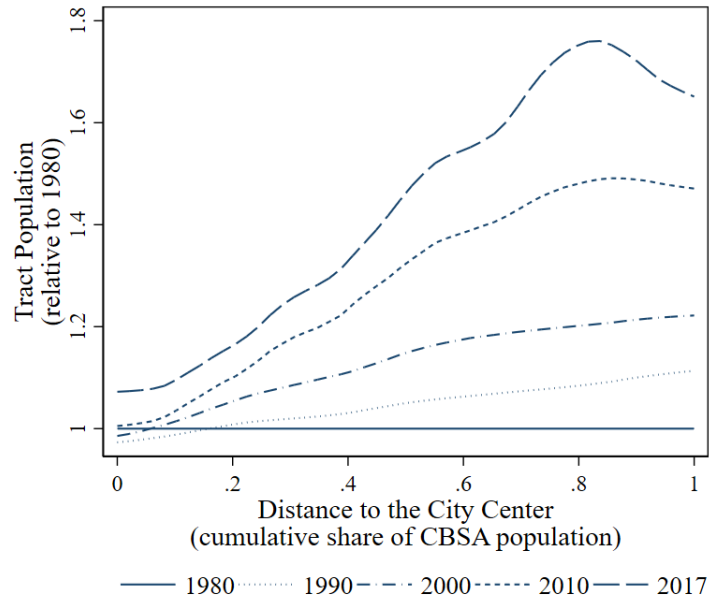


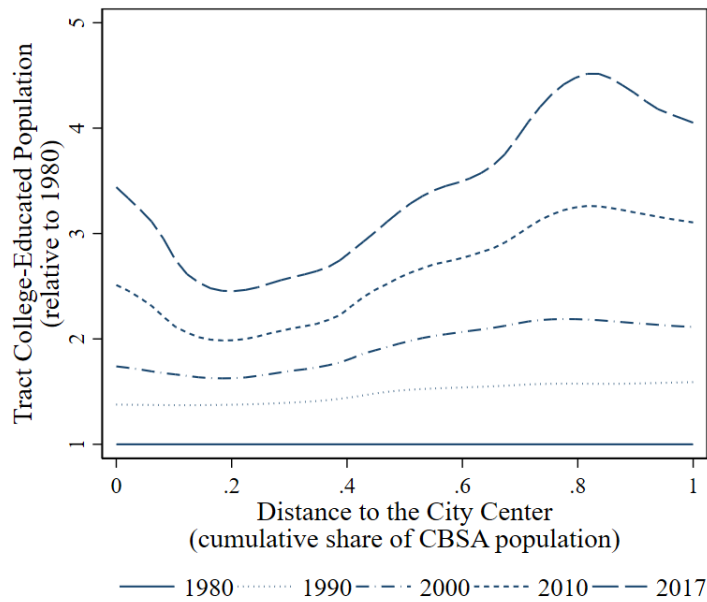
Appendix

Figure A.1: Population Growth

(a) All Residents



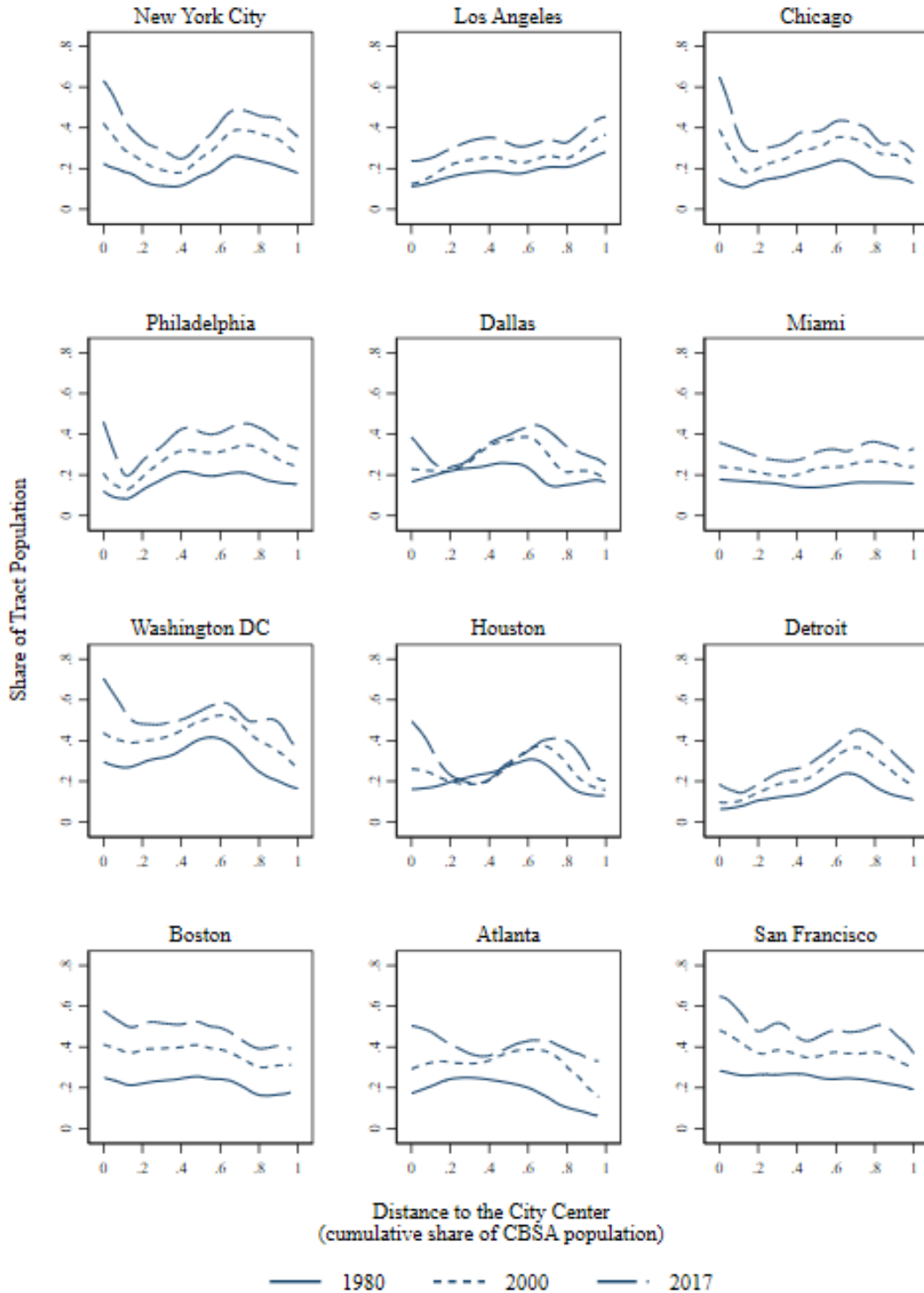
(b) College-Educated Residents



Notes: This figure plots population by distance to the city center. Panel (a) shows the tract population relative to 1980. Panel (b) shows the tract college-educated population relative to 1980. Each line is a nonparametric kernel regression of Census tract-level demographic data from the largest 100 cities, defined as the Core-Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) with the highest populations in 2000. Each kernel regression observation is weighted by tract population. Distance is measured as the share of the city residents that live at least as close to the city center, which is 0 at the center and 1 at the furthest point in the metropolitan area.

