

Methodological Appendix to
“Beyond Urban Displacement: Suburban Poverty and Eviction”

Sampling Information

In this study we analyzed eviction rates between 2012 and 2016 in 71 of the top 200 American metropolitan areas. Table A1 provides a listing of these metropolitan areas; counts of the total number of metropolitan urban and suburban tracts and the number of urban and suburban tracts for which we had valid eviction data; and the median urban and suburban eviction rates.

[TABLE A1 HERE]

How representative are these metropolitan areas of the experience of the broader universe from which they were selected? How representative are the tracts that we observe within these metropolitan areas relative to the full metropolitan areas? Table A2 provides a summary of the representativeness of our sample across the variables included in analysis. The metropolitan areas in our sample resembled the 200 largest metropolitan areas across most tract-level variables. On average, both urban and suburban rents were lower in the metropolitan areas in our sample than across the top 200. Metropolitan areas in our sample included more majority-Black and majority-white tracts and fewer majority-Latino tracts than was typical of the top 200. Within the 71 metropolitan tracts in our sample, the distribution of characteristics across tracts included in our sample closely resembled that observed across the full metropolitan area. Average values of metropolitan-level variables are, with a few exceptions, similar between the 71 in-sample metropolitan areas and the top 200 metropolitan areas. The positive gap in nonprofits per capita for in-sample metropolitan areas is driven by a single large outlier. Our sample has a greater portion of metropolitan areas in the South and Midwest than the top 200.

[TABLE A2 HERE]

Nonprofits Measure

We calculated the prevalence of nonprofit, human service delivery organizations in the cities and suburbs of the top 200 metropolitan areas by population. We relied on IRS Business Master Files for February of each year from 2012 to 2016. These records reflect all active tax-exempt organizations in the United States and are collected and cleaned by the Urban Institute's National Center for Charitable Statistics (NCCS).

The data included information such as a nonprofit's name, address, assets, income, and a National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities (NTEE) code which categorizes the nature of the nonprofit. There were 1,797,687 unique organizations present across the five years. Based on the NCCS's data guidelines, we omitted organizations that were deemed out of scope (e.g. located in a foreign country, a government entity) or inactive (NCCS recommends limiting to organizations who filed a 990 return in the last 24 months and filed more than \$0 in income or assets in the last 24 months). Finally, we employed Allard's (2017: 238) definition of human service delivery organizations to select the appropriate types of nonprofit organization. We amended the definition to include legal aid organizations who are particularly relevant to eviction. Our definition includes the following NTEE codes: B60, F20, F21, F22, F30, F32, I80, J20, J21, J22, K30, K31, K34, K35, K36, L21, L40, L41, P20, P22, P24, P27, P28, P29, P30, P40, P42, P43, P44, and P84. These criteria yielded a sample of 43,714 unique organizations represented across 163,590 organization-years across the entire United States.

The most precise geographic information that we had available was the organization's zip code. The records did contain street addresses, but some organizations use a P.O. Box and no addresses are geocoded to a coordinate location. We assumed the P.O. Box addresses to pertain to

a post office in the vicinity of the organization's headquarters. In order to calculate urban and suburban rates, we built a crosswalk from the zip code level to our city/suburb definitions using Census tracts. We retrieved information about the overlap of 2010 Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTA) and 2010 Census tracts from Geocorr 2014. We assumed zip codes in the IRS records correspond to the ZCTAs. We summed up the percent of overlap between ZCTAs and both urban and suburban Census tracts. Thus, we had the proportion of each ZCTA classified as urban and suburban; for many ZCTAs, this was either zero or one, but for those ZCTAs that straddled a boundary, there was a positive value for both urban and suburban which summed to one.

Not every nonprofit was active for the five years of data we collected. For each zip code, we calculated the average number of active nonprofits during the 2012-2016 by dividing the number of years each organization was active by five and then summing across all organization in the zip code. Within each metropolitan area, we calculated the number of urban nonprofits by multiplying the number of nonprofits in each zip code by the portion of that zip code that is classified as urban and summing across all zip codes in that metropolitan area. We repeated the calculation for suburban nonprofits. Then, we divided the urban and suburban nonprofit counts by their respective populations. This gave us the number of urban and suburban nonprofits per capita for each of the 200 largest metropolitan areas.

Sensitivity Checks

We tested the sensitivity of our results to adjustments in all of the thresholds included in the analyses. Here, we present all of the sensitivity checks for Model 3 of Table 2, which we use to test our core hypotheses. We have performed the same sensitivity checks for Models 1 and 2 of Table 2 as well as Model 1 of Table 3. These results are available upon request.

The multilevel models that we estimated in this study are well suited to managing missingness in lower-level units (tracts) and balancing between the information that exists. Nonetheless, we provide a test of the effects of various missingness thresholds in Table A3. The first model, in the left column, was based on a sample which required at least 10 urban and 10 suburban tracts in order for a metro to be included in the analysis. The second model was estimated on a sample, larger by 418 tracts, where we removed the minimum threshold. The model in the right column was based on a more exclusive standard of 25 urban and suburban tracts, which affected many of the smaller metropolitan areas in our analytic sample and had 1,490 fewer tracts. Comparing across the three models, the estimated coefficients are of the same magnitude and direction. The model without a tract minimum suggests that the poverty relationship between urban and suburban spaces is slightly different than our main model estimated, although the relationship follows a nearly identical form overall.

[TABLE A3 HERE]

Alternatively, we tested the sensitivity of our results to within-metropolitan area tract-level missingness by imposing coverage requirements (Table A4). Aside from a minimum number of urban and suburban tracts, our main model imposed no minimum threshold for the percent of the urban and suburban population covered in order for the Metropolitan area to be included in the sample. The second model was estimated on a sample which required at least 20 percent of the urban and suburban population to be represented, this requirement reduced the number of tracts by 1,080. The model on the right raised this threshold to 50 percent, reducing the number of sample tracts by an additional 3,932. Across these models, the coefficients are of the same direction and magnitude with a slight divergence for the interactions. In the 50 percent threshold model, the

stronger, positive association between median rents and eviction rates is slightly attenuated relative to the other two models.

[TABLE A4 HERE]

We conducted sensitivity checks for both the inclusion and data quality criteria for the eviction data (Table A5). Our main model was estimated on a sample that required data collected by LexisNexis Risk Solutions to be validated against aggregate counts reported by courts themselves. County-year LexisNexis totals had to be within 87 to 114 percent of the public total to be included. When public data were not available for a given year, we extrapolated the most recent public count a maximum of two years and used that to validate the LexisNexis data. The second model was drawn from a sample which excluded all extrapolated county-years. This reduced the number of tracts by 862. The sample for the first model also required the composition of the LexisNexis data to have no more than 60 percent of cases have dismissed or missing/ambiguous outcomes. In the sample for the third model, we tightened the composition criteria so that no more than 30 percent of cases could have missing/ambiguous outcomes, restricted the coverage criteria to between 90 and 110 percent of the public total, and excluded county-years validated through extrapolated public data. This sample had 7,759 fewer tracts than our main sample. Across the three models, the coefficients are similar in direction and magnitude, including for the interactions pertinent to our hypotheses. In the most restrictive model, the relationship between poverty and eviction is expected to have a steeper decline at the higher levels of poverty. In the most restricted model, eviction rates are expected to have a stronger positive association with percent Latino than in our preferred model. In the most restricted model, the strong, negative coefficient for vacancy rate in the suburb interaction is attenuated compared to the other two models.

[TABLE A5 HERE]

Next, we considered the specification of our outcome variable. Eviction judgements reflect an outcome of a court proceeding when the property is returned to the landlord's possession. The literature has also examined patterns of eviction filings, which reflect when a landlord initiates the formal eviction process, and serial filings, which are a subset of filings where a landlord files repeatedly against the same tenant over a string of months for the purposes of exerting power or collecting rent. We re-estimate our models using the average count of filings between 2012 and 2016. This serves as a test of both the extent to which patterns of eviction judgements resemble patterns in the broader eviction landscape and whether urban and suburban courts exhibit different patterns of converting eviction filings into eviction judgements.

