

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND**

CARMEN THOMPSON, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. MJG-95-309

TESTIMONY OF DR. GERALD R. WEBSTER

Peter Buscemi
E. Andrew Southerling
Edward S. Keefe
David M. Kerr
Harvey Bartle, IV
Jason G. Benion
Jennifer A. Bowen
MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP
1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20004
202-739-3000

Theodore M. Shaw, Director-Counsel
Robert H. Stroup
Melissa S. Woods
Matthew Colangelo
Melanca D. Clark
NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE &
EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
99 Hudson St., 16th Floor
New York, NY 10013
212-965-2200

Barbara Samuels, Bar No. 08681
ACLU FOUNDATION OF MARYLAND
3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 350
Baltimore, MD 21211
410-889-8555

Andrew D. Freeman, Bar No. 03867
BROWN, GOLDSTEIN & LEVY, LLP
120 E. Baltimore Street, Suite 1700
Baltimore, MD 21202
410-962-1030

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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**The Geography of Public and Assisted Housing
Facilities in Baltimore, 1960 to the Present**

Professor Gerald R. Webster
Department of Geography
University of Alabama
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35487
Phone: (205) 348-5047
Email: gwebster@bama.ua.edu

Introduction and Statement of Qualifications

I am a Professor of Geography at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where I have been employed for the past sixteen years. I have served as department chair since 2001. My formal education includes a BA (1975) in political science from the University of Colorado-Denver, a MS (1980) in geography from Western Washington University, and a Ph.D. (1984) in geography from the University of Kentucky. My teaching and research interests are varied and include among other areas political geography, planning and urban geography. I have authored over 75 published items including over 50 journal articles and book chapters. I received the Research Honors Award from the Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers in 2000, and the Richard Morrill Public Outreach Award from the Political Geography Specialty Group, Association of American Geographers in 2004.

I. Summary of Conclusions

For the purposes of this report, the “Baltimore Region” is defined as consisting of Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County, Carroll County, Harford County and

Howard County. Queen Anne's County is not included in the analysis due to its geographic location on the Eastern Shore.

1. The Baltimore Region has experienced substantial population growth since 1960, but this growth has been in the counties surrounding Baltimore City. In contrast to the 115% rate of population growth in the surrounding counties, Baltimore City experienced a 31% population decline from 1960 to 2000.
2. The Baltimore Region's racial patterns of residence have experienced substantial change since 1960, most particularly in Baltimore City. While in 1960, 35% of Baltimore City's population was African American, in 2000 the proportion had risen to over 64%. In contrast, the surrounding counties jointly rose from 7% to 15% African American from 1960 to 2000.
3. Baltimore City experienced an increasing concentration of low-income residents from 1960 to 2000.
4. Two measures were used to judge Baltimore City's level of residential segregation since 1960. On one measure the City's level of residential segregation declined during the time period, while it increased on the other. On both measures the City remains hypersegregated. The Baltimore Region as a whole is also characterized by substantial levels of residential segregation, but somewhat less so than Baltimore City.
5. Family public housing projects in the Baltimore Region are concentrated in Baltimore City. These projects are also concentrated in census tracts which are heavily African American and poor.
6. The geographic distribution of use of Section 8 vouchers is concentrated in specific

locations in the Baltimore Region, most particularly in Baltimore City. The housing secured by African American Section 8 voucher users is concentrated in census tracts in Baltimore City that are heavily African American and poor. In contrast, the housing secured by White Section 8 voucher users is not concentrated in either poor or heavily African American census tracts, and is more substantially located in the counties surrounding Baltimore City than the City itself.

7. Slightly over half of all project-based Section 8 housing units made available in the Baltimore Region since 1975 have been concentrated in Baltimore City. Such housing also has tended to be concentrated in census tracts that are substantially African American and comparatively poor.

Summary of Conclusions on Rebuttal

8. Public and assisted housing in the Baltimore Region is largely concentrated in Baltimore City and in census tracts that have African American proportions greater than that found in the Region as a whole. This geographic pattern also contrasts with the Baltimore Region's population and private housing, which are more evenly dispersed across the counties surrounding Baltimore City.
9. The residential distributions of poor Whites and poor African Americans in the Baltimore Region contrast geographically. Poor Whites largely live in one of the five counties surrounding Baltimore City, and poor African Americans largely live in Baltimore City.
10. There has been an increase in African Americans residing outside Baltimore City. But this increase has largely occurred in Baltimore County in a geographic extension of

census tracts spreading out incrementally to the west and northwest from Baltimore City.

11. The residential geographic pattern of Whites and African Americans remains strongly segregated in Baltimore City, the Baltimore Region and the Baltimore Metropolitan Area. Based upon Denton's (1994) scale, all three are characterized by hypersegregation.

II. Demographic Overview of the Baltimore Region, 1960 to the Present

As defined by the Census Bureau, the Baltimore MSA currently includes six counties and Baltimore City. The analysis in this report is based upon Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County, Carroll County, Harford County and Howard County (Figure 1). Queen Anne's County is not included due to its geographic location on the Eastern Shore. Harford County was not part of the Baltimore MSA in 1960, and was therefore not divided at the time into tracts by the Census Bureau. As a result, little usable data is available for the county and it is therefore not included in the analysis specific to 1960, though it is included in subsequent observation years. For the purposes of this report, the use of "City" refers explicitly to Baltimore City, and the use of the "counties" refers to the five counties surrounding the City. The "Baltimore Region" will be used to collectively refer to the five counties and Baltimore City.

Baltimore City's population declined from 939,024 in 1960 to 651,154 in 2000, a decrease of nearly 288,000 people or 31% (Table 1). A decline in the City's population occurred in each of the four decades examined, with the 1970s having witnessed the largest decrease of 124,000 people or nearly 14%. In contrast, the population of the Baltimore Region increased substantially between 1960 and 2000. While in 1960 the Baltimore Region's population was 1,803,744, by 2000 it had risen to 2,507,431, an increase of nearly 704,000 or 39%. Notably,

unlike Baltimore City, the Baltimore Region experienced increases in each of the four decades. Thus, the Baltimore Region's growth was heavily concentrated in the counties surrounding Baltimore City. When considering only the counties, the growth rate between 1960 and 2000 was nearly 992,000 individuals, constituting nearly a 115% percent increase during the four decades.

The racial residential patterns of the Baltimore Region during the four decades were also examined. In 1960, Baltimore City was 34.7% African American (Table 2). The Black proportion of the City's population increased during each of the next four decades, and by 2000 the City was 64.3% African American. The Baltimore Region as a whole also experienced an increase in the African American proportion of its population from 21.4% in 1960 to 27.8% in 2000. But only two of the five counties surrounding the City had increases in the African American proportions of their total populations. Baltimore County's African American population rose from 3.5% in 1960 to 20.1% in 2000, while Howard County's rose from 11.2% in 1960 to 14.7% in 2000. In contrast, Anne Arundel County, Carroll County and Harford County had declines in the African American proportion of their populations. For example, while Anne Arundel County was 14.4% African American in 1960, by 2000 it was 13.6% African American. Carroll County dropped from 4.1% African American in 1960 to 2.3% African American in 2000, and Harford County decreased from 9.7% African American in 1960 to 9.3% African American in 2000. Thus, while there was a substantial increase in the proportion of African Americans in Baltimore City during the four decades, the surrounding counties had either substantially lesser rates of growth or actual declines in the proportions of their African American populations.

Figures 2 through 6 map the spatial distribution of the African American population in the Baltimore Region from 1960 through 2000. The shading patterns for the five intervals of percent African American increase in intensity as the proportions increase. Thus, the two darkest patterns represent African American population proportions over 60%. Examining the series of five maps, it is quite obvious that the proportion of the area of Baltimore City that is 60% African American or more increased each decade. Beginning in 1960, the census tracts with the greatest concentrations of African Americans are near the center of the City (Figure 2). This pattern extends from the center of the City to the northwest and northeast in successive observation years. By 2000 (Figure 6), the majority of the tracts in the western portion of the City are more than 60% African American. In fact, while 30.2% of the census tracts in Baltimore City were more than 60% African American in 1960, by 2000 this proportion had doubled to 60.5% (Table 3). In comparison, only four tracts in the surrounding counties were 60% African American or greater in 1960 and 1970. This number rose to 28, or 6.7% of all tracts, by 2000. But over 81% of all tracts in the Baltimore Region that were 60% African American or greater were located in Baltimore City in 2000.

Figures 7 through 11 map the median family income at the tract level in the Baltimore Region. For direct comparability, the proportion of the median family income for the state of Maryland is employed to calculate a ratio. Thus, the four shading patterns represent 50% or less of the state median family income, 50.01 to 100%, 100.01 to 150% and 150.01% and above. Examining the developing patterns through the five maps, the proportion of tracts where the median family income is equal to or less than 50% of the state median family income increases in Baltimore City. This indicates an increasing concentration of comparative poverty within the

City relative to the surrounding five counties. In 1960, 7.1% of all census tracts in Baltimore City had median family incomes less than 50% of the statewide figure (Table 4). By 2000, 41.5% of all the tracts in the City had median family incomes less than half of Maryland's. In both 1960 and 1970, no census tract in the surrounding counties had a median family income less than half of the state's MFI. Although by 2000 a total of 23 census tracts in the surrounding counties had median family incomes less than half of the state's, this constituted only 5.5% of all tracts located in the five counties. In total, over 78% of such low income tracts in the Baltimore Region were located within the corporate limits of Baltimore City.

A number of different indicators have been developed to measure the degree of residential segregation in a city or metropolitan area. These indicators have generally been developed to represent one of the various dimensions of segregation that have been identified in the literature (Denton 1994). For example, arguably the most well-known dimension of segregation is "evenness" which considers differences in the proportions of two different demographic groups in subdivisions of a city relative to the proportions of the two groups in the city's population as a whole. Conceptually if a city's total population is 50% African American and 50% White, perfect "evenness" would result if all census tracts were 50% White and 50% African American. But extreme segregation would result if all tracts were peopled exclusively by one group or the other. A second commonly discussed dimension of segregation is "exposure" (or its opposite called "isolation") which refers to the likelihood that a member of one group will interact with a member of another group in their neighborhood. As described by Taeuber (2003: 14), "One way to interpret this exposure index is to imagine that a surprise fire drill was conducted for each census tract, and that all the residents gathered in a central location

where they encountered all of their tract co-residents.” Both of these measures were used in the earlier court proceedings and are used here for continuity and comparability. But it should be noted that additional measures do exist, though they tend to be highly inter-correlated with each other. Thus, the computation of many different indicators of segregation for a single locale typically results in coefficients whose variability through time mimic one another.

Table 5 presents both the evenness and isolation residential segregation measures for Baltimore City, the Baltimore Region, and the Baltimore MSA as defined by the Census Bureau. The index of dissimilarity is used to represent the “evenness” dimension. Conceptually it measures the proportion of a demographic group which would have to move to a different tract such that all tracts would include the same proportion of its members as the jurisdiction as a whole. The index varies between 0.0 and 1.0, with 0.0 indicating no residential segregation and 1.0 indicating complete geographic segregation. The second measure used here is P-star representing the “isolation” dimension of segregation. This measure also ranges from 0.0 to 1.0, with 1.0 being complete isolation (see Massey and Denton 1988; Kaplan and Holloway 1998). Denton (1994) has categorized index of dissimilarity (evenness) coefficients above 0.6 and P-star (isolation) coefficients above 0.7 as indicative of “hypersegregation.” As she defines it, hypersegregation is “the extreme, multidimensional, cumulative residential segregation experienced by African Americans in some large metropolitan areas” (Denton 1994: 49).

Baltimore City’s index of dissimilarity (evenness) coefficient in 1960 was 0.84, indicating “hypersegregation” (Table 5). Although the City’s index of dissimilarity declined slightly in each of the four subsequent observation years, by 2000 it remained at 0.71, above Denton’s suggested cutoff for hypersegregation of 0.6. Baltimore City’s P-star (isolation)

coefficient was 0.83 in 1960, and increased slightly in the following four decades. By 2000 it remained at 0.85, indicating hypersegregation using Denton's scale.

The Baltimore Region's evenness coefficient was 0.81 in 1960, declining to 0.68 by 2000. Thus, while the Baltimore Region's evenness coefficient dropped during the study period, its score in 2000 remained significantly above Denton's cutoff level of 0.60 for hypersegregation. The Baltimore Region's isolation index was 0.74 in 1960, declining to 0.66 by 2000. Thus, while the Baltimore Region was hypersegregated on Denton's scale on the isolation measure in 1960, it was slightly below the 0.70 level indicating hypersegregation by 2000.

III. Public and Assisted Housing Types

This report examines the geographic distribution of three types of public and assisted housing in the Baltimore Region including 1) Family Public Housing Projects, 2) Section 8 Vouchers, and 3) Project-based Section 8 Housing. Family public housing projects are typically publically owned housing developments comprised of apartment buildings that provide housing to low-income families at affordable rents. The Section 8 voucher program provides vouchers to low-income tenants who then secure their own housing in the private rental market. Tenants receiving vouchers are responsible for paying 30% of their family income in rent, with the voucher making up the remaining portion of their monthly payment up to a maximum based upon HUD's calculation of the "fair market rent" in the locale. Project-based Section 8 Housing is comprised of private units whose owners receive government assistance in the form of partial rent payments if the owner meets certain requirements. Among these are the owner's agreement to house a certain number of low-income families by rehabilitating existing units, constructing

new units, or setting aside some existing units for those families. In this program the assistance is directed to the housing unit as opposed to an individual.

A. Family Public Housing Projects¹

Between 1940 and 1994, 47 family public housing projects were built in the Baltimore Region. In total, these 47 projects provided 14,144 housing units. Twenty-four or 51% of these 47 projects were built prior to 1960. Seven (15%) additional projects were built in the 1960s, 14 (30%) during the 1970s, with one each built during the 1980s and 1990s. These 47 family housing projects differed substantially in terms of the numbers of units provided, and ranged from as few as 20 units to as high as 1,000 units. Of the 14,144 total units provided from 1940 to 1994, 9,589 (68%) were opened prior to 1960. During the 1960s, 1,537 (11%) units were opened, and during the 1970s an additional 2,862 (20%) units were made available. During the 1980s one project with 121 units was opened, and during the 1990s one project with 35 units was opened. Thus, a large majority of the family public housing projects were constructed prior to 1980 (96%), and 14,031 (99%) of the 14,187 units put into service since 1940 were first occupied prior to 1980.

The geographic distribution of the 47 family public housing projects were also examined. Of the total number constructed in the Baltimore Region, 31 (66%) were located within

¹The analysis in this section of the report is based on the data used in the expert reports of Karl Taeuber and Shelley Lapkoff. Data on family public housing projects in Baltimore City is from Karl Taeuber, Public Housing and Racial Segregation in Baltimore (Apr. 29, 2003). Data on family public housing projects in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area is from Shelley Lapkoff, Demographic Analysis of Baltimore and Its Federally-Assisted Housing (Oct. 1, 2003), produced by Defendants to Plaintiffs at FDE 02614.

Baltimore City. Of the remaining 16 projects, 14 were located in Anne Arundel County with one each in Harford County and Howard County. The 31 projects located in Baltimore City comprised 12,760 (90%) of the 14,144 total units provided in the Baltimore Region during the study period. Thus, while two-thirds of all projects in the Baltimore Region were located in Baltimore City, nine of ten housing units in the Baltimore Region were located in Baltimore City, reflecting that projects in the City were larger on average.

The geographic distribution of all projects were mapped at five intervals: all projects existing by the end of the year in 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and at present (2005). There are two maps for each observation year including one of the Baltimore Region as a whole, and a larger scale map focused upon Baltimore City specifically (Figures 12A through 16B). Each project is indicated with a green dot at its address location on the map. These locational patterns are overlaid upon a choropleth map² of percent African American at the census tract level in each of the observation years. As is apparent from Figure 12A, in 1960 a majority of family public housing projects were located in Baltimore City, a pattern that continues throughout the study period (see Figures 13A, 14A, 15A and 16A). It is also apparent from an examination of Figure 12B that most family public housing projects located in Baltimore City in 1960 were found in census tracts that were 60% African American or greater. This pattern also continues to be apparent throughout the study period (see Figures 13B, 14B, 15B, and 16B).

Table 6 compares census tracts in Baltimore City and the surrounding counties in terms of income and race. The income figures are in terms of the proportion of the statewide median

²A choropleth map shades defined geographic units such as census tracts or counties according to their relative value in a data set.

family income. All figures are means based upon different groups of census tracts. For example, in the first column the average percent African American for all census tracts in Baltimore City is provided for 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000. Thus, the average tract in 1960 was 34% African American, with this mean increasing to nearly 64% in 2000. Averages are also provided for all tracts in the surrounding counties. The table further includes parallel calculations for only those tracts in either the City or the surrounding counties in which family public housing projects were located. Thus, in column two the data indicate that the census tracts in which such housing was located in 1980 in Baltimore City were on average over 81% African American, and had median family incomes only one-third of the Maryland statewide figure.

The mean percent African American of all census tracts in Baltimore City in 1960 was 34% (Table 6). In contrast, the mean for only those tracts in which family public housing projects were located as of 1960 was substantially greater at 60% African American. This pattern continues throughout the study period. In 2000, the average Baltimore City census tract was nearly 64% African American, but the average for those tracts in which family public housing projects were located was over 88% African American. The same pattern holds for the tracts in the surrounding counties in 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000. For example, in 1960 the average tract in the surrounding counties was 7.4% African American while the average tract in which family public housing projects were located was nearly 23% African American. In 2000 the average tract in the surrounding counties was 15% African American, while the comparable figure rose to over 30% for only those tracts with family public housing projects.

In addition to being the locales of greater concentrations of African American population, the census tracts including family public housing projects also tend to be poorer on average than

the mean of all census tracts in Baltimore City and the surrounding counties (Table 6). For example, in 1960 the average tract in Baltimore City had an income slightly over 87% of the statewide median family income. But the mean for only those tracts that included family public housing projects was far less at 58% of the statewide median family income. This trend continued throughout the study period with the gap being very substantial in 2000. In 2000, the average census tract in Baltimore City had a median family income that was 61% of the statewide median family income. In contrast, the average census tract in which a family public housing project was located had a median family income of only 29% of the statewide figure. This pattern is also present in all five observation years in the surrounding counties. In 1960, for example, the mean percent of statewide median income for all tracts in the surrounding counties was 113% though the comparable figure for only those tracts including family public housing projects was 97.5%. In 2000 the gap remained though at a somewhat lesser level.

This analysis indicates that family public housing projects were disproportionately located in Baltimore City during the past half century. Secondly, such complexes were also largely located in census tracts in the City that had higher concentrations of African Americans and lesser median incomes when compared to all tracts in the City.

B. Section 8 Vouchers³

As noted above, the Section 8 voucher program provides vouchers to low-income families who then secure housing in the private housing market. In total, as of April 2005,

³The analysis in this section is based on data contained in the computer spreadsheet <remedy.disc.4.7.05.non-elderly.xls>, produced by Defendants to Plaintiffs on April 7, 2005.

15,701 Section 8 vouchers were in use by low-income families in the Baltimore MSA as defined by the Census. This analysis excludes vouchers for which no census tract information was available, or which were used in Queen Anne's County. With these caveats, the analysis is based upon a total of 15,550 vouchers.⁴ By far the largest number were administered by the Housing Authority of Baltimore City which totaled 8,519 (55%). The second largest number of vouchers were administered by Baltimore County and totaled 3,676, or 24% of the total. Nearly 82% of all vouchers were provided to African Americans.

The tract locations at which all vouchers were used were mapped, with each green dot representing a voucher user. The dots are not placed at the specific address at which the voucher was used, but rather are placed within the tract in which the voucher was used. The resulting geographic patterns of all voucher use are displayed in Figures 17A and 17B. As is clear from Figure 17A, voucher usage is not uniform across the Baltimore Region but tends to be clustered in specific areas including Baltimore City, southwestern and southeastern Baltimore County adjacent to the City, northern Anne Arundel County, southeastern Howard County, and in central and northwestern Carroll County. The concentration of voucher use is clearly heaviest in Baltimore City, with patterns being somewhat obscured on Figure 17A due to their density. Figure 17B highlights the pattern of vouchers used in Baltimore City specifically. In general, there appears to be an association between census tracts with substantial African American proportions and voucher use.

⁴My rebuttal analysis found that five of these vouchers were in census tracts with erroneous tract numbers. See page 21-22 & fn. 7. The total number of usable vouchers is therefore 15,545. This difference amounts to 0.03% of the total number of vouchers in use, and does not affect my conclusions.

Voucher users were also divided into those who were African American and White. Figures 18A and 18B present the patterns of use by White voucher recipients, and Figures 19A and 19B provides parallel coverage for African American voucher recipients. As may be ascertained from a comparison of Figures 18A and 19A, there are contrasting patterns of voucher use between Whites and African Americans. For example, while there are nearly five times more African American voucher recipients as White voucher recipients, there are many more White recipients using their vouchers in Carroll County than African American recipients. And while African American recipients concentrate their voucher use in Baltimore City, a large share of White recipients use their vouchers outside of the City's boundary. A comparison of Figures 18B and 19B, which map White and African American voucher use in Baltimore City, respectively, reinforces this interpretation. Indeed, 62.8% of African American voucher recipients live in Baltimore City, while only 9.1% of all White voucher recipients do so. A comparison of the two maps also indicates that African American vouchers users are heavily concentrated in substantially African American census tracts, while proportionally fewer Whites live in tracts that are heavily African American.

The association between voucher use and census tracts with substantial proportions of African American population is supported by Table 7A. There are 109 census tracts in the Baltimore Region that are 80% African American or greater. A total of 5,893 vouchers were used in these 109 tracts for an average of 54.1 vouchers per tract. Over 38% of all vouchers were used in these 109 tracts though they constitute less than 18% of all census tracts in the Baltimore Region. In contrast, there are 357 census tracts in the Baltimore Region that are less than 20% African American, constituting 58% of all census tracts in the region. In total, 3,526 vouchers

were used in these tracts, resulting in a rate of 9.9 per census tract. Thus, 23% of all vouchers were used in the 58% of the tracts that are 20% or less African American. But 38% of all vouchers were used in the 18% of all tracts that are 80% or more African American.

Considering the ratios of voucher used per tract, tracts which are 80% or more African American have nearly 5.5 times more voucher use than tracts which are 20% or less African American.

The pattern discussed above is also visible when considering income and voucher use (Table 7A). There are 47 census tracts in the Baltimore Region that have median family incomes that are 150% or more of the Maryland median family income. In total, 112 vouchers were used in these 47 tracts, yielding a rate of 2.4 vouchers per tract. Thus, 8% of all tracts were the sites of 0.7% of all vouchers used in the time period. In contrast, there are 92 census tracts with median family incomes less than 50% of the statewide median income. A total of 4,819 vouchers were used in these 92 tracts for a rate of 52.4 vouchers per tract. Thus, 15% of all census tracts in the Baltimore Region were the sites of 31% of all vouchers used. Considering the rates of vouchers used per tract, tracts with median family incomes 50% or less of the statewide median had nearly 22 times the voucher use as those with incomes 150% or more of the statewide median family income.

Tables 7B and 7C consider voucher use by the race of the voucher recipient. Only 4% of White voucher recipients live in tracts that are 80% African American or greater. But over two-thirds of White voucher recipients live in tracts that are 20% African American or less. Thus, five times more White voucher recipients live in the average tract that is 20% African American or less than live in the average tract that is 80% African American or more. Interestingly, White voucher recipients are neither concentrated in poor nor in wealthy census tracts. Only 1.1% of

White voucher recipients live in tracts with median family incomes 150% or more of the state median, and only 4.5% live in tracts with median incomes less than half of the statewide median. In contrast, African American voucher recipients are concentrated in substantially African American and poor tracts. Over 45% of all African American voucher recipients live in tracts that are 80% African American or greater. Over eleven times more African American voucher recipients live in tracts that are 80% African American or greater, than live in tracts that are 20% African American or less. And nearly 37% live in tracts with median incomes 50% or less of the statewide median income. Nearly 30 times more African American voucher recipients live in tracts with median incomes 50% or less of the statewide median than in tracts with median incomes 150% or more of the statewide median.

C. Project-Based Section 8 Housing⁵

Project-based Section 8 housing units are comprised of private housing units whose owners receive government assistance in the form of partial rent payments if the owner meets certain requirements. Among these are the owner's agreement to rehabilitate or set aside existing units for low-income families, or to construct new units for such families. Project-based Section 8 housing data were divided into three segments: those units that became available between 1975 and 1984, those that became available between 1985 and 1995, and the 2005 distribution of units in the program. Census data from 1980 were used to examine the first set, from 1990 to consider the second subdivision, and from 2000 to examine the 2005 distribution of project-based Section

⁵Data on current locations of project-based Section 8 housing is from the computer spreadsheet <Copy of HUD Assisted Properties Spreadsheet 8-22-05.xls>, produced by Defendants to Plaintiffs on August 22, 2005.

8 housing units. In this manner, no housing data year was more than five years beyond the census year, reducing the likelihood of substantial demographic change in the tracts including this type of housing.

The sites of all project-based Section 8 housing units were mapped (Figures 20A-22C). The pattern of sites is displayed on a map of the entire Baltimore Region for the three data intervals including 1975-1984, 1985-1995, and 2005, followed by a map of the distribution in Baltimore City. For the latter two periods, 1985-1995 and 2000, a third map is included showing the distribution of the number of units at each site (Figured 21C and 22C). On these two maps the green dot marking the location of each site of project-based Section 8 housing is proportionate in size to the number of units at that site. Due to the lack of a GIS compatible map for the 1980 census tracts, a map for the 1975-1984 period could not be produced due to time limitations.

Figures 20A, 21A and 22A suggest that there is a higher geographic density of project-based Section 8 housing sites in Baltimore City when compared to the surrounding counties. This conclusion is generally reinforced in terms of the geographic concentration of housing units at each site by an examination of Figures 21C and 22C. These figures map the number of units at each housing site by making the green location dots proportional in size to the number of units at each site. Table 8 supports the conclusion of a higher geographic density (though not necessarily an absolute majority) of project-based Section 8 sites and housing units being located in Baltimore City in the three time periods. In the 1975-84 time period, 54% of project sites and 60% of all units were located in Baltimore City. In the 1985-95 time period, 48% of all project sites and 46% of all housing units were located in Baltimore City. At present (2005), 55% of all

project sites and 53% of all project-based Section 8 housing units are located in Baltimore City. Thus, in total a slight majority of this type of housing was located in Baltimore City during the study period.

An examination of Figures 20B, 21B and 22B further indicates that project-based Section 8 housing sites in Baltimore City have been largely concentrated in census tracts that are 80% or more African American in all three observation time periods. Table 9 confirms this pattern by comparing the race and income characteristics of tracts including project-based Section 8 housing units with all tracts in Baltimore City and all tracts in the surrounding counties. For example, the mean percentage of the African American population in all census tracts in Baltimore City was 50.4% in 1980. But the mean percent African American population for all tracts with at least one project-based Section 8 housing unit site was 67.2%. Thus, on average tracts with such housing had greater proportions of African American population in 1980 than the average of all tracts in the City. This pattern also holds when comparing this type of housing between 1985 and 1995 with the demographic patterns found in the 1990 census, and using the 2000 census to consider the current geographic distribution of project-based Section 8 housing units in Baltimore City. For example, in 2000 the average percent African American of all census tracts in Baltimore City was 63.5% while the average for all tracts with project-based Section 8 housing was 82.5%. This same pattern characterizes the tracts in the surrounding counties as well. In 2000, for example, the mean percent African American in tracts in the surrounding counties was 15%, while the mean figure for only those tracts including project-based Section 8 housing sites was 22.5%.

Tracts that are the sites of project-based Section 8 housing units also tend to have lower

incomes than all tracts in Baltimore City (Table 9). For example, the average tract in Baltimore City in 1980 had a median family income 67% of the statewide median family income. But when considering only those tracts in the City that are the sites of this housing type, the average falls to 58.8% of statewide median family income. This patterns holds in both 1990 and 2000 in Baltimore City as well. For example, in 2000 the average tract in Baltimore City had a median family income that was 61% of the statewide median. But this proportion falls to 48.1% for only those tracts in which project-based Section 8 housing is located. A similar pattern exists for the tracts in the surround counties. For example, the average tract in the surrounding counties had a 2000 median family income 108% of the statewide median family income. But when considering only those tracts which are the sites of project-based Section 8 housing in the surrounding counties, this average falls to under 95%.

IV. Introduction to Rebuttal Analysis

I submitted an initial expert report in this case on August 26, 2005. For the purposes of this rebuttal I was provided reports by Professor Robert Fishman, Professor William A. V. Clark and Professor William M. Rohe. My comments focus on 1) the distribution of housing in the Baltimore Region, 2) the geographic and racial patterns of poverty in the Baltimore Region, 3) the suburbanization of African Americans in the Baltimore Region, and 4) the level of residential segregation in the Baltimore Region.

V. Housing in the Baltimore Region

Professor Fishman argues that HUD pursued “regionalization policies . . . intended

specifically to promote desegregation in public and affordable housing throughout the Baltimore region” (Fishman 2005: 2). An examination of the geography of housing opportunities in the Baltimore Region indicates that family public and assisted housing is concentrated in Baltimore City and in census tracts with above-average proportions of African American population, in stark contrast to the geography of private rental housing opportunities.

Table 10 presents the geographic distribution of four types of public and assisted family housing in the Baltimore Region (see notes to Table 10 for data sources). As of 1995 there were 14,144 Family Public Housing Units in the Baltimore Region, of which 12,760 (90.2%) were in Baltimore City. Thus, only 1,384 units, or 9.8% of all Family Public Housing Units, were located in the surrounding counties. In addition, there were 2,887 Scattered Site Units, of which virtually all (2,872 or 99.5%) were located in Baltimore City. Jointly considering Family Public Housing Units and Scattered Site Units, there were a total of 17,031 housing units of which 15,632 units (91.8%) were located in Baltimore City and 1,399 (8.2%) in the surrounding counties.

Third, as of 1995 a total of 13,484 units of Project Based Section 8 Housing were available in the Baltimore Region.⁶ Of this total, 7,496 units (55.6%) were located in Baltimore City. Thus, significantly less than half (44.4%) of these units were located in the surrounding counties. Fourth, as of April 2005, 15,545 Section 8 Vouchers were in use in the Baltimore

⁶My August 2005 report indicated that there were 13,584 units of Project Based Section 8 Housing as of 1995 (Webster 2005: Table 8). Subsequent analysis found that 100 units of this total were located in Queen Anne’s County. The totals here are therefore 100 units less than reported in August. Correcting for this discrepancy does not alter any of my prior conclusions.

Region.⁷ Of this total, 8,286 (53.3%) were in use in Baltimore City, and 7,259 (46.7%) were in use in the surrounding counties.

These four categories account for a total of 46,060 units of public and assisted housing for families in the Baltimore Region. Of this total, 31,414 units, 68.2% of all units, are located in Baltimore City. Thus, less than one-third of all units included in these four categories of family public and assisted housing are located in all of the suburban counties combined.

Although over two-thirds of family public or assisted housing units in the Baltimore Region are located in Baltimore City, nearly 71% of all housing units in the Region are located in one of the five surrounding counties (Table 11). This latter percentage is similar to the population distribution with 74% of residents of the Baltimore Region residing in the counties surrounding Baltimore City. Similarly, the five suburban counties contained over 59% of all occupied rental housing units, nearly 63% of all two bedroom and larger rental housing units, and nearly 58% of all occupied two-bedroom rentals that had cash rents \$749 or less per month.