Sources: NHGIS Census (1980, 1990, 2000) & American Community Survey (2008-2012, 2015-2019) (Manson et al., 2022); Longitudinal Tract Data Base (Logan et al. (2014); Holian (2019))

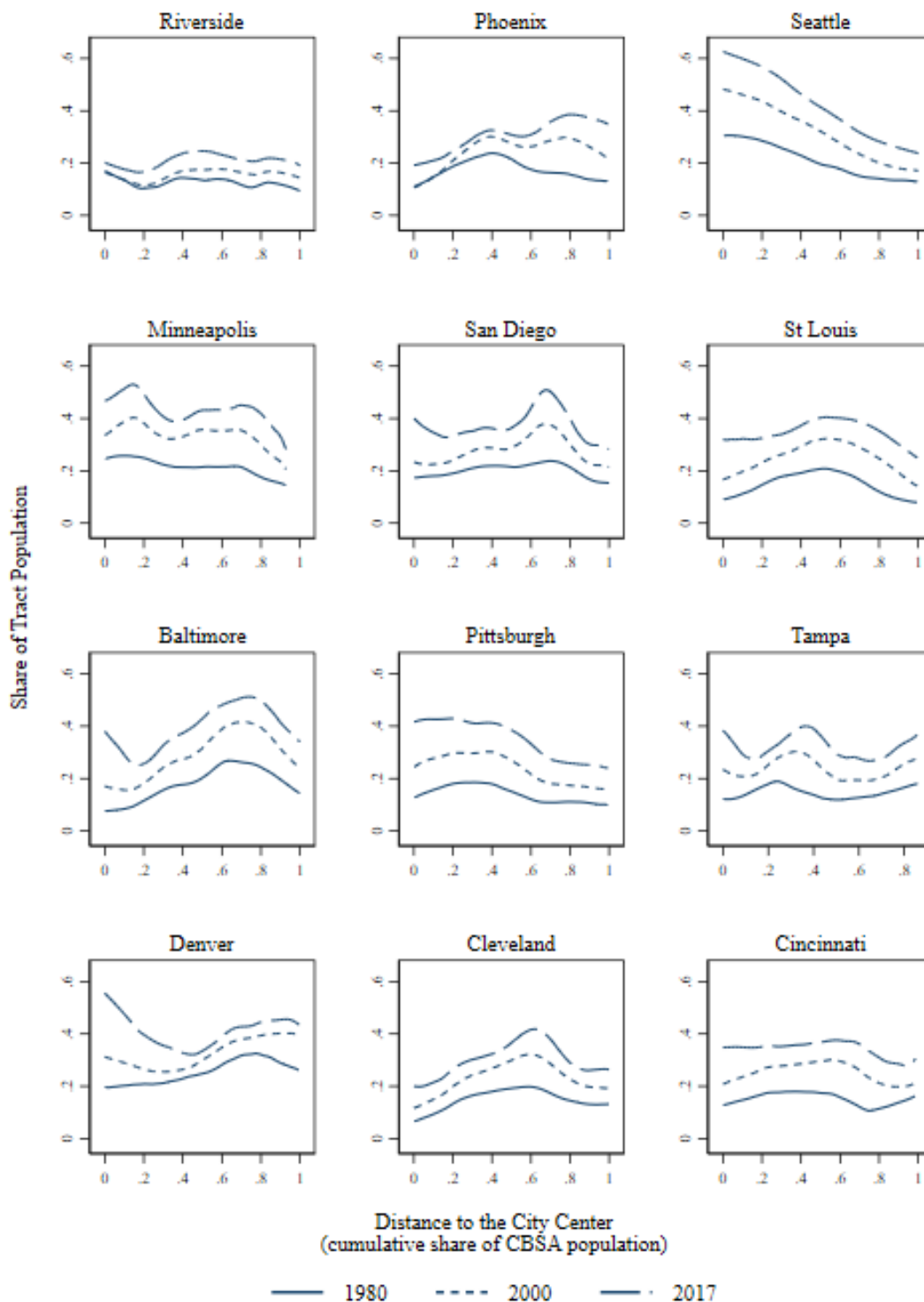
Figure A.2: College Share by Distance to City Center, Top 12 Cities



Notes: This figure plots the share of college-educated residents by distance to the city center across the 12 largest cities, as ranked by 2000 CBSA population. Each line is a nonparametric kernel regression of Census tract-level demographic data from the largest 100 cities, defined as the Core-Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) with the highest populations in 2000. Each kernel regression observation is weighted by tract population. Distance is measured as the share of the city residents that live at least as close to the city center, which is 0 at the center and 1 at the furthest point in the metropolitan area.

