.6	53.8	46.7	47.7	49.1	50.1	50.6	51.1
Foreign born, 11-15 years in US	43.7	43.7	43.6	43.6	43.5	43.5	52.0	52.5	53.1	53.5	53.8	54.0	47.8	49.1	50.9	52.3	53.1	53.6
Foreign born, 16-20 years in US	46.3	45.7	45.0	44.4	44.1	43.8	49.0	49.9	51.3	52.3	52.8	53.2	48.4	49.8	51.6	52.9	53.7	54.3
Foreign born, 21+ years in US	42.7	42.9	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.3	47.0	47.6	48.3	48.9	49.2	49.5	46.4	48.0	50.2	51.8	52.8	53.4
Does not speak English	53.8	53.1	52.0	51.3	50.8	50.5	59.1	59.5	59.9	60.2	60.4	60.6	57.8	59.1	60.8	62.2	62.9	63.5
Speak English, not well	48.4	48.3	48.1	48.1	48.0	48.0	54.2	54.8	55.6	56.2	56.6	56.8	51.7	53.2	55.1	56.6	57.5	58.1
Speak English, well	44.1	44.5	45.0	45.4	45.7	45.8	49.0	50.1	51.6	52.8	53.4	53.9	46.9	48.8	51.3	53.2	54.4	55.2
Speak English, very well	41.5	41.7	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.2	46.9	47.8	49.0	50.0	50.5	50.9	44.6	46.1	48.1	49.7	50.6	51.2
Speak only English	34.7	35.6	36.7	37.5	38.0	38.4	45.8	45.6	45.3	45.1	45.0	44.9	36.7	37.9	39.4	40.5	41.1	41.6
No education	49.9	49.1	48.1	47.3	46.8	46.5	51.9	52.4	53.2	53.8	54.1	54.4	44.9	46.8	49.3	51.2	52.2	53.0
High school	47.0	46.9	46.7	46.6	46.6	46.5	54.6	54.4	54.1	53.9	53.8	53.7	48.8	49.9	51.3	52.4	53.1	53.5
Some college or associate degree	43.1	43.6	44.2	44.7	45.0	45.2	50.9	51.5	52.3	52.9	53.3	53.5	47.1	48.4	50.0	51.3	52.0	52.5
College degree	40.9	41.4	42.1	42.5	42.8	43.0	47.0	48.3	49.9	51.1	51.8	52.3	46.5	48.0	50.0	51.6	52.5	53.1
Master degree plus	37.1	37.6	38.3	38.7	39.0	39.2	42.9	44.6	46.8	48.4	49.4	50.1	42.6	44.8	47.6	49.8	51.0	51.9
Unemployed	44.5	44.7	44.9	45.1	45.3	45.3	49.0	49.9	51.0	51.8	52.4	52.7	49.2	50.5	52.1	53.4	54.1	54.6
Workers	43.9	44.2	44.7	45.0	45.2	45.4	48.8	50.0	51.7	52.9	53.7	54.2	45.2	47.1	49.6	51.5	52.6	53.3
Self-employed	40.0	40.8	41.9	42.6	43.1	43.4	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	43.9	45.3	47.2	48.6	49.4	50.0
Not in labor force	43.7	43.5	43.2	43.0	42.9	42.8	51.1	51.1	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	47.9	48.9	50.3	51.3	51.9	52.3
Homeowner	37.4	37.3	37.2	37.1	37.0	37.0	45.8	46.5	47.5	48.3	48.7	49.1	42.2	43.9	46.0	47.7	48.7	49.3
Renter	53.5	54.1	55.0	55.7	56.1	56.3	56.5	57.1	57.9	58.5	58.8	59.1	54.2	55.5	57.2	58.5	59.3	59.9
City	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.2	49.0	49.7	50.6	51.3	51.7	52.0	44.8	46.5	48.8	50.5	51.5	52.2
Suburb	47.1	47.9	48.9	49.6	50.1	50.4	50.8	51.5	52.4	53.1	53.6	53.9	49.8	50.9	52.3	53.4	54.1	54.5
New England	32.2	29.8	26.7	24.4	23.0	22.0	37.2	35.2	32.6	30.6	29.5	28.6	40.8	40.3	39.6	39.0	38.7	38.5
Middle Atlantic	43.2	40.1	36.1	33.0	31.2	29.9	54.6	52.8	50.3	48.4	47.3	46.6	56.0	54.4	52.4	50.8	49.9	49.2
East North Central	24.5	22.8	20.7	19.0	18.1	17.4	21.4	20.1	18.3	17.0	16.3	15.7	24.5	23.2	21.5	20.3	19.5	19.0
West North Central	14.3	14.0	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.8	2.3	3.6	5.4	6.7	7.4	8.0	4.4	5.5	6.9	8.0	8.7	9.1
South Atlantic	3.7	6.8	10.8	13.9	15.6	16.9	5.0	8.1	12.1	15.2	17.0	18.3	4.8	9.4	15.5	20.1	22.7	24.7
East South Central	4.2	5.4	6.9	8.1	8.7	9.2	1.8	2.4	3.1	3.7	4.0	4.2	-0.9	0.4	2.1	3.4	4.1	4.7
West South Central	13.5	16.0	19.3	21.8	23.2	24.3	18.9	20.7	23.1	24.9	25.9	26.7	17.4	20.4	24.2	27.1	28.8	30.0
