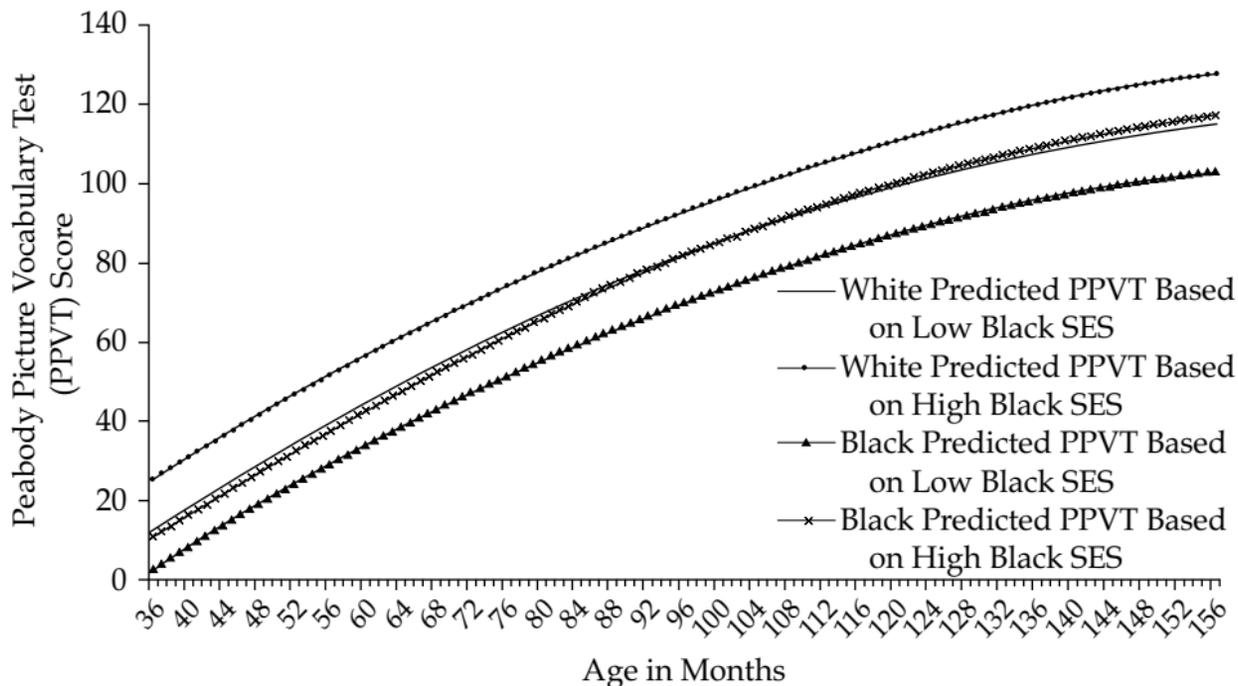


TABLE 2.1 / Mapping Discrimination: Actions and Actors

Source Points	Housing and Lending ↔	Education ↔	Labor Markets ↔	Criminal Justice ↔	Health Care
Access	Steering; redlining	Acceptance; financial aid	Interviewing; hiring	Racial profiling; arrests	Access to care; insurance
Progress	Mortgage approval; loan pricing; resale value	Tracking; grades; special education retention	Wages; promotion; layoffs; firing	Plea bargaining; sentencing; parole violations	Quality of care; price of care; referrals
Key actors	Landlords; sellers; lenders; neighbors	Teachers; administrators; fellow students	Employers; customers; coworkers	Police; prosecutors; judges; juries; parole boards	Health care workers; administrators; insurance companies

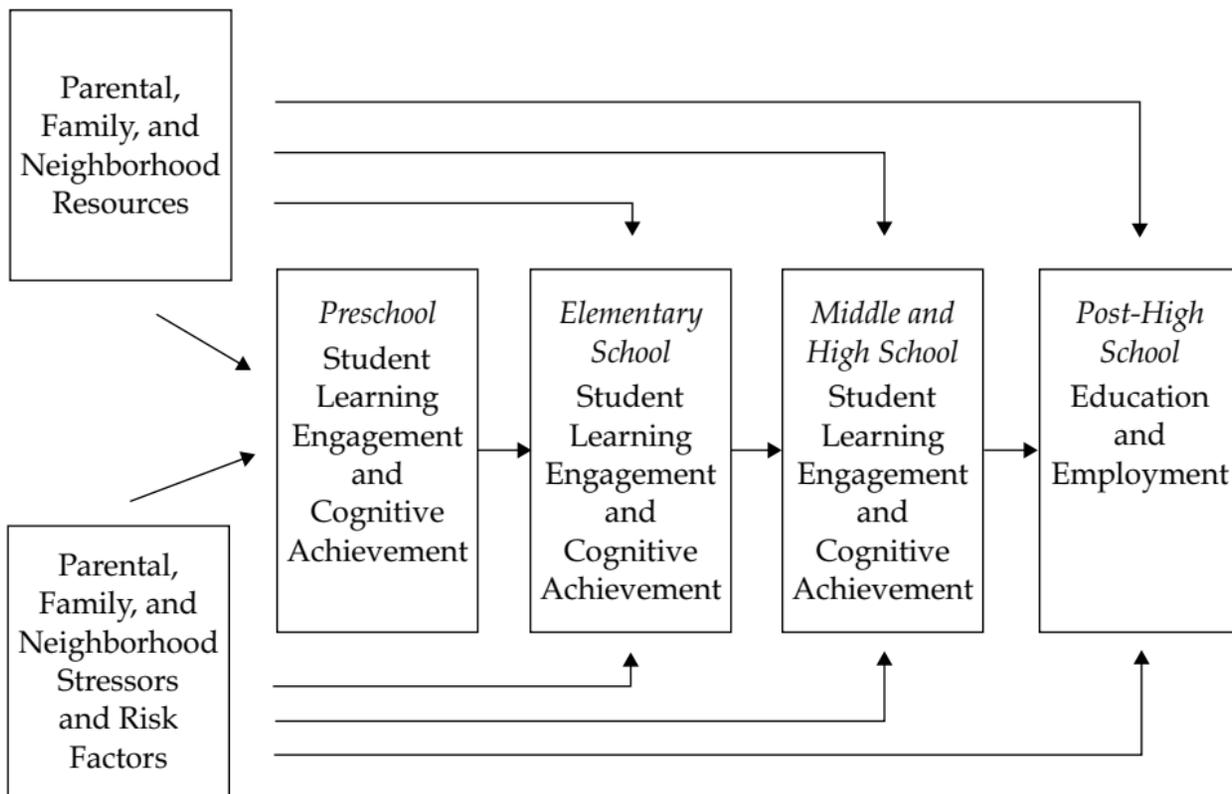
Source: Adapted from Blank, Dabady, and Citro (2004, 67).

FIGURE 5.1 / Predicted Vocabulary, Whites and Blacks, by Black Socioeconomic Status



Source: Reprinted from *Social Science Research* 33(3), George Farkas and Kurt Beron, "The Detailed Age Trajectory of Oral Vocabulary Knowledge: Differences by Class and Race," pp. 464-97, copyright 2004, with permission from Elsevier.

FIGURE 5.2 / Model of the Academic Achievement Process



Source: Author's compilation.

TABLE 5.1 / Disparities in Family Circumstances When Schooling Begins, Selected Estimates

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
Percentage single parent ^a	15	54	27	10
Percentage experiencing poverty ^b	10	42	37	
Average socioeconomic status (standard deviation) ^a	0.2 (1.0)	-0.5 (1.0)	-0.4 (0.9)	0.5 (1.1)
Percentage non-English household ^a	1	1	31	51
Percentage mother high school dropout ^b	7	18	35	
Percentage teen mother ^b	10	22	19	
Percentage mother depressed ^b	11	20	13	
Percentage low birth weight ^b	6	15	8	
Percentage four or more hardships ^b	4	29	18	
Average number of books ^a	93	40	53	56
Percentage own home computer ^a	66	33	42	65

Source: ^a Lee and Burkam (2002); ^b Duncan and Magnuson (2005).

TABLE 5.2 / Reading, Mathematics, and Behavior Gaps When School Begins

	White-Black	White-Hispanic	White-Asian
PPVT-R, NLSY79	1.15		
PPVT-R, IHDP	1.63		
Reading test, ECLS-K	0.40	0.43	-0.34
Math test, ECLS-K ^a	0.64	0.72	-0.15
Approaches to learning, ECLS-K	0.36	0.21	
Self-control, ECLS-K	0.38	0.13	
Externalizing behavior, ECLS-K	-0.31	0.01	
Internalizing behavior, ECLS-K	-0.06	-0.05	

Source: Rock and Stenner (2005); ^aFryer and Levitt (2004).

Note: Selected estimates in standard deviation units. PPVT-R: Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test—Revised. NLSY79: National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979. IHDP: Infant Health and Development Program. ECLS-K: Early Childhood Longitudinal Study—Kindergarten Cohort.

TABLE 5.3 / Percentage of Students Demonstrating Specific Learning-Related Behaviors When Schooling Begins

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
Persists at tasks	75	61	67	81
Seems eager to learn	79	66	72	82
Pays attention	70	56	62	70

Source: West, Denton, and Reaney (2001, table 7).

TABLE 5.4 / Reading, Mathematics, and Science Gaps with White Students in Spring,
Third Grade (Standard Deviation Units)

	Black	Hispanic	Asian
Reading	-0.70	-0.35	-0.05
Mathematics	-0.89	-0.39	-0.06
Science	-1.04	-0.52	-0.21

Source: Rathbun and West (2004, tables A-4, A-5, A-7, A-8).

TABLE 5.5 / Test Score Performance by Race-Ethnicity and Whether Student Is Second-Language Learner

	Reading	Gap	Mathematics	Gap
Fourth grade (2005)				
White				
Second-language learner	201	27	229	17
Not second-language learner	228	—	246	—
Black				
Second-language learner	186	42	208	38
Not second-language learner	199	29	220	26
Hispanic				
Second-language learner	184	44	214	32
Not second-language learner	211	17	232	14
Asian				
Second-language learner	203	25	233	13
Not second-language learner	233	-5	255	-9
Eighth Grade (2005)				
White				
Second-language learner	239	31	261	17
Not second-language learner	270	—	288	—
Black				
Second-language learner	224	46	233	55
Not second-language learner	242	28	254	34
Hispanic				
Second-language learner	220	50	238	50
Not second-language learner	253	17	269	19
Asian				
Second-language learner	240	30	270	18
Not second-language learner	274	-4	299	-11

Source: Author's compilation from National Center for Education Statistics, NAEP Data, calculated for public school students using NAEP data explorer, downloaded on January 2, 2006, from <http://nces.gov/nationsreportcard/nde>.

TABLE 5.6 / Male-Female Test Score Performance

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
Reading				
Fourth grade (2005)	-6	-10	-5	-7
Eighth grade (2005)	-11	-12	-8	-9
Twelfth grade (2005)	-15	-11	-11	-10
Mathematics				
Fourth grade (2005)	3	-1	-6	2
Eighth grade (2005)	1	-1	2	1
Twelfth grade (2000)	3	1	4	2

Source: Author's compilation from National Center for Education Statistics, NAEP Data, calculated for public school students using NAEP data explorer, downloaded on January 2, 2006, and May 14, 2007, from <http://nces.gov/nationsreportcard/nde>.

TABLE 5.7 / Test Score Performance Gaps (Compared with Whites), Historical Trends

	Age Nine		Age Thirteen		Age Seventeen	
	Black	Hispanic	Black	Hispanic	Black	Hispanic
Reading						
1975	35	34	36	30	52	41
1988	29	24	18	21	26	24
1990	35	28	21	24	29	22
1999	35	28	29	23	31	24
2004	26	21	22	24	29	29
Mathematics						
1973	35	23	46	35	40	33
1986	25	21	24	19	29	24
1990	27	21	27	22	21	26
1999	28	26	32	24	31	22
2004	23	18	27	23	28	24

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NAEP data, Long-Term Trend Reading and Mathematics Assessments, downloaded on January 2, 2006, from <http://nces.gov/nationsreportcard/nde>.

TABLE 5.8 / Significant Effects and Effect Sizes for Four-Year-Olds, Head Start Impact Study, June 2005

Test Scores	
Woodcock-Johnson letter-word ID	.22
Letter naming	.24
McCarthy Draw-A-Design	NS
Woodcock-Johnson spelling	.16
PPVT vocabulary	NS
PPVT color naming	NS
Problem behaviors	
Total behavior problems	NS
Hyperactive behavior	NS
Aggressive behavior	NS
Withdrawn behavior	NS
Social skills and approaches to learning	NS
Social competencies	NS

Source: Head Start Impact Study, June 2005, downloaded on December 1, 2005, from http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/hs/impact_study/.

NS = Not significant

TABLE 6.1 / Poverty Level by Race-Ethnicity

Race-Ethnicity	N	Poverty (0 to 99 Percent)	Near Poverty (100 to 199 Percent)	Moderate Income (200 to 299 Percent)	High Income (300 to 399 Percent)	Very High Income (400 Percent and Higher)
White	34,383	6.1	14.3	13.7	18.6	47.3
Black	2,498	20.9	21.5	16.3	15.3	26.0
Latino	11,840	32.4	31.1	14.0	10.8	11.6
Mexican	8,304	35.0	32.1	14.3	9.4	9.2
Central American	1,019	37.1	35.3	11.1	9.5	7.0
Puerto Rican	180	12.6	23.9	16.3	20.2	27.0
South American	275	18.4	23.7	17.5	14.9	25.4
Other Latino	788	16.8	22.4	12.0	17.4	31.4
Multiethnic Latino	1,155	19.8	25.9	15.1	18.0	21.2
Pacific Islander	189	11.5	20.8	22.1	20.0	25.6
American Indian	424	15.3	25.8	17.4	17.5	24.0
Asian	4,651	13.5	18.6	15.1	15.1	37.7
Chinese	1,227	14.0	18.0	11.9	12.2	43.8
Filipino	831	6.7	21.2	20.1	21.2	30.9
South Asian	381	4.6	10.6	14.8	11.6	58.4
Japanese	468	6.2	14.2	12.4	16.9	50.3
Korean	789	11.6	21.6	17.3	13.2	36.3
Vietnamese	821	33.0	23.3	13.9	12.1	17.7
Other Asian	281	26.5	17.7	10.7	17.0	28.1
Other race	181	8.3	21.0	16.7	12.8	41.2
Multiracial	2,104	10.4	18.8	14.7	20.5	35.5

Source: Authors' analyses of the California Health Interview Study, 2001.