It is also notable that family public and assisted housing units in the Baltimore Region are geographically concentrated in census tracts that include proportionally larger African American populations than for the Baltimore Region as a whole (Table 12). The Baltimore Region's population is 27.8% African American. Table 12 divides the units of public and assisted family

⁷My August 2005 report indicated there were 15,701 Section 8 Vouchers in use by low-income families in the Baltimore Region including 15,550 for which sufficient tract data existed for analysis. Subsequent analysis found cases of erroneous tract assignment in the underlying data. For example, one voucher administered by Howard County is listed in the data as having been used in tract 0115.00. Although this number falls in the range of tracts in Baltimore City, further analysis indicated that there is no tract so designated by the Census Bureau in Baltimore City. With corrections made to the data, the resulting total number of usable vouchers in the Baltimore Region is 15,545, five less than indicated in my August report. This change constitutes a mere 0.03% reduction and in no way alters my earlier conclusions.

housing between those located in tracts that are more than or less than 27.8% African American. For example, of the 14,144 units of Family Public Housing, nearly 93% are located in census tracts that are more than 27.8% African American. Over 99% of Scattered Site Units are located in census tracts more than 27.8% African American. In excess of two-thirds of all Project Based Section 8 Housing units are located in census tracts with populations more than 27.8% African American. Over 72% of all Section 8 Vouchers were used for housing located in census tracts that are more than 27.8% African American.

Table 13 examines the racial characteristics of the census tracts in which private housing is located in the Baltimore Region. The Baltimore Region is 27.8% African American. Over two-thirds of all residents in the Region live in tracts which are less than 27.8% African American. Similarly, census tracts that are less than 27.8% African American contain 65.5% of all housing in the Baltimore Region, 51% of all occupied rental housing units, 51.1% of all occupied two-bedroom and larger rental housing units, and 43.5% of all two-bedroom rental units costing \$749 or less per month.

Table 13 also breaks these totals down by jurisdiction to provide more detailed information on the census tract characteristics in which housing is located in the Baltimore Region. For example, less than one-fifth of all two-bedroom and larger occupied rental housing units in Baltimore City are in tracts less than 27.8% African American. But the comparable figures for the surrounding counties are 61% in Baltimore County, 74% in Anne Arundel County, 100% in Carroll County, 70% in Harford County, and 86% in Howard County. And less than one-fifth of all two-bedroom rentals costing \$749 or less per month in Baltimore City are located in census tracts less than 27.8% African American. But the comparable figures for the

surrounding counties are 55% in Baltimore County, 73% in Anne Arundel County, 100% in Carroll County, 66% in Harford County and 74% in Howard County. Thus, affordable housing opportunities in census tracts which have below average proportions of African Americans are limited in Baltimore City, but they are proportionally plentiful in the surrounding counties.

VI. Poverty and Income

Professor Clark (p. 8) argues that a major obstacle preventing African American families from selecting housing in the counties surrounding Baltimore City pertains to the differences in income and assets between White and Black families. The 2000 census found a total of 241,255 people in the Baltimore Region living below the federally defined poverty level, including 138,251 African Americans and 86,546 Whites (Table 14A). Nearly 60% of all individuals living below the poverty line resided in Baltimore City, with the remaining 40% spread across the five surrounding counties. Baltimore County had 47,603 individuals living below the poverty level. The totals in the other counties were 24,335 in Anne Arundel County, 5,617 in Carroll County, 10,695 in Harford County and 9,491 in Howard County. Thus, in total nearly 98,000 individuals lived below the poverty level in one of the five counties surrounding Baltimore City.

It is notable that poor African Americans in the Baltimore Region generally live in Baltimore City and poor Whites generally live in one of the surrounding counties (Table 14B). Thus, nearly 80% of all African Americans living below the poverty level in the Baltimore Region live in Baltimore City (110,022 out of 138,251). But only about 31% of all Whites living below the poverty level in the Baltimore Region live in Baltimore City (26,483 out of 86,546). Thus, although the Baltimore Region has nearly 1.6 times more poor African Americans than

poor Whites, in all five surrounding counties the number of poor White residents is significantly larger than the number of poor African American residents. For example, there are nearly twice as many poor Whites (28,774) living in Baltimore County as there are poor African Americans (14,422). There are 1.8 times more poor Whites (14,476) living in Anne Arundel County as there are poor African Americans (7,991). There are nearly ten times more poor Whites (4,810) living in Carroll County as there are poor African Americans (483). In Harford County there are well over three times more poor Whites (7,571) as poor African Americans (2,328), and in Howard County there are 1.5 times more poor Whites (4,422) than there are poor African Americans (3,005). Thus, the only jurisdiction in which poor African Americans outnumber poor Whites is Baltimore City in which the ratio is four to one.

VII. Suburbanization of African Americans

Professor Clark notes that the Baltimore Region has undergone significant demographic change in the past three decades (pp. 10-11). For example, and using data in Table 2 in Professor Clark's report, while the African American population of Baltimore City increased by 12,337 between 1970 and 2000, the White population decreased by 261,717. It is also true that the African American populations of the counties surrounding Baltimore City have experienced increases. For example, the African American population of Baltimore County did increase nearly eight fold from 1970 to 2000. But this seemingly rapid rate is largely reflective of how small the Black population of the county was in 1970. In 1970 there were only 19,597 African Americans in Baltimore County as compared to 598,989 Whites. In 1970, African Americans constituted only 3.1% of Baltimore County's population. In 2000, there were 156,546 African

Americans in Baltimore County and 569,113 Whites. In 2000, African Americans constituted almost 21% of the population of Baltimore County. This increase in the Black proportion of the population reflects the growth of the African American population in Baltimore County, and a decreasing White population, which fell from nearly 599,000 in 1970 to 569,000 in 2000.

The growth of the African American population in Baltimore County is not spread geographically throughout the county. Figures 2 through 6 establish the geographic pattern of African American population in the Baltimore Region in 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000. As may be ascertained through a review of the maps, the African American population concentrations in Baltimore City moved incrementally both west and north in each decade. This is most clearly the case with the progressively greater westerly if not northwesterly corridor-like concentrations of African Americans. In 1960, African Americans were generally concentrated in the center of Baltimore City. By 1970, some Baltimore City census tracts on the City's western border with Baltimore County were more than 60% African American. In 1980, some census tracts in Baltimore County near its boundary with Baltimore City were more than 40% African American. This pattern intensifies in both 1990 and 2000. In 2000 the extension of census tracts that are 40% or more African American had neared the Baltimore County boundary with Carroll County. Thus, while the African American population of Baltimore County has grown, this growth has largely occurred incrementally in a limited number of census tracts that extend outward to the west and northwest from Baltimore City.

The African American populations of Anne Arundel, Carroll, Harford and Howard counties grew from 50,205 in 1960 to 125,851 in 2000, an increase of 75,646 during the 30 year time period. In comparison, the White population grew from 489,481 to 916,081, an increase of

426,600 individuals during the 30 year time period. In 1970, these four counties were in total 9.2% African American. By 2000 the proportion had grown only slightly to 11.4%. Thus, while there has been increased numbers of African Americans moving to the counties surrounding Baltimore City, most of this growth has occurred in Baltimore County in a corridor of census tracts extending from the City's western boundary. African American increases in the remaining four counties have been comparably small.

VIII. Residential Segregation in Baltimore

A final issue needing reiteration pertains to the Baltimore Region's level of residential segregation. Professor Clark's discussion of Baltimore's level of residential segregation uses the U.S. Census Bureau calculations of the index of dissimilarity for 1980, 1990 and 2000. My August 2005 report also includes the same coefficients for 1980, 1990 and 2000 in addition to calculations for 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 for Baltimore City and the Baltimore Region as defined in this report.

The Baltimore Region's patterns of residential location continue to be highly segregated. For example, U.S. Census calculations of the index of dissimilarity for 2000 indicated the Baltimore PMSA's score of 0.675 ranked 17th highest among the 43 large metropolitan areas examined. It is therefore in the top 40% of the large metropolitan areas included, ranking one place more segregated than Pittsburgh (0.671) and one place less segregated than New Orleans (0.684).

It is also important to note that the Census calculations are for the Baltimore PMSA as a whole, and are therefore in contrast to those specific to Baltimore City or the Baltimore Region

as defined in this report. Thus, using Professor Taeuber's calculations, Baltimore City's index of dissimilarity for 2000 was 0.71, above the coefficient for the Baltimore PMSA as a whole. Second, the dissimilarity index for the Baltimore Region as defined here in 2000 was 0.680, somewhat above the Census Bureau's calculation of 0.675 for the Baltimore PMSA in 2000.

Finally, it is important to reiterate that Denton (1994: 49) defines index of dissimilarity scores above 0.60 as indicative of "hypersegregation." Thus, while it is true that the index of dissimilarity coefficients for the Baltimore area have decreased, residential segregation remains substantial. In 2000 the Baltimore City coefficient was 0.71, in the Baltimore Region the coefficient was 0.680 and in the Baltimore PMSA the coefficient was 0.675. On Denton's scale, the Baltimore area remains hypersegregated.

Information on Contacts and Data Sources

The University of Alabama Cartographic Research Laboratory completed all of the analyses in this report including all cartographic presentations of data. The majority of the data on which their analyses were performed were provided by Mr. Colangelo (see notes 1, 3 and 5 above, as well as notes to the Tables). Laboratory personnel additionally secured Census of Population data for 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 from the University of Alabama library. While the data for 1990 and 2000 were in electronic format, the data for 1960, 1970 and 1980 were secured in paper form and computerized for the analysis.

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United States Census Bureau, Racial & Ethnic Segregation in the United States: 1980-2000 (August 2002).

Qualifications, Publications and Compensation

My Vita accompanies this report, and lists my qualifications and all publications. My hourly fee is \$125.

Testimony in court or by deposition in the past five years.

Thompson v. Smith (CA No. 97-A-715-E), M.D. AL 2000.

Douglas MacArthur West v. Gilmore (CA No. CH01-84, Circuit Court of Salem, VA), 2001.

Del Rio v. Perry (CA No. GN 003665, Travis County, TX), 2001.

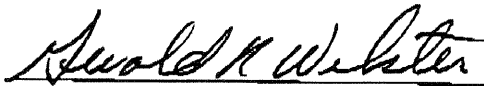
Cole-Randazzo v. Ryan (CA No. 92443, 198 Ill. 2nd 233, 762 N.E. 2d 485), 2001.

Diamond v. Town of Manalapan (CA No. 02-080065-CIV-Seitz), S.D. FL, 2002.

Martinez v. Bush (CA No. 02-20244-CIV-Jordan), S.D. FL, 2002.

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Signed:



Gerald R. Webster, Ph.D.
Professor of Geography
University of Alabama

Date:

3/9/06

TABLE 1
Population Change in the Baltimore Region, 1960-2000

Time Period	A Baltimore City	B Baltimore Region*	C Counties**
1960	939,024	1,803,744	864,720
1970	905,740	2,070,651	1,164,911
Absolute Change 1960-70	-33,284	+266,907	+300,191
Percentage Change 1960-70	-3.54%	+14.80%	+34.71%
1980	781,568	2,335,854	1,554,286
Absolute Change 1970-80	-124,172	+265,203	+389,375
Percentage Change 1970-80	-13.71%	+12.81%	+33.42%
1990	736,014	2,348,219	1,612,205
Absolute Change 1980-90	-45,554	+12,365	+57,919
Percentage Change 1980-90	-5.83%	+0.53%	+3.73%
2000	651,154	2,507,431	1,856,277
Absolute Change 1990-00	-84,860	159,212	244,072
Percentage Change 1990-00	-11.53%	+6.80%	+15.14%
Absolute Change 1960-00	-287,870	+703,687	+991,557
Percentage Change 1960-00	-30.66%	+39.01%	+114.70%

*For the present purposes Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County, Carroll County, Harford County and Howard County are included.

**This column includes all units included in column B except Baltimore City.

TABLE 2
African American Population in the Baltimore Region, 1960 - 2000

Unit	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Baltimore City	34.7%	46.4%	55.1%	59.2%	64.3%
Baltimore County	3.5%	3.0%	7.9%	12.3%	20.1%
Anne Arundel County	14.4%	11.1%	11.6%	11.8%	13.6%
Carroll County	4.1%	3.8%	2.9%	2.4%	2.3%
Harford County	9.7%	8.1%	9.7%	8.3%	9.3%
Howard County	11.2%	8.1%	11.0%	11.7%	14.7%
BMA*	21.4%	23.6%	24.5%	26.1%	27.8%
BMA except Baltimore City	7.0%	5.9%	9.1%	10.9%	14.9%

*For the purposes of this analysis the Baltimore Region includes Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County, Carroll County, Harford County and Howard County.

TABLE 3
 Number of Census Tracts with Populations 60% African American and Greater,
 1960-2000

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Tracts In Baltimore City</u>	<u>No. of Tracts Above 60% Black</u>	<u>No. of Tracts In Surrounding Counties</u>	<u>No. of Tracts in Surrounding Counties Above 60% Black</u>
1960	169	51 (30.2%)	184	4 (2.2%)
1970	207	80 (38.6%)	334	4 (1.2%)
1980	202	96 (47.5%)	359	8 (2.2%)
1990	203	105 (51.2%)	374	12 (3.2%)
2000	200	121 (60.5%)	415	28 (6.7%)

TABLE 4
 Number of Census Tracts with Median Family Incomes Less Than 50%
 of Maryland's Median Family Income (MFI), 1960-2000

Year	No. of Tracts In Baltimore City	No. of Tracts Below 50% MD's MFI	No. of Tracts in Surrounding Counties	No. of Tracts in Surrounding Counties Below 50% MD's MFI
1960	169	12 (7.1%)	184	0 (0.0%)
1970	207	27 (13.0%)	334	0 (0.0%)
1980	202	56 (27.7%)	359	2 (0.5 %)
1990	203	68 (33.5%)	374	6 (1.2%)
2000	200	83 (41.5%)	415	23 (5.5%)

TABLE 5
Residential Segregation in Baltimore City and the Baltimore Region,
1960-2000

Year	Baltimore City*		Baltimore Region* *		Census Defined Baltimore MSA***	
	Evenness	Isolation	Evenness	Isolation	Evenness	Isolation
1960	.84	.83	.805	.743		
1970	.82	.86	.812	.784		
1980	.79	.86	.732	.804	.744	.737
1990	.76	.86	.715	.700	.713	.706
2000	.71	.85	.680	.661	.675	.680

*These coefficients are drawn from Karl Taeuber's (2003) expert report entitled "Public Housing and Racial Segregation in Baltimore."

**Coefficients calculated by the University of Alabama Cartographic Research Laboratory. For the purposes of this analysis, Queen Anne County is not included. Harford County was not part of the Baltimore MSA in 1960 and no tract data is available. But the Census did divide the county into six districts for which data is available. If these six districts are used as tracts, the MSA's "Evenness" coefficient rises slightly to .818 while its "Isolation" coefficient rises slightly to .743. For methods of calculation, see Massey and Denton, 1988.

***For comparison, the Bureau of the Census calculated both of these segregation indicators for major metropolitan areas in the U.S. for 1980, 1990 and 2000. These coefficients are based upon the Census Bureau's definition of the Baltimore MSA which also includes Queen Ann County.

TABLE 6
Comparisons of Census Tracts in Baltimore City and Surrounding Counties
With Those in Which Family Public Housing Projects (FPHP) is Located,
1960-2000

Year/ Variable	Mean of All Tracts in Baltimore City	Mean FPHP Tracts in Baltimore City	Mean of Tracts In Counties	Mean FPHP Tracts In Counties
1960				
% Black	34.0%	60.1%	7.4%	22.6%
% Median Income	87.4%	58.1%	113.4%	97.5%
1970				
% Black	40.6%	71.7%	6.2%	22.2%
% Median Income	79.1%	41.7%	113.8%	93.0%
1980				
% Black	50.4%	81.5%	9.1%	32.0%
% Median Income	67.4%	32.8%	111.2%	94.1%
1990				
% Black	55.7%	83.7%	10.9%	34.2%
% Median Income	64.3%	30.5%	108.5%	88.2%
2000				
%Black	63.5%	88.4%	15.1%	30.5%
%Median Income	60.6%	28.6%	108.3%	105.1%

TABLE 7A
Tract Profiles (2000) and Voucher Use in the Baltimore Region

<u>Data Category</u>	<u>Number of Tracts</u>	<u>% of All Tracts</u>	<u>Number of Vouchers</u>	<u>% of All Vouchers</u>	<u>Vouchers/ Tracts</u>
Tracts 80% Black or Greater	109	17.7%	5,893	37.9%	54.1
Tracts 20% Black or Less	357	58.1%	3,526	22.7%	9.9
Tracts with 150% of Median State Income or Greater	47	7.6%	112	0.7%	2.4
Tracts with 50% of Median State Income or Less	92	15.0%	4,819	31.0%	52.4

TABLE 7B
Tract Profiles (2000) and White Voucher Use in the Baltimore Region

Data Category	Number of Tracts	% of All Tracts	Number of Whites with Vouchers	% of All Whites With Vouchers	Vouchers/ Tracts
Tracts 80% Black or Greater	109	17.7%	110	4.0%	1.0
Tracts 20% Black or Less	357	58.1%	1,810	66.5%	5.1
Tracts with 150% of Median State Income or Greater	47	7.6%	30	1.1%	0.6
Tracts with 50% of Median State Income or Less	92	15.0%	123	4.5%	1.3

TABLE 7C
 Tract Profiles (2000) and African American Voucher Use in the Baltimore Region

Data Category	Number of Tracts	% of All Tracts	Number of Black With Vouchers	% of All Blacks With Vouchers	Vouchers/ Tracts
Tracts 80% Black or Greater	109	17.7%	5,760	45.2%	52.8
Tracts 20% Black or Less	357	58.1%	1,684	13.2%	4.7
Tracts with 150% of Median State Income or Greater	47	7.6%	80	0.6%	1.7
Tracts with 50% of Median State Income or Less	92	15.0%	4,671	36.7%	50.8

TABLE 8
Comparisons of the Locations of Project-Based
Section 8 Housing Projects and Units (PBS8), 1975-2005

Period	Total Projects	Total Units	In Baltimore City		In Surrounding Counties	
			Projects	Units	Projects	Units
1975-84	112	8,864	60	5,306	52	3,558
Percent	100%	100%	53.6%	59.9%	46.4%	40.1%
1985-95	48	4,720	23	2,190	25	2,530
Percent	100%	100%	47.9%	46.4%	52.1%	53.6%
Total as of 1995:	160	13,548*	83	7,496	77	6,088
Percent:	100%	100%	51.9%	55.2%	48.1%	44.8%
2005	97	9,164	53	4,816	44	4,348
Percent	100%	100%	54.6%	52.6%	45.4%	47.4%

* My rebuttal analysis found that 100 units of the total of 13,584 were in fact located in Queen Anne's County. See page 21 & fn.6, and Table 10. The corrected figures are 13,484 total units, of which 5,988 are in the surrounding counties. Correcting for this discrepancy does not alter any of my conclusions.

TABLE 9
Comparisons of Census Tracts in Baltimore City and Surrounding Counties With
Those in Which Project-Based Section 8 Housing Units (PBS8) are Located, 1975-2005*

Year/ Variable	Mean of All Tracts in Baltimore City	Mean PBS8 Tracts in Baltimore City	Mean of Tracts In Counties	Mean PBS8 Tracts In Counties
1980				
% Black	50.4%	67.2%	9.1%	15.3%
% Median Income	67.4%	58.8%	111.2%	102.9%
1990				
% Black	55.7%	79.1%	10.9%	21.2%
% Median Income	64.3%	54.7%	108.5%	88.1%
2000				
%Black	63.5%	82.5%	15.1%	22.5%
%Median Income	60.6%	48.1%	108.3%	94.6%

*The data on project-based Section 8 housing is broken into three segments: 1975-1984, 1985-1995, and 2005. These three segments are compared with the two variables in 1980, 1990 and 2000, respectively, to limit the temporal gap between the housing reporting years and the census data.

Table 10
Geographic Distribution of Public and Assisted Housing in the Baltimore Region¹

<u>Housing Type</u>	<u>No. of Units Located In In Baltimore City</u>	<u>No. of Units Located In In Surrounding Counties²</u>	<u>Total</u>
Family Public Housing Units ³	12,760 (90.2%)	1,384 (9.8%)	14,144 (100%)
Scattered Site Units ⁴	2,872 (99.5%)	15 (0.5%)	2,887 (100%)
SUBTOTAL	15,632 (91.8%)	1,399 (8.2%)	17,031 (100%)
Project Based Section 8 Housing ⁵	7,496 (55.6%)	5,988 (44.4%)	13,484 (100%)
Section 8 Vouchers ⁶	8,286 (53.3%)	7,259 (46.7%)	15,545 (100%)
TOTAL	31,414 (68.2%)	14,646 (31.8%)	46,060 (100%)

¹All data are as of 1995, with the exception of the Section 8 Vouchers, for which 2005 data is used.

²Includes Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

³Data on the location of Family Public House Units are from Karl Taeuber, Public Housing and Racial Segregation in Baltimore (April 29, 2003), and Shelley Lapkoff, Demographic Analysis of Baltimore and Its Federally-Assisted Housing (October 2003), as produced by Defendants to Plaintiff at FDE 02614. See Gerald R. Webster, The Geography of Public and Assisted Housing Facilities in Baltimore, 1960 to the Present (August 26, 2005), pp. 9-12, 19.

⁴Data on the location of Scattered Site Units are from Lapkoff Report, note 3, and data produced by Defendants to Plaintiffs at FDE 02614. The data set supporting the Lapkoff Report identifies 2,872 Scattered Site Units in Baltimore City, while the Lapkoff Report itself identifies 2,871 Scattered Site Units as of the date of examination. I have used the figure from the underlying data set.

⁵Data on the location of Project-based Section 8 Housing are from Lapkoff Report, note 3, and data produced by Defendants to Plaintiffs at FDE 02614.

⁶Voucher data are from the computer spreadsheet, remedy.disc.4.7.05.nonelderly.xls, produced by Defendants to Plaintiffs on April 7, 2005. This data set includes 15,701 entries of which 15,545 are usable, 98 are outside the Baltimore Region as defined here, 55 carry no census tract number, and 3 likely have erroneous census tract numbers.

Table 11
Population and Housing in the Baltimore Region, 2000^{1\}

	Baltimore City	Counties ²	Total
Total Population	651,154 (25.9%)	1,861,277 (74.1%)	2,512,431 (100%)
Total Housing Units	300,477 (29.1%)	730,895 (70.9%)	1,031,372 (100%)
Total Occupied Rental Housing Units	124,924 (40.6%)	182,965 (59.4%)	307,889 (100%)
Total Two Bedroom and Larger Occupied Rental Housing Units	71,680 (37.3%)	120,652 (62.7%)	192,332 (100%)
Total Two Bedroom Occupied Rental Housing Units \$749 Or Less Per Month	31,815 (42.4%)	43,158 (57.6%)	74,973 (100%)

SOURCE: U.S. Census 2000.

¹ Rental figures do not include rental housing for which there was no cash rent.

² The counties include Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard.

Table 12
Housing Types and Census Tract Racial Characteristics

Housing Type	Units in Tracts Above 27.8% Black*	Units in Tracts Below 27.8% Black*	Total
Family Public Housing Units	13,092 (92.6%)	1,052 (7.4%)	14,144 (100%)
Scattered Site Units ¹	2,852 (99.3%)	20 (0.7%)	2,872 (100%)
Project Based Section 8 Housing	9,055 (67.2%)	4,429 (32.8%)	13,484 (100%)
Section 8 Vouchers	11,203 (72.1%)	4,342 (27.9%)	15,545 (100%)
TOTAL	36,202 (78.6%)	9,843 (21.4%)	46,045 (100%)

*The population of the Baltimore region is 27.8% African American based upon the 2000 Census.

¹The Lapkoff Report (October 2003) does not include geographic coordinates for 15 Scattered Site Units located in the counties surrounding Baltimore City. Thus, the total of 2,872 Scattered Site Units in this table reflects only those in Baltimore City. This number includes 99.5% of the total number in the Baltimore Region.

Table 13
Housing and Race By Racial Composition of Census Tracts in the Baltimore Region, 2000

	In Tracts More Than 27.8% Black*	In Tracts Less Than 27.8% Black*	Total
Total Population	830,051 (33.0%)	1,682,380 (67.0%)	2,512,431
Total Housing Units	355,978 (34.5%)	675,394 (65.5%)	1,031,372
Total Occupied Rental Housing Units**	150,722 (49.0%)	157,167 (51.0%)	307,889
Total Two Bedroom and Larger Occupied Rental Housing Units**	94,136 (48.9%)	98,196 (51.1%)	192,332
Total Two Bedroom Rental Units Less Than \$749 Per Month**	42,335 (56.5%)	32,638 (43.5%)	74,973

SOURCE: U.S. Census, 2000.

*The Baltimore Region was 27.8% African American in the 2000 Census.

**Does not include rental housing for which there was no cash rent.

Table 13 (continued)

Comparison for Individual Jurisdictions

A. Baltimore City, 2000

	In Tracts More Than 27.8% Black*	In Tracts Less Than 27.8% Black*	Total
Total Population	503,603 (77.3%)	147,551 (22.7%)	651,154
Total Housing Units	226,340 (75.3%)	74,137 (24.7%)	300,477
Total Occupied Rental Housing Units**	98,242 (78.6%)	26,682 (21.4%)	124,924
Total Two Bedroom and Larger Occupied Rental Housing Units**	57,938 (80.8%)	13,742 (19.2%)	71,680
Total Two Bedroom Rental Units Less Than \$749 Per Month**	26,080 (82.0%)	5,735 (18.0%)	31,815

SOURCE: U.S. Census, 2000.

*The Baltimore Region was 27.8% African American in the 2000.

**Does not include rental housing for which there was no cash rent.

Table 13 (continued)

Comparison for Individual Jurisdictions

B. Baltimore County, 2000

	In Tracts More Than 27.8% Black*	In Tracts Less Than 27.8% Black*	Total
Total Population	196,472 (26.0%)	557,820 (74.0%)	754,292
Total Housing Units	81,416 (26.0%)	232,318 (74.0%)	313,734
Total Occupied Rental Housing Units**	35,081 (37.0%)	59,802 (63.0%)	94,883
Total Two Bedroom and Larger Occupied Rental Housing Units**	23,547 (38.8%)	37,064 (61.2%)	60,611
Total Two Bedroom Rental Units Less Than \$749 Per Month**	12,529 (44.6%)	15,551 (55.4%)	28,080

SOURCE: U.S. Census, 2000.

*The Baltimore Region was 27.8% African American in the 2000 Census.

**Does not include rental housing for which there was no cash rent.

Table 13 (continued)

Comparison for Individual Jurisdictions

C. Anne Arundel County, 2000

	In Tracts More Than 27.8% Black*	In Tracts Less Than 27.8% Black*	Total
Total Population	78,582 (16.0%)	411,074 (84.0%)	489,656
Total Housing Units	27,864 (14.9%)	159,073 (85.1%)	186,937
Total Occupied Rental Housing Units**	9,698 (24.3%)	30,147 (75.7%)	39,845
Total Two Bedroom and Larger Occupied Rental Housing Units**	7,134 (25.6%)	20,722 (74.4%)	27,856
Total Two Bedroom Rental Units Less Than \$749 Per Month**	1,511 (26.5%)	4,198 (73.5%)	5,709

SOURCE: U.S. Census, 2000.

*The Baltimore Region was 27.8% African American in the 2000 Census.

**Does not include rental housing for which there was no cash rent.

Table 13 (continued)

Comparison for Individual Jurisdictions

D. Carroll County, 2000

	In Tracts More Than 27.8% Black*	In Tracts Less Than 27.8% Black*	Total
Total Population	0 (0.0%)	150,897 (100.0%)	150,897
Total Housing Units	0 (0.0%)	54,260 (100.0%)	54,260
Total Occupied Rental Housing Units**	0 (0.0%)	8,981 (100.0%)	8,981
Total Two Bedroom and Larger Occupied Rental Housing Units**	0 (0.0%)	5,873 (100.0%)	5,873
Total Two Bedroom Rental Units Less Than \$749 Per Month**	0 (0.0%)	2,362 (100.0%)	2,362

SOURCE: U.S. Census, 2000.

*The Baltimore Region was 27.8% African American in the 2000 Census.

**Does not include rental housing for which there was no cash rent.

Table 13 (continued)

Comparison for Individual Jurisdictions

E. Harford County, 2000

	In Tracts More Than 27.8% Black*	In Tracts Less Than 27.8% Black*	Total
Total Population	28,668 (13.1%)	189,922 (86.9%)	218,590
Total Housing Units	11,309 (13.6%)	71,837 (86.4%)	83,146
Total Occupied Rental Housing Units	4,632 (28.6%)	11,552 (71.4%)	16,184
Total Two Bedroom and Larger Occupied Rental Housing Units**	3,470 (30.2%)	8,004 (69.8%)	11,474
Total Two Bedroom Rental Units Less Than \$749 Per Month**	1,759 (33.5%)	3,487 (66.5%)	5,246

SOURCE: U.S. Census, 2000.

*The Baltimore Region was 27.8% African American in the 2000 Census.

**Does not include rental housing for which there was no cash rent.

Table 13 (continued)

Comparison for Individual Jurisdictions

F. Howard County, 2000

	In Tracts More Than 27.8% Black*	In Tracts Less Than 27.8% Black*	Total
Total Population	22,726 (9.2%)	225,116 (90.8%)	247,842
Total Housing Units	9,049 (9.7%)	83,769 (90.3%)	92,818
Total Occupied Rental Housing Units**	3,069 (13.3%)	20,003 (86.7%)	23,072
Total Two Bedroom and Larger Occupied Rental Housing Units**	2,047 (13.8%)	12,791 (86.2%)	14,838
Total Two Bedroom Rental Units Less Than \$749 Per Month**	456 (25.9%)	1,305 (74.1%)	1,761

SOURCE: U.S. Census, 2000.

*The Baltimore Region was 27.8% African American in the 2000 Census.

**Does not include rental housing for which there was no cash rent.

Table 14A
Race and Poverty in the Baltimore Region, 2000

Living In Poverty	Baltimore City	Baltimore County	Ann Arundel County	Carroll County	Harford County	Howard County	Baltimore Region
Whites	26,483	28,774	14,476	4,810	7,571	4,432	86,546
Blacks	110,022	14,422	7,991	483	2,328	3,005	138,251
All Groups	143,514	47,603	24,335	5,617	10,695	9,491	241,255

SOURCE: U.S. Census, 2000.

Table 14B
Race and Poverty in the Baltimore Region, 2000

Living In Poverty	Number in Baltimore Region	Number (Percent) In City	Number (Percent) In Counties
Whites	86,546	26,483 (30.6%)	60,063 (69.4%)
Blacks	138,251	110,022 (79.6%)	28,229 (20.4%)
All Groups	241,255	143,514 (59.5%)	97,741 (40.5%)

SOURCE: U.S. Census, 2000.