Mountain	2.2	3.7	5.6	7.0	7.9	8.5	5.4	7.0	9.1	10.7	11.7	12.3	8.2	9.6	11.4	12.7	13.5	14.1
Pacific	57.2	58.5	60.2	61.5	62.2	62.7	66.0	67.7	70.0	71.7	72.7	73.4	61.9	64.7	68.3	71.1	72.7	73.9

Table 4B Predicted Probabilities of Living in Co-Ethnic Neighborhood by Combinations of Income Intervals and Another Predictor, Indian 1990-2010, based on the models where income interacts with other predictors

	1990						2000						2010					
	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000
U.S. born, other states	**10.0**	**9.4**	**8.5**	**7.9**	**7.5**	**7.2**	21.5	22.0	22.8	23.4	23.7	24.0	29.2	31.1	33.6	35.5	36.6	37.4
U.S. born, in CA or NY	**12.5**	**12.2**	**11.8**	**11.4**	**11.2**	**11.1**	**24.0**	**23.7**	**23.2**	**22.8**	**22.6**	**22.5**	32.4	32.9	33.7	34.2	34.6	34.8
Foreign born, 0-5 years in US	**12.0**	**11.9**	**11.7**	**11.5**	**11.5**	**11.4**	26.0	28.2	31.1	33.2	34.5	35.4	28.7	32.7	38.0	42.0	44.4	46.1
Foreign born, 6-10 years in US	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	23.8	26.2	29.4	31.8	33.3	34.3	29.0	32.7	37.6	41.3	43.4	44.9
Foreign born, 11-15 years in US	**14.7**	**13.3**	**11.5**	**10.1**	**9.3**	**8.7**	24.9	26.2	27.9	29.2	29.9	30.4	30.8	34.3	38.8	42.3	44.3	45.7
Foreign born, 16-20 years in US	**11.8**	**11.4**	**10.9**	**10.4**	**10.2**	**10.0**	25.2	26.0	26.9	27.7	28.1	28.4	28.9	32.0	36.1	39.2	41.0	42.3
Foreign born, 21+ years in US	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	21.9	22.7	23.7	24.4	24.9	25.2	31.2	32.5	34.1	35.4	36.1	36.7
Does not speak English	**20.6**	**17.6**	**13.7**	**10.7**	**9.0**	**7.8**	27.6	28.2	29.0	29.6	30.0	30.3	37.8	38.4	39.2	39.7	40.1	40.3
Speak English, not well	**14.2**	**13.2**	**11.9**	**10.9**	**10.4**	**10.0**	25.6	27.1	29.0	30.5	31.3	32.0	31.6	34.0	37.1	39.5	40.9	41.9
Speak English, well	**12.4**	**12.0**	**11.6**	**11.2**	**11.0**	**10.9**	25.4	26.6	28.2	29.4	30.1	30.6	31.1	33.6	36.9	39.4	40.9	41.9
Speak English, very well	**12.2**	**11.8**	**11.4**	**11.1**	**10.9**	**10.7**	24.2	25.8	27.9	29.6	30.5	31.2	30.1	33.1	37.0	39.9	41.6	42.8
Speak only English	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	22.7	23.9	25.5	26.7	27.5	28.0	27.6	29.7	32.4	34.5	35.7	36.6
No education	15.3	16.4	17.8	18.9	19.5	19.9	24.1	27.0	30.8	33.7	35.4	36.6	27.3	31.0	35.9	39.6	41.8	43.4
High school	**13.3**	**13.2**	**13.1**	**13.1**	**13.0**	**13.0**	25.8	27.1	28.9	30.3	31.1	31.6	29.8	32.6	36.2	39.0	40.6	41.8
Some college or associate degree	**12.2**	**12.1**	**11.8**	**11.6**	**11.5**	**11.5**	23.2	25.0	27.4	29.2	30.3	31.0	29.7	31.9	34.9	37.2	38.5	39.5
College degree	**12.8**	**12.1**	**11.2**	**10.5**	**10.1**	**9.8**	24.2	25.9	28.2	29.9	30.9	31.6	30.1	33.1	37.1	40.1	41.9	43.1
Master degree plus	**10.0**	**9.3**	**8.5**	**7.8**	**7.4**	**7.1**	23.6	24.6	25.9	26.9	27.5	27.9	30.6	32.9	35.9	38.3	39.6	40.6
Unemployed	**15.3**	**14.1**	**12.6**	**11.4**	**10.7**	**10.2**	24.7	26.8	29.5	31.5	32.7	33.6	32.2	35.0	38.7	41.5	43.2	44.3
Workers	**12.5**	**12.1**	**11.5**	**11.1**	**10.9**	**10.7**	23.3	25.1	27.6	29.4	30.5	31.3	28.6	31.7	35.8	38.9	40.8	42.1
Self-employed	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	23.0	23.6	24.4	25.1	25.4	25.7	30.4	31.5	33.0	34.1	34.8	35.3