TABLE 6.2 / Poverty and Self Rated Ill-Health by Race-Ethnicity and National Origin^a

	Poverty (0 to 99 Percent)	Near Poverty (100 to 199 Percent)	Moderate Income (200 to 299 Percent)	High Income (300 to 399 Percent)	VeryHigh Income (400 Percent and Higher)
White	.830(.03)**	.565(.02)**	.398(.02)**	.262(.02)**	(omitted)
Black	.807(.05)**	.446(.05)**	.321(.06)**	.148(.06)*	(omitted)
Latino	.997(.03)**	.726(.03)**	.494(.03)**	.269(.03)**	(omitted)
Mexican	.998(.03)**	.748(.03)**	.510(.04)**	.287(.04)**	(omitted)
Central American	.953(.11)**	.530(.11)**	.287(.12)+	.148(.13)**	(omitted)
Puerto Rican	.902(.25)**	.205(.20)**	-.019(.22)**	.280(.20)**	(omitted)
South American	.929(.16)**	.997(.15)**	.767(.17)**	.343(.17)+	(omitted)
Other Latino	.875(.11)**	.495(.10)**	.409(.12)**	.264(.11)+	(omitted)
Multiethnic Latino	.614(.09)**	.530(.08)**	.371(.09)**	.175(.09)**	(omitted)
Pacific Islander	.616(.30)+	.430(.25)**	.014(.25)**	1.093(.25)**	(omitted)
American Indian	.772(.19)**	.503(.17)*	.408(.19)+	.081(.19)**	(omitted)
Asian	.837(.04)**	.415(.04)**	.392(.04)**	.224(.04)**	(omitted)
Chinese	.455(.07)**	.228(.06)**	.177(.07)+	.287(.07)**	(omitted)
Filipino	.684(.10)**	.095(.07)**	.379(.07)**	.121(.07)**	(omitted)
South Asian	.962(.16)**	.448(.11)**	.180(.10)**	.220(.11)+	(omitted)
Japanese	.448(.17)*	.552(.13)**	.425(.13)*	.047(.11)**	(omitted)
Korean	.614(.14)**	.538(.11)**	.454(.11)**	.303(.12)+	(omitted)
Vietnamese	.889(.10)**	.786(.11)**	.488(.12)**	.619(.13)**	(omitted)
Other Asian	.948(.13)**	.802(.15)**	.647(.18)**	.195(.15)**	(omitted)
Other race	.325(.30)**	.350(.20)**	.550(.23)+	.327(.24)**	(omitted)
Multiracial	.791(.13)**	.611(.11)**	.336(.12)*	.187(.10)**	(omitted)

Source: Authors' analyses of the California Health Interview Study, 2001.

^aAdjusted for age and gender.

* p < .01; ** p < .001; + p < .05

TABLE 6.3 / Race-Ethnicity and Health Conditions

	Self-Rated Ill-Health		Emotional Distress		Physical Limitations		Chronic Health Conditions	
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2
Gender (women)	.063 (.01)*	-.030 (.01)*	.516 (.04)*	.380 (.02)*	.451 (.02)*	.241 (.02)*	.042 (.01)*	-.003 (.01)*
Age	.013 (.00)*	.010 (.00)*	.003 (.00)*	-.002 (.00)+	.04 (.00)*	.033 (.00)*	.026 (.00)*	.024 (.00)*
White (omitted)								
Black	.387 (.02)*	.216 (.02)*	.361 (.04)*	.159 (.04)*	.498 (.04)*	.246 (.04)*	.276 (.02)*	.231 (.02)*
Latino								
Mexican	.769 (.01)*	.321 (.00)*	.322 (.02)*	-.150 (.03)*	.339 (.03)*	-.252 (.03)*	-.036 (.01)*	-.151 (.01)*
Central American	.776 (.03)*	.328 (.03)*	.482 (.05)*	.003 (.05)*	.336 (.06)*	-.241 (.06)*	-.090 (.02)*	-.200 (.02)*
Puerto Rican	.243 (.07)*	.094 (.07)*	.334 (.14)+	.181 (.14)*	.248 (.16)*	.072 (.16)*	.139 (.06)+	.108 (.06)*
South American	.245 (.06)*	.116 (.06)+	.102 (.11)*	-.061 (.11)*	.038 (.13)*	-.131 (.12)*	-.155 (.05)*	-.182 (.05)*
Other Latino	.311 (.04)*	.137 (.04)*	.303 (.07)*	.121 (.07)*	.305 (.08)*	.083 (.08)*	.104 (.03)*	.051 (.03)*
Multiethnic Latino	.432 (.03)*	.159 (.03)*	.361 (.06)*	.070 (.06)*	.458 (.06)*	.082 (.06)*	.149 (.02)*	.071 (.02)+
Pacific Islander	.276 (.08)*	.122 (.07)*	.330 (.15)+	.168 (.15)*	.588 (.17)*	.396 (.16)+	.126 (.06)+	.089 (.06)*
American Indian	.476 (.06)*	.251 (.05)*	.228 (.11)+	.073 (.11)*	.600 (.12)*	.328 (.12)+	.359 (.04)*	.303 (.04)*
Asian								
Chinese	.284 (.02)*	.230 (.02)*	-.024 (.05)*	-.103 (.05)+	-.316 (.05)*	-.418 (.05)*	-.237 (.02)*	-.256 (.02)*
Filipino	.133 (.03)*	.122 (.03)*	.075 (.05)*	.033 (.05)*	-.223 (.06)*	-.256 (.06)*	-.048 (.02)+	-.047 (.02)+
South Asian	-.160 (.04)*	-.025 (.04)	-.163 (.08)+	-.069 (.08)*	-.130 (.09)*	-.007 (.09)*	-.177 (.03)*	-.146 (.03)*
Japanese	.031 (.04)*	.051 (.04)*	-.242 (.09)+	-.242 (.08)+	-.322 (.10)*	-.349 (.09)*	-.057 (.03)*	-.063 (.03)*
Korean	.370 (.04)*	.312 (.04)*	-.028 (.08)*	-.148 (.08)*	-.216 (.09)+	-.371 (.09)*	-.241 (.03)*	-.266 (.03)*
Vietnamese	.920 (.04)*	.604 (.04)*	.449 (.07)*	.085 (.07)*	.444 (.08)*	-.016 (.08)*	-.107 (.03)*	-.197 (.03)*
Other Asian	.418 (.05)*	.212 (.05)*	.378 (.10)*	.106 (.10)*	.295 (.11)+	-.055 (.11)*	-.128 (.04)*	-.193 (.04)*
Other Race	.057 (.08)*	-.011 (.08)*	-.129 (.16)*	-.214 (.15)*	.042 (.18)*	-.056 (.17)*	-.003 (.06)*	-.023 (.06)*
Multiracial	.308 (.04)*	.206 (.03)*	.404 (.07)*	.299 (.07)*	.691 (.08)*	.563 (.08)*	.259 (.03)*	.233 (.03)*
Income (poverty levels)		-.123 (.00)*		-.170 (.01)*		-.176 (.01)*		-.022 (.00)*
Education		-.128 (.00)*		-.084 (.01)*		-.125 (.01)*		-.035 (.00)*
Employment (employed)		-.228 (.01)*		-.403 (.02)*		-.798 (.02)*		-.187 (.01)*
Constant	1.597 (.02)	2.963 (.02)	5.52 (.04)	7.17 (.05)	3.02 (.04)	5.40 (.06)	-.530 (.02)	-.034 (.02)
R ²	.107	.195	.023	.058	.103	.158	.252	.267

Source: Authors' analyses of the California Health Interview Study, 2001.

* p < .001; + p < .05

TABLE 6.4 / Poverty Levels by Race-Ethnicity and Nativity Status

Race-Ethnicity	N	Poverty (0 to 99 Percent)	Near Poverty (100 to 199 Percent)	Moderate Income (200 to 299 Percent)	High Income (300 to 399 Percent)	Very High Income (400 Percent or Higher)
White native	38,818	5.9	14.2	13.8	18.7	47.4
White immigrant	2,565	8.1	15.5	12.5	17.4	46.6
Black native	2,373	21.6	21.6	15.3	15.7	25.8
Black immigrant	125	9.5	20.4	30.3	10.4	29.5
Latino native	5,104	18.0	23.2	17.1	17.9	23.8
Latino immigrant	6,736	40.3	35.5	12.4	6.9	4.9
Mexican native	3,171	18.9	22.6	18.8	17.7	22.0
Mexican immigrant	5,133	42.3	36.5	12.3	5.6	3.3
Central American native	106	19.3	33.9	9.2	19.6	18.0
Central American immigrant	913	38.9	35.5	11.3	8.5	5.9
Puerto Rican native	155	13.9	22.6	17.7	18.6	27.2
Puerto Rican immigrant	25	5.3	31.5	8.2	28.8	26.2
South American native	57	8.2	7.9	9.1	21.4	53.4
South American immigrant	218	20.6	27.0	19.3	13.5	19.6
Other Latino native	601	13.5	23.0	12.7	16.8	34.0
Other Latino immigrant	187	25.2	20.8	10.3	19.0	24.8
Multiethnic Latino native	931	17.7	25.1	15.0	18.6	23.5
Multiethnic Latino immigrant	224	27.5	28.6	15.6	15.7	12.6
Pacific Isle native	145	10.4	15.8	24.1	23.0	26.7
Pacific Isle immigrant	44	14.3	33.0	17.3	12.5	22.9

Asian native	879	8.4	14.2	15.3	17.3	44.8
Asian immigrant	3,772	14.9	19.7	15.0	14.5	35.8
Chinese native	275	5.8	9.4	12.3	15.3	57.2
Chinese immigrant	952	15.9	20.0	11.7	11.4	40.9
Filipino native	165	8.6	17.0	21.1	22.9	30.3
Filipino immigrant	666	6.2	22.2	19.8	20.4	31.4
South Asian native	37	8.3	25.8	14.0	10.1	41.8
South Asian immigrant	344	4.3	7.5	15.2	12.0	61.0
Japanese native	341	4.3	13.8	12.8	16.7	52.4
Japanese immigrant	127	12.6	13.8	12.0	15.4	46.1
Korean native	73	20.9	19.8	16.2	4.0	39.1
Korean immigrant	716	10.3	21.9	17.4	14.5	35.8
Vietnamese native	16	38.0	29.6	16.8	13.8	1.8
Vietnamese immigrant	805	32.8	23.1	13.7	12.0	18.4
Other Asian native	58	15.7	7.5	8.2	25.9	42.7
Other Asian immigrant	223	29.6	20.1	11.5	15.1	23.7
Other race native	137	7.1	12.0	21.6	15.5	43.8
Other race immigrant	44	10.6	39.0	7.0	7.5	36.0
Multiethnic native	1,990	10.9	17.9	14.6	20.7	35.9
Multiethnic immigrant	114	6.3	27.6	16.0	18.2	31.9

Source: Authors' analyses of the California Health Interview Study, 2001.

TABLE 6.5 / Immigrant Status and Self-Rated Ill-Health and Emotional Distress^a

	Subjective Health		Emotional Distress	
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2
White native (omitted)				
White immigrant	-.049 (.02)+	-.018 (.02)	.085 (.04)+	.097 (.04)+
Black native	.419 (.02)*	.249 (.02)*	.381 (.04)*	.169 (.04)*
Black immigrant	-.162 (.07)+	-.197 (.07)+	.188 (.14)	.119 (.14)
Latino				
Mexican native	.412 (.02)*	.164 (.02)*	.155 (.04)*	-.114 (.04)*
Mexican immigrant	.925 (.01)*	.418 (.02)*	.409 (.03)*	-.161 (.03)*
Central American native	.518 (.08)*	.218 (.08)+	.263 (.16)	-.098 (.16)
Central American immigrant	.797 (.03)*	.357 (.03)*	.512 (.05)*	.018 (.05)
Puerto Rican native	.282 (.08)*	.139 (.08)	.332 (.16)+	.171 (.16)
Puerto Rican immigrant	-.003 (.19)	-.123 (.18)	.391 (.37)	.285 (.36)
South American native	-.096 (.14)	-.045 (.13)	.000 (.27)	.032 (.26)
South American immigrant	.311 (.06)*	.155 (.06)*	.131 (.12)	-.071 (.12)
Other Latino native	.344 (.04)*	.185 (.04)*	.325 (.09)*	.148 (.08)
Other Latino immigrant	.213 (.07)+	.030 (.07)	.273 (.14)+	.077 (.13)
Multiethnic Latino native	.393 (.03)*	.150 (.03)*	.323 (.06)*	.050 (.06)
Multiethnic Latino immigrant	.553 (.06)*	.228 (.06)*	.538 (.12)*	.173 (.12)
Pacific Isle native	.248 (.09)+	.104 (.09)	.288 (.18)	.139 (.17)
Pacific Isle immigrant	.328 (.14)+	.183 (.13)	.461 (.28)	.265 (.28)
American Indian	.495 (.06)*	.276 (.05)*	.324 (.11)+	.103 (.11)

