
**Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality, 1992–1994:
[Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, and Los Angeles]**

Household Survey Codebook

Lawrence Bobo, James Johnson, Melvin Oliver,
Reynolds Farley, Barry Bluestone, Irene Browne,
Sheldon Danziger, Gary Green, Harry Holzer,
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Camille Zubrinsky Charles

MULTI-CITY STUDY OF URBAN INEQUALITY, 1992-1994: [ATLANTA,
BOSTON, DETROIT, AND LOS ANGELES]

(ICPSR 2535)

Household Survey Codebook

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DATA COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

Lawrence Bobo, James Johnson, Melvin Oliver, Reynolds Farley, Barry Bluestone, Irene Browne, Sheldon Danziger, Gary Green, Harry Holzer, Maria Krysan, Michael Massagli, Camille Zubrinsky Charles, Joleen Kirschenman, Philip Moss, and Chris Tilly

MULTI-CITY STUDY OF URBAN INEQUALITY, 1992-1994: [ATLANTA, BOSTON, DETROIT, AND LOS ANGELES] (ICPSR 2535)

SUMMARY: The Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality was designed to broaden the understanding of how changing labor market dynamics, racial attitudes and stereotypes, and racial residential segregation act singly and in concert to foster contemporary urban inequality. This data collection comprises data for two surveys: a survey of households and a survey of employers. Multistage area probability sampling of adult residents took place in four metropolitan areas: Atlanta (April 1992-September 1992), Boston (May 1993-November 1994), Detroit (April-September 1992), and Los Angeles (September 1993-August 1994). The combined four-city data file in Part 1 contains data on survey questions that were asked in households in at least two of the four survey cities. Questions on labor market dynamics included industry, hours worked per week, length of time on job, earnings before taxes, size of employer, benefits provided, instances of harassment and discrimination, and searching for work within particular areas of the metropolis in which the respondent resided. Questions covering racial attitudes and attitudes about inequality centered on the attitudes and beliefs that whites, Blacks, Latinos, and Asians hold about one another, including amount of discrimination, perceptions about wealth and intelligence, ability to be self-supporting, ability to speak English, involvement with drugs and gangs, the fairness of job training and educational assistance policies, and the fairness of hiring and promotion preferences. Residential segregation issues were studied through measures of neighborhood quality and satisfaction, and preferences regarding the racial/ethnic mix of neighborhoods. Other topics included residence and housing, neighborhood characteristics, family income structure, networks and social functioning, and interviewer observations. Demographic information on household respondents was also elicited, including length of residence, education, housing status, monthly rent or mortgage payment, marital status, gender, age, race, household composition, citizenship status, language spoken in the home, ability to read and speak English, political affiliation, and religion. The data in Part 2 represent a telephone survey of current business establishments in Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, and Los Angeles carried out between spring 1992 and spring 1995 to learn about hiring and vacancies, particularly for jobs requiring

just a high school education. An employer size-weighted, stratified, probability sample (approximately two-thirds of the cases) was drawn from regional employment directories, and a probability sample (the other third of the cases) was drawn from the current or most recent employer reported by respondents to the household survey in Part 1. Employers were queried about characteristics of their firms, including composition of the firm's labor force, vacant positions, the person most recently hired and his or her salary, hours worked per week, educational qualifications, promotions, the firm's recruiting and hiring methods, and demographic information for the respondent, job applicants, the firm's customers, and the firm's labor force, including age, education, race, and gender.

UNIVERSE: Part 1: Adult residents in four selected metropolitan areas in the United States (Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles), Part 2: Active business establishments in the same four areas.

SAMPLING: Part 1: Multistage area probability sample. Part 2: Size-weighted, stratified, probability sample.

NOTE: (1) Two weights are provided in Part 1: a post-stratified nonresponse adjusted household weight and a person weight. Four weights are provided in Part 2. (2) The data files in Parts 1 and 2 can be linked. (3) This collection has not been processed by ICPSR staff. ICPSR is distributing the data and documentation for this collection in essentially the same form in which they were received. When appropriate, hardcopy documentation has been converted to machine-readable form and variables have been recoded to ensure respondents' anonymity. (4) The codebooks are provided as Portable Document Format (PDF) files. The PDF file format was developed by Adobe Systems Incorporated and can be accessed using PDF reader software, such as the Adobe Acrobat Reader. Information on how to obtain a copy of the Acrobat Reader is provided through the ICPSR Website on the Internet.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF) + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/ DDEF.ICPSR/ FREQ.PR/ MDATA.PR/ REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/ UNDOCCHK.PR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements and SPSS portable files for Parts 1 and 2, and a STATA dataset for Part 1

Part 1: Household Survey Data
File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 8,916
Variables: 686
Record Length: 1,070
Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: Employer Telephone
Survey Data File
File Structure: rectangular
Cases: 3,510
Variables: 313
Record Length: 709
Records Per Case: 1

The Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality
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The Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality:
A Description of the Project and the Household Data File
July 27, 1998

A Brief Description of the MCSUI Project

The Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality (MCSUI) is the product of an interdisciplinary team of more than forty research scholars at 15 U.S. colleges and universities. Funded principally by the Russell Sage Foundation and The Ford Foundation, the MCSUI is designed to broaden our understanding of how three sets of forces--changing labor market dynamics, racial attitudes and stereotypes, and racial residential segregation--act singly and in concert to foster contemporary urban inequality. To address issues in each of these domains, the MCSUI research team engaged in primary data collection, conducting linked household-employer surveys in four metropolitan areas: Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, and Los Angeles.

The MCSUI was constructed to bridge several empirical voids in debates concerning the causes of worsening inner-city poverty and growing economic polarization in urban America. Much of that research has focused on why low-income minorities, and particularly African American men, are disadvantaged in the labor market. With survey samples designed to allow comparative analysis along the lines of race, class, and gender within and across the four cities, the MCSUI allows researchers to test hypotheses and address policy questions in the areas of labor markets, housing markets, and intergroup relations, as well as the interconnections among these domains.

Three survey instruments were used in each of the 4 metropolitan areas to generate data for the MCSUI project beginning in 1992: a household survey, a telephone survey of employers and face-to-face interviews with employers. The household survey was organized around the themes of labor markets, racial attitudes, and residential segregation. Adult respondents (21 years of age and older) in census tracts with both low and high rates of poverty were interviewed in their homes by trained interviewers. More than 8,500 household interviews were completed in the 4 cities.

An employer telephone survey gathered information about the demand side of the

employment equation. A portion of the employer sample in each city was identified through the household instrument (protecting the confidentiality of the respondent). The employer telephone survey asked the person most directly responsible for hiring about recent business trends in their industry; hiring, discharge, vacancy, and pay rates; hiring and recruiting methods; benefits and promotion; skill requirements; and the racial and ethnic composition of the workforce. The in-depth employer interviews were conducted among a subset of interviewed firms (30-45) in each city. The in-depth employer interviews ask a series of questions similar to the telephone survey in a face-to-face setting designed to produce rich detail about the workplace, and to probe more deeply into employer attitudes and how they affect recruitment, hiring, and promotion practices. Interview teams in each city attempted to interview the CEO, hiring coordinator, and line supervisor at each firm to see how perceptions of the labor force varied among different levels within the firm.

Together, these surveys have generated data for a more comprehensive view of the factors contributing to urban inequality. The largest portion of the MCSUI addresses the supply and demand sides of the labor market. In addition to basic outcomes such as earnings and workplace participation, the household surveys include detailed information on the processes surrounding labor market entry, promotion, and exit, such as search behavior, family and neighborhood effects, perceptions of job opportunities, and mental "maps" of where the jobs are. The employer surveys provide information on the demand side of the labor market, such as the kind and number of entry level jobs available, where in the metropolitan area these jobs are actually located, and the hard and soft skills employers seek in the hiring process.

The second area of study in the MCSUI project addresses racial and ethnic attitudes and stereotypes. Previous research on racial and inter-ethnic attitudes typically focused on how the White majority feels about members of minority groups and on Black-White relations. We thus know comparatively little about how members of different minority groups feel about one another or, for that matter, how Whites feel about minority groups other than Blacks. The household and employer surveys include measures of the attitudes and beliefs that Whites, Blacks, Latinos, and Asians hold about one another, especially as those beliefs may bear on experiences in the labor market or on related processes of residential segregation. MCSUI researchers are able to

investigate, for example, residential social distancing, perceptions of discrimination, the nature and level of stereotypes, and the social roots of inter-ethnic attitudes and beliefs with data generated from the surveys.

The third and final major topical area of inquiry of the MCSUI, residential segregation, builds and expands upon the 1976 Detroit-Area Study (DAS) conducted by Farley and Schuman of the University of Michigan. In addition to measures of neighborhood quality and satisfaction, the household survey includes a series of showcards depicting neighborhoods of varying racial composition, in order to gauge how respondents feel about sharing residential space with members of other racial and ethnic groups. While the 1976 DAS focused on Black-White residential segregation, data collected in two of the MCSUI cities (Boston and Los Angeles) enables researchers to explore the issues of residential segregation in a multiethnic context. The Detroit and Atlanta data, in addition to the Boston and Los Angeles data, afford the MCSUI research team and other interested scholars the opportunity to assess how and to what extent residential segregation continues to influence the structure of opportunity in Black-White contexts. (For a detailed discussion of how the MCSUI design addresses these issues, please see: Johnson, James, H. Jr., Melvin L. Oliver, and Lawrence Bobo. 1994. "Understanding the Contours of Deepening Urban Inequality: Theoretical Underpinnings and Research Design of a Multi-City Study." *Urban Geography* 15:78-90).

The Combined MCSUI Household File

Data for the MCSUI household survey was conducted between 1992 and 1994 in Detroit, Atlanta, Boston, and Los Angeles. The study was designed to allow comparisons across multiple race/ethnic groups representing a broad range of household income levels. All cities oversampled African Americans and low income households. In Boston and L.A., Latinos were also oversampled, and interviews were conducted in Spanish or English. The L.A. survey added a fourth race/ethnic group, Asians, by including an oversample of Asians who self-identified as Korean, Japanese, or Chinese. Surveys in L.A. were conducted in one of five languages: English, Spanish, Korean, Mandarin Chinese and Cantonese. (See Appendix F for a more detailed description of the study design for each city).

The 4-city MCSUI household file available through ICPSR was created by combining the separate household surveys for the four cities. Although each city used the same core instrument for the household survey, there were important differences between cities in how the study was implemented. In particular, each city had its own research team and survey research organization to conduct the study (see Appendix F). Within each site, the core instrument was supplemented with additional questions unique to the interests of a city's research team. Occasionally, altered versions of specific core questions were asked in one or more of the cities.

The 4-city concatenated file only contains data on survey questions that were asked at least two cities. In combining the data for the four sites, we attempted to make the variable codes consistent across cities. Changes from the original survey codes are noted in the codebook, as are any differences across cities in question wording or skip sequences.

Codebook for the Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality, Household Survey

Revised 11/26/97, to accompany final dataset entitled "MCSUI_HH".

Asterisks () indicate corrections to data and codebook.*

At-signs (@) indicate items that were added to both the data and the codebook in this revision.

1. Case Control

1-1. Case Number, Multicity File

1-1: CASEID Detroit 1-1543, Atlanta 1544-3071, LA 3072-7096, Boston 7097-8916

1-2. City Origin of Record

1-2: CITY	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Detroit	1543	0	0	0	1543
2 Atlanta	0	1528	0	0	1528
3 Los Angeles	0	0	4025	0	4025
4 Boston	0	0	0	1820	1820
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

1-3. Original City ID number (ordered as in original file)

Note: This variable should only be used for identification WITHIN cities, because the numbering scheme differs across cities.

1-3: ICITYID

1-4. Sampling Strata

Note: This variable should only be used for identification WITHIN cities, because the numbering scheme differs across cities.

1-4: STRATUM	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 DETROIT: Low Density Black ATLANTA: Black Non-Poverty BOSTON: Black (>50% Black)	778	330	0	518	1626
2 DETROIT: High Density Black ATLANTA: Black Poverty BOSTON: Hispanic (>50% Hispanic)	765	444	0	833	2042
3 ATLANTA: White Non-Poverty BOSTON: White Low Income (>50% White, >=20% below	0	554	0	185	739
4 ATLANTA: White Poverty BOSTON: White High Income (>50% White, <20% Poverty)	0	200	0	234	434
5 BOSTON: Mixed (No majority or majority Asian)	0	0	0	50	50
111 LA: Japanese Low Poverty	0	0	229	0	229
121 LA: Korean Low Poverty	0	0	162	0	162
122 LA: Korean High Poverty	0	0	261	0	261
131 LA: Chinese Low Poverty	0	0	626	0	626
132 LA: Chinese High Poverty	0	0	134	0	134
201 LA: Black Low Poverty	0	0	348	0	348
202 LA: Black Medium Poverty	0	0	350	0	350
203 LA: Black High Poverty	0	0	200	0	200
301 LA: Hispanic Low Poverty	0	0	99	0	99
302 LA: Hispanic Medium Poverty	0	0	242	0	242
303 LA: Hispanic High Poverty	0	0	318	0	318
401 LA: Asian Low Poverty	0	0	453	0	453
402 LA: Asian Medium Poverty	0	0	76	0	76
501 LA: Mixed Low Poverty	0	0	203	0	203
502 LA: Mixed Medium Poverty	0	0	206	0	206
503 LA: Mixed High Poverty	0	0	118	0	118
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

@1.4b Unique Stratum Identifier

Note: This is a stratum identifier that may be used across cities with no duplications. The first digit is the city number (1-4) and the remaining three digits are the STRATUM number, as above.

@1-4b: USTRATUM

1-5. Sampling Cluster

Note: This variable should only be used for identification WITHIN cities, because the numbering scheme differs across cities.

1-5: CLUSTER

1-6. Expansion Household Weight

1-6: WPSTHHDE

*1-7. Expansion Person Weight

Note: New person weights for Detroit are incorporated in the 11/26/97 release of the dataset.

*1-7: WPSTPERE

1-8. Sex of the Interviewer

1-8: INTVSEX

	<u>Det</u>	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 Male	485	1186	2105	885	4661
2 Female	1058	342	1920	935	4255
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

1-9. Race of the Interviewer

1-9: INTVRACE

	<u>Det</u>	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 White	795	609	604	1090	3098
2 Black	748	919	1065	297	3029
3 Hispanic	0	0	865	427	1292
4 Asian	0	0	1491	6	1497
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

@1-10. Geographic Identifier for Matching STF Files

Note: This variable replaces GEOGID in previous versions of the data. It may be used to match records to the corresponding census data files (STF files) for each city. The order of GEOLINK is randomized.

@1-10: GEOLINK

Link to census data (STF) files.

5001-5107 Detroit; 6001-6180 Atlanta; 7001-7303 LA; 8001-8340 Boston

A. Residence and Housing

A1. First, I'd like to ask you some questions about where you have lived. How long have you lived in [THIS AREA]?

Note: For [THIS AREA], substitute for Detroit: "Detroit Area. By the Detroit area, I mean, Wayne, Oakland and Macomb counties"; for Atlanta: "GREATER ATLANTA Area"; for LA: "Los Angeles County (DEFINE, MAP A)"; and for Boston: "Greater Boston Area (DEFINE, RB 2/3)."

In Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Boston this question was originally asked in two separate questions: "Have you lived in [THIS AREA] all your life?" and "How many years have you lived in [THIS AREA]?"

A1: ARESLENG Number of years

- 1 1 Year or Less
 - 95 All my life {Go to A3}
 - 97 Refused
 - 98 Don't Know
 - 99 Missing
-

A2. In what City and State did you live most of the time before you were 16 years old?

Note: Only Los Angeles asked about city.

A2A: ARESB16C City Code (FIPS Code for U.S. Citizens)

- 0 Logical Skip---95 in A1
 - 99995 Foreign City
 - 99997 Refused
 - 99998 Don't Know
 - 99999 Missing
-

A2B: ARESB16S State or Country Code [See Appendix A for codes and frequencies.]

- 0 Logical Skip---95 in A1
 - 997 Refused
 - 998 Don't Know
 - 999 Missing
-

A3. Where was your mother living when you were born?

A3A: ABRTHPLC FIPS City Code

- 0 Only State or Country coded
 - 99995 Foreign City (LA only)
 - 99996 Uncodable City
 - 99997 Refused
 - 99998 Don't Know
 - 99999 Missing
-

A3B: ABRTHPLS State or Country Code [See codes for A2B in Appendix A.]

- 997 Refused
 - 998 Don't Know
 - 999 Missing
-

A4. When did you first come to live in the (mainland) United States?**A4A: AIMMIMO** Month [See Appendix A for codes and frequencies]

- 0 Logical Skip---301-381, 391-399 in A3B
- 1 January
- 2 February
- 3 March
- 4 April
- 5 May
- 6 June
- 7 July
- 8 August
- 9 September
- 10 October
- 11 November
- 12 December
- 96 No Month Given (LA only)
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Missing

A4B: AIMMIYR Year

- 0 Logical Skip---301-381, 391-399 in A3B
- 97 Refused
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Missing

A5. Did any of your education take place outside the (mainland) U.S.?**A5: AEDOUTS**

	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---301-381, 391-399 in A3B	1470	2131	975	4576
1 Yes	31	1749	703	2483
5 No {Go to A7}	7	142	133	282
7 Refused	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	20	2	9	31
	1528	4025	1820	7373

A6. What is the highest grade or year of regular schooling you completed before coming to the U.S.?**A6: ADEGOUT**

	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---301-381, 391-399 in A3B, 2 in A5	2273	1108	3381
1 Primary/Grade School or Less (1-8 Years)	549	287	836
2 Some Secondary/High School (9-11 Years)	302	156	458
3 Secondary/High School Graduate (12 Years)	403	150	553
4 Some college/Post secondary	157	68	225
5 College/Post secondary graduate	297	32	329
6 Post Graduate/ Master's Doctorate	39	10	49
7 Refused	4	0	4
8 Don't Know	0	0	0
9 Missing	1	9	10
	4025	1820	5845

A7. How long have you lived at your present address?

Note: Respondents may have values on both variables, such as 1 1/2 years being recorded as "6" on A7A and "1" on A7B.

A7A: AADLENMO Month [See Appendix A for codes and frequencies]

- 0 0 months
- 95 All My Life {Go to A9}
- 97 Refused
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Missing

A7B: AADLENYR

0 0 years
 95 All my life {Go to A9}
 97 Refused
 98 Don't Know
 99 Missing

A8. What was your previous address? (Note: Not asked in Detroit)**A8A: APRVADDC** FIPS City Code

0 Logical Skip---95 in A7A, A7B
 99995 Foreign City
 99997 Refused
 99998 Don't Know
 99999 Missing

A8B: APRVADDS State or Country Code [See codes for A2B in Appendix A.]

0 Logical Skip---95 in A7A, A7B
 997 Refused
 998 Don't Know
 999 Missing

A9. Do you own this (house/apartment), are you renting, or do you have some other arrangement?**A9: ATENURE**

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Own or Buying {Go to A11}	900	732	1370	425	3427
2 Rent	569	763	2452	1357	5141
3 Cooperative	7	0	0	0	7
4 Relative owns house/apt.	45	18	0	0	63
7 Other (Specify) {Go to A10 or A11 as appropriate}	19	12	202	38	271
9 Missing	3	3	1	0	7
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

A10. What is the monthly rent for this (house/apartment) including utilities that you pay in addition to

rent? (Utilities include electricity, heat, water/sewer, gas/oil.)

Note: In Detroit, this question makes no mention of specific utilities (the sentence in parentheses).

A10: ARENTMO Dollars per month

0 \$0 Rent
 9990 Logical Skip---1 in A9, 7 in A9 (as appropriate)
 9997 Refused
 9998 Don't Know
 9999 Missing

A11. Do you presently have a mortgage on this (house/apartment), or do you own it free and clear?**A11: AHAVMORT**

	Det	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---2,3,4 in A9; 7 in A9 (as appropriate)	604	1389	1993
1 Mortgage	533	290	823
2 Owns free and clear {Go to A14}	385	127	512
7 Other	2	0	2
8 Don't Know	6	0	6
9 Missing	13	14	27
	1543	1820	3363

A12. How much are your monthly mortgage payments for this (home/apartment)? If you have any other mortgages such as home improvement mortgages, please include these payments. Only include principal and interest if possible.

Note: Detroit and Atlanta include only the first two sentences in this question.

A12: AMORTMO Dollars per month

0 \$0 Payment
 9990 Logical Skip---2 in A11; 2,3,4 in A9; 7 in A9 (as appropriate)
 9995 9995+
 9997 Refused
 9998 Don't Know
 9999 Missing

A13. Does your mortgage payment include property taxes, insurance, both, or neither of these?

A13: AMORTINC

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---2 in A11; 2,3,4 in A9; 7 in A9 (as appropriate)	1021	796	2644	1516	5977
1 Taxes	65	9	71	89	234
2 Insurance	8	4	29	7	48
3 Both	332	357	502	128	1319
4 Neither	90	251	724	57	1122
7 Refused	1	0	34	0	35
8 Don't Know	9	13	19	0	41
9 Missing	17	98	2	23	140
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***A14.** Do you now live in public housing?

Note: In Atlanta, the category "yes" on this variable also includes renters answering "yes" to the following question: "Is the building owned by a public housing authority or is your rent subsidized?" In Los Angeles, this question (A14) and the next one (A15) are combined in one question.

***A14: APUBHNOW**

	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---1 in A9 (Boston only)	0	0	433	433
1 Yes {Go to A16}	235	196	474	905
5 No	1282	3823	895	6000
7 Refused	0	3	0	3
8 Don't Know	0	3	0	3
9 Missing	11	0	18	29
	1528	4025	1820	7373

***A15.** Have you ever lived in public housing?

***A15: APUBHEVR**

	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---1 in A14	235	195	476	906
1 Yes	141	234	180	555
5 No	1140	3590	1131	5861
7 Refused	0	3	0	3
8 Don't Know	0	3	0	3
9 Missing	12	0	33	45
	1528	4025	1820	7373

A16. Is there anyone else living here who also contributes to meeting household expenses?

Note: This question originally appeared in Section E in the Los Angeles questionnaire. In Atlanta, this question was worded as follows: "Besides the people you've told me about, is there anyone else living in your house, who is not part of your family, who also contributes to meeting household expenses?"

A16: AOTHCONT	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1 in A14 (Atlanta only)	216	0	139	355
1 Yes	67	735	393	1195
5 No {Go to B1}	1233	3259	1264	5756
7 Refused	0	26	0	26
8 Don't Know	0	4	0	4
9 Missing	12	1	24	37
	1528	4025	1820	7373

***A17. In an average month, about how much do they contribute? (Note: Not asked in Detroit)**

*Note: the 11/26/97 revision of the data corrects the values of this variable for 105 cases in Boston.

***A17: AAMTCONT** Dollars

0	Zero/Nothing
9990	Logical Skip---5 in A16; 1 in A14 (Atlanta only)
9995	\$9995+
9997	Refused
9998	Don't Know
9999	Missing

B. Neighborhood

B1. I'm going to name a few problems that neighborhoods sometimes have and I'd like you to tell me whether they are problems in this neighborhood or not. Is (ITEM) always a problem, often a problem, sometimes a problem, or never a problem in this neighborhood?

B1A: BPRBCITY City services, such as street cleaning or garbage collection?

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Always	82	58	219	127	486
2 Often	77	69	194	98	438
3 Sometimes	446	371	1000	493	2310
4 Never	922	989	2594	1093	5598
7 Refused	0	0	2	0	2
8 Don't Know	7	15	16	0	38
9 Missing	9	26	0	9	44
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

B1B: BPRBHSNG Housing and property not being kept up?

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Always	100	128	273	210	711
2 Often	112	121	299	203	735
3 Sometimes	584	530	1374	639	3127
4 Never	741	742	2048	744	4275
7 Refused	0	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	5	3	29	0	37
9 Missing	1	4	1	24	30
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

B1C: BPRBCRIM Crime and vandalism?

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Always	116	126	552	395	1189
2 Often	109	144	503	237	993
3 Sometimes	716	712	1777	715	3920
4 Never	587	531	1177	460	2755
8 Don't Know	14	10	16	0	40
9 Missing	1	5	0	13	19
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

B2. Now I'd like to ask about the quality of several neighborhood services. Do you think the quality of (ITEM) in this neighborhood is excellent, good, fair, or poor?

B2A: BQUALPOL Police protection?

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Excellent	291	298	467	244	1300
2 Good	608	783	1577	730	3698
3 Fair	422	325	1431	560	2738
4 Poor	190	98	482	266	1036
7 Refused	0	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	30	17	67	0	114
9 Missing	2	7	0	20	29
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

B2B: BQUALSCH The public schools?

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Excellent	224	160	344	193	921
2 Good	568	755	1463	754	3540
3 Fair	385	315	1376	501	2577
4 Poor	164	81	415	235	895
7 Refused	0	0	5	0	5
8 Don't Know	200	193	420	0	813
9 Missing	2	24	2	137	165
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

B2C: BQUALSHP Neighborhood shopping; that is grocery and drug stores?

	<u>Det</u>	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 Excellent	331	293	644	266	1534
2 Good	621	696	1942	898	4157
3 Fair	351	301	1015	351	2018
4 Poor	221	229	405	300	1155
7 Refused	0	0	3	0	3
8 Don't Know	16	4	16	0	36
9 Missing	3	5	0	5	13
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

B2D: BQUALBNK Access to banks or savings and loan institutions?

	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 Excellent	349	687	355	1391
2 Good	734	2004	971	3709
3 Fair	231	920	282	1433
4 Poor	198	340	164	702
7 Refused	0	16	0	16
8 Don't Know	10	58	0	68
9 Missing	6	0	48	54
	1528	4025	1820	7373

B3. Here is another map of [THIS METROPOLITAN AREA]. I am going to ask you some questions about each of these areas. For each area please tell me if you'd rate it as a very desirable, somewhat desirable, somewhat undesirable, or very undesirable place to live. How about (PLACE X)? How would you rate (PLACE) as a place to live? Would you say very desirable, somewhat desirable, somewhat undesirable, or very undesirable?

Note: For [THIS METROPOLITAN AREA] substitute: Detroit--"Wayne, Oakland and Macomb Counties showing Detroit and some of the suburbs around Detroit"; Atlanta--"Greater Atlanta Area. This map shows the areas of Decatur, Midtown, Tri-Cities, Marietta/Smyrna, Roswell/Alpharetta, and Norcross"; Los Angeles--"the Los Angeles Area. This map highlights the locations of the communities of Palmdale, Canoga Park, Culver City, Pico Rivera, Alhambra, Glendale, and Baldwin Hills"; Boston--"the Greater Boston Area. This map shows the locations of the communities of Cambridge, Newton, South Boston, Lowell and Brockton." For [PLACE X] substitute by number. For instance, 1 in Detroit is contained in BDESARE1. Detroit: 1 Southfield, 2 Warren, 3 Troy, 4 Dearborn, 5 Taylor. Atlanta: 1 Decatur, 2 Midtown, 3 Tri-Cities, 4 Marietta/Smyrna, 5 Roswell/Alpharetta, 6 Norcross. Los Angeles: 1 Palmdale, 2 Canoga Park, 3 Culver City, 4 Pico Rivera, 5 Alhambra, 6 Glendale, 7 Baldwin Hills. Boston: 1 Cambridge, 2 Newton, 3 South Boston, 4 Lowell, 5 Brockton.

B3A: BDESARE1 How would you rate (AREA1) as a place to live?

	<u>Det</u>	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 Very Desirable	175	329	338	323	1165
2 Somewhat Desirable	801	593	1023	760	3177
3 Somewhat Undesirable	327	219	694	204	1444
4 Very Undesirable	75	114	421	94	704
7 Refused	0	0	1548	0	1548
8 Don't Know	161	264	0	431	856
9 Missing	4	9	1	8	22
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

B3B: BDESARE2 How would you rate (AREA2) as a place to live?

	<u>Det</u>	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 Very Desirable	87	165	300	535	1087
2 Somewhat Desirable	662	518	1289	562	3031
3 Somewhat Undesirable	383	311	619	87	1400
4 Very Undesirable	150	206	251	43	650
7 Refused	0	0	1564	0	1564
8 Don't Know	255	314	0	583	1152
9 Missing	6	14	2	10	32
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

B3C: BDESARE3 How would you rate (AREA3) as a place to live?

	<u>Det</u>	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 Very Desirable	397	164	378	69	1008
2 Somewhat Desirable	658	496	1594	353	3101
3 Somewhat Undesirable	168	275	630	469	1542
4 Very Undesirable	46	203	257	528	1034
7 Refused	0	0	1165	0	1165
8 Don't Know	266	377	0	395	1038
9 Missing	8	13	1	6	28
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

B3D: BDESARE4 How would you rate (AREA4) as a place to live?

	<u>Det</u>	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 Very Desirable	148	395	159	132	834
2 Somewhat Desirable	564	572	906	566	2608
3 Somewhat Undesirable	377	151	871	387	1786
4 Very Undesirable	286	77	544	302	1209
7 Refused	0	0	1543	0	1543
8 Don't Know	165	324	0	423	912
9 Missing	3	9	2	10	24
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

B3E: BDESARE5 How would you rate (AREA5) as a place to live?

	<u>Det</u>	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 Very Desirable	54	507	343	102	1006
2 Somewhat Desirable	527	434	1519	489	2969
3 Somewhat Undesirable	389	145	658	344	1536
4 Very Undesirable	204	66	266	337	873
7 Refused	0	0	1236	0	1236
8 Don't Know	359	367	0	538	1264
9 Missing	10	9	3	10	32
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

B3F: BDESARE6 How would you rate (AREA6) as a place to live?

	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 Very Desirable	322	706	1028
2 Somewhat Desirable	521	1752	2273
3 Somewhat Undesirable	164	424	588
4 Very Undesirable	84	165	249
7 Refused	0	978	978
8 Don't Know	428	0	428
9 Missing	9	0	9
	1528	4025	5553

B3G: BDESARE7 How would you rate (AREA7) as a place to live?

	<u>LA</u>	<u>Total</u>
1 Very Desirable	503	503
2 Somewhat Desirable	1061	1061
3 Somewhat Undesirable	588	588
4 Very Undesirable	308	308
7 Refused	1565	1565
	4025	4025

B4. (If any of B3a-B3g are 3 or 4) Why do you say that (AREA) is an undesirable place to live?

Note: Responses to this question were coded in three separate variables reflecting the nature of the response (environmental reasons, racial or ethnic reasons, other reasons). These are each geometric codes.

Therefore, a response which contains more than one codeable response is coded as the sum of the appropriate code categories. E.g., "The pollution is worse than Detroit, the crime is worse than Detroit" is coded as "3" ("1" plus "2"). Combinations of more than 2 codeable responses are treated in the same manner. Each city has a different list of areas, corresponding to the numbers in the variable. For instance, 1 in Detroit is contained in BWHDES1E1. Detroit: 1 Southfield, 2 Warren, 3 Troy, 4 Dearborn, 5 Taylor. Atlanta: 1 Decatur, 2 Midtown, 3 Tri-Cities, 4 Marietta/Smymna, 5 Roswell/Alpharetta, 6 Norcross. Los Angeles: 1 Palmdale, 2 Canoga Park, 3 Culver City, 4 Pico Rivera, 5 Alhambra, 6 Glendale, 7 Baldwin Hills. Boston: 1 Cambridge, 2 Newton, 3 South Boston, 4 Lowell, 5 Brockton.

B4A1: BWHDES1E

Area 1: Environmental Reasons

[See Appendix A for codes and frequencies; data not yet coded for Los Angeles]

- 0 No environmental reason given.
- 1 Crime/Safety. Mentions of unsafe streets, drugs, pornography, other crime in the area. E.g., "Crime in Atlanta is fearsome." "I just wouldn't feel safe at night."
- 2 Industry/Pollution/Noise. Air, water or noise pollution, or unpleasant conditions caused by industry in the area. Also mention of traffic. E.g., "It seems quite industrialized and I don't like that." "It's too built up." "All that pollution from the Ford plant." "Too much traffic." "Too commercial."
- 4 Deterioration/Not Kept Up. Mentions of property not being kept up, property values too low or physical condition of the area being deteriorated. E.g., "Some of the places just don't look good." "I wouldn't buy there because the real estate is dropping." "Neighborhood bad, run down."
- 8 Crowdedness. Mentions that area is undesirable because respondent prefers open spaces. E.g., "I like trees and there is not so much over there." "Way too many people." "The houses look like cracker boxes." If respondent dislikes cities in general, code 96.
- 16 City Services/Government. Poor city services, except mentions of poor public transportation. Code here also mentions of the city government being run poorly or inefficiently. (Do not code mentions of government officials being prejudiced.) E.g., "The schools are always on strike." "They don't have adequate roads." "Armed robbery you get the police in time -- outside of that, they ignore you."
- 32 Non-Governmental Services. Lack of shopping, difficulties finding hospitals or medical centers; absence of entertainment.
- 90 Logical Skip---1 or 2 in B3A
- 96 Other Mentions of Environmental Reasons Not Coded Above. Use only if respondent gives a reason which cannot be coded above. For instance, if respondent gives two environmental reasons and one can be coded above, do not code 96. Use code 96 only if an environmental reason not listed above is given. If respondent says, "I just don't like
- 97 Refused
- 98 Don't Know. This is to be used for respondents who dislike an area, but say they do not know why and offer no specific reason.
- 99 Missing

B4A2: BWHDES1R**Area 1: Racial or Ethnic Reasons**

[See Appendix A for codes and frequencies; data not yet coded for LA]

- 0 No racial or ethnic reason given.
 - 1 Don't Want to Live With Other Race/ Racial Composition. Respondent does not want to live with other race or would prefer to be with own race. E.g., "That's where colored and whites live together and I'm strictly against that." "I don't think I want to be around that many white people." "Like to live around my own race." "Not many blacks."
 - 2 Prejudice/ Discrimination. Code here mentions of prejudice or discrimination on the part of the residents or officials of an area. For black respondents, also code here mentions of feeling uncomfortable or unwelcome. E.g., "It seems they only want whites there." "I'm not prepared to face the problems of adjusting." "They crow and crow about no blacks living there and this type of boasting makes me sick."
 - 4 Prefer Mixed Area. Code here mentions of a preference for a racially mixed area. E.g., "I prefer to have my children live in a mixed neighborhood."
 - 8 Ethnic Composition. Ethnic composition of area is undesirable. Respondent prefers to live with own ethnic group or does not want to mix with other ethnic groups. E.g., "I am Italian and there are no Italians over there." "I prefer my children grow up in an ethnically mixed area." "Southfield has a heavy Jewish population."
 - 90 Logical Skip--1 or 2 in B3A
 - 96 Other Mentions of Racial or Ethnic Reason Not Coded Above. Use only if respondent gives a reason which cannot be coded above. For instance, if a respondent gives two racial/ethnic reasons and one can be coded above, do not code 96. Use code 96 only if a racial/ ethnic reason not listed above is given.
 - 97 Refused
 - 99 Missing
-

B4A3: BWHDES1O**Area 1: Other Reasons**

[See Appendix A for codes and frequencies; data not yet coded for LA.]

- 0 No "other" reason given.
- 1 Inconvenient/ Too Far. Inconvenient to work, shopping, schools, etc. Also code here mentions of public transportation services being inadequate. E.g., "It's too far from work." "It's too far from Atlanta." "It's too far from people I know."
- 2 Expense. Mentions of the cost of housing or taxes being too high. E.g., "The house values are outrageous." "The taxes will kill you" "Rents are too high for me." "Houses are not worth the high prices asked."
- 4 Like It Here. Respondent is satisfied with present location. E.g., "I like Atlanta." "I love it here." "This area is nicer."
- 8 Social Class Composition. Mentions of an undesirable mixture of the social classes or of not wanting to live with a particular class of people, usually lower class. E.g., "I always heard it's a low class area." "You'll see in Taylor Jerry-built houses and then maybe a \$100,000 house next door."
- 16 Don't Like It There. No other reason given.
- 32 Too Close to the City. Answers such as "Too close to Atlanta."
- 90 Logical Skip--1 or 2 in B3A
- 96 Other Reason Not Coded Above is Given. Use only if respondent gives a reason which cannot be coded above.
- 97 Refused
- 99 Missing

B4B1: BWHDES2E	Area 2: Environmental Reasons [Same coding as above; not yet coded for LA]
B4B2: BWHDES2R	Area 2: Racial or Ethnic Reasons [ditto]
B4B3: BWHDES2O	Area 2: Other Reasons [ditto]
B4C1: BWHDES3E	Area 3: Environmental Reasons [Same coding as above; not yet coded for LA]
B4C2: BWHDES3R	Area 3: Racial or Ethnic Reasons [ditto]
B4C3: BWHDES3O	Area 3: Other Reasons [ditto]
B4D1: BWHDES4E	Area 4: Environmental Reasons [Same coding as above; not yet coded for LA]
B4D2: BWHDES4R	Area 4: Racial or Ethnic Reasons [ditto]
B4D3: BWHDES4O	Area 4: Other Reasons [ditto]
B4E1: BWHDES5E	Area 5: Environmental Reasons [Same coding as above; not yet coded for LA]
B4E2: BWHDES5R	Area 5: Racial or Ethnic Reasons [ditto]
B4E3: BWHDES5O	Area 5: Other Reasons [ditto]
B4F1: BWHDES6E	Area 6: Environmental Reasons [Same coding as above; Atlanta and LA only; LA data not yet coded]
B4F2: BWHDES6R	Area 6: Racial or Ethnic Reasons [ditto]
B4F3: BWHDES6O	Area 6: Other Reasons [ditto]
B4G1: BWHDES7E	Area 7: Environmental Reasons [Same coding as above; LA only; data not yet coded]
B4G2: BWHDES7R	Area 7: Racial or Ethnic Reasons [ditto]
B4G3: BWHDES7O	Area 7: Other Reasons [ditto]

B5. Next, I want you to use the categories on this page and tell me what you think the average home in each area costs. If you are not sure, make the best guess you can. Going back to (FIRST CITY). On the average, what do you think a home costs in (CITY)?

Notes: 1) Coding lists differed across cities. Los Angeles did not provide a "Under \$50,000" category to respondents. Top codes differed as indicated in the coding list.
2) Each city has a different list of areas, corresponding to the numbers in the variable. For instance, 1 in Detroit is contained in BCSTARE1. Detroit: 1 Southfield, 2 Warren, 3 Troy, 4 Dearborn, 5 Taylor. Atlanta: 1 Decatur, 2 Midtown, 3 Tri-Cities, 4 Marietta/Smyrna, 5 Roswell/Alpharetta, 6 Norcross. Los Angeles: 1 Palmdale, 2 Canoga Park, 3 Culver City, 4 Pico Rivera, 5 Alhambra, 6 Glendale, 7 Baldwin Hills. Boston: 1 Cambridge, 2 Newton, 3 South Boston, 4 Lowell, 5 Brockton.

B5A: BCSTARE1 What do you think the average cost of a home is in (Area 1)?

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Under \$50,000 (Detroit, Atlanta, Boston)	69	189	0	59	317
2 \$50,000-\$99,999	620	816	588	264	2288
3 \$100,000 - \$149,999	494	293	1259	360	2406
4 \$150,000 - \$199,999	137	68	731	394	1330
5 \$200,000 - \$249,999	36	24	313	260	633
6 \$250,000 - \$299,999 (Detroit top code: "\$250,000 or more")	24	5	133	123	285
7 \$300,000 - \$349,999	0	3	92	54	149
8 \$350,000 - \$399,999 (Atlanta & Boston top code: "\$350,000 or more")	0	11	63	40	114
9 \$400,000 - \$449,999 (LA only)	0	0	57	0	57
10 \$450,000 - \$499,999 (LA only)	0	0	34	0	34
11 \$500,000 or more (LA only)	0	0	30	0	30
97 Refused	0	0	6	0	6
98 Don't Know	127	98	719	0	944
99 Missing (Boston: DK, NA)	36	21	0	266	323
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

B5B: BCSTARE2 What do you think the average cost of a home is in (Area 2)?

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Under \$50,000 (Detroit, Atlanta, Boston)	221	158	0	31	410
2 \$50,000-\$99,999	768	355	131	133	1387
3 \$100,000 - \$149,999	252	456	635	196	1539
4 \$150,000 - \$199,999	66	238	1060	258	1622
5 \$200,000 - \$249,999	20	101	693	351	1165
6 \$250,000 - \$299,999 (Detroit top code: "\$250,000 or more")	6	30	359	261	656
7 \$300,000 - \$349,999	0	26	181	159	366
8 \$350,000 - \$399,999 (Atlanta & Boston top code: "\$350,000 or more")	0	24	91	121	236
9 \$400,000 - \$449,999 (LA only)	0	0	66	0	66
10 \$450,000 - \$499,999 (LA only)	0	0	41	0	41
11 \$500,000 or more (LA only)	0	0	27	0	27
97 Refused	0	0	6	0	6
98 Don't Know	201	112	735	0	1048
99 Missing (Boston: DK, NA)	9	28	0	310	347
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

B5C: BCSTARE3

What do you think the average cost of a home is in (Area 3)?

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Under \$50,000 (Detroit, Atlanta, Boston)	51	208	0	110	369
2 \$50,000-\$99,999	231	738	114	336	1419
3 \$100,000 - \$149,999	481	282	448	522	1733
4 \$150,000 - \$199,999	411	83	986	304	1784
5 \$200,000 - \$249,999	119	24	893	135	1171
6 \$250,000 - \$299,999 (Detroit top code: "\$250,000 or more")	54	14	423	65	556
7 \$300,000 - \$349,999	0	9	226	38	273
8 \$350,000 - \$399,999 (Atlanta & Boston top code: "\$350,000 or more")	0	15	95	15	125
9 \$400,000 - \$449,999 (LA only)	0	0	56	0	56
10 \$450,000 - \$499,999 (LA only)	0	0	24	0	24
11 \$500,000 or more (LA only)	0	0	24	0	24
97 Refused	0	0	6	0	6
98 Don't Know	187	124	729	0	1040
99 Missing (Boston: DK, NA)	9	31	1	295	336
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

B5D: BCSTARE4

What do you think the average cost of a home is in (Area 4)?

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Under \$50,000 (Detroit, Atlanta, Boston)	100	27	0	127	254
2 \$50,000-\$99,999	591	239	358	431	1619
3 \$100,000 - \$149,999	397	607	934	469	2407
4 \$150,000 - \$199,999	147	367	1057	259	1830
5 \$200,000 - \$249,999	81	104	465	140	790
6 \$250,000 - \$299,999 (Detroit top code: "\$250,000 or more")	39	34	181	68	322
7 \$300,000 - \$349,999	0	16	99	41	156
8 \$350,000 - \$399,999 (Atlanta & Boston top code: "\$350,000 or more")	0	15	68	21	104
9 \$400,000 - \$449,999 (LA only)	0	0	36	0	36
10 \$450,000 - \$499,999 (LA only)	0	0	17	0	17
11 \$500,000 or more (LA only)	0	0	15	0	15
97 Refused	0	0	6	0	6
98 Don't Know	179	94	789	0	1062
99 Missing (Boston: DK, NA)	9	25	0	264	298
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

B5E: BCSTARE5

What do you think the average cost of a home is in (Area 5)?

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Under \$50,000 (Detroit, Atlanta, Boston)	349	15	0	107	471
2 \$50,000-\$99,999	662	59	136	358	1215
3 \$100,000 - \$149,999	152	305	467	503	1427
4 \$150,000 - \$199,999	73	446	956	273	1748
5 \$200,000 - \$249,999	27	341	979	141	1488
6 \$250,000 - \$299,999 (Detroit top code: "\$250,000 or more")	15	134	460	67	676
7 \$300,000 - \$349,999	0	54	190	36	280
8 \$350,000 - \$399,999 (Atlanta & Boston top code: "\$350,000 or more")	0	43	85	21	149
9 \$400,000 - \$449,999 (LA only)	0	0	49	0	49
10 \$450,000 - \$499,999 (LA only)	0	0	30	0	30
11 \$500,000 or more (LA only)	0	0	14	0	14
97 Refused	0	0	6	0	6
98 Don't Know	256	105	652	0	1013
99 Missing (Boston: DK, NA)	9	26	1	314	350
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

B5F: BCSTARE6

What do you think the average cost of a home is in (Area 6)?

	Atl	LA	Total
1 Under \$50,000 (Detroit, Atlanta, Boston)	24	0	24
2 \$50,000-\$99,999	207	70	277
3 \$100,000 - \$149,999	461	257	718
4 \$150,000 - \$199,999	371	587	958
5 \$200,000 - \$249,999	187	948	1135
6 \$250,000 - \$299,999 (Detroit top code: "\$250,000 or more")	58	748	806
7 \$300,000 - \$349,999	35	385	420
8 \$350,000 - \$399,999 (Atlanta & Boston top code: "\$350,000 or more")	34	181	215
9 \$400,000 - \$449,999 (LA only)	0	106	106
10 \$450,000 - \$499,999 (LA only)	0	57	57
11 \$500,000 or more (LA only)	0	39	39
97 Refused	0	6	6
98 Don't Know	123	641	764
99 Missing (Boston: DK, NA)	28	0	28
	1528	4025	5553

B5G: BCSTARE7

What do you think the average cost of a home is in (Area 7)?