Not in labor force	**11.3**	**11.1**	**10.7**	**10.4**	**10.2**	**10.1**	26.3	27.2	28.3	29.2	29.7	30.0	32.8	34.8	37.4	39.4	40.6	41.4
Homeowner	10.5	9.7	8.6	7.7	7.2	6.9	23.1	24.8	27.0	28.7	29.7	30.4	29.2	32.2	36.3	39.4	41.2	42.5
Renter	16.6	17.5	18.8	19.7	20.3	20.6	27.8	28.6	29.6	30.4	30.8	31.2	33.5	34.5	35.8	36.9	37.5	37.9
City	**12.8**	**12.1**	**11.2**	**10.6**	**10.2**	**9.9**	26.2	27.0	28.2	29.1	29.6	29.9	30.9	33.3	36.5	38.9	40.3	41.3
Suburb	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	21.9	24.1	27.0	29.2	30.5	31.4	28.5	31.6	35.6	38.7	40.5	41.8
New England	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.5	11.6	12.9	14.6	15.8	16.6	17.1	17.7	19.2	21.2	22.7	23.6	24.3
Middle Atlantic	**24.7**	**23.0**	**20.8**	**19.1**	**18.1**	**17.5**	**45.3**	**45.1**	**44.7**	**44.5**	**44.4**	**44.3**	50.3	51.2	52.3	53.1	53.6	54.0
East North Central	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.9	25.3	26.5	28.1	29.3	30.0	30.5	34.5	36.3	38.8	40.6	41.7	42.4
West North Central	3.4	3.9	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.5	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.3	4.2	6.6	9.8	12.2	13.6	14.6
South Atlantic	2.8	3.5	4.5	5.2	5.7	6.0	8.1	9.5	11.4	12.9	13.7	14.3	14.2	18.3	23.8	27.9	30.3	32.1
East South Central	1.8	2.6	3.7	4.5	5.0	5.4	0.2	1.1	2.2	3.1	3.6	4.0	2.7	4.4	6.6	8.2	9.2	9.8
West South Central	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	20.4	21.5	23.0	24.2	24.9	25.4	30.4	32.4	35.0	37.0	38.2	39.0
Mountain	**1.5**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.4**	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	**7.6**	**7.4**	**7.0**	**6.8**	**6.6**	**6.5**
Pacific	**6.3**	**6.3**	**6.2**	**6.1**	**6.1**	**6.1**	18.0	22.3	27.8	32.1	34.5	36.3	27.9	32.8	39.2	44.1	46.9	48.9

Table 4C Predicted Probabilities of Living in Co-Ethnic Neighborhood by Combinations of Income Intervals and Another Predictor, Filipino 1990-2010, based on the models where income interacts with other predictors

	1990						2000						2010					
	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000
U.S. born, other states	33.1	35.6	38.9	41.4	42.9	44.0	38.6	39.6	40.9	41.9	42.4	42.8	32.8	34.8	37.4	39.4	40.6	41.4
U.S. born, in CA or HI	50.2	51.7	53.7	55.3	56.2	56.8	52.3	52.5	52.9	53.1	53.3	53.4	32.2	35.7	40.5	44.1	46.2	47.6
Foreign born, 0-5 years in US	37.3	39.8	43.2	45.7	47.2	48.2	38.6	40.2	42.4	44.1	45.1	45.8	32.5	33.8	35.5	36.9	37.6	38.2
Foreign born, 6-10 years in US	40.2	41.9	44.2	45.9	46.9	47.6	40.6	42.0	43.7	45.1	45.9	46.4	34.4	36.1	38.4	40.2	41.2	41.9
Foreign born, 11-15 years in US	40.6	42.3	44.6	46.4	47.4	48.1	41.5	42.7	44.3	45.5	46.2	46.7	35.9	37.8	40.4	42.3	43.4	44.2
Foreign born, 16-20 years in US	41.8	43.1	44.7	45.9	46.7	47.2	41.4	42.7	44.4	45.7	46.5	47.0	36.7	38.4	40.5	42.2	43.1	43.8
Foreign born, 21+ years in US	40.1	42.4	45.4	47.8	49.1	50.1	42.0	43.1	44.7	45.8	46.5	47.0	36.5	38.2	40.6	42.4	43.4	44.2
Does not speak English	47.7	48.5	49.5	50.2	50.7	51.0	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.8	44.8	44.8	39.0	40.1	41.5	42.5	43.1	43.6
Speak English, not well	46.1	48.5	51.8	54.3	55.8	56.8	46.8	48.2	50.0	51.4	52.3	52.8	42.4	43.4	44.7	45.7	46.3	46.7
Speak English, well	44.4	46.3	48.9	50.8	51.9	52.7	46.4	47.6	49.2	50.5	51.2	51.7	38.9	40.9	43.6	45.7	46.9	47.7
