

**TABLE 3.1 Factors Contributing to Immigrant-Black Conflicts in U.S. Cities During the 1980s and 1990s**

Level and Reference Number	Factor
National-level factors	
1	Effects of the postindustrialization of the American economy and, especially, the emergence of an urban underclass and the informalization of labor markets
2	Dwindling of the American public sector and its welfare state
3	Shared sense of alienation from the larger society experienced by:
(3a)	Native racial minorities in view of the challenges to affirmative action policies and in the situation of factors 1 and 2
(3b)	New immigrants in view of factor 6 combined with intensified anti-immigrant sentiments and nativism on the part of the dominant American society
4	National (mainstream and immigrant or racial group) media-propagated negative images of and reports on immigrant and racial groups fostering inimical stereotyping
5	Contagious incidents of intergroup conflicts occurring in and reported from other cities
6	U.S. immigration policies and the impact of American foreign policy interests and priorities
Local-level factors	
7	Size and proportions of immigrant or racial groups over time
8	Dynamics of city's economy (sectoral loss and increment in jobs, labor market segmentation, enduring unemployment and underclass, size and areas of the informal economy, existence of ethnic occupational niches)
9	Occupational location over time of immigrants and native blacks, including ethnic occupational niches
10	Overt and covert competition for jobs and wages among immigrants and native blacks
11	Residential concentration, segregation, and interaction of immigrants and native blacks over time; and
(11a)	Intergroup competition for space, housing, and local social services

*(Table continues on p. 52.)*

**TABLE 3.1** *Continued*

Level and Reference Number	Factor
12	Liberal versus conservative local civic-political climate and incorporation or exclusion of outsiders and newcomers
13	Immigrants' and native blacks' participation in local politics and share of public offices
14	Competition for public offices among immigrant and native black groups
15	Institutionalized racism or constraints on achievement of nonwhite, particularly dark-skinned, groups (native more than foreign-born)
16	Group sense of dislocation resulting from (a) one or some (weaker) or (b) all (strong) factors 7, 8, 10, 11, and 15
17	Shared beliefs or ideology of immigrant and native black groups regarding:
(17a)	In-group superiority vis-à-vis other(s)
(17b)	Rewards and statuses due to the group versus the reality, especially vis-à-vis the position of other group(s)
(17c)	Openness versus closeness of the American social structure
18	In-group negative perceptions and stereotypes of other immigrants or racial groups
19	Local ethnic or racial group media representations of other groups and their attitudes to and relations with the in-group
20	History of local intergroup hostility
21	Absence of outstanding, (re)conciliation-oriented city and immigrant or black leaders and organizations
22	Absence of tradition or instances of intergroup collaboration

*Source:* Author's compilation.

**TABLE 3.2 Selected Indicators of Social, Economic, and Ethnic Composition in the New York Metropolitan Statistical Area, 1970 and 1990**

Metropolitan Area and Indicators	1970	1990
Population (number)	7,895,000	7,323,000
Foreign-born (percentage)	18	28
Racial or ethnic composition (percentage)		
Non-Hispanic whites	63	43
Native blacks	19	23
Hispanics	16	22
Asians	2	10
Non-Hispanic Caribbeans	1	2
Sectoral employment (percentage)		
Manufacturing	21	11
Services	24	39
Public sector	18	17
Household poverty rate (percentage)		
Non-Hispanic whites	12	14
Native blacks	21	25
Puerto Ricans	27 <sup>a</sup>	39
Dominicans		31
Non-Hispanic Caribbeans	—	17
Unemployment rate (percentage)		
Non-Hispanic whites	4	6
Native blacks	11	14
Young black males	23	44
Puerto Ricans	14	16
Dominicans	—	17
Non-Hispanic Caribbeans	—	9
Residential segregation (D)		
Black-white	0.810	0.822
Black Hispanic	0.547	—
Black-Asian	0.704	—
Hispanic-Asian	0.512	—
Intergroup residential contact (P*)		
Black-white	0.051	0.062
Black Hispanic	0.193	0.210
Black-Asian	0.013	0.026
Hispanic-Asian	0.022	0.065

**TABLE 3.2 *Continued***

Metropolitan Area and Indicators	1970	1990
Public sector employment participation (percentage)		
Native blacks	24 <sup>b</sup>	35
Hispanics	5 <sup>b</sup>	11
Asians	—	3

*Source:* Data compiled from Massey and Denton 1993; Massey 2000; Logan and Alba 1999; Grassmuck and Pessar 1996; Torres and Bonilla 1993; Waldinger 1996b; Mollenkopf 1993; and Cordero-Guzmán 1994.

— Not available.

<sup>a</sup>Includes Dominicans.

<sup>b</sup>Figures are for 1995.

**TABLE 3.3 Core and Supporting Factors Contributing to Intergroup Animosity in Three Metropolitan Areas**

Conflict and Metropolitan Area	Core Factors	Supporting Factors
<b>New York</b>		
Native blacks → Koreans	17b in context of 8, 9, 15	19, 20, 21, 22, 4, 5
Koreans → native blacks	18 in context of 17a, 9	19, 20, 21, 22, 4, 5
Native blacks → Hispanics	10, 14 in context of 8, 9, 15	21, 22
Hispanics → native blacks	10, 14 in context of 9, 13	18, 21, 22
Native blacks → foreign blacks	17b (offense to race status)	10, 11a, 18, 19
Foreign blacks → native blacks	17a, 17b, 17c	14, 18, 19
<b>Los Angeles</b>		
Native blacks → Koreans	16b, 17b in context of 8, 9, 15	19, 21, 22, 4, 5
Koreans → native blacks	18 in context of 17a, 9	16 (status loss), 19, 21, 22
Native blacks → Latinos	10, 11a, 14, 16b in context of 9, 11, 15	19, 22
Latino → native blacks	10, 11a, 14, 17b in context of 13	18, 19, 22
<b>Miami</b>		
Native blacks → Cubans	16b, 17b in context of 7, 8, 15	3, 8, 9, 12/6, 13, 18, 19, 20, 22
Cubans → native blacks	17a, 17b, 17c	18
Native blacks → foreign blacks	18, 10 in context of 17b (undeserved rewards)	8, 9, 11, 12, 18, 22
Foreign blacks → native blacks	17a, 17b	11, 18, 22

*Source:* Author's compilation.

*Note:* See table 3.1 for explanations of factors.

**TABLE 3.4 Selected Indicators of Social, Economic, and Ethnic Composition in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Statistical Area, 1970 and 1990**

Metropolitan Area and Indicators	1970	1990
Population (number)	7,036,430	8,863,164
Foreign-born (percentage)	20	34
Racial or ethnic composition (percentage)		
Non-Hispanic whites	71	41
Native blacks	11	10
Latinos	15	38
Mexicans		80
Asians	4	12
Sectoral employment (percentage)		
Manufacturing	26	21
Services	37	45
Public sector	12	10
Household poverty rate (percentage)		
Non-Hispanic whites	9	7
Native blacks	22	18
Latinos	20	25
Unemployment rate (percentage)		
Non-Hispanic whites	5	6
Native blacks	10	13
Young black males	21	37
Latinos	8	9
Residential segregation (D)		
White-black	0.910	0.731
Black-Latino	0.438	—
Black-Asian	0.789	—
Latino-Asian	0.438	—
Intergroup residential contact (P*)		
White-black	0.023	0.440
Black-Latino	0.110	0.326
Black-Asian	0.037	0.064
Latino-Asian	0.046	0.092
Public sector employment participation (percentage)		
Native blacks	22	22
Latino	9	20
Asians	4	7

*Source:* Data compiled from Massey and Denton 1993; Massey 2000; Logan and Alba 1999; Rosenfeld and Tienda 1999; Waldinger and Bozorgmehr 1996; Sonenshein 1993; and Morales and Ong 1993.

— Not available.

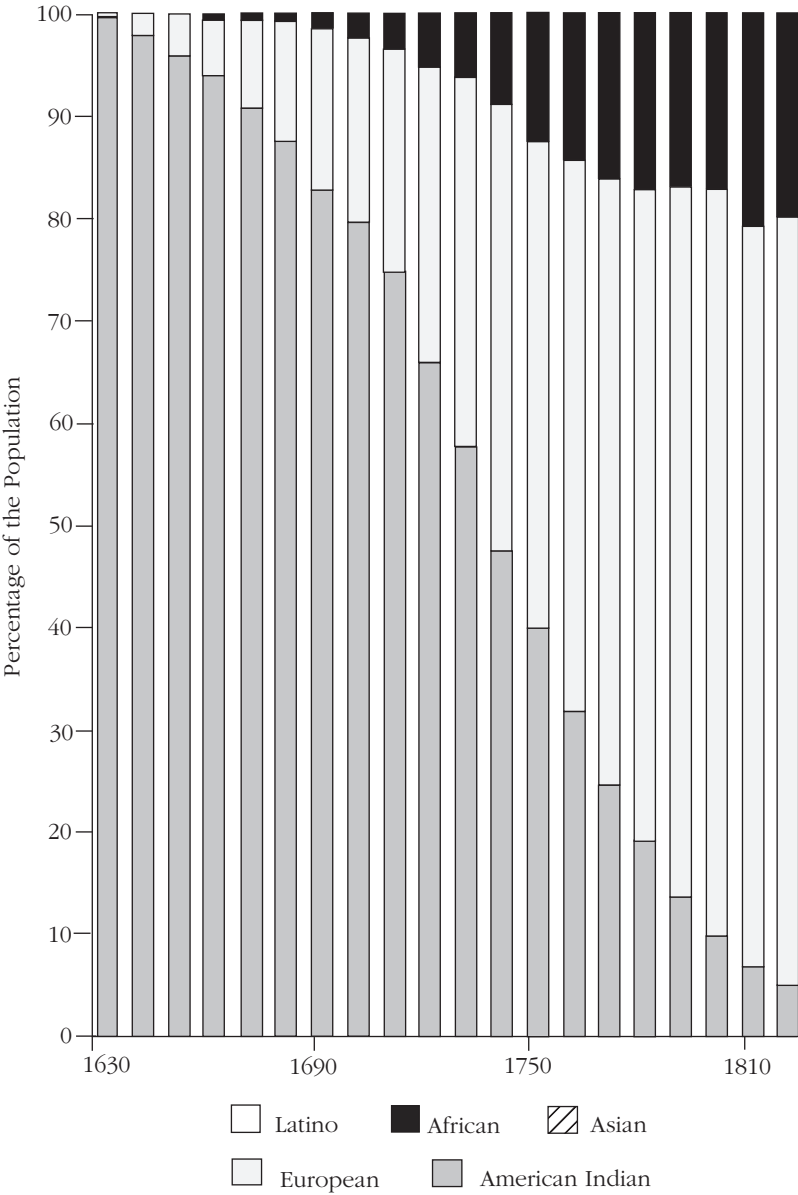
**TABLE 3.5 Selected Indicators of Social, Economic, and Ethnic Composition in the Miami Metropolitan Statistical Area, 1970 and 1990**

Metropolitan Area and Indicators	1970	1990
Population (number)	1,268,000	1,937,000
Foreign-born (percentage)	—	45
Racial or ethnic composition (percentage)		
Non-Hispanic whites	62	28
Native blacks	13	14
Latinos	23	53
Cubans	91	59
Foreign-born blacks	2	6
Haitian	80	65
Sectoral employment (percentage)		
Manufacturing	15	10
Services	35	48
Public sector	14	13
Household poverty rate (percentage)		
Non-Hispanic whites	—	8
Native blacks	—	27
Cubans	—	17
Haitians	—	34
Unemployment rate (percentage)		
Non-Hispanic whites	—	—
Native blacks	—	—
Young black males	—	—
Cubans	—	—
Non-Hispanic Caribbeans	—	—
Residential segregation (D)		
White-black	0.851	0.718
Black-Hispanic	0.873	—
Intergroup residential contact (P*)		
White-black	0.042	0.105
Black-Hispanic	0.073	0.213
Public sector concentration (percentage)		
Hispanic	—	34
Black	—	25

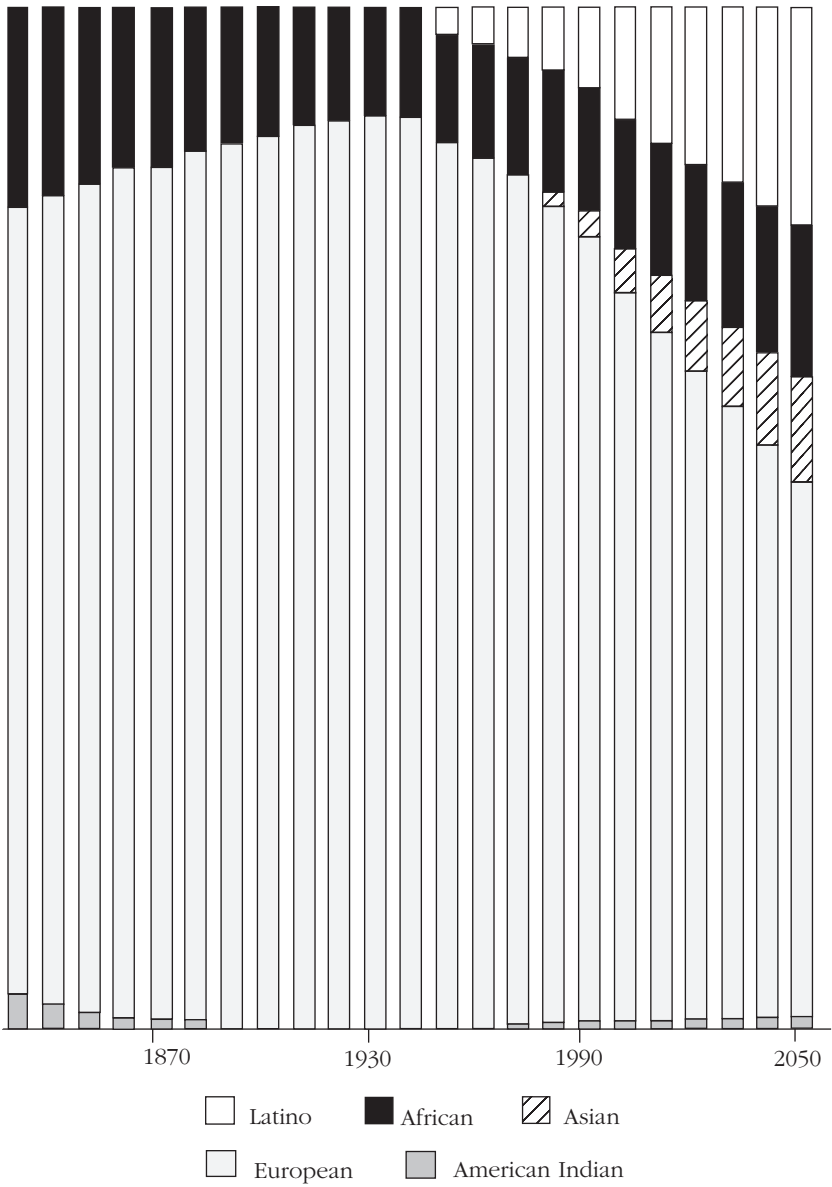
*Source:* Data compiled from Massey and Denton 1993; Massey 2000; Logan, Alba, and McNulty 1994b; Portes and Stepick 1993; Perez-Stable and Uriarte 1997; Bowie and Stepick 1998; and Stepick 1994.

