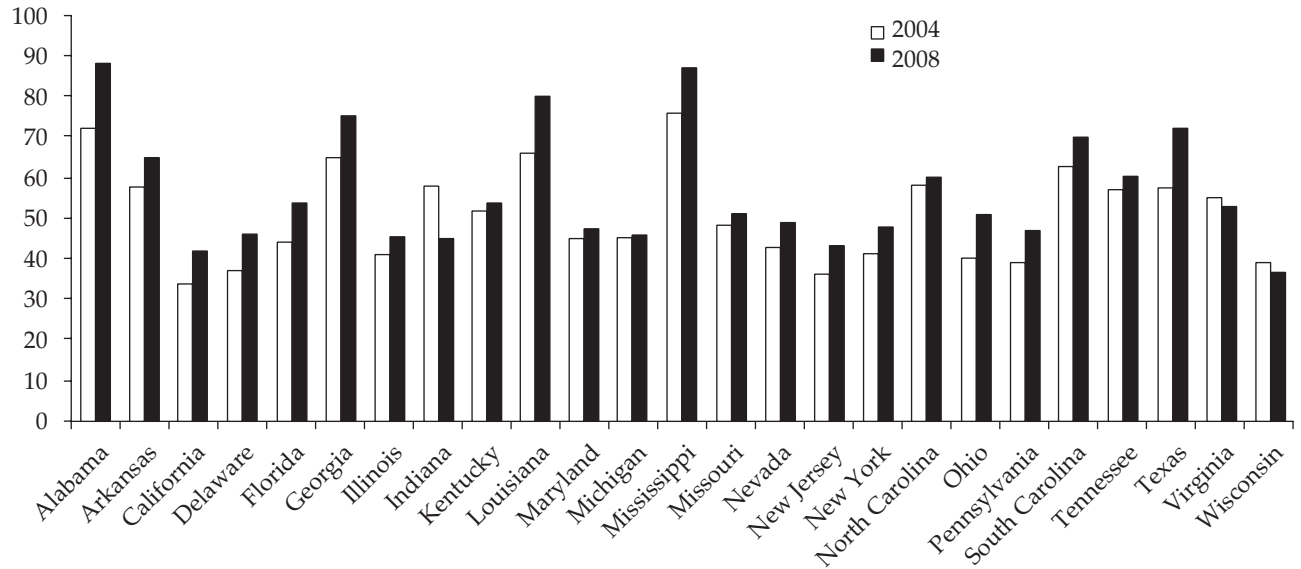
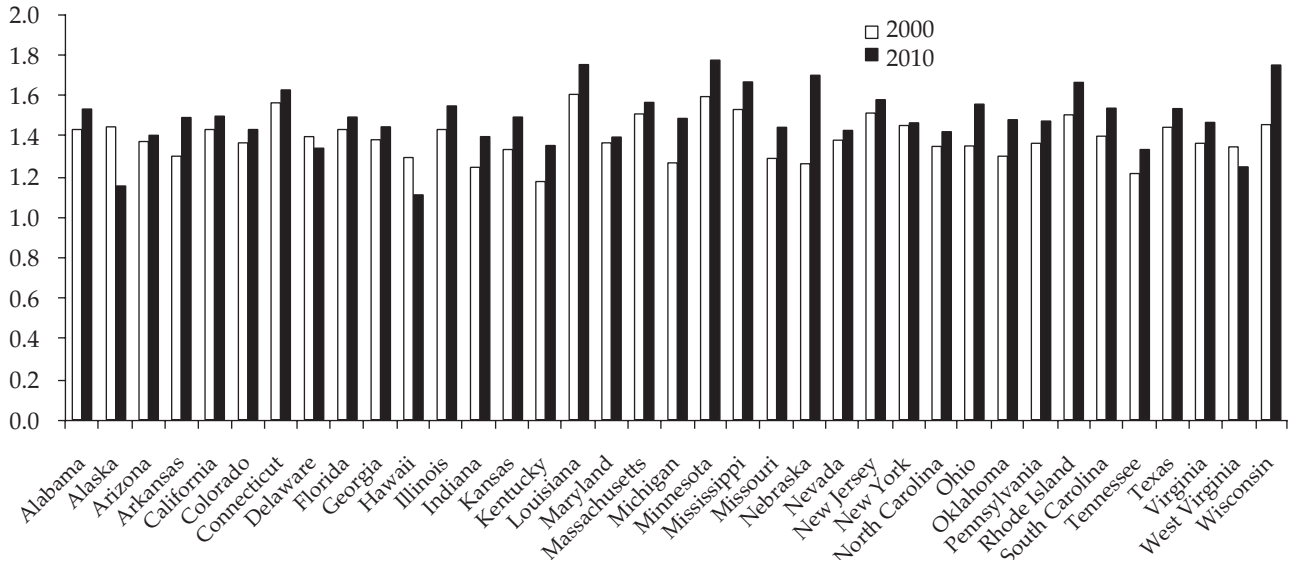
Figure 1.1 Black-White Ratio in Democratic Vote for President, Selected States, 2004 and 2008 (N=25)



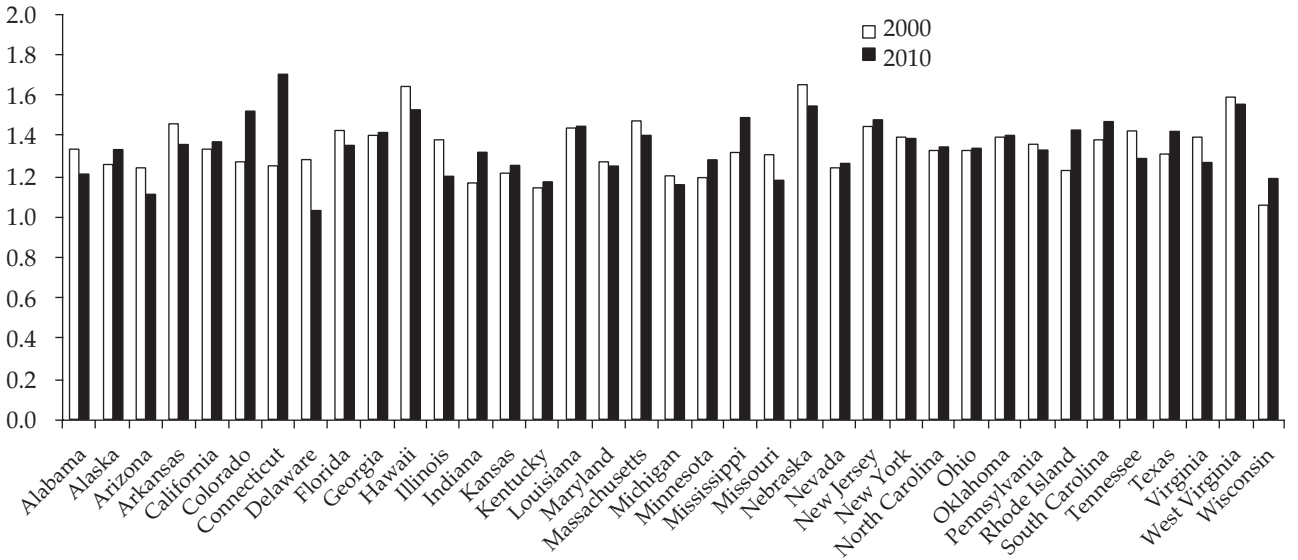
Source: Authors' compilation based Roper Center (2004, 2008).

Figure 1.2 White-Black Median Income Ratios, Selected States, 2000 and 2010 (N=37)



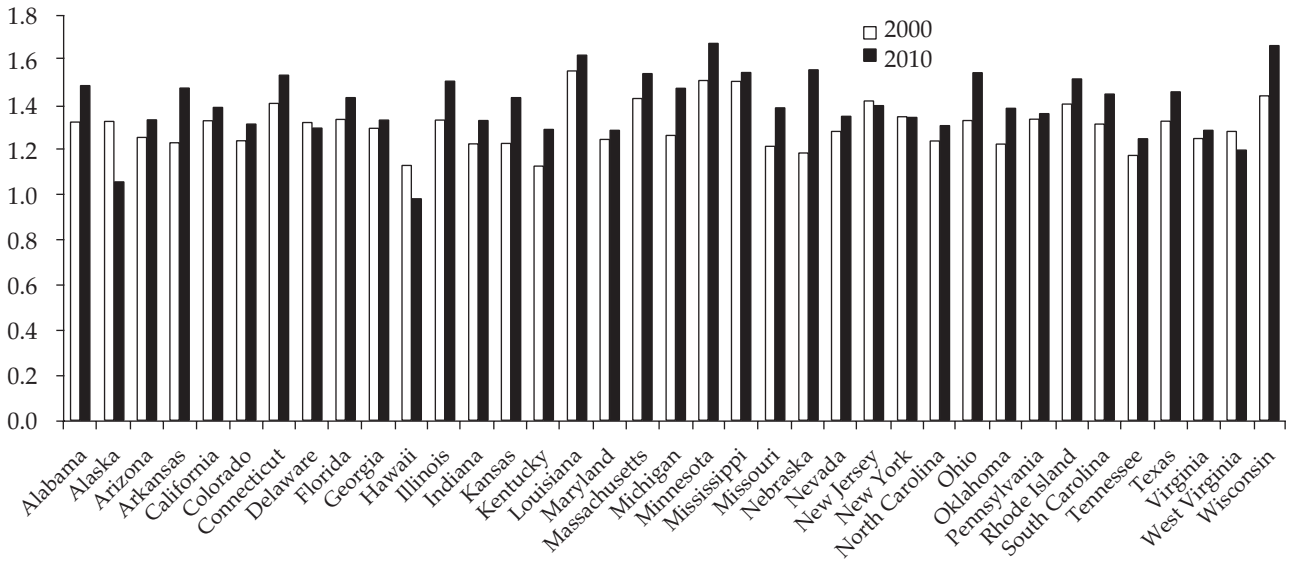
Source: Authors' compilation of Census 2000 and 2010 IPUMS Microdata (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

