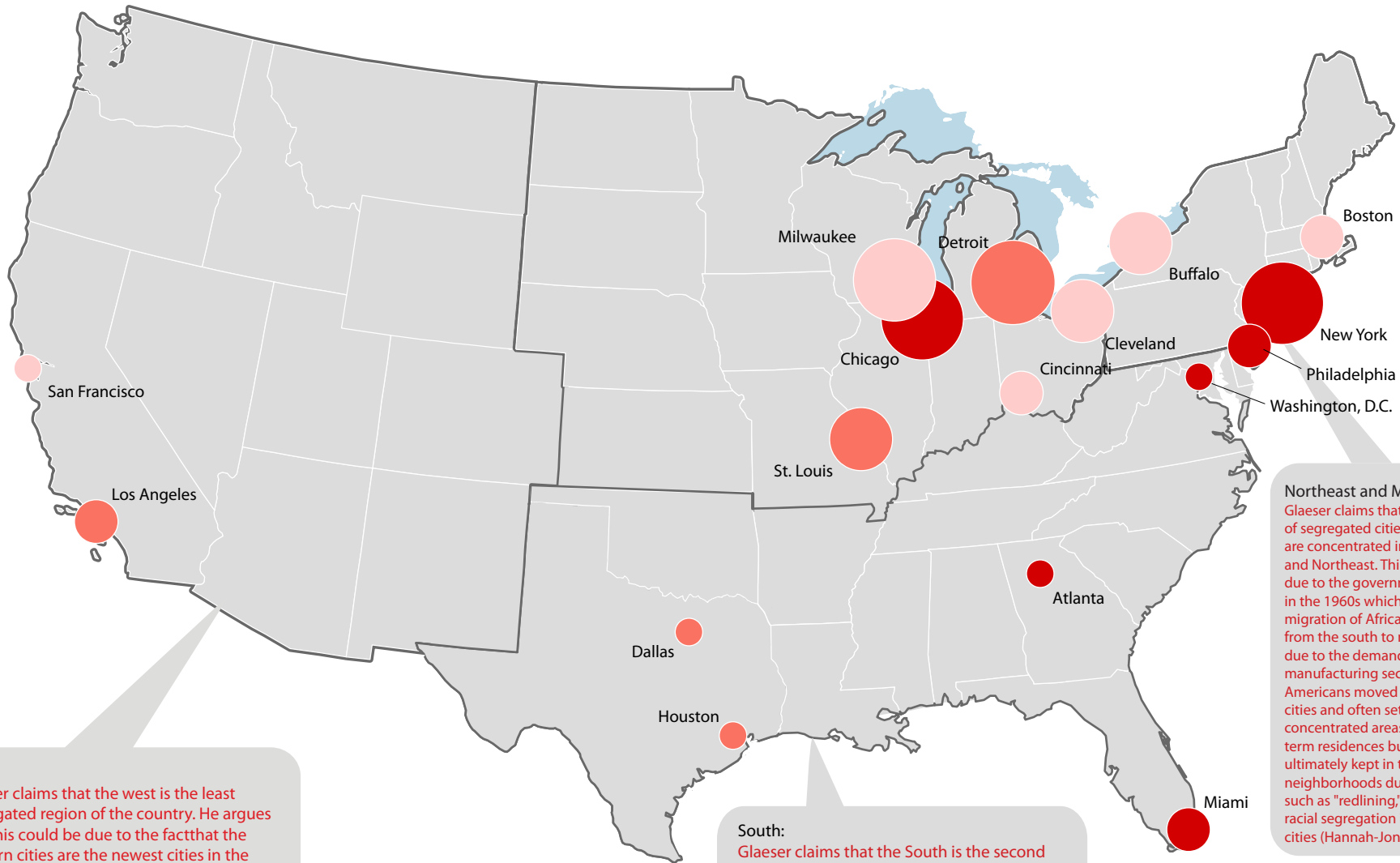
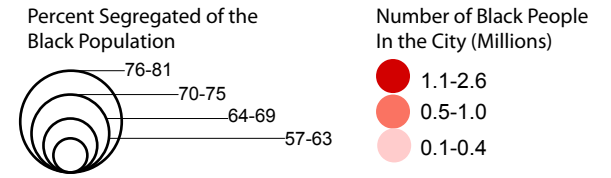


Glaser's Thesis on Racial Segregation: Clustered in the Midwest and Northeast

Claim: Variables such as the region of the country a city is located, as well as the overall population of black people in a city can predict the overall levels of segregation in a city



West:
Glaeser claims that the west is the least segregated region of the country. He argues that this could be due to the fact that the western cities are the newest cities in the country and therefore, they did not experience the same pre-determined patterns of segregation (Glaeser).

South:
Glaeser claims that the South is the second least segregated region of the country after the West. This is in part due to the vigorous federal enforcement of civil rights laws due to high levels of racial tension during the civil rights era. Additionally, the lack of political fragmentation in the South prevents racial segregation that takes place in northern cities. In the North, white people are more easily able to live within majority white jurisdictions (Denver).

Northeast and Midwest:
Glaeser claims that the majority of segregated cities in the U.S. are concentrated in the Midwest and Northeast. This is partially due to the government programs in the 1960s which stimulated migration of African American men from the south to northern cities due to the demand of labor in the manufacturing sector. African Americans moved to these cities and often settled in concentrated areas as short term residences but were ultimately kept in these neighborhoods due to practices such as "redlining," which upheld racial segregation in northern cities (Hannah-Jones).



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 Albers Equal Area
 Data retrieved from: Natural Earth Data,
<http://www.diversitydata.org/>
 "Racial Segregation in the 2000 Census: Promising News" by Edward Glaeser
 "Five Myths about the 10 most segregated metro areas" by Daniel Denver
 "Living Apart: How the Government Betrayed a landmark Civil Rights Law" by Nikole Hannah-Jones