Sources: NHGIS Census (1980, 1990, 2000) & American Community Survey (2008-2012, 2015-2019) (Manson et al., 2022); Longitudinal Tract Data Base (Logan et al., 2014); Holian (2019)

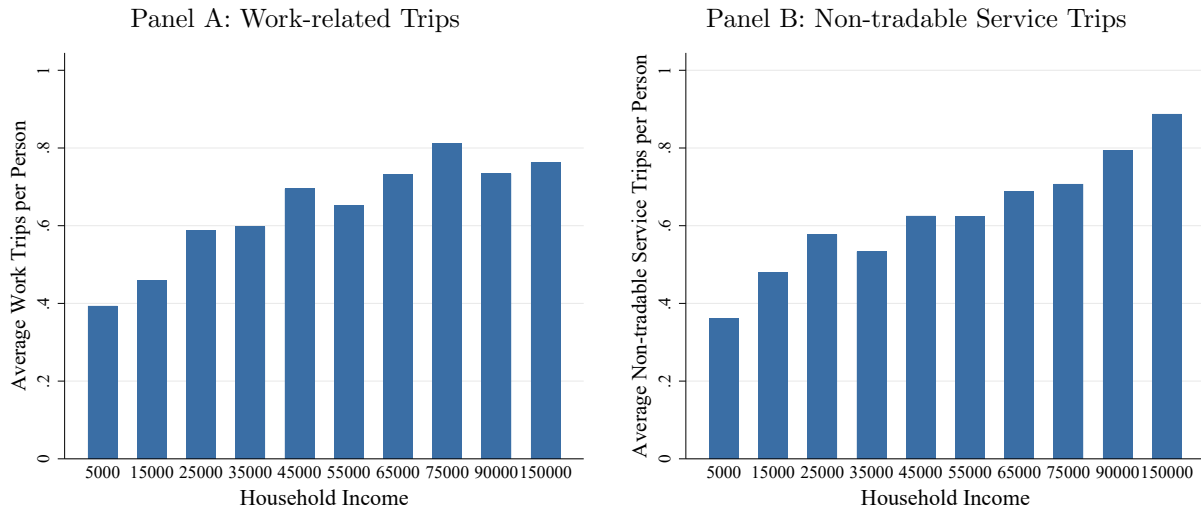
Figure A.3: College Share by Distance to City Center, Next 12 Cities



Notes: This figure plots the share of college-educated residents by distance to the city center across the 13th-24th largest cities, as ranked by 2000 CBSA population. Each line is a nonparametric kernel regression of Census tract-level demographic data from the largest 100 cities, defined as the Core-Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) with the highest populations in 2000. Each kernel regression observation is weighted by tract population. Distance is measured as the share of the city residents that live at least as close to the city center, which is 0 at the center and 1 at the furthest point in the metropolitan area.

Sources: NHGIS Census (1980, 1990, 2000) & American Community Survey (2008-2012, 2015-2019) (Manson et al., 2022); Longitudinal Tract Data Base (Logan et al., 2014); Holian (2019)

