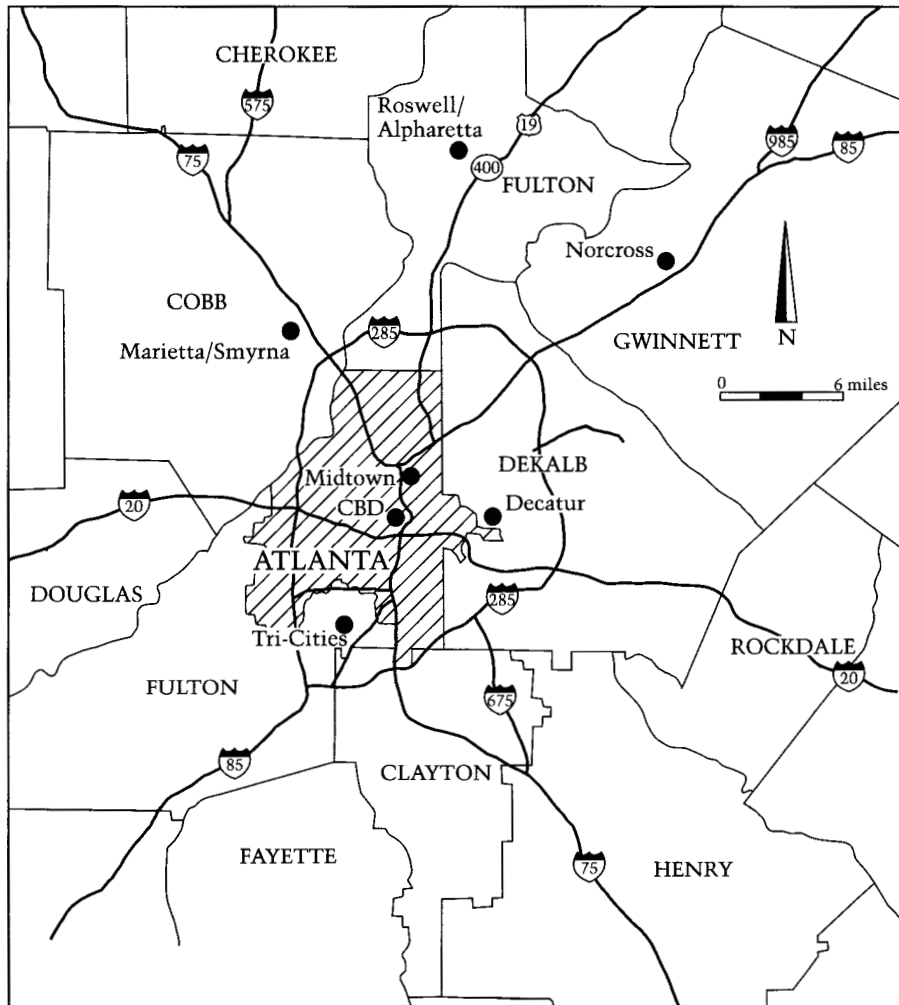


MAP 1.1 *The Atlanta MCSUI Area*

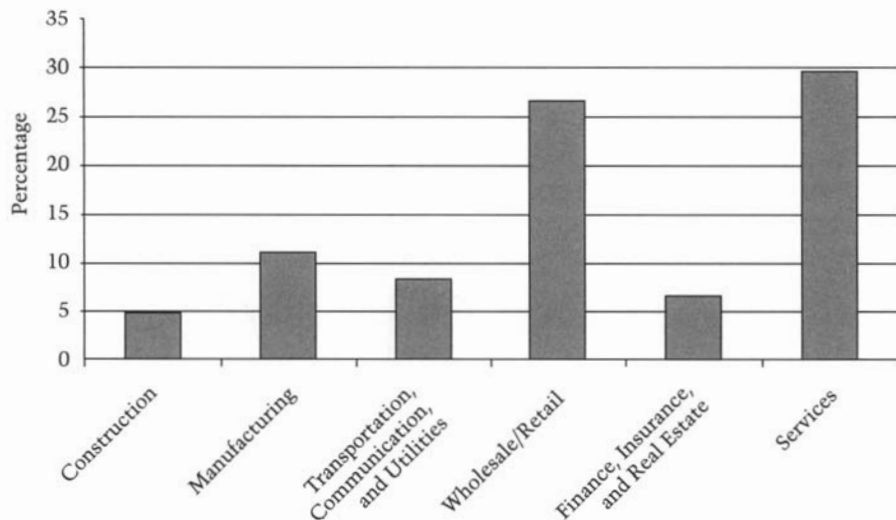


Source: Cartographic Research Laboratory Department of Geography, Georgia State University 1999.

racial attitudes and perceptions, Obie Clayton Jr., Christopher R. Geller, Sahadeo Patram, Travis Patton, and I (chapter 4) provide an overview of racial differences in attitudes and opinions regarding residential segregation, racial stereotyping, and racial competition.

They find that race certainly matters, and in some ways it matters a

FIGURE 2.1 *Percentage of Total Metropolitan Employment, 1997*



Source: Atlanta Regional Commission 1998.

TABLE 2.1 *Atlanta Region Population, 1980 to 1996*

County	1980	1990	Rate of Change 1980 to 1990 (Percentage)	1996	Rate of Change 1990 to 1996 (Percentage)
Clayton	150,357	182,052	21.1	202,427	11.6
Cobb	287,718	447,745	50.4	538,832	20.3
DeKalb	483,024	545,837	13.0	589,796	8.0
Douglas	54,573	71,130	30.3	84,463	18.8
Fayette	29,043	62,415	114.9	81,891	31.2
Fulton	589,904	648,951	10.0	718,336	10.7
Gwinnett	166,903	352,900	114.4	478,001	35.4
Henry	36,309	58,741	61.8	90,969	54.9
Rockdale	36,747	54,091	47.2	65,219	20.6
Regional total	1,844,578	2,423,863	31.4	2,849,934	17.6
City of Atlanta	425,022	394,017	-7.1	401,907	2.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1982, 1992; Atlanta Regional Commission 1981, 1991, 1997.

TABLE 2.2 *Metropolitan Area Population Rankings, 1980 to 1996*

1990 Rank	Metropolitan Area	Population (in 1,000s)		Percentage Change	Population (in 1,000s)	Percentage Change
		1980	1990 ^a	1980 to 1990	1996	1990 to 1996
1.	New York–Northern N.J.–Long Island CMSA ^b	18,713	19,342	3.4	19,846	2.1
2.	Los Angeles–Riverside–Orange County CMSA	11,498	14,532	26.3	15,495	6.6
3.	Chicago–Gary–Kenosha CMSA	8,115	8,240	1.5	8,600	4.4
4.	Washington–Baltimore CMSA	5,791	6,727	16.1	7,165	6.5
5.	San Francisco–Oakland–San Jose CMSA	5,368	6,253	16.4	6,605	5.7
6.	Philadelphia–Wilmington–Atlantic City CMSA	5,649	5,893	4.3	5,973	1.4
7.	Boston–Worcester–Lawrence–Lowell–Brockton MA/NH CMSA	5,336	5,686	6.5	5,796	1.9
8.	Detroit–Ann Arbor–Flint, MI CMSA	5,293	5,187	–2.0	5,284	1.9
9.	Dallas–Fort Worth CMSA	3,046	4,037	32.5	4,575	13.3
10.	Houston–Galveston–Brazoria CMSA	3,118	3,731	19.6	4,253	14.0
11.	Miami–Fort Lauderdale CMSA	2,644	3,193	20.7	3,514	10.1
12.	Seattle–Tacoma–Bremerton MSA	2,409	2,970	23.2	3,321	11.8
13.	Atlanta MSA	2,233	2,960	33.0	3,541	19.7
14.	Cleveland–Akron CMSA	2,938	2,860	–2.6	2,913	1.9
15.	Minneapolis–St. Paul MSA	2,198	2,539	15.5	2,765	8.9
16.	San Diego MSA	1,862	2,498	34.1	2,655	6.3
17.	St. Louis MSA	2,414	2,493	3.2	2,548	2.2
18.	Pittsburgh MSA	2,571	2,395	–6.8	2,379	–0.6
19.	Phoenix–Mesa MSA	1,600	2,238	40.0	2,747	22.7
20.	Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater MSA	1,614	2,068	28.1	2,199	6.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1982, 1992.

^a1990 population totals based on revised census metropolitan area definitions, effective December 31, 1992.

^bA CMSA is a consolidated metropolitan statistical area that includes two or more primary metropolitan statistical areas, or cities. An MSA is a metropolitan statistical area that is centered on a single large city.

TABLE 2.3 *Central-City Population 1980 to 1996*

1980					1990					1996				
Rank	City	Pop. (000s)	Rank Change	% Change 1970 to 1980	Rank	City	Pop. (000s)	Rank Change	% Change 1980 to 1990	Rank	City	Pop. (000s)	Rank Change	% Change 1990 to 1996
1.	New York	7,072	NC ^a	-10.4	1.	New York	7,323	NC	3.5	1.	New York	7,381	NC	0.8
2.	Chicago	3,005	NC	-10.8	2.	Los Angeles	3,485	(+1)	17.4	2.	Los Angeles	3,554	NC	2.0
3.	Los Angeles	2,969	NC	5.5	3.	Chicago	2,784	(-1)	-7.4	3.	Chicago	2,722	NC	-2.2
4.	Philadelphia	1,688	NC	-13.4	4.	Houston	1,631	(+1)	2.2	4.	Houston	1,744	NC	6.5
5.	Houston	1,595	(+1)	29.2	5.	Philadelphia	1,586	(-1)	-6.1	5.	Philadelphia	1,478	NC	-6.8
6.	Detroit	1,203	(-1)	-20.5	6.	San Diego	1,111	(+2)	26.8	6.	San Diego	1,171	NC	5.4
7.	Dallas	905	(+1)	7.2	7.	Detroit	1,028	(-1)	-14.6	7.	Phoenix	1,159	(+2)	17.7
8.	San Diego	876	(+6)	25.6	8.	Dallas	1,007	(-1)	11.3	8.	San Antonio	1,068	(+2)	11.3
9.	Phoenix	790	(+11)	35.2	9.	Phoenix	983	NC	24.5	9.	Dallas	1,053	(-1)	4.5
10.	San Antonio	786	(+5)	20.2	10.	San Antonio	936	NC	19.1	10.	Detroit	1,000	(-3)	-2.7
11.	Baltimore	787	(-4)	-13.0	11.	San Jose	782	(+6)	24.3	11.	San Jose	839	NC	7.2
12.	Indianapolis	701	(-1)	-4.9	12.	Baltimore	736	(-1)	-6.4	12.	Indianapolis	757	(+1)	2.1
13.	San Francisco	679	NC	-5.1	13.	Indianapolis	731	(-1)	4.3	13.	San Francisco	735	(+1)	1.6
14.	Memphis	646	(+3)	3.5	14.	San Francisco	724	(-1)	6.6	14.	Jacksonville	721	(+1)	7.2
15.	Washington, D.C.	638	(-6)	-15.7	15.	Jacksonville	635	(+3)	17.9	15.	Baltimore	675	(-3)	-8.2
16.	Milwaukee	636	(-6)	-11.2	16.	Columbus	633	(+3)	12.0	16.	Columbus	657	NC	3.8
17.	San Jose	629	(new)	36.7	17.	Milwaukee	628	(-1)	-1.3	17.	El Paso	600	(new)	16.4
18.	Columbus	565	(new)	4.6	18.	Memphis	610	(-4)	-5.5	18.	Memphis	597	NC	-3.5
19.	Jacksonville	541	(new)	7.3	19.	Washington, D.C.	607	(-4)	-4.9	19.	Milwaukee	590	(-2)	-6.0
20.	Boston	563	(-3)	-12.1	20.	Boston	574	NC	2.0	20.	Boston	558	NC	-2.8
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29	Atlanta	425	(-2)	-14.1	36	Atlanta	394	(-7)	-7.2	38	Atlanta	402	(-2)	2.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1998.

^aNC = no change in the rank.

TABLE 2.4 *Origins of In-Migrants in Atlanta Region, 1985 to 1990*

County	Total In-Migrants	Place of Origin ^a				
		City of Atlanta	MSA Remainder	Different MSA	Not MSA	Abroad
Clayton	59,834	7,904 (13)	17,145 (30)	23,412 (39)	7,207 (12)	3,566 (6)
Cobb	157,217	32,680 (21)	4,738 (3)	91,023 (58)	21,740 (14)	7,036 (4)
DeKalb	173,756	51,593 (30)	10,006 (6)	81,753 (47)	17,959 (10)	12,445 (7)
Douglas	19,781	1,454 (7)	7,729 (39)	7,211 (37)	3,047 (15)	340 (2)
Fayette	27,089	977 (4)	11,310 (42)	11,362 (42)	2,318 (9)	1,122 (4)
Fulton	171,688	—	42,124 (27)	94,847 (54)	19,795 (12)	9,922 (6)
Gwinnett	136,393	6,236 (5)	40,385 (30)	67,871 (51)	15,650 (11)	6,251 (5)
Henry	21,384	1,068 (5)	14,214 (66)	3,974 (18)	1,771 (8)	357 (2)
Rockdale	16,959	475 (3)	9,207 (54)	5,109 (30)	1,673 (10)	495 (3)
City of Atlanta	81,903	—	25,320 (31)	41,772 (52)	10,153 (12)	4,947 (6)

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1982, 1992.

^aNumbers in parentheses are the percentage of total in-migrants from the place of origin.

TABLE 2.5 *Population by Ethnic Group in ARC Region, 1970 to 1990*

County	White Population				African American Population				Asian Population				Hispanic Population ^a	
	1970	1980 (Percentage Change) ^b	1990 (Percentage Change)		1970	1980 (Percentage Change)	1990 (Percentage Change)		1970	1980 (Percentage Change)	1990 (Percentage Change)		1980	1990 (Percentage Change)
Clayton	93,381	137,950 (48)	132,036 (-4)		4,447	10,494 (136)	43,373 (313)		247	1,097 (344)	4,729 (331)		1,242	3,624 (192)
Cobb	188,198	281,625 (50)	392,411 (39)		8,216	13,055 (59)	44,042 (237)		328	1,617 (392)	7,425 (359)		2,522	8,995 (257)
DeKalb	357,536	344,254 (-4)	292,421 (-15)		56,877	130,980 (130)	230,532 (91)		696	4,296 (517)	15,895 (270)		7,755	14,491 (87)
Douglas	26,030	51,444 (98)	64,795 (26)		2,609	2,818 (8)	5,423 (92)		21	108 (414)	381 (253)		353	816 (131)
Fayette	9,382	27,746 (196)	57,621 (108)		1,954	1,114 (-43)	3,201 (187)		27	84 (211)	1,143 (1,261)		238	903 (279)
Fulton	369,815	280,334 (-24)	310,167 (11)		236,497	303,508 (28)	323,984 (7)		1,166	2,659 (128)	8,017 (202)		7,574	13,420 (77)
Fulton outside Atlanta	NA	NA	199,411 (32)		NA	NA	84,384 (76)		NA	NA	4,899 (420)		2,251	6,080 (170)
Gwinnett	68,611	161,263 (135)	321,400 (99)		3,641	4,094 (12)	18,049 (341)		84	1,020 (1,114)	9,822 (863)		1,727	8,076 (368)
Henry	16,116	29,673 (84)	52,073 (75)		7,580	6,363 (-16)	6,017 (-5)		20	97 (385)	385 (297)		156	443 (184)
Rockdale	14,999	33,220 (14)	48,913 (47)		3,129	3,186 (2)	4,344 (36)		16	212 (1,225)	450 (112)		358	499 (39)
ARC region	1,144,068	1,347,509 (18)	1,671,837 (24)		324,950	475,615 (46)	678,965 (43)		2,605	11,190 (330)	48,247 (331)		21,925	51,267 (134)
City of Atlanta	239,268	137,878 (-42)	122,363 (-11)		255,771	282,911 (11)	264,213 (-7)		—	1,775	3,276 (85)		5,750	7,640 (33)

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1972, 1982, 1992.

^aThe Hispanic population was not separately tabulated by the Census Bureau in 1970. Hispanics can be of any race.

^bThe numbers in parentheses are the percentage change in population over the decade.

NA = not available.

TABLE 2.6 *Average Annual Employment Growth Rates for Selected Metropolitan Areas (Percentage)*

1980 to 1989	Total	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Wholesale/ Retail	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Services
Atlanta	4.4	5.0	2.2	3.8	4.5	5.0	6.7
Chicago	1.4	2.9	-2.2	1.2	1.9	2.9	4.2
Dallas	3.6	-1.0	1.5	2.4	3.0	4.8	7.7
Denver	0.7	-4.0	-2.2	2.4	0.8	2.0	3.5
Detroit	0.5	0.6	-2.3	-0.1	1.9	1.9	4.8
Los Angeles	1.4	1.6	-0.7	0.6	1.6	2.0	3.5
Miami	2.4	1.6	-0.7	0.2	2.8	3.9	4.3
New York	1.1	7.0	-3.3	-1.4	0.4	2.3	3.1
Philadelphia	1.5	3.3	-2.0	0.3	2.1	2.8	4.4
Seattle	4.9	8.0	4.5	3.3	4.3	3.4	7.4
1990 to 1997	Total	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	Wholesale/ Retail	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Services
Atlanta	3.5	3.9	1.4	3.7	3.0	2.2	6.0
Chicago	1.2	0.5	-0.3	1.3	0.2	0.8	3.3
Dallas	3.1	7.1	0.6	5.3	2.5	0.8	5.2
Denver	3.2	8.9	-0.3	2.8	3.0	3.5	4.8
Detroit	1.1	3.0	-0.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	3.1
Los Angeles	-0.7	-2.2	-3.2	0.0	-1.3	-2.7	1.3
Miami	1.2	-1.6	-2.4	2.6	0.9	-0.6	3.0
New York	-0.7	NA	-3.9	-0.5	-1.0	-1.4	1.4
Philadelphia	0.2	-7.6	-2.3	0.4	-0.5	-0.4	2.4
Seattle	2.5	1.8	0.1	2.1	2.3	1.0	4.8

Source: Chang and Tanyi 1998.

TABLE 2.7 *Population Below Poverty Level*

	Region	City	Northern Suburbs	Southern Suburbs
Blacks				
1980	115,201 (27.2) ^a	82,080 (33.2)	8,644 (25.6)	24,477 (17.1)
1990	143,655 (21.7)	89,124 (35.0)	20,511 (13.4)	34,020 (13.5)
Whites				
1980	81,228 (6.4)	15,072 (12.6)	38,979 (5.1)	27,177 (6.9)
1990	81,709 (4.9)	11,179 (9.7)	46,671 (4.2)	23,859 (5.7)

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1982, 1992.

^aNumber in parentheses is the poverty rate.

TABLE 2.8 *Number of Poor People Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods^a*

	Region	City	Northern Suburbs	Southern Suburbs
Blacks				
1980	35,475 (30.8) ^b	34,124 (41.6)	1,351 (15.6)	0
1990	43,391 (30.2)	43,391 (48.7)	0	0
Whites				
1980	1,891 (2.3)	1,891 (12.5)	0	0
1990	922 (1.1)	922 (8.2)	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1982, 1992.

^aA high-poverty neighborhood is defined as containing 40 percent or more poor people.

^bNumber in parentheses is the percentage of the poor living in high-poverty neighborhoods.

TABLE 2.9 *Employment and Unemployment Rates*

	Region	City	Northern Suburbs	Southern Suburbs
Employment rate^a				
Black males				
1980	65.0	59.0	66.4	75.5
1990	68.3	55.8	80.0	74.0
Black females				
1980	55.5	49.7	56.9	66.0
1990	63.4	49.5	76.5	70.0
White males				
1980	79.9	69.0	82.4	79.0
1990	80.3	73.3	82.3	77.3
White females				
1980	54.9	48.7	57.6	51.9
1990	62.9	55.4	65.4	58.6
Unemployment rate^b				
Black males				
1980	9.5	10.8	7.7	8.0
1990	9.9	13.4	6.9	9.0
Black females				
1980	9.2	10.0	7.8	8.0
1990	9.1	12.0	6.5	8.5
White males				
1980	3.2	4.2	2.6	4.0
1990	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.6
White females				
1980	3.8	3.9	2.1	4.7
1990	3.7	3.8	3.4	4.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1982, 1992.

^aEmployment rate equals the number of people over the age of fifteen with jobs divided by persons over fifteen years.

^bUnemployment rate equals the number of unemployed people divided by the number of people in the labor force (employed + unemployed).

TABLE 2.10 *Number of Female-Headed Families*

	Region	City	Northern Suburbs	Southern Suburbs
Blacks				
1980	40,216 (39.3) ^a	27,602 (45.1)	2,781 (34.9)	9,833 (29.6)
1990	68,584 (41.7)	33,143 (52.7)	13,189 (34.7)	22,252 (35.0)
Whites				
1980	38,367 (11.1)	4,928 (16.6)	22,283 (10.8)	11,136 (10.2)
1990	48,859 (10.8)	3,335 (13.8)	32,215 (10.5)	13,309 (11.0)

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1982, 1992.

^aNumber in parentheses is the percentage of all families that are female-headed.

TABLE 2.11 *Atlanta Region Employment*

		Central City		Suburbs		
		North	South	North	South	
					Black	White
Total employment						
1980	881,432	132,536 (15.0) ^a	222,990 (25.3)	352,542 (40.0)	113,474 (12.9)	59,890 (6.8)
1990	1,410,000	171,561 (12.2)	225,586 (16.0)	716,167 (50.8)	163,421 (11.6)	133,265 (9.5)
1996	1,682,200	192,125 (11.4)	225,558 (13.4)	911,173 (54.2)	172,980 (10.3)	180,364 (10.7)
Construction						
1980	47,593	5,188 (10.9)	7,643 (16.1)	23,872 (50.2)	7,669 (16.1)	3,221 (6.8)
1990	62,700	4,107 (6.5)	8,015 (17.8)	34,106 (54.4)	7,049 (11.2)	9,423 (15.3)
1996	77,350	3,884 (5.0)	6,762 (8.7)	46,028 (59.5)	8,969 (11.6)	11,707 (15.1)
Manufacturing						
1980	129,898	9,509 (7.3)	39,477 (30.4)	56,631 (43.6)	14,510 (11.2)	9,771 (7.5)
1990	151,200	5,961 (3.9)	30,921 (20.4)	77,747 (51.4)	17,765 (11.7)	18,806 (12.4)
1996	164,150	5,437 (3.3)	29,620 (18.0)	88,021 (53.6)	19,139 (11.7)	21,933 (13.4)
Retail						
1980	142,454	22,421 (15.7)	23,599 (16.6)	60,760 (42.6)	20,910 (14.7)	14,764 (10.4)
1990	257,900	26,729 (10.4)	22,265 (8.6)	143,093 (55.5)	31,210 (12.1)	34,603 (13.4)
1996	306,100	30,887 (10.1)	18,084 (5.9)	185,124 (60.5)	26,745 (8.7)	45,260 (14.8)
Wholesale						
1980	81,725	11,099 (13.6)	19,056 (23.3)	39,117 (47.9)	7,961 (9.7)	4,492 (5.5)
1990	138,200	10,773 (7.8)	21,910 (15.8)	85,484 (61.8)	11,253 (8.1)	8,780 (6.4)
1996	151,600	8,467 (5.6)	18,097 (11.9)	97,441 (64.3)	14,378 (9.5)	13,217 (8.7)
Services						
1980	179,549	44,409 (24.7)	40,285 (22.4)	73,311 (40.8)	14,403 (8.0)	7,141 (4.0)
1990	347,300	67,938 (19.6)	53,264 (15.3)	180,486 (52.0)	24,125 (6.9)	21,487 (6.2)
1996	484,200	83,900 (17.3)	62,033 (12.8)	270,719 (55.9)	30,010 (6.2)	37,538 (7.8)

(Table continues on p. 38.)

TABLE 2.11 *Continued*

		Central City		Suburbs		
		North	South	North	South	
					Black	White
Transportation, communication, and utilities						
1980	82,154	5,005 (6.1)	27,425 (33.4)	16,930 (20.6)	28,035 (34.1)	4,759 (5.8)
1990	126,100	13,309 (10.5)	16,705 (13.2)	42,992 (34.1)	43,413 (34.4)	9,681 (7.7)
1996	147,800	15,041 (10.2)	18,701 (12.6)	53,577 (36.2)	44,537 (30.1)	15,944 (10.8)
Finance, insurance, and real estate						
1980	71,087	16,029 (22.5)	15,152 (21.3)	32,868 (46.2)	4,745 (6.7)	2,293 (3.2)
1990	113,100	20,094 (17.8)	14,896 (13.2)	66,667 (58.9)	6,841 (6.0)	4,602 (4.1)
1996	119,900	21,003 (17.5)	14,245 (11.9)	71,972 (60.0)	6,910 (5.8)	5,770 (4.8)
Government						
1980	144,113	18,577 (12.9)	50,050 (34.7)	47,601 (33.0)	14,688 (10.2)	13,197 (9.2)
1990	205,800	22,210 (10.8)	57,228 (27.8)	80,757 (39.2)	20,894 (10.2)	24,711 (12.0)
1996	220,700	23,015 (10.4)	57,798 (26.2)	90,771 (41.1)	21,541 (9.8)	27,575 (12.5)

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission 1981a, 1991, 1997a.

^aThe number in parentheses is the percentage of the region's jobs located in that area.