In Table A6, we present the re-estimated models from Table 2 with eviction filings as the outcome. For these models, we dropped 6 tracts where the filing count exceeded the number of renter households. By and large, the models closely resemble our main results yet there are a few differences. First, the intercept term is notably higher, reflecting the greater volume of eviction filings. The magnitude is smaller for both the main poverty term and the main quadratic term indicating that filings are more dispersed across neighborhoods regardless of poverty. The coefficients for percent racial composition also differ slightly. For filings, increases in the composition of all groups in the suburbs (Black, Latino, and other) are expected to have slightly greater filing rates than in our preferred model. Interestingly, for the filing outcome, the coefficient for percent Latino is large, positive, and significant in Model 2, suggesting filing rates are expected to be higher in tracts with larger proportions of Latino residents. However, in Model 3, the interaction with the suburb term reveals this expectation only holds in suburban tracts. Although filings appear to be more common in communities with older housing stock—a deviation from our

results in the main text—there is still no discernible difference in the coefficient for older housing between urban and suburban tracts.

[TABLE A6 HERE]

Next, we considered the specification of our offset term by replicating our models using households paying cash rent instead of all renter households as the offset. The correlation between these two measures is extremely high (0.998). Although there are slight deviations in the specific coefficients, these results are substantively the same as the results presented in Table 2. The replicated models are presented in Table A7.

[TABLE A7 HERE]

Next, we evaluate our specification for the metropolitan level segregation term. In the main text (Table 2), we use the Divergence Index to measure segregation within urban and suburban contexts separately. For convenience, we duplicate these results in Table A8 under the heading “Our Model.” The coefficients show that urban segregation and suburban segregation influence the urban suburban difference in eviction rates in opposite directions: metros with relatively more urban segregation had a larger urban skew in eviction rates while metros with relatively more suburban segregation had a larger suburban skew. Neither of segregation terms explained variation in the intercept (which represents the overall level of eviction within a metro), so this result implies that urban and suburban segregation may counterbalance one another in the urban/suburban balance of eviction rates when both places have relatively similar levels of segregation.

To better understand this result, we replace the separate urban and suburban segregation terms with term for overall segregation in the metropolitan area, which was also measured with the divergence theory. As shown in the “Overall Divergence” column of Table A8, overall metropolitan segregation did not explain variation in the intercept (the overall level of eviction)

across metropolitan areas, consistent with the model presented in the main text. However, overall segregation also did not explain the variation in the urban/suburban balance in eviction rates (the “Suburb: Overall Divergence” term is 0.049 and not significant at any reported p-value). This is consistent with the results presented in the main text that implied urban and suburban segregation appear to have opposite influences on the urban/suburban balance. Overall segregation masks where in the metropolitan area the segregation is occurring which leads to the false conclusion that segregation does not matter.

One concern with our presented measures of urban and suburban segregation is that they are measured separately and do not incorporate the racial composition of the overall metropolitan area. This omission excludes the extent to which urban and suburban populations are segregated from one another. To test the sensitivity of our model, we replace the separate measures of urban and suburban segregation with components of the overall metropolitan area segregation which have been decomposed into within urban segregation, within suburban segregation, and between urban/suburban segregation. We follow Roberto’s procedure for decomposing the divergence index (Roberto 2015). The third column of Table A8 presents the results for the models including the components. Substantively, these results are similar to those in our preferred model. The “Suburb: City Divergence” and “Suburb: Suburb Divergence” again point in opposite directions and are of similar, although slightly diminished, magnitudes. The between component does not explain variation in the urban/suburban balance in eviction rates, suggesting that we are not missing something by separately measuring urban and suburban divergence. Overall, these results suggest that decisions about how to measure metropolitan segregation can affect our conclusions. Segregation measured for the metropolitan area overall masks how urban and suburban segregation may separately influence the urban/suburban balance in eviction rates.

[TABLE A8 HERE]

Another potential concern is that these results are driven by our choice of the Divergence Index. We address this concern by measuring urban segregation, suburban segregation, overall segregation, and the components of overall segregation using Theil's Information Theory index. These two measures are fundamentally very similar to one another, but they weight deviations from the overall population percentages differently (Roberto 2015). The results for these models are presented in Table A9, which is arranged the same as Table A8. The column for "Information Theory by Place" replicates our preferred model presented in Table 2 but replaces the measures of urban and suburban segregation. Substantively, this specification produces similar results to our preferred model. The coefficients for the suburb and segregation interactions are similar to those in the preferred model in direction and magnitude. In the second column, we replace the separate place measures with a measure of overall segregation. Again, these results are substantively similar to those in the middle column of Table A8. Finally, the third column replaces the separate segregation measures with components of overall segregation. These results are similar to the third column of Table A8 although the coefficient for "Intercept: City Component" is not slightly significant. The choice of Divergence Index versus Theil's Information Theory Index does not change our substantive conclusions about our hypotheses.

[TABLE A9 HERE]

One potential concern is that our models are capturing the variation in eviction rates of not only urban and suburban neighborhoods but also differences between court jurisdictions. We evaluate this concern by restricting our analytic set to counties that contain both urban and suburban neighborhoods. Often, courts that handle eviction and other civil claims are organized at the county level. By restricting our analyses to these counties, we are able to remove some of the

cross-jurisdictional comparisons that could lead to concern. This restricted set changes our sample fundamentally in some ways—we drop 4,022 tracts in counties that are either entirely urban or entirely suburban. But it also allows us to explore patterns of urban and suburban evictions in this narrower set of places.

By and large, the results presented in Table A10 are substantively similar to those that we present in the main paper. The suburb coefficient is reduced to basically zero after the set of tract level covariates introduced in Model 2. In Model 3, many of the suburb interactions that we use to test our hypotheses are similar with one notable exceptions. There is a positive interaction between percent Black and suburban status, suggesting a stronger positive association with eviction rates in suburban communities. The metropolitan level predictors for urban/suburban balance are all substantively similar to our presented results. Based on this exploration, we do not believe cross-jurisdictional comparisons drive our results. Ideally, we would be able to use a comprehensive dataset of specific court catchment areas for this comparison, but such a dataset does not exist. Future work should investigate court boundaries and their influence on eviction rates more broadly.

[TABLE A10 HERE]

Another potential concern is that by averaging eviction rates across our five-year analytic period, we are obscuring some meaningful variation occurring over time between urban and suburban spaces. We can evaluate time trends in our analytic set between 2012 and 2016 by incorporating a third level into our model. We nest years of eviction data within tracts within metropolitan areas. Our outcome is the eviction count in a given neighborhood year, with renter households as the offset term. We operationalize year as a set of dummy variables with 2014 as the base year. We add a random intercept at the tract level and interact suburban status with the

year dummies. Otherwise, we incorporate all of the same parameters as those in the models that we present in the main text. The results are presented in Table A11. We do not find any clear patterns in eviction judgments across time in either the direct effects of the year parameters or the interactions between the year dummies and suburban status. Eviction rates in 2012 are significantly different from eviction rates in 2014 but no clear pattern emerges. The inclusion of terms for years does not change the interpretation for any of the tract-level main effects. Although the potential for time trends merits further attention in future research, we do not find evidence that our main findings obscure meaningful patterns in evictions over time.

[TABLE A11 HERE]

Supplementary Information

Finally, we provide some additional references to help the reader interpret our analyses. In Table A12, we present the full model from Table 3 in the main text, which was reduced for legibility. The tract level coefficients are all identical to the comparable model in Table 2 (Model 2). The model in Table A12 fit additional predictors at the metropolitan level to explain variation in the varying level slope for the suburb term. As we describe in the main text, the proportional rent gap between cities and suburbs, the degree to which poverty became more suburban, and suburban segregation were notable explanations for the prevalence of eviction in suburban neighborhoods relative to their urban counterparts.

[TABLE A12 HERE]

Next, to ease interpretation of two of the maps provided in the main text (Figures 3 and 4), which illustrated the distributions of eviction in the Miami and Seattle Metropolitan areas, respectively, we provide reference maps for the places mentioned in the main text. Figure A1

provides the references for the Miami Metropolitan area and Figure A2 provides them for the Seattle Metropolitan area.

[FIGURE A1 HERE]

[FIGURE A2 HERE]

Finally, we reference the patchwork of poverty rates among suburban communities in the Miami Metropolitan area and the correspondence between poverty and eviction. Figure A3 depicts the geography of poverty in this Metropolitan area.

