

Appendix B
 Online Appendix
 Table B1

White Negative Stereotypes about Minorities by the Percent of Minorities in Their
 Neighborhood (Equations for Figure 3.1)

	Anti-Asian	Anti-Black	Anti-Latino
Los Angeles:			
% Asian	-.287 (.243)		
% Black		-1.358 (.284)**	
% Latino			-.826 (.406)**
% With high school degree	-.613 (.199)**	.240 (.289)	-.271 (.492)
Age	-.004 (.002)**	.002 (.003)	.002 (.003)
Education	-.066 (.025)**	-.063 (.036)*	-.102 (.035)**
Homeowner	-.103 (.067)	.021 (.097)	-.104 (.094)
Length of residence	.016 (.028)	.009 (.041)	.031 (.040)
Immigrant	-.025 (.079)	.073 (.113)	.008 (.110)
Conservative	.131 (.059)**	.367 (.085)**	.232 (.083)**
Constant	1.628 (.178)**	1.199 (.263)**	1.706 (.477)**
Boston:			
% Asian			
% Black		-.229 (.308)	
% Latino			.714 (.330)**
% With high school degree		.399 (.290)	.221 (.471)
Age		.003 (.003)	-.003 (.004)
Education		-.123 (.043)**	-.169 (.046)**
Homeowner		-.139 (.119)	.058 (.126)
Length of residence		.015 (.049)	.032 (.053)
Immigrant		-.380 (.170)**	-.305 (.182)*
Conservative		.262 (.109)**	.227 (.116)*
Constant		1.143 (.235)**	1.424 (.401)**
Atlanta:			
% Asian			
% Black		-.842 (.188)**	
% Latino			
% With high school degree		.001 (.286)	
Age		-.007 (.003)**	
Education		-.125 (.040)**	
Homeowner		-.010 (.110)	
Length of residence		-.092 (.045)**	
Immigrant		-.054 (.180)	
Conservative		.230 (.092)**	
Constant		1.941 (.265)**	

Detroit:	
% Asian	
% Black	-.327 (.154)**
% Latino	
% With high school degree	-.225 (.311)
Age	.003 (.002)
Education	-.141 (.032)**
Homeowner	.082 (.082)
Length of residence	-.021 (.033)
Immigrant	
Conservative	.195 (.074)**
Constant	1.131 (.265)**

Source: Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality.

** $p < .01$.

* $p < .05$.

Table B2

Predicted Scores on Whites' Perception of Zero-Sum Competition by Racial Environment and Individual Characteristics

	Zero Sum with Asians	Zero Sum with Blacks	Zero Sum with Latinos	Zero-Sum Immigrant Threat
Contextual:				
% White in neighborhood	.493 (.201)**	.049 (.231)	-.064 (.185)	.540 (.173)**
% With high school degree	-.373 (.175)**	-.458 (.153)**	-.288 (.171)*	-.381 (.160)**
Atlanta × % white		.817 (.261)**		.238 (.232)
Atlanta		-.363 (.169)**		-.269 (.162)*
Boston × % white	-.439 (.248)*	-.114 (.311)	.251 (.231)	-.628 (.217)**
Boston	.232 (.164)	-.010 (.206)	-.149 (.153)	.280 (.144)
Detroit × % white	-.399 (.213)*	.079 (.254)	.128 (.197)	-.435 (.220)**
Detroit	-.617 (.141)**	-.792 (.170)**	-.874 (.134)**	-1.11 (.164)**
Individual:				
Age	.002 (.001)*	.003 (.001)**	.001 (.001)	.002 (.001)*
Education	-.006 (.017)**	-.112 (.018)**	-.053 (.017)**	-.094 (.018)**
Homeowner	-.003 (.047)	-.062 (.047)	.022 (.045)	-.093 (.048)*
Length of residence	-.019 (.019)	-.016 (.019)	.008 (.018)	.014 (.020)
Immigrant	.004 (.096)	-.060 (.092)	.044 (.088)	-.433 (.075)**
Conservative	.040 (.042)	.046 (.042)	.097 (.040)**	.137 (.042)**
Constant	.822 (.150)**	1.108 (.162)**	1.023 (.146)**	1.349 (.138)**
R^2	.261	.230	.257	.246
N	1260	1933	1285	2905

Source: Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality.