— Not available.

**FIGURE 6.1 Racial Distribution in the United States by Year, 1630 to 2050**

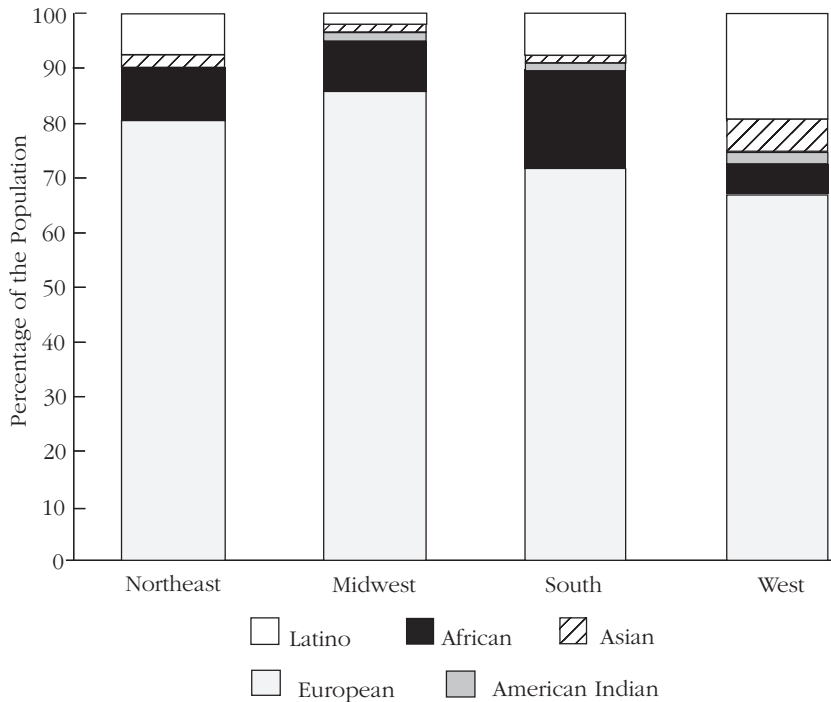






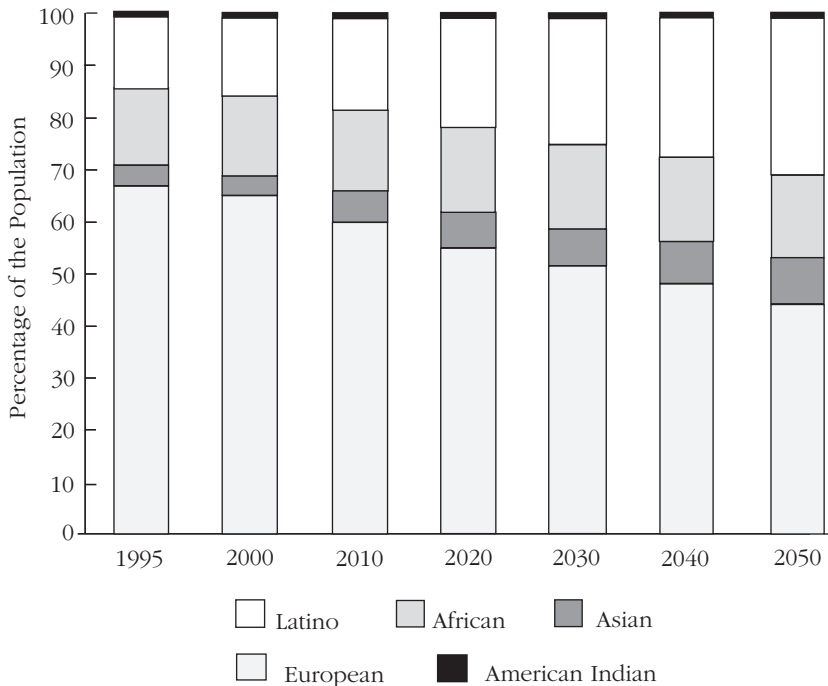
Sources: Willette et al. 1982; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1991, 1992; Thornton and Marsh-Thornton 1981; Barringer et al. 1993; Eblen 1974; Coale and Rives 1973; Hollman 1993; Robinson et al. 1993; Bogue 1985; Coale and Zelnik 1963; and Siegel 1974.

**FIGURE 6.2 Racial Distribution in the United States by Region, 1990**



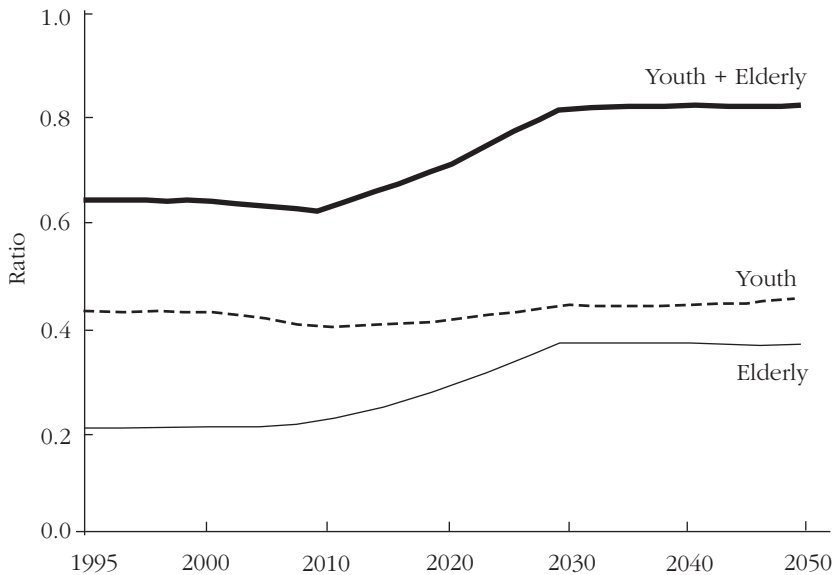
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 1992.

**FIGURE 6.3 Future Racial Distribution in the United States, Ages Five to Eighteen**



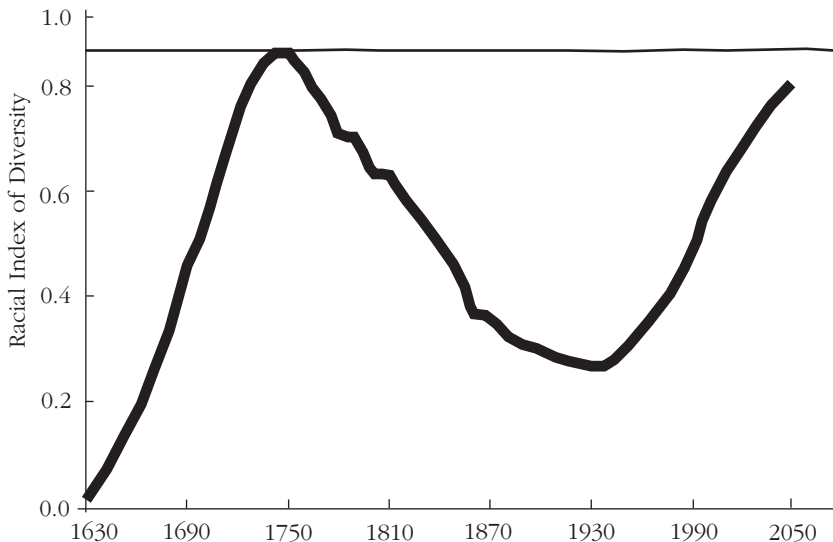
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 1992.

**FIGURE 6.4** Dependency Ratio in the United States, 1995 to 2050



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 1992.

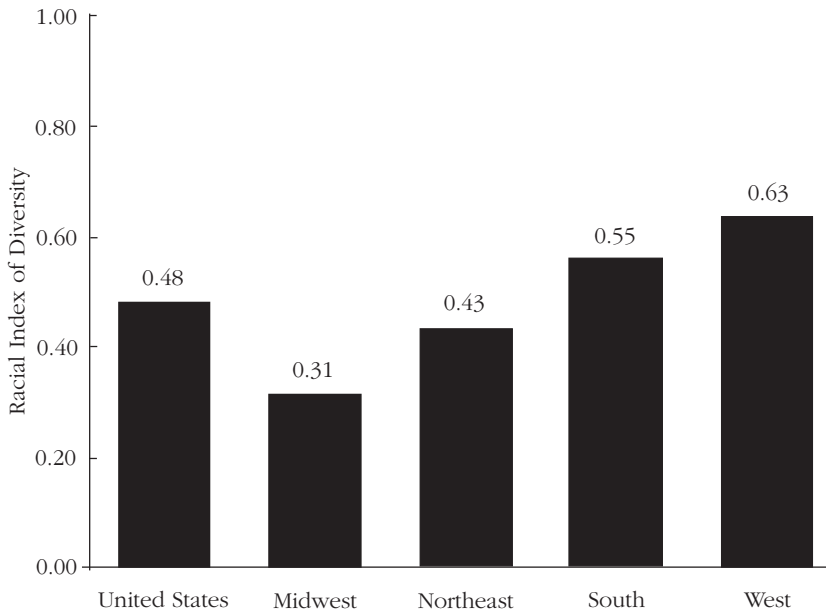
**FIGURE 6.5 Racial Index of Diversity in the United States, 1630 to 2050**



*Sources:* Willette et al. 1982; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1991, 1992; Thornton and Marsh-Thornton 1981; Barringer et al. 1993; Eblen 1974; Coale and Rives 1973; Hollman 1993; Robinson et al. 1993; Bogue 1985; Coale and Zelnik 1963; and Siegel 1974.

**FIGURE 6.6 Racial Index of Diversity in the United States by Region, 1990**

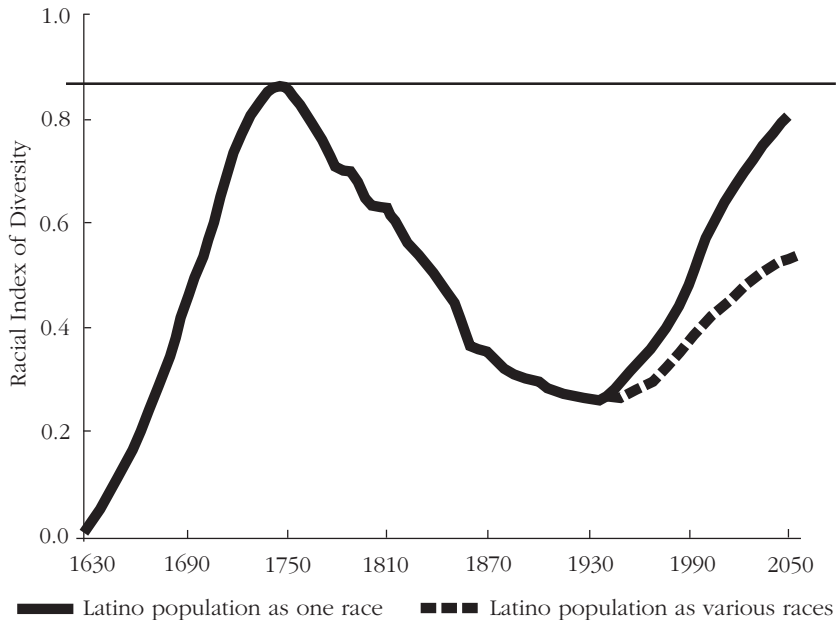
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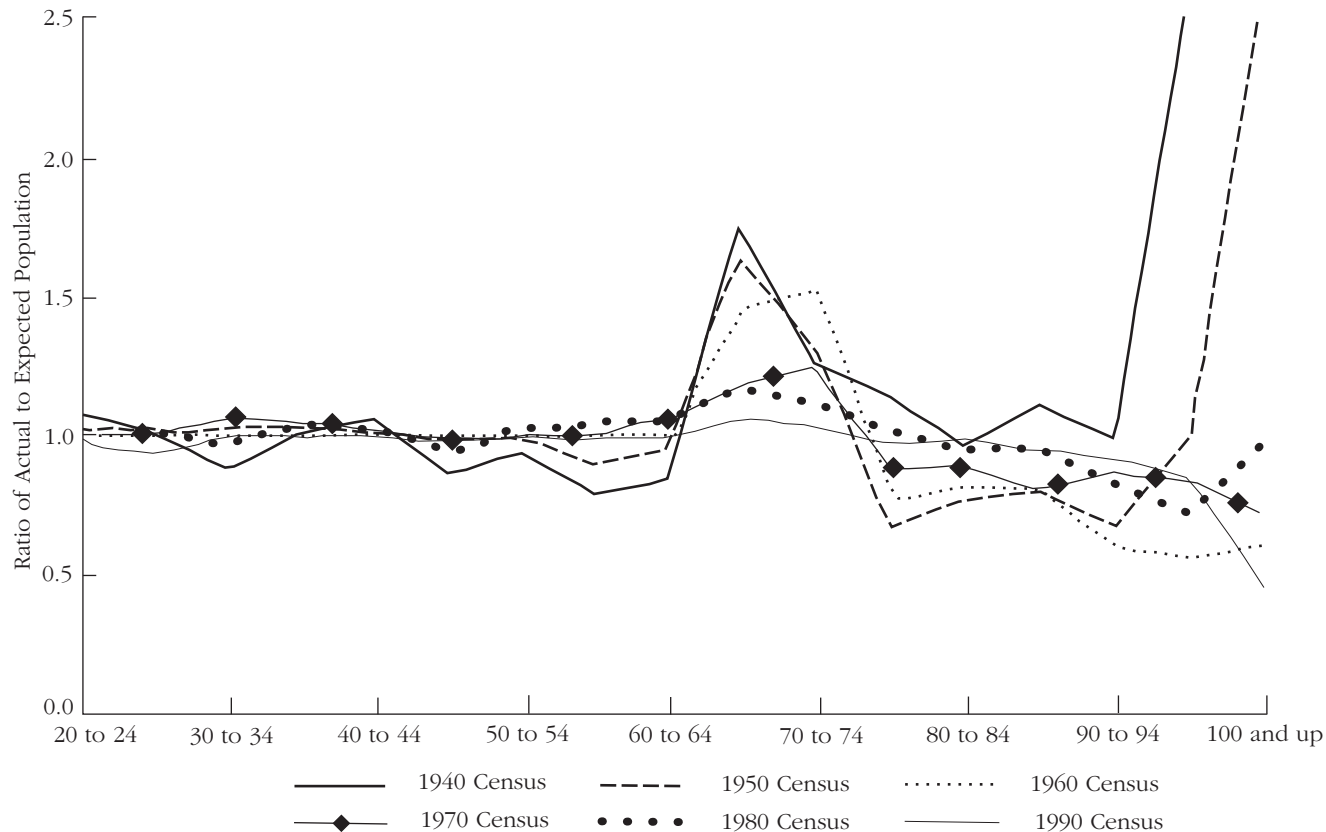
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 1992.

