Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Akron, OH PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see *Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns* available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Akron metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. **Note** Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Akron, OH PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Akron, OH PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Albany--Schenectady--Troy, NY MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Albany metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Albany--Schenectady--Troy, NY MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Albany--Schenectady--Troy, NY MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Albuquerque, NM MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Albuquerque metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Albuquerque, NM MSA

Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Albuquerque, NM MSA
Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Albuquerque, NM MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Allentown--Bethlehem--Easton, PA MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Allentown metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Allentown--Bethlehem--Easton, PA MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Allentown--Bethlehem--Easton, PA MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton, PA MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton, PA MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Ann Arbor, MI PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Ann Arbor metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note: Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Ann Arbor, MI PMSA

Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Ann Arbor, MI PMSA
Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Ann Arbor, MI PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Atlanta, GA MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Atlanta metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Atlanta, GA MSA

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Atlanta, GA MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Atlanta, GA MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Atlanta, GA MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Austin–San Marcos, TX MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Austin metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Austin–San Marcos, TX MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Austin–San Marcos, TX MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Austin–San Marcos, TX MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Bakersfield, CA MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Bakersfield metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Bakersfield, CA MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Bakersfield, CA MSA

Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Bakersfield, CA MSA
Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Bakersfield, CA MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Baltimore, MD PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Baltimore metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Baltimore, MD PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Baltimore, MD PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Baton Rouge, LA MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Baton Rouge metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Baton Rouge, LA MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Baton Rouge, LA MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Bergen--Passaic, NJ PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Bergen metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Bergen--Passaic, NJ PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Bergen--Passaic, NJ PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Birmingham, AL MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Birmingham metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Birmingham, AL MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Birmingham, AL MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Birmingham, AL MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Birmingham, AL MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Boston, MA--NH PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Boston metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Boston, MA--NH PMSA

Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Boston, MA--NH PMSA
Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Boston, MA--NH PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Buffalo metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY MSA

Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY MSA
Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Buffalo–Niagara Falls, NY MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Charleston--North Charleston, SC MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Charleston metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Charleston--North Charleston, SC MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Charleston--North Charleston, SC MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Charleston–North Charleston, SC MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Charleston–North Charleston, SC MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Charlotte--Gastonia--Rock Hill, NC--SC MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Charlotte metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Charlotte--Gaston--Rock Hill, NC--SC MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Charlotte--Gaston--Rock Hill, NC--SC MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Chicago, IL PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Chicago metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Chicago, IL PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Chicago, IL PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Chicago, IL PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Chicago, IL PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Cincinnati, OH--KY--IN PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Cincinnati metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Cincinnati, OH--KY--IN PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Cincinnati, OH--KY--IN PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Cincinnati, OH--KY--IN PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Cincinnati, OH--KY--IN PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Cleveland–Lorain–Elyria, OH PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Cleveland metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Cleveland--Lorain--Elyria, OH PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Cleveland--Lorain--Elyria, OH PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Columbia, SC MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Columbia metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Columbia, SC MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Columbia, SC MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Columbia, SC MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Columbia, SC MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Dallas, TX PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Dallas metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Dallas, TX PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Dallas, TX PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Dallas, TX PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Dallas, TX PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Dayton--Springfield, OH MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Dayton metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Dayton–Springfield, OH MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Dayton–Springfield, OH MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Detroit, MI PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Detroit metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Detroit, MI PMSA

Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Detroit, MI PMSA
Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Detroit, MI PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Denver, CO PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Denver metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Denver, CO PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Denver, CO PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the El Paso, TX MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the El Paso metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the El Paso, TX MSA

Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the El Paso, TX MSA
Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the El Paso, TX MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Fort Worth--Arlington, TX PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see *Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns* available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Fort Worth metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Fort Worth–Arlington, TX PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Fort Worth–Arlington, TX PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Fresno, CA MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Fresno metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Fresno, CA MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Fresno, CA MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Fort Lauderdale metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Fort Lauderdale, FL PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Gary, IN PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Gary metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Gary, IN PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Gary, IN PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Gary, IN PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Gary, IN PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Grand Rapids--Muskegon--Holland, MI MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Grand Rapids metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Grand Rapids--Muskegon--Holland, MI MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Grand Rapids--Muskegon--Holland, MI MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Grand Rapids--Muskegon--Holland, MI MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Grand Rapids--Muskegon--Holland, MI MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Greensboro metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Greenville--Spartanburg--Anderson, SC MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see *Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns* available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Greenville metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Greenville--Spartanburg--Anderson, SC MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Greenville--Spartanburg--Anderson, SC MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Greenville–Spartanburg–Anderson, SC MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Greenville–Spartanburg–Anderson, SC MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Harrisburg--Lebanon--Carlisle, PA MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Harrisburg metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Harrisburg--Lebanon--Carlisle, PA MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Harrisburg--Lebanon--Carlisle, PA MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Harrisburg–Lebanon–Carlisle, PA MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Harrisburg–Lebanon–Carlisle, PA MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Hartford, CT MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Hartford metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Hartford, CT MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Hartford, CT MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Honolulu, HI MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Honolulu metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Honolulu, HI MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Honolulu, HI MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Honolulu, HI MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Honolulu, HI MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Houston, TX PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see *Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns* available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Houston metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Houston, TX PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Houston, TX PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Houston, TX PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Houston, TX PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Indianapolis, IN MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Indianapolis metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Indianapolis, IN MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Indianapolis, IN MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Indianapolis, IN MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Indianapolis, IN MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Jacksonville, FL MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Jacksonville metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Jacksonville, FL MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Jacksonville, FL MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Jacksonville, FL MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Jacksonville, FL MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Jersey City, NJ PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Jersey City metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Jersey City, NJ PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Jersey City, NJ PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Jersey City, NJ PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Jersey City, NJ PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Kansas City, MO--KS MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Kansas City metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Kansas City, MO--KS MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Kansas City, MO--KS MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Kansas City, MO–KS MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Kansas City, MO–KS MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Knoxville, TN MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Knoxville metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Knoxville, TN MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Knoxville, TN MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Knoxville, TN MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Knoxville, TN MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Las Vegas, NV–AZ MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Las Vegas metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Las Vegas, NV–AZ MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Las Vegas, NV–AZ MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Little Rock--North Little Rock, AR MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Little Rock metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Little Rock--North Little Rock, AR MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Little Rock--North Little Rock, AR MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Little Rock–North Little Rock, AR MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Little Rock–North Little Rock, AR MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Los Angeles--Long Beach, CA PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Los Angeles metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Los Angeles--Long Beach, CA PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Los Angeles--Long Beach, CA PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Los Angeles–Long Beach, CA PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Los Angeles–Long Beach, CA PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Louisville, KY--IN MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Louisville metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Louisville, KY--IN MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Louisville, KY--IN MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Louisville, KY--IN MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Louisville, KY--IN MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the McAllen--Edinburg--Mission, TX MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the McAllen metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the McAllen–Edinburg–Mission, TX MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the McAllen–Edinburg–Mission, TX MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Memphis, TN--AR--MS MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Memphis metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Memphis, TN--AR--MS MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Memphis, TN--AR--MS MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Miami, FL PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Miami metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Miami, FL PMSA

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Miami, FL PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Miami, FL PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Miami, FL PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Middlesex--Somerset--Hunterdon, NJ PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Middlesex metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Middlesex--Somerset--Hunterdon, NJ PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Middlesex--Somerset--Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Middlesex--Somerset--Hunterdon, NJ PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Middlesex--Somerset--Hunterdon, NJ PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Milwaukee--Waukesha, WI PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Milwaukee metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Milwaukee--Waukesha, WI PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Milwaukee--Waukesha, WI PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Milwaukee--Waukesha, WI PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Milwaukee--Waukesha, WI PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Minneapolis--St. Paul, MN--WI MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see *Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns* available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. **Note** Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Minneapolis--St. Paul, MN--WI MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Minneapolis--St. Paul, MN--WI MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Mobile, AL MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Mobile metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Mobile, AL MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Mobile, AL MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Mobile, AL MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Mobile, AL MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Monmouth--Ocean, NJ PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Monmouth metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Monmouth--Ocean, NJ PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Monmouth–Ocean, NJ PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Monmouth–Ocean, NJ PMSA
Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in
the Monmouth--Ocean, NJ PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Nashville, TN MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Nashville metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Nashville, TN MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Nashville, TN MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Nashville, TN MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Nashville, TN MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Nassau--Suffolk, NY PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Nassau metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Nassau--Suffolk, NY PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Nassau--Suffolk, NY PMSA

Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Nassau--Suffolk, NY PMSA
Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Nassau--Suffolk, NY PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Newark, NJ PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Newark metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Newark, NJ PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Newark, NJ PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Newark, NJ PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Newark, NJ PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the New Haven--Meriden, CT PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the New Haven metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the New Haven--Meriden, CT PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the New Haven--Meriden, CT PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the New York, NY PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the New York metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the New York, NY PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the New York, NY PMSA

Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the New York, NY PMSA
Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the New York, NY PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the New Orleans, LA MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the New Orleans metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the New Orleans, LA MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the New Orleans, LA MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Norfolk–Virginia Beach–Newport News, VA–NC MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Norfolk metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Norfolk–Virginia Beach–Newport News, VA–NC MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Norfolk–Virginia Beach–Newport News, VA–NC MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Norfolk--Virginia Beach--Newport News, VA--NC MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Oakland, CA PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Oakland metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Oakland, CA PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Oakland, CA PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Oakland, CA PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Oakland, CA PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Oklahoma City, OK MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Oklahoma metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Oklahoma City, OK MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Oklahoma City, OK MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Oklahoma City, OK MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Oklahoma City, OK MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Omaha, NE–IA MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Omaha metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Omaha, NE–IA MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Omaha, NE–IA MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Omaha, NE--IA MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Omaha, NE--IA MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Orange County, CA PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Orange County metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Orange County, CA PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Orange County, CA PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Orlando, FL MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Orlando metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Orlando, FL MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Orlando, FL MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Philadelphia, PA--NJ PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Philadelphia metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.


Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Phoenix--Mesa, AZ MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Phoenix metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Phoenix--Mesa, AZ MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note: Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Phoenix--Mesa, AZ MSA

Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Phoenix--Mesa, AZ MSA
Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Phoenix–Mesa, AZ MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Pittsburgh, PA MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Pittsburgh metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Pittsburgh, PA MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Pittsburgh, PA MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Pittsburgh, PA MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Pittsburgh metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Pittsburgh, PA MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Pittsburgh, PA MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Pittsburgh, PA MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Pittsburgh, PA MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Pittsburgh, PA MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Pittsburgh metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Pittsburgh, PA MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Pittsburgh, PA MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Pittsburgh, PA MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Pittsburgh, PA MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Portland--Vancouver, OR-- WA PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Portland metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Portland–Vancouver, OR–WA PMSA


Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Providence--Fall River--Warwick, RI--MA MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Providence metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Providence--Fall River--Warwick, RI--MA MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Providence--Fall River--Warwick, RI--MA MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Providence--Fall River--Warwick, RI--MA MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Providence--Fall River--Warwick, RI--MA MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Raleigh–Durham–Chapel Hill, NC MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Raleigh–Durham–Chapel Hill, NC MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Raleigh–Durham–Chapel Hill, NC MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Raleigh–Durham–Chapel Hill, NC MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Raleigh–Durham–Chapel Hill, NC MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Richmond--Petersburg, VA MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Richmond metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Richmond--Petersburg, VA MSA

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Richmond--Petersburg, VA MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Richmond--Petersburg, VA MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Richmond--Petersburg, VA MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Riverside--San Bernardino, CA PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Riverside metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Riverside--San Bernardino, CA PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Riverside--San Bernardino, CA PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Riverside–San Bernardino, CA PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Riverside–San Bernardino, CA PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Rochester, NY MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Rochester metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Rochester, NY MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Rochester, NY MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Sacramento, CA PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Sacramento metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Sacramento, CA PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Sacramento, CA PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Sacramento, CA PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Sacramento, CA PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Salt Lake City--Ogden, UT MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Salt Lake City metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Salt Lake City–Ogden, UT MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Salt Lake City–Ogden, UT MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the San Antonio, TX MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the San Antonio metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the San Antonio, TX MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the San Antonio, TX MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the San Antonio, TX MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the San Antonio, TX MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the San Diego, CA MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the San Diego metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the San Diego, CA MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the San Diego, CA MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the San Diego, CA MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the San Diego, CA MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the San Francisco, CA PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the San Francisco metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the San Francisco, CA PMSA

Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the San Francisco, CA PMSA
Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the San Francisco, CA PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the San Jose, CA PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the San Jose metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the San Jose, CA PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the San Jose, CA PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the San Jose, CA PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the San Jose, CA PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Sarasota--Bradenton, FL MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Sarasota metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Sarasota--Bradenton, FL MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Sarasota--Bradenton, FL MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Sarasota--Bradenton, FL MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Sarasota--Bradenton, FL MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see *Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns* available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Scranton metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Seattle–Bellevue–Everett, WA PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Seattle metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Seattle–Bellevue–Everett, WA PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Seattle–Bellevue–Everett, WA PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Springfield, MA MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Springfield metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Springfield, MA MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Springfield, MA MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the St. Louis, MO--IL MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the St. Louis metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the St. Louis, MO--IL MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the St. Louis, MO--IL MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the St. Louis, MO–IL MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the St. Louis, MO–IL MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Stockton--Lodi, CA MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Stockton metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Stockton--Lodi, CA MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Stockton--Lodi, CA MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Stockton–Lodi, CA MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Stockton–Lodi, CA MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Syracuse, NY MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Syracuse metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Syracuse, NY MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Syracuse, NY MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Syracuse, NY MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Syracuse, NY MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Tacoma, WA PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Tacoma metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Tacoma, WA PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Tacoma, WA PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Tacoma, WA PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Tacoma, WA PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Tampa--St. Petersburg--Clearwater, FL MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Tampa metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Tampa--St. Petersburg--Clearwater, FL MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Tampa--St. Petersburg--Clearwater, FL MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Toledo, OH MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see *Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns* available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Toledo metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Toledo, OH MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Toledo, OH MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Tucson, AZ MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Tucson metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Tucson, AZ MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Tucson, AZ MSA

Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Tucson, AZ MSA
Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Tucson, AZ MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Tulsa, OK MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Tulsa metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Tulsa, OK MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Tulsa, OK MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Tulsa, OK MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Tulsa, OK MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Vallejo--Fairfield--Napa, CA PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Vallejo metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Vallejo--Fairfield--Napa, CA PMSA

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Vallejo--Fairfield--Napa, CA PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Vallejo--Fairfield--Napa, CA PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Vallejo--Fairfield--Napa, CA PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Ventura, CA PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Ventura metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Ventura, CA PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Ventura, CA PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Washington, DC--MD--VA--WV PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Washington metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Washington, DC--MD--VA--WV PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Washington, DC--MD--VA--WV PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Washington, DC--MD--VA--WV PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Washington, DC--MD--VA--WV PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the West Palm Beach–Boca Raton, FL MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the West Palm Beach metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the West Palm Beach–Boca Raton, FL MSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the West Palm Beach–Boca Raton, FL MSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the West Palm Beach–Boca Raton, FL MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the West Palm Beach–Boca Raton, FL MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Wichita, KS MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see *Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns* available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Wichita metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Wichita, KS MSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Wichita, KS MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Wilmington--Newark, DE-- MD PMSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Wilmington metro area.

Map 1. Racial Mix of Block Groups in the Wilmington--Newark, DE--MD PMSA

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.

Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Wilmington--Newark, DE--MD PMSA
Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Wilmington--Newark, DE--MD PMSA

Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Wilmington--Newark, DE--MD PMSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Maps of the African American and White Populations in the Youngstown--Warren, OH MSA

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute prepared maps for the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. to aid public policy makers in identifying black-white integrated neighborhoods. For a description of the methodology and definitions used, see Racial Integration in Urban America: A Block Level Analysis of African and White Housing Patterns available in HTML or PDF format. The study analyzed block level data, and cities are encouraged to map their integrated neighborhoods by blocks. For ease of display, the metro maps shown here use block groups to aid communities in assessing the location and relative size of their racial mixes. Four maps are provided for each metropolitan area. The flat map below shows the black-white racial composition of block groups in the Youngstown metro area.

In order to show the concentration of the population, density maps are provided for 3 categories: integrated block groups with at least 20 percent black population and at least 20 percent white population, block groups that are over 80 percent black, and block groups that are over 80 percent white. These maps show the concentration of population based on density per square mile. As a result, urban neighborhoods with highest concentrations of residents (in integrated, predominantly black, or predominantly white block groups) are tallest in the 3-D maps presented, while sparsely populated areas appear flat. Note Block groups are excluded where the institutionalized population makes up more than a third of the total population or where the block group population totals less than 50 people. Some metropolitan areas have residents living on black-white integrated blocks but have no block groups meeting the black-white integration criteria. Likewise, some metro areas, particularly those with large Latino and Asian populations, may show no blocks groups where the population is over 80 percent black or over 80 percent white.
Map 2. Integrated Block Groups (at least 20% White & 20% Black) in the Youngstown--Warren, OH MSA

Map 3. Block Groups with More Than 80% Black Population in the Youngstown--Warren, OH MSA
Map 4. Block Groups with More Than 80% White Population in the Youngstown--Warren, OH MSA

Source: Employment and Training Institute, School of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee