

APPENDIX II

Tab 21

Initial Expert Report of Andrew Beveridge

**Report Regarding Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing in Westchester
County and the Need for Appropriate Actions in Relation Thereto.**

June 16, 2008

Andrew A. Beveridge, Ph.D.

ANDREW A. BEVERIDGE, under penalty of perjury makes the following affirmation.

1) I, Andrew A. Beveridge, am Professor of Sociology at Queens College and the Graduate Center, City University of New York. My primary responsibilities at the college and Graduate Center are teaching statistics and research methods at the graduate and undergraduate level and conducting quantitative statistically based social research. Trained at Yale University, I have been employed in such a capacity since 1973, first at Columbia University until 1981 and since then at Queens College and the Graduate Center of CUNY. I currently am serving a three-year term as chair of the sociology department at Queens. My areas of expertise include demography, the statistical and quantitative analysis of social science data sets, most particularly including Census data, survey data and administrative records. I am an expert in the application of GIS technology to the analysis of social patterns. I have analyzed the impact of neighborhood characteristics on educational outcomes and substance use. I have published results from my research. I have listed my scholarly publications on my résumé, which is attached as Exhibit A. Some of these results have been widely disseminated by serving as the basis of articles in the *New York Times*, where I serve as a demographic consultant through an agreement between the CUNY Research Foundation and the *Times*. In addition, I publish a regular column on demographic topics in the *Gotham Gazette*, an on-line publication of Citizens Union. I have served as a consultant to a number of public and private entities, where I provide services related to demographic analysis in the area of housing, among other things. For instance, I was under contract to the New York State Department of Housing and Community Renewal in 2005 for an analysis of the “Fair Market Rent” (FMR) levels in Long Island, NY.

2) I have testified as an expert in demographic and statistical analysis in the following cases, including affidavit testimony and the filing of reports, among others: *U.S. vs.*

Port Chester, (Report, Two Declarations, Deposition and Hearing Testimony, 2002—present, Southern District of New York, cited in preliminary injunction ruling); *Martinez v. Kelly* (Declaration filed in 2nd Circuit re: Peremptory Jury Strikes, 2006); *Commonwealth of Virginia vs. Portillo-Chicas* (Affidavit, 2006, Stafford County Virginia); *Commonwealth of Virginia vs. Rogers* (Report and Testimony, 2006, Stafford County Virginia); *U.S. v. Margaret Torres* (Declaration, 2006, Eastern District of Louisiana); *U.S. v. Caldwell* (Declaration, 2006, Eastern District of Louisiana); *U.S. vs. Darryl Green, et al.* (Seven Declaration and Trial Testimony 2004-2006, Eastern Division of the District of Massachusetts, cited in the opinion); *Bergen Lanning Residents in Action, et al. vs. “Randy” Primus, et al.* (Report re: Bergen Square Redevelopment in Camden, NJ. 2005, Camden County, NJ); *Cramer Hill Residents Association, et al. vs. Melvin R “Randy” Primus, et al.* (Report re: Cramer Hill Redevelopment in Camden, NJ. 2005, Camden County, NJ); *People v. Tyisha Taylor* (Trial Testimony, 2005, Syracuse, NY City Court); *Hispanic Alliance vs. Ventnor* (Report, Certification and Testimony at Trial, 2004 to 2005, Atlantic County, NJ); *Citizens in Action, et al. vs. Town of Mount Holly, et al.* (Report and Certification, 2005, Burlington County, NJ); *U.S. v. Skiba*, (Affirmation, 2004, Pittsburgh Division, Western District of Pennsylvania); *Connie Forest, et al. vs. Mel Martinez, et al.* (Report re: Brick Towers Demolition in Newark. 2003-2006, Essex County, NJ); *New Rochelle Voters Rights Defense Fund v. City of New Rochelle* (Report and Testimony, 2003, Southern District of New York, cited in the opinion); *People v. Sweat* (Affidavits, 2003, Broome County, NY); *Montano v. Suffolk County Legislature* (Declaration and Testimony, 2003, Eastern District of New York, cited in opinion); *Rodriquez v. Pataki* (Declaration, Report, and Deposition and Trial Testimony, 2002-2003, Combined Second Circuit, Southern District of New York Panel, cited in the opinion); *Hines vs. Charleston Missouri Housing Authority* (Report and Testimony at

Trial, 2002 to 2003, Eastern District of Missouri, analysis cited in opinion); *Reese, et al. vs. Miami-Dade County, et al.* (Report and Testimony at Hearing, 2001 to 2002, Southern District of Florida). Virtually all cases and testimony are listed in my résumé attached as Exhibit A.

3) Michael Allen and Thomas Keary of Relman & Dane who are representing the Anti-Discrimination Center of Metropolitan New York retained me.

4) I was asked to review Westchester County's approach to addressing potential race based impediments to fair housing, including assessing the "Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice," contained in Chapter 9 of Westchester County's 2004-2008 Consolidated Plan. (Hereafter called "Analysis of Impediments.") I was asked to conduct my review from my perspective as an expert in the analysis of demographic and statistical patterns.

5) I am charging \$200 per hour plus all expenses for this work.

6) The "Urban Consortium" consists of all cities, town and villages in Westchester with the exception of Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle and White Plains, as well as the unincorporated portion of the Town of Mount Pleasant. Westchester County applies for CDBG and other funds on behalf of the consortium.

7) Westchester County must perform an analysis of the impediments to fair housing; take action to overcome those impediments; and maintain records concerning the impediments found and the actions to overcome them by "affirmatively furthering fair housing." ("Analysis of Impediments" at 314.)

8) I had access to the following material when conducting my own analyses and assessment:

- a. Data produced by the United States Bureau of the Census was used from the so-called PL94-171 (redistricting), the Summary File 1 (both of which

are based upon the so-called “short form data,” which has data about race and Hispanic status, age, sex, household relationship and ownership status of the dwelling unit.) As well as data from Summary File 3, the so-called long-form data, which include materials about housing, economic status and race. These data are tabulated and reported at a variety of geographic levels.

- b. SAS, a widely used data management, analysis and reporting system was used, along with Microsoft EXCEL, a standard spread sheet package.
- c. The complaint by the Anti-Discrimination Center of Metropolitan New York, the answer to that complaint by Westchester County, and Judge Cote’s opinion,
- d. A Geographic Information System (GIS), Maptitude, with census boundary files for Census 2000, as well as other mapping data.
- e. SAS, a widely used data management, analysis and reporting system was used, along with Microsoft EXCEL, a standard spread sheet package.
- f. Data from *CHAS (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) Data Base*. US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. Available from www.huduser.org.
- g. Data from the *Picture of Subsidized Households, 2000*. US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. Available from www.huduser.org.
- h. A variety of documents from Westchester County, including the Consolidated Plan for 2004 to 2008; Westchester County Housing

Opportunity Commission, “Affordable Housing Allocation Plan, 2000-2015”; and various other documents from Westchester Planning Department, as cited.

A. WESTCHESTER COUNTY’S “ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS” FAILS TO NOTE, MUCH LESS ANALYZE, THE HIGH LEVEL OF RACIAL SEGREGATION IN THE COUNTY, EVEN THOUGH THE DATA NECESSARY FOR SUCH AN ANALYSIS ARE EASILY ACCESSIBLE AND STANDARD METHODS TO CONDUCT SUCH AN ANALYSIS ARE WELL KNOWN

9) The “Analysis of Impediments” consists of 27 PowerPoint slides. Nowhere in these 27 slides is the subject of race mentioned, much less assessed as a potential impediment to “fair housing.”

10) Westchester County has the tools to make such an assessment. Indeed, Westchester prides itself on its Geographical Information System (GIS) resources. <http://giswww.westchestergov.com/>. In a series of 42 “Social Indicator” maps based upon Census 2000 data produced by the County, there is one map (See Exhibit B), which shows the percent of the black population by Census Tract in Westchester County. Furthermore, Westchester’s Planning Department prepared a report entitled “2000 Population by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin.”

<http://www.westchestergov.com/planning/research/Census2000/popreport1.pdf>. In that report, there is a map that shows change in the black population of the county by municipality, but none that simply shows the actual distribution. There is also another map that shows the “minority” population in Westchester.

11) A map showing the distribution of the non-Hispanic black population is the natural starting point for assessing impediments to “fair housing.” If the non-Hispanic black

population, for instance, is heavily concentrated in specific areas, it suggests that barriers to fair housing may exist.

12) Using readily available census data and census boundaries, I have prepared a simple map of the concentration of non-Hispanic black population within Westchester County, which is presented as Exhibit C. Unlike the county map it is done at the Census block level, which represents more precise mapping.

13) It is plain from a cursory examination of this map that Westchester County's non-Hispanic black population is highly concentrated. The County's map shows the same pattern, but for the total black population (which includes black Hispanics).¹ Sections of Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle and White Plains (cities outside of the "Urban Consortium"), as well as sections of Ossining, Peekskill, and Greenburgh (including Elmsford), are highly concentrated with respect to non-Hispanic black population.

14) This fact was known to Westchester County, since it was presented in its set of Social Indicator maps. Despite this, nothing about the patterns of segregation of the African American population appears in the "Analysis of Impediments." Rather race is never mentioned.

15) The pattern of spatial concentration of the African American population in my map or the County's map show that Westchester County is segregated with respect to race: that is, black residents tend to live apart from white residents.

¹For analysis based upon the 2000 Census, where data exist regarding non-Hispanic blacks, that category will be used. However, for historical analysis and where the non-Hispanic black category is not reported, then the more inclusive category of black will be used. According to Census 2000, Westchester County had 131,132 single race blacks, of which 5,905 or 4.50 percent were Hispanics. Altogether, blacks accounted for 14.2 percent of the population of Westchester, or 13.56 percent when non-Hispanic blacks are considered. Because of this, visual patterns, as well as segregation measures, are very similar whether blacks or non-Hispanic blacks are considered the group of interest.

16) Once it was obvious that a pattern of segregation existed, the County needed to measure it, and then to begin to understand its genesis and how it is perpetuated. Simply put, high levels of segregation imply that there are barriers to “fair housing.” It means that there are many areas within Westchester where very few African-Americans live.

17) The fundamental measure of segregation is a measure of how evenly spread out one group is compared to another group. It is computed based upon the concentration of a group from area to area. Say there were 10 percent of a minority group in a given county. If every single Census block or Census tract had 10 percent of that group, then one could say that there is no segregation at all. If on the other hand, the entire minority group lived in one set of census blocks or census tracts, and every one of those tracts was only inhabited by the minority, while all of the other tracts or blocks were only occupied by the non-minority, then one could say that there is total segregation.

18) Racial segregation is always measured by indices that calculate the degree to which racial separation exists. The most commonly used index of segregation is called the *Dissimilarity Index*. Technically, it is the proportion of a minority group that would need to move to make the distribution of that group the same over all units. It thus can vary from 0.0, representing no segregation at all, to 1.0, representing total segregation. When computed using the census block (the unit used in the map in Exhibit C), the dissimilarity index of non-Hispanic blacks using non-Hispanic whites as the comparison group is .749. This means that 74.9 percent of non-Hispanic blacks would need to move to make them even across Westchester, and achieve no segregation.

19) No one, of course, expects segregation to be 0.0 for any group. Generally, when the dissimilarity index is around 0.30 one can say that “low levels” of segregation exist. In

Westchester County, however, we can say that there is a very high level of racial segregation with respect to non-Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic whites.

20) Other measures are also regularly computed: Here I will use the *Isolation Index* which also is a standard and useful measure. It gives the proportion of one's own group (e.g., non-Hispanic black or non-Hispanic white) that live in the neighborhood (e.g., Census tract or block) that is inhabited by the average member of the group.

21) For isolation, the figures are 0.924 for non-Hispanic whites, and 0.658 for non-Hispanic blacks, which translates to the following: the average non-Hispanic white's neighborhood is 92.4 % white (considering only non-Hispanic blacks and whites) and the average non-Hispanic black's neighborhood is 65.8 percent non-Hispanic black. This is a relatively high level of segregation and racial separation. It should be noted that the isolation measure depends upon the overall proportion of a given group in the population.

22) In short, the high level of racial segregation in Westchester County is ignored in the "Analysis of Impediments," despite its obvious implications for any analysis of impediments to fair housing.

B. THE LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT AND INTENSIFICATION OF SEGREGATION IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IS NOT MENTIONED OR ADDRESSED IN THE "ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS"

23) As more and more African American residents moved to Westchester County during the last half of the 20th Century, the pattern of racial concentration and racial segregation developed and intensified.

24) Exhibit D presents a series of six maps that depict the changing concentration of the black population in Westchester County mapped by Census tract.² The data used for these maps and the analyses are readily available from the National Historical Geographic Information System project (www.nhgis.org) and could have easily been used by the county to undertake its own analysis.

25) It is clear from these maps that the areas that began as somewhat concentrated with respect to black population in 1950 became more and more racially concentrated over time, and the size of these areas grew.

26) When one applies the measures of dissimilarity to the pattern of segregation of blacks from whites, it is obvious that segregation in Westchester County began at a relatively high level, and then increased or did not change. Exhibit E presents a chart that tracks the level of dissimilarity from 1950 to 2000, which has increased from 0.57 in 1950 to 0.66 in 2000. From this chart one can see that generally things have not changed much, if at all, since 1970 with respect to black-white segregation. Segregation was high in 1950, increased over the next 20 years, and has remained very high ever since.

27) Looking at the change in the isolation measure for the same period, it is obvious that African Americans in general live in tracts with more racial concentration than they did in earlier decades, going from 0.24 to 0.56. This represents more than a doubling of the concentration experienced in the tract where the average black lived. For whites, there has been a very small lessening of racial concentration or isolation from 0.95 to 0.90. In short, racial

² These analyses are based on black-white segregation, since until 1980, the Census had not defined a consistent concept for Hispanic, so data on non-Hispanic Black and non-Hispanic white were not reported. Using black and white makes the measure consistent over time. I should note that the differences between segregation measures for 2000 based upon non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black at the tract level are minimal: for dissimilarity 0.67 for non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white compared to 0.66 for black and white; for isolation non-Hispanic black 0.56, for black 0.56; non-Hispanic white 0.90, white 0.90.

isolation is increasing for blacks, and falling slightly for whites, but the levels of isolation for both groups are still very high.

C. THE LEVELS OF SEGREGATION WITH RESPECT TO WHITES AND BLACKS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY ARE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED BY INCOME

28) To investigate the hypothesis that an income based analysis could be an adequate proxy for a race based analysis in respect to fair housing impediments, I examined whether income segregation in Westchester existed to a degree comparable to racial segregation. I also examined whether affluent African Americans, by virtue of their income, were integrated with affluent whites and with whites in general. To do these analyses I used the dissimilarity index.

29) Using Census data it is possible to measure segregation in Westchester among more and less affluent African Americans with respect to whites. The 2000 Census tabulated income for all households and for those from various racial and Hispanic groups.³ These data are easily available. They are included in Census Bureau's Summary File 3. They are available for download from American Fact Finder, from the Census's public website www.census.gov. All analyses were performed at the tract level.

30) I put all households into two groups: relatively high income (\$100,000 per year or more in 1999), and lower income (those with incomes less than \$100,000 in 1999). I computed dissimilarity for various groups. The results are presented in Exhibit G.

31) First, the level of segregation by income, as defined above, is 0.38. If income functioned as an adequate proxy for race, one would expect that the level of segregation by income group would be similar to the level of segregation found as between black households

³ Since income of non-Hispanic blacks are not reported separately by the Census Bureau, I used the income of black households and white households. As only 4.5 percent of black households are Hispanic, the differences would not be significant.

and white households. In fact, the level of segregation as between black households and white households is 0.64, more than two-third higher than that found for income.

32) Second, when one considers the segregation of affluent blacks (those households with \$100,000 or more income) from all whites, the segregation level is 0.57. This is somewhat lower than segregation solely based upon race, but significantly more segregated than that based upon income alone.

33) Third, when one considers affluent blacks and their level of segregation from affluent whites, the level is 0.64, the same as the general segregation level of black households from white households.

34) Fourth, when one considers less affluent blacks and their level of segregation from all whites, the level is 0.67, only slightly higher than the general level of segregation of black households from white households.

35) Fifth, considering only less affluent households (those making less than \$100,000 per year) the level of black-white segregation is 0.62, still roughly the same as the general level of black-white household segregation.

36) In short, racial segregation levels are higher than segregation by income.

37) When the affluent households are mapped (See Exhibit H.), one can plainly see that there is substantial overlap between areas that have a high concentration of blacks in general, and those that have a high concentration of affluent blacks in particular. This means that many affluent blacks in Westchester County share their neighborhoods with those who are much less well off than they. This is a well known phenomenon. See, for example, Douglas Massey and Nancy Denton, *American Apartheid: Segregation and the Making of the Underclass*, Harvard

University Press, 1993, pp 84-88. (finding that affluent black residents are unable to move out of areas that are distinctly less affluent and concentrated with non-Hispanic blacks).

38) From my analysis of income and racial segregation in Westchester County, it is obvious that racial segregation and concentration in Westchester County is not simply the result of income segregation.

D. THE PLACEMENT OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN THE COUNTY SERVES TO INTENSIFY AND PERPETUATE THE PATTERNS OF SEGREGATION IN THE COUNTY.

39) During the period 1990 to 1999, the county allocated some 5,000 units of affordable housing to be built in the county. By 2000, only 1,639 (32.8 percent) of the allocated units were built. In addition there were 670 more units built above the allocation in six communities.

40) Exhibit I presents a geographic overview of the various components of the Westchester County. Areas of Westchester can be incorporated cities or villages, or they can be part of unincorporated towns. [Towns and cities are considered “Minor Civil Divisions” by the Census Bureau.] If one views the map in Exhibit I, one can see towns and cities are delineated with black lines, while the villages are delineated with red lines. Colored shading is provided to note which areas are part of the Urban Consortium, which areas are cities, and the unincorporated portion of the Town of Mount Pleasant that did not join the consortium. Though the Town of Mount Pleasant did not join the consortium, the Village of Pleasantville, the Village of Sleepy Hollow, and portion of the Village of Briarcliff Manor that all are within the Town of Mount Pleasant are part of the Urban Consortium. In many cases there are overlaps of governmental jurisdiction, including the Town of Pelham and its two components the Villages of Pelham Manor and Pelham, and the Town of Greenburgh, and its component Villages of

Ardsley, Dobbs Ferry, Elmsford, Hastings-on-Hudson, Irvington and Tarrytown. Since the Town of Greenburgh is also a member, the unincorporated part of Greenburgh is also part of the consortium.

41) Exhibit J provides a map of the percent non-Hispanic black at the census block level overlaid with the cities, towns and villages. In this way, it is plain that the segregation that is found throughout Westchester is also found within the Urban Consortium itself, and in the four larger cities and the portion of the Town of Mount Pleasant not in the consortium.

42) Exhibit K presents data, including racial composition, concerning the cities, towns and villages that make up the various areas in Westchester.⁴ The four larger cities have a higher proportion of non-Hispanic black population (23.5 percent versus 6.4 percent for the consortium), and a much lower percentage of non-Hispanic white population (47.5 percent versus 75.8 percent for the consortium). Nonetheless, there are non-Hispanic blacks in the consortium area, and they are segregated there too, as they are in the larger cities.

43) Exhibit L provides information on units of affordable housing allocated by the county to be built in various municipalities for the period 1990 to 1999, the number of units actually built in each municipality, and the racial and Hispanic composition of each municipality. As that exhibit shows, 5000 units were allocated county wide and 1,639 of the allocated units were built. In addition there were 670 more units built above the allocation in six communities. The allocation of affordable housing and units actually built were drawn from Table A in the “Affordable Housing Allocation Plan, 2000-2015.”

⁴ The table in Exhibit K was derived from the Planning Department’s “Non-Hispanic Population by Race, 2000,” the source of which was the data from Census 2000. The table was referenced as Exhibit 3 to Relator’s First Requests for Admissions. The membership of the Urban Consortium is detailed in the Consolidated Plan.

44) Six jurisdictions (Yonkers, Mount Vernon, Peekskill, Elmsford, Mamaroneck and Tarrytown) were allocated a total of 987 units. In fact, 1,657 units were built in these six jurisdictions, 67% more than were allocated. Seventeen other jurisdictions experienced some building of affordable housing units, but not all of their total allocation. Together, these 17 jurisdictions built 652 units or 31.8 percent of their allocation. Finally, in 20 jurisdictions, there were no affordable housing units built at all.

45) When one looks at the racial composition of these three groups (“over allocation jurisdictions,” “under allocation jurisdictions,” and “zero unit jurisdictions”), the differences are stark: the “over allocation jurisdictions” were 24.2 percent non-Hispanic Black, and 46.8 percent non-Hispanic white; the “under allocation jurisdictions” were 11.5 percent non-Hispanic black and 65.9 percent non-Hispanic white; and the “zero unit jurisdictions” were 2.5 percent non-Hispanic black, and 84.3 percent non-Hispanic white.

46) In general those areas where there were substantial numbers of affordable housing units built were much less non-Hispanic white, and much more non-Hispanic black than were those where none or only a few units were built.

47) The percent of non-Hispanic white population is highly and negatively correlated with the percent of the allocated units that were actually built. A perfect positive correlation would be 1.0, while a perfectly negative correlation would be -1.0. The correlation between the percent of the allocation built and the percent non-Hispanic white in the municipality is -0.54, which is a strong negative correlation. This means that the higher the proportion of non-Hispanic white in the community, the lower proportion of the allocation was built.

48) The 1,657 units of affordable housing that were built in the “over allocation jurisdictions” represent 71.8 percent of all the affordable housing built in Westchester County from 1990 to 1999.

49) Affordable housing units are generally pegged to be affordable to those households whose income is 80 percent of less of the HUD Area Family Median Income. The general rule is that housing is affordable if the tenant or owner spends no more than 30 percent of his or her household income on housing costs. The Office of Policy Development and Research at HUD makes available on HUDUSER so-called CHAS tables that make it possible to understand which groups would be most affected by a decision to build or not to build affordable housing units.

50) Indeed in the Appendix to the Consolidated Plan, there are three such tables. The tables do not take into account all of Westchester, but rather only the “urban consortium area.” Westchester County, of course, exists within a single housing market. In any event, the data in these tables are not referenced at all, let alone analyzed, in the “Analysis of Impediments.”

51) The data in Exhibit M⁵ demonstrate the segregation perpetuating impact of not building affordable housing in areas in Westchester of low concentration of non-Hispanic blacks. Some 90.3 percent of non-Hispanic black renter households, some 69.1 percent of Hispanic households, but only 46.1 percent of non-Hispanic white renter household would qualify for affordable housing. When owner occupied and renter households are considered together, the percent who would qualify for affordable housing are 53.4 percent for non-Hispanic blacks, 57.7 percent for Hispanics, but 26.9 percent for non-Hispanic whites.

⁵ Exhibit M is derived CHAS tables for Westchester County and concern all households, non-Hispanic white households, non-Hispanic black households and Hispanic households.

52) Building affordable housing in municipalities with very low concentrations of non-Hispanic blacks and allocating that housing without regard to race would definitely serve to reduce the level of segregation in Westchester County.

53) By the same token, building the lion's share (much more than what was allocated as a "fair share") of affordable housing in areas with high concentrations of non-Hispanic blacks, while not building housing in areas with low concentrations only serves to exacerbate the current high levels of segregation.

54) Such a policy does nothing to "affirmatively further fair housing," rather it does just the opposite, by not providing housing opportunities and quality neighborhoods to non-Hispanic blacks and other minorities.

55) Even placing affordable housing in municipalities with low concentrations of non-Hispanic blacks might not ameliorate segregation, if various preferences or quotas restrict eligibility for such housing – explicitly or effectively – to current residents or employees of that municipality. Furthermore, within a jurisdiction with overall low levels of non-Hispanic blacks, but with some areas of high concentration of non-Hispanics blacks, the impact on segregation depends upon *where* within the municipality the affordable housing is placed.

56) All of the foregoing analysis of the placement (and lack of placement) of affordable housing in Westchester is based upon readily available data which were well known to the county.

E. THE LOCATION OF SECTION 8 VOUCHER HOLDERS SERVES TO PERPETUATE SEGREGATION IN THE COUNTY

57) Using data from the *Picture of Subsidized Tenants* for 2000, I assessed the location of black section 8 voucher holders. As is shown in Exhibit N, these voucher holders are

predominantly located in the cities, and in areas of non-Hispanic black and minority concentration.

58) When the average composition of voucher holder census tracts is examined, one finds that white Section 8 tenants are located away from areas of minority concentration, while Hispanic and black tenants are located in minority areas. The average tract occupied by a white tenant is 61.1 percent white, only 12.6 percent black and 19.6 percent Hispanic. The average tract occupied by a black tenant is 25.4 percent white, 41.0 percent black, and 26.7 percent Hispanic.

59) Such a pattern -- especially combined with the location of tenants in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle and White Plains -- does nothing to undo the high level of segregation in Westchester County, and indeed serves to actively perpetuate segregation.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS

60) Anyone in possession of or with access to basic demographic knowledge and techniques, and to the data that was readily available to Westchester County, would have known that one cannot credibly analyze impediments to fair housing in Westchester without analyzing race based impediments.

61) Anyone in possession of or with access to basic demographic knowledge and techniques, and to the data that was readily available to Westchester County, would have known that one cannot use economic status as a stand alone proxy to determine whether race based impediments to fair housing existed.

62) Anyone in possession of or with access to basic demographic knowledge and techniques, and to the data that was readily available to Westchester County, would have known that one cannot determine the segregation-perpetuating or segregation-ameliorating impact of

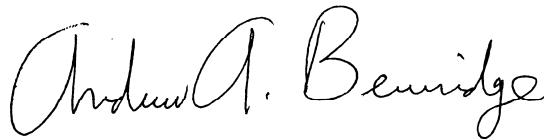
building affordable housing without consideration of where and at what volume that affordable housing was being built; where that affordable housing was not being built; and without consideration of the demographic composition of the places where that housing was and was not being built.

63) Anyone in possession of or with access to basic demographic knowledge and techniques, and to the data that was readily available to Westchester County, could not have reasonably believed that the actions appropriate for the county to take to overcome impediments to fair housing did not include actions specifically targeted to achieving the goal of reducing racial segregation.

REPRESENTATION

64) The foregoing is based upon my experience and qualifications as a social science and statistical data analyst utilizing data from the sources indicated.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Andrew A. Beveridge". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Andrew A. Beveridge, Ph.D.
June 16, 2008
Yonkers, NY

Exhibit A

05/22/2008
CURRICULUM VITAE

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PERSONAL

Born April 27, 1945, Madison, Wisconsin
Married, one child
U.S. Citizenship

EDUCATION

| | |
|---------|---|
| 1968-73 | Yale University (Sociology), M.Phil. 1971; Ph.D. 1973 |
| 1967-68 | Yale University (Econometrics, Economic Theory) |
| 1964-67 | Yale College (Economics), B.A. 1967, with honors in economics |
| 1963-64 | California Institute of Technology (Math, Science) |

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

| | |
|---------|--|
| 2006-09 | Chair, Queens College, Department of Sociology |
| 2002 | Professor, Queens College and Ph.D. Program in Sociology, Graduate School and University Center, The City University of New York |
| 1981-01 | Associate Professor of Sociology, Queens College, and Ph.D. Program in Sociology (1984-), Graduate School and University Center, The City University of New York |
| 1981-82 | Associate Professor of Sociology, Columbia University (on leave) |
| 1973-81 | Assistant Professor of Sociology, Columbia University |
| 1972-73 | Acting Instructor, Department of Sociology, Yale University |
| 1969-70 | Assistant in Instruction, Department of Sociology, Yale University |

RESEARCH APPOINTMENTS

| | |
|---------|---|
| 2008-- | Executive Committee and Affiliate, CUNY Institute for Demographic Research |
| 1987-88 | Visiting Researcher, Center for Studies of Social Change, The New School for Social Research |
| 1982-83 | Research Associate, Center for the Social Sciences, Columbia University |
| 1980-82 | Co-Director, Annual Housing Survey Project, Center for the Social Sciences, Columbia University |
| 1970-72 | Research Affiliate, Institute for African Studies (the former Rhodes-Livingstone Institute), Lusaka, Zambia |
| 1965-69 | Assistant in Research and Programmer, Department of Economics and Economic Growth Centre, Yale University |

RECOGNITION AND AWARDS

| | |
|---------|---|
| 2007 | Public Understanding of Sociology Award by the American Sociological Association. |
| 2005--- | Marquis Who's Who in America |
| 2006--- | Marquis Who's Who in the World |

PUBLICATIONS

Papers

- Forthcoming "Commonalities and Contrasts in the Development of Major United States Urban Areas: A Spatial and Temporal Analysis from 1910 to 2000" in M. Guttman, K. Sylvester, and G. Deane (ed.), *New Approaches to the Analysis of Space and Time in Historical Demography* (Springer for International Union for the Scientific Study of Population).
- 2007 "Who Counts for Accountability? High-Stakes Test Exemptions in a Large Urban School District." Jennifer Booher-Jennings and Andrew A. Beveridge. In A. Sadovnik, J. O'Day, G. Bohrnstedt, & K. Borman (Eds.), *No Child Left Behind and the Reduction of the Achievement Gap: Sociological Perspectives on Federal Education Policy*. Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group. Pp. 77-95..
- 2006 "Community-Based Prevention Programs in the War on Drugs: Findings from the "Fighting Back" Demonstration." Saxe, Leonard; Kadushin, Charles; Tighe, Elizabeth; Beveridge, Andrew A. Livert, David; Brodsky, Archie; Rindskopf, David. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 36:2 (Spring) pp. 263-294.
- 2006 "Varieties of Substance Use and Visible Drug Problems: Individual And Neighborhood Factors". Julie Ford and Andrew A. Beveridge. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 36:2 (Spring) pp. 377-392,
- 2006 Neighborhood Crime Victimization, Drug Use And Drug Sales: Results From The "Fighting Back" Evaluation". Julie Ford and Andrew A. Beveridge. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 36:2 (Spring) pp. 393-416.
- 2006 "Scale-Up Methods as Applied to Estimates of Heroin Use." By: Kadushin, Charles; Killworth, Peter D.; Bernard, H. Russell; Beveridge, Andrew A. *Journal of Drug Issues*, Spring 36:2 (Spring) pp 417-440.
- 2004 "'Bad' Neighborhoods, Fast Food, "Sleazy" Businesses and Drug Dealers: Relations Between the Location of Licit and Illicit Businesses in the Urban Environment" Julie Ford and Andrew A. Beveridge, *Journal of Drug Issues* 34:1 (Winter): pp. 51-76.
- 2003 "Race and Class in the Developing New York and Los Angeles Metropolises: 1940 to 2000." Andrew A. Beveridge and Susan Weber. In David Halle (ed.), *New York and Los Angeles: Politics, Society and Culture, A Comparative View*. University of Chicago Press. Pp. 49-78
- 2003 "Residential Separation and Segregation, Racial and Latino Identity, and the Racial Composition of Each City." David Halle, Robert Gedeon, and Andrew A. Beveridge. In David Halle (ed.), *New York and Los Angeles: Politics, Society and Culture: A Comparative View*. University of Chicago Press. Pp. 150-190.
- 2003 "The Black Presence in the Hudson River Valley, 1790 to 2000: A Demographic Overview." Andrew A. Beveridge and Michael McMenemy in Myra B. Armestead (ed.), *Mighty Change, Tall Within: Black Identity in the Hudson Valley*. State University of New York Press. Pp. 263-280.
- 2002 "Immigrant Residence and Immigrant Neighborhoods in New York, 1910 and 1990." In Pyong Gap Min(ed.), *Classical and Contemporary Mass Migration Periods: Similarities and Differences*. Altamira Press. Pp.199-231.
- 2002 "Immigration, Ethnicity and Race in Metropolitan New York, 1900-2000." In Anne Kelly Knowles (ed.), *Past Time, Past Place: GIS for History* (ESRI Press). Pp. 65-78.
- 2001 "The Visibility of Illicit Drugs: Implications for Community-based Drug Control Strategies". Saxe, L., Kadushin, C., Beveridge, A., Livert, D., Tighe, E., Ford, J., and Rindskopf, D. *American Journal of Public Health* . 91:12 (December) p.: 1987-1994.
- 2001 "Does Neighborhood Matter? Family, Neighborhood and School Influences on Eighth-Grade Mathematics Achievement." Sophia Catsambis and Andrew A. Beveridge. *Sociological Focus*, 34 (October) p. 435-457.

Publications (continued)**3**

- 2001 "Simulating Social Research Findings To Aid in Teaching Introductory-Level Sociology Courses." Andrew A. Beveridge, Joanne Miller, Dean Savage, Lauren Seiler, and Carmenza Gallo. In Vernon Burton (ed.), *The Renaissance of Social Science Computing*. Champaign: University of Illinois Press.
- 2000 "Survey Estimates of Drug Use Trends in Urban Communities: General Principles and Cautionary Examples." Andrew A. Beveridge, Charles Kadushin, Leonard Saxe, David Rindskopf and David Livert. *Substance Use and Misuse*, 35, pp. 85-117.
- 1997 "Think Globally Act Locally: Assessing the Impact of Community-Based Substance Abuse Prevention." Saxe, L., Reber, E., Hallfors, D., Kadushin, C., Jones, D., Rindskopf, D., and Beveridge, A. *Evaluation and Program Planning*. 20: 3, 357-366.
- 1988 "An Evaluation of 'Public Attitudes Toward Science and Technology' in *Science Indicators the 1985 Report*." Andrew A. Beveridge and Fredrica Rudell. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 53: (Fall): 374-385.
- 1986 "Microcomputers as Workstations for Sociologists." *Sociological Forum*, 1 (Fall): 701-715.
- 1985 "Running Records and the Automated Reconstruction of Historical Narrative." Andrew A. Beveridge and George V. Sweeting. *Historical Social Research* 35 (July): 31-44.
- 1985 "Local Lending Practices: Borrowers in a Small Northeastern Industrial City, 1832-1915." *Journal of Economic History*, 65 (June) 2: 393-403.
- 1985 "Action, Data Bases, and the Historical Process: The Computer Emulating the Historian?" Andrew A. Beveridge and George V. Sweeting. In Robert F. Allen (ed.), *Data Bases in the Humanities and Social Sciences*. Osprey Florida, Paradigm Press, Inc. 117-122.
- 1981 "Studying Community, Credit and Change by Using 'Running' Records from Historical Sources." *Historical Methods*, 14 (Fall) 4: 153-162.
- 1980 "Organizing 'Running' Records to Analyze Historical Social Mobility." Andrew A. Beveridge, George R. Hess and Mark P. Gergen. In Joseph Raben and Gregory Marks (eds.), *Data Bases in the Humanities and Social Sciences*. Amsterdam and New York, North-Holland Publishing Company. 157-164.
- 1977 "Social Effects of Credit: Cheshire County, New Hampshire: 1825-1860." *Regional Economic History Research Center Working Papers*, Autumn: 1-33.
- 1974 "Economic Independence, Indigenization and the African Businessman: Some Effects of Zambia's Economic Reforms." *African Studies Review*, 17 (December) 3: 477-492.

Book

- 1979 *African Businessmen and Development in Zambia*. Andrew A. Beveridge and A. Oberschall. Princeton N.J. and Guildford, Surrey, United Kingdom, Princeton University Press. 382 pp.

Invited Pieces and Columns

Gotham Gazette Demographic Topic Columns: January 2001—

- "Housing Squeeze Shows No Sign of Easing" (May 2008)
- "A Religious City" (February 2008)
- "Will the 2010 Census 'Steal' New Yorkers?" (December 2007)
- "The End of 'White Flight'?" (November 2007)
- "Feeling the Effects of a Housing Bust" (September 2007)
- "No Quick Riches for New York's Twentysomethings." (June, 2007)
- "Women of New York City." (March, 2007)
- "Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village, Then and Now." (September, 2006)
- "What New Yorkers Are Like Now" – First Results of the American Community Survey." (August, 2006)
- "Hitting the 9 Million Mark." (June, 2006)

Publications (continued)**4**

"New York's Asians" (May, 2006)
 "Undocumented Immigrants." (April, 2006)
 "Transit Workers/Transit Riders; Beginning Lawyers Are Richer; 9 Million New Yorkers?" (March, 2006)
 "Teachers In NYC's Institutions Of Higher Learning." (January, 2006)
 "Hispanics and the Ferrer Candidacy." (December, 2005)
 "Disabled in New York City; Also: Is The City Still Booming?" (November, 2005)
 "Who Can Afford to Live in New York City?" (October, 2005)
 "Can NYC "Profile" Young Muslim Males?" (August, 2005)
 "Upstate And Downstate – Differing Demographics, Continuing Conflicts." (July, 2005)
 "Living at Home After College." (June, 2005)
 "Four Trends That Shape The City's Political Landscape." (May, 2005).
 "High School Students." (April, 2005)
 "New York's Responders and Protectors." (March, 2005)
 "Who Got The Death Penalty." (February, 2005)
 "Wall Street Bonus Babies." (January, 2005)
 "New York Lawyers: A Profile." (December, 2004)
 "Bush Does Better and Other Election Results In NYC." (November, 2004)
 "New York's Creative Class." (October, 2004)
 "Portrait of Same-Sex (Married) Couples." (September, 2004)
 "New York City Is a Non-Voting Town." (August, 2004)
 "New York's Divided Afghans." (July, 2004)
 "Flaws In The New School Tests." (June, 2004)
 "Why Is There A Plunge In Crime?" (May, 2004)
 "Estimating New York City's Population." (April, 2004)
 "The Passion for Religion Ebbs." (March, 2004)
 "Imprisoned In New York." (February, 2004)
 "Who Are NYC's Republicans?" (January, 2004)
 "Five Hidden Facts About Housing--An Analysis Of Data From The Housing and Vacancy Survey." (December, 2003)
 "Young, Graduated and in New York City." (October, 2003)
 "Back To (Public and Private School." (September, 2003)
 "The Vanishing Jews." (July, 2003)
 "The Affluent Of Manhattan." (June, 2003)
 "How Different Is New York City From The United States?" (May, 2003)
 "The Poor In New York City." (April, 2003)
 "Eight Million New Yorkers? Don't Count On It." (March, 2003)
 "Does Archie Bunker Still Live in Queens?" (February, 2003)
 "Is There Still A New York Metropolis?" (January, 2003)
 "City of The Foreign-Born." (December, 2002)
 "Can The US Live Without Race?" (November, 2002)
 "New York's Declining Ethnic." (October, 2002)
 "A Demographic Portrait Of The Victims In 10048." (September, 2002)
 "Manhattan Boom." (August, 2002)
 "GOP Senate Majority Repeals Census 2000." (July, 2002)
 "Changing New York City." (June, 2002)
 "The Census Bureau's Bad Estimates." (May, 2002)
 "The Boom 1990's?" (April, 2002)
 "Segregation." (March, 2002)
 "Non-Legal Immigrants." (February, 2002)
 "Counting Muslims." (January, 2002)
 "The Arab Americans In Our Midst." (September, 2001)
 "A White City Council." (August, 2001)
 "Counting Gay New York." (July, 2001)
 "Redistricting." (June, 2001)
 "Politics And The Undercount." (May, 2001)
 "False Facts About Census 2000." (April, 2001)
 "Eight Million New Yorkers!" (March, 2001)
 "Redefining Race." (February, 2001)

Publications (continued)**5**

"Census Bureau Finds 830,000 'Extra' New Yorkers." (January, 2001)

Other:

- 1988 "Credit to the Community: American Banking's Tribal Roots." Thesis (Spring): 18-23.
- 1996 "Sociologists: Eyes Open for Trends in New York City." *ASA Footnotes*, January. p. 1.
- 1996 "Stroll the Upper East Side for Lifestyles of the Elite." *ASA Footnotes*, March p. 1
- 1976 "African Businessmen in Zambia." *New Society* 35 (18 March) 702: 599-601.

Book Reviews

- 1995 *The Assassination of New York*. Robert Fitch. *Contemporary Sociology*, 24 (March): 233-234.
- 1990 *Doing Deals: Investment Banks at Work*. Robert G. Eccles and Dwight B. Crane. *Contemporary Sociology*, 19 (May): 186-187.
- 1988 *The End of Economic Man? Custom and Competition in Labor Markets*. David Marsden. *Contemporary Sociology*, 17 (March): 172-173.
- 1988 *Technocrimes: The Computerization of Crime and Terrorism*. August Bequai. *Society*, 25 (May/June): 87-88.
- 1985 *The Economic Basis of Ethnic Solidarity: Small Business in the Japanese American Community*. Edna Bonacich and John Modell. *American Journal of Sociology*, 90 (January): 942-945.
- 1979 *Oneida Community Profiles*. Constance Noyes Robertson. *Business History Review*, 53 (Autumn): 277-278.
- 1978 *Urban Man in Southern Africa*. C. Kileff and W.C. Pendleton, Eds. *African Studies Association Review of Books*, 4: 25-26.
- 1977 *Colonialism in Africa, 1870-1960 Volume Four: The Economics of Colonialism*. Peter Duignan and L.H. Gann, Eds. *Business History Review*, 51 (Autumn): 382-385.
- 1976 *The Quality of American Life: Perceptions, Evaluations, and Satisfactions*. Angus Campbell, Philip Converse, and Willard L. Rogers. *Political Science Quarterly*, 91 (Fall): 529-531.
- 1976 *Corporate Power in an African State: The Political Impact of Multinational Mining Companies in Zambia*. Richard L. Sklar. *African Studies Association Review of New Books*, 2: 53-55.

Reports

- 2000 *Fighting Back Household Survey, Interim Report of 1995-1999 Findings*. David Livert, Charles Kadushin, Leonard Saxe, Andy Beveridge, David Rindskopf, Elizabeth Tighe, Jennifer Hoffman, Saul Kelner, Ricardo Barreras, and Julie Ford.
- 1997 *Fighting Back Evaluation Interim Report: Wave II General Population*. Survey David Livert, Charles Kadushin, Leonard Saxe, Andy Beveridge, David Rindskopf, Elizabeth Tighe, Jennifer Hoffman, Saul Kelner, Ricardo Barreras, and Julie Ford.
- 1997 *Monitoring Archival Indicators of Alcohol and Other Drug Harm: A Fighting Back Progress Report*. Andrew Beveridge, Elizabeth Tighe, Mary Jo Larson, David Rindskopf, David Livert, Susan Weber, Charles Swartz, John McKenna, Charis Ng, Leonard Saxe.
- 1997 *Social Trends in North America*: Andrew A. Beveridge, Vivian Brachet, Lorne Tepperman and Jack Veugelers. Prepared for the State of the Environment Report of the Consortium for Environmental Cooperation. Montreal, Quebec.
- 1996 *Fighting Back Program Interim Report*, Leonard Saxe, Emily Reber, Charles Kadushin, Andrew A. Beveridge, Mary Jo Larson, David Rindskopf, David Livert, Joe Marchese, Michael Stirrat, and Susan Weber.
- 1994 *Black and White Property Tax Rates and Other Homeownership Costs in 30 Metropolitan Areas: A Preliminary Report*. Andrew A. Beveridge and Jeannie D'Amico. Queens College of the City University of New York, Department of Sociology, Program for Applied Social Research.

Publications (continued)**6**

- 1994 *An Analysis of Black and White Income Differences: Queens County and the United States.* Andrew A. Beveridge and Jeannie D'Amico. Queens College of the City University of New York, Department of Sociology, Program for Applied Social Research.
- 1992 *Patterns of Residential Segregation in New York City, 1980-1990: A Preliminary Analysis.* Andrew A. Beveridge and Hyun Sook Kim. Queens College of the City University of New York, Department of Sociology, Program in Applied Social Research.
- 1988 *Integrating Social Science Workstations into Research and Teaching: Final Report to IBM.* Andrew A. Beveridge and Lauren Seiler. Queens College of the City University of New York, Department of Sociology.
- 1984 *Changing Lifestyles and Newspaper Reading: An Exploratory Study of Younger Adults.* Andrew A. Beveridge and Albert E. Gollin. Newspaper Readership Project, Newspaper Advertising Bureau.
- 1978 Social Effects of Time of Use Pricing of Electric Power: A Sociological Approach. Electric Power Research Institute.

SELECTED PRESENTATIONS (Last Three Years, Does Not Include Presentations to Community Groups or Other General Public Venues)

- 2007 "School Games: Does Gaming the System Affect Students' Academic Achievement?" Andrew A. Beveridge and Jennifer Booher Jennings. To be presented at the 2007 American Educational Research Association Annual Meeting, Chicago, IL, April 9 to 13.
- 2006 "Social Explorer: A New Approach to Web Based Thematic Maps." To be presented at the Invited Conference on Spatial Thinking in the Social Sciences and Humanities, Urbana, IL, National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA). December 18-19.
- 2006 Social Explorer as a Resource for Teaching." Andrew A. Beveridge and Joshua Radinsky. Presented at the 2006 Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association, Minneapolis, MN, November 2 to 5.
- 2006 "Peopling and Building New York City, 1900 to 2000: The Interaction of Demographic Factors and Land Use Decisions." Presented at the 2006 Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association, Minneapolis, MN, November 2 to 5.
- 2006 "Commonalities and Contrasts in the Development of Major United States Urban Areas: A Spatial and Temporal Analysis from 1910 to 2000. Presented at the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population Seminar Space and Time in Historical Demographic Research – New Methods and Models." Minneapolis, MN, October 31 and November 1.
- 2006 "Neighborhood Crime Victimization, Drug Use and Drug Sales" Julie Ford and Andrew A. Beveridge. Presented at the 2006 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association. Montreal, Quebec, August 11-14.
- 2006 "Are All US Urban Areas Becoming Los Angeles? New Findings About Urban Growth and Development" Presented at the 2006 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association. Montreal, Quebec, August 11-14.
- 2006 "Research Workshop. Geographical Information Systems (GIS) as a Research Tool for Sociologists." Presented at the 2006 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association. Montreal, Quebec, August 11-14.
- 2006 "Research Workshop. Using Data from the U.S. Department of Education for Research" Presented at the 2006 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association. Montreal, Quebec, August 11-14.
- 2006 "The Sociological Implications of Improbable Score Patterns in the Houston Independent School District." Jennifer Booher Jennings and Andrew A. Beveridge. Presented at the Annual Meeting of American Education Research Association. San Francisco, CA, April 10 to 14.

Selected Presentations (Continued)**7**

- 2005 "Varieties of Urban and Suburban Growth and Development: New Findings Using the NHGS, 1910 to 2000." Andrew Beveridge and Susan Weber. Presented at the 2005 Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association, Portland Oregon, November 3 to 6.
- 2005 "The Prevalence and Impact of Elective and Defacto Test Exemption in the Houston Independent School District." Jennifer Booher-Jennings and Andrew A. Beveridge. Presented at the Sociology Education Section of the American Sociological Association Mini-Conference on No Child Left Behind. Philadelphia, PA, August 12.
- 2005 "Business Location, Segregation and Neighborhood Demographic Composition: A First Look at Patterns Based Upon Forty-One United States Communities" Julie Ford and Andrew A. Beveridge. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Philadelphia, PA. August 13-16.
- 2005 "Professional Workshop: Using Social Explorer in Teaching" Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Philadelphia, PA. August 13-16.
- 2005 "Professional Workshop: Using Social Explorer in Research" Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Philadelphia, PA. August 13-16.
- 2004 "Postwar Developments in New York and Los Angeles: Surprising Findings Using GIS Techniques." Presented at the NEH Funded Invited Conference: History and Geography: The Role of Geographical Information in Historical Scholarship, Chicago, the Newberry Library, March 25 to 27.
- 2004 "Family and Neighborhood Connection in School Readiness: A First Look Using the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study of Kindergarden Geocoded Data." Sophia Catsambis and Andrew A. Beveridge. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, San Francisco, CA, August 14-17.
- 2004 "The Locational Dynamics of Businesses and Crime in Forty-One U.S. Cities: The Impact of Neighborhood Disadvantage and Racial Composition": Julie Ford and Andrew A. Beveridge. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, San Francisco, CA, August 14-17.

SELECTED GRANTS AND AWARDS**Grants and Awards in Progress**

- "Collaborative Research- The National Historical Geographic Information System" National Science Foundation, Sociology Program, April 15, 2007—April 14, 2111. \$99,725 (Continuing Award.)
- "Collaborative Research- Creating Exemplary Curricula and Supporting Faculty Development in Using Social Explorer to Teach with Demographic Data Maps." National Science Foundation, Division of Undergraduate Education, CCLI, Phase 1. Andrew A. Beveridge (PI) \$112,470 and Joshua Radinsky (PI), University of Illinois, Chicago \$37,500. (10/1/2006—9/30/2008)
- "Census Analyses for the New York Metropolitan Area." New York *Times*, Newspaper Division, September 1993--. (\$1,479,726 through 8/31/2009.

Grants and Awards Completed

- "Collaborative Research: A Digital Library Collection for Visually Exploring United States Demographic and Social Change." Andrew A. Beveridge at Queens, PI (\$389,072) and David Halle at UCLA, PI (\$317,674) (10/1/2002—3/31/2007))
- "National Historical Geographical Information System." Subcontract through University of Minnesota (John Adams, et. al.) Organize Historical City Based Data. (\$194,000 , 5/1/2001—4/30/2006) Sub-Contract from National Science Foundation Infrastructure Grant.