[FIGURE A3 HERE]

Table A1. Representation of Metropolitan areas in the Sample and their Urban and Suburban Eviction Rates

	<i>Total tracts</i>		<i>In-Sample tracts</i>		<i>Median Eviction Rate</i>	
	City	Suburb	City	Suburb	City	Suburb
<i>Akron, OH</i>	59	111	59	108	5.45	1.99
<i>Albuquerque, NM</i>	126	77	125	30	3.57	2.23
<i>Ann Arbor, MI</i>	33	67	32	63	0.83	3.26
<i>Appleton, WI</i>	21	30	20	29	1.41	1.03
<i>Asheville, NC</i>	23	82	23	80	1.73	1.66
<i>Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA</i>	127	824	10	342	2.48	9.11
<i>Austin-Round Rock, TX</i>	200	150	168	41	1.14	1.79
<i>Barnstable Town, MA</i>	12	45	11	45	2.67	2.13
<i>Birmingham-Hoover, AL</i>	61	203	61	137	2.01	1.11
<i>Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH</i>	212	795	201	578	0.99	1.19
<i>Bremerton-Silverdale, WA</i>	12	43	12	42	1.24	0.54
<i>Canton-Massillon, OH</i>	19	74	19	72	8.13	1.50
<i>Cedar Rapids, IA</i>	29	28	28	28	3.26	1.20
<i>Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC</i>	194	345	189	223	5.10	3.92
<i>Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI</i>	847	1368	16	101	2.47	2.43
<i>Chico, CA</i>	21	30	21	30	0.97	1.77
<i>Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN</i>	109	389	109	269	4.50	2.74
<i>Cleveland-Elyria, OH</i>	177	461	174	439	5.85	2.02
<i>Columbia, SC</i>	41	150	37	52	2.75	4.97
<i>Columbus, OH</i>	206	227	202	220	4.24	2.05
<i>Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX</i>	515	809	230	261	3.68	1.82
<i>Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL</i>	31	73	31	16	3.16	2.24
<i>Dayton, OH</i>	46	163	46	161	6.22	1.69
<i>Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO</i>	261	360	251	306	2.65	1.82
<i>Durham-Chapel Hill, NC</i>	56	52	53	50	4.92	1.61
<i>El Paso, TX</i>	131	31	127	30	1.14	1.13
<i>Eugene, OR</i>	35	52	35	51	0.82	1.57
<i>Fayetteville, NC</i>	45	32	42	30	6.61	4.44
<i>Gainesville, FL</i>	29	32	29	26	1.57	1.12
<i>Green Bay, WI</i>	27	43	27	39	2.84	1.03
<i>Greensboro-High Point, NC</i>	98	70	96	69	5.53	3.34
<i>Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT</i>	40	250	39	175	4.49	2.12
<i>Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX</i>	472	600	449	453	2.96	3.39
<i>Huntsville, AL</i>	49	40	48	39	1.43	1.23
<i>Jacksonville, FL</i>	163	99	162	10	4.26	0.98
<i>Kansas City, MO-KS</i>	213	317	200	156	5.05	3.56
<i>Killeen-Temple, TX</i>	25	64	24	54	6.11	3.04
<i>Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL</i>	31	123	31	122	2.86	2.19
<i>Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV</i>	273	214	245	192	2.24	1.83

<i>Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN</i>	159	147	156	32	4.89	2.02
<i>Lynchburg, VA</i>	19	41	19	12	4.51	3.64
<i>Macon, GA</i>	31	29	31	13	6.09	4.27
<i>Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach,</i>	170	1049	163	982	1.98	1.74
<i>Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI</i>	210	221	209	206	3.96	0.72
<i>Mobile, AL</i>	66	49	65	48	2.81	1.91
<i>Montgomery, AL</i>	56	40	56	39	3.62	1.22
<i>Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach,</i>	10	95	10	59	5.89	5.80
<i>Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA</i>	130	125	126	111	3.21	1.30
<i>Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL</i>	54	336	54	244	2.83	2.13
<i>Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL</i>	14	100	14	96	2.39	2.28
<i>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-</i>	384	1093	372	125	4.68	4.90
<i>Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA</i>	184	307	42	67	1.12	1.00
<i>Providence-Warwick, RI-MA</i>	39	331	39	189	3.59	2.48
<i>Raleigh, NC</i>	81	143	79	132	3.04	2.32
<i>Richmond, VA</i>	66	229	65	113	9.06	5.95
<i>Salt Lake City, UT</i>	52	171	50	163	0.66	1.16
<i>Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA</i>	201	520	198	506	0.33	0.78
<i>South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI</i>	36	50	36	35	6.69	2.11
<i>Springfield, MA</i>	37	102	36	59	2.80	1.80
<i>Springfield, MO</i>	42	49	42	37	2.92	2.06
<i>St. Louis, MO-IL</i>	106	509	106	400	5.19	2.57
<i>Tallahassee, FL</i>	45	41	44	22	2.15	1.70
<i>Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL</i>	193	553	185	356	2.97	2.30
<i>Toledo, OH</i>	95	70	94	68	4.79	2.05
<i>Tucson, AZ</i>	126	115	117	107	4.89	1.20
<i>Tuscaloosa, AL</i>	25	33	25	32	2.44	1.37
<i>Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-</i>	225	197	95	143	4.73	6.72
<i>Wilmington, NC</i>	26	35	26	32	3.27	2.66
<i>Winston-Salem, NC</i>	64	86	62	51	4.85	2.48
<i>Worcester, MA-CT</i>	44	153	42	125	2.54	1.41
<i>Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA</i>	31	124	31	94	5.45	2.33

Table A2. Representativeness of the sample

	Top 200				71 Full				71 In-Sample			
	City		Suburb		City		Suburb		City		Suburb	
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Tract Level												
Median Rent (\$)	1078	431.7	1159	465.9	973	330.8	1084	377.1	958	329.3	1083	382.8
Median Year Built	1963	19.2	1976	16.4	1965	19.7	1977	16.5	1966	19.6	1977	16.4
Percent Children	22.0	8.2	22.8	6.2	21.9	8.3	22.8	6.1	21.9	8.2	22.5	6.3
Percent Female Headed Households	20.9	14.0	18.8	12.5	21.1	14.3	19.3	12.8	21.1	14.0	19.2	12.7
Poverty Rate	21.9	15.0	12.3	10.0	22.4	15.2	12.4	10.0	22.5	15.4	12.6	10.0
Vacancy Rate	11.2	8.9	9.4	9.2	12.2	8.8	9.7	8.8	12.2	8.9	10.1	9.3
Percent Black	23.6	29.0	10.2	17.0	26.8	30.0	11.9	18.6	25.7	28.3	11.9	18.3
Percent Latino	23.2	25.0	15.9	20.6	20.1	23.6	13.9	18.1	19.4	22.8	14.6	19.5
Percent white	42.8	29.9	65.6	27.6	45.6	29.6	67.5	26.2	47.8	29.0	66.9	26.7
Percent other race	10.4	12.3	8.3	10.4	7.6	7.4	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.1	6.7	7.1
Diversity	0.776	0.314	0.650	0.329	0.759	0.313	0.644	0.322	0.774	0.305	0.644	0.329
Metro Level												
Average Filing Fee (\$)	129.56	64.56			130.87	60.9						
Municipal Fragmentation	0.58	0.16			0.59	0.16						
Gap in Nonprofits per capita	-7.0	355.6			28.5	70.3						
Suburban Housing Pre-1970	30.9	14.2			29.4	15.1						
Percent Rent Gap	-5.2	12.4			-5.8	11.5						
Suburbanization of Poverty	2.3	4.7			3.3	4.4						
Urban Segregation	0.17	0.10			0.20	0.12						
Suburban Segregation	0.12	0.07			0.13	0.07						
Region												
East	14.5%				9.9 %							
Midwest	20.0%				28.2 %							
South	43.0%				47.9 %							
West	22.5%				14.1 %							

Table A3. Sensitivity Check for Adjusting the Minimum Number of Tracts for Including a Metro