** $p < .01$.* $p < .05$.

Table B3

Negative Attitudes Toward Asians, Latinos, and Whites among Blacks by the Percent of the Out-Group in Their Neighborhood

	Anti-Asian	Anti-Latino	Anti-White
Los Angeles (n = 1116):			
% Asian in neighborhood	-1.603 (.323)**		
% Latino in neighborhood		-.135 (.263)	
% White in neighborhood			-.143 (.214)
% With high school degree	.122 (.174)	-.284 (.301)	-.236 (.196)
Age	-.006 (.002)**	.000 (.002)	-.005 (.002)**
Education	.018 (.032)	-.042 (.039)	.001 (.032)
Homeowner	.119 (.075)	-.006 (.091)	.035 (.076)
Length of residence	-.009 (.027)	-.034 (.033)	.000 (.028)
Immigrant	.095 (.142)	-.025 (.173)	.043 (.145)
Conservative	-.138 (.063)**	.083 (.076)	-.067 (.064)
Constant	1.654 (.136)**	1.783 (.262)**	1.774 (.143)**
R ²	.038	.005	.009
Boston (n = 462):			
% Latino in neighborhood		.222 (.351)	
% White in neighborhood			-.340 (.250)
% With high school degree		.557 (.447)	.209 (.351)
Age		-.010 (.004)**	-.005 (.004)
Education		-.185 (.051)**	.005 (.048)
Homeowner		-.245 (.134)*	-.113 (.124)
Length of residence		.043 (.046)	-.056 (.043)
Immigrant		.174 (.116)	-.112 (.107)
Conservative		.268 (.114)**	.284 (.106)**
Constant		1.470 (.374)**	1.422 (.269)**
R ²		.071	.037
Atlanta (n = 808):			
% White in neighborhood			-.508 (.154)**
% With high school degree			.173 (.204)
Age			-.009 (.002)**
Education			-.030 (.037)
Homeowner			.118 (.088)
Length of residence			.006 (.034)

residence	
Immigrant	.275 (.278)
Conservative	.087 (.089)
Constant	1.625 (.167)**
R^2	.041

Source: Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality.

** $p < .01$.

* $p < .05$.

Table B4

Negative Stereotypes of Asians, Latinos, and Whites among Blacks by Percent Black in Neighborhood (Coefficients for Figure 3.3)

	Anti-Asian	Anti-Latino	Anti-White
% Black in neighborhood	1.752 (.445)**	1.654 (.499)**	1.253 (.437)**
% Black squared	-1.499 (.422)**	-1.383 (.474)**	-1.326 (.415)**
Atlanta	-.387 (.198)*	-.542 (.223)**	-.171 (.195)
Atlanta \times % black	-.409 (.788)	.153 (.885)	-1.417 (.775)*
Atlanta \times % black squared	.649 (.695)	.032 (.781)	1.847 (.684)**
Boston	-.047 (.190)	.393 (.214)*	-.104 (.187)
Boston \times % black	-.913 (.808)	-2.785 (.907)**	-.658 (.795)
Boston \times % black squared	.842 (.755)	2.515 (.847)**	.829 (.742)
Median household income	.000 (.000)*	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)
Age	-.005 (.001)**	-.004 (.002)**	-.006 (.001)**
Education	-.006 (.022)	-.066 (.024)**	-.011 (.021)
Homeowner	.046 (.055)	-.045 (.061)	.038 (.054)
Length of residence	-.017 (.020)	-.017 (.022)	-.004 (.019)
Immigrant	.029 (.083)	.102 (.093)	-.027 (.081)
Conservative	-.036 (.048)	.141 (.053)**	.052 (.047)
Constant	1.154 (.138)**	1.335 (.155)**	1.447 (.136)**
R^2	.040	.056	.026

Source: Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality.

Note: $N = 2388$.

** $p < .01$.

* $p < .05$.