Speak English, very well	42.0	43.7	45.9	47.6	48.6	49.3	43.4	44.4	45.6	46.5	47.0	47.4	36.4	38.4	41.0	42.9	44.1	44.9
Speak only English	33.5	35.8	38.9	41.3	42.6	43.6	36.5	37.9	39.7	41.2	42.0	42.6	28.8	30.9	33.7	35.8	37.1	37.9
No education	45.4	48.1	51.6	54.3	55.8	56.9	51.2	51.6	52.0	52.3	52.5	52.7	33.8	35.9	38.6	40.7	41.9	42.8
High school	43.2	45.8	49.1	51.6	53.1	54.1	46.4	47.6	49.1	50.3	51.0	51.5	35.4	37.7	40.9	43.3	44.7	45.7
Some college or associate degree	38.5	41.3	44.9	47.7	49.3	50.5	40.3	42.4	45.2	47.4	48.6	49.5	34.7	37.3	40.6	43.1	44.6	45.7
College degree	40.0	40.7	41.5	42.2	42.6	42.9	40.9	41.4	41.9	42.4	42.6	42.8	35.6	37.2	39.3	41.0	41.9	42.6
Master degree plus	**38.3**	**38.3**	**38.2**	**38.1**	**38.0**	**38.0**	**38.3**	**38.1**	**37.8**	**37.6**	**37.5**	**37.4**	34.2	34.7	35.4	35.9	36.2	36.4
Unemployed	39.1	41.6	44.9	47.4	48.9	49.9	43.5	44.6	46.1	47.2	47.9	48.3	36.2	38.0	40.5	42.3	43.4	44.2
Workers	40.4	42.8	46.0	48.4	49.8	50.8	41.6	43.2	45.2	46.7	47.6	48.3	34.0	36.4	39.4	41.7	43.1	44.0
Self-employed	37.5	38.8	40.5	41.9	42.6	43.2	**44.7**	**44.3**	**43.8**	**43.4**	**43.2**	**43.1**	34.1	35.6	37.6	39.2	40.1	40.7
Not in labor force	42.5	43.0	43.8	44.4	44.7	44.9	43.8	44.3	45.0	45.5	45.7	45.9	37.5	38.8	40.5	41.8	42.5	43.1
Homeowner	41.0	43.2	46.2	48.4	49.7	50.6	43.6	45.0	46.9	48.4	49.2	49.8	33.3	35.9	39.3	41.9	43.4	44.5
Renter	40.1	41.2	42.6	43.7	44.4	44.8	39.4	39.6	39.9	40.1	40.2	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.2	41.3
City	41.1	43.0	45.6	47.5	48.6	49.4	43.2	44.3	45.8	47.0	47.6	48.1	36.0	37.8	40.1	41.9	42.9	43.7
Suburb	40.1	42.0	44.6	46.6	47.7	48.5	41.0	42.1	43.6	44.7	45.3	45.8	32.7	35.2	38.6	41.1	42.6	43.6
New England	**4.3**	**4.2**	**4.1**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**3.8**	**3.8**	**3.7**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.6**	0.7	1.2	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.7
Middle Atlantic	**18.4**	**17.7**	**16.7**	**15.9**	**15.5**	**15.2**	**22.7**	**22.4**	**22.0**	**21.6**	**21.4**	**21.3**	18.3	18.6	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.5
East North Central	11.5	13.3	15.5	17.3	18.3	19.0	11.7	12.2	12.7	13.1	13.3	13.5	7.8	9.5	11.9	13.6	14.6	15.4
West North Central	3.4	3.9	4.7	5.2	5.6	5.8	**4.0**	**3.5**	**3.0**	**2.6**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**3.2**	**2.9**	**2.7**	**2.5**	**2.3**	**2.3**
South Atlantic	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.2
East South Central	2.3	3.5	5.1	6.3	7.0	7.5	**4.8**	**4.1**	**3.2**	**2.5**	**2.1**	**1.8**	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1
West South Central	3.6	4.4	5.4	6.1	6.6	6.9	2.3	2.9	3.8	4.5	4.8	5.1	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Mountain	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.1	12.4	11.6	10.7	10.0	9.5	9.2	33.9	35.9	38.5	40.6	41.7	42.6
Pacific	53.6	56.2	59.7	62.3	63.9	65.0	58.0	59.8	62.1	63.8	64.8	65.6	51.2	54.2	58.1	61.0	62.7	63.9

Table 4D Predicted Probabilities of Living in Co-Ethnic Neighborhood by Combinations of Income Intervals and Another Predictor, Japanese 1990-2010, based on the models where income interacts with other predictors

	1990						2000						2010					
	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000