<i>Predictors</i>	Our Model		Tract Minimum Lower		Tract Minimum Higher	
	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>
Intercept	-3.486 ***	0.161	-3.460 ***	0.171	-3.625 ***	0.165
Suburb	0.041	0.042	0.021	0.041	0.060	0.044
Poverty Rate	0.149 ***	0.016	0.151 ***	0.016	0.148 ***	0.017
Poverty Rate Squared	-0.061 ***	0.005	-0.061 ***	0.005	-0.062 ***	0.005
Housing Age	0.001	0.011	-0.003	0.010	-0.000	0.011
Median Rent	-0.209 ***	0.015	-0.208 ***	0.015	-0.212 ***	0.015
Percent Black	0.223 ***	0.011	0.220 ***	0.011	0.229 ***	0.012
Percent other race	-0.102 ***	0.011	-0.101 ***	0.011	-0.103 ***	0.011
Percent Latino	0.016	0.013	0.014	0.013	0.019	0.014
Diversity	0.220 ***	0.011	0.221 ***	0.011	0.221 ***	0.011
Vacancy	0.138 ***	0.009	0.139 ***	0.009	0.136 ***	0.009
Percent Children	0.142 ***	0.008	0.143 ***	0.008	0.149 ***	0.009
Percent Female Head of House	0.089 ***	0.011	0.087 ***	0.011	0.082 ***	0.011
Suburb*Poverty Rate	0.018	0.022	0.014	0.022	0.026	0.023
Suburb*Poverty Rate Squared	-0.023 **	0.009	-0.006	0.008	-0.030 **	0.009
Suburb*Housing Age	-0.005	0.015	0.001	0.014	-0.011	0.015
Suburb*Median Rent	0.069 ***	0.018	0.064 ***	0.018	0.068 ***	0.019
Suburb*Percent Black	-0.006	0.016	-0.008	0.015	-0.007	0.017
Suburb*Percent other	-0.014	0.014	-0.014	0.014	-0.011	0.015
Suburb*Percent Latino	0.004	0.017	0.005	0.017	0.015	0.018
Suburb*Diversity	-0.070 ***	0.015	-0.065 ***	0.015	-0.068 ***	0.015
Suburb*Vacancy Rate	-0.036 ***	0.011	-0.039 ***	0.011	-0.029 **	0.011

Suburb*Percent Children	-0.016	0.012	-0.025 *	0.012	-0.021	0.013
Suburb*Percent Female Head of House	-0.021	0.014	-0.022	0.014	-0.019	0.015
Intercept: Midwest	-0.170	0.155	-0.128	0.165	-0.078	0.163
Intercept: South	-0.091	0.198	-0.088	0.208	0.061	0.203
Intercept: West	-0.480 *	0.227	-0.593 *	0.239	-0.391	0.242
Intercept: Average Filing Fee	-0.233 ***	0.041	-0.237 ***	0.043	-0.295 ***	0.044
Intercept: Proportional Rent Gap	0.001	0.046	-0.015	0.047	-0.101	0.063
Intercept: Suburban Share Pre-70s	0.034	0.068	0.024	0.069	0.053	0.070
Intercept: Suburbanization of Poverty	-0.016	0.060	-0.052	0.061	-0.089	0.071
Intercept: Nonprofit Gap	-0.041	0.045	-0.012	0.047	-0.032	0.039
Intercept: Urban Segregation	-0.026	0.062	-0.056	0.067	-0.023	0.056
Intercept: Suburban Segregation	0.103	0.053	0.108	0.056	0.093	0.050
Intercept: Municipal Fragmentation	0.016	0.051	0.050	0.051	0.027	0.050
Observations	16238		16656		14748	
Marginal R ² / Conditional R ²	0.096 / 0.122		0.095 / 0.125		0.105 / 0.125	

* $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$ *** $p < 0.001$

Table A4. Sensitivity Check for Setting Minimum Percentages of Tract Coverage for a Metro

<i>Predictors</i>	Our Model		Coverage Minimum 20 Percent		Coverage Minimum 50 Percent	
	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>
Intercept	-3.486 ***	0.161	-3.515 ***	0.171	-3.552 ***	0.183
Suburb	0.041	0.042	0.047	0.041	0.054	0.048
Poverty Rate	0.149 ***	0.016	0.167 ***	0.017	0.172 ***	0.020
Poverty Rate Squared	-0.061 ***	0.005	-0.062 ***	0.005	-0.062 ***	0.006
Housing Age	0.001	0.011	-0.003	0.011	-0.028 *	0.013
Median Rent	-0.209 ***	0.015	-0.204 ***	0.015	-0.180 ***	0.018
Percent Black	0.223 ***	0.011	0.221 ***	0.011	0.223 ***	0.013
Percent other race	-0.102 ***	0.011	-0.104 ***	0.011	-0.093 ***	0.013
Percent Latino	0.016	0.013	0.017	0.014	0.003	0.016
Diversity	0.220 ***	0.011	0.220 ***	0.011	0.217 ***	0.013
Vacancy	0.138 ***	0.009	0.139 ***	0.009	0.141 ***	0.010
Percent Children	0.142 ***	0.008	0.143 ***	0.009	0.140 ***	0.010
Percent Female Head of House	0.089 ***	0.011	0.078 ***	0.011	0.081 ***	0.013
Suburb*Poverty Rate	0.018	0.022	0.017	0.022	0.013	0.026
Suburb*Poverty Rate Squared	-0.023 **	0.009	-0.024 **	0.009	-0.028 **	0.010
Suburb*Housing Age	-0.005	0.015	-0.015	0.015	0.026	0.017
Suburb*Median Rent	0.069 ***	0.018	0.068 ***	0.019	0.045 *	0.022
Suburb*Percent Black	-0.006	0.016	-0.007	0.016	-0.003	0.018
Suburb*Percent other	-0.014	0.014	0.007	0.015	-0.012	0.017
Suburb*Percent Latino	0.004	0.017	0.012	0.017	0.035	0.020
Suburb*Diversity	-0.070 ***	0.015	-0.073 ***	0.015	-0.068 ***	0.017
Suburb*Vacancy Rate	-0.036 ***	0.011	-0.033 **	0.011	-0.042 **	0.013

Suburb*Percent Children	-0.016	0.012	-0.016	0.013	-0.007	0.014
Suburb*Percent Female Head of House	-0.021	0.014	-0.021	0.014	-0.018	0.016
Intercept: Midwest	-0.170	0.155	-0.165	0.166	-0.152	0.184
Intercept: South	-0.091	0.198	-0.069	0.208	-0.157	0.234
Intercept: West	-0.480 *	0.227	-0.507 *	0.233	-0.554 *	0.261
Intercept: Average Filing Fee	-0.233 ***	0.041	-0.230 ***	0.042	-0.199 ***	0.053
Intercept: Proportional Rent Gap	0.001	0.046	-0.011	0.051	-0.011	0.060
Intercept: Suburban Share Pre-70s	0.034	0.068	0.034	0.068	0.008	0.082
Intercept: Suburbanization of Poverty	-0.016	0.060	-0.036	0.061	-0.036	0.070
Intercept: Nonprofit Gap	-0.041	0.045	-0.028	0.049	-0.030	0.059
Intercept: Urban Segregation	-0.026	0.062	-0.042	0.061	-0.061	0.074
Intercept: Suburban Segregation	0.103	0.053	0.077	0.049	0.083	0.061
Intercept: Municipal Fragmentation	0.016	0.051	0.047	0.055	0.043	0.069
Observations	16238		15158		12306	
Marginal R ² / Conditional R ²	0.096 / 0.122		0.092 / 0.117		0.087 / 0.113	