**FIGURE 6.7 Racial Index of Diversity in the United States by Race of Latino Population, 1630 to 2050**



*Sources:* Willette et al. 1982; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1991, 1992; Thornton and Marsh-Thornton 1981; Barringer et al. 1993; Eblen 1974; Coale and Rives 1973; Hollman 1993; Robinson et al. 1993; Bogue 1985; Coale and Zelnik 1963; and Siegel 1974.

**FIGURE 7.1 Ratio of Actual to Expected Census Population, African American Females, 1940 to 1990**

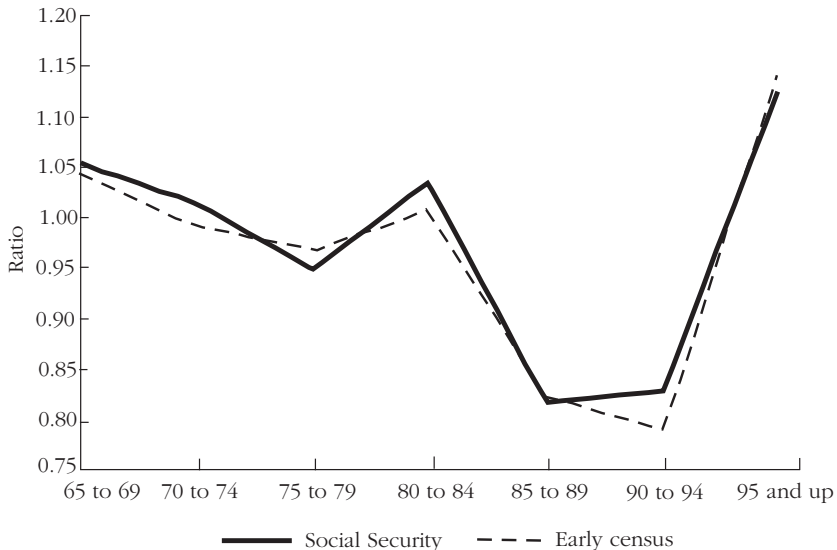


Source: Elo and Preston 1994.



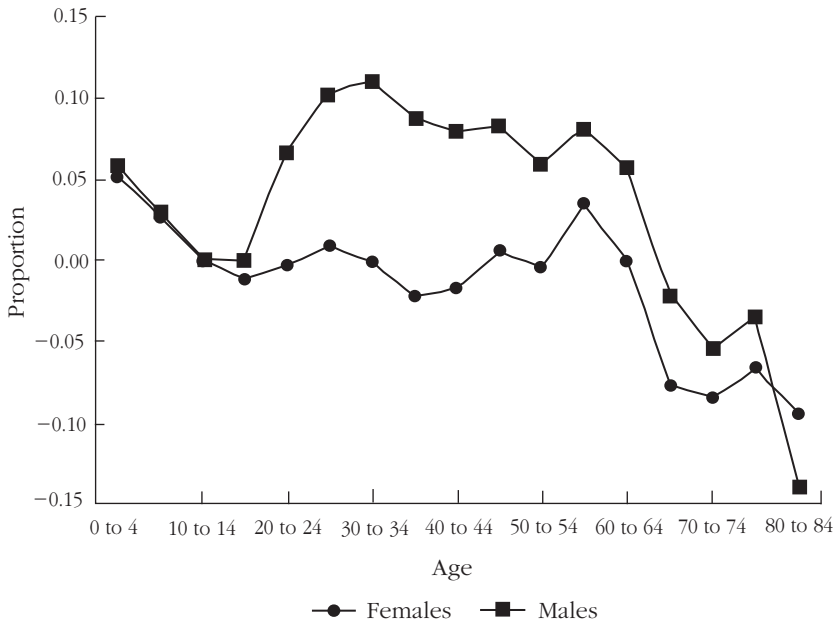
**FIGURE 7.2 Ratio of Number of Deaths by Age on Death Certificates to Those in Two Other Sources: Three-Way Matched Sample**

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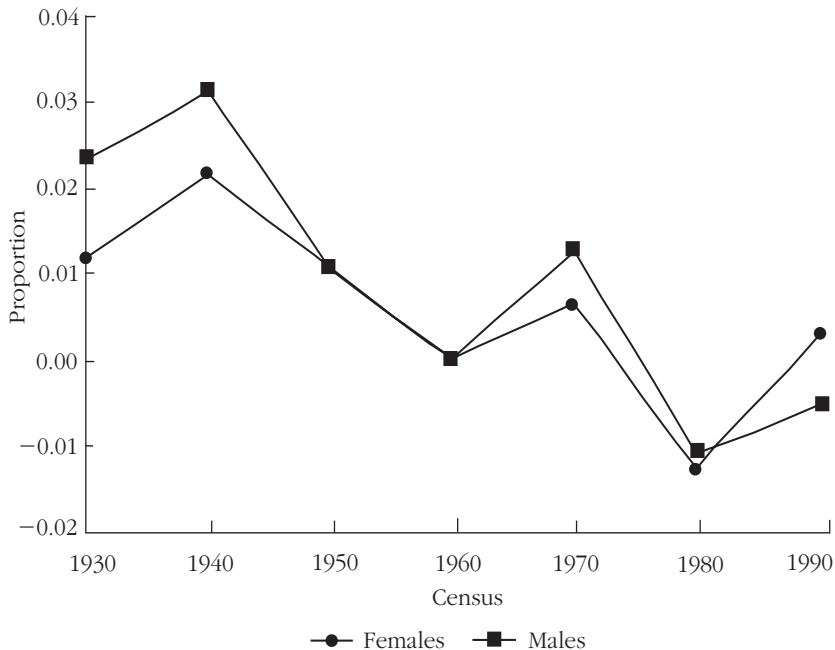
Source: Preston et al. 1996.

**FIGURE 7.3 Estimated Multipliers of Census Counts, by Age**



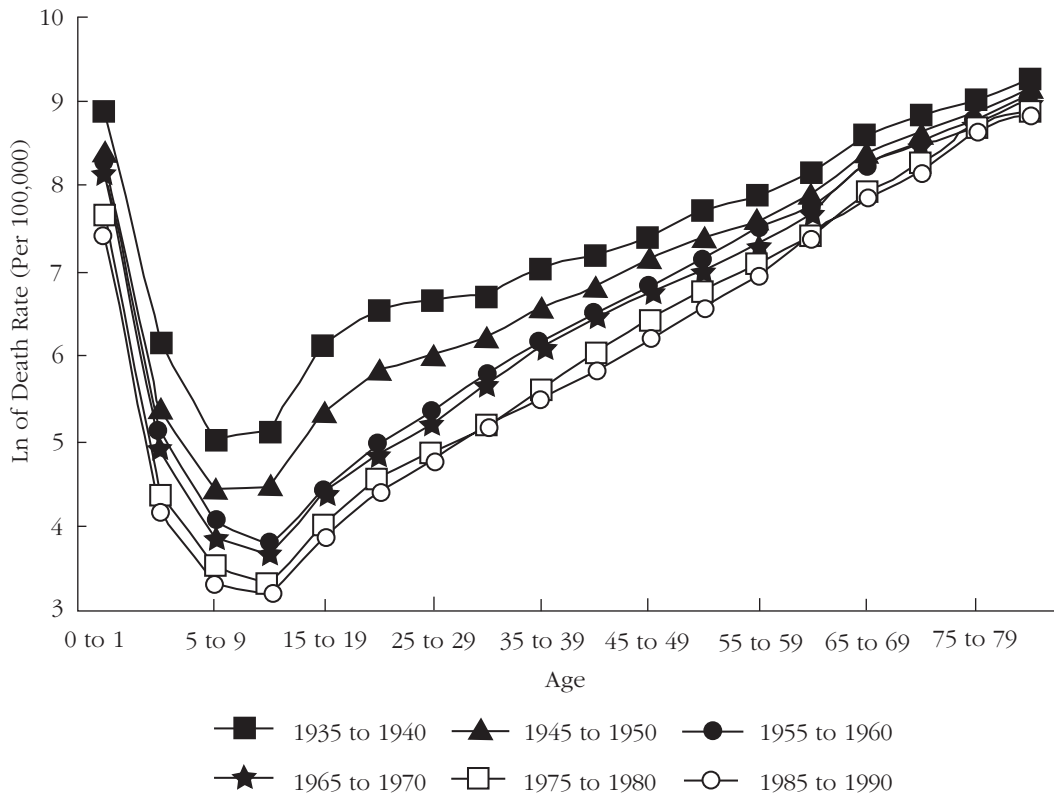
Source: Preston et al. 1998.

**FIGURE 7.4 Estimated Multipliers of Census Counts, by Census**



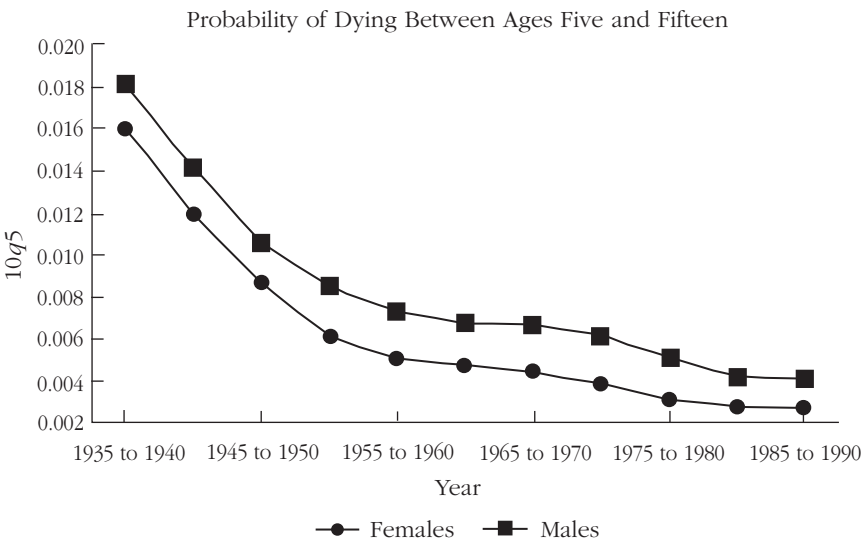
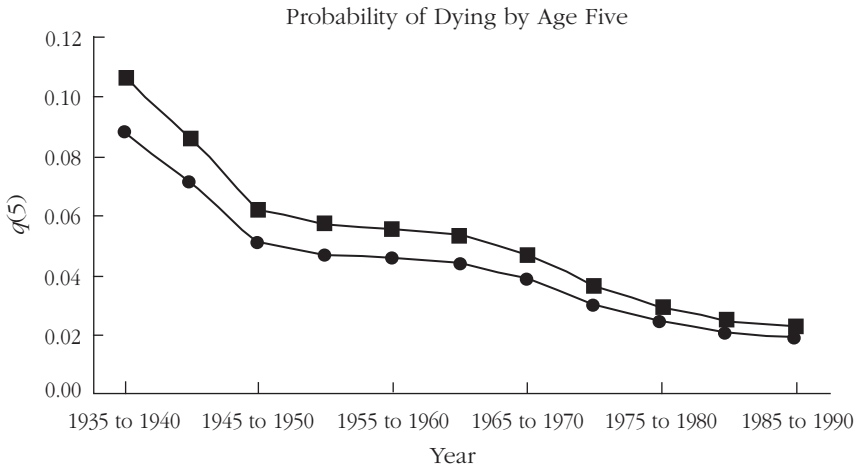
Source: Preston et al. 1998.

**FIGURE 7.5 Log of Age-Specific Death Rates (Per 100,000), African American Females, 1935 to 1990**

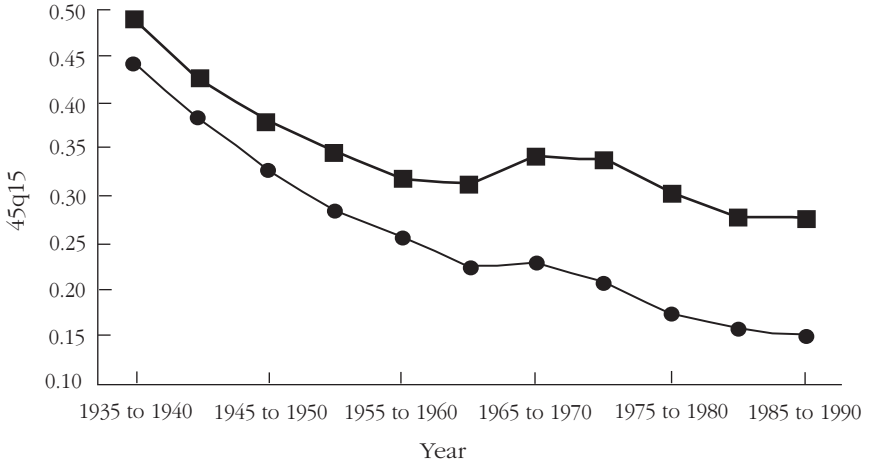


Source: Elo 2001.

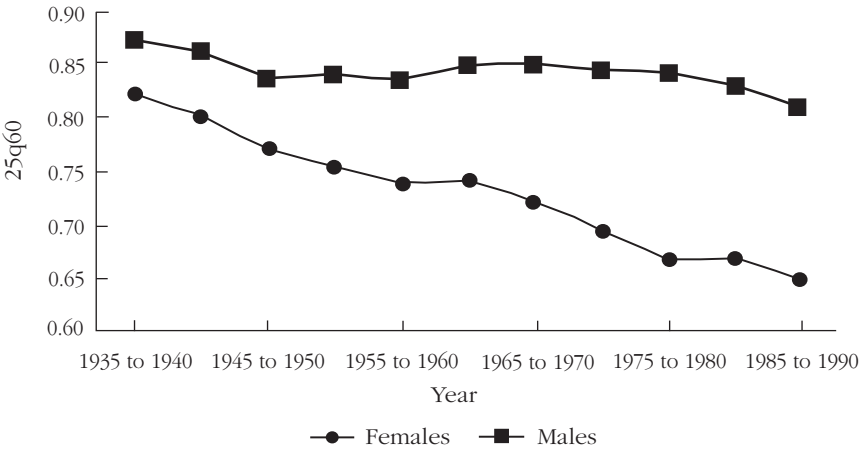
**FIGURE 7.6 Decline in Mortality by Selected Age Groups, African American Females and Males, 1935 to 1990**



