

Appendix A

Table A.1: Robustness Checks: Regression of Changes in Urban Schools' Student Composition on Neighborhood Gentrification using Alternative Measures of Gentrification and Disinvestment, 2000-2014

	<u>Total Enrollment</u>		<u># White Students</u>		<u># Black Students</u>		<u># Latinx Students</u>		<u># FRPL Students</u>	
	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Baseline Disinvestment Criteria: 40th Percentile (n = 5,912)										
<i>Gentrification</i>	-49.7*** (14.8)	-16.5** (6.3)	13.2† (7.3)	2.2 (3.4)	-18.1 (12.3)	4.2 (3.7)	-55.7** (18.3)	-20.2** (5.6)	-71.3*** (14.2)	-22.5*** (5.6)
<i>Alternative Gentrification</i>	-55.8*** (14.6)	-12.7* (6.4)	10.0 (6.8)	-0.6 (3.2)	-7.3 (11.1)	5.9 (3.6)	-65.3*** (18.5)	-16.2** (4.8)	-68.5*** (13.9)	-18.9** (6.2)
Baseline Disinvestment Criteria: 30th Percentile (n = 3,310)										
<i>Gentrification</i>	-38.6* (18.2)	-16.4† (8.7)	12.7 (7.9)	-0.3 (3.4)	0.9 (13.7)	7.2 (4.8)	-61.1** (20.5)	-19.2* (6.7)	-54.2*** (14.3)	-16.7* (7.6)
<i>Alternative Gentrification</i>	-47.8** (16.7)	-20.6** (7.9)	11.3 (7.6)	-0.7 (3.5)	1.2 (13.6)	2.7 (4.3)	-67.0*** (19.4)	-18.8* (5.7)	-61.3*** (14.7)	-25.1** (8.1)

Note: Neighborhoods are defined in terms of school catchment areas. Gentrification is measured as an indicator of whether a neighborhood whose median household income in 2000 was below the 40th percentile (Panel A) or 30th percentile (Panel B) of its respective city and whose housing supply built in the 20 years preceding 2000 was below the 40th percentile (Panel A) or 30th percentile (Panel B) of its city underwent (a) an inflow of college-educated residents between 2000 and 2014 that exceeded the growth of college-education persons in the city overall, and (b) an increase in real housing prices. The alternative measure of gentrification replaces stipulation (b) with an indicator of whether the neighborhood experienced an increase in inflation-adjusted median rent. Analytic sample is restricted to urban schools located in divested neighborhoods. Columns (1), (3), (5), (7), and (9) report unadjusted bivariate associations. Columns (2), (4), (6), (8), and (10) include controls at the school-, neighborhood-, district-, county-, and city-level. School controls are measured in 2000 and include the total number of students, school level (elementary, middle, high school), the proportion of students qualifying for free and reduced price lunch, student-teacher ratio, and the proportion of White students. School district controls are measured in 2000 and include student-teacher ratio, percent of children receiving free and reduced price lunch, proportion of district students who are non-White, and the density of charter and magnet schools. Neighborhood controls are measured in 2000 and include neighborhood poverty rates, proportion of residents who are children, percent of residents receiving government assistance, proportion of adult residents age 25 and over who have received a high school degree, proportion of adult residents who have received college degree, percent of residents who are Black, White, and Latinx, respectively, unemployment rates, housing prices, proportion of families who are female-headed, and density of persons per square mile. Pre-2000 neighborhood controls capture trends in gentrification prior to baseline and are measured during the 1990 Census and include the same neighborhood controls measured in 2000. City-level controls include metro area size, racial segregation, income segregation, and income inequality. Sampling weights constructed as the inverse probability that a school reported catchment area data based on observable characteristics. Estimates are based on 25 multiply imputed datasets, combined based on Rubin Rule's for MI inference (1987). †p<.10, *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001 for two-tailed tests of significance.