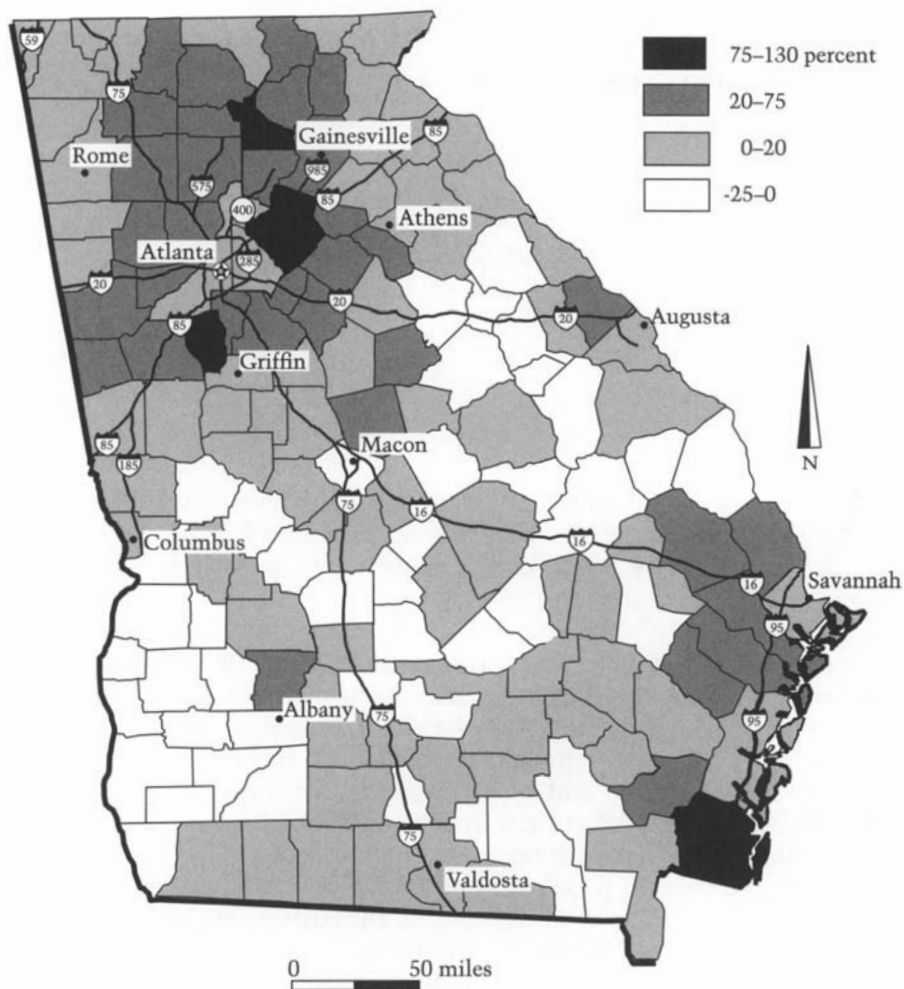
TABLE 2.12 *Atlanta Region Population*

		Central City		Suburbs		
		North	South	North	South	
					Black	White
Black and other races						
1980	497,829	20,393 (4.1) ^a	267,772 (53.8)	47,020 (9.4)	137,921 (27.7)	24,723 (5.0)
1990	781,818	25,194 (3.2)	265,250 (33.9)	176,050 (22.5)	251,056 (32.1)	64,268 (8.2)
1996	870,634	29,842 (3.4)	266,561 (30.6)	219,864 (25.2)	272,787 (31.3)	81,580 (9.4)
Whites						
1980	1,346,654	85,776 (6.4)	52,284 (3.9)	771,399 (57.3)	165,188 (12.3)	272,007 (20.2)
1990	1,684,982	88,668 (5.3)	37,285 (2.2)	1,093,931 (64.9)	111,140 (6.6)	353,958 (21.0)
1996	1,966,666	92,866 (4.7)	39,060 (2.0)	1,286,851 (65.4)	119,681 (6.1)	428,208 (21.8)

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission 1981b, 1991, 1997b.

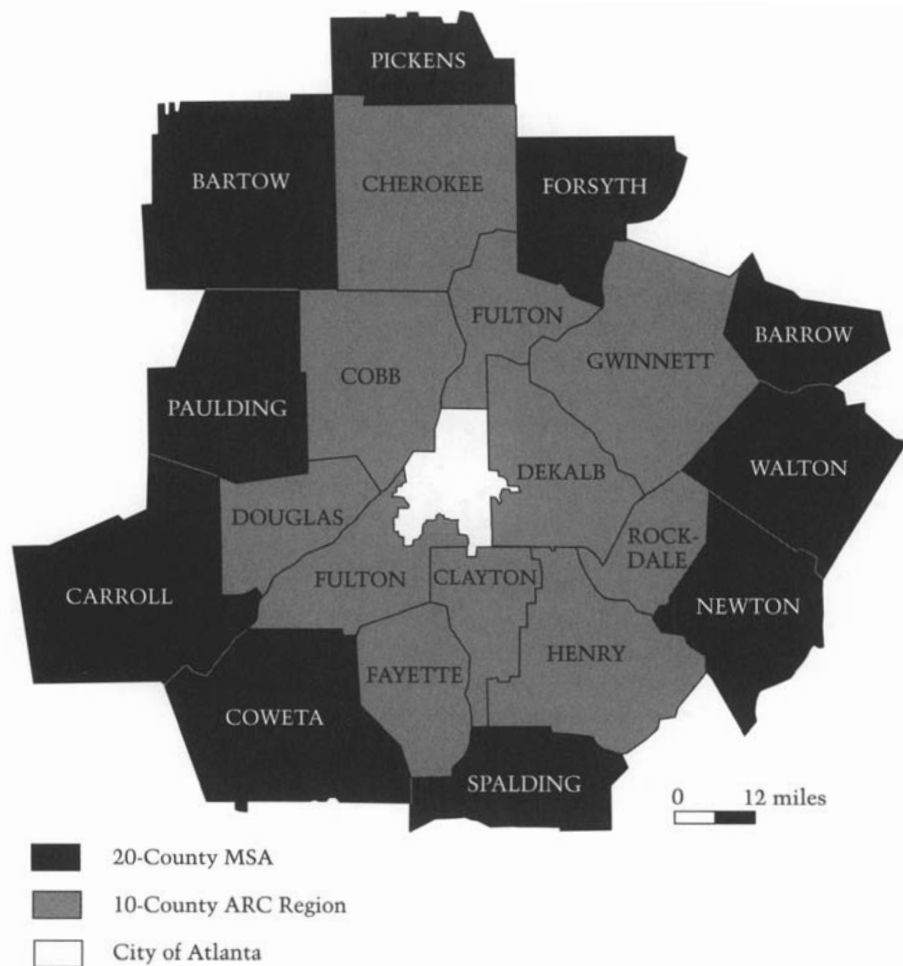
^aThe number in parentheses is the percentage of the region's population of the designated group located in that area.

MAP 2.1 *Population Change in Georgia, 1980 to 1990*



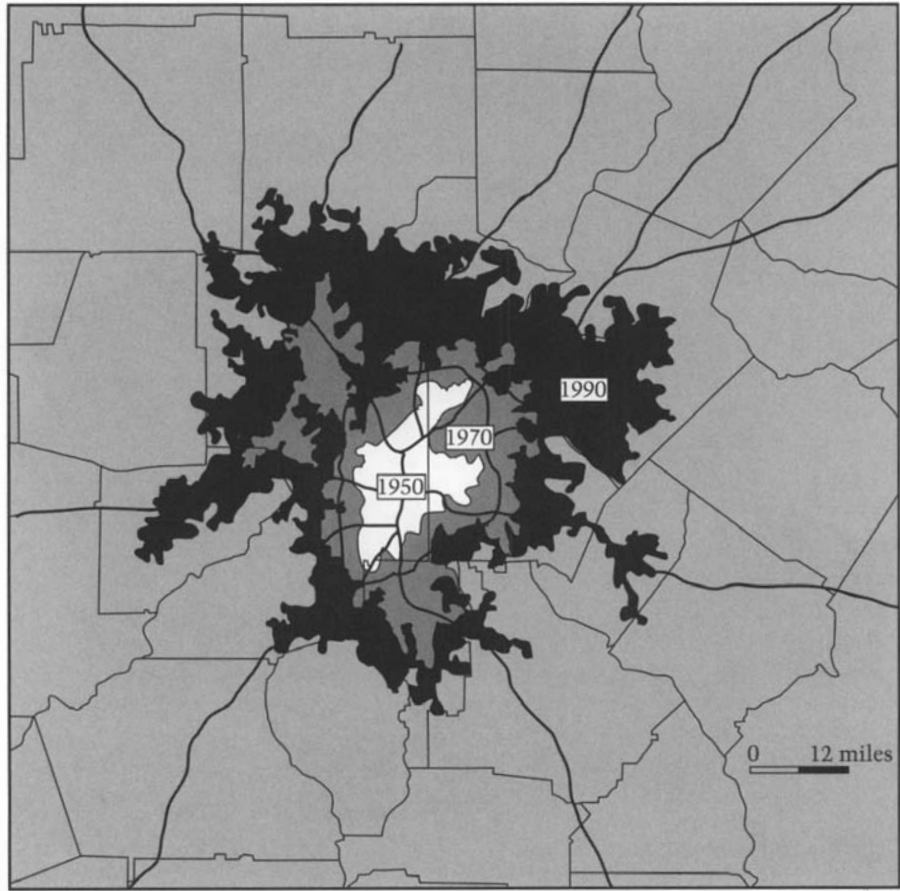
Sources: Cartographic Research Laboratory, Department of Geography, Georgia State University, 1999; U.S. Department of Commerce 1982, 1992.

MAP 2.2 *Atlanta Geographical Areas*



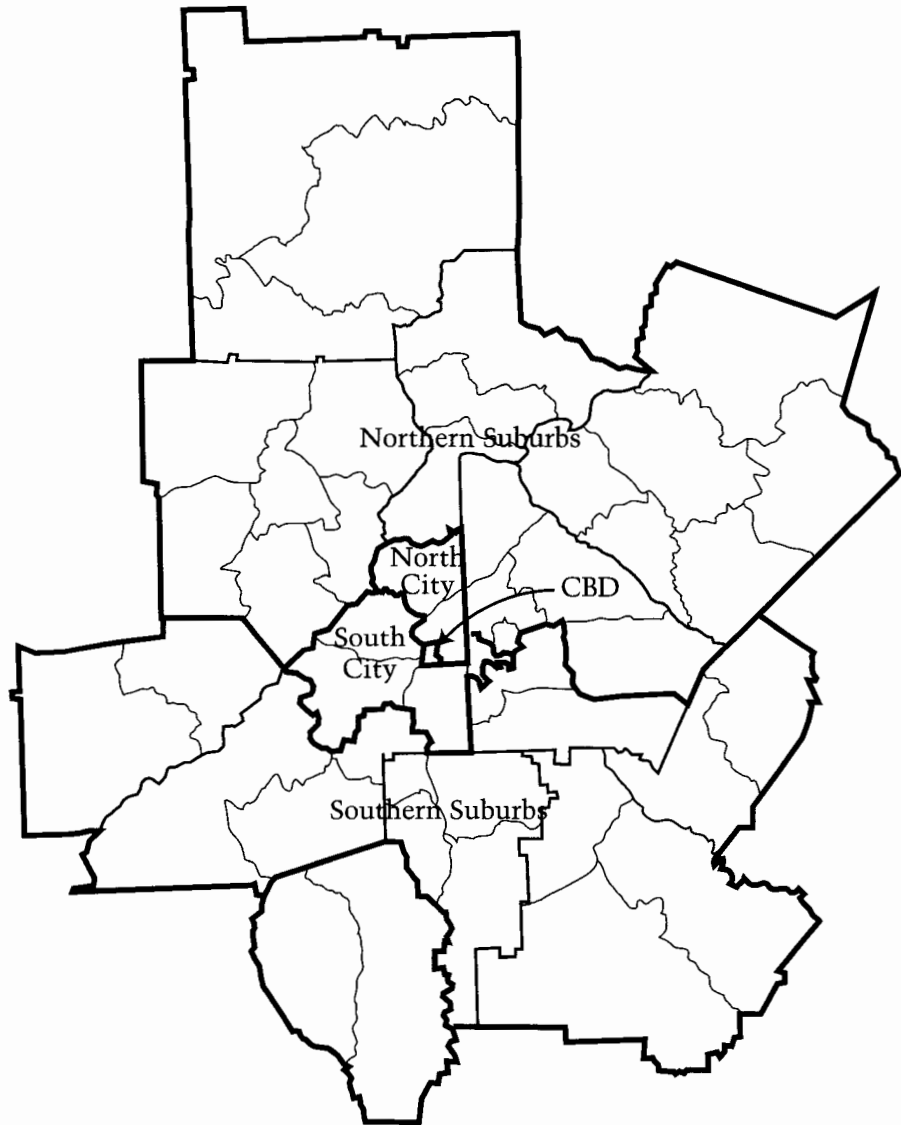
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1992; the Cartographic Research Laboratory, Department of Geography, Georgia State University, 1999.

MAP 2.3 *The Atlanta Urbanized Area, 1950, 1970, and 1990*



Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce 1952, 1972, 1992; Chris Carver; the Cartographic Research Laboratory, Department of Geography, Georgia State University, 1999.

MAP 2.4 *Geographic Divisions of Atlanta Region (Based on Superdistrict Groupings)*



Source: Cartographic Research Laboratory, Department of Geography, Georgia State University, 1999.

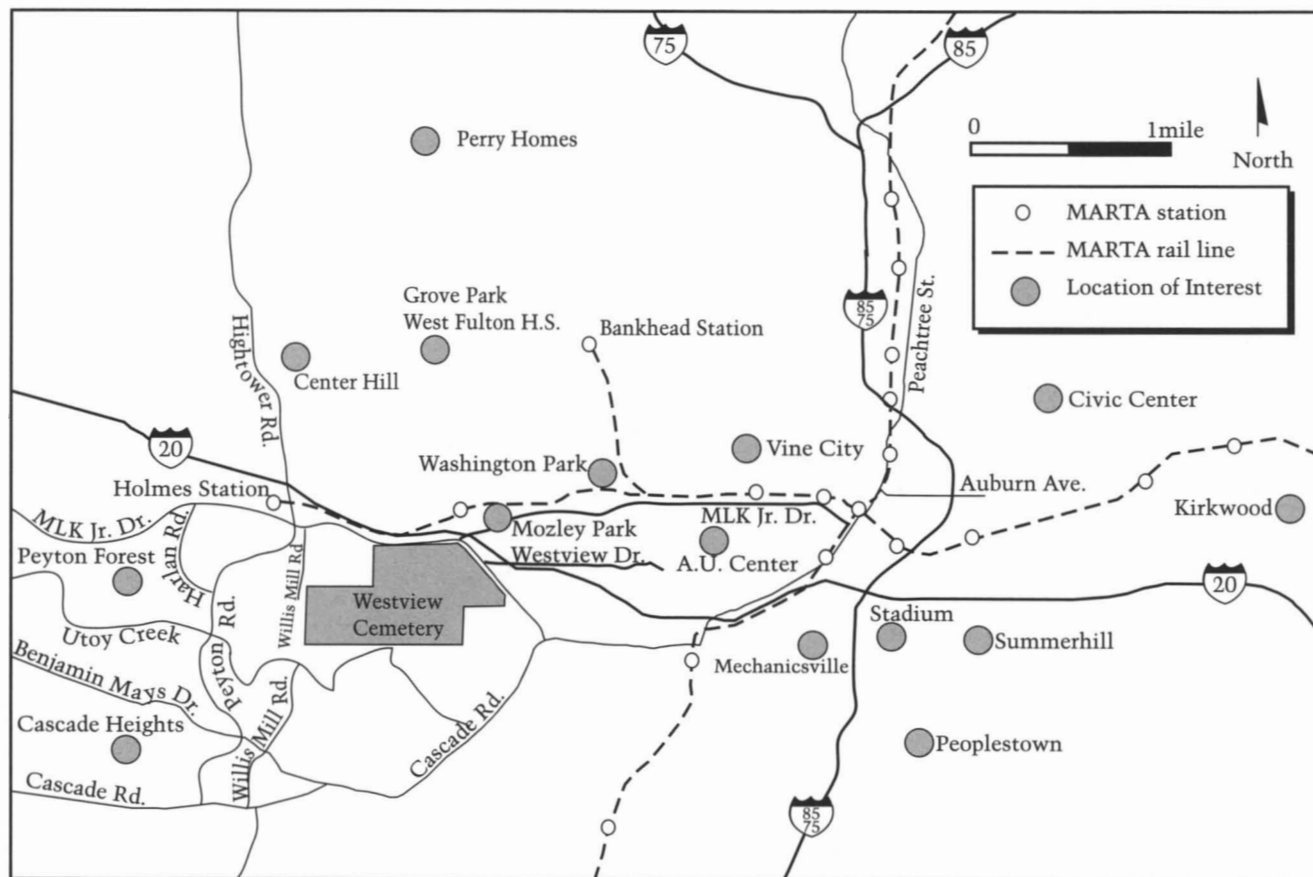
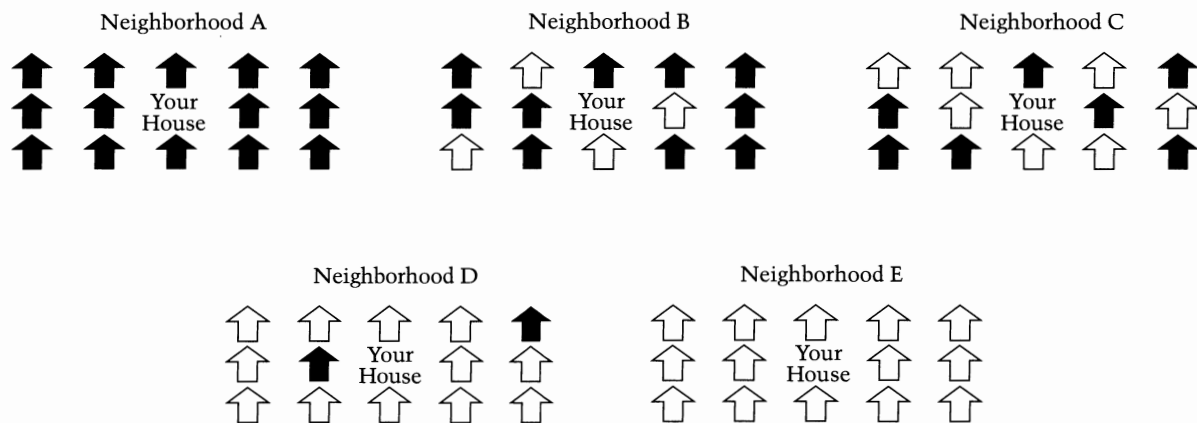
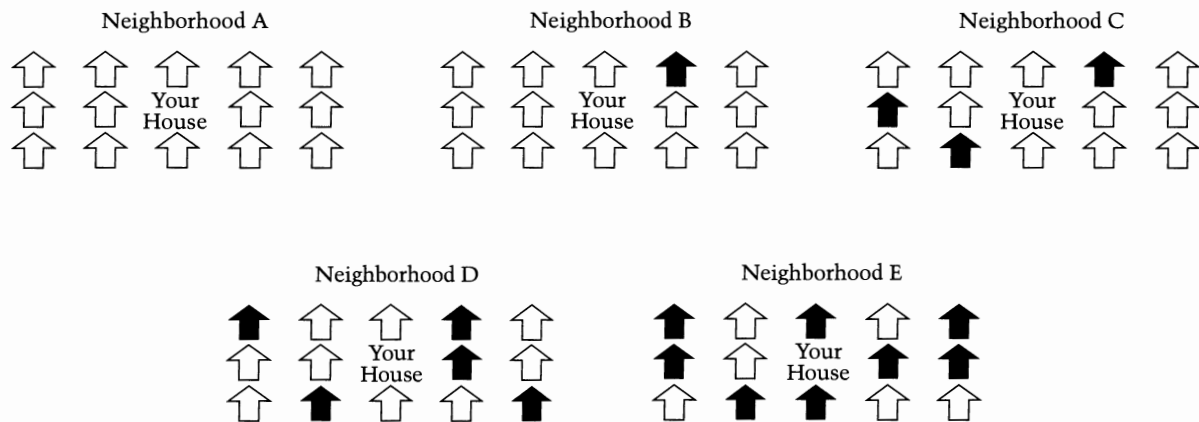


FIGURE 4.1 *Neighborhood Diagrams Used for Black Respondents*



Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

FIGURE 4.2 *Neighborhood Diagrams Used for White Respondents*



Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

TABLE 4.1 *Blacks' First Choice of Neighborhood*

	Neighborhood					
	A	B	C	D	E	
Number of black homes out of fifteen	14	10	7	2	0	Total
Responses of all blacks	21.9%	19.6%	53.6%	2.4%	2.6%	100.1%
Responses of those living in city	28.3	26.4	41.1	2.6	1.6	100.0
Responses of those living in northern suburbs	20.9	13.2	61.4	4.4	0.0	99.9
Responses of those living in southern suburbs	18.4	18.0	58.0	1.5	4.1	100.0

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994. Results are weighted.

TABLE 4.2 *Blacks' First Choice of Neighborhood*

	Neighborhood					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
Number of Black Homes Out of Fifteen	14	10	7	2	0	
Age						
Twenty-nine or less	16.3%	19.9%	58.7%	4.2%	0.9%	100.0%
Thirty to thirty-nine	19.7	21.4	54.7	2.0	2.0	99.8
Forty to forty-nine	21.9	20.7	53.4	0.7	3.3	100.0
Fifty to fifty-nine	23.7	14.9	51.2	2.2	7.9	99.9
Sixty +	32.8	16.9	47.8	2.0	0.3	99.8
Gender						
Female	20.7	20.4	54.7	1.7	2.4	99.9
Male	23.4	18.5	52.1	3.2	2.8	100.0
Education						
Less than high school	25.6	25.0	37.4	3.1	8.9	100.0
High school	28.5	20.2	47.4	1.8	2.1	100.0
More than high school	14.6	17.3	64.6	2.4	1.2	100.1
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	26.3	20.1	48.2	2.1	3.3	100.0
\$20,000 to \$49,999	19.5	19.2	57.7	1.3	2.4	100.1
\$50,000 or more	14.6	19.0	60.6	4.8	1.1	100.1
Percentage back in census tract						
Less than 25 percent	19.6	7.8	69.0	3.7	0.0	100.1
25 percent to 75 percent	19.5	26.4	54.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Greater than 75 percent	23.3	22.6	47.4	2.4	4.2	99.9
White intelligence less black intelligence						
Less than 0	25.0	20.9	48.5	2.4	3.3	100.1
Equal to 0	24.6	18.6	52.2	2.9	1.6	99.9
Greater than 0	9.8	20.8	64.3	0.9	4.3	100.1

TABLE 4.2 *Continued*

	Neighborhood					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
Number of Black Homes Out of Fifteen	14	10	7	2	0	
Political views						
Liberal (score < 4)	26.2	21.6	47.3	2.2	2.7	100.0
Moderate (score = 4)	11.9	17.1	68.1	0.5	2.4	100.0
Conservative (score > 4)	19.9	16.6	56.1	5.0	2.4	100.0
Blacks are accepted in Roswell-Alpharetta						
No	25.6	16.6	52.3	1.8	3.6	99.9
Yes	15.3	27.3	54.3	3.1	1.1	101.1
Experienced job discrimination						
Yes	16.5	29.3	51.4	2.8	0.0	100.0
No	18.9	19.6	56.5	2.2	2.8	100.0
Number of observations (unweighted)	252	168	350	24	16	810

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994. Results are weighted.

TABLE 4.3 *White Comfort by Maximum Number of Blacks in Neighborhood*

	Neighborhood					Total
	E	D	C	B	A	
Number of Black Homes Out of Fifteen	8	5	3	1	0	
Responses of all whites	37.8%	25.6%	22.8%	6.6%	7.1%	99.9%
Responses of those living in city	42.4	22.7	13.5	5.9	15.6	100.1
Responses of those living in northern suburbs	34.7	25.8	25.0	7.1	7.5	100.1
Responses of those living in southern suburbs	44.1	26.0	20.2	5.8	4.0	100.1
Number of observations (unweighted)	271	150	135	48	37	641

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994. Results are weighted.

TABLE 4.4 *White Comfort by Maximum Number of Blacks in Neighborhood*

	Neighborhood					Total
	E	D	C	B	A	
Number of Black Homes Out of Fifteen	8	5	3	1	0	
Age						
Twenty-nine or less	44.0%	26.3%	20.9%	6.7%	2.1%	100.0%
Thirty to thirty-nine	40.8	24.1	16.7	4.7	13.7	100.0
Forty to forty-nine	40.0	33.2	22.1	2.1	2.6	100.0
Fifty to fifty-nine	38.2	24.8	19.2	10.3	7.5	100.0
Sixty +	28.4	16.2	36.5	11.0	7.8	99.9
Gender						
Female	41.2	25.1	20.4	7.8	5.5	100.0
Male	34.3	26.2	25.4	5.4	8.7	100.0
Education						
Less than high school	29.8	31.8	18.5	12.3	7.6	100.0
High school	35.8	22.1	22.8	8.8	10.6	100.1
More than high school	39.6	27.6	23.6	4.5	4.6	99.9
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	43.2	21.5	19.7	5.6	10.0	100.0
\$20,000 to \$49,999	37.1	22.2	24.5	5.6	10.5	99.9
\$50,000 or more	34.0	31.1	24.3	8.1	2.4	99.9
Percentage black in census tract						
Less than 25 percent	36.5	25.9	23.3	6.8	7.5	100.0
25 percent to 75 percent	46.2	27.2	20.6	5.7	0.23	99.9
Greater than 75 percent	90.9	6.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	99.9
White intelligence less black intelligence						
Less than 0	26.6	21.9	33.1	7.7	10.6	99.9
Equal to 0	54.6	25.4	12.7	4.9	2.4	100.0
Greater than 0	25.2	26.7	29.7	8.0	10.5	100.1

(Table continues on p. 72.)