Grants and Awards (continued)**8**

- Andrew A. Beveridge, National Center for Education Statistic through Educational and Statistical Services Institute; "Using Socio-Economic Characteristics of Residents of Student Neighborhoods as a Proxy for Socio-Economic Characteristics of Students: An Assessment Using ECLS-K" 11/01/2004—6/30/2005, \$57,958
- Andrew A. Beveridge and Sophia Catsambis, National Center for Education Statistic through Educational and Statistical Services Institute; "Adding Census 2000 Data and Geographic Location to the ECLS-K Data Set" 09/01/2002—12/31/2003 \$59,335
- Collaborative Research –Visualizing and Exploring United States Urban and Rural Social Change, 1790-2000: Interactive Multimedia and Web Based Tools. Andrew A. Beveridge at Queens, PI (\$213,000) and David Halle at UCLA, PI (\$205,000) (.4/1/2001—3/30/2004)) National Science Foundation, Division of Undergraduate Education, Educational Materials Development.
- Leonard Saxe, Charles Kadushin, Andrew A. Beveridge, "Evaluation of Fighting Back." Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 1994-- (c.a. \$370,000 through 11/14/2002;)
- "Development of a Map and Demographic Data Server." CUNY Software Institute, Spring 2001. (\$8,000)
- "Census Analyses for the New York Metropolitan Area." New York *Times*, Newspaper Division, September 1993--. (\$741,536 through 8/31/2003; \$ 141,091 9/1/03-8/31/04)
- Randolph McLaughlin and Andrew A. Beveridge, "Redistricting and Minority Voting Rights in Metropolitan New York." 2000-2001. (Through Pace Law School \$150,000 total; \$60,000 for Andrew Beveridge)
- "Mapping and Exploring New York City Change, 1905-2000: A Set of Interactive Web Based Tools." National Science Foundation, July 1, 1999-December 31, 2000. (\$78,960)
- Samuel Heilman, Robert Kapsis, Max Kilger, Dean B. Savage and Andrew A. Beveridge, "A Laboratory for Integrating Multimedia and World Wide Web Technology Into Sociological Instruction." National Science Foundation, July 1996-July 1998. (\$47,846)
- "A Shared Computer Work Station and Storage System for Social Science Research." National Science Foundation, September 1996-August 1997. (\$20,964)
- "The Battle for Yonkers and the Dilemma of Desegregation." Presidential Research Award, 1993-1994. (One Term Release)
- "Why Do Neighborhoods Change or Stay the Same?" Ford Foundation Diversity Initiative Grant. Spring 1993. (Course Release and Student Stipends)
- "Separate American Dreams Face the Common American Dilemma: The Battle to Segregate Yonkers, New York, 1940-1990." Profession Staff Congress Research Award Program. July 1, 1992-December 31, 1993 and July 1, 1993-December 31, 1994.
- "Using the Census for Social Mapping Across the Sociology Curriculum." President's Mini-Grant for Innovative Teaching, 1992-1993. (\$3,500)
- Diane Poland, Andrew A. Beveridge, and Wing-Shing Chan, "Modeling the Results of Union Elections by Developing Standard and Hierarchical Logistical Models." Probe Program for Grand Challenges in the Social Sciences, National Center for Supercomputing Activities, 1992-1994. (Super-Computer Time at National Center for Supercomputing Activities)
- Andrew A. Beveridge, Joanne Miller, Lauren H. Seiler and Dean B. Savage, "The Introductory Sociology Curriculum Initiative: An Empirical, Scientific Approach." National Science Foundation, Undergraduate Course and Curriculum Program. April 15, 1992-July 31, 1995. (\$160,000)
- Andrew A. Beveridge, Joanne Miller, Dean Savage and Lauren H. Seiler, "A Computer Laboratory for Quantitative and Scientific Reasoning in Sociology." National Science Foundation, Instructional Instrumentation and Laboratory Program. July 1, 1991-June 30, 1994. (\$50,825)
- "Socially Mapping the New York Area." Ford Diversity Initiative Grant. Spring 1992. (Course Release)

Grants and Awards (continued)**9**

"Development of Research Mentorship and Laboratory in Sociology." Department Faculty Development Program, CUNY Dean for Research and Academic Affairs. February 1, 1991-January 31, 1992. (One Course Released Time)

"Integrating Yonkers." Faculty-In-Residence Award, 1988-1989. (One Course)

"Credit Allocation and Community Change." Faculty Fellowship, Fall 1987.

"Credit Allocation and Community Change." Professional Staff Congress CUNY Research Award Program. July 1, 1986-June 30, 1988. (\$13,268)

"A Study of Industrial Development of an Agricultural Community Based Upon Financial Records: Keene and Cheshire County, New Hampshire, 1820-1915." Putnam Foundation. November 1, 1985-December 31, 1988. (\$33,000)

Lauren Seiler and Andrew A. Beveridge, "The Intelligent Work Station in Social Science Research: Development, Evaluation, Instruction and Demonstration." International Business Machines Corporation, Special Study. October 1, 1985-September 30, 1987. (\$78,000 of hardware and software, \$17,000 funding).

Andrew A. Beveridge and Lauren Seiler, "Integrated Software for the Social Research Workstation." Inter-University Consortium for Educational Computing. September 1, 1985-August 30, 1986. (\$20,000)

"A Study of the Industrial Development of an Agricultural Community." National Endowment for the Humanities Grant, Basic Research Program. January 1, 1984-December 31, 1985. (\$75,000)

"Credit Allocation and Community Change." Professional Staff Congress CUNY Research Award, July 1, 1984-December 31, 1985. (\$6,973)

"Credit Allocation and Community Change." Professional Staff Congress CUNY Research Award, July 1, 1983-December 31, 1984. (\$6,928)

Andrew A. Beveridge and Phoebus J. Dhrymes, "Longitudinal Transformation and Analysis of the Annual Housing Surveys." Department of Housing and Urban Development. January 1, 1980-January 31, 1982. (\$248,000)

"Credit and Social Change: Cheshire County and Its Provident Institution, 1832-1915." American Council of Learned Societies, Fellowship. September 1, 1978-August 30, 1979. (\$13,500)

"The Context of Credit in Wilmington, Delaware, 1800-1870." Regional Economic History Research Center, Eleutherian Mills Hagley Foundation, Grant and Fellow, 1978-1979. (\$12,000)

"Societal Effects of Credit Allocation." National Science Foundation Sociology Program Research Grant. January 1, 1976-November 30, 1978. (\$81,781)

"Social Structure, Social Change and Credit Allocation: A Case Study." National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Stipend. 1976. (\$2,000)

"Social Structure, Social Change and Credit Allocation: A Case Study." American Philosophical Society. Grant, 1976. (\$750)

"African Businessmen in Zambia: Economic, Social and Governmental Impact." Foreign Area Fellowship Program Fellowship, 1970-1971. (\$11,400)

National Institute of Mental Health Pre-Doctoral Research Grant, 1969-1972 (Stipend and Tuition)

OTHER SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES**Selected Analyses Appearing in New York Times and Elsewhere (2005 and 2006 only)**

"It's Official: To Be Married Means To Be Outnumbered" October 15, 2006 By Sam Roberts

"Across Nation, Housing Costs Rise As Burden" October 3, 2006 By Janny Scott And Randal C. Archibold;

"In Queens, Blacks Are The Have-Nots No More" October 1, 2006 By Sam Roberts

"New York Area Is A Magnet For Graduates" August 16, 2006 - By Patrick Mcgeehan

Analyses in the Media (continued)**10**

“Immigrants Swell Numbers In And Near City” August 4, 2006 By Sam Roberts –

“In New Data, A Changing Profile Of The New York Region And Connecticut.”. August 4, 2006 - By Sam Roberts

“Men Not Working, And Not Wanting Just Any Job.” July 31, 2006 By Louis Uchitelle And David Leonhardt; Amanda Cox Contributed Reporting For This Article From New York.

“Flight Of Young Adults Is Causing Alarm Upstate “ June 13, 2006 - By Sam Roberts;

“76 Million Reasons To Reconsider What Is Typical For Those Over 60” April 11, 2006 - By Terry Schwadron

“A Paler Shade Of Green” March 18, 2006 - By Jo Craven Mcginty

“Whites To Be Minority In New York Area Soon, Data Show” March 7, 2006 - By Sam Roberts

“Rethinking The Nation's First Suburb “ December 25, 2005 - By Bruce Lambert -

“Manhattan's Little Ones Come In Bigger Numbers .”.By Eduardo Porter

“Immigrant Entrepreneurs Are Saving Main Street” September 25, 2005 - By Phillip Lutz;

“Campaigning For City Hall: The Voters; New York's Ever-Changing Electorate: Next, The White Minority” September 13, 2005 - By Sam Roberts

“Storm And Crisis: Employment; Willing Workers But With The Wrong Job Skills September 9, 2005 - By David Leonhardt And Louis Uchitelle; Ken Belson In Long Beach, Miss.; Simon Romero In Galveston, Tex.; And Barnaby J. Feder In Jackson, Miss., Contributed Reporting For This Article

“In Manhattan, Poor Make 2> For Each Dollar To The Rich” September 4, 2005 - By Sam Roberts

“The Pizza Is Still Old World, Only Now The Old World Is Tibet.” July 31, 2005 - By Joseph Berger

“New York City's Population Is Down. Or Is It?” April 15, 2005 - By Nicholas Confessore

“The Slow Fadeout Of Rent Regulated Apartments” April 10, 2005 - By Dennis Hevesi.

(Since 1990, Professor Beveridge of Queens College Sociology has been cited over 250 times in the New York Times, and materials have been syndicated or appeared elsewhere. Other media appearances include NPR, WCBS, WABC, WNBC, WNYW)

STUDIES CONNECTED WITH LEGAL CASES**Legislative Districting and Redistricting**

United States Department of Justice. *United States v. Port Chester*, Investigation, Voting Analysis, Analysis of Potential Plans, Reports and Declarations, Testimony 2002--

Emery, Celli, Curti, Brinkerhoff and Abadi, *Rodriguez v. Pataki*. Produced a variety of reports, affidavits, deposition testimony and trial testimony related to claims about the State Senate Redistricting Plan in New York State. 2002—2004

Randolph McClaughlin, New Rochelle Voter Rights Committee, et al vs. New Rochelle, et. al. Prepared plaintiffs plan. Affirmation, Report Filed, Testified at trial; crafted plan agreed to by New Rochelle, GOP, Conservatives, and New Rochelle Voting Rights Committee. Testified at settlement hearing. 2003--.

Fred Brewington, Montano *v. Suffolk County Board of Legislators*. Produced report and plan and testified in trial re: proposed redistricting of Suffolk County Legislature. Cited in District Court Opinion, 2003.

Center for Constitutional Rights and Social Justice Center, Pace University Law School. *Goosby v. Town Board of Hempstead*. Designed and presented plaintiff's plan for districting the Town of Hempstead, a community of 720,000. Created single member district plan using census data and boundary files. Submitted plan including maps and data and testified at trial. Court ordered plan; affirmed by 2nd Circuit; Supreme Court denied certiorari. Plan and testimony cited in District Court and 2nd Circuit opinions. 1995-1997.

Studies for Legal Cases (Continued)

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Connecticut Civil Liberties Union. *Coalition for Fair Representation, et al. v. City of Bridgeport, et al.* Redistricting Law Suit. Analysis of segregation patterns in Bridgeport Connecticut. Affidavit and maps filed. Cited in 2nd Circuit Decision. 1993-1994.

Berger, Poppe, Janiec. *Diaz, et al. v. City of Yonkers*. Prepared redistricting plan for the Yonkers City Council, met with plaintiffs and defendants and in court. Plan accepted by City Council and District Court. 1992-1993.

Housing Discrimination, Affirmative Steering, Rent Stabilization and Affordability, etc.

Three Rivers Legal Services and Southern Legal, *Helene Henry, et al v. National Housing Partnership* (Three reports, 2007-2008, United States District Court, Northern District of Florida, Gainesville, Division);

Legal Services of Southern New Jersey. *Bergen Lanning Residents in Action, et al., vs. Melvin R. "Randy" Primus, et al* Report re: Bergen Square Redevelopment in Camden, NJ. 2005.

Legal Services of Southern New Jersey. *Cramer Hill Residents Association, et al., vs. Melvin R "Randy" Primus, et al* Report re: Cramer Hill Redevelopment in Camden, NJ. 2005.

Legal Services of Southern New Jersey. *Citizens In Action, et al., vs. Township of Mount Holly, et al* Report and Testimony re: Redevelopment of the Gardens in Mount Holly. 2005.

Legal Services of Southern New Jersey. *Hispanic Alliance, et al., vs. City of Ventnor, et al.* Report and Testimony re: Ventnor Redevelopment 2005.

Legal Services of New Jersey. *Connie Forest, et al vs. Mel Martinez, et al.* Report re: Brick Towers Demolition in Newark. 2003-2006

Legal Services of Southern Florida, *Reese v. Miami-Dade County Housing Authority*, Analysis of Relocation of Public Housing Tenants. Report and Testimony at Trial. Cited in District Court Opinion. 2001-2003

Legal Services of Eastern Missouri, *Hines vs. Charleston Housing Authority*, Disparate Impact Analysis of Public Housing Demolition. Report, Update Report and Testimony at Trial. 2002-2003

Legal Services of Southern Florida, *Reese v. Miami-Dade County Housing Authority*, Analysis of Relocation of Public Housing Tenants. Report and Testimony at Hearing. Cited in District Court Opinion. 2001-2003

City of Long Beach, *Walton v. City of Long Beach*. Analyzed the vacancy rate in the City of Long Beach for 1992 through 2000. Filed affidavits in state and federal court. Testified in proceedings. Carried out various studies related to vacancy rate. 1997-2000.

Arnold and Porter. *Witt, et al. v. New York State Board of Elections*. Analyzed those who have two or more domiciles where they regularly reside for case involving voting in more than one local election. 2000--2002

Coral Ortenberg Zeck and Condipoti. *Village of Spring Valley v. Town of Clarkstown*. Analyzed the affordability of housing in Rockland County New York for a case involving the annexation of a parcel to build such housing. Testified at trial. 2000.

United States Justice Department, Civil Rights Division. *United States vs. Tunica Mississippi School District*. Analyzed proposal to build a new school near the Casino development in Tunica Mississippi, which was desegregated by order in 1971. Case settled. 1999-2000.

New York City Environmental Justice Alliance. *New York City Environmental Justice Alliance, et al. v. Rudolph W. Giuliani, et al.* Filed an affidavit that analyzed the racial and Hispanic distribution of the various community gardens for sale and not-for-sale in New York City in 1999. Case settled. Cited in the 2nd Circuit opinion.

Connecticut Civil Liberties Union, Center for Children's Advocacy, NAACP Legal Defense Fund, and the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Educational Fund. *Sheff v. O'neil*. Analyzed the changing patterns of school enrollments in the Hartford area for this landmark case. Supplied a series of exhibits used by plaintiffs. 1998.

Connecticut Civil Liberties Union and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. *NAACP v. Milford*. Analyzed historical housing and segregation patterns in the Milford

Studies for Legal Cases (Continued)

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region, and provided disparate impact analysis for not providing low income housing as agreed. Case settled. 1997-1998.

Connecticut Civil Liberties Union and Puerto Rican Legal Defense Fund. *Pitts v. Hartford*. Analyzed placement of low-income public housing tenants in wake of destruction of public housing. Case settled. 1997.

American Civil Liberties Foundation of Maryland. *Carmen Thompson, et al. vs. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, et al.* Analysis of various proposed plans for the relocation of public housing tenants throughout the Baltimore metropolitan area. Created a series of maps and analyses. Prepared trial testimony. Consent Decree Entered, April 1996.

Gurian and Bixon; Davis, Polk and Wardwell. *Open Housing Center, Inc. vs. Kings Highway Realty, a Division of Provenz Realty Corp.; Provenz Realty Corp; Diane Provenz; Evelyn Cannon; and Barbara Noonan*. Analyzed real estate "tester" data and apartments that various clients were shown. Imputed racial status of clients by using GIS techniques. Prepared affidavit. Cited in judge's opinion denying summary judgment. 1994-1996.

Westchester Legal Services and Sullivan and Cromwell. *Carol Giddins, et al. v. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, et al.* Analyzed various proposed plans to end racial steering of Section 8 tenants to South West Yonkers. Maps and analyses incorporated into consent decree, and still in use in placing tenants. 1992-1994 and continuing.

Metropolitan Action Institute. Analysis of Housing Segregation Patterns in Yonkers, New York and Starrett City, Brooklyn, 1983-1984. (Materials Used for Testimony of Paul Davidoff.)

Federal Court Jury System Challenges

Andrea Hirsch, *Martinez v. Kelly*. Analyzed effects of peremptory challenges for *habeas corpus* petition. 2nd Circuit. 2006--.

Stern Shapiro Weissberg & Garin. *United States v. Darryl Green, et al.* Analyzed jury selection system for Eastern District of Massachusetts using Census data, local lists and other materials. Filed 7 declarations and testified twice. 2004-2006.

Federal Public Defender, Eastern District of LA, New Orleans, LA *United States v. Torres* Analyzed jury selection system for the Eastern District of Louisiana based upon Census Data and Estimates, as well as filings in the Eastern District. Declaration filed. 2006.

Federal Public Defender, Eastern District of LA, New Orleans, LA *United States v. Caldwell* Analyzed jury selection system for the Eastern District of Louisiana based upon Census Data and Estimates, as well as filings in the Eastern District. Declaration filed. 2006.

Federal Public Defender, Western District of PA, Pittsburgh *United States v. Lawrence Skiba* Analyzed jury selection system for the Pittsburgh Division of the Western District of Pennsylvania based upon Census Data and Estimates, as well as filings in the Western District. Affidavit filed. 2004.

Federal Public Defender, Western District of PA, Pittsburgh *United States v. Minerd* Analyzed jury selection system for the Pittsburgh Division of the Western District of Pennsylvania based upon Census Data and Estimates, as well as filings in the Western District. Affidavit filed. 2002.

Federal Public Defender, Western District of PA, Erie, PA. *United States v. Rudolph Weaver*. Analyzed jury selection system for the Pittsburgh Division of the Western District of Pennsylvania based upon Census Data and Estimates, as well as jury lists and voting. Affidavit Submitted 2001.

Newman Schwartz and Greenberg. *United States v. Albert J. Pirro, Jr.* Filed affidavit that analyzed representation in master jury wheel for White Plains and Foley Square Court Houses in the Southern District using census data with respect to the dilution of Italian Americans likely to be on a jury, if venue changed from White Plains to Foley Square. Venue change motion was denied. 2000.

Polstein, Ferrara, Dwyer and Speed and Stephen P. Scaring. *United States v. Dennis McCall, Trevor Johnson*. Analyzed representation in master jury wheel for White Plains Court House in the Southern District. Filed affidavit, which was cited in judge's opinion. 1998.

Studies for Legal Cases (Continued)

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Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt and Mosle, *United States v. Don King and Don King Productions*. Analyzed representation in master jury wheel for New York City Courthouse in the Southern District. Affidavit and Consulting. 1997-1998.