Table A.2: Regression of Changes in Student Composition on Neighborhood Gentrification Across Alternative Definition of School Neighborhoods, 2000-2014

	<u>Total Enrollment</u>		<u>% White Students</u>		<u>% Black Students</u>		<u>% Latinx Students</u>		<u>% FRPL Students</u>	
	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Catchment Area (n = 5,912)										
Gentrification	-49.7*** (14.8)	-16.5** (6.3)	13.2† (7.3)	2.2 (3.4)	-18.1 (12.3)	4.2 (3.7)	-55.7** (18.3)	-20.2 (5.6)	-71.3*** (14.2)	-22.5*** (5.6)
Census Tract (n = 7,262)										
Gentrification	-47.3** (14.3)	-15.2** (5.9)	15.4* (7.5)	0.6 (3.3)	-21.3* (8.6)	-1.7 (2.8)	-51.2*** (15.4)	-16.5** (4.4)	-71.7*** (11.2)	-22.1*** (5.1)

Note: Figures refer to respective point estimates for gentrification across alternative specifications of school neighborhoods. Gentrification is measured as whether a neighborhood whose median household income in 2000 was below the 40th percentile of its respective city average and whose housing supply built in the 20 years preceding 2000 was below the 40th percentile of its city underwent (a) an inflow of college-educated residents between 2000 and 2014 that exceeded the growth of college-education persons in the county overall, and (b) an increase in housing prices that exceeded the average housing price increase in the city. Analytic sample is restricted to schools located in divested neighborhoods. All models are covariate-adjusted. School controls are measured in 2000 and include the total number of students, the proportion of students qualifying for free and reduced price lunch, student-teacher ratio, and the proportion of White students. School district controls are measured in 2000 and include annual expenditures per student, student-teacher ratio, percent of children receiving free and reduced price lunch, proportion of district students who are non-White, a binary indicator of whether a district offered an intra- or inter-district choice programs, and the density of charter and magnet schools. Neighborhood controls are measured in 2000 and include neighborhood poverty rates, proportion of residents who are children, percent of residents receiving government assistance, proportion of adult residents age 25 and over who have received a high school degree, proportion of adult residents who have received college degree, percent of residents who are Black, White, and Latinx, respectively, unemployment rates, housing prices, proportion of families who are female-headed, and density of persons per square mile. Pre-2000 neighborhood controls capture trends in gentrification prior to baseline and are measured during the 1990 Census and include the same neighborhood controls measured in 2000. District controls include total enrollment; indicators for inter-district choice policy, intra-district choice policy, and magnet school offerings; number of charter schools; district poverty rates; student-teacher ratio; and average per-pupil expenditures. City-level controls include metro area size, racial segregation, income segregation, and income inequality. Sampling weights constructed as the inverse probability that a school reported catchment area data based on observable characteristics. Estimates are based on 25 multiply imputed datasets, combined based on Rubin Rule's for MI inference (1987). †p<.10, *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001 for two-tailed tests of significance.

Table A.3: Robustness Check: OLS Regression of Urban Schools' Student Composition on Gentrification and Interactions Between Gentrification and School Level, 2000-2014

	<u>Total Enrollment</u>		<u>#White Students</u>		<u>#Black Students</u>		<u># Latinx Students</u>		<u># Poor Students</u>	
	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Gentrification	-60.4 (12.0)	-13.6 (6.5)	12.6 (6.3)	-0.3 (2.9)	-17.8 (9.7)	5.4 (3.5)	-64.0 (15.5)	-16.3 (5.5)	-77.4 (12.0)	-16.4 (6.1)
Elementary	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref
Middle	164.3*** (19.0)	19.1 (12.7)	28.2*** (7.9)	3.6 (4.8)	42.8*** (12.5)	0.4 (6.9)	85.1*** (21.0)	22.8** (9.7)	132.0*** (18.2)	18.5 (11.3)
High	713.3*** (47.3)	143.4*** (25.9)	130.4*** (15.6)	12.4 (8.4)	269.7*** (28.0)	52.4*** (15.1)	258.8*** (48.1)	82.7*** (19.9)	490.7*** (41.1)	76.5*** (22.6)
Gent*Elem	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref	ref
Gent*Middle	27.2 (25.9)	15.2 (16.1)	3.6 (13.5)	5.6 (6.4)	28.5† (15.8)	7.9 (9.0)	-1.8 (28.6)	6.4 (11.0)	16.5 (24.0)	5.6 (14.0)
Gent*High	31.0 (68.9)	-49.6 (33.4)	-5.9 (25.9)	19.3 (16.8)	-53.3 (33.1)	-22.3 (20.3)	71.0 (57.9)	-48.2† (24.7)	11.8 (53.3)	-71.2* (31.0)