U.S. born, other states	21.3	22.5	24.2	25.5	26.2	26.8	17.4	17.8	18.5	18.9	19.2	19.4	7.5	7.9	8.6	9.1	9.4	9.6
U.S. born, in CA or HI	48.1	50.7	54.1	56.7	58.2	59.3	47.2	48.2	49.6	50.6	51.1	51.5	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.8	13.8
Foreign born, 0-5 years in US	21.7	24.7	28.6	31.6	33.3	34.6	24.3	25.3	26.6	27.5	28.1	28.5	7.2	8.3	9.8	10.9	11.5	12.0
Foreign born, 6-10 years in US	21.1	23.2	25.9	28.0	29.2	30.1	**27.8**	**27.6**	**27.4**	**27.3**	**27.2**	**27.1**	6.0	7.5	9.4	10.9	11.8	12.4
Foreign born, 11-15 years in US	21.7	23.1	24.9	26.3	27.1	27.6	**31.4**	**29.5**	**26.9**	**25.0**	**23.9**	**23.1**	6.5	7.5	8.8	9.9	10.5	10.9
Foreign born, 16-20 years in US	18.1	22.3	27.7	31.8	34.2	35.9	22.0	22.5	23.0	23.5	23.7	23.9	7.6	8.6	9.8	10.8	11.3	11.7
Foreign born, 21+ years in US	18.1	20.0	22.5	24.3	25.4	26.2	16.4	18.3	20.8	22.6	23.7	24.5	7.3	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.9
Does not speak English	**47.3**	**45.3**	**42.7**	**40.8**	**39.6**	**38.8**	28.3	31.2	35.1	38.0	39.7	41.0	14.7	15.7	17.2	18.2	18.9	19.3
Speak English, not well	41.3	42.1	43.2	44.0	44.5	44.8	36.4	37.5	38.9	40.1	40.7	41.2	13.8	14.6	15.6	16.5	16.9	17.3
Speak English, well	36.2	38.5	41.7	44.1	45.5	46.5	34.5	35.3	36.4	37.2	37.7	38.0	11.0	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.3
Speak English, very well	36.7	38.1	40.1	41.6	42.4	43.0	32.7	33.2	34.0	34.5	34.9	35.1	9.5	10.1	10.9	11.5	11.9	12.1
Speak only English	33.7	36.7	40.7	43.7	45.4	46.7	34.1	35.2	36.5	37.5	38.1	38.5	7.6	8.1	8.8	9.3	9.6	9.8
No education	42.8	45.3	48.6	51.1	52.6	53.6	36.1	38.9	42.5	45.2	46.8	47.9	**10.7**	**9.5**	**7.9**	**6.7**	**6.1**	**5.6**
High school	38.0	41.4	45.9	49.3	51.3	52.7	37.9	39.7	42.0	43.8	44.8	45.5	9.5	10.1	11.0	11.6	12.0	12.3
Some college or associate degree	33.6	36.1	39.3	41.8	43.3	44.3	31.5	33.0	35.1	36.6	37.6	38.2	8.9	9.6	10.4	11.0	11.4	11.6
College degree	33.6	34.8	36.3	37.5	38.2	38.7	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	9.2	9.8	10.5	11.0	11.3	11.6
Master degree plus	32.9	33.5	34.3	35.0	35.3	35.6	**32.1**	**31.2**	**29.9**	**29.0**	**28.5**	**28.1**	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9
Unemployed	33.1	34.6	36.6	38.1	39.0	39.6	30.0	32.6	36.0	38.6	40.1	41.2	8.6	9.4	10.6	11.5	12.0	12.4
Workers	35.9	38.8	42.5	45.4	47.0	48.2	35.6	36.7	38.1	39.2	39.8	40.3	9.2	9.7	10.5	11.1	11.4	11.7
Self-employed	28.7	31.7	35.6	38.6	40.3	41.6	34.0	34.4	35.0	35.5	35.7	35.9	9.7	10.1	10.6	11.0	11.2	11.4
Not in labor force	35.9	37.5	39.6	41.2	42.1	42.8	32.4	33.1	34.0	34.8	35.2	35.5	9.3	9.7	10.3	10.7	11.0	11.2
Homeowner	39.2	42.1	46.0	48.9	50.6	51.8	38.4	39.3	40.4	41.2	41.7	42.0	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.9
Renter	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.0	18.1	19.3	20.9	22.1	22.8	23.3	13.5	14.5	15.9	16.9	17.5	17.9
City	34.5	36.9	40.0	42.3	43.7	44.6	33.7	34.6	35.9	36.8	37.4	37.8	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.7	10.9	11.1
Suburb	37.5	40.1	43.4	46.0	47.5	48.5	35.1	35.9	37.0	37.8	38.3	38.6	8.7	9.6	10.7	11.5	12.0	12.3
New England	16.6	17.1	17.7	18.1	18.4	18.6	13.8	14.6	15.6	16.4	16.9	17.2	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
Middle Atlantic	19.1	23.7	29.8	34.5	37.2	39.1	19.7	21.3	23.4	25.0	25.9	26.6	0.9	2.2	3.9	5.2	6.0	6.5