Table B5

Feelings of Zero-Sum Competition and Threats from Immigration among Blacks by Percent Black in Neighborhood

	Zero-Sum Asian	Zero-Sum Latino	Zero-Sum Immigrant Threat
% Black in neighborhood	2.184 (.981)**	1.834 (.937)*	2.855 (.608)**
% Black squared	-1.356 (.923)	-.987 (.901)	-2.050 (.578)**
Atlanta			.281 (.271)
Atlanta × % black			-3.682 (1.078)**
Atlanta × % black squared			3.121 (.951)**
Boston	-.616 (.443)	-.491 (.378)	-.087 (.261)
Boston × % black	-.139 (1.796)	-1.596 (1.685)	-1.114 (1.105)
Boston × % black squared	-.454 (1.640)	1.372 (1.607)	.526 (1.033)
Median household income	.000 (.000)*	.000 (.000)**	.000 (.000)
Age	-.001 (.004)	.006 (.004)	.003 (.002)
Education	-.127 (.058)**	-.159 (.058)**	-.041 (.030)
Homeowner	.005 (.146)	-.037 (.146)	.196 (.075)**
Length of residence	.022 (.051)	.010 (.050)	-.024 (.027)
Immigrant	-.064 (.176)	-.066 (.195)	-.369 (.113)**
Conservative	.162 (.119)	.160 (.121)	.112 (.065)*
Constant	1.697 (.330)**	1.397 (.321)**	.658 (.189)**
R^2	.108	.127	.071
N	808	770	2388

Source: Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality.

** $p < .01$.* $p < .05$.

Table B6
 Negative Stereotypes among Latinos by Percent Out-Group in Neighborhood

	Anti-Asian	Anti-Black	Anti-White
% Asian	-.980 (.253)**		
% Black		-.361 (.198)*	
% White			-.487 (.184)**
Boston	-.189 (.062)**	-.682 (.080)**	.044 (.078)
Boston × Asian	1.167 (.712)		
Boston × black		.670 (.275)**	
Boston × white			.313 (.237)
Median household income	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)
Age	-.001 (.002)	-.008 (.002)**	-.002 (.002)
Education	.011 (.028)	-.047 (.035)	-.009 (.028)
Homeowner	-.126 (.071)*	.030 (.088)	-.141 (.069)**
Length of residence	.030 (.024)	.008 (.030)	.032 (.024)
Immigrant	.030 (.080)	.136 (.098)	.014 (.078)
Conservative	.054 (.050)	.105 (.062)*	-.023 (.049)
Citizen	.010 (.064)	-.213 (.078)**	-.042 (.062)
Constant	1.211 (.119)**	2.441 (.152)**	1.295 (.116)**
R^2	.014	.091	.012

Source: Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality.

Note: $N = 1691$.

** $p < .01$.

* $p < .05$.

Table B7

Negative Stereotypes among Latinos by Percent Latino in Neighborhood

	Anti-Asian	Anti-Black	Anti-White
% Latino	.469 (.186)**	.478 (.226)*	.235 (.179)
Boston	.131 (.118)**	-.105 (.144)**	.191 (.114)
Boston \times % Latino	-.364 (.187)	-.836 (.228)**	-.206 (.181)
Median household income	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)
Age	-.001 (.002)	-.008 (.002)**	-.004 (.002)
Education	.004 (.029)	-.012 (.035)	-.007 (.028)
Homeowner	-.096 (.0701)*	.034 (.088)	-.111 (.069)
Length of residence	.029 (.024)	.004 (.030)	.042 (.024)
Immigrant	.023 (.083)	.019 (.101)	-.062 (.080)
Conservative	.059 (.050)	.092 (.062)	-.032 (.049)
Citizen	.037 (.064)	-.213 (.078)**	.017 (.062)
Interview in Spanish	.057 (.062)	.270 (.075)**	.258 (.060)**
Constant	.651 (.227)**	1.86 (.277)**	1.030 (.219)**
R^2	.098	.091	.022

Source: Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality.

Note: $N = 1691$.** $p < .01$.* $p < .05$.