Probability of Dying Between Ages Fifteen and Sixty

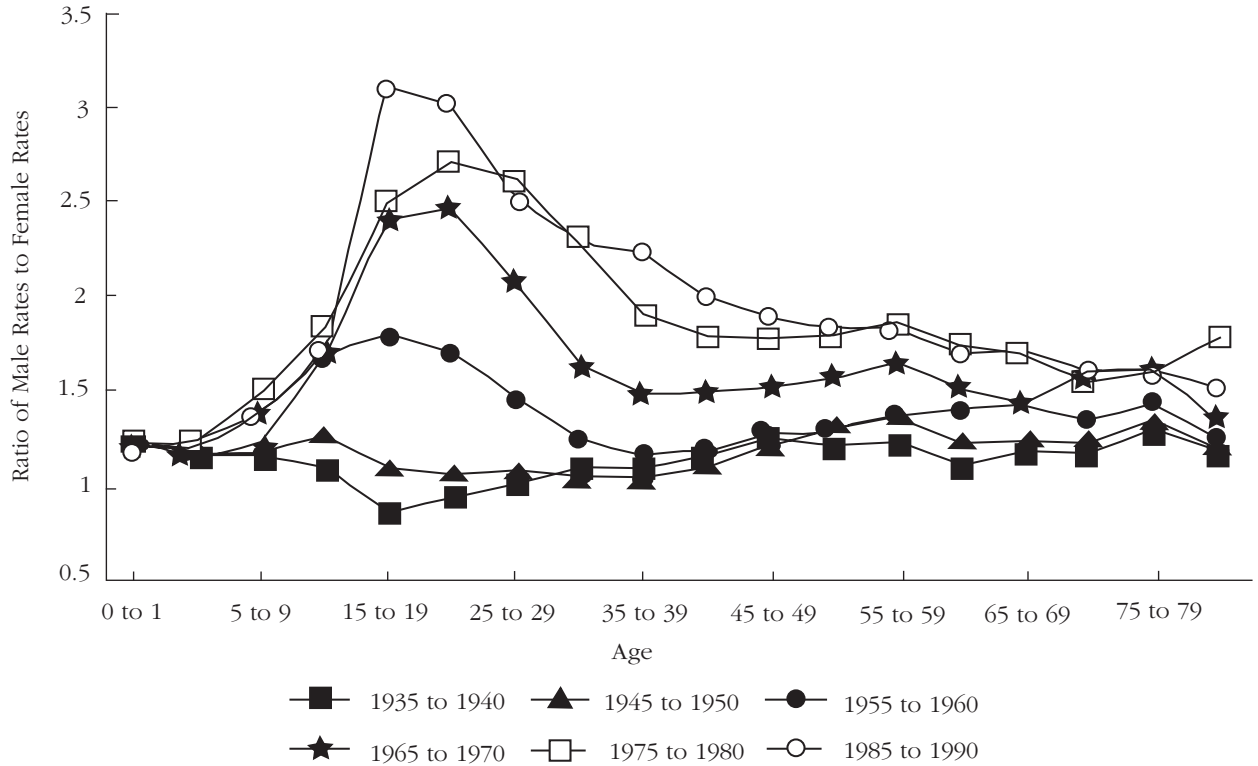


Probability of Dying Between Ages Sixty and Eighty-Five



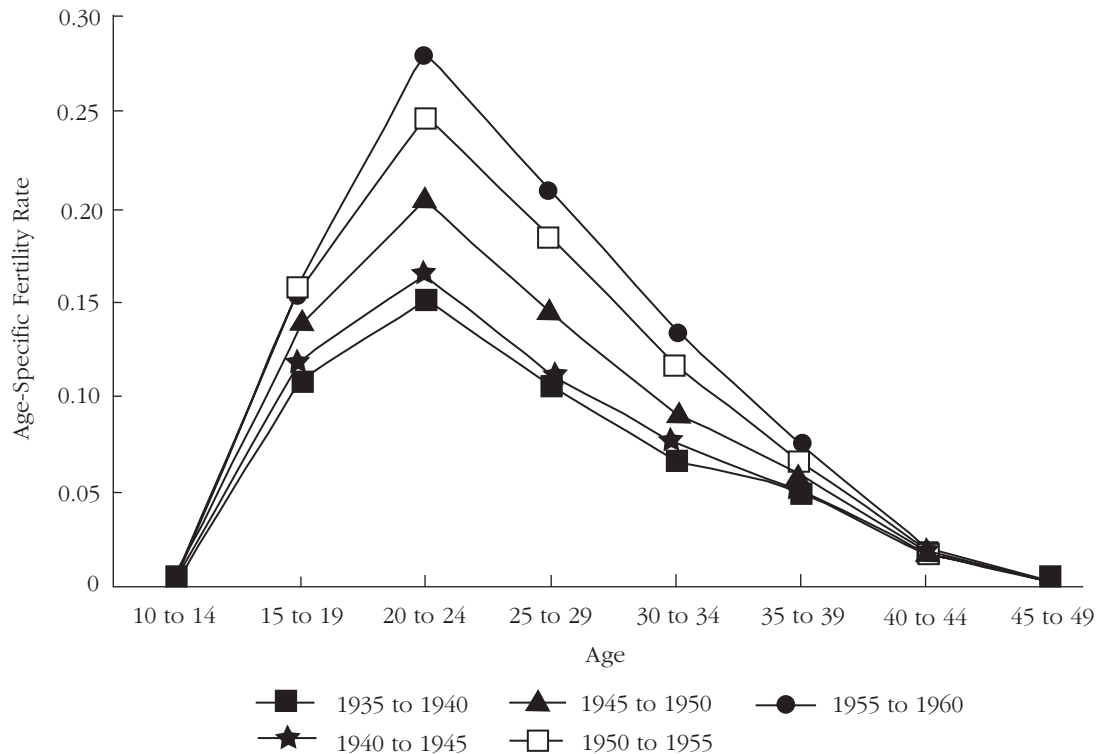
Source: Elo 2001.

**FIGURE 7.7 Ratio of African American Male to Female Age-Specific Death Rates, 1935 to 1990**



Source: Elo 2001.

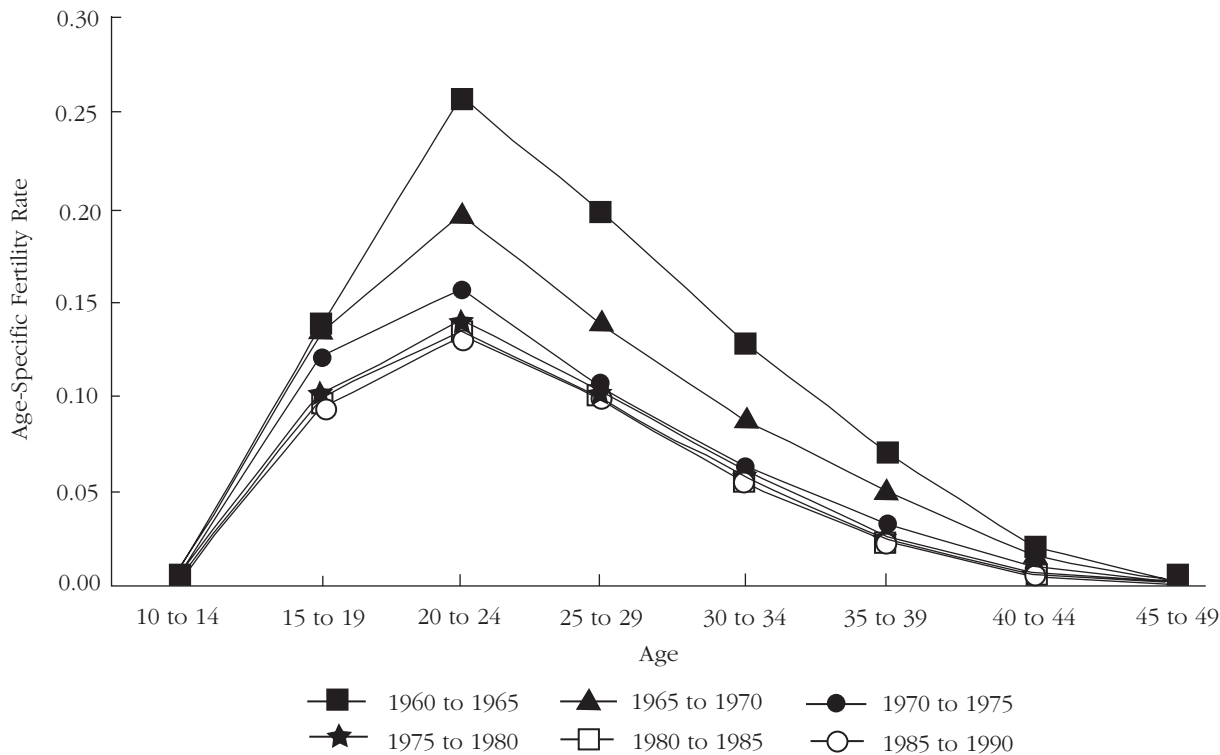
FIGURE 7.8 African American Age-Specific Fertility Rates, 1930 to 1960



Source: Elo 1998.

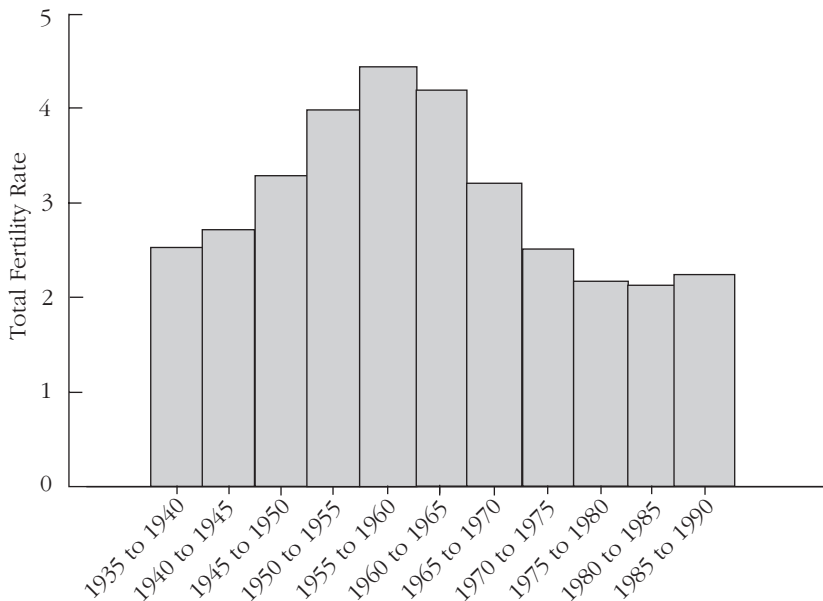


**FIGURE 7.9 African American Age-Specific Fertility Rates, 1960 to 1990**



Source: Elo 1998.

**FIGURE 7.10 African American Total Fertility Rate, 1935 to 1990**



Source: Elo 1998.

**TABLE 7.1 Weighted Joint Distribution of the Number of Deaths, by Age at Death on the Death Certificate and That Implied by an Early Census Record**

Age on Death Certificate	Calculated Age at Death (Census)										Total	
	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	100 to 104	105 to 109		
60 to 64	353.12	75.68	10.55	16.81								456.16
65 to 69	16.82	379.03	90.92	13.43	3.47							503.68
70 to 74		15.44	421.77	88.06	23.05	5.66	1.55					555.53
75 to 79		3.10	26.53	390.63	84.81	14.64	3.19					522.91
80 to 84		2.72	3.14	25.31	314.98	75.01	15.25	2.55				438.95
85 to 89				3.28	13.34	223.87	34.14	4.04	0.47			279.13
90 to 94			0.75		1.47	21.13	115.79	8.41				147.55
95 to 99						6.31	15.56	39.33	1.09			62.29
100 to 104					0.94		5.14	4.79	7.24	0.11		18.23
105 to 109									1.58	2.70		4.28
110 and up								0.63	0.63			1.27
Total	369.94	475.98	553.66	537.52	442.06	346.63	190.62	59.75	11.02	2.81		2,990.00

Source: Preston et al. 1996.

**TABLE 7.2 Age Reporting Propensities Based on Three-Way Match of Death Certificates, Social Security Records, and Early Census Records, 1985**

Final Age	Percentage Reporting in Five-Year Age Bracket That Is					
	Two Below Final Age Bracket	One Below Final Age Bracket	Same Age Bracket	One Above Final Age Bracket	Two Above Final Age Bracket	Total Number of Deaths
<b>Females</b>						
65 to 69	—	9.93	89.14	0.93	0.00	170.4
70 to 74	6.42	10.88	81.31	1.02	0.37	217.3
75 to 79	4.63	13.31	80.60	0.93	0.53	236.7
80 to 84	6.72	13.50	77.57	1.76	0.45	195.9
85 to 89	4.12	24.05	67.62	3.06	1.15	182.3
90 to 94	9.23	14.29	68.91	5.93	1.64	107.2
95 to 99	11.79	7.27	75.07	4.86	1.01	37.9
100 and up	0.00	10.72	72.27	17.01	0.00	9.7
<b>Males</b>						
65 to 69	—	11.45	85.38	2.55	0.62	256.6
70 to 74	1.48	11.28	85.01	1.50	0.74	269.7
75 to 79	1.89	11.12	82.07	4.55	0.37	258.2
80 to 84	3.85	9.71	85.23	1.21	0.00	175.9
85 to 89	3.03	11.96	79.59	3.12	2.30	115.3
90 to 94	7.67	10.32	72.28	6.13	3.60	58.6
95 to 99	5.38	9.69	83.55	0.00	1.38	12.7
100 and up	0.00	0.00	63.13	36.87	0.00	3.8

Source: Preston et al. 1998.

Note: — Structural zero.

**TABLE 7.3 Cells for Which Population Estimates Are Sought**

Age	Census Date						
	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
0 to 4	N <sub>1,1</sub>	N <sub>1,2</sub>	N <sub>1,3</sub>	N <sub>1,4</sub>	N <sub>1,5</sub>	N <sub>1,6</sub>	N <sub>1,7</sub>
5 to 9	N <sub>2,1</sub>	N <sub>2,2</sub>	N <sub>2,3</sub>	N <sub>2,4</sub>	N <sub>2,5</sub>	N <sub>2,6</sub>	N <sub>2,7</sub>
10 to 14	N <sub>3,1</sub>	N <sub>3,2</sub>	N <sub>3,3</sub>	N <sub>3,4</sub>	N <sub>3,5</sub>	N <sub>3,6</sub>	N <sub>3,7</sub>
15 to 19	N <sub>4,1</sub>	N <sub>4,2</sub>	N <sub>4,3</sub>	N <sub>4,4</sub>	N <sub>4,5</sub>	N <sub>4,6</sub>	N <sub>4,7</sub>
20 to 24	N <sub>5,1</sub>	N <sub>5,2</sub>	N <sub>5,3</sub>	N <sub>5,4</sub>	N <sub>5,5</sub>	N <sub>5,6</sub>	N <sub>5,7</sub>
25 to 29	N <sub>6,1</sub>	N <sub>6,2</sub>	N <sub>6,3</sub>	N <sub>6,4</sub>	N <sub>6,5</sub>	N <sub>6,6</sub>	N <sub>6,7</sub>
30 to 34	N <sub>7,1</sub>	N <sub>7,2</sub>	N <sub>7,3</sub>	N <sub>7,4</sub>	N <sub>7,5</sub>	N <sub>7,6</sub>	N <sub>7,7</sub>
35 to 39	N <sub>8,1</sub>	N <sub>8,2</sub>	N <sub>8,3</sub>	N <sub>8,4</sub>	N <sub>8,5</sub>	N <sub>8,6</sub>	N <sub>8,7</sub>
40 to 44	N <sub>9,1</sub>	N <sub>9,2</sub>	N <sub>9,3</sub>	N <sub>9,4</sub>	N <sub>9,5</sub>	N <sub>9,6</sub>	N <sub>9,7</sub>
45 to 49	N <sub>10,1</sub>	N <sub>10,2</sub>	N <sub>10,3</sub>	N <sub>10,4</sub>	N <sub>10,5</sub>	N <sub>10,6</sub>	N <sub>10,7</sub>
50 to 54	N <sub>11,1</sub>	N <sub>11,2</sub>	N <sub>11,3</sub>	N <sub>11,4</sub>	N <sub>11,5</sub>	N <sub>11,6</sub>	N <sub>11,7</sub>
55 to 59	N <sub>12,1</sub>	N <sub>12,2</sub>	N <sub>12,3</sub>	N <sub>12,4</sub>	N <sub>12,5</sub>	N <sub>12,6</sub>	N <sub>12,7</sub>
60 to 64	N <sub>13,1</sub>	N <sub>13,2</sub>	N <sub>13,3</sub>	N <sub>13,4</sub>	N <sub>13,5</sub>	N <sub>13,6</sub>	N <sub>13,7</sub>
65 to 69	N <sub>14,1</sub>	N <sub>14,2</sub>	N <sub>14,3</sub>	N <sub>14,4</sub>	N <sub>14,5</sub>	N <sub>14,6</sub>	N <sub>14,7</sub>
70 to 74	N <sub>15,1</sub>	N <sub>15,2</sub>	N <sub>15,3</sub>	N <sub>15,4</sub>	N <sub>15,5</sub>	N <sub>15,6</sub>	N <sub>15,7</sub>
75 to 79	N <sub>16,1</sub>	N <sub>16,2</sub>	N <sub>16,3</sub>	N <sub>16,4</sub>	N <sub>16,5</sub>	N <sub>16,6</sub>	N <sub>16,7</sub>
80 to 84	N <sub>17,1</sub>	N <sub>17,2</sub>	N <sub>17,3</sub>	N <sub>17,4</sub>	N <sub>17,5</sub>	N <sub>17,6</sub>	N <sub>17,7</sub>

Source: Preston et al. 1998.

**TABLE 7.4 Reconstructed African American Population by Age and Sex, 1930 to 1990**

Age Group	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Females							
0 to 4	720,240	708,329	1,020,113	1,442,354	1,334,938	1,330,438	1,582,400
5 to 9	726,194	678,408	795,577	1,254,685	1,466,426	1,312,450	1,448,000
10 to 14	674,132	700,009	697,041	1,010,904	1,445,952	1,354,967	1,355,946
15 to 19	676,140	709,472	672,115	792,179	1,265,582	1,497,661	1,350,429
20 to 24	619,694	642,294	687,433	690,356	1,022,656	1,472,919	1,389,281
25 to 29	595,268	628,901	684,700	660,474	803,147	1,287,133	1,526,851
30 to 34	498,619	568,668	613,497	670,326	694,098	1,035,511	1,494,002
35 to 39	450,945	542,557	594,538	662,118	655,249	803,269	1,290,351
40 to 44	370,906	442,129	527,567	583,099	651,356	684,900	1,025,452
45 to 49	297,612	393,162	491,028	554,232	628,773	632,943	784,031
50 to 54	220,571	310,544	385,877	478,336	539,668	613,007	656,080
55 to 59	165,306	235,179	333,580	428,946	499,646	577,977	591,259
60 to 64	119,568	164,861	249,541	317,657	411,427	478,242	550,126
65 to 69	77,177	113,063	174,565	261,873	337,300	417,490	489,118
70 to 74	46,659	70,821	105,482	169,460	213,165	309,356	371,133
75 to 79	32,804	39,246	62,537	103,232	166,111	217,737	285,576
80 to 84	21,089	19,932	33,464	52,749	88,770	110,940	176,573
Total	6,312,924	6,967,575	8,128,655	10,132,980	12,224,264	14,136,940	16,366,608

Males

0 to 4	714,479	713,733	1,032,372	1,461,510	1,355,039	1,361,051	1,626,465
5 to 9	724,015	675,694	802,974	1,263,306	1,481,589	1,340,881	1,485,669
10 to 14	672,783	691,569	700,019	1,020,578	1,461,328	1,371,378	1,385,916
15 to 19	677,492	707,355	664,559	790,868	1,257,330	1,497,019	1,368,438
20 to 24	617,215	644,326	668,739	675,644	950,698	1,436,545	1,375,121
25 to 29	583,958	633,825	672,425	645,148	777,070	1,248,365	1,503,643
30 to 34	505,600	566,471	605,348	651,169	671,164	998,456	1,464,046
35 to 39	472,233	529,842	593,422	644,617	624,994	768,696	1,235,916
40 to 44	391,700	443,073	520,655	571,312	618,028	651,997	965,218
45 to 49	314,844	404,244	473,893	547,820	596,462	590,216	727,564
50 to 54	238,162	318,053	375,021	462,430	509,254	555,587	598,088
55 to 59	187,869	238,095	326,240	398,215	465,394	510,287	517,766
60 to 64	133,504	170,232	241,526	287,317	365,977	408,610	456,391
65 to 69	81,782	122,537	165,563	230,868	283,744	340,591	379,762
70 to 74	49,155	73,240	99,576	143,272	158,264	229,552	266,171
75 to 79	32,014	36,857	59,120	81,815	112,357	148,347	186,014
80 to 84	19,308	17,624	28,474	39,806	55,855	49,661	94,179
Total	6,416,113	6,986,770	8,029,926	9,915,695	11,744,547	13,507,239	15,636,367

Source: Preston et al. 1998.

**TABLE 7.5 Estimated Percentage of African Americans Omitted from Various Censuses by Sex, 1930 to 1990**

Census Year	Males			Females		
	Present Estimates <sup>a</sup>	Census Bureau Estimates	Coale and Rives	Present Estimates <sup>a</sup>	Census Bureau Estimates	Coale and Rives
1930	8.9	—	12.9	4.6	—	12.1
1940	10.5	10.9	13.9	5.6	6.0	11.5
1950	9.3	9.7	12.4	5.0	5.4	9.0
1960	8.4	8.8	10.6	4.1	4.4	7.0
1970	8.8	9.1	10.4	3.7	4.0	5.4
1980	7.0	7.5	—	1.2	1.7	—
1990	8.2	8.5	—	2.8	3.0	—

*Source:* Preston et al. 1998. For the Census Bureau estimates, Robinson et al. 1993; for Coale and Rives estimates, Coale and Rives 1973.

*Notes:* — Not available.

<sup>a</sup>Ages zero to eighty-four.



**TABLE 7.6 Sex Ratios Based on Reconstructed Populations,  
African Americans, 1930 to 1990**

Age Group	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
0 to 4	0.992	1.008	1.012	1.013	1.015	1.023	1.028
5 to 9	0.997	0.996	1.009	1.007	1.010	1.022	1.026
10 to 14	0.998	0.988	1.004	1.010	1.011	1.012	1.022
15 to 19	1.002	0.997	0.989	0.998	0.993	1.000	1.013
20 to 24	0.996	1.003	0.973	0.979	0.930	0.975	0.990
25 to 29	0.981	1.008	0.982	0.977	0.968	0.970	0.985
30 to 34	1.014	0.996	0.987	0.971	0.967	0.964	0.980
35 to 39	1.047	0.977	0.998	0.974	0.954	0.957	0.958
40 to 44	1.056	1.002	0.987	0.980	0.949	0.952	0.941
45 to 49	1.058	1.028	0.965	0.988	0.949	0.932	0.928
50 to 54	1.080	1.024	0.972	0.967	0.944	0.906	0.912
55 to 59	1.136	1.012	0.978	0.928	0.931	0.883	0.876
60 to 64	1.117	1.033	0.968	0.904	0.890	0.854	0.830
65 to 69	1.060	1.084	0.948	0.882	0.841	0.816	0.776
70 to 74	1.053	1.034	0.944	0.845	0.742	0.742	0.717
75 to 79	0.976	0.939	0.945	0.793	0.676	0.681	0.651
80 to 84	0.916	0.884	0.851	0.755	0.629	0.448	0.533
Total	1.016	1.003	0.988	0.979	0.961	0.955	0.955

*Source:* Preston et al. 1998.

**TABLE 7.7 Estimated Census Omission Rates by Age and Sex, African Americans, 1930 to 1990**

Age	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Females							
0 to 4	0.1396	0.1142	0.0777	0.0567	0.0906	0.0833	0.0817
5 to 9	0.0506	0.0407	0.0342	0.0464	0.0648	0.0517	0.0747
10 to 14	0.0669	0.0438	0.0281	0.0263	0.0285	0.0126	0.0404
15 to 19	0.0303	0.0492	0.0594	0.0449	0.0338	-0.0059	0.0048
20 to 24	-0.0494	-0.0043	0.0287	0.0689	0.0464	0.0249	0.0241
25 to 29	0.0392	0.0210	0.0273	0.0441	0.0396	0.0312	0.0458
30 to 34	0.1012	0.0768	0.0308	0.0100	0.0124	0.0097	0.0309
35 to 39	-0.0222	0.0355	-0.0237	0.0142	-0.0009	0.0025	0.0196
40 to 44	0.0604	0.0617	0.0451	0.0072	-0.0054	-0.0066	0.0114
45 to 49	-0.0324	0.1236	0.0985	0.0363	0.0405	0.0021	0.0199
50 to 54	-0.0306	0.1392	0.0853	0.0698	0.0152	-0.0240	0.0135
55 to 59	0.1822	0.1921	0.2464	0.0821	0.0608	0.0088	0.0175
60 to 64	0.0888	0.1407	0.2312	0.0856	0.0284	-0.0197	-0.0063
65 to 69	0.0617	-0.2803	-0.2062	0.0127	-0.0382	-0.0699	-0.0203
70 to 74	-0.0342	-0.1171	-0.0589	-0.0229	-0.0895	-0.0671	-0.0377
75 to 79	0.0999	-0.0663	-0.0339	-0.0558	0.1296	-0.0800	-0.0675
80 to 84	0.1439	-0.0912	-0.0187	0.0408	0.0374	-0.1291	-0.0757
Total, 0 to 84	0.0463	0.0561	0.0503	0.0406	0.0370	0.0122	0.0281

Males							
0 to 4	0.1434	0.1289	0.0858	0.0659	0.0993	0.0892	0.0862
5 to 9	0.0599	0.0472	0.0501	0.0523	0.0694	0.0568	0.0768
10 to 14	0.0725	0.0437	0.0293	0.0289	0.0362	0.0132	0.0416
15 to 19	0.1197	0.1092	0.1047	0.0615	0.0432	-0.0022	-0.0014
20 to 24	0.1019	0.1461	0.1511	0.1558	0.1151	0.0859	0.0553
25 to 29	0.1418	0.1644	0.1258	0.1492	0.1529	0.1228	0.1204
30 to 34	0.1745	0.1740	0.1450	0.1331	0.1528	0.1201	0.1326
35 to 39	0.0873	0.1270	0.1000	0.1156	0.1344	0.1317	0.1146
40 to 44	0.1326	0.0966	0.0982	0.1091	0.1194	0.1246	0.1008
45 to 49	-0.0277	0.1385	0.1129	0.1230	0.1272	0.1212	0.1137
50 to 54	-0.1668	0.1098	0.0616	0.1184	0.0987	0.0870	0.1133
55 to 59	0.0707	0.1296	0.1882	0.0811	0.1295	0.0819	0.1116
60 to 64	-0.0001	0.0938	0.1941	0.0973	0.0852	0.0543	0.0838
65 to 69	-0.0144	-0.2404	-0.1509	0.0061	0.0224	0.0233	0.0503
70 to 74	-0.0368	-0.1447	-0.0907	-0.0565	-0.1624	-0.0230	0.0496
75 to 79	0.0862	-0.0869	-0.1029	-0.1535	0.0209	-0.0318	0.0393
80 to 84	0.2044	-0.0601	-0.0853	-0.0027	-0.0512	-0.5124	-0.0443
Total, 0 to 84	0.0890	0.1047	0.0928	0.0836	0.0878	0.0702	0.0820

Source: Preston et al. 1998.

**TABLE 7.8 Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth and Age Sixty-Five, African American Females and Males, 1935 to 1990**

Time Period	Females		Males	
	$e_0$	$e_{65}$	$e_0$	$e_{65}$
1935 to 1940	54.33	12.20	51.60	10.94
1940 to 1945	58.10	12.73	55.43	11.33
1945 to 1950	62.25	13.58	59.13	12.03
1950 to 1955	64.76	13.94	60.72	11.99
1955 to 1960	66.28	14.39	61.82	12.06
1960 to 1965	66.96	14.59	61.78	11.76
1965 to 1970	67.75	14.65	61.14	11.57
1970 to 1975	69.62	15.36	62.01	12.01
1975 to 1980	72.15	16.26	64.29	12.50
1980 to 1985	73.30	16.55	65.78	12.90
1985 to 1990	73.85	16.91	65.92	13.13

*Source:* Elo 2001.

**TABLE 7.9 Life Expectancy at Birth and Age Sixty-Five: Our Estimates and U.S. Life Table Estimates, African Americans and Whites**

Year	African American Females		White Females	African American Males		White Males
	Our Estimate <sup>a</sup>	U.S. Life Tables <sup>b</sup>	U.S. Life Tables <sup>b</sup>	Our Estimate <sup>a</sup>	U.S. Life Tables <sup>b</sup>	U.S. Life Tables <sup>b</sup>
1939 to 1941						
$e_0$	56.22	55.56	67.29	53.52	52.26	62.81
$e_{65}$	12.47	13.93	13.56	11.14	12.21	12.07
1949 to 1951 <sup>c</sup>						
$e_0$	63.51	62.70	72.03	59.93	58.91	66.31
$e_{65}$	13.76	14.54	15.00	12.01	12.75	12.75
1959 to 1961 <sup>c</sup>						
$e_0$	66.62	66.47	74.19	61.80	61.48	67.55
$e_{65}$	14.49	15.12	15.88	11.91	12.84	12.97
1969 to 1971						
$e_0$	68.69	68.32	75.49	61.58	60.00	67.94
$e_{65}$	15.01	15.67	16.93	11.79	12.53	13.02
1979 to 1981						
$e_0$	72.73	72.88	78.22	65.04	64.10	70.82
$e_{65}$	16.41	17.13	18.55	12.70	13.29	14.26
1985 to 1990						
$e_0$	73.85	73.64	79.10	65.92	64.91	72.29
$e_{65}$	16.91	17.19	18.90	13.13	13.30	14.93

*Source:* Table 7.8 and National Center for Health Statistics 1954a, 1964, 1975, 1985, 1997a; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1946; Elo 2001.

<sup>a</sup>An average of life table values for adjacent five-year periods, except in 1985 to 1990 when the value is taken from the life table calculated for this period.

<sup>b</sup>Decennial life tables, except values for 1985 to 1990 are taken as the average of life table values available for 1985 and for 1989 to 1991.

<sup>c</sup>For nonwhites.