East North Central	10.8	11.9	13.3	14.3	15.0	15.4	8.6	10.8	13.7	15.9	17.2	18.1	3.8	4.8	6.0	6.9	7.5	7.9
West North Central	9.9	10.9	12.2	13.1	13.7	14.1	9.0	9.6	10.3	10.9	11.2	11.4	1.9	2.6	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.8
South Atlantic	**10.7**	**10.7**	**10.6**	**10.6**	**10.6**	**10.6**	9.5	9.8	10.2	10.6	10.8	10.9	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9
East South Central	9.1	11.1	13.8	15.8	17.0	17.9	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.8
West South Central	12.7	13.6	15.0	16.0	16.5	17.0	**10.5**	**10.4**	**10.3**	**10.2**	**10.2**	**10.1**	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
Mountain	8.5	10.4	13.0	15.0	16.1	16.9	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.2
Pacific	42.6	45.2	48.6	51.2	52.7	53.7	42.7	43.6	44.8	45.7	46.3	46.6	13.6	14.1	14.8	15.3	15.6	15.8

Table 4E Predicted Probabilities of Living in Co-Ethnic Neighborhood by Combinations of Income Intervals and Another Predictor, Korean 1990-2010, based on the models where income interacts with other predictors

	1990						2000						2010					
	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000
U.S. born, other states	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.6	25.3	25.9	26.6	27.2	27.5	27.7	26.7	27.8	29.2	30.4	31.0	31.5
U.S. born, in CA	12.6	15.9	20.2	23.5	25.5	26.8	24.0	25.6	27.8	29.4	30.3	31.0	29.5	30.6	32.1	33.2	33.8	34.3
Foreign born, 0-5 years in US	23.1	23.5	23.9	24.2	24.4	24.6	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.7	28.1	28.4	28.9	29.3	29.5	29.6
Foreign born, 6-10 years in US	21.6	22.1	22.7	23.2	23.4	23.6	31.8	31.9	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.0	**34.0**	**33.7**	**33.4**	**33.2**	**33.0**	**33.0**
Foreign born, 11-15 years in US	19.2	20.1	21.2	22.0	22.5	22.9	31.0	31.1	31.3	31.3	31.4	31.4	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.6
Foreign born, 16-20 years in US	17.4	18.1	19.0	19.7	20.1	20.4	27.9	28.5	29.3	29.9	30.3	30.5	31.0	31.4	31.9	32.2	32.5	32.6
Foreign born, 21+ years in US	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.3	25.6	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.8	27.6	28.3	29.3	30.0	30.4	30.7
Does not speak English	24.5	25.1	26.0	26.6	26.9	27.2	32.9	34.0	35.6	36.7	37.4	37.9	39.1	39.8	40.7	41.4	41.9	42.2
Speak English, not well	23.7	24.0	24.4	24.7	24.9	25.0	33.6	33.9	34.2	34.4	34.5	34.6	36.3	36.9	37.6	38.2	38.5	38.8
Speak English, well	20.6	20.9	21.3	21.6	21.8	21.9	29.4	29.5	29.7	29.8	29.9	29.9	29.3	30.3	31.7	32.7	33.3	33.8
Speak English, very well	18.6	19.4	20.5	21.3	21.7	22.1	26.2	26.8	27.6	28.2	28.5	28.7	28.9	29.5	30.2	30.7	31.0	31.3
Speak only English	14.0	14.9	16.2	17.2	17.7	18.1	**20.0**	**19.6**	**19.0**	**18.6**	**18.4**	**18.2**	**20.2**	**20.0**	**19.8**	**19.6**	**19.5**	**19.4**
No education	23.3	23.4	23.6	23.7	23.8	23.8	26.8	27.3	27.9	28.3	28.6	28.8	23.0	23.4	23.9	24.2	24.4	24.6
High school	**21.1**	**21.1**	**21.0**	**21.0**	**21.0**	**21.0**	**28.9**	**28.8**	**28.6**	**28.5**	**28.4**	**28.4**	29.7	29.8	29.9	29.9	29.9	30.0
Some college or associate degree	19.0	20.0	21.4	22.4	23.0	23.4	28.9	29.2	29.6	29.9	30.1	30.3	28.9	29.8	31.0	31.9	32.4	32.8
College degree	19.9	20.9	22.2	23.1	23.7	24.1	28.4	29.0	29.8	30.4	30.7	31.0	30.9	31.5	32.4	33.1	33.4	33.7