Figure 1
Reference Map: Baltimore Region

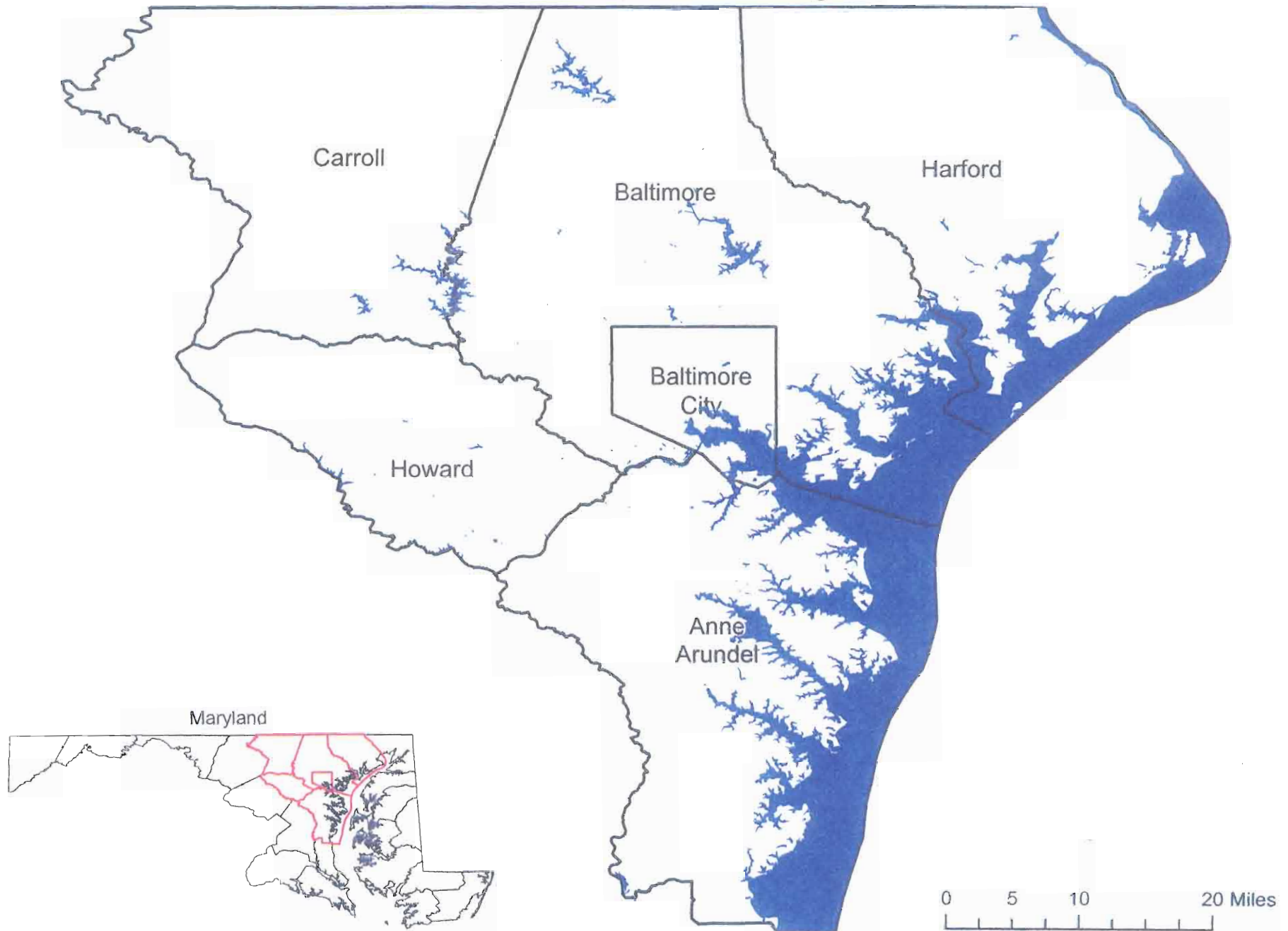


Figure 2
Percent African American Population: 1960 Census

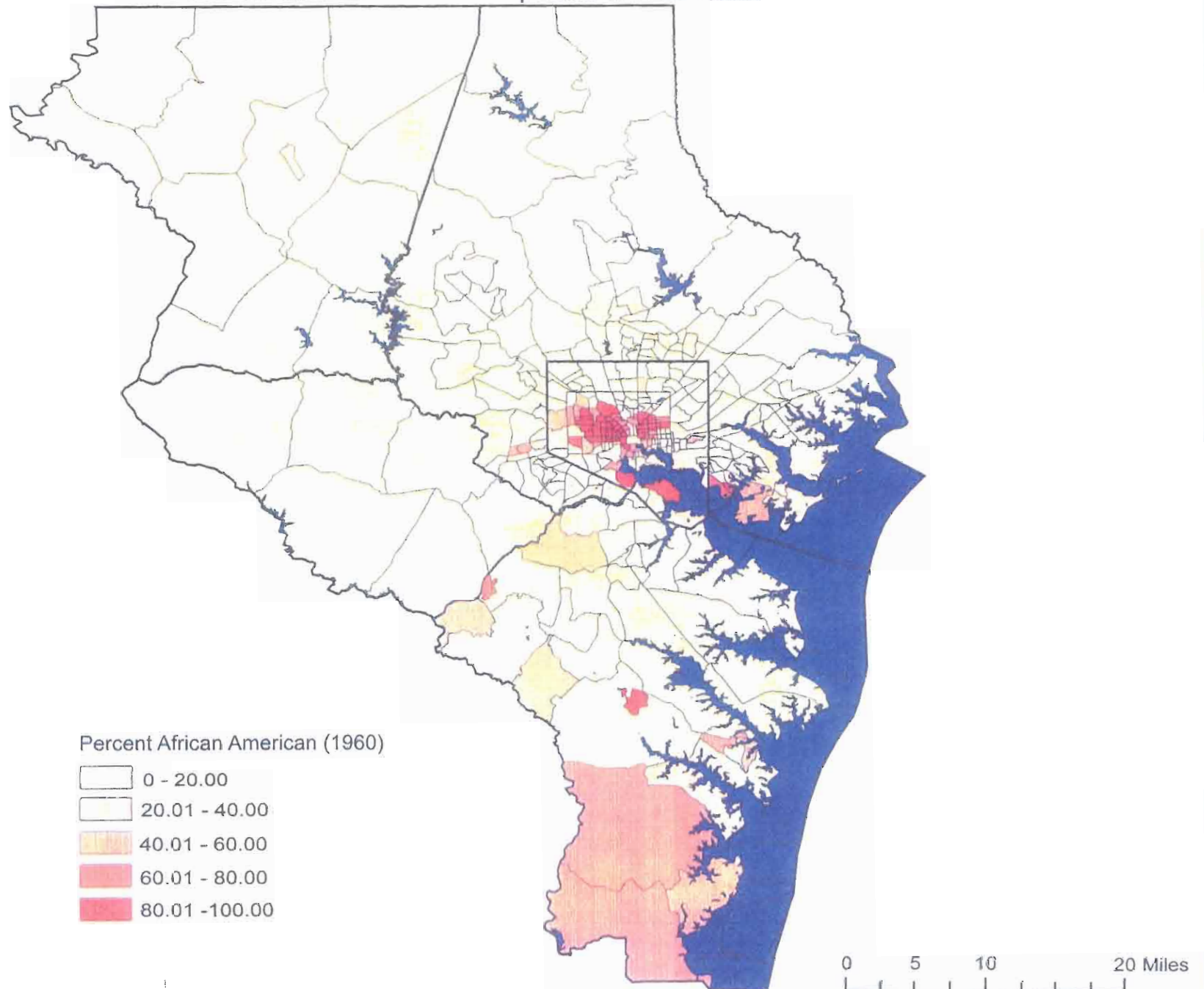


Figure 3
Percent African American Population: 1970 Census

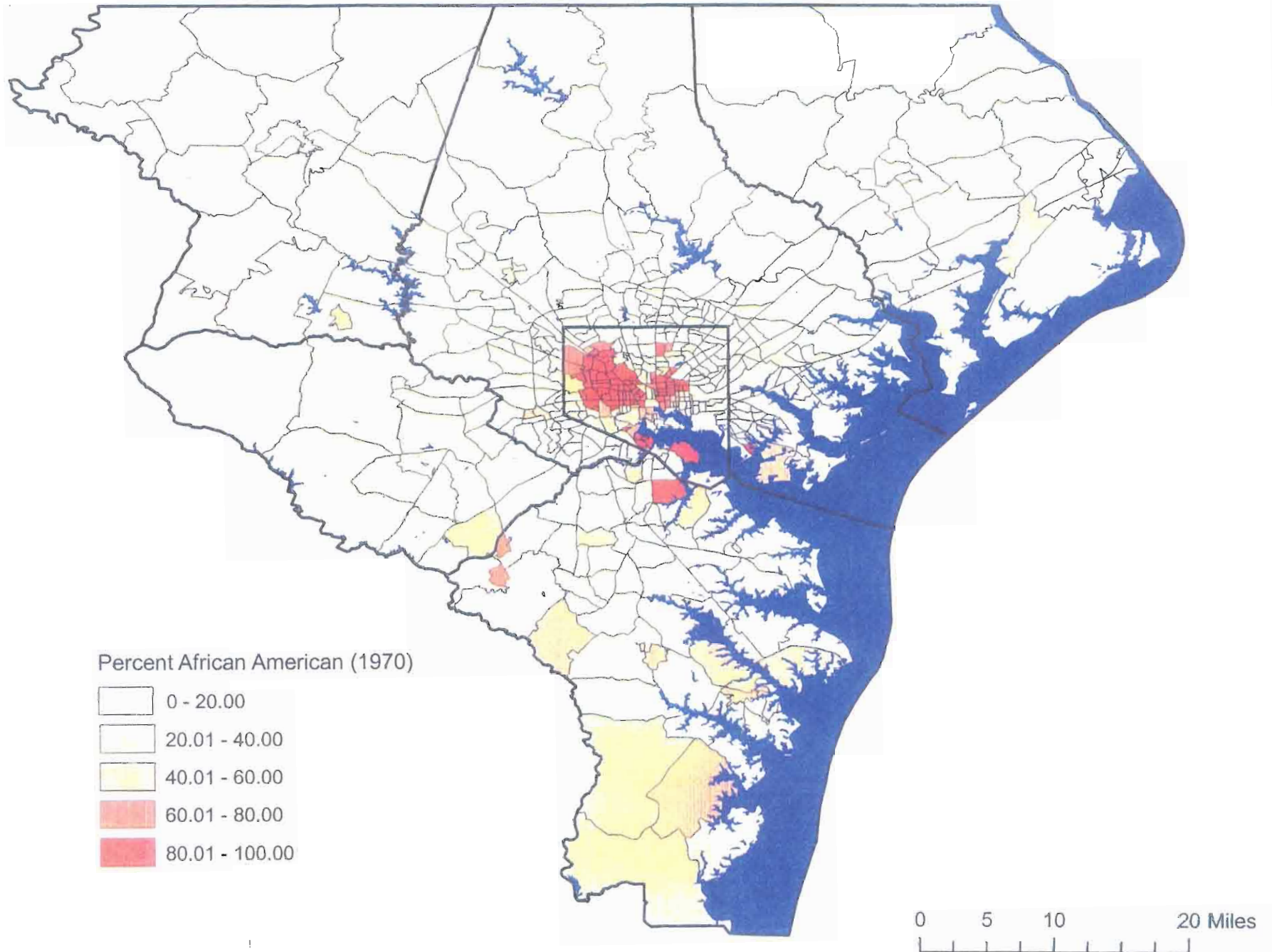


Figure 4
Percent African American Population: 1980 Census

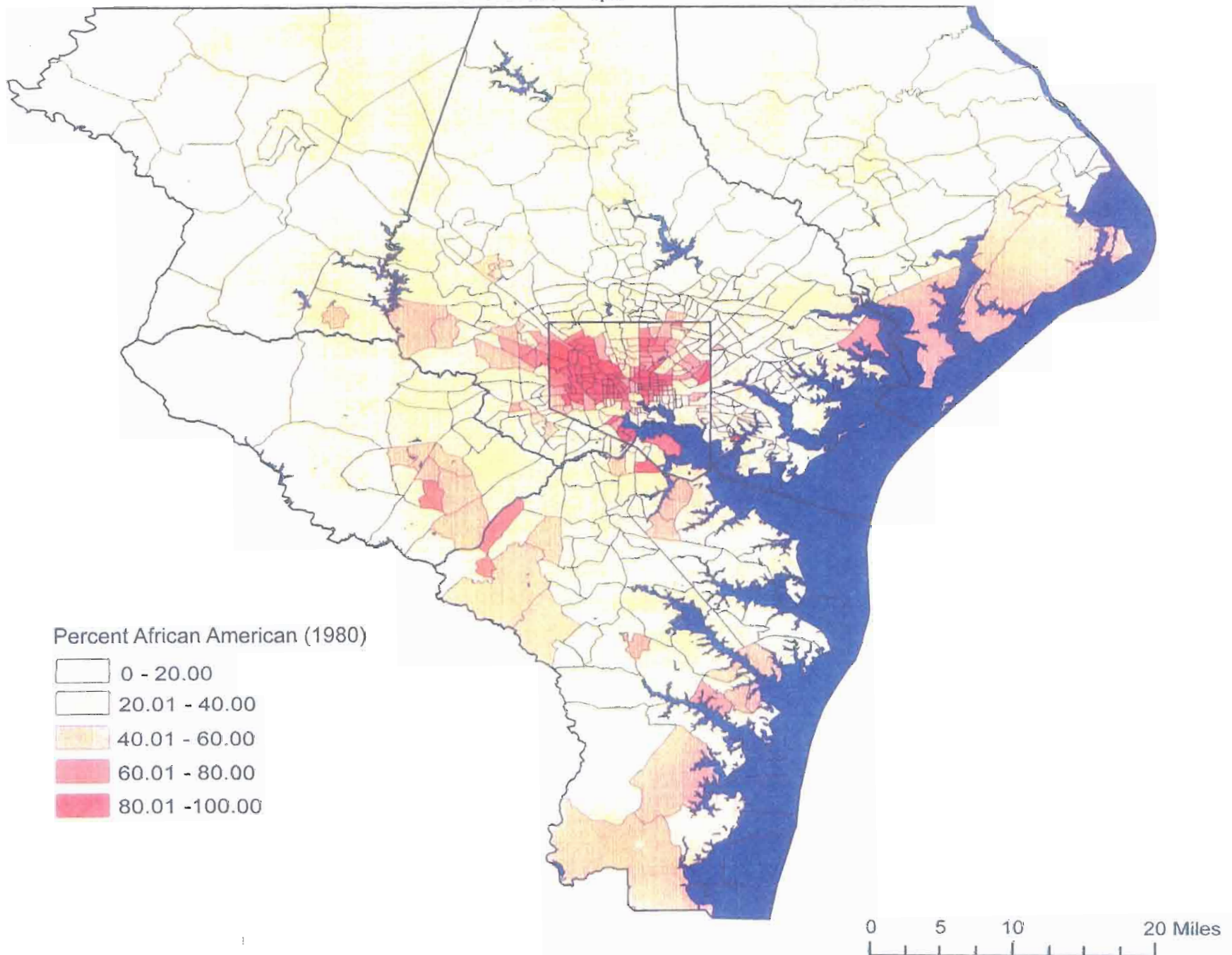


Figure 5
Percent African American Population: 1990 Census

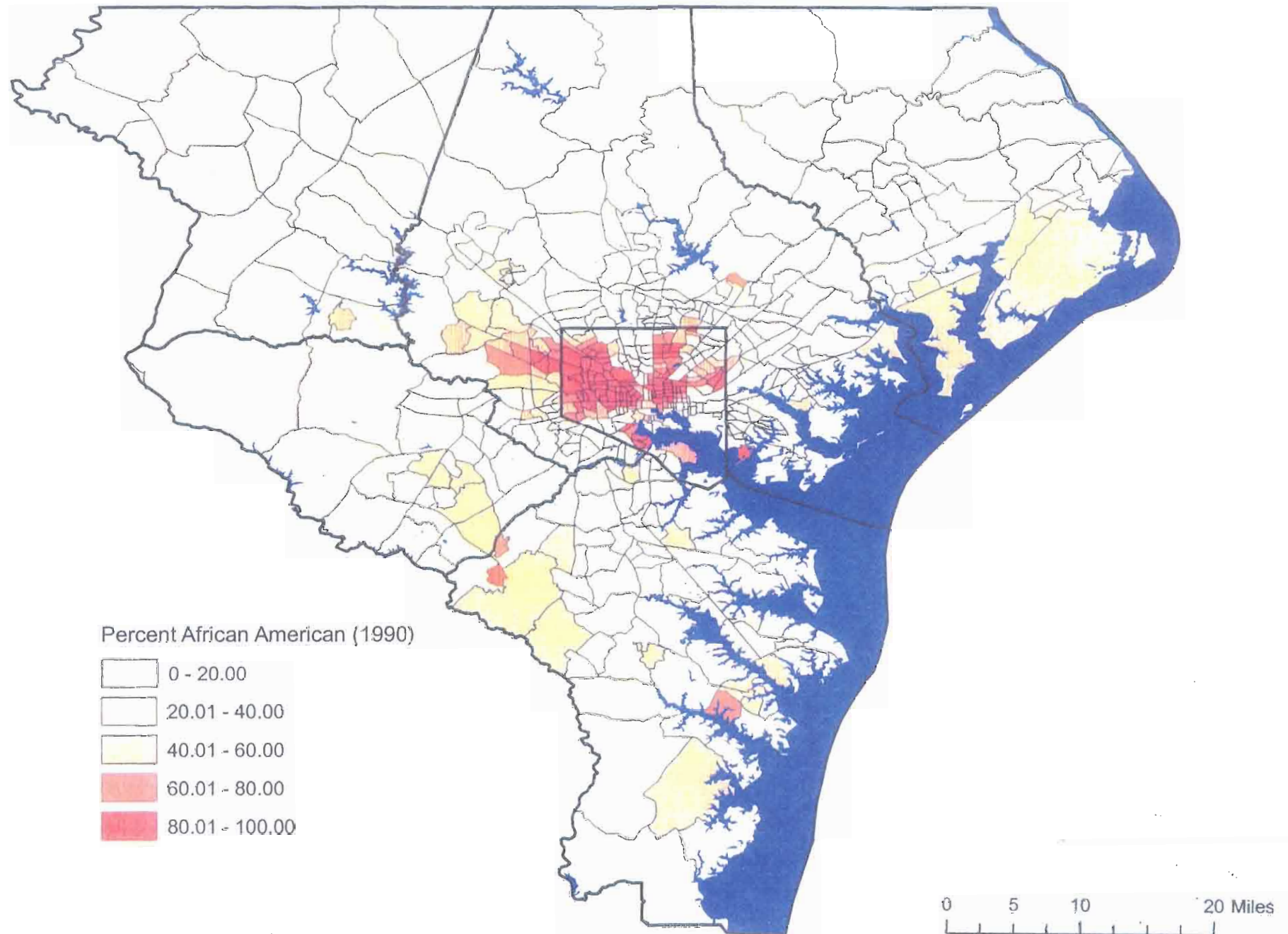
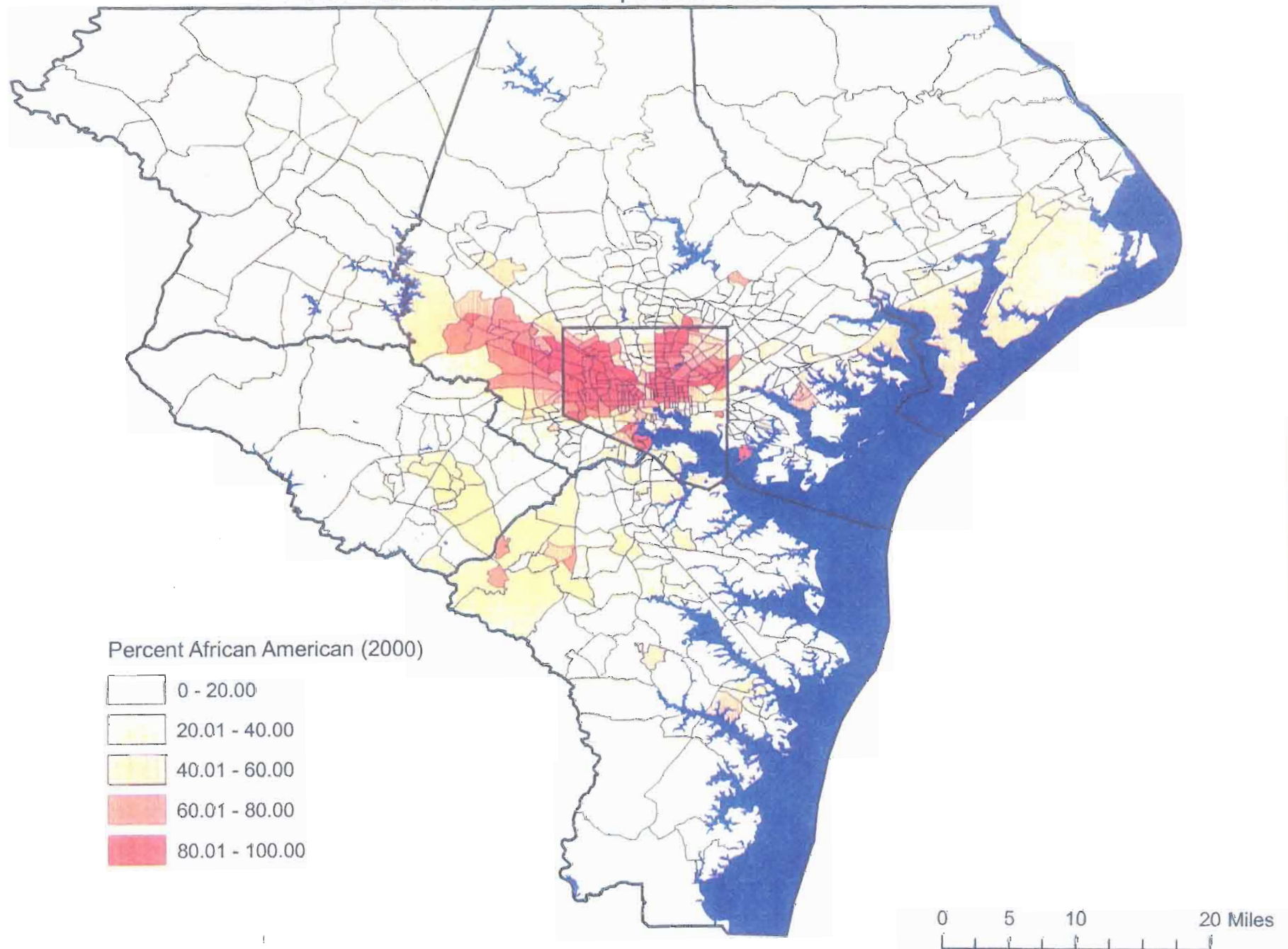