Figure A.4: Average Daily Trips Per Person, by Household Income

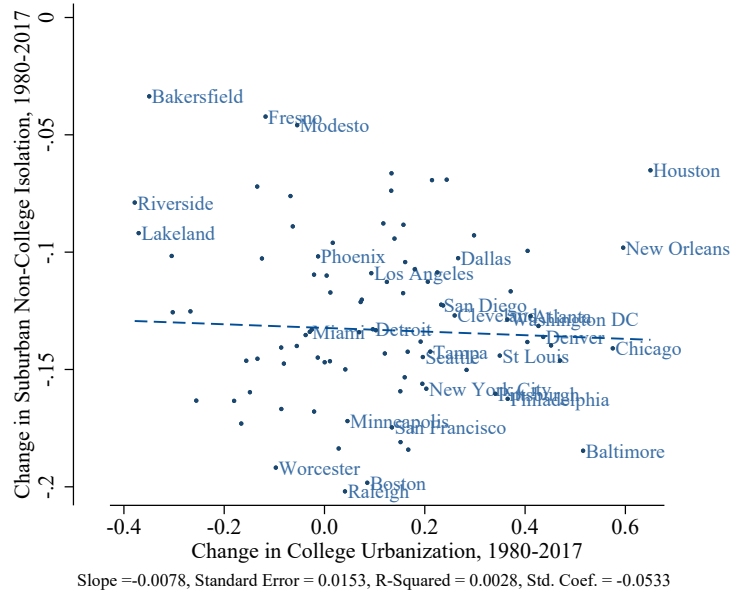


Notes: This figure displays the average daily number of work and non-tradable service trips taken per person, within each household income bracket, for individuals 25 to 65 year olds with non-missing income data living in urban areas with a population greater than 500,000. The figure shows the mid-point of each household income bracket, except for the highest bracket that includes all households earning above \$100,000 per year. Work trips include trip purpose “work”, “go to work”, “return to work”, “attend business meeting/trip”, and “other work related” (NHTS codes 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14). Non-tradable service trips include trip purpose “buy services”, “go to gym/exercise/play sports”, “go out/hang out”, “use personal services” (e.g., haircut), “meals”, “get/eat meal”, and “coffee/ice cream/snacks” (NHTS codes 42, 51, 54, 63, 80, 82, and 83).

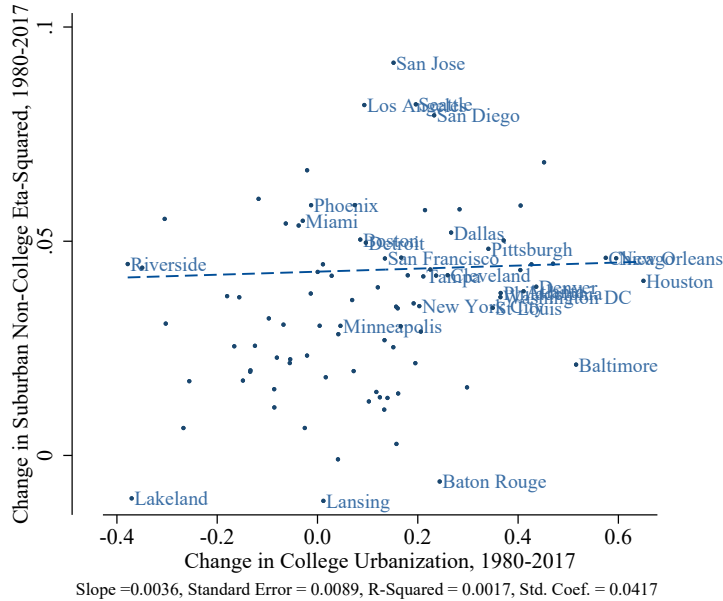
Sources: National Household Transportation Survey 2009 (USDOT, 2009)