TABLE 6.5 / *Continued*

	Subjective Health		Emotional Distress	
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2
Asian				
Chinese native	.124 (.06)+	.212 (.05)*	.127 (.11)	.196 (.11)
Chinese immigrant	.313 (.03)*	.234 (.03)*	-.047 (.05)	-.157 (.05)+
Filipino native	.349 (.06)*	.244 (.05)*	.057 (.11)	-.089 (.11)
Filipino immigrant	.072 (.03)+	.078 (.03)+	.088 (.06)	.075 (.06)
South Asian native	-.285 (.13)+	-.449 (.13)*	-.252 (.26)	-.517 (.26)+
South Asian immigrant	-.152 (.04)*	.011 (.04)	-.146 (.09)	-.012 (.09)
Japanese native	.022 (.05)	.064 (.05)	-.279 (.10)+	-.245 (.10)+
Japanese immigrant	.047 (.09)	-.001 (.08)	-.100 (.17)	-.196 (.17)
Korean native	.146 (.15)	-.024 (.11)	.349 (.23)	.098 (.23)
Korean immigrant	.395 (.04)*	.356 (.04)*	-.072 (.09)	-.171 (.09)+
Vietnamese native	1.157 (.17)*	.667 (.16)*	.584 (.33)	-.047 (.33)
Vietnamese immigrant	.904 (.04)*	.611 (.04)*	.450 (.07)*	.097 (.07)
Other Asian native	.190 (.11)	.148 (.10)	-.578 (.21)+	-.654 (.21)+
Other Asian immigrant	.473 (.06)*	.235 (.05)*	.645 (.11)*	.320 (.11)+
Other race native	.095 (.10)	.062 (.09)	-.117 (.19)	-.158 (.19)
Other immigrant	-.032 (.14)	-.155 (.13)	-.133 (.27)	-.301 (.27)
Multiethnic native	.296 (.04)*	.202 (.04)*	.421 (.08)*	.318 (.07)*
Multiethnic immigrant	.376 (.12)*	.276 (.11)+	.315 (.23)	.190 (.23)
Poverty		-.117 (.00)*		-.170 (.01)*
Education		-.123 (.00)*		-.086 (.01)*
Employment		-.233 (.01)*		-.404 (.02)*
Constant	1.60 (.02)	2.93 (.03)	5.52 (.04)	7.18 (.05)
R ²	.119	.199	.025	.059

Source: Authors' analyses of the California Health Interview Study, 2001.

^a Adjusted for age and gender.

* $p < .001$; + $p < .05$

TABLE 6.6 / Immigrant Status and Physical Limitations and Chronic Conditions^a

	Physical Limitations		Chronic Conditions	
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2
White native (omitted)				
White immigrant	-.265 (.05)*	-.243 (.05)*	-.159 (.02)*	-.150 (.02)*
Black native	.519 (.04)*	.245 (.04)*	.294 (.02)*	.238 (.02)*
Black immigrant	-.160 (.16)	-.211 (.15)	-.203 (.06)	-.205 (.06)*
Latino				
Mexican native	.300 (.04)*	-.053 (.04)	.079 (.01)*	-.000 (.01)
Mexican immigrant	.327 (.03)*	-.407 (.03)*	-.106 (.01)*	-.264 (.01)*
Central American native	.685 (.18)*	.192 (.18)	-.008 (.07)	-.114 (.06)
Central American immigrant	.277 (.06)*	-.335 (.06)*	-.113 (.02) *	-.243 (.02)*
Puerto Rican native	.239 (.18)	.042 (.17)	.053 (.06)	.013 (.06)
Puerto Rican immigrant	.156 (.41)	.049 (.40)	.540 (.15)*	.516 (.15)*
South American native	-.275 (.30)	-.246 (.29)	.059 (.11)	.067 (.11)
South American immigrant	.079 (.14)	-.142 (.13)	-.216 (.05)*	-.258 (.05)*
Other Latino native	.341 (.10)*	.099 (.09)	.125 (.03)*	.070 (.03)+
Other Latino immigrant	.136 (.15)	-.064 (.15)	.001 (.05)	-.067 (.05)
Multiethnic Latino native	.411 (.07)*	.039 (.07)	.186 (.03)*	.103 (.03)*
Multiethnic Latino immigrant	.534 (.13)*	.088 (.13)	-.046 (.05)	-.151 (.05)*
Pacific Isle native	.309 (.20)	.118 (.19)	.180 (.07)+	.137 (.07)+
Pacific Isle immigrant	1.20 (.31)*	.982 (.30)*	-.053 (.11)	-.094 (.11)
American indian	.622 (.12)*	.333 (.12)+	.360 (.04)*	.294 (.04)*

TABLE 6.6 / *Continued*

	Subjective Health		Emotional Distress	
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2
Asian				
Chinese native	-.268 (.12)+	-.185 (.12)	-.106 (.04)+	-.085 (.04)+
Chinese immigrant	-.353 (.06)*	-.497 (.06)*	-.281 (.02)*	-.310 (.02)*
Filipino native	.097 (.12)	-.124 (.12)	.042 (.04)	-.005 (.04)
Filipino immigrant	-.332 (.06)*	-.320 (.06)*	-.087 (.02)*	-.077 (.02)*
South Asian native	.049 (.29)	-.398 (.28)	-.028 (.11)	-.125 (.10)
South Asian immigrant	-.172 (.10)	.019 (.09)	-.207 (.03)*	-.157 (.03)*
Japanese native	-.288 (.11)+	-.256 (.11)+	-.020 (.04)	-.012 (.04)
Japanese immigrant	-.522 (.19)+	-.711 (.19)*	-.225 (.07)*	-.261 (.07)*
Korean native	-.220 (.26)	-.603 (.25)+	-.122 (.09)	-.203 (.09)+
Korean immigrant	-.240 (.10)+	-.365 (.09)*	-.272 (.03)*	-.291 (.03)*
Vietnamese native	.433 (.37)	-.466 (.36)	.127 (.13)	-.066 (.13)
Vietnamese immigrant	.422 (.08)*	-.032 (.08)	-.132 (.03)*	-.229 (.03)*
Other Asian native	-.357 (.24)	-.471 (.23)+	-.168 (.09)+	-.191 (.08)+
Other Asian immigrant	.447 (.12)*	.023 (.12)	-.132 (.04)+	-.218 (.04)*
Other native	-.085 (.21)	-.151 (.21)	.128 (.08)	.115 (.08)
Other immigrant	.246 (.31)	.073 (.30)	-.302 (.11)+	-.342 (.11)*
Multiethnic native	.773 (.08)*	.645 (.081)*	.275 (.03)*	.246 (.03)*
Multiethnic immigrant	-.333 (.26)	-.501 (.247)+	-.036 (.09)	-.071 (.10)
Poverty		-.187 (.008)*		-.031 (.00)*
Education		-.129 (.008)*		-.038 (.00)*
Employment		-.790 (.022)*		-.179 (.01)*
Constant	3.04 (.14)	5.46 (.06)	-.521 (.02)	.012 (.021)
R ²	.105	.161	.257	.274

Source: Authors' analyses of the California Health Interview Study, 2001.

^a Adjusted for age and gender.

* $p < .001$; + $p < .05$

TABLE 6.7 / Length of U.S. Residence and Health Conditions for Mexican and Central Americans^a

	Self-Rated Ill-Health		Emotional Distress		Physical Limitations		Chronic Conditions	
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2
Mexican								
U.S.-born (omitted)								
Less than one year	.563 (.06)*	.199 (.06)+	.683 (.14)*	.275 (.12)	.288 (.14)+	-.104 (.14)*	-.115 (.04)+	-.163 (.05)*
Two to four year	.673 (.04)*	.332 (.04)*	.374 (.09)*	-.021 (.10)	.160 (.09)*	-.235 (.09)+	-.125 (.03)*	-.188 (.03)*
Five to nine years	.624 (.03)*	.277 (.03)*	.301 (.07)*	-.118 (.08)	.175 (.07)+	-.264 (.07)*	-.174 (.02)*	-.238 (.02)*
Ten to fourteen years	.563 (.03)*	.248 (.03)*	.324 (.06)*	-.003 (.06)	.007 (.06)*	-.312 (.06)*	-.210 (.02)*	-.263 (.02)*
Fifteen or more years	.393 (.02)*	.146 (.02)*	.130 (.05)+	-.137 (.06)+	-.075 (.05)*	-.304 (.05)*	-.190 (.02)*	-.226 (.02)*
Poverty		-.138 (.01)*		-.176 (.02)*		-.166 (.02)*		-.018 (.01)+
Education		-.138 (.01)*		-.107 (.02)*		-.080 (.02)*		-.022 (.01)*
Employment		-.154 (.02)*		-.412 (.05)*		-.745 (.05)*		-.130 (.02)*
Constant	1.82 (.04)*	2.91 (.05)*	5.12 (.09)*	6.63 (.12)*	3.61 (.08)*	5.47 (.12)*	-.645 (.03)	-.328 (.04)
R ²	.102	.171	.031	.055	.068	.110	.276	.281
Central American								
U.S.-born (omitted)								
Less than one year	.485 (.18)+	.235 (.18)*	.928 (.42)+	.683 (.42)*	-.101 (.36)*	-.433 (.35)*	-.219 (.11)+	-.254 (.11)+
Two to four year	.703 (.13)*	.320 (.13)+	.822 (.31)+	.400 (.32)*	.662 (.26)+	.160 (.27)*	-.116 (.08)*	-.160 (.08)*
Five to nine years	.243 (.11)*	-.025 (.11)*	.069 (.27)*	-.151 (.27)*	.009 (.23)*	-.274 (.23)*	.091 (.08)*	.087 (.07)*
Ten to fourteen years	.092 (.10)*	-.059 (.10)*	-.145 (.24)*	-.272 (.24)*	-.702 (.20)*	-.850 (.20)*	-.182 (.06)+	-.151 (.06)+
Fifteen or more years	.010 (.10)*	-.035 (.10)*	-.037 (.23)*	-.040 (.23)*	-.650 (.20)*	-.661 (.20)*	-.079 (.06)*	-.043 (.06)*
Poverty		-.245 (.03)*		-.158 (.06)+		-.241 (.05)*		-.037 (.02)+
Education		-.170 (.02)*		-.109 (.06)*		-.087 (.05)*		.013 (.01)*
Employment		-.212 (.06)*		-.348 (.14)+		-.377 (.20)+		-.195 (.04)+
Constant	1.66 (.12)*	2.93 (.15)*	5.00 (.28)*	6.34 (.37)	3.18 (.23)*	4.78 (.31)*	-.598 (.07)	-.272 (.10)*
R ²	.084	.172	.044	.057	.104	.132	.197	.209

Source: Authors' analyses of the California Health Interview Study, 2001.

^a Adjusted for age and gender.

* p < .001; + p < .05

TABLE 6.8 / Length of U.S. Residence and Conditions for Chinese and Filipinos^a

	Self-Rated Ill-Health		Emotional Distress		Physical Limitations		Chronic Conditions	
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2	Model 1	Model 2
Chinese								
U.S.-born (omitted)								
Less than one year	.415 (.12)*	.337 (.13)+	-.354 (.25)	-.543 (.25)+	-.314 (.23)	-.524 (.24)+	-.265 (.08)*	-.349 (.08)*
Two to four year	.205 (.09)+	.110 (.09)*	-.043 (.19)	-.234 (.19)*	.269 (.17)	.080 (.18)*	-.124 (.06)+	-.181 (.06)+
Five to nine years	.435 (.08)*	.351 (.09)*	.263 (.17)	.133 (.17)*	.026 (.16)	-.080 (.16)*	-.189 (.05)*	-.198 (.05)*
Ten to fourteen years	.183 (.08)+	.133 (.08)*	-.128 (.15)	-.201 (.15)*	-.041 (.14)	-.098 (.14)*	-.127 (.05)+	-.129 (.05)+
Fifteen or more years	-.024 (.07)*	-.034 (.07)*	-.256 (.13)	-.253 (.13)*	-.217 (.12)	-.197 (.12)*	-.104 (.04)+	-.086 (.04)+
Poverty		-.058 (.02)*		-.066 (.04)*		-.052 (.03)*		.001 (.01)*
Education		-.025 (.02)*		-.044 (.03)*		-.032 (.03)*		.005 (.01)*
Employment		-.067 (.05)*		-.296 (.11)+		-.377 (.10)*		-.198 (.03)*
Constant	1.29 (.10)*	1.84 (.15)*	5.96 (.21)*	6.96 (.30)*	2.63 (.19)*	3.6 (.28)*	-.355 (.07)*	-.124 (.09)
R ²	.120	.132	.015	.025	.139	.150	.232	.246
Filipinos								
U.S.-born (omitted)								
Less than one year	-.624 (.15)*	-.700 (.14)*	-.551 (.30)	-.793 (.30)+	.774 (.30)+	.608 (.28)+	-.069 (.11)*	-.132 (.11)*
Two to four year	-.574 (.11)*	-.447 (.11)*	.169 (.23)	.302 (.23)*	-.438 (.23)*	-.207 (.22)*	-.314 (.09)*	-.262 (.09)+
Five to nine years	-.406 (.10)*	-.412 (.10)*	-.368 (.19)	-.412 (.19)+	-.177 (.19)*	-.171 (.18)*	-.272 (.07)*	-.277 (.07)*
Ten to fourteen years	-.294 (.09)*	-.185 (.09)+	-.071 (.18)	.106 (.18)*	-.746 (.18)*	-.484 (.17)+	-.104 (.07)*	-.039 (.07)*
Fifteen or more years	-.334 (.07)*	-.213 (.07)+	-.221 (.15)	-.002 (.15)*	-.378 (.14)+	-.130 (.14)*	-.288 (.06)*	-.218 (.06)*
Poverty		-.056 (.02)+		-.156 (.04)*		-.059 (.04)*		-.033 (.02)+
Education		-.136 (.02)*		-.119 (.04)*		-.203 (.04)*		-.039 (.01)+
Employment		-.162 (.058)+		-.457 (.120)*		-.606 (.114)		-.169 (.045)*
Constant	2.02 (.10)*	2.85 (.13)*	5.57 (.20)*	7.01 (.26)*	3.71 (.19)*	5.16 (.25)*	-.509 (.08)*	-.093 (.10)*
R ²	.090	.151	.023	.062	.123	.174	.348	.365

Source: Authors' analyses of the California Health Interview Study, 2001.