TABLE 4.4 *Continued*

	Neighborhood					Total
	E	D	C	B	A	
Number of Black Homes Out of Fifteen	8	5	3	1	0	
Political views						
Liberal (score < 4)	46.1	25.8	16.6	5.4	6.1	100
Moderate (score = 4)	31.6	19.5	29.2	9.1	10.6	100
Conservative (score > 4)	35.1	28.2	24.2	6.4	6.1	100
Number of observations (unweighted)	271	150	135	48	37	641

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994. Results are weighted.

TABLE 4.5 *Racial Stereotyping*

Intelligence								
	1: Unintelligent	2	3	4	5	6	7: Intelligent	Mean Score
Whites' view of								
Whites	0.3%	2.1%	2.9%	29.5%	24.7%	24.8%	15.7%	5.13
Blacks	1.3	3.4	17.9	45.0	14.9	9.2	8.3	4.29
Blacks' view of								
Whites	6.5	5.5	9.5	33.5	15.6	14.3	15.2	4.49
Blacks	3.3	5.2	5.9	35.3	18.7	12.2	19.5	4.75
Self-Support								
	1: Welfare	2	3	4	5	6	7: Self- Support	Mean Score
Whites' view of								
Whites	0.5	0.5	2.7	14.8	11.2	33.2	37.0	5.83
Blacks	8.2	14.8	16.1	25.3	14.0	9.0	12.5	3.99
Blacks' view of								
Whites	2.6	1.4	6.0	24.1	13.8	18.6	33.4	5.34
Blacks	4.8	5.8	10.6	27.0	20.2	10.0	21.6	4.68
Get Along								
	1: Hard	2	3	4	5	6	7: Easy	Mean Score
Whites' view of								
Whites	0.6	0.6	2.2	29.3	17.3	23.7	26.3	5.38
Blacks	2.5	7.0	10.7	35.9	18.6	13.8	11.5	4.48
Blacks' view of								
Whites	13.9	11.2	13.7	27.1	11.9	8.9	13.3	3.92
Blacks	3.3	3.4	9.1	36.1	13.7	17.8	16.6	4.73

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994. Results are weighted.

TABLE 4.6 *White View of Relative Intelligence*

White Intelligence – Black Intelligence ^a	– 1 or less	0	1	2	3 or more	Total
Age						
Twenty-nine or less	1.7%	60.3%	12.3%	12.9%	12.8%	100.0%
Thirty to thirty- nine	5.9	42.6	20.2	16.5	14.8	100.0
Forty to forty-nine	3.5	47.4	21.8	21.1	6.3	100.1
Fifty to fifty-nine	5.2	41.5	24.5	13.3	15.5	100.0
Sixty +	14.2	35.9	20.4	18.5	11.0	100.0
Gender						
Female	2.7	48.0	20.7	16.2	12.4	100.0
Male	9.5	42.4	19.9	17.2	11.0	100.0
Education						
Less than high school	10.0	31.3	29.0	19.0	10.6	99.9
High school	7.6	37.6	17.6	19.1	18.2	100.1
More than high school	4.7	51.1	21.6	15.0	7.6	100.0
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	5.2	46.2	17.8	14.6	16.1	99.9
\$20,000 to \$49,999	3.0	44.2	24.4	17.2	11.3	100.1
\$50,000 or more	8.7	45.1	19.6	17.8	8.8	100.0
Percentage black in census tract						
Less than 25 percent	6.3	43.5	21.0	17.4	11.8	100.0
25 percent to 75 percent	2.1	68.0	12.4	5.0	12.5	100.0
Greater than 75 percent	0.9	78.8	8.2	7.0	5.2	100.1
Political views						
Liberal (score < 4)	1.3	50.3	21.9	13.8	12.7	100.0
Moderate (score = 4)	7.3	45.0	17.4	19.3	11.0	100.0
Conservative (score > 4)	8.6	42.0	20.7	17.4	11.4	100.1
Number of observations (unweighted)	30	297	114	82	75	598

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994. Results are weighted.

^aThe difference in the respondent's rating of intelligence of whites and blacks.

TABLE 4.7 *Black View of Relative Intelligence*

White Intelligence – Black Intelligence ^a	– 3 or less	– 2 or – 1	0	1 or 2	3 or more	Total
Age						
Twenty-nine or less	9.2%	10.7%	61.9%	14.0%	4.1%	100.0%
Thirty to thirty- nine	9.2	21.1	51.2	15.6	2.8	99.9
Forty to forty- nine	15.4	11.2	51.4	18.7	3.3	100.0
Fifty to fifty-nine	5.2	19.8	58.3	12.9	3.8	100.0
Sixty +	8.1	3.6	68.0	17.2	3.2	100.1
Gender						
Female	9.0	14.7	56.7	16.1	3.5	100.0
Male	10.6	13.3	57.0	15.7	3.5	100.1
Education						
Less than high school	12.6	9.6	58.1	13.6	6.1	100.0
High school	12.1	13.7	56.9	12.5	4.8	100.0
More than high school	5.7	16.0	57.5	19.5	1.4	100.1
Family income						
Less than \$20,000	10.2	12.3	57.4	15.7	4.4	100.0
\$20,000 to \$49,999	9.5	12.2	54.3	20.3	3.8	100.1
\$50,000 and more	8.4	21.2	60.2	9.3	0.8	99.9
Percentage black in census tract						
Less than 25 percent	4.6	9.5	59.1	23.8	3.0	100.0
25 percent to 75 percent	4.0	13.1	73.6	8.7	0.7	100.1
Greater than 75 percent	13.0	16.0	51.9	14.7	4.4	100.0
Political views						
Liberal (score < 4)	8.6	10.9	64.0	12.1	4.4	100.0
Moderate (score = 4)	10.3	17.4	49.7	18.8	3.7	99.9
Conservative (score > 4)	11.9	19.3	45.0	23.4	0.5	100.1
Number of observations (unweighted)						
	78	108	451	122	38	797

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994. Results weighted.

^aThe difference in the respondent's rating of intelligence of whites and blacks.

TABLE 4.8 *Perceptions About Economic Opportunities, and
Political Influence by Race*

Perception	Economic Opportunities			Political Influence		
	Black	White	Total	Black	White	Total
More than now	26.0%	8.5%	13.1%	25.0%	8.8%	13.0%
No more or less than now	25.1	39.0	35.3	33.4	35.4	34.9
Less than now	48.8	52.6	51.6	41.6	55.8	52.1
N	381	1071	1452	381	1074	1455

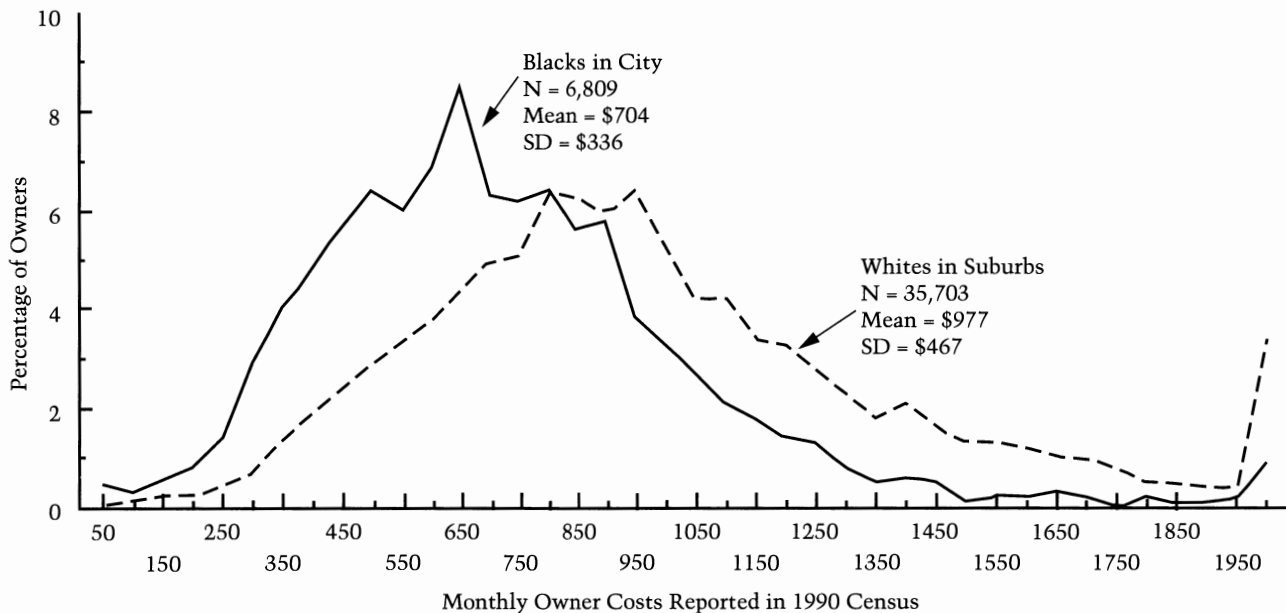
Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

TABLE 4.9 *Persons Who Feel That They Will Have Less Economic Opportunities, and Less Political Influence (GANS Data), and California's Yes Vote to Proposition 187*

Categories	GANS		California's Yes vote on
	Economic	Political	Proposition 187
Race			
Black	48.8%	41.6%	47.0%
White	52.6	55.8	63.0
Gender			
Male	49.4	56.7	60.0
Female	53.3	47.9	56.0
Education			
High school or less	56.3	57.4	66.0
Community college or associate's degree	47.5	44.0	62.0
Bachelor's degree or more	46.6	49.2	53.0
Family income			
Less than \$20,000	52.5	53.3	53.0
\$20,000 to \$39,999	56.7	60.6	60.0
\$40,000 to \$59,999	52.4	52.8	59.0
\$60,000 or more	51.0	38.9	58.0
Party affiliation			
Republican	54.7	61.2	78.0
Democrat	46.9	39.1	36.0
Independent	44.8	59.9	62.0
Political ideology			
Liberal	42.7	44.9	26.0
Moderate	61.2	54.0	55.0
Conservative	51.2	57.2	78.0

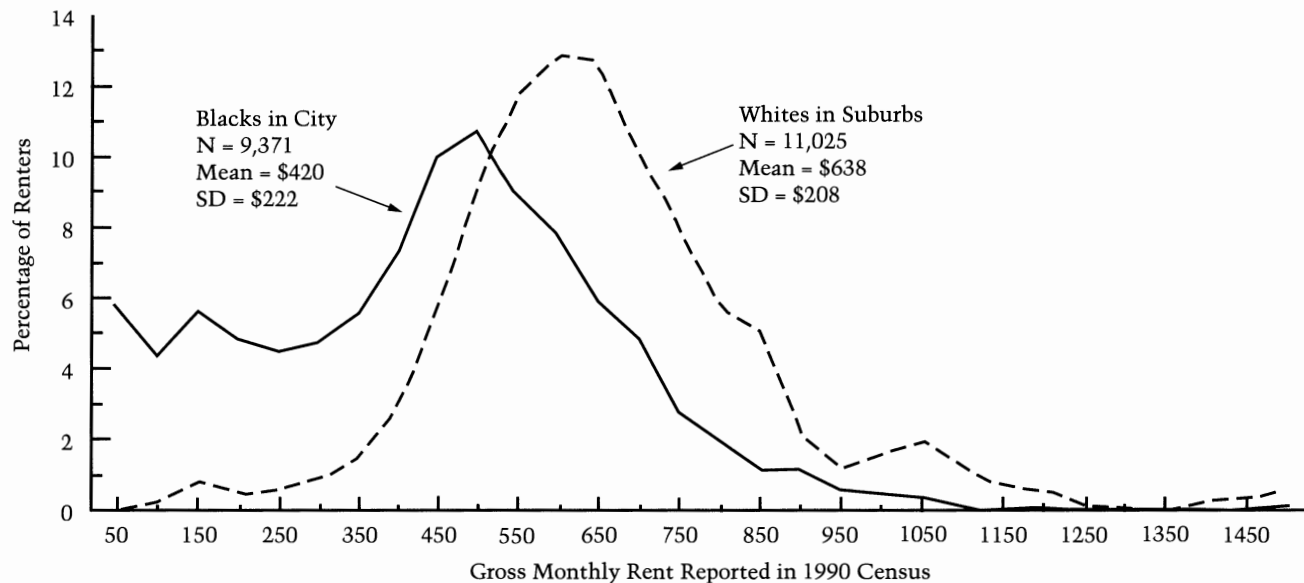
Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

FIGURE 5.1 *Housing Costs for Blacks in the City of Atlanta and Whites in the Suburban Ring*
Monthly Housing Costs Reported by Owners



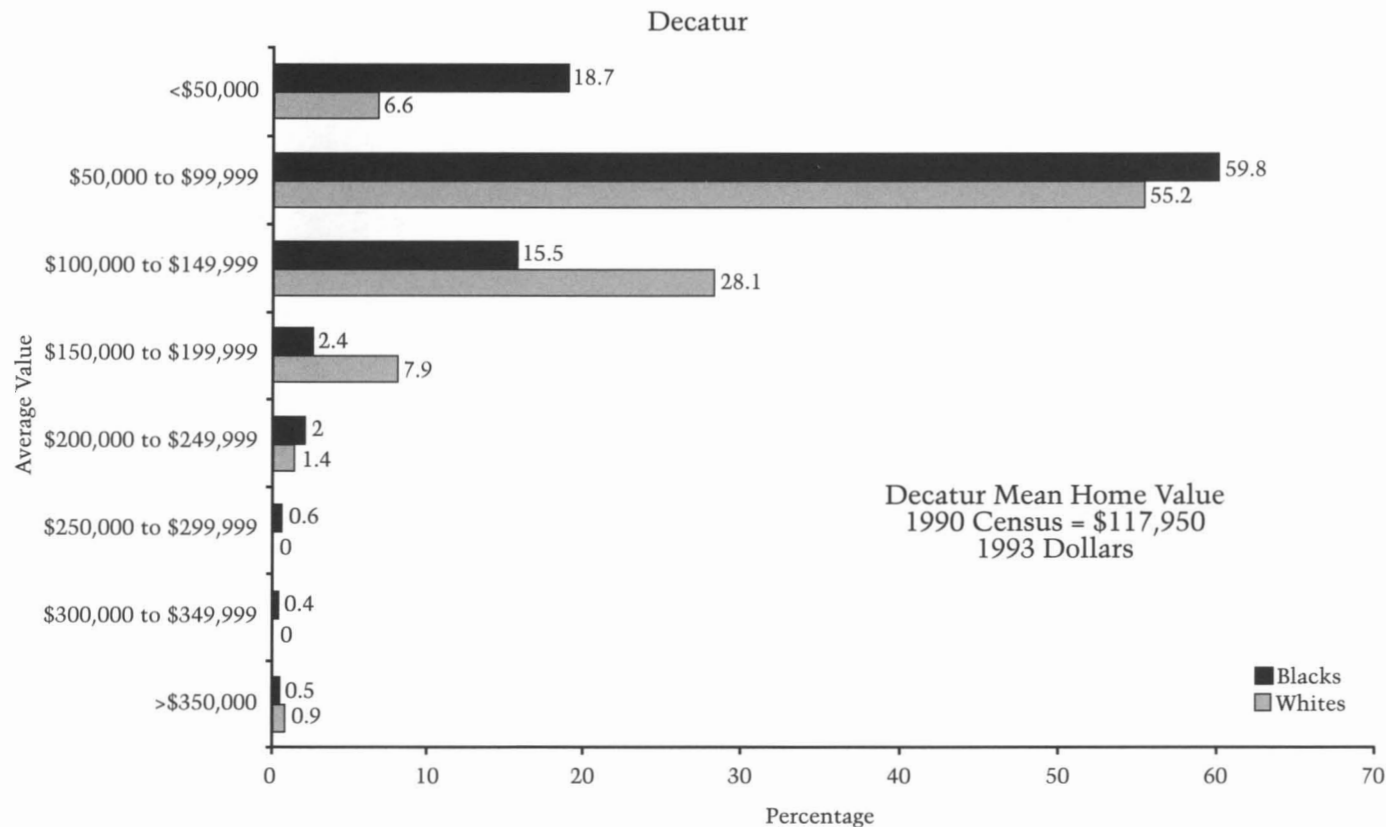
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1993.

FIGURE 5.2 *Housing Costs for Blacks in the City of Atlanta and Whites in the Suburban Ring*
Gross Monthly Rent Reported for Atlanta Metro Area



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1993.

FIGURE 5.3 *Estimate of Average Home Value by Race*



(Figure continues on p. 96.)

FIGURE 5.3 *Continued*

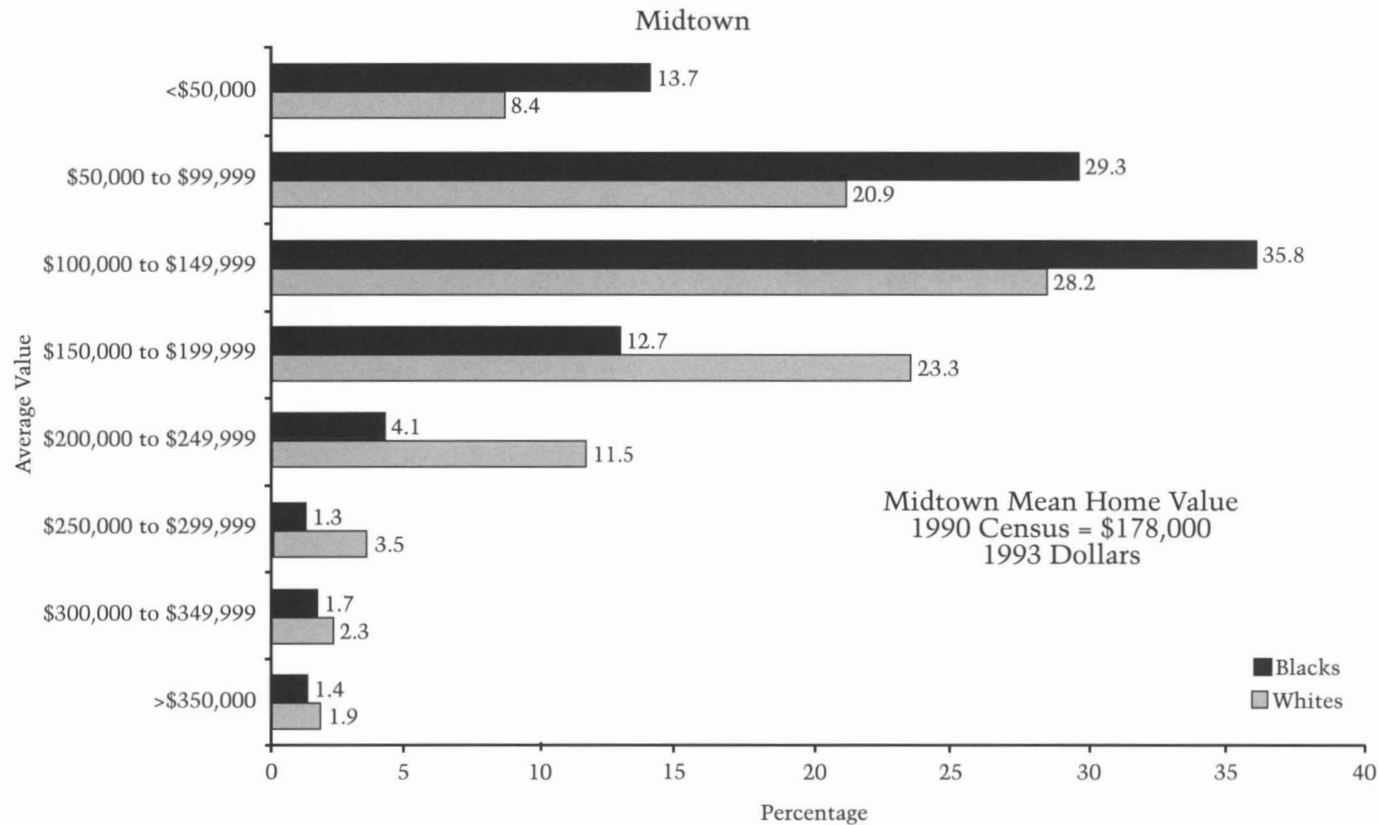
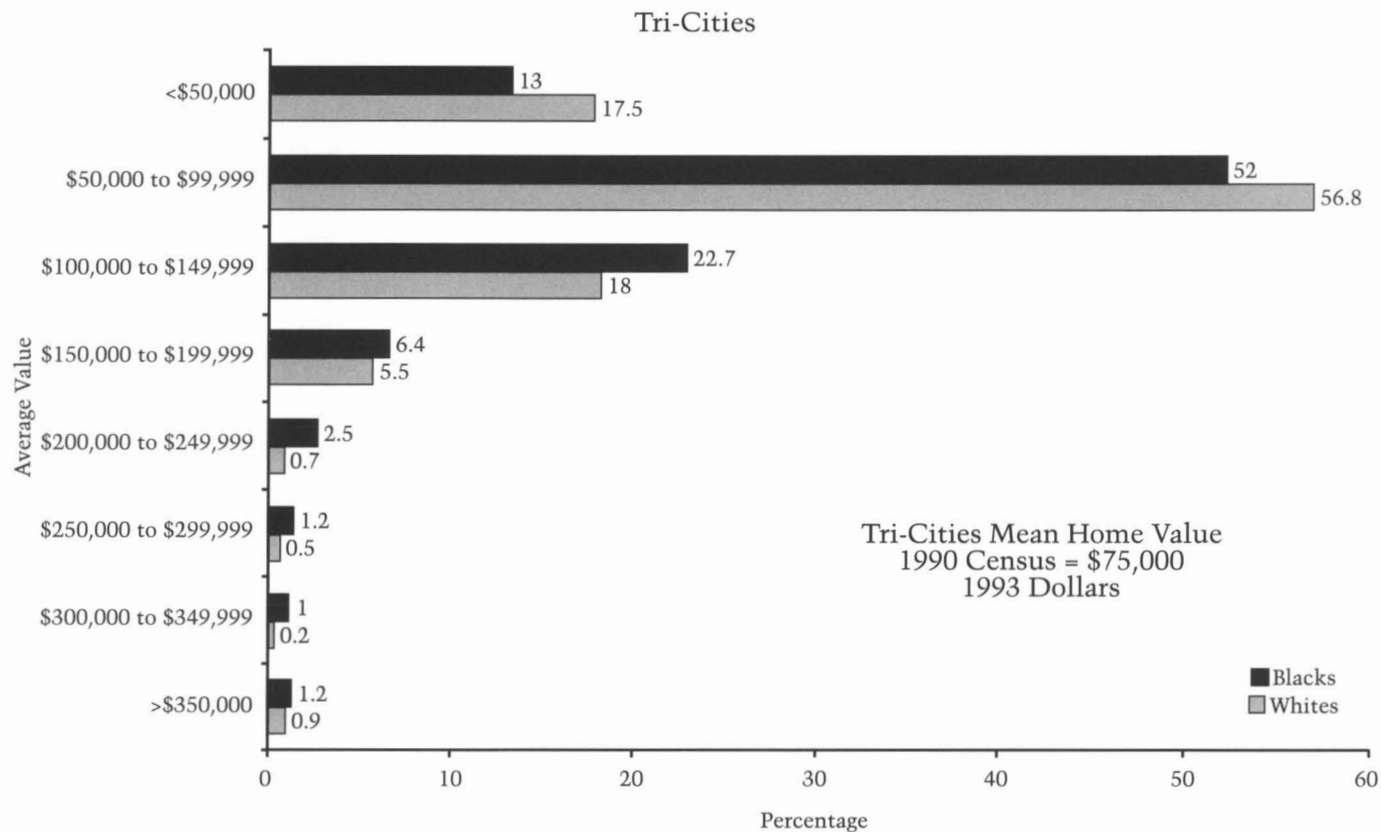


FIGURE 5.3 *Continued*



(Figure continues on p. 98.)

