

Table 1.1 The Corner in 2000 Census Data

Census Characteristics	Franklin Square	Penrose-Fayette	Baltimore City
Number of residents	3,550	3,810	651,154
Black residents	95.9	97.8	64.3
Poverty rate			
All families	33.7	12.5	18.8
Families, children under eighteen	40.2	20.5	26.2
Female-headed households, children under eighteen	44.6	30.4	38.3
Households with married couples	14.7	23.0	26.7
Households female headed, children under eighteen	23.0	17.2	13.3
Households, householder living alone	34.2	24.5	34.9
Residents twenty-five and over with:			
No high school diploma	44.4	42.7	31.6
High school graduate	35.8	30.5	28.2
Some college and above	19.8	26.9	40.2
Bachelor's and above	3.6	5.6	19.1
In labor force	52.4	45.7	56.5
Employed	42.8	37.9	50.4
Unemployed	9.2	7.9	6.0
Income below \$10,000	36.4	13.5	18.7
Income \$25,000 and above	41.7	55.8	57.2
Income \$35,000 and above	25.4	38.7	43.4

Source: Authors' compilation based on data from the 2000 Census for Baltimore (U.S. Bureau of the Census 2000).

Note: All numbers except total residents in percentages.

Table 1.2 The Corner in 1980 Census Data

	Black in Neighborhood	Below 75% Poverty Level	Below Poverty Level	Below 200% Poverty Level	Women Head with Child in Poverty
Four black neighborhoods	96.9	28.0	40.2	67.9	60.8
Two white neighborhoods	12.3	28.3	39.9	67.3	74.0
Baltimore City	55.6	17.0	22.9	45.9	49.7

Source: Baltimore City Department of Planning 1983.

Note: All numbers except median family income in percentages.

^aEquivalent to \$28,271 in 2013 dollars.

^bEquivalent to \$26,010 in 2013 dollars.

^cEquivalent to \$44,386 in 2013 dollars.

Table 3.1 Family Socioeconomics and Demographics of Birth Families

	Lower SES (Lower Half of Panel)			Higher SES
	Total (N = 394) ^a	African American (N = 228) ^a	White (N = 166) ^a	Total (N = 189) ^{a,d}
Measures of SES				
Average mother's education level (years)	10.0	10.4	9.4	14.4
Average father's education level (years)	10.4	10.8	9.9	15.2
Percent low income (meal subsidy)	94.6	97.8	89.7	12.9
Average occupational status (SEI), mother	22.6 ^b	22.5	22.7	51.2 ^c
Average occupational status (SEI), father	23.4 ^b	22.6	24.2	53.8 ^c
Family demographics (percentages)				
Mother employed, grade 1	28.6	33.7	22.0	69.1
Father employed, grade 1	75.2	72.3	77.8	96.2
Teen mother (age nineteen and younger)	66.2	70.0	60.1	22.9
Early teen mother (ages fifteen through seventeen)	40.2	45.7	31.0	9.3
Mother never married by first grade	35.7	51.3	13.5	8.9
Mother married as of first grade	44.6	31.0	64.0	75.3
Single-parent home	24.4	29.0	18.4	12.5
Two-parent home	45.9	33.2	62.6	72.3
Mother and other adult home	25.2	32.2	16.0	12.5
Average number of children	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.1

Source: Authors' compilation.

^aFigures are maximum sample sizes. Not all the information reported is available for everyone.

^bRepresentative occupations at the midpoint of the SEI scale include cab drivers, cashiers, telephone operators, data-entry clerks, longshoremens, and brick masons; at the low end, they include garbage collectors, construction laborers, maids, cooks, and janitors.

^cRepresentative occupations at the midpoint of the SEI scale include kindergarten teachers, real estate agents, and insurance brokers; at the high end, they include social workers, career counselors, electrical engineers, architects, doctors, and lawyers.

^dThe higher-SES group is 54 percent white, 46 percent African American.

Table 4.1 Neighborhood Conditions, Circa 1980

	Black in Neighborhood	Below 75% Poverty Level	Poverty Level	Below 200% Poverty Level	Women Head Household with Child in Poverty
Lower SES (N = 394)	49.5	20.4	28.1	55.0	50.0
White (N = 166)	13.6	17.4	23.8	48.4	50.7
Black (N = 228)	75.6	22.5	31.3	59.7	49.5
Higher SES (N = 189)	25.1	7.3	11.4	28.6	29.3
Overall (N = 787)	42.3	15.3	21.5	45.4	41.4
Baltimore City	54.8	17.0	22.9	45.9	49.7

Source: Authors' compilation based on data from the 1980 Census (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1983).

Note: All numbers except income are percentages.

Women Head Household with Child	High School Graduate Age Twenty-Five Plus	Male Unemployment	Professional and Manager	Laborer and Service	Median Family Income
43.2	36.8	26.9	11.9	32.1	\$13,042
32.9	33.6	24.1	10.0	26.3	\$14,084
50.7	39.2	28.9	13.4	36.3	\$12,284
24.5	64.9	16.8	34.5	16.3	\$24,758
36.2	46.0	23.3	18.4	26.9	\$16,747
40.5	48.4	23.2	19.5	25.6	\$15,721

Table 4.2 Crime Exposure, Neighborhood Rates/100,000, 1980–1982 Averaged

	Assault	Homicide	Rape	Violent Crimes (Z score)	Robbery	Property Crimes (Z score)	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft
Lower SES (N = 394)	1,014.1	28.3	75.4	.31	1,347.3	.04	2,377.1	4,170.6	634.6
White (N = 166)	732.0	15.8	45.9	-.32	655.4	-.43	1,973.7	3,704.5	582.1
Black (N = 228)	1,219.5	37.4	96.9	.77	1,851.0	.38	2,670.8	4,509.9	672.8
Higher SES (N = 189)	426.7	11.2	33.2	-.54	787.8	-.04	2,899.1	4,309.4	555.5
Overall (N = 787)	794.6	21.5	60.3	0.0	1,166.9	0.0	2,481.6	4,156.1	622.9
Baltimore City	783.5	28.2	70.8		1,266.4		2,221.9	4,704.0	649.7

Source: Authors' compilation based on Taylor 1999; Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention 2013.