	LA	Total
2 \$50,000-\$99,999	94	94
3 \$100,000 - \$149,999	329	329
4 \$150,000 - \$199,999	682	682
5 \$200,000 - \$249,999	758	758
6 \$250,000 - \$299,999 (Detroit top code: "\$250,000 or more")	500	500
7 \$300,000 - \$349,999	351	351
8 \$350,000 - \$399,999 (Atlanta & Boston top code: "\$350,000 or more")	178	178
9 \$400,000 - \$449,999 (LA only)	117	117
10 \$450,000 - \$499,999 (LA only)	68	68
11 \$500,000 or more (LA only)	103	103
97 Refused	6	6
98 Don't Know	839	839
	4025	4025

C. Demographics and Household Composition

- C1.** This next set of questions is about your own background. What is your present marital status? Are you married, separated, divorced, widowed, have you never been married, or are you living with a partner?

Note: The original text of this question differs across cities. For Detroit, the text is "Are you currently married, living with a partner, widowed, divorced, separated, or have you never been married?" In Atlanta, the order of "divorced" and "widowed" is reversed.

C1: CMARRSTA		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Married {Go to C3}	617	553	1842	581	3593
2	Separated {Go to C3}	91	92	237	193	613
3	Divorced {Go to C3}	233	235	434	227	1129
4	Widowed {Go to C3}	210	170	347	134	861
5	Never married {Go to C5}	319	408	951	543	2221
6	Living with a partner	60	63	211	139	473
7	Other	9	0	0	0	9
8	Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	4	7	3	3	17
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

- C2.** Have you ever been married?

Note: This question was asked only of those who reported living with a partner in C1.

C2: CEVRMARR		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---1,2,3,4,5 in C1	1465	3811	1678	6954
1	Yes	25	77	62	164
5	No {Go to C5}	35	136	79	250
7	Refused	0	1	0	1
8	Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	3	0	1	4
		1528	4025	1820	7373

- *C3.** (Including your present marriage) how many times have you been married?

C3: CNUMMARR		Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Never (Logical Skip)---5 in C1; 5 in C2	447	1087	622	2156
1	Once	834	2407	941	4182
2		180	423	214	817
3		33	87	29	149
4		4	12	1	17
5		3	3	3	9
6		1	0	0	1
7		0	0	1	1
8		1	0	0	1
97	Refused	0	5	0	5
98	Don't Know	3	0	0	3
99	Missing	22	1	9	32
		1528	4025	1820	7373

- C4.** When you got married (the first time), how old were you? [Note: not asked in Detroit].

C4: CAGEMARR		Years
0	Logical Skip---5 in C1; 5 in C2	
97	Refused	
98	Don't Know	
99	Missing	

***C5.** To help us understand your living situation, I would like to make a list of persons who usually live here. Please include the adults as well as the children. Let's start with you, then continue with the other adults, then the children. It will help if we identify them by name, but that is not necessary. What I need to know is their sex, their age on their last birthday, and their relationship to you.

Notes: 1) These variables do not appear in the original Detroit data set. They were created from available variables (see C6 to C12) and from data extracted from the original coversheets.

2) The text of this question differs for Atlanta. For Atlanta, person 1 could be any person in the household, whereas for the other cities, person 1 is always the respondent.

3) For the relationship to respondent variables, some categories were combined for LA and Boston.

C5A1: CP01SEX	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Male	612	701	1768	659	3740
2 Female	931	813	2257	1161	5162
7 Refused	0	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	0	14	0	0	14
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C5B1: CP01AGE	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
1 1 Year or less	0	1	0	0	1
97 Refused	0	0	3	0	3
98 Don't Know	0	2	0	0	2
99 Missing	9	23	3	0	35

C5C1: CP01REL	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Respondent	1543	990	4025	1820	8378
2 Spouse (or Partner in Atlanta)	0	301	0	0	301
3 Mother of Respondent	0	34	0	0	34
4 Father of Respondent	0	22	0	0	22
5 Other Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	0	30	0	0	30
6 Non-Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	0	37	0	0	37
7 Child of Respondent (any age)	0	92	0	0	92
8 Other Child (less than 18 years)	0	6	0	0	6
9 Partner of Respondent (except in Atlanta)	0	0	0	0	0
97 Refused	0	0	0	0	0
98 Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
99 Missing	0	16	0	0	16
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C5A2: CP02SEX	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---No 2nd person	460	452	846	422	2180
1 Male	550	391	1649	684	3274
2 Female	531	639	1530	708	3408
7 Refused	0	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	2	46	0	6	54
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C5B2: CP02AGE
0 Logical Skip -- No 2nd person
1 1 Year or less
97 Refused
98 Don't Know
99 Missing

C5C2: CP02REL		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---No 2nd person	460	452	846	422	2180
1	Respondent	0	369	0	0	369
2	Spouse (or Partner in Atlanta)	641	298	1680	532	3151
3	Mother of Respondent	92	27	149	63	331
4	Father of Respondent	5	7	144	16	172
5	Other Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	40	57	234	73	404
6	Non-Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	34	28	216	84	362
7	Child of Respondent (any age)	230	227	557	489	1503
8	Other Child (less than 18 years)	8	8	24	35	75
9	Partner of Respondent (except in Atlanta)	0	0	175	96	271
97	Refused	0	0	0	0	0
98	Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
99	Missing	33	55	0	10	98
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C5A3: CP03SEX		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip	890	943	1838	842	4513
1	Male	416	271	1100	520	2307
2	Female	237	281	1087	456	2061
9	Missing	0	33	0	2	35
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C5B3: CP03AGE [Codes analogous to CP02AGE]

C5C3: CP03REL		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip	890	943	1838	842	4513
1	Respondent	0	109	0	0	109
2	Spouse (or Partner in Atlanta)	0	14	64	6	84
3	Mother of Respondent	11	6	131	19	167
4	Father of Respondent	31	1	34	16	82
5	Other Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	66	30	238	68	402
6	Non-Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	11	12	122	30	175
7	Child of Respondent (any age)	482	365	1492	742	3081
8	Other Child (less than 18 years)	36	20	78	86	220
9	Partner of Respondent (except in Atlanta)	1	0	26	8	35
99	Missing	15	28	2	3	48
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C5A4: CP04SEX		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip	1142	1224	2612	1219	6197
1	Male	168	131	745	305	1349
2	Female	233	163	668	293	1357
9	Missing	0	10	0	3	13
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C5B4: CP04AGE [Codes analogous to CP02AGE]

C5C4: CP04REL		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip	1142	1224	2612	1219	6197
1	Respondent	0	45	0	0	45
2	Spouse (or Partner in Atlanta)	0	10	30	1	41
3	Mother of Respondent	0	0	5	6	11
4	Father of Respondent	2	0	10	2	14
5	Other Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	31	13	172	29	245
6	Non-Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	3	4	59	12	78
7	Child of Respondent (any age)	328	204	1000	466	1998
8	Other Child (less than 18 years)	33	22	124	82	261
9	Partner of Respondent (except in Atlanta)	1	0	13	3	17
99	Missing	3	6	0	0	9
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

*C5A5: CP05SEX					
	Det	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip	1376	1407	3280	1517	7580
1 Male	58	52	402	161	673
2 Female	109	66	343	139	657
9 Missing	0	3	0	3	6
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
C5B5: CP05AGE [Codes analogous to CP02AGE]					
*C5C5: CP05REL					
	Det	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip	1376	1407	3280	1517	7580
1 Respondent	0	7	0	0	7
2 Spouse (or Partner in Atlanta)	0	4	3	1	8
3 Mother of Respondent	0	3	5	0	8
4 Father of Respondent	0	0	3	1	4
5 Other Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	9	6	77	8	100
6 Non-Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	3	2	35	8	48
7 Child of Respondent (any age)	127	78	502	224	931
8 Other Child (less than 18 years)	28	19	116	61	224
9 Partner of Respondent (except in Atlanta)	0	0	4	0	4
99 Missing	0	2	0	0	2
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
C5A6: CP06SEX					
	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip	1477	1486	3678	1696	8337
1 Male	20	19	180	55	274
2 Female	46	19	167	69	301
9 Missing	0	4	0	0	4
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
C5B6: CP06AGE [Codes analogous to CP02AGE]					
*C5C6: CP06REL					
	Det	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip	1477	1486	3678	1696	8337
1 Respondent	0	3	0	0	3
2 Spouse (or Partner in Atlanta)	0	0	2	1	3
3 Mother of Respondent	0	0	1	0	1
4 Father of Respondent	0	1	2	0	3
5 Other Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	1	1	29	6	37
6 Non-Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	1	2	12	3	18
7 Child of Respondent (any age)	47	22	199	81	349
8 Other Child (less than 18 years)	17	11	100	33	161
9 Partner of Respondent (except in Atlanta)	0	0	2	0	2
99 Missing	0	2	0	0	2
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
C5A7: CP07SEX					
	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip	1517	1514	3869	1777	8677
1 Male	6	4	83	24	117
2 Female	20	10	73	19	122
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
C5B7: CP07AGE [Codes analogous to CP02AGE]					
C5C7: CP07REL					
	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip	1517	1514	3869	1777	8677
1 Respondent	0	5	0	0	5
4 Father of Respondent	0	0	2	0	2
5 Other Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	0	0	11	4	15
6 Non-Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	0	1	5	1	7
7 Child of Respondent (any age)	21	5	87	24	137
8 Other Child (less than 18 years)	5	3	51	14	73
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C5A8: CP08SEX		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip	1533	1525	3949	1805	8812
1	Male	2	2	44	9	57
2	Female	8	1	32	6	47
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
C5B8: CP08AGE [Codes analogous to CP02AGE]						
C5C8: CP08REL		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip	1533	1525	3949	1805	8812
2	Spouse (or Partner in Atlanta)	0	0	1	1	2
3	Mother of Respondent	0	0	1	0	1
5	Other Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	1	0	4	0	5
6	Non-Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	0	0	1	2	3
7	Child of Respondent (any age)	7	1	41	8	57
8	Other Child (less than 18 years)	2	2	28	4	36
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
C5A9: CP09SEX		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip	1540	1526	3984	1815	8865
1	Male	1	1	22	2	26
2	Female	2	1	19	3	25
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
C5B9: CP09AGE [Codes analogous to CP02AGE]						
C5C9: CP09REL		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip	1540	1526	3984	1815	8865
5	Other Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	0	1	2	0	3
6	Non-Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	0	0	1	0	1
7	Child of Respondent (any age)	1	0	13	2	16
8	Other Child (less than 18 years)	2	1	25	3	31
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
C5A10: CP10SEX		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip	1542	1526	4004	1817	8889
1	Male	0	0	10	1	11
2	Female	1	0	11	2	14
9	Missing	0	2	0	0	2
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
C5B10: CP10AGE [Codes analogous to CP02AGE]						
C5C10: CP10REL		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip	1542	1526	4004	1817	8889
5	Other Related Adult (aged 18 or over)	0	0	2	0	2
7	Child of Respondent (any age)	0	0	6	1	7
8	Other Child (less than 18 years)	1	0	13	2	16
99	Missing	0	2	0	0	2
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
C5A11: CP11SEX		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip	1542	1526	4013	1819	8900
1	Male	1	0	9	1	11
2	Female	0	0	3	0	3
9	Missing	0	2	0	0	2
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
C5B11: CP11AGE [Codes analogous to CP02AGE]						
C5C11: CP11REL		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip	1542	1526	4013	1819	8900
7	Child of Respondent (any age)	1	0	2	0	3
8	Other Child (less than 18 years)	0	0	10	1	11
99	Missing	0	2	0	0	2
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
C5A12: CP12SEX		Det	Atl	LA		Total

0 Logical Skip	1543	1526	4020	7089
1 Male	0	0	3	3
2 Female	0	0	2	2
9 Missing	0	2	0	2
	1543	1528	4025	7096

C5B12: CP12AGE [Codes analogous to CP02AGE]

C5C12: CP12REL	Det	Atl	LA	Total
0 Logical Skip	1543	1526	4020	7089
8 Other Child (less than 18 years)	0	0	5	5
99 Missing	0	2	0	2
	1543	1528	4025	7096

C6. Respondent's Characteristics

Note: These variables appeared originally only in the Detroit file. They have been constructed from the household roster for Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Boston.

C6A: CRESPEX	Sex	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Male		612	572	1768	659	3611
2 Female		931	953	2257	1161	5302
9 Missing		0	3	0	0	3
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C6B: CRESPAGE	Age
97 Refused	
99 Missing	

***C7. Respondent's Spouse's Characteristics**

Note: These variables appeared originally only in the Detroit file. They have been constructed from the household roster for Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Boston.

C7A: CSPSEX	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip--No one listed as R's spouse	902	902	2249	1278	5331
1 Male	324	327	900	274	1825
2 Female	315	299	876	268	1758
9 Missing	2	0	0	0	2
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C7B: CSPSAGE	
0 Logical Skip-- No one listed as R's spouse	
97 Refused	
99 Missing	

C8. Respondent's Mother's age

Note: This variable appeared originally only in the Detroit file. They have been constructed from the household roster for Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Boston.

C8: CMOMAGE	
0 Logical Skip-- No one listed as R's mother	
99 Missing	

C9. R's Father's age

Note: This variable appeared originally only in the Detroit file. They have been constructed from the household roster for Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Boston.

C9: CDADAGE	
0 Logical Skip-- No one listed as R's father	
99 Missing	

***C10. Other adult 1's characteristics**

Note: These variables appeared originally only in the Detroit file. They have been constructed from the household roster for Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Boston.

C10A: CADT1SEX	Sex	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip-- No other adult listed in household	1188	1122	2634	1279	6223
1	Male	222	160	766	286	1434
2	Female	133	179	625	249	1186
7	Refused	0	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	0	67	0	6	73
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C10B: CADT1AGE Age

0 Logical Skip-- No other adult listed in household
 18 Years
 97 Refused
 99 Missing

***C10C: CADT1REL** Relationship to Respondent

		Det	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip-- No second other adult listed in household	1188	1122	2634	1279	6223
1	Related	281	274	1144	445	2144
2	Unrelated	39	58	246	86	429
9	Missing	35	74	1	10	120
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***C11. Other adult 2's characteristics**

Note: These variables appeared originally only in the Detroit file. They have been constructed from the household roster for Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Boston.

C11A: CADT2SEX	Sex	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip-- No second other adult listed in household	1429	1426	3501	1662	8018
1	Male	34	44	281	89	448
2	Female	80	41	243	68	432
9	Missing	0	17	0	1	18
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C11B: CADT2AGE Age

0 Logical Skip-- No second other adult listed in household
 18 Years
 97 Refused
 98 Don't Know
 99 Missing

***C11C: CADT2REL** Relationship to Respondent

		Det	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip-- No other adult listed in household	1429	1426	3501	1662	8018
1	Related	92	68	417	124	701
2	Unrelated	7	17	107	32	163
9	Missing	15	17	0	2	34
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C12. Other adult 3's characteristics

Note: These variables appeared originally only in the Detroit file. They have been constructed from the household roster for Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Boston.

C12A: CADT3SEX	Sex	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip-- No third other adult listed in household	1522	1501	3845	1786	8654
1	Male	7	9	114	19	149
2	Female	14	13	66	14	107
9	Missing	0	5	0	1	6
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C12B: CADT3AGE Age

0 Logical Skip-- No third other adult listed in household
 18 Years
 97 Refused
 99 Missing

C12C: CADT3REL	Relationship to Respondent	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip-- No third other adult listed in household	1522	1501	3845	1786	8654
1	Related	15	16	124	22	177
2	Unrelated	3	6	56	12	77
9	Missing	3	5	0	0	8
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***C13. Number of residents under age 18**

Note: This variable appeared originally only in the Detroit file. They have been constructed from the household roster for Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Boston.

C13: CNOLT18		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	None	991	1081	2168	864	5104
1	One	207	174	734	331	1446
2		198	163	638	311	1310
3		89	74	315	206	684
4		37	30	105	81	253
5		13	3	45	17	78
6		3	3	14	4	24
7		5	0	2	3	10
8		0	0	4	2	6
9	Nine	0	0	0	1	1
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***C14. How many of your children under 18 are living here with you?**

Note: This question appears only in the Detroit questionnaire; for Atlanta, Los Angeles and Boston, responses were constructed from the household roster (C5).

C14: CCHILHOM		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	No one under 18 in household OR those under 18 in household are not R's children	1021	1126	2403	991	5541
1	One	195	150	671	303	1319
2		183	161	563	267	1174
3		89	62	265	176	592
4		32	25	81	64	202
5		15	2	32	12	61
6		2	2	7	4	15
7		2	0	1	2	5
8	Eight	0	0	2	1	3
99	Missing	4	0	0	0	4
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C15. Do you have any children under the age of 18 who live elsewhere?

Note: This question does not appear in the Detroit questionnaire. Responses were constructed from C14 and a question appearing in the Detroit questionnaire, but not in this file: "How many children under 18 do you have?"

C15: CCHILELS		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip (Detroit Only)---R has no children under 18	938	0	0	0	938
1	Yes	122	143	430	206	901
5	No	479	1356	3595	1605	7035
9	Missing	4	29	0	9	42
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***C16. Number of residents age 18-34**

Note: This variable appeared originally only in the Detroit file. They have been constructed from the household roster for Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Boston.

C16: CYGADLTS	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 None	845	814	1932	799	4390
1 One	441	450	1064	641	2596
2	227	230	774	316	1547
3	25	25	165	48	263
4	5	7	62	9	83
5	0	0	17	5	22
6	0	2	10	2	14
8 Eight	0	0	1	0	1
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***C17. Number of people in the household**

Note: This variable appeared originally only in the Detroit file. They have been constructed from the household roster for Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Boston.

C17: CHHSIZE	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
1 One	464	452	846	422	2184
2	429	491	992	420	2332
3	254	281	774	377	1686
4	229	183	668	298	1378
5	103	79	398	179	759
6	38	28	191	81	338
7	16	11	80	28	135
8	7	1	35	10	53
9	2	2	20	2	26
10	0	0	9	2	11
11	1	0	7	1	9
12 Twelve	0	0	5	0	5
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***C18. Please choose from this page the number that best describes your race.**

Note: In LA, respondents answering "yes" to C20 (Hispanic origin) were not asked this question.

C18: CRACE	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---1 in C20 (LA only)	0	0	1020	0	1020
1 White {Go to C20}	736	650	835	732	2953
2 Black/African American {Go to C20}	750	829	1103	497	3179
3 Asian (Specify) {Go to C20}	13	23	1055	37	1128
4 American Indian	5	5	2	49	61
7 Other (Specify)	35	17	10	495	557
9 Missing	4	4	0	10	18
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C19. Do you think most people would treat you as a black, Hispanic, white or something else?

Note: The wording of this question differs for LA: "Do you think most people would identify you as White, Black, Hispanic, Asian, or Something Else?"

C19: CRACPRCV	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1, 2, or 3 in C18	1499	2987	1265	5751
1 White	4	81	28	113
2 Black	6	13	40	59
3 Hispanic	15	910	453	1378
4 Asian	0	12	0	12
7 Something Else (SPECIFY)	2	22	16	40
9 Missing	2	0	18	20
	1528	4025	1820	7373

C20. Are you of Spanish or Hispanic origin?

Note: The wording of this question differs for Detroit: "Are you of Hispanic origin?"

C20: CHISPAN	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Yes	30	30	1020	703	1783
5 No {Go to C22}	1492	1494	3005	1111	7102
9 Missing	21	4	0	6	31
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C21. Please look at the card and tell me which group you belong to.

C21: CHISGRP	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---5 in C20	1495	3005	1111	5611
1 Mexican	5	510	6	521
2 Mexican-American	2	187	1	190
3 Puerto Rican	5	11	369	385
4 Cuban	4	10	14	28
5 Salvadoran	0	125	17	142
6 Dominican	0	2	225	227
7 Guatemalan	1	75	10	86
8 Nicaraguan	0	23	2	25
9 Portuguese (Boston only)	0	0	2	2
10 Colombian (Boston only)	0	0	16	16
11 Argentinian (Boston only)	0	0	1	1
12 Honduran (Boston only)	0	0	13	13
97 Something Else	4	77	28	109
99 Missing	12	0	5	17
	1528	4025	1820	7373

C22. What is your ancestry or ethnic origin? (What is the country you came from or your parents or grandparents came from?)

C22A: CANCES1 [See Appendix A for codes and frequencies.]

- 0 Logical Skip
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Missing

C22B: CANCES2 [See codes for C22A in Appendix A]

- 0 Logical Skip or No Second Mention
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Missing

C23. Interviewer Check: Was Respondent Born In (Mainland) U.S.?

C23: CICBRNUS	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Yes {Go to C29}	1466	2133	983	4582
5 No	58	1892	837	2787
9 Missing	4	0	0	4
	1528	4025	1820	7373

C24. When you first came to the (mainland) U.S. to live, did you come as a tourist, an immigrant, a refugee, a student, or another way?

C24: CIMMISTA

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1 in C23	1465	2133	983	4581
1 Tourist	7	280	144	431
2 Immigrant	25	1218	397	1640
3 Refugee	8	114	31	153
4 Student	12	165	64	241
5 Citizen	5	0	164	169
7 Other (Specify)	1	110	31	142
97 Refused	0	2	0	2
98 Don't Know	0	3	0	3
99 Missing	5	0	6	11
	1528	4025	1820	7373

***C25.** Are you a U.S. citizen?

***C25: CCITIZEN**

	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---1 in C23	1465	2133	983	4581
1 Yes {Go to C27}	29	506	447	982
5 No	29	1387	390	1806
7 Refused	0	2	0	2
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	5	0	0	5
	1528	4025	1820	7373

***C26.** Do you have a green card?

***C26: CGRENCRD**

	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---1 in C23; 1 in C25	1494	2642	1430	5566
1 Yes	24	1055	343	1422
5 No	5	325	44	374
7 Refused	0	3	0	3
9 Missing	5	0	3	8
	1528	4025	1820	7373

C27. Since you first came to the (mainland) U.S. to live, have you moved back to (COUNTRY OF ORIGIN) for more than 3 months?

C27: CIMMIBCK

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1 in C23	1465	2133	983	4581
1 Yes	8	203	145	356
5 No {Go to C29}	50	1689	689	2428
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	5	0	3	8
	1528	4025	1820	7373

C28. When was the last time you came to the (mainland) U.S.?

C28A: CIMLSTMO Month [See Appendix A for codes and frequencies]

- 0 Logical Skip---1 in C23; 5 in C27
- 1 January
- 2 February
- 3 March
- 4 April
- 5 May
- 6 June
- 7 July
- 8 August
- 9 September
- 10 October
- 11 November
- 12 December
- 97 Refused
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Missing

C28B: CIMLSTYR Year

- 0 Logical Skip---1 in C23; 5 in C27
- 12 1912
- 94 1994
- 97 Refused
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Missing

C29. Is any language other than English used in your home now?

C29: CLANGOTH

- 1 Yes
- 5 No {Go to C34}
- 9 Missing

<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
74	1991	876	2941
1438	2034	942	4414
16	0	2	18
1528	4025	1820	7373

C30. Which (main) language is that?

C30: CLANGMAN

- 0 Logical Skip---5 in C29
- 1 English
- 2 Spanish
- 3 Chinese
- 4 Japanese
- 5 Korean
- 6 A Filipino language
- 7 Italian
- 8 French
- 9 German
- 10 Greek
- 11 Polish
- 12 Portuguese
- 13 Vietnamese (Boston only)
- 14 Russian (Boston only)
- 15 Creole (Boston only)
- 16 Indonesian (Boston only)
- 17 Indian (Boston only)
- 96 Other
- 97 Refused
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Missing

<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
1438	2034	942	4414
1	2	0	3
22	958	704	1684
1	408	12	421
0	84	1	85
4	343	0	347
2	2	0	4
1	7	10	18
10	9	35	54
3	9	3	15
1	2	4	7
1	1	3	5
0	1	16	17
0	0	5	5
0	0	8	8
0	0	35	35
0	0	1	1
0	0	2	2
17	165	33	215
1	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
26	0	5	31
1528	4025	1820	7373

C31. Which describes the language spoken in your home now--is that mostly English, English and (LANGUAGE IN CLANGMAN) equally, mostly (LANGUAGE IN CLANGMAN), or only (LANGUAGE IN CLANGMAN)?

C31: CLANGHME		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in C29	1438	2034	942	4414
1	Mostly English	50	240	163	453
2	English/Other Equally	10	486	260	756
3	Mostly other	7	756	276	1039
4	Only other	1	508	172	681
9	Missing	22	1	7	30
		1528	4025	1820	7373

C32. How well can you speak English?

C32: CENGSPK		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in C29	1438	2034	942	4414
1	Not at all (response not offered in Atlanta)	0	236	90	326
2	A Little	1	516	227	744
3	Just Fair	7	534	195	736
4	Well	7	338	151	496
5	Very Well	53	367	211	631
9	Missing	22	0	4	26
		1528	4025	1820	7373

C33. How well can you read English?

C33: CENGREAD		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in C29	1438	2034	942	4414
1	Not at all	0	306	145	451
2	A Little	2	455	207	664
3	Just Fair	4	467	125	596
4	Well	10	364	171	545
5	Very Well	52	399	225	676
9	Missing	22	0	5	27
		1528	4025	1820	7373

C34. Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, Democrat, Independent, or something else?

C34: CPOLPRTY		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Republican	230	264	554	165	1213
2	Democrat	804	722	1591	680	3797
3	Independent	283	209	466	523	1481
5	No Preference	167	304	1292	362	2125
6	No preference for religious reasons (response not offered in Detroit)	0	19	42	17	78
7	Other (Specify)	34	3	46	22	105
97	Refused	0	0	3	0	3
98	Don't Know	3	2	31	10	46
99	Missing	22	5	0	41	68
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C35. We hear a lot of talk these days about liberals and conservatives. Here is a 7-point scale on which the political views that people might hold are arranged from extremely liberal to extremely conservative. Where would you place yourself on this scale?

C35: CLIBCONS		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Extremely liberal	66	36	120	66	288
2	Liberal	187	282	676	340	1485
3	Slightly liberal	174	159	403	167	903
4	Moderate; Middle of the road	565	333	1090	473	2461
5	Slightly conservative	185	151	536	161	1033
6	Conservative	169	237	625	316	1347
7	Extremely Conservative	48	46	97	59	250
9	If Volunteered: Haven't thought about it	0	45	436	34	515
97	Refused	0	0	3	0	3
98	Don't Know	104	215	39	182	540
99	Missing	45	24	0	22	91
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***C36.** Are you registered to vote?

C36: CREGVOTE		Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in C25	32	1399	392	1823
1	Yes	1105	2201	1010	4316
5	No	374	421	414	1209
8	Don't Know	0	2	0	2
9	Missing	17	2	4	23
		1528	4025	1820	7373

C37. Are you Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, some other religion, or do you not have a preference?

C37: CRELIG		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Protestant; including "Christian"	881	1171	1608	600	4260
2	Catholic; including "Greek" or "Orthodox" {Go to C39}	373	103	1190	893	2559
3	Jewish {Go to C39}	25	11	80	40	156
4	Other religion; NEC	114	32	218	16	380
7	Atheist; agnostic; no preference {Go to C39}	146	204	652	236	1238
8	Muslim/Islam	0	0	29	10	39
9	Buddhist	0	1	245	12	258
10	Hindu	0	0	0	1	1
97	Refused	0	0	3	0	3
98	Don't Know	1	0	0	0	1
99	Missing	3	6	0	12	21
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C38. What specific denomination is that?

C38: CDENOM [See Appendix A for codes and frequencies.]

C39. Do you attend religious services every week, almost every week, once or twice a month, a few times a year, or never?

Note: Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Boston originally offered two categories "more than once a week" and "once a week"; these two were combined into "once a week or more" here.

C39: CRELATT		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
2	Once a week or more	344	483	1300	597	2724
3	Almost every week	190	85	198	81	554
4	Once or twice a month	278	299	563	225	1365
5	A few times a year	491	358	1095	594	2538
6	Never	227	283	864	318	1692
7	Refused	0	0	4	0	4
8	Don't Know	1	0	0	0	1
9	Missing	12	20	1	5	38
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

D. Racial Attitudes/Attitudes about Inequality

D1. Now I am going to ask you some questions on a different topic. We are interested in whatever thoughts and opinions you have. There are no right or wrong answers. The first topic is discrimination. In general, how much discrimination is there that hurts the chances of (GROUP X) to get good paying jobs? Do you think there is a lot, some, only a little, or none at all?

D1A: DDISCHIS		How about for Hispanics or Latinos?	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	A lot		391	402	1291	675	2759
2	Some		736	641	1466	727	3570
3	Only a little		234	266	825	271	1596
4	None at all		92	134	329	111	666
7	Refused		0	0	8	0	8
8	Don't Know		85	46	106	0	237
9	Missing		5	39	0	36	80
			1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

D1B: DDISCBK		How about for Blacks?	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	A lot		723	618	1533	777	3651
2	Some		555	571	1432	667	3225
3	Only a little		159	186	680	222	1247
4	None at all		80	92	250	97	519
7	Refused		0	0	7	0	7
8	Don't Know		21	22	123	0	166
9	Missing		5	39	0	57	101
			1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

D1C: DDISCASN		How about for Asians?	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	A lot		205	221	278	351	1055
2	Some		671	611	1415	730	3427
3	Only a little		391	386	1427	416	2620
4	None at all		163	204	748	175	1290
7	Refused		0	0	10	0	10
8	Don't Know		108	60	146	0	314
9	Missing		5	46	1	148	200
			1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

D1D: DDISCWMN		How about for Women?	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	A lot		352	298	653	404	1707
2	Some		718	752	1651	718	3839
3	Only a little		307	285	999	417	2008
4	None at all		134	132	609	236	1111
7	Refused		0	0	8	0	8
8	Don't Know		28	22	103	0	153
9	Missing		4	39	2	45	90
			1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

D1E: DDISCWHT		How about for Whites?	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	A lot		55	88	114	257
2	Some		286	496	317	1099
3	Only a little		453	932	502	1887
4	None at all		666	2397	840	3903
7	Refused		0	12	0	12
8	Don't Know		23	96	0	119
9	Missing		45	4	47	96
			1528	4025	1820	7373

D2. Interviewer Check: Form for D3-D9

D2: DICD2FRM		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Form X	1543	524	1313	618	3998
2	Form Y	0	512	1336	610	2458
3	Form Z	0	492	1376	592	2460
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***D3.** Now I have some questions about different groups in our (U.S.) society. I'm going to show you a 7-point scale on which the characteristics of people in a group can be rated.

In the first statement a score of 1 means that you think almost all of the people in that group are "rich." A score of 7 means that you think almost everyone in the group is "poor." A score of 4 means you think that the group is not towards one end or the other and, of course, you may choose any number in between that comes closest to where you think people in the group stand. Where would you rate (GROUP) on this scale, where 1 means tends to be rich and 7 means tends to be poor?

Note: For Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Boston, the variable text takes a different form (based on DICD2FRM). For Form X, no changes in variable text; for Form Y, [GROUP] is "[RACE] males"; and for Form Y, [GROUP] is "[RACE] females." This note applies to Questions D3-D9.

*Note 2: In the 11/26/97 revision categories 98 and 97 were combined. This applies to all D3 variables.

D3A: DRICHWHT		What about Whites?	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Rich		149	216	694	216	1275
2			253	188	752	197	1390
3			387	310	1004	394	2095
4	Neither		564	604	1074	703	2945
5			83	90	230	165	568
6			18	12	39	36	105
7	Poor		8	23	30	42	103
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused		53	52	202	49	356
99	Missing		28	33	0	18	79
			1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

D3B: DRICHASN		What about Asians?	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Rich		33	68	360	37	498
2			125	146	701	89	1061
3			363	215	1054	247	1879
4	Neither		467	487	1146	611	2711
5			242	201	385	354	1182
6			104	99	111	195	509
7	Poor		22	124	32	136	314
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused		160	155	236	130	681
99	Missing		27	33	0	21	81
			1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

D3C: DRICHBLK		What about Blacks?	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Rich		10	12	15	22	59
2			29	45	69	50	193
3			62	105	228	104	499
4	Neither		337	531	764	469	2101
5			471	376	1261	398	2506
6			391	256	1050	440	2137
7	Poor		157	129	435	249	970
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused		58	41	203	69	371
99	Missing		28	33	0	19	80
			1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

D3D: DRICHHIS		What about Hispanics or Latinos?	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Rich		8	24	20	26	78
2			38	51	60	53	202
3			72	77	157	95	401
4	Neither		263	368	652	395	1678
5			465	323	1115	399	2302
6			394	300	1194	442	2330
7	Poor		132	198	618	338	1286
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused		144	154	209	51	558
99	Missing		27	33	0	21	81
			1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***D4.** Next, for each group, I want to know whether you think they tend to be intelligent or tend to be unintelligent. Where would you rate (GROUP) on this scale, where 1 means tends to be intelligent and 7 means tends to be unintelligent? A score of 4 means you think that the group is not towards one end or the other and, of course, you may choose any number in between that comes closest to where you think people in the group stand.

*Note: The question was asked with the values of 1 and 7 reversed from how they are written above. In the 11/26/97 release of the dataset, for consistency with other questions in this section, the coding of all D4 and D8 variables was inverted so that the positive trait is always 1 and the negative trait is 7.

*Note 2: In the 11/26/97 revision categories 98 and 97 were combined. This applies to all D4 variables.

*D4A: DINTLWHT What about Whites?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Intelligent	128	278	552	308	1266
2		327	245	730	296	1598
3		354	271	965	325	1915
4	Neither	474	470	1061	534	2539
5		77	78	256	109	520
6		36	54	98	81	269
7	Unintelligent	28	52	93	85	258
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	75	50	270	48	443
99	Missing	44	30	0	34	108
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

*D4B: DINTLASN What about Asians?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Intelligent	121	165	620	212	1118
2		276	212	988	207	1683
3		339	247	916	340	1842
4	Neither	430	514	809	598	2351
5		123	107	215	162	607
6		38	54	116	89	297
7	Unintelligent	12	31	82	69	194
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	158	168	279	109	714
99	Missing	46	30	0	34	110
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

*D4C: DINTLBLK What about Blacks?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Intelligent	85	239	250	149	723
2		171	140	330	166	807
3		304	258	701	334	1597
4	Neither	568	563	1411	717	3259
5		206	157	675	217	1255
6		74	52	273	80	479
7	Unintelligent	13	38	97	59	207
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	77	51	288	65	481
99	Missing	45	30	0	33	108
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

*D4D: DINTLHIS What about Hispanics or Latinos?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Intelligent	31	113	216	154	514
2		100	102	291	152	645
3		245	193	621	322	1381
4	Neither	602	633	1369	707	3311
5		257	179	759	236	1431
6		84	65	362	100	611
7	Unintelligent	16	37	119	64	236
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	162	174	289	50	674
99	Missing	46	32	0	35	113
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***D5.** Next, for each group I want to know whether you think they tend to prefer to be self-supporting or tend to prefer to be on welfare. Where would you rate (GROUP) on this scale, where 1 means tends to prefer to be self-supporting and 7 means tends to prefer to be on welfare? A score of 4 means you think that the group is not towards one end or the other and, of course, you may choose any number in between that comes closest to where you think people in the group stand.

*Note: In the 11/26/97 revision categories 98 and 97 were combined. This applies to all D5 variables.

*D5A: DWELFWHT What about Whites?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Prefer to be self-supporting	285	558	942	486	2271
2		358	308	943	322	1931
3		344	171	856	281	1652
4	Neither	287	278	644	376	1585
5		86	72	199	106	463
6		45	17	102	73	237
7	Prefer to live on welfare	26	36	81	96	239
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	67	56	258	57	438
99	Missing	45	32	0	23	100
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

*D5B: DWELFASN What about Asians?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Prefer to be self-supporting	280	395	1066	306	2047
2		310	237	1102	223	1872
3		294	193	721	274	1482
4	Neither	295	347	543	489	1674
5		104	71	172	171	518
6		28	36	96	92	252
7	Prefer to live on welfare	17	40	62	109	228
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	170	176	263	133	742
99	Missing	45	33	0	23	101
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

*D5C: DWELFBLK What about Blacks?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Prefer to be self-supporting	114	278	205	157	754
2		106	139	165	111	521
3		167	186	322	204	879
4	Neither	432	392	819	489	2132
5		324	182	900	317	1723
6		185	140	792	215	1332
7	Prefer to live on welfare	104	126	587	229	1046
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	66	50	235	74	425
99	Missing	45	35	0	24	104
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

*D5D: DWELFHIS What about Hispanics or Latinos?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Prefer to be self-supporting	101	239	268	155	763
2		109	132	216	94	551
3		220	180	348	149	897
4	Neither	444	444	914	471	2273
5		310	179	915	271	1675
6		107	83	723	253	1166
7	Prefer to live on welfare	46	70	400	351	867
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	161	167	241	52	621
99	Missing	45	34	0	24	103
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***D6.** Next, for each group I want to know if you think they tend to be easy to get along with or tend to be hard to get along with. Where would you rate (GROUP) on this scale, where 1 means tends to be easy to get along with and 7 means tends to be hard to get along with? A score of 4 means you think that the group is not towards one end or the other and, of course, you may choose any number in between that comes closest to where you think people in the group stand.

*Note: The previous release of the data contained a coding error for this variable group. Detroit and LA were coded backwards with respect to the other cities for all D6 variables. This was corrected in the 11/26/97 release of the dataset.

*Note 2: In the 11/26/97 revision categories 98 and 97 were combined. This applies to all D6 variables.

D6A: DEASYWHT What about Whites?		Det	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
1	Easy to get along with	133	288	453	342	1216
2		282	195	633	278	1388
3		261	197	577	227	1262
4	Neither	424	427	908	474	2233
5		157	123	501	165	946
6		104	87	350	95	636
7	Hard to get along with	81	130	361	174	746
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	55	50	242	40	387
99	Missing	46	31	0	25	102
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
D6B: DEASYASN What about Asians?		Det	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
1	Easy to get along with	66	186	389	178	819
2		185	127	548	136	996
3		236	159	640	220	1255
4	Neither	470	420	958	622	2470
5		222	148	528	226	1124
6		96	152	380	119	747
7	Hard to get along with	30	86	331	142	589
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	193	219	251	150	813
99	Missing	45	31	0	27	103
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
D6C: DEASYBLK What about Blacks?		Det	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
1	Easy to get along with	116	236	338	225	915
2		246	184	429	193	1052
3		291	196	651	241	1379
4	Neither	500	527	1148	547	2722
5		158	153	588	244	1143
6		86	69	344	139	638
7	Hard to get along with	45	81	278	143	547
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	56	51	249	62	418
99	Missing	45	31	0	26	102
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
D6D: DEASYHIS What about Hispanics or Latinos?		Det	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
1	Easy to get along with	64	169	548	331	1112
2		151	106	599	209	1065
3		275	164	732	237	1408
4	Neither	536	473	1084	538	2631
5		180	184	434	206	1004
6		73	105	241	128	547
7	Hard to get along with	24	78	158	91	351
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	195	218	229	53	695
99	Missing	45	31	0	27	103
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***D7.** Next, for each group I want to know if you think they tend to speak English well or tend to speak English poorly. Where would you rate (GROUP) on this scale, where 1 means tends to speak English well and 7 means tends speak English poorly? A score of 4 means you think the group is not towards one end or the other and, of course, you may choose any number in between that comes closest to where you think people in the group stand.

*Note: In the 11/26/97 revision categories 98 and 97 were combined. This applies to all D7 variables.

*D7A: DENGLWHT What about Whites?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Speak English well	528	670	2352	1009	4559
2		415	323	867	306	1911
3		212	130	293	158	793
4	Neither	192	252	223	182	849
5		55	40	53	37	185
6		39	16	36	33	124
7	Speak English poorly	19	26	49	38	132
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	41	38	152	29	260
99	Missing	42	33	0	28	103
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

*D7B: DENGLASN What about Asians?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Speak English well	27	58	130	73	288
2		112	76	301	124	613
3		266	167	835	228	1496
4	Neither	414	382	1198	500	2494
5		297	244	639	314	1494
6		178	183	400	212	973
7	Speak English poorly	63	247	320	208	838
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	145	138	202	132	617
99	Missing	41	33	0	29	103
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

*D7C: DENGLBLK What about Blacks?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Speak English well	182	379	1112	456	2129
2		217	207	834	273	1531
3		220	180	650	261	1311
4	Neither	414	423	656	395	1888
5		243	155	352	183	933
6		125	65	159	106	455
7	Speak English poorly	52	47	91	71	261
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	49	38	171	46	304
99	Missing	41	34	0	29	104
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

*D7D: DENGLHIS What about Hispanics or Latinos?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Speak English well	23	37	58	53	171
2		69	54	145	95	363
3		187	117	461	182	947
4	Neither	459	363	1131	517	2470
5		314	265	863	361	1803
6		231	224	700	267	1422
7	Speak English poorly	70	305	478	272	1125
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	147	130	189	43	509
99	Missing	43	33	0	30	106
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***D8.** Next, for each group I want to know whether you think they tend not to be involved in drugs and gangs or tend to be involved in drugs and gangs. Where would you rate (GROUP) on this scale, where 1 means tends not to be involved with drugs and gangs and 7 means tends to be involved with drugs and gangs? A score of 4 means you think the group is not towards one end or the other and, of course, you may choose any number in between that comes closest to where you think people in the group stand.

*Note: The question was asked with the values of 1 and 7 reversed from how they are written above. In the 11/26/97 release of the dataset, for consistency with other questions in this section, the coding of all D4 and D8 variables was inverted so that the positive trait is always 1 and the negative trait is 7.

*Note 2: In the 11/26/97 revision categories 98 and 97 were combined. This applies to all D8 variables.

*D8A: DDRUGWHT What about Whites?		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Not involved in drugs and gangs	172	354	164	690
2		186	712	228	1126
3		164	707	233	1104
4	Neither	420	767	468	1655
5		155	498	274	927
6		116	322	145	583
7	Involved in drugs and gangs	132	259	190	581
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	145	406	87	638
99	Missing	38	0	31	69
		1528	4025	1820	7373
*D8B: DDRUGASN What about Asians?		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Not involved in drugs and gangs	129	476	149	754
2		124	844	194	1162
3		170	629	233	1032
4	Neither	429	811	538	1778
5		163	420	251	834
6		85	258	124	467
7	Involved in drugs and gangs	113	160	140	413
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	276	427	159	862
99	Missing	39	0	32	71
		1528	4025	1820	7373
*D8C: DDRUGBLK What about Blacks?		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Not involved in drugs and gangs	94	95	92	281
2		88	154	116	358
3		133	306	171	610
4	Neither	431	751	406	1588
5		238	807	349	1394
6		191	887	243	1321
7	Involved in drugs and gangs	188	678	316	1182
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	125	347	94	566
99	Missing	40	0	33	73
		1528	4025	1820	7373
*D8D: DDRUGHIS What about Hispanics or Latinos?		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Not involved in drugs and gangs	72	110	100	282
2		80	217	134	431
3		130	340	167	637
4	Neither	452	885	472	1809
5		209	806	304	1319
6		152	782	243	1177
7	Involved in drugs and gangs	147	523	280	950
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	246	362	87	695
99	Missing	40	0	33	73
		1528	4025	1820	7373

***D9.** Finally, for each group I want to know whether you think they tend to treat members of other groups equally or tend to discriminate against members of other groups. Where would you rate (GROUP) on this scale, where 1 means tends to treat members of other groups equally and 7 means tends to discriminate against other groups? A score of 4 means you think that the group is not toward one end or the other and, of course, you may choose any number in between that comes closest to where you think people in the group stand.

*Note: In the 11/26/97 revision categories 98 and 97 were combined. This applies to all D9 variables.

*D9A: DTRETWHT What about Whites?		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Treat others equally	113	200	146	459
2		112	275	129	516
3		155	393	170	718
4	Neither	327	651	344	1322
5		191	774	319	1284
6		190	777	249	1216
7	Discriminate against others	340	720	376	1436
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	63	235	58	356
99	Missing	37	0	29	66
		1528	4025	1820	7373

*D9B: DTRETASN What about Asians?		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Treat others equally	131	139	90	360
2		86	384	88	558
3		112	510	202	824
4	Neither	366	881	618	1865
5		209	762	289	1260
6		200	544	192	936
7	Discriminate against others	173	538	145	856
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	213	267	166	646
99	Missing	38	0	30	68
		1528	4025	1820	7373

*D9C: DTRETBK What about Blacks?		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Treat others equally	195	181	97	473
2		134	287	103	524
3		167	463	196	826
4	Neither	468	1062	513	2043
5		200	836	395	1431
6		140	563	203	906
7	Discriminate against others	126	380	208	714
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	60	253	74	387
99	Missing	38	0	31	69
		1528	4025	1820	7373

*D9D: DTRETHIS What about Hispanics or Latinos?		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Treat others equally	151	257	144	552
2		83	454	117	654
3		138	544	181	863
4	Neither	424	1170	592	2186
5		224	684	345	1253
6		144	379	183	706
7	Discriminate against others	127	273	155	555
*97	Don't know how to rate; can't judge (If volunteered); refused	198	264	71	533
99	Missing	39	0	32	71
		1528	4025	1820	7373

D10. Now I have some questions about what you think about the fairness of certain policies. Some people feel that because of past disadvantages there are some groups in society that should receive special job training and educational assistance. Others say that it is unfair to give these groups special job training and educational assistance. What about you? Do you strongly favor, favor, neither favor nor oppose, oppose, or strongly oppose special job training and educational assistance for (GROUP)?