^a Adjusted for age and gender.

* p < .001; + p < .05

TABLE 7.1 / Average Characteristics of Named Friends by Race

Student Race	All Students	N	Students With- out a High School Graduate Parent	N
GPA of named friends				
White	2.97	30,873	2.74	1,282
Black	2.65	7,382	2.51	475
Hispanic	2.62	7,474	2.56	1,711
Asian	3.15	2,465	3.12	108
Named friends with a parent with a college degree				
White	41.0%	30,873	30.9%	1,282
Black	34.1	7,382	28.9	475
Hispanic	31.9	7,474	30.0	1,711
Asian	45.7	2,465	40.7	108
Named friends not living with a parent with a high school degree				
White	5.5%	30,873	9.4%	1,282
Black	8.2	7,382	9.6	475
Hispanic	12.5	7,474	14.8	1,711
Asian	7.7	2,465	8.3	108

Source: Authors' compilation; Add Health in School Sample 1994–1995.

Note: Students of other races and multiracial students not included.

TABLE 7.2 / Regression of Respondent's GPA on Friends' GPA, Parental Characteristics, and School Characteristics

Variable	No School Fixed Effects				With School Fixed Effects			
	Baseline		GPA of Friends		Baseline		GPA of Friends	
	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error
Race								
White	(reference)		(reference)	(reference)	(reference)			
Black	-0.33	0.01***	-0.19	0.01***	-0.29	0.01***	-0.20	0.01***
Hispanic	-0.29	0.01***	-0.17	0.01***	-0.25	0.01***	-0.17	0.01***
Asian	0.22	0.02***	0.13	0.01***	0.21	0.02***	0.14	0.02***
Mother's grades in school completed	0.04	0.00***	0.03	0.00***	0.04	0.00***	0.03	0.00***
Neither parent has a high school degree	(reference)		(reference)		(reference)		(reference)	
At least one parent high school, neither college	0.04	0.01**	0.03	0.01*	0.07	0.01***	0.05	0.01***
At least one parent has college degree	0.22	0.02***	0.15	0.02***	0.23	0.02***	0.18	0.02***
Mother not in a professional occupation	(reference)		(reference)		(reference)		(reference)	
Mother in a professional occupation	0.03	0.01***	0.02	0.01**	0.03	0.01***	0.02	0.01**
Gender								
Female	(reference)		(reference)		(reference)		(reference)	
Male	-0.15	0.01***	-0.08	0.01***	-0.17	0.01***	-0.10	0.01***
Born in United States	(reference)		(reference)		(reference)		(reference)	
Foreign-born	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.01***	0.06	0.01***
Average GPA of friends			0.45	0.01***			0.38	0.01***
School fixed effects	No		No		Yes		Yes	
N	46,980		46,980		46,980		46,980	

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: All models estimated with a constant but constant not shown.

* = $p < .05$; ** = $p < .01$; *** = $p < .001$

TABLE 7.3 / Alternative Estimates of Peer GPA Effect

Author	Estimate	Percentage of White-Black Difference Explained	Percentage of White-Hispanic Difference Explained	Explanations
Sacerdote (2001)	0.125	11.3	10.4	GPA roommate effect among students at Williams College. Based on random roommate assignment.
Lin (2005)	.840; .221	76.2; 20.1	70.2; 18.5	Spatial Autoregressive Statistical Model using Add Health data. Second estimate incorporates school by grade fixed effects and is not statistically significant.
Quillian and Redd, table 7.2	.225; .190	20.4; 17.2	18.8; 15.9	Assumes half of peer effect spurious, following Kandel (1978). Second estimate incorporates school fixed effects.

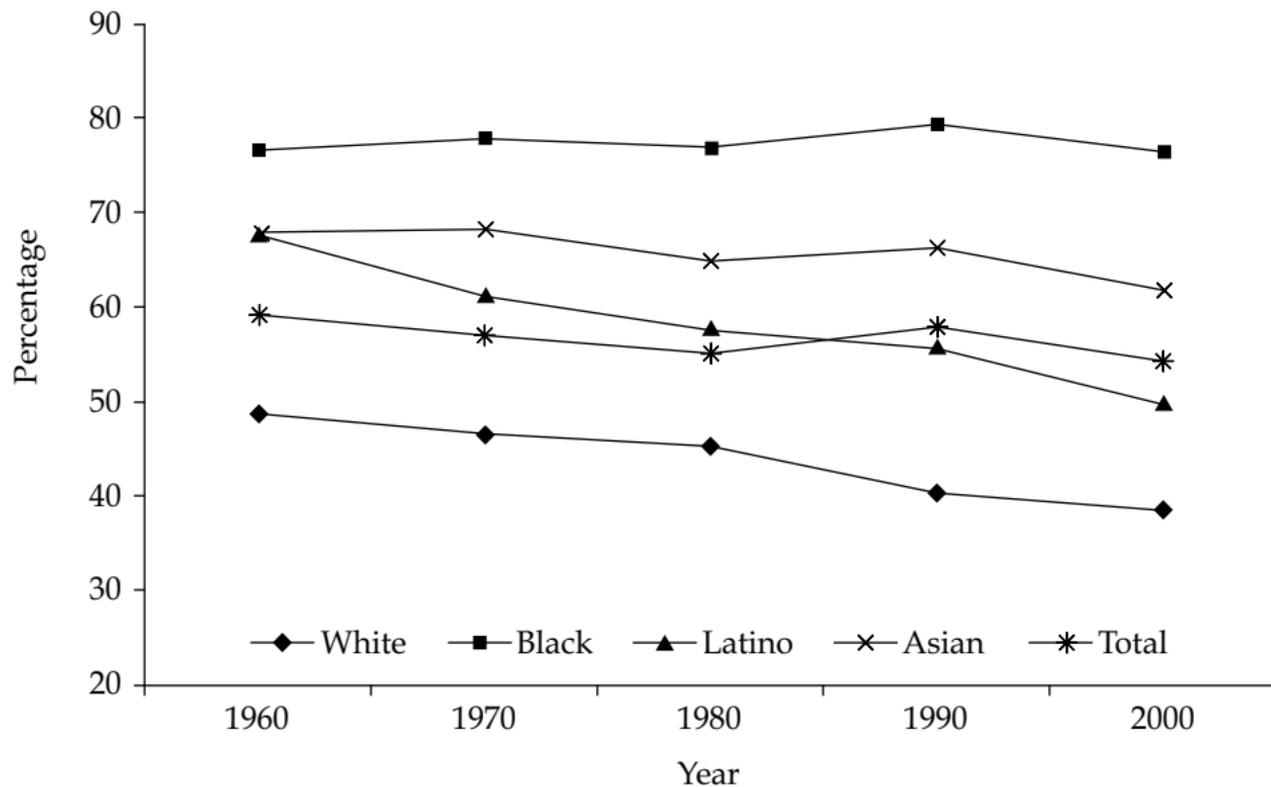
Source: Authors' compilation.

TABLE 7.4 / Summary of Four Social Capital Theories of Racial Poverty Gaps

Explanation	Racial Difference	Effect on Stratification Outcomes	Overall Effect on Racial Poverty Disparities
Job-finding networks	moderate	small	small increase
Neighborhood collective efficacy	large	moderate to large	moderate to large increase
Ethnic social capital among immigrants	large for immigrants versus natives	moderate	moderate reduction
School friendship networks	small to moderate	moderate	small to moderate increase

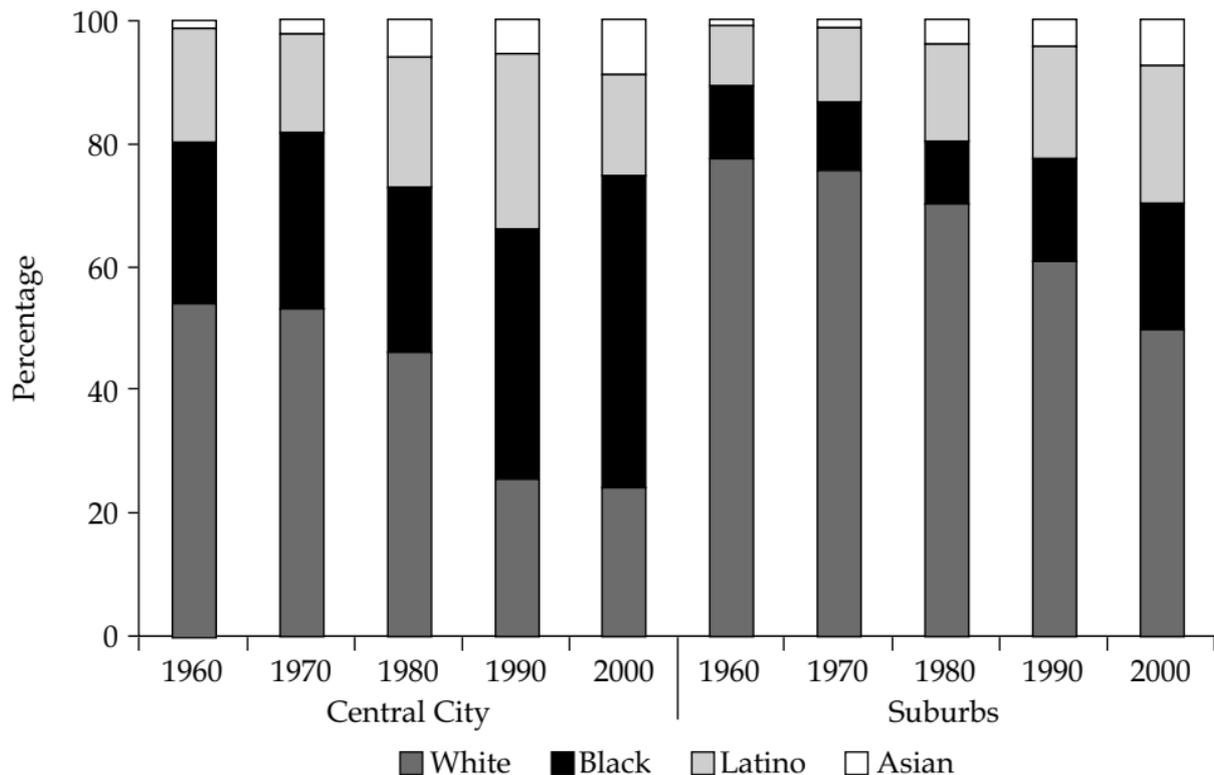
Source: Authors' compilation.

FIGURE 8.1 / Central Cities Within Metropolitan Areas by Race-Ethnicity



Source: Author's compilation.

FIGURE 8.2 / Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Poor in Cities and Suburbs



Source: Author's compilation.

TABLE 8.1 / U.S. Poverty by Metropolitan Area Type, 2000

	Poverty Rate	Total Population	Poverty Population	Percentage of Poverty Population
Total	14.8	281,421,906	41,650,442	100.0
Nonmetropolitan	18.0	49,963,594	8,993,446	21.6
Metropolitan	14.0	231,458,312	32,404,164	78.4
Central city	22.2	80,105,639	17,744,864	42.6
Suburb	9.7	151,352,672	14,747,230	35.7

Source: Author's compilation.

TABLE 8.2 / U.S. Poverty Rates by Race and Metropolitan Area Type, 1960 to 2000

	White	Black	Latino	Asian	Total
Rural					
1960	26.6	79.1	62.4	36.7	33.1
1980	14.9	41.2	29.4	19.1	21.3
2000	15.6	42.3	31.6	23.7	20.1
Central city					
1960	12.1	42.4	43.0	14.4	19.9
1980	9.5	30.4	27.9	16.5	16.9
2000	9.7	27.3	24.6	17.6	18.1
Suburbs					
1960	10.9	44.2	30.7	12.7	13.9
1980	6.8	22.8	19.5	9.1	8.9
2000	4.8	13.4	14.4	7.9	6.7

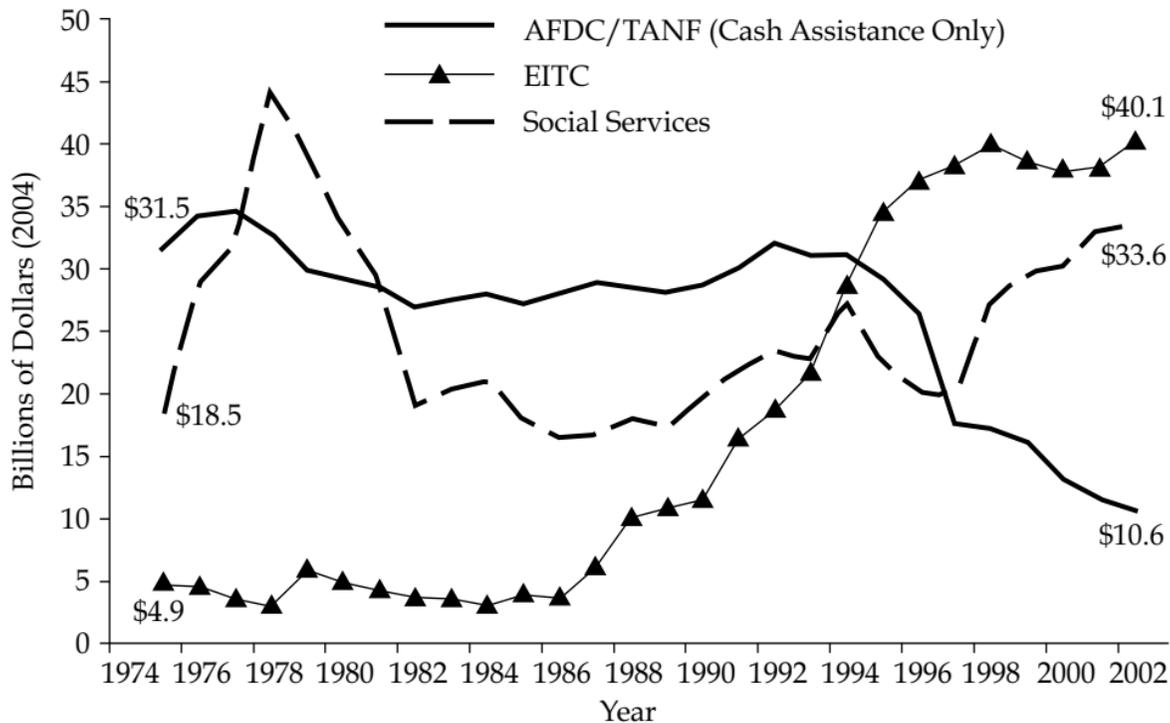
Source: Author's compilation.