FIGURE 5.3 *Continued*

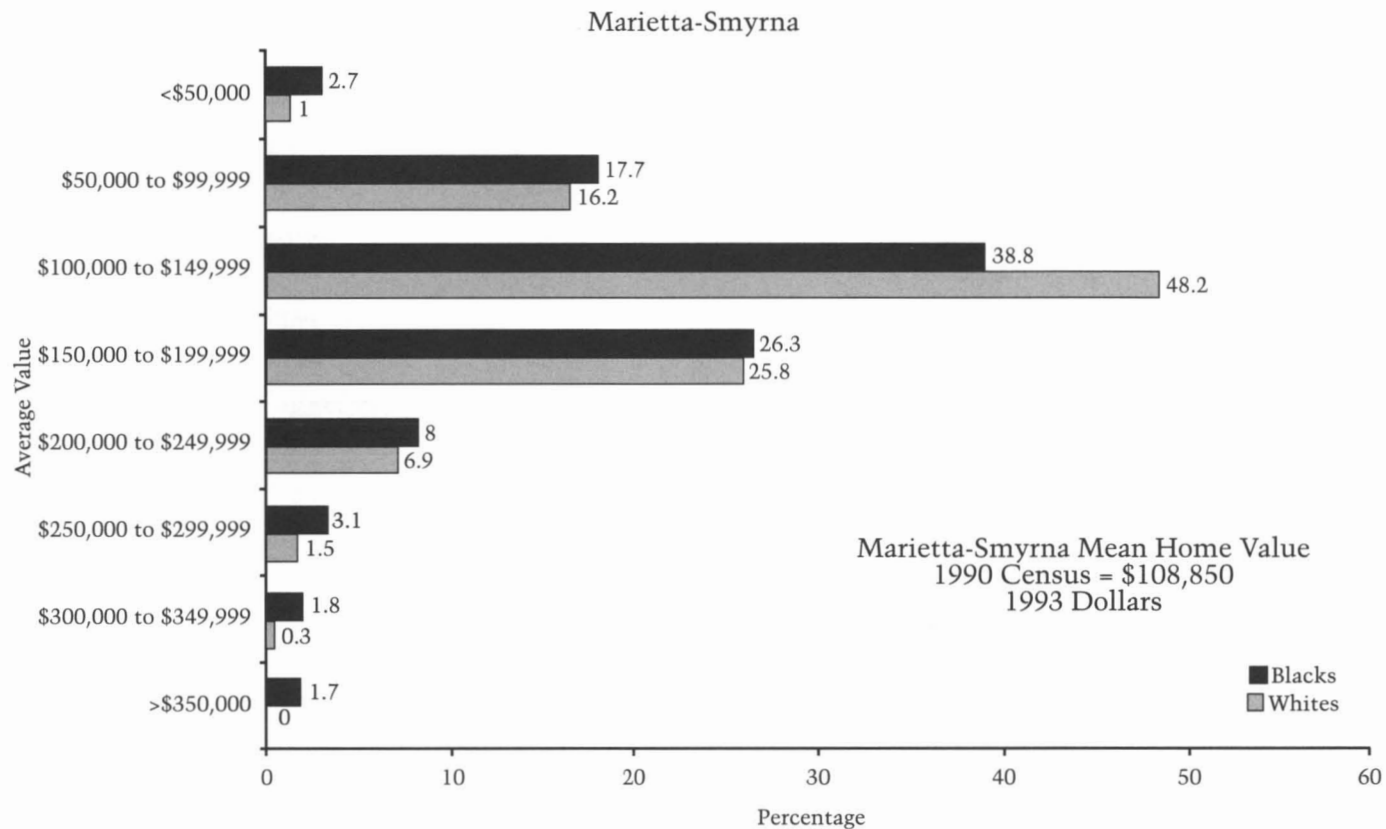
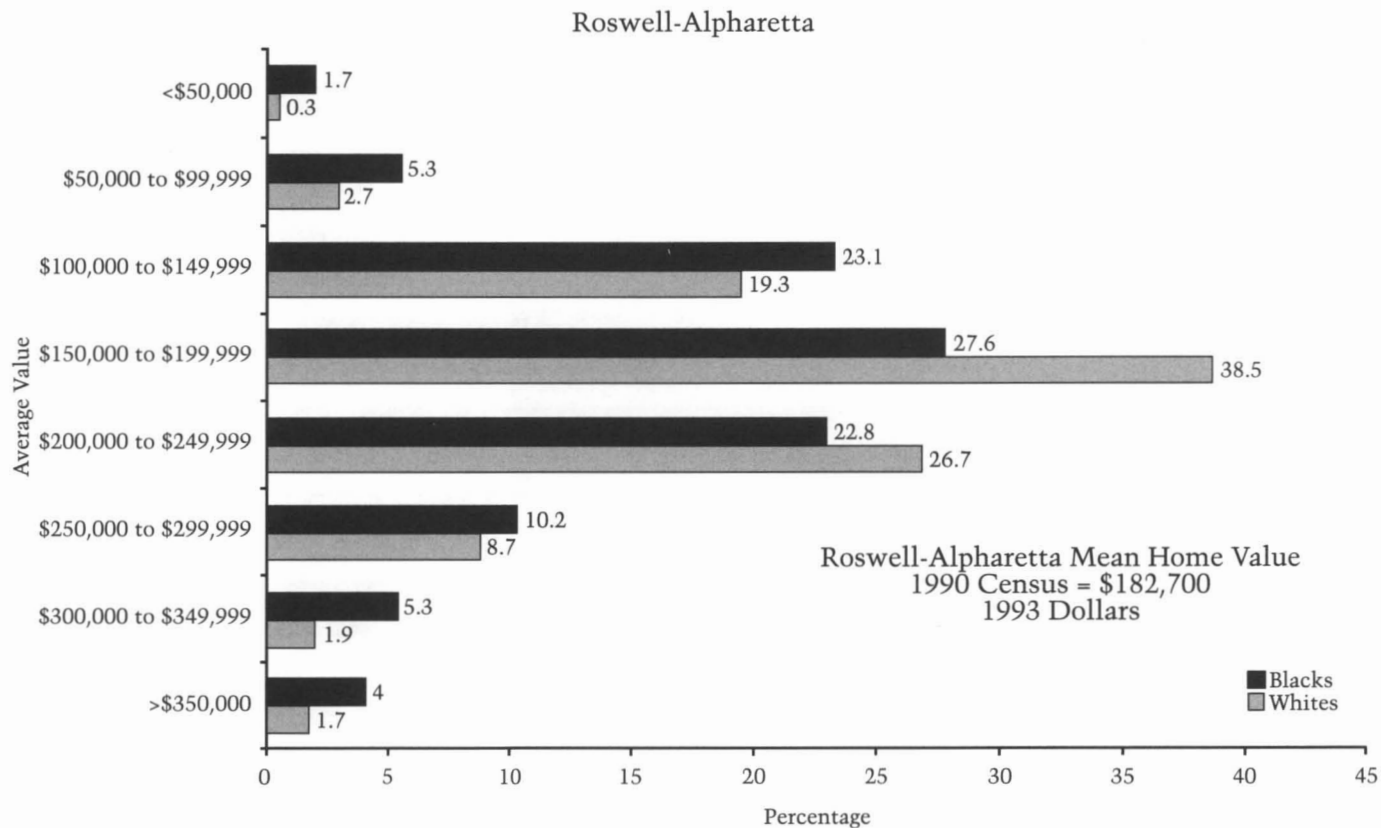
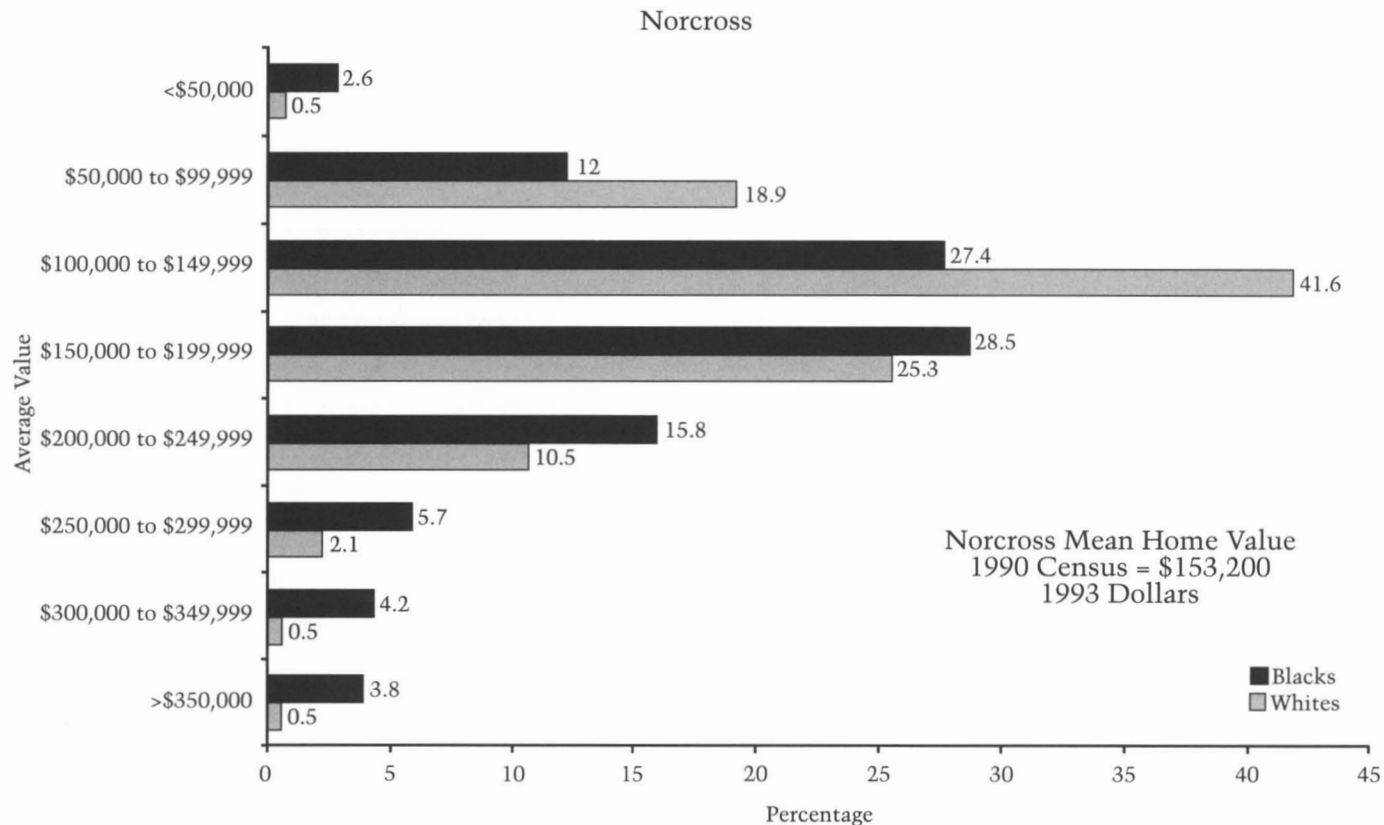


FIGURE 5.3 *Continued*



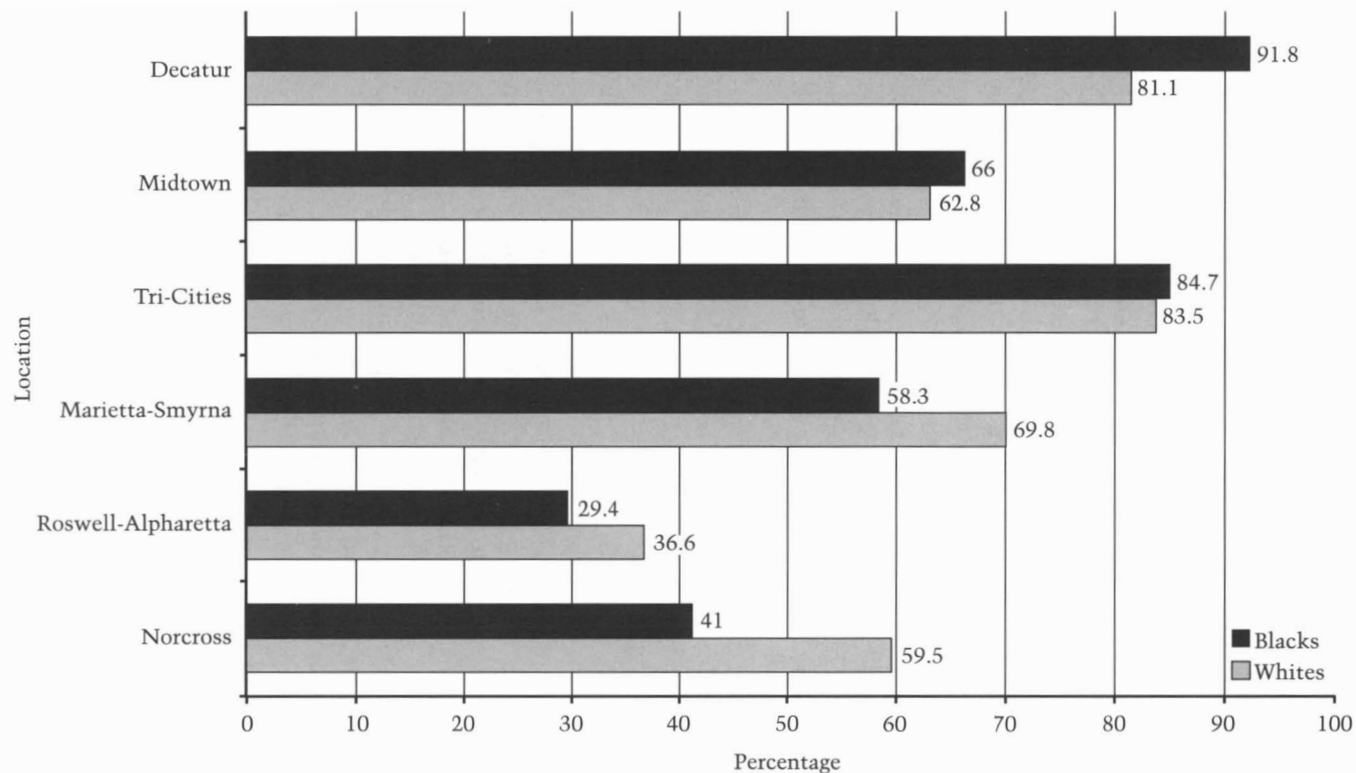
(Figure continues on p. 100.)

FIGURE 5.3 *Continued*



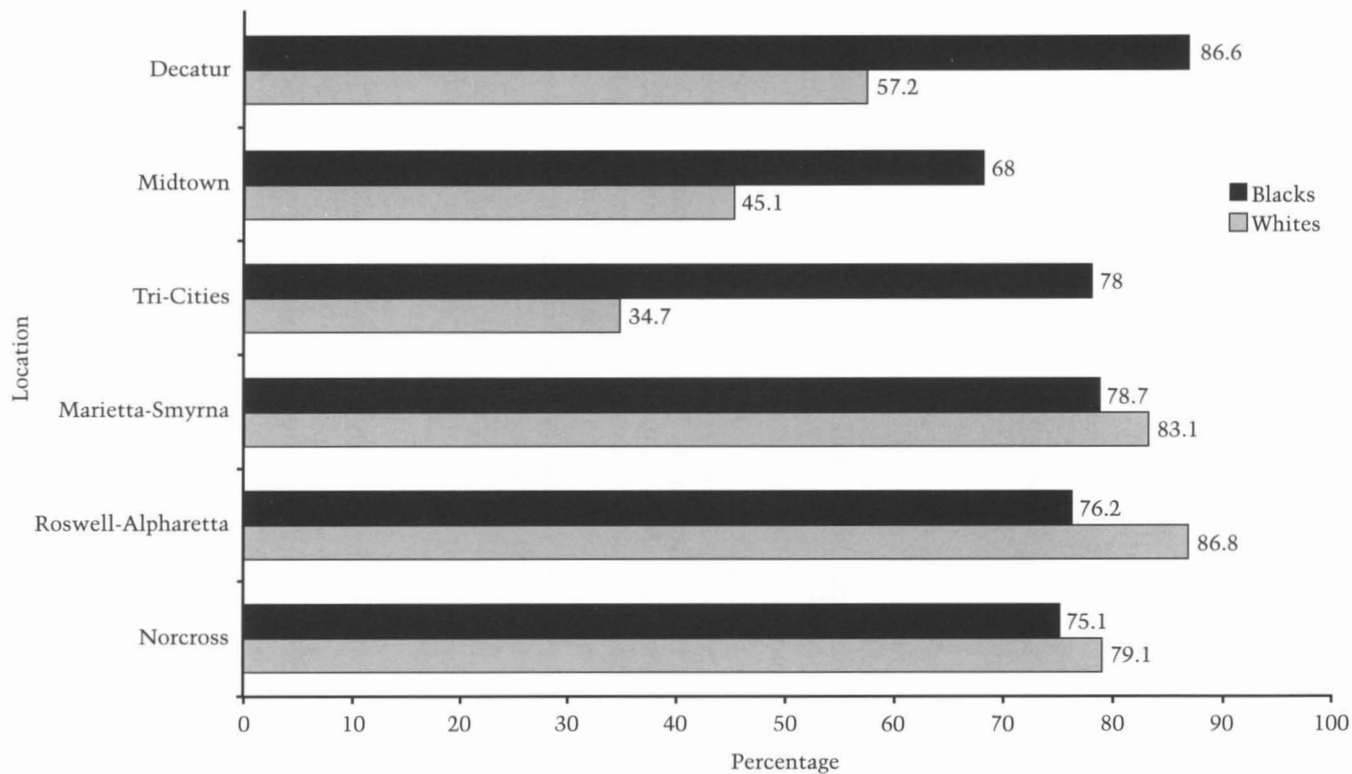
Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

FIGURE 5.4 *Percentage of Respondents Indicating That Blacks Can Afford to Live in Select Locations*



Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

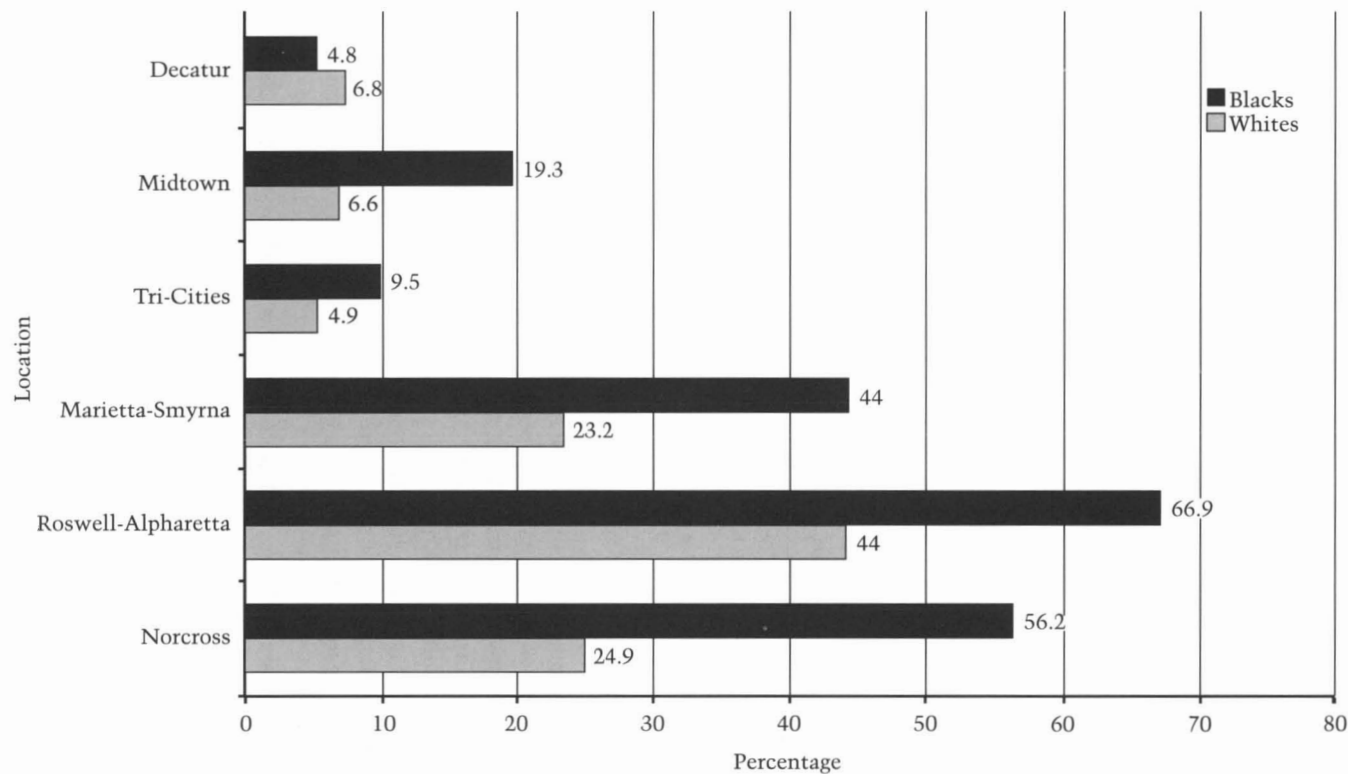
FIGURE 5.5 *Percentage of Black and White Respondents Ranking Location as a “Very Desirable” or “Somewhat Desirable” Place to Reside*



Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

Note: Responses in all areas are statistically significantly different between races.

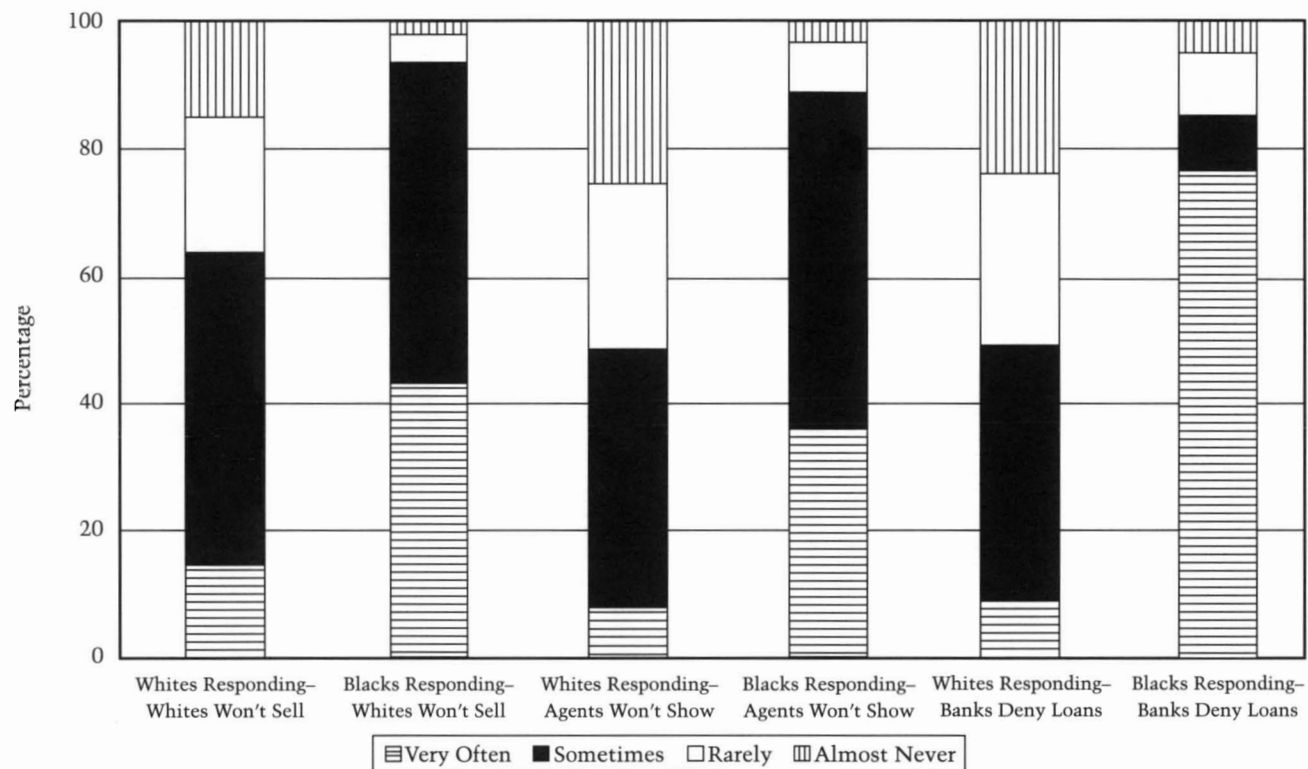
FIGURE 5.6 *Percentage of Respondents Indicating That Current Residents Would Be Upset If a Black Moved In, For Select Locations*



Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

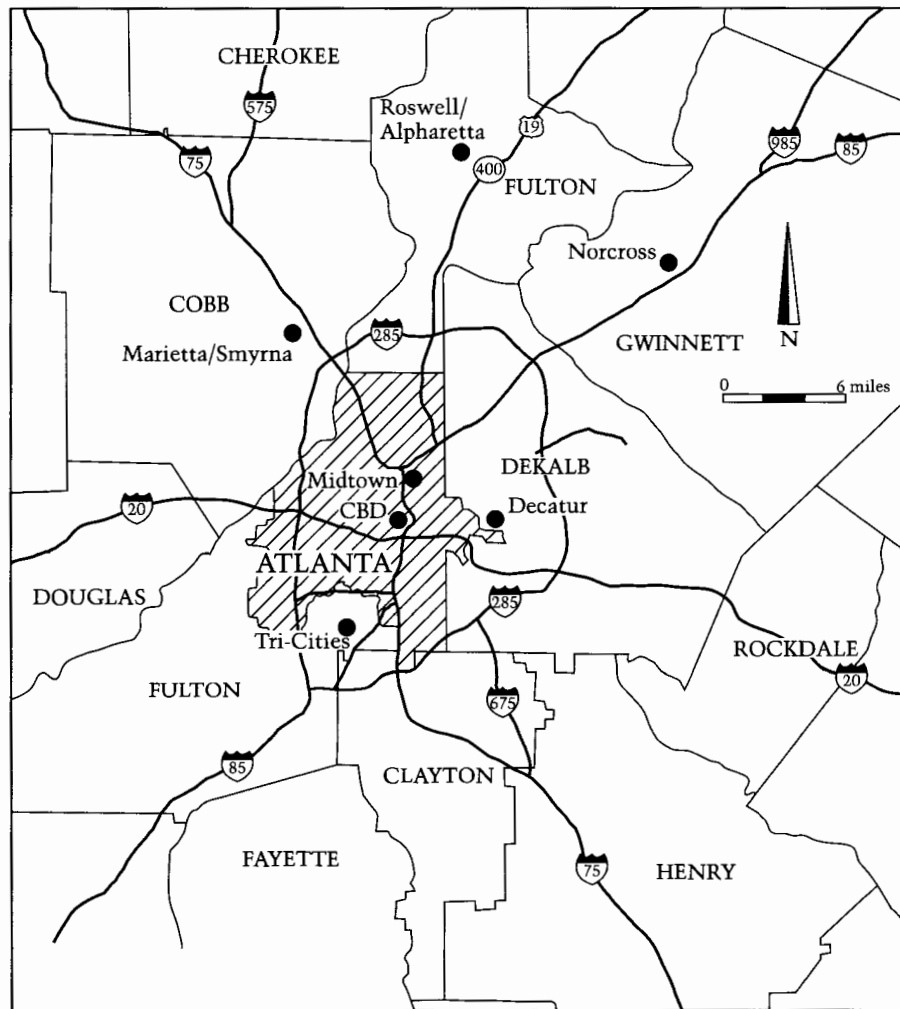
Note: The denominator for each percentage is the total black or white population.