Figure A.5: Changes in College Urbanization and Suburban Segregation, 1980-2017

(a) Non-College Isolation, Suburban Areas



(b) Non-College η^2 , Suburban Areas

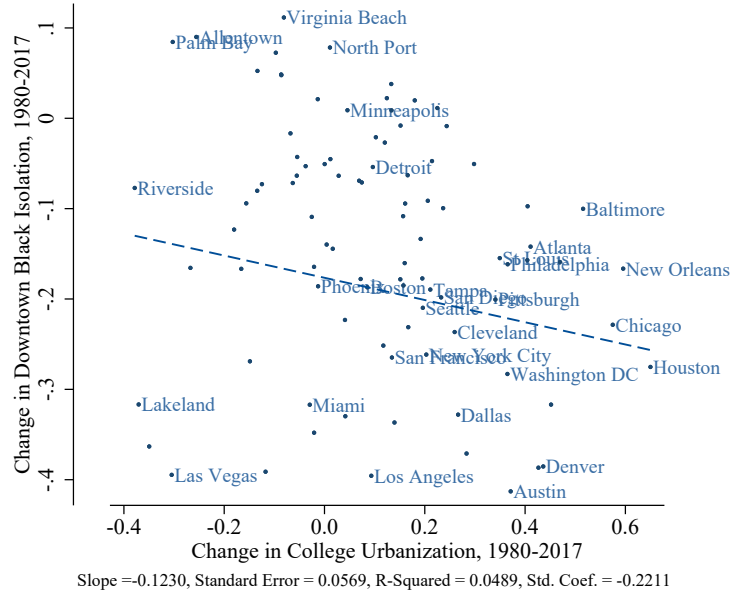


Notes: This figure plots changes in college urbanization and changes in segregation in the suburbs of the largest 100 cities, as ranked by CBSA total population in 2000. College urbanization is the share of the CBSA’s college-educated population that lives downtown divided by the share of the CBSA’s total population that lives downtown. Downtown is defined as the tracts closest to the center city that make up 10 percent of the CBSA population. The dashed line shows the results of a linear regression of change in the suburban non-college segregation index, either isolation or η^2 , on the change in college urbanization, weighted by city population. The coefficient, standard error, R-squared, and standardized coefficient of the regression are reported beneath each panel.

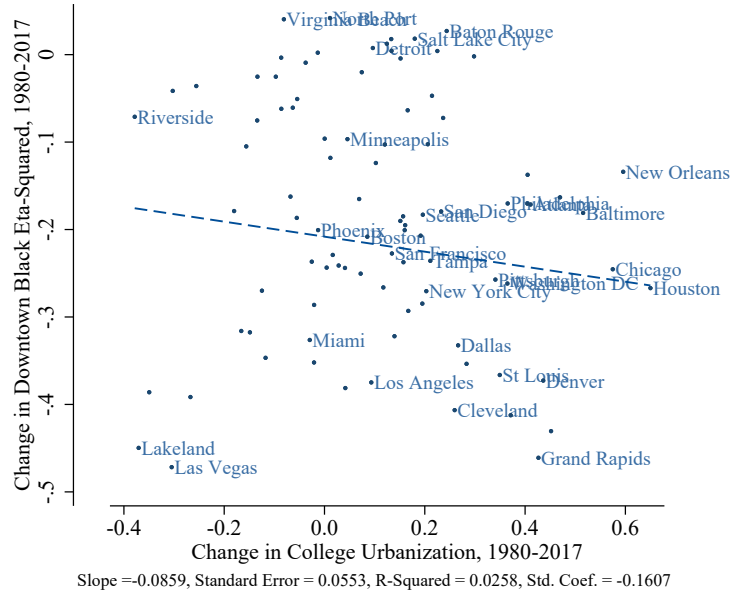
Sources: NHGIS Census (1980, 1990, 2000) & American Community Survey (2008-2012, 2015-2019) (Manson et al., 2022); Longitudinal Tract Data Base (Logan et al., 2014); Holian (2019)

Figure A.6: Changes in College Urbanization and Downtown Racial Segregation, 1980-2017

(a) Black Isolation, Urban Areas



(b) Black η^2 , Urban Areas



Notes: This figure plots changes in college urbanization and changes in downtown racial segregation in the suburbs of the largest 100 cities, as ranked by CBSA total population in 2000. College urbanization is the share of the CBSA’s college-educated population that lives downtown divided by the share of the CBSA’s total population that lives downtown. Downtown is defined as the tracts closest to the center city that make up 10 percent of the CBSA population. The dashed line shows the results of a linear regression of change in the downtown black segregation index, either isolation or η^2 , on the change in college urbanization, weighted by city population. The coefficient, standard error, R-squared, and standardized coefficient of the regression are reported beneath each panel.

Sources: NHGIS Census (1980, 1990, 2000) & American Community Survey (2008-2012, 2015-2019) (Manson et al., 2022); Longitudinal Tract Data Base (Logan et al., 2014); Holian (2019)