Note: Gentrification is measured as whether a neighborhood whose median household income in 2000 was below the 40th percentile of its respective city average and whose housing supply built in the 20 years preceding 2000 was below the 40th percentile of its city underwent (a) an inflow of college-educated residents between 2000 and 2014 that exceeded the growth of college-education persons in the county overall, and (b) an increase in housing prices that exceeded the average housing price increase in the city. Analytic sample is restricted to schools located in gentrifiable neighborhoods. School controls are measured in 2000 and include the total number of students, school level (elementary, middle, high school), the proportion of students qualifying for free and reduced price lunch, student-teacher ratio, and the proportion of White students. School district controls are measured in 2000 and include annual expenditures per student, student-teacher ratio, percent of children receiving free and reduced price lunch, proportion of district students who are non-White, a binary indicator of whether a district offered an intra- or inter-district choice programs, and the density of charter and magnet schools. Neighborhood controls are measured in 2000 and include neighborhood poverty rates, proportion of residents who are children, percent of residents receiving government assistance, proportion of adult residents age 25 and over who have received a high school degree, proportion of adult residents who have received college degree, percent of residents who are Black, White, and Latinx, respectively, unemployment rates, housing prices, proportion of families who are female-headed, and density of persons per square mile. Pre-2000 neighborhood controls capture trends in gentrification prior to baseline and are measured during the 1990 Census and include the same neighborhood controls measured in 2000. District controls include total enrollment; indicators for inter-district choice policy, intra-district choice policy, and magnet school offerings; number of charter schools; district poverty rates; student-teacher ratio; and average per-pupil expenditures. City-level controls include metro area size, racial segregation, income segregation, and income inequality. Estimates are based on 25 multiply imputed datasets, combined based on Rubin Rule's for MI inference (1987). †p<.10, *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001 for two-tailed tests of significance.

Table A.4: Robustness Check: OLS Regression of Student Composition on Gentrification in Metro Versus Central City Areas, 2000-2014

	<u>Total Enrollment</u>		<u>% White Students</u>		<u>% Black Students</u>		<u>% Latinx Students</u>		<u>% FRPL Students</u>	
	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Urbanized Areas (n = 5,912)										
Gentrification	-49.7*** (14.8)	-16.5** (6.3)	13.2† (7.3)	2.2 (3.4)	-18.1 (12.3)	4.2 (3.7)	-55.7** (18.3)	-20.2** (5.6)	-71.3*** (14.2)	-22.5*** (5.6)
Central Cities (n = 4,286)										
Gentrification	-33.7* (15.9)	-20.1** (7.1)	10.3 (7.2)	-0.6 (3.2)	-14.0 (15.1)	3.9 (4.3)	-40.8† (21.3)	-20.3** (5.8)	-58.3*** (14.5)	-24.6*** (6.2)