TABLE 8.3 / Racial Differences in U.S. Poverty Rates within Metropolitan Area Type, 1960 to 2000

	Black-White	Latino-White	Asian-White
Rural			
1960	52.5	35.8	10.1
1980	26.3	14.5	4.2
2000	28.7	18.0	10.1
Central City			
1960	30.3	30.9	2.3
1980	21.0	18.4	7.1
2000	17.6	14.9	7.9
Suburbs			
1960	33.3	19.8	1.8
1980	16.0	12.8	2.3
2000	8.6	9.6	3.1

Source: Author's compilation.

FIGURE 9.1 / Federal, State, and Local Cash Assistance, Social Services, and Earned Income Tax Credit Expenditures



Source: Burke (2003); U.S. Congress (1998, 2004); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2007b).

FIGURE 9.2 / Access to Employment-Related Services in Chicago



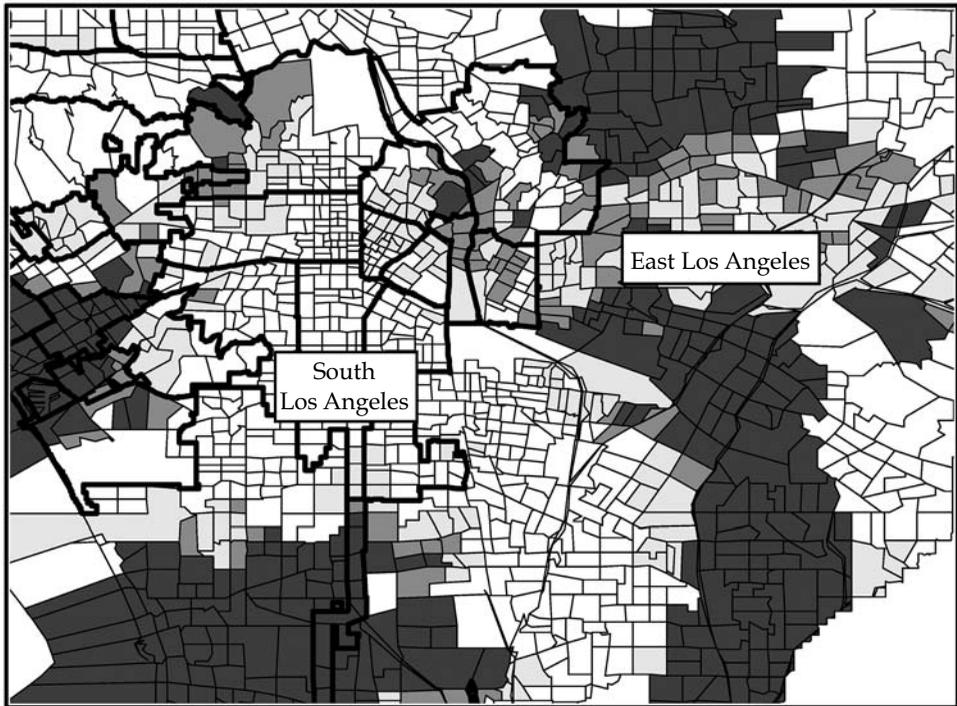
Access to Employment-Related Services

- Low Level of Access (Less than .75)
- Below Average Access (.75 to 1)
- Above Average Access (1 to 1.25)
- High Level of Access (More than 1.25)



Source: Allard (2006a).

FIGURE 9.3 / Access to Employment-Related Services in Los Angeles



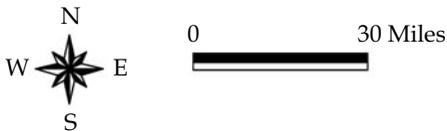
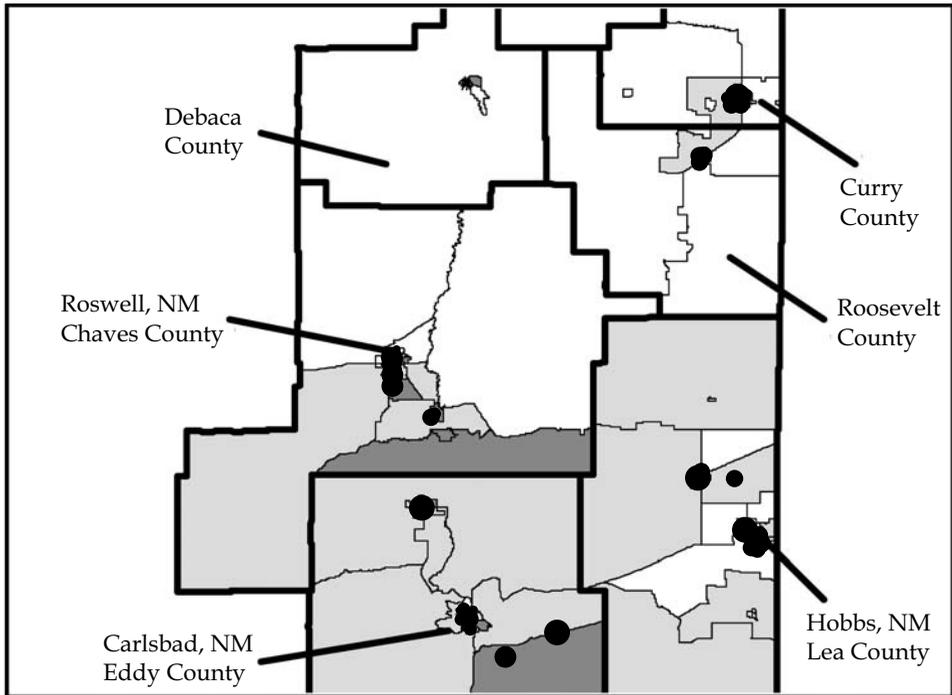
0 8 Miles

- Access to Employment-Related Services
- Low Level of Access (Less than .75)
 - Below Average Access (.75 to 1)
 - Above Average Access (1 to 1.25)
 - High Level of Access (More than 1.25)

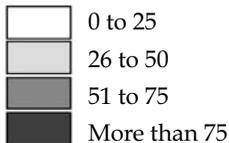


Source: Allard (2006a).

FIGURE 9.4 / Access to Social Service Providers in Southeast New Mexico



Percentage Hispanic or Latino

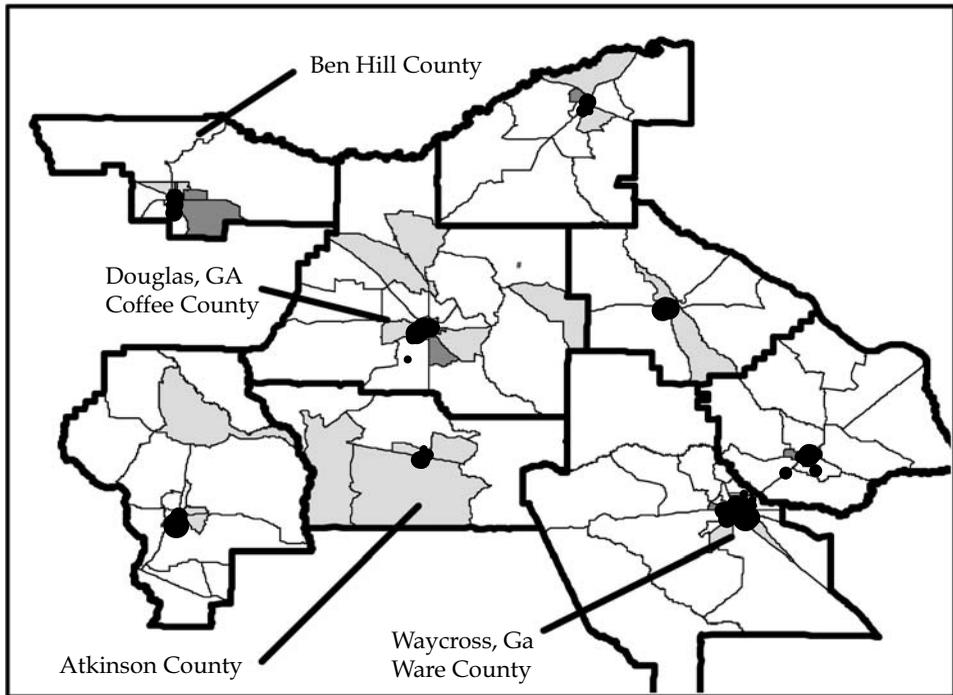


Average Number of Clients per Month



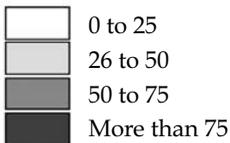
Source: Allard (2006b).

FIGURE 9.5 / Access to Social Service Providers in South-Central Georgia

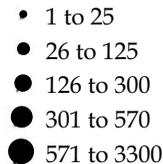


0 30 Miles

Percentage Black



Average Number of Clients per Month



Source: Allard (2006b).

TABLE 9.1 / Access to Social Services by Race in Chicago, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C.

Type of Census Tract	Employment- Related Services (1)	Basic Needs Services (2)	Services Addressing Personal Well Being (3)
Percentage of tract population black			
0 to 25	1.11 ^{abc}	1.09 ^{ab}	1.11 ^{abc}
26 to 50	0.82 ^a	0.93 ^c	0.82 ^a
51 to 75	0.63 ^b	0.81 ^a	0.67 ^b
More than 75	0.62 ^c	0.63 ^{bc}	0.60 ^c
Percentage of tract population Hispanic			
0 to 25	1.08 ^{ab}	1.10 ^{abc}	1.12 ^{ab}
26 to 50	0.98	0.89 ^a	1.06 ^c
51 to 75	0.82 ^a	0.80 ^b	0.79 ^a
More than 75	0.80 ^b	0.85 ^c	0.56 ^{bc}
Percentage of tract population white			
0 to 25	0.68 ^{abc}	0.68 ^{abc}	0.62 ^{ab}
26 to 50	1.11 ^{ad}	0.87 ^{ade}	0.71 ^{cd}
51 to 75	1.01 ^{be}	1.07 ^{bdf}	1.10 ^{ace}
More than 75	1.21 ^{cde}	1.28 ^{cef}	1.43 ^{bde}
Poverty rate 0 to 20 percent	1.09 ^{ab}	1.05 ^{ab}	1.10 ^{ab}
Poverty rate 21 to 40 percent	0.81 ^a	0.88 ^a	0.76 ^a
Poverty rate more than 40 percent	0.74 ^b	0.85 ^b	0.78 ^b
Majority black census tracts with . . .			
Poverty rate 0 to 20 percent	0.52 ^a	0.63 ^{ab}	0.59 ^a
Poverty rate 21 to 40 percent	0.68 ^b	0.68 ^c	0.62 ^b
Poverty rate more than 40 percent	0.81	0.81	0.68 ^c
Majority Hispanic census tracts with . . .			
Poverty rate 0 to 20 percent	0.98	0.85	0.57 ^d
Poverty rate 21 to 40 percent	0.78 ^c	0.85 ^d	0.69
Poverty rate more than 40 percent	0.59	0.82	0.76
Majority white census tracts with . . .			
Poverty rate 0 to 20 percent	1.14 ^{abc}	1.18 ^{acd}	1.30 ^{abcd}
Poverty rate 21 to 40 percent	0.87	1.17 ^b	0.99
Poverty rate more than 40 percent	0.97	1.15	1.44

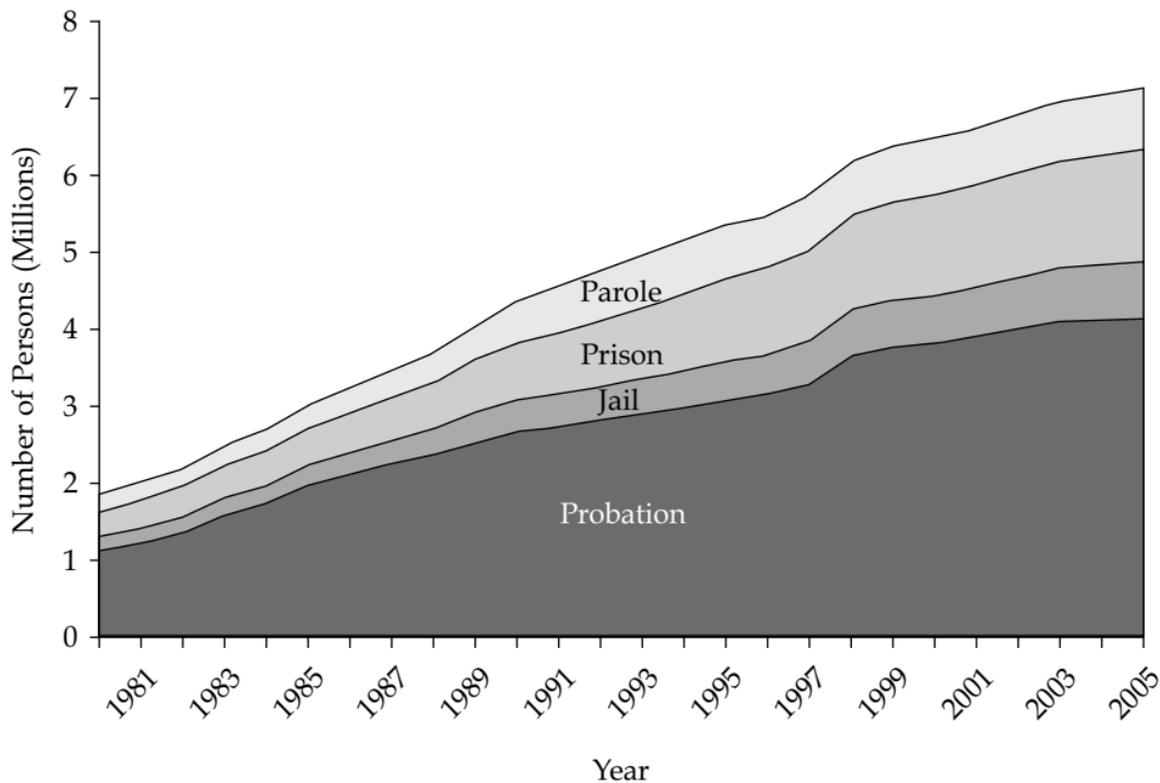
Source: Allard (2006a).