Figure 6
Percent African American Population: 2000 Census



Figur

Percent of Maryland Median Family Income: 1960 Census

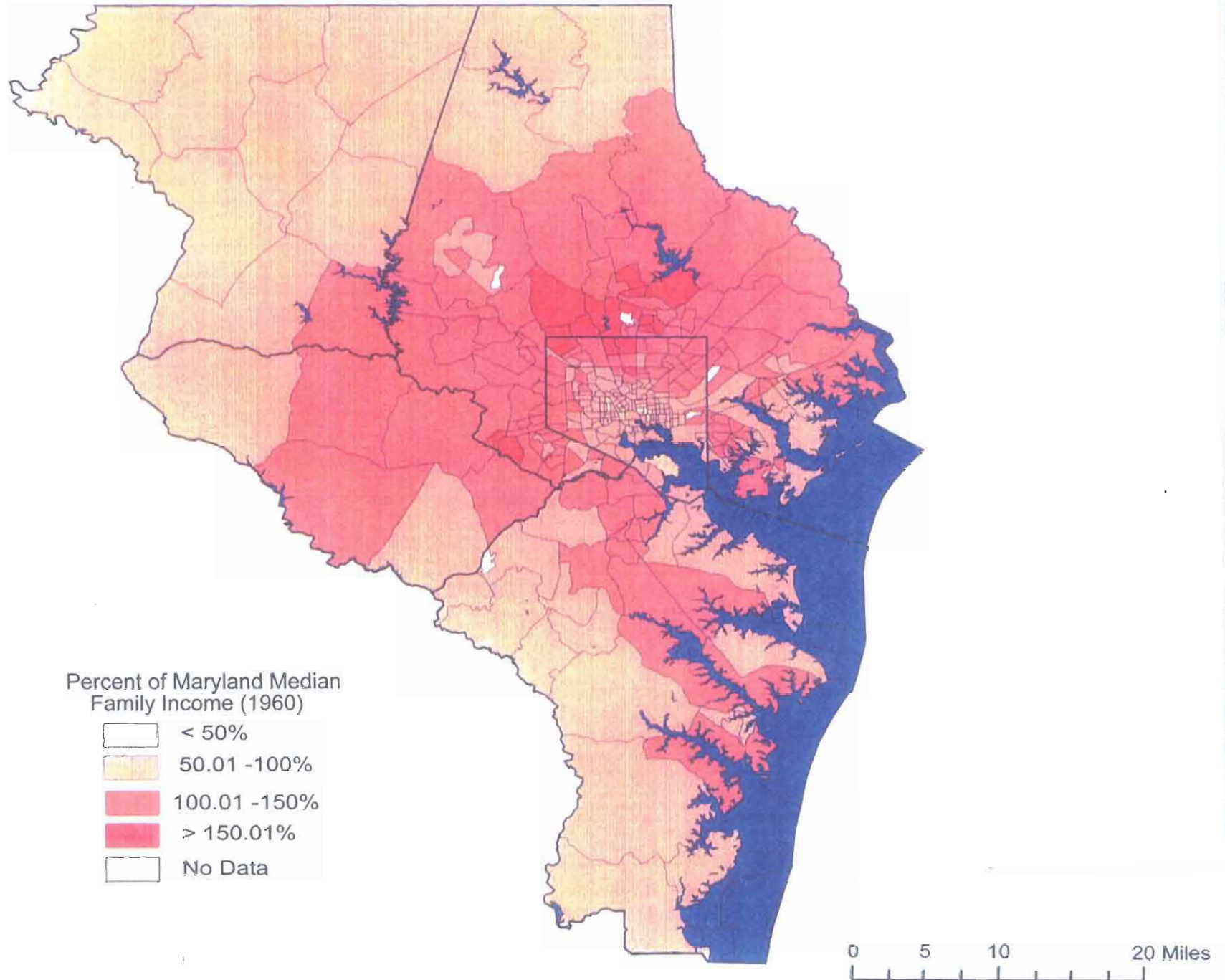


Figure 8
Percent of Maryland Median Family Income: 1970 Census

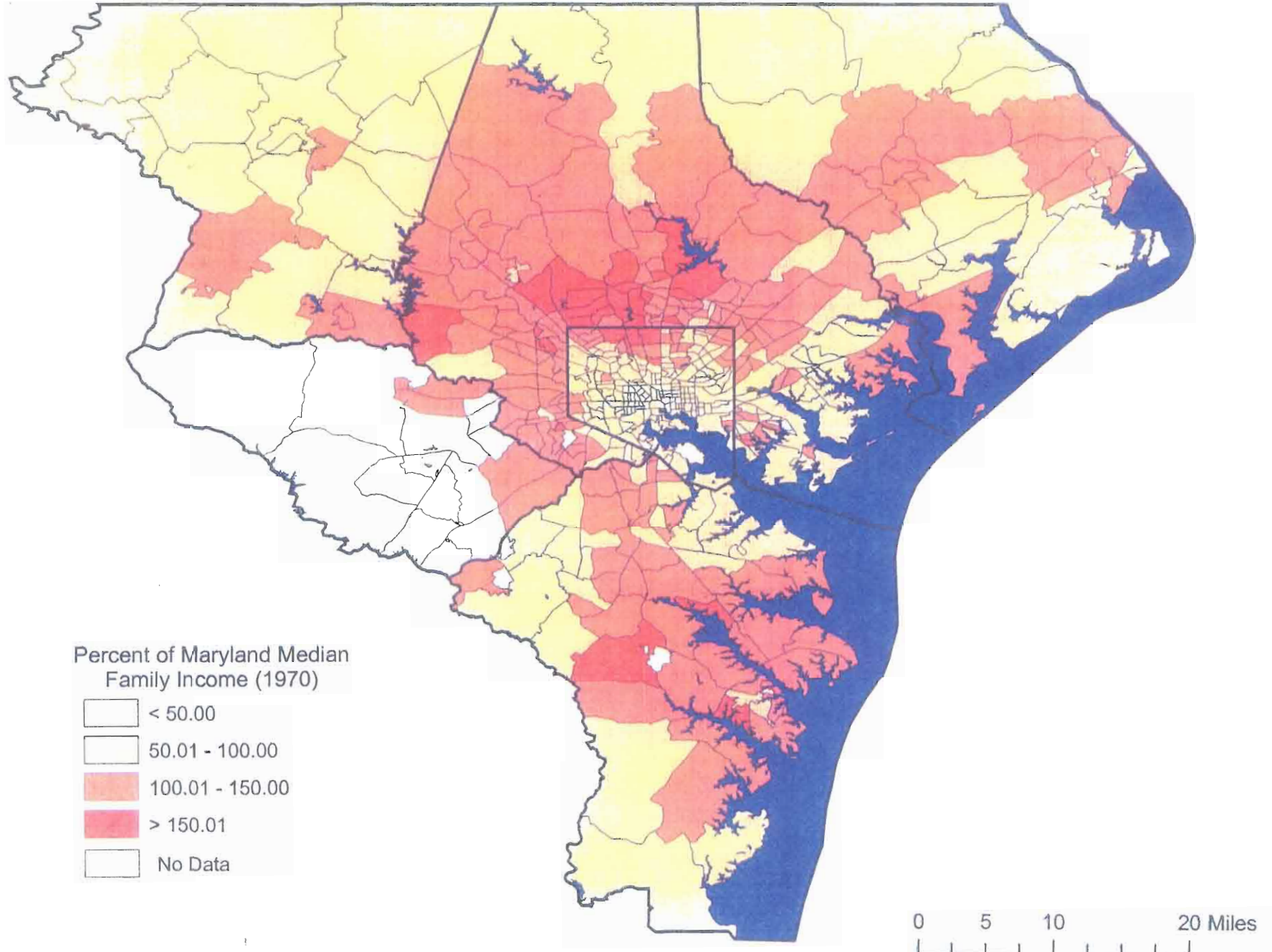


Figure 9
Percent of Maryland Median Family Income: 1980 Census

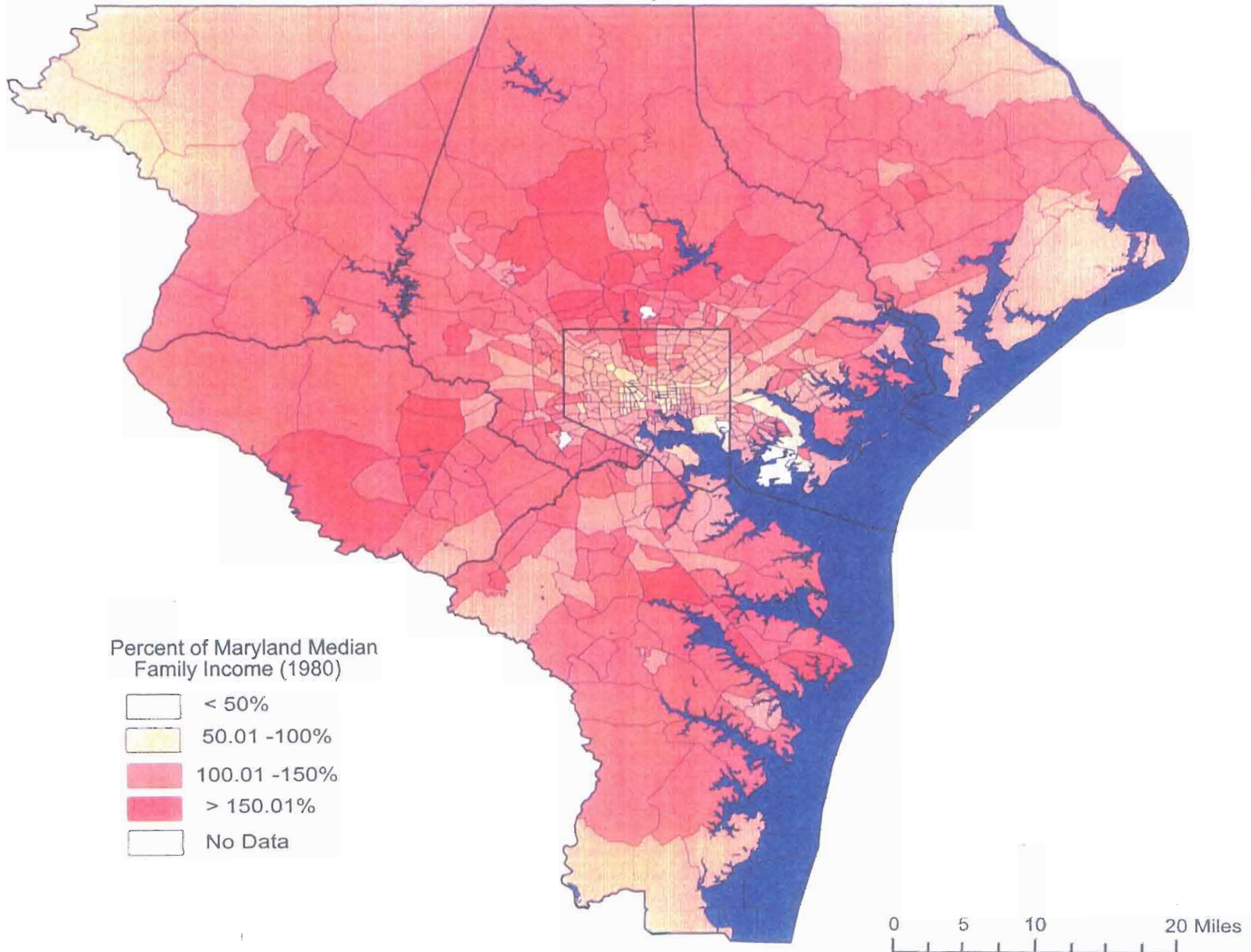


Figure 10
Percent of Maryland Median Family Income: 1990 Census

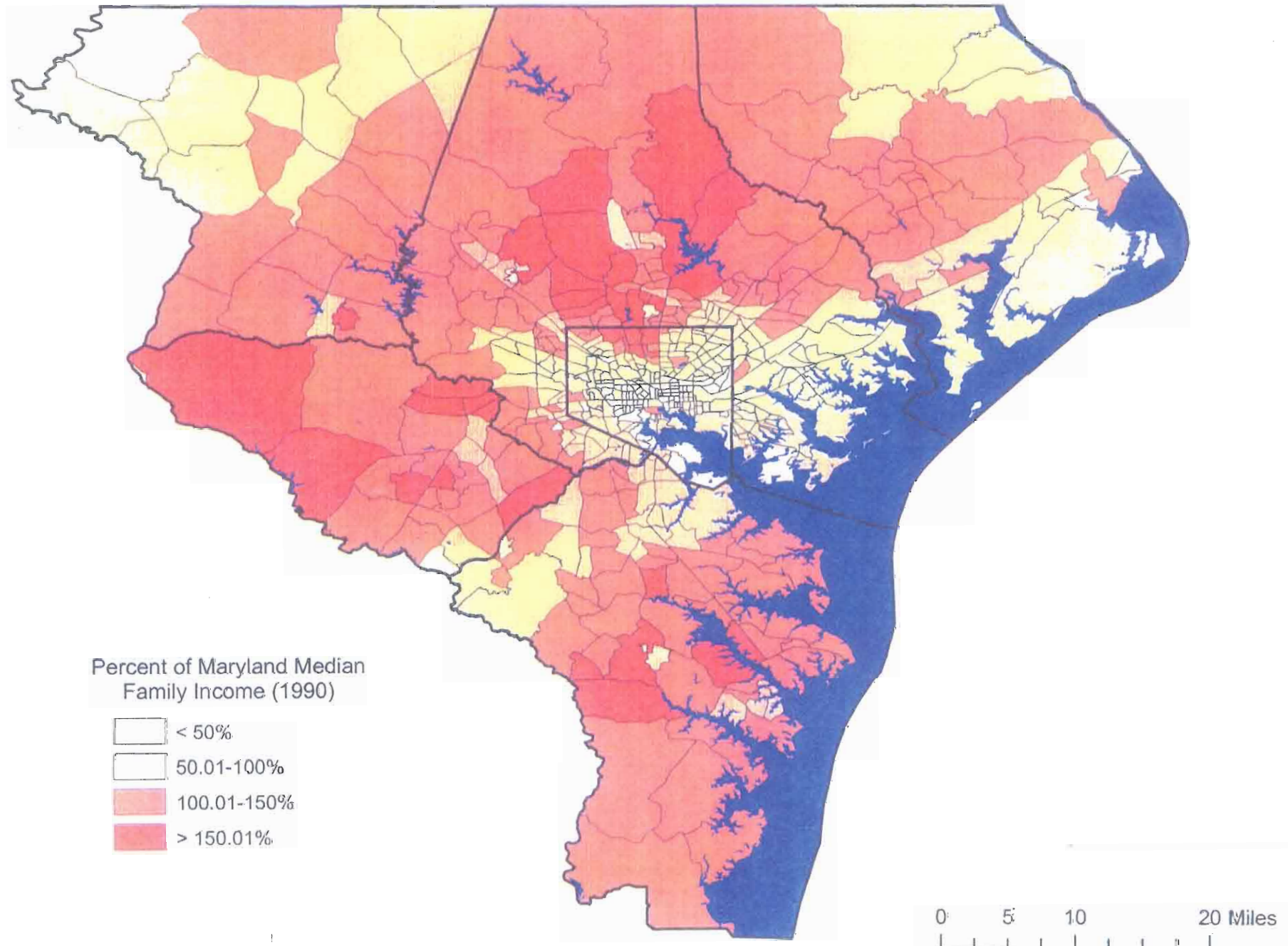


Figure 11
Percent of Maryland Median Family Income: 2000 Census

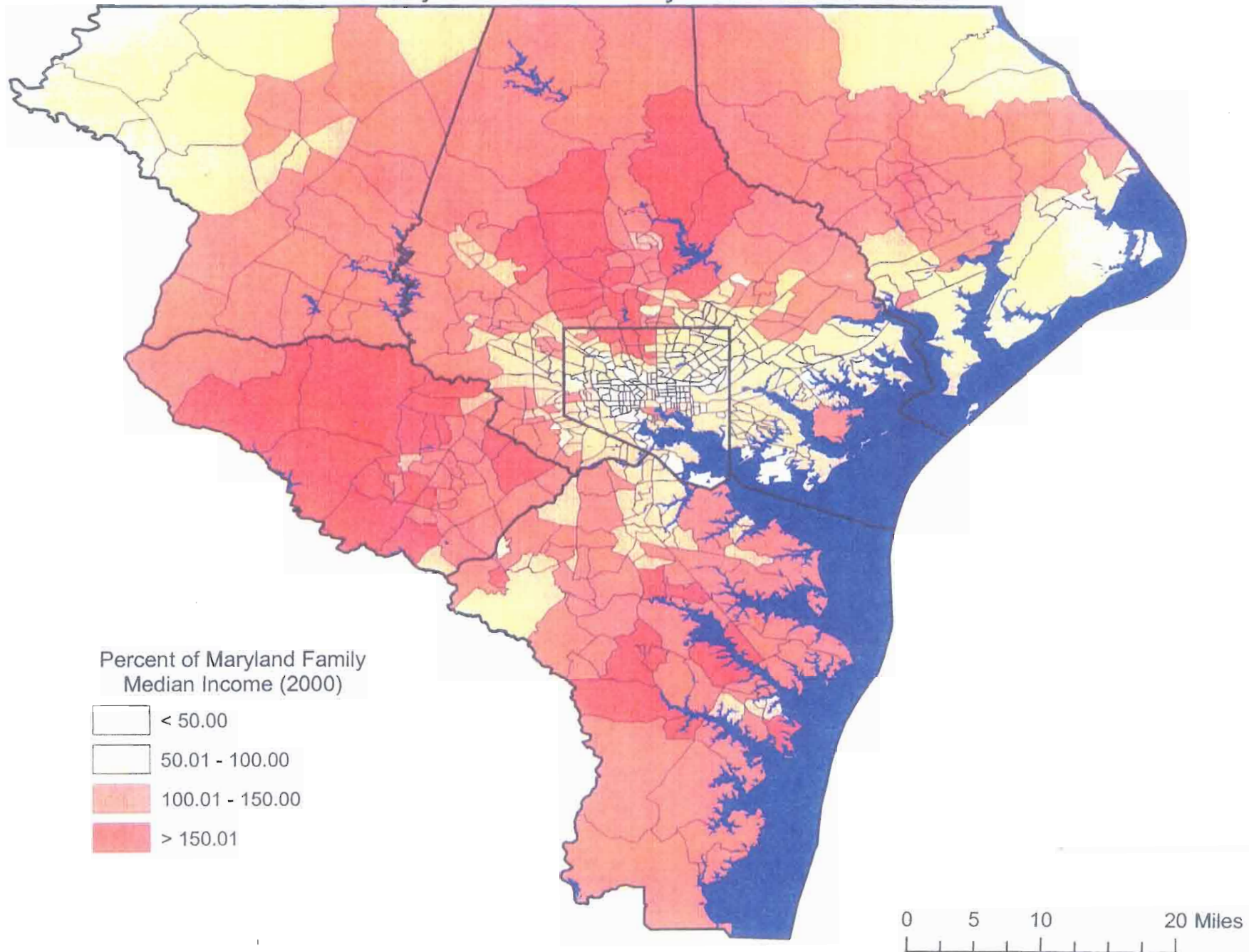


Figure 12A
Family Public Housing Projects in the Baltimore Region, 1960

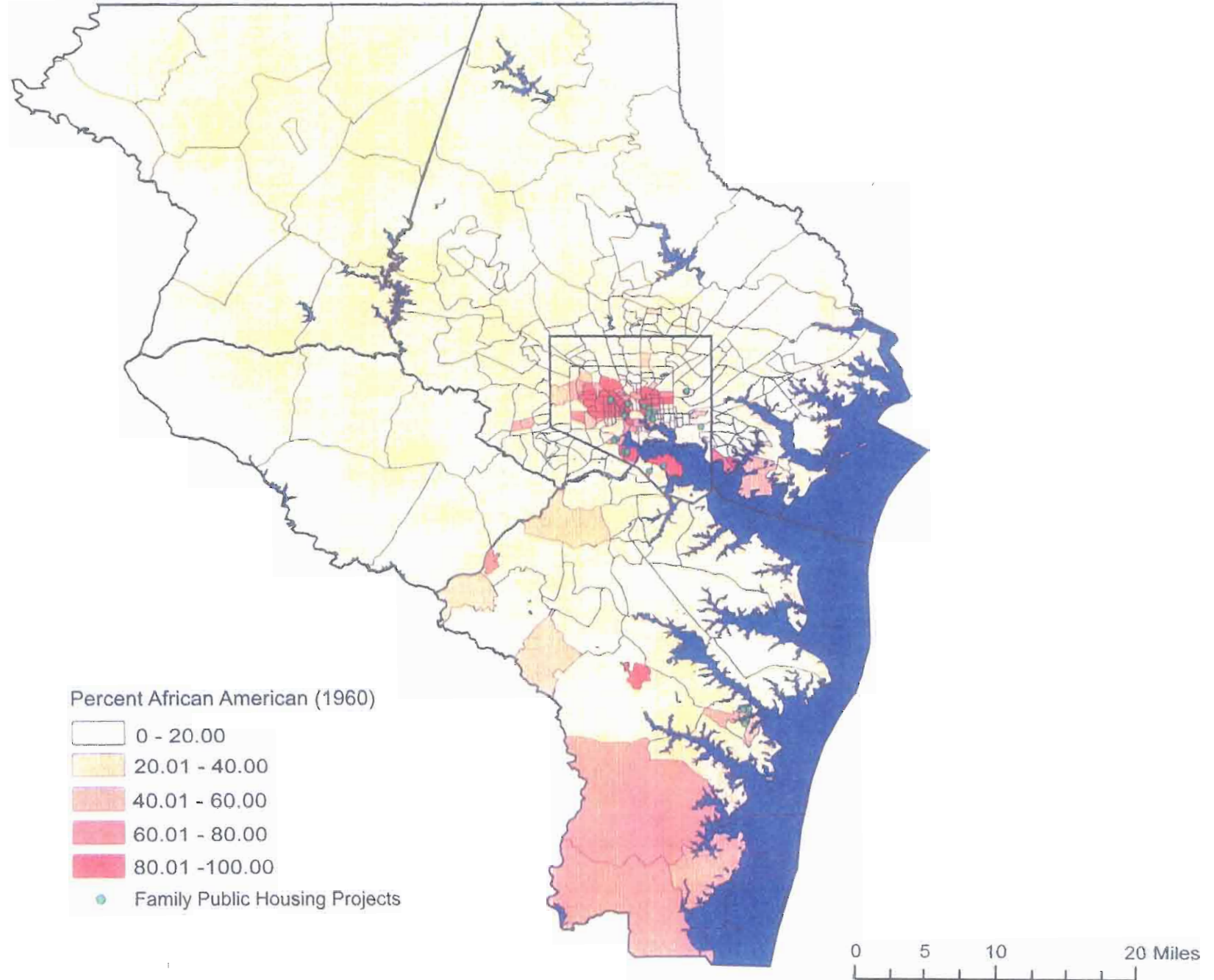


Figure 12B
Family Public Housing Projects in Baltimore City, 1960

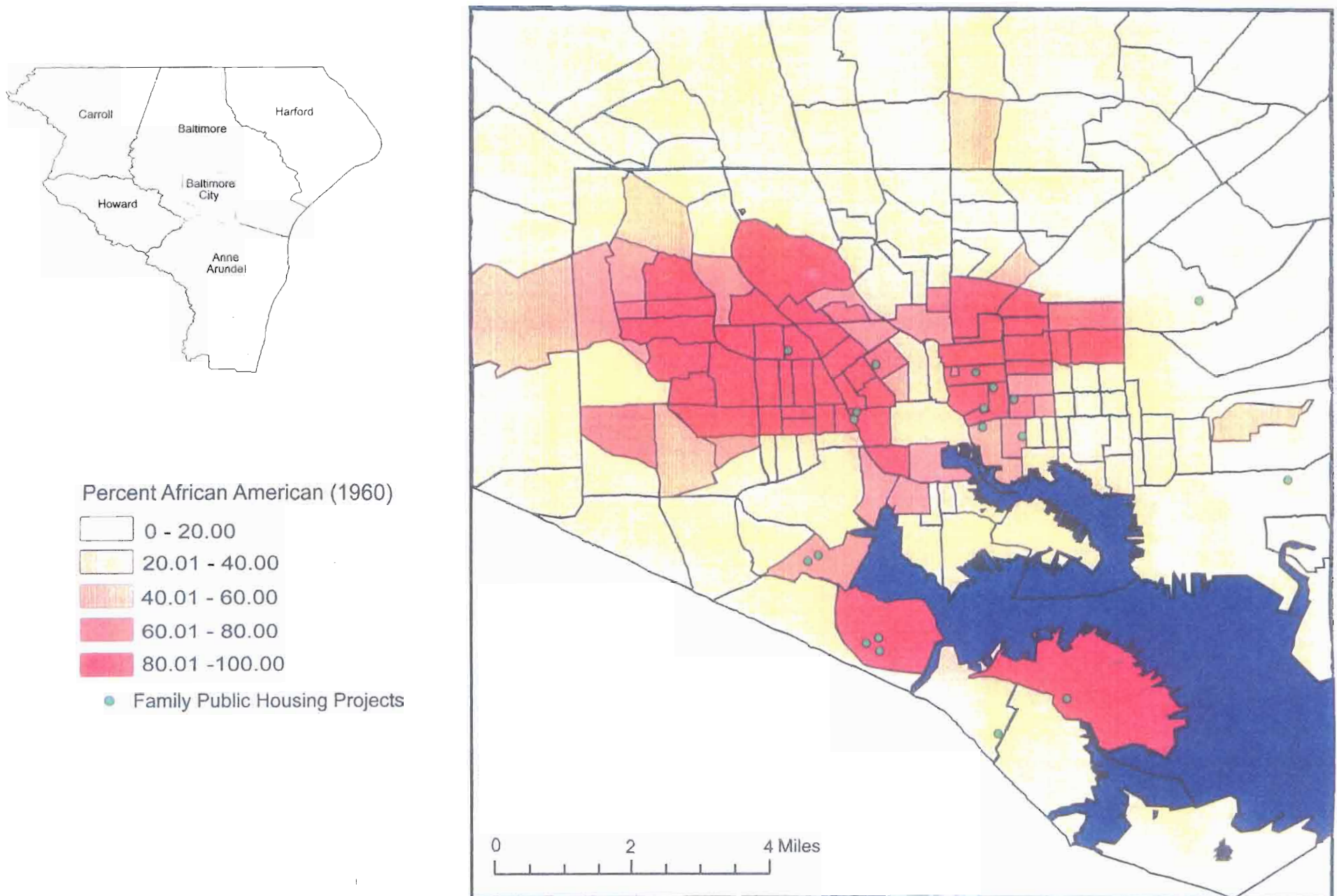


Figure 13A
Family Public Housing Projects in the Baltimore Region, 1970

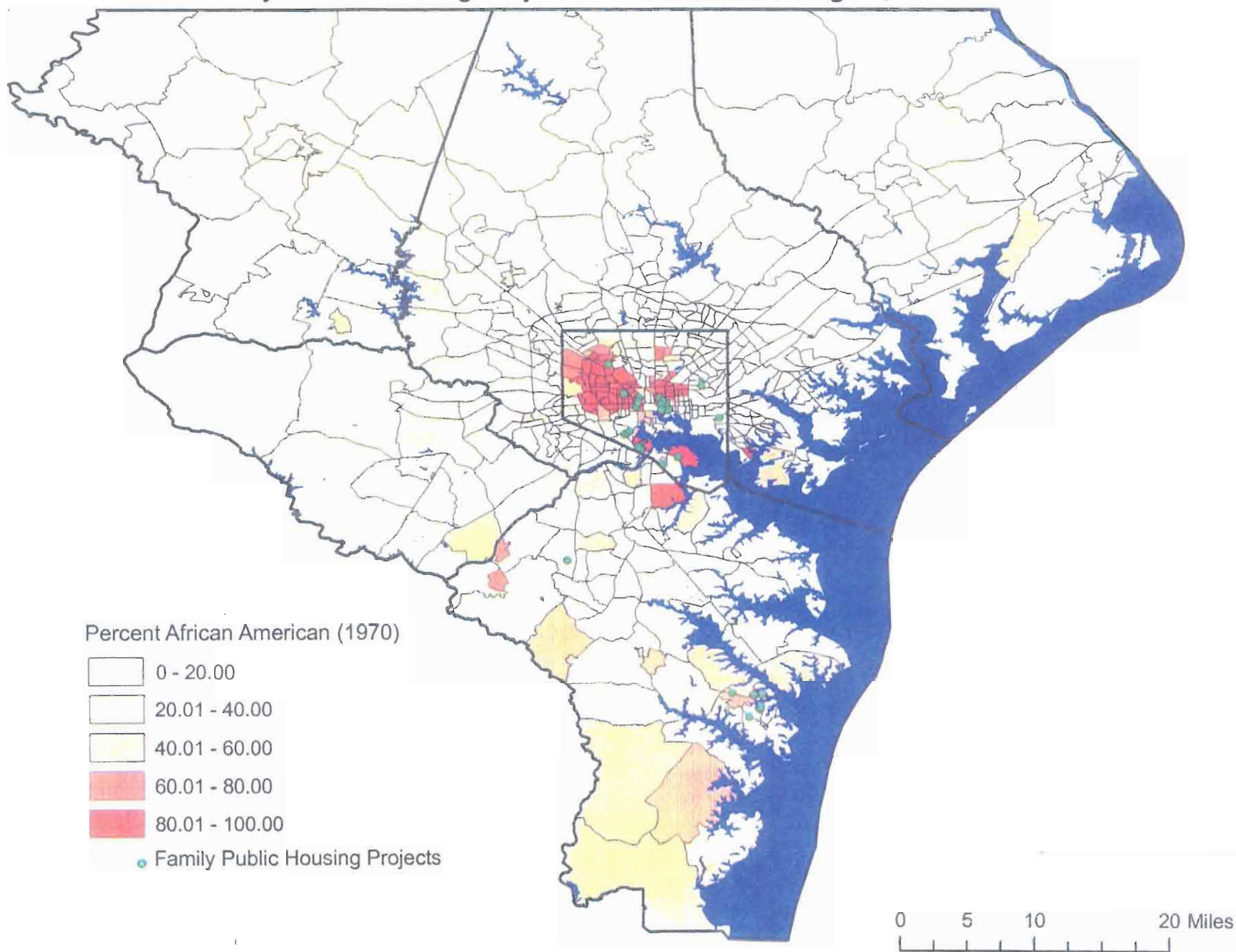
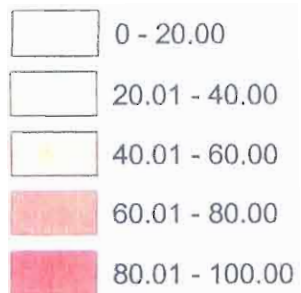


Figure 13B
Family Public Housing Projects Baltimore City, 1970



Percent African American (1970)



● Family Public Housing Projects

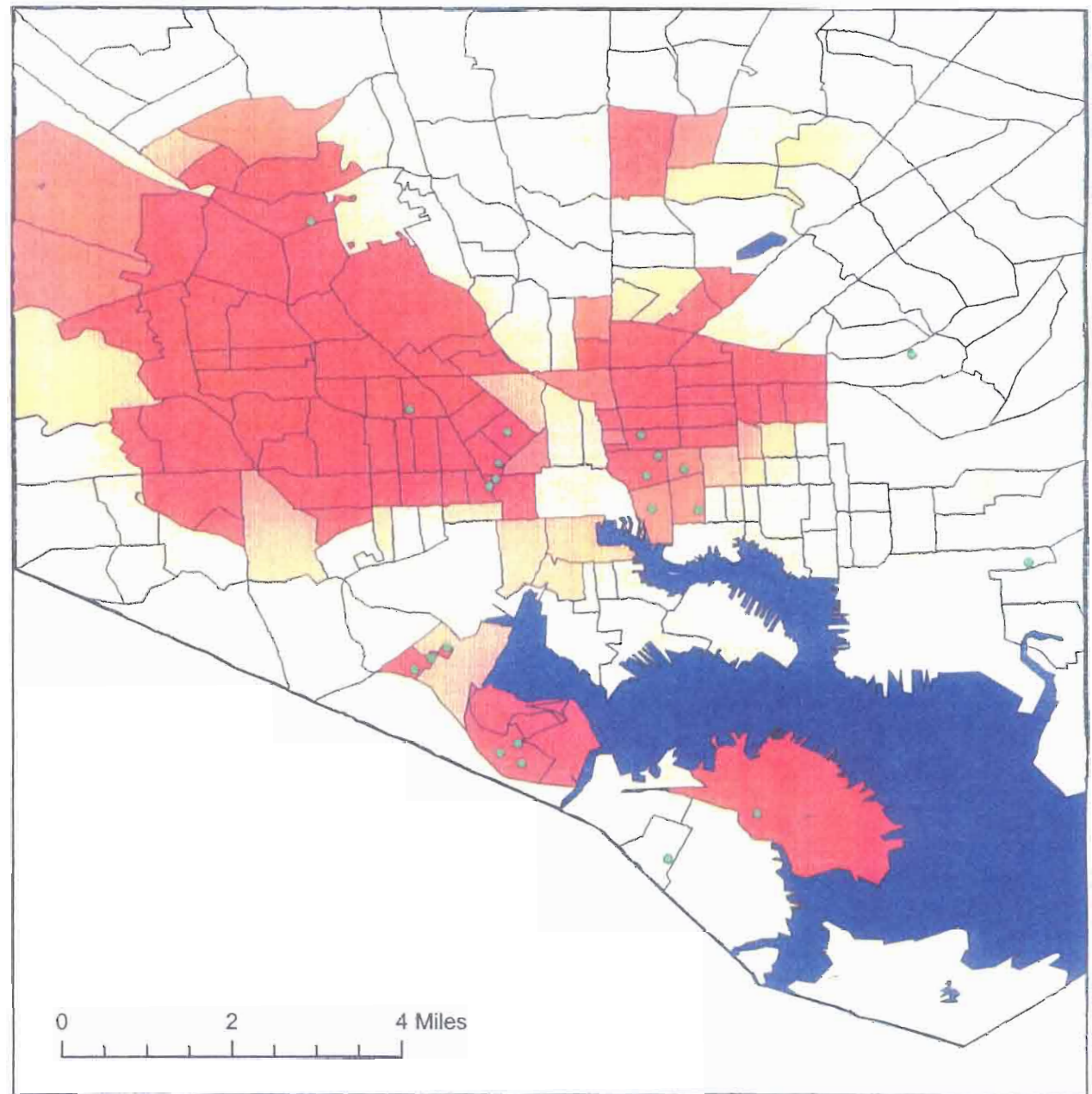


Figure 14A
Family Public Housing Projects in the Baltimore Region, 1980

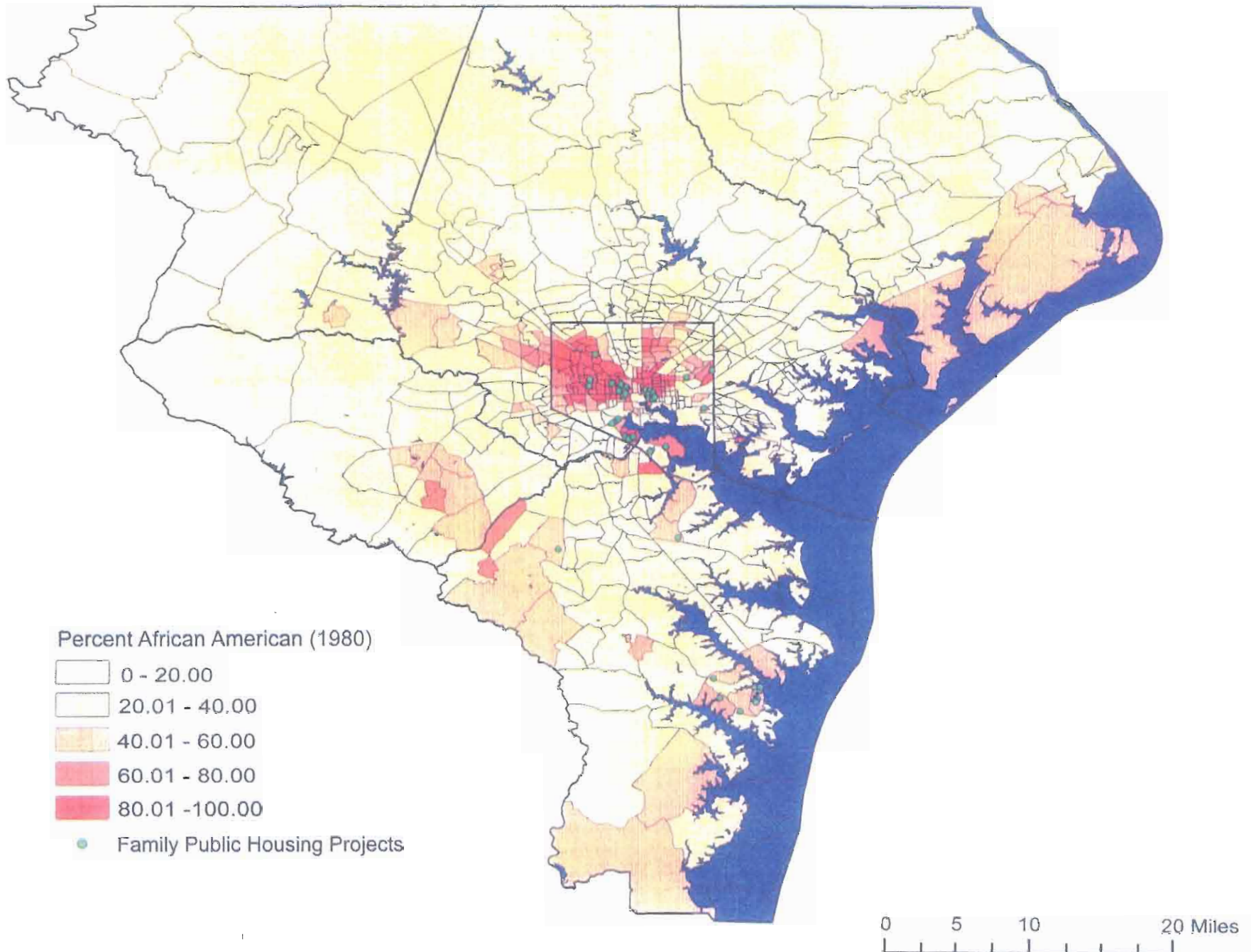
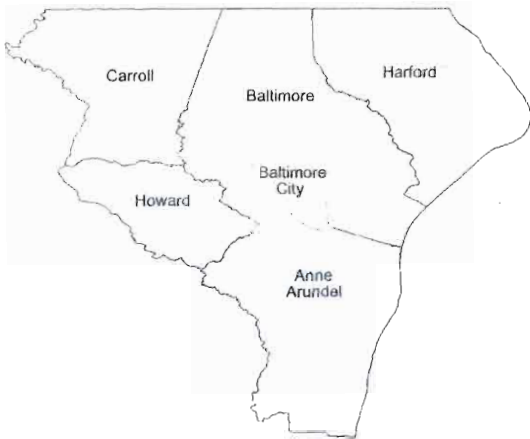
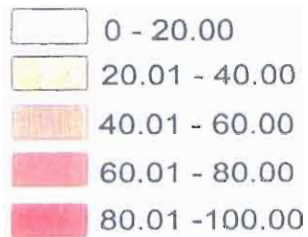


Figure 14B
Family Public Housing Projects in Baltimore City, 1980



Percent African American (1980)