Note: Urbanized area and central city classifications were developed by the U.S. census and are made available for school locations through the National Center for Educational Statistics. An urbanized area is a densely settled core area with a population equal to or exceeding 50,000. To qualify as a central city, a given territory must either be the largest incorporated place in a given core based statistical area (CBSA), or must include at least one of the following: (a) the presence of at least 100,000 working persons, or a Census population of at least 250,000, (b) a Census population less than 250,000 but more than 50,000 and in which the number of workers working in a given incorporated place exceeds the number of workers living in that same incorporated place, (c) a Census population less than 50,000 but more than 10,000 that is at least a third the size of the largest incorporated place in its same urbanized area and in which the number of workers working in the incorporated place is at least as large as the number of workers living in the incorporated place. Gentrification is measured as whether a neighborhood whose median household income in 2000 was below the 40th percentile of its respective city average and whose housing supply built in the 20 years preceding 2000 was below the 40th percentile of its city underwent (a) an inflow of college-educated residents between 2000 and 2014 that exceeded the growth of college-education persons in the county overall, and (b) an increase in housing prices that exceeded the average housing price increase in the city. Analytic sample is restricted to schools located in divested neighborhoods. School controls are measured in 2000 and include the total number of students, school level (elementary, middle, high school), the proportion of students qualifying for free and reduced price lunch, student-teacher ratio, and the proportion of White students. School district controls are measured in 2000 and include annual expenditures per student, student-teacher ratio, percent of children receiving free and reduced price lunch, proportion of district students who are non-White, a binary indicator of whether a district offered an intra- or inter-district choice programs, and the density of charter and magnet schools. Neighborhood controls are measured in 2000 and include neighborhood poverty rates, proportion of residents who are children, percent of residents receiving government assistance, proportion of adult residents age 25 and over who have received a high school degree, proportion of adult residents who have received college degree, percent of residents who are Black, White, and Latinx, respectively, unemployment rates, housing prices, proportion of families who are female-headed, and density of persons per square mile. Pre-2000 neighborhood controls capture trends in gentrification prior to baseline and are measured during the 1990 Census and include the same neighborhood controls measured in 2000. District controls include total enrollment; indicators for inter-district choice policy, intra-district choice policy, and magnet school offerings; number of charter schools; district poverty rates; student-teacher ratio; and average per-pupil expenditures. City-level controls include metro area size, racial segregation, income segregation, and income inequality. Sampling weights constructed as the inverse probability that a school reported catchment area data based on observable characteristics. Estimates are based on 25 multiply imputed datasets, combined based on Rubin Rule's for MI inference (1987). †p<.10, *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001 for two-tailed tests of significance.

Table A.5: Robustness Check: Regression of Changes in Urban Schools' Student Composition on Neighborhood Gentrification with and without Sampling Weights, 2000-2014

	<u>Total Enrollment</u>		<u>% White Students</u>		<u>% Black Students</u>		<u>% Latinx Students</u>		<u>% FRPL Students</u>	
	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
With Sampling Weights										
Gentrification	-49.7*** (14.8)	-16.5** (6.3)	13.2† (7.3)	2.2 (3.4)	-18.1 (12.3)	4.2 (3.7)	-55.7** (18.3)	-20.2 (5.6)	-71.3*** (14.2)	-22.5*** (5.6)
Without Sampling Weights										
Gentrification	-51.2*** (15.1)	-17.8** (6.4)	12.9† (7.3)	2.2 (3.3)	-18.4 (12.5)	3.7 (3.7)	-56.7** (19.0)	-20.8** (5.7)	-72.3*** (14.5)	-23.0*** (5.6)