Figure 1.3 White-Black Median Professional-Class Income Ratio, Selected States, 2000 and 2010 (N=37)



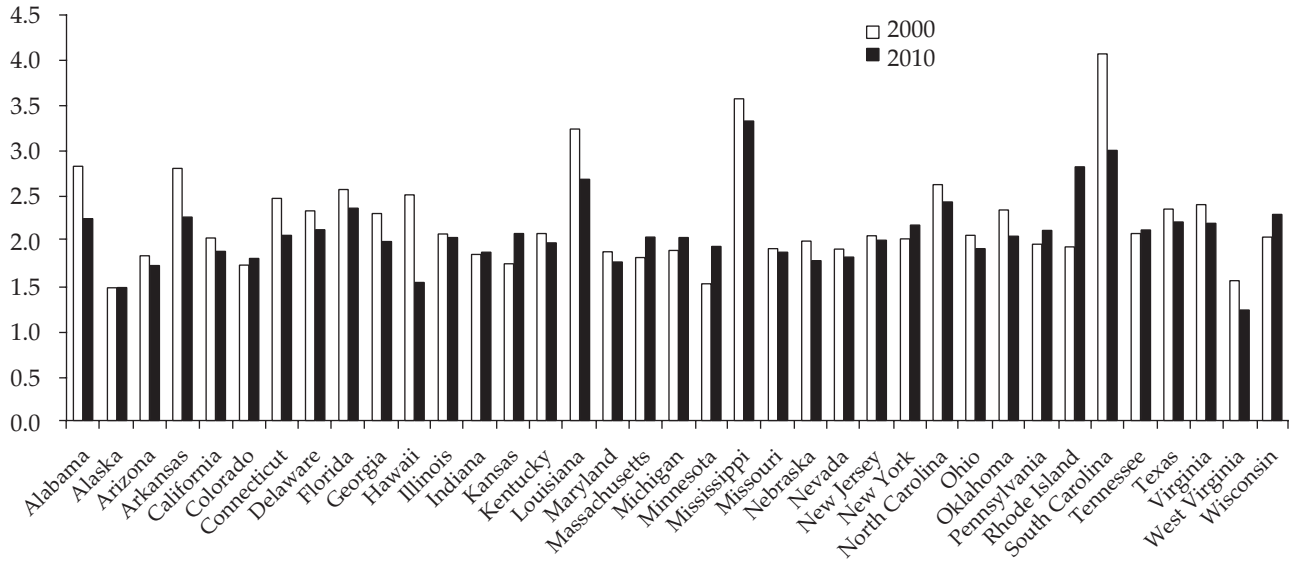
Source: Authors' compilation of Census 2000 and 2010 IPUMS Microdata (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

Figure 1.4 White-Black Median Working-Class Income Ratio, Selected States, 2000 and 2010 (N=37)



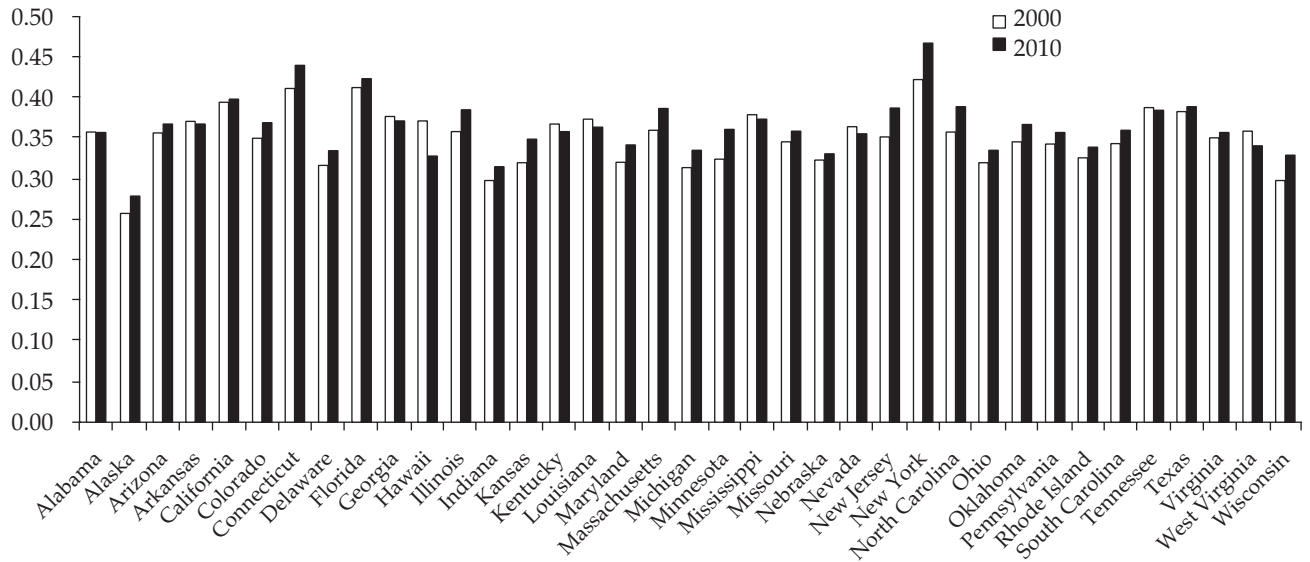
Source: Authors' compilation of Census 2000 and 2010 IPUMS Microdata (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

Figure 1.5 Group Presence: Ratio of Percentage of Whites in Professional Class to Percentage of Blacks in Professional Class, Selected States, 2000 and 2010 (N=37)



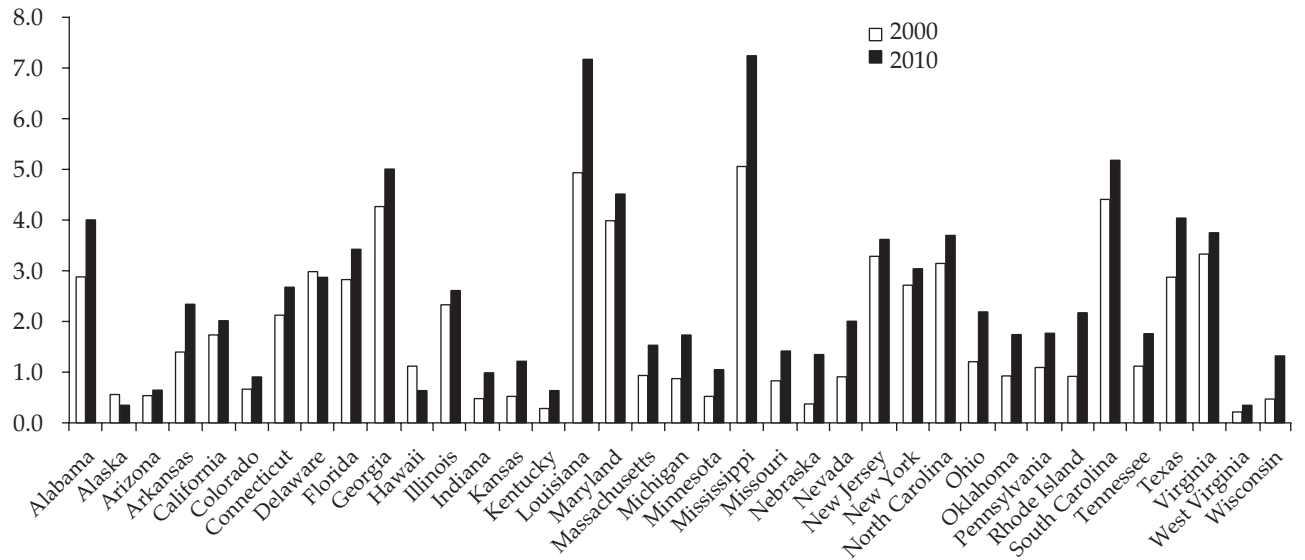
Source: Authors' compilation of Census 2000 and 2010 IPUMS Microdata (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

Figure 1.6 Total Income Inequality as Measured by Total Theil Index, Selected States, 2000 and 2010 (N=37)



Source: Authors' compilation of Census 2000 and 2010 IPUMS Microdata (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

Figure 1.7 Between-Race Theil as Percentage of Total Theil (Percentage of Total Income Inequality Attributable to Black-White Income Disparity), Selected States, 2000 and 2010 (N=37)



Source: Authors' compilation of Census 2000 and 2010 IPUMS Microdata (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

Table 1A.1 Black-White Gap in Democratic Vote for President, Selected States, 2004 and 2008