**TABLE 7.10 Estimated Age-Specific Fertility Rates, per One Thousand Women, and Total Fertility Rate, African Americans, 1935 to 1990**

Year	Age of the Mother								Total Fertility Rate
	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	
1935 to 1940	3.18	108.23	150.04	104.94	66.21	50.74	17.08	2.87	2.52
1940 to 1945	3.73	118.79	162.89	111.55	75.33	48.96	16.37	2.01	2.70
1945 to 1950	4.40	136.52	202.60	143.15	90.59	58.56	17.38	1.99	3.28
1950 to 1955	4.83	155.80	246.93	183.87	115.99	65.46	19.55	1.67	3.97
1955 to 1960	4.55	160.42	280.50	207.89	134.41	74.26	20.62	1.63	4.42
1960 to 1965	3.96	138.29	262.61	200.75	130.34	71.02	20.96	1.47	4.15
1965 to 1970	4.41	135.28	199.57	139.66	88.84	50.29	15.86	1.15	3.18
1970 to 1975	5.02	123.49	159.12	105.37	63.72	32.74	9.79	0.70	2.50
1975 to 1980	4.49	102.49	136.78	99.59	54.77	24.12	6.39	0.43	2.15
1980 to 1985	4.03	95.11	134.48	100.24	58.47	23.09	5.21	0.30	2.10
1985 to 1990	4.38	101.16	143.13	104.41	61.94	25.60	4.97	0.26	2.23

Source: Elo 1998.

**TABLE 9.1 Racial or Ethnic Composition of Patients in Different Kinds of Hospitals and Units (Percentage of Patients)**

Type of Hospital or Unit	White	Black	Hispanic
Type of hospital			
Public ( $n = 421$ )	38.5	38.7	22.8
Magnet ( $n = 158$ )	74.1	19.6	6.3
Other private ( $n = 610$ )	47.9	30.7	21.5
AIDS hospital ( $n = 693$ )	43.6	31.6	24.8
Non-AIDS hospital ( $n = 496$ )	54.2	32.7	13.1
Type of unit (in AIDS hospitals)			
Dedicated AIDS unit ( $n = 582$ )	46.4	30.6	23.0
Scattered-bed unit ( $n = 111$ )	28.8	36.9	34.2

*Source:* Authors' compilation.

*Note:* Tabulation excludes sixteen patients whose race is missing or other.

**TABLE 9.2 Patient Satisfaction and Thirty-Day Mortality by Patient's Race and Ethnicity, Type of Hospital, and Type of Unit**

Characteristic	Mean Patient Satisfaction	Percentage Dead Within Thirty Days
Patient race or ethnicity		
White ( <i>n</i> = 306 patients, 538 records)	65.1	13.6
Black ( <i>n</i> = 177 patients, 355 records)	61.1	12.1
Hispanic ( <i>n</i> = 103 patients, 219 records)	59.4	11.4
Type of hospital		
Public ( <i>n</i> = 188 patients, 385 records)	61.3	15.3
Magnet ( <i>n</i> = 94 patients, 150 records)	68.1	6.0
Other private ( <i>n</i> = 306 patients, 580 records)	62.3	12.6
AIDS hospital ( <i>n</i> = 283 patients, 656 records)	63.0	12.8
Non-AIDS hospital ( <i>n</i> = 211 patients, 309 records)	60.4	15.5
Type of unit (in AIDS hospitals)		
Dedicated AIDS unit ( <i>n</i> = 210 patients, 552 records)	64.4	13.4
Scattered-bed unit ( <i>n</i> = 73 patients, 104 records)	59.1	9.6

*Source:* Authors' compilation.

*Note:* The numbers in parentheses refer to the numbers of patients in each category for which we have survey data (first number) and medical records indicating a date of death (second number).



**TABLE 9.3 Regression Coefficients Describing the Effects of Race, In-Patient Setting, and Other Factors on Patient Satisfaction**

Characteristic	Model			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Patient race or ethnicity				
Black	-4.05**	-1.85**	-0.93	-0.72
Hispanic	-5.65**	-3.79**	-2.78**	-2.22**
Other patient characteristics				
Severity of illness		-0.61	-0.65	-0.88
Homosexual		3.99**	2.69**	-2.08**
Private insurance (versus none)		1.82*	0.23	-0.07
Public insurance (versus none)		0.88	-0.78	-1.13
Type of hospital or unit				
Magnet			5.72**	0.99
AIDS hospital			-0.75	-2.24
Public non-AIDS hospital			-2.21**	-2.26*
AIDS unit			4.31**	2.85*
Other unit characteristics				
Percentage white nurses				0.04**
Nurse control				0.43**
Adjusted $R^2$	0.07	0.11	0.18	0.20

*Source:* Authors' compilation.

*Note:* Patient satisfaction is measured using a twenty-one-item scale based on the Lamonica-Oberst Patient Satisfaction scale.

\* $p$  less than 0.10.

\*\* $p$  less than 0.05.

**TABLE 9.4 Odds Ratios from Logistic Regression Models Describing the Effects of Race, In-Patient Setting, and Other Characteristics on Thirty-Day Mortality**

Characteristic	Model			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Patient race or ethnicity				
Black	0.88	1.12	1.05	1.04
Hispanic	0.83	1.89*	1.87*	2.19**
Other patient characteristics				
Global ADL scale		2.75**	2.73**	2.90**
CAPS scale		1.59**	1.57**	1.59**
SCAH scale		1.72**	1.71**	1.66**
Intravenous drug use		0.72	0.76	0.77
AIDS specialty service		0.47**	0.47**	0.43**
Private insurance (versus none)		1.13	1.29	1.19
Public insurance (versus none)		0.95	1.02	0.97
Hispanic and intravenous drug use		0.17**	0.16**	0.15**
Type of hospital or unit				
Magnet			0.37**	0.30**
AIDS hospital			0.54	0.71
AIDS unit			1.26	0.96
Other unit characteristics				
Percentage white nurses				1.01
Nurse control				0.93
Generalized $R^2$	0.00	0.24	0.26	0.26

Source: Authors' compilation.

\* $p$  less than 0.10.

\*\* $p$  less than 0.05.

**TABLE 10.1 Index of Dissimilarity Computed Between Whites and Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians Using Two Geographic Units: Census Tracts and PUMAs in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area, 1990**

Geographic Unit	Blacks	Hispanics	Asians
Tracts	0.728	0.611	0.463
PUMAs	0.613	0.458	0.344
Difference	-0.115	-0.153	-0.118

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census (1990a).

**TABLE 10.2 Actual and Predicted Levels of Black, Hispanic, and Asian Residential Segregation from Whites in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area, 1990**

Index of Dissimilarity	Blacks	Hispanics	Asians
Actual	0.613	0.458	0.344
Predicted	0.110	0.191	0.087
Difference	-0.503	-0.267	-0.257
Ratio	5.572	2.398	3.954

*Source:* U.S. Bureau of the Census (1990a).

**TABLE 10.3 Distribution of Household Characteristics by Race and Ethnicity in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area**

Characteristic	Whites	Blacks	Hispanics	Asians
Mean	0.251	0.431	0.647	0.483
Standard deviation	0.430	0.490	0.480	0.500
Family size				
1	0.305	0.267	0.093	0.141
2	0.360	0.257	0.155	0.222
3	0.151	0.187	0.159	0.188
4 to 5	0.160	0.215	0.338	0.330
5+	0.023	0.073	0.254	0.118
Mean	2.32	2.78	4.26	3.40
Standard deviation	1.31	1.72	2.33	1.82
Household income				
Less than \$15,000	0.157	0.312	0.236	0.173
\$15,000 to 28,339	0.171	0.229	0.275	0.177
\$28,340 to 43,499	0.191	0.189	0.224	0.192
\$43,500 to \$66,999	0.217	0.158	0.171	0.230
\$67,000+	0.264	0.111	0.093	0.228
Mean	\$53,806	\$33,304	\$33,696	\$48,128
Standard deviation	\$49,292	\$30,763	\$27,194	\$41,063
Age of household head				
Less than 25	0.034	0.049	0.080	0.037
25 to 34	0.194	0.220	0.314	0.230
35 to 44	0.210	0.231	0.265	0.292
45 to 54	0.164	0.180	0.156	0.199
55 to 64	0.149	0.142	0.100	0.126
65+	0.249	0.177	0.085	0.116
Mean	50	47	41	45
Standard deviation	17.4	16.3	14.4	14.4
Number of cases	77,540	14,871	36,802	13,543

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1990a).

Notes: (Children under eighteen years; 1 = yes).

**TABLE 11.1 Racial and Structural Characteristics and Mean Inequality and Poverty for 182 MSAs in 1979 and 1989**

Variable	1979	1989	Percentage Change
Racial and structural characteristics*			
Percent African American	0.092 (0.085)	0.110 (0.100)	0.279 (0.372)
Black-white segregation index	0.691 (0.116)	0.651 (0.114)	-0.058 (0.053)
Tightness of city versus suburban labor market			0.032 (0.155)
Measures of income distribution and poverty			
Gini coefficient for household income	0.374 (0.026)	0.412 (0.026)	0.106 (0.049)
Gini coefficient for all wages and salaries	0.453 (0.020)	0.466 (0.027)	0.027 (0.033)
Poverty rate	0.117 (0.040)	0.127 (0.050)	0.093 (0.191)
Central city poverty/MSA poverty	1.412 (0.396)	1.533 (0.504)	0.067 (0.070)

*Source:* Based on author's calculations using the Five Percent Public Use Micro Sample of the 1980 and 1990 U.S. Censuses.

*Note:* Numbers in parentheses are standard errors.

\*Demographic characteristics are for April 1980 and 1990; income data are for 1979 and 1989.

**TABLE 11.2 Effect of Changes in Racial and Urban Characteristics on Change in Household Income Inequality in 182 Metropolitan Areas, from 1979 to 1989**

Variable	Inequality of Household Income		Poverty Rate		Central City/MSA Poverty Rate	
	Basic Model	Full Model	Basic Model	Full Model	Basic Model	Full Model
Percentage African American						
Regression coefficient	-0.011	-0.003	-0.101	-0.017	0.034	0.029
<i>t</i> -statistic	(-1.40)	(-0.53)	(-2.41)	(-0.61)	(2.07)	(1.63)
Beta coefficient	-0.083	-0.026	-0.191	-0.032	0.146	0.122
Black-white segregation						
Regression coefficient	0.001	0.000	0.003	-0.000	0.002	0.002
<i>t</i> -statistic	(1.48)	(0.50)	(0.95)	(-0.19)	(1.74)	(1.42)
Beta coefficient	0.078	0.023	0.068	-0.010	0.116	0.103
Percentage living in central city						
Regression coefficient	-0.016	-0.038	0.743	0.375	-0.473	-0.463
<i>t</i> -statistic	(-0.48)	(-1.43)	(4.08)	(3.23)	(-6.07)	(-5.81)
Beta coefficient	-0.025	-0.058	0.283	0.143	-0.406	-0.400
Tightness of city versus suburban labor market						
Regression coefficient	0.011	0.002	0.085	0.029	-0.053	-0.045
<i>t</i> -statistic	(0.72)	(0.13)	(0.98)	(0.53)	(-1.53)	(-1.27)
Beta coefficient	0.037	0.005	0.067	0.023	-0.095	-0.080
Adjusted $R^2$	0.57	0.76	0.22	0.71	0.37	0.41

*Source:* Based on author's calculations using the Five Percent Public Use Micro Sample of the 1980 and 1990 U.S. Censuses.

*Note:* The basic model includes the following additional variables: percentage change in female-headed households, in households headed by a person over age sixty-five, in mean household size, in median education, in educational inequality (Gini for years of attainment), and in the 1980 population and the 1980 level of the dependent variable. The full model, in addition to the variables listed in the basic model, includes percentage change in no-earner households, multiple-earner households, wage and salary inequality (Gini), employment-to-population ratio, percentage of MSA population who migrated into the MSA in the past five years, mean per capita income, MSA population, and a dummy variable indicating an MSA boundary change.

**TABLE 11.3 Mean Income Shares by Quintile and Metropolitan Characteristics Associated with Changes in Share Accruing to Quintile in 182 Metropolitan Areas, 1979 to 1989**

Variable	Quintile of Household Income Distribution				
	Lowest 1	2	3	4	Highest 5
Changes in income share					
1979	0.009	0.081	0.169	0.265	0.476
Standard deviation	(0.007)	(0.018)	(0.011)	(0.006)	(0.031)
1989	0.008	0.075	0.160	0.256	0.501
Standard deviation	(0.007)	(0.018)	(0.011)	(0.007)	(0.033)
Change, 1979 to 1989	-0.001	-0.006	-0.009	-0.009	0.025
Standard deviation	(0.004)	(0.013)	(0.007)	(0.005)	(0.021)
Regression coefficients for associated changes in independent variables					
Percentage African American					
Regression coefficient	-0.000	-0.001	-0.002	0.000	0.003
<i>t</i> -statistic	(-0.00)	(-0.20)	(-1.94)	(0.22)	(0.75)
Beta coefficient	-0.000	-0.016	-0.119	0.020	0.051
Black-white segregation					
Regression coefficient	0.0001	0.0003	0.0002	-0.0001	-0.0006
<i>t</i> -statistic	(1.16)	(1.96)	(2.57)	(-0.72)	(-2.25)
Beta coefficient	0.087	0.145	0.151	-0.061	-0.148
Percentage living in central city					
Regression coefficient	0.011	0.035	0.012	-0.008	-0.049
<i>t</i> -statistic	(2.99)	(3.26)	(2.35)	(-1.60)	(-3.04)
Beta coefficient	0.189	0.208	0.119	-0.118	-0.156
Tightness of city versus suburban labor market					
Regression coefficient	-0.002	-0.000	-0.000	-0.001	0.004
<i>t</i> -statistic	(-0.98)	(-0.00)	(-0.05)	(-0.62)	(0.50)
Beta coefficient	-0.061	-0.000	-0.002	-0.044	0.028
Adjusted $R^2$	0.35	0.41	0.63	0.30	0.53

*Source:* Based on author's calculations using the Five Percent Public Use Micro Sample of the 1980 and 1990 U.S. Censuses.



**TABLE 11.4 Metropolitan Characteristics Associated with Changes in Gini Coefficients for Earnings Distributions in 182 MSAs, 1979 to 1989**

Variable	All Wage and Salary Earners	Year- Round, Full- Time Earners	Managerial and Professional Workers	Male Precision Operative Workers	Female Clerical Workers	Producer Service Workers	Sales Workers
Percentage African American							
Regression coefficient	-0.012	-0.019	-0.013	-0.006	0.007	0.003	-0.005
<i>t</i> -statistic	(-1.924)	(-2.112)	(-1.410)	(-0.566)	(0.730)	(0.329)	(-0.574)
Beta coefficient	-0.133	-0.160	-0.106	-0.032	0.053	0.025	-0.041
Black-white segregation							
Regression coefficient	0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	0.000	0.001
<i>t</i> -statistic	(0.072)	(-0.130)	(-0.263)	(-0.014)	(-0.248)	(0.291)	(1.177)
Beta coefficient	0.005	-0.011	-0.023	-0.001	-0.020	0.024	0.095
Percentage living in center							
Regression coefficient	0.026	0.012	0.051	0.120	0.122	0.111	0.043
<i>t</i> -statistic	(0.879)	(0.271)	(1.120)	(2.469)	(2.709)	(2.931)	(1.095)
Beta coefficient	0.059	0.020	0.081	0.137	0.193	0.217	0.076
Tightness of city versus suburban market							
Regression coefficient	0.017	0.028	0.036	0.016	-0.021	-0.004	-0.004
<i>t</i> -statistic	(1.239)	(1.378)	(1.719)	(0.688)	(-0.979)	(-0.205)	(-0.196)
Beta coefficient	0.080	0.097	0.121	0.037	-0.068	-0.015	-0.013
Adjusted $R^2$	0.34	0.22	0.22	0.55	0.24	0.18	0.29

*Source:* Based on author's calculations using the Five Percent Public Use Micro Sample of the 1980 and 1990 U.S. Censuses.