Dominick Porco, *United States v. Kevin Veale*. Analyzed representation in master jury wheel for White Plains Court House in the Southern District. Filed affidavit. 1997.

Diarmuid White, *United States v. Jose Reyes, et al.* Analyzed representation in master jury wheel for New York City Courthouse in the Southern District. Report and testimony in case cited in the judge's opinion. 1996.

State Court Jury System Challenges

New Hampshire Public Defender, *New Hampshire v. Addison* (Declaration, Deposition and Testimony, 2008; Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, North Division, Superior Court.)

Public Defenders Office, *Commonwealth of Virginia vs. Portilla-Chicas*. Analyzed Jury Selection in Stafford County, VA. (Affidavit) 2006.

Virginia Indigent Defense Commission, *Commonwealth of Virginia vs. Rogers*. Analyzed Jury Selection in Stafford County, VA. (Report and Testimony), 2006.

Criminal Legal Clinic of Syracuse University Law School, *People v. Tyisha Taylor*. Analyzed Jury Selection System for Syracuse and Onondaga County, New York. Testimony, 2005.

Capital Defenders Office, *New York State v. Sweat*. Analyzed representation in jury selection in Broome County, New York. Two affidavits filed, one relating to factors likely to lead to underrepresentation of African Americans in Jury Pool, another related to the operation of the allocation of jurors among courts in Broome County. (Capital Murder Case.) 2003

Michael J. Spiegel, *New York State v. Dennis Salvador Alvarez-Hernandez*, Analyzed representation in jury selection in Westchester County, New York. Analysis based upon census data and estimates, and an emulation of the reported jury selection process using voter lists and other sources. Filed affidavit reporting results. (Capital murder case.) 2001--2003

Capital Defenders Office, *New York State v. Taylor*. Analyzed representation in jury selection in Queens County, New York. Analysis based upon census data and estimates, and an emulation of the reported jury selection process using voter lists and other sources. Filed affidavit reporting results; testified at hearing. Produced demographic analyses by town to assist in jury selection. Testified in 2002. (Capital murder case.) 2000-2002

Mann and Mitchell, *State of Rhode Island vs. David Tremblay*. Analyzed representation in jury selection in Bristol and Providence Counties, Rhode Island. Affidavit filed that includes an analysis of the geographic and racial and Hispanic representation of jurors in the two counties in Rhode Island and includes an estimate of the disparities by race and Hispanic status (Non-capital murder case.) 1999--.

Capital Defenders Office, *New York State v. McCoy*. Analyzed representation in jury selection in Suffolk County, New York. Analysis was based upon census data and estimates, and an emulation of the reported jury selection process using voter lists and other sources. Filed affidavit reporting results. Produced demographic analyses by town to assist in jury selection. (Capital murder case.) 1997-1998.

Reynolds, Caronia and Gianelli. *New York State v. Robert Shulman*. Analyzed representation in jury selection in Suffolk County, New York. Analysis was based upon census data and estimates, and an emulation of the reported jury selection process using voter lists and other sources. Filed affidavit reporting results. (Capital murder case.). 1997. Opinion reproduced in New York *Law Journal*.

Capital Defenders Office, *New York State v. Gordon*. Analyzed representation in jury selection in Queens County, New York. Analysis was based upon census data and estimates, and an emulation of the reported jury selection process using voter lists and other sources. Filed affidavit reporting results. (Capital murder case.) 1997. Opinion reported on and reproduced in New York *Law Journal*.

Studies for Legal Cases (Continued)

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Capital Defenders Office, *New York State v. Sam Chinn, III*. Analyzed representation in jury selection in Onondaga County. Affidavit filed that presented an analysis of the geographic and racial and Hispanic representation of jurors. It includes an estimate of the disparities by race and Hispanic status. Plea bargain offered and accepted. Discussed at presentation at the New York State Defenders Association, Glen Falls, NY(Capital murder case.) 1997.

Capital Defenders Office, *New York State v. George Bell*. Analyzed representation in jury selection in Queens County, New York. Analysis was based upon census data and estimates, and an emulation of the reported jury selection process using voter lists and other sources. Filed affidavit reporting results. (Capital murder case.) 1996-1997.

Capital Defenders Office, *New York State v. Hale*. Analyzed representation in jury selection in Kings County, New York. Analysis was based upon census data and estimates, and an emulation of the reported jury selection process using voter lists and other sources. Filed affidavit reporting results. (Capital murder case.) 1996-1997.

Employment Discrimination

Shneyer and Shen. *Grimston vs. Marsh and McLanahan*. Analyzed employment patterns based upon Census data and defendant records. Filed expert report and testified in deposition. Case Settled. 1998-2000.

Shneyer and Shen. *Maglasang vs. Beth Israel Medical Center*. Analyzed employment patterns based upon Census data and defendant records. Filed expert report and testified in deposition. Case Settled. 1999-2000.

Shneyer and Shen. *Williams vs. Safesites, Inc.* Analyzed employment patterns based upon Census data and defendant records. Filed expert report. 1998.

Shneyer and Shen. *Lachica vs. Emergency Medical Services*. Analyzed employment patterns based upon Census data and defendant records. Case Settled. Filed expert report. Case Settled. 1996-1997.

Religious Freedom and Tax Discrimination

Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard and Krinsky, *Garrison v. I.R.S.* Religious Freedom Tax Case, Filed expert report and testified at trial. Analysis based upon a survey of a sample of all synagogues in the United States. 1991-1992. Case settled.

OTHER MAJOR STUDIES OR ANALYSES

Time-Warner Cable of New York. Analyzed and provided maps with underlying ethnic and racial composition for each of the six cable systems managed by Time-Warner Cable in Manhattan, Queens and Brooklyn. 1998-1999. (Proprietary)

New York *Times*. Analyzed circulation patterns of the New York *Times* in connection with their launch of the Boston and Washington editions. 1996-1997. (Proprietary)

Newspaper Association of America. Analysis of Field Experiment of Full-Color Run of the Press Advertisements in Richmond, Virginia. 1992.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau. Analysis of a Panel Study of Change in Newspaper Readership among Young Adults. 1983-1984.

Friends of Vincenza Restiano. Political Consulting, Polling, and Voting Analysis, Computer Based Voter List Organization. 1983, 1985, 1987, and 1991.

Abt Associates, through Center for the Social Sciences, Columbia University. Transfer of Annual Housing Survey Project to Abt. 1982.

Response Analysis Corporation, Princeton, N.J. Problems in Reliability of Longitudinal Household Surveys. 1982.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS AND ACTIVITIES

American Sociological Association: Organizer, sessions on Applied and Evaluation Research, 1998; Organizer, Special Session on New York Trends, 1996; Organizer, sessions on Economy and Society, 1984; Organizer, sessions on Social Change, 1979.

International Sociological Association, Research Liaison Committee on Economy and Society
American Economic Association

Eastern Sociological Society: Vice President 1997-1998; Program Committee, 1991-1992; Co-Chair, Computer Committee, 1985-1987; Presider and Discussant, Women's History Session, 1985; Member, Computer Committee, 1984-1985; Coordinator, Computer Workshops, 1984 Annual Meeting; Co-Chair, Membership Committee, 1983-1984; Member, Papers Committee, 1983-1986; Presider, Historical Sociology Session, 1983; Co-Chair, Papers Committee, 1982-1983; Chair, Membership Committee, 1981-1982; Co-Chair, Conference Committee, 1980-1981.

American Association for Public Opinion Research: Program Committee, 1983-84; Nominating Committee, 1985-1986

New York Chapter, American Association for Public Opinion Research, Associate Program, Chair 2006-07; Program Chair, 2007-08.

Social Science History Association

Population Association of America

CIVIC AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Yonkers Board of Education, Trustee 1986-1990. President, 1988-1989. Chair, Policy Committee, 1989-1990; Chair, Spelling Bee Committee, 1986-1988.

Yonkers Democratic Party, Second Vice-Chair and District Leader, 1991-1992; District Leader, 1995--

Council of Large City School Districts, 1986-1991. Executive Committee, 1990-1991; Committee on School Choice, 1991; Lobbying Committee, 1989-1990.

New York State School Boards Association, Member Federal Relations Network, 1989-1990.

Longvale Homeowners Association, Board of Directors, 1983-1985. President 1985.

Yonkers Private Industry Council, 1988-1990. Chair, Program and Planning Committee, 1989-1990.

Founding Member and Vice-President, Citizens and Neighbors Organized to Protect Yonkers (CANOPY), 1987-1992.

Volunteer, Friends of Nicholas Wasicsko, 1989, 1991.

Volunteer, Friends of Vincenza Restiano, 1983, 1985, 1987, and 1991.

Volunteer, Friends of Terence Zaleski, 1991.

COURSES TAUGHT

Graduate: (M.A. and Ph.D.) Demography; Computer Applications in the Social Sciences; Advanced Social Statistics; The Sociological Study of Economies; Logic of Social Research; Survey Research Methods; Co-Operative Education Field Placement; Demography; Integrated Social Research; Ph.D. Dissertation and M.A. Thesis Supervision.

Undergraduate: Social Change in the City; Methods of Social Research; Sociology of Economic Life; Third World in Social Change; Social Statistics; Sociological Analysis; New York Area

Undergraduate Research Program (at Columbia): "Housing Crisis in New York City" (1980-1981); "Equity of the Criminal Justice System" (1979-1980); "Implementation of No-Fault in New York" (1977-1978).

UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE AND DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Research Foundation, Faculty Advisory Committee, 2006-; Board of Directors, 2006-;

CUNY PSC Legislative Committee, 2000—2001; CUNY, University Committee on Research Awards, 1988-1991; CUNY, University Computer Policy Committee, 1986-1987; CUNY/PSC Sociology Research Award Panel, 1986-1987; Graduate Center Sociology Program, Chair, Search Committee, 1989-1990; Methods Subcommittee, 1986-1987; Computers Committee, 1987-1990

Queens College, Committee on Fellowship Leave, 1990-1991; Queens College, Committee on Research and Sponsored Programs, 1982-1986; Ad Hoc Computer Committee, Division of Social

University, College and Departmental Activities (continued)

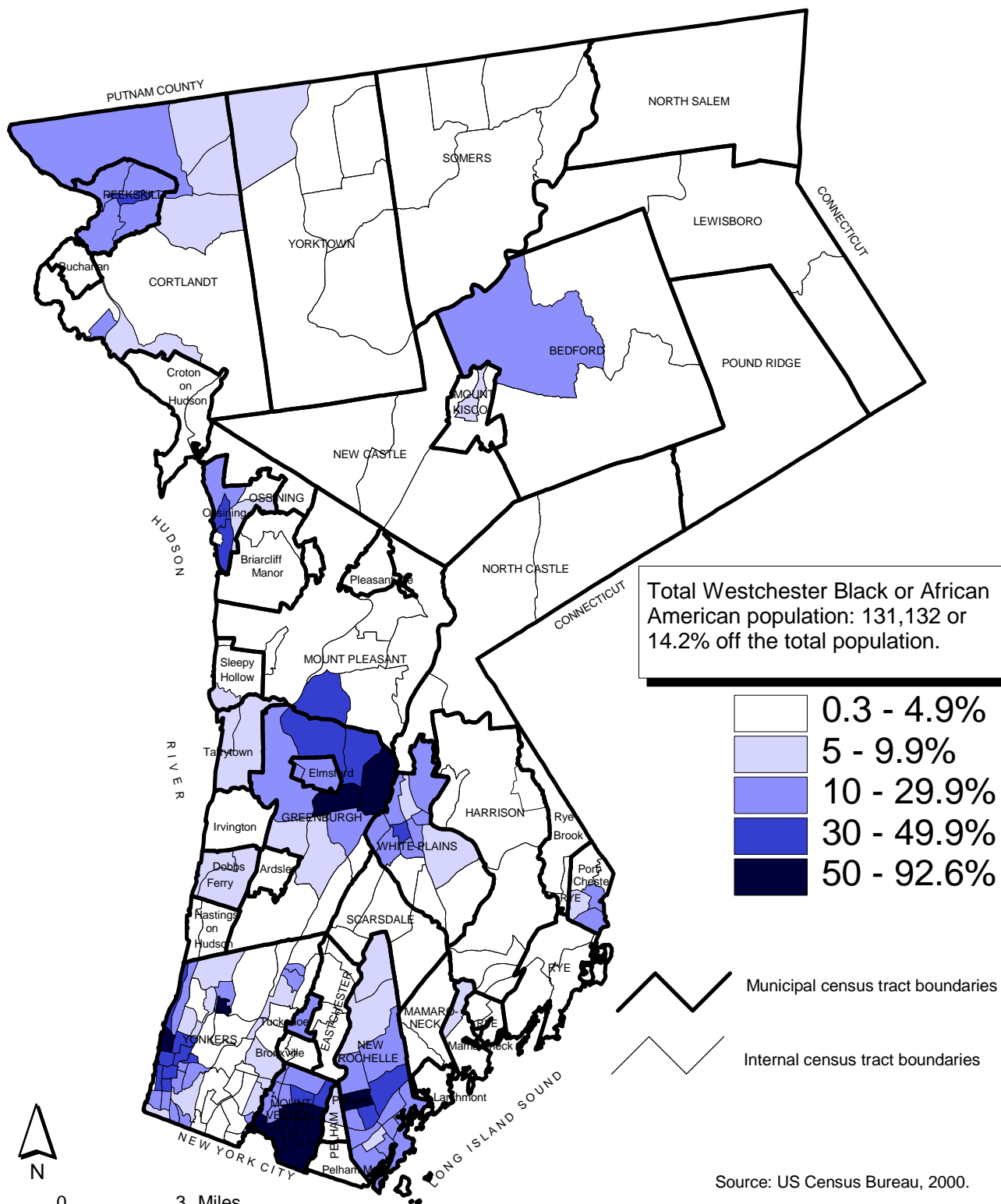
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Sciences, 1982-1986, 1994-1996, 1998--; Official Representative to the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), 1983--

Queens College, Department of Sociology, Chair 2006-- ;Computer Committee, 1981--(Chair most years); Queens College, Departmental M.A. Program Committee, 1981-1987 (Director and Chair, 1982-1987, 2001-2003, 2004-2006)

Exhibit B

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NY



Prepared by the Westchester County Department of Planning.

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Exhibit C. Concentration of Non-Hispanic Black Population by Census Block, 2000 Census