	2004				2008				2004–2008	
	White (%)	Black (%)	Difference (%)	Ratio	White (%)	Black (%)	Difference (%)	Ratio	Change in difference (%)	Change in ratio
Alabama	19	91	72	4.8	10	98	88	9.8	16	5.0
Alaska	33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Arizona	41	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Arkansas	36	94	58	2.6	30	95	65	3.2	7	0.6
California	47	81	34	1.7	52	94	42	1.8	8	0.1
Colorado	42	87	45	2.1	50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Connecticut	51	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	51	93	42	1.8	n.a.	n.a.
Delaware	45	82	37	1.8	53	99	46	1.9	9	0.0
District of Columbia	80	97	17	1.2	86	97	11	1.1	–6	–0.1
Florida	42	86	44	2.0	42	96	54	2.3	10	0.2
Georgia	23	88	65	3.8	23	98	75	4.3	10	0.4
Hawaii	58	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	70	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Idaho	29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Illinois	48	89	41	1.9	51	96	45	1.9	4	0.0
Indiana	34	92	58	2.7	45	90	45	2.0	–13	–0.7
Iowa	49	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	51	93	42	1.8	n.a.	n.a.
Kansas	34	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kentucky	35	87	52	2.5	36	90	54	2.5	2	0.0
Louisiana	24	90	66	3.8	14	94	80	6.7	14	3.0

Table 1A.1 (Continued)

	2004				2008				2004–2008	
	White (%)	Black (%)	Difference (%)	Ratio	White (%)	Black (%)	Difference (%)	Ratio	Change in difference (%)	Change in ratio
Maine	53	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Maryland	44	89	45	2.0	47	94	47	2.0	2	0.0
Massachusetts	59	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Michigan	44	89	45	2.0	51	97	46	1.9	1	–0.1
Minnesota	50	87	37	1.7	53	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mississippi	14	90	76	6.4	11	98	87	8.9	11	2.5
Missouri	42	90	48	2.1	42	93	51	2.2	3	0.1
Montana	39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Nebraska	33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Nevada	43	86	43	2.0	45	94	49	2.1	6	0.1
New Hampshire	50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
New Jersey	46	82	36	1.8	49	92	43	1.9	7	0.1
New Mexico	43	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
New York	49	90	41	1.8	52	100	48	1.9	7	0.1
North Carolina	27	85	58	3.1	35	95	60	2.7	2	–0.4
North Dakota	35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ohio	44	84	40	1.9	46	97	51	2.1	11	0.2

Oklahoma	29	72	43	2.5	29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Oregon	50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	57	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pennsylvania	45	84	39	1.9	48	95	47	2.0	8	0.1
Rhode Island	57	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
South Carolina	22	85	63	3.9	26	96	70	3.7	7	–0.2
South Dakota	37	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tennessee	34	91	57	2.7	34	94	60	2.8	3	0.1
Texas	25	83	58	3.3	26	98	72	3.8	14	0.4
Utah	24	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Vermont	58	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	68	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Virginia	32	87	55	2.7	39	92	53	2.4	–2	–0.4
Washington	52	73	21	1.4	55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
West Virginia	42	83	41	2.0	41	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Wisconsin	47	86	39	1.8	54	91	37	1.7	–2	–0.1
Wyoming	28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mean (unweighted)	41	86	48	2.5	44	95	54	3.0	5	0.4
Median	42	87	45	2.0	45	95	50	2.1	7	0.1
Standard deviation (unweighted)	12	5	14	1.1	14	3	16	2.1	6	1.2
N	50	30	30	30	50	27	27	27	25	25
Correlation									.93	.91

Source: Authors' compilation of data from Roper Center (2004, 2008).

Table 1A.2 White-Black Gap in Median Income, Selected States, 2000 and 2010

	Difference			Ratio		
	2000 (dollars)	2010 (dollars)	Change (%)	2000	2010	Change (%)
Alabama	13,197	15,450	17	1.4	1.5	8
Alaska	17,931	8,077	–55	1.5	1.2	–20
Arizona	13,526	14,065	4	1.4	1.4	2
Arkansas	8,901	12,066	36	1.3	1.5	15
California	19,092	20,473	7	1.4	1.5	5
Colorado	14,190	15,372	8	1.4	1.4	5
Connecticut	23,478	24,377	4	1.6	1.6	4
Delaware	15,480	13,214	–15	1.4	1.3	–4
Florida	14,190	15,000	6	1.4	1.5	4
Georgia	14,448	15,442	7	1.4	1.4	4
Hawaii	11,404	5,200	–54	1.3	1.1	–14
Illinois	17,338	18,665	8	1.4	1.5	8
Indiana	9,675	12,203	26	1.3	1.4	12
Kansas	11,610	15,191	31	1.3	1.5	12
Kentucky	6,063	10,017	65	1.2	1.4	15
Louisiana	17,196	21,300	24	1.6	1.8	9
Maryland	16,770	18,412	10	1.4	1.4	2
Massachusetts	19,866	21,393	8	1.5	1.6	4
Michigan	11,610	14,816	28	1.3	1.5	17
Minnesota	19,350	21,344	10	1.6	1.8	11
Mississippi	14,577	16,349	12	1.5	1.7	9
Missouri	10,062	12,656	26	1.3	1.5	12
Nebraska	9,056	17,537	94	1.3	1.7	34
Nevada	14,190	15,191	7	1.4	1.4	4
New Jersey	23,220	24,699	6	1.5	1.6	5
New York	17,802	17,278	–3	1.5	1.5	1
North Carolina	11,610	12,689	9	1.3	1.4	6
Ohio	12,900	15,634	21	1.4	1.6	15
Oklahoma	9,417	13,213	40	1.3	1.5	14
Pennsylvania	13,145	15,043	14	1.4	1.5	8
Rhode Island	17,415	20,416	17	1.5	1.7	11
South Carolina	12,900	15,047	17	1.4	1.5	10
Tennessee	7,482	10,000	34	1.2	1.3	10
Texas	16,383	18,678	14	1.4	1.5	6
Virginia	14,190	18,093	28	1.4	1.5	7
West Virginia	9,411	7,341	–22	1.4	1.3	–7
Wisconsin	15,480	19,153	24	1.5	1.8	20
Mean	14,177	15,705	14	1.4	1.5	7
Median	14,190	15,372	12	1.4	1.5	8
Standard deviation	4,096	4,443	26	0.1	0.1	9
N	37	37	37	37	37	37
Correlation			0.76			0.57

Source: Authors' compilation of Census 2000 and 2010 IPUMS Microdata (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

Table 1A.3 Black-White Gap in Median Professional-Class Income, Selected States, 2000 and 2010

	Difference			Ratio		
	2000 (dollars)	2010 (dollars)	Change (%)	2000 (dollars)	2010 (dollars)	Change (%)
Alabama	19,866	14,179	–29	1.3	1.2	–9
Alaska	17,415	21,345	23	1.3	1.3	6
Arizona	15,609	7,985	–49	1.3	1.1	–11
Arkansas	21,285	17,452	–18	1.5	1.4	–7
California	24,510	26,191	7	1.3	1.4	2
Colorado	18,060	28,312	57	1.3	1.5	20
Connecticut	19,350	41,251	113	1.3	1.7	37
Delaware	19,092	3,038	–84	1.3	1.0	–20
Florida	23,336	20,057	–14	1.4	1.4	–5
Georgia	24,510	24,601	0	1.4	1.4	1
Hawaii	31,734	28,170	–11	1.6	1.5	–7
Illinois	24,252	14,452	–40	1.4	1.2	–13
Indiana	11,610	17,378	50	1.2	1.3	12
Kansas	13,739	15,551	13	1.2	1.3	3
Kentucky	9,701	10,164	5	1.2	1.2	1
Louisiana	22,962	24,800	8	1.4	1.4	0
Maryland	19,737	20,000	1	1.3	1.3	–2
Massachusetts	29,025	26,658	–8	1.5	1.4	–5
Michigan	14,267	10,736	–25	1.2	1.2	–3
Minnesota	12,900	17,478	35	1.2	1.3	7
Mississippi	16,641	23,377	40	1.3	1.5	13
Missouri	17,415	11,148	–36	1.3	1.2	–10
Nebraska	27,735	24,882	–10	1.7	1.6	–6
Nevada	15,196	16,000	5	1.3	1.3	1
New Jersey	32,250	33,673	4	1.5	1.5	2
New York	25,800	25,645	–1	1.4	1.4	–1
North Carolina	19,350	19,098	–1	1.3	1.3	1
Ohio	19,350	19,044	–2	1.3	1.3	1
Oklahoma	19,350	20,581	6	1.4	1.4	1
Pennsylvania	21,414	20,256	–5	1.4	1.3	–2
Rhode Island	15,480	24,307	57	1.2	1.4	15
South Carolina	21,414	24,348	14	1.4	1.5	6
Tennessee	23,220	16,148	–30	1.4	1.3	–9
Texas	20,640	26,716	29	1.3	1.4	8
Virginia	25,800	20,770	–19	1.4	1.3	–9
West Virginia	25,155	25,435	1	1.6	1.6	–2
Wisconsin	3,870	11,433	195	1.1	1.2	13
Mean	20,082	20,342	8	1.3	1.3	1
Median	19,737	20,256	1	1.3	1.3	1
Standard deviation	5,941	7,420	47	0.1	0.1	10
N	37	37	37	37	37	37
Correlation			0.55			0.52

Source: Authors' compilation of Census 2000 and 2010 IPUMS Microdata (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

Table 1A.4 White-Black Gap in Median Working-Class Income, Selected States, 2000 and 2010