Table B8

Perceptions of Linked Fate, Discrimination, and Zero-Sum Competition among Latinos by Percent Latino in Neighborhood

	Linked Fate	Zero Sum with Blacks	Zero Sum with Asians	Latino Job Discrimination
% Latino	.137 (.107)	.114 (.314)	.086 (.330)	.171 (.111)
Boston	.012 (.096)	-.253 (.295)	.096 (.283)	-.013 (.098)
Boston \times % Latino	-.091 (.149)	.008 (.450)	-.235 (.449)	-.222 (.153)
Median household income	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)
Interview in Spanish	.071 (.050)	.082 (.144)	.072 (.157)	.312 (.052)**
Linked fate		.282 (.086)**	.271 (.095)**	
Age	.001 (.002)	.006 (.005)	.001 (.005)	-.005 (.002)**
Education	.006 (.023)	-.179 (.070)**	-.126 (.066)*	.002 (.024)
Homeowner	-.155 (.058)**	-.053 (.176)	.040 (.173)	-.038 (.059)
Length of residence	.032 (.020)	-.027 (.058)	.036 (.060)	.021 (.021)
Immigrant	-.022 (.071)	.348 (.208)*	-.451 (.218)**	.156 (.070)**
Conservative	.005 (.040)	.122 (.119)	-.035 (.124)	-.078 (.042)*
Citizen	-.089 (.052)*	.145 (.155)	-.266 (.160)*	.014 (.055)
Constant	2.199 (.132)**	.019 (.441)	1.238 (.446)**	2.179 (.135)**
R^2	.024	.069	.039	.067
N	1109	545	563	1678

Source: Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality.

** $p < .01$.

* $p < .05$.

Table B9
 Latino Opposition to Interracial Marriage by Neighborhood Racial Composition with
 Individual Controls

	Opposition to Marriage with					
	Asians	Asians	Blacks	Blacks	Whites	Whites
% Asian in metropolitan area	-.209 (.686)	-.323 (.813)				
% Black in metropolitan area			.407 (.447)	.329 (.443)		
% White in metropolitan area					-.223 (.261)	-.438 (.242)*
% Latino in neighborhood	.159 (.172)			.336 (.154)**	.068 (.195)	
% Asian in neighborhood		.425 (.574)				
% Black in neighborhood			-.486 (.199)**			
% White in neighborhood						.165 (.150)
Median household income in neighborhood	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)	.000 (.000)
Education	-.033 (.021)	-.034 (.021)*	-.040 (.020)**	-.038 (.020)*	-.016 (.020)	-.019 (.019)
Age	.013 (.003)**	.013 (.003)**	.016 (.003)**	.015 (.003)**	.012 (.002)**	.012 (.002)**
Homeowner	-.011 (.070)	-.003 (.070)	.059 (.068)	.064 (.068)	.017 (.066)	.014 (.066)
Length of residence	-.025 (.026)	-.021 (.026)	-.028 (.025)	-.035 (.026)	-.031 (.025)	-.027 (.025)
Political knowledge	.031 (.027)	.029 (.027)	.042 (.027)	.043 (.027)	.009 (.026)	.008 (.026)
Citizen	-.291 (.077)**	-.302 (.076)**	-.360 (.075)**	-.339 (.076)**	-.217 (.072)**	-.322 (.072)**
Constant	2.990 (.159)**	3.059 (.140)**	3.049 (.153)**	2.797 (.161)**	3.193 (.300)**	3.334 (.217)**
R^2	.054	.053	.079	.078	.053	.054
N	920	920	907	907	943	943

Source: Social Capital Community Benchmark Study.

** $p < .01$.

* $p < .05$.

Table B10

Asian American's Negative Racial Stereotype Scores by the Percent Asian in the Neighborhood

	Anti-Black	Anti-Latino	Anti-White
% Asian	-.023 (.221)	.158 (.201)	-.051 (.163)
% With high school diploma	.530 (.231)**	.249 (.211)	-.036 (.171)
Interview in Korean	.627 (.105)**	.294 (.096)**	.471 (.078)**
Interview in Chinese	-.257 (.098)**	-.247 (.090)**	-.031 (.073)
Age	-.007 (.002)**	-.006 (.002)**	-.005 (.002)**
Education	.098 (.033)**	.101 (.030)**	.050 (.024)**
Homeowner	.144 (.091)	.016 (.083)	.131 (.067)*
Length of residence	.001 (.042)	-.014 (.038)	-.073 (.031)**
Immigrant	.047 (.133)	.066 (.121)	-.033 (.098)
Conservative	.165 (.078)**	.124 (.072)*	.014 (.058)
Citizen	.080 (.089)	.128 (.081)	.053 (.066)
Constant	1.177 (2.65)**	1.188 (.241)**	.978 (.195)**
R^2	.119	.076	.069

Source: Los Angeles Portion of the Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality.