Note: Numbers reported are mean service accessibility scores reflecting access to all social service providers and controlling for potential demand in the surrounding area.

^{a, b, c, d, e, f} Notations identify sets of paired cells where the mean difference in service access between the two cells is significant at the .10 level or below.

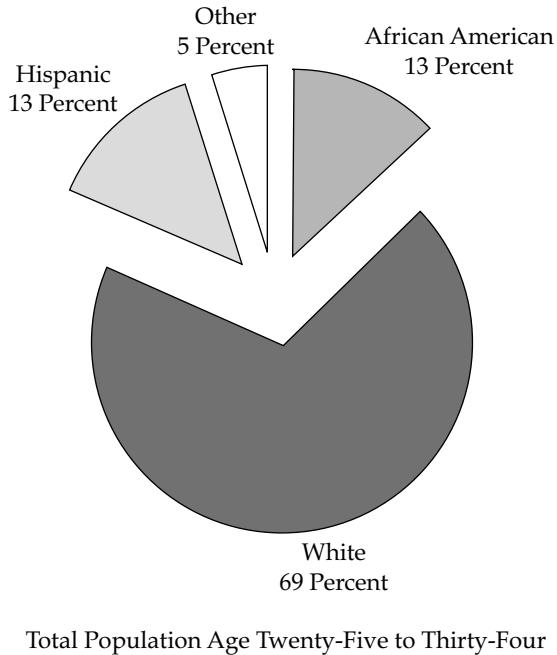
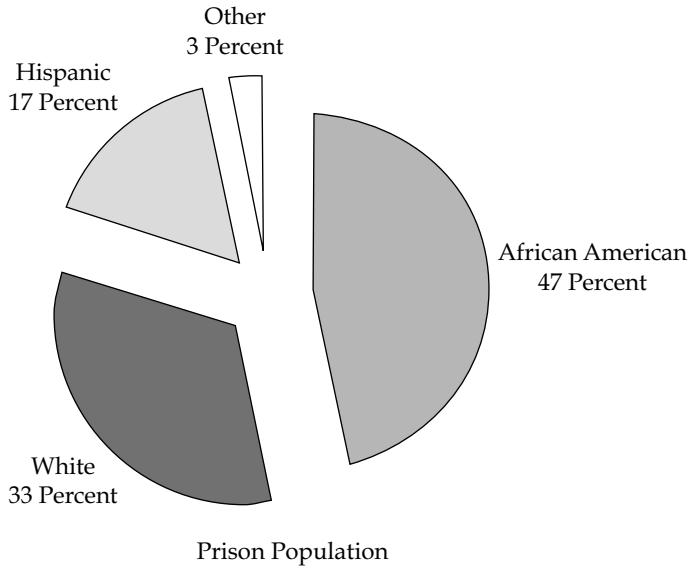
N = 4,275.

FIGURE 10.1 / Correctional Populations in the United States



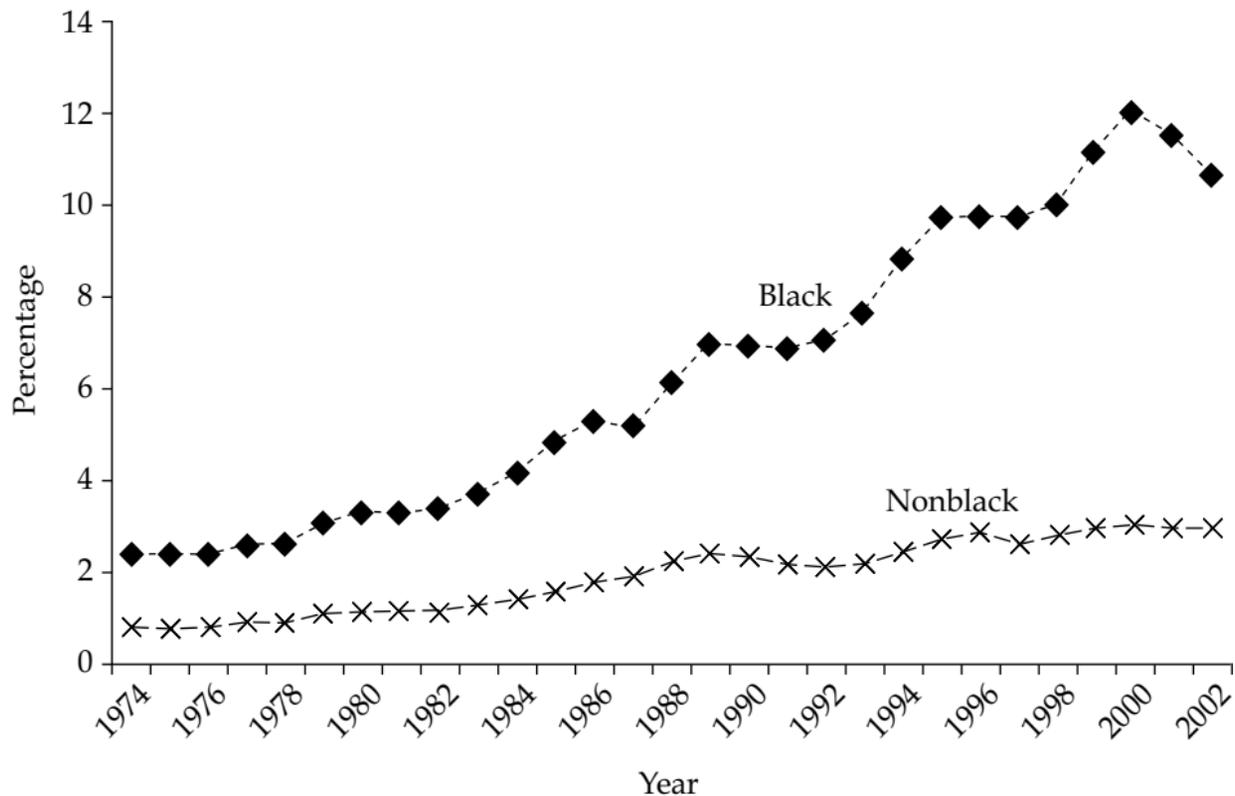
Source: Authors' compilation.

FIGURE 10.2. / Race and Ethnicity of U.S. Prisoners Versus U.S. Males Age Twenty-Five to Thirty-Four



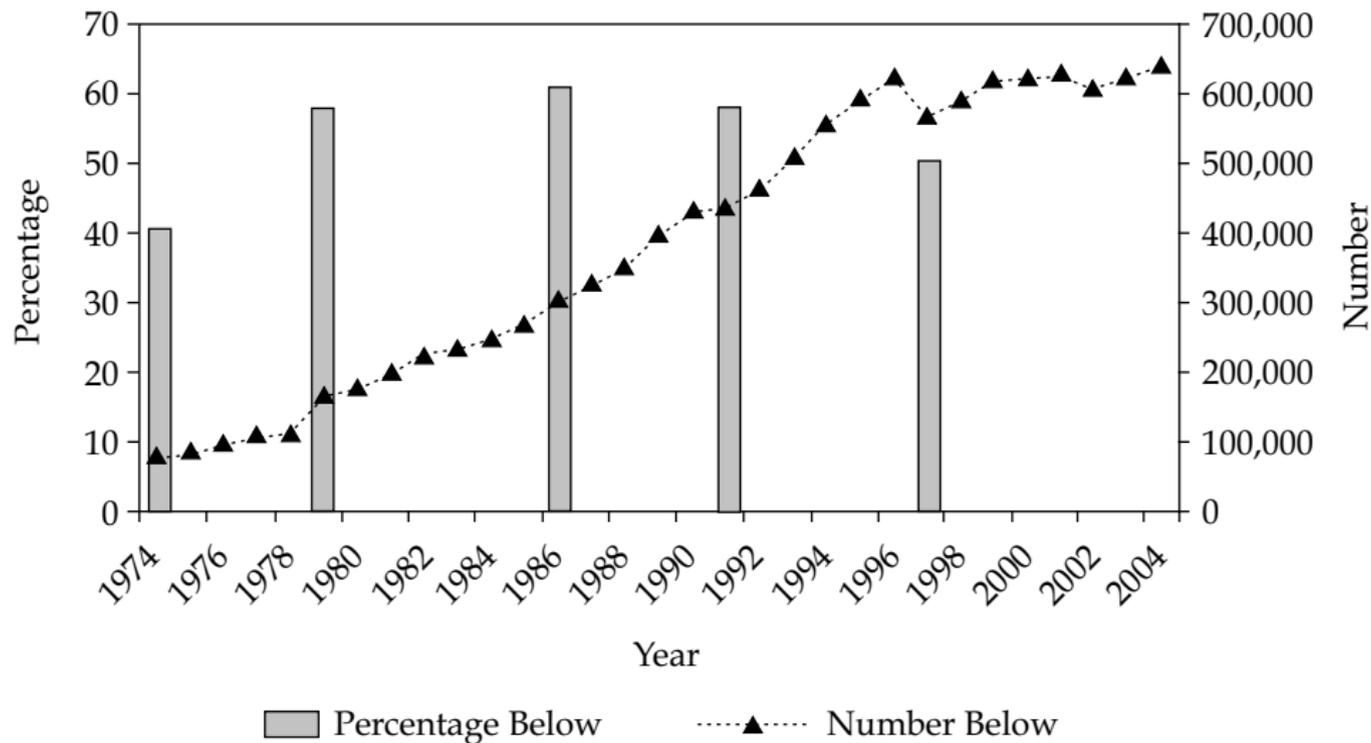
Source: Authors' compilation.

FIGURE 10.3 / Estimates of Incarcerated, Poor U.S. Residents Age Eighteen and Older



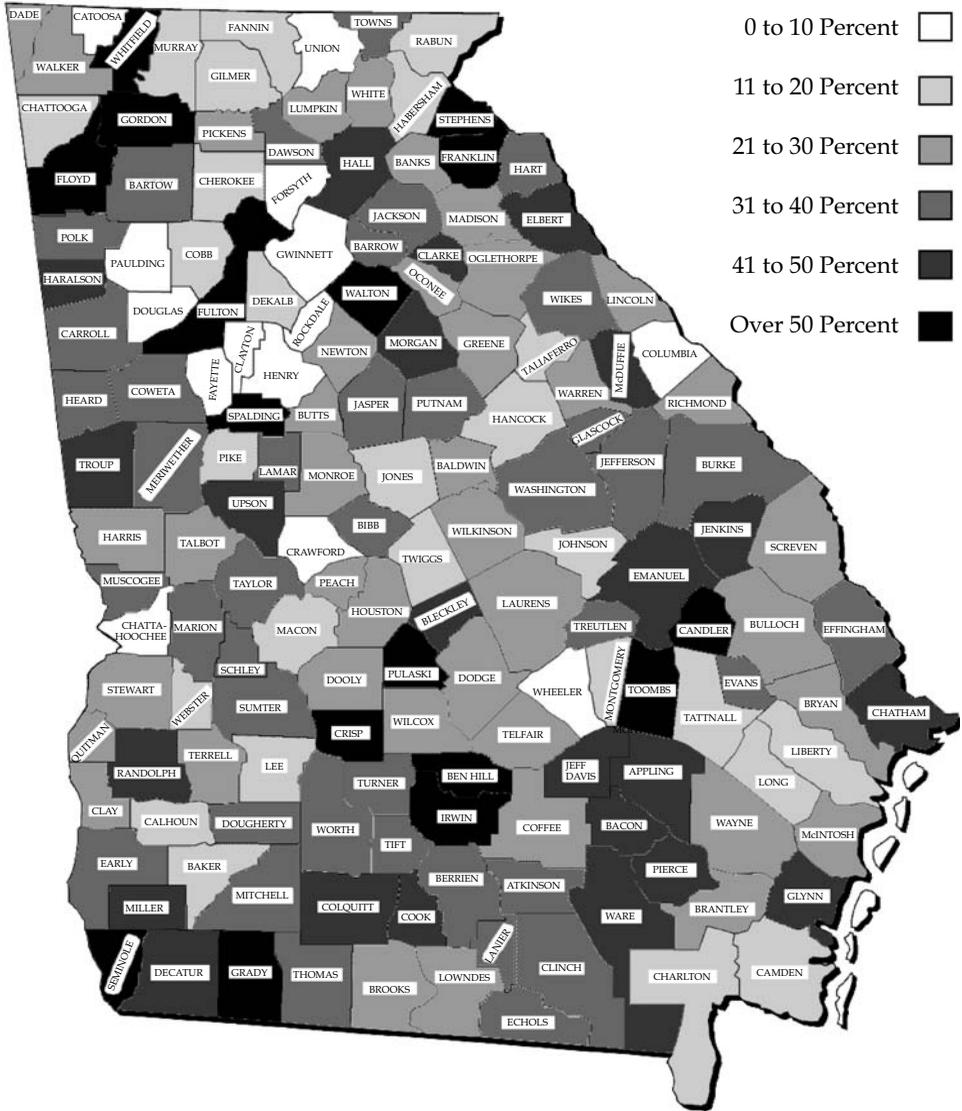
Source: Authors' compilation.

