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## What's New in Race and Residential Mobility? An Analysis of Individual and Ecological Factors

Historically, African-Americans and whites have had similar rates of residential mobility. (Long 1988; South and Deane 1993) However, Blacks are more likely than whites to have plans to move, but are less likely than whites to realize that expected residential mobility. (Crowder 2001) Thus, there are apparent constraints to Black residential mobility. Research indicates that the differentials in socioeconomic and structural constraints between Blacks and whites have an affect on the kind of mobility experienced by each race. (Crowder et. al. 2001; Denton and Massey 1991; Johnson and Roseman 1990; Logan et. al. 1996; Massey and Denton 1993; Massey et. al. 1994; Price-Stratlen 1998; South and Crowder 1997a) In addition, attitudes such as racial prejudice and neighborhood preference, have been shown to affect residential mobility. (Bobo and Zubrinsky 1996; Emerson, Chai, Yancey 2001; Farley and Frey 1994; Quillian 1999; Wilson 1987)

This research is an effort to bridge the ecological theoretical assumptions of residential segregation for racial and ethnic minorities with the social demographic assumptions of individual residential mobility. This research addresses the following questions: What are the individual life-cycle, household, neighborhood, and metropolitan area characteristics associated with residential mobility? More specifically, how does the interaction of these factors differ by race? Thus, (1) While residential segregation, home ownership and income may remain strong predictors of residential mobility, how have

these factors changed over time, and what other variables are likely to figure prominently; (2) What are the current directions and magnitude of the variables that serve as barriers and enablers to residential mobility, and how do they vary by race; (3) What has been the impact of suburbanization on these patterns?

This multilevel analysis uses the 2001 and 2003 American Housing Survey (AHS) data as well as Census 2000 metropolitan area-level variables. The AHS is uniquely appropriate for this analysis because in addition to multilevel demographic data, the survey includes attitudinal data about the respondents' perception of their current home and neighborhood as well as reasons for why they moved from their previous home and neighborhood.

Using logistic regression, I predict the likelihood of the household moving between the 2001 and 2003 administrations of the AHS using the individual and neighborhood characteristics presented in 2001. I include additional metropolitan area characteristics, i.e. residential segregation, calculated from the 2000 U.S. Census. In addition to the standard measure of dissimilarity, this analysis also explores the effect of the isolation and spatial proximity measures of residential segregation on residential mobility.

I also enhance this analysis by distinguishing between the effects of individual and structural characteristics on an individual's likelihood to move with multilevel analysis: hierarchical generalized linear modeling (HGLM).

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