FIGURE 5.7 *Perceptions of Institutional Barriers Preventing Blacks from Getting Good Housing*



Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

MAP 5.1 *Atlanta*



Source: Cartographic Research Laboratory, Department of Geography, Georgia State University, 1999.

TABLE 5.1 *Average Home Cost Estimates by Race, Location, and Income Group*

Decatur (39 Percent Black Population, 1990 Census) Mean Home Value: \$117,950, 1990 Census					
Household Income Group	Mean Value of Price Category		Price Category with True Mean Home Value	Ratio of Mean Response to True Price Category	
	Black	White		Black	White
All respondents	2.15	2.46 ^a	2	1.08	1.23
< \$15,000	2.13	2.35 ^a	2	1.07	1.18
\$15,000–\$29,999	2.42	2.1 ^a	2	1.21	1.05
\$30,000–\$44,999	2.09	2.55 ^a	2	1.05	1.28
\$45,000–\$59,999	2.54	2.56	2	1.27	1.28
>\$60,000	2.57	2.43	2	1.29	1.22

Midtown (26.5 Percent Black Population, 1990 Census) Mean Home Value: \$178,000, 1990 Census					
Household Income Group	Mean Value of Price Category		Price Category with True Mean Home Value	Ratio of Mean Response to True Price Category	
	Black	White		Black	White
All respondents	2.82	3.38 ^a	4	.71	.85
< \$15,000	2.69	3.04 ^a	4	.67	.76
\$15,000–\$29,999	3.05	2.91	4	.76	.73
\$30,000–\$44,999	3.02	3.53 ^a	4	.76	.88
\$45,000–\$59,999	3	3.65 ^a	4	.75	.91
>\$60,000	3.87	3.27 ^a	4	.97	.82

Tri-Cities (64 Percent Black Population, 1990 Census) Mean Home Value: \$75,000, 1990 Census					
Household Income Group	Mean Value of Price Category		Price Category with True Mean Home Value	Ratio of Mean Response to True Price Category	
	Black	White		Black	White
All respondents	2.47	2.22 ^a	2	1.24	1.11
<\$15,000	2.51	2.2 ^a	2	1.26	1.1
\$15,000–\$29,999	2.32	2.42	2	1.16	1.21
\$30,000–\$44,999	2.38	2.2	2	1.19	1.1
\$45,000–\$59,999	2.6	2.09 ^a	2	1.3	1.05
>\$60,000	2.25	2.25	2	1.13	1.13

(Table continues on p. 102.)

TABLE 5.1 *Continued*

Marietta-Smyrna (18.5 Percent Black Population, 1990 Census) Mean Home Value: \$108,850, 1990 Census					
Household Income Group	Mean Value of Price Category		Price Category with True Mean Home Value	Ratio of Mean Response to True Price Category	
	Black	White		Black	White
All respondents	3.44	3.27 ^a	3	1.15	1.09
< \$15,000	3.44	3.21 ^a	3	1.15	1.07
\$15,000–\$29,999	3.26	3.44	3	1.09	1.15
\$30,000–\$44,999	3.47	3.18	3	1.16	1.06
\$45,000–\$59,999	3.55	3.29	3	1.18	1.1
>\$60,000	3.46	3.29	3	1.15	1.1
Roswell-Alpharetta (3.8 Percent Black Population, 1990 Census) Mean Home Value: \$182,700, 1990 Census					
Household Income Group	Mean Value of Price Category		Price Category with True Mean Home Value	Ratio of Mean Response to True Price Category	
	Black	White		Black	White
All respondents	4.37	4.31	4	1.09	1.08
< \$15,000	4.38	4.31	4	1.1	1.08
\$15,000–\$29,999	4.23	4.39	4	1.06	1.1
\$30,000–\$44,999	4.24	4.23	4	1.06	1.06
\$45,000–\$59,999	4.5	4.41	4	1.13	1.1
>\$60,000	4.37	4.21	4	1.09	1.05
Norcross (7.9 Percent Black Population, 1990 Census) Mean Home Value: \$153,200, 1990 Census					
Household Income Group	Mean Value of Price Category		Price Category with True Mean Home Value	Ratio of Mean Response to True Price Category	
	Black	White		Black	White
All respondents	3.96	3.37 ^a	4	.99	.84
< \$15,000	4.06	3.31 ^a	4	1.02	.83
\$15,000–\$29,999	3.37	3.83 ^a	4	.84	.96
\$30,000–\$44,999	3.89	3.29 ^a	4	.97	.82
\$45,000–\$59,999	3.74	3.49	4	.94	.87
<\$60,000	3.48	3.76	4	.87	.94

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aRacial difference in means is statistically significant at the 5 percent level.

TABLE 5.2 *Percentage of Respondents Ranking Location as a “Very Desirable” or “Somewhat Desirable” Place to Reside by Race and Income Group*

Decatur	Blacks	Whites	Marietta-Smyrna	Blacks	Whites
<\$15,000	88.1	71.9	<\$15,000	78.1	83.2
\$15,001–\$30,000	88.2	58.1	\$15,001–\$30,000	82.4	84.5
\$30,001–\$45,000	75.9	55.3	\$30,001–\$45,000	80.0	80.0
\$45,001–\$60,000	87.5	45.7	\$45,001–\$60,000	72.5	88.0
>\$60,000	88.6	42.2	>\$60,000	71.9	80.4
Midtown	Blacks	Whites	Roswell-Alpharetta	Blacks	Whites
<\$15,000	70.6	52.3	<\$15,000	77	85.4
\$15,001–\$30,000	70.2	46.3	\$15,001–\$30,000	77.9	84.8
\$30,001–\$45,000	58.8	36.7	\$30,001–\$45,000	73.1	87.3
\$45,001–\$60,000	64.9	51.5	\$45,001–\$60,000	71.8	80.8
>\$60,000	57.1	36.1	>\$60,000	74.2	89.4
Tri-Cities	Blacks	Whites	Norcross	Blacks	Whites
<\$15,000	83.4	52.3	<\$15,000	74.9	81.6
\$15,001–\$30,000	72.8	37.6	\$15,001–\$30,000	77.3	77.5
\$30,001–\$45,000	71.3	33	\$30,001–\$45,000	71.1	78.9
\$45,001–\$60,000	74.4	22.2	\$45,001–\$60,000	72.5	75.3
>\$60,000	71.9	16.2	>\$60,000	80.6	75.7

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

TABLE 6.1 *Rankings of Employment Centers Based on the Number of Job Opportunities for Workers Without College Degrees*

	Manager Number					Change in Jobs 1990 to 1993	Job Vacancy Rate
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
Roswell-Alpharetta	1	2	1	1	1	6501 (31.8) ^a	.117 [19] ^b
Marietta-Smyrna	2	1	3	2	3	2967 (3.7)	.041 [54]
Norcross	3	3	2	3	2	3756 (7.8)	.007 [30]
Decatur	4	4	5	4	5	-582 (-9.0)	n.a.
Midtown	5	5	4	5	4	132 (0.6)	.002 [14]
Tri-Cities	6	6	6	6	6	-1420 (-6.0)	.005 [9]

Source: Interviews with managers of state employment offices and employment data from the Atlanta Regional Commission and the Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality Survey of Employers.

^aNumbers in parentheses are percentage changes.

^bThe numbers in brackets are the number of sampled firms located in each area.

TABLE 6.2 *Treatment of Blacks and Search Patterns*

(1) Job Site	(2) Percentage Saying Residents Would Be Upset	(3) Percentage Searched Job Site
Decatur	5.12	63.9
Tri-Cities	7.58	33.0
Midtown	21.80	48.4
Marietta-Smyrna	49.76	25.8
Norcross	61.06	20.6
Roswell-Alpharetta	73.68	30.9

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

TABLE 6.3 *Reasons for Not Wishing to Move to Area with Most Job Opportunities (Lower Score Indicates Higher Agreement)*

	Marietta-Symrna	Roswell-Alpharetta	Norcross	Midtown	Decatur	Tri-Cities
The cost of living is too high for me to move there						
Blacks	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.8	3.0
Whites	2.7	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.4
I wouldn't move there because I would be too far away from my friends and relatives						
Blacks	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.0
Whites	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.3
I wouldn't move there because public transit is not available there						
Blacks	2.0	2.0	1.9	3.2	3.2	3.1
Whites	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.4
I wouldn't move there because I wouldn't be accepted by residents						
Blacks	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.5
Whites	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.1
Moving there wouldn't make any difference in my getting one of the jobs there, or a better job						
Blacks	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3
Whites	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

TABLE 6.4 *Reasons for Not Taking a Job in Area with Most Job Opportunities (Percentage Indicating Agreement)*

	Marietta-Smyrna	Roswell-Alpharetta	Norcross	Midtown	Decatur	Tri-Cities
The commuting time would be too long						
Blacks	78.6	100.0	84.2	70.4	66.7	50.0
Whites	100.0	80.0	100.0	70.0	85.7	80.0
You think employers would discriminate against you						
Blacks	38.5	50.0	44.4	36.0	22.2	37.5
Whites	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	14.3	4.5
There isn't good public transportation from your home to the area						
Blacks	78.6	90.0	78.9	53.8	87.5	37.5
Whites	75.0	20.0	25.0	35.0	14.3	24.4
Percentage who said they would continue to live where they do now and take a job in the area						
Blacks	57.1	59.3	61.7	80.3	83.3	86.7
Whites	68.8	68.8	80.6	71.8	64.0	57.1

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

TABLE 7.1 *Distribution of Earnings in Atlanta MSA (1994 Dollars)*

Earnings Class	Year		
	1979	1989	1997
0 to \$10,000	0.158	0.137	0.102
\$10,001 to \$20,000	0.207	0.197	0.212
\$20,001 to \$30,000	0.225	0.230	0.235
\$30,001 to \$40,000	0.162	0.165	0.205
\$40,001 to \$50,000	0.103	0.111	0.088
Over \$50,000	0.146	0.161	0.157
Mean earnings	\$30,553	\$33,290	\$34,278
Gini coefficient	0.402	0.411	0.413

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1980, 1990, 1996, 1997.

TABLE 7.2 *Distribution of Earnings in Atlanta MSA, by Race*
(1994 Dollars)

Earnings Class	Year					
	1979		1989		1997	
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White
0 to \$10,000	0.205	0.144	0.183	0.122	0.109	0.099
\$10,001 to \$20,000	0.320	0.174	0.293	0.165	0.315	0.172
\$20,001 to \$30,000	0.252	0.218	0.257	0.221	0.304	0.209
\$30,001 to \$40,000	0.125	0.169	0.146	0.171	0.178	0.215
\$40,001 to \$50,000	0.063	0.115	0.076	0.121	0.059	0.100
Over \$50,000	0.035	0.179	0.044	0.199	0.360	0.205
Mean earnings	\$21,631	\$33,261	\$23,463	\$36,834	\$25,009	\$37,894
Gini coefficient	0.365	0.398	0.356	0.411	0.329	0.465

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1980, 1990.

TABLE 7.3 *Distribution of Female Earnings in Atlanta MSA, by Race (1994 Dollars)*

Earnings Class	Year			
	1979		1989	
	Black	White	Black	White
0 to \$10,000	0.254	0.255	0.212	0.203
\$10,001 to \$20,000	0.377	0.273	0.321	0.224
\$20,001 to \$30,000	0.232	0.281	0.258	0.269
\$30,001 to \$40,000	0.098	0.123	0.131	0.157
\$40,001 to \$50,000	0.027	0.042	0.054	0.082
Over \$50,000	0.012	0.026	0.024	0.063
Mean earnings	\$17,895	\$19,873	\$20,939	\$24,707
Gini coefficient	0.363	0.373	0.349	0.375

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1980, 1990.

TABLE 7.4 *Distribution of Male Earnings in Atlanta MSA, by Race*
(1994 Dollars)

Earnings Class	Year			
	1979		1989	
	Black	White	Black	White
0 to 10,000	0.147	0.058	0.148	0.051
\$10,001 to \$20,000	0.250	0.097	0.262	0.114
\$20,001 to \$30,000	0.266	0.169	0.256	0.179
\$30,001 to \$40,000	0.177	0.206	0.164	0.183
\$40,001 to \$50,000	0.100	0.172	0.102	0.155
Over \$50,000	0.060	0.298	0.068	0.318
Mean earnings	\$25,680	\$43,669	\$26,299	\$47,384
Gini coefficient	0.341	0.335	0.355	0.383

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1980, 1990.

TABLE 7.5 *Distribution of Black Earnings Inside and Outside City of Atlanta (1994 Dollars)*

Earnings Class	Year			
	1979		1989	
	Inside	Outside	Inside	Outside
0 to \$10,000	0.235	0.166	0.146	0.270
\$10,001 to \$20,000	0.349	0.278	0.283	0.317
\$20,001 to \$30,000	0.233	0.266	0.271	0.222
\$30,001 to \$40,000	0.112	0.164	0.162	0.110
\$40,001 to \$50,000	0.047	0.079	0.086	0.053
Over \$50,000	0.025	0.047	0.051	0.029
Mean earnings	\$19,638	\$23,906	\$20,033	\$24,799
Gini coefficient	0.375	0.347	0.401	0.336

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1980, 1990.

TABLE 7.6 *Distribution of White Earnings Inside and Outside City of Atlanta (1994 Dollars)*

Earnings Class	Year			
	1979		1989	
	Inside	Outside	Inside	Outside
0 to \$10,000	0.162	0.142	0.107	0.122
\$10,001 to \$20,000	0.208	0.170	0.165	0.167
\$20,001 to \$30,000	0.214	0.219	0.194	0.226
\$30,001 to \$40,000	0.160	0.171	0.155	0.175
\$40,001 to \$50,000	0.084	0.118	0.116	0.121
Over \$50,000	0.171	0.180	0.264	0.190
Mean earnings	\$32,919	\$33,300	\$45,295	\$36,218
Gini coefficient	0.440	0.393	0.468	0.405

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1980, 1990.

TABLE 7.7 *Earnings for Selected MSAs (1994 Dollars)*

MSA	Mean Earnings			Gini Coefficients	
	1979	1989	1997	1979	1989
Atlanta	\$30,553	\$33,290	\$34,278	0.402	0.411
Baltimore	30,638	32,170	33,776	0.383	0.391
Denver	32,351	30,443	32,672	0.405	0.402
Miami	28,563	27,516	25,276	0.428	0.447
New Orleans	29,554	26,156	31,083	0.419	0.439
Pittsburgh	32,092	28,657	30,944	0.390	0.429
St. Louis	31,055	30,589	29,040	0.395	0.412

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1980, 1990, 1996, 1997.

TABLE 7.8 *Earnings of Blacks and Whites for Selected MSAs (1994 Dollars)*

MSA	Mean Earnings					
	1979			1989		
	Blacks	Whites	Black/ White	Blacks	Whites	Black/ White
Atlanta	\$21,631	\$33,261	0.650	\$23,463	\$36,834	0.637
Baltimore	23,472	32,796	0.716	23,603	34,866	0.677
Denver	25,422	32,632	0.778	23,678	30,864	0.767
Miami	20,854	30,351	0.687	20,001	29,555	0.677
New Orleans	20,964	33,181	0.632	18,432	30,351	0.607
Pittsburgh	23,542	32,688	0.720	21,656	29,179	0.742
St. Louis	22,696	32,712	0.694	21,409	32,256	0.663
MSA	Gini Coefficients					
	1979			1989		
	Blacks	Whites		Blacks	Whites	
Atlanta	0.365	0.398		0.356	0.411	
Baltimore	0.354	0.381		0.362	0.387	
Denver	0.370	0.406		0.379	0.402	
Miami	0.387	0.428		0.389	0.452	
New Orleans	0.390	0.411		0.405	0.432	
Pittsburgh	0.369	0.389		0.409	0.429	
St. Louis	0.367	0.392		0.390	0.409	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1980, 1990.

TABLE 7.9 *Earnings of Blacks Inside and Outside Central City
(1994 Dollars)*

MSA	Mean Earnings					
	1979			1989		
	Inside	Outside	Inside/ Outside	Inside	Outside	Inside/ Outside
Atlanta	\$19,638	\$23,906	0.821	\$20,033	\$24,799	0.816
Baltimore	21,807	27,690	0.788	21,040	28,338	0.742
Denver	24,541	28,020	0.876	21,897	26,490	0.827
Miami	17,346	22,452	0.773	14,486	21,537	0.673
New Orleans	20,838	21,445	0.972	18,509	18,162	1.019
Pittsburgh	21,910	25,383	0.863	20,129	27,444	0.733
St. Louis	20,109	25,783	0.779	17,459	25,041	0.697
MSA	Gini Coefficients					
	1979			1989		
	Inside	Outside		Inside	Outside	
Atlanta	0.375	0.347		0.401	0.336	
Baltimore	0.359	0.326		0.365	0.358	
Denver	0.376	0.354		0.393	0.396	
Miami	0.372	0.388		0.408	0.392	
New Orleans	0.391	0.388		0.409	0.374	
Pittsburgh	0.378	0.369		0.419	0.354	
St. Louis	0.383	0.338		0.407	0.336	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1980, 1990.

TABLE 7.10 *Mean Earnings by Characteristics by Race*
(1994 Dollars)

Characteristics	Year					
	1979			1989		
	Blacks	Whites	Black/ White	Blacks	Whites	Black/ White
Age						
Twenty-five to twenty-nine	\$19,326	\$24,187	79.9%	\$18,943	\$25,765	73.5%
Thirty to thirty-four	22,813	31,585	72.2	22,073	32,847	67.2
Thirty-five to thirty-nine	24,078	36,382	66.2	24,678	38,060	64.8
Forty to forty-four	22,434	37,761	59.4	27,281	42,931	63.5
Forty-five to forty-nine	22,002	39,618	55.5	27,193	44,059	61.7
Fifty to fifty-four	19,545	38,246	51.1	26,689	44,124	60.5
Education						
8th grade or less	17,071	22,888	74.6	19,130	20,919	91.4
Some high school	16,600	24,444	67.9	16,711	22,070	75.7
High school degree	20,625	27,652	74.6	19,668	26,372	74.6
Some college	22,729	31,685	71.7	23,429	32,794	71.4
Bachelor's degree or more	30,479	43,161	70.6	32,996	49,116	67.2
Experience (in years)						
Zero to four	21,722	25,936	87.1	23,998	28,942	82.9
Five to nine	21,682	28,716	75.5	21,134	30,719	68.8
Ten to fourteen	21,399	32,536	65.8	22,020	34,162	64.5
Fifteen to nineteen	23,580	35,882	65.7	23,890	39,655	60.2
Twenty to twenty-four	22,490	37,387	60.2	26,080	41,123	63.4
Twenty-five to twenty-nine	21,871	38,212	57.2	26,299	42,174	62.4
Thirty +	18,181	32,766	55.5	23,189	36,126	64.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1980, 1990.

TABLE 7.11 *Mean Earnings for Females by Race (1994 Dollars)*

Characteristics	Year					
	1979			1989		
	Blacks	Whites	Black/ White	Blacks	Whites	Black/ White
Age						
Twenty-five to twenty-nine	\$16,983	\$19,052	89.1%	\$16,995	\$22,209	76.5%
Thirty to thirty-four	19,243	20,542	93.7	20,236	24,782	81.7
Thirty-five to thirty-nine	19,198	19,659	97.7	22,862	25,868	88.4
Forty to forty-four	18,073	19,825	91.2	23,275	26,543	87.7
Forty-five to forty-nine	16,594	20,394	81.4	24,041	24,870	96.7
Fifty to fifty-four	15,692	20,235	77.5	21,975	23,847	92.1
Education						
8th grade or less	10,730	12,594	85.2	17,431	12,469	139.8
Some high school	11,636	13,973	83.3	13,648	14,572	93.7
High school degree	16,993	18,742	90.7	17,059	19,846	86.0
Some college	19,300	20,029	96.4	20,645	23,898	86.4
Bachelor's degree or more	26,256	23,859	110.0	29,518	31,273	94.4
Experience (in years)						
Zero to four	21,301	20,919	101.8	21,702	26,520	81.8
Five to nine	18,839	20,359	92.5	18,787	24,955	75.3
Ten to fourteen	18,084	20,352	88.9	20,287	24,891	81.5
Fifteen to nineteen	18,826	19,115	98.5	22,139	25,288	87.5
Twenty to twenty-four	17,919	19,740	90.8	22,715	25,314	89.7
Twenty-five to twenty-nine	17,680	20,158	87.7	22,459	24,109	93.1
Thirty +	13,308	18,845	70.6	19,144	22,132	86.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1980, 1990.

TABLE 7.12 *Mean Earnings for Males by Race (1994 Dollars)*

Characteristics	Year					
	1979			1989		
	Blacks	Whites	Black/ White	Blacks	Whites	Black/ White
Age						
Twenty-five to twenty nine	\$22,111	\$28,791	76.8%	\$21,131	\$29,093	72.6%
Thirty to thirty-four	26,698	40,170	66.5	24,119	39,464	61.1
Thirty-five to thirty-nine	28,824	48,657	59.2	26,944	48,921	55.1
Forty to forty-four	26,825	51,000	52.6	31,654	57,571	55.0
Forty-five to forty-nine	27,380	53,777	50.9	30,610	59,932	51.1
Fifty to fifty-four	24,152	51,088	47.3	31,244	60,838	51.4
Education						
8th grade or less	21,068	27,330	77.1	20,098	25,224	79.7
Some high school	21,546	32,390	66.5	19,296	27,920	69.1
High school degree	24,705	37,412	66.0	22,265	33,756	66.0
Some college	26,953	41,645	64.7	27,071	41,494	65.2
Bachelor's degree or more	35,596	53,439	66.6	37,687	61,702	61.1
Experience (in years)						
Zero to four	22,379	28,309	79.1	27,993	31,603	88.6
Five to nine	25,014	35,401	70.7	23,820	35,794	66.5
Ten to fourteen	25,171	41,895	60.1	23,918	41,882	57.1
Fifteen to nineteen	28,569	48,557	58.8	25,985	51,031	50.9
Twenty to twenty-four	26,862	50,750	52.9	29,881	55,168	54.2
Twenty-five to twenty-nine	26,231	51,278	51.2	30,591	58,116	52.6
Thirty +	22,867	43,988	52.0	26,852	49,648	54.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1980, 1990.

TABLE 7.13 *Mean Earnings by Industry*

Industry	1979			1989		
	Blacks	Whites	Black/ White	Blacks	Whites	Black/ White
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	\$11,625	\$28,879	40.3%	\$16,836	\$33,668	50.0%
Mining	21,749	35,498	61.3	28,290	34,452	82.1
Construction	20,269	33,799	60.0	20,165	32,591	61.9
Manufacturing	23,076	38,213	60.4	25,340	40,572	62.5
Transportation, communication, public utilities	29,224	40,972	71.3	29,338	42,049	69.8
Wholesale trade	23,406	38,119	61.4	24,918	42,722	58.3
Retail trade	18,152	26,250	69.2	18,657	28,558	65.3
Finance, insurance, real estate	20,859	35,517	58.7	23,161	43,519	53.2
Business, repair services	17,127	32,451	52.8	19,584	35,366	55.4
Personal services	11,504	20,974	54.8	14,757	23,593	62.5
Entertainment or recreation	27,791	24,501	113.4	27,429	30,922	88.7
Professional services	20,148	28,452	70.8	24,335	35,805	68.0
Public administration	27,016	34,762	77.7	26,844	36,493	73.6
Military	16,469	28,446	57.9	26,677	40,410	66.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1980, 1990.

TABLE 7.14 *Estimated Earnings Equations, 1979 (t-Statistics in Parentheses)*

Variables	White Males	Black Males	White Females	Black Females
Constant	-28.52 ^c (7.65)	-0.22 (0.06)	14.97 ^c (4.98)	4.02 (0.90)
School2 ^a (5th-8th grade)	1.09 (0.35)	-2.33 (1.08)	-2.40 (0.91)	-1.27 (0.58)
School3 (9th-12th grade)	7.74 ^c (2.54)	-2.48 (1.15)	0.004 (0.002)	-0.24 (0.11)
School4 (High school degree)	14.41 ^c (4.74)	1.76 (0.81)	3.19 (1.25)	3.57 (1.64)
School5 (Some post-high school)	22.72 ^c (7.44)	5.71 (2.56)	4.83 (1.89)	6.07 (2.75)
School6 (College degree)	35.75 ^c (11.66)	12.55 (5.30)	8.43 (3.28)	13.23 (5.84)
School7 (Graduate work)	41.71 ^c (13.55)	18.68 (7.78)	11.36 (4.42)	16.81 (7.43)
Experience	2.77 ^c (24.61)	1.16 (8.22)	0.67 (9.96)	0.72 (7.18)
Experienced squared	-0.05 ^c (16.46)	-0.02 (6.93)	-0.01 (8.20)	-0.01 (5.98)
Married (yes = 1)	8.13 ^c (12.91)	4.88 (7.04)	-3.68 ^c (12.74)	0.10 (0.26)
Disability (yes = 1)	-9.57 ^c (9.07)	-6.51 (5.94)	-6.01 ^c (8.96)	-2.61 (2.80)
Under18 (yes = 1)	3.07 ^c (5.63)	0.75 (1.12)	-4.78 ^c (16.17)	-0.95 (2.24)
Construction ^b	6.46 (2.79)	5.41 (1.92)	-1.79 (0.94)	-0.74 (0.17)
Manufacturing	10.79 (4.78)	9.64 (3.48)	1.06 (0.64)	4.04 (1.03)
Transportation, communication, public utilities	13.46 (5.90)	11.92 (4.28)	6.40 (3.87)	11.39 (2.88)
Trade	8.20 (3.64)	6.51 (2.34)	-3.13 (1.93)	1.18 (0.30)
Finance, insurance, real estate	12.52 ^c (5.33)	4.75 (1.57)	-0.18 (0.11)	3.60 (0.91)
Service	6.34 (2.81)	4.24 (1.52)	-3.77 (2.35)	0.12 (0.03)
Public administration	4.58 ^c (1.93)	11.86 (4.09)	2.50 (1.49)	4.96 (1.25)
N	13,419	3,469	10,543	3,794
R ²	0.245	0.178	0.154	0.204

Source: Authors' tabulations.