● Family Public Housing Projects

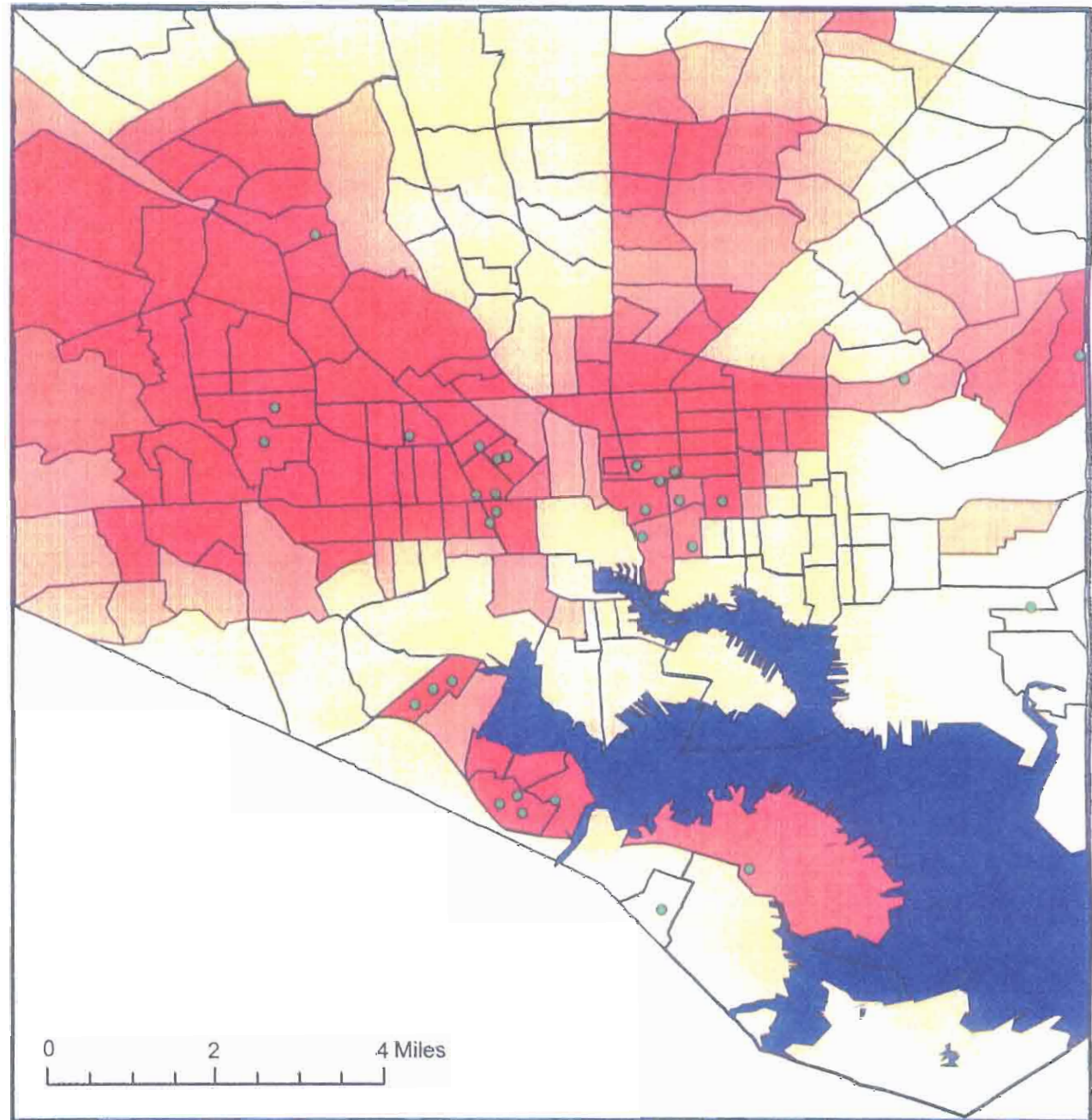


Figure 15A
Family Public Housing Projects in the Baltimore Region, 1990

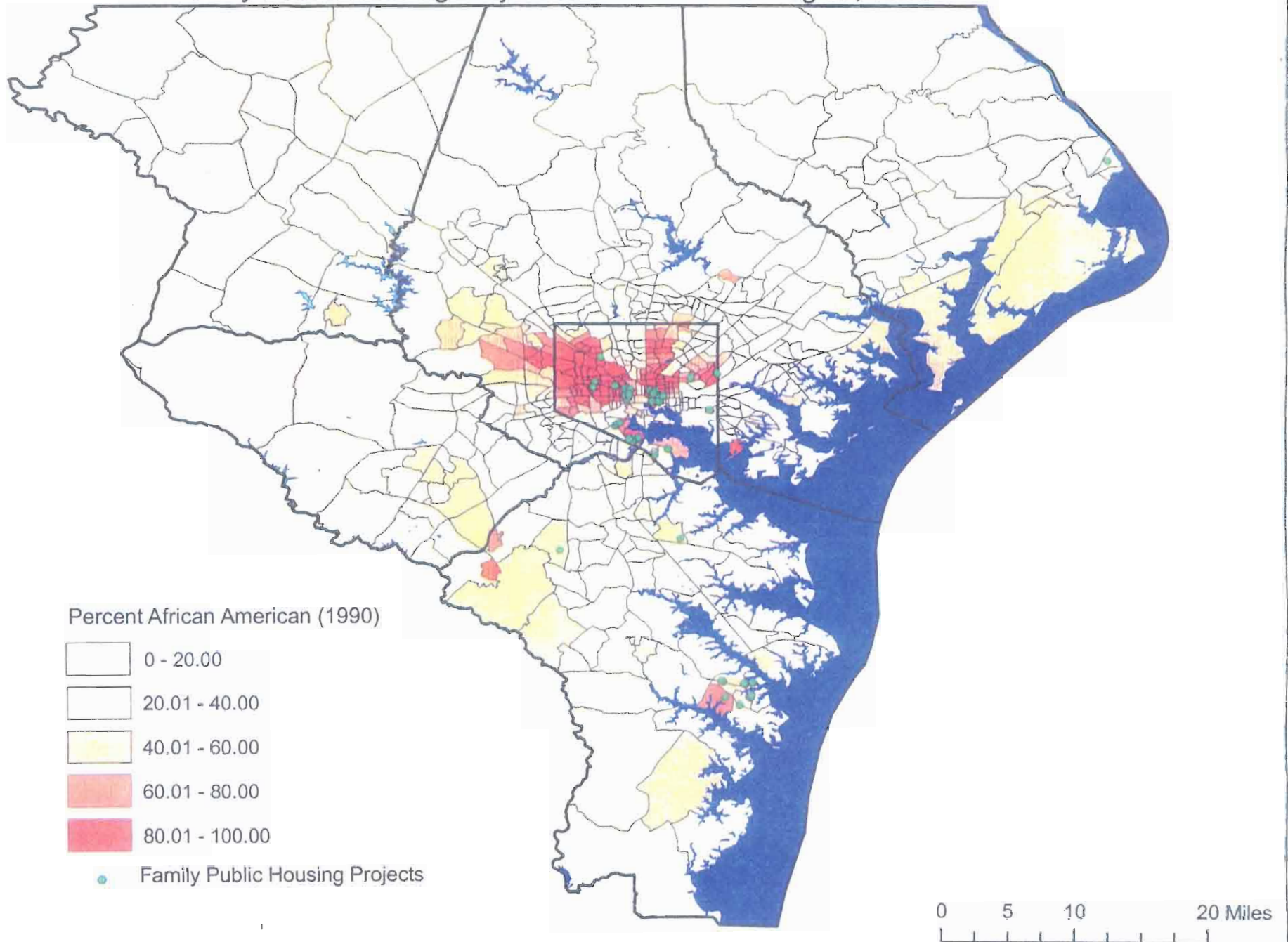


Figure 15B
Family Public Housing Projects in Baltimore City, 1990

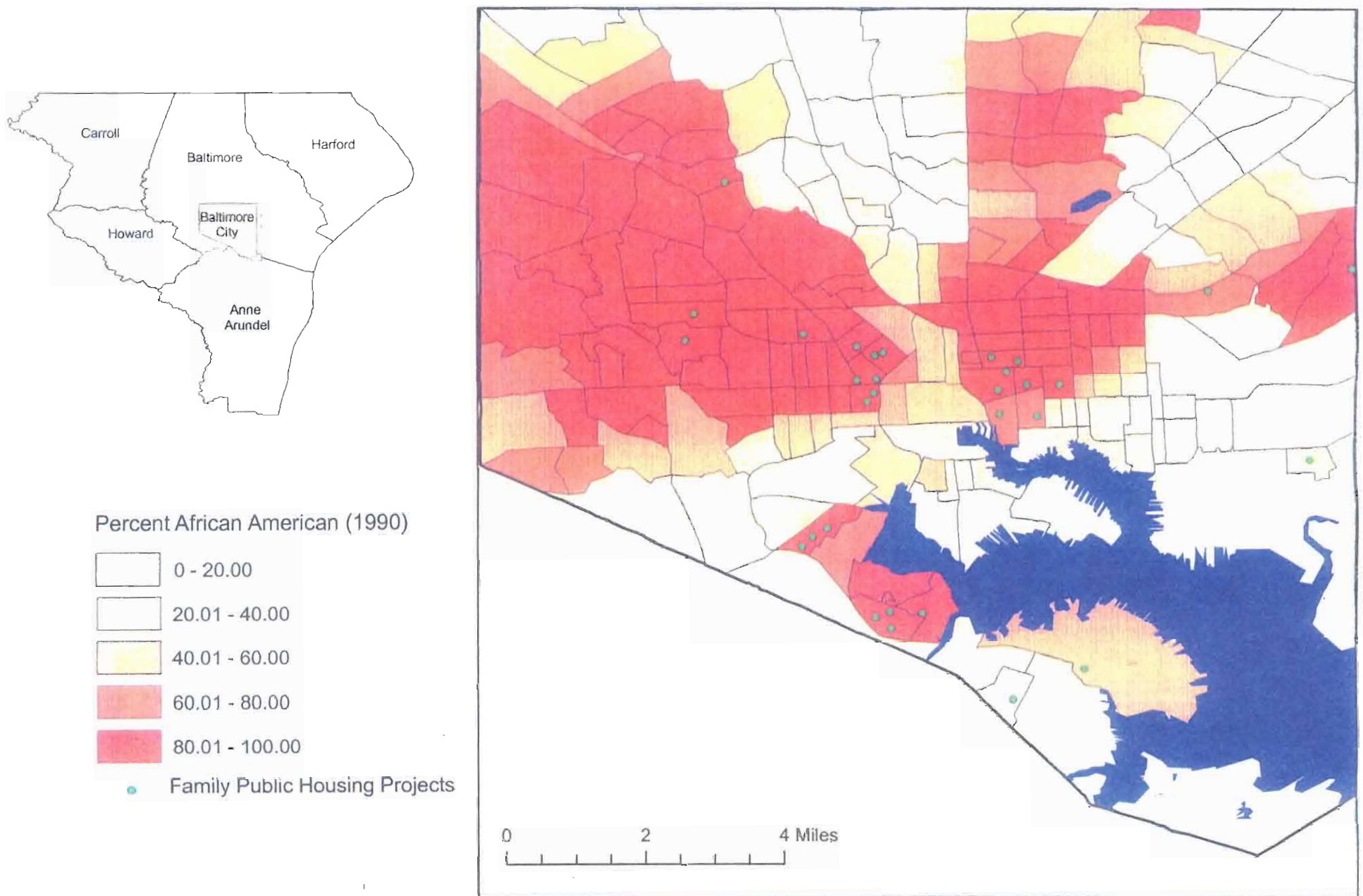


Figure 16A
Family Public Housing Projects in the Baltimore Region, 2005

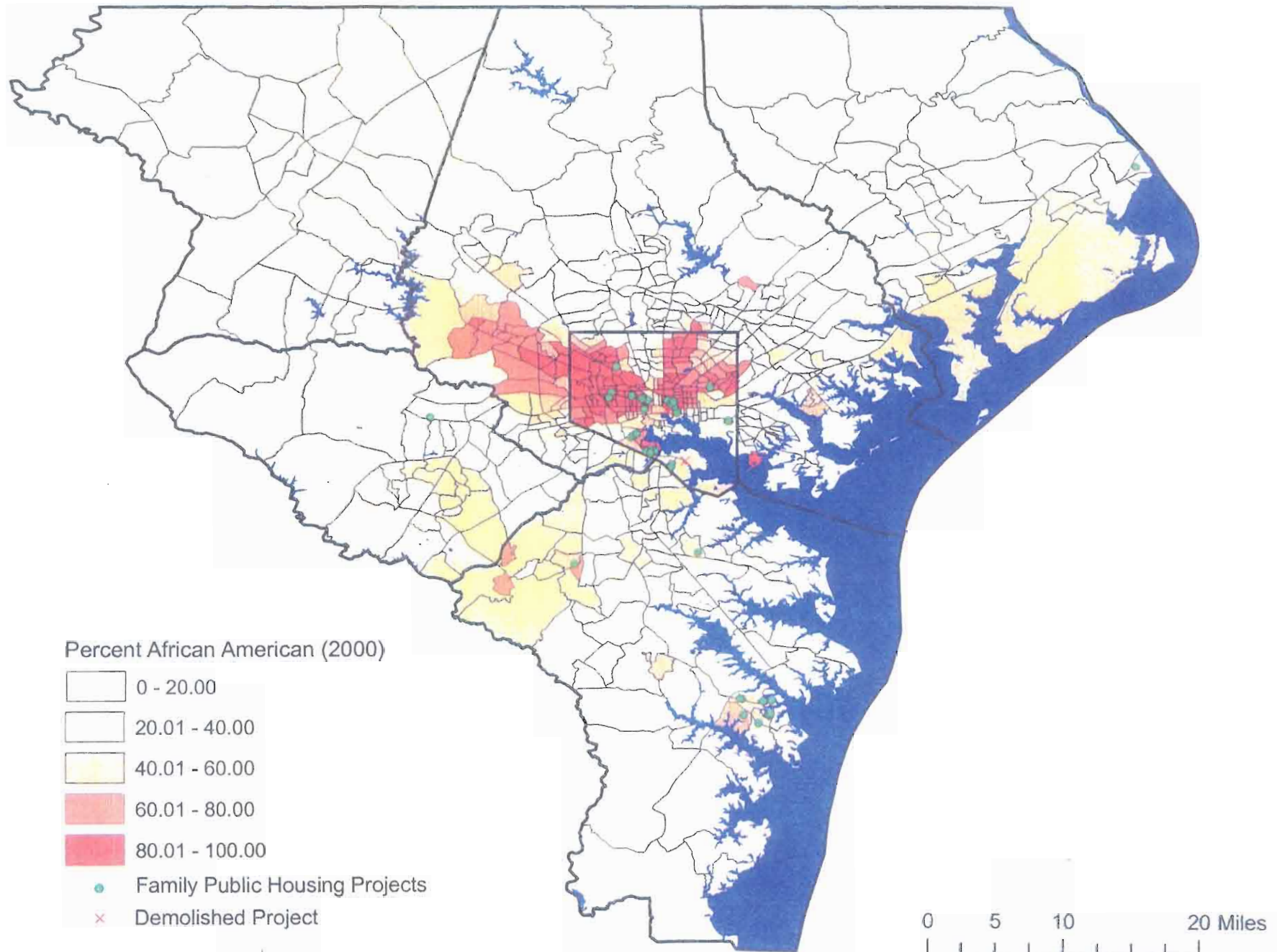


Figure 16B
Family Public Housing Projects in Baltimore City, 2005

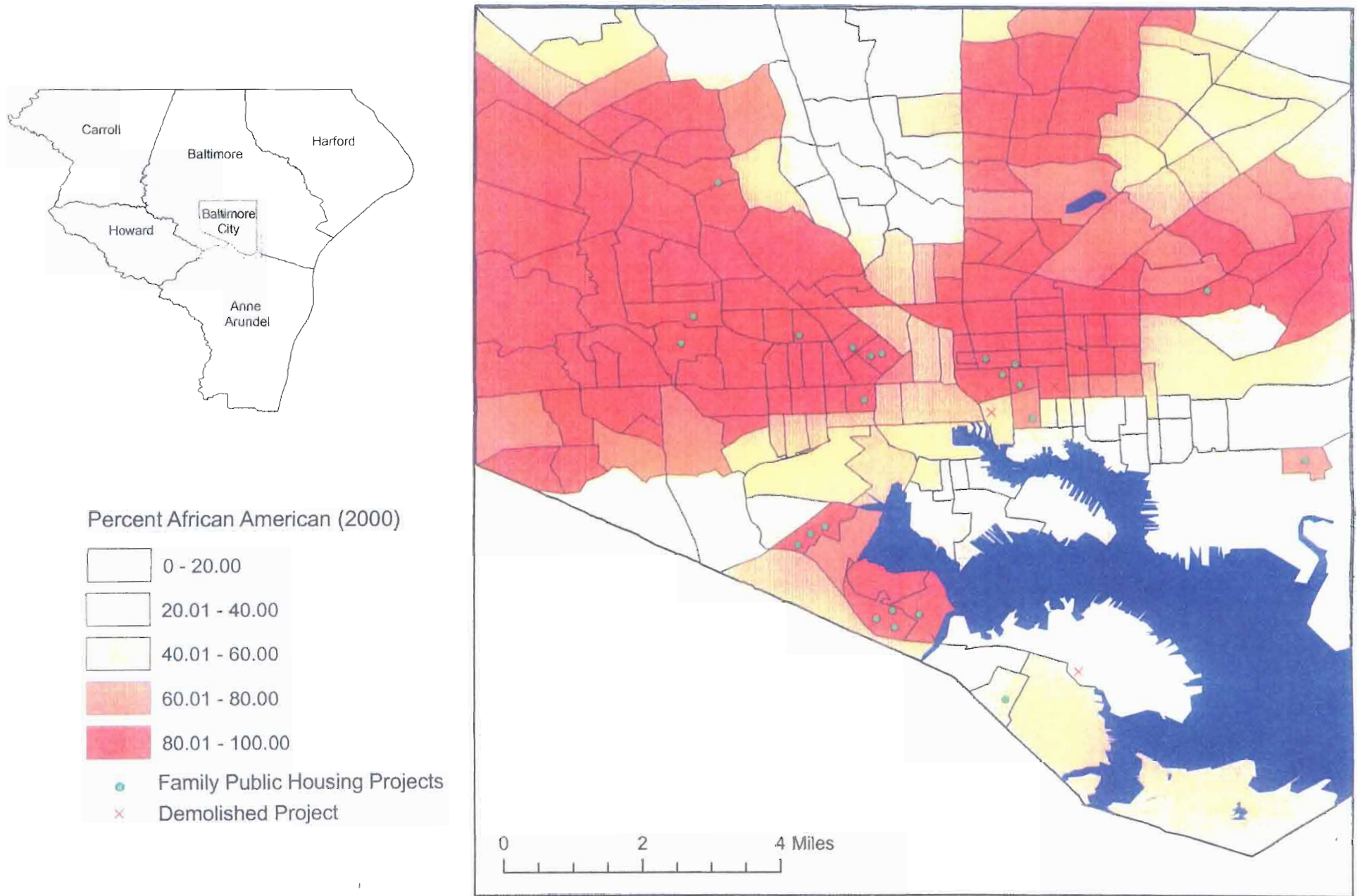
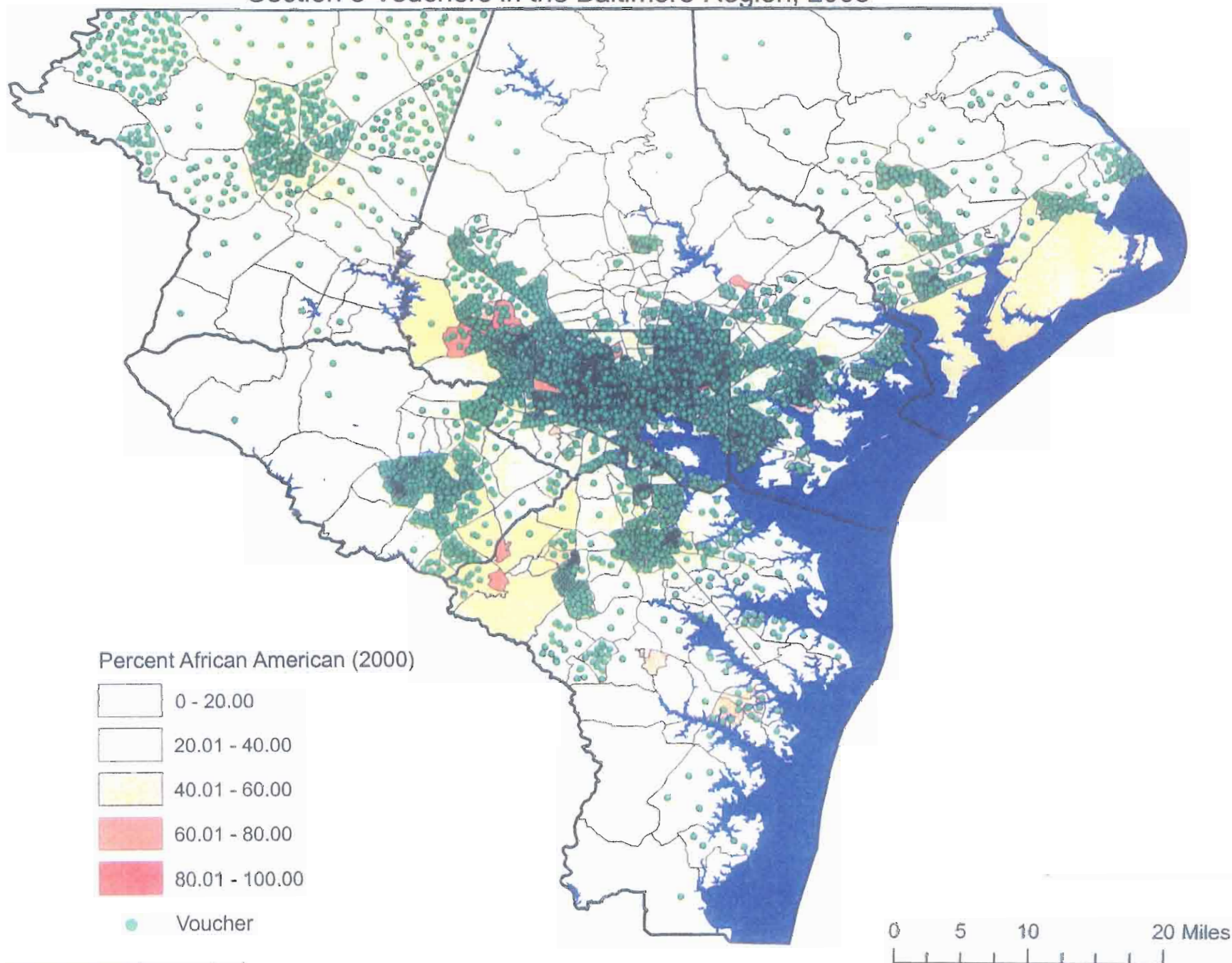
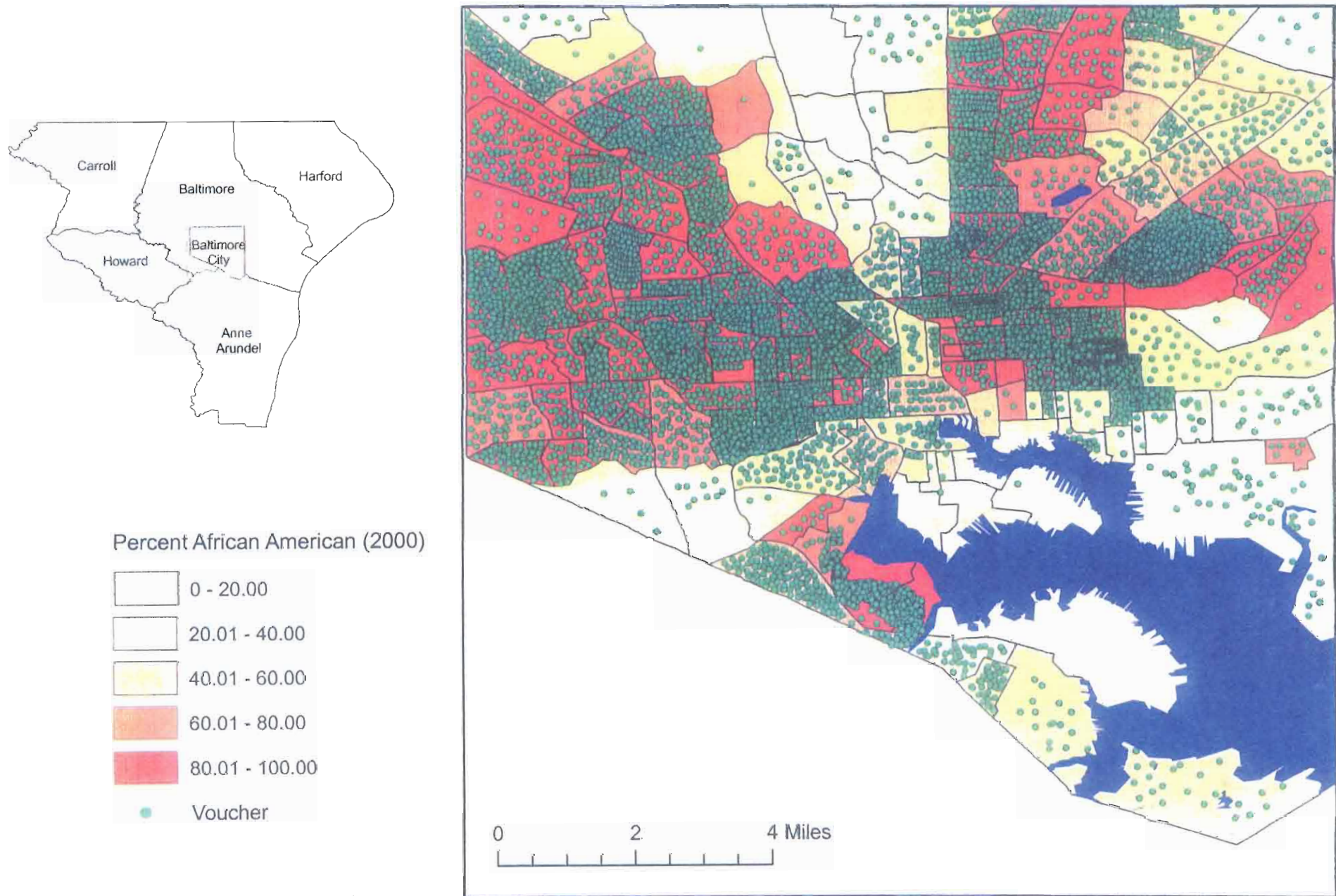


Figure 17A
Section 8 Vouchers in the Baltimore Region, 2005



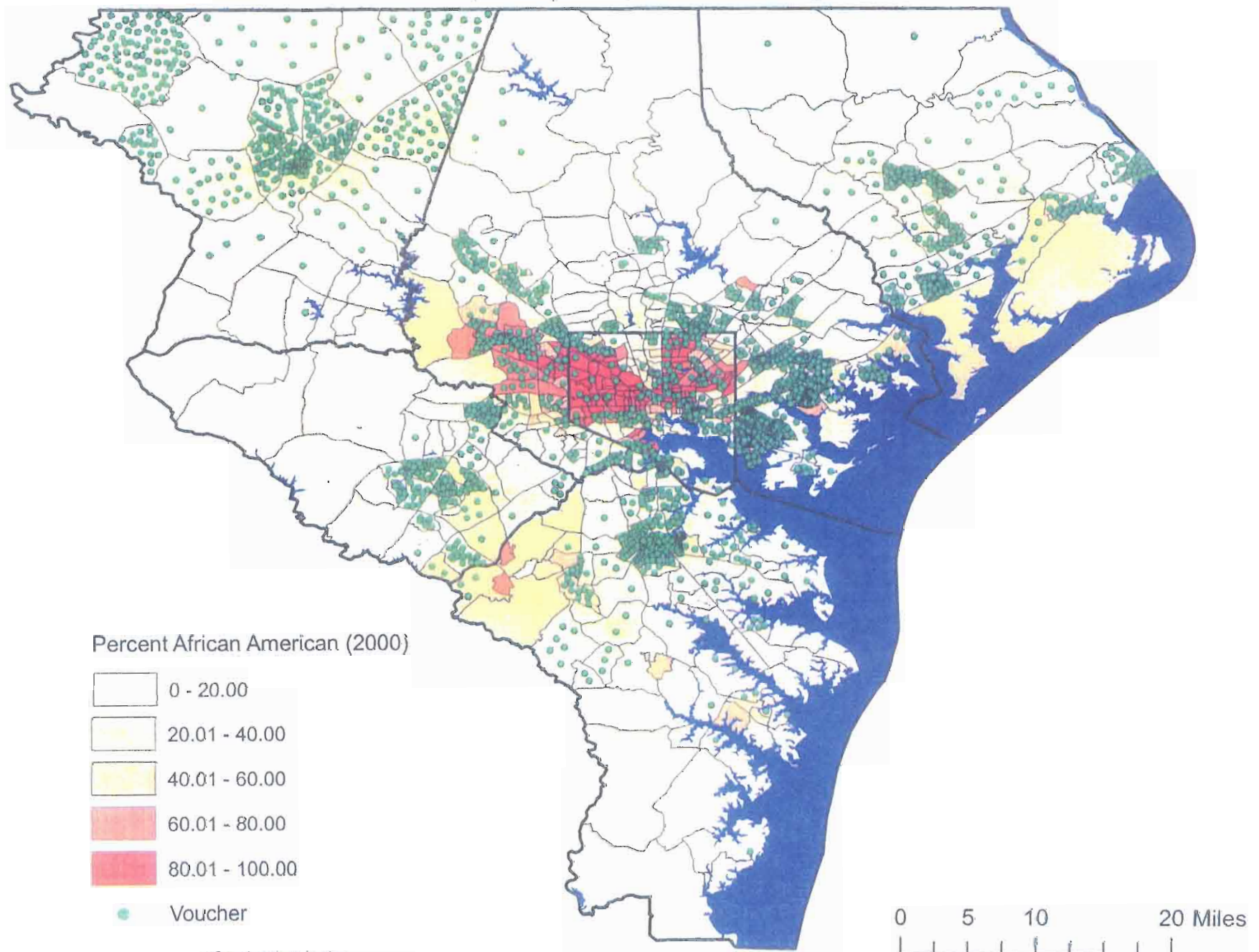
*The dots on the map represent the use of a voucher in the correct census tract, and are not placed at the exact address of use.

Figure 17B
Section 8 Vouchers in Baltimore City, 2005



The dots on the map represent the use of a voucher in the correct census tract, and are not placed at the exact address of use.

Figure 18A
Section 8 Vouchers (White) in the Baltimore Region, 2005

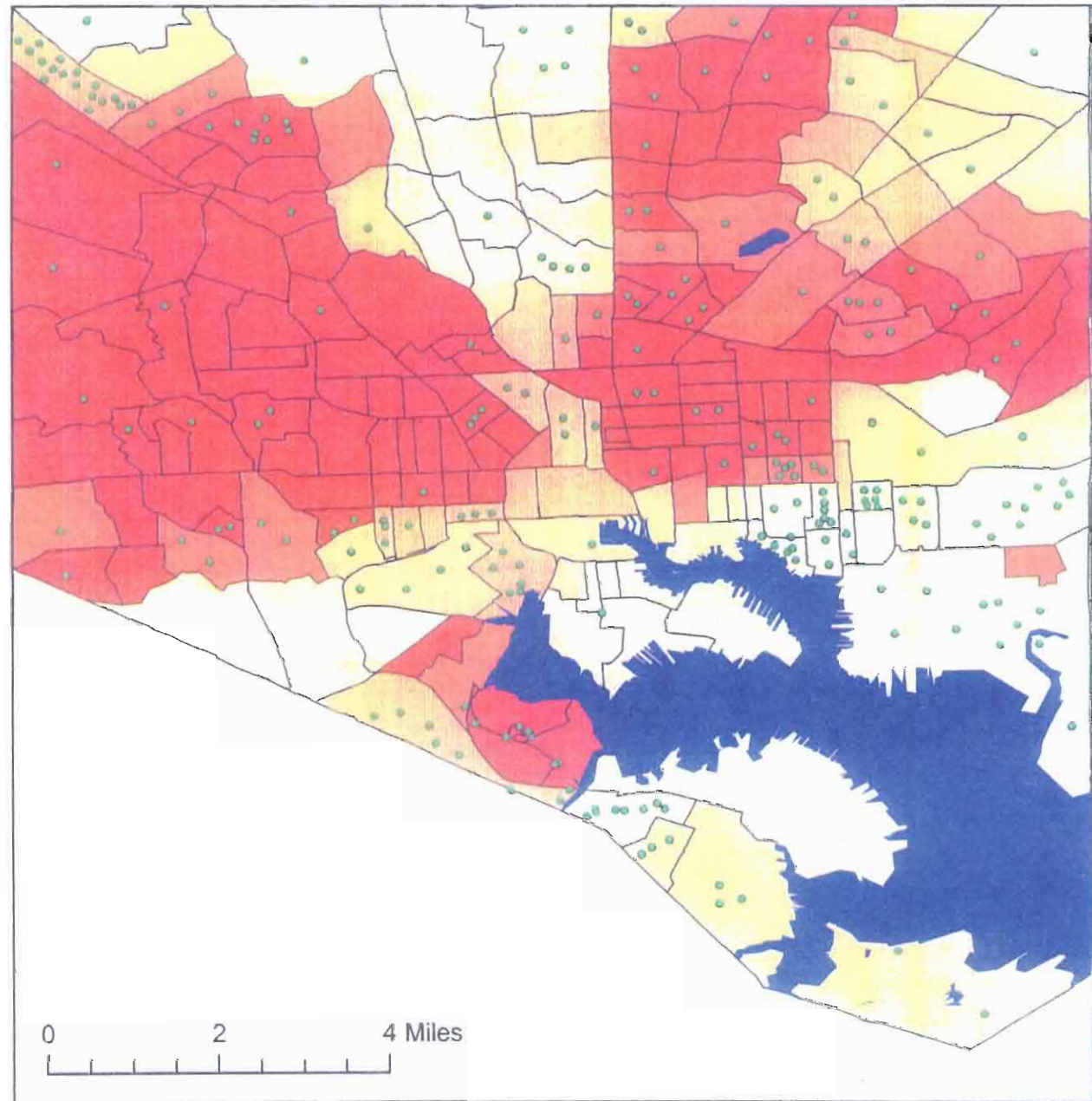
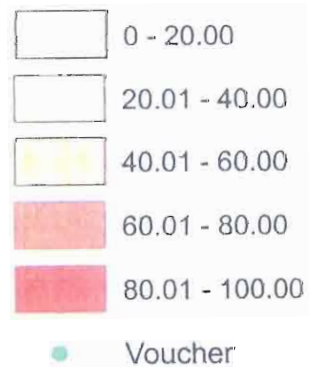


*The dots on the map represent the use of a voucher in the correct census tract, and are not placed at the exact address of use.