Note: Gentrification is measured as whether a neighborhood whose median household income in 2000 was below the 40th percentile of its respective city average and whose housing supply built in the 20 years preceding 2000 was below the 40th percentile of its city underwent (a) an inflow of college-educated residents between 2000 and 2014 that exceeded the growth of college-education persons in the county overall, and (b) an increase in housing prices that exceeded the average housing price increase in the city. Analytic sample is restricted to schools located in divested neighborhoods. School controls are measured in 2000 and include the total number of students, school level (elementary, middle, high school), the proportion of students qualifying for free and reduced price lunch, student-teacher ratio, and the proportion of White students. School district controls are measured in 2000 and include annual expenditures per student, student-teacher ratio, percent of children receiving free and reduced price lunch, proportion of district students who are non-White, a binary indicator of whether a district offered an intra- or inter-district choice programs, and the density of charter and magnet schools. Neighborhood controls are measured in 2000 and include neighborhood poverty rates, proportion of residents who are children, percent of residents receiving government assistance, proportion of adult residents age 25 and over who have received a high school degree, proportion of adult residents who have received college degree, percent of residents who are Black, White, and Latinx, respectively, unemployment rates, housing prices, proportion of families who are female-headed, and density of persons per square mile. Pre-2000 neighborhood controls capture trends in gentrification prior to baseline and are measured during the 1990 Census and include the same neighborhood controls measured in 2000. District controls include total enrollment; indicators for inter-district choice policy, intra-district choice policy, and magnet school offerings; number of charter schools; district poverty rates; student-teacher ratio; and average per-pupil expenditures. City-level controls include metro area size, racial segregation, income segregation, and income inequality. Sampling weights constructed as the inverse probability that a school reported catchment area data based on observable characteristics. Estimates are based on 25 multiply imputed datasets, combined based on Rubin Rule's for MI inference (1987). †p<.10, *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001 for two-tailed tests of significance.

Table A.6: Regression of Changes in Student Composition on Neighborhood Gentrification With and Without Charter Schools in the Analytic Sample and in which School Neighborhoods are Defined Based on Census Tracts, 2000-2014

	<u>Total Enrollment</u>		<u># White Students</u>		<u># Black Students</u>		<u># Latinx Students</u>		<u># FRPL Students</u>	
	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted	unadjusted	adjusted
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Without Charter Schools (n = 7,262)										
<i>Gentrification</i>	-47.3** (14.3)	-15.2** (5.9)	15.4* (7.5)	0.6 (3.3)	-21.3* (8.6)	-1.7 (2.8)	-51.2*** (15.4)	-16.5** (4.4)	-71.7*** (11.2)	-22.1*** (5.1)
With Charter Schools (n = 7,298)										
<i>Gentrification</i>	-45.6** (14.3)	-16.5** (6.0)	13.5† (7.4)	-0.2 (3.3)	-21.3* (8.7)	-2.6 (2.6)	-47.5** (14.8)	-16.5** (4.6)	-69.3*** (10.9)	-22.9*** (5.2)

Note: School neighborhoods are defined as the census tract in which schools are located. Gentrification is measured as whether a neighborhood whose median household income in 2000 was below the 40th percentile of its respective city average and whose housing supply built in the 20 years preceding 2000 was below the 40th percentile of its city underwent (a) an inflow of college-educated residents between 2000 and 2014 that exceeded the growth of college-education persons in the county overall, and (b) an increase in housing prices that exceeded the average housing price increase in the city. Analytic sample is restricted to schools located in divested neighborhoods. All models are covariate-adjusted. School controls are measured in 2000 and include the total number of students, the proportion of students qualifying for free and reduced price lunch, student-teacher ratio, and the proportion of white students. School district controls are measured in 2000 and include annual expenditures per student, student-teacher ratio, percent of children receiving free and reduced price lunch, proportion of district students who are non-white, a binary indicator of whether a district offered an intra- or inter-district choice programs, and the density of charter and magnet schools. Neighborhood controls are measured in 2000 and include neighborhood poverty rates, proportion of residents who are children, percent of residents receiving government assistance, proportion of adult residents age 25 and over who have received a high school degree, proportion of adult residents who have received college degree, percent of residents who are black, white, and Hispanic, respectively, unemployment rates, housing prices, proportion of families who are female-headed, and density of persons per square mile. Pre-2000 neighborhood controls capture trends in gentrification prior to baseline and are measured during the 1990 Census and include the same neighborhood controls measured in 2000. District controls include total enrollment; indicators for inter-district choice policy, intra-district choice policy, and magnet school offerings; number of charter schools; district poverty rates; student-teacher ratio; and average per-pupil expenditures. City-level controls include metro area size, racial segregation, income segregation, and income inequality. Sampling weights constructed as the inverse probability that a school reported catchment area data based on observable characteristics. Estimates are based on 25 multiply imputed datasets, combined based on Rubin Rule's for MI inference (1987). †p<.10, *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001 for two-tailed tests of significance.