* $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$ *** $p < 0.001$

Table A5. Sensitivity Check for Increasing Eviction Data Quality Standards

<i>Predictors</i>	Our Model		No Extrapolation		Strict Quality	
	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>
Intercept	-3.486 ***	0.161	-3.489 ***	0.162	-3.216 ***	0.177
Suburb	0.041	0.042	0.048	0.042	-0.044	0.052
Poverty Rate	0.149 ***	0.016	0.144 ***	0.016	0.122 ***	0.020
Poverty Rate Squared	-0.061 ***	0.005	-0.060 ***	0.005	-0.060 ***	0.006
Housing Age	0.001	0.011	-0.000	0.011	-0.014	0.014
Median Rent	-0.209 ***	0.015	-0.204 ***	0.015	-0.185 ***	0.017
Percent Black	0.223 ***	0.011	0.227 ***	0.011	0.212 ***	0.014
Percent other Race	-0.102 ***	0.011	-0.101 ***	0.011	-0.106 ***	0.012
Percent Latino	0.016	0.013	0.025	0.014	0.004	0.015
Diversity	0.220 ***	0.011	0.221 ***	0.011	0.228 ***	0.014
Vacancy	0.138 ***	0.009	0.140 ***	0.009	0.141 ***	0.010
Pct Children	0.142 ***	0.008	0.142 ***	0.008	0.137 ***	0.010
Pct Renting Female Head of House	0.089 ***	0.011	0.083 ***	0.011	0.089 ***	0.013
Suburb*Poverty Rate	0.018	0.022	0.014	0.022	0.010	0.029
Suburb*Poverty Rate Squared	-0.023 **	0.009	-0.024 **	0.009	-0.043 **	0.013
Suburb*Housing Age	-0.005	0.015	-0.004	0.015	-0.001	0.020
Suburb*Median Rent	0.069 ***	0.018	0.068 ***	0.018	0.046 *	0.022
Suburb*Percent Black	-0.006	0.016	-0.008	0.016	-0.027	0.022
Suburb*Percent other	-0.014	0.014	-0.006	0.014	-0.005	0.018
Suburb*Percent Latino	0.004	0.017	0.026	0.018	0.070 **	0.024
Suburb*Diversity	-0.070 ***	0.015	-0.084 ***	0.015	-0.099 ***	0.021
Suburb*Vacancy Rate	-0.036 ***	0.011	-0.035 **	0.011	-0.021	0.014
Suburb*Percent Children	-0.016	0.012	-0.016	0.013	-0.002	0.017

Suburb*Percent Female Head of House	-0.021	0.014	-0.020	0.014	-0.008	0.018
Intercept: Midwest	-0.170	0.155	-0.178	0.156	-0.393 *	0.191
Intercept: South	-0.091	0.198	-0.077	0.199	-0.102	0.217
Intercept: West	-0.480 *	0.227	-0.424	0.230	-0.378	0.292
Intercept: Average Filing Fee	-0.233 ***	0.041	-0.237 ***	0.041	-0.327 ***	0.053
Intercept: Proportional Rent Gap	0.001	0.046	-0.015	0.046	0.046	0.056
Intercept: Suburban Share Pre-70s	0.034	0.068	0.041	0.069	0.010	0.077
Intercept: Suburbanization of Poverty	-0.016	0.060	-0.007	0.061	0.175 *	0.076
Intercept: Nonprofit Gap	-0.041	0.045	-0.052	0.046	-0.063	0.050
Intercept: Urban Segregation	-0.026	0.062	-0.031	0.062	0.053	0.079
Intercept: Suburban Segregation	0.103	0.053	0.083	0.053	0.011	0.081
Intercept: Municipal Fragmentation	0.016	0.051	0.000	0.052	-0.028	0.058
Observations	16238	15376	8479			
Marginal R ² / Conditional R ²	0.096 / 0.122	0.095 / 0.121	0.112 / 0.139			

* $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$ *** $p < 0.001$

Table A6. Sensitivity Check for Eviction Filings as the Outcome Count

<i>Predictors</i>	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>
Intercept	-2.905 ***	0.195	-2.955 ***	0.172	-2.982 ***	0.169
Suburb	-0.345 ***	0.061	-0.045	0.042	0.004	0.042
Poverty Rate			0.098 ***	0.011	0.084 ***	0.016
Poverty Rate Squared			-0.043 ***	0.004	-0.042 ***	0.005
Housing Age			0.072 ***	0.007	0.079 ***	0.011
Vacancy			0.104 ***	0.005	0.120 ***	0.009
Percent Children			0.119 ***	0.006	0.131 ***	0.009
Pct Renting Female Head of House			0.085 ***	0.007	0.101 ***	0.011
Median Rent			-0.139 ***	0.008	-0.206 ***	0.014
Percent Black			0.248 ***	0.008	0.241 ***	0.011
Percent other			-0.090 ***	0.007	-0.086 ***	0.011
Percent Latino			0.054 ***	0.008	0.025	0.013
Diversity			0.194 ***	0.007	0.233 ***	0.011
Suburb*Poverty Rate					0.024	0.022
Suburb*Poverty Rate Squared					-0.012	0.008
Suburb*Housing Age					-0.019	0.014
Suburb*Median Rent					0.106 ***	0.017
Suburb*Percent Black					0.014	0.016
Suburb*Percent other					-0.004	0.014
Suburb*Percent Latino					0.051 **	0.017
Suburb*Diversity					-0.071 ***	0.015
Suburb*Vacancy Rate					-0.026 *	0.011
Suburb*Percent Children					-0.028 *	0.012

Suburb*Percent Female Head of House					-0.027 *	0.014
Intercept: Midwest	-0.081	0.185	-0.159	0.166	-0.167	0.162
Intercept: South	0.610 *	0.239	0.283	0.213	0.283	0.210
Intercept: West	-0.302	0.272	-0.362	0.242	-0.366	0.240
Intercept: Average Filing Fee	-0.339 ***	0.049	-0.322 ***	0.043	-0.321 ***	0.042
Intercept: Urban Segregation	0.051	0.077	0.015	0.065	0.018	0.065
Intercept: Suburban Segregation	0.166 *	0.068	0.087	0.056	0.090	0.055
Intercept: Municipal Fragmentation	-0.088	0.061	-0.008	0.054	-0.004	0.054
Intercept: Proportional Rent Gap	-0.092	0.056	-0.052	0.047	-0.047	0.046
Intercept: Suburban Share Pre-70s	0.187 *	0.082	0.161 *	0.072	0.156 *	0.072
Intercept: Suburbanization of Poverty	-0.052	0.071	-0.081	0.063	-0.087	0.062
Intercept: Nonprofit Gap	-0.015	0.054	0.028	0.048	0.034	0.048
Observations	16232		16232		16232	
Marginal R ² / Conditional R ²	0.067 / 0.119		0.124 / 0.159		0.124 / 0.158	

Table A7. Sensitivity Check for Cash Renter Household as the Offset

<i>Predictors</i>	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>
Intercept	-3.407 ***	0.190	-3.419 ***	0.163	-3.462 ***	0.162
Suburb	-0.308 ***	0.062	0.013	0.041	0.068	0.042
Poverty Rate			0.158 ***	0.011	0.142 ***	0.016
Poverty Rate Squared			-0.062 ***	0.004	-0.059 ***	0.005
Housing Age			0.001	0.007	-0.007	0.011
Vacancy			0.114 ***	0.005	0.135 ***	0.009
Percent Children			0.141 ***	0.006	0.145 ***	0.008
Pct Renting Female Head of House			0.075 ***	0.007	0.092 ***	0.011
Median Rent			-0.167 ***	0.009	-0.199 ***	0.015
Percent Black			0.213 ***	0.008	0.229 ***	0.011
Percent other			-0.114 ***	0.007	-0.101 ***	0.011
Percent Latino			0.009	0.008	0.018	0.013
Diversity			0.165 ***	0.007	0.210 ***	0.011
Suburb*Poverty Rate					0.023	0.022
Suburb*Poverty Rate Squared					-0.025 **	0.009
Suburb*Housing Age					0.003	0.015
Suburb*Median Rent					0.060 ***	0.018
Suburb*Percent Black					-0.018	0.016
Suburb*Percent other					-0.020	0.015
Suburb*Percent Latino					-0.006	0.017
Suburb*Diversity					-0.075 ***	0.015
Suburb*Vacancy Rate					-0.036 **	0.011
Suburb*Percent Children					-0.017	0.013