FIGURE 10.4 / Poverty Status of State Prison Inmates



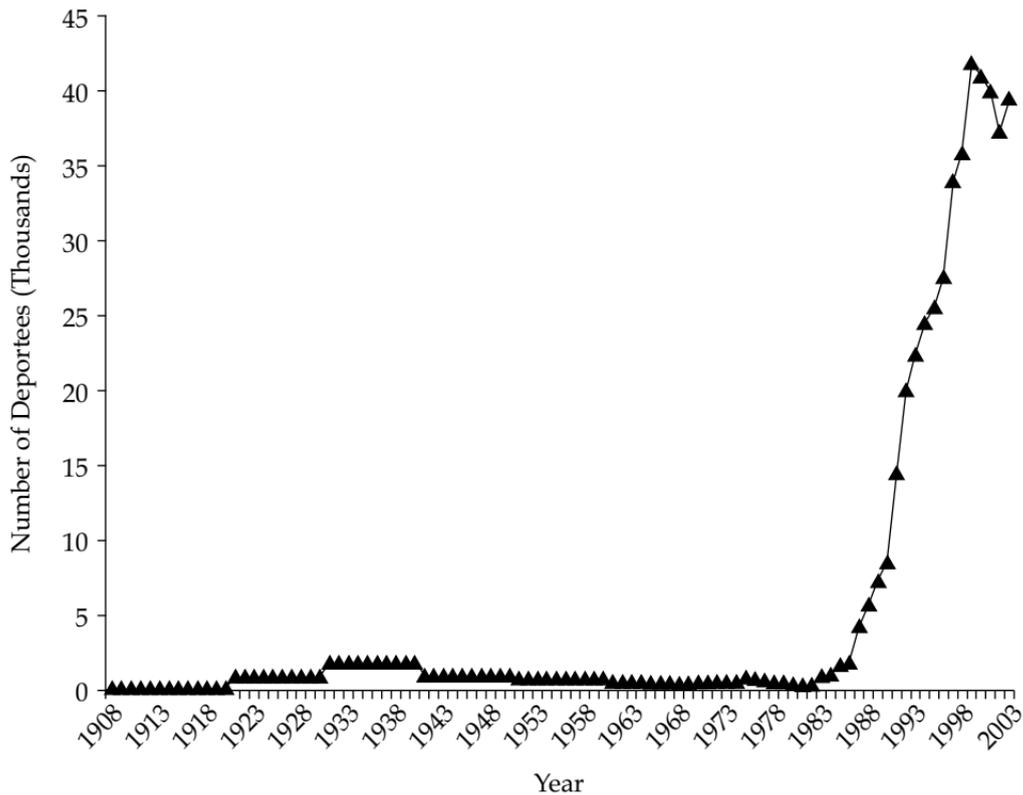
Source: Authors' compilation.

FIGURE 10.5 / Adult Black Males Excluded from Juror Service in Georgia, by County



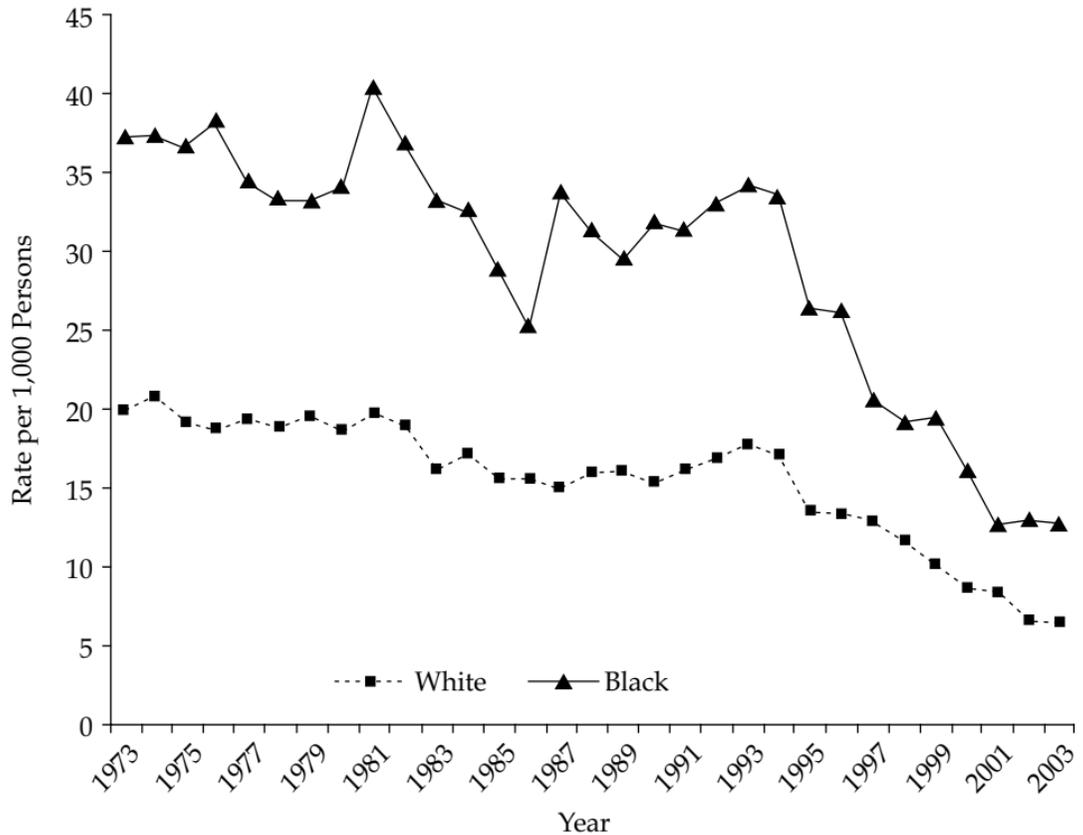
Source: Wheelock (2006).

FIGURE 10.6 / Criminal Deportations



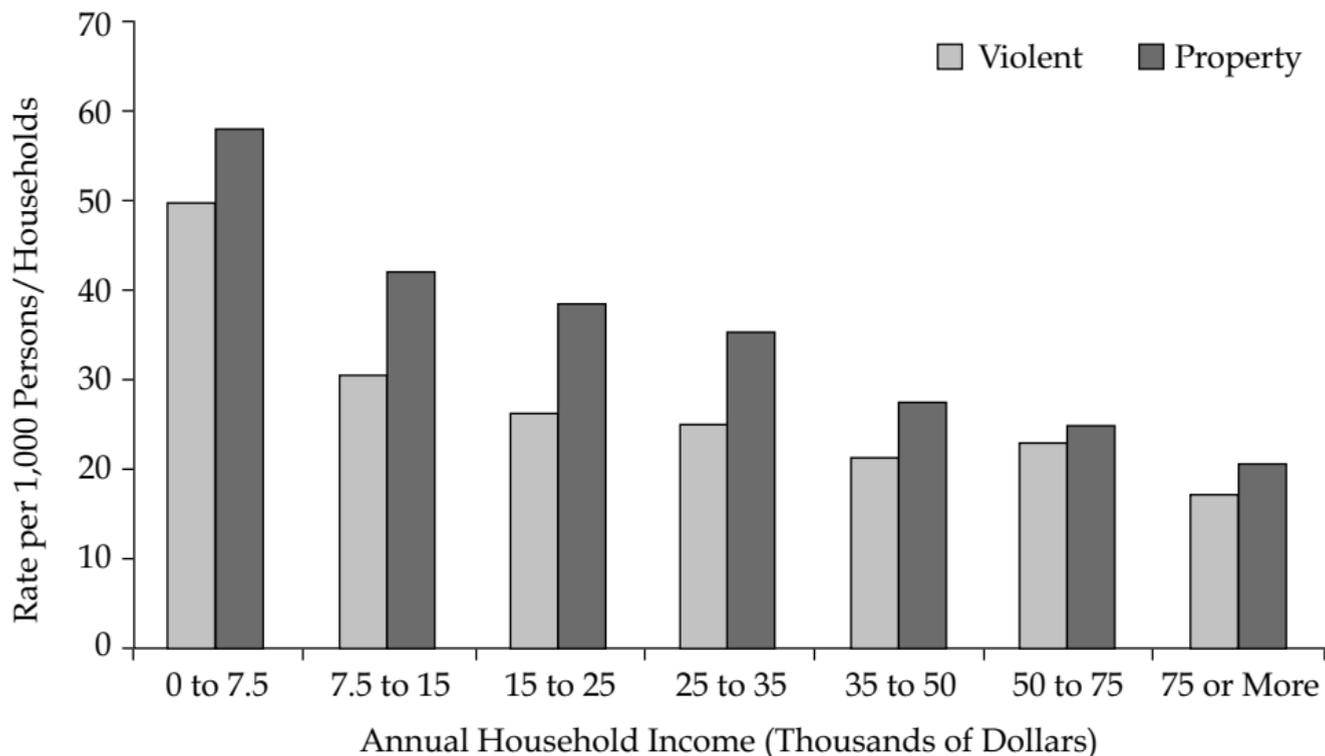
Source: Authors' compilation.

FIGURE 10.7 / Serious Violent Victimization by Race



Source: Authors' compilation.

FIGURE 10.8 / Violent and Property Victimization by Income, 2003



Source: Authors' compilation.

TABLE 10.1 / Characteristics of Prison Inmates, Parolees, and Felony Probationers

	Prison Inmates			Parole	Felony Probation	Men Twenty-Five to Thirty-Five
	1974	1986	1997	1999	1995	1997
Education						
Years of education	9.9	10.9	10.7			
Percentage with high school diploma or GED	21.1	31.9	30.6	49.2	54.4	87.3
Employment						
Percentage full-time employed	61.6	57.3	56.0			77.0
Percentage part-time or occasionally employed	7.3	11.6	12.5			12.1
Percentage looking for work	12.5	18.0	13.7			3.9
Percentage not employed and not looking for work	18.5	13.0	17.8		7.0	
Sex (percent male)	96.7	95.6	93.7	90.1	79.1	100
Current age	29.6	30.6	34.8	34.0	31.9	29.7
Age at admission to prison	(10.0)	(9.0)	(10.0)			
	(9.3)	(8.7)	(10.4)			
Race						
Percentage black, non-Hispanic	49	45	47	47.3	31	12.8
Percentage white, non-Hispanic	39	40	33	35.4	55	68.9
Percentage Hispanic	10	13	17	16.1	11	13.2
Percentage other	2	3	3	1.2	3	5.0
Family status						
Percentage never married	47.9	53.7	55.9		50.8	40.4
Percentage married	23.7	20.3	17.7		26.8	53.0
Percentage with children	60.2	60.4	56.0			
Number of children	1.7	2.3	2.5			
	(2.0)	(1.7)	(1.9)			
Conviction offense						
Percentage violent	52.5	64.2	46.4	24.4	19.5	
Percentage property	33.3	22.9	14.0	30.8	36.6	
Percentage drug	10.4	8.8	26.9	35.3	30.7	
Percentage public order	1.9	3.3	8.9	9.0	12.1	
Percentage other	2.0	0.9	3.7	0.5	1.0	

Source: Adapted from Manza and Uggen (2006).

Note: Standard deviations for continuous variables in parentheses.

TABLE 10.2 / Occupations Affected by Employment Restrictions in Florida (ACLU)