Note: $N = 1087$.

** $p < .01$.

* $p < .05$.

Table B11

Asian Negative Stereotypes about Out-Groups by the Percent Asian in Neighborhood and Interview Language

	Anti-Black	Anti-Latino	Anti-White
% Asian	.648 (.259)*	.742 (.328)*	.815 (.264)**
Interview in Korean	1.146 (.239)**	.571 (.218)**	.746 (.176)**
Korean \times % Asian	-1.67 (.677)**	-.927 (.618)	-.965 (.497)*
Interview in Chinese	.017 (.189)	.061 (.173)**	.543 (.139)**
Chinese \times % Asian	-.831 (.473)*	-.913 (.432)*	-1.50 (.347)**
% With high school diploma	.557 (.239)**	.208 (.281)	-.147 (.175)
Age	-.007 (.002)**	-.006 (.002)**	-.005 (.002)**
Education	.101 (.033)**	.102 (.030)**	.040 (.024)*
Homeowner	.141 (.091)	.010 (.083)	.116 (.066)*
Length of residence	-.004 (.042)	-.017 (.038)	-.071 (.030)**
Immigrant	.049 (.133)	.095 (.122)	.005 (.097)
Conservative	.169 (.078)**	.133 (.072)*	.032 (.057)
Citizen	.070 (.089)	.130 (.081)	.058 (.065)
Constant	.965 (.276)**	1.364 (.245)**	1.157 (.196)**
R^2	.13	.08	.085

Source: Los Angeles Portion of the Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality.

Note: $N = 1087$.

** $p < .01$.

* $p < .05$.

Table B12

Asian Negative Stereotypes about Out-Groups by the Percent White in Neighborhood and Interview Language

	Anti-Black	Anti-Latino	Anti-White
% White	-.652 (.277)**	-.604 (.253)**	-.556 (.202)**
% With high school diploma	.686 (.308)**	.385 (.281)	-.009 (.224)
Interview in Korean	.407 (.174)**	.094 (.159)	.408 (.127)**
Interview in Chinese	-.600 (.161)**	-.527 (.147)**	-.455 (.117)**
Korean × % white	.499 (.415)	.446 (.379)	-.060 (.303)
Chinese × % white	.901 (.354)**	.766 (.323)**	1.352 (.258)**
Age	-.007 (.002)**	-.006 (.002)**	-.005 (.002)**
Education	.092 (.033)**	.096 (.030)**	.040 (.024)*
Homeowner	.148 (.091)	.010 (.083)	.116 (.066)*
Length of residence	-.003 (.042)	-.017 (.038)	-.071 (.030)**
Immigrant	.083 (.133)	.095 (.122)	.005 (.097)
Conservative	.173 (.078)**	.133 (.072)*	.032 (.057)
Citizen	.079 (.089)	.130 (.081)	.058 (.065)
Constant	1.294 (.268)**	1.364 (.245)**	1.157 (.196)**
R^2	.126	.082	.099

Source: Los Angeles Portion of the Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality.

Note: $N = 1087$.

** $p < .01$.

* $p < .05$.

Table B13

Asian's Perceptions of Zero-Sum Competition and Feelings of Linked Fate by the Percent Asian in Their Neighborhood and Interview Language

	Zero-Sum Black	Zero-Sum Latino	Linked Fate
% Asian	.852 (.439)*	.452 (.364)	-.113 (.199)
% With high school diploma	-.010 (.280)	.164 (.247)	-.136 (.127)
Interview in Korean	.656 (.266)**	.587 (.260)**	.379 (.126)**
Interview in Chinese	-.068 (.214)	.145 (.204)	.121 (.108)
Korean × % Asian	-1.179 (.760)	-.820 (.737)	-.284 (.346)
Chinese × % Asian	-.067 (.562)	-.443 (.491)	-.070 (.265)
Age	.003 (.003)	.000 (.003)	-.003 (.001)**
Education	.040 (.037)	.039 (.036)	.020 (.018)
Homeowner	.053 (.103)	.076 (.098)	-.053 (.050)
Length of residence	-.063 (.047)	-.030 (.045)	-.023 (.023)
Immigrant	.222 (.157)	.081 (.138)	.118 (.072)*
Conservative	-.038 (.088)	.177 (.084)**	.075 (.042)*
Citizen	.061 (.101)	-.053 (.094)	.220 (.048)**
Constant	-.077 (.331)	.106 (.282)	1.996 (.150)**
R^2	.048	.049	.079
N	547	539	816