	Difference			Ratio		
	2000 (dollars)	2010 (dollars)	Change (%)	2000 (dollars)	2010 (dollars)	Change (%)
Alabama	9,546	12,660	33	1.3	1.5	12
Alaska	12,513	3,050	–76	1.3	1.1	–20
Arizona	8,720	10,127	16	1.3	1.3	6
Arkansas	6,450	10,520	63	1.2	1.5	20
California	12,745	14,179	11	1.3	1.4	5
Colorado	9,030	10,164	13	1.2	1.3	6
Connecticut	15,609	18,295	17	1.4	1.5	9
Delaware	11,868	10,261	–14	1.3	1.3	–2
Florida	10,320	11,647	13	1.3	1.4	7
Georgia	10,320	10,056	–3	1.3	1.3	2
Hawaii	5,289	–800	–115	1.1	1.0	–14
Illinois	12,771	15,354	20	1.3	1.5	13
Indiana	8,385	9,656	15	1.2	1.3	8
Kansas	7,740	12,000	55	1.2	1.4	16
Kentucky	4,167	7,512	80	1.1	1.3	14
Louisiana	14,706	16,357	11	1.6	1.6	4
Maryland	10,320	11,181	8	1.3	1.3	2
Massachusetts	15,480	17,475	13	1.4	1.5	8
Michigan	10,315	12,502	21	1.3	1.5	16
Minnesota	15,480	16,727	8	1.5	1.7	10
Mississippi	12,900	12,623	–2	1.5	1.5	3
Missouri	7,043	10,128	44	1.2	1.4	14
Nebraska	6,192	13,736	122	1.2	1.6	31
Nevada	10,320	11,731	14	1.3	1.4	5
New Jersey	17,222	15,902	–8	1.4	1.4	–1
New York	12,900	11,738	–9	1.3	1.3	0
North Carolina	7,740	8,811	14	1.2	1.3	6
Ohio	11,223	13,559	21	1.3	1.5	15
Oklahoma	6,708	10,034	50	1.2	1.4	13
Pennsylvania	10,965	10,656	–3	1.3	1.4	2
Rhode Island	13,003	14,840	14	1.4	1.5	8
South Carolina	9,804	11,668	19	1.3	1.4	10
Tennessee	5,805	7,000	21	1.2	1.3	6
Texas	11,223	14,275	27	1.3	1.5	9
Virginia	9,030	10,127	12	1.3	1.3	3
West Virginia	7,353	5,279	–28	1.3	1.2	–7
Wisconsin	13,803	16,016	16	1.4	1.7	15
Mean	10,406	11,542	14	1.3	1.4	7
Median	10,320	11,668	14	1.3	1.4	7
Standard deviation	3,221	3,908	38	0.1	0.1	9
N	37	37	37	37	37	37
Correlation			0.70			0.64

Source: Authors' compilation of Census 2000 and 2010 IPUMS Microdata (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

Table 1A.5 Group Presence: Ratio of Percentage of Whites in Professional Class to Percentage of Blacks in Professional Class, Selected States, 2000 and 2010

	Difference (%)			Ratio		
	2000	2010	Change (%)	2000	2010	Change (%)
Alabama	12	11	–8	2.8	2.2	–21
Alaska	7	7	10	1.5	1.5	1
Arizona	12	11	–2	1.8	1.7	–7
Arkansas	10	10	1	2.8	2.3	–20
California	15	14	–5	2.0	1.9	–8
Colorado	12	13	12	1.7	1.8	4
Connecticut	18	16	–8	2.5	2.1	–17
Delaware	14	14	–3	2.3	2.1	–9
Florida	14	14	1	2.6	2.3	–8
Georgia	14	13	–4	2.3	2.0	–14
Hawaii	14	9	–39	2.5	1.5	–39
Illinois	13	13	3	2.1	2.0	–2
Indiana	8	9	12	1.8	1.9	1
Kansas	9	11	29	1.7	2.1	19
Kentucky	8	8	7	2.1	2.0	–5
Louisiana	14	13	–4	3.2	2.7	–17
Maryland	15	15	3	1.9	1.8	–6
Massachusetts	13	16	23	1.8	2.0	12
Michigan	10	11	12	1.9	2.0	7
Minnesota	7	11	53	1.5	1.9	27
Mississippi	13	14	12	3.6	3.3	–6
Missouri	9	9	6	1.9	1.9	–1
Nebraska	9	9	–3	2.0	1.8	–11
Nevada	9	9	–4	1.9	1.8	–5
New Jersey	15	15	0	2.0	2.0	–3
New York	12	14	14	2.0	2.2	7
North Carolina	13	14	8	2.6	2.4	–7
Ohio	10	10	–3	2.0	1.9	–7
Oklahoma	10	10	–2	2.3	2.0	–13
Pennsylvania	10	12	22	1.9	2.1	9
Rhode Island	11	16	53	1.9	2.8	47
South Carolina	15	15	–3	4.1	3.0	–27
Tennessee	10	11	13	2.1	2.1	1
Texas	15	16	4	2.3	2.2	–5
Virginia	16	17	7	2.4	2.2	–9
West Virginia	4	3	–41	1.5	1.2	–20
Wisconsin	10	11	18	2.0	2.3	12
Mean	12	12	5	2.2	2.1	–4
Median	12	12	3	2.0	2.0	–6
Standard deviation	3	3	18	0.5	0.4	15
N	37	37	37	37	37	37
Correlation			0.83			0.76

Source: Authors' compilation of Census 2000 and ACS 2010 IPUMS Microdata (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

Table 1A.6 Total Income Inequality as Measured by Total Theil Index, Selected States, 2000 and 2010

	2000	2010	Change (%)
Alabama	0.36	0.36	–1
Alaska	0.26	0.28	9
Arizona	0.36	0.37	3
Arkansas	0.37	0.37	–1
California	0.40	0.40	1
Colorado	0.35	0.37	6
Connecticut	0.41	0.44	7
Delaware	0.32	0.34	6
Florida	0.42	0.43	2
Georgia	0.38	0.37	–1
Hawaii	0.37	0.33	–12
Illinois	0.36	0.39	7
Indiana	0.30	0.31	5
Kansas	0.32	0.35	9
Kentucky	0.37	0.36	–2
Louisiana	0.37	0.36	–3
Maryland	0.32	0.34	6
Massachusetts	0.36	0.39	8
Michigan	0.31	0.34	7
Minnesota	0.32	0.36	12
Mississippi	0.38	0.37	–2
Missouri	0.35	0.36	4
Nebraska	0.32	0.33	2
Nevada	0.36	0.36	–2
New Jersey	0.35	0.39	10
New York	0.42	0.47	11
North Carolina	0.36	0.39	8
Ohio	0.32	0.34	4
Oklahoma	0.35	0.37	6
Pennsylvania	0.35	0.36	4
Rhode Island	0.33	0.34	3
South Carolina	0.34	0.36	5
Tennessee	0.39	0.39	0
Texas	0.38	0.39	1
Virginia	0.35	0.36	1
West Virginia	0.36	0.34	–5
Wisconsin	0.30	0.33	11
Mean	0.35	0.36	3.5
Median	0.36	0.36	3.8
Standard deviation	0.0	0.0	5.0
N	37	37	37
Correlation			0.87

Source: Authors' compilation of Census 2000 and 2010 IPUMS Microdata (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

Table 1A.7 Between-Race Theil as Percentage of Total Theil (Percentage of Total Income Inequality Attributable to Black-White Income Disparity), Selected States, 2000 and 2010

	2000 (%)	2010 (%)	Change (percentage points)
Alabama	2.9	4.0	1.1
Alaska	0.5	0.4	–0.2
Arizona	0.5	0.7	0.1
Arkansas	1.4	2.3	0.9
California	1.7	2.0	0.3
Colorado	0.7	0.9	0.3
Connecticut	2.1	2.7	0.5
Delaware	3.0	2.9	–0.1
Florida	2.8	3.4	0.6
Georgia	4.3	5.0	0.7
Hawaii	1.1	0.7	–0.5
Illinois	2.3	2.6	0.3
Indiana	0.5	1.0	0.5
Kansas	0.5	1.2	0.7
Kentucky	0.3	0.6	0.3
Louisiana	4.9	7.1	2.2
Maryland	4.0	4.5	0.5
Massachusetts	0.9	1.5	0.6
Michigan	0.9	1.7	0.9
Minnesota	0.5	1.0	0.5
Mississippi	5.0	7.2	2.2
Missouri	0.8	1.4	0.6
Nebraska	0.4	1.4	0.9
Nevada	0.9	2.0	1.1
New Jersey	3.3	3.6	0.3
New York	2.7	3.0	0.3
North Carolina	3.1	3.7	0.5
Ohio	1.2	2.2	1.0
Oklahoma	0.9	1.7	0.8
Pennsylvania	1.1	1.8	0.6
Rhode Island	0.9	2.2	1.2
South Carolina	4.4	5.2	0.8
Tennessee	1.1	1.8	0.6
Texas	2.9	4.0	1.2
Virginia	3.3	3.7	0.4
West Virginia	0.3	0.3	0.1
Wisconsin	0.5	1.3	0.8
Mean	1.9	2.5	0.6
Median	1.1	2.0	0.6
Standard deviation	1.4	1.7	0.5
N	37	37	37
Correlation			0.96

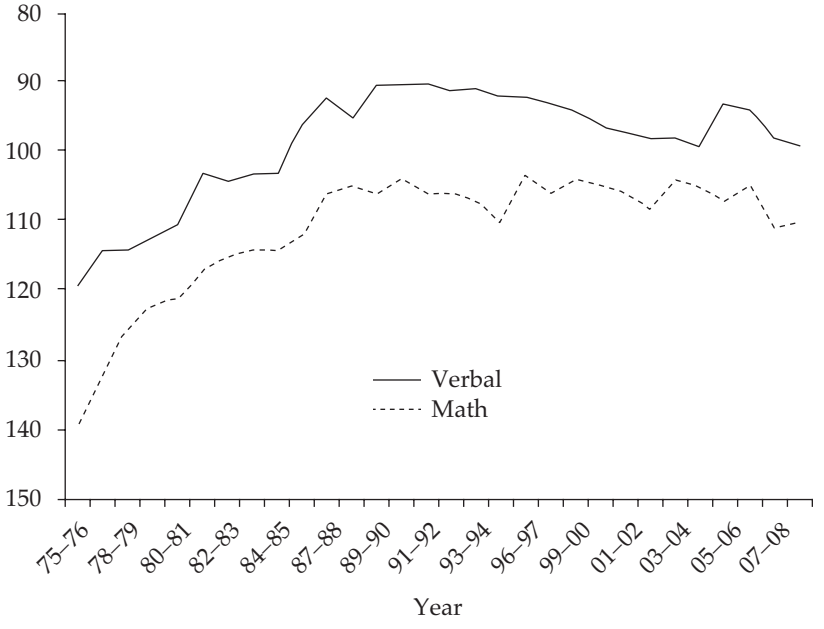
Source: Authors' compilation of Census 2000 and 2010 IPUMS Microdata (U.S. Census Bureau n.d.).