Table 4.3 Neighborhood Quality Through Resident Surveys, 1980

	Attachment	Quality of Life	Perception of Crime	Social Cohesion	Overall Quality
Lower SES (N = 342)	-.21	-.40	-.22	-.16	-.26
White (N = 143)	.10	-.19	.24	.37	.13
Black (N = 199)	-.44	-.55	-.56	-.54	-.53
Higher SES (N = 182)	.56	.71	.33	.36	.49
Overall (N = 713)	.00 ^a	.00	.00	.00	.00

Source: Authors' compilation based on Taylor (1999).

Note: Entries are Z score averages across items from the neighborhood survey project fielded in sixty-six Baltimore neighborhoods in 1982. Eighteen of the original twenty neighborhoods were matched to the sample sixty-six neighborhoods, nine being exact matches (the remaining nine were nearby neighborhoods of similar sociodemographic makeup). Item averages aggregated to the neighborhood level were assigned based on first grade neighborhood of residence. These averages were then normalized based on their distributions. Table entries are in the Z score metric. The overall entries are zero by construction, the Z score distribution having a mean of 0 and standard deviation of 1.

Table 4.4 Racial and Income Composition of Baltimore Elementary Schools, 1982

	City ^a		Sample		BSSYP Distribution Across Sample School Types						Overall
	#	%	#	%	Lower-SES		Middle-SES		Higher-SES		
					Blacks	Whites	Blacks	Whites	Blacks	Whites	
High-income schools^b	12	9.8	4	20.0	1.8	7.2	5.2	31.8	32.5	68.6	18.7
Segregated white ^c	3	2.4	1	5.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	12.5	0.0	14.7	4.2
Segregated black	1	0.8	0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Integrated	8	6.5	3	15.0	1.8	3.0	5.2	19.3	32.5	53.9	14.5
Mid-range income schools	37	30.1	8	40.0	15.8	58.4	40.5	52.3	48.2	22.5	37.2
Segregated white	10	8.1	5	25.0	—	57.2	0.0	48.9	0.0	18.6	20.4
Segregated black	15	12.2	1	5.0	5.7	0.6	13.8	0.0	14.5	0.0	5.3
Integrated	12	8.1	2	10.0	10.1	0.6	26.7	3.4	33.7	3.9	11.5
Low-income schools	74	60.2	8	40.0	82.5	34.3	54.3	15.9	19.3	8.8	44.1
Segregated white	0	—	0	—	—	—	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Segregated black	56	45.5	4	20.0	57.0	—	45.7	0.0	18.1	0.0	25.2
Integrated	18	14.6	4	20.0	25.4	34.3	8.6	15.9	1.2	8.8	19.0
Totals	123		20		228	166	116	88	83	102	783

Source: Authors' compilation.

^aBaltimore City Public Schools 1988.

^bThe income categories are high, between zero and 29 percent free or reduced price meals; midrange, between 30 percent and 67 percent; low, between 68 percent and 100 percent.

^cThe racial composition categories are segregated white, 10 percent or less black enrollment; segregated black, 90 percent or greater black enrollment; integrated, between 11 percent and 89 percent black enrollment.

Table 4.5 Academic Profile for the Schools^a

	% Low Income	% Black Enrollment	Math ^b Average	Reading ^b Average	% ^c Promoted	% ^c Attendance
Lower SES (N)	65.1 (371)	53.6 (371)	3.0 (371)	2.7 (371)	91.9 (343)	89.2 (343)
White (N)	54.0 (166)	17.2 (166)	3.2 (166)	2.7 (166)	89.8 (127)	89.2 (127)
Black (N)	74.0 (205)	83.1 (205)	2.9 (205)	2.6 (205)	93.2 (216)	89.2 (216)
Higher SES (N)	30.6 (189)	49.7 (189)	3.3 (189)	3.3 (189)	93.0 (139)	91.6 (139)
BSSYP Overall (N)	52.3 (745)	52.1 (745)	3.1 (745)	2.9 (745)	92.1 (652)	90.0 (652)

Source: Authors' compilation.

^aBaltimore City Public Schools 1988.

^bAverages are school-wide second grade spring averages on the California Achievement Test averaged across the 1983–1984, 1984–1985, and 1985–1986 school years, reported as grade equivalents.

^cEntries pertain to the 1988–1989 school years.

Table 4.6 School Resources: Staffing and Infrastructure for the Schools^a





	Expenditures per Pupil (\$1,000s) ^b	# of Special Programs	# of Principals (last 5 years)	Principal Tenure (years)	Student/ Teacher Ratio	% Staff Continuity (across years)	School Utilization (% of capacity)
Lower SES (N)	2.3 (343)	6.6 (343)	1.9 (343)	2.8 (343)	32.1 (343)	87.1 (343)	72.7 (343)
White (N)	2.4 (127)	5.7 (127)	1.7 (127)	3.3 (127)	35.2 (127)	86.9 (127)	71.9 (127)
Black (N)	2.2 (216)	7.1 (216)	1.9 (216)	2.5 (216)	30.3 (216)	87.2 (216)	73.1 (216)
Higher SES (N)	2.1 (139)	4.8 (139)	2.0 (139)	3.4 (139)	30.9 (139)	87.6 (139)	76.1 (139)
BSSYP Overall (N)	2.2 (652)	5.8 (652)	1.9 (652)	3.0 (652)	31.9 (652)	87.4 (652)	73.5 (652)

Source: Authors' compilation.

^aCitizens Planning & Housing Association 1990.

















^bAll entries are referenced to the 1988–1989 school year.

Table 5.1 Transitioning to Adulthood, Milestones Passed

	Percent Already Done	Age Twenty-Two	Age Twenty-Eight
	First full-time job	86.5%	97.1%
	Marry-cohabit [marry]	42.8% [13.2%]	78.2% [39.5%]
	Live without parents	46.8%	75.8%
	Become parent	41.9%	67.4%
	Transitions completed (N)	2.2 (630)	3.2 (625)

Source: Authors' compilation.

Table 5.2 Milestones to Adulthood: High-Prevalence Configurations

	Work	Union	Live without Parents	Parent	% of BSSYP	Lower-SES Family Background			
						White Men	Black Men	White Women	Black Women
1					47.2 ^a	50.8	51.2	65.6	50.5
2				X	16.7	11.9	— ^b	14.1	7.5
3			X		9.1	15.3	16.7	—	9.3
4		X	X	X	6.9	—	6.0	—	5.6
5		X		X	5.5	—	—	—	—
6		X			5.1	—	—	—	14.0

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: All numbers are percentages. High prevalence are patterns that account for at least 5 percent of the sample.

^aLow-prevalence patterns are not reported, which is why percentages do not sum to 100 in columns.

^bPercentages involving five or fewer observations are not reported.

Mid-Level Family Background				Higher-SES Family Background				(N)
White Men	Black Men	White Women	Black Women	White Men	Black Men	White Women	Black Women	
39.4	37.2	57.1	51.2	22.5	32.4	30.4	57.1	(294)
30.3	—	22.9	20.9	47.5	17.6	41.3	—	(104)
—	16.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	(57)
—	—	—	—	—	—	13.0	—	(43)
—	—	—	—	12.5	14.7	—	—	(34)
—	—	—	14.0	—	—	—	—	(32)
								(564)

Table 5.3 Women's Priorities Across Social Lines

	Age Twenty-Eight	Age Twenty-Two			
		Children Most Positive ^a	Most Important Thing ^b		Last Twelve Months ^c
			Education	Children	Education
Higher SES					
White	29%	37%	14%	41%	0.0%
(N)	(35)	(49)	(49)	(32)	(32)
Black	60%	31%	37%	30%	26%
(N)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(23)	(23)
Lower SES					
White	58%	8%	55%	7%	29%
(N)	(64)	(53)	(53)	(28)	(28)
Black	52%	15%	44%	8%	41%
(N)	(106)	(114)	(114)	(63)	(63)

Source: Authors' compilation.

^aItem wording: Over the years since high school, what is the most positive thing that has happened to you? Response code for open-ended replies: birth of or relationship with child or children.

^bItem wording: Think about your life since high school. What would you say is the most important thing that has happened in your life? Responses (of ten provided): education, child.

^cItem wording: During the last twelve months, did something happen to you that was really good or particularly important? Responses (of ten provided): education, child.

Table 6.1 Percent Months Employed and Percent Months in School

	Past Twenty-Four Months					Since High School, Including Past Twenty-Four Months				
	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time or Part Time	In School	Idle	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time or Part Time	In School	Idle ^a
Overall	70	12	77	11	20	61	14	70	19	24
White men	80	11	87	8	13	72	12	79	16	17
Black men	68	7	71	9	25	58	10	65	16	29
White women	67	15	76	10	22	58	16	70	21	23
Black women	69	16	76	15	20	57	16	68	21	26
Lower SES	63	11	69	10	28	57	9	63	10	34
White men	77	5	79	2	20	70	6	73	6	26
Black men	56	7	59	10	36	52	8	58	10	39
White women	58	16	69	8	28	57	10	63	11	33
Black women	63	13	72	14	25	55	11	63	13	34

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: All numbers in percentages; from retrospective histories at age twenty-eight.

^aIdle is defined as not working and not in school

Table 6.2 Highest Levels of Educational Enrollment and Completion at Age Twenty-Eight

	Permanent Dropout		GED		High School Diploma		Certificate-License ^a			Associate's ^a			Bachelor's ^b											
	Enroll	Earned	Enroll	Earned	Enroll	Earned	Enroll	Yield ^d	Earned	Enroll	Yield ^{c,d}	Earned	Enroll	Yield ^d	Earned									
Overall	14.0	14.8	9.1	14.2	12.1	33.9	19.3	66.9	12.9	17.5	7.3	1.3	28.0	57.4	16.1									
White men	18.9	19.7	11.4	12.9	18.9	36.4	12.9	70.6	9.1	15.2	—	—	22.7	73.3	16.7									
White women	11.5	11.5	8.1	14.2	12.8	36.5	18.2	55.6	10.1	18.2	—	—	31.1	78.3	24.3									
Black men	15.4	15.4	12.3	19.1	11.7	32.1	21.0	76.5	16.0	14.8	—	—	24.7	42.5	10.5									
Black women	11.3	13.4	5.4	10.8	7.0	31.7	23.1	65.1	15.1	21.0	—	—	32.3	43.3	14.0									
Lower SES	23.2	24.5	13.1	18.5	13.4	29.6	22.9	76.4	17.5	15.3	—	—	12.1	34.2	4.1									
Medium SES	8.4	9.0	4.5	10.3	16.1	44.5	23.2	52.8	12.3	20.6	—	—	27.1	40.5	11.0									
Higher SES	1.3	1.3	5.7	9.6	5.1	31.2	7.6	58.3	4.5	19.1	—	—	61.1	74.0	45.2									
(N)	(88)		(57)		(76)		(121)			(81)			(110)			(8)			(176)			(101)		

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: All numbers are percentage distributions.

^aTallies for certificate-license and associate degrees earned do not include those who earned a credential but then enrolled in a higher-level program. For example, certificate-license was the highest credential earned for 18.0 percent of the panel and associate's was the highest credential for 3.0 percent, both higher than the table entries of 12.9 percent and 1.3 percent.

^bFigures for the bachelor's degree include those who have earned a bachelor's and later enrolled in graduate degree programs.

^cGiven the total of just eight highest earned associate's degrees, the percentage distributions are not reported.

^dYield is the completion rate for enrollments undertaken.