Source: Los Angeles Portion of the Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality.

Note: $N = 1087$.

** $p < .01$.

* $p < .05$.

Table B14

Black Respondents' Neighborhood Show Cards

	Black-White Scenario	Black-Hispanic Scenario	Black-Asian Scenario
Card 1			
Card 2			
Card 3			
Card 4			
Card 5			

Source: Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality.
 Note: Black-Hispanic and black-Asian scenarios used in Los Angeles and Boston only.

Table B15

Whites' Negative Stereotypes of Minority Groups by Percent White in Neighborhood with Controls for Neighborhood Racial Preference

	For Blacks (No Controls)	For Blacks (Controls)	For Latinos (No Controls)	For Latinos (Controls)	For Asians (No Controls)	For Asians (Controls)
Contextual:						
% White in neighborhood	.644 (.183)**	.454 (.175)**	.500 (.178)**	.347 (.174)**	.156 (.130)	-.206 (.130)
% With high school degree	-.070 (.170)	.103 (.162)	-.186 (.165)	-.077 (.161)	-.214 (.120)*	-.179 (.120)
White neighborhood		.264 (.016)**		.161 (.016)**		.053 (.012)**
Number of white neighbors desired		.017 (.007)**		.029 (.007)**		.009 (.005)*
Atlanta × % white	.221 (.245)	.020 (.234)	-.014 (.238)	-.100 (.233)	.367 (.174)**	.339 (.174)*
Atlanta	-.565 (.172)**	-.354 (.167)**	-.457 (.167)**	.230 (.166)	-.459 (.122)**	-.385 (.124)**
Boston × % white	-.388 (.229)*	-.389 (.218)*	-.523 (.222)**	-.517 (.217)**	-.024 (.162)	-.022 (.162)
Boston	.097 (.152)	.096 (.146)	.409 (.148)**	.446 (.145)**	-.012 (.108)	.000 (.108)
Detroit × % white	-.370 (.232)	-.653 (.222)**	-.350 (.226)	-.488 (.222)**	.095 (.165)	.051 (.165)
Detroit	-.397 (.174)**	-.140 (.169)	-.476 (.169)**	-.221 (.168)	-.584 (.123)**	-.501 (.125)**
Individual:						
Age	.000 (.001)	-.002 (.001)*	-.003 (.001)*	-.004 (.001)**	-.001 (.001)	-.002 (.001)*
Education	-.106 (.019)**	-.071 (.018)**	-.106 (.018)**	-.084 (.018)**	-.048 (.013)**	-.040 (.013)**
Homeowner	-.004 (.050)	-.026 (.048)	-.043 (.049)	-.055 (.048)	-.077 (.036)**	-.080 (.036)**
Length of residence	-.012 (.021)	-.014 (.020)	.023 (.020)	.021 (.020)	-.006 (.015)	-.007 (.015)
Immigrant	-.020 (.080)	-.043 (.076)	-.095 (.078)	-.101 (.076)	-.085 (.057)	-.086 (.056)
Conservative	.258 (.044)**	.182 (.042)**	.162 (.043)**	.108 (.042)**	.112 (.031)**	.095 (.031)**
Constant	1.255	1.031	1.410	1.179	1.235	1.160

	(.146)**	(.142)**	(.141)**	(.142)**	(.103)**	(.106)**
R^2	.061	.151	.085	.129	.093	.102

Source: Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality.

Note: $N = 2905$.

