Segregation perpetuates inequality drawn along the lines of individual identities including race, gender, nationality, and religion. In order to understand segregation patterns, we must understand the micro discriminatory preferences that lead to self-segregation and if they can be changed. This project uses the Schelling Model of Segregation as a basis to examine the effects of individual discriminatory preferences on macro segregation patterns, and it explores how the psychology of empathy and intergroup bias contribute to those preferences.