D10A: DAFFTWMN What about Women?

<u>Det</u>	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
509	495	1193	665	2862
617	530	1737	759	3643
263	292	785	272	1612
110	135	231	74	550
34	54	61	30	179
0	0	3	0	3
6	8	15	0	29
4	14	0	20	38
1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

D10B: DAFFTBLK What about Blacks?

Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
577	542	1197	643	2959
589	506	1648	752	3495
216	256	754	275	1501
106	138	324	89	657
40	65	85	39	229
0	0	1	0	1
8	8	16	0	32
7	13	0	22	42
1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

D10C: DAFFTHIS What about Latinos or Hispanics?

Atl	LA	Bos	Total
318	1019	627	1964
509	1741	774	3024
423	805	262	1490
173	350	93	616
74	92	40	206
0	2	0	2
17	16	0	33
14	0	24	38
1528	4025	1820	7373

D10D: DAFFTASN What about Asians?

Atl	LA	Bos	Total
275	688	524	1487
467	1642	763	2872
465	1095	346	1906
207	449	110	766
85	132	37	254
0	2	0	2
16	17	0	33
13	0	40	53
1528	4025	1820	7373

D11. Some people feel that because of past disadvantages, there are some groups in society that should be given preference in hiring and promotion. Others say that it is unfair to give these groups special preferences. What about you? Do you strongly favor, favor, neither favor or oppose, oppose, or strongly oppose special preferences in hiring and promotion to (GROUP)?

D11A: DAFFHWMN What about Women?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Strongly favor	228	305	733	322	1588
2	Favor	400	329	1144	564	2437
3	Neither favor nor oppose	396	352	1169	467	2384
4	Oppose	340	363	750	321	1774
5	Strongly oppose	157	157	209	119	642
7	Refused	0	0	4	0	4
8	Don't Know	13	10	16	0	39
9	Missing	9	12	0	27	48
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

D11B: DAFFHBLK What about Blacks?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Strongly favor	253	319	697	277	1546
2	Favor	374	336	999	542	2251
3	Neither favor nor oppose	373	322	1257	498	2450
4	Oppose	357	362	827	343	1889
5	Strongly oppose	164	168	224	131	687
7	Refused	0	0	5	0	5
8	Don't Know	9	9	16	0	34
9	Missing	13	12	0	29	54
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

D11C: DAFFHHIS What about Latinos or Hispanics?		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Strongly favor	141	522	276	939
2	Favor	278	1082	552	1912
3	Neither favor nor oppose	492	1315	493	2300
4	Oppose	417	850	338	1605
5	Strongly oppose	174	236	131	541
7	Refused	0	6	0	6
8	Don't Know	14	14	0	28
9	Missing	12	0	30	42
		1528	4025	1820	7373

D11D: DAFFHASN What about Asians?		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Strongly favor	134	341	218	693
2	Favor	251	981	530	1762
3	Neither favor nor oppose	497	1501	542	2540
4	Oppose	426	910	360	1696
5	Strongly oppose	192	270	130	592
7	Refused	0	4	0	4
8	Don't Know	14	17	0	31
9	Missing	14	1	40	55
		1528	4025	1820	7373

D12. Interviewer Check: R's Race, For D13-D14.

D12: DICD13FM		Det	Atl	Bos	Total
1	Not Black (Boston: Non-Hispanic White) {Go to D15A}	793	693	588	2074
5	Black (Boston: not Non-Hispanic White)	750	835	1232	2817
		1543	1528	1820	4891

D13. Do you think what happens generally to (R's racial/ethnic group: Black/Hispanic/Asian/White) people in this country will have something to do with what happens in your life?

Note: In Detroit and Atlanta, this question was asked only of Blacks, and in Boston, it was asked of Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians (see D12). In Los Angeles, it was asked of all groups.

D13: DGENLEFF	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1 in D12	794	694	0	588	2076
1 Yes	606	587	2991	762	4946
5 No {Go to D15A}	131	234	1012	418	1795
7 Refused	1	0	3	0	4
8 Don't Know	8	4	19	0	31
9 Missing	3	9	0	52	64
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

D14. Will it affect you a lot, some, or not very much?

D14: DEFFAMT	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1 in D12; 5 in D13	929	928	1012	1006	3875
1 A lot	233	285	1079	316	1913
2 Some	315	250	1605	371	2541
3 Not very much	56	52	302	73	483
7 Refused	0	0	4	0	4
8 Don't Know	5	3	23	0	31
9 Missing	5	10	0	54	69
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

D15. Interviewer Check: R's Race/Ethnicity and Form for D16.

D15A: DICRACE	R's Race / Ethnicity	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	R is Non-Hispanic White (Atlanta: Non-Black)	693	861	588	2142
2	R is Non-Hispanic Black (Atlanta: Black) {Go to D17 (Atlanta only)}	835	1118	465	2418
3	R is Asian (Los Angeles and Boston)	0	1052	39	1091
4	R is Hispanic (Los Angeles and Boston)	0	994	702	1696
5	None of the Above (Los Angeles and Boston) {Go to D17}	0	0	26	26
		1528	4025	1820	7373

D15B: DICD16FM	Form for D16	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---2 in D15A (Atlanta); 5 in D15A (Los Angeles and Boston)	835	0	27	862
1	Form X	0	1352	802	2154
2	Form Y	693	1290	559	2542
3	Form Z	0	1383	432	1815
		1528	4025	1820	7373

D16. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, generally agree, neither agree nor disagree, generally disagree, or strongly disagree with these statements:

Notes: 1) In Atlanta, this question was asked only of Non-Blacks (see D15A).
2) Substitute for [GROUP]: for Form X, "Asians"; Form Y, "Blacks"; and Form Z, "Hispanics or Latinos."

D16A: DRCCOMPJ More good jobs for [GROUP] means fewer good jobs for [R's RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP].

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---2 in D15A (Atlanta); 5 in D15A (Los Angeles and Boston)	835	0	27	862
1 Strongly agree	60	669	264	993
2 Generally agree	141	962	361	1464
3 Neither	191	1073	442	1706
4 Generally disagree	201	951	413	1565
5 Strongly disagree	88	339	267	694
7 Refused	0	4	0	4
8 Don't Know	3	25	0	28
9 Missing	9	2	46	57
	1528	4025	1820	7373

D16B: DRCCOMPP The more influence [GROUP] have in local politics the less influence (R'S GROUP) will have in local politics.

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--2 in D15A (Atlanta); 5 in D15A (Los Angeles and Boston)	835	0	27	862
1 Strongly agree	98	633	211	942
2 Generally agree	205	1083	339	1627
3 neither	150	1048	453	1651
4 Generally disagree	176	899	448	1523
5 Strongly disagree	51	303	283	637
7 Refused	0	6	0	6
8 Don't Know	3	50	0	53
9 Missing	10	3	59	72
	1528	4025	1820	7373

D17. If immigration to this country continues at the present rate, how much political influence do you believe people like you, that is (RESPONDENT'S RACE) people will have?

D17: DIMCOMPP	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Much more than you do now	71	587	266	924
2 Some but not a lot more	217	1169	381	1767
3 No more or less than now	494	964	624	2082
4 Less than now	521	821	332	1674
5 A lot less influence than now	192	420	162	774
7 Refused	0	7	0	7
8 Don't Know	20	56	0	76
9 Missing	13	1	55	69
	1528	4025	1820	7373

D18. What about economic opportunity? If immigration to this country continues at the present rate, do you believe people like you, that is (RESPONDENT'S RACE) people will probably have much more economic opportunity than now, some but not a lot more, no more or less than now, less than now, or a lot less influence than now?

D18: DIMCOMPE	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Much more than you do now	55	330	126	511
2 Some but not a lot more	215	1069	338	1622
3 No more or less than now	461	1086	522	2069
4 Less than now	562	974	541	2077
5 A lot less influence than now	203	514	251	968
7 Refused	0	6	0	6
8 Don't Know	18	46	0	64
9 Missing	14	0	42	56
	1528	4025	1820	7373

E. Education, Background and Family Income Structure

*E1. What is the highest degree you have earned?

E1: EEDUDEG		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	None {Go to E2}	357	290	1032	591	2270
1	High school diploma {Go to E4}	659	619	1450	676	3404
2	GED {Go to E2; Atlanta--Go to E4}}	148	42	46	86	322
3	Community College or Associate's Degree (2-year program) {Go to E4}	120	213	605	185	1123
4	Bachelor's Degree {Go to E3}	162	256	665	181	1264
5	Master's Degree {Go to E3}	48	86	183	80	397
6	PhD or other professional degree {Go to E3}	20	14	42	21	97
7	Trade School/Vocational Certificate (Detroit only)	16	0	0	0	16
8	Other (Detroit only)	2	0	0	0	2
97	Refused	0	0	2	0	2
98	Don't Know	0	1	0	0	1
99	Missing	11	7	0	0	18
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

*E2. Which of the following was the most important reason why you never got a high school diploma? Was it because you took a job, had a child, joined the military, were thrown out of school, or was it something else?

E2: EWHYNODP {All codes--Go to E4}		Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip--1,3,4,5 or 6 in E1	1230	2947	1143	5320
1	Took a job	119	373	239	731
2	Had a child	55	102	121	278
3	Joined the military	6	23	8	37
4	Thrown out of school (Atlanta also includes "dropped out")	20	28	23	71
5	Family problems (Atlanta only)	17	0	0	17
6	Married (Atlanta only)	15	0	0	15
7	Something else (specify)	33	552	185	770
8	Dropped Out, No Reason Given (Boston only)	0	0	85	85
10	Had to work on farm (Atlanta only)	13	0	0	13
97	Refused	0	0	0	0
98	Don't Know	1	0	0	1
99	Missing	19	0	16	35
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E3. What was your undergraduate major?

E3: EUNDMAJR [See Appendix A for codes and frequencies.]	
96	Logical Skip--0-3, 7, or 8 in E1
97	Other
98	Don't Know
99	Missing

***E4. What is the highest grade of school or year of college you have completed?**

Note: In Los Angeles and Boston, this question was not asked of those attaining a Bachelor's degree or above (E1=4, 5, or 6). Respondents answering "4" in E1 were given a value of "16" on E4, and those answering "5" or "6" on E1 were given a value of "17" on E4. All other values on E4 represent the exact year of schooling completed by the respondent.

E4: EEDUYRS	Number of Years	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	None	2	1	60	25	88
1	One year	1	2	4	4	11
2		1	2	23	10	36
3		6	4	52	20	82
4		5	10	48	27	90
5		8	6	43	31	88
6		8	18	212	53	291
7		20	29	44	51	144
8		53	28	128	98	307
9		46	41	159	93	339
10		72	84	108	114	378
11		120	94	190	128	532
12		507	462	1014	508	2491
13		155	86	236	109	586
14		205	230	595	185	1215
15		79	62	158	53	352
16		136	218	712	196	1262
17	17 or more years	109	139	236	106	590
97	Refused	1	0	3	0	4
98	Don't Know	0	1	0	0	1
99	Missing	9	11	0	9	29
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

E5. Interviewer Check: Respondent's Age 35 Or Older

E5: EICRAGE	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip (LA and Boston)---0-8 in E4	0	618	319	937
1 Respondent is 35 or older {Go to E13}	1039	2171	833	4043
2 Respondent is 34 or younger	489	1236	668	2393
	1528	4025	1820	7373

***E6. In high school, what was your average grade letter?**

Note: Originally value 0 was only used in Atlanta, but LA recoded some 90's to 0's in the 11/26/97 revision.

E6: EHIGRADE	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Never went to high school (Atlanta only)	4	4	0	8
1 A	55	95	48	198
2 A-/B+	78	280	124	482
3 B	156	437	222	815
4 B-/C+	84	191	133	408
5 C	87	182	102	371
6 C-/D+	13	28	14	55
7 D or lower	0	8	0	8
90 Logical Skip---0-8 in E4 (LA and Boston); 1 in E5	1039	2785	1152	4976
97 Refused	4	13	4	21
98 Don't Know	2	1	0	3
99 Missing	6	1	21	28
	1528	4025	1820	7373

E7. Was your high school program mainly vocational, business, college preparatory, or was it a general program?

E7: EHIPROG		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---0-8 in E4 (LA and Boston); 0 in E6 (Atlanta); 1 in E5	1043	2789	1152	4984
1	Vocational	42	118	68	228
2	Business	27	72	69	168
3	College Preparatory {Go to E9}	138	401	193	732
4	General Program {Go to E9}	275	640	320	1235
7	Not Applicable/Dropped Out (LA only)	0	4	0	4
9	Missing	3	1	18	22
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E8. What jobs or skills were you trained for?

Notes: 1) This variable was created from four separate variables in Atlanta.
2) Los Angeles did not report any combinations of values; therefore, codes 6, 7, and 8 do not apply to LA

E8: EHITRAIN		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---0-8 in E4 (LA and Boston); 0 in E6 (Atlanta); 1 in E5; 3 or 4 in E7	1455	3830	1665	6950
1	Auto Body/ Repair	3	22	7	32
2	Shop/Carpentry	2	13	14	29
3	Word Processing	8	13	7	28
4	Secretarial	21	62	35	118
5	Other one area	22	84	55	161
6	"1" AND "2"	3	0	1	4
7	"3" AND "4"	3	0	5	8
8	OTHER 2 OR 3 WAY COMBINATION OF "1", "2", "3", "4"	4	0	6	10
9	Missing	7	1	25	33
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E9. While you were in high school did you participate in any of the following activities? READ EACH.

E9A: EHIGOV Student government?		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---0-8 in E4 (LA and Boston); 0 in E6 (Atlanta); 1 in E5	1043	2789	1152	4984
1	Yes	112	226	81	419
5	No	365	1005	573	1943
7	Not Applicable (LA only)	0	4	0	4
8	Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	8	1	14	23
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E9B: EHIATHL Athletics or cheerleading?		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---0-8 in E4 (LA and Boston); 0 in E6 (Atlanta); 1 in E5	1043	2789	1152	4984
1	Yes	270	592	355	1217
5	No	211	639	300	1150
7	Not Applicable (LA only)	0	4	0	4
8	Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	4	1	13	18
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E9C: EHICLUB Other school clubs?		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---0-8 in E4 (LA and Boston); 0 in E6 (Atlanta); 1 in E5	1043	2789	1152	4984
1	Yes	250	464	219	933
5	No	229	766	436	1431
7	Not Applicable (LA only)	0	5	0	5
8	Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	6	1	13	20
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E10. In high school, did you learn how to use a computer for word processing or business applications?

E10: EHICOMP		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---0-8 in E4 (LA and Boston); 1 in E5; 0 in E6 (Atlanta)	1043	2789	1152	4984
1	Yes	182	330	220	732
5	No	299	901	438	1638
7	Not Applicable (LA only)	0	2	0	2
8	Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	4	3	10	17
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E11. Are you enrolled in school now?

E11: EENROLNW		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---1 in E5	1039	2171	834	4044
1	Yes {Go to E13}	80	353	161	594
5	No	404	1500	745	2649
7	Refused	0	0	0	0
8	Don't Know	1	0	0	1
9	Missing	4	1	80	85
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E12. Will you be enrolled in the Fall (YEAR)?

Note: For [YEAR], use 1993 for Atlanta and 1993 or 1994 for Los Angeles and Boston, as appropriate.

E12: EENROLFL		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---1 in E5; 1 in E11	1119	2524	995	4638
1	Yes	68	241	93	402
5	No	302	946	489	1737
7	Refused	0	1	0	1
8	Don't Know	29	311	65	405
9	Missing	10	2	178	190
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E13. Now I'd like to ask some questions about when you were growing up. First, did you live with both of your parents most of the time until you were 16 years old?

E13: ELIVBOTH		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Yes	1061	3000	1235	5296
5	No	463	1022	580	2065
7	Refused	0	1	0	1
8	Don't Know	0	2	0	2
9	Missing	4	0	5	9
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E14. Who were you living with most of the time?

E14A: ELIVMOM Mother only		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---1 in E13	1061	3000	1235	5296
1	Yes	329	643	357	1329
5	No	133	381	220	734
7	Refused	0	1	0	1
9	Missing	5	0	8	13
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E14B: ELIVDAD Father only		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---1 in E13	1061	3000	1235	5296
1	Yes	40	118	62	220
5	No	422	906	515	1843
7	Refused	0	1	0	1
9	Missing	5	0	8	13
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E14C: ELIVSTEP Stepparents (This variable not available for Atlanta respondents. See E14H).

	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 Logical Skip---1 in E13	3000	1235	4235
1 Yes, stepparents/stepmother/stepfather	44	22	66
5 No	980	552	1532
7 Refused	1	0	1
9 Missing	0	11	11
	4025	1820	5845

E14D: ELIVGRND Grandparents

	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 Logical Skip---1 in E13	1061	3000	1235	5296
1 Yes	79	152	89	320
5 No	383	872	488	1743
7 Refused	0	1	0	1
9 Missing	5	0	8	13
	1528	4025	1820	7373

E14E: ELIVOREL Other Relative(s)

	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 Logical Skip---1 in E13	1061	3000	1235	5296
1 Yes	52	90	52	194
5 No	410	934	525	1869
7 Refused	0	1	0	1
9 Missing	5	0	8	13
	1528	4025	1820	7373

E14F: ELIVNREL Non-Relative(s)

	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 Logical Skip---1 in E13	1061	3000	1235	5296
1 Yes	2	12	8	22
5 No	460	1012	569	2041
7 Refused	0	1	0	1
9 Missing	5	0	8	13
	1528	4025	1820	7373

E14G: ELIVFOST Foster Parents

	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 Logical Skip---1 in E13	1061	3000	1235	5296
1 Yes	2	26	18	46
5 No	460	998	559	2017
7 Refused	0	1	0	1
9 Missing	5	0	8	13
	1528	4025	1820	7373

E14H: ELIVOTHR Other

	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 Logical Skip---1 in E13	1061	3000	1235	5296
1 Yes, Other	15	34	1	50
5 No	447	989	573	2009
7 Refused	0	1	0	1
9 Missing	5	1	11	17
	1528	4025	1820	7373

E15. Was there ever a time up to when you were 16 years of age when your family received AFDC public assistance or welfare?

E15: EWELFARE		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Yes	212	402	366	980
5	No	1308	3613	1436	6357
7	Refused	0	2	0	2
8	Don't Know	4	8	12	24
9	Missing	4	0	6	10
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E16. What is the highest grade of school or year of college your father completed?

E16: EDADEDUC		Number of years		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	None			56	7	195	84	342
1	One year			1	3	17	11	32
2				5	9	33	30	77
3				20	46	93	57	216
4				37	23	85	43	188
5				48	33	70	41	192
6				61	65	399	84	609
7				35	34	55	45	169
8				149	66	152	120	487
9				52	61	132	49	294
10				81	78	125	43	327
11				53	40	65	17	175
12				358	324	927	372	1981
13				26	15	43	22	106
14				69	55	148	51	323
15				13	21	37	20	91
16				67	127	334	105	633
17	17 + years			67	59	209	80	415
97	Refused			0	456	4	0	460
98	Don't Know			331	2	902	541	1776
99	Missing			14	4	0	5	23
				1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

E17. Did he usually work during the year when you were age 16?

E17: EDADWORK		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	If volunteered: deceased	88	216	101	405
1	Yes	1188	3369	1435	5992
5	No	48	152	122	322
7	Refused	194	3	0	197
8	Don't Know	0	285	158	443
9	Missing	10	0	4	14
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E18. What is the highest grade of school or year of college your mother completed?

E18: EMOMEDUC	Number of years	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	None	35	7	321	125	488
1	One year	6	3	20	11	40
2		5	4	55	36	100
3		12	17	116	53	198
4		21	20	72	63	176
5		27	35	79	57	198
6		62	56	446	100	664
7		34	48	53	44	179
8		123	99	171	121	514
9		45	61	168	58	332
10		103	81	111	64	359
11		72	72	93	40	277
12		490	455	1031	442	2418
13		44	33	73	28	178
14		88	94	215	80	477
15		14	21	52	14	101
16		55	117	200	77	449
17	17 + years	41	35	119	54	249
97	Refused	0	263	4	0	267
98	Don't Know	255	0	626	350	1231
99	Missing	11	7	0	3	21
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

E19. Did she usually work during the year you were age 16?

E19: EMOMWORK	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 If Volunteered: Deceased	55	116	68	239
1 Yes	941	2080	968	3989
5 No	495	1756	751	3002
7 Refused	34	3	0	37
8 Don't Know	0	70	32	102
9 Missing	3	0	1	4
	1528	4025	1820	7373

E20. Interviewer Check: R's Age <35?

E20: EICRAGE2	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Yes, R is less than 35 years old	492	1404	745	2641
5 No, R is 35 + years old {Go to E29}	1036	2621	1075	4732
	1528	4025	1820	7373

E21. Now, I would like to know a little about your brothers and sisters. How many brothers and sisters do you have? Please count your full, half, adopted or step brothers and sisters, whether or not they are still living.

E21: ENUMSIBS			Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	0	{Go to E29}	63	128	31	222
1			103	201	70	374
2			98	276	104	478
3			71	210	98	379
4			60	144	101	305
5			25	116	76	217
6			23	92	55	170
7			16	67	44	127
8			10	45	31	86
9			3	39	34	76
10			0	24	26	50
11			3	15	18	36
12			2	8	12	22
13			3	2	7	12
14			0	1	6	7
15			1	3	7	11
16			0	0	5	5
17			1	1	3	5
18			1	1	1	3
20			0	1	0	1
22			0	0	2	2
23			0	0	1	1
25			0	0	1	1
26			0	0	2	2
30			0	0	1	1
43			0	0	1	1
90	Logical Skip---5 in E20		1036	2621	1075	4732
97	Refused		0	29	0	29
98	Don't Know		0	0	0	0
99	Missing		9	1	8	18
			1528	4025	1820	7373

E22. Starting with the oldest, could you tell me each one's age on their last birthday, and the grade of school or year of college each has completed?

E22A1: ESB01SEX		Sex	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21		1098	2749	1106	4953
1	Male		228	656	369	1253
2	Female		192	574	329	1095
7	Refused		0	42	0	42
8	Don't Know		1	0	0	1
9	Missing		9	4	16	29
			1528	4025	1820	7373

E22A2: ESB01AGE		Age on last birthday (Not asked in Detroit)
0	Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21	
1	1 Year or Less	
96	96 Years Old	
97	Refused	
98	Don't Know	
99	Missing	

E22A3: ESB01YRD		If deceased, year of death (Not asked in Detroit and LA)
0	Sibling is Alive or Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21	
1	1901	
94	1994	
97	Refused	
98	Don't Know	
99	Missing	

E22A4: ESB01EDU Highest grade or year of college (Not asked in Detroit)

0 Zero
 17 17 or more
 90 Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21
 97 Refused
 98 Don't Know
 99 Missing

E22B1: ESB02SEX	Sex	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	No Second Sibling or Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21	1208	2984	1175	5367
1	Male	162	524	309	995
2	Female	152	503	315	970
7	Refused	0	12	0	12
8	Don't Know	1	0	0	1
9	Missing	5	2	21	28
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E22B2: ESB02AGE Age on last birthday (Not asked in Detroit)

0 No Second Sibling or Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21
 1 1 Year or Less
 96 96 Years Old
 97 Refused
 98 Don't Know
 99 Missing

E22B3: ESB02YRD If deceased, year of death (Not asked in Detroit and LA)

0 No Second Sibling, Sibling is Alive or Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21
 1 1901
 94 1994
 97 Refused
 98 Don't Know
 99 Missing

E22B4: ESB02EDU Highest grade or year of college (Not asked in Detroit)

0 Zero
 17 17 or more
 90 No Second Sibling or Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21
 97 Refused
 98 Don't Know
 99 Missing

E22C1: ESB03SEX	Sex	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	No Third Sibling or Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21	1306	3262	1285	5853
1	Male	104	358	251	713
2	Female	112	394	261	767
7	Refused	0	10	0	10
8	Don't Know	1	0	0	1
9	Missing	5	1	23	29
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E22C2: ESB03AGE Age on last birthday (Not asked in Detroit)**E22C3: ESB03YRD** If deceased, year of death (Not asked in Detroit and LA)**E22C4: ESB03EDU** Highest grade or year of college (Not asked in Detroit)

E22D1: ESB04SEX	Sex	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	No Fourth Sibling or Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21	1375	3471	1382	6228
1		63	264	226	553
2		85	280	187	552
7		0	9	0	9
8		1	0	0	1
9		4	1	25	30
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E22D2: ESB04AGE	Age on last birthday (Not asked in Detroit)				
E22D3: ESB04YRD	If deceased, year of death (Not asked in Detroit and LA)				
E22D4: ESB04EDU	Highest grade or year of college (Not asked in Detroit)				
E22E1: ESB05SEX	Sex	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	No Fifth Sibling or Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21	1438	3615	1486	6539
1		46	191	153	390
2		39	210	156	405
7		0	8	0	8
8		1	0	0	1
9		4	1	25	30
		1528	4025	1820	7373
E22E2: ESB05AGE	Age on last birthday (Not asked in Detroit)				
E22E3: ESB05YRD	If deceased, year of death (Not asked in Detroit and LA)				
E22E4: ESB05EDU	Highest grade or year of college (Not asked in Detroit)				
E22F1: ESB06SEX	Sex	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	No Sixth Sibling or Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21	1462	3734	1561	6757
1		34	148	123	305
2		28	134	109	271
7		0	8	0	8
8		1	0	0	1
9		3	1	27	31
		1528	4025	1820	7373
E22F2: ESB06AGE	Age on last birthday (Not asked in Detroit)				
E22F3: ESB06YRD	If deceased, year of death (Not asked in Detroit and LA)				
E22F4: ESB06EDU	Highest grade or year of college (Not asked in Detroit)				
E22G1: ESB07SEX	Sex	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	No Seventh Sibling or Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21	1482	3824	1614	6920
1		22	84	86	192
2		18	109	95	222
7		0	7	0	7
8		1	0	0	1
9		5	1	25	31
		1528	4025	1820	7373
E22G2: ESB07AGE	Age on last birthday (Not asked in Detroit)				
E22G3: ESB07YRD	If deceased, year of death (Not asked in Detroit and LA)				
E22G4: ESB07EDU	Highest grade or year of college (Not asked in Detroit)				
E22H1: ESB08SEX	Sex	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	No Eighth Sibling or Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21	1504	3891	1663	7058
1		8	74	65	147
2		9	54	68	131
7		0	5	0	5
8		1	0	0	1
9		6	1	24	31
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E22H2: ESB08AGE		Age on last birthday (Not asked in Detroit)			
E22H3: ESB08YRD		If deceased, year of death (Not asked in Detroit and LA)			
E22H4: ESB08EDU		Highest grade or year of college (Not asked in Detroit)			
E22I1: ESB09SEX	Sex	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0	No Ninth Sibling or Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21	1513	3934	1695	7142
1		3	50	41	94
2		8	36	59	103
7		0	4	0	4
8		1	0	0	1
9		3	1	25	29
		1528	4025	1820	7373
E22I2: ESB09AGE		Age on last birthday (Not asked in Detroit)			
E22I3: ESB09YRD		If deceased, year of death (Not asked in Detroit and LA)			
E22I4: ESB09EDU		Highest grade or year of college (Not asked in Detroit)			
E22J1: ESB10SEX	Sex	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0	No Tenth Sibling or Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21	1521	3975	1727	7223
1		3	29	33	65
2		2	19	37	58
7		0	2	0	2
8		1	0	0	1
9		1	0	23	24
		1528	4025	1820	7373
E22J2: ESB10AGE		Age on last birthday (Not asked in Detroit)			
E22J3: ESB10YRD		If deceased, year of death (Not asked in Detroit and LA)			
E22J4: ESB10EDU		Highest grade or year of college (Not asked in Detroit)			
E22K1: ESB11SEX	Sex	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0	No Eleventh Sibling or Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21	1523	4000	1749	7272
1		2	17	24	43
2		2	6	26	34
7		0	1	0	1
8		1	0	0	1
9		0	1	21	22
		1528	4025	1820	7373
E22K2: ESB11AGE		Age on last birthday (Not asked in Detroit)			
E22K3: ESB11YRD		If deceased, year of death (Not asked in Detroit and LA)			
E22K4: ESB11EDU		Highest grade or year of college (Not asked in Detroit)			
E22L1: ESB12SEX	Sex	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0	No Twelfth Sibling or Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21	1525	4011	1766	7302
1		0	6	21	27
2		2	7	13	22
7		0	1	0	1
8		1	0	0	1
9		0	0	20	20
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E22L2: ESB12AGE	Age on last birthday (Not asked in Detroit)				
E22L3: ESB12YRD	If deceased, year of death (Not asked in Detroit and LA)				
E22L4: ESB12EDU	Highest grade or year of college (Not asked in Detroit and LA)				
E22M1: ESB13SEX	Sex	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0	No Thirteenth Sibling or Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21	1526	4019	1778	7323
1		0	2	10	12
2		1	3	13	17
7		0	1	0	1
8		1	0	0	1
9		0	0	19	19
		1528	4025	1820	7373
E22M2: ESB13AGE	Age on last birthday (Not asked in Detroit)				
E22M3: ESB13YRD	If deceased, year of death (Not asked in Detroit and LA)				
E22M4: ESB13EDU	Highest grade or year of college (Not asked in Detroit)				
E22N1: ESB14SEX	Sex	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0	No Fourteenth Sibling or Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21	1528	4021	1786	7335
1		0	1	8	9
2		0	2	7	9
7		0	1	0	1
9		0	0	19	19
		1528	4025	1820	7373
E22N2: ESB14AGE	Age on last birthday (Not asked in Detroit)				
E22N3: ESB14YRD	If deceased, year of death (Not asked in Detroit and LA)				
E22N4: ESB14EDU	Highest grade or year of college (Not asked in Detroit)				
E22O1: ESB15SEX	Sex	<u>Atl</u>		<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0	No Fifteenth Sibling or Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21	1528		1789	3317
1		0		6	6
2		0		7	7
9		0		18	18
		1528		1820	3348
E22O2: ESB15AGE	Age on last birthday (Not asked in Detroit and LA)				
E22O3: ESB15YRD	If deceased, year of death (Not asked in Detroit and LA)				
E22O4: ESB15EDU	Highest grade or year of college (Not asked in Detroit and LA)				

E23. Is any of these your twin?

E23: EANYTWIN		<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0	Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21	1100	2749	1106	4955
1	Yes, this is the selected sibling {Go to E26 (Boston only)}	9	29	14	52
5	No	411	1210	662	2283
7	Refused	0	33	0	33
8	Don't Know	0	2	0	2
9	Missing	8	2	38	48
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E24. Interviewer Check: Number Of Eligible Siblings.

Note: Eligibility of Siblings was determined with the following procedures:

- a) cross out line numbers of siblings 17 years or younger
- b) cross out line numbers of siblings 11+ years older than R
- c) cross out line numbers of sibling 11+ years younger than R
- d) renumber remaining lines
- e) enter total number not crossed out

E24: ESIBELIG

	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 No Eligible Siblings {Go to E29}	27	108	33	168
1 One, This is Selected Sibling {Go to E26 (LA and Boston)}	129	259	105	493
2	94	309	132	535
3	56	210	111	377
4	53	161	99	313
5	19	94	67	180
6	15	63	37	115
7	10	40	36	86
8	7	18	22	47
9	2	8	15	25
10	0	3	7	10
11	0	3	6	9
12	0	0	3	3
13	0	0	3	3
14	1	0	0	1
15	0	0	3	3
18	1	0	0	1
28 28 Eligible	0	0	0	0
53	1	0	0	1
90 Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21; 1 in E23 (Boston only)	1104	2749	1120	4973
98	1	0	0	1
99 Missing	8	0	21	29
	1528	4025	1820	7373

E25. Interviewer Check: Line Number (From E24 Calculation) Of Selected Sibling.

Note: Kish table used to select sibling.

E25: ESIBSEL

Line number of selected sibling

	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21; 1 in 23 (Boston) ; 0 or 1 in E24 (LA and Boston)	1130	3110	1265	5505
1 Sibling on Line 1 in E24	195	205	110	510
2	92	311	148	551
3	42	199	110	351
4	35	98	69	202
5	14	63	50	127
6	11	34	29	74
7	5	1	10	16
8	1	1	7	9
9	2	0	7	9
10	0	2	1	3
11	0	0	2	2
12	0	1	1	2
13	1	0	1	2
28 Sibling on Line 28 in E24	0	0	1	1
99 Missing	0	0	9	9
	1528	4025	1820	7373

***E26. What are his/her most important activities or duties?**

*Note: occupational codes for Atlanta have been corrected in the 11/26/97 release of the dataset. Prior releases contained codes based on 1980 Standard Occupational Classification.

***E26: ESIBOCC** 1990 Census 3-Digit Occupation Code (Not asked in Detroit)

0 Doesn't Work
990 Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21; 0 in E24
996 Uncodeable
997 Refused
998 Don't Know
999 Missing

***E27. In what kind of business or industry does he/she work?**

*Note: industry codes for Atlanta have been corrected in the 11/26/97 release of the dataset. Prior releases contained codes based on 1987 Standard Industrial Classification.

***E27: ESIBIND** 1990 Census 3-Digit Industry Code (Not asked in Detroit)

0 Doesn't Work
990 Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21; 0 in E24
996 Uncodeable
997 Refused
998 Don't Know
999 Missing

E28. Most of the time up to when you were 16 years old, did you and (SELECTED SIB) grow up together in the same household?

E28: ELIVSIB	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---5 in E20; 0 in E21; 0 in E24	1129	2854	1143	5126
1 Yes	325	981	538	1844
5 No	44	186	128	358
7 Refused	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	0	1	0	1
9 Missing	30	2	11	43
	1528	4025	1820	7373

***E29. Now I have some more questions about your own experiences. Did you ever receive any formal job training after high school?**

Note: Detroit question wording differs: "Did you ever receive any of the following types of occupational training?"

E29: EJOBTRAN	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
1 Yes	753	466	959	624	2802
5 No {Go to E33}	784	1056	3065	1193	6098
9 Missing	6	6	1	3	16
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***E30. Was any of this from [Read Each]:**

Note: Detroit wording for E30A differs: "Training from an apprenticeship program with an employer"

E30A: ETRNEMPL	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---5 in E29	784	1056	3065	1193	6098
1 Yes	256	191	683	288	1418
5 No	490	240	276	327	1333
7 Refused	0	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	13	41	0	12	66
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***E30B: ETRNGOVT** A government program?

	Det	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---5 in E29	784	1056	3065	1193	6098
1 Yes	172	147	346	280	945
5 No	570	285	613	330	1798
7 Refused	0	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	17	40	0	17	74
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***E30C: ETRNUNON** A union?

	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---5 in E29	1056	3065	1193	5314
1 Yes	12	90	48	150
5 No	388	869	561	1818
7 Refused	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	72	0	18	90
	1528	4025	1820	7373

***E31. (Altogether), for how long were you trained?**

Note: Detroit question wording differs: "What was the length of your longest training program?"

E31A: ETRNLENG Length of time

0 Logical Skip---5 in E29	
9997 Refused	
9998 Don't Know	
9999 Missing	

***E31B: ETRNUNIT** Type of unit

	Det	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---5 in E29	795	1056	3065	1193	6109
1 Days	0	11	956	10	977
2 Weeks	61	67	0	79	207
3 Months	248	174	0	287	709
4 Years	403	188	0	237	828
7 Refused	12	0	0	0	12
8 Don't Know	5	4	3	0	12
9 Missing	19	28	1	14	62
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

E32. What jobs or skills were you trained for?**E32: ETRNSPEC** [See Appendix A for codes and frequencies.]

0 Logical Skip---5 in E29	
97 Other	
997 Refused	
998 Don't Know	
999 Missing	

E33. Have you ever served in the armed forces on active duty?

Note: In Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Boston, the following question was asked: "Have you ever served in the armed forces on active duty or in the reserves?" These responses were split into two variables (E33 and E34).

E33: EARMACTV

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Yes	211	208	450	173	1042
5 No {Go to E36 (Detroit only)}	1328	1319	3574	1645	7866
7 Refused	1	0	1	0	2
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	3	1	0	2	6
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

E34. Have you ever served in the armed forces in the reserves?

E34: EARMRESV		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Yes	51	139	52	242
5	No {Go to E36}	1476	3885	1766	7127
7	Refused	0	1	0	1
8	Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	1	0	2	3
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E35. During your service did you receive specialized occupational training, such as training to be a mechanic, a pilot, a clerk-typist, or a welder?

Note: Detroit question wording differs: "Did you receive specialized occupational training while on duty, such as learning to be a mechanic, a pilot, a clerk-typist, or a welder?"

E35: EARMTRAN		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip--5 in E33 and 5 in E34	1331	1303	3526	1621	7781
1	Yes	111	139	203	102	555
5	No	100	86	295	94	575
7	Refused	0	0	1	0	1
8	Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	1	0	0	3	4
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

E36. Have you ever been held in reform school, a detention center, jail, or prison?

E36: EEVRPRIS		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Yes	121	337	107	565
5	No	1399	3684	1707	6790
7	Refused	0	3	0	3
8	Don't Know	0	1	0	1
9	Missing	8	0	6	14
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E37. Next are a few questions about your family's income for the past year. In the past year, have you or any member of your family living here received any income from the following sources. (If "yes," clarify: did respondent, other family member or both receive this income?)

Note: Text of question differs across cities. For Detroit, respondent variables (E37A1, E37A2) refer to income for either the respondent or other family members.

E37A1: EINCSSIR		Social Security, SSI, or other retirement payments? (Respondent)				
		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Yes	553	366	767	413	2099
5	No	943	1142	3252	1391	6728
7	Refused	0	0	6	0	6
8	Don't Know	0	1	0	0	1
9	Missing	47	19	0	16	82
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

E37A2: EINCSSIO		Social security, SSI or other retirement payments? (Other family members)			
		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	One person household (Atlanta and Boston)	494	0	474	968
1	Yes	182	444	200	826
5	No	705	3379	1040	5124
7	Refused	0	140	0	140
8	Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	147	62	106	315
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E37B1: EINCADCR Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public welfare payments? (Respondent)

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Yes	204	108	400	372	1084
5 No	1288	1399	3613	1436	7736
7 Refused	0	0	7	0	7
8 Don't Know	1	1	0	0	2
9 Missing	50	20	5	12	87
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

E37B2: EINCADCO Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public welfare payments? (Others)

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 One person household (Atlanta and Boston)	494	0	474	968
1 Yes	46	193	277	516
5 No	837	3629	963	5429
7 Refused	0	141	0	141
9 Missing	151	62	106	319
	1528	4025	1820	7373

E37C1: EINFOODR Food stamps? (R)

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Yes	203	470	493	1166
5 No	1303	3542	1314	6159
7 Refused	0	7	0	7
8 Don't Know	1	0	0	1
9 Missing	21	6	13	40
	1528	4025	1820	7373

E37C2: EINFOODO Food stamps? (O)

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 One person household (Atlanta and Boston)	494	0	474	968
1 Yes	74	208	292	574
5 No	807	3615	946	5368
7 Refused	0	142	0	142
9 Missing	153	60	108	321
	1528	4025	1820	7373

E37D1: EINUNEMR Unemployment (Insurance) compensation? (R)

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Yes	62	224	104	390
5 No	1442	3789	1705	6936
7 Refused	0	7	0	7
8 Don't Know	2	0	0	2
9 Missing	22	5	11	38
	1528	4025	1820	7373

E37D2: EINUNEMO Unemployment (Insurance) compensation? (O)

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 One person household (Atlanta and Boston)	494	0	474	968
1 Yes	26	108	51	185
5 No	856	3716	1184	5756
7 Refused	0	142	0	142
9 Missing	152	59	111	322
	1528	4025	1820	7373

E37E1: EINWKCMR Workers compensation, or disability insurance or sick pay (R)

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Yes	61	215	92	368
5 No	1447	3798	1718	6963
7 Refused	0	7	0	7
8 Don't Know	2	0	0	2
9 Missing	18	5	10	33
	1528	4025	1820	7373

E37E2: EINWKCMO Workers compensation, or disability insurance or sick pay (O)

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 One person household (Atlanta and Boston)	494	0	474	968
1 Yes	23	89	41	153
5 No	861	3734	1198	5793
7 Refused	0	142	0	142
9 Missing	150	60	107	317
	1528	4025	1820	7373

E37F1: EINCDSPR	Court ordered child support or alimony? (R)	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	One person household (Atlanta and Boston)	0	0	1	1
1	Yes	58	75	61	194
5	No	1451	3938	1748	7137
7	Refused	0	7	0	7
8	Don't Know	2	0	0	2
9	Missing	17	5	10	32
		1528	4025	1820	7373
E37F2: EINCDSP0	Court ordered child support or alimony? (O)	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	One person household (Atlanta and Boston)	494	0	474	968
1	Yes	28	37	51	116
5	No	854	3785	1186	5825
7	Refused	0	142	0	142
9	Missing	152	61	109	322
		1528	4025	1820	7373
E37G1: EINRELAR	Money from relatives or others living outside your home? (R)	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Yes	169	272	144	585
5	No	1342	3742	1666	6750
7	Refused	0	7	0	7
8	Don't Know	2	0	0	2
9	Missing	15	4	10	29
		1528	4025	1820	7373
E37G2: EINRELAO	Money from relatives or others living outside your home? (O)	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	One person household (Atlanta and Boston)	494	0	474	968
1	Yes	59	96	62	217
5	No	826	3728	1173	5727
7	Refused	0	142	0	142
9	Missing	149	59	111	319
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E38. Please look at this page and tell me the letter of the income group that includes your total family income before taxes in 1991. This figure should include your income from all sources, and the income of all family members living with you. It should include salaries, pensions, self-employment earnings and public assistance. (If R Is Uncertain: What would be your best guess?)

Note: For [YEAR], substitute 1991 for Detroit, 1992 for Atlanta, and 1992 or 1993 in Los Angeles and Boston, as appropriate.

E38: EFAMINC		Dollars	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	None or less than \$4,999	{Go to E40}	87	101	291	148	627
2	\$5,000 - \$9,999	{Go to E40}	167	152	519	380	1218
3	\$10,000 - \$14,999	{Go to E40}	120	125	433	240	918
4	\$15,000 - \$19,999	{Go to E40}	99	94	282	168	643
5	\$20,000 - \$24,999	{Go to E40}	95	103	279	125	602
6	\$25,000 - \$29,999	{Go to E40}	98	102	241	110	551
7	\$30,000 - \$34,999	{Go to E40}	87	93	209	102	491
8	\$35,000 - \$39,999	{Go to E40}	85	74	177	77	413
9	\$40,000 - \$44,999	{Go to E40}	65	52	136	68	321
10	\$45,000 - \$49,999	{Go to E40}	62	41	117	51	271
11	\$50,000 - \$54,999	{Go to E40}	63	55	116	41	275
12	\$55,000 - \$59,999	{Go to E40}	46	31	81	33	191
13	\$60,000 - \$64,999	{Go to E40}	44	29	71	29	173
14	\$65,000 - \$69,999	{Go to E40}	30	18	54	16	118
15	\$70,000 - \$79,999	{Go to E40}	35	39	80	36	190
16	\$80,000 - \$89,999	{Go to E40}	22	24	66	17	129
17	\$90,000 - \$99,999	{Go to E40}	19	9	51	14	93
18	\$100,000 - \$124,999	{Go to E40}	24	19	62	15	120
19	\$125,000 - \$149,999	{Go to E40}	6	7	29	6	48
20	\$150,000 - OR MORE		21	14	51	13	99
98	Don't know		67	103	290	63	523
99	Refused to Answer		201	243	390	68	902
			1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

E39. (If \$150,000 +) How much was that?

E39: EHIINAMT		Actual dollar amount (Not asked in Detroit)
0	Logical Skip	---1-19 in E38
9999997	Refused	
9999998	Don't Know	
9999999	Missing	

E40. Including yourself, how many family members living with you had any income in [YEAR]?

Note: For [YEAR], substitute 1992 for Atlanta, and 1992 or 1993 in Los Angeles and Boston, as appropriate.

E40: ENUMWINC				Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Respondent is only source of family income	{Go to E42}		830	2187	1003	4020
2				533	1425	510	2468
3				79	243	161	483
4				20	78	63	161
5				6	23	19	48
6				0	5	9	14
7				1	4	2	7
9				0	0	2	2
10				1	0	0	1
97	Refused			0	38	0	38
98	Don't Know			1	19	0	20
99	Missing			57	3	51	111
				1528	4025	1820	7373

E41. Did you include all their incomes when you told me your total family income?

E41: EINCINCL		LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---1 in E40	2187	1003	3190
1	Yes	1612	718	2330
5	No	79	37	116
7	Refused	89	0	89
8	Don't Know	22	0	22
9	Missing	36	62	98
		4025	1820	5845

E42. Please look at this page. I have a question about the amount your family owes for things other than your home, such things as credit card debts, personal loans, or your car? What is the letter of the category of the amount you owe for things other than your home? What is the letter of the category of the amount you owe for things other than your home?

Note: Detroit question wording differs: "Please look at the book and indicate which letter corresponds to your current debts for things other than your home. That is, what is the amount you owe for such things as credit card debts, personal loans, or your car?"