Figure 18B
Section 8 Vouchers (White) in Baltimore City, 2005



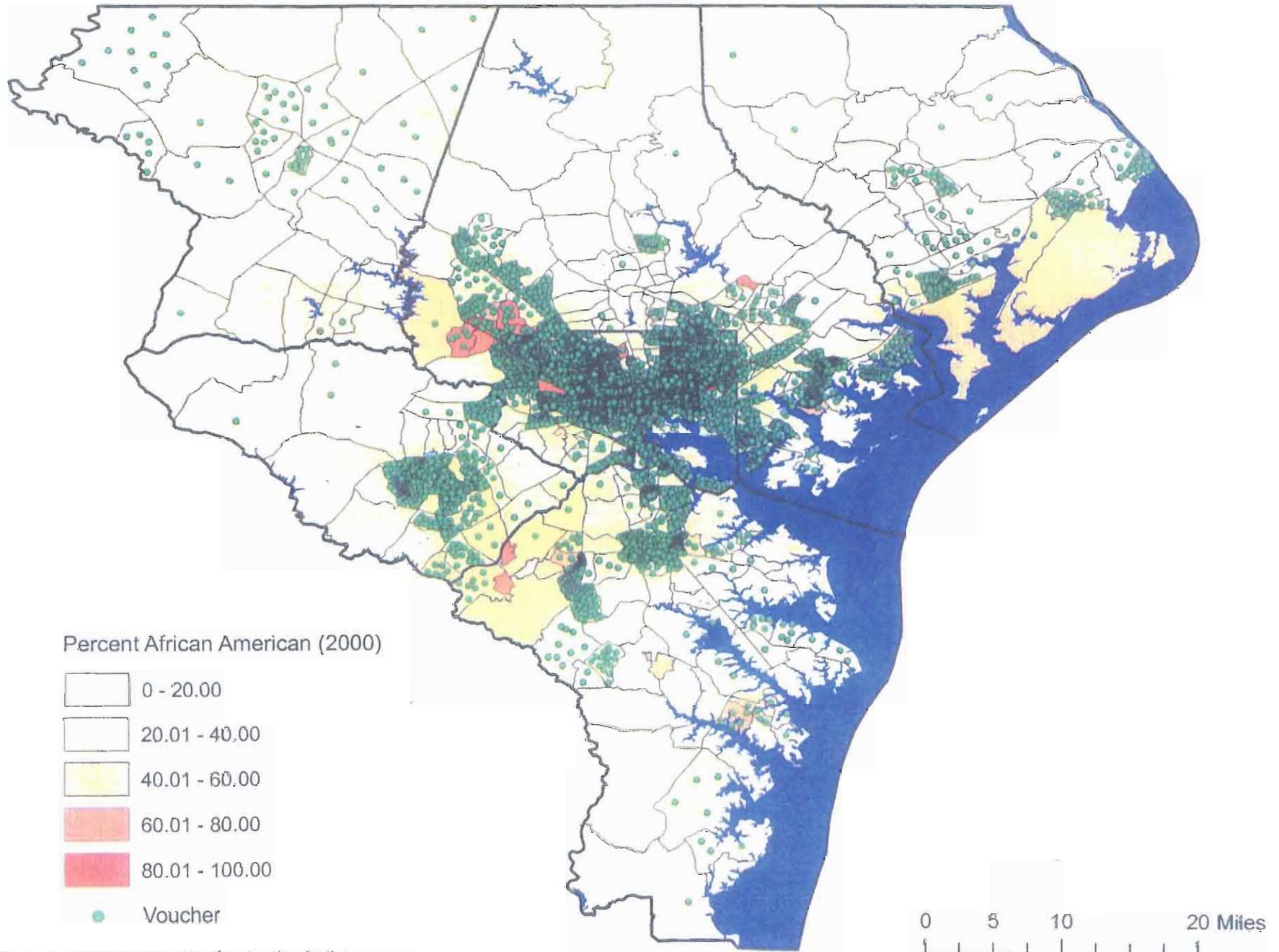
Percent African American (2000)



The dots on the map represent the use of a voucher in the correct census tract, and are not placed at the exact address of use.

Figure 19A

Section 8 Vouchers (African American) in Baltimore Region, 2005



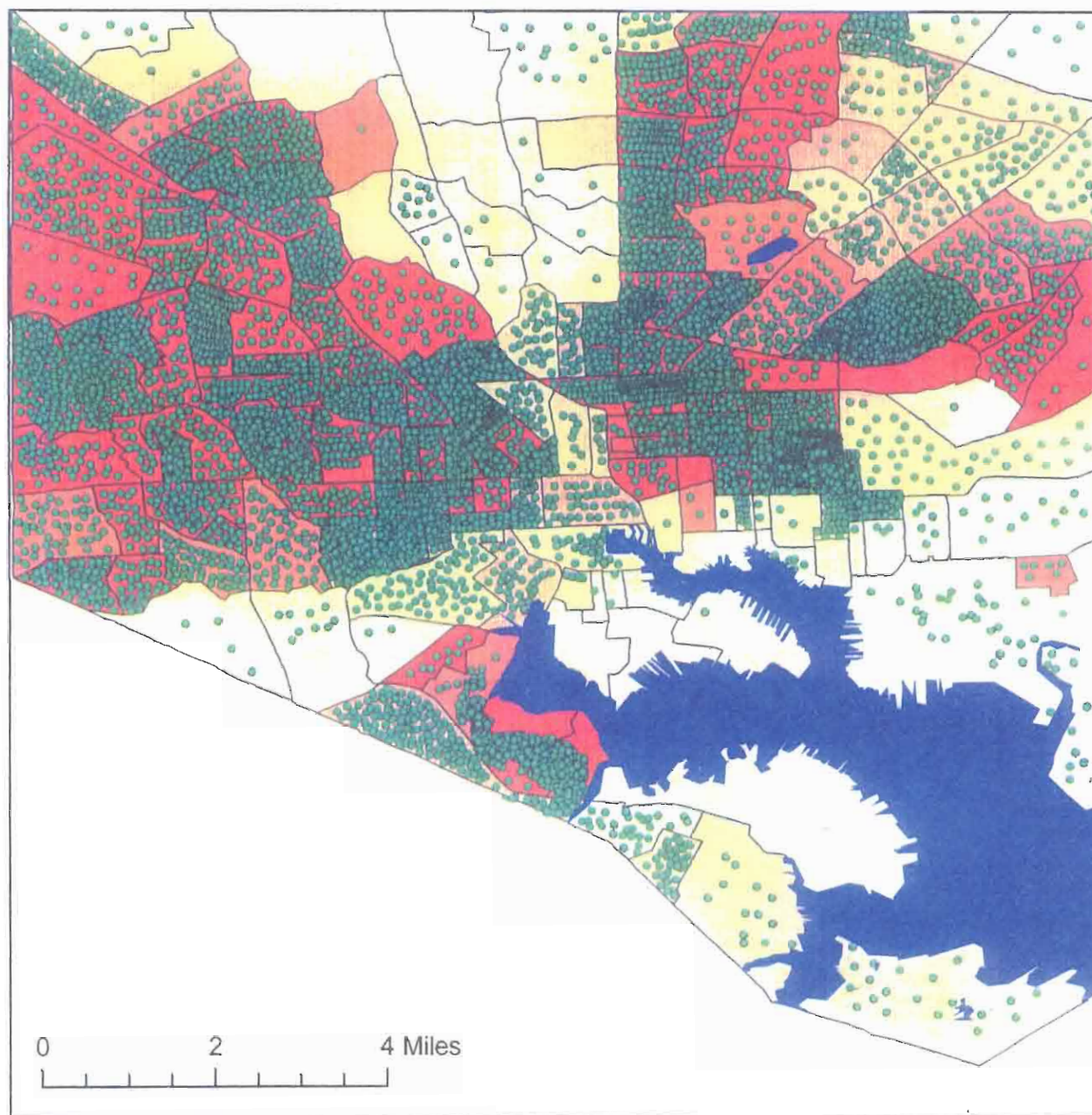
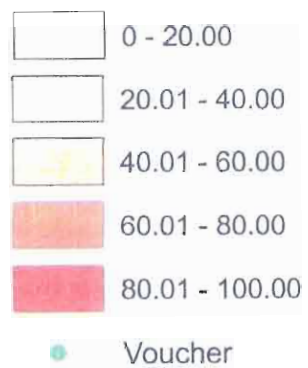
*The dots on the map represent the use of a voucher in the correct census tract, and are not placed at the exact address of use.

Figure 19B

Section 8 Vouchers (African American) in Baltimore City, 2005



Percent African American (2000)



0 2 4 Miles

The dots on the map represent the use of a voucher in the correct census tract, and are not placed at the exact address of use.

Figure 20A

Project-Based Section 8 Housing in Baltimore Region, 1975-1984

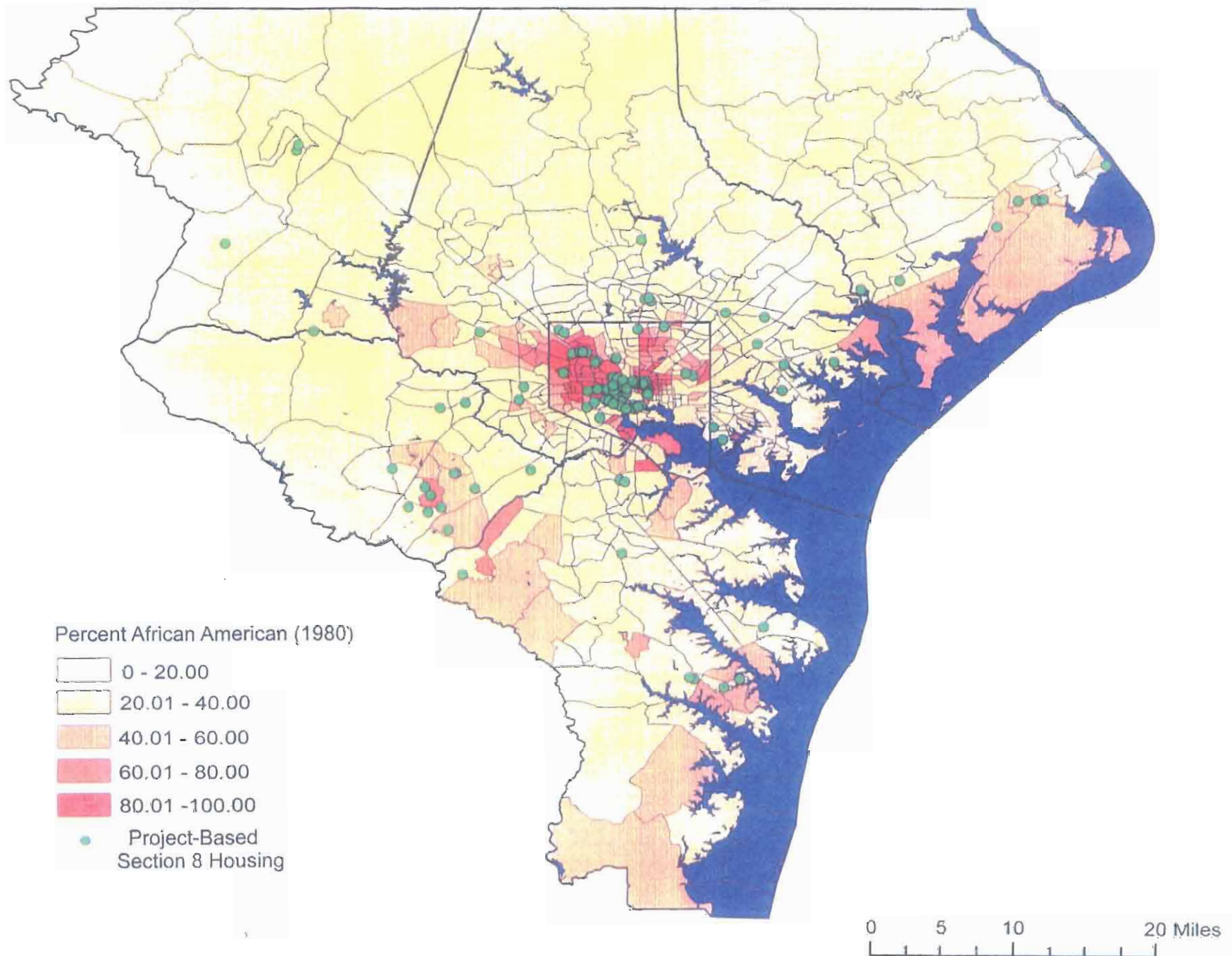


Figure 20B

Project-Based Section 8 Housing in Baltimore City, 1975-1984



Percent African American (1980)

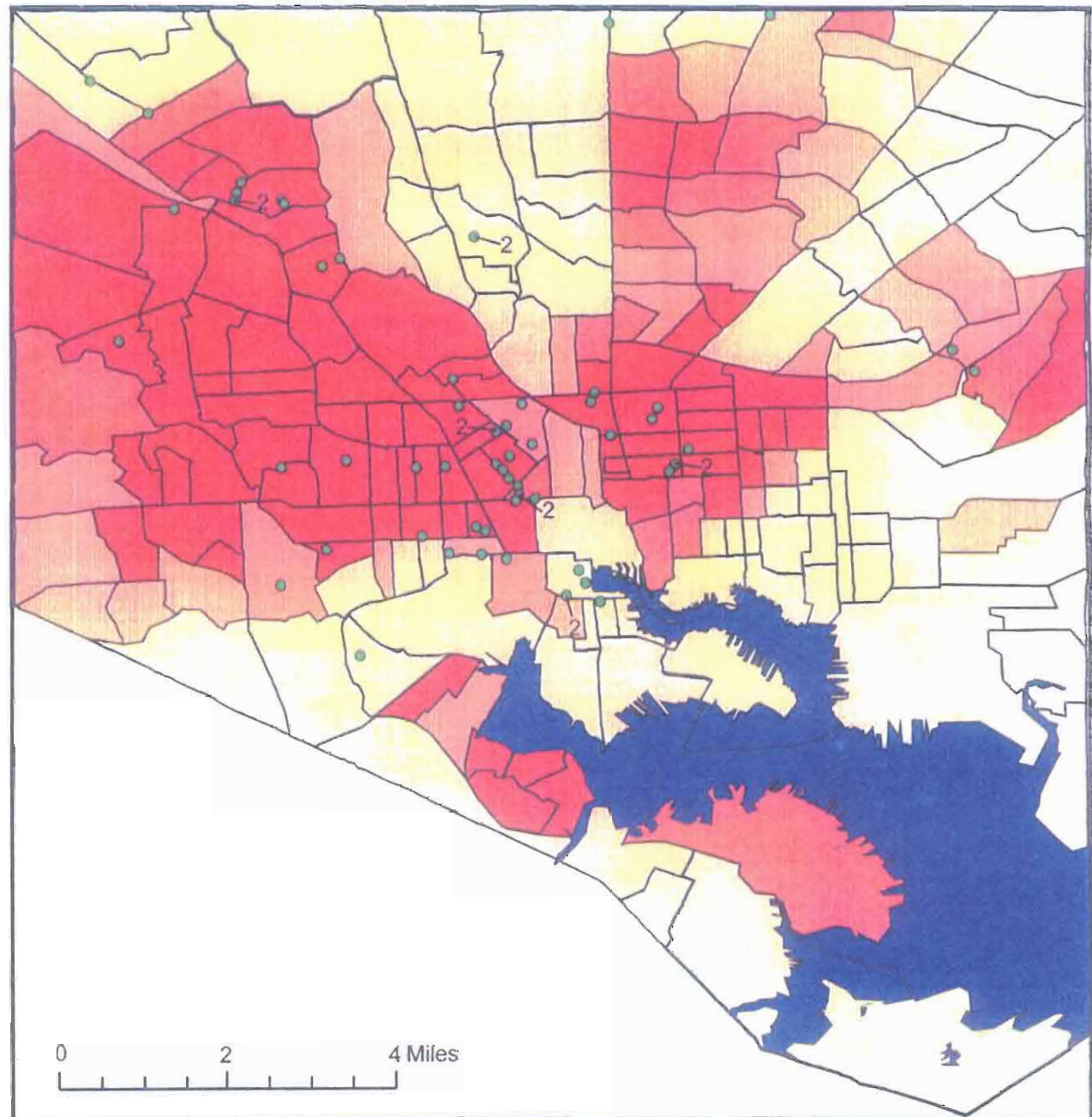
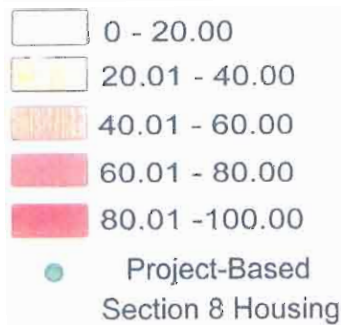


Figure 2.1A
Project-Based Section 8 Housing in the Baltimore Region, 1985-1995

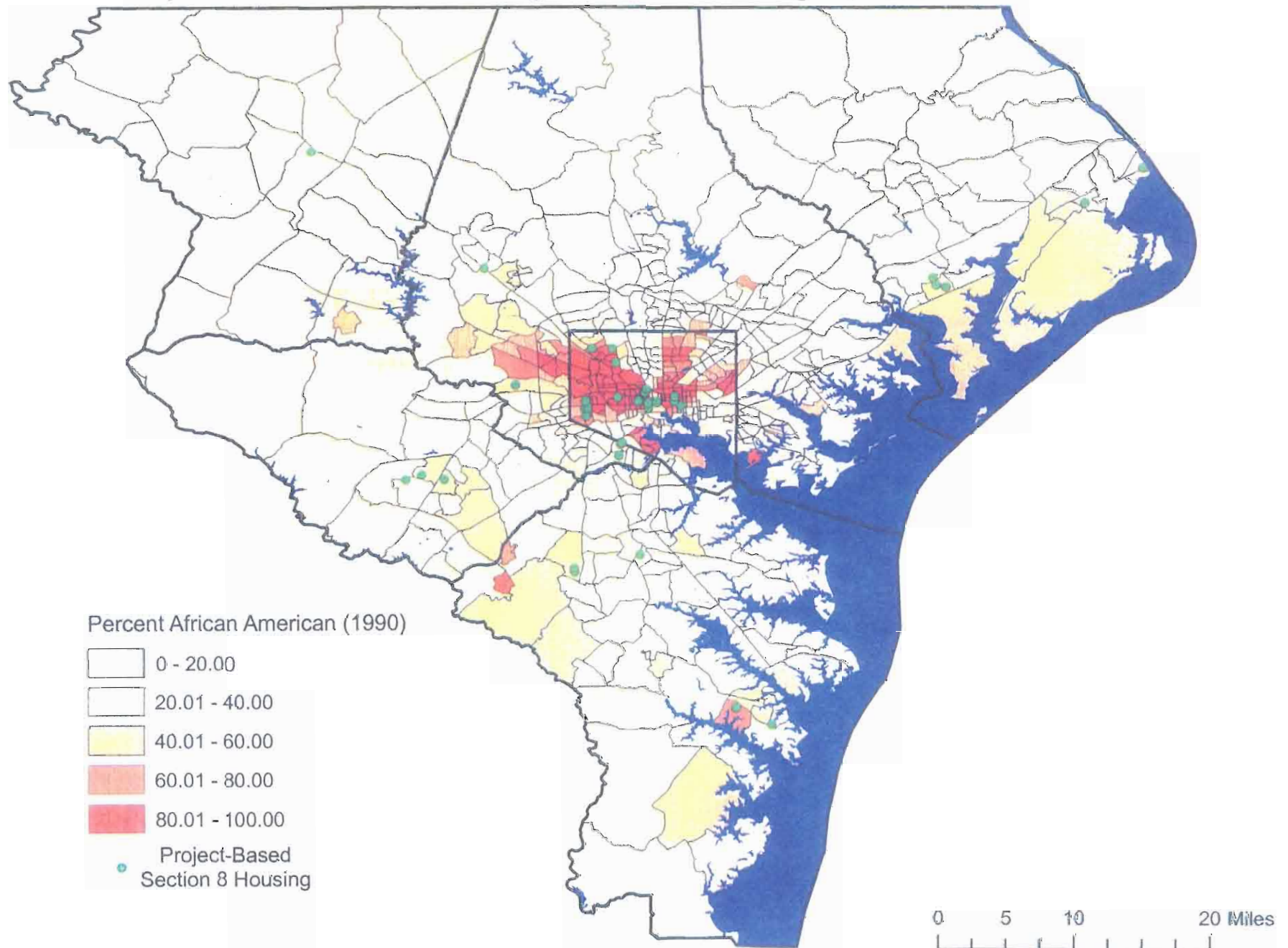
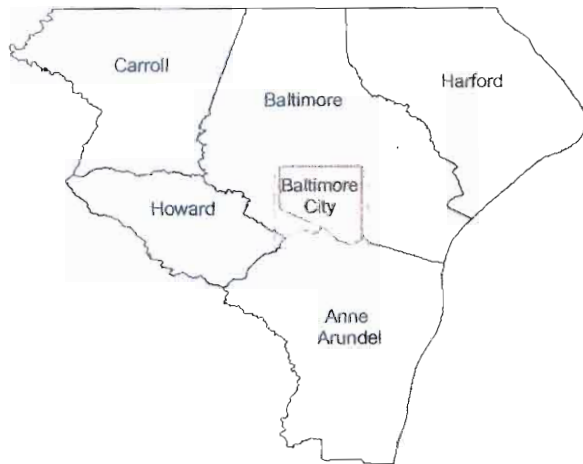
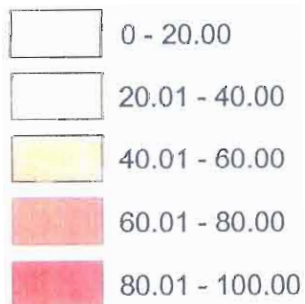


Figure 21B
Project-Based Section 8 Housing Units in Baltimore City, 1985-1995



Percent African American (1990)