Table 2.1 American State Responses to the Race Inequity Crises of the 1950s and 1960s

Response	Crisis	Does crisis overcome separated powers?	Is policy activism sufficient to end crisis?
Creating new state standards	Civil Rights Act of 1964; Voting Rights Act of 1965; Fair Housing Act of 1968	Yes	No
Coercive state power	Fair Employment Practices Commission, 1941; Little Rock, Arkansas, 1957; Public order in cities, 1965 and 1966; Attorney General Robert Kennedy and Alabama; Mississippi university education	Yes	Yes
State-led societal reform	School desegregation; housing desegregation	No	No

Source: Author's compilation.

Figure 3.1 Black-White Gap in SAT Scores, 1975–1976 to 2007–2008



Source: Authors' compilation based on U.S. Department of Education (2009, 208, table 143); U.S. Department of Education (1996, 127, table 126).

Note: Figures for all years represent average black scores minus average white scores. Data are not available for 1976–1977, 1985–1986, 1995–1996, and 1997–1998.

Table 3.1 Average Percentage of Black Students Enrolled Full-Time at Selective Institutions, by Type of Institution, 1951 to 1998

Type of institution	1951	1967	1970	1976	1986	1998
Private universities (N = 11)	0.3	1.8	4.0	5.6	5.3	7.0
Liberal arts colleges (N = 10)	1.0	2.8	5.7	6.0	5.1	6.1
Public universities (N = 4)	1.0	1.4	2.8	3.9	4.8	6.6

Source: Authors' adaptation of Clotfelter (2004, 159).

Note: Private universities: Columbia, Duke, Emory, Northwestern, Princeton, Rice, Tufts, Tulane, University of Pennsylvania, Vanderbilt, and Yale. Private liberal arts colleges: Bryn Mawr, Denison, Hamilton, Kenyon, Oberlin, Smith, Swarthmore, Wellesley, Wesleyan, and Williams. Public universities: Miami of Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania State, and the University of North Carolina. For the year 1976, we report data from Clotfelter's column labeled "1976b." Further details on his exact sources are available in Clotfelter (2004, 159).

Table 3.2 Black-White Achievement Gap at the Sixth, Ninth, and Twelfth Grades, Fall 1965, by Region

	Standard deviations below			Grade levels behind		
	6	9	12	6	9	12
Region	Verbal ability					
Northeast	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.4	3.3
Midwest	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.7	2.2	3.3
South	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.2
West	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.6	3.9
	Reading comprehension					
Northeast	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.8	2.6	2.9
Midwest	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	2.3	2.8
South	0.9	1.1	1.2	2.1	3.0	3.9
West	0.9	1.1	1.2	2.1	3.1	3.8
	Math achievement					
Northeast	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.8	5.2
Midwest	1.1	0.9	1.0	2.1	2.5	4.7
South	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.4	3.1	5.6
West	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.4	3.1	5.3

Source: Authors' compilation of data from Coleman (1966, 274–75).
Note: The reference group is whites living in the metropolitan Northeast.

Table 3.3 Peer Characteristics in Selected Metropolitan Areas, by Race and Level, Fall 1965 (percentage)

	Northeast			Midwest			West		
Peer characteristic	Black	White	B – W	Black	White	B – W	Black	White	B – W
Mother completed high school or more education									
Elementary	39	55	–16	36	49	–13	35	48	–13
Secondary	51	63	–12	49	58	–9	53	60	–7
Biological father living at home									
Elementary	68	82	–14	63	84	–21	60	75	–15
Schoolmates have following items in home									
Car									
Elementary	70	87	–17	77	95	–18	80	93	–13
Secondary	72	84	–12	88	97	–9	90	93	–3
Telephone									
Elementary	79	91	–12	79	90	–11	83	93	–10
Secondary	89	94	–5	93	94	–1	91	94	–3
Vacuum cleaner, secondary	78	90	–12	79	94	–15	82	88	–6
Household receives a daily newspaper									
Elementary	75	85	–10	70	84	–14	67	83	–16
Secondary	91	91	0	86	91	–5	81	83	–2
One hundred or more books in home, secondary	41	53	–12	36	43	–7	37	41	–4
Drop-out rate, secondary	23	10	13	19	7	12	12	5	7
College attendance rate of preceding year's graduating class	33	54	–21	33	41	–8	49	52	–3

Source: Authors' compilation of data from Coleman (1966: 188, 190, 196).

Notes: The data for whites are drawn from Coleman's "W/N" columns, which basically report information on white children living in counties with the highest concentration of black children. This has the tendency to understate any racial differences that may exist.

Table 3.4 Black Students Attending Segregated and Highly Segregated Schools, Various Years, 1968 to 2001 (percentage)

Region	1968	1988	1991	2001
	50–100 percent minority			
South	80.9	56.5	60.1	69.8
Border	71.6	59.6	59.3	67.9
Northeast	66.8	77.3	75.2	78.4
Midwest	77.3	70.1	69.7	72.9
West	72.2	67.1	69.2	75.8
	90–100 percent minority			
South	77.8	24.0	26.1	31.0
Border	60.2	34.5	34.5	41.6
Northeast	42.7	48.0	49.8	51.2
Midwest	58.0	41.8	39.9	46.8
West	50.8	28.6	26.6	30.0

Source: Orfield and Lee (2004, 20), reprinted with permission.

Table 3.5 Percentage Distribution of Students at Schools of Varying Poverty Levels, by Race, 2005 to 2006

Percentage poor students	White	Black
0–10	20%	5%
11–20	17	5
21–30	16	7
31–40	14	9
41–50	12	11
51–60	9	11
61–70	6	12
71–80	3	13
81–90	2	14
91–100	1	13

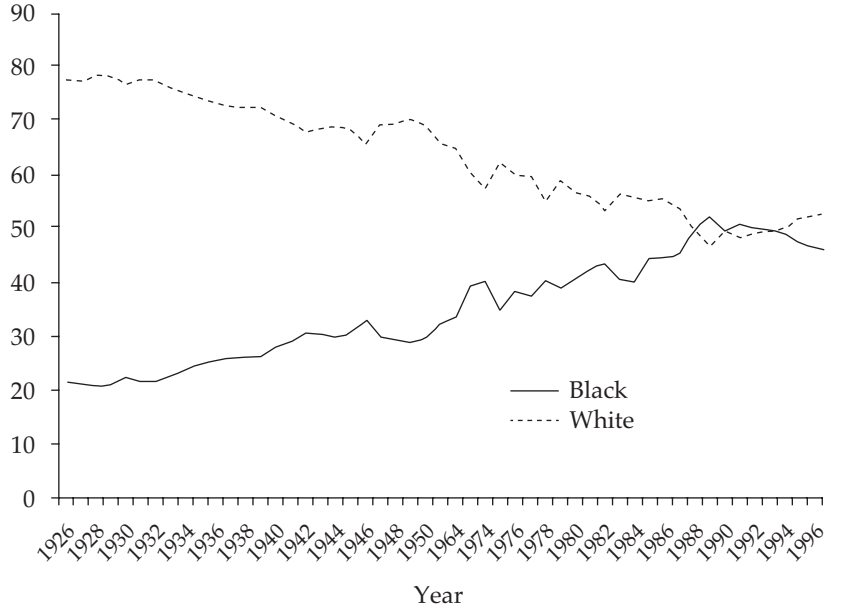
Source: Orfield and Lee (2007, 22) a portion of which is reprinted with permission.
Note: Poverty levels are measured by Orfield and Lee as the percentage of students receiving free or reduced-price lunch.