E42: EFAMDEBT		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	None	415	451	1727	771	3364
2	\$1 - \$2,499	336	264	682	393	1675
3	\$2,500 - \$4,999	173	144	286	161	764
4	\$5,000 - \$7,499	121	94	167	114	496
5	\$7,500 - \$9,999	92	70	106	62	330
6	\$10,000 - \$12,499	71	46	136	60	313
7	\$12,500 - \$14,999	62	39	72	51	224
8	\$15,000 - \$24,999	80	55	137	67	339
9	\$25,000 - \$49,999	41	29	87	33	190
10	\$50,000 OR MORE	10	16	82	21	129
98	Don't Know	14	93	262	41	410
99	Refused	128	227	281	46	682
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

E43. Some people have assets such as deposits in the bank, savings accounts, savings bonds, certificates of deposit or stocks and bonds, and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). Please look at the card and indicate which letter corresponds to your family's current assets--please do not include any equity you may have in your home or the value of your car.

Note: Detroit question wording differs: "Some people have assets such as deposits in the bank, savings accounts, savings bonds, certificates of deposit or stocks and bonds. Please look at the book and indicate which letter corresponds to your current assets. Please exclude any equity you may have in your home and the value of your car."

E43: EFAMASST		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	None	396	448	1320	880	3044
2	\$1 - \$2,499	281	226	640	329	1476
3	\$2,500 - \$4,999	102	89	239	111	541
4	\$5,000 - \$7,499	76	45	156	62	339
5	\$7,500 - \$9,999	42	38	118	34	232
6	\$10,000 - \$12,499	56	30	116	44	246
7	\$12,500 - \$14,999	42	21	66	26	155
8	\$15,000 - \$24,999	79	51	130	61	321
9	\$25,000 - \$49,999	96	48	134	49	327
10	\$50,000 OR MORE	136	140	294	100	670
98	Don't Know	22	104	326	30	482
99	Refused	215	288	486	94	1083
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

E44. In the past 12 months, have you done any casual work for pay, that is, work that was not part of any regular job, such as day labor or odd jobs?

E44: ECASWORK		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Yes	182	454	250	886
5	No {Go to E47}	1337	3569	1569	6475
7	Refused	0	1	0	1
8	Don't Know	0	1	0	1
9	Missing	9	0	1	10
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E45. In the past month, (altogether), how many hours did you do this work?

E45: ECASHRS		Hours (Not asked in Detroit)
0	None	
990	Logical Skip---5 in E44	
997	Refused	
998	Don't Know	
999	Missing	

E46. In the past month, how much money did you make from this work?

E46: ECASEARN		Dollars (Not asked in Detroit)
0	None	
1	\$1	
9996	Logical Skip---5 in E44	
9997	Refused	
9998	Don't Know	
9999	Missing	

E47. In the past 12 months, did you receive money from activities that some people might consider to be illegal activities?

E47: EILLACTV		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Yes	8	37	16	61
5	No {Go to E49 (Atlanta and Boston); Go to F1 (LA)}	1508	3986	1801	7295
7	Refused	0	2	0	2
8	Don't Know	1	0	0	1
9	Missing	11	0	3	14
		1528	4025	1820	7373

E48. How much did you get over the past month for these activities?

E48: EILLEARN		Dollars (Not asked in Detroit)
0	None	
1	\$1	
20000	\$20,000	
99990	Logical Skip---5 in E47	
99997	Refused	
99998	Don't Know	
99999	Missing	

E49. Do you feel that a person in your neighborhood can earn more in a regular job or earn more on the street?

E49: EERNSTET		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip (LA only)---5 in E47 (LA only)	0	3988	0	3988
1	More in a regular job	1010	12	1018	2040
3	More on the street	436	12	665	1113
5	If volunteered: about the same	34	11	30	75
7	Refused	0	2	86	88
8	Don't Know	34	0	0	34
9	Missing	14	0	21	35
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F. Labor Market Dynamics

F1. The next questions are about your past and current work experiences. First, I want to get a general idea of how much you have worked since you completed your schooling. How old were you the first time you left full-time schooling and were not in school for 16 months or more?

F1: FAGLVSCH Age in Years [See Appendix A for codes and frequencies; not asked in Detroit]

- 0 Never (In school or not out for 16 months) {Go to F4}
- 97 Refused
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Missing

F2. Altogether, since the time you left school, how much of the time have you worked? Would you say all or nearly all of the time, about three-fourths of the time, about half the time, about a quarter of the time, or none or nearly none of the time?

F2: FLVSWHWK

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---0 in F1	101	204	59	364
1 All/ Nearly All	943	2304	970	4217
2 Three-Fourths	136	511	234	881
3 About Half	124	439	251	814
4 About One-Fourth	65	234	130	429
5 None/Nearly None {Go to F4}	63	329	172	564
7 Refused	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	2	1	0	3
9 Missing	94	2	4	100
	1528	4025	1820	7373

F3. Of the time you have spent working since you left school, about how much were you working full-time? Would you say all or nearly all of the time, about three-fourths of the time, about half the time, about a quarter of the time, or none or nearly none of the time?

F3: FLVWKFUL

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---0 in F1; 5 in F2	164	533	231	928
1 All/Nearly All	1018	2496	1113	4627
2 Three-Fourths	106	414	171	691
3 About Half	93	377	176	646
4 About One-Fourth	33	135	78	246
5 None/Nearly None	17	67	43	127
7 Refused	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	2	1	0	3
9 Missing	95	1	8	104
	1528	4025	1820	7373

F4. Does your health or general condition limit the kind or amount of work you can do?

F4: FHLTHWK		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Yes	382	765	541	1688
5	No	1139	3255	1274	5668
7	Refused	0	4	0	4
8	Don't Know	1	1	0	2
9	Missing	6	0	5	11
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F5. In general, would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

F5: FHLTHGD		Atl	Bos	Total
1	Excellent	430	477	907
2	Very Good	419	373	792
3	Good	361	482	843
4	Fair	217	326	543
5	Poor	94	160	254
7	Refused	0	0	0
8	Don't Know	1	0	1
9	Missing	6	2	8
		1528	1820	3348

***F6. Please tell me which of the choices on this page best describes your present work status.**

F6: FWKSTAT		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
1	Working Now Part-Time {Go to F11}	181	142	406	199	928
2	Working Now Full-Time {Go to F11}	626	734	1780	684	3824
3	Only Temporarily Laid Off {Go to F11}	19	12	47	19	97
4	Sick or Maternity Leave {Go to F11}	13	21	30	16	80
5	Retired {Go to F83 (Detroit, LA, and Boston)}	361	242	550	190	1343
6	Unemployed	137	161	470	247	1015
7	Permanently Disabled	48	97	193	166	504
8	Homemaker	109	76	426	213	824
9	Student	23	39	94	73	229
10	Other, Combination of Statuses	21	1	28	9	59
97	Refused	0	0	1	0	1
98	Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
99	Missing	5	3	0	4	12
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F7. Have you worked for pay or in a business in the last 30 days?**

Note: In Detroit, this question was worded as follows: "Are you currently doing any work for pay?"

F7: FWKLST30		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---1,2,3, or 4 in F6; 5 in F6 (Detroit, LA, and Boston)	1209	909	2264	918	5300
1	Yes {Go to F10A}	26	37	85	27	175
5	No	303	577	1674	865	3419
7	Refused	0	0	1	0	1
8	Don't Know	0	1	0	0	1
9	Missing	5	4	1	10	20
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F8. Are you looking for work?**

F8: FWLOOK		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---1,2,3, or 4 in F6; 5 in F6 (Detroit, LA and Boston); 1 in F7	1238	946	2349	944	5477
1	Yes {Go to F10A}	103	84	308	215	710
5	No	196	494	1366	650	2706
7	Refused	0	0	1	0	1
8	Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	6	4	1	11	22
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F9. Why not?**

F9: FWHYNTLK	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---1,2,3, or 4 in F6; 5 in F6 (Detroit, LA and Boston); 1 in F7; 1 in F8	1347	1030	2657	1159	6193
1 R's age (too old to be working) {Go to F83 (Atlanta)}	21	260	568	184	1033
2 R is temporarily not looking for job because of health reasons (e.g. illness). R is permanently disabled.	53	91	235	215	594
3 R mentions having no desire to work, or does not have to work. There is no need for R to be working.	19	31	43	9	102
4 R having lots to do (unpaid activities- e.g. housekeeping, childcare, school, volunteer work). R had to take care of family members (e.g., young children, spouse, ailing parents,	76	73	390	132	671
7 Other	19	13	129	30	191
8 Student (Atlanta and Boston only)	0	19	0	72	91
97 Refused	0	0	2	0	2
98 Don't Know	1	0	0	1	2
99 Missing	7	11	1	18	37
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F10. In what month and year did you last work for pay?**

F10A: FLSTWKMO Months (1-12) [See Appendix A for codes and frequencies.]

- 0 Logical Skip---1,2,3,4 or 5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only)
- 96 Never Worked {Go to F57}
- 97 Refused
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Missing

F10B: FLSTWKYR Years [See Appendix A for codes and frequencies]

- 0 Logical Skip---1,2,3,4 or 5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only)
- 22 1922
- 94 1994
- 96 Never Worked {Go to F57}
- 97 Refused
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Missing

F10C: FICLSTWK	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
Interviewer Check: When last worked					
0 Logical Skip---1-5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A/B	1262	1269	3196	1224	6951
1 1988 or later (Atlanta, LA, Boston); Less than 5 years ago (Detroit)	167	174	503	368	1212
2 1987 or before (Atlanta, LA, Boston); 5+ years ago (Detroit) {Go to F57}	108	81	326	223	738
8 Don't Know	0	1	0	0	1
9 Missing	6	3	0	5	14
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F11.** How many employers (including yourself if you are self-employed) have you had in the last 5 years?

F11: FNUMEMP5		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	No Employers	0	10	0	0	10
1		472	536	1423	572	3003
2		263	233	687	323	1506
3		145	162	361	195	863
4		58	65	158	90	371
5		26	35	83	34	178
6		15	18	36	22	91
7		4	14	19	15	52
8		1	7	13	7	28
9		1	1	4	1	7
10		8	14	25	6	53
11		0	0	1	0	1
12		1	0	5	1	7
13		0	1	0	0	1
14		0	1	1	0	2
15		2	0	4	2	8
16		1	0	0	0	1
17		0	1	0	0	1
20		3	7	2	1	13
21		0	0	1	0	1
24		1	1	0	0	2
25		1	1	1	0	3
26		1	0	0	0	1
29		1	0	0	0	1
30	30+ Employers	1	3	5	2	11
90	Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A/B; 2 in F10C	528	407	1180	502	2617
97	Refused	1	0	1	0	2
98	Don't Know	0	3	7	0	10
99	Missing	9	8	8	47	72
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F12. How much (if anything) did you earn from all jobs (before taxes) in 1991(1992/1993) [year prior to survey year]?

Note: In Detroit, this question was asked only of respondents who were not "currently working" (at the time of the survey), but who had worked sometime in the previous two years.

F12: FERNLSYR		Actual Dollar Amount
0	Zero Dollars	{Go to F14 (Boston only)}
999990	Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A/B; 2 in F10C	[Note: Detroit also excludes those were currently working (1-4 if F6 or 1 in F7), and those who last worked 2-5 years ago--see F10B]
999997	Refused	
999998	Don't Know	
999999	Missing	

F13. Including paid vacation, (if any), how many weeks did you work during 1991(1992/1993) [year prior to survey year]?

Note: In Detroit, this question was asked only of respondents who were not "currently working" (at the time of the survey), but who had worked sometime in the previous two years.

F13: FWKSLSYR Number of weeks

0 No Weeks

90 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A/B; 2 in F10C; 0 in F12 (Boston only) [Note: Detroit also excludes those who were currently working (1-4 in F6 or 1 in F7), and those who last worked 2-5 years ago--see F10B]

97 Refused

98 Don't Know

99 Missing

***F14.** How many jobs are you working at now, including self-employment? (Include jobs where you are laid off or on leave but expect to return.)

Note: In Detroit, this question was only asked of those "currently working." In addition, two is the maximum possible response for Detroit, because the original question was as follows: "Do you have a second job?"

F14: FNUMJOBS	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 No Job Now {Go to F16}	0	274	628	400	1302
1 One job {Go to F16}	666	813	2052	789	4320
2	100	25	148	102	375
3	0	4	13	16	33
4	0	0	3	3	6
5	0	0	1	1	2
10	0	0	0	1	1
90 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A/B; 2 in F10C; 5-10 in F6 and 5 in F7 (Detroit only)	770	406	1180	502	2858
97 Refused	0	0	0	0	0
98 Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
99 Missing	7	6	0	6	19
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F15. How many hours do you usually work for pay per week on all jobs?

F15: FHRSWKAL (Not asked in Detroit and LA)

0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 0 or 1 in F14

997 Refused

998 Don't Know

999 Missing

***F16.** The next questions are about your (current/last) main job. What kind of work (do/did) you do? (Probe to find out r's job title and specifics of what r does in job.)

*Note: occupational codes for Atlanta have been corrected in the 11/26/97 release of the dataset. Prior releases contained codes based on 1980 Standard Occupational Classification.

F16: FOCCUP 1990 Census Occupation Code

0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C

996 Not Codeable (or self-employed--Detroit only)

997 Refused

998 Don't Know

999 Missing

***F17. In what kind of business or industry (do/did) you work?**

*Note: industry codes for Atlanta have been corrected in the 11/26/97 release of the dataset. Prior releases contained codes based on 1987 Standard Industrial Classification.

***F17: FINDUS** 1990 Census Industry Code
 0 Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C
 996 Not Codeable (or self-employed--Detroit only)
 997 Refused
 998 Don't Know
 999 Missing

***F18. (Did/do) you work for yourself, or someone else?**

F18: FSELFEMP	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C	504	409	1180	502	2595
1 Self {Go to F20}	86	104	404	108	702
2 Someone Else	944	1011	2440	1186	5581
7 Refused	0	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	9	4	0	24	37
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F19. (Is/Was) that a private company or the government?**

F19: FEMPTYPE	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18	583	509	1585	610	3287
1 A Private Company	777	799	1997	972	4545
2 The Government	134	177	399	199	909
7 Something Else	39	25	42	0	106
8 Don't Know	1	1	2	0	4
9 Missing	9	17	0	39	65
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F20. How many hours a week (do/did) you usually work at this job?

F20: FHRSWKMN Note: If 35 or greater, skip to F22.
 0 Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C
 95 95+ hours
 97 Refused
 98 Don't Know
 99 Missing

***F21. What is the reason you usually (work/worked) less than 35 hours a week? (PROBE AO)**

F21: FWHYLS35	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1-34 in F20	1305	1378	3521	1489	7693
1 Not enough work. Could only find Part-time work. Hours reduced.	132	74	268	152	626
2 Health/Disability.	6	4	12	17	39
3 Family Care/Housekeeping	38	18	58	43	157
4 Age/Retired.	7	7	14	6	34
5 No need/Desire.	11	7	43	18	79
6 Student/Full-time Student.	11	14	0	25	50
7 Volunteer Work.	0	0	3	1	4
8 Other	13	20	105	21	159
97 Refused	0	0	0	0	0
98 Don't Know	3	0	1	0	4
99 Missing	17	6	0	48	71
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F22.** How much (do/did) you earn on this job before taxes including tips and bonuses? (Best guess?)

*Note: The LA data for this variable have been cleaned in the 11/26/97 release; prior warnings may be disregarded.

***F22: FERNMAIN** Earnings in dollars
 0 0 Dollars
 999990 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C
 999996 \$100,000+ (Atlanta and Boston only)
 999997 Refused
 999998 Don't Know
 999999 Missing

***F23.** (Is/was) this hourly, weekly, biweekly, monthly, or annually?

F23: FERNUNIT	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C	613	407	1186	502	2708
1 Hourly	207	310	594	283	1394
2 Weekly	212	92	406	455	1165
3 BiWeekly	77	33	158	37	305
4 Monthly	45	45	470	29	589
5 Annual	336	450	988	416	2190
6 commission	0	1	0	0	1
7 Daily (Detroit and Atlanta)	5	3	0	0	8
97 Refused	0	0	159	0	159
98 Don't Know	2	11	19	0	32
99 Missing	46	176	45	98	365
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F23A.** Hourly Wage (calculated using FERNUNIT, FERNMAIN, and FHRSWKMN; see appendix E)

*Note: it is recommended that cases flagged by F23B be set to missing

***F22A: FHRWAGE** dollars per hour
 99999 Missing or Logical Skip

***F23B.** Wage Flag: (see appendix E)

***F22B: WAGEFLAG**
 0 No flag
 1 Flag for possible data entry error (the computed wage for R was greater than \$50 per hour and not reasonable based on R's occupation, or less than \$2 per hour)
 99 Missing or Logical Skip in F23A

F24. Including yourself, how many people (work/worked) for your employer at this location? (Best guess?)

Note: For self-employed, the text of this question is "Including yourself, how many people (work/worked) for you in your business? (Best guess?)."

F24: FNUMWKRS	Number of employees
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C
1	One Employee/Self Only (If self-employed)
9995	9995 +
9997	Refused
9998	Don't Know
9999	Missing

***F25.** What (is/was) the race and ethnicity of most of the employees doing the kind of work you (do/did) at this location?

F25: FRACWKRS		Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C	465	1180	572	2217
1	White, not Hispanic	534	913	606	2053
2	Black, not Hispanic	378	411	137	926
3	Hispanic	17	873	266	1156
4	Asian	14	488	21	523
5	Other (Specify)	22	130	6	158
6	Mixed racial group (Atlanta and Boston)	81	0	162	243
7	Refused	0	11	0	11
8	Don't Know	4	14	0	18
9	Missing	13	5	50	68
		1528	4025	1820	7373

***F26.** (Do/Did) you regularly travel to this job in your own car, in a car pool, on public transportation, or in some other way? (Which do/did you use for most of the trip?)

F26: FCOMMHOW	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18 (Detroit only)	585	407	1180	502	2674
1 Own car	760	823	2049	603	4235
2 Car pool	42	36	165	114	357
3 Walk	27	23	101	130	281
4 Public Transportation	75	188	332	337	932
5 Taxi	2	5	4	10	21
6 Work at Home {Go to F28A}	7	22	108	38	175
7 Other (specify)	36	15	85	39	175
97 Refused	0	0	1	0	1
98 Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
99 Missing	9	9	0	47	65
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F27. How much time (do/did) you usually spend traveling to work each (one) way?

F27: FCOMMTIM	Minutes
0 0 Minutes	
990 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18 (Detroit only); 6 in F26	
997 Refused	
998 Don't Know	
999 Missing	

***F28.** Through your job, (are/were) any of the following available to you?

F28A: FBENRETR	Retirement Plan	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18		580	509	1584	610	3283
1 Yes		569	612	1079	580	2840
5 No		376	387	1341	573	2677
7 Refused		0	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know		6	7	20	0	33
9 Missing		12	13	0	57	82
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F28B: FBENSICK	Paid Sick Leave	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18		580	509	1584	610	3283
1 Yes		609	648	1303	704	3264
5 No		337	358	1129	465	2289
7 Refused		0	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know		4	1	8	0	13
9 Missing		13	12	0	41	66
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F28C: FBENHELPS	Hospital or Health Insurance for yourself	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18		580	509	1584	610	3283
1 Yes		680	701	1392	743	3516
5 No		271	305	1041	428	2045
7 Refused		0	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know		1	2	7	0	10
9 Missing		11	11	0	39	61
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F28D: FBENHELF	Hospital or Health Insurance for your family or dependents	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18	814	2625	1038	4477
1	Yes	510	1100	591	2201
5	No	37	284	111	432
7	Refused	0	3	0	3
8	Don't Know	2	10	0	12
9	Missing	165	3	80	248
		1528	4025	1820	7373

***F29. (Are/were) you a regular (permanent), temporary, or seasonal employee?**

F29: FEMPTERM		Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18	509	1584	610	2703
1	Regular/Permanent	901	2025	1013	3939
2	Temporary	90	326	121	537
3	Seasonal	18	74	37	129
4	Part-Time (Atlanta only)	2	0	0	2
5	Other (LA only)	0	13	0	13
7	Refused	0	1	0	1
8	Don't Know	0	1	0	1
9	Missing	8	1	39	48
		1528	4025	1820	7373

***F30. (Are/Were) you paid in cash, by check, or in some other way?**

F30: FHOWPAID		Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18	509	1584	610	2703
1	Cash	46	180	57	283
2	Check	929	2162	1104	4195
3	Other	2	47	9	58
4	Both Cash + Checks	11	39	6	56
7	Refused	0	11	0	11
8	Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	31	2	34	67
		1528	4025	1820	7373

***F31. At this job, (are you/were you) a member of a labor union or covered by a collective bargaining agreement?**

Note: Responses to this question are presented in three separate variables because of the differences across cities in the original question structure and coding. Boston asked separate questions for labor union and collective bargaining. In LA, respondents chose between labor union, collective bargaining agreement or neither, whereas in Detroit and Atlanta, respondents could also could "both." As a result, the number reporting collective bargaining (FCOLLBRG) is probably an underestimate for LA.

F31A: FUNN COLL	Either Labor union or collective bargaining	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18	580	509	1584	610	3283
1	Yes	288	138	478	284	1188
5	No	660	858	1954	874	4346
7	Refused	0	0	3	0	3
8	Don't Know	4	0	5	0	9
9	Missing	11	23	1	52	87
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F31B: FUNION	Labor union	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18	509	1584	610	2703
1	Yes	124	381	255	760
5	No	872	2051	921	3844
7	Refused	0	3	0	3
8	Don't Know	0	5	0	5
9	Missing	23	1	34	58
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F31C: FCOLLBRG	Collective bargaining	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18	509	1584	610	2703
1	Yes	61	97	208	366
5	No	935	2335	936	4206
7	Refused	0	3	0	3
8	Don't Know	0	5	0	5
9	Missing	23	1	66	90
		1528	4025	1820	7373

***F32.** During the (past year/last year you worked) were you discriminated against at your work because of your race/ethnicity?

F32: FWKDISCR		Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18	509	1584	610	2703
1	Yes	85	353	126	564
5	No	918	2085	1074	4077
7	Refused	0	2	0	2
8	Don't Know	1	1	0	2
9	Missing	15	0	10	25
		1528	4025	1820	7373

***F33.** During the (past year/last year you worked) were you sexually harassed at your place of work?

F33: FWKSXHAR		Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18	509	1584	610	2703
1	Yes	49	129	47	225
5	No	957	2309	1151	4417
7	Refused	0	3	0	3
8	Don't Know	1	0	0	1
9	Missing	12	0	12	24
		1528	4025	1820	7373

***F34.** Have you ever felt at any time in the past that others at your place of employment got promotions or pay raises faster than you did because of your race or ethnicity?

F34: FPRMDSCR		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18	581	509	1584	610	3284
1	Yes	161	159	272	150	742
5	No {Go to F36}	790	848	2159	1047	4844
7	Refused	0	0	5	0	5
8	Don't Know	2	0	4	0	6
9	Missing	9	12	1	13	35
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F35. What happened that made you feel that way?

F35: FWYPDSCR		Det	Atl	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18; 5 in F34	1380	1357	1657	4394
1	R personally experienced raises/promotions given to other(s) of different race. R mentions being paid less, considered less for promotions than other(s) of different race in similar jobs. R generally passed over.	40	41	63	144
2	R was competing for raise/promotion and it was given to someone equally or less qualified and who was of a different race.	16	20	15	51
3	R was competing for raise/promotion and it was given to someone with less seniority than R and who was of a different race.	19	18	15	52
4	R was competing for raise/promotion and it was given to someone else of a different race. Specific mention of incident where qualifications and seniority not mentioned.	9	13	3	25
5	There were opening/positions available. R applied for them and was denied because of R's race.	2	0	5	7
6	Racist remarks/evaluations were made about R's character, performance, abilities.	2	0	5	7
7	Place of employment generally discriminates towards a different race than R's. That is, management does not readily hire, promote or reward people of R's race. This is a general code which reflects R's workplace rather than personal experience. The code includes instances where R mentions a predominance of workers of a different race than R; that employees of the same race as R are less likely to be promoted, more likely to be doing certain types of jobs, or usually paid less.	36	47	24	107
8	Incident of discrimination told to R or experienced by co-worker.	5	9	3	17
97	Refused	17	6	6	29
98	Don't Know	1	0	0	1
99	Missing	16	17	24	57
		1543	1528	1820	4891

***F36. Have you ever felt at any time in the past that others at your place of employment got promotions or pay raises faster than you did because of your gender (sex)?**

F36: FPRMDSCS		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18	579	509	1584	610	3282
1	Yes	125	83	161	91	460
5	No {Go to F38A}	826	924	2271	1108	5129
7	Refused	0	0	4	0	4
8	Don't Know	3	0	4	0	7
9	Missing	10	12	1	11	34
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F37. What happened that made you feel that way?

F37: FWYPDSCS		Det	Atl	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18; 5 in F36	1421	1433	1718	4572
1	R personally experienced raises/promotions given to other(s) of opposite sex. R mentions being paid less, considered less for promotions than other(s) of opposite sex in similar jobs. R generally passed over.	24	18	26	68
2	R was competing for raise/promotion and it was given to someone equally or less qualified and who was of the opposite sex.	9	9	5	23
3	R was competing for raise/promotion and it was given to someone with less seniority than R and who was of the opposite sex.	7	4	3	14
4	R was competing for raise/promotion and it was given to someone else of the opposite sex. Specific mention of incident where qualifications and seniority not mentioned.	9	9	1	19
5	There were opening/positions available. R applied for them and was denied because of R's sex.	1	1	2	4
6	Sexist remarks/evaluations were made about R's character, performance, abilities.	4	1	1	6
7	Place of employment generally discriminates towards the opposite sex than R's. That is, management does not readily hire, promote or reward people of R's sex. This is a general code which reflects R's workplace rather than personal experience. The code includes instances where R mentions a predominance of workers of the opposite sex than R; that employees of the same sex as R are less likely to be promoted, more likely to be doing certain types of jobs, or usually paid less.	41	33	39	113
8	Incident of discrimination told to R or experienced by co-worker.	6	1	4	11
97	Refused	9	2	3	14
98	Don't Know	2	0	1	3
99	Missing	10	17	17	44
		1543	1528	1820	4891

*F38. How long (have you been working for your present/did you work for your last) main employer?

Note: In Detroit, this question was asked separately of those who were currently working and those who had worked in the last 5 years. Responses to the two original questions were combined into FJOBTENR and FJOBTNUN.

*F38A: FJOBTENR		Number of Units				
		Det	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18 (Detroit only)	612	407	1180	502	2701
995	Less than one month	0	0	36	25	61
996	Less than one year (Detroit only)	111	0	0	0	111
997	Refused	0	0	5	0	5
998	Don't Know	0	4	5	0	9
999	Missing	30	17	0	13	60

*F38B: FJOBTNUN		Unit				
		Det	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18 (Detroit only)	612	407	1180	502	2701
1	Months	72	321	2798	438	3629
2	Years	718	773	0	809	2300
5	Less than one month	0	0	36	25	61
6	Less than one year (Detroit only)	111	0	0	0	111
7	Refused	0	0	5	0	5
8	Don't Know	0	1	5	0	6
9	Missing	30	26	1	46	103
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F39. Which of the following is the main reason why you are no longer at your last job?**

Note: Some categories combined from multiple original categories.

F39: FWHYLVLS	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---1-5 in F6; 1 in F7 (Detroit only); 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18 (Atlanta only)	1369	1310	3457	1414	7550
1 Company moved out of town or Went out of business	11	19	49	33	112
2 Plant or office closed (Atlanta, LA, and Boston)	0	5	12	11	28
3 Strike or lockout (Atlanta, LA, and Boston)	0	0	2	0	2
4 Laid off or fired; Job completed; Seasonal or Temporary work	51	60	210	109	430
5 Quit	17	68	143	104	332
6 Retired	1	8	4	9	22
7 Disabled; Sick or injured (Detroit, Atlanta, and Boston)	49	17	0	51	117
8 Family Care (Spouse, Maternity/Paternity, Child, etc.) (Detroit and Boston)	18	0	0	20	38
9 In School (Atlanta only)	0	6	0	0	6
10 Other	16	22	146	47	231
97 Refused	0	0	0	0	0
98 Don't Know	1	0	0	0	1
99 Missing	10	13	2	22	47
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F40.(Do/Did) you have an immediate supervisor on your (main/last) job to whom you (are/were) directly responsible?**

F40: FHAVSUPR	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18; 6-10 in F6 AND 5 in F7 ("not currently employed"--Detroit only)	773	509	1584	610	3476
1 Yes	667	908	2170	1090	4835
5 No {Go to F43}	95	100	271	113	579
7 Refused	0	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	0	1	0	0	1
9 Missing	8	10	0	7	25
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F41. What (is/was) your immediate supervisor's race or ethnic origin-- would you say White, Black/African-American, Hispanic, Asian, or something else?**

F41: FSUPRACE	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18; 5 in F40; 6-10 in F6 AND 5 in F7 ("not currently employed"--Detroit only)	872	609	1855	723	4059
1 White (Not Hispanic)	495	628	1013	812	2948
2 Black/African American (Not Hispanic)	139	248	332	96	815
3 Hispanic (Atlanta, LA, and Boston)	0	8	399	131	538
4 Asian (Atlanta, LA, and Boston)	0	8	376	19	403
5 Something Else	30	13	44	18	105
7 Refused	0	0	5	0	5
8 Don't Know	0	1	0	0	1
9 Missing	7	13	1	21	42
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F42. (Is/Was) your immediate supervisor a man or a woman?**

***F42: FSUPSEX**

	Det	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18; 5 in F40; 6-10 in F6 AND 5 in F7 ("not currently employed"--Detroit only)	872	609	1855	723	4059
1 Man	391	552	1431	643	3017
2 Woman	243	355	731	435	1764
3 Man and Woman Equally (LA only)	0	0	5	0	5
7 Refused	0	0	2	0	2
8 Don't Know	0	1	0	0	1
9 Missing	37	11	1	19	68
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F43. In your job, (do/did) you supervise another employee who (is/was) directly responsible to you?**

***F43: FRSUPOTH**

	Det	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18; 6-10 in F6 AND 5 in F7 ("not currently employed"--Detroit only)	773	509	1584	610	3476
1 Yes	214	276	669	259	1418
5 No {Go to F46}	549	735	1771	943	3998
7 Refused	0	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	7	8	0	8	23
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F44. (Do/did) you have the authority to hire or fire (terminate) others?**

***F44: FRHIRFIR**

	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18; 5 in F43; 6-10 in F6 AND 5 in F7 ("not currently employed"--Detroit only)	1244	3355	1553	6152
1 Yes	115	233	82	430
5 No	160	436	176	772
7 Refused	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	9	0	9	18
	1528	4025	1820	7373

***F45. (Do/did) you influence or set the rate of pay received by others?**

***F45: FRSETPAY**

	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18; 5 in F43; 6-10 in F6 AND 5 in F7 ("not currently employed"--Detroit only)	1244	3355	1553	6152
1 Yes	96	173	54	323
5 No	180	495	203	878
7 Refused	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	0	1	0	1
9 Missing	8	0	10	18
	1528	4025	1820	7373

***F46.** During the (past year has/last year you worked did) your supervisor or boss ever use racial slurs?

F46: FBSRACST	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18; 6-10 in F6 AND 5 in F7 ("not currently employed"--Detroit only); 5 in F40	827	614	1855	723	4019
1 Yes	84	82	217	85	468
5 No	616	806	1948	993	4363
7 Refused	0	0	3	0	3
8 Don't Know	0	1	0	0	1
9 Missing	16	25	2	19	62
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F47.** During the (past year/last year you worked did) your supervisor or boss ever (made/make) insulting comments about women?

F47: FBSSEXST	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18; 6-10 in F6 AND 5 in F7 ("not currently employed"--Detroit only); 5 in F40	833	614	1855	723	4025
1 Yes	119	95	206	84	504
5 No	580	793	1958	999	4330
7 Refused	0	0	3	0	3
8 Don't Know	1	1	1	0	3
9 Missing	10	25	2	14	51
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F48.** (Have you ever been/ Were you ever) promoted by your last employer?

F48: FEVRPROM	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18; 6-10 in F6 AND 5 in F7 ("not currently employed"--Detroit only)	773	509	1180	610	3072
1 Yes	276	318	794	379	1767
5 No {Go to F50A}	483	685	2023	822	4013
7 Refused	0	0	18	0	18
8 Don't Know	0	0	1	0	1
9 Missing	11	16	9	9	45
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F49. When was your last promotion?

F49: FWHNPROM	Actual Year
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18; 5 in F48; 6-10 in F6 AND 5 in F7 ("not currently employed"--Detroit only)	
94 1994	
97 Refused	
98 Don't Know	
99 Missing	

***F50. How often must each of the following tasks be performed (on your main/in your last) job?**

F50A: FTASFACE Talk with customers or clients face to face?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18 (Detroit only); 6-10 in F6 AND 5 in F7 ("not currently employed"--Detroit only)	774	407	1180	502	2863
1	Daily	476	683	1634	717	3510
2	Weekly	57	63	235	84	439
3	Monthly	22	36	97	35	190
4	Almost Never	207	321	878	469	1875
7	Refused	0	0	1	0	1
8	Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	7	18	0	13	38
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
F50B: FTASPHNE Talk over the phone with customers or clients daily, weekly, monthly, or almost never?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip -5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18 (Detroit only); 6-10 in F6 AND 5 in F7 ("not currently employed"--Detroit only)	776	407	1180	502	2865
1	Daily	398	556	1326	500	2780
2	Weekly	59	100	281	107	547
3	Monthly	27	33	99	37	196
4	Almost Never	275	414	1138	661	2488
7	Refused	0	0	1	0	1
9	Missing	8	18	0	13	39
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
F50C: FTASREAD Read instructions or reports?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip -5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18 (Detroit only); 6-10 in F6 AND 5 in F7 ("not currently employed"--Detroit only)	774	407	1180	502	2863
1	Daily	453	608	1347	548	2956
2	Weekly	92	125	368	190	775
3	Monthly	45	62	220	82	409
4	Almost Never	170	306	909	485	1870
7	Refused	0	0	1	0	1
9	Missing	9	20	0	13	42
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
F50D: FTASWRIT Write paragraphs?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip -5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18 (Detroit only); 6-10 in F6 AND 5 in F7 ("not currently employed"--Detroit only)	774	407	1180	502	2863
1	Daily	283	398	969	374	2024
2	Weekly	99	125	291	146	661
3	Monthly	54	65	208	74	401
4	Almost Never	324	517	1374	706	2921
7	Refused	0	0	1	0	1
8	Don't Know	0	0	1	0	1
9	Missing	9	16	1	18	44
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
F50E: FTASCOMP Work with a computer?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip -5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18 (Detroit only); 6-10 in F6 AND 5 in F7 ("not currently employed"--Detroit only)	774	407	1180	502	2863
1	Daily	369	500	1072	427	2368
2	Weekly	49	62	167	67	345
3	Monthly	19	20	77	22	138
4	Almost Never	323	521	1528	788	3160
7	Refused	0	0	1	0	1
8	Don't Know	1	0	0	0	1
9	Missing	8	18	0	14	40
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F50F: FTASMATH	Do arithmetic?	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip -5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18 (Detroit only); 6-10 in F6 AND 5 in F7 ("not currently employed"--Detroit only)	776	407	1180	502	2865
1	Daily	455	673	1476	560	3164
2	Weekly	81	76	261	135	553
3	Monthly	35	38	123	63	259
4	Almost Never	188	317	981	544	2030
7	Refused	0	0	3	0	3
9	Missing	8	17	1	16	42
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F51.** If someone with appropriate education but no experience were to start your job tomorrow, how long would it take (him/her) to become fully able to do the job?

*F51A: FREPLTIM	Number of Units					
0	Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18; 6-10 in F6 AND 5 in F7 ("not currently employed"--Detroit only)					
9995	9995+ days (LA only)					
9997	Refused					
9998	Don't Know					
9999	Missing					

F51B: FREPLUNT	Type of Unit	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18; 6-10 in F6 AND 5 in F7 ("not currently employed"--Detroit only)	774	509	1584	610	3477
1	Days	0	156	2416	214	2786
2	Weeks	229	226	0	353	808
3	Months	300	360	0	434	1094
4	Years	207	230	0	178	615
7	Refused	0	0	3	0	3
8	Don't Know	9	4	21	0	34
9	Missing	24	43	1	31	99
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F52.** Did you have any previous experience in this type of job, excluding schooling, before you were hired?

F52: FPREVEXP		Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C	407	1180	502	2089
1	Yes	547	1333	599	2479
5	No {Go to F54}	559	1509	709	2777
7	Refused	0	2	0	2
8	Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	15	1	10	26
		1528	4025	1820	7373

***F53.** How much experience?

*F53A: FEXPAMT	Number of Units (Not asked in Detroit)				
0	Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 5 in F52				
1	One (or less than 1 day)				
9995	9995+ days (LA only)				
9997	Refused				
9998	Don't Know				
9999	Missing				

F53B: FEXPUNT	Unit	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 5 in F52	978	2692	1209	4879
1	Days	2	1332	6	1340
2	Weeks	3	0	8	11
3	Months	43	0	71	114
4	Years	476	0	449	925
7	Refused	0	1	0	1
8	Don't Know	1	0	4	5
9	Missing	25	0	73	98
		1528	4025	1820	7373

***F54.** There is another part of this study that is about employers. Is it all right if we give your name to the researchers conducting that study?

F54: FEMPSRVY		Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18; 5 in F52 (Atlanta only)	1468	3620	1687	6775
1	Yes	21	208	41	270
5	No	25	197	58	280
7	Refused	0	0	0	0
8	Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	14	0	34	48
		1528	4025	1820	7373

***F55.**Did you receive any formal, classroom style training (from your employer) on (this job/your last job)?

F55: FJOBTRAN		Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18	509	1584	610	2703
1	Yes	321	733	415	1469
5	No {Go to F57}	685	1696	788	3169
7	Refused	0	12	0	12
8	Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	13	0	7	20
		1528	4025	1820	7373

***F56.** How much training?

*F56A: FTRNLENG	Number of Units (Not asked in Detroit)
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18; 5 in F55
1	1 (or less than 1 day)
9997	Refused
9998	Don't Know
9999	Missing

F56B: FTRNUNIT	Unit	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 96 in F10A; 2 in F10C; 1 in F18; 5 in F55	1194	3292	1398	5884
1	Days	75	733	118	926
2	Weeks	115	0	164	279
3	Months	115	0	85	200
4	Years	0	0	17	17
7	Refused	0	0	0	0
8	Don't Know	8	0	0	8
9	Missing	21	0	38	59
		1528	4025	1820	7373

***F57.** Now I have some questions about things people do when they are looking for work. Have you looked for work in the last thirty days?

***F57: F57RCH30**

	Det	Atl	LA*	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only)	361	260	550	184	1355
1 Yes {Go to F59A/B}	204	185	456	331	1176
5 No	971	1069	3017	1296	6353
7 Refused	0	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	0	1	0	0	1
9 Missing	7	13	1	9	30
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***F58.** When did you last look for work?

***F58: FLSTSRCH**

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 1 in F57	567	443	1007	515	2532
1 Less than 1 year ago	169	156	375	245	945
2 1-5 years ago {Go to F64A}	306	320	985	442	2053
3 6-10 years ago {Go to F79}	160	241	626	260	1287
4 11 or more years ago {Go to F83A}	276	230	663	234	1403
5 Never looked for work {Go to F83A}	49	123	366	121	659
7 Refused	0	0	3	0	3
8 Don't Know	0	2	0	0	2
9 Missing	16	13	0	3	32
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F59A. About how many hours per week have you spent looking for work?

Note: Text of question F59 differs between Detroit and the other three cities. They are presented as two separate variables (F59A and F59B). In Detroit, this question was asked only of those who had searched for work in the last 30 days.

F59A: F59HHRSD

Hours per week (Detroit only)

- 0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 5 in F57
- 97 Other
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Missing

***F59B.** In total, about how many hours did you spend looking for work in (the last thirty days/the last month) of your job search?

***F59B: F59HHRSD**

Hours looking (Atlanta, Boston, LA)

- 0 None
- 990 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 2-5 in F58
- 997 Refused
- 998 Don't Know
- 999 Missing

F60. How many employers did you contact in (the last thirty days/the last month of your job search)?

Note: Detroit asked this question only of those who had searched for work in the last 30 days.

F60: F60PCONT

- 0 None {Go to F62A}
- 95 95 + Employers
- 96 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 2-5 in F58; 5 in F57 (Detroit only)
- 97 Refused
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Missing

F61. How many interviews did you have?**F61: FNUMINTS** (Not asked in Detroit)

- 0 No interviews
- 90 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 2-5 in F58; 0 in F60
- 97 Refused
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Missing

***F62. Altogether, how long (did you look/ have you been looking) for work?**

Note: Detroit asked this question only of those who had searched for work in the last 30 days.

F62A: FSRCHLEN Number of Units

- 0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 2-5 in F58; 5 in F57 (Detroit only)
- 9996 Always (Detroit only)
- 9997 Refused
- 9998 Don't Know
- 9999 Missing

F62B: FSRCHUNT	Unit	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 2-5 in F58; 5 in F57 (Detroit only)	1335	1180	3190	1241	6946
1	Days	0	96	818	66	980
2	Weeks	45	51	0	73	169
3	Months	89	138	0	261	488
4	Years	50	29	0	129	208
6	Always (Detroit only)	9	0	0	0	9
7	Refused	0	0	7	0	7
8	Don't Know	1	5	6	0	12
9	Missing	14	29	4	50	97
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F63. Did you receive any job offers when you were looking for work?

Note: Detroit asked this question only of those who had searched for work in the last 30 days.

F63: FANYOFFR	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 2-5 in F58; 5 in F57 (Detroit only)	1333	1180	3190	1241	6944
1 Yes	82	161	312	179	734
5 No	121	174	520	395	1210
7 Refused	0	0	3	0	3
8 Don't Know	1	2	0	0	3
9 Missing	6	11	0	5	22
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F64. Please look at this page. Now I would like to ask you a few questions about how you (last looked/are looking) for a job. Which of the following methods (did you use/ are you using) in your job search? (In your search, (have you/did you) [READ EACH])

F64A: FSCHFND5	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	856	854	2205	799	4714
1 Yes	468	495	1352	750	3065
5 No	203	158	464	260	1085
7 Refused	0	0	3	0	3
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	16	21	1	11	49
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F64B: FSCHRELA		Talk to relatives		Atl	LA	Bos	Total	
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	854	2205	799	3858			
1	Yes	288	852	497	1637			
5	No	359	963	504	1826			
7	Refused	0	3	0	3			
9	Missing	27	2	20	49			
		1528	4025	1820	7373			
F64C: FSCHNEWS		Use newspaper ads		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	853	854	2205	799	4711		
1	Yes	477	442	1242	708	2869		
5	No	192	210	574	302	1278		
7	Refused	0	0	3	0	3		
9	Missing	21	22	1	11	55		
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916		
F64D: FSCHUNON		Use a labor union		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	857	854	2205	799	4715		
1	Yes	39	34	62	49	184		
5	No	618	611	1754	948	3931		
7	Refused	0	0	3	0	3		
9	Missing	29	29	1	24	83		
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916		
F64E: FSCHSTAT		Use a state employment agency		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	856	854	2205	799	4714		
1	Yes	154	153	298	282	887		
5	No	506	492	1517	713	3228		
7	Refused	0	0	3	0	3		
9	Missing	27	29	2	26	84		
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916		
F64F: FSCHSCHL		Use a school placement officer		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	856	854	2205	799	4714		
1	Yes	93	70	167	132	462		
5	No	566	574	1649	867	3656		
7	Refused	0	0	3	0	3		
9	Missing	28	30	1	22	81		
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916		
F64G: FSCHWANT		Answer help-wanted signs		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	857	854	2205	799	4715		
1	Yes	228	195	605	411	1439		
5	No	432	451	1211	591	2685		
7	Refused	0	0	3	0	3		
9	Missing	26	28	1	19	74		
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916		
F64H: FSCHTEMP		Use a temporary employment agency		Atl	LA	Bos	Total	
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	854	2205	799	3858			
1	Yes	143	306	219	668			
5	No	500	1510	781	2791			
7	Refused	0	3	0	3			
8	Don't Know	1	0	0	1			
9	Missing	30	1	21	52			
		1528	4025	1820	7373			
F64I: FSCHPRIV		Use a private employment service		Atl	LA	Bos	Total	
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	854	2205	799	3858			
1	Yes	78	215	125	418			
5	No	568	1601	872	3041			
7	Refused	0	3	0	3			
8	Don't Know	1	0	0	1			
9	Missing	27	1	24	52			
		1528	4025	1820	7373			
F64J: FSCHWALK		Just walked in and applied		Atl	LA	Bos	Total	

0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	854	2205	799	3858
1	Yes	359	871	662	1892
5	No	292	946	339	1577
7	Refused	0	3	0	3
9	Missing	23	0	20	43
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F64K: FSCHSEND Sent a resume or called an employer		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	854	2205	799	3858
1	Yes	327	752	524	1603
5	No	319	1064	479	1862
7	Refused	0	3	0	3
9	Missing	28	1	18	47
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F64L: FSCHOTHR Other (Detroit only)		Det	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	893	893
1	Yes	176	176
5	No	448	448
9	Missing	26	26
		1543	1543

***F65. What is the lowest wage you (were/would be) willing to accept on any new job?**

*F65A: FLWSTWAG Amount	
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58; 2 in F58 (Atlanta and Boston)
999996	\$99995 + (Boston only)
999997	Refused
999998	Don't Know
999999	Missing

F65B: FLWSTUNT Unit		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58; 2 in F58 (Atlanta and Boston)	851	1180	3178	799	6008
1	Hourly	533	260	847	805	2445
2	Weekly	0	5	0	68	73
3	Monthly	11	3	0	3	17
4	Yearly	122	64	0	124	310
7	Refused	0	0	0	0	0
8	Don't Know	2	2	0	0	4
9	Missing	24	14	0	21	59
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F66. What is the longest time you (were/would be) willing to commute one way to take a job?