^aReference category for the education dummy variables is less than a 5th-grade education.

^bReference category for the industry dummy variables is agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining.

^cRacial difference in coefficients is statistically significant.

TABLE 7.15 *Estimated Earnings Equations, 1989 (t-Statistics in Parentheses)*

Variables	White Males	Black Males	White Females	Black Females
Constant	-27.83 ^c (5.01)	-1.56 (0.43)	10.01 (2.59)	6.29 (1.63)
School2 ^a (5th-8th grade)	-0.08 (0.02)	1.50 (0.46)	-6.62 (1.19)	-5.55 (1.89)
School3 (9th-12th grade)	6.84 (1.34)	1.77 (0.59)	-4.66 (1.38)	-7.21 (2.83)
School4 (High school degree)	14.12 (2.78)	5.50 (1.82)	-0.20 (0.06)	-3.77 (1.48)
School5 (Some post-high school)	23.41 ^c (4.61)	11.63 (3.82)	3.79 (1.13)	0.67 (0.26)
School6 (College degree)	40.16 ^c (7.89)	19.50 (6.32)	10.08 (3.00)	8.10 (3.14)
School7 (Graduate work)	55.98 ^c (10.94)	32.52 (10.16)	17.07 (5.04)	17.27 (6.57)
Experience	2.77 ^c (19.43)	0.82 (6.41)	1.16 (15.42)	1.09 (12.79)
Experience Squared	-0.04 ^c (11.21)	-0.01 (3.22)	-0.03 ^c (13.27)	-0.02 (8.96)
Married (yes = 1)	8.86 ^c (12.88)	4.78 (8.28)	-3.24 ^c (10.20)	0.40 (1.16)
Disability (yes = 1)	-11.05 ^c (8.03)	-5.76 (5.40)	-6.20 (7.57)	-6.51 (7.68)
Under18 (yes = 1)	4.13 (6.56)	0.60 (1.06)	-5.57 ^c (17.29)	-1.99 (5.50)
Construction ^b	-0.92 (0.38)	0.89 (0.42)	3.96 (1.88)	2.58 (0.70)
Manufacturing	4.92 (2.08)	7.49 (3.61)	7.12 (3.74)	4.23 (1.28)
Transportation, communication, public utilities	6.22 (2.61)	8.05 (3.88)	10.07 (5.27)	9.17 (3.00)
Trade	14.56 ^c (5.91)	1.68 (0.73)	7.17 (3.79)	3.92 (1.28)
Finance, insurance, real estate	3.70 (1.58)	3.12 (1.52)	1.62 (0.86)	1.66 (0.54)
Service	3.11 (1.33)	2.06 (1.01)	1.07 (0.58)	1.14 (0.37)
Public administration	-6.06 ^c (2.35)	3.86 (1.76)	6.90 (3.50)	4.37 (1.42)
N	17,976	5,159	16,027	6,077
R ²	0.243	0.215	0.154	0.238

Source: Authors' tabulations.

^a Reference category for the education dummy variables is less than a 5th-grade education.

^b Reference category for the industry dummy variables is agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining.

^c Racial difference in coefficients is statistically significant.

TABLE 7.16 *Decomposition Analysis*

Year	Gender	Racial Difference in Mean Earnings	Differences Due to Endowments		Differences Due to Coefficients	
1979	Male	\$17,989	\$8,532	47.4%	\$9,472	52.6%
1979	Female	1,978	783	39.6	1,195	60.4
1989	Male	21,085	10,288	48.8	10,797	51.2
1989	Female	3,768	1,408	37.4	2,360	62.6

Source: Authors tabulations.

TABLE 7.17 *Distribution by Level of Characteristic (Percentage)*

	Black Male		Black Female		White Male		White Female	
	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989
Education								
8th grade or less	11.8	2.8	6.8	1.4	4.9	1.7	2.8	1.0
Some high school	9.1	15.3	8.3	11.5	4.2	7.0	4.2	6.3
High school graduate	40.9	32.2	42.0	28.5	26.0	20.0	37.5	26.1
Some college	20.2	29.4	22.7	34.2	23.5	28.4	26.5	31.9
Bachelor's or more	18.1	20.3	20.1	24.4	41.4	42.9	29.0	34.8
Experience (years)								
1 to 4	2.7	1.8	3.8	2.8	5.0	3.2	5.4	4.0
5 to 9	19.7	18.9	21.3	19.2	19.3	16.8	19.9	17.0
10 to 14	25.0	23.6	26.2	22.9	20.7	20.9	20.5	20.0
15 to 19 years	16.9	19.6	16.4	20.8	17.0	19.7	16.5	17.9
20 to 24 years	13.8	16.2	12.2	16.3	13.7	16.9	13.3	17.3
25 to 29	9.3	9.9	8.9	9.8	11.8	12.6	10.9	12.7
Over 30	12.7	10.1	11.3	8.2	12.6	9.8	13.5	11.1
Industry								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.5
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	11.6	10.0	0.8	0.6	9.3	11.3	1.5	1.9
Manufacturing	20.9	15.6	12.6	8.8	20.3	15.3	11.3	9.1
Transportation, communication, public utilities	18.3	16.7	8.7	11.6	13.9	13.3	8.0	8.3
Wholesale trade	6.2	6.8	2.3	3.1	8.9	9.7	5.6	5.9
Retail trade	11.7	12.9	12.5	14.5	12.5	13.0	15.4	15.1
Finance, insurance, real estate	4.1	4.6	7.9	10.1	7.5	7.9	11.4	12.3
Business or repair services	4.7	8.3	4.9	6.2	6.5	7.3	5.9	6.6
Personal services	2.8	3.5	10.2	6.2	1.6	1.5	3.5	3.1
Entertainment or recreation	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
Professional services	10.8	10.8	30.7	29.1	11.5	13.1	29.8	31.7
Public administration	7.1	7.4	8.5	8.7	6.1	4.7	6.1	4.2
Military	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1980, 1990.

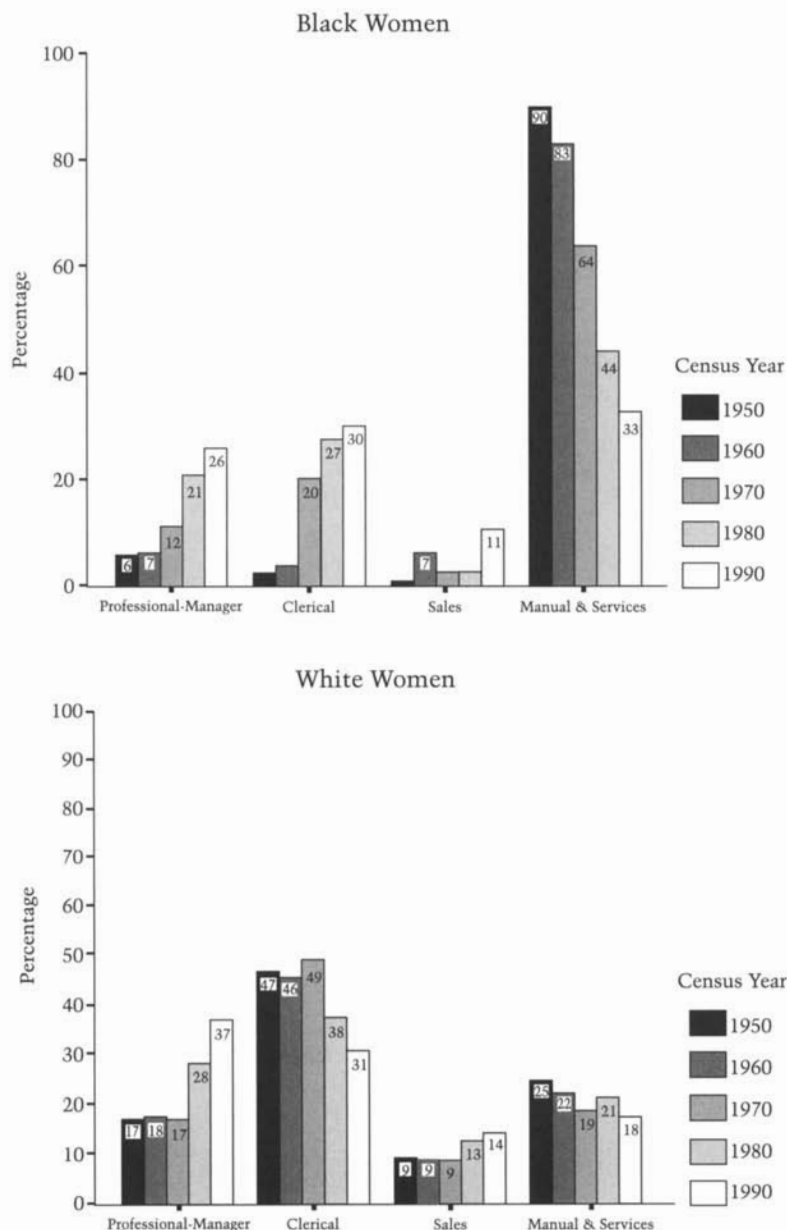
TABLE 7.18 *Change in Earnings Due to Changes in Characteristics and in Returns to Characteristics (1994 Dollars)*

Gender-Race Group	(1) Mean Actual Earnings (1979)	(2) Mean Predicted 1989 Earnings ^a	(3) Mean Actual Earnings (1989)	(4) Change in Actual Earnings (3)-(1)	(5) Change Due to Change in Characteristics (2)-(1)	(6) Change Due to Change in Coefficients (3)-(2)
White Males	\$43,669	\$45,198	\$47,384	\$3,715	\$1,529	\$2,186
Black Males	25,680	26,273	26,299	619	593	26
Black/White	0.588	0.581	0.555			
White Females	\$19,873	\$20,849	\$24,707	\$4,834	\$976	\$3,858
Black Females	17,895	19,558	20,939	3,044	1,663	1,381
Black/White	0.900	0.938	0.847			

Source: Authors' tabulations.

^aEstimated using coefficients from 1979 earnings equations (table 17.4) and 1989 values of characteristics.

FIGURE 8.1 *Occupational Distributions by Race and Gender, 1950 to 1990*



Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

FIGURE 8.1 *Continued*

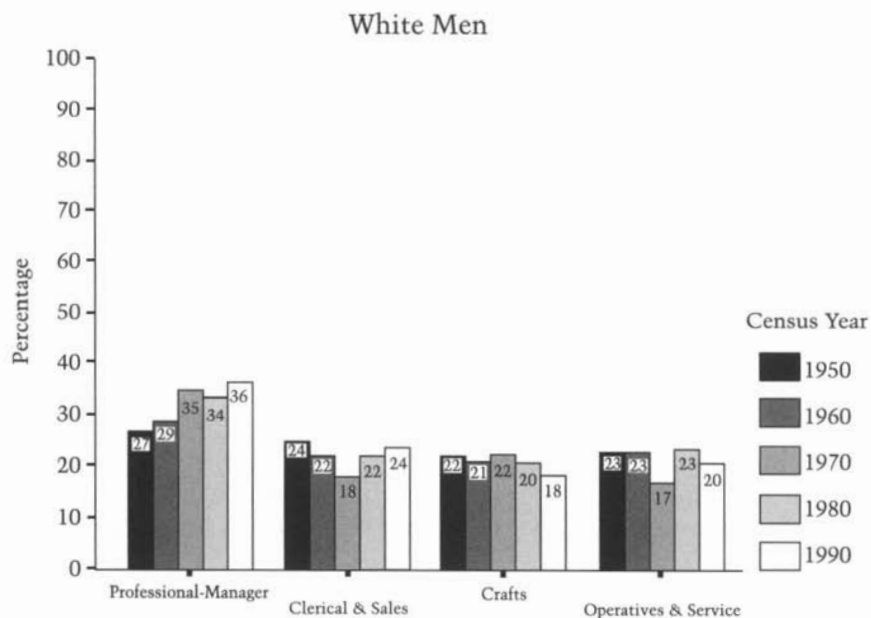
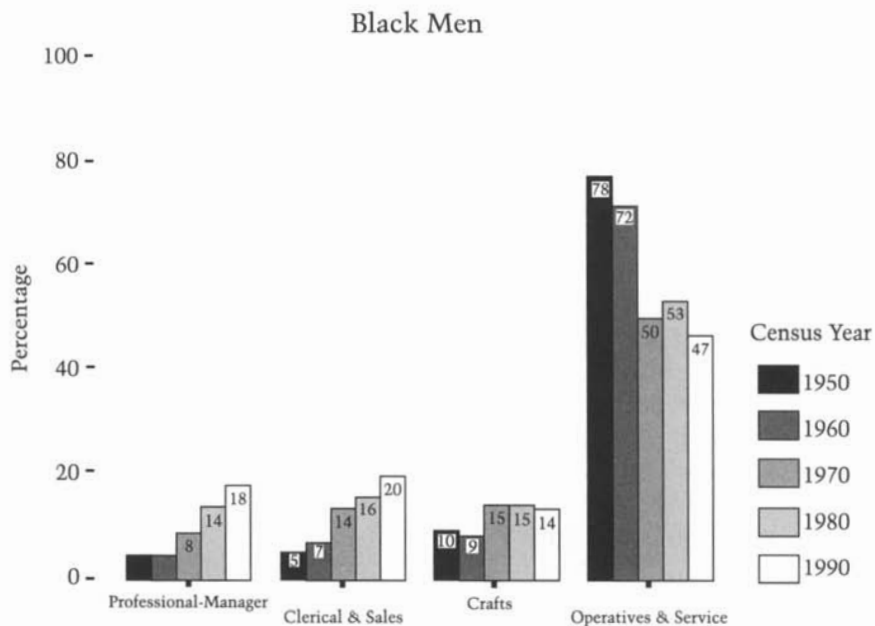
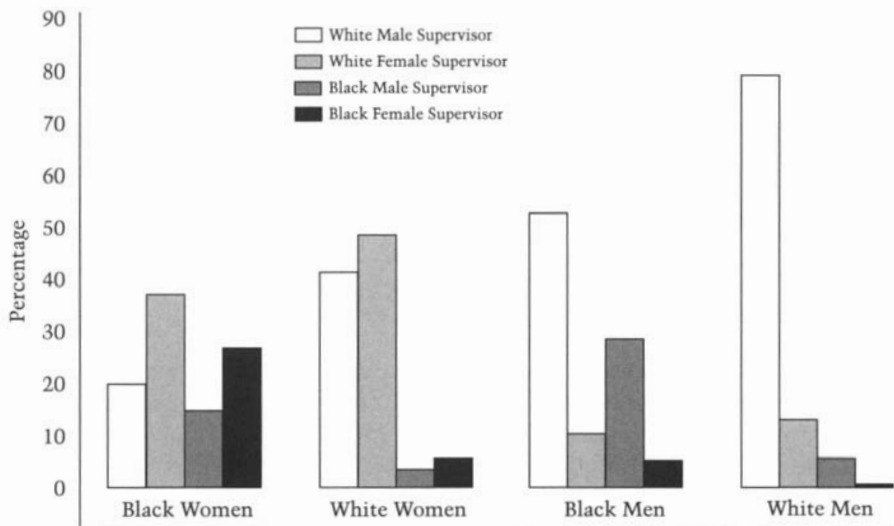


FIGURE 8.2 *Gender and Race of Respondent by Gender and Race of Supervisor*

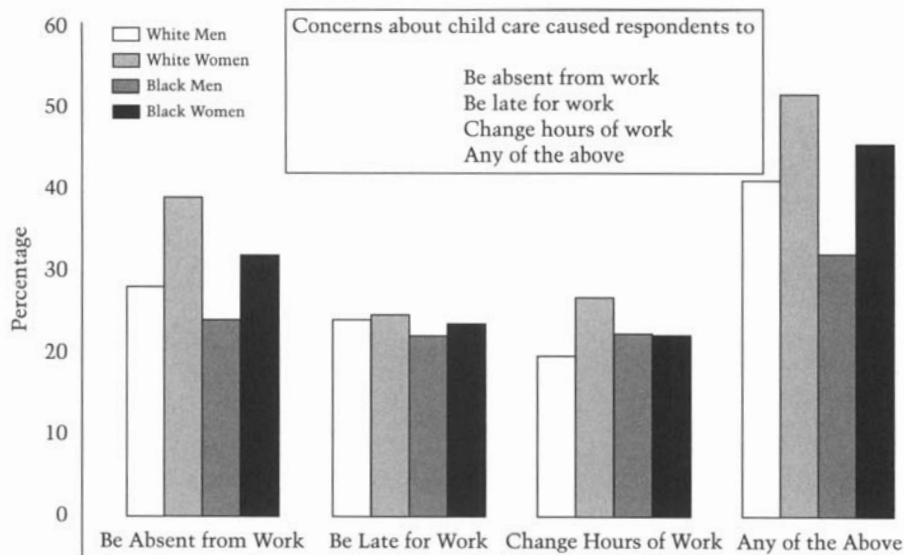


Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

Note: For black women, N = 346; for white women, N = 194; for black men, N = 173; for white men, N = 162.

Numbers represent percent of respondents who report that they are supervised. For instance, 79 percent of all white men who are supervised in the workplace have a supervisor who is also a white man.

FIGURE 8.3 *Absences, Lateness, and Changes in Hours Due to Child Care Concerns, by Gender and Race*



Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

Note: For white men, N = 62; for white women, N = 97; for black men, N = 72; for black women, N = 148.

This table includes respondents who are employed and have children, and reports un-weighted N's and weighted percentages.

TABLE 8.1 *Median Earnings by Gender and Race, Atlanta SMSA,
1950 to 1990^a*

	White Men	White Women	Black Men	Black Women	Gender Gap ^b		Race Gap ^c	
					Whites	Blacks	Men	Women
All workers								
1950	\$2,801	\$1,572	\$1,457	\$ 674	.56	.46	.52	.43
1960	4,745	1,957	2,286	979	.41	.43	.48	.50
1970	8,015	3,224	4,254	2,094	.40	.49	.53	.65
1980	14,862	6,822	8,333	5,177	.46	.62	.56	.76
1990	26,984	14,688	15,776	11,647	.54	.74	.58	.79
Full-time workers								
1980	19,353	11,329	12,259	9,154	.58	.75	.63	.81
1990	33,773	22,458	22,133	18,764	.66	.85	.66	.84

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1952, 1962, 1972, 1982, 1992.

^a1950 to 1970 figures reported for workers fourteen and older; 1980 and 1990 figures are for workers sixteen and older. Income data for full-time, year-round workers available only for 1980 and 1990.

^bRatio of female to male earnings.

^cRatio of black to white earnings.

TABLE 8.2 *Percentage of Workers in Female-Dominated Occupations and Majority-Black Jobs, by Race and Sex of Respondents*

	Black Women	White Women	Black Men	White Men
Occupation				
Female-dominated (71 to 100 percent women)	59.0%	62.1%	12.7%	8.2%
Gender-balanced (31 to 70 percent women)	37.0	27.1	32.9	53.7
Male-dominated (0 to 30 percent women)	4.0	10.9	54.5	38.0
Total occupations	100.0 (N = 339)	100.0 (N = 164)	100.0 (N = 203)	100.0 (N = 166)
Race composition of job				
Majority black	46.0	6.7	45.8	15.1
Total jobs	N = 358	N = 188	N = 211	N = 182

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

Note: The table presents unweighted N's and weighted percentages.

TABLE 8.3 *Median Earnings of Full-Time Workers by Race, Gender, Sex Composition of Occupation, and Race Composition of Job*

	Black Women	White Women	Black Men	White Men
Total sample	\$24,000 (N = 134)	\$29,000 (N = 90)	\$28,000 (N = 75)	\$35,000 (N = 65)
Sex composition of occupation				
Female-dominated (71 to 100 percent women)	23,000 (N = 90)	25,000 (N = 44)	28,000 (N = 10)	49,000 (N = 2)
Male-dominated (0 to 30 percent women)	33,000 (N = 4)	40,000 (N = 4)	32,000 (N = 35)	28,000 (N = 26)
Gender-balanced (31 to 70 percent women)	26,000 (N = 45)	30,000 (N = 33)	28,000 (N = 30)	41,000 (N = 37)
Race composition of job				
Majority black	18,500 (N = 57)	12,000 (N = 10)	22,000 (N = 26)	40,000 (N = 9)
Majority white or balanced	25,000 (N = 77)	30,000 (N = 80)	37,000 (N = 49)	34,000 (N = 56)

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

Note: Table presents unweighted N's and weighted median earnings.

TABLE 8.4 *Supervisory Responsibilities by Race and Gender*

	Black Women	White Women	Black Men	White Men
Respondent is supervisor				
Yes	22.5%	26.1%	34.7%	43.4%
N	368	218	191	192
Authority (supervisors only)				
Hire and fire	31.0%	60.8%	40.2%	57.3%
Set pay	27.5%	45.3%	35.1%	55.0%
N	74	56	51	79

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

Note: Table presents unweighted N's and weighted percentages.

TABLE 8.5 *Median Earnings of Full-Time Workers by Race and Gender of Supervisor*

	Women		Men	
	Black (N = 133)	White (N = 88)	Black (N = 74)	White (N = 65)
Supervisor is white man	\$25,000 (N = 23)	\$30,000 (N = 41)	\$30,000 (N = 33)	\$34,000 (N = 56)
Supervisor is white woman	21,000 (N = 60)	30,000 (N = 32)	37,000 (N = 8)	20,000 (N = 5)
Supervisor is black man	32,000 (N = 19)	—	24,000 (N = 21)	40,000 (N = 2)
Supervisor is black woman	18,000 (N = 24)	28,000 (N = 9)	27,000 (N = 3)	—
No supervisor	36,000 (N = 7)	30,000 (N = 6)	32,000 (N = 9)	48,000 (N = 2)

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

Note: Table presents unweighted N's and weighted percentages.

TABLE 8.6 *Regression of Hourly Earnings on Individual, Occupation, and Establishment Characteristics: Interactions of Gender and Race for Total Sample of Earners*

	Model I	Model II	Model III
Individual and family variables			
Black (1 = yes)	-.190 ^a (.073)	-.156 ^b (.040)	-.161 ^b (.041)
Woman (1 = yes)	-.132 ^a (.112)	-.128 ^b (.047)	-.145 ^b (.043)
Black woman (1 = yes)	-.112 (.092)	—	—
Number of children	—	.004 (.019)	.003 (.018)
Child-care constraints	—	-.042 (.059)	-.045 (.058)
Human capital variables			
No high school diploma	—	-.596 ^b (.065)	-.682 ^b (.063)
High school diploma only	—	-.310 ^b (-.047)	-.355 ^b (.050)
Employment experience	—	.033 ^b (.006)	.033 ^b (.006)
Experience squared	—	-.5E-3 ^b (.2E-3)	-.5E-3 ^b (.2E-3)
Occupational and firm variables			
Occupation percentage black	—	-.818 ^b (.205)	—
Occupation percentage women	—	-.295 ^a (.136)	—
Occupation percentage black women	—	.480 (.309)	—
Supervisor male	—	—	.087 (.073)
Supervisor white	—	—	.149 ^a (.067)
Supervisor white man	—	—	-.054 (.084)
Constant	2.444 ^b (.050)	2.668 ^b (.085)	2.191 ^b (.087)
N	574	574	574
Adj. R ²	.087	.383	.363

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^ap < .05

^bp < .10

TABLE 8.7 *Regression of Hourly Earnings on Individual, Occupation, and Establishment Characteristics by Sex*

	Women	Men
Individual and family variables		
Black (1 = yes)	-.165 ^b (.041)	-.201 ^b (.066)
Number of children	-.007 (.024)	.041 (.030)
Child-care constraints	.062 (.060)	-.040 (.173)
Occupational and firm variables		
Occupation percentage white women	.115 (.104)	-.110 (.161)
Occupation percentage black	-.254 (.146)	-.391 ^a (.189)
Occupation training	.007 ^b (.002)	.002 (.002)
Supervisor male	.012 (.042)	.041 (.086)
Supervisor white	.087 ^a (.040)	.048 (.070)
No supervisor	.257 ^b (.079)	.003 (.136)
Establishment size (log)	.036 ^b (.011)	.059 ^b (.018)
Collective bargaining	.132 (.074)	.243 ^b (.083)
Public sector	.155 ^b (.055)	.216 ^a (.104)
Full-time job	.236 ^b (.044)	.182 ^a (.072)
Constant	1.774 ^b (.185)	1.993 ^b (.200)
N	361	190
Adj. R ²	.589	.457

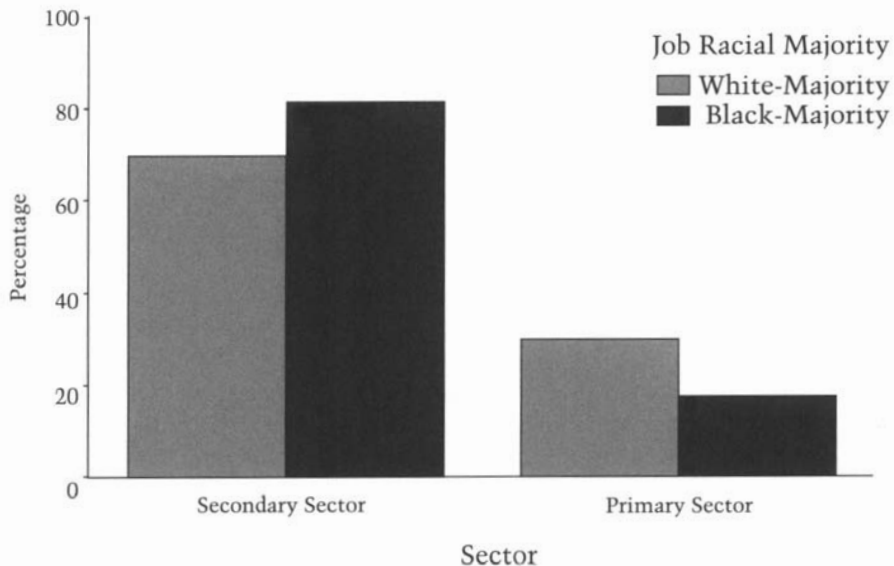
Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

Note: The models in this table include control variables for human capital characteristics and industry. The human capital variables are: education, employment experience, and experience squared. Industry is coded as dummy variables indicating the 2-digit industry category from the SIC.