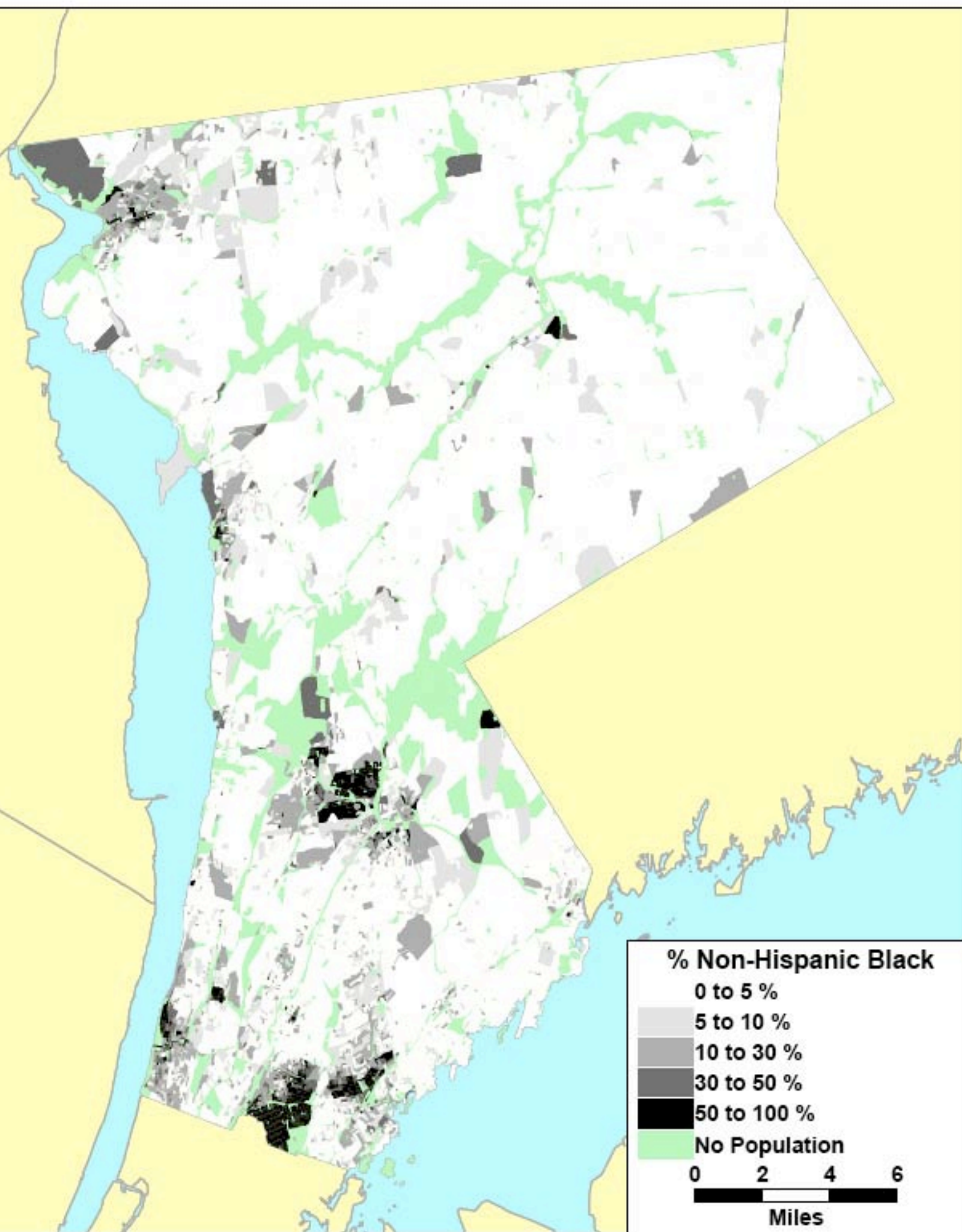
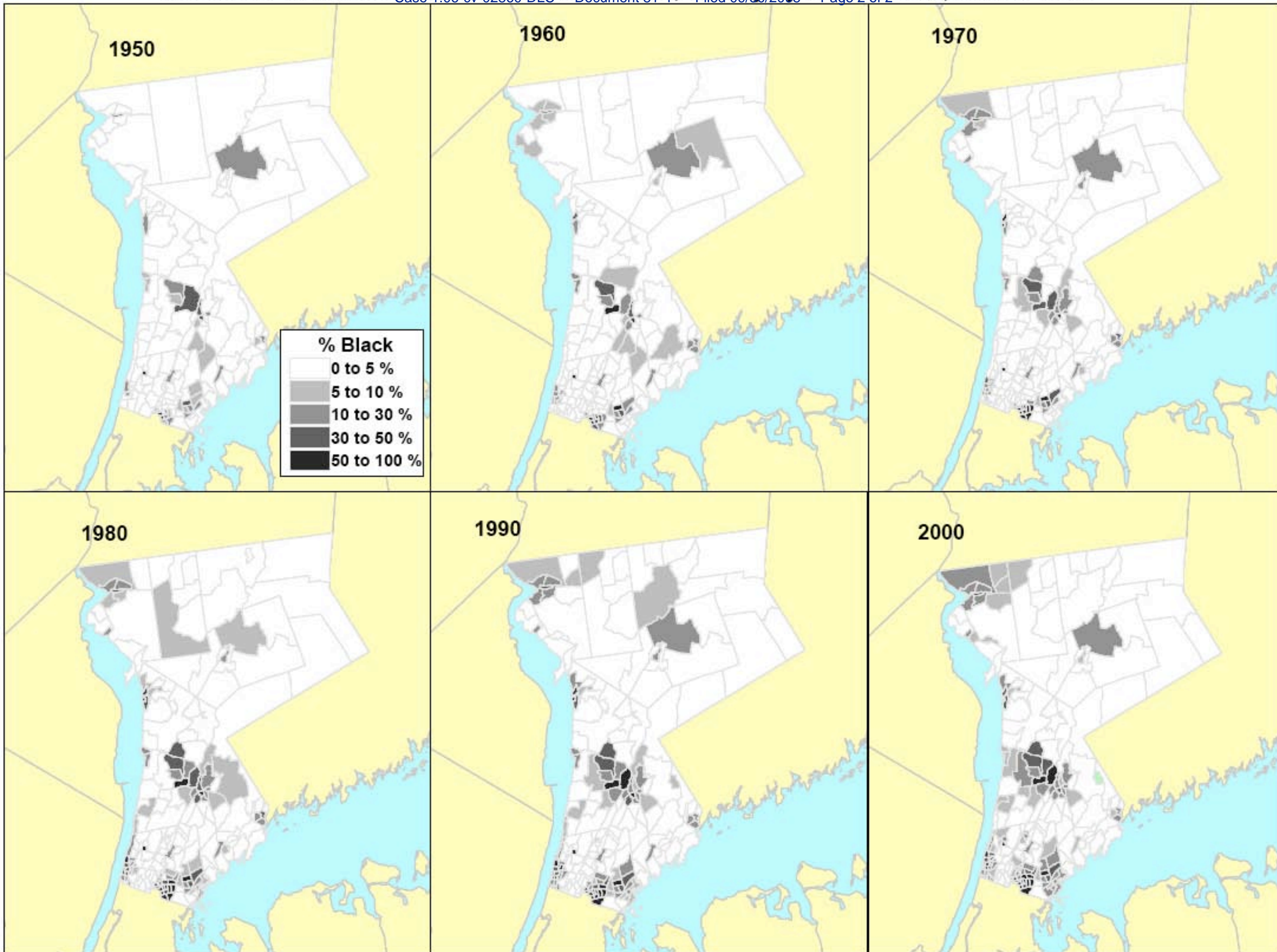


Exhibit D. Black Concentration in Westchester, County by Census Tract, 1950 to 2000

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**Exhibit E. Dissimilarity Indexes for Black and White 1950 to 2000,
Westchester County, by Census Tract**

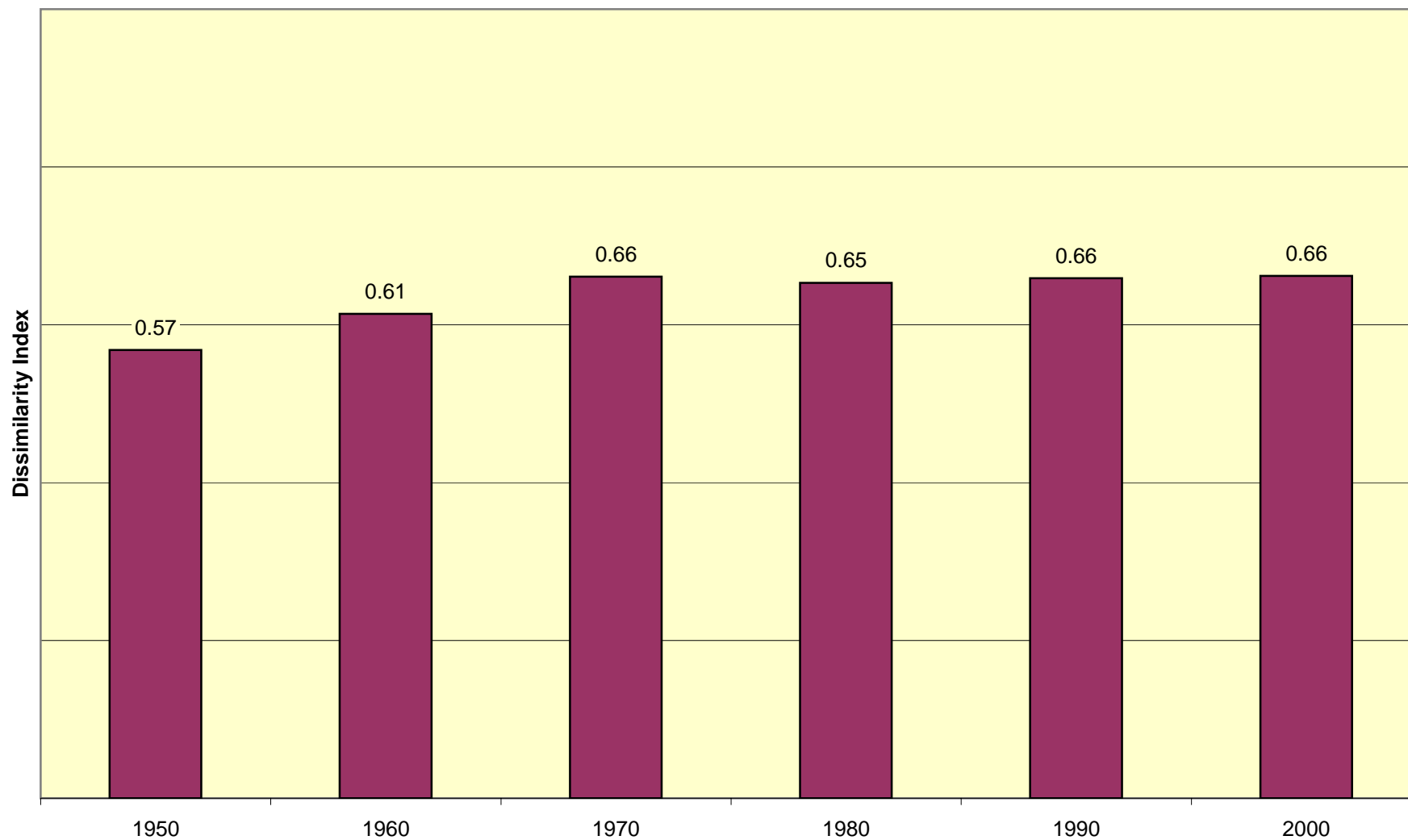
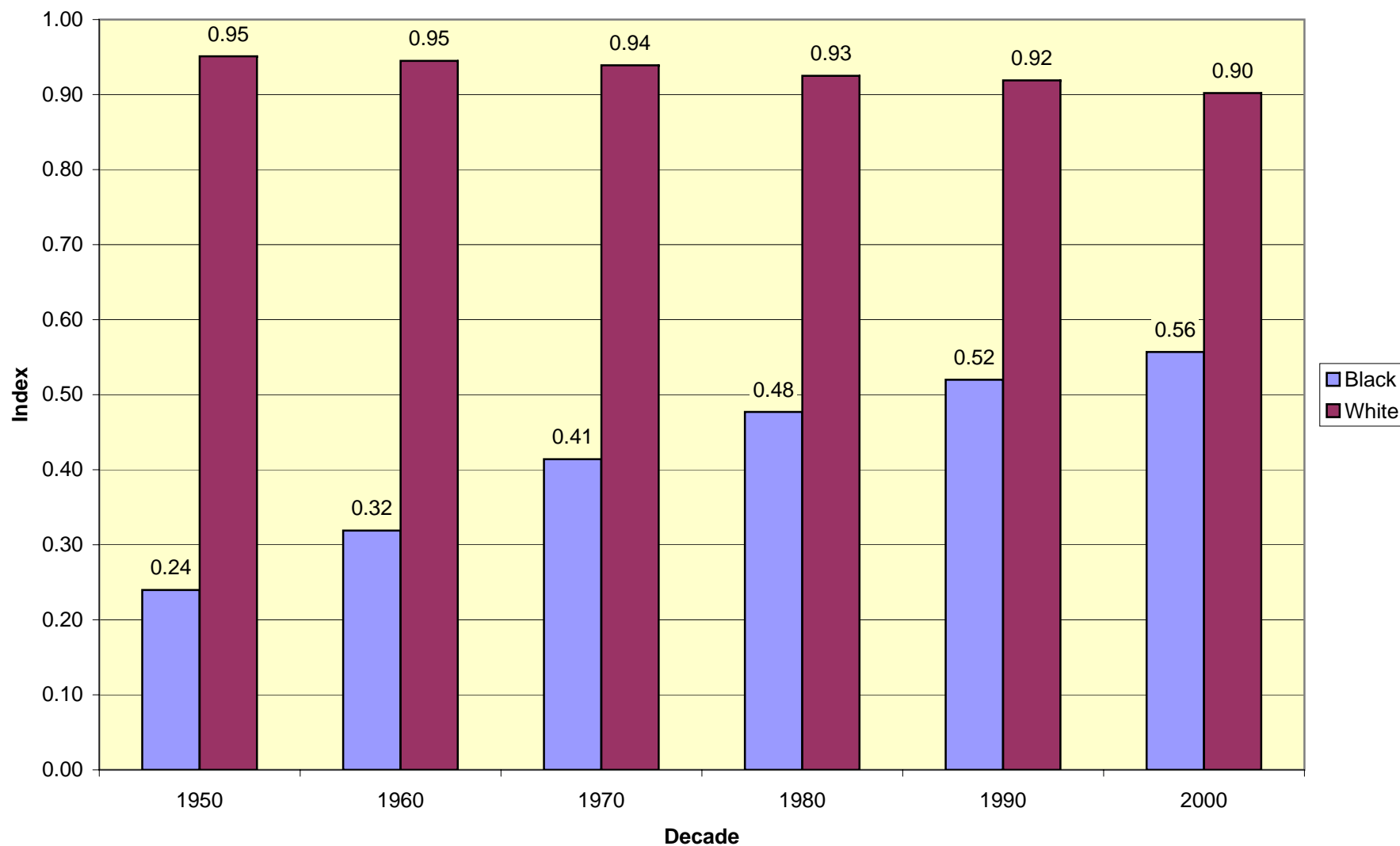


Exhibit F. Isolation Indexes for Whites and Blacks, 1950 to 2000, by Census Tract



**Exhibit G. Household Segregation (Dissimilarity) Income, Race, and Income by Race
(Black-White) 2000, by Census Tract**

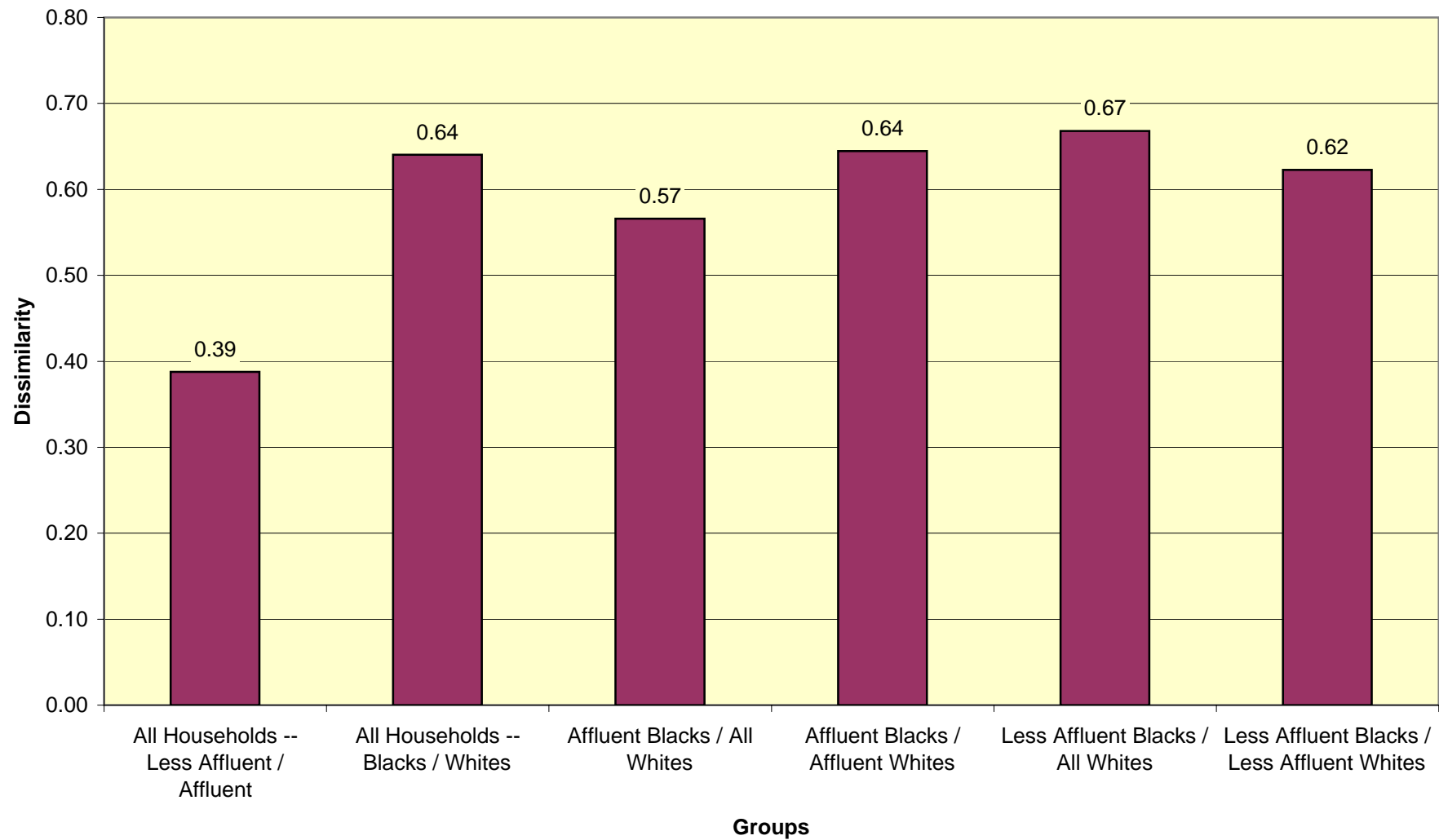
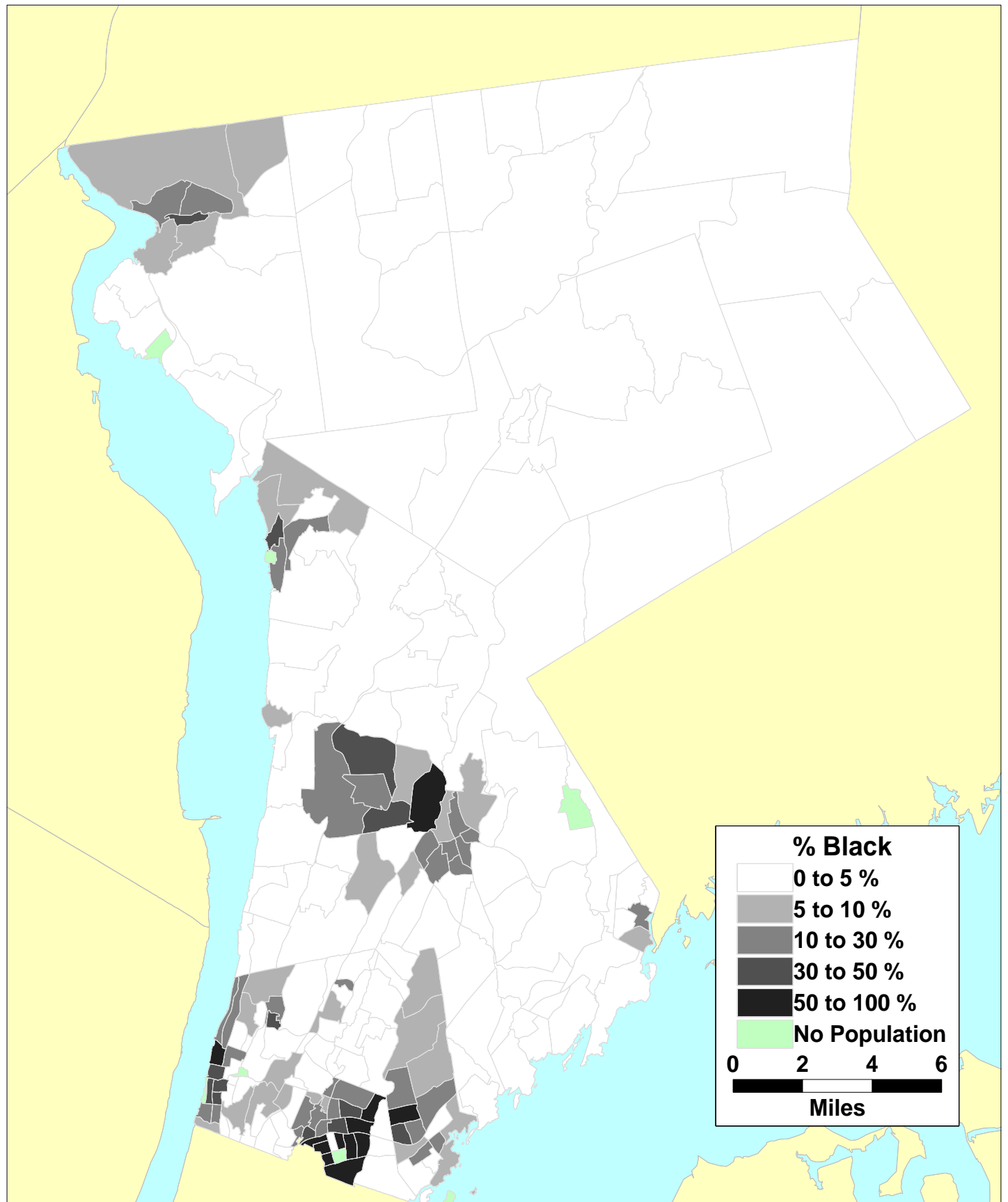