Table 3.6 Standardized Measures of the Black-White Achievement Gap in Selected Studies for Selected Grades

Grade	Study	Raw differences in means	
		Math	Reading
K (fall)	Fryer-Levitt (2006)	–0.66	–0.40
K	Fryer-Levitt (2006)	–0.73	–0.45
K	Murnane et al. (2006)	–1.00	–1.18
1	Fryer-Levitt (2006)	–0.76	–0.52
1	Bali-Alvarez (2004)	–0.55	–0.35
3	Fryer-Levitt (2006)	–0.88	–0.77
3	Hanushek-Rivkin (2009)	–0.70	
3	Clotfelter, Ladd, and Vigdor (2009)	–0.78	–0.71
4	Phillips-Chin (2004)	–0.90	–0.83
4	Bali-Alvarez (2004)	–0.50	–0.45
4	Clotfelter, Ladd, and Vigdor (2009)	–0.82	–0.76
5	Hanushek-Rivkin (2009)	–0.73	
5	Murnane et al. (2006)	–1.03	–1.09
5	Stiefel et al. (2007)	–0.81	–0.73
5	Clotfelter, Ladd, and Vigdor (2009)	–0.79	–0.77
8	Phillips-Chin (2004)	–1.06	–0.85
8	Hanushek-Rivkin (2009)	–0.76	
8	Stiefel et al. (2007)	–0.84	–0.78
8	Clotfelter, Ladd, and Vigdor (2009)	–0.81	–0.78

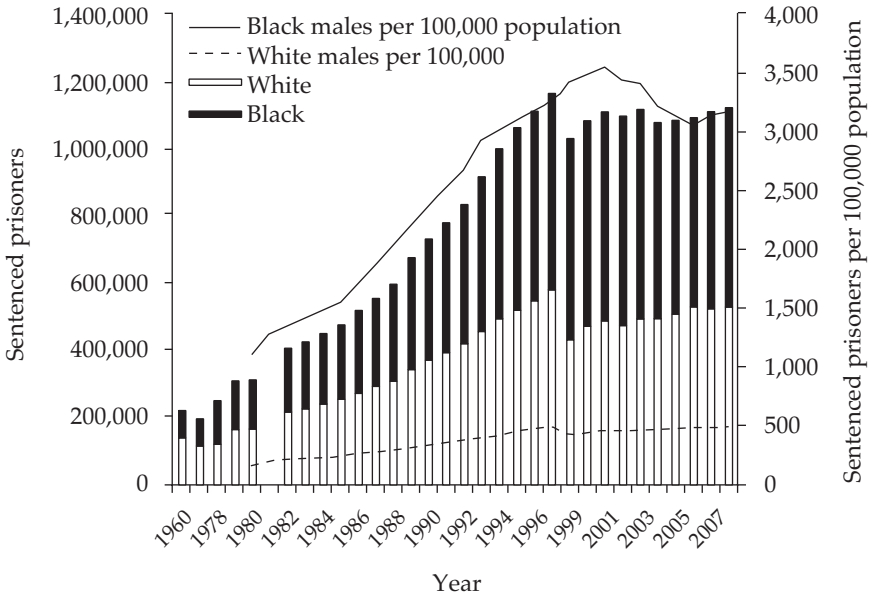
Source: Authors' compilation of data from Clotfelter, Ladd, and Vigdor (2009, 399, 402).
Notes: This table includes the gaps reported in Clotfelter, Ladd, and Vigdor (2009).

Figure 7.1 Prison Admissions, by Race, 1926 to 1996 (percentage)



Source: Author's compilation based on Eckberg (2006, table Ec309–27).
Note: For prison admissions from 1970 to 1985, "blacks" is actually nonwhites.

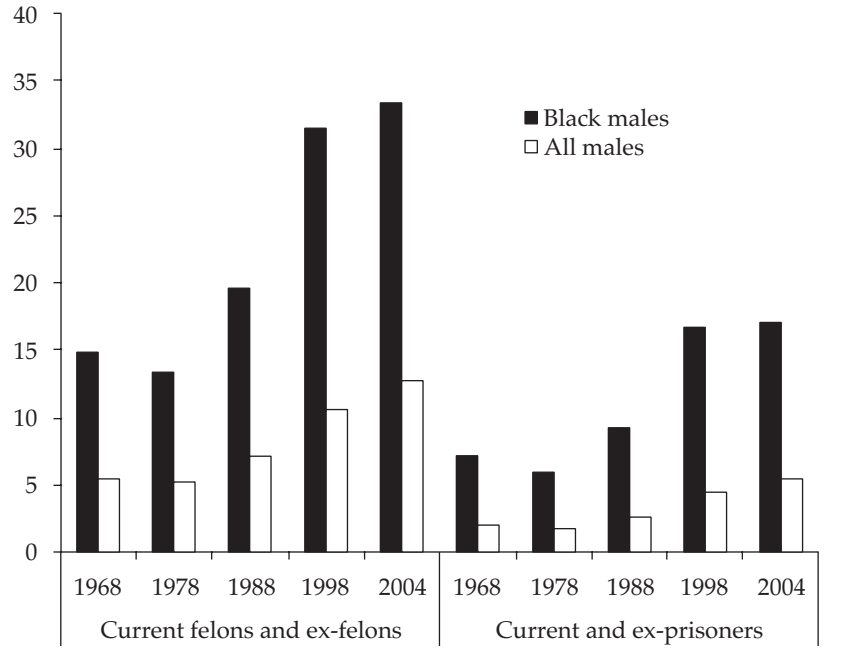
Figure 7.2 Sentenced Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons, by Race, 1960 to 2008



Sources: Author's compilation based on U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics (various years); Cahalan (1986).

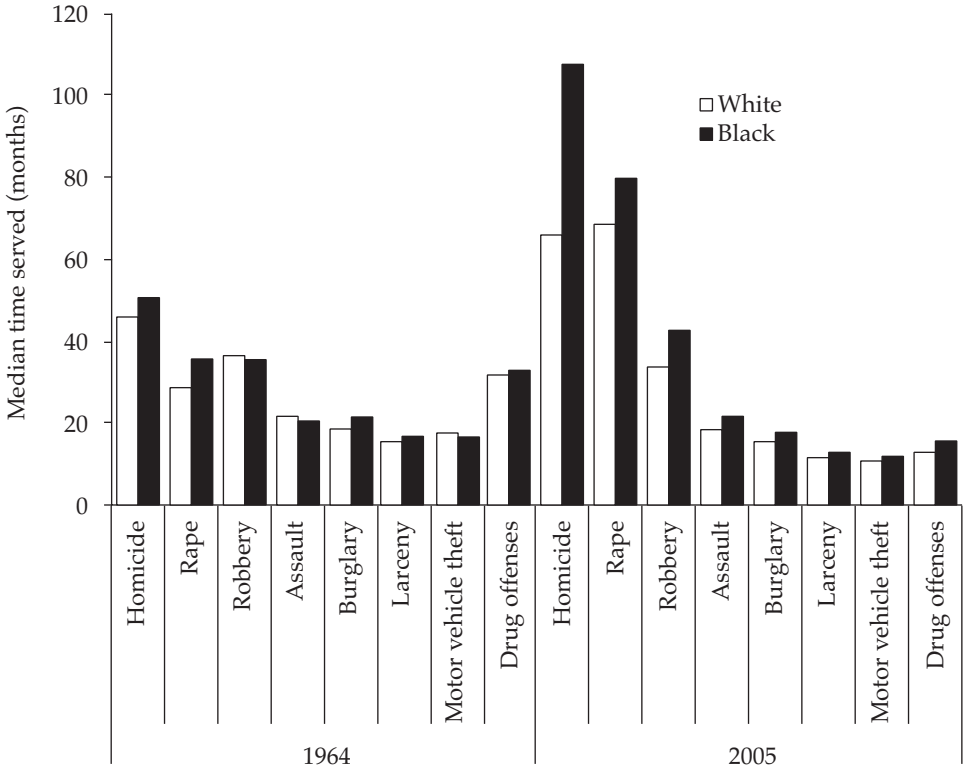
Note: Sentenced prisoners are those sentenced to a year or more. Data for the years 1981 and 1998 are not available. The reason for the drop in incarceration for whites and blacks from 1997 to 1999 is that before 1999, the Bureau of Justice Statistics did not distinguish Hispanics by race; in 1999 and forward, Hispanics are enumerated separately and so are not counted as black or white in the figure after that date.

Figure 7.3 Current or Former Felons and Prisoners among the Adult Population (percentage)



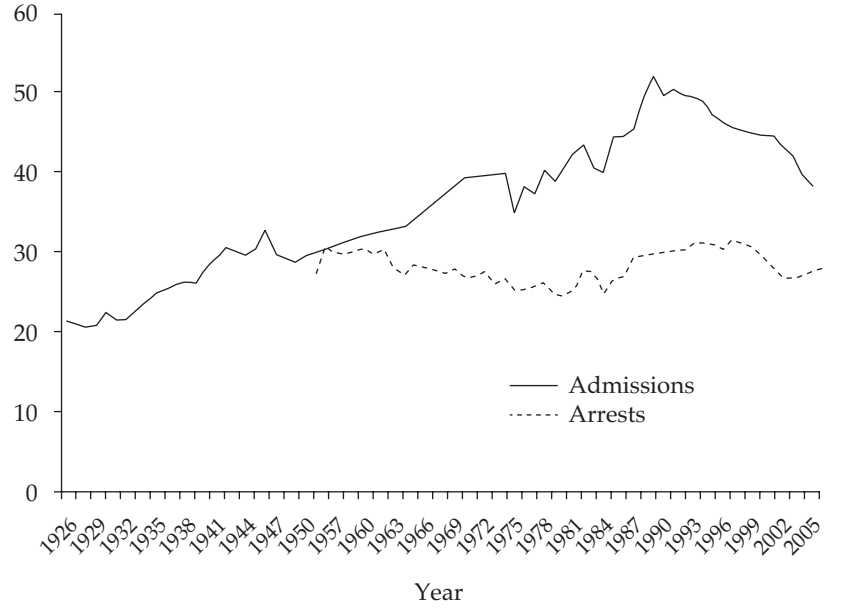
Source: Author's compilation based on Uggen, Manza, and Thompson (2006, tables 1 and 2).