Suburb*Percent Female Head of House					-0.029 *	0.014
Intercept: Midwest	-0.002	0.179	-0.162	0.157	-0.161	0.156
Intercept: South	0.344	0.230	-0.065	0.200	-0.061	0.199
Intercept: West	-0.352	0.264	-0.463 *	0.230	-0.458 *	0.230
Intercept: Average Filing Fee	-0.240 ***	0.048	-0.225 ***	0.041	-0.226 ***	0.041
Intercept: Urban Segregation	-0.004	0.077	-0.023	0.063	-0.028	0.063
Intercept: Suburban Segregation	0.171 *	0.067	0.099	0.054	0.106	0.054
Intercept: Municipal Fragmentation	-0.073	0.059	0.008	0.052	0.007	0.052
Intercept: Proportional Rent Gap	-0.040	0.059	0.000	0.047	0.006	0.047
Intercept: Suburban Share Pre-70s	0.102	0.080	0.039	0.069	0.035	0.069
Intercept: Suburbanization of Poverty	-0.002	0.070	-0.021	0.061	-0.018	0.061
Intercept: Nonprofit Gap	-0.065	0.052	-0.039	0.045	-0.039	0.045
Observations	16238		16238		16238	
Marginal R ² / Conditional R ²	0.036 / 0.081		0.095 / 0.121		0.095 / 0.121	

Table A8. Sensitivity Check for Specification of Segregation

<i>Predictors</i>	Our Model		Overall Divergence		Divergence Components	
	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>
Intercept	-3.456 ***	0.161	-3.464 ***	0.165	-3.463 ***	0.160
Suburb	-0.017	0.034	-0.016	0.036	-0.015	0.033
Poverty Rate	0.161 ***	0.011	0.161 ***	0.011	0.161 ***	0.011
Poverty Rate Squared	-0.064 ***	0.004	-0.064 ***	0.004	-0.064 ***	0.004
Housing Age	0.004	0.007	0.003	0.007	0.003	0.007
Vacancy	0.117 ***	0.005	0.117 ***	0.005	0.117 ***	0.005
Median Rent	-0.169 ***	0.009	-0.169 ***	0.009	-0.169 ***	0.009
Percent Children	0.138 ***	0.006	0.137 ***	0.006	0.137 ***	0.006
Percent Female Head of House	0.077 ***	0.007	0.077 ***	0.007	0.077 ***	0.007
Percent Black	0.213 ***	0.008	0.214 ***	0.008	0.214 ***	0.008
Percent other race	-0.112 ***	0.007	-0.112 ***	0.007	-0.112 ***	0.007
Percent Latino	0.014	0.008	0.015	0.008	0.014	0.008
Diversity	0.180 ***	0.007	0.180 ***	0.007	0.180 ***	0.007
Intercept: Midwest	-0.161	0.155	-0.181	0.159	-0.170	0.154
Intercept: South	-0.083	0.198	-0.064	0.204	-0.076	0.198
Intercept: West	-0.480 *	0.227	-0.447	0.229	-0.461 *	0.222
Intercept: Average Filing Fee	-0.232 ***	0.040	-0.230 ***	0.041	-0.229 ***	0.040
Intercept: Proportional Rent Gap	-0.092	0.049	-0.088	0.049	-0.114 *	0.051
Intercept: Suburban Share Pre-70s	0.019	0.071	0.027	0.072	0.085	0.079

Intercept: Suburbanization of Poverty	-0.151 *	0.062	-0.135 *	0.061	-0.139 *	0.060
Intercept: Nonprofit Gap	-0.025	0.051	-0.022	0.050	-0.039	0.049
Intercept: Urban Segregation	0.039	0.068				
Intercept: Suburban Segregation	0.030	0.058				
Intercept: Overall Divergence			0.049	0.053		
Intercept: City Divergence Component					0.108 *	0.050
Intercept: Suburb Divergence Component					0.011	0.051
Intercept: Between City/Suburb Divergence Component					-0.074	0.058
Intercept: Municipal Fragmentation	0.036	0.056	0.037	0.055	0.028	0.054
Suburb: Proportional Rent Gap	0.143 ***	0.040	0.153 ***	0.042	0.158 ***	0.039
Suburb: Suburban Share Pre-70s	0.037	0.036	0.010	0.036	-0.025	0.044
Suburb: Suburbanization of Poverty	0.217 ***	0.052	0.219 ***	0.052	0.187 ***	0.048
Suburb: Nonprofit Gap	-0.026	0.040	-0.037	0.042	-0.016	0.039
Suburb: Urban Segregation	-0.114 *	0.052				
Suburb: Suburban Segregation	0.115 *	0.046				

Suburb: Overall Divergence			-0.023	0.041		
Suburb: City Divergence Component					-0.115 **	0.040
Suburb: Suburb Divergence Component					0.084 *	0.037
Suburb: Between City/Suburb Divergence Component					0.018	0.046
Suburb: Municipal Fragmentation	-0.026	0.039	-0.017	0.041	-0.023	0.038
Observations	16238		16238		16238	
Marginal R ² / Conditional R ²	0.099 / 0.123		0.097 / 0.122		0.100 / 0.123	
* $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$ *** $p < 0.001$						

Table A9. Sensitivity Check for Segregation Measure using Information Theory Index

<i>Predictors</i>	Information Theory by Place		Overall Information Theory		Information Theory Components	
	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>
Intercept	-3.446 ***	0.164	-3.458 ***	0.166	-3.469 ***	0.163
Suburb	-0.017	0.035	-0.016	0.036	-0.015	0.032
Poverty Rate	0.161 ***	0.011	0.161 ***	0.011	0.161 ***	0.011
Poverty Rate Squared	-0.064 ***	0.004	-0.064 ***	0.004	-0.064 ***	0.004
Housing Age	0.003	0.007	0.003	0.007	0.003	0.007
Vacancy	0.117 ***	0.005	0.117 ***	0.005	0.117 ***	0.005
Median Rent	-0.169 ***	0.009	-0.169 ***	0.009	-0.169 ***	0.009
Percent Children	0.137 ***	0.006	0.137 ***	0.006	0.137 ***	0.006
Percent Female Head of House	0.077 ***	0.007	0.077 ***	0.007	0.077 ***	0.007
Percent Black	0.214 ***	0.008	0.214 ***	0.008	0.214 ***	0.008
Percent other race	-0.112 ***	0.007	-0.112 ***	0.007	-0.112 ***	0.007
Percent Latino	0.015	0.008	0.015	0.008	0.015	0.008
Diversity	0.180 ***	0.007	0.180 ***	0.007	0.180 ***	0.007
Intercept: Midwest	-0.199	0.157	-0.198	0.159	-0.173	0.158
Intercept: South	-0.092	0.205	-0.064	0.206	-0.071	0.202
Intercept: West	-0.438	0.228	-0.456 *	0.229	-0.425	0.225
Intercept: Average Filing Fee	-0.234 ***	0.042	-0.231 ***	0.042	-0.229 ***	0.041
Intercept: Proportional Rent Gap	-0.081	0.050	-0.081	0.051	-0.105 *	0.053
Intercept: Suburban Share Pre-70s	0.029	0.073	0.014	0.078	0.069	0.085
Intercept: Suburbanization of Poverty	-0.146 *	0.062	-0.131 *	0.060	-0.137 *	0.060

Intercept: Nonprofit Gap	-0.036	0.052	-0.023	0.051	-0.039	0.051
Intercept: Urban Segregation	0.093	0.067				
Intercept: Suburban Segregation	-0.029	0.053				
Intercept: Overall Segregation			-0.043	0.046		
Intercept: City Information Theory Component					0.088	0.050
Intercept: Suburb Information Theory Component					0.024	0.058
Intercept: Between City/Suburb Information Theory Component					-0.056	0.058
Intercept: Municipal Fragmentation	0.034	0.055	0.043	0.055	0.033	0.055
Suburb: Proportional Rent Gap	0.149 ***	0.040	0.146 ***	0.042	0.156 ***	0.041
Suburb: Suburban Share Pre-70s	-0.005	0.036	0.026	0.041	-0.029	0.047
Suburb: Suburbanization of Poverty	0.224 ***	0.052	0.224 ***	0.051	0.190 ***	0.048
Suburb: Nonprofit Gap	-0.030	0.041	-0.035	0.042	-0.019	0.038
Suburb: Urban Segregation	-0.089	0.050				
Suburb: Suburban Segregation	0.083	0.045				
Suburb: Overall Segregation			-0.043	0.046		
Suburb: City Information Theory Component					-0.102 **	0.036
Suburb: Suburb Information Theory Component					0.073	0.041

Suburb: Between City/Suburb Information Theory Component					0.013	0.046
Suburb: Municipal Fragmentation	-0.020	0.040	-0.021	0.041	-0.032	0.037
Observations	16238		16238		16238	
Marginal R ² / Conditional R ²	0.097 / 0.122		0.096 / 0.122		0.099 / 0.122	
* $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$ *** $p < 0.001$						