Exhibit H. Percent of Black Affluent Households (Income \$100,000 or More in 1999) of All Affluent Households By Census Tract



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Exhibit I -- Westchester County Municipal Boundaries and Urban Consortium Participation

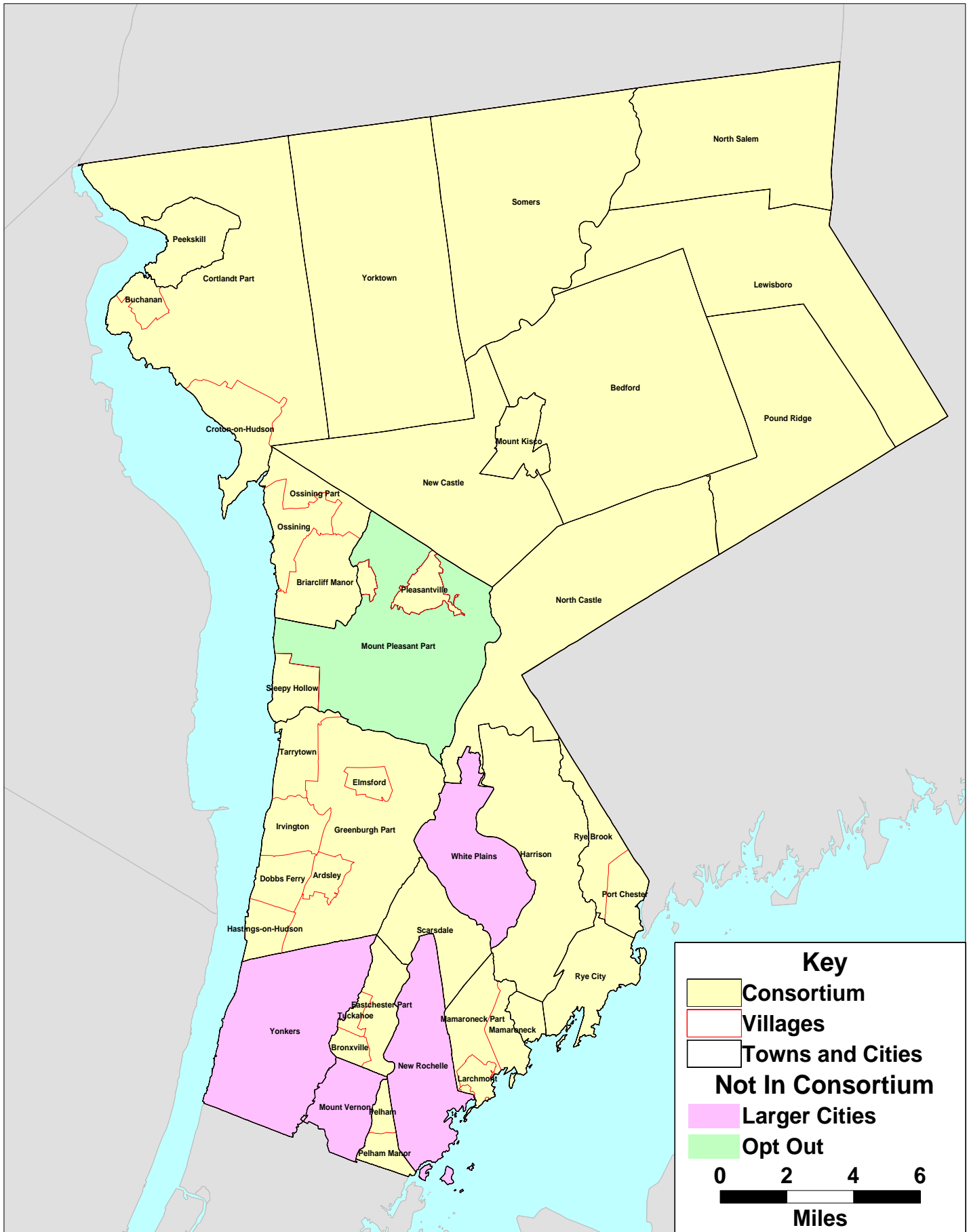
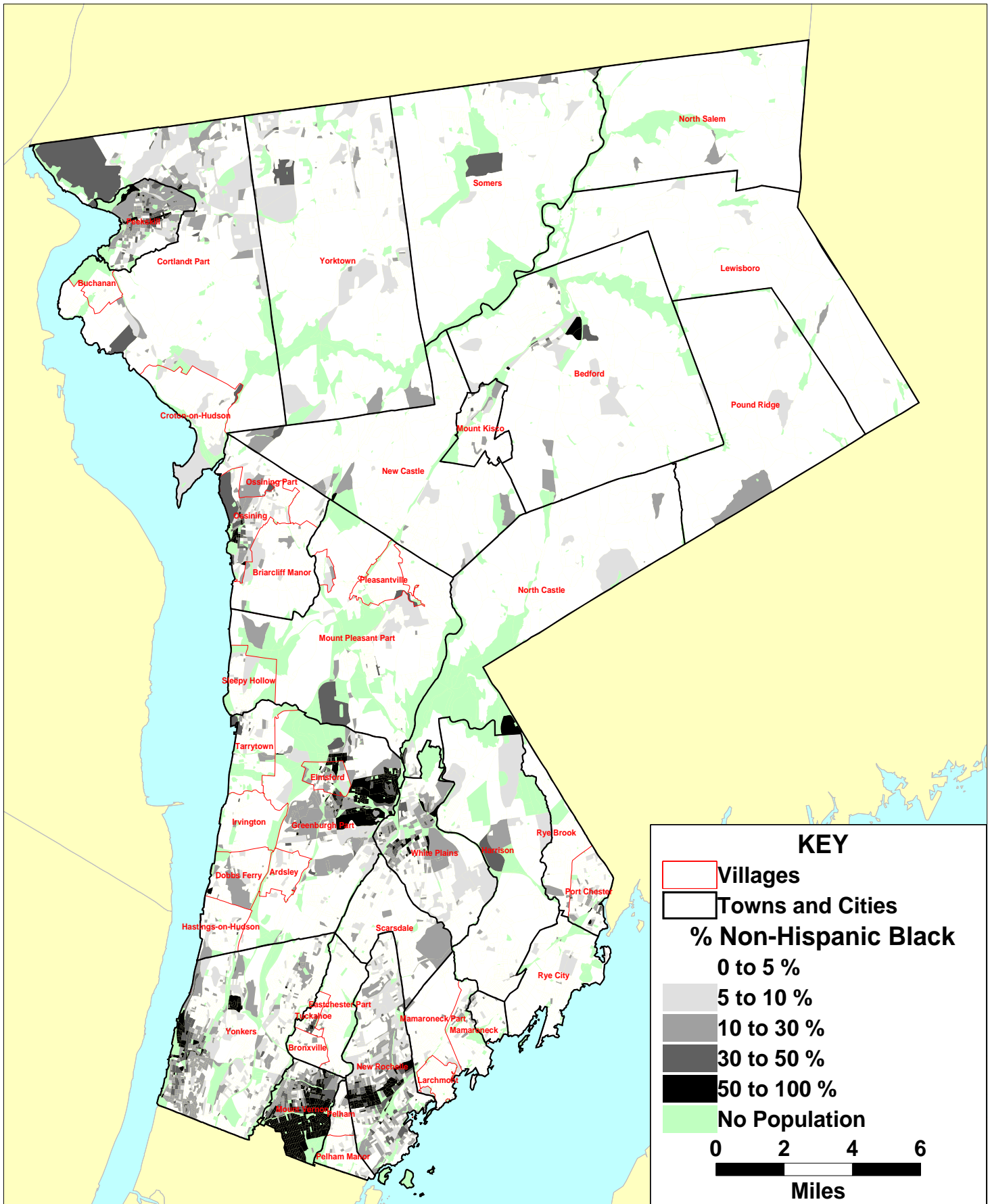


Exhibit J -- % Non-Hispanic Black by Census Block and Municipal Boundaries, 2000



| Exhibit K. Components of Urban Consortium with Population Data from Census 2000/2008 | | | | | | | | | | Page | 7 of 11 | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|--|--|
| Town or City Name | Jurisdiction Name | Total Population | Hispanics | % Hispanic | Non-Hispanic White | % Non-Hispanic White | Non-Hispanic Black | % Non-Hispanic Black | Black or Hispanic | % Black or Hispanic | Type | | |
| Larger Cities | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mount Vernon | Mount Vernon | 68,381 | 7,083 | 10.4% | 16,677 | 24.4% | 39,889 | 58.3% | 46,972 | 68.7% | City | | |
| New Rochelle | New Rochelle | 72,182 | 14,492 | 20.1% | 40,272 | 55.8% | 13,389 | 18.5% | 27,881 | 38.6% | City | | |
| White Plains | White Plains | 53,077 | 12,476 | 23.5% | 28,743 | 54.2% | 8,138 | 15.3% | 20,614 | 38.8% | City | | |
| Yonkers | Yonkers | 196,086 | 50,852 | 25.9% | 99,346 | 50.7% | 30,164 | 15.4% | 81,016 | 41.3% | City | | |
| Total | | 389,726 | 84,903 | 21.8% | 185,038 | 47.5% | 91,580 | 23.5% | 176,483 | 45.3% | | | |
| Opt Out Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mount Pleasant | Mount Pleasant Unincorp | 26,151 | 1,369 | 5.2% | 22,175 | 84.8% | 1,365 | 5.2% | 2,734 | 10.5% | Town | | |
| Urban Consortium Areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedford | Bedford | 18,133 | 1,372 | 7.6% | 15,058 | 83.0% | 1,167 | 6.4% | 2,539 | 14.0% | Town | | |
| Cortlandt | Buchanan | 2,189 | 76 | 3.5% | 2,052 | 93.7% | 15 | 0.7% | 91 | 4.2% | Village | | |
| Cortlandt | Cortlandt Unincorp | 28,672 | 2,163 | 7.5% | 23,751 | 82.8% | 1,519 | 5.3% | 3,682 | 12.8% | Town | | |
| Cortlandt | Croton-on-Hudson | 7,606 | 527 | 6.9% | 6,667 | 87.7% | 138 | 1.8% | 665 | 8.7% | Village | | |
| Eastchester | Bronxville | 6,543 | 192 | 2.9% | 5,870 | 89.7% | 71 | 1.1% | 263 | 4.0% | Village | | |
| Eastchester | Eastchester Unincorp | 18,564 | 661 | 3.6% | 16,282 | 87.7% | 166 | 0.9% | 827 | 4.5% | Town | | |
| Eastchester | Tuckahoe | 6,211 | 549 | 8.8% | 4,349 | 70.0% | 588 | 9.5% | 1,137 | 18.3% | Village | | |
| Greenburgh | Ardsley | 4,269 | 182 | 4.3% | 3,445 | 80.7% | 57 | 1.3% | 239 | 5.6% | Village | | |
| Greenburgh | Dobbs Ferry | 10,622 | 744 | 7.0% | 8,134 | 76.6% | 745 | 7.0% | 1,489 | 14.0% | Village | | |
| Greenburgh | Elmsford | 4,676 | 1,089 | 23.3% | 2,068 | 44.2% | 916 | 19.6% | 2,005 | 42.9% | Village | | |
| Greenburgh | Greenburgh Unincorp | 41,828 | 3,422 | 8.2% | 24,786 | 59.3% | 8,298 | 19.8% | 11,720 | 28.0% | Town | | |
| Greenburgh | Hastings-on-Hudson | 7,648 | 344 | 4.5% | 6,683 | 87.4% | 178 | 2.3% | 522 | 6.8% | Village | | |
| Greenburgh | Irvington | 6,631 | 251 | 3.8% | 5,720 | 86.3% | 94 | 1.4% | 345 | 5.2% | Village | | |
| Greenburgh | Tarrytown | 11,090 | 1,793 | 16.2% | 7,614 | 68.7% | 705 | 6.4% | 2,498 | 22.5% | Village | | |
| Harrison | Harrison | 24,154 | 1,618 | 6.7% | 20,584 | 85.2% | 308 | 1.3% | 1,926 | 8.0% | Town | | |
| Lewisboro | Lewisboro | 12,324 | 306 | 2.5% | 11,481 | 93.2% | 144 | 1.2% | 450 | 3.7% | Town | | |
| Mamaroneck | Larchmont | 6,485 | 291 | 4.5% | 5,887 | 90.8% | 40 | 0.6% | 331 | 5.1% | Village | | |
| Mamaroneck | Mamaroneck | 18,752 | 3,284 | 17.5% | 13,809 | 73.6% | 715 | 3.8% | 3,999 | 21.3% | Village | | |
| Mamaroneck | Mamaroneck Unincorp | 11,141 | 501 | 4.5% | 9,916 | 89.0% | 190 | 1.7% | 691 | 6.2% | Town | | |
| Mount Kisco | Mount Kisco | 9,983 | 2,450 | 24.5% | 6,387 | 64.0% | 551 | 5.5% | 3,001 | 30.1% | Village | | |
| Mount Pleasant | Pleasantville | 7,172 | 528 | 7.4% | 6,172 | 86.1% | 180 | 2.5% | 708 | 9.9% | Village | | |
| Mount Pleasant | Sleepy Hollow | 9,212 | 4,153 | 45.1% | 4,381 | 47.6% | 409 | 4.4% | 4,562 | 49.5% | Village | | |
| New Castle | New Castle | 17,491 | 487 | 2.8% | 15,625 | 89.3% | 231 | 1.3% | 718 | 4.1% | Town | | |
| North Castle | North Castle | 10,849 | 449 | 4.1% | 9,682 | 89.2% | 182 | 1.7% | 631 | 5.8% | Town | | |
| North Salem | North Salem | 5,173 | 189 | 3.7% | 4,796 | 92.7% | 37 | 0.7% | 226 | 4.4% | Town | | |
| Ossining | Briarcliff Manor | 7,696 | 241 | 3.1% | 6,825 | 88.7% | 129 | 1.7% | 370 | 4.8% | Village | | |
| Ossining | Ossining | 24,010 | 6,654 | 27.7% | 11,294 | 47.0% | 4,624 | 19.3% | 11,278 | 47.0% | Village | | |
| Ossining | Ossining Unincorp | 5,514 | 394 | 7.1% | 4,565 | 82.8% | 224 | 4.1% | 618 | 11.2% | Town | | |
| Peekskill | Peekskill | 22,441 | 4,920 | 21.9% | 10,776 | 48.0% | 5,483 | 24.4% | 10,403 | 46.4% | City | | |
| Pelham | Pelham | 6,400 | 461 | 7.2% | 5,040 | 78.8% | 407 | 6.4% | 868 | 13.6% | Village | | |
| Pelham | Pelham Manor | 5,466 | 253 | 4.6% | 4,872 | 89.1% | 112 | 2.0% | 365 | 6.7% | Village | | |
| Pound Ridge | Pound Ridge | 4,726 | 116 | 2.5% | 4,423 | 93.6% | 53 | 1.1% | 169 | 3.6% | Town | | |
| Rye | Port Chester | 27,867 | 12,884 | 46.2% | 11,934 | 42.8% | 1,795 | 6.4% | 14,679 | 52.7% | Village | | |
| Rye | Rye Brook | 8,602 | 468 | 5.4% | 7,602 | 88.4% | 80 | 0.9% | 548 | 6.4% | Village | | |
| Rye City | Rye City | 14,955 | 718 | 4.8% | 12,907 | 86.3% | 181 | 1.2% | 899 | 6.0% | City | | |
| Scarsdale | Scarsdale | 17,823 | 467 | 2.6% | 14,594 | 81.9% | 263 | 1.5% | 730 | 4.1% | Village | | |
| Somers | Somers | 18,346 | 543 | 3.0% | 17,006 | 92.7% | 293 | 1.6% | 836 | 4.6% | Town | | |
| Yorktown | Yorktown | 36,318 | 2,112 | 5.8% | 31,526 | 86.8% | 994 | 2.7% | 3,106 | 8.6% | Town | | |
| Total | | 507,582 | 57,852 | 11.4% | 384,563 | 75.8% | 32,282 | 6.4% | 90,134 | 17.8% | | | |
| Westchester | Total | 923,459 | 144,124 | 15.6% | 591,776 | 64.1% | 125,227 | 13.6% | 269,351 | 29.2% | | | |