Figure 7.4 Median Time Served, by Race and Offense, 1964 and 2005 (months)



Source: Author's compilation based on Bonczar (2003, table 11); Cahalan (1986, table 3-28).

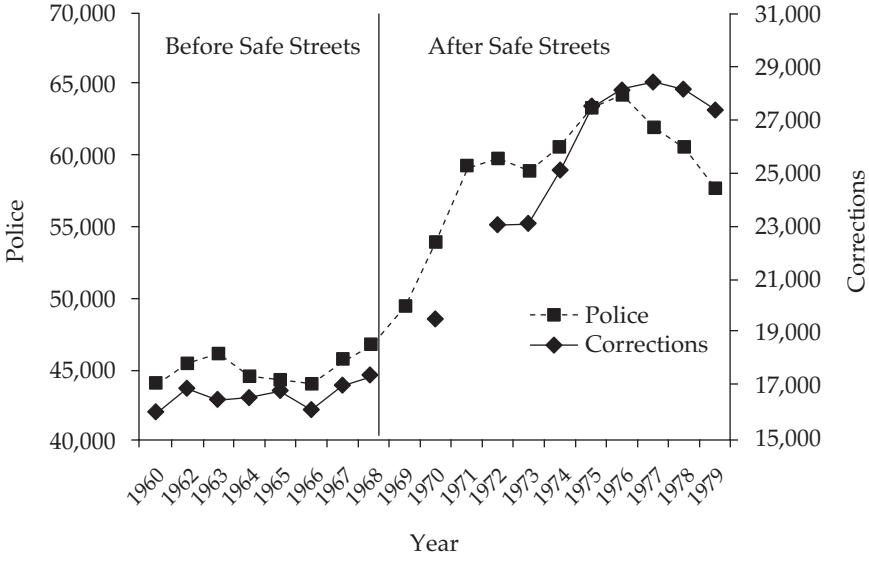
Figure 7.5 Blacks' Share of Arrests and Prison Admissions, 1926 to 2006 (percentage)



Sources: Author's compilation based on Eckberg (2006, table Ec309-327); Bonzcar (2011); U.S Census Bureau (various years); Maguire (n.d.).

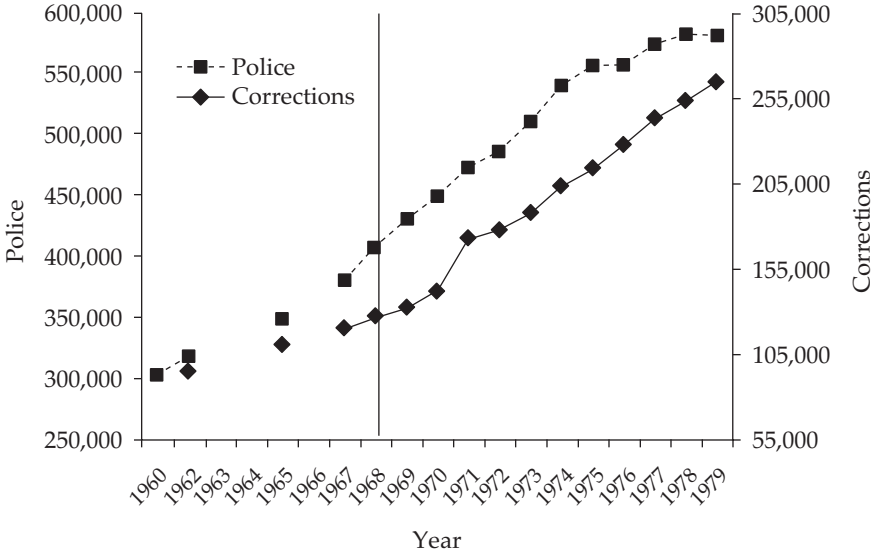
Note: For prison admissions from 1970 to 1985, "blacks" is actually "nonwhites." For prison admissions after 1997, includes both new court commitments and parole revocations but does not include federal prison admissions. Arrests by race are the number of individuals, not the number of arrests. The results do not depend on which of these units of measurement is used.

Figure 7.6 State and Local Criminal Justice Expenditures, 1960 to 1979 (millions of dollars)



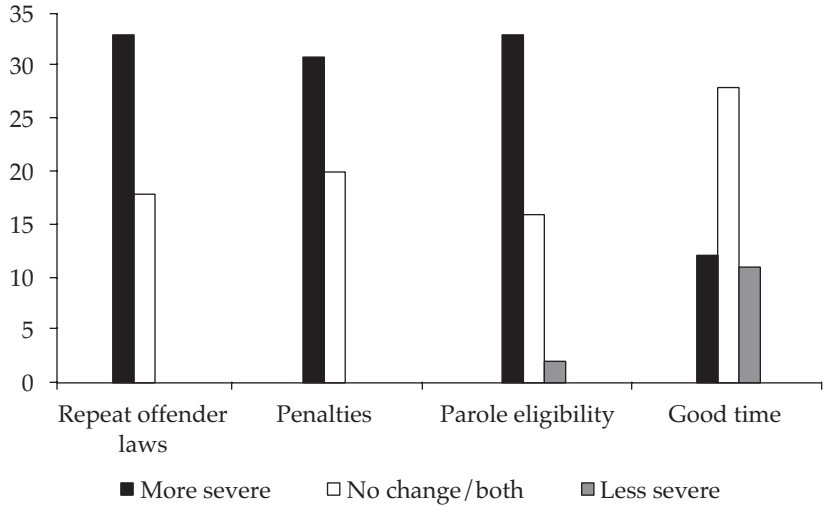
Source: Statistical Abstract (U.S. Census Bureau, various years). Compiled by author and converted into 2005 constant dollars using the GDP.

Figure 7.7 State and Local Criminal Justice Employees, 1960 to 1979



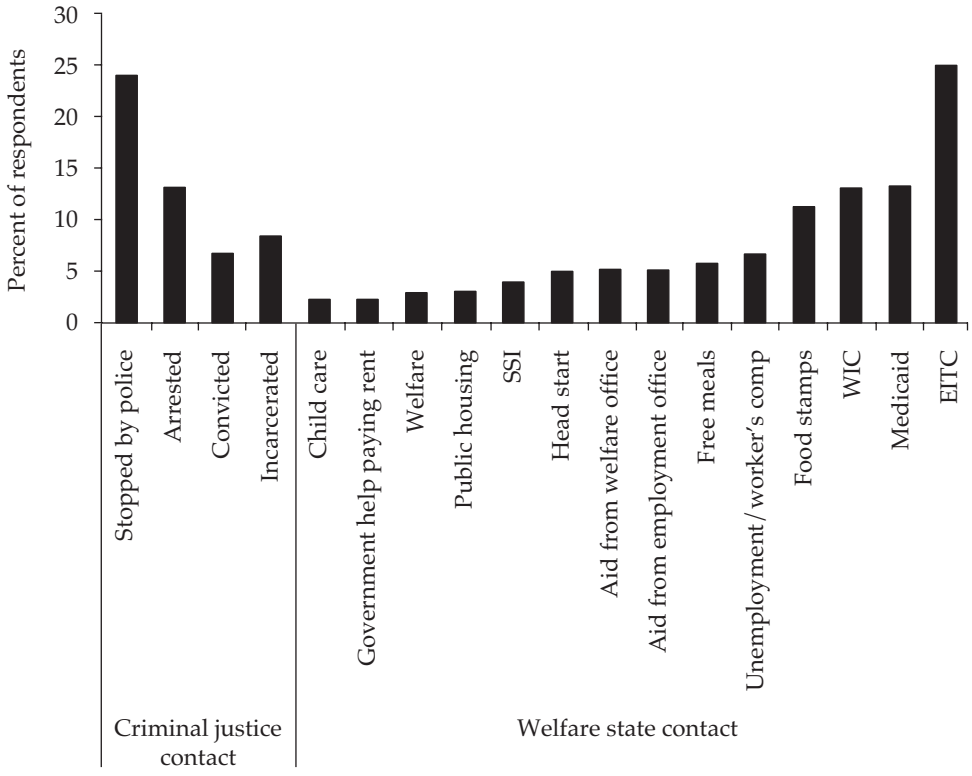
Source: Author's compilation of U.S. Census Bureau (various years).

Figure 7.8 Sentencing Reforms in the States, by Type



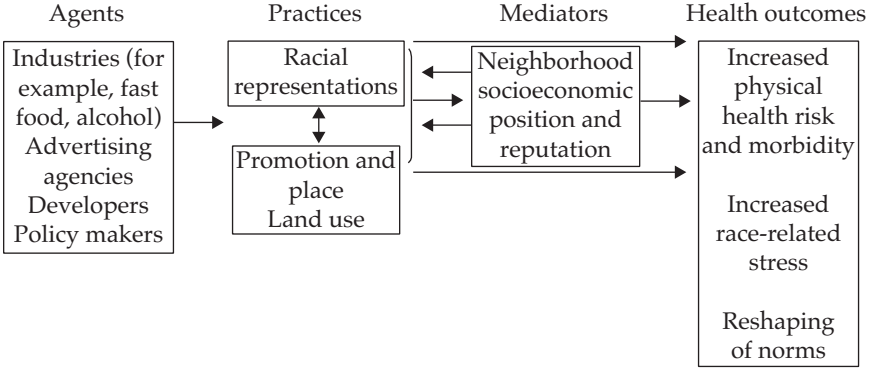
Source: Author's compilation based on Shane-DuBow, Brown, and Olsen (1985).