Project-Based
Section 8 Housing

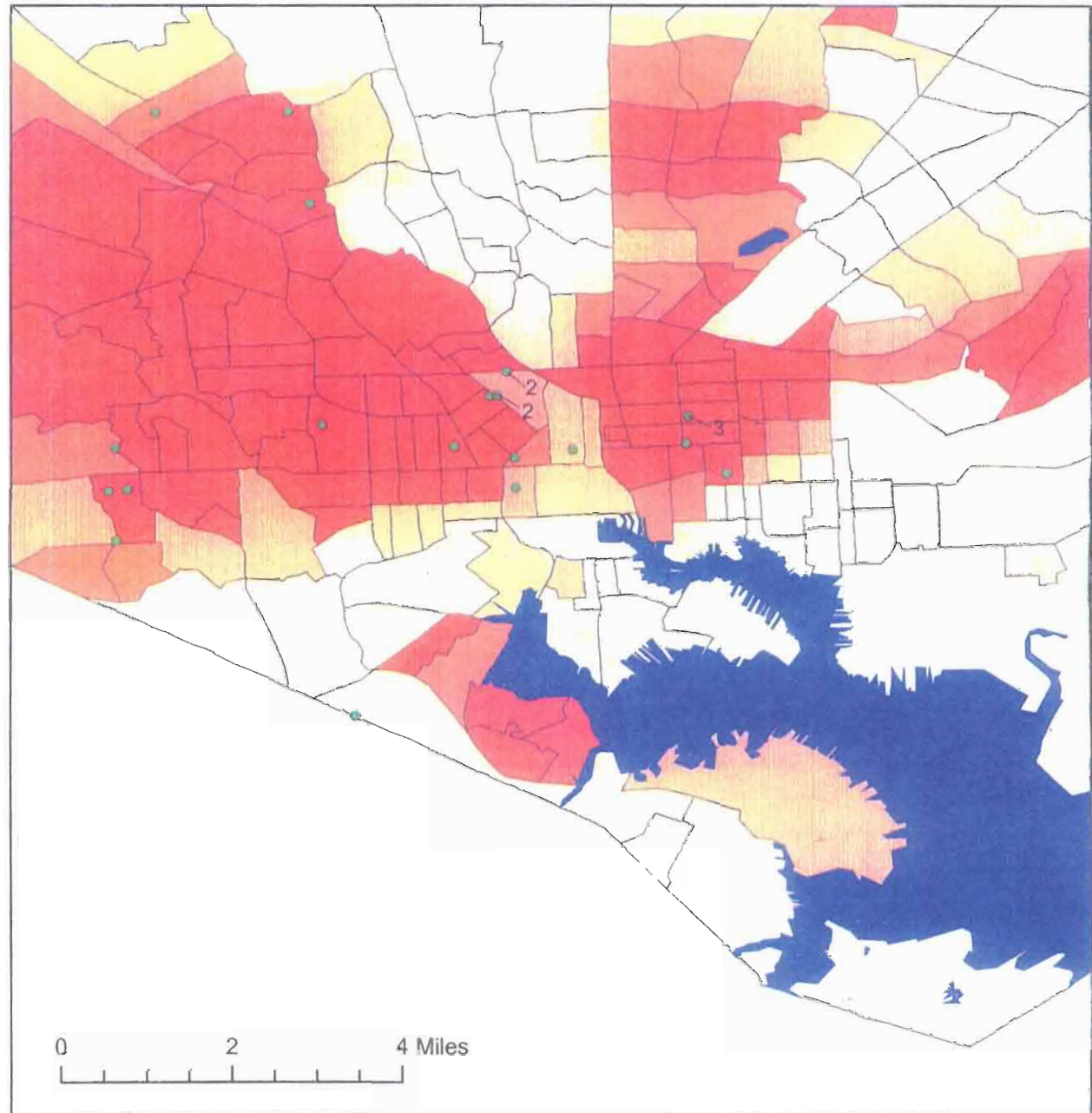


Figure 21C
Project-Based Section 8 Housing in the Baltimore Region, 1985-1995

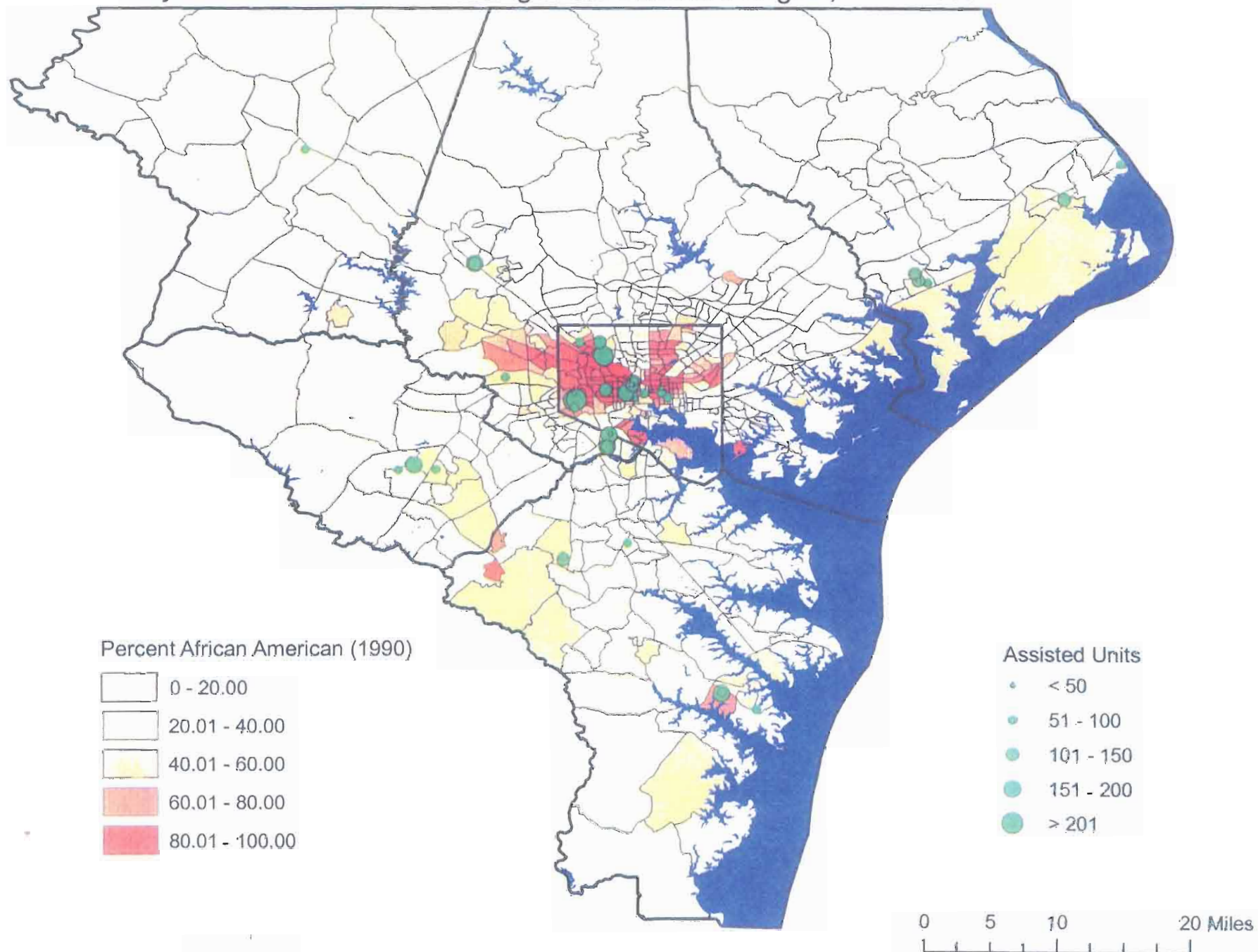


Figure 22A
Project-Based Section 8 Housing in the Baltimore Region, 2005

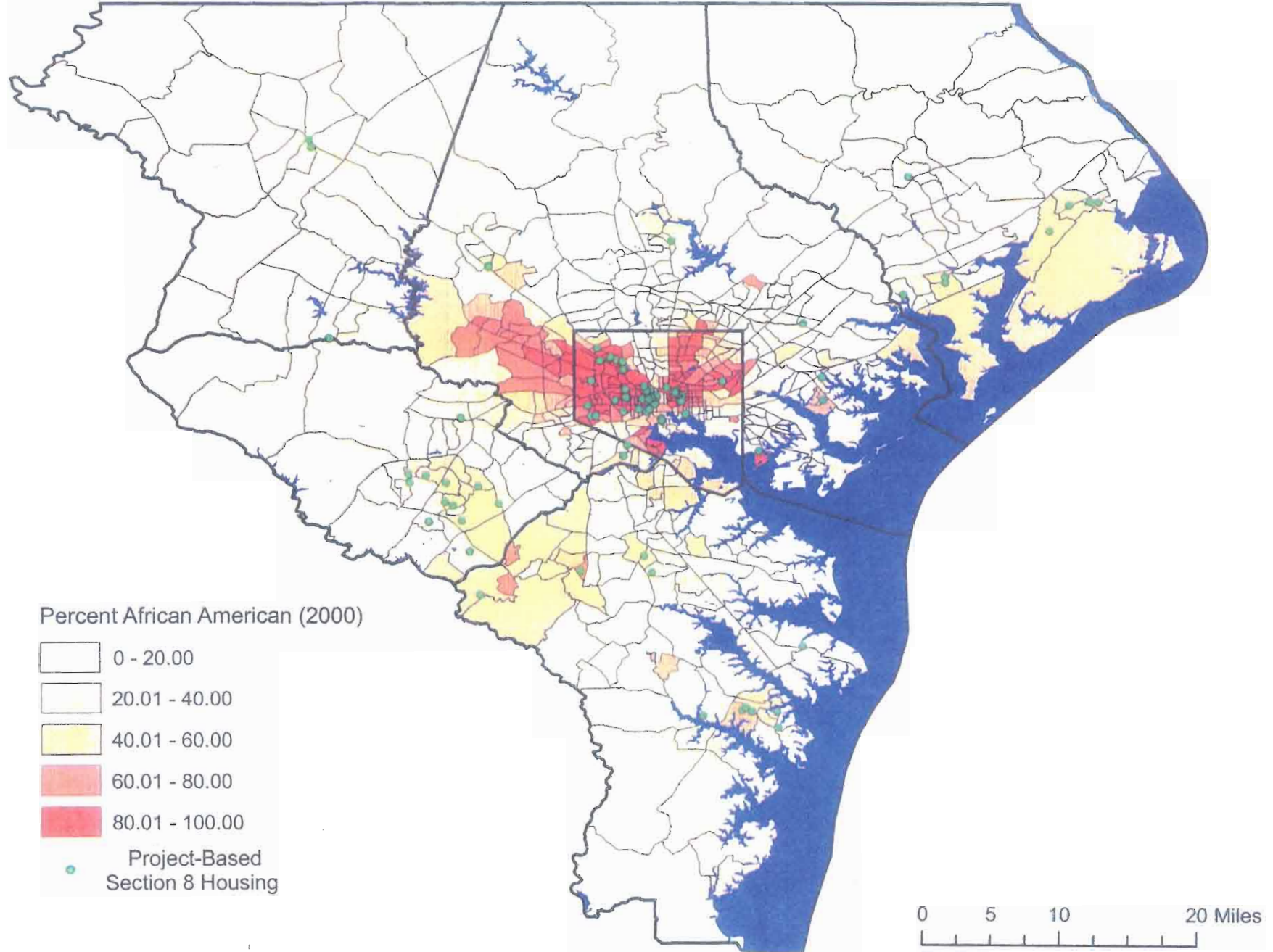


Figure 22B
Project-Based Section 8 Housing in Baltimore City, 2005

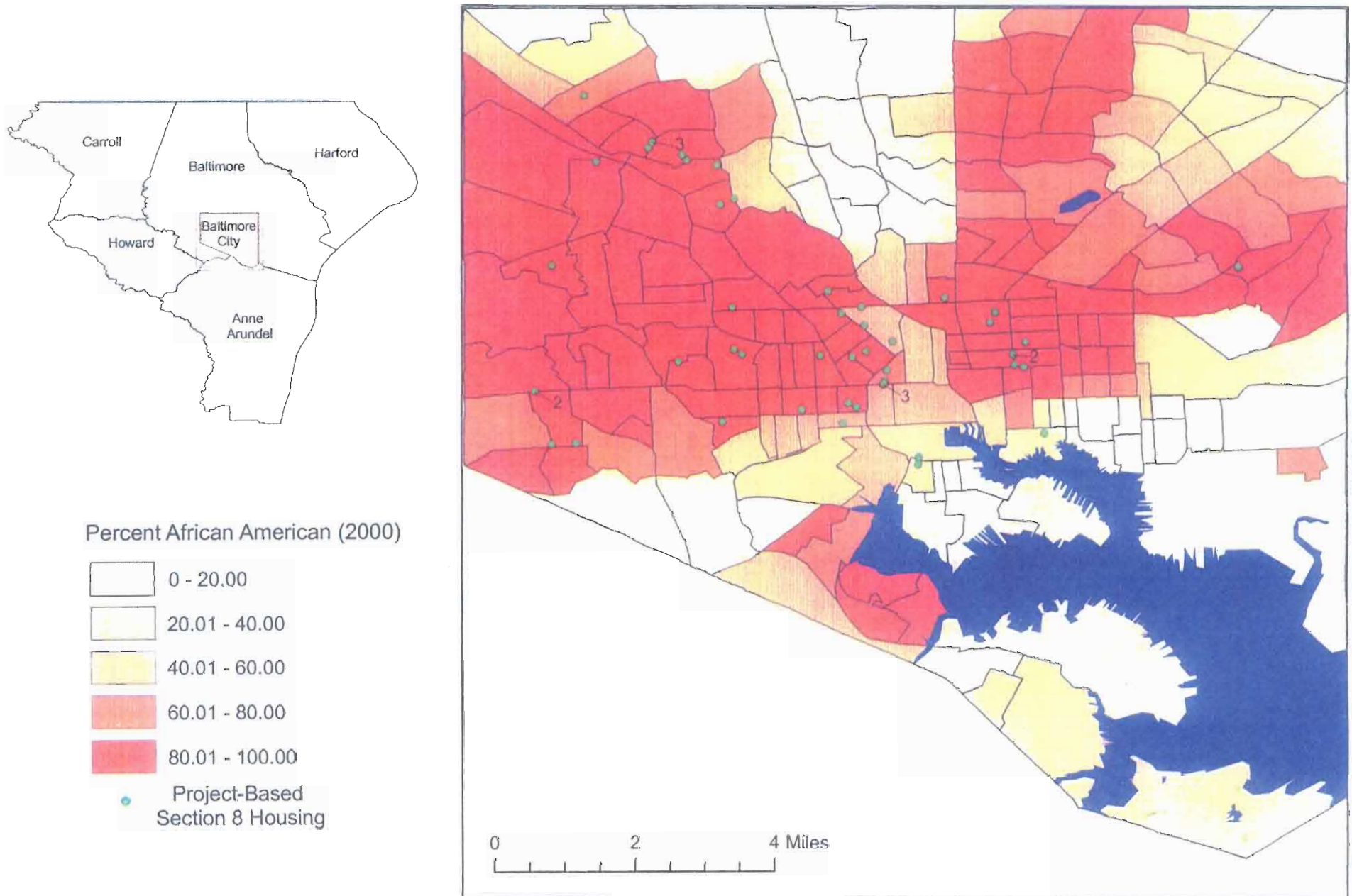
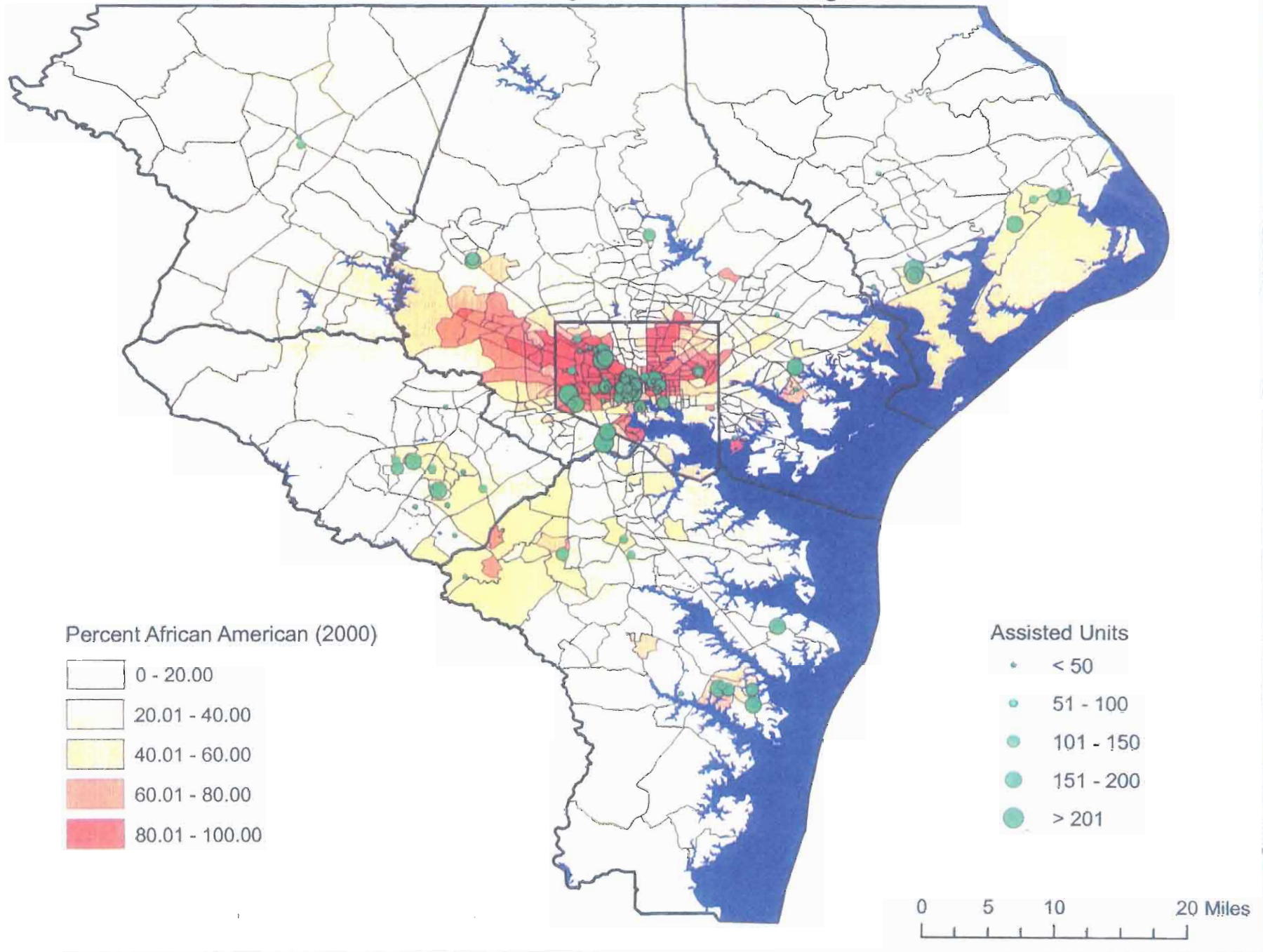


Figure 22C
Project-Based Section 8 Housing in the Baltimore Region, 2005



CURRICULUM VITA **GERALD (JERRY) R. WEBSTER**

Present Address: 4406 Nicholas Avenue
Northport, Alabama 35473
Home Phone: (205) 333-2612

Business Address: Department of Geography
Box 870322
University of Alabama
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35487
Department Phone: (205) 348-5047
Fax: (205) 348-2278
Email: gwebster@bama.ua.edu

Personal Data: Born June 2, 1953 in Bremerton, Washington;
Graduated High School from Mannheim American
High School, Mannheim, West Germany, 1971;
Married 1982 to Roberta Haven Webster (Ph.D.,
1994, Geography, University of Kentucky);
One child, Miranda Kathleen, born 1988 in Laramie, Wyoming.

EDUCATION

- B.A. University of Colorado, Denver, Colorado. Political Science, 1976.
M.S. Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington. Geography, 1980.
Thesis Title: "The Economic Impact of Canadian Tourism in Whatcom County,
Washington: An Examination of Selected Factors Influencing Canadian Cross-Border
Activity."
Advisor: Debnath Mookherjee.
Ph.D. University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky. Geography, 1984.
Dissertation Title: "The Spatial Reorganization of the Local State: The Case of County
Boundaries in Kentucky."
Advisor: Stanley D. Brunn.

POSITIONS HELD

Chair, Department of Geography, University of Alabama, 1/2001 -- present.

Professor, Department of Geography, University of Alabama, 8/97 -- present.

Associate Professor, Department of Geography, University of Alabama, 8/92 -- 8/97.

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, University of Alabama, 8/89 -- 8/92.

Assistant Professor, Department of Geography and Recreation, University of Wyoming, 8/85 -- 7/89.

Visiting Assistant Professor (leave of absence replacement), Department of Geography, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, 8/84 -- 5/85.

Visiting Instructor (sabbatical replacement), Department of Geography, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, 1/84 -- 5/84.

Instructor, Department of Geography, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 6/82 -- 8/82; 6/83 -- 8/83; and 6/84 -- 8/84.

Teaching Assistant (full teaching responsibilities), Department of Geography, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 1/81 -- 5/81; 8/82 -- 5/83; and 8/83 -- 12/83.

Instructor, European Division, University of Maryland, Bremerhaven, West Germany, 6/81 -- 9/81.

Research Assistant, Department of Geography and Regional Planning, Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington, 9/79 -- 6/80.

Teaching Assistant, Department of Geography and Regional Planning, Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington, 8/78 -- 6/79.

PRIMARY TEACHING INTERESTS

Lower Division

Human Geography
World Regional Geography
Planning
Middle America _____

Upper Division

Political Geography (International, U.S., South)
Urban Geography
Research Methods and Traditions

COURSES TAUGHT (no. of times as of Fall 2005)

Introduction to Geography (3)
Introduction to Physical Geography (4)
Introduction to Climatology (2)
Introduction to Human Geography (12)
Introduction to World Regional Geography (38)
Social and Cultural Geography (1)
Urban Geography (7)
Political Geography (11)

Geography of Middle America (4)
Geography of Latin America (2)
Introduction to Land Use Planning (8)
Research Methods and Traditions (12)
Seminar on the Political Geography of the United States (2)
Participation in Computer Based Honors Program, University of Alabama (4)

Miscellaneous Conference and Readings Courses including the Geography of Europe, the Geography of Latin America, the Geography of the Soviet Union, The Geography of Religion in the U.S., Social and Cultural Geography, The Geography of the Rocky Mountain Region, The Geography of UN Voting, Mexico in the International System, Section and Party in India, Nation and State in Africa, NGOs and the International System, Pre-Columbian Settlement Planning and Design in Mexico, Geography of Crime, Geopolitics.

THESES AND SELECTED NON-THESIS PAPERS DIRECTED

Steve Darby (2005), "The Changing Face of Alabama: Alabama's Efforts at Coping with the Emerging Hispanic Demographic," non-thesis research paper, University of Alabama.

Scott Farmer (2004), "Assessment of Federal Government Policies on Natural Hazard Mitigation," non-thesis paper, University of Alabama.

Timothy Kidd (2003), "Let's Get Out of Here! Secession Movements in the United States," thesis, University of Alabama.

Trevor Harris-Groshong (2002), "The Origins of and Geographic Trends Influencing the Development of Urban Growth Boundaries," non-thesis research paper, University of Alabama.

Lindsay Collier (2001), "Frederic Edwin Church: Contributions of a Landscape Painter to Geography," non-thesis research paper, University of Alabama.

Robert Russell (1999), "The Use of Geographic Place Names in the 1996 Presidential Debates," non-thesis research paper, University of Alabama.

Amy C. Faulkner (1999), "Geopolitics and the American Containment Doctrine," non-thesis research paper, University of Alabama.

Pat Vaum (1999), "Maps, States and Propaganda Cartography," non-thesis research paper, University of Alabama.

Lynn Copeland Hardegree (1998), "An Evaluation of Southern Congressional Districts With Female Representation in the 103rd, 104th, and 105th Congresses: Where are the Ladies from

Alabama?," non-thesis research paper, University of Alabama.

Kenneth Kassem (1997), "The Geographic Distribution of Marine Protected Areas in the Americas," non-thesis research paper, University of Alabama.

Victoria Tinnen (1997), "Women Scientists: Down the Path Less Traveled," non-thesis research paper, University of Alabama.

David Norris (1996), "The Effectiveness of Affirmative Gerrymandering at the Local Level in Alabama," non-thesis research paper, University of Alabama.

Kathleen O'Reilly (1996), "The Electoral Geography of Anti-Gay-Rights Referenda in Oregon, 1988-1994," thesis, University of Alabama. Presentation from Ms. O'Reilly's thesis work won the outstanding research paper by a Masters student at the 1995 SEDAAG meeting, and an Honorable Mention in the Political Geography Specialty Group's Student Paper Competition in 1996. This paper appeared in Geographical Bulletin and won the best paper by a student for 1997. A second article drawn from her thesis appeared in the Professional Geographer in 1998.

Nel Ruffin, (1996), "Sinkholes in the Marble and Dolostone Karst of Sylacauga, Alabama," thesis, University of Alabama. Presentation from Ms. Ruffin's thesis won the outstanding research paper by a Masters student at the 1996 SEDAAG meeting.

Valerie Stout (1996), "Electoral Geography of Legislative Support for the 'Takings Law'," non-thesis research paper.

Robert George (1996), "Alabama's License Plate: A Symbol of the Massive Resistance?," (subsequently published in International Social Science Review), and "A Vernacular West," non-thesis research papers, University of Alabama.

Suzanna Hartley (1994), "Modeling Foreign Direct Manufacturing Decisions in the Southern United States," thesis, University of Alabama.

Cynthia Sutherland (1994), "Compactness of Congressional Districts in the Southeast," non-thesis research paper, University of Alabama.

John Puckett (1992), "The Conversion of Agricultural Land in Madison, Alabama, 1950-1987," non-thesis research paper, University of Alabama.

Mark Greer (1992), "Regional Alignment in United Nations' Cold War Voting, 1946-1985," thesis, University of Wyoming.

Majorie L. Varuska (1989), "Changing of the Guard: The Successor Generation and NATO," non-thesis research paper, University of Wyoming.

Jacqueline V. Nolan (1986), "Ministate Voting in the United Nations," non-thesis research paper, University of Wyoming.

PRIMARY RESEARCH INTERESTS

Redistricting
Spatial Organization of Government
Reorganization of Local Government and Local Government Service Provision
Southern Politics
Electoral Geography
Electoral Regionalism and Change in the United States
Political Iconography
Secessionist Movements
Political Geography of the Caribbean

RESEARCH PRESENTATIONS

"Minority Influence Districts and State Legislative Votes on the Confederate Battle Emblem," with Jonathan Leib, Association of American Geographers, Chicago, IL, March 2006, scheduled..

"The Cross They Bear: Whiteness, Religion, and the Confederate Battle Flag in the American South," with Jonathan Leib, Conferences on "Flying the Flag: Critical Perspectives on Symbolism and Identity," Oslo, Norway, November 2005.

"Social Justice and Voting Rights Issues in the South," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, West Pam Beach, FL, November 2005.

"Political Geography Research on the South, 1980-2005," with Jerrod Bowman, Daniel McGowin, and Heath Robinson, Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, West Palm Beach, FL, November 2005.

"Voting on Jim Crow in Alabama," National Council for Geographic Education, Birmingham, AL, October 2005.

"Barbecue and Civil Rights in South Carolina," with Jonathan Leib, National Council for Geographic Education, Birmingham, AL, October 2005

"Working for the Vote in Indian Country," with Erin Fouberg and Toby Moore, National Council for Geographic Education, Birmingham, AL, October 2005.

“Quantitatively Delineating the Black Belt Geographic Region,” with Jerrod Bowman, Symposium of the History and Culture of the Black Belt, Livingston, AL, April 2005.

“Lost Cause Iconography and the Neo-Confederate Movement,” with Jonathan Leib, Association of American Geographers, Denver, CO, April 2005.

“The Stand in the Smokehouse Door: Maurice Bessinger, the Neo-Confederate Movement and the Confederate Battle Flag in Columbia, South Carolina,” with Jonathan Leib, Political Geography Specialty Group, Association of American Geographers, Boulder, CO, April 2005.

“Political Cartoons and the 2004 Presidential Campaign,” Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Biloxi, MS, November 2004.

“Geography, Religion, Race and the 2003 Tax Reform Referendum in Alabama,” with Roberta H. Webster, National Council for Geographic Education, Kansas City, KS, October, 2004.

“Civil War versus Civil Rights: Race and the Contested Meanings of the Confederate Battle Flag in the American South,” with Jonathan Leib, Conference on Race, Ethnicity and Place, Washington, D.C., September 2004.

“Barring the Cross: The Confederate Battle Emblem and Georgia’s State Flags, 2001-2004,” with Jonathan I. Leib, Association of American Geographers, Philadelphia, PA, March, 2004.

“The Electoral Geography of Alabama’s 2003 Vote on Tax Reform,” with Roberta H. Webster, Political Geography Specialty Group Pre-AAG Conference, Atlantic City, NJ, March, 2004.

“Stars and Bars, Rebel Cross, or Denny’s Placemat?: Race, Party, Iconography, and the Battle over Georgia’s State Flags, 2001-2004,” with Jonathan I. Leib, Political Specialty Group Pre-AAG Conference, Atlantic City, NJ, March, 2004.

“Black, White or Green?: The Confederate Battle Emblem and the 2001 Mississippi State Flag Referendum,” with Jonathan I. Leib, Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Charlotte, NC, November, 2003.

“A New ‘Stars and Bars’?: The Confederate Battle Emblem and Mississippi’s 2001 State Flag Referendum,” with Jonathan I. Leib, Association of American Geographers, New Orleans, LA, March, 2003.

“Address Matching Voter Registration Data for Use in Redistricting,” with Chad Landgraf, Political Geography Specialty Group Pre-AAG Conference, Wakulla Springs, FL, March, 2003.

“Statewide Public Voting on the Confederate Battle Emblem,” with Jonathan I. Leib, Political Geography Specialty Group Pre-AAG Conference, Wakulla Springs, FL, March, 2003.

"Measuring 'District Core' Preservation in the Redistricting Process," with Chad Landgraf, Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Richmond, VA, November, 2002.

"Assessing the Geographic Compactness of Representational Districts," Association of American Geographers, Los Angeles, CA, March, 2002.

"'Six Flags Over Georgia': The Georgia Legislature, the Confederate Battle Emblem, and the New State Flag," with Jonathan Leib, Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Lexington, KY, November, 2001.

"Geography, Social Justice and Districting," National Council for Geographic Education, Vancouver, British Columbia, August, 2001.

"Equal Protection and the Supreme Court's Decision in *George W. Bush v. Albert Gore, Jr.*," Association of American Geographers, New York, NY, March, 2001.

"Race, Religion, Hate and the Internet," Association of American Geographers, New York, NY, March, 2001.

"The Confederate Battle Flag Debate in the South," with Jonathan I. Leib, Working Group on Census 2000 and Redistricting, Mississippi Valley State University, Itta Bena, MS, January, 2001.

"Geographical Analysis in Districting Litigation: Promises and Pitfalls," Working Group on Census 2000 and Redistricting, Mississippi Valley State University, Itta Bena, MS, January, 2001.

"Rethinking the Role of Compactness in Redistricting," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Chapel Hill, NC, November, 2000.

"Political Geography, the Internet and Hate Groups: What Our Students Know and We Don't," National Council for Geographic Education, Chicago, IL, August, 2000.

"Decennial Population Change and Its Probable Impact Upon Reapportionment and Redistricting After the 2000 Census," "Securing the Democratic Promise - Race Studies, Policy Advocacy and the Empowerment Debate," The Law School, North Carolina Central University, Durham, NC, June, 2000.

"Compactness as an Academic and Legal Districting Standard," "Securing the Democratic Promise - Race Studies, Policy Advocacy and the Empowerment Debate," The Law School, North Carolina Central University, Durham, NC, June, 2000.

"The Implications of Population Change and Court Concepts of Compactness on Legislative Districting," Alabama Redistricting 2000 Workshop, First Annual Statewide Alabama Black

Caucus Retreat and Training Conference, Birmingham, AL, April, 2000.

"Globalization and the Balkanization of States: The Myth of American Exceptionalism," with Timothy Kidd, Association of American Geographers, Pittsburgh, PA, April, 2000.

"The Supreme Court and Geographic Districting Criteria," Association of American Geographers, Pittsburgh, PA, April, 2000.

"Problems in the Application of the Compactness Criterion in Districting Litigation: Part II," Political Geography Specialty Group Pre-AAG Conference, Morgantown, WV, April, 2000.

"Geographic Compactness and Post-*Shaw* Defenses of Electoral Districts," Invited Presentation for the Voting Rights Project Conference of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law in association with the Program on Law and Government, American University, Washington College of Law, Washington, D.C., November, 1999.

"Place, Region and the American Judiciary in Historical Perspective," with Stanley D. Brunn and Fred M. Shelley, Southwestern Division of the Association of American Geographers, November, 1999.

"The Confederate Battle Flag Debate in Alabama," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Tampa, FL, November, 1999.

"Place and Region in American Legal Culture: State Origins of Landmark Supreme Court Cases," with Stanley Brunn and Fred Shelley, National Council for Geographic Education, Boston, MA, November, 1999.

"Problems in the Application of the Compactness Criterion in Districting Litigation (Part I)," Political Geography Specialty Group Pre-AAG Conference, Maui, HI, March, 1999.

"Regional Patterns in the Election of Women to Public Office in the United States," Association of American Geographers, Honolulu, HI, March, 1999.

"Geographical Patterns of Denominational Affiliation in Georgia," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Memphis, TN, November, 1998.

"The Impact of Place and Latino Ethnicity Upon Congressional Support for Free Trade Extensions in the Americas," with Chris Merrett, Southwestern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Baton Rouge, LA, October, 1998.

"Debating the Confederate Battle Flag in the South Carolina Legislature," with Jonathan Leib, Association of American Geographers, Boston, MA, March, 1998.

"Congressional Support for Free Trade: The Geopolitical Economy of Voting Behavior," with

Chris Merrett, Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Birmingham, AL, November, 1997.

"Religion and Politics in the American South," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Birmingham, AL, November, 1997.

"Playing a Game with Changing Rules: Geography, Politics and Redistricting in the 1990s," Invited presentation at National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis sponsored conference on "Geographic Information Systems and Political Districting: Social Groups, Representational Values and Electoral Boundaries," Buffalo, NY, October, 1997.

"Ideological Change in Congress: Race, Region and Redistricting, 1988-1996" National Council for Geographic Education, Orlando, FL, October, 1997.

"A New Tariff Map of the United States: Congress and the United States in a Global Economy," with Chris Merrett, Mid-Continent Regional Science Meeting, Indianapolis, IN, June, 1997.

"Section versus Sector: Regional and Economic Influences on Congressional Support for Free Trade," with Chris Merrett, Conference on Frontiers of Research in Political Geography, San Marcos, TX, April, 1997.

"Whose South is it Anyway? The Politics of Representation on the Southern United States Landscape," with Jonathan I. Leib and Roberta H. Webster, Association of American Geographers, Ft. Worth, TX, April, 1997.

"The Election of Women to Congress and State Legislatures in the South, 1920-1996," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Athens, GA, November, 1996.

"On Enlarging the Size of the House," prepared comments for Symposium on Redistricting in Theory and Practice After Shaw Versus Reno, Association of American Geographers, Charlotte, NC, April, 1996.

"Five Determinants of the 1996 Presidential Election," prepared comments for Panel Discussion on the 1996 Presidential Election, Association of American Geographers, Charlotte, NC, April, 1996.

"Ideological Polarization in Congress in the 1990s: Race, Region and Redistricting," Association of American Geographers, Charlotte, NC, April, 1996.

"Partisan Shifts in Presidential and Gubernatorial Elections in Alabama, 1932-1994" Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Knoxville, TN, November, 1995.

"Geography and American Governmental Structure," National Council for Geographic Education, San Antonio, TX, October, 1995.

"Process and Results of Legislative Redistricting in Alabama in the 1990s," Association of American Geographers, Chicago, IL, March, 1995.

"Redistricting and Ideological Shifts in the U.S. House of Representatives, 1992-1993," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Virginia Beach, VA, November, 1994.

"The Power of an Icon," with Roberta H. Webster, National Council for Geographic Education, Lexington, KY, November, 1994.

"The Process and Results of Districting in Alabama in the 1990s," Invited presentation at Conference on Districts and Voting Equality," University of North Carolina at Wilmington, Wilmington, NC, September, 1994.

"The United States Senate, the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Confederate Flag," with Roberta H. Webster, Alabama Academy of Science, Troy, AL, March, 1994.

"Congressional Redistricting in the Southeast in the 1990s," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Greensboro, NC, November, 1993.

"The Alabama Black Belt: Decline of a Core Area," with Scott Samson, National Council for Geographic Education, Halifax, Nova Scotia, August, 1993.

"Gubernatorial Republicanism in Alabama: A Transition?," Association of American Geographers, Atlanta, GA, April, 1993.

"Geography of the Presidential Debates," with Cynthia Sutherland, Alabama Academy of Science, Huntsville, AL, March, 1993.

"Cuba in a Post-Cold War World," Department of Geography Speakers Series, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, November, 1992.

"Congressional Redistricting and Black Representation in Alabama in the 1990s," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Louisville, KY, November, 1992.

"Cuba: Moving Back to the Future with Tourism," National Council for Geographic Education, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, September, 1992.

"Alabama's Transition to the Republican Party in Presidential Elections: Did it Happen in 1948?" Association of American Geographers, San Diego, CA, April, 1992.

"The Geography of the Senate Vote in the Confirmation of Clarence Thomas," Alabama Academy of Science, Tuscaloosa, AL, April, 1992.

"Conversion of Agricultural Land in Madison County, Alabama, 1950-1987," with John Puckett, Alabama Academy of Science, Tuscaloosa, AL, April, 1992.

"Cuba Looks for a Way Out," Geography Awareness Week, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL, December, 1991.

"Geographical Distribution and Impact of New Deal AAA Outlays to Alabama Counties," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Asheville, NC, November, 1991.

"The Cold War in the United Nations," with Mr. Mark Greer, Great Plains/Rocky Mountain Division of the Association of American Geographers, October, 1991.

"Latin American Support for the U.S. in the UN: A Longitudinal Test of the Foreign Aid Connection," Association of American Geographers, Miami, FL, April, 1991.

"The United States and Latin America: An Analysis of Foreign Aid and Voting in the UN General Assembly, 1966-1985," With Joseph Strength and Colby Allsbrook, Alabama Academy of Sciences, Jacksonville, AL, March, 1991.

"The United States, Middle America and the United Nations: The Distribution of American Foreign Aid and Voting Support in the General Assembly," National Council for Geographic Education, Williamsburg, VA, November, 1990.

"Middle American Support for the U.S. in the UN General Assembly: A Cross-Sectional Analysis of the Foreign Aid Connection," Conference of Latin Americanist Geographers, Auburn, AL, October, 1990.

"The Changing Geography of Federal Grants to State and Local Governments, FY81-FY88," Association of American Geographers, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, April, 1990.

"Federal Government's Balance of Payments with the States, FY76-FY87," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Charleston, WV, November, 1989.

"Congress and the Changing Distribution of Federal Outlays, FY81-FY86," Association of American Geographers, Baltimore, MD, March, 1989.

"Federal Taxes and Spending: Regional Fiscal Flows, FY76-FY87," Conference of Geography and Public Administration," International Geographical Union, Washington, D.C., March, 1989.

"Pre-Hurricane Gilbert Jamaican Landscapes," Geography Awareness Week Presentation,

Sponsored by the University of Wyoming Geography and Recreation Club and GTU Chapter, Laramie, WY, November, 1988.

"Electoral Regions and Predictions About the 1988 Presidential Election," Sponsored by the University of Wyoming Political Science Club, Laramie, WY, November, 1988.

"The Spatial Redistribution of Federal Outlays to the States, FY81 -- FY85" Association of American Geographers, Phoenix, AR, March, 1988.

"Politicians, Elections and Changing Federal Spending in the States in Reagan's First Term: A Macro Level Search for Associations," Conference on Electoral Geography, IGU, Los Angeles, CA, March, 1988.

"World Maps - Viewpoints and Propaganda," Geography Awareness Week Presentation, Sponsored by the University of Wyoming Common Ministry, Laramie, WY, November, 1987.

"Partisanship in Presidential, Senatorial and Gubernatorial Elections in Ten Western States," Association of American Geographers, Portland, OR, March, 1987.

"The Interior West and Electoral Alignment in Presidential Elections," Association of American Geographers, Minneapolis, MN, March, 1986.

"An Intra-Regional Examination of Republican Party Electoral Strength in the Interior West," Mid-Continent Regional Science Association, Breckenridge, CO, 1986.

"Once Liberal, Now Conservative: Ethnicity and Voting in Miami, Florida," with Roberta Haven Webster, Association of American Geographers, Detroit, MI, March, 1985.

"The Spatial Reorganization of the Local State: Reforming Local Government Service Provision in Kentucky's Counties," Finalist in Nystrom Competition, Association of American Geographers, Detroit, MI, March, 1985.

"Winners and Losers in Reaganomics: Who Got What, Where?" with Stanley D. Brunn and David Lowery, Conference on the Allocative and Distributive Impacts of Reagan Administration Policies, Alexandria, VA, 1984.