F66: FLGSTCOM Minutes	
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58; 2 in F58 (Atlanta and Boston)
997	Refused
998	Don't Know
999	Missing

F67. (Do/Did) you have access to a car while you (search/searched)?

F67: FCARSRCH		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58; 2 in F58 (Atlanta only); 1 in F10A/B (LA only)	846	1180	2242	799	5067
1	Yes	575	250	1252	513	2590
5	No	115	87	526	501	1229
7	Refused	0	0	0	0	0
8	Don't Know	0	2	0	0	2
9	Missing	7	9	5	7	28
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F68. Did you have references when you searched?

F68: FSCHREFS		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	854	2205	799	3858
1	Yes	502	1087	939	2528
5	No {Go to F70}	159	730	74	963
7	Refused	0	3	0	3
8	Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	13	0	8	21
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F69. Which people did you use as a reference?

F69A: FREFEMPF Former employer		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58; 5 in F68	1013	2935	873	4821
1	Yes	419	788	597	1804
5	No	83	299	342	724
7	Refused	0	3	0	3
8	Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	13	0	8	21
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F69B: FREFEMPC Current employer		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58; 5 in F68	1013	2935	873	4821
1	Yes	123	211	190	524
5	No	379	876	749	2004
7	Refused	0	3	0	3
9	Missing	13	0	8	21
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F69C: FREFCWKR Co-worker		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58; 5 in F68	1013	2935	873	4821
1	Yes	193	311	298	802
5	No	309	776	641	1726
7	Refused	0	3	0	3
9	Missing	13	0	8	21
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F69D: FREFFRND Friend		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58; 5 in F68	1013	2935	873	4821
1	Yes	320	600	650	1570
5	No	182	487	289	958
7	Refused	0	3	0	3
9	Missing	13	0	8	21
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F69E: FREFRELA	Relative	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58; 5 in F68	1013	2935	873	4821
1	Yes	133	278	319	730
5	No	369	809	620	1798
7	Refused	0	3	0	3
9	Missing	13	0	8	21
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F69F: FREFTECH	Teacher	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58; 5 in F68	1013	2935	873	4821
1	Yes	96	120	168	384
5	No	406	967	771	2144
7	Refused	0	3	0	3
9	Missing	13	0	8	21
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F69G: FREFOTHR	Other (specify)	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58; 5 in F68	1013	2935	873	4821
1	Yes	31	34	66	131
5	No	471	1050	873	2394
7	Refused	0	3	0	3
9	Missing	13	3	8	24
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F70. Did you find your (last/present) job through friends or relatives, other people, newspaper ads, or some other way? (What?)

F70: FFINDHOW		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	853	2205	799	3857
1	Friends or Relatives	288	929	509	1726
2	Other Persons	37	129	48	214
3	Newspaper ads {Go to F77}	122	366	171	659
5	Other {Go to F77}	210	381	270	861
7	Refused	0	13	0	13
8	Don't Know	0	2	0	2
9	Missing	18	0	23	41
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F71. Which of the following best describes your relationship to the one person who most directly helped you get you (last/current) job--was it a relative, a friend, an acquaintance, or someone else?

F71: FWHOHELP		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	854	2952	1240	5046
1	Relative	67	262	166	495
2	Friend	206	628	323	1157
3	Acquaintance	28	104	37	169
5	Someone else	17	63	26	106
7	Refused	0	14	0	14
8	Don't Know	0	2	0	2
9	Missing	356	0	28	384
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F72. Was this person white, (black/African-American), Hispanic, or Asian?

F72: FHLPRACE	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	854	2952	1240	5046
1 White, not Hispanic	136	226	167	529
2 Black, not Hispanic	171	242	122	535
3 Hispanic	4	382	242	628
4 Asian	4	199	9	212
5 Other	1	4	9	14
7 Refused	0	16	0	16
8 Don't Know	1	3	0	4
9 Missing	357	1	31	389
	1528	4025	1820	7373

F73. Was this person a man or a woman?

F73: FHLPSEX	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	854	2952	1240	5046
1 Man	156	606	289	1051
2 Woman	161	449	259	869
7 Refused	0	16	0	16
8 Don't Know	0	2	0	2
9 Missing	357	0	32	389
	1528	4025	1820	7373

F74. Did this person live in your neighborhood at the time?

F74: FHLPNEIG	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	854	2952	1240	5046
1 Yes	110	432	287	829
5 No	208	623	259	1090
7 Refused	0	16	0	16
8 Don't Know	0	2	0	2
9 Missing	356	0	34	390
	1528	4025	1820	7373

F75. (Did/does) this person work for the firm by which you were hired?

F75: FHLPCWKR	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	854	2952	1240	5046
1 Yes	197	680	409	1286
5 No	121	375	139	635
7 Refused	0	16	0	16
8 Don't Know	0	2	0	2
9 Missing	356	0	32	388
	1528	4025	1820	7373

F76. What was the main way this person helped you?

F76: FHLPHOW	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58	854	2952	1240	5046
1 Told me about job	199	530	206	935
2 Hired me	28	99	37	164
3 Talked to employer about me	88	263	189	540
4 Gave me reference (LA & Boston only)	0	126	34	160
5 Other	3	38	26	67
7 Refused	0	15	0	15
8 Don't Know	0	2	0	2
9 Missing	356	0	88	444
	1528	4025	1820	7373

F77. Did your employer give you a written test when you applied for your (last/present) job?

Note: In LA, questions F77 and F78 were originally presented in one question, with response categories permitting them to be split into FTSTWRIT and FTSTDUG.

F77: FTSTWRIT		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58; 1 in F10A/B	854	2242	810	3906
1	Yes	144	404	198	746
5	No	485	1372	790	2647
7	Refused	0	5	0	5
8	Don't Know	1	0	0	1
9	Missing	44	2	22	68
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F78. Did your employer require a drug test when you applied for your (last/present) job?

F78: FTSTDUG		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 3-5 in F58; 1 in F10A/B	854	2242	810	3906
1	Yes	157	302	136	595
5	No	473	1474	853	2800
7	Refused	0	5	0	5
8	Don't Know	1	0	0	1
9	Missing	43	2	21	66
		1528	4025	1820	7373

***F79. Have you ever felt at any time in the past that you were refused a job because of your race or ethnicity?**

F79: FHIRDSCR		Det	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 5 in F58; 4 in F58 (Detroit only); 1 in F10A/B (Boston only)	686	916	314	1916
1	Yes	198	660	277	1135
5	No	652	2439	1179	4270
7	Refused	0	4	0	4
8	Don't Know	0	4	0	4
9	Missing	7	2	50	59
		1543	4025	1820	7388

***F80. Have you ever felt at any time in the past that you were refused a job because of your gender?**

F80: FHIRDSCG		Det	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip---5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 5 in F58; 4 in F58 (Detroit only); 1 in F10A/B (Boston only)	686	916	314	1916
1	Yes	151	319	132	602
5	No	697	2784	1322	4803
7	Refused	1	3	0	4
8	Don't Know	2	3	0	5
9	Missing	6	0	52	58
		1543	4025	1820	7388

F81. Here is another map showing [THIS METROPOLITAN AREA]. I want to know whether you have ever looked for work in each of the areas shown. As I point to each area, please tell me if you have ever searched for work in that area.

Note: For [THIS METROPOLITAN AREA] substitute: Detroit--"Detroit and some of the suburbs around Detroit"; Atlanta--"Greater Atlanta Area"; Los Angeles--"the LOS ANGELES AREA"; Boston--"the Greater Boston Area." Each city has a different list of areas, corresponding to the numbers in the variable. For instance, 1 in Detroit is contained in DESARE1.

DETROIT: 1 Downtown Detroit, 2 Troy, 3 Southfield, 4 Warren, 5 Downriver Suburbs.

ATLANTA: 1 Downtown Atlanta, 2 Decatur, 3 Tri-Cities, 4 Midtown, 5 Marietta/Smyrna, 6 Roswell/Alpharetta, 7 Norcross.

LOS ANGELES: 1 West San Fernando Valley, 2 Westside, 3 Downtown Los Angeles, 4 South Bay, 5 Harbor/Long Beach, 6 Burbank/Glendale, 7 Covina/Industry.

BOSTON: 1 Immediate Boston, 2 North Shore, 3 Merrimack Valley, 4 Route 128, 5 Metro West, 6 South Shore.

F81A: FSCHARE1		AREA (1)?				
		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 4,5 in F58; 3 in F58 (Atlanta, LA, and Boston); 1 in F10A/B (Atlanta, LA, and Boston)	687	854	2242	810	4593
1	Yes	489	412	409	654	1964
5	No	359	221	1368	338	2286
7	Refused	1	0	3	0	4
8	Don't Know	0	0	2	0	2
9	Missing	7	41	1	18	67
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F81B: FSCHARE2		AREA (2)?				
		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 4,5 in F58; 3 in F58 (Atlanta, LA, and Boston); 1 in F10A/B (Atlanta, LA, and Boston)	687	854	2242	810	4593
1	Yes	315	308	824	197	1644
5	No	532	325	953	795	2605
7	Refused	2	0	3	0	5
8	Don't Know	0	0	2	0	2
9	Missing	7	41	1	18	67
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F81C: FSCHARE3		AREA (3)?				
		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 4,5 in F58; 3 in F58 (Atlanta, LA, and Boston); 1 in F10A/B (Atlanta, LA, and Boston)	687	854	2242	810	4593
1	Yes	394	192	1179	346	2111
5	No	453	435	598	644	2130
7	Refused	1	0	3	0	4
8	Don't Know	0	1	2	0	3
9	Missing	8	46	1	20	75
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F81D: FSCHARE4		AREA (4)?				
		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 4,5 in F58; 3 in F58 (Atlanta, LA, and Boston); 1 in F10A/B (Atlanta, LA, and Boston)	687	854	2242	810	4593
1	Yes	275	281	619	314	1489
5	No	572	350	1158	679	2759
7	Refused	2	0	3	0	5
8	Don't Know	0	0	2	0	2
9	Missing	7	43	1	17	68
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F81E: FSCHARE5		AREA (5)?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip	--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 4,5 in F58; 3 in F58 (Atlanta, LA, and Boston); 1 in F10A/B (Atlanta, LA, and Boston)		687	854	2242	810	4593
1	Yes			215	293	613	151	1272
5	No			631	340	1164	842	2977
7	Refused			1	0	3	0	4
8	Don't Know			1	0	2	0	3
9	Missing			8	41	1	17	67
				1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F81F: FSCHARE6		AREA (6)?		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip	--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 4,5 in F58; 3 in F58 (Atlanta, LA, and Boston); 1 in F10A/B (Atlanta, LA, and Boston)		854	2242	810	3906
1	Yes			207	564	166	937
5	No			426	1212	826	2464
7	Refused			0	3	0	3
8	Don't Know			0	2	0	2
9	Missing			41	2	18	61
				1528	4025	1820	7373

F81G: FSCHARE7		AREA (7)?		Atl	LA	Total
0	Logical Skip	--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 4,5 in F58; 3 in F58 (Atlanta, LA, and Boston); 1 in F10A/B (Atlanta, LA, and Boston)		854	2242	3096
1	Yes			202	444	646
5	No			432	1333	1765
7	Refused			0	3	3
8	Don't Know			0	2	2
9	Missing			40	1	41
				1528	4025	5553

***F82. Why haven't you ever looked for work in (NAME OF AREA)?**

*Note: Data for LA did not appear prior to 11/26/97 release. Area codes given in note for F81.

F82A: FWHYNTA1		AREA (1)?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip	--5 in F6; 1 in F9 (Atlanta only); 4,5 in F58; 3 in F58 (Atlanta, LA, and Boston); 1 in F10A/B (Atlanta, LA, and Boston); 1 in F81A		1183	854	2615	1464	6116
1	Reasons related with travel distance; Transportation; Traffic; The area is too far for R to want to work in; Lack of transportation (E.g. R has difficulty getting to the area mentioned because R is limited to relying on public transportation); There is too much traffic to deal with.			138	106	1010	251	1505
2	Safety and crime; R does not feel safe; Expressed concern over the crime rate in the area mentioned. (LA did not use this category; crime-related reasons are presumably in "Other")			49	9	--	5	63
3	R did not think/was not aware that jobs R might be interested in would be available in the area.			23	15	93	6	137
4	R did not bother to look for jobs in the area. Examples: "Did not have a need to." "Never looked"			50	33	91	24	198
5	R knows that jobs and companies that R would like to work in are not in the area. (LA did not distinguish between this category and 3, above. Code 3 was used for both.)			48	15	--	5	68
6	The area mentioned is generally not attractive to R. No specific reason why they do not like the area is necessary. Example: "Don't like it there." "Never liked the area." Code more specific reasons before choosing (6).			22	13	28	9	72
7	No reason why R did not look for job in area mentioned. Example: "Don't know why." "No particular reason".			4	12	28	0	44
8	Racial reasons.			2	0	4	2	8
97	Other: Example: "Don't know (AREA)." "Can't read map"			18	11	145	31	205
98	Don't Know (LA did not use this category)			3	3	--	3	9
99	Not ascertained			3	457	11	20	491
				1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F82B: FWHYNTA2 AREA (2)?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip, same as F82A, except:1 in F81B	1013	854	3044	1006	5917
1	Travel / Transportation	268	152	562	589	1571
2	Safety / Crime (not LA)	0	5	--	2	7
3	Think no jobs in area	39	38	84	27	188
4	No need	89	50	90	62	291
5	Know no jobs in area (not LA)	43	17	--	13	73
6	Don't like area	15	12	27	7	61
7	No reason	16	20	41	8	85
8	Racial reasons	13	1	4	3	21
22		0	0	0	1	1
97	Other	42	21	164	71	298
98	Don't Know	1	6	--	6	13
99	Missing	4	352	9	25	390
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F82C: FWHYNTA3 AREA (3)?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip, same as F82A, except: 1 in F81C	1092	854	3401	1153	6500
1	Travel / Transportation	204	209	277	460	1150
2	Safety / Crime (not LA)	4	9	--	1	14
3	Think no jobs in area	31	43	67	25	166
4	No need	78	56	66	60	260
5	Know no jobs in area (not LA)	57	33	--	12	102
6	Don't like area	11	20	116	7	154
7	No reason	16	22	20	6	64
8	Racial reasons	8	1	4	2	15
97	Other	29	24	63	62	178
98	Don't Know	4	13	--	5	22
99	Missing	9	244	11	27	291
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F82D: FWHYNTA4 AREA (4)?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip, same as F82A, except: 1 in F81D	973	854	2830	1124	5781
1	Travel / Transportation	236	143	734	508	1621
2	Safety / Crime (not LA)	1	9	--	2	12
3	Think no jobs in area	42	34	104	19	199
4	No need	89	51	86	57	283
5	Know no jobs in area (not LA)	78	33	--	7	118
6	Don't like area	19	24	32	4	79
7	No reason	21	21	42	8	92
8	Racial reasons	25	2	6	1	34
97	Other	46	20	181	61	308
98	Don't Know	3	8	--	3	14
99	Missing	10	329	10	26	375
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F82E: FWHYNTA5 AREA (5)?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip, same as F82A, except: 1 in F81E	919	854	2825	958	5556
1	Travel / Transportation	325	228	782	644	1979
2	Safety / Crime (not LA)	8	1	--	2	11
3	Think no jobs in area	34	20	88	22	164
4	No need	89	42	81	64	276
5	Know no jobs in area (not LA)	58	6	--	12	76
6	Don't like area	17	9	35	7	68
7	No reason	20	11	46	5	82
8	Racial reasons	9	2	3	4	18
97	Other	52	12	154	73	291
98	Don't Know	3	3	--	3	9
99	Missing	9	340	11	26	386
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F82F: FWHYNTA6	AREA (6)?	Atl	LA	Bos	Total*
0	Logical Skip, same as F82A, except: 1 in F81F	854	2778	975	4607
1	Travel / Transportation	281	769	631	1681
2	Safety / Crime (not LA)	0	--	2	2
3	Think no jobs in area	24	99	22	145
4	No need	45	86	61	192
5	Know no jobs in area (not LA)	14	--	14	28
6	Don't like area	9	34	6	49
7	No reason	18	46	8	72
8	Racial reasons	4	20	2	26
22		0	--	1	1
97	Other	16	184	65	265
98	Don't Know	7	--	3	10
99	Missing	256	9	30	295
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F82G: FWHYNTA7	AREA (7)?	Atl	LA	Total*
0	Logical Skip, same as F82A, except: 1 in F81G	1086	2649	3735
1	Travel / Transportation	291	841	1132
3	Think no jobs in area	21	121	142
4	No need	43	83	126
5	Know no jobs in area (not LA)	10	--	10
6	Don't like area	10	30	40
7	No reason	16	49	65
8	Racial reasons	4	5	9
97	Other	19	237	256
98	Don't Know	10	--	10
99	Missing	18	10	28
		1528	4025	5553

F83. Now I am going to read you some statements that describe some ways a person might feel about (himself/herself). After each statement is read please tell me how you feel it applies to you; if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following:

F83A: FSESTEM1	I feel I do not have much to be proud of	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---4, 5 in F58 (LA only)	0	1490	0	1490
1	Strongly Agree	63	122	111	296
2	Somewhat Agree	86	346	184	616
3	Moderately Disagree	152	644	360	1156
4	Strongly Disagree	1209	1413	1125	3747
7	Refused	0	2	0	2
8	Don't Know	5	8	0	13
9	Missing	13	0	40	53
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F83B: FSESTEM2	On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---4, 5 in F58 (LA only)	0	1490	0	1490
1	Strongly Agree	947	1056	885	2888
2	Somewhat Agree	446	1171	702	2319
3	Moderately Disagree	94	233	144	471
4	Strongly Disagree	24	60	59	143
7	Refused	0	2	0	2
8	Don't Know	4	13	0	17
9	Missing	13	0	30	43
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F83C: FSESTEM3	All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---4, 5 in F58 (LA only)	0	1490	0	1490
1	Strongly Agree	22	25	43	90
2	Somewhat Agree	44	182	119	345
3	Moderately Disagree	160	651	363	1174
4	Strongly Disagree	1286	1659	1250	4195
7	Refused	0	2	0	2
8	Don't Know	3	15	0	18
9	Missing	13	1	45	59
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F83D: FSESTEM4	I take a positive attitude towards myself.	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---4, 5 in F58 (LA only)	0	1490	0	1490
1	Strongly Agree	1187	1682	1196	4065
2	Somewhat Agree	275	764	496	1535
3	Moderately Disagree	35	55	62	152
4	Strongly Disagree	15	24	32	71
7	Refused	0	3	0	3
8	Don't Know	3	7	0	10
9	Missing	13	0	34	47
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F84. Interviewer Check: Form For F85.

F84: FGRDINQ		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Form X- Blacks	1543	1528	2060	924	6055
2	Form Y- Hispanics	0	0	1965	896	2861
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F85. The next questions ask for your opinions about the reasons for racial inequality. I'm going to mention several reasons that are given for why [*GROUP*] people have worse jobs, income, and housing than White people. I'd like you to tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each reason I mention.

[*GROUP*] people have worse jobs, income, and housing than White people because [Read Each, Repeat Stem, Categories As Necessary].

Note: Substitute for [GROUP]: for Form X, "Blacks"; for Form Y, "Hispanics" (from F84).

F85A: FINQDISC	Racial discrimination	Det	LA	Bos	Total
1	Strongly Agree	400	1048	535	1983
2	Somewhat Agree	655	1705	743	3103
3	Moderately Disagree	309	879	323	1511
4	Strongly Disagree	145	289	164	598
7	Refused	0	17	0	17
8	Don't Know	23	85	0	108
9	Missing	11	2	55	68
		1543	4025	1820	7388

F85B: FINQGENE	Most [GROUP]s have less in-born ability to learn.	Det	LA	Bos	Total
1	Strongly Agree	57	171	128	356
2	Somewhat Agree	226	793	364	1383
3	Moderately Disagree	351	1238	451	2040
4	Strongly Disagree	878	1683	778	3339
7	Refused	0	19	0	19
8	Don't Know	17	113	0	130
9	Missing	14	8	99	121
		1543	4025	1820	7388

F85C: FINQEDUC Most [GROUP]s don't have the chance for education it takes to rise out of poverty.

	Det	LA	Bos	Total
1 Strongly Agree	353	781	418	1552
2 Somewhat Agree	526	1391	639	2556
3 Moderately Disagree	353	1130	381	1864
4 Strongly Disagree	284	619	321	1224
7 Refused	0	17	0	17
8 Don't Know	14	84	0	98
9 Missing	13	3	61	77
	1543	4025	1820	7388

F85D: FINQBOOT Most [GROUP]s just don't have the motivation or will power to pull themselves up out of poverty.

	Det	LA	Bos	Total
1 Strongly Agree	245	549	317	1111
2 Somewhat Agree	544	1492	566	2602
3 Moderately Disagree	364	1088	432	1884
4 Strongly Disagree	360	779	446	1585
7 Refused	0	18	0	18
8 Don't Know	15	97	0	112
9 Missing	15	2	59	76
	1543	4025	1820	7388

F85E: FINQENGL Most [GROUP]s don't speak standard English well.

	LA	Bos	Total
1 Strongly Agree	577	298	875
2 Somewhat Agree	1667	680	2347
3 Moderately Disagree	1046	433	1479
4 Strongly Disagree	610	353	963
7 Refused	18	0	18
8 Don't Know	105	0	105
9 Missing	2	56	58
	4025	1820	5845

F86. Interviewer Check: Is R currently married or living with a partner? (Check C1)

F86: FICSPSPT

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Yes, Currently Married or Living with Partner	677	610	2053	702	4042
5 No, Not Currently Married or Living with Partner {Go to F90}	866	907	1972	1117	4862
9 Missing	0	11	0	1	12
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F87. Is your (husband/wife/partner) currently working for pay?

F87: FSPSWORK

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---5 in F86	868	907	1972	1099	4846
1 Yes	403	427	1266	448	2544
5 No {Go to F90 (LA only)}	266	173	783	249	1471
7 Refused	1	0	4	0	5
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	5	21	0	24	50
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

F88. What is the highest grade of school or year of college your (husband/wife/partner) completed?

F88: FSPSEDUC	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 None	0	11	11	22
1	0	3	1	4
2	0	11	5	16
3	0	9	8	17
4	1	15	13	29
5	0	6	9	15
6	7	78	16	101
7	7	8	14	29
8	8	21	30	59
9	16	47	26	89
10	20	30	45	95
11	22	20	35	77
12	205	344	223	772
13	35	47	41	123
14	84	130	75	289
15	17	55	19	91
16	122	256	63	441
17 17 + Years	48	160	48	256
90 Logical Skip---5 in F86; 5 in F87 (LA only)	907	2755	1099	4761
97 Refused	8	8	0	16
98 Don't Know	0	9	0	9
99 Missing	21	2	39	62
	1528	4025	1820	7373

F89. How much did your (spouse/partner) earn from all jobs (before taxes) in (1992/1993) [the year before the survey]?

F89: FSPSEARN	Dollars (Not asked in Detroit)
0	Zero/None
999990	Logical Skip---5 in F86; 5 in F87 (LA only)
999997	Refused
999998	Don't Know
999999	Missing

F90. Interviewer Check: Does R have any children under 18 in R's household? (Check household roster--see also C14)

F90: FICCHD18	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Yes	495	1853	951	3299
5 No {Go to G1}	1029	2172	869	4070
9 Missing	4	0	0	4
	1528	4025	1820	7373

F91. In the past twelve months, has a concern about your childcare needs caused you:

F91A: FCCNOTLK	To not look or apply for work?	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F90	1029	2172	869	4070
1	Yes	94	416	263	773
5	No	393	1437	667	2497
7	Refused	0	0	0	0
8	Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9	Missing	12	0	21	33
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F91B: FCCTRNDN	To turn down a job you were offered?	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F90	1029	2172	869	4070
1	Yes	29	165	125	319
5	No	456	1688	804	2948
8	Don't Know	1	0	0	1
9	Missing	13	0	22	35
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F91C: FCCNTPAR	To not participate in school or a training program?	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F90	1029	2172	869	4070
1	Yes	56	236	209	501
5	No	430	1617	719	2766
8	Don't Know	1	0	0	1
9	Missing	12	0	23	35
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F91D: FCCQTFIR	To quit or be fired from your job?	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F90	1029	2172	869	4070
1	Yes	20	66	59	145
5	No	465	1787	870	3122
8	Don't Know	1	0	0	1
9	Missing	13	0	22	35
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F92. Interviewer Check: Did R work in last 12 months?

F92: FICWK12		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F90	1029	2172	869	4070
1	Yes	377	1204	537	2118
5	No {Go to G1}	118	649	414	1181
9	Missing	4	0	0	4
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F93. In the past twelve months, has a concern about your childcare needs caused you:

F93A: FCCLATE	To be late for work?	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F90; 5 in F92	1147	2821	1283	5251
1	Yes	92	284	152	528
5	No	276	918	373	1567
9	Missing	13	2	12	27
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F93B: FCCABSNT	To be absent from work?	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F90; 5 in F92	1147	2821	1283	5251
1	Yes	109	293	163	565
5	No	259	910	361	1530
9	Missing	13	1	13	27
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F93C: FCCCHGHR	To change your hours of work?	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F90; 5 in F92	1147	2821	1283	5251
1	Yes	69	211	151	431
5	No	299	992	374	1665
9	Missing	13	1	12	26
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F93D: FCCNTPRM	To lose out on a promotion or raise?	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in F90; 5 in F92	1147	2821	1283	5251
1	Yes	9	32	36	77
5	No	358	1167	489	2014
8	Don't Know	0	3	0	3
9	Missing	14	2	12	28
		1528	4025	1820	7373

F94. Interviewer Check: Does R currently work and have children under 6?

Note: In Atlanta, this was originally presented in two questions.

F94: FWKCHDL6	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---5 in F90; 5 in F92	1147	2821	1283	5251
1 Yes	117	551	239	907
5 No {Go to G1}	258	653	298	1209
9 Missing	6	0	0	6
	1528	4025	1820	7373

F95. Who, if anybody, usually cares for your youngest child while you work?

F95: FCAR6WHO	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Nobody {Go to G1}	0	22	10	32
1 Spouse/Partner/Child's Father	21	178	71	270
2 Child's Grandparent	16	85	33	134
3 Other relative	9	78	39	126
4 Non relative	12	57	32	101
5 Day Care Center	41	64	26	131
6 Nursery/Preschool	11	47	8	66
7 Head Start	0	2	1	3
8 Extended School Care	0	3	4	7
9 Other (Specify)	9	14	2	25
90 Logical Skip---5 in F90; 5 in F92; 5 in F94	1405	3474	1581	6460
97 Refused	0	1	0	1
98 Don't Know	0	0	0	0
99 Missing	4	0	13	17
	1528	4025	1820	7373

F96. How many hours per week is your youngest child cared for by someone else?

PROBE: Usually, that is in a typical week.

F96: FCAR6HRS	Hours (Not asked in Detroit)
95	95 + hours
168	All the time
990	Logical Skip---5 in F90; 5 in F92; 5 in F94; 0 in F95
997	Refused
998	Don't Know
999	Missing

F97. How much do you pay per week for this care?

F97: FCAR6PAY	Dollars (Not asked in Detroit)
0	Zero/None
990	Logical Skip---5 in F90; 5 in F92; 5 in F94; 0 in F95
997	Refused
998	Don't Know
999	Missing

F98. Do you take this child to the place where they receive care?

F98: FCAR6TRN	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---5 in F90; 5 in F92; 5 in F94; 0 in F95	1405	3496	1591	6492
1 Yes	72	209	106	387
5 No {Go to G1}	40	316	110	466
9 Missing	11	4	13	28
	1528	4025	1820	7373

F99. How much time does this add to your travel time to and from work?

F99: FCAR6TIM Minutes (Not asked in Detroit)

0	Zero/None
990	Logical Skip---5 in F90; 5 in F92; 5 in F94; 0 in F95; 5 in F98
997	Refused
998	Don't Know
999	Missing

G. Residential Segregation

G1. Interviewer Check: Form For G2.

G1: GGRIDDIF	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Form X: Black and White	1543	1528	2046	928	6045
2 Form Y: Black, Hispanic, Asian, and White	0	0	1979	892	2871
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G2. It appears that in [THIS METROPOLITAN AREA] (Form X: Black and White, Form Y: Black, Hispanic, Asian, and White) families generally live in different areas. Why do you think this happens?

Note: For [THIS METROPOLITAN AREA] substitute: "the Detroit area", "the Greater Atlanta area", "the Los Angeles Area", or "the Greater Boston Area," as appropriate.

Note 2: Data for LA have not yet been coded.

G2A: GDIFECON Economic reasons	Det	Atl	Bos	Total
0 Theme not mentioned	1119	1168	1268	3555
1 Theme mentioned	376	271	414	1061
8 Don't know. Coded 0 on G2B-G2H.	46	77	113	236
9 Missing	2	12	25	39
	1543	1528	1820	4891

G2B: GDIFDISC Housing discrimination against blacks	Det	Atl	Bos	Total
0 Theme not mentioned	1471	1491	1623	4585
1 Theme mentioned.	70	27	174	271
9 Missing	2	10	23	35
	1543	1528	1820	4891

G2C: GDIFPROP Property values/keeping property up	Det	Atl	Bos	Total
0 Theme not mentioned	1373	1457	1768	4598
1 Theme mentioned.	168	61	29	258
9 Missing	2	10	23	35
	1543	1528	1820	4891

G2D: GDIFPREJ Prejudice	Det	Atl	Bos	Total
0 Theme not mentioned	974	1218	1134	3326
1 Theme mentioned.	567	300	663	1530
9 Missing	2	10	23	35
	1543	1528	1820	4891

G2E: GDIFOWN People like to be with their own kind	Det	Atl	Bos	Total
0 Theme not mentioned	1001	921	1079	3001
1 Mentions that all racial/ethnic groups prefer to live together or tend to live together. Or mentions that blacks want to live with blacks and whites tend to live with whites. Include here mentions of both specific ethnic groups; e.g., Poles or Croats, who may live with their own kind and racial groups; e.g., white, blacks or Chinese. Include statements that blacks would not/do not wish to live with whites, or that whites would not want to live next door to blacks.	428	400	522	1350
2 Emphasizes people have different values and culture or SES and for this reason, they prefer to live together. Include here mentions of different upbringing of races, provided they are tied to preference for own kind. Include here unspecific references that people want to live with their own group.	112	197	196	505
9 Missing	2	10	23	35
	1543	1528	1820	4891

G2F: GDIFSTER	Stereotype	Det	Atl	Bos	Total
0	Theme not mentioned	1400	1485	1714	4599
1	Theme mentioned. For example, "Whites just to lord it over them," or "because blacks are lazy".	141	33	83	257
9	Missing	2	10	23	35
		1543	1528	1820	4891

G2G: GDIFOTHR	Other mentions	Det	Atl	Bos	Total
0	No mention of other reasons. That is, all of the reasons the respondents mentioned were coded in variables G2A-G2F.	1068	1054	1445	3567
1	Employment reasons for residential segregation. For example: "Blacks and whites work in different areas so they live in different neighborhoods."	15	62	17	94
2	General white flight. For example: "The reason is white flight." Or, "Blacks move in, whites move out."	104	71	27	202
3	Races don't get along or races won't get along. Note, this code should be given only where this is the complete answer; that is, the respondent makes no mention of racial discrimination in the housing market, or racial differences in economic status.	60	43	178	281
4	Fear of crime.	94	55	45	194
5	Fear of intermarriage.	9	2	2	13
6	Answers such as "That's just the way it is," or "It's always been that way."	43	133	42	218
7	Other reasons not specific above.	127	87	35	249
8	Multiple other mentions.	21	11	6	38
9	Missing	2	10	23	35
		1543	1528	1820	4891

G2H: GDIFRJCT	Rejection of the idea that blacks and whites live in different areas.	Det	Atl	Bos	Total
0	Respondent does not reject the statement in the question.	1495	1375	1750	4620
1	Respondent rejected the statement in the question. For example: "There are lots of blacks/whites living around here."	46	143	47	236
7	Refused	0	1	0	1
9	Missing	2	9	23	34
		1543	1528	1820	4891

G3. Interviewer Check: Form For G4-G5.

G3: GGRIDARE	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Form X; Black	1543	1528	1313	620	5004
2 Form Y; Hispanic	0	0	1335	614	1949
3 Form Z; Asian	0	0	1377	586	1963
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

- G4.** Would you please look at this map again so that I can ask a few more questions about these areas? How many [*GROUP*] families do you think can afford to live in [READ EACH AREA]? Do you think that almost all [*GROUP*] families in the Los Angeles area can afford to live there, that many [*GROUP*] families can, that about half can, that a few can, or that just about no [*GROUP*] families can afford to live in [READ EACH AREA].

Note: [GROUP] is based on G3 (Form X: Black, Form Y: Hispanic, Form Z: Asian). Each city has a different list of areas, corresponding to the numbers in the variable. For instance, 1 in Detroit is contained in G4A (GAFFDAR1). Detroit: 1 Southfield, 2 Warren, 3 Troy, 4 Dearborn, 5 Taylor. Atlanta: 1 Decatur, 2 Midtown, 3 Tri-Cities, 4 Marietta/Smyrna, 5 Roswell/Alpharetta, 6 Norcross. Los Angeles: 1 Palmdale, 2 Canoga Park, 3 Culver City, 4 Pico Rivera, 5 Alhambra, 6 Glendale, 7 Baldwin Hills. Boston: 1 Cambridge, 2 Newton, 3 South Boston, 4 Lowell, 5 Brockton.

G4A: GAFFDAR1 What about (AREA1)?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Almost all	20	466	650	155	1291
2	Many	321	576	1015	326	2238
3	About half	438	284	794	469	1985
4	A few	627	74	827	602	2130
5	Just about none	31	8	65	53	157
7	Refused	0	0	17	0	17
8	Don't Know	93	90	655	168	1006
9	Missing	13	30	2	47	92
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G4B: GAFFDAR2 What about (AREA2)?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Almost all	36	232	458	72	798
2	Many	365	445	940	162	1912
3	About half	435	309	885	263	1892
4	A few	501	381	1031	854	2767
5	Just about none	39	42	68	213	362
7	Refused	0	0	17	0	17
8	Don't Know	152	88	623	207	1070
9	Missing	15	31	3	49	98
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G4C: GAFFDAR3 What about (AREA3)?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Almost all	36	452	462	220	1170
2	Many	136	591	954	417	2098
3	About half	219	236	966	398	1819
4	A few	844	111	993	426	2374
5	Just about none	156	10	50	132	348
7	Refused	0	0	17	0	17
8	Don't Know	136	96	582	183	997
9	Missing	16	32	1	44	93
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G4D: GAFFDAR4 What about (AREA4)?		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Almost all	39	110	784	311	1244
2	Many	272	435	1165	550	2422
3	About half	362	422	770	353	1907
4	A few	605	416	581	345	1947
5	Just about none	139	35	62	46	282
7	Refused	0	0	18	0	18
8	Don't Know	109	79	643	172	1003
9	Missing	17	31	2	43	93
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G4E: GAFFDAR5	What about (AREA5)?	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Almost all	108	44	536	287	975
2	Many	436	185	976	508	2105
3	About half	391	264	852	374	1881
4	A few	369	710	1038	350	2467
5	Just about none	31	209	85	42	367
7	Refused	0	0	18	0	18
8	Don't Know	191	85	518	214	1008
9	Missing	17	31	2	45	95
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G4F: GAFFDAR6	What about (AREA6)?	Atl	LA	Total
1	Almost all	64	380	444
2	Many	336	867	1203
3	About half	347	802	1149
4	A few	521	1331	1852
5	Just about none	126	134	260
7	Refused	0	18	18
8	Don't Know	102	492	594
9	Missing	32	1	33
		1528	4025	5553

G4G: GAFFDAR7	What about (AREA7)?	LA	Total
1	Almost all	478	478
2	Many	854	854
3	About half	825	825
4	A few	990	990
5	Just about none	180	180
7	Refused	19	19
8	Don't Know	678	678
9	Missing	1	1
		4025	4025

G5. Now thinking again about (READ EACH AREA), if a [*GROUP*] family moved into that area, do you think they would be welcome, or do you think that the people already living there would be upset?

Note: [GROUP] is based on G3 (Form X: Black, Form Y: Hispanic, Form Z: Asian). Each city has a different list of areas, corresponding to the numbers in the variable. For instance, 1 in Detroit is contained in G5A (GWLCMAR1). Detroit: 1 Southfield, 2 Warren, 3 Troy, 4 Dearborn, 5 Taylor. Atlanta: 1 Decatur, 2 Midtown, 3 Tri-Cities, 4 Marietta/Smyrna, 5 Roswell/Alpharetta, 6 Norcross. Los Angeles: 1 Palmdale, 2 Canoga Park, 3 Culver City, 4 Pico Rivera, 5 Alhambra, 6 Glendale, 7 Baldwin Hills. Boston: 1 Cambridge, 2 Newton, 3 South Boston, 4 Lowell, 5 Brockton.

G5A: GWLCMAR1	What about (AREA1)?	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Welcome	882	1038	1591	1036	4547
2	Upset	383	87	763	458	1691
3	If vol. : Wouldn't care	150	283	994	112	1539
7	Refused	0	0	17	0	17
8	Don't Know	97	83	657	161	998
9	Missing	31	37	3	53	124
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G5B: GWLCMAR2	What about (AREA2)?	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Welcome	358	849	1566	646	3419
2	Upset	891	208	812	835	2746
3	If vol: Wouldn't care	90	349	998	90	1527
7	Refused	0	0	18	0	18
8	Don't Know	173	85	628	202	1088
9	Missing	31	37	3	47	118
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G5C: GWLCMAR3	What about (AREA3)?	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Welcome	391	969	1802	561	3723
2	Upset	850	117	611	949	2527
3	If vol: Wouldn't care	107	318	1012	89	1526
7	Refused	0	0	17	0	17
8	Don't Know	168	87	580	175	1010
9	Missing	27	37	3	46	113
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
G5D: GWLCMAR4	What about (AREA4)?	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Welcome	259	586	1697	1160	3702
2	Upset	1091	528	751	293	2663
3	If vol: Wouldn't care	69	283	892	142	1386
7	Refused	0	0	17	0	17
8	Don't Know	104	87	662	180	1033
9	Missing	20	44	6	45	115
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
G5E: GWLCMAR5	What about (AREA5)?	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Welcome	577	338	1643	1145	3703
2	Upset	549	863	871	289	2572
3	If vol: Wouldn't care	170	184	932	138	1424
7	Refused	0	0	17	0	17
8	Don't Know	225	98	557	201	1081
9	Missing	22	45	5	47	119
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
G5F: GWLCMAR6	What about (AREA6)?		Atl	LA		Total
1	Welcome		475	1395		1870
2	Upset		643	1140		1783
3	If vol: Wouldn't care		263	939		1202
7	Refused		0	17		17
8	Don't Know		103	531		634
9	Missing		44	3		47
			1528	4025		5553
G5G: GWLCMAR7	What about (AREA7)?			LA		Total
1	Welcome			1629		1629
2	Upset			791		791
3	If vol: Wouldn't care			922		922
7	Refused			17		17
8	Don't Know			662		662
9	Missing			4		4
				4025		4025

G6. Interviewer Check: Respondent's Race

G6: GICRACE		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Non-Hispanic Black (Detroit and Atlanta: Black)	750	834	1118	465	3167
2	Hispanic {Go to G14}	0	0	994	701	1695
3	Asian {Go to G21}	0	0	1052	38	1090
4	Non-Hispanic White (Detroit and Atlanta: Non-Black) {Go to G28}	793	692	861	589	2935
5	Other {Go to G40}	0	0	0	27	27
9	Missing	0	2	0	0	2
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G7. Interviewer Check: R Is Black, Form For G8-G13

G7: GICFORMB		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---2-5 in G6	793	692	2907	1355	5747
1	Form X	750	834	361	249	2194
2	Form Y	0	0	380	105	485
3	Form Z	0	0	377	111	488
9	Missing	0	2	0	0	2
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

- G8.** Now I would like you to imagine that you have been looking for a house and have found a nice house you can afford. This house could be located in several different types of neighborhoods as shown on these cards (SHOW CARDS B-SERIES.) Some of the neighborhoods have more (FORM) families and others have more black families.

The black houses represent black families and the (Form X: white, Form Y: dark gray, Form Z: light gray) houses represent (Form X: white, Form Y: Hispanic, Form Z: Asian) families.

Would you look through the cards and rearrange them so that the neighborhood that is *most* attractive to you is on top, the next most attractive second, and so on down the line with the least attractive neighborhood on the bottom.

G8A: GBNEIAT1 First (Most attractive)		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---2,3,4 or 5 in G6	778	692	2907	1355	5732
1	Neighborhood 1 (All Black houses)	114	255	263	70	702
2	Neighborhood 2 (10 Black houses)	164	170	309	109	752
3	Neighborhood 3 (7 Black houses)	412	354	460	239	1465
4	Neighborhood 4 (2 Black houses)	42	24	42	28	136
5	Neighborhood 5 (No Black houses)	12	16	25	8	61
7	Refused	0	0	15	0	15
8	Don't Know	0	4	4	0	8
9	Missing	21	13	0	11	45
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G8B: GBNEIAT2 Second		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---2,3,4 or 5 in G6	778	692	2907	1355	5732
1	Neighborhood 1 (All Black houses)	33	66	107	34	240
2	Neighborhood 2 (10 Black houses)	441	522	606	239	1808
3	Neighborhood 3 (7 Black houses)	163	153	271	101	688
4	Neighborhood 4 (2 Black houses)	89	69	102	61	321
5	Neighborhood 5 (No Black houses)	15	7	13	16	51
7	Refused	0	0	15	0	15
8	Don't Know	0	5	4	0	9
9	Missing	24	14	0	14	52
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G8C: GBNEIAT3 Third		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---2,3,4 or 5 in G6	778	692	2907	1355	5732
1	Neighborhood 1 (All Black houses)	219	170	219	100	708
2	Neighborhood 2 (10 Black houses)	92	81	114	62	349
3	Neighborhood 3 (7 Black houses)	150	300	359	99	908
4	Neighborhood 4 (2 Black houses)	253	243	374	166	1036
5	Neighborhood 5 (No Black houses)	23	22	33	21	99
7	Refused	0	0	15	0	15
8	Don't Know	0	5	4	0	9
9	Missing	28	15	0	17	60
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G8D: GBNEIAT4 Fourth		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---2,3,4 or 5 in G6	778	692	2907	1355	5732
1	Neighborhood 1 (All Black houses)	243	231	309	153	936
2	Neighborhood 2 (10 Black houses)	37	41	57	30	165
3	Neighborhood 3 (7 Black houses)	9	8	8	9	34
4	Neighborhood 4 (2 Black houses)	347	468	571	178	1564
5	Neighborhood 5 (No Black houses)	91	66	153	76	386
7	Refused	0	0	15	0	15
8	Don't Know	0	5	5	0	10
9	Missing	38	17	0	19	74
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G8E: GBNEIAT5	Fifth (least attractive)	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip--2,3,4 or 5 in G6	779	692	2907	1355	5733
1	Neighborhood 1 (All Black houses)	124	94	197	90	505
2	Neighborhood 2 (10 Black houses)	5	5	14	8	32
3	Neighborhood 3 (7 Black houses)	4	3	2	3	12
4	Neighborhood 4 (2 Black houses)	9	10	13	16	48
5	Neighborhood 5 (No Black houses)	585	701	871	330	2487
7	Refused	0	0	15	0	15
8	Don't Know	0	6	5	0	11
9	Missing	37	17	1	18	73
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

***G9.** You indicated that this neighborhood (NEIGHBORHOOD IN G8A) would be the most attractive to you. Could you tell me why you think it is the most attractive neighborhood?

*Note: Data for LA were not available prior to the 11/26/97 release of the dataset. Data for other cities were cleaned to conform with stated logical skip patterns.