Table 6.3 Most Recent Full-Time Job

Occupational Type	Higher SES					Lower SES				
	Overall	White Men	Black Men	White Women	Black Women	Overall	White Men	Black Men	White Women	Black Women
Executive-manager	14.7	17.1	29.0	5.1	9.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	8.5	1.2
Professional	23.5	20.0	6.5	38.5	25.8	3.0	4.3	0.0	4.3	3.7
Technical	5.9	2.9	6.5	5.1	9.7	3.0	2.1	1.6	2.1	4.9
Sales	8.1	17.1	9.7	5.1	0.0	9.3	4.3	8.2	12.8	11.1
Clerical	16.9	11.4	6.5	25.6	22.6	21.2	6.4	8.2	23.4	38.3
Protective	2.9	2.9	9.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	8.2	2.1	4.9
Service	19.1	11.4	16.1	17.9	32.3	22.5	2.1	14.8	34.0	33.3
Craft ^a	4.4	11.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	13.1	44.7	14.8	2.1	0.0
Operator	0.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	10.6	4.9	4.3	1.2
Transport	2.2	2.9	6.5	0.0	0.0	6.8	10.6	14.8	2.1	1.2
Laborer	1.5	0.0	3.2	2.6	0.0	10.2	14.9	24.6	4.3	0.0
(N)	(136)	(35)	(31)	(39)	(31)	(236)	(47)	(61)	(47)	(81)

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: All numbers in percentages; in twenty-four months before Mature Adult Survey.

^aExamples from within the sample include carpenter, mechanic, installer, electrical apprentice, plumber, painter, and refrigeration technician.

Table 6.4 Representative Occupations at Age Twenty-Eight

Executive-manager	General manager, marketing specialist, senior accountant, financial analyst, mortgage broker, VP event planning, purchasing manager
Professional	Attorney, engineer, computer analyst, public defender, registered nurse, social worker, teacher, architect, clinical dietician, photographer
Technical	EMT, programmer, veterinary technician, web producer, paralegal, medical lab technician, medical assistant, orthopedic technician
Clerical	Billing specialist, bookkeeper, customer service representative, secretary, medical office coordinator, retail inventory, administrative assistant, warehouse clerk, data entry, front desk clerk
Protective	Security guard, police officer, house arrest officer, prisoner supervisor, range instructor
Sales	Sales clerk, salesman, insurance agent
Service	Barber, chef, cleaner, hostess, janitor, usher, bar maid, bartender, cook, cosmetologist, manicurist
Craft	Carpenter, mechanic, installer, plumber, painter, refrigeration technician, forklift operator, crane operator, welder
Operator	Exhaust cleaner, shot blaster, Corian fabricator, mill operator, bindery worker
Transport	Towing, truck driver, cab driver, bus driver
Laborer	Utility person, packer, laborer, demolition, warehouse, truck loader, carpenter helper

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: U.S. Census categories; examples listed are the most recent jobs held as of the Mature Adult Survey.

Table 6.5 **Schooling, Earnings, and Occupational Status**

Occupational Category ^a	Self			Spouse-Partner		
	Years of Schooling	Median Earnings (\$1,000s)	Occupational Status (SEI)	Years of Schooling	Median Earnings (\$1,000s)	Occupational Status (SEI)
Executive-manager	14.6	49.0	48.3	14.7	43.5	43.5
Professional	16.5	42.0	58.8	15.8	42.0	47.9
Technical	13.9	32.8	43.0	14.4	45.0	40.9
Sales	12.7	30.0	35.8	13.3	30.0	35.5
Clerical	13.0	26.0	31.3	13.1	39.0	35.8
Protective	13.2	36.0	37.6	12.9	27.0	34.7
Service	12.4	21.6	23.3	12.4	25.0	29.8
Craft	11.8	35.0	31.0	12.1	28.0	31.3
Operator	11.9	28.0	23.8	12.0	25.0	26.6
Transport	12.7	30.6	26.6	12.7	31.5	34.7
Laborer	11.8	25.0	23.7	12.0	18.0	26.1
Overall	13.1	30.0	33.3	13.1	31.0	35.3
(N)	(507)	(503)	(507)	(298)	(244)	(235)

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: At age twenty-eight, for self and spouse or partner.

^aThe MAS occupational category is the panel member's most recent full-time employment as far back as last twenty-four months. Spouse and partner averages are grouped through their ties to one of the sample.

Table 6.6 Women's Personal and Family Earnings

	<u>Lower-SES White</u>		<u>Lower-SES Black</u>		<u>Higher-SES White</u>		<u>Higher-SES Black</u>	
	Personal	Family	Personal	Family	Personal	Family	Personal	Family
No children, no partner (N)	26.0 (5)	26.0 (5)	30.0 (13)	30.0 (13)	40.0 (13)	40.0 (13)	28.5 (8)	28.5 (8)
Children, no partner (N)	30.0 (5)	30.0 (5)	20.0 (41)	20.0 (41)	20.5 (2)	20.5 (2)	25.5 (6)	25.5 (6)
No children, with partner (N)	25.0 (9)	48.0 (9)	24.0 (5)	54.0 (5)	37.5 (16)	94.0 (16)	40.0 (2)	70.0 (2)
Children, with partner (N)	21.0 (34)	52.0 (41)	24.5 (36)	41.5 (39)	25.0 (11)	62.0 (14)	33.5 (17)	63.0 (18)

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: All earnings are medians in thousands of dollars, at age twenty-eight, for lower- and higher-SES women.

Table 6.7 Employment History and Marital-Partnership Status

Work History	Employment History Most Recent in Last Two Years					Marital-Partnership Status Age Twenty-Eight					
	Overall	White Men	Black Men	White Women	Black Women	Family Status	Overall	White Men	Black Men	White Women	Black Women
No work	10.2	6.1	13.0	12.2	9.1	Single	42.7	37.9	52.5	25.2	51.6
Part time only	7.3	7.6	3.1	8.1	10.2	Partner	21.8	16.7	23.8	24.5	21.7
Full time only	66.4	73.5	72.2	60.8	60.8	Married	35.5	45.5	23.8	50.3	26.6
Full time and part time	16.1	12.9	11.7	18.9	19.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
(N)	(628)	(132)	(162)	(148)	(186)	(N)	(623)	(132)	(160)	(147)	(184)

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: Percentages except subsample sizes in parentheses.