| Exhibit L -- Racial and Ethnic Composition and Built 1990 to 1999 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Composicion etnica y Construido 1990-1999 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jurisdiction Name | Total Population | Hispanics | % Hispanic | Non-Hispanic White | % Non-Hispanic White | Non-Hispanic Black | % Non-Hispanic Black | Black or Hispanic | % Black or Hispanic | Allocated 1990 to 1999 | Built 1990 to 1999 | % Built |
| Elmsford | 4,676 | 1,089 | 23.3% | 2,068 | 44.2% | 916 | 19.6% | 2,005 | 42.9% | 31 | 80 | 258.1% |
| Mamaroneck | 18,752 | 3,284 | 17.5% | 13,809 | 73.6% | 715 | 3.8% | 3,999 | 21.3% | 86 | 197 | 229.1% |
| Tarrytown | 11,090 | 1,793 | 16.2% | 7,614 | 68.7% | 705 | 6.4% | 2,498 | 22.5% | 67 | 123 | 183.6% |
| Mount Vernon | 68,381 | 7,083 | 10.4% | 16,677 | 24.4% | 39,889 | 58.3% | 46,972 | 68.7% | 183 | 323 | 176.5% |
| Yonkers | 196,086 | 50,852 | 25.9% | 99,346 | 50.7% | 30,164 | 15.4% | 81,016 | 41.3% | 547 | 829 | 151.6% |
| Peekskill | 22,441 | 4,920 | 21.9% | 10,776 | 48.0% | 5,483 | 24.4% | 10,403 | 46.4% | 73 | 105 | 143.8% |
| Total For Over Allocation Jurisdictions | 321,426 | 69,021 | 21.5% | 150,290 | 46.8% | 77,872 | 24.2% | 146,893 | 45.7% | 987 | 1,657 | 167.9% |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mamaroneck Unincorp | 11,141 | 501 | 4.5% | 9,916 | 89.0% | 190 | 1.7% | 691 | 6.2% | 65 | 54 | 83.1% |
| Dobbs Ferry | 10,622 | 744 | 7.0% | 8,134 | 76.6% | 745 | 7.0% | 1,489 | 14.0% | 39 | 32 | 82.1% |
| Irvington | 6,631 | 251 | 3.8% | 5,720 | 86.3% | 94 | 1.4% | 345 | 5.2% | 35 | 22 | 62.9% |
| Croton-on-Hudson | 7,606 | 527 | 6.9% | 6,667 | 87.7% | 138 | 1.8% | 665 | 8.7% | 32 | 16 | 50.0% |
| Tuckahoe | 6,211 | 549 | 8.8% | 4,349 | 70.0% | 588 | 9.5% | 1,137 | 18.3% | 22 | 11 | 50.0% |
| New Rochelle | 72,182 | 14,492 | 20.1% | 40,272 | 55.8% | 13,389 | 18.5% | 27,881 | 38.6% | 188 | 77 | 41.0% |
| New Castle | 17,491 | 487 | 2.8% | 15,625 | 89.3% | 231 | 1.3% | 718 | 4.1% | 168 | 65 | 38.7% |
| Greenburgh Unincorp | 41,828 | 3,422 | 8.2% | 24,786 | 59.3% | 8,298 | 19.8% | 11,720 | 28.0% | 294 | 112 | 38.1% |
| Bedford | 18,133 | 1,372 | 7.6% | 15,058 | 83.0% | 1,167 | 6.4% | 2,539 | 14.0% | 198 | 68 | 34.3% |
| White Plains | 53,077 | 12,476 | 23.5% | 28,743 | 54.2% | 8,138 | 15.3% | 20,614 | 38.8% | 344 | 97 | 28.2% |
| Cortlandt Unincorp | 28,672 | 2,163 | 7.5% | 23,751 | 82.8% | 1,519 | 5.3% | 3,682 | 12.8% | 180 | 43 | 23.9% |
| Port Chester | 27,867 | 12,884 | 46.2% | 11,934 | 42.8% | 1,795 | 6.4% | 14,679 | 52.7% | 96 | 21 | 21.9% |
| Ossining | 24,010 | 6,654 | 27.7% | 11,294 | 47.0% | 4,624 | 19.3% | 11,278 | 47.0% | 40 | 6 | 15.0% |
| Rye Brook | 8,602 | 468 | 5.4% | 7,602 | 88.4% | 80 | 0.9% | 548 | 6.4% | 112 | 14 | 12.5% |
| Pleasantville | 7,172 | 528 | 7.4% | 6,172 | 86.1% | 180 | 2.5% | 708 | 9.9% | 28 | 3 | 10.7% |
| Lewisboro | 12,324 | 306 | 2.5% | 11,481 | 93.2% | 144 | 1.2% | 450 | 3.7% | 129 | 8 | 6.2% |
| North Salem | 5,173 | 189 | 3.7% | 4,796 | 92.7% | 37 | 0.7% | 226 | 4.4% | 83 | 3 | 3.6% |
| Total For Under Allocation Jurisdictions | 358,742 | 58,013 | 16.2% | 236,300 | 65.9% | 41,357 | 11.5% | 99,370 | 27.7% | 2,053 | 652 | 31.8% |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mount Pleasant Unincorp | 26,151 | 1,369 | 5.2% | 22,175 | 84.8% | 1,365 | 5.2% | 2,734 | 10.5% | 321 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Buchanan | 2,189 | 76 | 3.5% | 2,052 | 93.7% | 15 | 0.7% | 91 | 4.2% | 10 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Bronxville | 6,543 | 192 | 2.9% | 5,870 | 89.7% | 71 | 1.1% | 263 | 4.0% | 42 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Eastchester Unincorp | 18,564 | 661 | 3.6% | 16,282 | 87.7% | 166 | 0.9% | 827 | 4.5% | 60 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Ardley | 4,269 | 182 | 4.3% | 3,445 | 80.7% | 57 | 1.3% | 239 | 5.6% | 23 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Hastings-on-Hudson | 7,648 | 344 | 4.5% | 6,683 | 87.4% | 178 | 2.3% | 522 | 6.8% | 30 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Harrison | 24,154 | 1,618 | 6.7% | 20,584 | 85.2% | 308 | 1.3% | 1,926 | 8.0% | 307 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Larchmont | 6,485 | 291 | 4.5% | 5,887 | 90.8% | 40 | 0.6% | 331 | 5.1% | 35 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Mount Kisco | 9,983 | 2,450 | 24.5% | 6,387 | 64.0% | 551 | 5.5% | 3,001 | 30.1% | 59 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Sleepy Hollow | 9,212 | 4,153 | 45.1% | 4,381 | 47.6% | 409 | 4.4% | 4,562 | 49.5% | 52 | 0 | 0.0% |
| North Castle | 10,849 | 449 | 4.1% | 9,682 | 89.2% | 182 | 1.7% | 631 | 5.8% | 132 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Briarcliff Manor | 7,696 | 241 | 3.1% | 6,825 | 88.7% | 129 | 1.7% | 370 | 4.8% | 67 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Ossining Unincorp | 5,514 | 394 | 7.1% | 4,565 | 82.8% | 224 | 4.1% | 618 | 11.2% | 39 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Pelham | 6,400 | 461 | 7.2% | 5,040 | 78.8% | 407 | 6.4% | 868 | 13.6% | 22 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Pelham Manor | 5,466 | 253 | 4.6% | 4,872 | 89.1% | 112 | 2.0% | 365 | 6.7% | 32 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Pound Ridge | 4,726 | 116 | 2.5% | 4,423 | 93.6% | 53 | 1.1% | 169 | 3.6% | 80 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Rye City | 14,955 | 718 | 4.8% | 12,907 | 86.3% | 181 | 1.2% | 899 | 6.0% | 121 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Scarsdale | 17,823 | 467 | 2.6% | 14,594 | 81.9% | 263 | 1.5% | 730 | 4.1% | 135 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Somers | 18,346 | 543 | 3.0% | 17,006 | 92.7% | 293 | 1.6% | 836 | 4.6% | 188 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Yortown | 36,318 | 2,112 | 5.8% | 31,526 | 86.8% | 994 | 2.7% | 3,106 | 8.6% | 204 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Total For Zero Unit Jurisdictions | 243,291 | 17,090 | 7.0% | 205,186 | 84.3% | 5,998 | 2.5% | 23,088 | 9.5% | 1,959 | 0 | 0.0% |

Exhibit M. Data Derived from CHAS Tables for Renter and Owner Occupied Households and for Renter Households, for All Households, Non-Hispanic Black Households, Non-Hispanic White Households and Hispanic Households from 2000 Census for Westchester County, New York

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Renter and Owner Households | <u>All 2000</u> | | <u>NH Black 2000</u> | | <u>NH White 2000</u> | | <u>Hispanic 2000</u> | |
| 0%-30% of AMI | 52,101 | 15.5% | 12,120 | 27.7% | 26,725 | 11.4% | 10,305 | 27.1% |
| 31%-50% AMI | 39,693 | 11.8% | 7,315 | 16.7% | 22,205 | 9.4% | 7,840 | 20.6% |
| Total Very Low Income | 91,794 | 27.2% | 19,435 | 44.4% | 48,930 | 20.8% | 18,145 | 47.6% |
| Other Low Income 51%-80% AMI | 23,522 | 7.0% | 3,925 | 9.0% | 14,405 | 6.1% | 3,830 | 10.1% |
| Total Low Income and Very Low Income | 115,316 | 34.2% | 23,360 | 53.4% | 63,335 | 26.9% | 21,975 | 57.7% |
| Total Renter and Owner Households | 337,166 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Renter Households | <u>All 2000</u> | | <u>NH Black 2000</u> | | <u>NH White 2000</u> | | <u>Hispanic 2000</u> | |
| 0%-30% of AMI | 38,054 | 28.3% | 10,860 | 37.2% | 15,205 | 22.8% | 9,590 | 34.1% |
| 31%-50% AMI | 23,559 | 17.5% | 5,815 | 19.9% | 9,270 | 13.9% | 6,875 | 24.4% |
| Total Very Low Income | 61,613 | 45.8% | 16,675 | 57.2% | 24,475 | 36.7% | 16,465 | 58.5% |
| Other Low Income 51%-80% AMI | 12,922 | 9.6% | 9,680 | 33.2% | 6,235 | 9.4% | 2,985 | 10.6% |
| Total Low Income and Very Low Income | 74,535 | 55.5% | 26,355 | 90.3% | 30,710 | 46.1% | 19,450 | 69.1% |
| Total All Renter Households | 134,392 | | | | | | | |

Exhibit N. Black County Section 8 Tenants in Westchester from Picture of Subsidized Households, 2000 by Census Tract

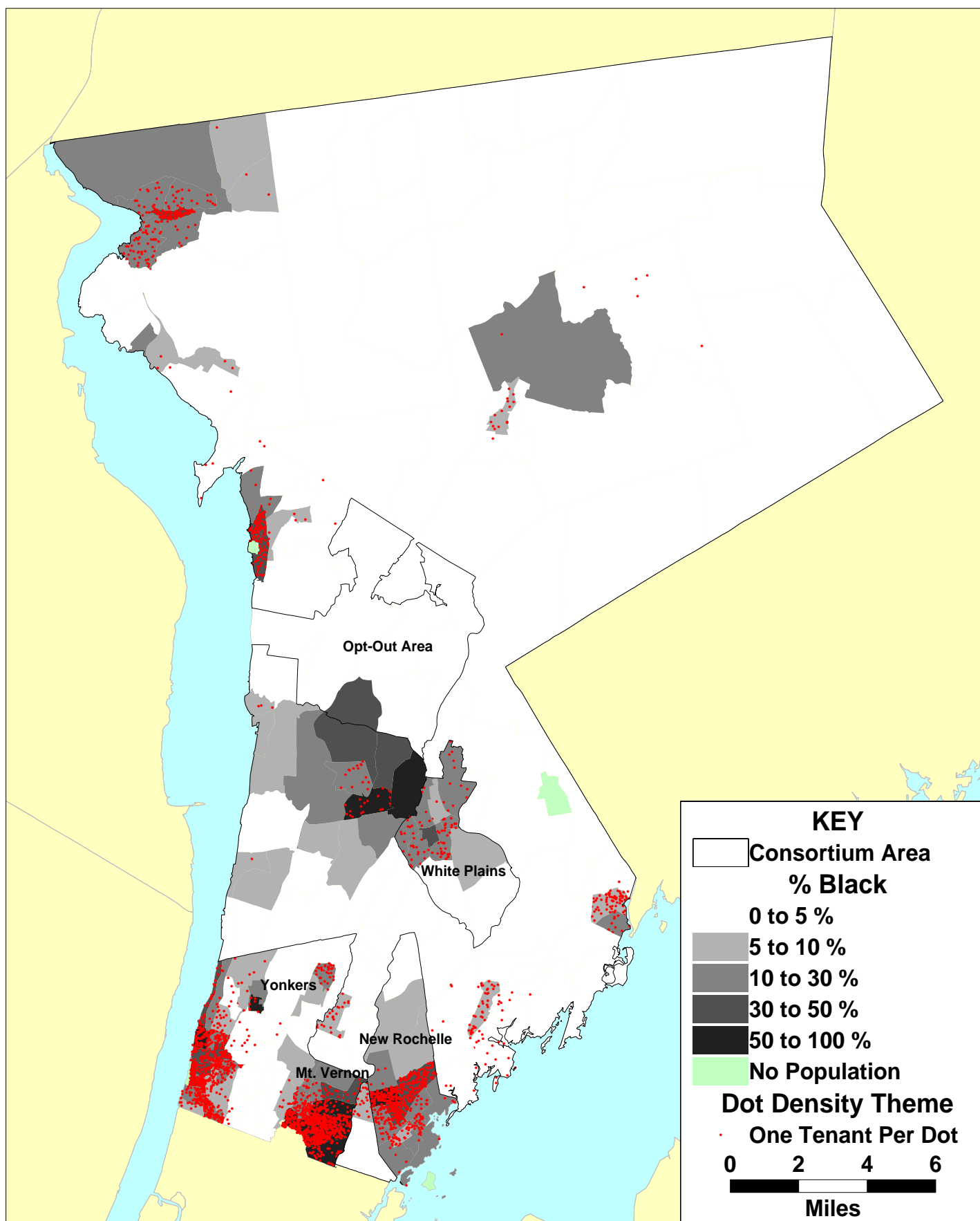


Exhibit O. Race and Hispanic Composition and Neighborhood Composition (by Tract) of Section 8 Tenants in Westchester From 2000 *Picture of Subsidized Households*

Race and Hispanic Composition of Section 8 Tenants

| Number of Tenants | Percent Black | Percent White | Percent Hispanic |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 6,778 | 44.1% | 31.7% | 23.6% |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Race and Hispanic Composition of Tenants' Neighborhood by Tract

| Race and Hispanic Origin of Tenant | Average Percent Black in Tract | Average Percent White in Tract | Average Percent Hispanic in Tract |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Black | 41.0% | 25.4% | 26.7% |
| White | 12.6% | 61.1% | 19.6% |
| Hispanic | 20.0% | 33.2% | 39.3% |