Master degree plus	17.8	19.2	21.0	22.4	23.2	23.8	24.5	25.0	25.5	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.4	27.1	28.1	28.8	29.2	29.5
Unemployed	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	**30.5**	**29.5**	**28.2**	**27.3**	**26.7**	**26.3**	29.7	30.8	32.3	33.4	34.1	34.5
Workers	20.4	20.8	21.4	21.8	22.0	22.2	28.2	28.2	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.9	29.4	30.2	30.7	31.0	31.2
Self-employed	20.0	20.9	22.2	23.1	23.7	24.1	29.1	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.7	29.7	31.1	31.3	31.7	31.9	32.1	32.2
Not in labor force	20.0	20.6	21.4	21.9	22.2	22.5	27.7	28.4	29.2	29.8	30.2	30.4	28.9	29.5	30.3	30.9	31.2	31.5
Homeowner	13.8	14.4	15.1	15.7	16.0	16.2	23.4	23.7	24.2	24.5	24.7	24.9	24.5	25.4	26.6	27.5	28.0	28.4
Renter	33.4	33.9	34.5	35.0	35.3	35.5	38.0	38.0	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.2	**40.3**	**40.0**	**39.6**	**39.3**	**39.1**	**39.0**
City	17.8	18.4	19.1	19.6	19.9	20.1	26.8	26.9	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	28.3	28.6	29.0	29.3	29.4	29.6
Suburb	23.1	23.6	24.4	24.9	25.2	25.4	29.7	30.2	30.8	31.3	31.6	31.8	30.8	31.8	33.1	34.0	34.6	35.0
New England	1.5	3.6	6.4	8.6	9.8	10.7	1.7	3.5	5.9	7.7	8.7	9.5	4.4	6.1	8.4	10.2	11.2	12.0
Middle Atlantic	**25.3**	**25.1**	**24.9**	**24.8**	**24.7**	**24.7**	35.6	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.8	35.7	36.6	37.7	38.6	39.1	39.5
East North Central	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.6	12.7	14.5	16.8	18.6	19.6	20.3	13.5	14.7	16.2	17.4	18.1	18.5
West North Central	12.8	13.2	13.8	14.2	14.4	14.6	5.1	7.2	9.9	11.9	13.1	14.0	4.9	6.5	8.5	10.1	11.0	11.7
South Atlantic	5.3	8.1	11.8	14.6	16.2	17.3	12.1	14.6	17.9	20.3	21.8	22.8	23.7	25.2	27.1	28.6	29.5	30.1
East South Central	4.4	6.3	8.9	10.8	11.9	12.7	2.6	4.4	6.7	8.5	9.5	10.3	3.6	5.5	7.9	9.7	10.8	11.6
West South Central	**7.5**	**7.2**	**6.7**	**6.3**	**6.1**	**6.0**	5.2	5.7	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.5	9.6	10.2	11.0	11.6	12.0	12.2
Mountain	-0.5	1.0	3.0	4.5	5.4	6.0	4.6	6.2	8.4	10.0	10.9	11.6	4.9	6.3	8.0	9.4	10.2	10.7
Pacific	27.6	27.8	28.0	28.2	28.3	28.3	**40.9**	**39.9**	**38.5**	**37.5**	**36.9**	**36.4**	**41.1**	**40.7**	**40.2**	**39.8**	**39.6**	**39.4**

Table 4F Predicted Probabilities of Living in Co-Ethnic Neighborhood by Combinations of Income Intervals and Another Predictor, Vietnamese 1990-2010, based on the models where income interacts with other predictors

	1990						2000						2010					
	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000
U.S. born, other states	22.7	25.2	28.5	30.9	32.4	33.4	30.8	31.2	31.8	32.3	32.5	32.7	27.0	28.6	30.7	32.2	33.2	33.8
U.S. born, in CA	8.3	14.4	22.5	28.6	32.1	34.6	30.1	30.7	31.5	32.0	32.3	32.6	24.6	26.4	28.7	30.4	31.5	32.2
Foreign born, 0-5 years in US	23.2	25.7	29.0	31.5	33.0	34.0	34.5	36.0	37.9	39.4	40.3	40.9	31.8	33.2	35.1	36.5	37.3	37.9
Foreign born, 6-10 years in US	20.0	24.4	30.1	34.4	36.9	38.7	35.3	37.6	40.7	43.0	44.4	45.3	35.3	35.7	36.3	36.7	37.0	37.1
Foreign born, 11-15 years in US	22.4	24.1	26.4	28.1	29.2	29.9	32.3	34.6	37.7	40.1	41.5	42.4	33.8	34.8	36.1	37.1	37.7	38.1