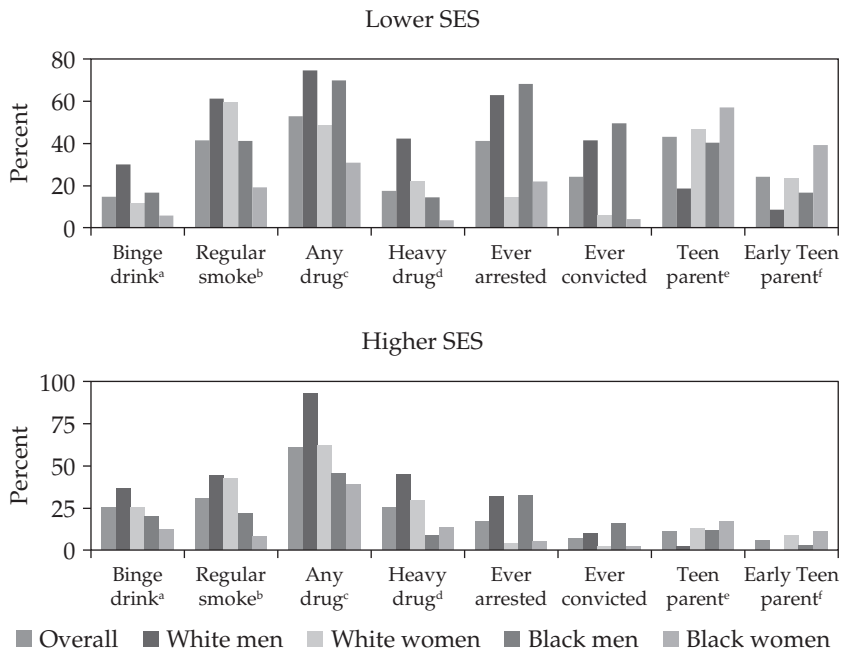
Table 6.8 SES Destinations: Lower, Middle, and Higher, by Race-Gender

Race-Gender	BSSYP Panel Member			BSSYP Spouse-Partner			Family
	Years Education	Occupational Status (SEI)	Median Earnings (\$1,000s)	Years Education	Occupational Status (SEI)	Median Earnings (\$1,000s)	Median Earnings (\$1,000s)
White men (N)	12.5 (132)	34.3 (123)	34.2 (124)	13.1 (81)	35.3 (51)	26.0 (61)	42.0 (125)
Black men (N)	12.7 (162)	30.7 (139)	26.8 (139)	13.0 (76)	34.2 (65)	29.0 (57)	34.8 (144)
White women (N)	13.2 (148)	34.6 (129)	27.8 (129)	13.1 (109)	35.4 (92)	37.7 (97)	48.0 (143)
Black women (N)	13.0 (186)	32.8 (164)	24.9 (167)	12.7 (89)	33.4 (69)	31.5 (73)	31.2 (173)
Destination SES							
Lower SES (N)	10.9 (178)	23.0 (142)	15.9 (144)	11.9 (101)	28.4 (73)	25.5 (73)	23.7 (161)
White men (N)	10.2 (30)	23.7 (27)	23.5 (27)	11.6 (19)	27.2 (8)	18.0 (11)	28.8 (28)
Black men (N)	11.0 (45)	21.5 (37)	15.5 (36)	12.3 (19)	27.8 (17)	17.3 (11)	17.6 (40)
White women (N)	11.2 (51)	23.8 (38)	17.7 (39)	11.8 (40)	28.5 (32)	33.3 (34)	39.0 (47)
Black women (N)	11.0 (52)	23.2 (40)	14.9 (42)	11.9 (23)	29.2 (16)	27.0 (17)	19.5 (46)
Middle SES (N)	12.9 (312)	30.2 (280)	29.4 (280)	12.4 (162)	36.7 (126)	31.7 (143)	38.9 (263)
Higher SES (N)	15.3 (138)	49.7 (133)	44.4 (135)	15.4 (96)	46.4 (85)	39.8 (72)	65.0 (139)
Overall (N)	12.9 (628)	33.0 (555)	28.7 (559)	13.0 (355)	34.6 (277)	31.6 (288)	39.8 (585)

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: Standing at age twenty-eight.

Figure 7.2 Problem Behaviors in Adulthood



Source: Authors' compilation.

^aFive or more drinks in last two weeks.

^bEver a regular smoker.

^cEver any drug use.

^dEver any drug use other than marijuana.

^eFirst birth at age nineteen or younger.

^fFirst birth at age seventeen or younger.

Table 7.1 Intergenerational Mobility

Origin Status Level		Destination Personal Status Level				Destination Family Status Level			
		Lower	Middle	Higher	(N)	Lower	Middle	Higher	(N)
Lower SES	observed count	130	154	30	(314)	141	140	33	(314)
	expected count	88.8	156.0	69.2		100.3	141.5	72.2	
Middle SES	observed count	37	88	30	(155)	40	81	34	(155)
	expected count	43.8	77.0	34.2		49.5	69.8	35.7	
Higher SES	observed count	10	69	78	(157)	19	61	77	(157)
	expected count	44.4	78.0	34.6		50.2	70.7	36.1	
(N)		(177)	(311)	(138)	(626)	(200)	(282)	(144)	(626)

Source: Authors' compilation.

Table 7.2 **Origins to Destinations: Individual Socioeconomic Status (Standardized Regression Coefficients)**

	Stage A	Stage B		Stage C				Stage D
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SES origins	.51**	.40**	.33**	.29**	.27**	.22**	.18**	.07
African American women ^a	-.08	-.09	-.05	-.07	-.08	-.10	-.11*	-.16**
African American men ^a	-.06	-.07	-.03	-.02	-.02	-.01	-.01	-.00
White women ^a	-.10	-.10	-.10	-.12*	-.13**	-.16**	-.15**	-.15**
Family functional social capital		-.22**	-.20**	-.12**	-.12**	-.11*	-.10*	-.08*
Neighborhood and school context			-.14*	-.12*	-.12*	-.12*	-.12*	-.06
First grade resources				.22**	.14*	.11	.12*	.11*
Grade 2 through 5 resources					.13*	-.02	-.07	-.02
Grade 6 through 8 resources						.27**	.12	.03
Ninth grade resources							.26**	.08
Months employed since high school								.09*
Months enrolled since high school								.33**
Problem behaviors								-.16**
Positive transition sequences								.11
Negative transition sequences								-.13**
Number of transition milestones								.10
R ²	.27	.30	.31	.35	.35	.38	.41	.58
N = 445								

Source: Authors' compilation.