G9: GBWHYATT	Det	Atl*	LA*	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip - not Black (G6 not equal to 1)	793	694	2907	1355	3845
1 Better Services. Neighborhood would have better city services; E.g., "Because it's a mixed neighborhood--that means better schools." (Code not used in LA)	22	22	--	2	46
2 Better Neighborhood. Neighborhood would be quieter, more well kept up, less crime, neighbors would mind their own business, etc. E.g. "There's only two blacks. Most black people don't keep up their property." This code would include mentions referring to the physical environment/value of property of the neighborhood. If mention of improvement is vague code as 5. (LA: "safest" and "most comfortable").	54	41	35	22	284
3 Different People. Statement that living with different people would be their preference. Code here also statements that living in a mixed neighborhood is better because it will promote understanding and communication between the races. The focus of responses for this code should be on the (potentially) positive effect of living among others who are of a different race. E.g. "When you have different kinds of people that are around, children understand better. "They're getting a mixture of ideas."	119	321	578	160	1850
4 Wants to be with Own Racial Group. Statements that living with different people is a negative thing. Preference for living in a *GROUP* neighborhood. Always grew up or lived among *GROUP*. This code would also include statements that living in a *GROUP* neighborhood is good because *GROUP* should stay together to maintain their solidarity or preserve their racial identity. Code here mentions of preferences for living with my kind of people. E.g. "I want to be by the colored folks. Us southern boys is different."	125	241	206	67	1234
5 Would get along better/no hostility. Neighborhood is most attractive because neighbors would along without hostility or violence. Code here statements that if whites and blacks are living together is because they are adjusted to each other. The emphasis in the responses for this code should be on the improved nature of social relationships between blacks and whites. E.g. "People would have adjusted to living with the opposite race so there shouldn't be any trouble."	100	19	21	20	199
6 Demographic mix. This code include mentions regarding R's preference for the demographic composition of the neighborhood and no other reasons were offered. (Code not used in LA).	267	138	--	162	577
7 Other. Code here statements which give a clear reason for choosing a particular neighborhood that are not codable in 1-6 above. E.g. "Because they wouldn't have to bus the kids."	22	21	129	4	753
97 Refused	0	1	6	0	18
98 Don't Know	1	3	1	2	14
99 Missing. Code here ambiguous and irrelevant responses.	40	27	142	26	96
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G10. Are there any of the five neighborhoods you would not want to move into?

G10: GBNTMVIN	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---2,3,4 or 5 in G6	799	692	2907	1355	5753
1 Yes	586	456	747	328	2117
5 No {Go to G40}	144	368	363	114	989
7 Refused	0	0	6	0	6
8 Don't Know	0	1	0	0	1
9 Missing	14	11	2	23	50
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G11. Would you show me all the ones you would not move into?

G11A: GBNTMVN1	Neighborhood 1	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---2,3,4 or 5 in G6; 5 in G10		932	1060	3270	1469	6731
1 Would not move in		184	112	220	149	665
5 Would move in		420	342	529	194	1485
7 Refused		0	0	6	0	6
8 Don't Know		0	1	0	0	1
9 Missing		7	13	0	8	28
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G11B: GBNTMVN2	Neighborhood 2	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---2,3,4 or 5 in G6; 5 in G10		932	1060	3270	1469	6731
1 Would not move in		13	9	10	12	44
5 Would move in		591	446	739	330	2106
7 Refused		0	0	6	0	6
8 Don't Know		0	1	0	0	1
9 Missing		7	12	0	9	28
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G11C: GBNTMVN3	Neighborhood 3	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---2,3,4 or 5 in G6; 5 in G10		932	1060	3270	1469	6731
1 Would not move in		18	7	15	3	43
5 Would move in		586	448	734	339	2107
7 Refused		0	0	6	0	6
8 Don't Know		0	1	0	0	1
9 Missing		7	12	0	9	28
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G11D: GBNTMVN4	Neighborhood 4	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---2,3,4 or 5 in G6; 5 in G10		932	1060	3270	1469	6731
1 Would not move in		105	67	131	45	348
5 Would move in		499	388	618	297	1802
7 Refused		0	0	6	0	6
8 Don't Know		0	1	0	0	1
9 Missing		7	12	0	9	28
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G11E: GBNTMVN5	Neighborhood 5	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---2,3,4 or 5 in G6; 5 in G10		932	1060	3270	1469	6731
1 Would not move in		537	411	672	300	1920
5 Would move in		67	44	77	43	231
7 Refused		0	0	6	0	6
8 Don't Know		0	1	0	0	1
9 Missing		7	12	0	8	27
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G12. Why wouldn't you move into an all Black neighborhood?

*Note: Data for LA were not available prior to the 11/26/97 release of the dataset. Data for other cities were cleaned to conform with stated logical skip patterns. Notice that the question is asked only of Blacks (G6=1) who state that they would not move into an all Black neighborhood (G11A=1).

WARNING: Codes differed across cities and could not be made comparable. Codes for each city are presented separately.

*G12: GBWNMVB

Atlanta*

0	Logical Skip - G6 not equal to 1, or G11A not equal to 1	1416
1	Wouldn't feel comfortable.	5
2	Like mixed neighborhoods.	27
3	Too much crime/drugs/trouble.	29
4	Want children to experience different cultures.	3
5	Want a change/always lived in black neighborhood.	4
6	Don't want to live in all black neighborhood.	10
7	Wouldn't be welcomed or accepted.	4
8	Fear of racial conflicts.	3
9	Prejudice/fear/dislike or misunderstanding among races.	4
10	Not a safe neighborhood/wouldn't feel safe.	1
11	KKK/house would be burned/crosses burned in yard.	0
20	Other	19
99	Missing	3
	Subtotal, Atlanta	1528

*G12: GBWNMVB, cont'd

Los Angeles*

0	Logical Skip - G6 not equal to 1, or G11A not equal to 1	3805
1	Prefer diversity	54
2	Don't trust Black people	1
3	Blacks are trouble makers	16
4	Not like the real world	3
5	Crime / violence	22
6	Fear / not feel safe	2
7	Property values / neighborhood conditions	13
8	Just don't want to	5
9	Blacks are jealous of one another	6
10	Police harrassment or poor protection	1
11	Depends on the neighborhood	2
12	Negative environment / poor motivation	4
14	Never lived in all Black neighborhood before	4
16	Don't want family/children growing up there	2
17	Has been around Blacks all his/her life	2
18	Uncomfortable, would not fit in	3
19	Noise, rowdiness	10
20	Gangs, fights	4
22	Poor amenities and public services	3
23	Don't like single race neighborhoods of any race	10
24	Low end of economic scale	1
26	Too much competition among Blacks	4
27	Blacks do not respect one another	2
28	Too many Blacks	9
31	Drug problems	3
32	Other	18
99	Missing	16
	Sub total, LA	4025

G12: GBWNMVIB, cont'd*Boston***

0	Logical Skip - G6 not equal to 1, or G11A not equal to 1	1671
1	Fear of other group.	8
2	Fear of crime.	17
3	Fear of drugs	2
4	Fear of gangs.	0
5	Fear of crime/drugs/gangs (at least 2 of 3 must be mentioned).	8
6	Out of place/not comfortable.	2
20	Fear (unspecified).	4
21	Don't want to live with other race (unspecified).	4
22	Other race is hard to get along with.	7
23	Don't like something about other race (general).	4
24	Would feel discriminated against.	1
25	Group has different culture/language. Language problems.	1
26	Would feel out of place.	3
27	Would not be welcome.	0
31	Prefer mixed environment.	68
33	Prefers own race.	1
41	City services in area would be poor.	6
97	Refused	1
98	Don't Know	5
99	Missing	7
	Sub total, Boston	1820

***G13. Why wouldn't you move into an all (Form X:White, Form Y:Hispanic, Form Z:Asian) neighborhood?**

*Note: Data for LA were not available prior to the 11/26/97 release of the dataset. Data for other cities were cleaned to conform with stated logical skip patterns. Notice that the question is asked only of Blacks (G6=1) who state that they would not move into an all "other" neighborhood (G11E=1), where "other" depends on the Form chosen in G7.

WARNING: Codes differed across cities and could not be made comparable. Codes for each city are presented separately.

G13: GBWNMVIO*Atlanta***

0	Logical Skip - G6 not equal to 1, or G11E not equal to 1	1117
1	Wouldn't feel comfortable.	116
2	Like mixed neighborhoods.	26
3	Too much crime/drugs/trouble.	21
4	Want children to experience different cultures.	3
6	Don't want to live in all [other] neighborhood.	61
7	Wouldn't be welcomed or accepted.	51
8	Fear of racial conflicts.	32
9	Prejudice/fear/dislike or misunderstanding among races.	46
10	Not a safe neighborhood/wouldn't feel safe.	26
11	KKK/house would be burned/crosses burned in yard.	14
20	Other	11
99	Missing	4
	Subtotal, Atlanta	1528

G13: GBWNMPIO, cont'd*Los Angeles***

0	Logical Skip - G6 not equal to 1, or G11E not equal to 1	3353
1	Language problems	56
2	Problems with cultural differences	16
3	Fear / safety	8
4	Members of [other] race prone to crime and violence	7
5	Isolation / fear of losing identity	87
6	Noise	6
8	Uncomfortable	64
11	All [other] race neighborhoods are unclean	1
12	Rather be with own kind	9
14	Mean people	1
15	Prefer diversity	39
16	Would be discriminated against (esp. by Whites)	67
17	Low property values, poor maintenance	7
18	Too many [other]s	28
20	Bad personal experience with [other]'s	4
22	Does not like [other]'s	16
23	Would be unhappy there	2
24	Children / family would be poorly treated	10
25	No common ground with [other]'s	8
27	Gang problems	4
28	Fear of hate crimes / mental torture	19
29	Prefer not to live in all [other] neighborhood	26
30	Racial tensions / hostility	9
31	Would not be accepted	35
32	Low income neighborhood undesirable	4
33	[Other]'s do not like us	24
34	Other	92
97	Refused	1
98	Don't Know	2
99	Missing	20
	Subtotal, LA	4025

G13: GBWNMPIO, cont'd*Boston***

0	Logical Skip - G6 not equal to 1, or G11E not equal to 1	1520
1	Fear of other group.	5
2	Fear of crime.	5
3	Fear of drugs	2
4	Fear of gangs.	3
5	Fear of crime/drugs/gangs (at least 2 of 3 must be mentioned).	4
6	Out of place/not comfortable.	27
20	Fear (unspecified).	4
21	Don't want to live with other race (unspecified).	13
22	Other race is hard to get along with.	8
23	Don't like something about other race (general).	9
24	Would feel discriminated against.	29
25	Group has different culture/language. Language problems.	29
26	Would feel out of place.	39
27	Would not be welcome.	37
31	Prefer mixed environment.	41
32	Would feel isolated from own racial group.	32
33	Prefers own race.	4
41	City services in area would be poor.	0
97	Refused	0
98	Don't Know	1
99	Missing	8
	Subtotal, Boston	1820

G14. Interviewer Check: R Is Hispanic, Form For G15-G20 {If R Is Black, Skip To G40}

G14: GICFORMH	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1, 3, 4, 5 in G6	3031	1119	4150
1 Form X	343	235	578
2 Form Y	310	241	551
3 Form Z	341	225	566
	4025	1820	5845

G15. Now I would like you to imagine that you have been looking for a house and have found a nice house you can afford. The house could be located in several different types of neighborhoods as shown on these cards. (SHOW CARDS L [W/B/A] SERIES).

The dark gray houses represent Hispanic families and the (Form X: white, Form Y: black, Form Z: light gray) houses represent (Form X: white, Form Y: black, Form Z: Asian) families.

Would you look through the cards and rearrange them so that the neighborhood that is *most* attractive to you is on top, the next most attractive second, and so on down the line with the least attractive neighborhood on the bottom.

G15A: GHNEIAT1	First (Most attractive)	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1, 3, 4, 5 in G6		3031	1119	4150
1 Neighborhood 1 (All Hispanic houses)		438	205	643
2 Neighborhood 2 (10 Hispanic houses)		185	141	326
3 Neighborhood 3 (7 Hispanic houses)		277	238	515
4 Neighborhood 4 (2 Hispanic houses)		45	48	93
5 Neighborhood 5 (No Hispanic houses)		41	40	81
7 Refused		5	0	5
8 Don't Know		3	0	3
9 Missing		0	29	29
		4025	1820	5845

G15B: GHNEIAT2	Second	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1, 3, 4, 5 in G6		3031	1119	4150
1 Neighborhood 1 (All Hispanic houses)		81	59	140
2 Neighborhood 2 (10 Hispanic houses)		610	358	968
3 Neighborhood 3 (7 Hispanic houses)		167	140	307
4 Neighborhood 4 (2 Hispanic houses)		100	89	189
5 Neighborhood 5 (No Hispanic houses)		28	25	53
7 Refused		5	0	5
8 Don't Know		3	0	3
9 Missing		0	30	30
		4025	1820	5845

G15C: GHNEIAT3	Third	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1, 3, 4, 5 in G6		3031	1119	4150
1 Neighborhood 1 (All Hispanic houses)		152	107	259
2 Neighborhood 2 (10 Hispanic houses)		102	86	188
3 Neighborhood 3 (7 Hispanic houses)		512	257	769
4 Neighborhood 4 (2 Hispanic houses)		188	187	375
5 Neighborhood 5 (No Hispanic houses)		32	31	63
7 Refused		5	0	5
8 Don't Know		3	0	3
9 Missing		0	33	33
		4025	1820	5845

G15D: GHNEIAT4	Fourth	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0	Logical Skip---1, 3, 4, 5 in G6	3031	1119	4150
1	Neighborhood 1 (All Hispanic houses)	162	135	297
2	Neighborhood 2 (10 Hispanic houses)	80	76	156
3	Neighborhood 3 (7 Hispanic houses)	20	27	47
4	Neighborhood 4 (2 Hispanic houses)	629	322	951
5	Neighborhood 5 (No Hispanic houses)	95	102	197
7	Refused	5	0	5
8	Don't Know	3	0	3
9	Missing	0	39	39
		4025	1820	5845

G15E: GHNEIAT5	Fifth (least attractive)	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0	Logical Skip---1, 3, 4, 5 in G6	3031	1119	4150
1	Neighborhood 1 (All Hispanic houses)	158	159	317
2	Neighborhood 2 (10 Hispanic houses)	7	9	16
3	Neighborhood 3 (7 Hispanic houses)	10	8	18
4	Neighborhood 4 (2 Hispanic houses)	23	21	44
5	Neighborhood 5 (No Hispanic houses)	788	467	1255
7	Refused	5	0	5
8	Don't Know	3	0	3
9	Missing	0	37	37
		4025	1820	5845

G16. You indicated that this neighborhood (NEIGHBORHOOD IN G15A) would be most attractive to you. Could you tell me why you think it is the most attractive?

*Note: Data for LA were not available prior to the 11/26/97 release of the dataset. Data for other cities were cleaned to conform with stated logical skip patterns.

G16: GHWHYATT

	<u>LA*</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total*</u>
0 Logical Skip - Not Hispanic (G6 not equal to 2)	3031	1119	4150
1 Better Services. Neighborhood would have better city services; E.g., "Because it's a mixed neighborhood--that means better schools."	--	1	1
2 Better Neighborhood. Neighborhood would be quieter, more well kept up, less crime, neighbors would mind their own business, etc. E.g. "There's only two blacks. Most black people don't keep up their property." This code would include mentions referring to the physical environment/value of property of the neighborhood. If mention of improvement is vague code as 5. (LA "safest" and "most comfortable").	28	43	71
3 Different People. Statement that living with different people would be their preference. Code here also statements that living in a mixed neighborhood is better because it will promote understanding and communication between the races. The focus of responses for this code should be on the (potentially) positive effect of living among others who are of a different race. E.g. "When you have different kinds of people that are around, children understand better."	298	170	468
4 Wants to be with Own Racial Group. Statements that living with different people is a negative thing. Preference for living in a *GROUP* neighborhood. Always grew up of lived among *GROUP*. This code would also include statements that living in a *GROUP* neighborhood is good because *GROUP* should stay together to maintain their solidarity or preserve their racial identity. Code here mentions of preferences for living with my kind of people. E.g. "I want to be by the colored folks. Us southern boys is different."	313	236	549
5 Would get along better/no hostility. Neighborhood is most attractive because neighbors would along without hostility or violence. Code here statements that if whites and blacks are living together is because they are adjusted to each other. The emphasis in the responses for this code should be on the improved nature of social relationships between blacks and whites. E.g. "People would have adjusted to living with the opposite race so there shouldn't be any trouble."	20	37	57
6 Demographic mix. This code include mentions regarding R's preference for the demographic composition of the neighborhood and no other reasons were offered. (Code not used in LA).	--	158	158
7 Other. Code here statements which give a clear reason for choosing a particular neighborhood that are not codable in 1-6 above. E.g. "Because they wouldn't have to bus the kids."	320	10	330
97 Refused	2	0	2
98 Don't Know	2	2	4
99 Missing. Code here ambiguous and irrelevant responses.	11	44	55
	4025	1820	1820

G17. Are there any of the five neighborhoods you would not want to move into?

G17: GHNTMVIN	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--1,3,4 or 5 in G6	3031	1119	4150
1 Yes	668	488	1156
5 No {Go to G40}	326	172	498
7 Refused	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	0	0	0
9 Missing	0	41	41
	4025	1820	5845

G18. Would you show me all the ones you would not move into?

G18A: GHNTMVN1	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--1,3,4 or 5 in G6; 5 in G17	3357	1291	4648
1 Would not move in	158	199	357
5 Would move in	510	306	816
7 Refused	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	0	0	0
9 Missing	0	24	24
	4025	1820	5845

G18B: GHNTMVN2	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--1,3,4 or 5 in G6; 5 in G17	3357	1291	4648
1 Would not move in	23	38	61
5 Would move in	645	466	1111
9 Missing	0	25	25
	4025	1820	5845

G18C: GHNTMVN3	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--1,3,4 or 5 in G6; 5 in G17	3357	1291	4648
1 Would not move in	61	44	105
5 Would move in	607	460	1067
9 Missing	0	25	25
	4025	1820	5845

G18D: GHNTMVN4	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--1,3,4 or 5 in G6; 5 in G17	3357	1291	4648
1 Would not move in	203	128	331
5 Would move in	465	376	841
9 Missing	0	25	25
	4025	1820	5845

G18E: GHNTMVN5	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--1,3,4 or 5 in G6; 5 in G17	3357	1291	4648
1 Would not move in	591	391	982
5 Would move in	77	114	191
9 Missing	0	24	24
	4025	1820	5845

***G19. Why wouldn't you move into an all Hispanic neighborhood?**

*Note: Data for LA were not available prior to the 11/26/97 release of the dataset. Data for other cities were cleaned to conform with stated logical skip patterns. Notice that the question is asked only of Hispanics (G6=2) who state that they would not move into an all Hispanic neighborhood (G18A=1).

WARNING: Codes differed across cities and could not be made comparable. Codes for each city are presented separately.

***G19: GHWNMVIH**

Los Angeles*

0	Logical Skip - G6 not equal to 2, or G18A not equal to 1	3867
1	Prefer diversity	12
2	Don't trust Hispanic people	1
3	Hispanics are trouble makers	1
4	Not like the real world	1
5	Crime / violence	8
6	Fear / not feel safe	3
7	Property values / neighborhood conditions	7
8	Just don't want to	0
9	Hispanics are jealous of one another	1
10	Police harrassment or poor protection	1
11	Depends on the neighborhood	1
12	Negative environment / poor motivation	0
14	Never lived in all Hispanic neighborhood before	1
16	Don't want family/children growing up there	1
18	Uncomfortable, would not fit in	2
19	Noise, rowdiness	7
20	Gangs, fights	15
22	Poor amenities and public services	0
23	Don't like single race neighborhoods of any race	10
24	Low end of economic scale	7
25	No opportunity to learn English	1
26	Too much competition among Hispanics	4
27	Hispanics do not respect one another	0
28	Too many Hispanics	7
29	Hispanics too nosy / gossip	1
30	Was brought up in mixed neighborhood	1
31	Drug problems	3
32	Other	51
98	Don't Know	3
99	Missing	8
	Subtotal, LA	4025

***G19: GHWNMVIH, cont'd**

Boston*

0	Logical Skip - G6 not equal to 2, or G18A not equal to 1	1621
1	Fear of other group.	7
2	Fear of crime.	5
3	Fear of drugs	8
4	Fear of gangs.	3
5	Fear of crime/drugs/gangs (at least 2 of 3 must be mentioned).	21
6	Out of place/not comfortable.	5
7	[?]	1
8	[?]	1
12	[?]	1
20	Fear (unspecified).	7
21	Don't want to live with other race (unspecified).	6
22	Other race is hard to get along with.	22
23	Don't like something about other race (general).	47
24	Would feel discriminated against.	2
25	Group has different culture/language. Language problems.	3
27	Would not be welcome.	1
30	[?]	1
31	Prefer mixed environment.	42
33	Prefers own race.	2
41	City services in area would be poor.	1
98	Don't Know	12
99	Missing	1
	Subtotal, Boston	1820

***G20. Why wouldn't you move into an all (Form X:White, Form Y:Black, Form Z:Asian) neighborhood?**

*Note: Data for LA were not available prior to the 11/26/97 release of the dataset. Data for other cities were cleaned to conform with stated logical skip patterns. Notice that the question is asked only of Hispanics (G6=2) who state that they would not move into an all "other" neighborhood (G18E=1), where "other" depends on the Form chosen in G7.

WARNING: Codes differed across cities and could not be made comparable. Codes for each city are presented separately.

***G20: GHWNMPIO**

Los Angeles*

0	Logical Skip - G6 not equal to 2, or G18E not equal to 1	3434
1	Language problems	86
2	Problems with cultural differences	30
3	Fear / safety	18
4	Members of [other] race prone to crime and violence	13
5	Isolation / fear of losing identity	51
6	Noise	2
7	Respondent's group has different style of living	6
8	Uncomfortable	26
9	Some members of [other] race are "bad"	3
10	Members of [other] race only get along with themselves	1
11	All [other] race neighborhoods are unclear	1
12	Rather be with own kind	12
14	Mean people	2
15	Prefer diversity	5
16	Would be discriminated against (esp. by Whites)	65
17	Low property values, poor maintenance	1
18	Too many [other]s	18
20	Bad personal experience with [other]'s	8
21	Too many drugs	3
22	Does not like [other]'s	13
24	Children / family would be poorly treated	6
25	No common ground with [other]'s	5
26	[Other]s hold stereotypes about us	1
27	Gang problems	2
28	Fear of hate crimes / mental torture	2
29	Prefer not to live in all [other] neighborhood	22
30	Racial tensions / hostility	5
31	Would not be accepted	23
32	Low income neighborhood undesirable	1
33	[Other]'s do not like us	14
34	Other	124
98	Don't Know	1
99	Missing	21
	Subtotal, LA	4025

***G20: GHWNMPIO, cont'd**

Boston*

0	Logical Skip - G6 not equal to 2, or G18E not equal to 1	1429
1	Fear of other group.	15
2	Fear of crime.	6
3	Fear of drugs	2
4	Fear of gangs.	2
5	Fear of crime/drugs/gangs (at least 2 of 3 must be mentioned).	4
6	Out of place/not comfortable.	30
7	[?]	1
20	Fear (unspecified).	10
21	Don't want to live with other race (unspecified).	12
22	Other race is hard to get along with.	14
23	Don't like something about other race (general).	20
24	Would feel discriminated against.	43
25	Group has different culture/language. Language problems.	86
26	Would feel out of place.	24
27	Would not be welcome.	25
31	Prefer mixed environment.	24
32	Would feel isolated from own racial group.	51
33	Prefers own race.	13
41	City services in area would be poor.	1
98	Don't Know	3
99	Missing	5
	Subtotal, Boston	1820

G21. Interviewer Check: R Is Asian, Form For G22-G27 {If R Is Hispanic, Skip To G40}

G21: GICFORMA

	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 Logical Skip---1, 2, 4, 5 in G6	2973	1782	4755
1 Form X	345	7	352
2 Form Y	358	17	375
3 Form Z	349	13	362
9 Missing	0	1	1
	4025	1820	5845

G22. Now I would like you to imagine that you have been looking for a house and have found a nice house you can afford. This house could be located in several different types of neighborhoods as shown on these cards. (SHOW CARDS A [W/B/L] SERIES).

The light gray houses represent Asian families and the (Form X: white, Form Y: black, Form Z: dark gray) houses represent (Form X: white, Form Y: black, Form Z: Hispanic) families.

Would you look through the cards and rearrange them so that the neighborhood that is *most* attractive to you is on top, the next most attractive second, and so on down the line with the least attractive neighborhood on the bottom.

G22A: GANEIAT1

First (Most attractive)

	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 Logical Skip---1, 2, 4, 5 in G6	2973	1782	4755
1 Neighborhood 1 (All Asian houses)	459	12	471
2 Neighborhood 2 (10 Asian houses)	257	14	271
3 Neighborhood 3 (7 Asian houses)	268	8	276
4 Neighborhood 4 (2 Asian houses)	37	1	38
5 Neighborhood 5 (No Asian houses)	11	0	11
7 Refused	11	0	11
8 Don't Know	8	0	8
9 Missing	1	3	4
	4025	1820	5845

G22B: GANEIAT2

Second

	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 Logical Skip---1, 2, 4, 5 in G6	2973	1782	4755
1 Neighborhood 1 (All Asian houses)	115	3	118
2 Neighborhood 2 (10 Asian houses)	669	16	685
3 Neighborhood 3 (7 Asian houses)	174	12	186
4 Neighborhood 4 (2 Asian houses)	58	2	60
5 Neighborhood 5 (No Asian houses)	15	1	16
7 Refused	12	0	12
8 Don't Know	8	0	8
9 Missing	1	4	5
	4025	1820	5845

G22C: GANEIAT3

Third

	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 Logical Skip---1, 2, 4, 5 in G6	2973	1782	4755
1 Neighborhood 1 (All Asian houses)	164	9	173
2 Neighborhood 2 (10 Asian houses)	67	1	68
3 Neighborhood 3 (7 Asian houses)	589	14	603
4 Neighborhood 4 (2 Asian houses)	195	9	204
5 Neighborhood 5 (No Asian houses)	17	1	18
7 Refused	11	0	11
8 Don't Know	8	0	8
9 Missing	1	4	5
	4025	1820	5845

G22D: GANEIAT4		Fourth	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---	1, 2, 4, 5 in G6	2973	1782	4755
1	Neighborhood 1	(All Asian houses)	179	7	186
2	Neighborhood 2	(10 Asian houses)	38	2	40
3	Neighborhood 3	(7 Asian houses)	4	1	5
4	Neighborhood 4	(2 Asian houses)	738	22	760
5	Neighborhood 5	(No Asian houses)	73	2	75
7	Refused		11	0	11
8	Don't Know		8	0	8
9	Missing		1	4	5
			4025	1820	5845

G22E: GANEIAT5		Fifth (least attractive)	LA	Bos	Total
0	Neighborhood 1	(All Asian houses)	2973	1782	4755
1	Neighborhood 2	(10 Asian houses)	110	3	113
2	Neighborhood 3	(7 Asian houses)	0	1	1
4	Neighborhood 4	(2 Asian houses)	6	0	6
5	Neighborhood 5	(No Asian houses)	916	30	946
7	Refused		11	0	11
8	Don't Know		8	0	8
9	Missing		1	4	5
			4025	1820	5845

***G23.** You indicated that this neighborhood (NEIGHBORHOOD IN G22A) would be the most attractive to you. Could you tell me why you think it is the most attractive neighborhood?

*Note: Data for LA were not available prior to the 11/26/97 release of the dataset. Data for other cities were cleaned to conform with stated logical skip patterns.

***G23: GAWHYATT**

	LA*	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip - no Asian (G6 not equal to 3)	2973	1782	4755
1 Better Services. Neighborhood would have better city services; E.g., "Because it's a mixed neighborhood--that means better schools." (Code not used in LA).	0	0	0
2 Better Neighborhood. Neighborhood would be quieter, more well kept up, less crime, neighbors would mind their own business, etc. E.g. "There's only two blacks. Most black people don't keep up their property." This code would include mentions referring to the physical environment/value of property of the neighborhood. If mention of improvement is vague code as 5. (LA "safest" and "most comfortable").	103	0	103
3 Different People. Statement that living with different people would be their preference. Code here also statements that living in a mixed neighborhood is better because it will promote understanding and communication between the races. The focus of responses for this code should be on the (potentially) positive effect of living among others who are of a different race. E.g. "When you have different kinds of people that are around, children understand better. "They're getting a mixture of ideas."	373	10	383
4 Wants to be with Own Racial Group. Statements that living with different people is a negative thing. Preference for living in a *GROUP* neighborhood. Always grew up of lived among *GROUP*. This code would also include statements that living in a *GROUP* neighborhood is good because *GROUP* should stay together to maintain their solidarity or preserve their racial identity. Code here mentions of preferences for living with my kind of people. E.g. "I want to be by the colored folks. Us southern boys is different."	277	14	291
5 Would get along better/no hostility. Neighborhood is most attractive because neighbors would along without hostility or violence. Code here statements that if whites and blacks are living together is because they are adjusted to each other. The emphasis in the responses for this code should be on the improved nature of social relationships between blacks and whites. E.g. "People would have adjusted to living with the opposite race so there shouldn't be any trouble."	18	0	18
6 Demographic mix. This code include mentions regarding R's preference for the demographic composition of the neighborhood and no other reasons were offered. (Code not used in LA).	--	9	9
7 Other. Code here statements which give a clear reason for choosing a particular neighborhood that are not codable in 1-6 above. E.g. "Because they wouldn't have to bus the kids."	257	0	257
97 Refused	9	0	9
98 Don't Know.	5	0	5
99 Missing. Code here ambiguous and irrelevant responses.	10	5	15
	4025	1820	5845

G24. Are there any of the five neighborhoods you would not want to move into?

G24: GANTMVIN	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1,2,4 or 5 in G6	2973	1782	4755
1 Yes	626	32	658
5 No {Go to G40}	420	2	422
7 Refused	5	0	5
8 Don't Know	0	0	0
9 Missing	1	4	5
	4025	1820	5845

G25. Would you show me all the ones you would not move into?

G25A: GANTMVN1	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1,2,4 or 5 in G6; 5 in G24	3393	1784	5177
1 Would not move in	75	7	82
5 Would move in	551	25	576
7 Refused	5	0	5
8 Don't Know	0	0	0
9 Missing	1	4	5
	4025	1820	5845

G25B: GANTMVN2	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1,2,4 or 5 in G6; 5 in G24	3393	1784	5177
1 Would not move in	17	2	19
5 Would move in	609	30	639
7 Refused	5	0	5
9 Missing	1	4	5
	4025	1820	5845

G25C: GANTMVN3	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1,2,4 or 5 in G6; 5 in G24	3393	1784	5177
1 Would not move in	59	3	62
5 Would move in	567	29	596
7 Refused	5	0	5
9 Missing	1	4	5
	4025	1820	5845

G25D: GANTMVN4	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1,2,4 or 5 in G6; 5 in G24	3393	1784	5177
1 Would not move in	171	8	179
5 Would move in	455	24	479
7 Refused	5	0	5
9 Missing	1	4	5
	4025	1820	5845

G25E: GANTMVN5	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1,2,4 or 5 in G6; 5 in G24	3393	1784	5177
1 Would not move in	585	29	614
5 Would move in	41	3	44
7 Refused	5	0	5
9 Missing	1	4	5
	4025	1820	5845

***G26. Why wouldn't you move into an all Asian neighborhood?**

*Note: Data for LA were not available prior to the 11/26/97 release of the dataset. Data for other cities were cleaned to conform with stated logical skip patterns. Notice that the question is asked only of Asians (G6=3) who state that they would not move into an all Asian neighborhood (G25A=1).

WARNING: Codes differed across cities and could not be made comparable. Codes for each city are presented separately.

***G26: GAWNMVIA**

Los Angeles*

0	Logical Skip - G6 not equal to 3, or G25A not equal to 1	3950
1	Prefer diversity	13
4	Not like the real world	9
5	Crime / violence	2
6	Fear / not feel safe	1
7	Property values / neighborhood conditions	1
8	Just don't want to	3
9	Asians are jealous of one another	1
10	Police harrassment or poor protection	1
19	Noise, rowdiness	2
23	Don't like single race neighborhoods of any race	1
25	No opportunity to learn English	5
26	Too much competition among Asians	4
28	Too many Asians	6
29	Asians too nosy / gossip	7
30	Was brought up in mixed neighborhood	2
32	Other	14
98	Don't Know	1
99	Missing	2
	Subtotal, LA	4025

***G26: GAWNMVIA, cont'd**

Boston*

0	Logical Skip - G6 not equal to 3, or G25A not equal to 1	1813
6	Out of place/not comfortable.	1
23	Don't like something about other race (general).	1
24	Would feel discriminated against.	1
31	Prefer mixed environment.	4
	Subtotal, Boston	1820

***G27. Why wouldn't you move into an all (Form X: White, Form Y: Black, Form Z: Hispanic) neighborhood?**

*Note: Data for LA were not available prior to the 11/26/97 release of the dataset. Data for other cities were cleaned to conform with stated logical skip patterns. Notice that the question is asked only of Asians (G6=3) who state that they would not move into an all "other" neighborhood (G25E=1), where "other" depends on the Form chosen in G7.

WARNING: Codes differed across cities and could not be made comparable. Codes for each city are presented separately.

***G27: GAWNMVIO**

Los Angeles*

0	Logical Skip - G6 not equal to 4 or G25E not equal to 1	3440
1	Language problems	91
2	Problems with cultural differences	20
3	Fear / safety	98
4	Members of [other] race prone to crime and violence	21
5	Isolation / fear of losing identity	67
6	Noise	28
7	Respondent's group has different style of living	12
8	Uncomfortable	38
9	Some members of [other] race are "bad"	1
10	Members of [other] race only get along with themselves	1
11	All [other] race neighborhoods are unclean	3
12	Rather be with own kind	7
13	Bad environment	5
14	Mean people	7
15	Prefer diversity	11
16	Would be discriminated against (esp. by Whites)	14
17	Low property values, poor maintenance	2
18	Too many [other]s	20
20	Bad personal experience with [other]s	2
22	Does not like [other]s	6
24	Children / family would be poorly treated	1
25	No common ground with [other]s	1
26	[Other]s hold stereotypes about us	1
27	Gang problems	3
28	Fear of hate crimes / mental torture	1
29	Prefer not to live in all [other] neighborhood	5
30	Racial tensions / hostility	3
31	Would not be accepted	2
33	[Other]s do not like us	3
34	Other	82
98	Don't Know	2
99	Missing	27
	Subtotal, LA	4025

***G27: GAWNMVIO**

Boston*

0	Logical Skip - G6 not equal to 3, or G25E not equal to 1	1791
1	Fear of other group.	4
2	Fear of crime.	1
6	Out of place/not comfortable.	2
21	Don't want to live with other race (unspecified).	2
22	Other race is hard to get along with.	1
23	Don't like something about other race (general).	1
25	Group has different culture/language. Language problems.	4
26	Would feel out of place.	1
27	Would not be welcome.	3
31	Prefer mixed environment.	3
32	Would feel isolated from own racial group.	2
33	Prefers own race.	1
98	Don't Know	3
99	Missing	1
	Subtotal, Boston	1820

G28. Interviewer Check: R Is Non-Hispanic White, Form For G29-36 {If R Is Asian, Skip To G40}

G28: GICFORMW		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---1, 2, 3, 5 in G6	750	834	3164	1231	5979
1	Form X	793	692	264	290	2039
2	Form Y	0	0	288	141	429
3	Form Z	0	0	309	158	467
9	Missing	0	2	0	0	2
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G29. I would like you to imagine that you live in a neighborhood like this (SHOW CARD WB/L/A-1). Next I'd like you to imagine a situation where a (Form X: Black, Form Y: Hispanic, Form Z: Asian) family has moved into the neighborhood (SHOW CARD WB/L/A-2).

How comfortable would you feel in this situation: Would you say you would feel very comfortable, somewhat comfortable, somewhat uncomfortable, or very uncomfortable?

G29: GWCOMFN1		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---1,2,3 or 5 in G6	764	836	3164	1231	5995
1	Very comfortable	420	542	655	377	1994
2	Somewhat comfortable	217	97	161	150	625
3	Somewhat uncomfortable {Go to G33}	94	33	30	38	195
4	Very uncomfortable {Go to G33}	27	9	9	13	58
7	Refused	0	0	2	0	2
8	Don't Know	4	1	2	0	7
9	Missing	17	10	2	11	40
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G30. (SHOW CARD W [B/L/A]-3) If the neighborhood looked like this, would you feel very comfortable, somewhat comfortable, somewhat uncomfortable, or very uncomfortable?

Note: In Boston, the following phrase was inserted after "looked like this,": Form Y: "where the dark gray houses are Hispanic families", Form Z: "where the light gray houses are Asian families."

G30: GWCOMFN2		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---1,2,3 or 5 in G6; 3 or 4 in G29	881	878	3203	1282	6244
1	Very comfortable	307	394	555	294	1550
2	Somewhat comfortable	230	196	219	188	833
3	Somewhat uncomfortable {Go to G34}	95	45	37	42	219
4	Very uncomfortable {Go to G34}	10	7	4	3	24
7	Refused	0	0	3	0	3
8	Don't Know	4	1	2	0	7
9	Missing	16	7	2	11	36
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G31. (SHOW CARD W[B/L/A]-4) How about this neighborhood? (If the neighborhood looked like this, would you feel very comfortable, somewhat comfortable, somewhat uncomfortable, or very uncomfortable?)

Note: In Boston, the following phrase was inserted after "looked like this,": Form Y: "where the dark gray houses are Hispanic families", Form Z: "where the light gray houses are Asian families."

G31: GWCOMFN3		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---1, 2, 3, or 5 in G6; 3 or 4 in G29; 3 or 4 in G30	977	930	3244	1327	6478
1	Very comfortable	226	259	433	233	1151
2	Somewhat comfortable	207	191	250	170	818
3	Somewhat uncomfortable {Go to G35}	103	133	83	72	391
4	Very uncomfortable {Go to G35}	9	6	7	5	27
7	Refused	0	0	4	0	4
8	Don't Know	3	1	2	0	6
9	Missing	18	8	2	13	41
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G32. (SHOW CARD W[B/L/A]-5) How about this neighborhood? (If the neighborhood looked like this,

would you feel very comfortable, somewhat comfortable, somewhat uncomfortable, or very uncomfortable?)

Note: In Boston, the following phrase was inserted after "looked like this,": Form Y: "where the dark gray houses are Hispanic families", Form Z: "where the light gray houses are Asian families."

G32: GWCOMFN4	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1, 2, 3, or 5 in G6; 3 or 4 in G29; 3 or 4 in G30; 3 or 4 in G31	1083	1069	3334	1404	6890
1 Very comfortable {Go to G38}	147	140	281	163	731
2 Somewhat comfortable {Go to G38}	134	149	241	138	662
3 Somewhat uncomfortable {Go to G36}	135	143	149	95	522
4 Very uncomfortable {Go to G36}	29	17	12	7	65
7 Refused	0	0	4	0	4
8 Don't Know	2	1	2	0	5
9 Missing	13	9	2	13	37
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G33. (SHOW CARD W[B/L/A]-2) You said you would feel uncomfortable living in this neighborhood. Would you try to move out of this neighborhood?

Note: Data for LA have not yet been coded.

G33: GWMVOUN1	Det	Atl	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1,2,3 or 5 in G6; 1 or 2 in G29	1412	1475	1756	4643
1 Yes {Go to G37}	30	14	18	62
5 No {Go to G38}	90	24	33	147
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	2	1	0	3
9 Missing	9	14	13	36
	1543	1528	1820	4891

G34. (SHOW CARD W[B/L/A]-3) (You said you would feel uncomfortable living in this neighborhood.)
Would you try to move out of this neighborhood?

Note: Data for LA have not yet been coded.

G34: GWMVOUN2	Det	Atl	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1, 2, 3, or 5 in G6; 1 or 2 in G30	1345	1463	1729	4537
1 Yes {Go to G37}	82	19	16	117
5 No {Go to G38}	100	27	47	174
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	3	1	0	4
9 Missing	13	18	28	59
	1543	1528	1820	4891

G35. (SHOW CARD W[B/L/A]-4) (You said you would feel uncomfortable living in this neighborhood.)
Would you try to move out of this neighborhood?

Note: Data for LA have not yet been coded.

G35: GWMVOUN3	Det	Atl	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1,2,3 or 5 in G6; 1 or 2 in G31	1323	1370	1668	4361
1 Yes {Go to G37}	99	69	38	206
5 No {Go to G38}	104	66	77	247
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	4	1	0	5
9 Missing	13	22	37	72
	1543	1528	1820	4891

G36. (SHOW CARD W[B/L/A]-5) (You said you feel uncomfortable living in this neighborhood.)
Would you try to move out of this neighborhood?

Note: Data for LA have not yet been coded.

G36: GWMVOUN4	Det	Atl	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1, 2, 3, or 5 in G6; 1 or 2 in G32	1269	1349	1604	4222
1 Yes {Go to G37}	173	92	91	356
5 No {Go to G38}	76	57	85	218
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	9	9	0	18
9 Missing	16	21	40	77
	1543	1528	1820	4891

G37. Why would you try to move out?

Note: Data for LA have not yet been coded.

G37: GWWHYMVO	Det	Atl	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1, 2, 3, or 5 in G6; 1 or 2 in G32; 5 in G33; 5 in G34; 5 in G36	1150	1301	1617	4068
1 Safety/Crime. Code here mentions of increase in crime and fear of physical harm or victimization. E.g. "Well, if you go around at night you won't be safe."	71	37	32	140
2 Property values/Property not kept up. Code here mentions of depreciating property values or statements that blacks don't take care of their homes and property. E.g. "Because if I stayed any longer the house wouldn't be worth anything."	167	57	35	259
3 Wouldn't get along. Code here statements that blacks and whites would argue or wouldn't have anything in common. E.g. "Wouldn't want to live in a neighborhood that would be at odds with each other."	14	14	8	36
4 Inevitability of change. Code here statements that a stable intergrated neighbourhood isn't possible, that the neighbourhood will quickly turn to all-black. E.g. "I would feel that once a foothold has set in I would be completely surrounded." Code here those responses which mention the inevitability of change without any further elaboration. If other reasons are given, code other reasons.	27	15	19	61
5 Uncomfortable. Code here metions of being in the minority and feeling uncomfortable or out of place. Code here also mentions of being uncomfortable with no elaboration. These would be very general responses (E.g. "be more comfortable with own kind") that are not codable in 1-4 above. Do not code as 5 mentions that whites are in the minority with no elaboration. These are coded as 6.	51	46	53	150
6 Demographic mix. This code includes mentions regarding R's preference for the demographic composition of the neighbourhood and no other reasons were offered.	16	15	9	40
7 OTHER. Code here statements which give a clear reason for moving out but which is not codable in 1-6 above. E.g. "Because I've lived among white people all my life and let the black folk live among theirs." "Because I want to stay with my own race." "I believe it would be getting too noisy for me."	33	21	9	63
8 Don't Know	0	7	1	8
9 Missing	14	15	37	66
	1543	1528	1820	4891

G38. Now, I'd like you to imagine yourself in a different situation. Suppose you have been looking for a house and have found a nice one you can afford. This house could be located in several different types of neighborhoods, as shown on these cards (SHOW CARDS WB/L/A1-5). Would you consider moving into any of these neighborhoods?

G38: GWMOVEIN

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1,2,3 or 5 in G6	795	836	3164	1231	6026
1 Yes	718	624	775	550	2667
5 No {Go to G43}	15	66	81	16	178
7 Refused	2	0	4	0	6
8 Don't Know	3	2	1	0	6
9 Missing	10	0	0	23	33
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G39. Show me all the neighborhoods you would move into.

G39A: GWMVINN1

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1,2,3 or 5 in G6; 5 in G38	765	900	3245	1247	6157
1 Yes, would move in	711	590	739	518	2558
5 No, would not move in	57	24	36	33	150
7 Refused	0	0	4	0	4
8 Don't Know	2	2	1	0	5
9 Missing	8	12	0	22	42
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G39B: GWMVINN2

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1,2,3 or 5 in G6; 5 in G38	765	900	3245	1247	6157
1 Yes, would move in	647	538	728	504	2417
5 No, would not move in	121	76	47	47	291
7 Refused	0	0	4	0	4
8 Don't Know	2	2	1	0	5
9 Missing	8	12	0	22	42
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G39C: GWMVINN3

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1,2,3 or 5 in G6; 5 in G38	765	900	3245	1247	6157
1 Yes, would move in	518	453	689	466	2126
5 No, would not move in	250	161	86	84	581
7 Refused	0	0	4	0	4
8 Don't Know	2	2	1	0	5
9 Missing	8	12	0	23	43
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G39D: GWMVINN4

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1,2,3 or 5 in G6; 5 in G38	765	900	3245	1247	6157
1 Yes, would move in	320	308	569	339	1536
5 No, would not move in	448	305	206	211	1170
7 Refused	0	0	4	0	4
8 Don't Know	2	3	1	0	6
9 Missing	8	12	0	23	43
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G39E: GWMVINN5

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---1,2,3 or 5 in G6; 5 in G38	765	900	3245	1247	6157
1 Yes, would move in	220	196	454	251	1121
5 No, would not move in	548	417	321	298	1584
7 Refused	0	0	4	0	4
8 Don't Know	2	3	1	0	6
9 Missing	8	12	0	24	44
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G40. Interviewer Check: Choice Between G41 And G43

G40: GICMULTI

- 1 Form X-RCC
- 2 Form Y-MEC {Go to G43}

LA	Bos	Total
0	934	934
4025	886	4911
4025	1820	5845

G41. (SHOW CARD RCC-1) Now I'd like you to imagine that you live in a neighborhood like this one.

How comfortable would you feel in this situation? Would you say that you would feel very comfortable, somewhat comfortable, somewhat uncomfortable, or very uncomfortable?

G41: GCOMFMIX

- 0 Logical Skip---2 in G40
- 1 Very Comfortable {Go to G44}
- 2 Somewhat Comfortable {Go to G44}
- 3 Somewhat Uncomfortable
- 4 Very Uncomfortable
- 9 Missing

Bos	Total
886	886
347	347
383	383
115	115
70	70
19	19
1820	1820

G42. Why would you feel uncomfortable?