Foreign born, 16-20 years in US	18.5	19.6	21.1	22.2	22.8	23.3	30.4	32.3	34.9	36.8	37.9	38.7	34.4	36.1	38.2	39.9	40.8	41.5
Foreign born, 21+ years in US	9.2	14.2	20.8	25.8	28.8	30.8	28.3	29.2	30.5	31.5	32.1	32.5	31.0	31.5	32.0	32.4	32.7	32.9
Does not speak English	24.1	26.5	29.5	31.9	33.2	34.2	35.6	37.3	39.5	41.2	42.2	42.9	38.8	38.9	39.2	39.3	39.5	39.5
Speak English, not well	23.0	25.6	28.9	31.5	32.9	34.0	33.9	35.8	38.3	40.2	41.3	42.1	36.1	36.7	37.4	37.9	38.3	38.5
Speak English, well	21.0	24.5	29.0	32.4	34.4	35.8	33.2	34.7	36.7	38.3	39.1	39.8	32.2	33.4	35.0	36.2	37.0	37.5
Speak English, very well	20.2	23.2	27.1	30.0	31.7	32.9	29.6	31.6	34.3	36.2	37.4	38.2	29.2	30.6	32.5	33.9	34.7	35.3
Speak only English	18.0	18.3	18.8	19.1	19.3	19.5	24.5	25.8	27.4	28.7	29.5	30.0	22.7	23.5	24.5	25.3	25.7	26.0
No education	26.0	27.2	28.7	29.9	30.6	31.1	33.3	35.5	38.3	40.5	41.7	42.6	32.8	33.8	35.0	35.9	36.5	36.9
High school	22.9	25.2	28.2	30.4	31.8	32.7	34.8	35.8	37.1	38.0	38.6	39.0	33.1	34.0	35.1	36.0	36.5	36.8
Some college or associate degree	18.3	22.7	28.5	32.8	35.4	37.2	29.3	32.2	35.9	38.8	40.4	41.6	31.1	32.5	34.3	35.7	36.5	37.1
College degree	18.6	21.6	25.6	28.6	30.4	31.6	26.6	29.3	32.8	35.4	37.0	38.1	30.0	31.0	32.3	33.3	33.9	34.3
Master degree plus	20.1	22.4	25.4	27.6	29.0	29.9	31.7	32.2	32.7	33.2	33.4	33.6	28.2	28.4	28.8	29.1	29.2	29.3
Unemployed	24.8	26.8	29.4	31.4	32.6	33.4	32.8	33.8	35.2	36.2	36.9	37.3	35.4	36.3	37.5	38.3	38.8	39.2
Workers	20.2	23.6	28.1	31.5	33.5	34.9	31.2	33.2	35.9	37.9	39.1	39.9	30.7	32.0	33.6	34.9	35.6	36.2
Self-employed	18.2	21.8	26.6	30.2	32.3	33.8	28.7	30.5	32.8	34.6	35.6	36.3	27.0	28.0	29.3	30.3	30.8	31.3
Not in labor force	23.0	25.0	27.6	29.6	30.7	31.6	33.8	35.2	37.1	38.6	39.4	40.0	33.8	34.3	35.1	35.6	36.0	36.2
Homeowner	22.7	25.2	28.5	30.9	32.4	33.4	31.3	33.4	36.1	38.1	39.3	40.1	31.7	32.8	34.3	35.4	36.0	36.5
Renter	18.1	21.8	26.6	30.3	32.5	34.0	34.0	35.0	36.3	37.4	38.0	38.4	31.4	32.0	32.9	33.5	33.9	34.1
City	18.6	22.2	27.0	30.6	32.7	34.2	30.9	32.7	35.2	37.1	38.1	38.9	31.2	32.0	33.1	34.0	34.5	34.8
Suburb	24.3	26.3	29.0	31.0	32.1	33.0	33.8	35.4	37.5	39.1	40.0	40.7	32.9	34.2	36.0	37.4	38.2	38.7
New England	5.0	6.3	8.1	9.4	10.2	10.7	**23.2**	**21.8**	**20.0**	**18.6**	**17.8**	**17.2**	**23.7**	**22.9**	**21.9**	**21.1**	**20.6**	**20.3**
Middle Atlantic	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.2	**13.1**	**12.5**	**11.7**	**11.1**	**10.8**	**10.5**	**13.5**	**12.4**	**10.9**	**9.7**	**9.1**	**8.6**
East North Central	2.8	3.8	5.0	6.0	6.5	6.9	4.1	5.0	6.0	6.8	7.3	7.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
West North Central	1.7	4.3	7.7	10.3	11.8	12.9	**11.5**	**11.3**	**11.0**	**10.8**	**10.7**	**10.6**	7.5	10.2	13.7	16.3	17.9	19.0
South Atlantic	-1.4	2.5	7.6	11.5	13.7	15.4	8.3	11.1	14.9	17.7	19.4	20.6	6.4	9.0	12.4	15.1	16.6	17.7
East South Central	**18.6**	**15.2**	**10.7**	**7.3**	**5.3**	**3.9**	14.7	16.2	18.1	19.6	20.5	21.1	9.6	10.6	12.0	13.1	13.7	14.1
West South Central	**21.5**	**21.3**	**21.0**	**20.8**	**20.6**	**20.5**	34.8	35.0	35.3	35.5	35.7	35.7	31.1	32.7	34.8	36.5	37.4	38.1
Mountain	-0.2	2.0	5.0	7.2	8.5	9.4	0.8	2.0	3.6	4.8	5.4	5.9	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.6
Pacific	32.3	36.4	41.9	46.0	48.5	50.2	46.1	48.7	52.2	54.8	56.3	57.4	50.1	50.8	51.8	52.5	52.9	53.2