Stage A: family background; stage B: institutional backdrop (family-school-neighborhood); stage C: stages of schooling; stage D: transition to adulthood after high school

^aWhite men are the reference group.

* $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$.

Table 7.3 **Origins to Destinations: Family Socioeconomic Status (Standardized Regression Coefficients)**

	Stage A	Stage B		Stage C				Stage D
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SES origins	.53**	.44**	.37**	.33**	.31**	.25**	.22**	.10*
African American women ^a	-.03	-.04	-.00	-.02	-.03	-.05	-.06	-.11*
African American men ^a	-.04	-.05	-.02	.00	.00	.00	.01	.02
White women ^a	-.00	.00	-.00	-.02	-.04	-.06	-.05	-.06
Family functional social capital		-.19**	-.18**	-.11*	-.11*	-.10*	-.09	-.07
Neighborhood and school context			-.13*	-.12*	-.12*	-.12*	-.11*	-.06
First grade resources				.20**	.10	.08	.09	.08
Grade 2 through 5 resources					.15*	.03	-.02	.01
Grade 6 through 8 resources						.25**	.09	.01
Ninth grade resources							.27**	.07
Months employed since high school								.05
Months enrolled since high school								.37**
Problem behaviors								-.15**
Positive transition sequences								.16**
Negative transition sequences								-.12**
Number of transition milestones								.18**
R ²	.28	.31	.32	.35	.36	.38	.40	.59
N = 445								

Source: Authors' compilation.

Stage A: family background; stage B: institutional backdrop (family-school-neighborhood); stage C: stages of schooling; stage D: transition to adulthood after high school

^aWhite men are the reference group.

* $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$.

Table 7.4 Origins to Destinations: Years of Education (Standardized Regression Coefficients)

	Stage A	Stage B		Stage C				Stage D
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SES origins	.59**	.47**	.43**	.40**	.37**	.32**	.27**	.12**
African American women ^a	.16**	.15**	.17**	.15**	.15**	.12*	.10*	.04
African American men ^a	.08	.07	.10	.11*	.11*	.11*	.12*	.11**
White women ^a	.13*	.14**	.13**	.12*	.10*	.08	.09*	.07
Family functional social capital		-.23**	-.22**	-.15**	-.15**	-.14**	-.13**	-.08**
Neighborhood and school context			-.08	-.07	-.07	-.07	-.06	-.01
First grade resources				.20**	.11	.08	.10	.08
Grade 2 through 5 resources					.14*	.02	-.05	.01
Grade 6 through 8 resources						.25**	.03	-.05
Ninth grade resources							.36**	.17**
Months employed since high school								.00
Months enrolled since high school								.51**
Problem behaviors								-.11**
Positive transition sequences								.06
Negative transition sequences								-.13**
Number of transition milestones								.01
R ²	.34	.37	.38	.41	.41	.44	.48	.71
N = 445								

Source: Authors' compilation.

Stage A: family background; stage B: institutional backdrop (family-school-neighborhood); stage C: stages of schooling; stage D: transition to adulthood after high school.

^aWhite men are the reference group.

* $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$.

Table 7.5 Origins to Destinations: Occupational Status (Standardized Regression Coefficients)

	Stage A	Stage B		Stage C				Stage D
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SES origins	.46**	.39**	.33**	.31**	.28**	.22**	.21**	.11
African American women ^a	.00	-.00	.03	.02	.01	-.01	-.02	-.09
African American men ^a	-.10	-.10	-.07	-.06	-.06	-.05	-.05	-.07
White women ^a	-.01	.00	-.01	-.02	-.04	-.06	-.05	-.09
Family functional social capital		-.14**	-.12*	-.08	-.07	-.06	-.06	-.03
Neighborhood and school context			-.11	-.11	-.11	-.11	-.10	-.06
First grade resources				.13*	.04	.01	.01	.01
Grade 2 through 5 resources					.14*	-.01	-.04	.02
Grade 6 through 8 resources						.30**	.22**	.15*
Ninth grade resources							.13	.01
Months employed since high school								.01
Months enrolled since high school								.31**
Problem behaviors								-.14**
Positive transition sequences								.02
Negative transition sequences								-.10
Number of transition milestones								-.00
R ²	.22	.23	.23	.24	.25	.29	.29	.39
N = 390								

Source: Authors' compilation.

Stage A: family background; stage B: institutional backdrop (family-school-neighborhood); stage C: stages of schooling; stage D: transition to adulthood after high school.

^aWhite men are the reference group.

* $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$.

Table 7.6 **Origins to Destinations: Individual Earnings (Standardized Regression Coefficients)**

	Stage A	Stage B		Stage C				Stage D
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SES origins	.16**	.10	.04	.02	.01	-.01	-.02	-.04
African American women ^a	-.34**	-.35**	-.32**	-.33**	-.33**	-.34**	-.34**	-.35**
African American men ^a	-.23**	-.24**	-.21**	-.20**	-.20**	-.20**	-.20**	-.17*
White women ^a	-.25**	-.24**	-.25**	-.26**	-.26**	-.27**	-.27**	-.27**
Family functional social capital		-.13*	-.12*	-.08	-.08	-.08	-.07	-.09
Neighborhood and school context			-.11	-.11	-.11	-.11	-.11	-.08
First grade resources				.11*	.10	.09	.09	.09
Grade 2 through 5 resources					.02	-.04	-.05	-.05
Grade 6 through 8 resources						.12	.08	.05
Ninth grade resources							.07	.00
Months employed since high school								.06
Months enrolled since high school								.00
Problem behaviors								-.12*
Positive transition sequences								.20*
Negative transition sequences								-.03
Number of transition milestones								.23**
R ²	.10	.11	.11	.12	.12	.12	.12	.17
N = 395								

Source: Authors' compilation.