Appendix B

**Table B.1: Overall and Population-at-Risk Rates of Gentrification Around Urban Schools,
100 Largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), 2000-2014**

<i>Metropolitan Statistical Area</i>	<i>Overall Rate of Gentrification</i>	<i>Population-at-Risk Rate of Gentrification</i>
1. Austin-Round Rock, TX	0.168	0.631
2. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	0.162	0.709
3. Fresno, CA	0.125	0.365
4. Knoxville, TN	0.119	0.500
5. Albuquerque, NM	0.109	0.447
6. Jackson, MS	0.107	0.237
7. Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	0.103	0.610
8. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	0.102	0.480
9. Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN	0.093	0.365
10. Columbia, SC	0.078	0.478
11. Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	0.077	0.417
12. Tucson, AZ	0.075	0.255
13. Denver-Aurora, CO	0.074	0.298
14. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	0.073	0.427
15. Oklahoma City, OK	0.071	0.308
16. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	0.071	0.406
17. Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	0.070	0.293
18. Springfield, MA	0.070	0.200
19. Chattanooga, TN-GA	0.069	0.368
20. Richmond, VA	0.068	0.312
21. Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	0.065	0.394
22. Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	0.064	0.280
23. St. Louis, MO-IL	0.062	0.297
24. Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	0.060	0.231
25. Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	0.058	0.221
26. Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	0.058	0.150
27. Worcester, MA	0.057	0.400
28. Raleigh-Cary, NC	0.056	0.357
29. Jacksonville, FL	0.051	0.183
30. El Paso, TX	0.050	0.297
31. Madison, WI	0.050	0.556
32. San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	0.048	0.355
33. Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	0.047	0.200
34. Portland-South Portland, ME	0.047	0.200
35. Wichita, KS	0.045	0.214
36. Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	0.043	0.192
37. Salt Lake City, UT	0.043	0.290
38. Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	0.041	0.293
39. Modesto, CA	0.041	0.333
40. Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0.040	0.184
41. Baton Rouge, LA	0.040	0.217