G42: GWHUNMIX {Skip to G44 after answering this question}

- 0 Logical Skip---2 in G40; 1 or 2 in G41
- 11 Too many whites.
- 12 Too many black.
- 13 Too many Hispanics.
- 14 Too many Asians.
- 21 Not enough whites.
- 22 Not enough blacks.
- 23 Not enough Hispanics.
- 24 Not enough Asians.
- 31 Too much diversity (unspecified why this would make them feel uncomfortable).
- 32 Too much conflict caused by races not getting along (unspecified).
- 33 Too many different cultures; would not mix culturally.
- 41 Doesn't want to be a minority.
- 42 City services in area would be poor.
- 51 Crime.
- 98 Don't Know
- 99 Missing

Bos	Total
1616	1616
2	2
4	4
16	16
2	2
8	8
5	5
6	6
0	0
29	29
24	24
32	32
13	13
1	1
17	17
13	13
32	32
1820	1820

G43. Now I'd like you to imagine an ideal neighborhood that had the ethnic and racial mix you personally would feel most comfortable in. Here is a blank neighborhood card like those we have been using. Using the letters A for Asian, B for Black, H for Hispanic, and W for White, please put a letter in each of these houses to represent you ideal neighborhood where you would most like to live. Please be sure to fill in all the houses.

G43A: GIDLRAC1

Position (1), race of neighbor

- 0 Logical Skip---1 in G40
- 1 Asian
- 2 Black
- 3 Hispanic
- 4 White
- 5 Other
- 7 Refused
- 8 Don't Know
- 9 Missing

LA	Bos	Total
0	934	934
827	113	940
960	158	1118
1093	283	1376
1034	271	1305
0	0	0
92	0	92
16	0	16
3	61	64
4025	1820	5845

G43B: GIDLRAC2	Position (2), race of neighbor	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---1 in G40	0	934	934
1	Asian	980	140	1120
2	Black	757	209	966
3	Hispanic	931	194	1125
4	White	1248	282	1530
7	Refused	91	0	91
8	Don't Know	15	0	15
9	Missing	3	61	64
		4025	1820	5845
G43C: GIDLRAC3	Position (3), race of neighbor	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip --1in G40	0	934	934
1	Asian	1140	154	1294
2	Black	686	194	880
3	Hispanic	873	202	1075
4	White	1216	274	1490
7	Refused	91	0	91
8	Don't Know	15	0	15
9	Missing	4	62	66
		4025	1820	5845
G43D: GIDLRAC4	Position (4), race of neighbor	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip --1in G40	0	934	934
1	Asian	978	125	1103
2	Black	766	183	949
3	Hispanic	871	191	1062
4	White	1301	325	1626
7	Refused	91	0	91
8	Don't Know	15	0	15
9	Missing	3	62	65
		4025	1820	5845
G43E: GIDLRAC5	Position (5), race of neighbor	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip --1in G40	0	934	934
1	Asian	935	106	1041
2	Black	871	172	1043
3	Hispanic	896	235	1131
4	White	1211	312	1523
7	Refused	93	0	93
8	Don't Know	16	0	16
9	Missing	3	61	64
		4025	1820	5845
G43F: GIDLRAC6	Position (6), race of neighbor	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip --1in G40	0	934	934
1	Asian	898	139	1037
2	Black	889	187	1076
3	Hispanic	969	183	1152
4	White	1157	317	1474
7	Refused	93	0	93
8	Don't Know	16	0	16
9	Missing	3	60	63
		4025	1820	5845
G43G: GIDLRAC7	Position (7), race of neighbor	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip --1in G40	0	934	934
1	Asian	1026	121	1147
2	Black	745	183	928
3	Hispanic	942	208	1150
4	White	1202	313	1515
7	Refused	91	0	91
8	Don't Know	15	0	15
9	Missing	4	61	65
		4025	1820	5845

G43H: GIDLRAC8	Position (8), R's House	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip --1in G40	934	934
1	Asian	19	19
2	Black	219	219
3	Hispanic	343	343
4	White	299	299
5	Other	6	6
		1820	1820

G43I: GIDLRAC9	Position (9), race of neighbor	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip --1in G40	0	934	934
1	Asian	1052	130	1182
2	Black	690	161	851
3	Hispanic	828	183	1011
4	White	1346	350	1696
7	Refused	91	0	91
8	Don't Know	15	0	15
9	Missing	3	62	65
		4025	1820	5845

G43J: GIDLRC10	Position (10), race of neighbor	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip --1in G40	0	934	934
1	Asian	956	145	1101
2	Black	849	167	1016
3	Hispanic	908	186	1094
4	White	1199	328	1527
7	Refused	93	0	93
8	Don't Know	16	0	16
9	Missing	4	60	64
		4025	1820	5845

G43K: GIDLRC11	Position (11), race of neighbor	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip --1in G40	0	934	934
1	Asian	901	125	1026
2	Black	991	182	1173
3	Hispanic	934	176	1110
4	White	1087	343	1430
7	Refused	93	0	93
8	Don't Know	16	0	16
9	Missing	3	60	63
		4025	1820	5845

G43L: GIDLRC12	Position (12), race of neighbor	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip --1in G40	0	934	934
1	Asian	948	132	1080
2	Black	811	174	985
3	Hispanic	845	220	1065
4	White	1311	299	1610
7	Refused	91	0	91
8	Don't Know	15	0	15
9	Missing	4	61	65
		4025	1820	5845

G43M: GIDLRC13	Position (13), race of neighbor	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip --1in G40	0	934	934
1	Asian	1064	136	1200
2	Black	736	190	926
3	Hispanic	842	223	1065
4	White	1274	276	1550
7	Refused	91	0	91
8	Don't Know	15	0	15
9	Missing	3	61	64
		4025	1820	5845

G43N: GIDLRC14	Position (14), race of neighbor	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip --1in G40	0	934	934
1	Asian	989	143	1132
2	Black	737	160	897
3	Hispanic	878	220	1098
4	White	1311	303	1614
7	Refused	92	0	92
8	Don't Know	15	0	15
9	Missing	3	60	63
		4025	1820	5845

G43O: GIDLRC15	Position (15), race of neighbor	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip --1in G40	0	934	934
1	Asian	896	141	1037
2	Black	953	192	1145
3	Hispanic	840	187	1027
4	White	1224	304	1528
7	Refused	92	0	92
8	Don't Know	17	0	17
9	Missing	3	62	65
		4025	1820	5845

G44. Do you think that you have ever been discriminated against when you were trying to buy or rent a house or apartment?

Note: In LA, the following question was asked: "Now I'd like you to think about your own experiences with finding housing in Los Angeles. Do you think that you have ever been discriminated against when you were trying to rent or buy a home in the Los Angeles area?" Use G45 in combination with G44 for an analogous response for Detroit respondents.

G44: GHSGDISC	Det	LA	Total
1 Yes	242	496	738
5 No {Go to G47}	1290	3520	4810
7 Refused	0	7	7
8 Don't Know	2	1	3
9 Missing	9	1	10
	1543	4025	5568

G45. Did this happen in the Detroit area?

G45: GHDSCDET	Det	Total
0 Logical Skip---5 in G44	1298	1298
1 Yes	187	187
5 No	51	51
7 Refused	0	0
8 Don't Know	2	2
9 Missing	5	5
	1543	1543

***G46. Could you tell me something about that?**

*Note: Data for LA were not available in prior releases.

G46: GWHYHDSC	Det	LA	Total*
0 Logical Skip---5 in G44	1302	3529	4831
1 Housing discrimination was based on R's race/ethnicity.	82	218	300
2 Housing discrimination was based on R's gender.	3	4	7
3 Housing discrimination was based on R's marital status.	8	14	22
4 R was advised against or discouraged from renting or buying from a particular area.	11	9	20
5 R felt discriminated but a specific reason not coded. (Not used in LA)	48	--	48
6 Any combination of 1-5, 7. Example: "Farminton would not rent to two single females." (Not used in LA)	20	--	20
7 Children not allowed	24	80	104
96 Refused (not used in Detroit)	--	2	2
97 Other	31	152	183
98 Don't know	3	4	7
99 Not ascertained	11	13	24
	1543	4025	5568

G47. Interviewer Check: Form For G48-G49.

G47: GGRIDINQ	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Form X: Black	1543	1528	1313	616	5000
2 Form Y: Hispanic	0	0	1338	614	1952
3 Form Z: Asian	0	0	1374	590	1964
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G48. Compared to ten years ago, do you think that [RACE] families in [AREA] face more, less or the same amount of discrimination when trying to rent or buy a home?

Note: For [RACE], substitute "Blacks" for Detroit and "Blacks," "Hispanics," or "Asians" as defined in G47 (GGRIDINQ) for LA. For [AREA], substitute "the Detroit Area, that is, in Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb Counties" for Detroit, and "Los Angeles County" for Los Angeles.

G48: GCHGHDSC	Det	LA	Total
1 More	263	625	888
2 Less	699	1929	2628
3 The same	520	1226	1746
7 Other	0	7	7
8 Don't Know	47	235	282
9 Missing	14	3	17
	1543	4025	5568

G49. I'm going to mention several reasons why [RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP] people may miss out on good housing in [THIS METROPOLITAN AREA]. I'd like you to tell me how often you think [GROUP] people miss out on good housing for each of the following reasons I mention.

The first reason is (REASON 1). Do you think that [GROUP]s miss out on good housing because of this very often, sometimes, rarely, or almost never? Do you think [GROUP]s miss out on good housing because of this..... READ EACH STATEMENT AND REPEAT ANSWER CATEGORIES FOR EACH STATEMENT AS NEEDED.

Note: For [THIS METROPOLITAN AREA] substitute: "the Detroit area", "the Greater Atlanta area", "the Los Angeles Area", or "the Greater Boston Area," as appropriate.

G49A: GREAINQ1	What about whites will not rent or sell?	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Very Often	477	442	750	590	2259
2	Sometimes	795	729	1650	796	3970
3	Rarely	171	177	951	205	1504
4	Almost Never	62	118	526	131	837
7	Refused	1	0	8	0	9
8	Don't Know	24	23	139	0	186
9	Missing	13	39	1	98	151
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G49B: GREAINQ2	What about real estate agents will not show, sell or rent to (Group)?	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Very Often	301	346	384	347	1378
2	Sometimes	781	694	1391	835	3701
3	Rarely	285	235	1212	336	2068
4	Almost Never	123	185	855	178	1341
7	Refused	0	0	8	0	8
8	Don't Know	41	26	174	0	241
9	Missing	12	42	1	124	179
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G49C: GREAINQ3	What about banks and lenders will not loan money to (Group) to purchase a home?	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Very Often	436	432	469	439	1776
2	Sometimes	625	623	1293	688	3229
3	Rarely	264	223	1106	339	1932
4	Almost Never	149	175	939	217	1480
7	Refused	0	0	7	0	7
8	Don't Know	57	33	210	0	300
9	Missing	12	42	1	137	192
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

G49D: GREAINQ4	What about (group) can't afford good housing?	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Very Often	238	615	385	1238
2	Sometimes	831	1800	937	3568
3	Rarely	264	885	233	1382
4	Almost Never	132	575	158	865
7	Refused	0	8	0	8
8	Don't Know	22	141	0	163
9	Missing	41	1	107	149
		1528	4025	1820	7373

G49E: GREAINQ5	What about (group) lack information about where to find good housing?	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Very Often	372	459	409	1240
2	Sometimes	595	1368	768	2731
3	Rarely	287	1144	332	1763
4	Almost Never	208	881	198	1287
7	Refused	0	7	0	7
8	Don't Know	24	165	0	189
9	Missing	42	1	113	156
		1528	4025	1820	7373

H2. Networks and Social Functioning

H1. Now we have some questions about your social relationships and neighborhood activities. From time to time, most people discuss important matters with other people. Looking back over the last six months-- who are the people, other than people living in your household, with whom you discussed matters important to you? Please tell me the first name or initials of the people with whom you discussed matters important to you. IF LESS THAN 3, PROBE: Anyone else?

Note: For questions H1-H31, Atlanta and Boston restrict the sample to those under 65 years old. In LA, no age restriction was used.

H1: HNUMNETW	Number of people in network	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	None {Go to H32 (LA and Boston); Go to L1 (Atlanta)}	99	1427	526	2052
1	One	375	380	208	963
2	Two	296	450	252	998
3	Three	506	1768	618	2892
8	Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only)	247	0	207	454
9	Missing	5	0	9	14
		1528	4025	1820	7373

H2. Sex of Person 1

H2: HSEXPER1		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0 in H1	343	1427	733	2503
1	Male	438	1172	411	2021
2	Female	679	1426	660	2765
7	Refused	0	0	0	0
8	Don't Know	11	0	0	11
9	Missing	57	0	16	73
		1528	4025	1820	7373

H3. What is person 1's relationship to you?

H3: HRELPER1		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0 in H1	343	1427	733	2503
1	Relative	428	778	335	1541
2	Friend	594	1379	540	2513
3	Co-worker	70	108	76	254
4	Other	12	332	59	403
5	Neighbor (Boston only)	9	0	53	62
6	Significant other/Partner (Boston only)	0	0	10	10
8		11	0	0	11
9	Missing	61	1	14	76
		1528	4025	1820	7373

H4. Is person 1 married?

H4: HMARPER1		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0 in H1	343	1427	733	2503
1	Yes	575	1510	591	2676
5	No	532	1082	481	2095
7	Refused	0	0	0	0
8	Don't Know	14	2	0	16
9	Missing	64	4	15	83
		1528	4025	1820	7373

H5. Does person 1 live in your neighborhood?

H5: HNEIPER1	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0 in H1	343	1427	733	2503
1 Yes	341	1084	473	1898
5 No	772	1512	604	2888
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	11	0	0	11
9 Missing	61	2	10	73
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H6. In the past month, did you help person 1 do everyday things like giving him/her a ride somewhere lending him/her a little money, or running errands?

H6: HHLPPER1	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0 in H1	343	1427	733	2503
1 Yes	510	1315	578	2403
5 No	601	1280	498	2379
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	11	1	0	12
9 Missing	63	2	11	76
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H7. Is person 1 someone you could count on for help in a major crisis, such as serious illness or if you needed a place to stay?

H7: HCNTPER1	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0 in H1	343	1427	733	2503
1 Yes	1045	2230	961	4236
5 No	66	363	107	536
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	14	3	0	17
9 Missing	60	2	19	81
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H8. Does person 1 have a steady job?

H8: HJOBPER1	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0 in H1	343	1427	733	2503
1 Yes	833	1752	718	3303
5 No	279	841	353	1473
7 Refused	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	13	2	0	15
9 Missing	60	2	16	78
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H9. Is person 1 receiving public aid or welfare?

H9: HWELPER1	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0 in H1	343	1427	733	2503
1 Yes	62	225	151	438
5 No	1034	2361	907	4302
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	15	8	0	23
9 Missing	74	4	29	107
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H10. What level of education has person 1 completed?**H10: HEDUPER1**

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0 in H1	343	1427	733	2503
1 Less than H.S.	53	273	159	485
2 Some H.S.	122	220	109	451
3 H.S. graduate	360	710	262	1332
4 Technical or trade school	45	123	28	196
5 Some college	179	419	147	745
6 College graduate	326	729	322	1377
7 Refused	0	2	0	2
8 Don't Know	38	119	0	157
9 Missing	62	3	60	125
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H11. What is person 1's race or ethnicity?**H11: HRACPER1**

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0 in H1	343	1427	733	2503
1 White; non-Hispanic	478	761	446	1685
2 Black/African-American	605	797	287	1689
3 Hispanic	15	602	300	917
4 Asian	10	414	27	451
5 Other	2	21	17	40
7 Refused	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	11	1	0	12
9 Missing	64	1	10	75
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H12. Sex of Person 2**H12: HSEXPER2**

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1 in H1	721	1807	941	3469
1 Male	311	964	334	1609
2 Female	491	1254	530	2275
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	5	0	15	20
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H13. What is person 2's relationship to you?**H13: HRELPER2**

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1 in H1	721	1807	941	3469
1 Relative	287	678	298	1263
2 Friend	433	1179	445	2057
3 Co-worker	74	112	55	241
4 Other	7	247	38	292
5 Neighbor	0	0	24	24
6 Significant Other/Partner	0	0	7	7
9 Missing	6	2	12	20
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H14. Is person 2 married?**H14: HMARPER2**

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1 in H1	721	1807	941	3469
1 Yes	443	1344	464	2251
5 No	354	874	399	1627
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	10	0	16	26
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H15. Does person 2 live in your neighborhood?**H15: HNEIPER2**

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1 in H1	721	1807	941	3469
1 Yes	213	857	343	1413
5 No	589	1361	524	2474
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	5	0	12	17
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H16. In the past month, did you help person 2 do everyday things like giving him/her a ride somewhere, lending him/her a little money, or running errands?**H16: HHLPPER2**

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1 in H1	721	1807	941	3469
1 Yes	360	1050	478	1888
5 No	436	1168	391	1995
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	11	0	10	21
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H17. Is person 2 someone you could count on for help in a major crisis, such as serious illness or if you needed a place to stay?**H17: HCNTPER2**

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1 in H1	721	1807	941	3469
1 Yes	741	1823	780	3344
5 No	56	395	80	531
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	2	0	0	2
9 Missing	8	0	19	27
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H18. Does person 2 have a steady job?**H18: HJOBPER2**

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1 in H1	721	1807	941	3469
1 Yes	647	1547	612	2806
5 No	155	671	253	1079
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	1	0	0	1
9 Missing	4	0	14	18
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H19. Is person 2 receiving public aid or welfare?**H19: HWELPER2**

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1 in H1	721	1807	941	3469
1 Yes	41	172	99	312
5 No	745	2044	756	3545
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	1	2	0	3
9 Missing	20	0	24	44
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H20. What level of education has person 2 completed?

H20: HEDUPER2

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1 in H1	721	1807	941	3469
1 Less than H.S.	27	206	109	342
2 Some H.S.	69	193	75	337
3 H.S. graduate	246	570	235	1051
4 Technical or trade school	33	124	18	175
5 Some college	147	381	96	624
6 College graduate	271	641	289	1201
7 Refused	0	2	0	2
8 Don't Know	10	99	0	109
9 Missing	4	2	57	63
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H21. What is person 2's race or ethnicity?

H21: HRACPER2

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1 in H1	721	1807	941	3469
1 White; non-Hispanic	371	660	405	1436
2 Black/African-American	402	633	246	1281
3 Hispanic	7	539	193	739
4 Asian	19	363	17	399
5 Other	1	21	7	29
7 Refused	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	7	1	11	19
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H22. Sex of Person 3

H22: HSEXPER3

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1,2 in H1	1018	2257	1193	4468
1 Male	199	823	269	1291
2 Female	307	945	346	1598
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	4	0	12	16
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H23. What is person 3's relationship to you?

H23: HRELPER3

	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1,2 in H1	1018	2257	1193	4468
1 Relative	141	490	192	823
2 Friend	289	1028	319	1636
3 Co-worker	70	81	53	204
4 Other	5	167	29	201
5 Neighbor	0	0	15	15
6 Significant other/Partner	0	0	6	6
8	1	0	0	1
9 Missing	4	2	13	19
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H24. Is person 3 married?

H24: HMARPER3

	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1,2 in H1	1018	2257	1193	4468
1 Yes	273	994	318	1585
5 No	233	774	298	1305
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	4	0	11	15
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H25. Does person 3 live in your neighborhood?

H25: HNEIPER3

	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1,2 in H1	1018	2257	1193	4468
1 Yes	130	640	234	1004
5 No	376	1128	380	1884
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	4	0	13	17
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H26. In the past month did you help person 3 do everyday things like giving him/her a ride somewhere, lending him/her a little money, or running errands?

H26: HHLPPER3

	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1,2 in H1	1018	2257	1193	4468
1 Yes	232	775	325	1332
5 No	269	993	293	1555
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	9	0	9	18
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H27. Is person 3 someone you could count on in a major crisis, such as serious illness or if you needed a place to stay?

H27: HCNTPER3

	<u>Atl</u>	<u>LA</u>	<u>Bos</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1,2 in H1	1018	2257	1193	4468
1 Yes	463	1385	527	2375
5 No	43	383	85	511
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	4	0	15	19
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H28. Does person 3 have a steady job?**H28: HJOBPER3**

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1,2 in H1	1018	2257	1193	4468
1 Yes	403	1242	451	2096
5 No	103	526	166	795
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	4	0	10	14
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H29. Is person 3 receiving public aid or welfare?**H29: HWELPER3**

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1,2 in H1	1018	2257	1193	4468
1 Yes	17	130	58	205
5 No	477	1636	554	2667
7 Refused	0	0	0	0
8 Don't Know	0	2	0	2
9 Missing	16	0	15	31
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H30. What level of education has person 3 completed?**H30: HEDUPER3**

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1,2 in H1	1018	2257	1193	4468
1 Less than H.S.	15	186	64	265
2 Some H.S.	43	151	55	249
3 H.S. graduate	170	486	167	823
4 Technical or trade school	15	93	12	120
5 Some college	72	259	89	420
6 College graduate	186	517	212	915
7 Refused	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	6	73	0	79
9 Missing	3	2	28	33
	1528	4025	1820	7373

H31. What is person 3's race or ethnicity?**H31: HRACPER3**

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip--65+ in C6B (Atlanta and Boston only); 0,1,2 in H1	1018	2257	1193	4468
1 White;non-Hispanic	271	518	294	1083
2 Black/African-American	221	469	181	871
3 Hispanic	2	474	113	589
4 Asian	9	280	21	310
5 Other	2	23	6	31
7 Refused	0	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	0	2	0	2
9 Missing	5	1	12	18
	1528	4025	1820	7373

***H32. When you first moved (first returned) to the [AREA] did you come along with children, with other family members, or with someone else?**

Notes: (1) For [AREA], substitute "Greater Boston area" for Boston and "Los Angeles area" for Los Angeles.
(2) In LA, this information was originally presented as four different variables (alone, with children, with other family members, and with someone else).

H32: HINWWHO	LA	Bos	Total*
0 Logical Skip---65+ in C6B (Boston only); 95 in A1	813	636	1449
1 Alone	1265	432	1697
2 With Children	261	223	484
3 Other Family members	1455	423	1878
4 Someone else	155	34	189
5 2 AND 3	45	36	81
6 2 AND 4	19	5	24
7 3 AND 4	3	0	3
8 2, 3, AND 4	0	1	1
9 Missing	9	30	39
	4025	1820	5845

H33. When you first arrived in (first returned to) the [AREA], did you have any relatives or friends already living here?

Note: For [AREA], substitute "Greater Boston" for Boston and "Los Angeles" for Los Angeles.

H33: HINTIES	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---65+ in C6B (Boston only); 95 in A1	813	636	1449
1 Yes	2548	966	3514
5 No {Go to H35}	655	189	844
7 Refused	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	4	0	4
9 Missing	4	29	33
	4025	1820	5845

H34. Did any of your friends/relatives already living here assist you in finding housing when you arrived?

H34: HINHSGAS	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---65+ in C6B (Boston only); 95 in A1; 5 in H33	1468	825	2293
1 Yes	2068	769	2837
5 No	464	192	656
7 Refused	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	19	0	19
9 Missing	5	34	39
	4025	1820	5845

H35. When you first came (first returned) to live in the area, did you look for a job?

H35: HINLKWRK	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip---65+ in C6B (Boston only); 95 in A1	813	636	1449
1 Yes	1613	662	2275
5 No {Go to H38}	1316	451	1767
6 If Vol.: Too young to work {Go to H39}	277	40	317
7 Refused/Not Applicable	1	0	1
8 Don't Know	1	0	1
9 Missing	4	31	35
	4025	1820	5845

H36. [If Yes] How long did it take you to find a job?

H36A: HINWKLEN	Length of time (Asked in LA and Boston only)
1	1 or less
995	Logical Skip---65+ in C6B (Boston only); 95 in A1; 5 or 6 in H35
996	Had job when moved here
997	Still looking
998	Don't Know
999	Missing

H36B: HINLENUN	Unit	LA	Bos	Total
1	Had job/still looking	46	38	84
2	Weeks	1555	325	1880
3	Months	0	256	256
4	Years	0	28	28
8	Logical Skip---65+ in C6B (Boston only); 95 in A1; 5 or 6 in H35	2406	1127	3533
9	Missing	18	46	64
		4025	1820	5845

H37. Were you helped by friends or relatives?

H37: HINWKHLP		LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---65+ in C6B (Boston only); 95 in A1; 5 or 6 in H35	2406	1127	3533
1	Yes	1045	517	1562
5	No	566	144	710
7	Refused	1	0	1
8	Don't Know	3	0	3
9	Missing	4	32	36
		4025	1820	5845

H38. When you first came (first returned) to live in the area, did you apply for public aid or welfare assistance?

H38: HINWELF		LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---65+ in C6B (Boston only); 95 in A1; 6 in H35	1090	676	1766
1	Yes	165	243	408
5	No	2765	868	3633
7	Refused	0	0	0
8	Don't Know	0	0	0
9	Missing	5	33	38
		4025	1820	5845

H39. Now we would like to know something about the groups and organizations to which you belong. I will read a list of different types of organizations, please tell me if you attended one or more of their meetings in the last twelve months.

H39A: HGRPNEIG	Neighborhood or tenant's group or block association	LA	Bos	Total
1	Yes	419	327	746
5	No	3603	1480	5083
7	Refused	1	0	1
8	Don't Know	0	0	0
9	Missing	2	13	15
		4025	1820	5845

H39B: HGRPPTA	PTA or school related groups	LA	Bos	Total
1	Yes	707	437	1144
5	No	3315	1371	4686
7	Refused	1	0	1
9	Missing	2	12	14
		4025	1820	5845

H39C: HGRPSOCL	Social clubs or sports teams	LA	Bos	Total
1 Yes		681	359	1040
5 No		3341	1449	4790
7 Refused		1	0	1
9 Missing		2	12	14
		4025	1820	5845
H39D: HGRPPOLI	Political organizations	LA	Bos	Total
1 Yes		204	137	341
5 No		3817	1670	5487
7 Refused		1	0	1
8 Don't Know		1	0	1
9 Missing		2	13	15
		4025	1820	5845
H39E: HGRPCRCH	Church-related groups	LA	Bos	Total
1 Yes		1240	642	1882
5 No		2782	1167	3949
7 Refused		1	0	1
9 Missing		2	11	13
		4025	1820	5845
H39F: HGRPCULT	Ethnic or cultural organizations	LA	Bos	Total
1 Yes		395	243	638
5 No		3627	1563	5190
7 Refused		1	0	1
9 Missing		2	14	16
		4025	1820	5845
H39G: HGRPPROF	Business or professional organizations (LA only)	LA		Total
1 Yes		599		599
5 No		3423		3423
7 Refused		1		1
9 Missing		2		2
		4025		4025

L. Interviewer Observations

@L0. Interviewer ID Numbers

@L0a: INTERID --- These are original interviewer ID numbers assigned by each city. Do not use for cross-city comparisons.

@L0b: UINTERID --- This is a series of interviewer IDs that do not overlap between cities and may be used for cross-city comparisons of interviewer effects. The first digit is the city number and the remaining four digits are the INTERID.

L1. Length Of Interview

L1: LINTLENG Minutes
999 Missing

L2. Date Of Interview

L2A: LINTMON Month
1 January
2 February
3 March
4 April
5 May
6 June
7 July
8 August
9 September
10 October
11 Novemeber
12 December
99 Missing

L2B: LINTDAY Day (1-31)
99 Missing

L2C: LINTYR	Year	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
92	1992	1543	0	0	0	1543
93	1993	0	1528	751	1070	3349
94	1994	0	0	3274	750	4024
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

@L2D: INTERDAT Interview date in YYMMDD format.
999999 Missing

L3. R's Race (By Observation)

Note: Detroit included only "Black", "White", and "Other" as categories.

L3: LOBSRACE		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Black, not Hispanic {Go to L5 (Detroit only)}	762	832	1111	473	3178
2	White, not Hispanic	751	651	888	588	2878
3	Hispanic	0	16	957	676	1649
4	Asian	0	17	1047	38	1102
5	Other (Specify)	30	4	20	20	74
9	Missing	0	8	2	25	35
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

L4. R's Skin Tone (By Observation)**L4: LOBSSKTN**

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0 Logical Skip (Detroit only)---2 or 5 in L3	784	0	0	0	784
1 Dark	289	282	702	416	1689
2 Medium	263	709	2020	596	3588
3 Light	85	473	1301	774	2633
8 Don't Know	3	0	0	0	3
9 Missing	119	64	2	34	219
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

L5. R's Sex (By Observation):**L5: LOBSSEX**

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Male	612	561	1772	655	3600
2 Female	931	959	2253	1141	5284
9 Missing	0	8	0	24	32
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

L6. In general, what was the respondent's attitude toward the interview:**L6: LRATTUD**

	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 Friendly and interested	1061	883	2322	1307	5573
2 Cooperative but not particularly interested	340	482	1477	377	2676
3 Impatient and restless	103	121	205	69	498
4 Hostile	26	17	17	5	65
8 [?]	0	2	0	0	2
9 Missing	13	23	4	62	102
	1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

L7. In what language was the interview conducted?**L7: LINTLANG**

	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1 English	1524	2678	1339	5541
2 Spanish	0	668	424	1092
3 Cantonese (LA only)	0	70	0	70
4 Mandarin (LA only)	0	310	0	310
5 Korean (LA only)	0	299	0	299
6 Other	0	0	0	0
9 Missing	4	0	57	61
	1528	4025	1820	7373

L8. How would you rate the respondent's understanding of the questions?

Note: Detroit did not provide a "Very Good" response.

L8: LRUNDQS		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Excellent	687	608	1585	600	3480
2	Very Good	--	342	1088	518	1948
3	Good	603	365	834	441	2243
4	Fair	203	163	406	179	951
5	Poor	43	34	110	30	217
9	Missing	7	16	2	52	77
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

L9. How would you rate respondent's ability to understand english?

L9: LRUNDENG		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Excellent	679	1609	704	2992
2	Very Good	373	748	396	1517
3	Good	343	606	234	1183
4	Fair	109	440	115	664
5	Poor	8	256	133	397
7	Not Applicable (LA only; the intent of this code is not clear)	--	335	--	335
9	Missing	16	31	238	285
		1528	4025	1820	7373

L10. How would you rate the respondent's ability to speak clearly in english?

L10: LRSPKENG		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Excellent	673	1570	679	2922
2	Very Good	371	726	376	1473
3	Good	344	589	234	1167
4	Fair	112	420	148	680
5	Poor	12	310	142	464
7	Not Applicable (LA only; the intent of this code is not clear)	--	372	--	372
9	Missing	16	38	241	295
		1528	4025	1820	7373

L11. Did respondent speak english with an accent?

L11: LRSPKACC		Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Yes	96	1146	504	1746
5	No	1418	2406	1050	4874
7	Refused [!] (LA only)	--	159	--	159
8	Don't Know [!] (LA only)	--	299	--	299
9	Missing	14	15	266	295
		1528	4025	1820	7373

L12. In answering questions in section d, did respondent (check all that apply)

L12: LCOMFRTD		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	None	589	571	1950	979	4089
1	Tend to Hesitate or Pause Before Answering	421	407	768	438	2034
2	Consistently Qualify or Justify Answers	173	232	243	105	753
3	Show Discomfort in Answering the Questions	74	95	65	65	299
4	Object to Answering the Entire Section	28	30	162	18	238
5	Multiple Answers	247	158	826	185	1416
8	[?]	--	1	--	--	1
9	Missing	11	34	11	30	86
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

L13. Did respondent use a derogatory term to refer to any racial or ethnic group?

L13: LRRACIST		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Yes	55	45	198	63	361
5	No {Go to L15}	1454	1432	3823	1696	8405
9	Missing	34	51	4	61	150
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

L14. To which racial or ethnic group did respondent refer?

Note: Detroit did not provide a "Jewish" response.

L14: LRRACWHO		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in L13	1487	1437	3823	1696	8443
1	White	18	11	25	14	68
2	Black	16	26	75	21	138
3	Asian Americans	2	2	23	3	30
4	Hispanic Americans	0	4	31	8	43
5	Arab Americans	9	0	2	0	11
6	American Indians	0	0	0	0	0
7	Jewish	--	0	2	1	3
8	Other	8	2	41	15	66
9	Missing	3	46	3	62	114
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

L15. How open and forthcoming do you think the respondent was about (his/her) own racial/ethnic attitudes?

L15: LROPEN		Atl	Bos	Total
1	Open	1106	1450	2556
2	A little guarded	347	304	651
3	Basically not frank	39	18	57
8	[?]	1	--	1
9	Missing	35	48	83
		1528	1820	3348

L16. Were there any questions that you thought the respondent did not answer honestly?

L16: LRHONEST		Atl	Bos	Total
0	[?]	2	--	2
1	Yes	147	151	298
5	No	1349	1637	2986
8	[?]	1	--	1
9	Missing	29	32	61
		1528	1820	3348

L17. Was anyone else present and listening for more than a few minutes during the interview?

L17: LANYPRES		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
1	Yes	436	367	1039	473	2315
5	No {Go to L19}	1096	1132	2980	1297	6505
9	Missing	11	29	6	50	96
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

L18. Who?

L18: LWHOPRES		Det	Atl	Bos	Total
0	Logical Skip---5 in L17	1102	1129	1297	3528
2	Yes, spouse or significant other	171	149	157	477
3	Yes, Parent(s) or Parent(s)-in-law	28	14	24	66
4	Yes, Other Adult (e.g. friend, other related)	50	85	109	244
5	Yes, Child or Children	126	108	175	409
6	Yes, some combination of the above (Detroit only)	53	0	0	53
7	Other (Detroit only)	13	0	0	13
9	Missing	0	43	58	101
		1543	1528	1820	4891

L19. Type of structure in which family lives:

L19: LSTRTYPE		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
0	[?]	1	--	--	--	1
1	Trailer	0	36	27	3	66
2	Detached, single family house	1065	833	1942	284	4124
3	Duplex/Two family house	116	46	290	279	731
4	House converted to apartments	11	10	82	145	248
5	Rowhouse or townhouse (3 or more units, 3 stories or less)	100	109	461	384	1054
6	Apartment building (5 or more units, 3 stories or less)	127	387	823	348	1685
7	Apartment building (5 or more units, 4 stories or more)	94	30	232	284	640
8	Apartment in a partly commercial structure	7	0	50	16	73
9	Rooming or boarding house; structure not specified (Boston only)	0	0	0	14	14
10	Public Housing (Atlanta only)	0	27	0	0	27
11	Condo (Atlanta only)	0	1	0	0	1
97	Other	2	2	118	5	127
99	Missing	20	47	0	58	125
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

Appendix A. Codes and Frequencies **for Variables with Long Lists**

Note: Values for which no cities have cases are blank in all frequency columns.

<u>Variable</u>		<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
A2B	ARESB16S					
	0 Logical Skip	724	641	813	524	2702
	301 Connecticut	3	4	5	18	30
	302 Maine	0	1	2	9	12
	303 Massachusetts	7	7	21	182	217
	304 New Hampshire	1	0	0	11	12
	305 Rhode Island	0	1	5	10	16
	306 Vermont	0	0	0	3	3
	307 General mention of area; two or more states in area					
	311 Delaware	0	1	0	1	2
	312 New Jersey	4	11	24	17	56
	313 New York	14	43	50	70	177
	314 Pennsylvania	22	24	27	22	95
	318 General mention of area; two or more states in area					
	319 East; mention of states in both New England and Middle Atlantic areas.					
	321 Illinois	25	27	66	13	131
	322 Indiana	8	14	18	1	41
	323 Michigan	321	16	41	5	383
	324 Ohio	25	26	44	8	103
	325 Wisconsin	2	5	6	1	14
	329 General mention of area; two or more states in area					
	331 Iowa	1	2	14	0	17
	332 Kansas	3	2	23	0	28
	333 Minnesota	3	6	14	2	25
	334 Missouri	9	7	27	3	46
	335 Nebraska	1	3	6	1	11
	336 North Dakota	1	1	3	0	5
	337 South Dakota	0	0	4	0	4
	338 General mention of area; two or more states in area					
	339 Midwest; mention of states in both East North Central and West North Central areas					
	340 Alabama	68	58	35	26	187
	341 Arkansas	22	8	35	1	66

<u>Variable</u>		<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
342	Florida	14	57	18	11	100
343	Georgia	33	260	16	27	336
344	Louisiana	22	19	91	1	133
345	Mississippi	29	9	41	4	83
346	North Carolina	9	29	8	20	66
347	South Carolina	8	28	4	15	55
348	Texas	10	13	105	5	133
349	Virginia	6	16	8	13	43
350	The South; general mention of area; two or states in area.					
351	Kentucky	16	5	4	1	26
352	Maryland	0	6	12	3	21
353	Oklahoma	3	8	18	0	29
354	Tennessee	30	31	20	5	86
355	Washington, D.C.	1	1	6	2	10
356	West Virginia	7	3	2	3	15
358	General mention of area; two or more states in area					
359	Mention of states in both Solid South and Border States areas.					
361	Arizona	1	0	15	1	17
362	Colorado	1	3	11	2	17
363	Idaho	0	0	2	0	2
364	Montana	0	2	1	0	3
365	Nevada	1	0	4	0	5
366	New Mexico	0	1	9	0	10
367	Utah	0	1	7	0	8
368	Wyoming					
369	General mention of area; two or more states in area					
371	California	6	23	506	12	547
372	Oregon	1	0	10	2	13
373	Washington	0	1	15	0	16
378	General mention of area; two or more states in area					
379	West; mention of states in both Mountain States and Pacific States areas.					
380	Alaska (ETH: Aleut, Eskimo)	0	1	1	0	2
381	Hawaii (ETH: Hawaiian)	0	2	22	1	25
382	Puerto Rico	1	1	3	247	252
383	American Samoa, Guam	0	0	0	1	1
385	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands					
386	U.S. Virgin Islands (St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas)	0	0	2	8	10
387	Other U.S. Dependencies					
391	Northeast and South (New England or Middle Atlantic and Solid South and Border States)	0	0	0	1	1

<u>Variable</u>		<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
392	Northeast and Midwest (New England or Middle Atlantic and East North Central or West North Central)					
394	West (Mountain States or Pacific and Midwest)					
395	Midwest and South	0	0	0	1	1
398	Lived in 3 or more regions (NA whether lived in one more than the rest)					
399	United States, NA which States					
401	North America (except U.S.); mention of two or more in Canada and/or Mexico and/or Central America					
407	Canada--ancestry of Anglo-Saxon origin	2	0	0	1	3
408	Canada--ancestry of French Origin	0	0	0	1	1
409	Canada--NA origin or other origin	11	2	6	10	29
419	Mexico	1	3	479	4	487
429	Central America (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama)	1	1	243	47	292
431	Barbados	1	0	0	7	8
432	Cuba	0	0	11	9	20
433	Dominican Republic	0	0	0	199	199
434	Haiti	0	0	0	36	36
435	Jamaica	3	1	6	22	32
436	Netherlands Antilles (Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten)					
437	Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	2	12	15
438	Other Specified Caribbean Island--except Virgin Islands and Netherlands Antilles	0	1	1	8	10
439	West Indies or "Caribbean; reference to two or more West Indian countries.					
459	South America--any other country	2	3	34	31	70
501	England	4	1	11	4	20
502	Ireland (NA North or South)	0	0	2	0	2
503	Scotland	1	0	0	0	1
504	Wales					
505	North Ireland (Ulster)					
506	Scotch-Irish					
508	United Kingdom; Great Britain	0	0	1	0	1
509	British Isles; General mention of area. Reference to two or more countries of the British Isles; "WASP"					
510	Austria	1	0	2	0	3
511	Belgium	1	0	1	0	2
512	France	0	2	7	1	10
513	Federal Republic of Germany (W. Germany)	0	0	1	0	1
514	German Democratic Republic (E. Germany)					
515	Germany, NA East or West	10	3	5	1	19
516	Luxembourg					

No.	Variable Name Code Value and Text	Frequencies				
		Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
	517 Netherlands; Holland	0	0	2	0	2
	518 Switzerland					
	519 Western Europe; general mention of area. Reference to two or more countries of Western Europe.					
	521 Denmark					
	522 Finland					
	523 Norway	1	0	0	0	1
	524 Sweden	0	0	1	0	1
	525 Iceland					
	528 Scandinavia; general mention of area. Reference to two or more Scandinavian countries.					
	529 Reference to two or more countries in following areas: Western Europe, Scandinavia, British Isles, Mediterranean countries of Greece.					
	531 Czechoslovakia (Slavik); Bohemia	0	0	1	0	1
	532 Estonia					
	533 Hungary	1	1	1	0	3
	534 Latvia					
	535 Lithuania					
	536 Poland	1	1	2	0	4
	537 Russia (or U.S.S.R)	2	0	3	6	11
	538 Ukraine	0	0	0	3	3
	539 Eastern Europe; general mention of area. Reference to two or more countries of Eastern Europe.					
	541 Albania					
	542 Bulgaria					
	543 Greece	2	0	2	1	5
	544 Rumania	0	2	4	0	6
	545 Yugoslavia (incl. Serbia; Croatia)	0	0	2	0	2
	548 Balkans; general mention to two or more Balkan countries.					
	549 Reference to countries in Eastern Europe and Balkan countries.	1	0	0	0	1
	551 Italy (Sardinia; Sicily)	4	2	2	1	9
	552 Portugal					
	553 Spain	0	1	1	2	4
	554 Malta	1	0	1	0	2
	555 Italy					
	599 Europe; general mention of area. Reference to two or more countries of Europe in different areas.	0	0	0	7	7
	601 Afghanistan					
	604 India; Sri Lanka	6	2	10	0	18
	605 Pakistan	0	0	1	2	3
	611 Burma	0	0	4	0	4

<u>Variable</u>			<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name	Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
	612	Cambodia (Kampuchea)	0	1	10	3	14
	613	Indonesia	0	1	6	2	9
	614	Laos	0	1	0	2	3
	615	Malaysia	0	0	2	1	3
	616	Philippines	2	1	7	1	11
	617	Thailand	0	0	6	2	8
	618	Vietnam	0	0	54	3	57
	631	China; Hong Kong	2	0	209	5	216
	632	Taiwan, Formosa	0	0	178	3	181
	651	Japan	1	0	73	1	75
	652	Korea	0	2	333	1	336
	699	Asia East, "Middle East"; general mention of area. Reference to two or more countries of Near East, Arab	0	0	3	4	7
	701	U.A.R. (Egypt)	0	0	6	0	6
	702	Iran	1	0	13	0	14
	703	Iraq	2	0	0	0	2
	704	Israel	0	0	4	0	4
	705	Jordan	1	0	2	0	3
	706	Lebanon	1	0	4	0	5
	707	Saudi Arabia	1	0	0	0	1
	708	Syria	0	0	1	0	1
	709	Turkey	0	0	1	0	1
	799	"Near East," "Middle East"; general mention of area. Reference to two or more countries of Near East, Arab	1	0	7	0	8
	800	Africa; and African country or countries, U.A.R. (Egypt) and Libya; Afro-American	3	7	12	17	39
	810	Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania					
	997	Other (combinations) not codable elsewhere	0	0	0	6	6
	998	Don't Know	1	1	0	0	2
	999	Missing	7	59	1	40	107
			1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
A4A	AIMMIMO						
	0	Logical Skip	1468	1470	2129	975	6042
	1	January	8	1	188	39	236
	2	February	4	1	162	47	214
	3	March	3	2	130	52	187
	4	April	6	1	126	52	185
	5	May	6	3	166	67	242
	6	June	6	6	147	86	245
	7	July	2	2	138	58	200
	8	August	5	6	141	64	216
	9	September	4	1	136	75	216

<u>Variable</u>		<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
10	October	4	0	116	56	176
11	November	3	2	107	49	161
12	December	4	4	115	67	190
96	No Month Given (LA only)	0	0	57	0	57
98	Don't Know	6	3	140	1	150
99	Missing	14	26	27	132	199
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
A7A AADLENMO						
0	0 months	1273	1191	2900	1221	6585
1		39	40	122	79	280
2		19	41	131	59	250
3		19	35	137	58	249
4		11	17	124	59	211
5		5	21	73	41	140
6		101	49	243	130	523
7		20	20	68	39	147
8		11	23	76	43	153
9		18	23	40	36	117
10		8	10	39	15	72
11		5	4	14	13	36
95	All My Life	11	23	56	22	112
97	Refused	0	0	1	0	1
98	Don't Know	1	2	0	0	3
99	Missing	2	29	1	5	37
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
B4A1 BWHDES1E						
0	No environmental reason given.	302	111	0	58	471
1	Crime/Safety. Mentions of unsafe streets, drugs, pornography, other crime in the area. E.g., "Crime in Atlanta is fearsome." "I just wouldn't feel safe at night."	76	111	0	79	266
2	Industry/Pollution/Noise. Air, water or noise pollution, or 31 unpleasant conditions caused by industry in the area. Also mention of traffic. E.g., "It seems quite industrialized and I don't like that." "It's too built up." "All that pollution from the Ford plant." "Too much traffic." "Too commercial."	31	11	0	18	60
3		7	4	0	6	17
4	Deterioration/Not Kept Up. Mentions of property not being kept up, property values too low or physical condition of the area being deteriorated. E.g., "Some of the places just don't look good." "I wouldn't buy there because the real estate is dropping." "Neighborhood bad, run down."	25	19	0	6	50