Figure 7.9 Fathers' Contact with Welfare State and Criminal Justice System (percentage), 2003 to 2006



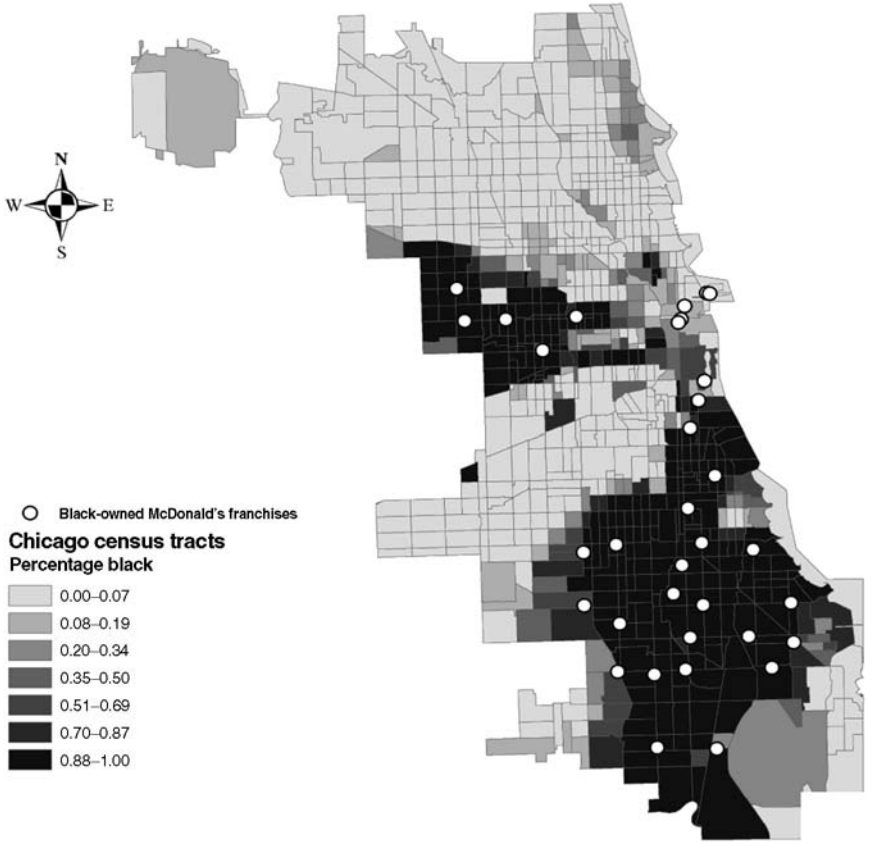
Source: Author's analysis of the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (2003–2006).

Figure 10.1 Structural Factors Underlying Vice Product Marketing, Inequality, and Health



Source: Author's compilation.

Figure 10.2 Black-Owned McDonald's Franchises in Chicago, 2010

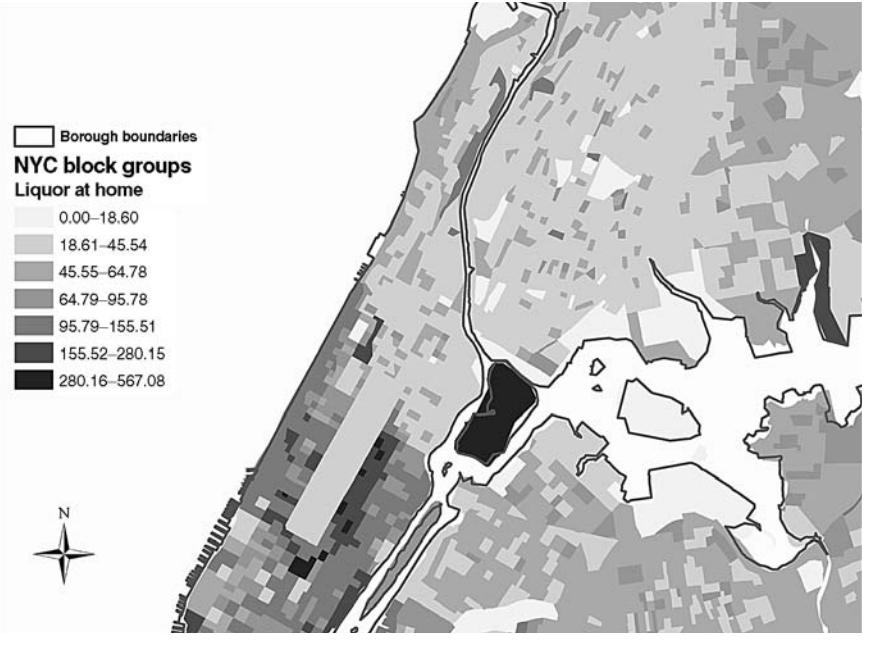


Source: Map created by author. Data from Black McDonald's Operators Association, "Our Locations" (www.bmoachicagoland.org/locations.php).

Figure 10.3 Ramshackle Fast Food Outlets in Brooklyn, 1980s

Source: PropertyShark.com, reprinted with permission.

Figure 10.4 Annual Expenditures on Liquor for Home Consumption in Selected New York City Neighborhoods, 2006

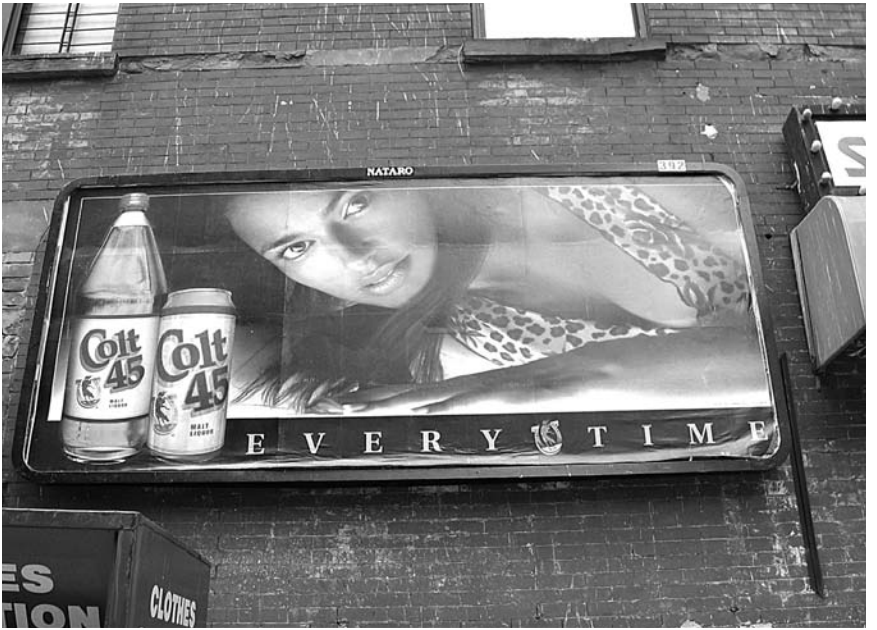


Source: The data in this figure, which are based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey 2006, were purchased by the author and form the basis of the map, which was created by the author.

Figure 10.5 Community Responses to Alcohol Advertising, Brooklyn, 2005

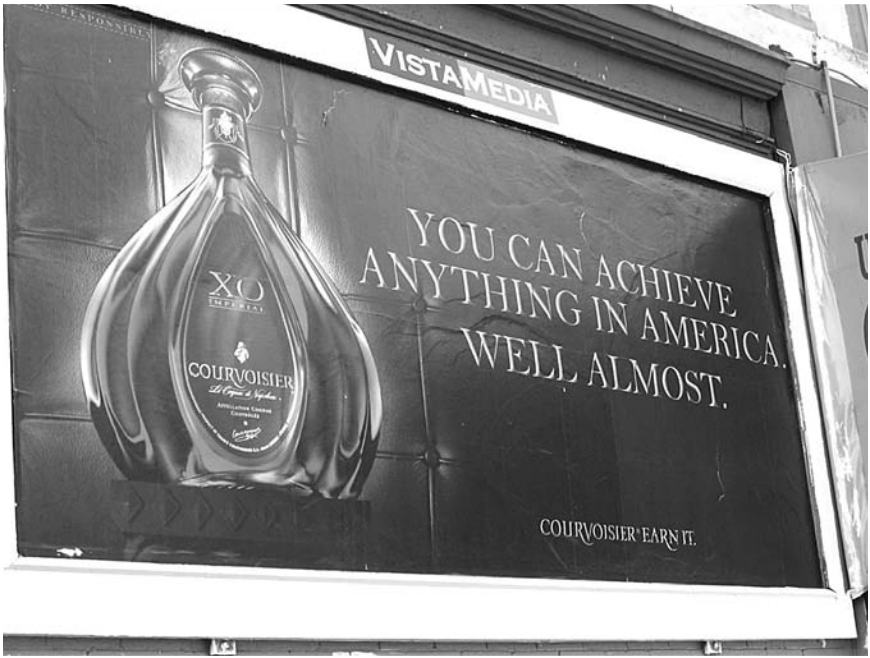
Source: Author's collection.

Figure 10.6 Outdoor Advertising for Colt 45 Malt Liquor, Harlem, New York City



Source: Author's collection.

Figure 10.7 Outdoor Advertising for Courvoisier Cognac, Harlem, New York City



Source: Author's collection.