"Socioeconomic Well-Being and Intergovernmental Revenue Transfers to Local Governments in Kentucky, 1960-1972," Association of American Geographers, Washington, D.C., March, 1984.

"Questions on Questions: A Critique of Textbook Guide Achievement Testing," with Justin C. Friberg, National Council for Geographic Education, Toronto, Canada, 1984.

"The Geography of 'Wagner's Law' at the Local Government Level in Kentucky," Association of American Geographers, Denver, CO, March, 1983.

"The Geography of Local Government Debt in Kentucky," Kentucky Academy of Science, Louisville, KY, 1983.

"Testing the Geography of 'Wagner's Law' at the Local Government Level: Constant and Current Dollar Comparisons," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Orlando, FL, November, 1983.

"Testing Testing: Improving the Quality of Multiple-Choice Examinations," East Lakes Division of the Association of American Geographers, Cincinnati, OH, 1983.

"A Computer Derived County Consolidation Plan for the State of Kentucky," Association of American Geographers, San Antonio, TX, March, 1982.

"Geographic Dimensions of Local Government Finance in Kentucky, 1957-1977," Kentucky Academy of Science, Ashland, KY, 1982.

"The Spatial Reorganization of County Boundaries in Kentucky," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Memphis, TN, November, 1982 (winner of award for best paper and presentation by a Ph.D. student).

"County Consolidation in Kentucky: An Historical Perspective," Kentucky Academy of Science, Murray, KY, 1981.

"Exchange Rates and Canadian Cross-Border Movements to Whatcom County, Washington," Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Atlanta, GA, November, 1981.

GUEST LECTURES/INVITED COLLOQUIA

"Cuba, Tourism, Sugar and U.S. Foreign Policy, PLAHS Seminar on "Cuba and Mexico," University of Alabama, April 2005.

"Geography, Diplomacy, Power and the War in Iraq," Department of Geology and Geography, Auburn University, 11/03.

"Geography, Power and Redistricting," Department of Geology and Geography, Georgia Southern University, 10/02.

"Cuba and the Redevelopment of its Tourist Economy," Guest Lecture for "Geography and Tourism" class, University of Alabama, 10/02.

"Where's the South?," Alabama Geographic Alliance Teachers' Workshop, 7/01.

"Geography and Political Structure," Alabama Geographic Alliance Teachers' Workshop, 7/01.

"Geography and Redistricting," Alabama Geographic Alliance Teachers' Workshop, 7/01.

"Directions and Maps," Mrs. Spencer's cluster (2nd and 3rd Grade), Capitol School, 5/01.

"Cuba, American Foreign Policy and the Redevelopment of the Cuban Tourist Industry," Guest Lecture for Geography and Tourism class, University of Alabama, 3/01.

"The 2000 Census and Redistricting Cycle: What Local Government Officials Face," Guest Lecture to the Member Governments of West Alabama Regional Planning and Development Council, 2/01.

"Political Geography of the South," Guest Lecture for the Historical Geography of the South class, University of Alabama, 12/00.

"Results of the 2000 Elections," Guest Lecture for the Geography of North America class, University of Alabama, 11/00.

"Geographical Perspectives on the 2000 Elections," Colloquium, Georgia State University, 10/00.

"Where's the South?," Content Lecture for Alabama Geographic Alliance Teachers' Workshop, University of Alabama, 7/00.

"The Geographic Subdivision of Political Space," Content Lecture for Alabama Geographic Alliance Teachers' Workshop, University of Alabama, 7/00.

"Redistricting, Reapportionment and Minority Rights in the South," Content Lecture for Alabama Geographic Alliance Teachers' Workshop, University of Alabama, 7/00.

"The Origins, Preservation and Measurement of Residential Segregation," Geography 358, Urban Geography, University of Alabama, 4/00.

"Voting Rights and Districting," K-12 Teachers' Workshop, Alabama Geographic Alliance, 7/99.

"Where's the South?," K-12 Teachers' Workshop, Alabama Geographic Alliance, 7/99.

"Cuba, U.S. Foreign Policy, and the Redevelopment of the Cuban Tourist Industry," three 75 minutes lectures, Geography and Tourism Class, University of Alabama, 3/99.

"Political Geography," Mississippi Geographic Alliance Teachers' Workshop, Starkville, Mississippi, 6/98.

"Residential Segregation: Its Development, Maintenance and Measurement," Urban Geography Class, University of Alabama, 4/98.

"Minority Rights, Redistricting, and the Impact of Recent Court Decisions," Mortar Board Conference on Social Studies Issues for Alabama Teachers, 3/97.

"The Redevelopment of the Cuban Tourist Industry in the 1990s," Economic Geography and Tourism Class, University of Alabama, 3/97.

"The Geography of the 1996 Elections," Alabama Geographical Society, 11/96.

"Social/Demographic Dimensions of the Alabama Black Belt," Soils Class, Dept. of Geography, University of Alabama, 5/96, Joint class on Environmental Racism, 10/97.

"The Five Themes and the Alabama Black Belt," Summer Teachers Workshop, Dept. of Geography, University of Alabama, 6/95.

"Kuwait and Syria," lectures at Samford University, 11/94, 5/95, 11/95, 5/96, Shelton State Community College, 11/94.

"Kuwait after the War," lectures for the University of Alabama International Student Association 12/94, Mortar Board Conference on Social Studies Issues for Alabama Teachers 2/95, University of Alabama World Regional Class, 3/98.

"Redistricting in the 1990s," Mortar Board Conference on Social Studies Issues for Alabama Teachers, 2/95.

"U.S. - Cuba Relations: Past, Present and Future," University of Alabama, Latin American Studies Program, 4/95.

PAPERS, CHAPTERS AND BOOKS CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS OR REVIEW

Leib, Jonathan and Webster, Gerald R. (2006), "District Composition and State Legislative Votes on the Confederate Battle Emblem," under review by the Journal of Race and Policy.

Webster, Gerald R. and Bowman, Jerrod, (2005), "Quantitatively Defining the Black Belt Geographic Region," Proceedings of the Symposium on the History and Culture of the Black Belt, University of West Alabama Press.

Leib, Jonathan I. and Webster, Gerald R. (2004), "Black, White or Green?: The Confederate Battle Emblem and the 2001 Mississippi State Flag Referendum," for submission to the Professional Geographer.

Leib, Jonathan I. and Webster, Gerald R. (2004), "Barring the Cross: The Confederate Battle Emblem and Georgia's State Flags, 2001-2004," for submission to Annals of the Association of American Geographers.

Pomeroy, George and Webster, Gerald R., editors (2004), On the Threshold of an Urban World: Urban Patterns, Processes and Paradigms in the Early 21st Century, in final editing..

Webster, Gerald R. (2005), Geography, Representation and Redistricting in the United States, in progress, Rowman and Littlefield.

Brunn, Stanley D.; Shelley, Fred M.; Archer, J. Clark; Davidson, Fiona M.; O'Lear, Shannon, and Webster, Gerald R. (2002), Political Geography of the World, New York, NY: Guilford Publishers, in final stages.

PUBLICATIONS IN REFEREED JOURNALS

Webster, Gerald R. and Webster, Roberta H. (2004), "Taxing Issues: Geography, Politics and the 2003 Tax Reform Referendum in Alabama," Southeastern Geographer, Vol. 44(2): 190-215.

Webster, Gerald R. (2004), "Representation, Geographic Districting and Social Justice," Journal of Geography, Vol. 103(2): 111-126 (Includes "Classroom Exercise: Social Justice and Districting the County Commission in Miranda County," pp. 121-126)..

Webster, Gerald R. (2003), "Comments on the War in Iraq Essays," Invited Commentary, Arab World Geographer, Vol. 6(1): 49-53

Webster, Gerald R., and Leib, Jonathan I. (2002), "Political Culture, Religion and the Confederate Battle Flag Debate in Alabama," Journal of Cultural Geography, Vol. 20(1): 1-26.

Webster, Gerald R. (2002), "Introduction to Forum: The 2000 Presidential Election and the Florida Debacle in Geographic Context," Political Geography, Vol. 21(1): 67-70.

Webster, Gerald R. (2002), "The Presidential Election and the *Bush v. Gore* Supreme Court Decision," Political Geography, Vol. 21(1): 99-104.

Webster, Gerald R. and Kidd, Timothy (2002), "Globalization and the Balkanization of States: The Myth of American Exceptionalism," Journal of Geography, Vol. 101(2): 73-80.

Webster, Gerald R., and Leib, Jonathan I. (2001), "Whose South is it Anyway?: Debating the Confederate Battle Flag in South Carolina," Political Geography, Vol. 20: 271-299.

Leib, Jonathan I., Webster, Gerald R., and Webster, Roberta H. (2000), "Rebel With a Cause? Iconography and Public Memory in the Southern United States," GeoJournal, Vol. 52: 303-310.

Webster, Gerald R. (2000), "Changing Geographical Patterns of Religious Denomination Affiliation in Georgia, 1970-1990: Population Change and Growing Urban Diversity," Southeastern Geographer, Vol. 40 (1): 25-51.

Brunn, Stanley D.; Shelley, Fred M.; Webster, Gerald R., and Ahmed, Wael M. (2000), "Place and Region in American Legal Culture: State Origins of Landmark Supreme Court Cases," Historical Geography, Vol. 28: 127-148.

Webster, Gerald R. (2000), "The Census, Constitution, Reapportionment and Redistricting," Journal of Geography, Vol. 99 (2): 71-75.

Webster, Gerald R. (2000), "Women, Politics, Elections and Citizenship," Journal of Geography, Vol. 99(1): 1-10.

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Shelley, Fred M. and Webster, Gerald R. (1998), "Population, Settlement, Race and Ethnicity in the South," Journal of Geography, Vol. 97(4/5): 163-175.

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Webster, Gerald R. (1998), "A Note on Ideological Change in Congress: Party, Race, Region and Redistricting," Southeastern Geographer, Vol. 38(1): 79-87.

Leib, Jonathan I., and Webster, Gerald R. (1998), "On Enlarging the U.S. House of Representatives," Political Geography, Vol. 17(3): 319-329.

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George, Robert C. and Webster, Gerald R. (1997), "'Heart of Dixie' on the Alabama License Tag:

Where Did It Come From and Does It Represent the Past, the Future or Both?," International Social Science Review, Vol. 72 (1/2): 33-49.

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Webster, Gerald R., and Webster, Roberta H. (1994), "The Power of an Icon," Geographical Review, Vol. 84(2): 131-143.

Webster, Gerald R. (1993), "Redistricting and Ideological Shifts in Congress, 1992-1993," Southern Studies, Vol. 3(1): 99-112.

Webster, Gerald R. (1993), "Congressional Redistricting and African-American Representation in the 1990s: An Example from Alabama," Political Geography, Vol. 12(1): 549-564.

Webster, Gerald R. (1992), "A Time-Series Analysis of Political Support, Strategic Location and the Geography of U.S. Foreign Aid to Latin America and the Caribbean, 1966-1987," Geografiska Annaler, Series B, 74(2): 125-132.

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the Distribution of Foreign Aid to Central American and Caribbean Countries," Geographical Bulletin, Vol. 33(2): 87-97.

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Webster, Gerald R. (1984), "The Spatial Reorganization of County Boundaries in Kentucky," Southeastern Geographer, Vol. 24(1): 14-29.

Webster, Gerald R. (1982), "Exchange Rates and Movement Across an International Border: Canadians in Whatcom County, Washington," Bulletin of the Association of North Dakota

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EDITING/BOOK CHAPTERS

Webster, Gerald R. and Leib, Jonathan I. (2006), "The Confederate Battle Flag and the Neo-Confederate Movement in the South," in The Neo-Confederate Movement in the United States, Edited by Euan Hague, Heidi Beirich and Edward Sebesta, University of Texas Press, forthcoming.

Webster, Gerald R. (2005), "Sports, Community, Nationalism and the International State System," in Teaching Geography Through Sports, edited by Lisa DeChano and Fred Shelley, Pathways Series, National Council for Geographic Education, forthcoming.

Webster, Gerald R. (2005), "Political Geography," in Encyclopedia of Human Geography, Barney Warf ed., Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, forthcoming.

Leib, Jonathan I., and Webster, Gerald R. (2004), "Banner Headlines: The Fight Over the Confederate Flags in the American South," in WorldMinds: Geographical Perspectives on 100 Problems, pp. 61-66. Edited by Donald G. Janelle, Barney Warf, and Kathy Hanson, Dordrecht, Netherlands: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Webster, Gerald R. (2004), "Evaluating the Geographical Compactness of Representational Districts," in WorldMinds: Geographical Perspectives on 100 Problems, pp. 43-47. Edited by Donald G. Janelle, Barney Warf, and Kathy Hanson, Dordrecht, Netherlands: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Webster, Gerald R. (2004), "If At First You Don't Secede, Try, Try Again: Secession, Hate, and the League of the South," in Spaces of Hate: Geographies of Discrimination and Intolerance in the U.S.A., Edited by Colin Flint, pp. 137-164, New York: Routledge.

Webster, Gerald R. (2002), "Rethinking the Role of Compactness in Redistricting," in Alex Willingham, Editor, Beyond the Color Line? Race and Community in the New Century, pp. 117-134. New York: Brennan Center, New York University School of Law.

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Guest Editor (2002), Forum Section on "The 2000 Presidential Election and the Florida Debacle in Geographic Context," Political Geography, Vol. 21(1):67-104.

Co-Guest Editor with Stanley D. Brunn (2000) for special issue of the Southeastern Geographer on "Religion in a Changing South," Vol. 40(1).

Guest Editor, 1998. Journal of Geography, special issue on "Teaching and Researching the American South," Vol. 97(4/5).

Editor, Newsletter of the Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, 1997-1998.

Webster, Gerald R. (1998), "Political Space in the United States," pp. 49-57, in Davidson, Fiona M.; Leib, Jonathan I.; Shelley, Fred M. and Webster, Gerald R., eds. Teaching Political Geography, National Council for Geographic Education, Title No. 19, Pathways Series.

Davidson, Fiona M.; Leib, Jonathan I.; Shelley, Fred M.; and Webster, Gerald R. (1998), "Teaching Political Geography," pp. 1-8, in Davidson, Fiona M.; Leib, Jonathan I.; Shelley, Fred M. and Webster, Gerald R., eds., Teaching Political Geography, National Council for Geography Education, Title No. 19, Pathways Series.

Davidson, Fiona M.; Leib, Jonathan I.; Shelley, Fred M. and Webster, Gerald R., eds. (1998) Teaching Political Geography, National Council for Geographic Education, Title No. 19, Pathways Series, 135 pp.

Guest Editor, Southeastern Geographer, special issue on the "Political Geography of the South," Vol. 35(1), 1995.

Editor, Political Geography Specialty Group Newsletter, 1994-95.

PUBLICATIONS IN NON-REFEREED OUTLETS

Webster, Gerald R. (2001). "Geography's Undergoes Another Renaissance," Anniston Star, 29 July (<http://ww2.annistonstar.com/opinion/2001/as-insight-0729-0-1g27t5918.htm>).

Webster, Gerald R. (2001). "Redistricting," Anniston Star, 27 May (http://www.annistonstar.com/opinion/opinion_20010527_1963.html).

Webster, Gerald R., and Webster, Roberta H. (1996), Instructor's Manual to accompany Harm J. de Blij and Peter O. Muller, Physical Geography of the Global Environment (second edition), 346 pp.

Webster, Gerald R. (1994), "Comment on the Status of Redistricting in Light of Recent Court Decisions," Political Geography Specialty Group Newsletter, Vol. 14(2): 5-6.

Webster, Gerald R. (1994), "Comment on NAFTA," Political Geography Specialty Group Newsletter, Vol. 14(1): 3-4.

Webster, Gerald R., and Webster, Roberta H. (1993), Correspondence Study Course, GY 103,

Introduction to Geography. College of Continuing Education, University of Alabama, 46 pp.

Webster, Gerald R., and Webster, Roberta Haven (1993), Instructor's Manual to accompany Harm J. de Blij and Peter O. Muller, Physical Geography of the Global Environment, 225 pp.

Webster, Gerald R., and Webster, Roberta Haven (1991), Instructor's Manual to accompany Harm J. de Blij and Peter O. Muller. Geography: Regions and Concepts, sixth edition, 115 pp.

Webster, Gerald R. (1990), "Wyoming," in Macropaedia Volume (29) of Encyclopedia Britannica, pp. 428-431.

Webster, Gerald R. (1989), Correspondence Study Course Student Manual for Geography 303, Introduction to World Regional Geography, Correspondence Study Department, University of Wyoming, pp. 125.

Webster, Gerald R., and Webster, Roberta Haven (1988), Instructor's Manual to accompany Harm J. de Blij, The Earth: A Physical and Human Geography, third edition, 106 pp.

Webster, Gerald R., and Webster, Roberta Haven (1988), Instructor's Manual to accompany Harm J. de Blij and Peter O. Muller, Geography: Regions and Concepts, fifth edition, 129 pp.

Webster, Gerald R. (1983), "The Geography of Local Government Debt in Kentucky," Proceedings, Kentucky Academy of Science, Geography Section, Vol. 9: 150-167.

Webster, Gerald R. (1983), "The Geography of 'Wagner's Law' at the Local Government Level in Kentucky: Constant Versus Current Dollar Models," Working Papers in Public Administration, No. PA 30-1983, James W. Martin Graduate Center for Public Administration, The Graduate School, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 40506-0205.

Webster, Gerald R. (1982), "Geographic Dimensions of Local Government Finance in Kentucky, 1957-1977," Proceedings, Kentucky Academy of Science, Geography Section, Vol. 8: 55-72.

Webster, Gerald R. (1981), "County Consolidation in Kentucky: An Historical Perspective," Proceedings, Kentucky Academy of Science, Geography Section, Vol. 7: 92-103.

BOOK REVIEWS

Webster, Gerald R. (2002), book review of Geopolitics and Globalization in the Twentieth Century, Brian W. Blouet, Professional Geographer, Vol. 54(3): 459-461.

Webster, Gerald R. (2001), book review of Political Geography: A New Introduction, Richard Muir, Journal of Geography, Vol. 100(4): 181-182.

Webster, Gerald R. (2001), book review of The Southern Black Belt: A National Perspective, Ronald C. Wimberley and Libby V. Morris, Journal of Geography, Vol. 100(4): 183.

Webster, Gerald R. (1999), book review of The Global Crisis in Foreign Aid, Richard Grant and Jan Nijman eds. Professional Geographer, Vol. 51(3): 473-474.

Webster, Gerald R. (1997), book review of Political Power in Alabama, Anne Pernaloff and Carl Grafton, Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 78(4): 1031-1033.

Webster, Gerald R. (1996), book review of The Tyranny of the Majority: Fundamental Fairness in Representative Democracy, Lani Guinier, Political Geography, Vol. 15(1): 124-126.

Webster, Gerald R. (1996), book review of The American Mosaic: The Impact of Space, Time, and Culture on American Politics, Daniel J. Elazar, Geographical Review, Vol. 86(1): 120-121.

Webster, Gerald R. (1995), book review of Quiet Revolution in the South: The Impact of the Voting Rights Act, 1965-1990, Chandler Davidson and Bernard Grofman, editors, Social Science Quarterly, Vol. 76 (2): 474-475.

Webster, Gerald R. (1992), book review of Elections in Chile: The Road Toward Democratization, 1991, Cesar N. Caviedes, Professional Geographer, 44(4): 477-478.

Webster, Gerald R. (1991), book review of Geography and Political Power: The Geography of Nations and States, 1990, Peter M. Slowe, Geographical Review, Vol. 81(2): 245-247.

Webster, Gerald R. (1988), book review of Electoral Laws and Their Political Consequences, 1986, Bernard Grofman and Arend Lijphart, editors, Political Geography Quarterly, Vol. 7(1): 93-94.

Webster, Gerald R. (1987), book review of Cities of the Prairie Revisited: The Closing of the Metropolitan Frontier, 1986, Daniel J. Elazar, Urban Geography, Vol. 8(6): 609-610.

Webster, Gerald R. (1987), book review of American Electoral Mosaics, 1986, J. Clark Archer and Fred M. Shelley, Professional Geographer, Vol. 39(4): 488-489.

Webster, Gerald R. (1987), book review of Progress in Political Geography, 1985, Michael Pacione, editor, Professional Geographer, Vol. 39(1): 119.

AWARDS

Richard Morrill Public Outreach Award, Political Geography Specialty Group, Association of American Geographers, Philadelphia, PA, March 2004.

Distinguished Teaching Award, National Council for Geographic Education, Vancouver, British Columbia, August, 2001.

Research Honors Award 2000, Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, November, 2000.

Received a Joseph J. Malone Fellowship in Arab and Islamic Studies by the National Council on US-Arab Relations. Supported a three week study program in Kuwait and Syria, March 15-April 3, 1994.

Selected as University of Alabama's applicant for White House Fellowship, Spring 1992.

Awarded Research Semester (no teaching obligations), College of Arts and Sciences, University of Wyoming, Fall semester, 1987.

Finalist in Warren Nystrom Award Competition, annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers, Detroit, Michigan, April, 1985.

Award for best paper written and presented by a Ph.D. student, Student Honors Competition, annual meeting of the Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, Memphis, Tennessee, November, 1982.

CONSULTING, CONTRACTS AND GRANTS

Consultant/Expert Witness for LDF in *Thompson v. HUD*, in case involving public housing in Baltimore, 2005-

Consultant/Expert Witness for State of Mississippi in *Craig Ducksworth, et al. V. State of Mississippi, et al.*, in case pertaining to state senate districts, 2004-

Consultant/Expert Witness for LDF in case pertaining to Montgomery County, North Carolina County Commission Districts, 2002.

Consultant/Expert Witness for Plaintiffs in *Martinez v. Bush* (Ca. No. 02-20244-CIV-JORDAN), S.D. Fla., 2001-02.

Consultant/Expert Witness for Plaintiffs in *Diamond v. Town of Manalapan* (Case No: 02-80065-CIV-Seitz), 2002.

Consultant/Expert Witness to Speaker, Illinois House of Representatives in lawsuit pertaining to Illinois House and Senate Districts (*Cole-Randazzo v. Ryan*, No. 92443, 198 Ill. 2d 233, 762 N.E. 2d 485 (Nov. 28, 2001), and *Beaubien v. Ryan* No. 92701, 198 Ill. 2d 294, 762 N.E. 2d 501 (Dec. 27, 2001).

Consultant to Mississippi State Legislature for congressional redistricting, 2001-02.

Consultant/Expert Witness for Impac2000 in lawsuit pertaining to Texas congressional districts (*Alicia del Rio v. Perry*, Case No. GN 003665, Travis County, Texas), 2001.

Consultant to the City of Montgomery, Alabama for redrawing of city's council districts, 2001.

Consultant/Expert Witness for Attorney General's Office, State of Virginia in lawsuit pertaining to Virginia House and Senate Districts (*Douglas MacArthur West v. Gilmore*, Civil Action No. CH01-84, Circuit Court of Salem, Virginia), 2001.

Consultant/Expert Witness for Alabama Democratic Conference/State of Alabama on lawsuit pertaining to Alabama House and Senate Districts (*Thompson v. Smith*, CA No.97-A-715-E (M.D. Ala.)), 1999-2000.

Consultant/Expert Witness for NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund on lawsuit pertaining to Louisiana state house districts (*Maxwell v. Foster*, CA No. CV 98-1378 M), 1999.

Consultant/Expert Witness for State of North Carolina on lawsuit pertaining to North Carolina legislative districts (*Daly v. Leak*, No. 5:97-CV-750-BO), 1998.

Consultant/Expert Witness for State of North Carolina and NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund on lawsuit pertaining to North Carolina congressional districts (*Cromartie v. Hunt*, CA No. 04-CV-104-H2), 1997-99.

Consultant/Expert Witness for Alabama Democratic Conference/State of Alabama on lawsuit pertaining to Alabama House and Senate Districts (*Sinkfield v. Bennett*, CN 93-689-PR) 1997-1998.

Consultant/Expert Witness for ACLU/NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund on lawsuit pertaining to City Council Districts in Cocoa, Florida (*Stovall v. City of Cocoa*, CN 93-257-CIV-ORL-18), 1997-99.

Consultant/Expert Witness for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund on lawsuit pertaining to County Commission districting in Baldwin County, Alabama 1997 (*Dillard v. Baldwin County Commission*, CV No. 87-T-1159-N), 1997.

Consultant/Expert Witness for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund on lawsuit pertaining to school board election districts in Durham, North Carolina, (*Cannon v. Durham County Board of Education*, No. 5:96-CV-115-BR), 1996-97.

Consultant/Expert Witness for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund on lawsuit pertaining to city council election districts in Greensboro, Alabama, (*Dillard v. City of Greensboro*, CV 87-T-1223-N) 1996-97.

Consultant for NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund for work on "Residential Segregation in Tuscaloosa, Alabama," 1994-95.

Recipient of General Research Grant, Research Grants Committee, University of Alabama. Project on The Spatial Distribution and Impacts of New Deal Aid. Summer 1991. \$6,000.

Recipient of General Research Grant from Association of American Geographers. Project on "Past Present and Probable Future Regional Voting Blocs in the General Assembly of the United Nations." Spring 1991. \$394.50.

Recipient of Basic Research Grant, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Wyoming. For "Wyoming in Maps Project." 1988-89. \$2,000.

Recipient of Faculty Growth Award, UW Alumni Association, University of Wyoming. For travel to annual meeting of Association of American Geographers, Baltimore, Maryland, 1989. \$362.14.

Recipient of Summer Faculty Development Award, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Wyoming. Research Project on The Geography of Federal Outlays and Tax Burdens by State, 1969-1986. Summer 1988. \$500.

Recipient of Basic Research Grant, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Wyoming. Research Project on The Geography of Federal Outlays and Tax Burdens by State, 1969-1986. 1987-88. \$2,000.

Recipient of Basic Research Grant, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Wyoming. Research Project on Socioeconomic Well-Being and Intergovernmental Revenue Transfers to Local Governments in Wyoming and the United States. 1986-87. \$2,000.

Recipient of Faculty Growth Award, U.W. Alumni Association, University of Wyoming. Research Project on Electoral Partisanship in Presidential, Senatorial and Gubernatorial Elections in the Interior West. 1986-87. \$185.

Selected participant in first annual Colloquium on Excellence in Teaching and Advising, University of Wyoming, April 19-23, 1986, \$900 Stipend.

Grant from Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Wyoming. Research Project on Republican Party Strength and Presidential Voting in the Interior West. 1985-86. \$800.

New Faculty Starter Grant, Department of Geography, University of Miami. Research Project on the Growth of Republican Voting in the Miami SMSA. 1984-85. \$100.

Exxon Honorarium to attend Guided Design Workshop, annual meeting of the National Council for Geographic Education, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1981.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Association of American Geographers
Political Geography Specialty Group, AAG
Southeastern Division, AAG
National Council for Geographic Education
American Geographical Society

EDITORIAL BOARDS

Editorial Board, Southeastern Geographer, 1996-1999, 2003-present.

Editorial Board, Political Geography, 2001 - present.

Editorial Board, Journal of Geography, 1997- present.

SERVICE ACTIVITIES

President, Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, 2005-2007.

Member of Program Committee, Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, 2004 annual meeting, Biloxi, Mississippi.

Member of Population Subcommittee, Tuscaloosa 2020 (Strategic Planning Process), 2003-present.

Member of Program Review Committee for Department of Criminal Justice, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Alabama, 2003-04.

Member of Arts and Sciences Space Committee, 2003-present.

Elected to Faculty Senate, University of Alabama; Faculty Senate Steering Committee; co-chair of the Planning and Operations Committee; Faculty Senate Liaison to Health and Safety Committee, 1998-99; Faculty Senate Liaison to Master Plan Committee, 1999-00; Co-Chair of the Communications Committee, Legislative Agenda Committee, 1999-00.

Member, Local Arrangements Committee for Golden Anniversary SEDAAG Annual Meeting, Birmingham, Alabama, November, 1997.

Elected, Secretary of the Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers (Editor of the SEDAAG Newsletter), 1996-98.

Elected Chair of the Political Geography Specialty Group, Association of American Geographers, 1995-97.

Elected Chair of the Nominations Committee, Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, 1995.

Member of the University of Alabama Latin American Studies Steering Committee, University of Alabama, 1994-95.

Chair, Committee for Rewriting Departmental Tenure and Promotion Guidelines, Department of Geography, University of Alabama, Fall 1994.

Elected Secretary/Treasurer of the Political Geography Specialty Group, Association of American Geographers, 1994-95.

Member of the Arts and Sciences Tenure and Promotion Committee, University of Alabama, 1993-94, 1994-95.

Member of University Appeals Committee, University of Alabama, 1993-94.

Alternate Member of Faculty Senate, University of Alabama, 1993-95.

Member of Program Review Committee for Department of Mineral Engineering, College of Engineering, University of Alabama, 1992-93.

Member of Interim Program Advisory Committee, University of Alabama, 1992-93.

Elected Member of Faculty Senate, University of Alabama, 1992-93.

Elected as State Representative (Alabama) to the Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers, 1992-94.

Member of Program Committee, 1993 AAG Annual Meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, 1992-93.

Member of Nominating Committee, Political Geography Specialty Group, 1991-93

Member, Student Paper Award Committee, Political Geography Specialty Group, Association of American Geographers, 1987-92, Chair 1991-92.

Chair, Chair's Leadership Review Committee, Department of Geography, University of Alabama, Spring 1991.

Member, Program Committee, SEDAAG Annual Meeting in Columbia, South Carolina, Fall 1990.

Judge for Rand McNally-NCGE "Excellence in Geography Teaching Awards" for K-12th grade teachers, 1990.

Chair of the Region 2 Awards Committee, National Council for Geographic Education, 1990; member 1988-89.

Elected Member of the Board of Directors, Political Geography Specialty Group, Association of American Geographers, 1987-89.

REFeree/REVIEW ACTIVITIES

Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 1989, 1998, 1999, 2004.

Antipode, 2000.

Arab World Geographer, 2003.

Florida Geographer, 1986, 2000.

Geographical Review 2003.

Great Plains Research, 1996, 2000.

Growth and Change, 1988, 1993.

Hagar: International Social Science Review, 2002.

Journal of Cultural Geography, 2004.

Journal of Geography, 1997 (3), 1998 (3), 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2005 (2).

National Endowment for the Humanities research proposal, 1996, 2003.

National Science Foundation research proposal, 1988, 1997, 2000.

Political Geography, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1993 (2), 1996 (2), 1997 (3), 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 (3), 2002 (3), 2003 (2), 2004 (3), 2005 (3).

Professional Geographer, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1989, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 2001 (2), 2002, 2004.

Social Science History, 2005.

Social Science Journal, 1987, 1988, 1989.

Social Science Quarterly, 2001.

Southeastern Geographer, 1984, 1992, 1994, 1996 (2), 1998, 2000, 2001, 2004 (2), 2005 (3).

Southwestern Geographer, 2004

Urban Geography, 1987 (2), 1990, 1991, 1993, 2002.

CLAG Yearbook, 1990, 1992.

Text Reviews: Harper and Row 1988, Wm. C. Brown 1990, John Wiley 1991, Guilford Publications 1995, 2002 Prentice-Hall 1995 (2), 1996 (2), 1997, 1998 (2), 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003.

Outside Tenure and Promotion Referee, 1993, 1999 (2), 2000 (2), 2004, 2005.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE AT PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS

Session Chair: 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 (2), 2000 (4), 2001(2), 2002, 2003, 2004 (2), 2005 (8).

Session/Panel Organizer: 1988, 1992, 1993(2), 1995 (5), 1996(2), 1997(3), 1998(3), 1999, 2000 (3), 2001 (2), 2002 (2), 2004, 2005 (8).

Paper/Session Discussant: 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 2004.

Panelist: 1993, 1996 (2), 1999, 2000 (2), 2001 (2), 2002, 2003 (2), 2004, 2005.

1/1/06