**TABLE 12.1 Effect of Rising Black-White Segregation and Rising Rates of Black Poverty on the Geographic Concentration of Poverty and Crime in Black Neighborhoods (Percentage)**

Segregation and Black Poverty Rate	For Typical Poor Black Person	
	Neighborhood Poverty Rate	Neighborhood Crime Rate
Without class segregation		
Racially integrated city		
Black poverty rate 20 percent	12.5	47.9
Black poverty rate 30 percent	15.0	49.9
Racially segregated city		
Black poverty rate 20 percent	20.0	52.4
Black poverty rate 30 percent	30.0	60.3
With class segregation		
Racially integrated city		
Black poverty rate 20 percent	25.0	57.8
Black poverty rate 30 percent	30.0	60.3
Racially segregated city		
Black poverty rate 20 percent	40.0	69.7
Black poverty rate 30 percent	60.0	84.0

*Source:* Massey 1990.

**TABLE 12.2 Effect of Rising Black-White Segregation and Rising Rates of Black Poverty on the Geographic Concentration of Poverty and Crime in White Neighborhoods (Percentage)**

Segregation and Black Poverty Rate	For Typical Poor White Person	
	Neighborhood Poverty Rate	Neighborhood Crime Rate
Without class segregation		
Racially integrated city		
Black poverty rate 20 percent	12.5	47.9
Black poverty rate 30 percent	15.0	49.9
Racially segregated city		
Black poverty rate 20 percent	10.0	46.5
Black poverty rate 30 percent	10.0	46.5
With class segregation		
Racially integrated city		
Black poverty rate 20 percent	25.0	57.8
Black poverty rate 30 percent	30.0	60.3
Racially segregated city		
Black poverty rate 20 percent	20.0	54.4
Black poverty rate 30 percent	20.0	54.4

Source: Massey 1990.

**TABLE 13.1 African Americans as a Percentage of Employed Individuals by Metropolitan Area and Sex**

Metropolitan Area	Blacks as a Percentage of	
	Employed Males	Employed Females
Washington, D.C.	23.9	29.0
Norfolk, Virginia Beach	23.7	28.3
Baltimore	22.4	26.7
Atlanta	21.8	27.1
New York	21.7	27.2
Newark	19.1	24.3
Miami	16.7	20.5
Charlotte	16.5	20.9
Chicago	15.4	19.7
Detroit	15.1	18.9
Philadelphia	14.8	18.7
Cleveland	14.8	19.2
Houston	14.6	19.7
Ft. Lauderdale	12.9	14.7
St. Louis	12.6	16.2
Dallas	12.2	15.8
Oakland	11.2	14.7
Orlando	10.6	11.2
Kansas City	9.6	12.0
Columbus	9.5	11.4
Cincinnati	9.4	11.5
Los Angeles	9.2	12.3
Ft. Worth	8.3	10.9
Tampa, St. Petersburg	7.8	8.9
Bergen, Passaic, N.J.	7.6	9.2
San Diego	7.1	5.2
Rochester	6.8	8.7
San Francisco	6.5	6.0
Riverside	6.3	6.8
Boston	6.2	7.1
Middlesex, Somerset, N.J.	6.2	6.8
Nassau, Suffolk, N.Y.	6.2	7.8
Pittsburgh	6.1	6.6
Sacramento	5.4	5.8
Denver	5.0	5.3
San Jose	4.0	3.9
Seattle	3.8	3.6
Phoenix	3.2	3.4
Minneapolis, St. Paul	3.1	2.8
Anaheim, Santa Ana	1.9	1.8

*Source:* Authors' tabulations of U.S. 1990 Census Public Use Micro Sample.

**TABLE 13.2 Women as a Percentage of Employed Persons, by Metropolitan Area, 1990**

Metropolitan Area	Women as a Percentage of	
	Employed Persons	Full-Time Workers
Tampa, St. Petersburg	48.8	43.0
Boston	48.8	41.5
Cincinnati	48.6	39.7
Rochester	48.5	39.6
Atlanta	48.4	42.1
Washington, D.C.	48.2	43.0
Charlotte	48.2	41.0
New York	48.0	43.6
Kansas City	47.9	42.1
Baltimore	47.8	41.3
Minneapolis, St. Paul	47.5	39.5
Denver	47.5	42.0
Philadelphia	47.5	40.3
St. Louis	47.5	40.1
Miami	47.4	42.3
Newark	47.4	40.4
Cleveland	47.3	38.6
Sacramento	47.2	40.5
Ft. Lauderdale	47.1	40.6
Middlesex, Somerset, N.J.	47.0	39.2
San Francisco	47.0	42.1
Columbus	47.0	40.7
Dallas	46.9	42.0
Pittsburgh	46.7	39.2
Bergen, Passaic, N.J.	46.6	38.9
Oakland	46.6	39.8
Detroit	46.5	38.4
Nassau, Suffolk, N.Y.	46.5	37.1
Ft. Worth	46.4	40.7
Chicago	46.3	40.4
Phoenix	46.1	39.8
Orlando	46.0	39.8
Seattle	45.5	38.5
Houston	45.2	39.2
San Jose	44.7	38.8
Anaheim, Santa Ana	44.3	38.0
Riverside	44.2	35.8
Los Angeles	44.0	39.3
Norfolk, Virginia Beach	43.7	34.5
San Diego	42.8	36.3

*Source:* Authors' tabulations of U.S. 1990 Census Public Use Micro Sample.

**TABLE 13.3 Racial Composition of Twenty Occupations with the Largest Representation of African American Men Nationally Across One Hundred of the Largest Metropolitan Areas, 1990**

Occupation and Census Code	Percentage		Median	Minimum	Maximum	Q1	Q3	Q3 to	
	Black	Number						Q1	Number
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (447)	25.5	542	33.3	6.3	65.4	22.0	44.6	22.6	227
Guards and police except public service (426)	20.3	1,148	17.2	3.5	58.0	12.3	32.1	19.9	768
Noncommissioned officers and other enlisted (904)	19.8	544	25.0	7.7	100.0	20.3	41.7	21.4	154
Janitors and cleaners (453)	19.7	2,959	23.0	6.5	73.0	14.4	38.8	24.4	1,334
Cooks (436)	19.0	1,874	26.7	4.7	53.2	9.6	33.6	24.0	861
Industrial truck and tractor operators (856)	18.1	736	27.3	4.3	66.7	15.0	38.9	23.9	250
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks (364)	15.8	603	18.9	2.3	55.0	10.7	28.6	17.9	326
Stock and inventory clerks (365)	15.4	691	17.4	2.4	43.9	11.1	29.0	17.9	327

Laborers, except construction (889)	15.3	1,444	23.8	3.5	69.2	9.6	33.6	24.0	597
Assemblers (785)	14.3	1,100	18.2	1.9	83.3	9.0	28.8	19.8	424
Construction laborers (869)	13.5	1,416	13.1	2.1	77.5	8.3	24.5	16.2	554
Truck drivers (804)	12.9	3,060	12.9	1.5	56.0	9.5	24.4	14.8	1,395
Groundskeepers and gar- deners, except farm (486)	12.2	732	16.7	3.7	52.9	6.7	25.8	19.1	261
Stock handlers and baggers (877)	12.1	839	11.8	1.5	46.3	8.1	21.2	13.0	386
Cashiers (276)	11.9	649	13.7	1.4	50.0	6.5	22.7	16.3	350
Farm workers (479)	8.4	612	18.5	5.3	100.0	11.1	30.0	18.9	37
Auto mechanics (505)	8.1	571	7.5	2.1	42.1	5.2	14.9	9.8	264
Supervisors, production occu- pations (628)	7.5	725	7.1	1.3	28.8	3.8	13.0	9.2	329
Carpenters (567)	5.6	549	5.0	0.8	28.0	2.7	10.2	7.5	224
Supervisors and proprietors, sales (243)	4.1	674	3.7	0.7	19.8	2.1	6.9	4.9	410

*Source:* Authors' tabulations of U.S. 1990 Census Public Use Micro Sample.

*Note:* Weighted results are presented with unweighted numbers.

**TABLE 13.4 Racial Composition of Twenty Occupations with the Largest Representation of African American Women Nationally Across One Hundred of the Largest Metropolitan Areas, 1990**

Occupation and Census Code	Percentage						Q3 to Q1		
	Black Women	Number	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Q1	Q3	Q1	Number
Private household cleaners (407)	32.7	1,132	44.2	6.7	90.3	24.3	64.5	40.2	387
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (447)	28.2	4,209	35.1	6.7	85.7	23.6	55.1	31.4	2,051
Maids and housemen (449)	27.6	1,473	40.0	4.3	94.6	20.0	63.9	43.9	570
Janitors and cleaners (453)	23.3	1,695	30.0	5.3	46.7	15.6	46.7	31.0	645
Social workers (174)	21.4	810	19.4	2.4	62.5	10.3	37.8	27.5	495
Cooks (436)	18.9	1,949	21.0	1.4	58.6	9.4	37.2	27.8	543
Data-entry keyers (385)	17.9	831	20.0	2.1	52.1	13.0	30.8	17.8	528
Typists (315)	17.6	934	18.2	5.6	58.5	10.6	30.2	19.6	623
Textile sewing machine operators (744)	17.5	1,364	28.6	3.7	93.3	16.7	38.5	21.8	168
Production inspectors, checkers, examiners (796)	17.4	610	25.0	2.9	72.7	16.0	37.1	21.1	168
Licensed practical nurses (207)	16.7	596	28.6	5.6	72.7	13.0	43.3	30.3	303
Assemblers (785)	16.1	1,046	23.1	2.3	81.3	11.8	35.1	23.4	359
Cashiers (276)	14.7	3,368	13.8	2.5	65.1	7.1	27.6	20.5	1,492
General office clerks (379)	13.9	1,513	8.2	3.4	44.4	8.2	23.0	14.7	969
Teachers, elementary school (156)	10.2	2,294	11.1	1.8	33.3	4.3	17.9	13.6	1,105
Registered nurses (95)	8.6	1,277	7.7	1.1	39.8	3.2	15.9	12.7	790
Receptionists (319)	8.5	612	9.9	1.4	33.3	5.3	16.4	11.1	405
Secretaries	7.2	2,466	6.3	1.1	30.3	3.7	12.4	8.7	1,604
Supervisors and proprietors, sales (243)	6.4	599	6.8	0.9	24.1	3.7	15.7	11.9	328
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks (337)	5.6	763	6.1	0.7	20.1	3.8	9.9	6.1	515

Source: Authors' tabulations of U.S. 1990 Census Public Use Micro Sample.

Note: Weighted results are presented with unweighted numbers.



**TABLE 13.5 Gender Composition of Fifty Occupations with Largest Representation of Women Nationally Across One Hundred of the Largest Metropolitan Areas, 1990**

Occupation and Census Code	Percentage						Q3 to		
	Women	Number	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Q1	Q3	Q1	Number
Secretaries (313)	98.5	41,911	98.4	96.4	100.0	98.0	99.1	1.1	17,458
Receptionists (319)	95.7	8,318	96.4	90.3	100.0	94.3	97.7	3.4	3,800
Registered nurses (95)	94.3	17,885	95.0	88.6	100.0	93.3	95.6	2.3	7,209
Typists (315)	93.1	6,252	95.2	82.4	100.0	92.9	96.3	3.4	2,942
Hairdressers and cosmetologists (458)	90.3	4,949	87.4	73.2	98.4	85.1	91.6	6.4	1,917
Textile sewing machine operator (744)	89.0	7,971	89.3	66.7	100.0	82.0	92.2	10.2	1,904
Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks (337)	89.0	17,600	88.3	74.4	95.0	86.5	91.2	4.7	6,951
Nursing aides, orderlies, and at- tendants (447)	86.9	17,601	87.0	75.8	92.4	83.9	89.9	5.9	5,404
Data-entry keyers (385)	85.6	5,488	85.4	72.7	97.7	81.4	89.3	7.9	2,650
Waiters and waitresses (435)	81.1	14,096	77.3	45.9	91.6	71.0	82.3	11.3	4,377
Maids and housemen (449)	81.1	6,072	78.3	60.6	91.2	76.7	81.8	5.1	1,875
General office clerks (379)	80.8	13,085	81.3	71.4	91.0	78.4	84.4	5.9	5,654
Cashiers (276)	79.8	26,384	77.6	59.5	89.8	73.3	81.4	8.1	8,796
Teachers, elementary school (156)	78.9	26,218	79.2	64.2	89.4	76.1	83.1	7.0	9,173
Social workers (174)	68.9	4,481	69.3	52.9	88.2	63.4	76.0	12.7	1,830
Computer operators (308)	62.0	4,189	57.3	45.5	80.0	53.6	64.3	10.7	1,690
Teachers, secondary school (157)	57.1	3,967	56.5	41.5	74.2	49.6	62.4	12.8	1,254
Designers (185)	54.6	2,861	56.1	34.3	67.4	47.2	58.9	11.8	1,349
Accountants and auditors (23)	54.4	7,951	51.8	35.9	68.8	47.9	56.6	8.7	4,035
Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners (796)	54.0	3,920	49.7	25.8	77.4	40.2	58.0	17.8	1,013

*Source:* Authors' tabulations of U.S. Census Public Use Micro Sample.

*Note:* Weighted results are presented with unweighted numbers.

**TABLE 13.6 Summary of the Effects of Local Occupational Composition on Earnings: Female Composition**

Group	Coefficient Number of Occupations
Employed white men	
Negative significant	17
Not significant	30
Positive significant	3
Employed white women	
Negative significant	16
Not significant	31
Positive significant	3
Employed African American men	
Negative significant	13
Not significant	33
Positive significant	4
Employed African American women	
Negative significant	15
Not significant	31
Positive significant	4

*Source:* Authors' tabulations of U.S. 1990 Census Public Use Microsample.

**FIGURE 14.1 Principal Job Categories Reported by Low-Income Fathers Interviewed in Poor Neighborhoods of Camden and Philadelphia**

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Regular jobs	→	Regulated, legal, employee
Off-the-books jobs	→	Unregulated, legal, employee
Informal businesses	→	Unregulated, legal, entrepreneur
Hustles	→	Unregulated, illegal, entrepreneur, no drug involvement
Drug dealing	→	Unregulated, illegal, entrepreneur, drug involvement

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*Source:* Authors' compilation.