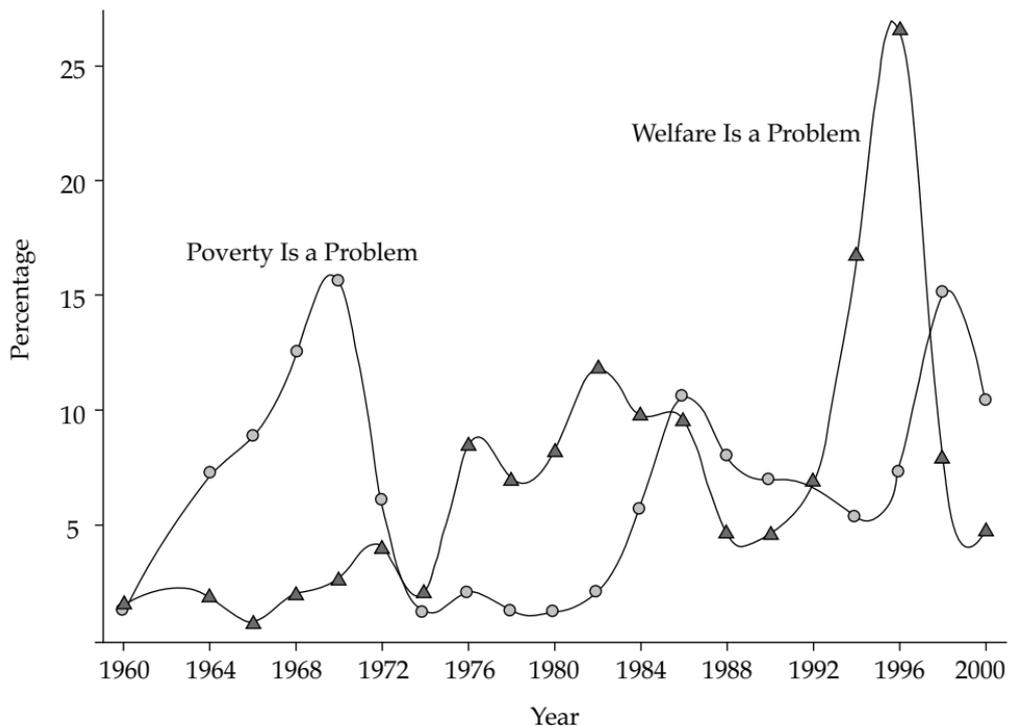
Statute	Occupation	Statute	Occupation
F.S. 457.101	acupuncture	F.S. 481.201	interior design
F.S. 458.301	medical practice	F.S. 481.311	landscape architecture
F.S. 458.301	medical faculty	F.S. 482.001	pest control
F.S. 459.001	osteopaths	F.S. 483.101	clinical laboratories
F.S. 460.401	chiropractors	F.S. 483.30	multiphasic health testing centers
F.S. 483.825	clinical lab personnel	F.S. 483.825	clinical laboratory personnel
F.S. 461.001	podiatrist	F.S. 483.825	medical physicists
F.S. 462.01	naturopathy	F.S. 484.001	dispensing of optical devices
F.S. 463.001	optometry	F.S. 484.0401	hearing aid specialist
F.S. 464.001	nursing	F.S. 486.001	physical therapy practice
F.S. 465.001	pharmacy	F.S. 489.101	contracting
F.S. 466.001	dentistry, hygiene, and dental labs	F.S. 489.501	electrical and alarm system contracting
F.S. 467.001	midwifery	F.S. 489.551	septic tank contracting
F.S. 468.1105	speech-language pathologist, audiologist	F.S.490.009	psychological services and clinical
F.S. 468.1635	nursing home administration	F.S. 491.006	counseling and psychotherapy services
F.S. 468.201	occupational therapy	F.S. 492.105	professional geology
F.S. 468.3001	radiologic technology	F.S. 493.6105	private investigative, private security and repossessive services
F.S. 468.35	respiratory therapy	F.S. 112.001	public officers and employees
F.S. 468.381	auctioneers	F.S. 112.531	law enforcement and correctional officers
F.S. 468.401	talent agencies	F.S. 112.80	firefighters
F.S. 468.433	community association management	F.S. 494.0031	mortgage brokers
F.S. 468.451	athletes' agents	F.S. 494.0061	mortgage lenders
F.S. 468.501	dietetics and nutrition practice	F.S. 469.009	asbestos abatement
F.S. 468.520	employee leasing agency	F.S. 469.409	professional fundraising consultant
F.S. 468.601	building code administrators	F.S. 496.410	professional solicitors
F.S. 468.70	athletic trainers	F.S. 497.433	funeral and cemetery services
F.S.468.80	orthotics, prosthetics, pedorthics	F.S. 501.605	telephone sellers
F.S. 469.001	asbestos abatement	F.S. 516.05	consumer finance
F.S. 470.001	funeral directing	F.S. 517.12	securities transactions
F.S. 470.001	embalming	F.S. 320.27	motor vehicle dealers
F.S. 470.001	direct disposition	F.S. 648.27	bail bond agents and runners
		F.S. 310.071	(boat) pilots

TABLE 10.2 / *Continued*

Statute	Occupation	Statute	Occupation
F.S. 471.001	engineering	F.S. 484.056	dispensing of optical devices and hearing aids
F.S. 472.001	land surveying and mapping	F.S. 476.024	barbering
F.S. 473.301	public accountancy	F.S. 477.012	cosmetology
F.S. 474.201	veterinary medical practice	F.S. 478.41	electrolysis
F.S. 475.001	real estate broker, salespersons, schools and appraisers	F.S. 480.031	massage practice
		F.S. 481.201	architecture

Source: Authors' compilation.

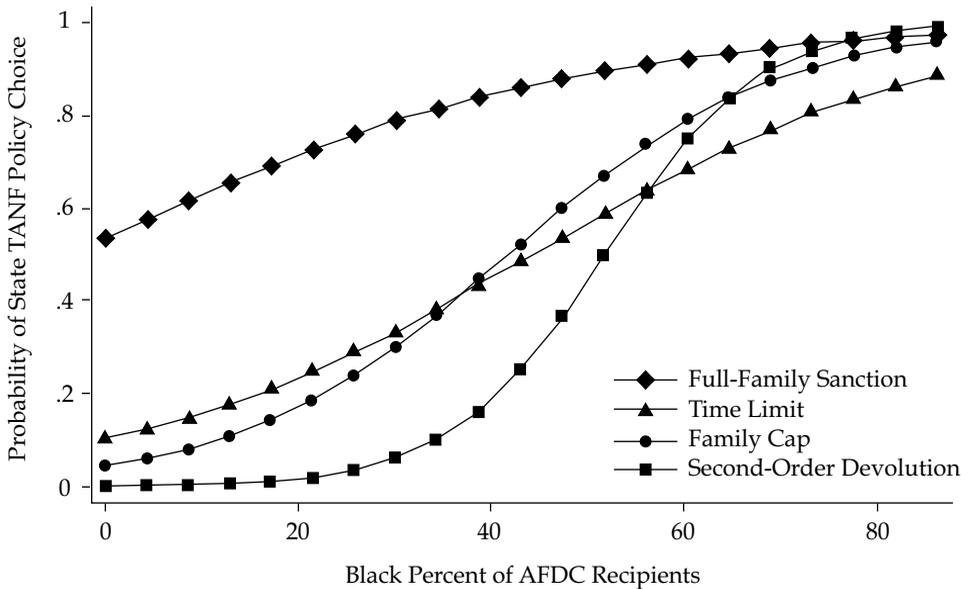
FIGURE 11.1 / Perceptions of Poverty and Welfare Policy as Important National Problems



Source: American National Election Studies time series, 1960 to 2000.

Note: Lines indicate the percentage of respondents in each year naming poverty or welfare in response to the open-ended question, "What do you think are the most important problems facing this country?"

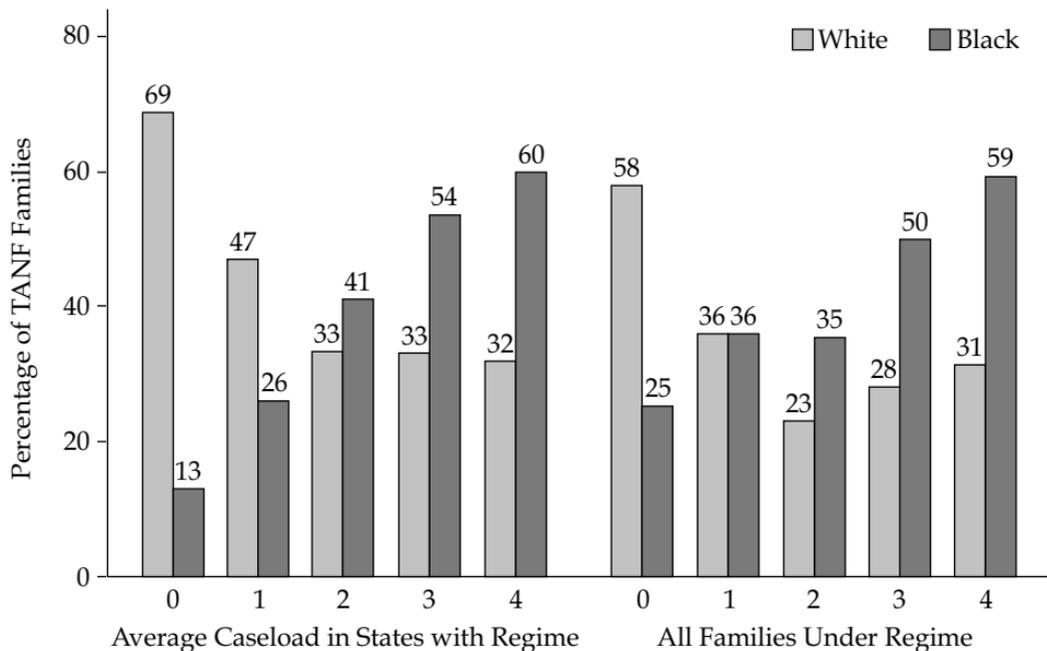
FIGURE 11.2 / Effect of Black Caseload Percentage on Welfare Policy Choices in Hypothetical Average State



Source: Authors' compilation based on Soss et al. (2001); Fording, Schram, and Soss (2005).

Note: All variables, other than the black percentage of AFDC caseloads in 1996, were set to their means for purposes of calculating average effects. For second-order devolution, state-level control variables include government ideology, AFDC participation rate, unmarried birth rate, unemployment rate, party competition, population per square mile, per capita tax revenues, increases in incarceration between 1990 and 1996, policy innovation score, class bias in voter turnout, and Hispanic percent of AFDC participants in 1996. For the other three policies, state-level controls include government ideology, AFDC participation rate, unmarried birth rate, unemployment rate, party competition, increases in incarceration between 1990 and 1996, policy innovation score, lower-class voter turnout, and Hispanic percent of AFDC participants in 1996.

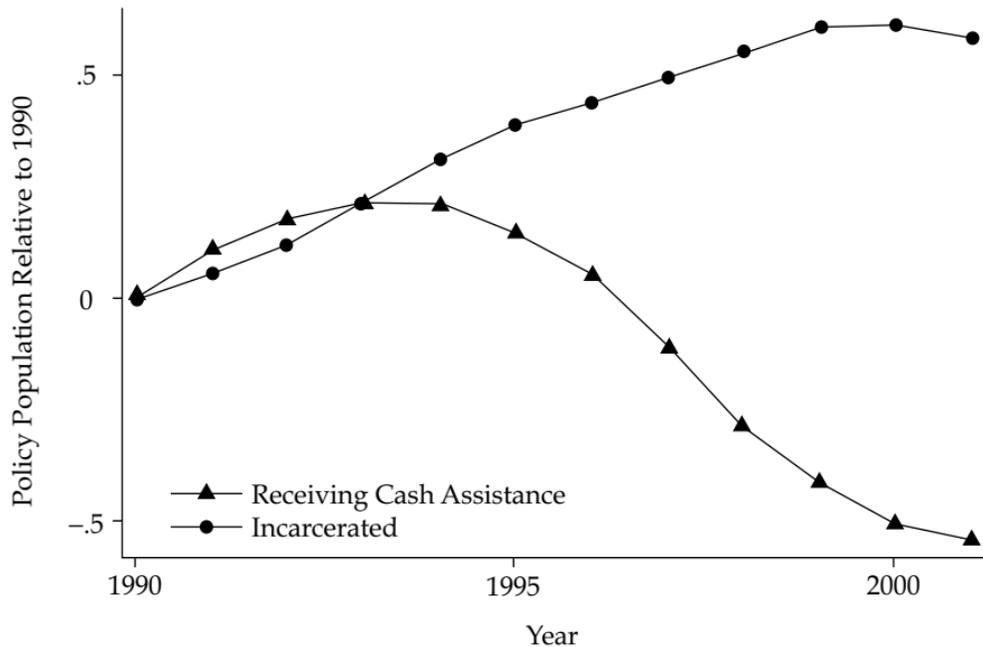
FIGURE 11.3 / Cumulative Exposure to TANF Program Features by Race of Family, 2001



Source: Authors' compilation from Soss, Fording, and Schram (2008).

Note: Calculations are based on TANF caseload data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for October 2000 to September 2001; state TANF policies are also for 2001 and are drawn from the Urban Institute Welfare Rules Database and Gainsborough (2003). Policy regimes are defined by the presence of 0-4 of the program elements shown in figure 3. All relationships shown here are statistically significant.

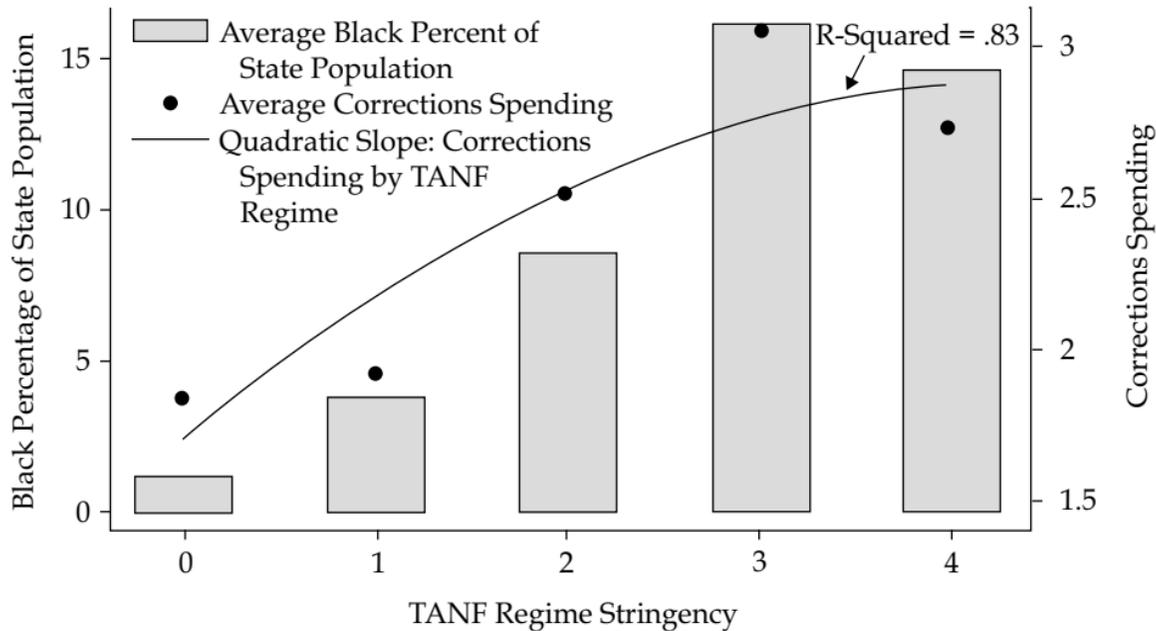
FIGURE 11.4. / Proportional Change in Rates of Incarceration and AFDC/TANF Receipt



Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: TANF caseload data are from the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, accessed at <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/news/stats/3697.htm>. Incarceration data are from the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, accessed at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance/incrt.htm>.

FIGURE 11.5 / Black TANF Caseload and State Corrections Spending by TANF Regime Type



Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: TANF regime stringency are based on 2001 state TANF policies as measured by the Urban Institute and Gainsborough (2003); corrections spending data are from *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1999*.