Table A10. Sensitivity Check for Restricting to Counties with Urban and Suburban Tracts

<i>Predictors</i>	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>
Intercept	-3.443 ***	0.207	-3.446 ***	0.172	-3.467 ***	0.171
Suburb	-0.359 ***	0.063	0.023	0.039	0.067	0.040
Poverty Rate			0.174 ***	0.012	0.168 ***	0.017
Poverty Rate Squared			-0.065 ***	0.004	-0.064 ***	0.005
Housing Age			-0.012	0.009	-0.013	0.011
Vacancy			0.117 ***	0.006	0.140 ***	0.009
Percent Children			0.131 ***	0.007	0.142 ***	0.009
Pct Renting Female Head of House			0.083 ***	0.008	0.093 ***	0.012
Median Rent			-0.175 ***	0.010	-0.211 ***	0.016
Percent Black			0.232 ***	0.009	0.215 ***	0.012
Percent other			-0.109 ***	0.008	-0.108 ***	0.012
Percent Latino			0.024 *	0.009	0.013	0.014
Diversity			0.193 ***	0.008	0.219 ***	0.012
Suburb*Poverty Rate					0.013	0.025
Suburb*Poverty Rate Squared					-0.020	0.011
Suburb*Housing Age					-0.001	0.017
Suburb*Median Rent					0.061 **	0.020
Suburb*Percent Black					0.050 **	0.018
Suburb*Percent other					0.003	0.016
Suburb*Percent Latino					0.021	0.018
Suburb*Diversity					-0.061 ***	0.017
Suburb*Vacancy Rate					-0.044 ***	0.012
Suburb*Percent Children					-0.025	0.014

Suburb*Percent Female Head of House					-0.020	0.016
Intercept: Midwest	0.056	0.195	-0.135	0.166	-0.137	0.165
Intercept: South	0.260	0.256	-0.205	0.216	-0.206	0.214
Intercept: West	-0.277	0.274	-0.452 *	0.231	-0.456 *	0.229
Intercept: Average Filing Fee	-0.196 ***	0.056	-0.183 ***	0.047	-0.182 ***	0.047
Intercept: Urban Segregation	-0.030	0.089	-0.009	0.070	-0.009	0.069
Intercept: Suburban Segregation	0.177 *	0.072	0.071	0.055	0.069	0.055
Intercept: Municipal Fragmentation	-0.089	0.065	0.003	0.054	0.007	0.054
Intercept: Proportional Rent Gap	-0.000	0.064	0.035	0.048	0.036	0.047
Intercept: Suburban Share Pre-70s	0.067	0.085	-0.015	0.071	-0.018	0.071
Intercept: Suburbanization of Poverty	0.063	0.082	-0.005	0.065	-0.010	0.065
Intercept: Nonprofit Gap	-0.093	0.055	-0.051	0.046	-0.051	0.046
Observations	12216		12216		12216	
Marginal R ² / Conditional R ²	0.029 / 0.076		0.098 / 0.123		0.097 / 0.122	

Table A11. Models incorporating time

<i>Predictors</i>	Model 1		Model 2	
	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>	<i>Log-Mean</i>	<i>std. Error</i>
Intercept	-3.673 ***	0.189	-3.584 ***	0.166
Suburb	-0.361 ***	0.066	-0.024	0.042
Year 2012	0.069 ***	0.008	0.069 ***	0.008
Year 2013	0.004	0.008	0.005	0.008
Year 2015	-0.018 *	0.008	-0.019 *	0.008
Year 2016	-0.009	0.008	-0.009	0.008
Poverty Rate			0.154 ***	0.011
Poverty Rate Squared			-0.066 ***	0.004
Housing Age			0.007	0.008
Vacancy			0.110 ***	0.005
Percent Children			0.138 ***	0.006
Pct Renting Female Head of House			0.091 ***	0.007
Median Rent			-0.177 ***	0.008
Percent Black			0.234 ***	0.008
Percent other			-0.119 ***	0.007
Percent Latino			0.035 ***	0.009
Diversity			0.194 ***	0.007
Suburb*Year 2012	0.010	0.012	0.008	0.012
Suburb*Year 2013	0.010	0.012	0.007	0.012
Suburb*Year 2015	-0.008	0.012	-0.009	0.012
Suburb*Year 2016	-0.010	0.013	-0.012	0.013
Intercept: Midwest	-0.078	0.181	-0.217	0.161
Intercept: South	0.349	0.228	-0.077	0.203

Intercept: West	-0.421	0.263	-0.531 *	0.233
Intercept: Average Filing Fee	-0.249 ***	0.049	-0.239 ***	0.042
Intercept: Urban Segregation	0.001	0.074	-0.025	0.063
Intercept: Suburban Segregation	0.136 *	0.064	0.071	0.053
Intercept: Municipal Fragmentation	-0.050	0.059	0.038	0.052
Intercept: Proportional Rent Gap	-0.050	0.061	-0.008	0.048
Intercept: Suburban Share Pre-70s	0.124	0.080	0.059	0.070
Intercept: Suburbanization of Poverty	-0.015	0.070	-0.030	0.063
Intercept: Nonprofit Gap	-0.044	0.052	-0.021	0.046
Observations	47641		47641	
Marginal R ² / Conditional R ²	0.026 / 0.187		0.089 / 0.181	

Table A12. Full model evaluating metro-level variation in the Suburb coefficient (Table 3 in Main Text)

<i>Predictors</i>	Model 1	
	<i>Log-Mean std. Error</i>	
Intercept	-3.456 ***	0.161
Suburb	-0.017	0.034
Poverty Rate	0.161 ***	0.011
Poverty Rate Squared	-0.064 ***	0.004
Housing Age	0.004	0.007
Vacancy	0.117 ***	0.005
Pct Children	0.138 ***	0.006
Pct Renting Female Head of House	0.077 ***	0.007
Median Rent	-0.169 ***	0.009
Percent Black	0.213 ***	0.008
Percent other	-0.112 ***	0.007
Percent Latino	0.014	0.008
Diversity	0.180 ***	0.007
Intercept: Midwest	-0.161	0.155
Intercept: South	-0.083	0.198
Intercept: West	-0.480 *	0.227
Intercept: Average Filing Fee	-0.232 ***	0.040
Intercept: Urban Segregation	0.039	0.068
Intercept: Suburban Segregation	0.030	0.058
Intercept: Municipal Fragmentation	0.036	0.056
Intercept: Proportional Rent Gap	-0.092	0.049
Intercept: Suburban Share Pre-70s	0.019	0.071
Intercept: Suburbanization of Poverty	-0.151 *	0.062

Intercept: Nonprofit Gap	-0.025	0.051
Suburb: Proportional Rent Gap	0.143 ***	0.040
Suburb: Suburban Share Pre-70s	0.037	0.036
Suburb: Suburbanization of Poverty	0.217 ***	0.052
Suburb: Nonprofit Gap	-0.026	0.040
Suburb: Urban Segregation	-0.114 *	0.052
Suburb: Suburban Segregation	0.115 *	0.046
Suburb: Municipal Fragmentation	-0.026	0.039
<hr/>		
Observations	16238	
Marginal R ² / Conditional R ²	0.099 / 0.123	