^ap < .05

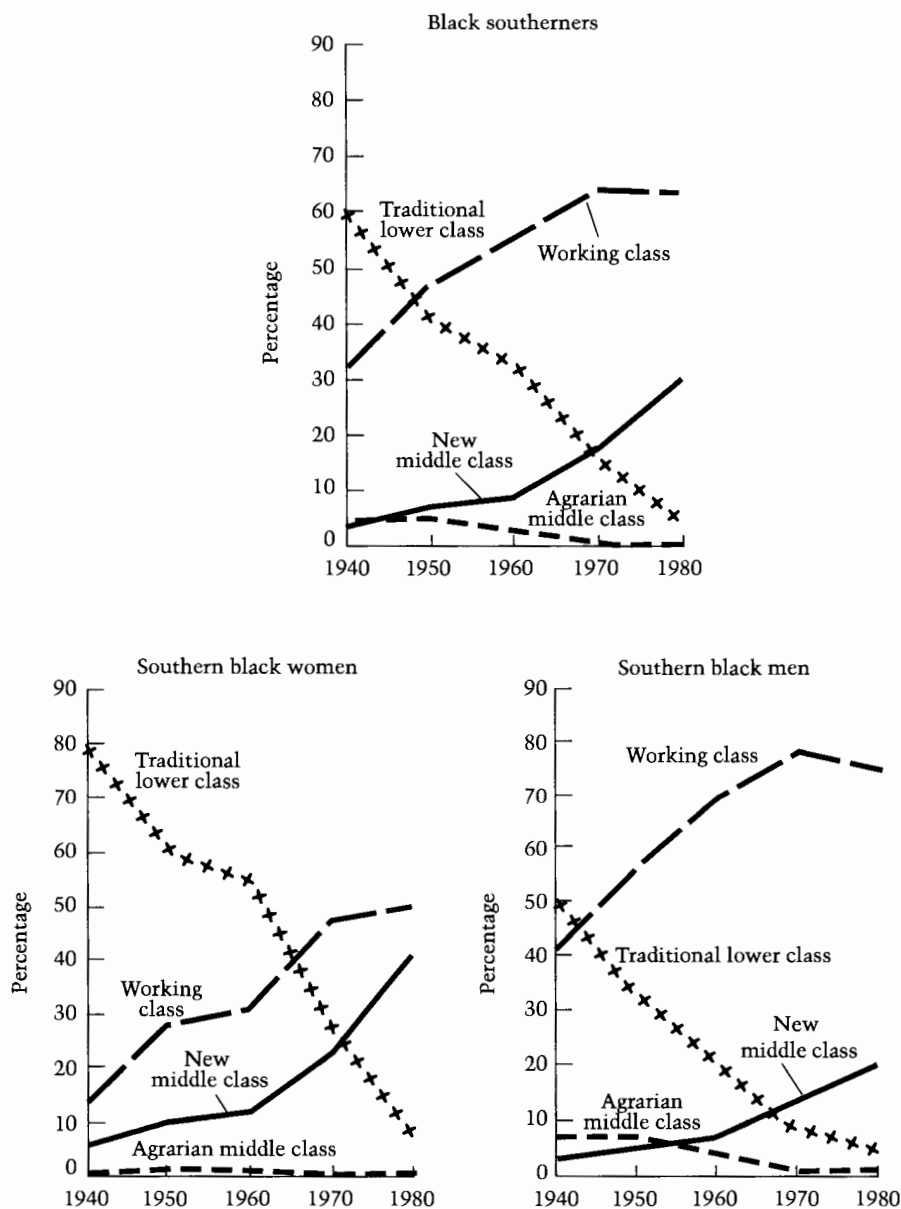
^bp < .10

FIGURE 9.1 *Distribution of Jobs Held by Blacks by Industrial Sector*



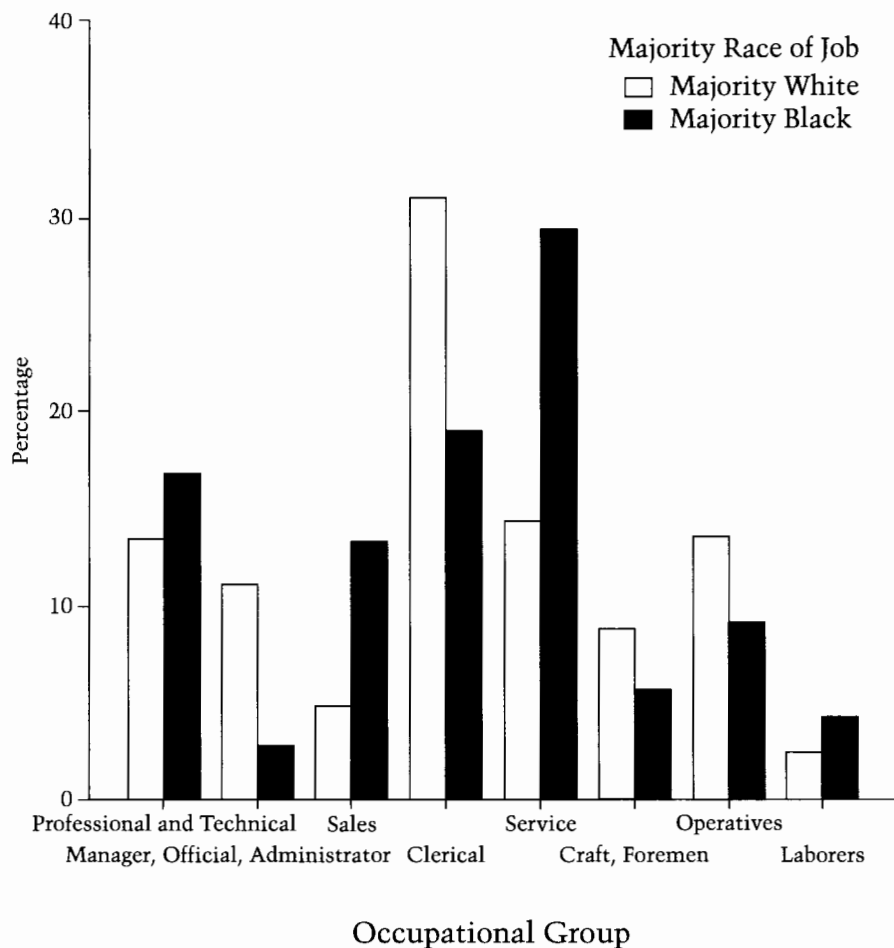
Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

FIGURE 9.2 *Black Class Shifts*



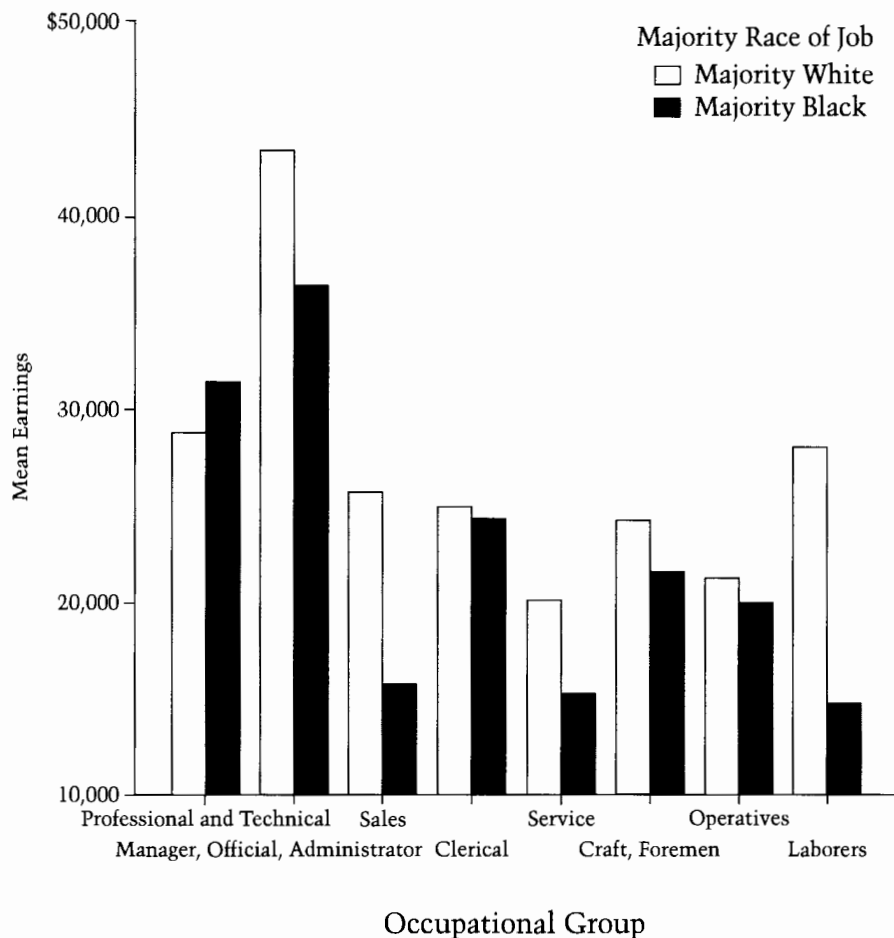
Source: Black and Black 1987.

FIGURE 9.3 *Black Workers by Occupational Group and Racial Majority of Job*



Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

FIGURE 9.4 *Average Yearly Earnings by Occupational Group and Racial Majority of Job*



Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

TABLE 9.1 *Descriptives for Analysis of African American Earnings by Job, Racial Majority Composition, and Other Variables*

Measure	Majority-White Job Composition N = 165	Majority-Black Job Composition N = 227	Standard Deviation
Mean earnings	\$24,139 ^a	\$18,297 ^a	11,846.94
Job racial majority distribution	42.1%	57.9%	
Percent female	58.8	67.8	—
Mean hours worked	40.7 ^b	39.0 ^b	8.95
Mean years education	13.5 ^a	12.9 ^a	2.23
Mean years experience	17.5	17.1	11.08
Mean years tenure	7.1	6.3	7.62
Mean days on-the-job training	36 ^a	11 ^a	84

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^at-Test significant at .01.

^bt-Test significant at .05.

TABLE 9.2 *Job Quality Descriptives for African American Workers
by Job, Racial Majority Composition*

Percentage Reporting	Majority White Setting N = 165	Majority Black Setting N = 227
Formal training	41.7 ^a	24.2 ^a
Retirement plan	76.2 ^a	50.7 ^a
Paid sick leave	77.4 ^a	57.7 ^a
Health insurance for self	81.1 ^a	60.8 ^a
Health insurance for family	75.9 ^a	55.9 ^a
Discriminated against in past year	16.7	10.7
Others promoted faster due to race	31.5 ^b	21.7 ^b

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aPearson Test significant at the .01 level.

^bPearson Test significant at the .05 level.

TABLE 9.3 *Atlanta Area Lower Education Population by County and Race, 1990*

County (Percentage Black)	Black Population		White Population		Total	Adjusted
	Percentage High School or Lower	Number	Percentage High School or Lower	Number	Black Percentage of Total	Black Percentage of Total
Clayton (24 percent)	46.1	20,009	65.2	85,824	19	15
Cobb (10 percent)	51.4	22,695	32.7	128,342	15	12
DeKalb (42 percent)	62.5	144,016	31.7	92,731	61	49
Fulton (50 percent)	41.1	133,167	39.9	123,803	52	42
Gwinnett (5 percent)	39.8	7,234	39.5	126,633	5	4
Total for area	49.6	327,121	38.9	557,333	37	30

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1992; Department of Housing and Consumer Services 1994.

TABLE 9.4 *Job and Residence Location by Education Level and Racial Composition of Job for African American Workers in the Atlanta MSA*

	Majority-Black Job	Majority-White Job	All Jobs
Work locations			
Work in	N = 93	N = 54	N = 47
Central business district ^a	12.9%	5.7%	8.2%
Fulton	64.5	51.9	59.9
DeKalb	21.5	20.4	21.1
Clayton	4.3	1.9	3.4
Northern suburbs	8.6	26.0	14.9
Total	100.0 ^b	100.0	100.0 ^b
Residential locations			
Reside in	N = 227	N = 165	N = 392
Fulton	54.2%	46.7%	51.0%
DeKalb	36.6	40.6	38.3
Clayton	.9	3.6	2.0
Northern suburbs	4.7	7.9	6.6
Total	100.0 ^c	100.0 ^c	100.0 ^c
Less than high school education workforce			
Reside in	N = 132	N = 65	N = 197
Fulton	60.6%	61.5%	60.9%
DeKalb	34.8	30.8	33.5
Both counties	95.4	92.3	94.4

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aIncluded in figures for Fulton and DeKalb as well.

^bHenry County accounted for 1 percent of majority-white jobs.

^cDouglas County accounted for six majority-white and one majority-black jobs; Fayette County accounted for one majority-white job (3.6 percent of majority-black jobs; 2.1 percent of all jobs).

TABLE 9.5 *Mean Earnings of African American Workers by Job Composition, Job, and Residential Location*

	Work Locations						
	Majority- Black Job	N	Majority- White Job	N	All Jobs	N	Standard Deviation
Works in							
Central business							
district	\$21,696	13	\$20,700	5	21,419	18	10,145.13
Fulton ^a	18,052	60	19,100	28	18,392	88	10,911.49
DeKalb	13,935	20	21,621	11	16,662	31	8,023.04
Northern suburbs	17,690	8	17,911	14	17,831	22	8,234.14

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aFulton County outside of Atlanta has mean earnings of \$17,053 (n = 47) for majority-black jobs and \$18,752 (n = 23) for majority-white jobs, with an overall mean of \$17,615 (S.D. = \$11,034.38).

TABLE 9.6 *Mean Earnings of African American Workers by Job Composition, Gender, and Location*

	Women					
	Majority-Black Job	N	Majority-White Job	N	All Jobs	N
All locations	\$16,671	64	\$17,871	28	\$17,036	92
Work in						
Central Business district	27,700	5	23,000	1	26,917	6
Fulton	17,921	38	16,866	10	17,701	48
DeKalb	13,751	16	24,340	7	16,973	23
Northern suburbs	18,517	7	15,356	9	16,739	16
	Men					
All locations	\$17,354	29	\$20,148	28	\$18,727	57
Work in						
Central business district	17,944	8	20,125	4	18,670	12
Fulton	18,308	22	20,341	18	19,223	40
DeKalb	14,673	4	16,864	4	15,768	8
Northern suburbs	11,902	1	22,511	5	20,743	6

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

TABLE 9.9 *Atlanta Metro Area Occupational Distribution by Race and Sex, 1960*

	Total Employed	Black		White		Percentage of Total Occupation		Multiple of Black Over/ Under- Representation	Index of Dissimilarity
		Number	Occupational Distribution (Percentage)	Number	Occupational Distribution (Percentage)	Black	White		
Men									
Professional and technical	25,008	1,299	2.8	23,709	12.9	5.2	94.8	0.25	
Managers, officials, proprietors	30,385	577	1.2	29,808	16.3	1.9	98.1	0.09	
Clerical	21,307	2,797	6.0	18,510	10.1	13.1	86.9	0.64	
Sales	22,815	614	1.3	22,201	12.1	2.7	97.3	0.13	
Craftsmen, foremen	39,893	4,042	8.6	35,851	19.6	10.1	89.9	0.49	
Operatives	41,239	12,189	26.0	29,050	15.9	29.6	70.4	1.44	
Private household	748	658	1.4	90	0.0	88.0	12.0	4.29	
Service	17,644	10,947	23.4	6,697	3.7	62.0	38.0	3.03	
Farm labor	1,148	383	0.8	765	0.4	33.4	66.6	1.63	
Laborers	15,664	9,797	20.9	5,867	3.2	62.5	37.5	3.05	
Not reported	12,782	3,346	7.1	9,436	5.2	26.2	73.8	1.28	
Total	228,633	46,813	99.6	183,116	99.4	20.4	79.6	0.99	50.24
Women									
Professional and technical	15,282	2,171	5.9	13,111	13.2	14.2	85.8	0.53	
Managers officials, proprietors	4,442	230	0.6	4,212	4.2	5.2	94.8	0.19	
Clerical	46,081	1,381	3.8	44,700	45.0	3.0	97.0	0.11	
Sales	9,287	243	0.7	9,044	9.1	2.6	97.4	0.10	
Craftsmen, foremen	1,542	210	0.6	1,332	1.3	13.6	86.4	0.50	
Operatives	16,070	4,389	11.9	11,681	11.8	27.3	72.7	1.01	
Private Household	19,191	16,794	45.7	2,397	2.4	87.5	12.5	3.24	
Service	15,228	8,679	23.6	6,549	6.6	57.0	43.0	2.11	
Farm labor	181	30	0.1	151	0.2	16.6	83.4	0.61	
Laborers	555	389	1.1	166	0.2	70.1	29.9	2.60	
Not reported	8,263	2,250	6.1	6,013	6.0	27.2	72.8	1.01	
Total	136,122	36,782	100.0	99,398	100.0	27.0	73.0	1.00	61.36
Total population	364,755	83,595		282,514		22.9	77.5		

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1962.

TABLE 9.10 *Atlanta Metro Area Occupational Distribution by Race and Sex, 1990*

	Total Employed	Black		White		Percentage of Total Occupation		Multiple of Black Over/ Under- Representation	Index of Dissimilarity	
		Number	Occupational Distribution (Percentage)	Number	Occupational Distribution (Percentage)	Black	White			
Men										
Professional and technical	109,400	14,555	9.9%	91,009	18.8%	13.3%	83.2%	0.59	33.24	
Managers, officials, proprietors	116,092	12,813	8.7	100,484	20.8	11.0	86.6	0.49		
Clerical	55,691	18,791	12.8	35,644	7.4	33.7	64.0	1.49		
Sales	99,976	11,442	7.8	86,331	17.9	11.4	86.4	0.51		
Craftsmen, foremen	99,378	19,957	13.5	75,521	15.6	20.1	76.0	0.89		
Operatives	68,512	27,858	18.9	38,164	7.9	40.7	55.7	1.80		
Private household	343	208	0.1	135	0.0	60.6	39.4	2.68		
Service	59,479	24,895	16.9	31,289	6.5	41.9	52.6	1.85		
Farm labor	9,442	2,546	1.7	6,408	1.3	27.0	67.9	1.19		
Laborers	34,141	14,275	9.7	18,238	3.8	41.8	53.4	1.85		
Not reported	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00		
Total	652,454	147,340	100.0	483,223	100.0	22.6	74.1	1.00		
Women										
Professional and technical	119,388	27,333	16.3	89,789	22.2	22.9	75.2	0.80		15.52
Managers, officials, proprietors	89,113	18,568	11.0	68,976	17.0	20.8	77.4	0.73		
Clerical	178,110	52,979	31.5	122,643	30.3	29.7	68.9	1.04		
Sales	78,592	18,455	11.0	58,220	14.4	23.5	74.1	0.82		
Craftsmen, foremen	11,759	3,833	2.3	7,168	1.8	32.6	61.0	1.14		
Operatives	23,458	10,930	6.5	11,100	2.7	46.6	47.3	1.62		
Private household	4,648	3,048	1.8	1,471	0.4	65.6	31.6	2.28		
Service	72,330	29,234	17.4	40,543	10.0	40.4	56.1	1.41		
Farm labor	1,637	229	0.1	1,317	0.3	14.0	80.5	0.49		
Laborers	7,445	3,497	2.1	3,467	0.9	47.0	46.6	1.64		
Not reported	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00		
Total	586,480	168,106	100.0	404,694	100.0	28.7	69.0	1.00		
Total population	1,238,934	315,446		887,917		25.5	71.7			

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce 1992.

TABLE 9.11 *Descriptives for Analysis of African American Earnings by Job Type and Other Variables*

Measure	Majority- White Jobs N = 165	Saturated Jobs (Majority Black)		Standard Deviation
		Contested Jobs N = 102	Historically Segregated Jobs N = 125	
Mean earnings	\$24,139	\$22,396	\$14,951 ^a	11,846.94
Job distribution	42.1%	26.0%	31.9%	—
Percentage female	58.8	66.7	68.8	—
Mean hours worked	40.7	39.6	38.5	8.95
Mean years education	13.5	13.5	12.5	2.23
Mean years experience	17.5	18.3	16.0 ^b	11.08
Mean years tenure	7.1	8.1	4.9	7.62
Days on-the-job training	36 ^b	14	8 ^b	84
Percentage primary-sector jobs	29.9	24.5	12.1	—
Percentage unionized	12.1	32.4	6.4	—
Percentage large firms	52.7	46.1	33.6	—
Percentage small firms	14.5	16.7	29.6	—
Percentage government jobs	21.2	44.1	0	—
Percentage high-skilled	6.6	8.5	3.0	—
Percentage with authority	7.9	5.9	12.8	—

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^at-Test significant at .01.

^bt-Test significant at .05.

TABLE 9.12 *Job Quality Descriptives for African American Workers by Job Type*

Measure	Majority- White Jobs (Percentage)	Saturated Jobs (Majority Black)	
		Contested Jobs (Percentage)	Historically Segregated Jobs (Percentage)
Respondent discriminated against in past year	16.7	11.8	9.8
Other promoted faster due to race	31.5	16.7 ^b	25.8
Formal training provided	41.7	31.4	18.4 ^a
Retirement plan provided	76.2	70.6	34.4 ^a
Paid sick leave	77.4	73.5	44.8 ^a
Health insurance for self provided	81.1	77.5	47.2 ^a
Health insurance for family provided	75.9	72.2	44.2

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aPearson test significant at the .01 level.

^bPearson test significant at the .05 level.

TABLE 9.13 *Mean Earnings of African American Workers by Job Type, Job, and Residential Location*

Work Location						
Works in	Majority-White Jobs		Majority-Black Jobs			
			Contested Jobs		Historically Segregated Jobs	
	\$	N	\$	N	\$	N
Central business district	20,700	5	23,338	7	19,781	6
Fulton ^a	19,100	28	23,177	25	14,410	35
DeKalb	21,621	11	15,892	6	13,097	14
Northern suburbs	17,911	14	17,456	3	17,831	5
Residential Location						
Resides in						
Fulton	21,061	77	18,314	54	13,882	69
DeKalb	27,735	67	27,198	41	16,193	42
Northern suburbs	22,890	13	29,474	5	17,440	8

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aFulton County outside of Atlanta has mean earnings of \$18,751 (N = 23) for majority-white jobs, \$23,155 (N = 18) for contested jobs, and \$13,299 (N = 29) for historically segregated jobs.

TABLE 9.14 *Job and Residential Location by Job Type for African American Workers in the Atlanta MSA*

Location	Majority-White Jobs	Majority-Black Jobs	
		Contested Jobs	Historically Segregated Jobs
Job Location			
Works in (N = 147)			
Central business district ^a	9.3	19.4	10.5
Fulton	51.9	69.4	61.4
DeKalb	20.4	20.4	24.6
Clayton	1.9	1.9	5.3
Northern suburbs	26.0	8.3	8.3
Total ^b	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aIncluded in figures for Fulton and DeKalb as well.

^b1 to 3 percent of cases located in other counties (see notes to table 9.4).