**TABLE 14.1 Classification of All Jobs Held in the Prior Twelve Months: Low-Income Fathers in Camden and Philadelphia**

Legality and Independence	Regulated Sector	Unregulated Sector
Legal activities		
Employee	Day labor Construction Social service agency Teacher's aide Sales Store clerk Shipping clerk Factory work Stock boy Line cook Prep cook Security guard Horse and carriage driver	Roofing Painting Commercial salvage Truck driver Rehabilitation-construction Distributing fliers Landscaping Lawn maintenance Janitorial Building superintendent Sandwich maker
Entrepreneur		Auto repair <i>Car stereo installation</i> <i>Car window tinting</i> <i>Catalog resale</i> Junking Roofing Construction Exterminator Plumbing Painting Appliance repair-resale Car washing Handyman Speakeasy Artisan (makes bookmarks) Recycling (cans)
Illegal activities		
Entrepreneur		<i>Recycling (copper)</i> <i>Liquor from New Jersey</i> <i>Prostitution</i> <i>Stealing or selling to fences</i> <i>Drug sales</i>

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: Jobs involving illegal activities are printed in italics.

**TABLE 14.2 Classification by Race and Ethnicity of Jobs Held by Low-Income Fathers in Camden and Philadelphia**

Legality, Race, and Independence	Regulated Sector	Unregulated Sector
Whites (n = 30)		
Legal		
Employee	Stock boy (\$6) Warehouse clerk (\$6.50)	Roofing (\$12 to \$15) <sup>a</sup> Truck driving (\$12) <sup>a</sup> Rehabilitation-construction (\$8 to \$10) Painting (\$8 to \$10) Commercial salvage (\$7.50) Residential salvage (\$10)
Illegal		
Entrepreneur		Auto repair (\$10) Drug sales (\$7 to ?)
African Americans (n = 40)		
Legal		
Employee	Construction (\$5.60) Social service agency (\$8) Teacher's aide (\$7.50) Cashier (\$6.50) Shipping clerk (\$8) Machine operator (\$6) Day laborer (\$5.15 to \$5.50) Fast food (\$5.15) Line cook (\$8) Prep cook (\$7) Security guard (\$5.15) Stock boy (\$6)	Landscaping (\$6.25) Lawn maintenance (\$7.50) Cleaning (\$6) Painting (\$8) Building superintendent (\$7.50) Sandwich maker (\$6)
Entrepreneur		"Recycling" (\$0 to \$5) Car washing (\$1 to \$5) Appliance repair (\$1 to \$5)
Illegal		
Entrepreneur		"Recycling" (\$5 to \$10) Drug sales (\$7 to ?) Theft-resale (\$1 to ?)

**TABLE 14.2 *Continued***

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Legality, Race, and Independence	Regulated Sector	Unregulated Sector
<hr/>		
Latinos (n = 16)		
Legal		
Employee	Social service agency (\$8)	
Entrepreneur		“Yunquear” (\$1 to \$20) Roofing (\$12 to \$15) Install stereos (\$10) Tint car windows (\$10) Crutchfield resale (\$8) Speakeasy (\$8)
Illegal		
Entrepreneur		Liquor from New Jersey (\$10) Prostitution (\$20) Drug sales (\$7 to ?)

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*Source:* Authors' compilation.

*Note:* Hourly wages are in parentheses.

<sup>a</sup> Though these jobs paid more than \$8 per hour, the men that held them only worked part time or part year. Thus, their incomes were below \$16,000 per year.

**TABLE 14.3 Compatibility of Jobs with Fathering, as Seen by Low-Income Fathers from Poor Neighborhoods in Philadelphia and Camden**

Legality and Independence	Regulated Sector	Unregulated Sector
Legal		
Employee	Generally acceptable Depending on pay and regularity No fast food No other minimum wage Service job that is not full time No day laboring Especially for older fathers	Generally acceptable Depending on pay and regularity
Entrepreneur		Depending on pay and regularity More acceptable for Latinos than for blacks
Illegal		
Entrepreneur		Generally not acceptable Depending on pay and regularity
Drugs		Not acceptable

Source: Authors' compilation.

**TABLE 16.1 Orientation of Respondents' Friends Toward School and Social Life in Tenth Grade by Race and Ethnicity**

Orientation	Asian	Hispanic	Black	White
School orientation:				
how important is it				
To attend classes regularly	2.598*** (0.555)	2.507 (0.582)	2.591*** (0.565)	2.529 (0.573)
To study	2.442*** (0.580)	2.294* (0.619)	2.382*** (0.617)	2.262 (0.610)
To get good grades	2.583*** (0.571)	2.483*** (0.605)	2.582*** (0.568)	2.400 (0.600)
To finish high school	2.816* (0.421)	2.749** (0.496)	2.803 (0.459)	2.785 (0.459)
To continue education	2.605*** (0.575)	2.455 (0.645)	2.520*** (0.632)	2.446 (0.642)
School factor score	0.227*** (0.932)	-0.012 (1.037)	0.159*** (0.981)	-0.037 (0.996)
Social orientation:				
how important is it				
To be popular	2.227* (0.641)	2.194*** (0.669)	2.181*** (0.667)	2.273 (0.644)
To have a boyfriend or girlfriend	1.908*** (0.649)	2.033* (0.679)	2.078*** (0.691)	1.997 (0.651)
To be willing to party	1.850*** (0.721)	2.000* (0.739)	1.855*** (0.756)	2.039 (0.735)
Social factor score	-0.175*** (1.007)	-0.017* (1.031)	-0.083*** (1.059)	0.031 (0.982)
Competing orientation:				
how important is it				
To have a job	2.161** (0.720)	2.304*** (0.685)	2.419*** (0.687)	2.092 (0.726)
Actions and desires of friends: percentage who				
Dropped out of school	0.170*** (0.417)	0.404*** (0.567)	0.361*** (0.576)	0.233 (0.467)
Wanted to go to college	0.478*** (0.500)	0.365** (0.481)	0.378 (0.485)	0.396 (0.489)
Number of cases	1,097	1,984	1,673	12,139

Source: Author's compilation.

Note: Numbers in parentheses are standard deviations.

\*Significantly different from whites at  $p < 0.05$  level.

\*\*Significantly different from whites at  $p < 0.01$  level.

\*\*\*Significantly different from whites at  $p < 0.001$  level.



**TABLE 16.2 Orientations of Friends Toward School and Social Life in Twelfth Grade, by Race and Ethnicity (Standard Deviations in Parentheses)**

Orientation	Asian	Hispanic	Black	White
School orientation:				
how important is it				
To attend classes regularly	2.496** (0.608)	2.439 (0.636)	2.507*** (0.617)	2.434 (0.624)
To study	2.397*** (0.616)	2.266** (0.640)	2.359*** (0.636)	2.227 (0.643)
To get good grades	2.509*** (0.610)	2.433*** (0.617)	2.519*** (0.607)	2.378 (0.629)
To finish high school	2.815 (0.448)	2.770*** (0.506)	2.793 (0.474)	2.812 (0.458)
To continue education	2.617*** (0.611)	2.477* (0.655)	2.513 (0.645)	2.510 (0.645)
School factor score	0.166*** (0.953)	-0.018 (1.033)	0.110*** (0.992)	-0.026 (0.996)
Nondelinquent orientation:				
how important is it				
To be popular	2.025*** (0.678)	2.031*** (0.709)	2.043** (0.734)	2.103 (0.692)
To have a steady boyfriend or girlfriend	1.753*** (0.656)	1.867 (0.676)	1.906*** (0.713)	1.843 (0.646)
To get together with friends	2.509*** (0.571)	2.489*** (0.575)	2.352*** (0.624)	2.608 (0.538)
Nondelinquent factor score	-0.149*** (0.997)	-0.076*** (1.039)	-0.142 (1.100)	0.046 (0.973)
Delinquent orientation:				
how important is it				
To go party	2.006*** (0.734)	2.191 (0.719)	2.093*** (0.734)	2.193 (0.725)
To have sexual relations	1.574*** (0.699)	1.797 (0.749)	1.871* (0.785)	1.821 (0.747)
To use drugs	1.134** (0.410)	1.202 (0.500)	1.137*** (0.418)	1.184 (0.465)
To drink alcohol	1.369*** (0.606)	1.524*** (0.669)	1.343*** (0.590)	1.602 (0.686)
Delinquent social factor score	-0.304*** (0.939)	0.002 (0.997)	-0.142*** (0.923)	0.045 (1.007)
Competing priorities:				
how important is it				
To have a job	1.983* (0.723)	2.178*** (0.678)	2.216*** (0.719)	2.032 (0.697)

**TABLE 16.2 Continued**

Orientation	Asian	Hispanic	Black	White
To make money	2.344** (0.705)	2.494*** (0.652)	2.559*** (0.634)	2.406 (0.674)
Work factor score	-0.143** (1.040)	0.155*** (0.952)	0.243*** (0.964)	-0.047 (1.001)
Plans of friends: percentage who				
Dropped out of high school	1.397 (0.629)	1.832*** (0.869)	1.694*** (0.812)	1.437 (0.673)
Have no plans for college	1.906*** (1.095)	2.373*** (1.117)	2.348*** (1.137)	2.091 (1.115)
Plan to work after high school	2.106*** (1.140)	2.857*** (1.162)	2.795*** (1.210)	2.464 (1.225)
Plan to attend two-year college	2.332 (1.100)	2.687*** (1.054)	2.581*** (1.063)	2.373 (1.015)
Plan to attend four-year college	3.772*** (1.043)	3.096*** (1.168)	3.329*** (1.139)	3.495 (1.103)
Friends' plans factor score	0.340*** (0.972)	-0.451*** (0.932)	-0.284*** (0.938)	0.084 (0.989)
Number of cases	1,119	1,851	1,459	11,269

Source: Author's compilation.

Note: Numbers in parentheses are standard deviations.

\*Significantly different from whites at  $p < 0.05$  level.

\*\*Significantly different from whites at  $p < 0.01$  level.

\*\*\*Significantly different from whites at  $p < 0.001$  level.

**TABLE 16.3 Ordinary Least Squares Estimates of Effects of Friends' Orientations on Tenth-Grade GPA**

Explanatory Variables	Without Control for Prior Achievement		With Control for Prior Achievement	
	B	SE	B	SE
Background characteristics				
Asian	0.147***	0.041	0.105**	0.037
Hispanic	-0.049	0.029	-0.041	0.023
Black	-0.098***	0.026	-0.051*	0.023
Mother's education	0.034***	0.008	0.011	0.007
Father's education	0.042***	0.007	0.015*	0.006
Family income (in \$10,000s)	0.009**	0.003	0.003	0.003
Friends' school orientation				
Important to attend school regularly	0.064**	0.021	0.047*	0.019
Important to study	0.006	0.020	0.005	0.018
Important to get good grades	0.082***	0.021	0.068***	0.019
Important to finish high school	0.053*	0.024	0.026	0.021
Important to continue education	0.088***	0.018	0.055***	0.016
Friends' social life orientation				
Important to be popular	0.064***	0.015	0.031*	0.013
Important to have a boyfriend or girlfriend	-0.058***	0.016	-0.026	0.014
Important to party	-0.106***	0.014	-0.081***	0.012
Friends' job orientation				
Important to have a job	-0.111***	0.013	-0.067***	0.012
Friends' actions and desires				
Number of friends who are dropouts	-0.169***	0.019	-0.115***	0.016
Friends who want to go to college	0.127***	0.019	0.084***	0.017
Control for prior achievement				
Middle school GPA			0.453***	0.011
Constant	2.232***	0.071	1.198***	0.068
Adjusted $R^2$	0.176		0.359	
Number of cases	26,900		26,900	

Source: Author's compilation.

\*Significant at  $p < 0.05$  level.

\*\*Significant at  $p < 0.01$  level.

\*\*\*Significant at  $p < 0.001$  level.

**TABLE 16.4 Ordinary Least Squares Estimates of Effects of Friends' Orientation Factors on Tenth-Grade GPA with and Without Race Interactions**

Explanatory Variables	Model One <sup>a</sup>		Model Two <sup>b</sup>		Model Three <sup>c</sup>	
	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE
Background characteristics						
Asian	0.153***	0.042	0.109**	0.037	0.156	0.093
Hispanic	-0.052	0.029	-0.042	0.025	0.043	0.051
Black	-0.096***	0.026	-0.046*	0.023	0.121*	0.048
Mother's education	0.036***	0.008	0.011	0.007	0.012	0.007
Father's education	0.042***	0.007	0.014*	0.006	0.014*	0.006
Family income (in \$10,000s)	0.009**	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.003
Friends' orientation factors						
School factor score	0.158***	0.010	0.110***	0.009	0.113***	0.010
Asian × school score					-0.024	0.043
Hispanic × school score					-0.011	0.029
Black × school score					0.002	0.028
Social factor score	-0.055***	0.009	-0.042***	0.008	-0.063***	0.009
Asian × social					0.042	0.038
Hispanic × social					0.057*	0.027
Black × social					0.088***	0.024

Friends' job orientations						
Important to have a job	-0.117***	0.013	-0.068***	0.012	-0.048***	0.012
Asian × job					-0.016	0.040
Hispanic × job					-0.043	0.024
Black × job					-0.098***	0.022
Number of dropout friends	-0.183***	0.019	-0.122***	0.016	-0.141***	0.019
Asian × dropout					0.006	0.087
Hispanic × dropout					0.005	0.051
Black × dropout					0.155***	0.046
Friends who want to go to college	0.137***	0.019	0.089***	0.017	0.098***	0.019
Asian × college					-0.031	0.077
Hispanic × college					-0.019	0.056
Black × college					-0.057	0.050
Control for prior achievement						
Middle school GPA	0.457***	0.011	0.460***	0.011		
Constant	2.791***	0.041	1.542***	0.047	1.493***	0.048
Adjusted $R^2$	0.167		0.356		0.360	
Number of cases	26,900		26,900		26,900	

Source: Author's compilation.

<sup>a</sup>Baseline model including only background characteristics and friends' orientations.

<sup>b</sup>Model one plus prior achievement.

<sup>c</sup>Model two plus interactions with group members.

\*Significant at  $p < 0.05$  level.

\*\*Significant at  $p < 0.01$  level.

\*\*\*Significant at  $p < 0.001$  level.

**TABLE 16.5 Logistic Regression Estimates of Effects of Friends' Orientation and Behavior on Educational Aspirations in the Tenth Grade**

Explanatory Variables	Without Control for Prior Aspirations		With Control for Prior Aspirations	
	B	SE	B	SE
Background characteristics				
Asian	0.282	0.204	0.405	0.220
Hispanic	0.131	0.135	0.077	0.144
Black	0.502***	0.132	0.418**	0.141
Mother's education	0.240***	0.032	0.179***	0.034
Father's education	0.253***	0.029	0.184***	0.031
Family income (in \$10,000s)	0.121***	0.017	0.097***	0.017
Friends' orientation and behavior				
Important to continue education	0.617***	0.049	0.548***	0.050
Number of dropout friends	-0.536***	0.040	-0.459***	0.042
Friends who want to go to college	0.914***	0.079	0.717***	0.084
Control for prior aspirations				
Aspired to finish college in eighth grade			1.793***	0.085
Constant	-3.226***	0.152	-3.741***	0.165
Pseudo $R^2$		0.207		0.291
Number of cases		13,859		13,859

Source: Author's compilation.

\*Significant at  $p < 0.05$  level.

\*\*Significant at  $p < 0.01$  level.

\*\*\*Significant at  $p < 0.001$  level.