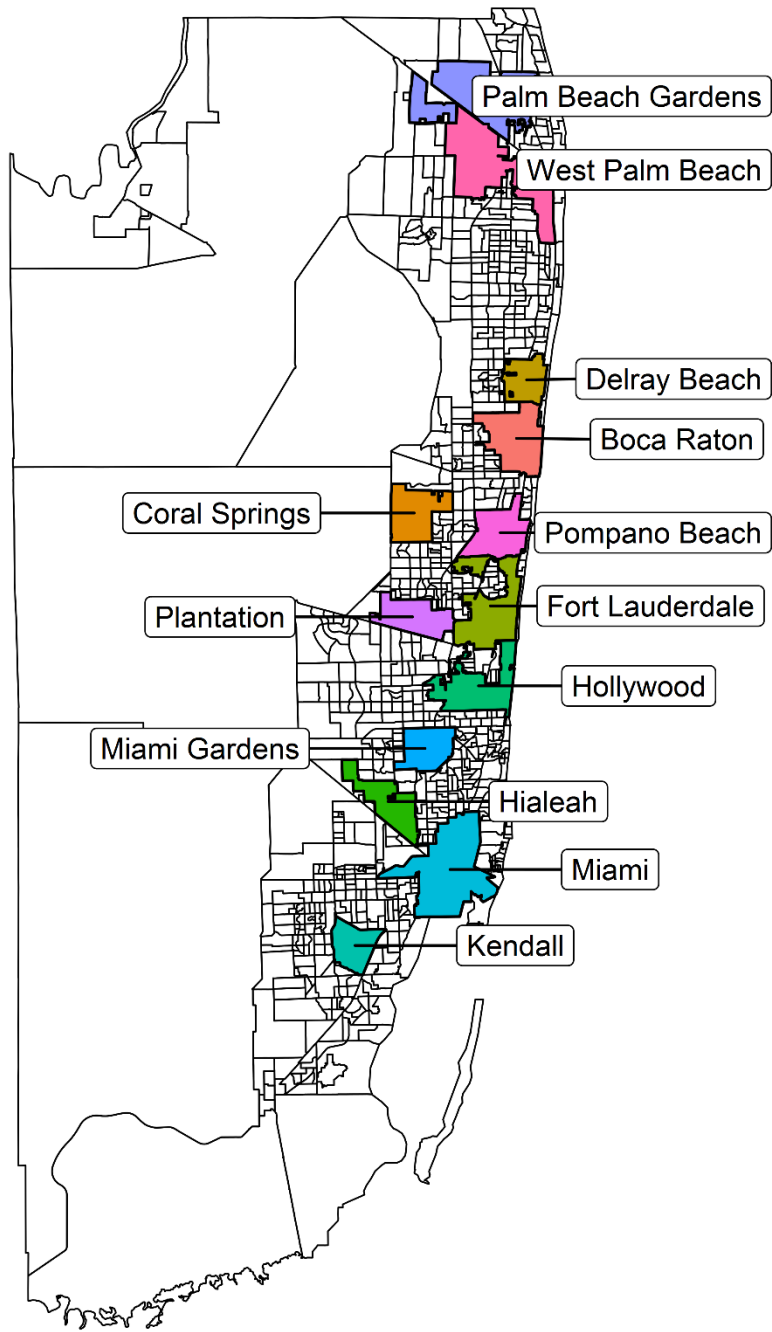


Figure A1. Places Referenced in the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach Metropolitan area

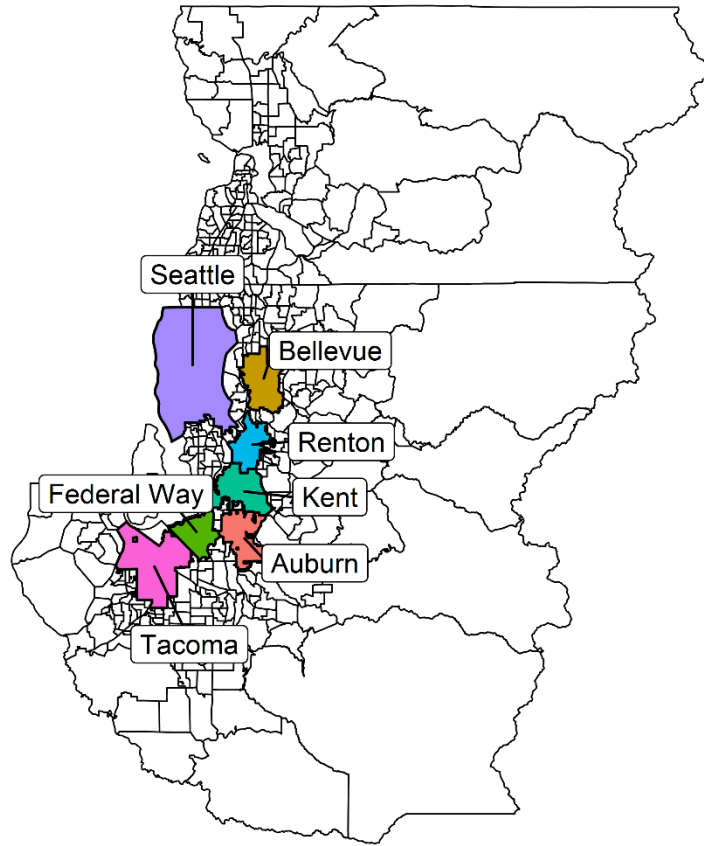


Figure A2. Places Referenced in the Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue Metropolitan area

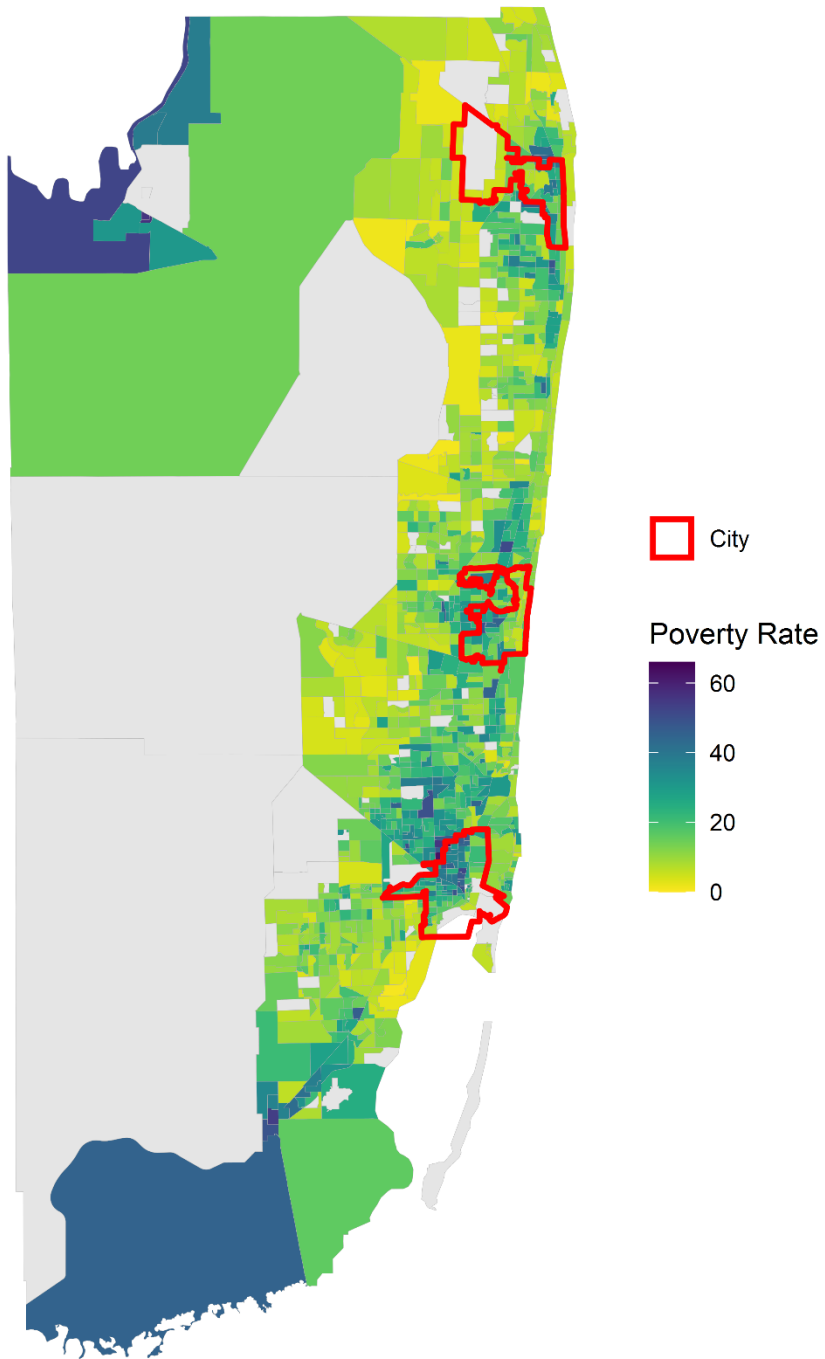


Figure A3. Neighborhood Poverty Rates in the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach Metropolitan area