TABLE 9.15 *Indicators of Racial Solidarity for African American Workers in Atlanta*

Do you think what happens generally to black people in this country will have something to do with what happens in your life? N = 386

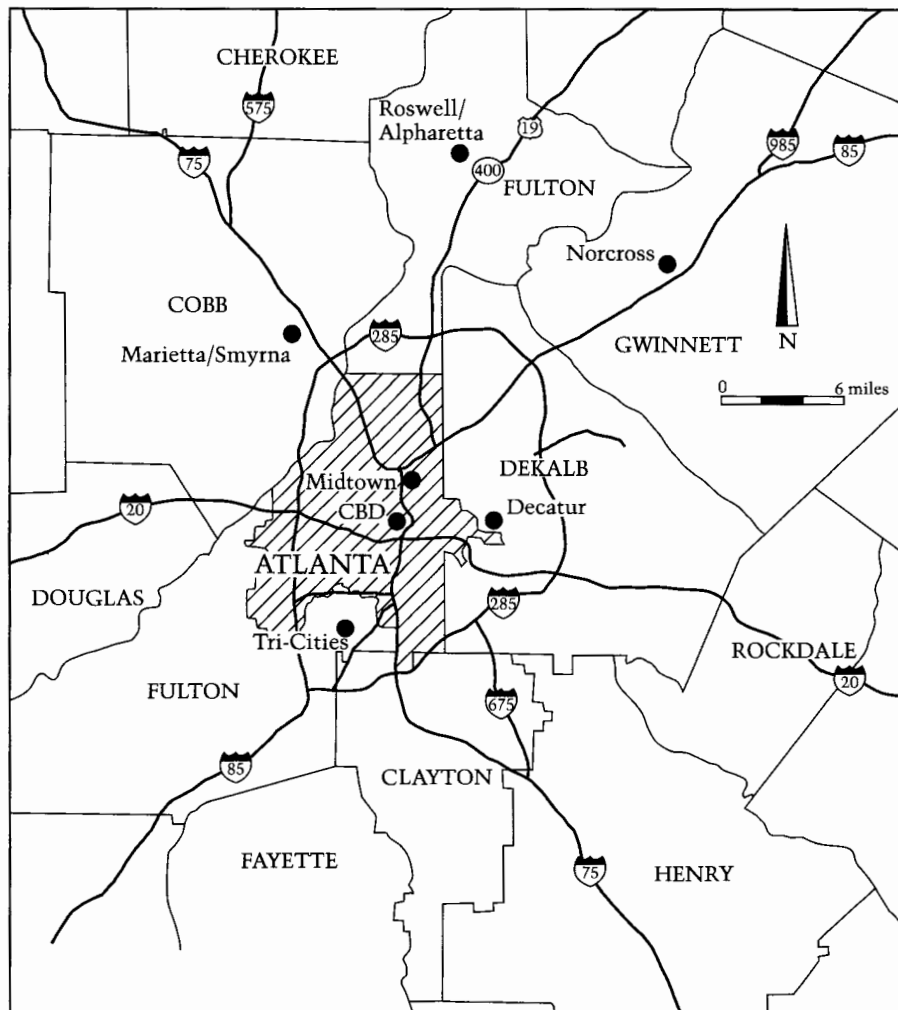
Yes = 80 percent No = 20 percent

(Do you agree that) the more influence blacks have in local politics, the less influence whites will have in politics? N = 93

Strongly Agree	Generally Agree	Neither	Generally Disagree	Strongly Disagree
4 percent	16 percent	11 percent	23 percent	46 percent

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

MAP 10.1 *Metropolitan Atlanta*



Source: Cartographic Research Laboratory, Department of Geography, Georgia State University, 1999.

TABLE 10.1 *Successful Search Method, by Education*

Education	Search Method			
	Family and Friends	Newspaper Ads	Walk-in	Employment Agency
No degree	64.2%	9.9%	12.3%	4.9%
High school degree	57.1	16.2	15.8	8.3
Associate's degree	53.7	22.2	12.0	9.3
Bachelor's degree	43.5	25.0	17.7	11.3
Graduate degree	64.2	15.8	10.5	7.9

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

TABLE 10.2 *Successful Search Method, by Job Tasks Performed*

Job Task	Search Method			
	Family and Friends	Newspaper Ads	Walk-in	Employment Agency
Personal contact	58.5%	16.5%	16.7%	6.4%
Phone contact	55.3	20.2	14.6	8.4
Read instructions or reports	53.9	19.4	15.6	10.6
Write paragraphs	54.9	19.2	14.7	10.9
Computer skills	51.0	21.5	16.2	10.6
Arithmetic skills	56.1	17.2	15.8	9.4

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

TABLE 10.3 *Successful Search Method, by Industry*

Industry	Percentage Change in Employment ^a	Search Method			
		Family and Friends	Newspaper Ads	Walk-in	Employment Agency
Construction	-9.79%	64.1%	17.9%	7.7%	10.3%
Manufacturing	-3.03	57.1	17.9	10.7	14.3
Retail	1.37	54.5	11.4	28.0	5.3
Finance, insurance, real estate	1.83	54.8	31.0	7.1	7.1
Government	2.97	52.9	20.6	16.2	10.3
Services	11.61	59.1	20.9	10.2	6.5
Other		45.2	16.4	14.4	12.5

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission 1994; Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aAppendix 10A.2 describes the employment data.

TABLE 10.4 *Successful Method, by Neighborhood Employment Change^a*

Percentage Change in Employment by Residential Location	Search Methods			
	Family and Friends	Newspaper Ads	Walk-in	Employment Agency
< - 10 percent	56.5%	19.4%	11.3%	7.3%
0 percent to - 10 percent	54.0	18.0	25.0	12.7
10 percent to 0 percent	53.0	19.7	18.8	8.0
> 10 percent	63.0	16.3	15.2	3.3

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aAppendix 10A.2 describes the employment data.

TABLE 10.5 *Successful Job Search Methods: Selected Parameter Estimates (Standard Error in Parentheses)*

Variable	Search Method Resulting in a Job			
	Family and Friends	Newspaper Ads	Walk-in	Formal
Search in				
Atlanta X lives in Atlanta	-0.83 ^a (0.41)	0.54 (0.60)	2.17 ^a (0.94)	-0.15 (0.70)
Decatur X lives in DeKalb	-0.42 (0.37)	0.30 (0.68)	0.61 (0.85)	-0.46 (0.59)
Tri-Cities X lives in South Metro	-0.87 ^a (0.41)	0.22 (0.56)	0.07 (0.90)	-0.60 (0.61)
Midtown X lives in Atlanta	-0.41 (0.38)	1.21 ^a (0.57)	-2.76 ^a (1.03)	-0.66 (0.72)
Marietta-Smyrna X lives in Cobb	-0.26 (0.32)	0.44 (0.55)	2.14 ^a (0.76)	-0.68 (0.82)
Midtown X lives in DeKalb	-0.12 (0.38)	-0.51 (0.68)	-0.04 (0.79)	0.46 (0.63)
Alpharetta-Roswell X lives in North Fulton	-0.97 ^b (0.54)	1.12 ^c (0.73)	-5.71 (26.1)	0.98 (1.04)
Norcross X lives in Gwinnett	-1.12 ^a (0.53)	0.89 (0.73)	1.59 ^c (1.04)	0.80 (0.79)
Public transportation			3.05 ^a (1.53)	-2.61 ^a (1.27)
Walk to work			-1.11 (1.95)	-3.06 ^b (1.71)
Car to work			1.66 ^c (1.18)	-3.11 ^c (1.21)
Carpool to work			-3.90 (23.2)	-6.63 (19.4)
Car to search		0.74 ^c (0.46)		
Percentage change in employment in respondent's community		-0.043 ^a (0.021)	-0.018 (0.033)	0.006 (0.033)
Percentage change in employment in respondent's industry		-0.036 ^c (0.021)	0.11 ^c (0.06)	-0.09 ^a (0.04)
Characteristics of social network				
Gender (female = 1)	-0.55 ^a (0.21)	0.64 ^b (0.33)	0.79 ^b (0.46)	0.36 (0.37)
Relationship (co-worker = 1)	-0.16 (0.24)	0.12 (0.52)	0.69 ^b (0.39)	0.59 ^b (0.32)
Marital status (married = 1)	-0.05 (0.20)	0.02 (0.29)	-1.43 ^a (0.51)	0.58 ^c (0.37)
Lives in same neighborhood	0.36 ^c (0.21)	-1.08 ^a (0.37)	0.25 (0.44)	-0.30 (0.39)

TABLE 10.5 *Continued*

Variable	Search Method Resulting in a Job			
	Family and Friends	Newspaper Ads	Walk-in	Formal
Lives in same neighborhood and is high poverty	-0.34 (0.65)	1.68 ^b (0.90)	-0.58 (5.49)	
Respondent helped support person	0.49 ^a (0.21)	-1.10 ^a (0.36)	-0.41 (0.42)	0.79 ^b (0.42)
Support person will help in crisis	-0.33 (0.45)	0.36 (0.83)	0.24 (1.05)	-1.08 (0.87)
Support person is employed	-0.44 ^c (0.26)	0.62 ^c (0.45)	-0.01 (0.57)	0.06 (0.51)
Support person receives public assistance	0.51 (0.52)	-0.20 (0.75)	-2.65 ^a (1.28)	-0.47 (0.93)
Education	0.04 (0.08)	-0.07 (0.13)	0.21 (0.17)	-0.17 (0.15)
Race (black = 1)	-0.07 (0.23)	0.73 ^b (0.41)	0.08 (0.54)	-0.23 (0.48)
N	294	294	294	331
Likelihood ratio (d.f.)	99.2 (57)	120.9 (59)	144.9 (62)	67.2 (54)

Source: Author's tabulations.

^aSignificant at the 5 percent level.

^bSignificant at the 10 percent level.

^cSignificant at the 20 percent level.

TABLE 10.6 *Impact of Successful Method on Outcome*

	Search Duration in Weeks			Hours at Work			Hourly Wage		
	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Found job using family and friends	162	22.9	73.2	304	39.2	11.79	274	9.27	5.79
Found job using newspaper ads	50	25.6	57.0	103	39.8	8.94	82	9.58	4.77
Found job using walk-in	35	17.8	28.6	71	38.1	13.9	54	8.32	5.32
Found job using employment agency	27	33.5	77.1	46	38.8	12.2	38	9.65	4.87
Total	282	23.2	65.6	530	39.3	11.7	452	9.22	5.47

Source: Author's tabulations.

TABLE 10.7 *Selected Parameter Estimates for the Outcome of a Search (Standard Errors in Parentheses)*

	Duration	Hours	Log Wage
Prob (job found using family and friends)	0.30 (0.47)	1.63 (2.02)	-0.09 (0.11)
Prob (job found using newspaper)	-0.13 (0.11)	0.54 (0.52)	0.01 (0.03)
Prob (job found using walk-in)	-0.23 (0.31)	0.41 (1.29)	-0.15 ^a (0.07)
Prob (job found using employment agency)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.33 ^b (0.20)	-0.005 (0.010)
Prob (used family and friends)	0.53 ^a (0.25)	-2.37 ^a (1.13)	-0.03 (0.06)
Prob (used newspaper)	0.42 ^c (0.28)	1.58 (1.34)	-0.11 ^c (0.07)
Prob (used walk-ins)	-0.08 (0.22)	3.64 ^a (0.97)	0.03 (0.05)
Prob (used formal)	-0.03 (0.32)	-3.16 ^a (1.32)	0.004 (0.07)
Race (Black = 1)	0.24 (0.36)	3.55 ^a (1.78)	-0.06 (0.08)
Race (Hispanic = 1)	-0.41 (0.84)	-3.24 (4.86)	0.003 (0.21)
Married × Female	0.46 (0.41)	0.16 (2.93)	-0.09 (0.10)
Gender (Female = 1)	-0.01 (0.33)	-3.69 ^a (1.82)	-0.01 (0.08)
Searched in central business district	-0.21 (0.40)		-0.05 (0.08)
Search in Decatur	0.20 (0.38)		-0.04 (0.08)
Search in Midtown	0.38 (0.36)		-0.004 (0.08)
Search in Marietta-Smyrna	0.03 (0.30)		-0.03 (0.07)
Search in Alpharetta-Roswell	-0.15 (0.36)		-0.07 (0.08)
Search in Norcross	0.17 (0.39)		0.25 ^a (0.09)
Search in Tri-Cities	-1.21 ^a (0.39)		0.06 (0.09)
Car to work			0.33 ^b (0.19)
Lives in Atlanta	0.90 ^a (0.36)		
N	290	470	475
Scale	1.30		

TABLE 10.7 *Continued*

	Duration	Hours	Log Wage
(Standard error)	(0.09)		
F-statistic		3.19	5.11
R-squared		.34	.61
Density		-12.42	-1.19
(Standard error)		(7.01)	(0.58)

Source: Author's tabulations.

^aSignificant at the 5 percent level.

^bSignificant at the 10 percent level.

^cSignificant at the 20 percent level.

TABLE 10.8 *Search Methods Used, by Education^a*

Education	Family and Friends	Newspaper Ads	Walk-in	Employment Agency
No degree	80.3%	52.5%	73.8%	33.8%
High school degree	78.0	66.8	78.0	43.1
Associate's degree	69.7	73.2	83.5	52.8
Bachelor's degree	78.7	75.6	88.5	56.2
Graduate degree	92.3	65.8	81.6	63.2

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aRespondents listed all methods used.

TABLE 10.9 *Search Methods Used, by Job Tasks Performed^a*

Job Task	Family and Friends	Newspaper Ads	Walk-in	Employment Agency
Personal contact	77.4%	67.0%	83.5%	47.5%
Phone contact	77.2	70.4	85.0	49.9
Read instructions or reports	77.9	69.6	84.1	51.8
Write paragraphs	77.1	71.2	85.3	55.5
Computer skills	75.8	71.0	86.6	56.4
Arithmetic skills	76.5	68.7	84.3	49.0

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aRespondents listed all methods used.

TABLE 10.10 *Search Methods Used, by Industry Demand^a*

Industry	Percentage Change in Employment	Search Methods			
		Family and Friends	Newspaper Ads	Walk-in	Employment Agency
Construction	9.79%	87.2%	59.0%	81.6%	49.5%
Manufacturing	-3.03	78.6	78.2	71.8	41.0
Retail	1.37	75.2	57.7	85.7	54.6
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	1.83	78.1	71.4	82.4	34.4
Government	2.97	76.4	71.0	85.4	51.2
Services	11.61	79.4	61.8	80.9	51.5
Other		79.4	73.5	81.6	49.5

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aRespondents listed all methods used. Appendix 10A.2 describes the additional data used to construct these tables.

TABLE 10.11 *Usage of Methods, by Neighborhood Demand^a*

Percentage Change in Employment by Residential Location	Search Methods			
	Family and Friends	Newspaper Ads	Walk-in	Employment Agency
< -10 percent	76.8%	72.0%	83.2%	47.2%
0 percent to -10 percent	81.4	69.5	78.7	49.2
10 percent to 0 percent	75.6	67.6	79.7	47.6
> 10 percent	78.3	58.2	83.7	42.2

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aRespondents listed all methods used.

TABLE 10.12 *Selected Parameter Estimates for the Choice of
Methods (Standard Errors in Parentheses)*

	Search Methods Used			
	Family and Friends	Newspaper Ads	Walk-in	Formal
Same neighborhood as primary support person	-0.81 ^b (0.47)	-0.49 (0.36)	-0.48 (0.40)	-0.39 (0.40)
Same neighborhood as primary support person X nonpoor	1.01 ^a (0.48)	0.38 (0.37)	0.53 (0.43)	0.28 (0.36)
Years lived in Atlanta	0.020 ^a (0.008)	0.002 (0.007)	0.006 (0.008)	-0.010 ^c (0.007)
Car to search	-0.36 ^c (0.26)	0.78 ^a (0.26)	0.57 ^a (0.29)	-0.29 (0.23)
Search Midtown	-0.06 (0.24)	0.59 ^a (0.26)	0.54 ^b (0.29)	-0.31 ^c (0.21)
Race (black = 1)	-0.36 (0.40)	0.34 (0.37)	1.29 ^a (0.38)	0.22 (0.37)
N	407	412	427	423
Likelihood ratio (d.f.)	105.2 (66)	148.3 (72)	125.8 (70)	147.0 (71)

Source: Author's tabulations.

^aSignificant at the 5 percent level.

^bSignificant at the 10 percent level.

^cSignificant at the 20 percent level.

TABLE 11.1 *Percentage of Respondents Reporting Zero to Three Discussion Partners (Distribution for Total Sample, Sex, Race, and Class Groups)*

Number of Partners	Total	Female	Male	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
0	11.9	11.7	12.0	17.0	10.0	12.8	8.5
1	17.5	13.0	22.7	27.7	13.8	28.7	16.3
2	21.2	19.2	23.5	23.1	20.5	25.5	20.8
3	49.4	56.1	41.8	32.2	55.8	33.1	54.3
Mean	2.081	2.197 ^a	1.951	1.705 ^a	2.221	1.789 ^a	2.210
SD	(1.067)	(1.059)	(1.061)	(1.093)	(1.023)	(1.050)	(1.002)
N	1263	670	593	342	921	58	970

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aDifference of means statistically significant at $p \leq 0.01$.

TABLE 11.2 *Percentage of Respondents Reporting Zero to Three Discussion Partners Who Have Been Helped by Them to Do Everyday Things (Distribution for Total Sample, Sex, Race, and Class Groups)*

Number of Partners	Total	Female	Male	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
0	44.8	43.0	46.9	59.6	39.3	50.5	38.6
1	26.2	24.0	28.8	22.0	27.8	27.0	27.5
2	17.4	19.1	15.4	12.7	19.1	14.1	20.2
3	11.6	13.9	9.0	5.7	13.8	8.4	13.7
Mean	0.958	1.040 ^b	0.865	0.646 ^b	1.073	0.805 ^a	1.090
SD	(1.042)	(1.085)	(0.983)	(0.911)	(1.064)	(0.981)	(1.063)
N	1263	670	593	342	921	58	970

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aDifference of means statistically significant at $p \leq 0.05$.

^bDifference of means statistically significant at $p \leq 0.01$.

TABLE 11.3 *Percentage of Respondents Reporting Zero to Three Discussion Partners on Whom They Can Rely for Help in a Major Crisis (Distribution for Total Sample, Sex, Race, and Class Groups Number of Discussion Partners)*

Number of Partners	Total	Female	Male	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
0	13.8	13.4	14.2	20.0	11.4	13.7	10.6
1	22.1	17.4	27.5	28.6	19.8	37.7	21.5
2	24.1	23.8	24.5	23.3	24.4	17.0	24.4
3	40.0	45.4	33.8	28.1	44.4	31.7	43.4
Mean	1.903	2.012 ^b	1.779	1.595 ^b	2.017	1.666 ^a	2.007
SD	(1.078)	(1.080)	(1.064)	(1.099)	(1.049)	(1.072)	(1.037)
N	1263	670	593	342	921	58	970

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aDifference of means statistically significant at $p \leq 0.05$.

^bDifference of means statistically significant at $p \leq 0.01$.

TABLE 11.4 *Percentage of Respondents Who Received Assistance from People Known Through Church (Churchgoers Only) (Distribution for Total Sample, Sex, Race, and Class Groups)*

Frequency	Total	Female	Male	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
Very often	10.6	12.1	8.7	11.2	9.8	16.1	10.0
Fairly often	11.0	11.2	11.0	13.0	10.2	16.1	11.4
Not too often	30.1	29.6	30.6	27.9	31.9	27.4	29.9
Never	48.3	47.1	49.7	47.9	48.2	40.3	48.7
N	1156	626	529	330	778	62	892

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

TABLE 11.5 *Percentage of Respondents Who Received Assistance from Family (Distribution for Total Sample, Sex, Race, and Class Groups)*

Frequency	Total	Female ^a	Male	Black ^a	White	Poor	Not Poor
Very often	26.4	31.3	20.9	20.7	28.0	35.1	26.3
Fairly often	20.1	21.0	19.1	21.3	19.1	15.6	23.5
Not too often	28.6	27.1	30.2	25.5	29.7	28.6	26.7
Never	25.0	20.6	29.8	32.4	23.1	20.8	23.4
N	1500	786	712	376	1067	77	1118

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aStatistically significant at $p \leq 0.01$.

TABLE 11.6 *Type of Assistance Received Most Often and Considered Most Important by Respondents (Distribution for Total Sample, Sex, Race, and Class Groups)*

	Total	Female	Male	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
Assistance received most often							
Child care	11.1	13.0	8.8	14.8	10.0	8.1	11.6
Household items	13.9	14.5	13.3	10.2	15.0	11.3	13.4
Household chores	21.3	22.8	19.3	20.1	22.3	30.6	21.1
Help with bills or food	19.0	16.4	22.3	25.8	16.6	35.5	17.5
Advice-support	26.3	23.9	29.3	20.1	28.4	6.5	28.3
Transportation	2.0	3.1	0.6	2.9	1.7	4.8	1.8
N	1116	498 ^a	614	244 ^a	821	62 ^a	852
Assistance received most important							
Child care	11.0	12.3	9.4	16.7	9.4	11.3	11.7
Household items	7.6	12.3	5.7	7.5	7.8	8.1	7.0
Household chores	22.2	22.9	21.4	17.9	24.3	35.5	20.8
Help with bills or food	17.5	16.7	18.5	25.8	14.4	25.8	15.4
Advice-support	35.7	33.4	38.7	26.3	38.4	14.5	38.9
Transportation	1.8	2.6	0.6	2.9	1.3	4.8	1.7
N	1109	616 ^a	491	240 ^a	818	62 ^a	843

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aStatistically significant at $p \leq 0.01$.

TABLE 11.7 *Type of Assistance Given to and Received from Others Outside the Households (Distribution for Total Sample, Sex, Race, and Class Groups)*

	Total	Female	Male	Black	White	Poor	Not Poor
Type of assistance given							
Child care	24.6	29.3	19.6 ^b	29.2 ^a	23.0	31.3	26.6
N	1506	777	729	377	1073	80	1119
Transportation	44.2	41.4	47.0 ^a	43.2	44.7	30.4 ^b	49.0
N	1509	725	783	377	1074	79	1122
Money	41.6	38.6	44.8 ^a	49.2 ^b	38.6	31.2 ^a	42.5
N	1504	724	779	378	1071	77	1119
Type of assistance received							
Child care	14.2	14.3	14.0	14.8	13.6	19.0	16.0
N	1503	777	726	372	1074	79	1119
Transportation	33.8	34.8	32.6	36.3	32.9	48.8 ^b	34.2
N	1503	778	724	375	1071	80	1118
Money	23.4	25.2	21.5	32.7 ^b	19.6	45.5 ^b	24.1
N	1506	722	782	376	1074	77	1122

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aStatistically significant at $p \leq 0.05$.

^bStatistically significant at $p \leq 0.01$.

TABLE 11.8 *Logistic Regression Analysis of Providing Money to
and Receiving Money from Someone Outside the
Household*

	Provided Money		Received Money	
	B	SE	B	SE
Black	-0.474 ^b	0.121	-0.305 ^a	0.129
Female	-0.039	0.094	0.255 ^a	0.104
Poor	-0.186	0.251	0.022	0.266
Age	-0.011	0.010	-0.047 ^b	0.012
High school or GED	-0.025	0.226	0.265	0.246
Full-time worker	-0.344 ^a	0.154	-0.632 ^b	0.191
Years in Atlanta	0.015	0.011	0.000	0.012
Child in household	0.267 ^b	0.101	-0.020	0.111
Other adult in household	-0.078	0.104	0.268 ^a	0.112
Network size	0.164	0.096	0.217 ^a	0.110
Percent poverty tract	-0.999	1.336	0.568	1.404
Constant	-0.379	0.567	0.177	0.619
-2 log likelihood	708.859		601.318	
Goodness of fit	546.285		562.813	
Model chi-square	32.174		60.115	

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aStatistically significant at $p \leq 0.05$.

^bStatistically significant at $p \leq 0.01$.

TABLE 11.9 *Logistic Regression Analysis of Providing
Transportation to and Receiving Transportation from
Someone Outside the Household*

	Provided Transportation		Received Transportation	
	B	SE	B	SE
Black	0.155	0.121	0.132	0.123
Female	0.140	0.092	0.052	0.096
Poor	-0.484	0.277	0.136	0.267
Age	0.041 ^a	0.010	0.053 ^a	0.011
High school or GED	0.081	0.228	-0.429	0.233
Full-time worker	-0.076	0.140	-0.108	0.145
Years in Atlanta	-0.036 ^a	0.011	-0.010	0.011
Child in household	0.116	0.098	0.063	0.103
Other adult in household	0.047	0.103	-0.180	0.107
Network size	-0.133	0.095	-0.081	0.099
Percent poverty tract	1.341	1.359	1.075	1.373
Constant	-0.485	0.574	-2.003 ^a	0.595
-2 log likelihood	728.25		681.586	
Goodness of fit	549.729		540.518	
Model chi-square	31.873		44.51	

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aStatistically significant at $p \leq 0.01$.

TABLE 11.10 *Logistic Regression Analysis of Providing Child Care to and Receiving Child Care from Someone Outside the Household*

	Provided Child Care		Received Child Care	
	B	SE	B	SE
Black	0.410 ^b	0.135	0.342	0.214
Female	-0.085	0.107	0.126	0.151
Poor	0.321	0.278	0.599	0.428
Age	0.007	0.33		
High school or GED	0.090	0.251	-0.395	0.370
Full-time worker	-0.573 ^b	0.146	-0.248	0.203
Years in Atlanta	-0.025 ^a	0.012	-0.027	0.017
Child in household	0.125	0.111		
Other adult in household	0.394 ^b	0.128	0.620 ^a	0.249
Network size	-0.076	0.112	-0.353	0.184
Percent poverty tract	0.049	1.468	1.804	2.285
Constant	0.581	0.654	0.582	0.785
- 2 log likelihood	575.68		277.063	
Goodness of fit	539.914		215.346	
Model chi-square	49.679		18.345	

Source: Greater Atlanta Neighborhood Study 1994.

^aStatistically significant at $p \leq 0.05$.

^bStatistically significant at $p \leq 0.01$.