Gentrification and Urban Schools

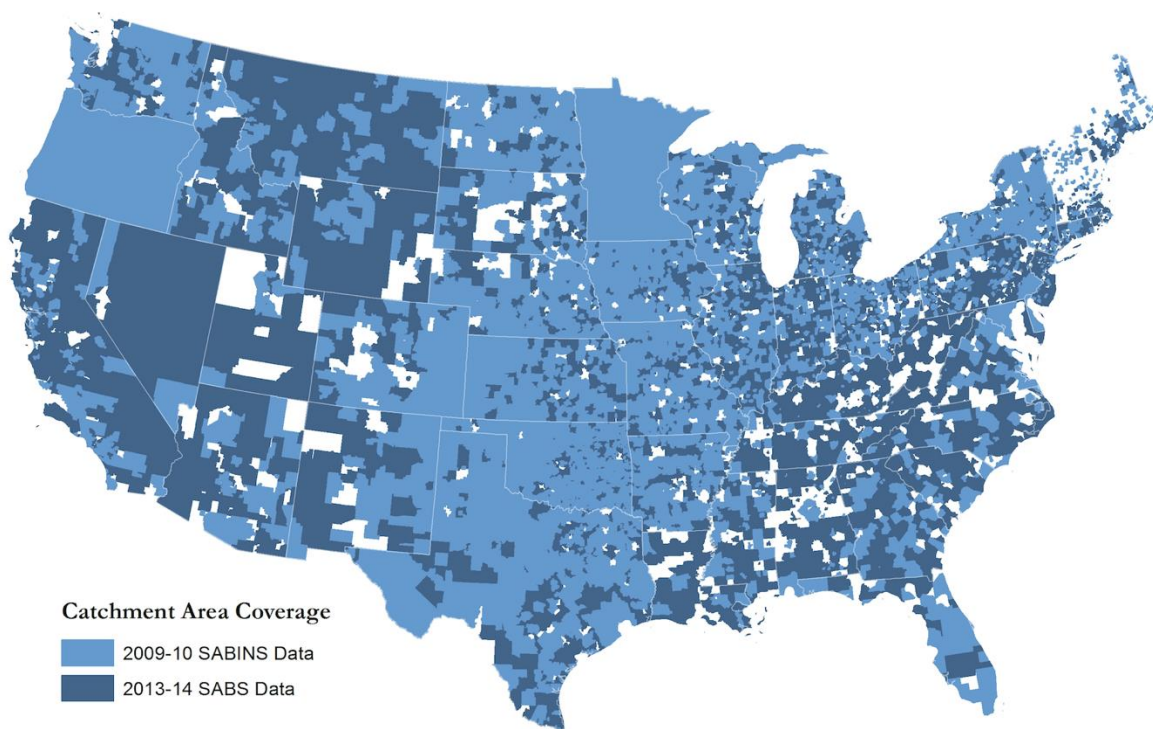
42. Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	0.040	0.172
43. New York-Newark-Edison, NY-NJ-PA	0.039	0.395
44. Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	0.039	0.163
45. Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	0.039	0.163
46. San Antonio, TX	0.037	0.097
47. Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	0.037	0.161
48. Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	0.036	0.215
49. Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	0.036	0.103
50. Tulsa, OK	0.036	0.143
51. Baltimore-Towson, MD	0.036	0.131
52. Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	0.033	0.113
53. Charleston-North Charleston, SC	0.033	0.167
54. Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	0.033	0.142
55. North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	0.033	0.333
56. Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	0.032	0.091
57. San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	0.031	0.348
58. Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	0.030	0.138
59. Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	0.030	0.196
60. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	0.027	0.153
61. Syracuse, NY	0.026	0.100
62. Colorado Springs, CO	0.026	0.167
63. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	0.026	0.667
64. Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	0.025	0.286
65. Orlando, FL	0.023	0.163
66. Boise City-Nampa, ID	0.022	0.188
67. Indianapolis, IN	0.022	0.113
68. Kansas City, MO-KS	0.021	0.094
69. Bakersfield, CA	0.021	0.115
70. Louisville, KY-IN	0.018	0.071
71. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	0.017	0.150
72. Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	0.017	0.100
73. Honolulu, HI	0.017	0.273
74. Columbus, OH	0.015	0.094
75. Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	0.014	0.333
76. Stockton, CA	0.013	0.083
77. Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA	0.011	0.071
78. Greenville, SC	0.011	0.062
79. Pittsburgh, PA	0.011	0.093
80. Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	0.011	0.167
81. Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	0.010	0.071
82. Toledo, OH	0.009	0.037
83. Des Moines, IA	0.008	0.043
84. Memphis, TN-MS-AR	0.007	0.025
85. New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	0.006	0.500
86. McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX	0.004	0.040
87. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	0.003	0.009
88. Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	0.000	0.000

Gentrification and Urban Schools

89. Akron, OH	0.000	0.000
90. Dayton, OH	0.000	0.000
91. Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	0.000	0.000
92. Birmingham-Hoover, AL	0.000	0.000
93. Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	0.000	0.000
94. Greensboro-High Point, NC	0.000	0.000
95. Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Tonawanda, NY	0.000	0.000
96. Lancaster, PA	0.000	0.000
97. Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	0.000	0.000
98. Rochester, NY	0.000	0.000
99. Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	0.000	0.000
100. New Haven-Milford, CT	0.000	0.000

Appendix C

Figure C.1: Coverage Map of 2009-10 School Attendance Boundary Information System and 2013-14 School Attendance Boundary Survey



Appendix D

Figure D.1: Adjusted Relationship between Gentrification and Changes in Student Composition Across the Extent to which Gentrifiers are White