Stage A: family background; stage B: institutional backdrop (family-school-neighborhood); stage C: stages of schooling; stage D: transition to adulthood after high school.

^aWhite men are the reference group.

* $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$.

Table 7.7 Origins to Destinations: Family Earnings (Standardized Regression Coefficients)

	Stage A	Stage B		Stage C				Stage D
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SES origins	.19**	.12*	.09	.08	.06	.05	.04	.00
African American women ^a	-.20**	-.20**	-.19**	-.19**	-.20**	-.20**	-.21**	-.22**
African American men ^a	-.19**	-.19**	-.18**	-.17*	-.17*	-.17*	-.16*	-.12
White women ^a	.01	.02	.01	.01	-.01	-.01	-.01	-.02
Family functional social capital		-.13*	-.12*	-.09	-.09	-.09	-.08	-.10
Neighborhood and school context			-.06	-.06	-.05	-.05	-.05	-.02
First grade resources				.09	.02	.01	.01	.01
Grade 2 through 5 resources					.11	.08	.07	.05
Grade 6 through 8 resources						.06	-.00	-.01
Ninth grade resources							.10	-.01
Months employed since high school								.11*
Months enrolled since high school								.11
Problem behaviors								-.11*
Positive transition sequences								.26**
Negative transition sequences								-.01
Number of transition milestones								.46**
R ²	.08	.09	.09	.10	.10	.10	.10	.26
N = 414								

Source: Authors' compilation.

Stage A: family background; stage B: institutional backdrop (family-school-neighborhood); stage C: stages of schooling; stage D: transition to adulthood after high school.

^aWhite men are the reference group.

* $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$.

Table 8.1 Earnings, Personal and Family (Standardized Regression Coefficients)

	1 ^c	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Overall								
Personal earnings								
SES origins	.16**	.10	.04	.02	.01	-.01	-.02	-.04
Black women ^a	-.34**	-.35**	-.32**	-.33**	-.33**	-.34**	-.34**	-.35**
Black men ^a	-.23**	-.24**	-.21**	-.20**	-.20**	-.20**	-.20**	-.17*
White women ^a	-.25**	-.24**	-.25**	-.26**	-.26**	-.27**	-.27**	-.27**
Family earnings								
SES origins	.19	.12	.09	.08	.06	.05	.04	.00
Black women ^a	-.20**	-.20**	-.19**	-.19**	-.20**	-.20**	-.21**	-.22**
Black men ^a	-.19**	-.19**	-.18**	-.17*	-.17*	-.17*	-.16*	-.12
White women ^a	.01	.02	.01	.01	-.01	-.01	-.01	-.02
Lower SES ^b								
Personal earnings								
SES origins	.08	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02	.01	-.05
Black women ^a	-.55**	-.56**	-.53**	-.56**	-.57**	-.59**	-.59**	-.58**
Black men ^a	-.33**	-.33**	-.31**	-.29**	-.30**	-.30**	-.29**	-.24*
White women ^a	-.35**	-.35**	-.35**	-.38**	-.40**	-.42**	-.40**	-.45**
Family earnings								
SES origins	.17*	.13	.13	.11	.09	.09	.09	.02
Black women ^a	-.38**	-.40**	-.37**	-.39**	-.43**	-.43**	-.43**	-.40**
Black men ^a	-.25*	-.26**	-.25*	-.23*	-.25*	-.25*	-.24*	-.17
White women ^a	-.01	-.01	-.01	-.03	-.08	-.08	-.06	-.10

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: Regression coefficients are from the full equations, as in table 7.2.

^aWhite men are the reference category.

^bSelecting on lower-SES origins based on the categorical measure reduces the variance of SES origins as a predictor, but there is sufficient variability to keep it in the regression analysis.

^cPredictors are added as anticipated in figure 7.1: 1 = stratifying variables; 2 and 3 = family and neighborhood context; 4 through 7 = stages of schooling; 8 = transition to adulthood after high school.

* $p \leq .05$ ** $p \leq .01$.

Table 8.2 **Working-Class Families and Social Capital: Help Finding Work at Age Twenty-Two**

	Whites	Blacks
Family ^a	58 ^b	42
Friends	75	66
Self	40	68

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: All numbers in percentages.

^aThe question is: who helped find the job?

^bPercentages exceed 100 because multiple sources of help finding work were permitted.

Table 8.3 Vocational Development of Noncollege Men

	White Men	Black Men
Jobs during high school		
% quarters employed	33.0	20.0
% in crafts	21.0	0.0
Jobs after high school		
% Full-time job first quarter	51.6	34.8
% Full-time job first year	68.0	49.2
Earnings (\$/hour) first full-time job	\$7.04	\$6.54
Age twenty-two employment		
% employed full time	70.7	54.9
% quarters employed full time, end high school to age twenty-two	73.0	56
% in crafts	30.0	8.0
Earnings (\$/hour) full-time job	\$10.30	\$9.35
Age twenty-eight employment		
% employed full time	79.4	60.7
% quarters employed full time, last twenty-four months	80	64
% in crafts	45.0	15.0
Earnings (\$/hour) full-time job	\$20.34	\$14.75
Earning from work, previous year	\$41,648	\$28,700
(N) ^b	(102)	(122)

Source: Authors' compilation.

^aDid not attend four-year college.

^bFigures given are the maximum Ns.

Table 9.1 Reflections on Life's Trajectory

SES Family Origin	SES Family Destination	% "Life Much Better" ^a	Satisfaction Level ^b
Lower (N)		65 (309)	2.9 (313)
	Lower (N)	52 (137)	2.7 (140)
	Mid-Level (N)	74 (139)	3.0 (140)
	Higher (N)	81 (33)	3.2 (33)
Higher (N)		81 (150)	3.1 (153)
	Lower (N)	67 (18)	2.3 (19)
	Mid-Level (N)	68 (57)	3.0 (59)
	Higher (N)	93 (75)	3.5 (75)
Overall (N) ^c		70 (608)	3.0 (616)

Source: Authors' compilation.

^aItem: How much better or worse has your life been getting since high school?