** $p < .01$.

* $p < .05$. Source: MCSUI

Table B16

Views of Other Racial Groups by Racial Diversity of Social Contexts

	Average Score on Negative Stereotypes Scale When Target Group Is		
Among whites:	Asian	Black	Latino
Nondiverse friends	1.1	1.1	1.2
Diverse friends	.95	.75	.91
Nondiverse workplace	1.2	1.1	1.3
Diverse workplace	.95	.83	.95
Nondiverse neighbors	1.1	1.1	1.2
Diverse neighbors	1.0	.87	.88
Nondiverse organizations	1.3	1.2	1.4
Diverse organizations	.63	.81	.75
Among blacks:	Asian	Latino	White
Nondiverse friends	1.1	.80	1.0
Diverse friends	1.3	.96	.39
Nondiverse workplace	1.6	1.2	.82
Diverse workplace	1.2	.72	.65
Nondiverse neighbors	.88	.73	.83
Diverse neighbors	1.4	1.1	.73
Nondiverse organizations	1.4	1.0	.75
Diverse organizations	.55	.58	.85
Among Latinos:	Asian	Black	White
Nondiverse friends	1.5	1.7	.89
Diverse friends	.72	1.3	.69
Nondiverse workplace	1.7	2.9	.48
Diverse workplace	1.1	1.3	.85
Nondiverse neighbors	1.3	1.9	.70
Diverse neighbors	.98	1.3	.76

Nondiverse organizations	.95	1.6	.74
Diverse organizations	1.3	1.1	.89

Source: 2005 Citizen, Information and Democracy Study.

Note: Survey respondents were asked to estimate, on a 9-point scale, how many of their close friends, workmates, neighbors, and fellow members of clubs, churches, or other organizations were of another race. Those who estimated that more than 10 percent of such contacts were of another race are included in the categories above.

Table B17

Opposition to Interracial Marriage by Percent White in Neighborhood and Metropolitan Area

	Opposition to Marriage with					
	Blacks	Blacks	Latinos	Latinos	Asians	Asians
Contextual:						
% White in neighborhood	.111 (.030)**	.071 (.032)**	.065 (.024)**	.038 (.025)	.057 (.020)**	.048 (.022)**
Median household income in neighborhood	.000 (.000)**	.000 (.000)**	.000 (.000)**	.000 (.000)**	.000 (.000)**	.000 (.000)**
% White in metropolitan area	-.159 (.042)**	-.168 (.045)**	-.090 (.034)**	-.126 (.036)**	-.074 (.029)**	-.086 (.030)**
Individual:						
Has black friend		-.065 (.009)**				
Has Latino friend				-.069 (.007)**		
Has Asian friend						-.029 (.006)**
Belongs to integrated group		.043 (.010)**		.012 (.008)		.011 (.007)*
Education	-.024 (.002)**	-.025 (.003)**	-.023 (.002)**	-.021 (.002)**	-.018 (.002)**	-.017 (.002)**
Age	.006 (.000)**	.005 (.000)**	.003 (.000)**	.003 (.000)**	.003 (.000)**	.002 (.000)**
Homeowner	.023 (.010)**	.023 (.011)**	.002 (.008)	.001 (.009)	.002 (.007)	.003 (.008)
Years in local community	.007 (.003)**	.007 (.003)**	.006 (.003)**	.006 (.003)**	.000 (.002)	.001 (.002)
Political knowledge	-.011 (.003)**	-.011 (.003)**	-.011 (.002)**	-.011 (.002)**	-.006 (.002)**	-.003 (.002)*
Constant	.087 (.039)**	.150 (.044)**	.128 (.031)**	.202 (.035)**	.090 (.027)**	.108 (.029)**
R^2	.095	.111	.065	.082	.059	.060
N	7347	6362	7347	6349	7347	6350

Source: Social Capital Community Benchmark Study.

** $p < .01$.* $p < .05$.

Table B18

Effects of Community/Neighborhood Racial Heterogeneity on Civic Activities: Across Racial Groups (for Figure 6.2)

	All Civic Activities		Actual Participation		Voluntary Works	
	MSA	Zip Code	MSA	Zip Code	MSA	Zip Code
Percent	1.07*	.85**	1.21*	1.35**	2.14**	1.46*
White	(.42)	(.33)	(.61)	(.42)	(.76)	(.61)
Black	-.84	-.10	-.82	.07	-.99	-.66
	(.64)	(.32)	(1.13)	(.52)	(1.37)	(.75)
Percent	1.40	.48	1.32	.27	1.17	1.00
White	(.89)	(.48)	(1.54)	(.76)	(1.81)	(1.03)
× black						
Latino	.35	.36	1.16	1.28*	.96	1.20
	(.53)	(.44)	(.77)	(.50)	(.94)	(.93)
Percent	-1.20	-1.14	-	—	-1.00	-1.53
White	(.99)	(.73)	2.46^	3.16**	(1.81)	(1.28)
×			(1.43)	(.84)		
Latino						
Medium household income (log)	-.37	-.63**	-.01	-.59*	-.74	-1.46**
	(.42)	(.21)	(.54)	(.28)	(.64)	(.31)
Population Size (log)	-.16**	-.10	-.19*	-.08	-.11	-.09
	(.06)	(.08)	(.08)	(.10)	(.09)	(.10)
Constant	4.87	6.17	.62	4.26	5.39	12.15**
	(4.09)	(2.12)	(5.44)	(2.65)	(6.62)	(3.20)
χ^2	138.58	146.30	79.02	107.13	64.51	81.96
Pseudo $-R^2$.040	.034	.035	.037	.055	.052
<i>N</i>	723	876	723	876	723	876

Source: 2005 Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy Study (CIDS) and the 2000 U.S. Census.

Note: Cell entries are coefficients from a set of negative binomial regression with robust standard errors in parentheses. All models are statistically significant at the level of .01. Models also include the following individual-level variables: education, income, homeownership, length of residence, generalized trust, race, age, gender, and metropolitan area (for the models using zip code and census tract level information). Data are weighted.

** $P < .01$.

* $P < .05$.

^ $P < .10$ (two-tailed).

Table B19

Informal Social Activity by Neighborhood Racial Composition

	Informal Social Scale	Belong to Neighborhood Group
Percent white in neighborhood	.17 (.03)**	-.23 (.02)**
Black	-.03 (.03)	.00 (.02)
Black × % white	-.13 (.05)**	.07 (.03)
Latino	-.16 (.04)**	-.15 (.03)**
Latino × % white	.01 (.06)	.19 (.04)**
Asian	.05 (.08)	-.16 (.05)**
Asian × % white	-.28 (.11)**	.15 (.08)
Median household income	-.00 (.00)**	.00 (.00)**
Citizen	.23 (.02)	.07 (.01)**
Education	.00 (.00)	.03 (.00)**
Age	-.01 (.00)**	.00 (.00)**
Homeowner	-.06 (.01)**	.15 (.01)**
Years in community	.04 (.00)**	-.01 (.00)**
Political knowledge	-.01 (.00)**	.01 (.00)**
Constant	.17 (.03)**	.05 (.03)
R^2	.09	.08
N	22,256	22,222

Source: Social Capital Community Benchmark Study and U.S. Census Data.

** $p < .01$.

* $p < .05$.

Table B19

Feelings of Connection with Neighbors by Neighborhood Racial Composition

	Trust Your Neighbors	Neighbors Give You a Sense of Belonging
Percent white in neighborhood	.47 (.03)**	.08 (.02)**
Black	-.17 (.04)**	.08 (.03)**
Black × % white	-.26 (.06)**	-.11 (.04)**
Latino	-.16 (.05)**	.11 (.04)**
Latino × % white	-.28 (.07)**	-.18 (.05)**
Asian	-.11 (.09)	-.05 (.07)
Asian × % white	.02 (.14)	.09 (.11)
Median household income	.00 (.00)**	.00 (.00)
Citizen	.10 (.02)**	-.05 (.02)**
Education	.07 (.00)**	.00 (.02)
Age	.01 (.00)**	.00 (.00)**
Homeowner	.32 (.01)**	.10 (.01)**
Years in community	.02 (.00)**	.01 (.00)*
Political knowledge	.02 (.00)**	.00 (.00)
Constant	1.7 (.04)**	.60 (.03)**
R^2	.24	.25
N	21,789	11,035

Source: Social Capital Community Benchmark Study and U.S. Census Data.

** $p < .01$.

* $p < .05$.