Response options: much worse; hasn't changed much; much better.

^bItem: How satisfied are you with the way your life has gone since high school?

Response options: 1, very dissatisfied; 2, somewhat dissatisfied; 3, somewhat satisfied; 4, very satisfied.

^cOverall includes middle SES group.

Table 9.2 Occupational Status and Earnings

	Occupational Status (SEI)			Median Earnings (\$1,000s) ^d		
	Overall	Whites	Blacks	Overall	Whites	Blacks
High school dropout	26.1	27.8	24.4	23.4	26.0	18.1
GED	26.5	26.7	26.3	24.0	29.5	21.5
High school graduate	30.9	30.3	31.4	29.6	30.0	28.0
Certificate-license	29.5	30.9	28.9	26.7	26.0	26.8
Associate's degree	38.1	40.4 ^a	36.9	25.0	30.0 ^a	23.0
Bachelor's degree	46.7	46.0	47.6	37.5	40.0	37.0
Master's degree	55.5	54.8	— ^c	40.0	40.0	— ^c
Doctoral or professional degree	74.0	72.8 ^b	— ^c	52.5	50.0 ^b	— ^c
(N)	(555)	(252)	(303)	(559)	(253)	(306)

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: At age twenty-eight. Other than sample size, figures are percentages.

^aBased on six observations.

^bBased on five observations.

^cPercentage not reported, based on fewer than five observations.

^dZero earnings are excluded.

Table B.1 Attrition Analysis

	Original Sample			Year 6 Sample			Year 13 Sample			t-test	Not in Year 13 Sample		
	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N		Mean	SD	N
California Achievement Test scores													
Reading, fall year 1	281	41.0	675	279	39.3	437	282	42.4	573		278	31.4	102
Reading, fall year 3	386	55.7	589	381	54.6	448	388	55.8	519	*	372	53.2	70
Math, fall year 1	293	32.0	693	290	30.8	447	294	32.5	586	*	284	26.9	107
Math, fall year 3	380	41.7	590	376	39.7	449	382	42.1	519	*	362	34.1	71
Reading mark, year 1 quarter 1	1.88	.71	702	1.81	.71	452	1.91	.71	591	*	1.75	.67	111
Math mark, year 1 quarter 1	2.24	.84	702	2.17	.87	452	2.27	.84	591	+	2.11	.82	111
Proportion African American	.55	.50	790	.67	.47	490	.55	.50	663		.51	.50	127
Proportion girls	.51	.50	790	.52	.50	490	.53	.50	663	*	.37	.48	127
Proportion mother alone ^a	.20	.04	754	.22	.42	466	.19	.39	638		.25	.43	116
Proportion two parents ^a	.56	.50	754	.52	.50	466	.57	.50	638		.49	.50	116

Proportion mother or other adult ^a	.21	.41	754	.21	.41	466	.21	.40	638		.22	.41	116
Proportion meal subsidy, year 3	.67	.47	701	.74	.44	481	.65	.48	597	*	.76	.43	104
Occupational prestige scores (TSEI2)													
Mother's job	31.9	15.8	610	29.9	14.5	427	32.4	16.1	553	*	27.5	12.4	57
Father's job	33.3	18.1	518	29.8	15.2	343	33.6	18.2	475		30.0	16.6	43
Parent's education	11.9	2.59	753	11.6	2.44	464	12.0	2.62	636	*	11.4	2.40	117
Parent's ability estimate, year 1	3.65	.84	754	3.64	.85	467	3.67	.84	638		3.56	.87	116
Parent's expectations for student's marks													
Reading, year 1	2.67	.76	751	2.65	.74	465	2.71	.74	635	*	2.50	.84	116
Math, year 1	2.72	.72	749	2.65	.70	464	2.75	.70	632	*	2.56	.80	117

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: Year 13 sample contains 663, 84 percent of the original sample. T-tests compare year 13 sample with those not in year 13 sample.

^aIn 4 percent of cases, mother was absent.

* $p \leq .05$; + $p \leq .10$.

Table B.2 Panel Attrition

	Original Sample (N = 790)			Young Adult Survey Sample (N = 631)			Mature Adult Survey Sample (N = 628)		
	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N
Proportion men	.49	.50	790	.47	.50	631	.47	.50	628
Proportion African American	.55	.50	790	.57	.50	631	.55	.50	628
Family SES composite	-.04	.80	787	-.01	.82	630	-.02	.82	626
Father's years of education	12.19	2.73	529	12.37	2.76	443	12.27	2.81	441
Mother's years of education	11.67	2.55	750	11.83	2.59	602	11.76	2.60	595
Proportion low income, first grade	.66	.47	713	.65	.48	574	.66	.48	572
Proportion two-parent family, year 1	.56	.50	754	.57	.50	602	.56	.50	597
Proportion high school dropout (ever)	.42	.49	728	.40	.49	623	.41	.49	606
Proportion retained at least once years 1 through 9	.51	.50	782	.50	.50	630	.51	.50	625
Fall first grade achievement, reading CAT	280.62	40.81	691	281.53	42.21	564	281.33	42.20	560
Fall first grade achievement, math CAT	292.49	31.94	708	293.84	32.82	574	293.48	32.99	571
Proportion high school vocational curriculum	.19	.39	657	.19	.40	561	.18	.39	556
Proportion college prep curriculum CAT	.30	.46	657	.31	.46	561	.30	.46	556

Source: Authors' compilation.

Table B.3 **Years of Education Completed**

Years of Schooling	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
7.00 Seventh grade	2	.3	.3
8.00 Eighth grade	17	2.7	3.0
9.00 Ninth grade	23	3.7	6.7
10.00 Tenth grade	35	5.6	12.3
11.00 Eleventh grade	16	2.5	14.8
12.00 High school diploma or GED	181	28.8	43.6
13.00 Certificate or some college	197	31.4	75.0
14.00 Associate's degree	8	1.3	76.3
14.50 More than two years college	48	7.6	83.9
16.00 Bachelor's degree	81	12.9	96.8
18.00 Graduate or professional degree	20	3.2	100.0
Total	628	100.0	

Source: Authors' compilation.