<u>Variable</u>		<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
5		17	6	0	6	29
6		5	0	0	1	6
8	Crowdedness. Mentions that area is undesirable because respondent prefers open spaces. E.g., "I like trees and there is not so much over there." "Way too many people." "The houses look like cracker boxes." If respondent dislikes cities in general, code 96.	18	25	0	40	83
9		5	6	0	15	26
10		15	7	0	13	35
11		2	2	0	6	10
12		0	1	0	3	4
14		1	0	0	1	2
16	City Services/Government. Poor city services, except mentions of poor public transportation. Code here also mentions of the city government being run poorly or inefficiently. (Do not code mentions of government officials being prejudiced.) E.g., "The schools are always on strike." "They don't have adequate roads." "Armed robbery you get the police in time -- outside of that, they ignore you."	10	6	0	4	20
17		6	4	0	6	16
18		1	2	0	2	5
19		1	0	0	0	1
20		4	0	0	3	7
21		4	0	0	1	5
22		1	0	0	0	1
24		2	1	0	0	3
25		2	1	0	2	5
32	Non-Governmental Services. Lack of shopping, difficulties finding hospitals or medical centers; absence of entertainment.	3	1	0	1	5
34		1	0	0	0	1
45		1	0	0	0	1
49		0	0	0	1	1
52		1	0	0	0	1
90	Logical Skip	978	1129	0	1522	3629
96	Other Mentions of Environmental Reasons Not Coded Above. Use only if respondent gives a reason which cannot be coded above. For instance, if respondent gives two environmental reasons and one can be coded above, do not code 96. Use code 96 only if an environmental reason not listed above is given. If respondent says, "I just don't like cities," code 96.	12	6	0	6	24
97	Refused	0	12	0	0	12

<u>Variable</u>		<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
98	Don't Know. This is to be used for respondents who dislike an area, but say they do not know why and offer no specific reason.	12	63	0	12	87
99	Missing	0	0	0	8	8
		1543	1528	0	1820	4891
B4A2 BWHDES1R						
0	No racial or ethnic reason given.	501	282	0	270	1053
1	Don't Want to Live With Other Race/ Racial Compostion. Respondent does not want to live with other race or would prefer to be with own race. E.g., "That's where colored and whites live together and I'm strictly against that." "I don't think I want to be around that many white people." "Like to live around my own race." "Not many blacks."	20	32	0	4	56
2	Prejudice/ Discrimination. Code here mentions of prejudice or discrimination on the part of the residents or officials of an area. For black respondents, also code here mentions of feeling uncomfortable or unwelcome. E.g., "It seems they only want whites there." "I'm not prepared to face the problems of adjusting." "They crow and crow about no blacks living there and this type of boasting makes me sick."	18	8	0	9	35
3		0	1	0	1	2
4	Prefer Mixed Area. Code here mentions of a preference for a racially mixed area. E.g., "I prefer to have my children live in a mixed neighborhood."	0	1	0	0	1
8	Ethnic Composition. Ethinc composition of area is undersirable. Respondent prefers to live with own ethinc group or does not want to mix with other ethnic groups. E.g., " I am Italian and there are no Italians over there." " I prefer my children grow up in an ethnically mixed area." "Southfield has a heavy Jewish population."	16	3	0	4	23
9		1	0	0	1	2
10		2	0	0	1	3
90	Logical Skip	978	1129	0	1522	3629
96	Other Mentions of Racial or Ethnic Reason Not Coded Above. Use only if respondent gives a reason which cannot be coded above. For instance, if a respondent gives two racial/ethinc resons and one can be coded above, do not code 96. Use code 96 only if a racial/ ethnic reason not listed above is given.	7	1	0	0	8
97	Refused	0	12	0	0	12
98		0	59	0	0	59
99	Missing	0	0	0	8	8
		1543	1528	0	1820	4891

<u>Variable</u>		<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
B4A3 BWHDES10						
0	No "other" reason given.	429	233	0	188	850
1	Inconvenient/ Too Far. Inconvenient to work, shopping, schools, etc. Also code here mentions of public transportation services being inadequate. E.g., "It's too far from work." "It's too far from Atlanta." "It's too far from people I know."	12	38	0	15	65
2	Expense. Mentions of the cost of housing or taxes being too high. E.g., "The house values are outrageous." "The taxes will kill you" "Rents are too high for me." "Houses are not worth the high prices asked."	28	2	0	18	48
3		3	0	0	2	5
4	Like It Here. Respondent is satisfied with present location. E.g., "I like Atlanta." "I love it here." "This area is nicer."	11	7	0	8	26
6		1	0	0	0	1
7		1	0	0	0	1
8	Social Class Composition. Mentions of an undesirable mixture of the social classes or of not wanting to live with a particular class of people, usually lower class. E.g., "I always heard it's a low class area." " You'll see inTaylor Jerry-built houses and then maybe a \$100,000 house next door."	8	10	0	12	30
9		0	1	0	0	1
10		0	0	0	1	1
16	Don't Like It There. No other reason given.	24	21	0	13	58
17		1	0	0	0	1
20		1	0	0	0	1
32	Too Close to the City. Answers such as "Too close to Atlanta."	19	5	0	15	39
34		0	0	0	2	2
48		0	0	0	7	7
52		0	0	0	1	1
90	Logical Skip	978	1129	0	1522	3629
96	Other Reason Not Coded Above is Given. Use only if respondent gives a reason which cannot be coded above.	27	11	0	1	39
97	Refused	0	12	0	7	19
98		0	59	0	0	59
99	Missing	0	0	0	8	8
		1543	1528	0	1820	4891
C6B CRESPAGE						
21	Years	14	34	80	53	181
22		19	28	106	36	189

<u>Variable</u>			<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name	Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
23			24	29	89	53	195
24			24	20	116	49	209
25			22	37	95	42	196
26			19	35	110	60	224
27			29	45	115	56	245
28			33	31	85	47	196
29			46	34	76	61	217
30			37	39	117	64	257
31			37	40	95	60	232
32			47	40	110	55	252
33			36	41	102	49	228
34			43	39	108	62	252
35			47	41	135	53	276
36			46	52	106	48	252
37			39	31	112	40	222
38			40	45	107	50	242
39			41	38	113	47	239
40			35	48	120	47	250
41			41	27	85	42	195
42			41	37	112	47	237
43			32	26	89	36	183
44			27	20	92	36	175
45			24	39	84	35	182
46			28	26	79	33	166
47			20	28	78	32	158
48			22	22	60	22	126
49			23	21	49	24	117
50			18	37	73	28	156
51			15	11	51	24	101
52			15	25	55	22	117
53			30	17	49	24	120
54			22	12	47	17	98
55			11	19	44	22	96
56			11	19	35	15	80
57			16	17	48	17	98
58			18	16	31	23	88
59			15	15	37	15	82
60			23	22	43	11	99
61			18	7	34	12	71
62			15	22	36	18	91
63			20	14	43	13	90
64			12	13	42	13	80

<u>Variable</u>			<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name	Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
		65	21	13	46	21	101
		66	10	19	39	10	78
		67	27	22	27	9	85
		68	27	19	24	20	90
		69	16	16	26	15	73
		70	19	13	49	13	94
		71	22	5	30	8	65
		72	20	18	36	14	88
		73	16	14	34	7	71
		74	15	13	29	9	66
		75	19	12	23	12	66
		76	11	8	18	9	46
		77	12	8	18	12	50
		78	17	8	20	7	52
		79	10	7	8	6	31
		80	14	8	27	4	53
		81	12	8	21	5	46
		82	8	4	11	5	28
		83	4	4	8	7	23
		84	8	6	4	5	23
		85	8	3	4	4	19
		86	7	5	8	2	22
		87	6	4	8	3	21
		88	1	0	4	0	5
		89	2	1	2	0	5
		90	2	1	0	0	3
		91	2	0	0	0	2
		92	3	4	1	0	8
		93	0	0	1	0	1
		96	0	0	1	0	1
		97 Refused	0	0	3	0	3
		99 Missing	9	26	2	0	37
			1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
C8 CMOMAGE							
		0 Logical Skip-- No one listed as R's mother	1440	1458	3733	1732	8363
		1	0	0	1	0	1
		20	0	0	2	0	2
		27	0	0	1	0	1
		30	0	0	1	0	1
		35	1	0	0	0	1
		36	0	0	1	1	2
		37	0	1	0	0	1

<u>Variable</u>			<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name	Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
38			2	0	4	1	7
39			0	1	1	1	3
40			1	1	3	4	9
41			1	0	4	3	8
42			3	0	12	4	19
43			3	1	4	0	8
44			2	2	7	5	16
45			4	2	5	4	15
46			3	1	12	3	19
47			3	3	7	6	19
48			3	3	8	4	18
49			0	2	9	2	13
50			3	3	19	2	27
51			1	2	10	4	17
52			2	4	12	0	18
53			3	1	5	3	12
54			4	2	14	4	24
55			4	1	12	4	21
56			0	3	2	2	7
57			4	0	10	0	14
58			2	4	8	1	15
59			2	1	8	0	11
60			3	0	16	2	21
61			4	1	3	1	9
62			4	3	3	2	12
63			3	2	7	1	13
64			7	3	5	3	18
65			4	0	6	3	13
66			2	1	1	2	6
67			3	1	6	1	11
68			2	2	3	1	8
69			0	1	3	1	5
70			0	1	7	2	10
71			3	3	4	0	10
72			0	1	4	0	5
73			1	1	4	3	9
74			2	1	7	1	11
75			2	2	2	1	7
76			0	1	2	0	3
77			2	0	1	1	4
78			2	1	3	1	7
79			0	0	0	2	2

<u>Variable</u>			<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name	Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
		80	2	1	2	0	5
		81	0	1	1	0	2
		82	0	0	2	0	2
		83	1	0	5	1	7
		84	0	0	2	0	2
		85	0	0	2	0	2
		86	0	1	0	0	1
		87	0	0	1	0	1
		89	0	0	1	0	1
		90	0	1	3	0	4
		91	0	0	1	0	1
		93	0	0	1	0	1
		94	0	0	1	0	1
		99 Missing	5	3	1	1	10
			1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
C9	CDADAGE						
		0 Logical Skip-- No one listed as R's father	1505	1497	3831	1785	8618
		2	0	0	1	0	1
		7	0	0	1	0	1
		28	0	0	1	0	1
		29	0	0	1	0	1
		33	0	0	1	0	1
		34	0	0	1	0	1
		39	1	0	1	0	2
		40	0	0	1	1	2
		41	0	0	3	0	3
		42	0	0	2	0	2
		43	1	0	0	0	1
		45	1	4	2	1	8
		46	0	2	8	1	11
		47	2	0	3	2	7
		48	1	0	4	2	7
		49	0	1	7	2	10
		50	3	2	5	1	11
		51	1	1	3	1	6
		52	4	1	7	2	14
		53	2	1	8	3	14
		54	0	1	11	1	13
		55	1	1	12	0	14
		56	3	3	15	0	21
		57	0	0	7	0	7
		58	1	0	3	0	4

<u>Variable</u>			<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name	Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
	59		2	1	4	0	7
	60		1	2	5	0	8
	61		1	0	6	0	7
	62		1	0	7	0	8
	63		0	0	2	0	2
	64		0	0	4	1	5
	65		3	3	8	1	15
	66		1	2	5	2	10
	67		0	0	7	2	9
	68		0	0	4	0	4
	69		0	1	0	2	3
	70		0	0	6	0	6
	71		2	0	1	2	5
	72		1	0	5	3	9
	73		0	0	4	2	6
	74		1	0	3	0	4
	75		0	0	1	0	1
	76		0	1	1	0	2
	77		2	0	1	0	3
	78		1	0	2	0	3
	79		0	0	0	1	1
	80		0	0	1	0	1
	81		0	0	1	0	1
	82		0	1	0	0	1
	83		0	0	1	0	1
	84		0	0	1	0	1
	85		0	1	3	0	4
	91		0	0	0	1	1
	92		0	0	1	0	1
	93		0	0	1	0	1
	99 Missing		1	2	1	1	5
			1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

C22A CANCES1

0	Logical Skip or No Second Mention	0	0	4	0	4
1	English	85	128	114	69	396
2	Scotch, Scotch-Irish (but not Scotch and Irish)	31	38	36	23	128
3	Irish	100	79	127	134	440
4	Welsh, or any mixture of English, Scotch, Irish, or Welsh	3	4	18	6	31
5	French	61	23	44	47	175
6	German, Pennsylvania Dutch	130	91	151	33	405

<u>Variable</u>		<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
7	Any other single Northwest European nationality: e.g., Scandinavian (Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Icelandic), Dutch, Belgian, Swiss	36	23	59	18	136
8	Any mixture of Northwestern European nationalities	5	14	6	6	31
11	Polish	82	14	21	21	138
12	Any other single Central European nationality: e.g., Czechoslovakian, Austrian, Hungarian, Croat, Yugoslavian, Albanian	27	10	35	9	81
13	Any mixture of Central European nationalities	3	3	15	1	22
22	Any single Eastern European nationality: e.g., Russian, Latvian, Estonian, Lithuanian, Finnish, Roumanian, Bulgarian, Ukrainian	26	7	58	37	128
23	Any mixture of Eastern European nationalities	3	1	5	0	9
31	Italian	58	11	51	82	202
32	Any other single Southern European nationality: e.g., Greek, Spanish, Portuguese	19	7	50	43	119
33	Any mixture of Southern European nationalities					
41	Israeli	0	1	2	3	6
42	Any other single Near Eastern Nationality: e.g., Turkish, Saudi Arabian, Iraqi, Iranian, Egyptian, Armenian, etc.	16	1	40	13	70
43	Any mixture of Near Eastern nationalities	1	0	1	1	3
46	Any single African nationality (cf. 61)	101	10	10	33	154
47	Any mixture of African nationalities	1	1	1012	40	1054
51	Indian subcontinent nationalities	13	4	24	4	45
52	Australian, New Zealander					
53	Any other single Asian nationality: e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Taiwanese, Vietnamese, etc.	8	15	1054	35	1112
54	Any mixture of Far Eastern/Asian nationalities	2	0	0	2	4
60		0	0	0	1	1
61	Black, African American	475	386	0	136	997
62	American Indian	49	33	0	39	121
63	Hillbilly, Southern U.S.	4	0	0	17	21
64	Canadian	15	5	15	48	83
66	Hispanic: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Caribbean, and other Central American nationalities	11	13	970	795	1789
67	Any other single South American nationality: e.g., Brazilian, Chilean, etc.	0	3	30	26	59
68	Any mixture of Western Hemisphere nationalities	6	3	1	1	11
69		0	515	40	0	555
97	Other, Specify (Incl. "Jewish" or "Indian")	123	4	1	14	142
98	Don't Know	29	46	31	20	126
99	Missing	20	35	0	63	118
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

<u>Variable</u>		<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
C28A CIMLSTMO						
0	Logical Skip	0	1515	3822	1672	7009
1	January	0	2	13	12	27
2	February	0	0	13	8	21
3	March	0	2	15	4	21
4	April	0	0	22	5	27
5	May	0	0	19	4	23
6	June	0	1	15	17	33
7	July	0	1	14	10	25
8	August	0	0	17	11	28
9	September	0	0	9	6	15
10	October	0	1	11	7	19
11	November	0	0	7	5	12
12	December	0	0	9	13	22
97	Refused	0	0	0	0	0
98	Don't Know	0	0	20	0	20
99	Missing	0	6	19	46	71
		0	1528	4025	1820	7373
C38 CDENOM						
0	Logical Skip	553	352	1922	1185	4012
4		0	1	0	0	1
5		0	0	0	1	1
6	Christian, NEC	0	0	0	0	0
10		0	0	0	1	1
11	American Baptist Association	1	0	0	0	1
12	National Baptist Convention of America	0	0	0	0	0
13	National Baptist Convention, U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	0
14	Southern Baptist Convention	2	71	2	1	76
15	Other Baptist Churches	1	36	4	2	43
16		0	0	0	2	2
18	Baptist, Don't Know Which/ Not Mentioned	523	600	631	196	1950
20	African Methodist Episcopal	5	8	20	4	37
21	African Methodist Episcopal Zion	0	1	0	1	2
22	United Methodist Church	3	9	1	0	13
23	Other Methodist Churches	2	7	0	2	11
28	Methodist Don't Know Which/Not Mentioned	68	148	131	45	392
30	American Lutheran Church	0	0	0	0	0
31	Lutheran Church in America	0	0	2	0	2
32	Lutheran Church--Missouri Synod	1	0	0	0	1
34	Other Lutheran Churches	1	1	2	0	4
38	Lutheran Don't Know Which/Not Mentioned	83	17	76	5	181
40	Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.	1	0	0	1	2

<u>Variable</u>		<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
	41 United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.	0	0	1	0	1
	43 Other Presbyterian Church	2	3	3	1	9
	48 Presbyterian, Don't Know Which/Not Mentioned	40	45	195	9	289
	50 Episcopal Church	13	22	26	44	105
	60	0	49	0	0	49
	61 Other Fundamentalist (F)	105	119	289	180	693
	62 Other Moderate (M)	1	1	4	0	6
	63 Other Liberal (L)	9	4	18	27	58
	64 Other Evangelical (E)	0	0	11	2	13
	65 Unity Church	82	11	0	52	145
	66	0	0	2	0	2
	71 Other Catholic (e.g. Greek or Russian Orthodox)	8	4	6	3	21
	81 Muslim, Islam	16	0	29	10	55
	82 Buddhist	1	1	245	12	259
	83 Other Non-Protestant/Non-Christian (Detroit only)	7	0	0	0	7
	84 Hindu	0	0	0	1	1
	96 Other (LA only)	0	0	402	0	402
	97 Refused	0	0	0	0	0
	98 Don't Know	5	1	0	3	9
	99 Missing	10	17	0	30	57
		1543	1528	4022	1820	8913
E3	EUNDMAJR					
	0 Area Studies (countries unspecified)	0	9	2	0	11
	1 Afroamerican and African studies	0	0	2	0	2
	2 Asian studies	0	0	4	1	5
	3 Latin American and Caribbean studies	0	1	1	0	2
	4 Latino studies	0	0	1	0	1
	5 Near Eastern and North African studies (includes African and Biblical studies, Arabic studies, Hebrew studies, Iranian studies, Islamic studies, and Turkish studies)					
	6 Russian and East European studies	0	0	0	1	1
	7 Scandinavian studies					
	8	0	0	1	0	1
	10 Area Studies (countries specified)	0	1	2	0	3
	11 Spanish	2	1	5	0	8
	12 English	19	11	33	16	79
	13 French	3	2	3	2	10
	14 German	1	1	2	0	4
	15 Greek	0	1	1	0	2
	16 Italian	0	1	0	0	1
	17 Japanese	0	0	2	1	3

<u>Variable</u>		<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
18	Latin					
19	Russian	0	0	0	1	1
20	Social Sciences	3	1	14	3	21
21	American culture	0	6	1	0	7
22	Anthropology (Social, Biological, Zoology)	1	2	3	0	6
23	Sociology	12	14	18	7	51
24	Education (eg. Teaching, Child Care)	29	45	41	23	138
25	Economics	6	7	33	5	51
26	Political Science	2	13	34	8	57
27	Women's studies	0	0	1	0	1
28	Studies in Religion	0	0	16	4	20
29	Psychology	12	12	34	24	82
30	Fine Arts, Languages and the Humanities	2	4	18	1	25
31	Classical languages and literature	0	0	14	2	16
32	Communication	4	5	6	6	21
33	Comparative literature	0	2	3	0	5
34	Film and video studies	0	1	5	1	7
35	History (eg. history of art)	3	6	21	14	44
36	Theatre and drama	0	0	6	1	7
37	Linguistics (eg. Romance)	0	2	3	1	6
38	Music	2	2	13	5	22
39	Philosophy	3	0	11	1	15
40	Physical and Biological Sciences	7	0	5	1	13
41	Astronomy					
42	Biology, Zoology	12	10	18	12	52
43	Biomedical sciences, biophysics	0	1	8	0	9
44	Physics	0	5	9	3	17
45	Botony	0	0	2	0	2
46	Cellular/molecular biology, microbiology	0	2	3	2	7
47	Chemistry	3	1	11	4	19
48	Mathematics	8	6	16	3	33
49	Statistics	0	0	2	0	2
50	Professional	0	0	6	9	15
51	Business	76	65	148	41	330
52	Dental hygienist	2	0	1	0	3
53	Engineering	36	34	85	19	174
54	Nursing, Occupational Therapy	27	12	28	6	73
55	Medical assistant, Medical Technician	9	4	5	2	20
56	Physical Education	3	5	7	3	18
57	Computer Science, Telecommunications	14	8	27	7	56
58	Jounalism	4	3	10	2	19
59	Electronics/crafts, technicians	12	2	8	2	24

<u>Variable</u>		<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
60	Liberal Arts/General Studies	13	7	17	2	39
61	Fine Arts, Graphics design, Advertising	8	9	24	8	49
62	Nutrition	1	0	8	1	10
63	Pharmaceutics	1	2	4	1	8
64	Criminal Justics	6	4	4	8	22
65	Architecture, Landscape design	6	4	9	3	22
66	Law Enforcement	1	1	10	1	13
67	Secretarial	4	0	1	6	11
68	Culinary	1	1	0	0	2
69	Social Work	4	3	7	1	15
70	Library Science	1	0	1	0	2
71	Cosmetology	2	0	0	0	2
72	Construction	1	1	1	0	3
73		0	0	3	0	3
96	Logical Skip	1166	1164	3135	1538	7003
97	Other	3	15	45	5	68
98	Don't Know	1	0	1	0	2
99	Missing	7	9	2	2	20
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
E32 ETRNSPEC						
0	Logical Skip	790	1056	3065	1193	6104
1		0	0	0	5	5
10	Physicians (medical, psychiatric and osteopathic); Dentists	1	0	0	2	3
11	Other Medical and Paramedical (excl. health technicians--see 16): Chiropractors, Optometrists, Pharmacists, Veterinarians, Dieticians, Registered Nurses, etc.	5	38	38	26	107
12	Accountants: Auditors	2	12	16	7	37
13	Teachers, except college	1	15	16	14	46
14	Teacher, College; Social Scientists; Librarians	1	0	15	1	17
15	Architects; Chemists; Engineers; Physical and Biological Scientists	3	15	9	5	32
16	Technicians: Computer programmers and analysts, health, engineering, science and other technicians, designers, radio and television announcers, etc.	39	64	101	79	283
17	Public Advisors: Personnel and labor relations workers, clergy and other religious workers, social recreation workers, editors, and reporters, public relations persons, etc.	4	16	26	16	62
18	Judges; Lawyers	0	0	1	1	2
19	Other professional, technical and kindred workers	18	41	69	22	150
20	Not self-employed; employee of corporation	10	0	13	8	31

<u>Variable</u>		<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
21	Business mgmt/business adm/manager fast food	0	27	0	0	27
24		0	0	1	0	1
30		1	0	0	0	1
31	Self-employed--unincorporated business	1	0	0	1	2
40	Secretaries, stenographers, typists	91	45	69	81	286
41	Other Clerical Workers: Bank tellers, bookkeepers, cashiers, estimators and investigators, mail carriers, payroll and postal clerks, shipping and receiving clerks, stock clerks, etc.	85	36	189	81	391
43		0	0	1	0	1
45	Demonstrators, hucksters and peddlers, insurance and real estate agents and brokers, sales representatives and sales clerks, etc.	6	16	42	12	76
46		0	0	0	1	1
47		0	0	1	0	1
49		0	0	1	0	1
50	Foremen, n.e.c., except craft	2	1	5	2	10
51	Craftsmen, craft foremen and supervisors	213	30	176	61	480
52	Government protective service workers: firemen, guards, policemen, etc.	6	5	23	12	46
53		0	0	3	0	3
55	Member of Armed forces	5	0	2	8	15
57		0	0	1	0	1
59		0	0	1	0	1
61	Transport equipment operatives: bus drivers, conductors, deliverymen and routemen, fork lift and two motor operators, taxicab drivers, truck drivers, etc.	8	8	21	6	43
62	Operatives, except transport	14	5	12	19	50
66		1	0	1	0	2
67		0	0	0	1	1
70	Unskilled laborers--non-farm	24	9	16	6	55
71	Farm laborers and foremen	3	2	0	3	8
73	Private household workers	0	1	1	0	2
75	Other service workers: maids, cleaners, janitors, bartenders, cooks, waiters, nursing aide/s, practical nurses, barbers, babysitters, (exc. 73), beauticians, etc.	186	60	75	131	452
80	Farmers (owners and tenants) and farm managers	1	0	0	1	2
97	Other: Mostly military jobs	2	12	0	3	17
99	Missing					
997		0	0	12	2	14
998		3	0	0	0	3
999		17	14	3	10	44
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

<u>Variable</u>		<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
F1	FAGLVSCH					
	0 Never (In school or not out for 16 months)	0	102	204	59	365
	5	0	0	7	2	9
	6	0	0	2	1	3
	7	0	0	4	0	4
	8	0	0	14	1	15
	9	0	4	14	9	27
	10	0	4	39	10	53
	11	0	4	25	11	40
	12	0	11	86	26	123
	13	0	12	86	35	133
	14	0	25	108	78	211
	15	0	52	159	96	307
	16	0	121	290	226	637
	17	0	193	531	258	982
	18	0	289	857	372	1518
	19	0	137	314	161	612
	20	0	106	230	106	442
	21	0	126	213	97	436
	22	0	116	276	92	484
	23	0	61	177	53	291
	24	0	35	131	26	192
	25	0	26	94	22	142
	26	0	21	52	16	89
	27	0	4	31	11	46
	28	0	5	13	9	27
	29	0	5	8	4	17
	30	0	5	16	5	26
	31	0	2	2	4	8
	32	0	0	10	2	12
	33	0	0	2	3	5
	34	0	1	2	2	5
	35	0	1	5	3	9
	36	0	1	3	0	4
	37	0	1	2	1	4
	38	0	0	2	0	2
	40	0	0	2	2	4
	41	0	0	0	1	1
	43	0	0	0	1	1
	97 Refused	0	0	4	1	5
	98 Don't Know	0	13	9	0	22
	99 Missing	0	45	1	14	60

<u>Variable</u>		<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
		0	1528	4025	1820	7373
F10A FLSTWKMO						
	0 Logical Skip	1238	1208	2887	1129	6462
	1	7	18	89	37	151
	2	3	24	64	29	120
	3	11	16	71	29	127
	4	25	11	49	35	120
	5	87	24	47	28	186
	6	46	29	106	69	250
	7	40	10	47	41	138
	8	9	17	49	35	110
	9	3	20	42	41	106
	10	6	14	44	33	97
	11	14	11	53	39	117
	12	9	18	64	43	134
	96 Never Worked	25	91	304	95	515
	97 Refused	0	0	1	0	1
	98 Don't Know	0	0	85	0	85
	99 Missing	20	17	23	137	197
		1543	1528	4025	1820	8916
F10B FLSTWKYR						
	0 Logical Skip	1241	1208	2887	1129	6465
	22 1922	1	0	0	0	1
	35	0	0	1	0	1
	40	1	0	0	0	1
	42	2	0	0	1	3
	45	1	0	0	0	1
	47	1	0	0	0	1
	48	0	0	0	1	1
	52	1	0	0	0	1
	53	1	0	0	0	1
	54	0	0	2	0	2
	56	0	0	1	0	1
	58	0	0	1	1	2
	59	0	0	2	2	4
	60	1	3	1	1	6
	62	2	0	0	1	3
	63	2	0	1	0	3
	64	2	2	0	2	6
	65	1	1	1	0	3
	66	0	0	3	1	4

<u>Variable</u>			<u>Frequencies</u>				
No.	Name	Code Value and Text	Det	Atl	LA	Bos	Total
67			1	0	6	1	8
68			1	0	3	1	5
69			1	0	4	2	7
70			1	2	1	4	8
71			3	2	4	2	11
72			5	1	2	3	11
73			0	2	6	5	13
74			0	0	9	5	14
75			0	1	5	0	6
76			0	1	4	4	9
77			8	2	4	2	16
78			1	1	12	5	19
79			3	2	16	3	24
80			9	6	12	10	37
81			5	1	12	4	22
82			8	4	15	13	40
83			4	5	22	15	46
84			7	1	20	14	42
85			7	9	32	24	72
86			12	13	43	24	92
87			17	16	67	43	143
88			11	6	17	31	65
89			13	16	37	40	106
90			35	21	53	60	169
91			60	23	71	54	208
92			32	37	106	75	250
93			0	69	168	87	324
94	1994		0	0	66	18	84
96	Never Worked		24	67	304	95	490
97	Refused		0	0	1	0	1
98	Don't Know		0	0	2	0	2
99	Missing		18	6	1	37	62
			1543	1528	4025	1820	8916

Appendix B: Residential Neighborhood Questions B3-B5

Question Design

Questions B3-B5 probed respondents' attitudes and perceptions about particular neighborhoods as places to live. Following methodology developed by Farley et al (1978, 1993) in the Detroit Area Study, surveyed residents were asked what they knew of housing costs and affordability in specific communities across the metropolitan area, and whether they would consider living in any of these communities. The areas for each city were chosen to represent appealing and important types of communities with wide name recognition. Neighborhoods were carefully selected to capture variation along a range of important characteristics, including geographic location within the metro area, race/ethnic composition, prevalence of home ownership, and housing prices. The neighborhoods also represented a range of historical reputations regarding integration. Given the wide diversity between the cities in terms of residence patterns and the demographic and economic mix of neighborhoods, no uniform criteria for selection of the neighborhoods was used for the four metro areas in the study. Therefore, the neighborhoods are not directly comparable across cities, although there are some similarities. The list of neighborhoods by city is provided in Table B1.

Table B1
Neighborhood Areas for Questions B3-B5
by Metropolis

	<u>Detroit</u>	<u>Atlanta</u>	<u>Boston</u>	<u>L.A.</u>
1	Southfield	Decatur	Cambridge	Palmdale
2	Warren	Midtown	Newton	Canoga Park
3	Troy	Tri-cities	South Boston	Culver City
4	Dearborn	Marietta/Smyrna	Lowell	Pico Rivera
5	Taylor	Roswell/Alpharetta	Brockton	Alhambra
6	—	Norcross	—	Glendale
7	—	—	—	Baldwin Hills

*Neighborhood Profiles:*¹

Detroit:

Southfield

In 1976 Southfield was the most costly suburbs in the Detroit study. Although housing prices in Southfield are relatively expensive, Southfield's black population has almost tripled in the last fifteen years. Today, Southfield is viewed by most blacks and whites as one of the most open and integrated suburbs in the area.

Warren

Warren is a moderately priced residential and industrial suburb located in Macomb County, just north of the city of Detroit. Similar to Dearborn, it has a reputation for hostility to blacks and few blacks live there.

Troy

This suburb is located in prosperous Oakland County. During the last decade, Troy has been at the center of the only component of the metropolis which has been booming, in terms of employment, retail trade and new housing. It is now a large and expensive suburb, seen by many as one of the most attractive locations. It is quite far from the city of Detroit and has no reputation for hostility toward blacks.

Dearborn

Housing costs here are about at the average for the metropolis. This suburb is surrounded on three sides by sections of the city of Detroit that are largely black. However, Dearborn's reputation is contrary to that of Southfield. Dearborn has been known as a place where black residents are not welcome, indeed, it had a reputation for virulent anti-black sentiments during the three decades when Orville Hubbard served as mayor.

Taylor

Taylor remains today much as it was in 1976: a less expensive suburb close to the metropolitan airport and several unattractive industrial complexes. Frankly, it is often viewed as one of the least desirable post-World War II suburbs. While blacks comprise less than 5 percent of the suburb's population, it does not have a reputation for unusual hostility to black residents.

Atlanta:

Source: Mark A. Thompson. Forthcoming. "Black-White Residential Segregation in Atlanta." In *The Atlanta Paradox: Inequality and Opportunity in a City of the New South*. NY: The Russell Sage Foundation.

Decatur

Decatur is a suburb located to the east of the city of Atlanta. The area is recognized as being one of the most integrated in the metropolitan area. The Atlanta metropolitan area experienced rapid population growth over the 1980's, however Decatur's population fell from 18,404 in 1980 to 17,336 in 1990. A decline in Decatur's Black population accounted for virtually all of the decline. Blacks accounted for 39 percent of Decatur's population in 1990 and 26 percent of the Atlanta area population. The mean housing value in 1990 was \$107,600, slightly in excess of the average for the Atlanta metropolitan area at \$106,800 (1990 Census).

Midtown

The Midtown area is within the city limits of Atlanta stretching north from the central business district. Population in Midtown fell during the 1980s. The area has a significant representation of Blacks (26.5 percent in 1990). Housing prices in Midtown are higher than average for the metro area; the mean home value in 1990 was \$162,400.

Tri-Cities

The area known as Tri-Cities consists of three older suburban cities located adjacent to and south of the city of Atlanta near Hartsfield International Airport; the Tri-Cities includes the cities of College Park, East Point and Hapeville. The area is older than most and is characterized by aging industrial complexes. The Tri-Cities have not shared in the metropolitan area's rapid population growth; population fell by 11.6 percent between 1980 and 1990. In 1990, Blacks accounted for 64 percent of the population. Mean home value in 1990 was \$68,450.

Marietta/Smyrna

Marietta/Smyrna is located northwest of the city in Cobb County. The area's population expanded by nearly 47 percent between 1980 and 1990. In 1990, 18.5 percent of the area's population was Black. The location has experienced significant growth in jobs, new housing and retail outlets. Average home value was \$99,300 in 1990.

Roswell/Alpharetta

Roswell/Alpharetta is located to the north of Atlanta in the same county (Fulton). The area is predominantly white (93 percent in 1990). Like Marietta/Smyrna, this area has experienced rapid growth in population (nearly tripling between 1980 and 1990), employment, retail trade, and housing. Home prices (average value in 1990 was \$167,000) and household incomes are well in excess of the metro area average.

Norcross

The population of Norcross, located northeast of the city in Gwinnett County also nearly tripled between 1980 and 1990. Like the other two northern suburbs this area is also predominantly white (86.9 percent) and has experienced rapid economic growth. Average home in 1990 was \$140,000.

Los Angeles:

Source: Zubrinsky and Bobo. 1996. "Prismatic Metropolis: Race and Residential Segregation in the City of Angels." *Social Science Research* 25:335-374.

Palmdale

A predominantly white (67 percent) community, Palmdale also has a growing Latino population (22%). Palmdale is a newly developing are of the county, offering new and relatively inexpensive housing in an "out of the city" atmosphere. Average home cost

\$150,000.

Canoga Park

Canoga Park is a white (69 percent) working and middle class community in the west San Fernando Valley which has been a conservative stronghold, but that has growing minority representation. Average home costs range from \$225,000 to \$258,000 which is consistent with the average cost of housing for Los Angeles County as a whole.

Culver City

The predominantly white (58 percent) community of Culver City sustains a reputation for hostility toward blacks, yet it also has a significant and growing Latino population. In the past, the Culver City Police Department has had a reputation for treating blacks with hostility. And, although still predominantly white, Culver City is adjacent to the heavily Latino and black community of South Central Los Angeles, and is itself becoming increasingly diverse.

Pico Rivera

Pico Rivera is a community located about 11 miles southeast of downtown Los Angeles. The population is predominantly Latino (83 percent), and median the home price is approximately \$163,000, which falls below the average cost of housing for L.A. County.

Alhambra

A mix of Asians (38%), Latinos (36%), and whites (25%) reside in Alhambra. The average home costs range from \$225,000 to \$258,000, which is consistent with the average cost of housing for Los Angeles County as a whole.

Glendale

Glendale is a predominantly white community (65 percent). The area has a reputation for hostility toward blacks, yet also maintains a significant and growing Latino population. The average home cost is approximately \$342,000.

Baldwin Hills

Predominantly Black (59 percent) middle class community. Average home costs range from \$225,000 to \$258,000 which is consistent with the average cost of housing for Los Angeles County as a whole.

Boston:

Source: Massagli, Michael.

Cambridge

Located 2 miles west of central Boston, across the Charles River, Cambridge is known for a unique cultural and economic mix. It is the home of Harvard University and the

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, so 1/4 of the population is in college and 1/6 are employed in higher education. Cambridge experienced little growth in its total population between 1980 and 1990, yet its African-American, Hispanic, and Asian populations grew significantly. In 1990, about 72% of residents were white, 13% were Black, 6% were Hispanic, and 7% were Asian. Overall employment grew between the mid 1980s to the present, despite the loss of nearly 5,500 manufacturing jobs. Wages increased over the decade at a rate above that for the overall CMSA. Median household income was \$33,100, but about 11% of the population was in poverty. Detached single-family housing is scarce in Cambridge, about 12% of all units.

Newton

Located 6 miles west of central Boston and known as the Garden City, Newton enjoys a reputation for attractive neighborhoods, well-run government, and an excellent school system. The population declined slightly between 1980 and 1990, and remained overwhelmingly white (91%). Employment declined as well, but wage growth was better than in the CMSA as a whole. Median income in 1990 was high and poverty was low (4%). About 60% of dwelling units in Newton are detached single-family homes.

South Boston

South Boston is immediately adjacent to central Boston. The overall city population grew slightly from 1980 to 1990, while employment declined slightly, especially in manufacturing. The net decline masks an employment boom between 1985 and 1989, a decline between 1989 and 1992, and a slight recovery between 1992 and 1994. Housing in South Boston is relatively affordable and the public enjoys direct access to large swaths of beach and park land along Massachusetts Bay. This community is stereotypically referred to as Boston's most stable, homogenous neighborhood, it's most Irish neighborhood, it's most xenophobic neighborhood, and home to "bigots and Philistines" (Boston Globe, February 22, 1993). It's infamy has been sustained by it's violent reaction to the court-ordered busing of minority students to South Boston High in the mid-1970s, more recent racial conflict among students (Boston Globe, May 7, 1993), racial harassment and attacks at public housing projects (Boston Globe, September 1, 1990; Boston Globe April 17, 1994, June 13, 1994, June 21, 1994, July 18, 1994, April 5, 1996), and what has become, in the 1990s, a perennial dispute over the right of Irish gay and lesbian organizations to participate in the traditional St. Patrick's Day parade (Boston Globe, June 20, 1995; Boston Herald, January 2, 1994). Its population in 1990 was nearly all white (97%), despite the increase to nearly 40% in the nonwhite population in the city of Boston overall. The neighborhood's population declined by an estimated 6% between 1980 and 1990, even as minorities became more numerous.

Lowell

An old manufacturing center, Massachusetts' 4th largest city is located 25 miles north of Boston near the intersection of three inter-state highways (RTS. 95, 495, and 3); it also is served by the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) commuter rail, which

allows residents to reach North Station in Boston in about 40 minutes. Lowell has seen an enormous erosion in its economic base, and total employment between 1985 and 1994 declined 46%, from 45,391 to 32,385. This decrease has been steady and primarily a function of the disappearance of manufacturing jobs (53%). Wage growth lagged well behind the overall average for Greater Boston. However, the worsening employment situation was accompanied by population growth of about 12%. An important source of the growth in the 1980s was a large influx of Cambodian refugees. The 1990 population was 72% white, 2% black, 10% Hispanic, and 11% Asian. Approximately 18% of Lowell's residents were below the poverty line. About a third of dwelling units are detached single-family homes and the area is very affordable. Lowell is several miles west of Lawrence, where the population is over 40% Hispanic.

Brockton

A diverse urban area located 20 miles south of Boston, Brockton prides itself on its industrial history, especially as a center of shoe manufacturing. The city experienced a small decline in population in the 1980s, even as the African-American, Hispanic, and Asian populations doubled. In 1990, 77% of the population was white, 12% was black, and 6% was Hispanic. Employment declined between 1985 and 1994, and wage growth was about the same as for the overall CMSA. In 1990, 13.6% of the population was in poverty. Housing in Brockton is also very affordable, and the area has a reputation for being open to black families. Detached single units make up about 46% of the housing stock.

¹ The neighborhood profiles are intended to provide users with a general portrait of the neighborhood communities. The population proportions and household income figures in these narrative accounts may differ from those reported in Appendix Table B1. The table uses the geographic boundary definitions employed in the 1990 Census, reporting information from the STF3 files. The narrative reports may use slightly different geographic definitions and/or sources of information.

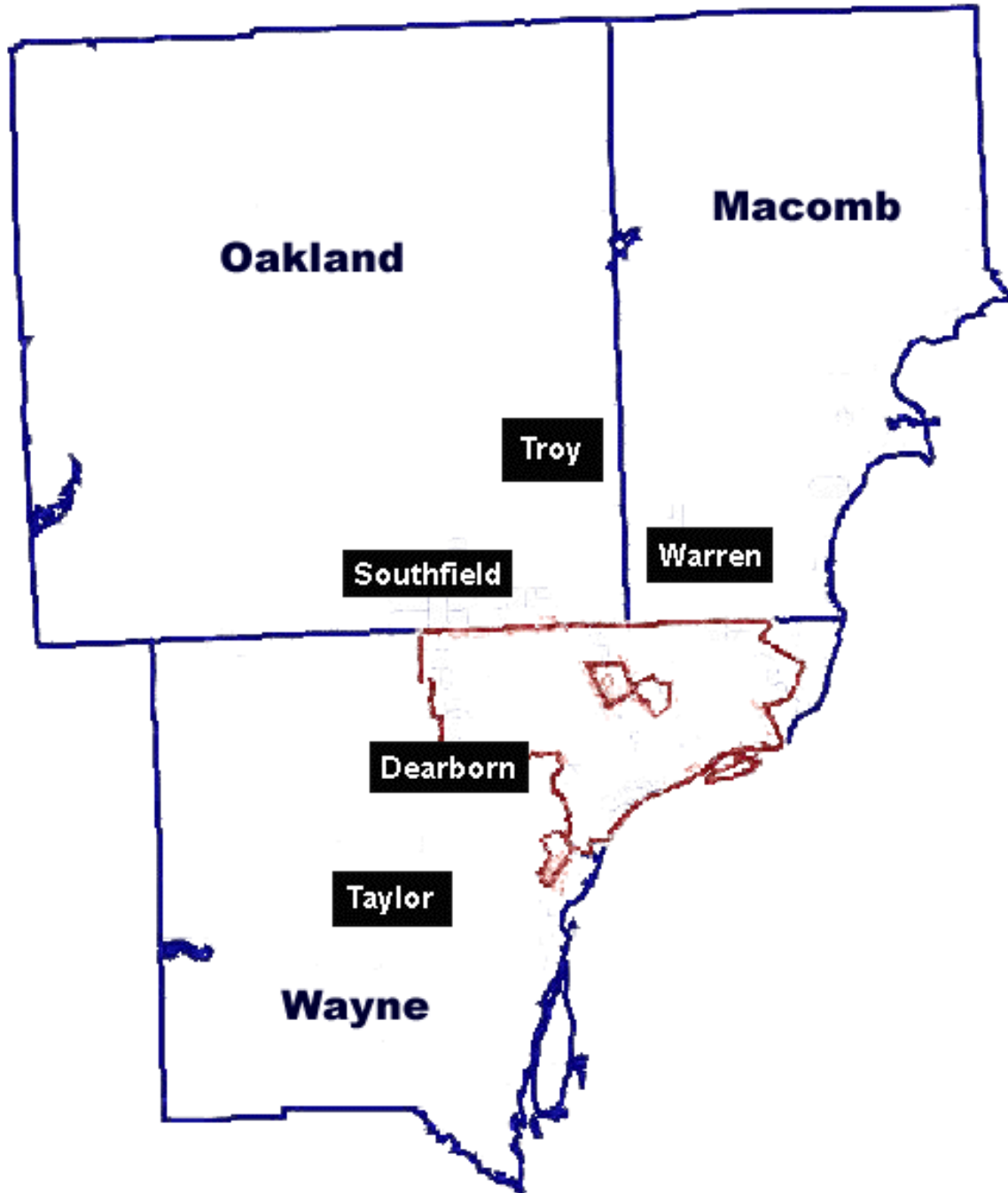
Table B2: Demographic Characteristics of Neighborhood Areas

City/Area	Percent Residents Who Are:				Income & Housing Characteristics			
	Black	White	Latino	Asian	Median HH Income	% homes built betwn 1980-90	Median year homes built	Median Home Value
Detroit	20.8	75.5	1.0	1.5	34,729	1.2	1958	68,500
1. Southfield	28.9	67.3	1.2	2.5	40,579	13.3	1968	84,300
2. Warren	0.7	97.3	0.7	1.3	35,980	5.5	1963	69,000
3. Troy	1.6	90.8	1.0	6.6	55,407	16.3	1972	128,800
4. Dearborn	0.5	96.0	1.0	2.6	34,909	5.9	1948	68,800
5. Taylor	4.3	91.8	1.2	2.7	32,659	2.9	1962	48,100
Atlanta	25.8	70.2	1.9	1.8	36,051	37.3	1975	89,300
1. Decatur	37.4	60.9	0.7	0.9	26,871	9.8	1953	86,900
2. Midtown	26.5							162,400
3. Tri-Cities	64.0	31.4	1.5	2.8	24,615	4.0	1959	63,833
4. Marietta/Smyrna	18.6	76.2	3.3	1.9	30,617	45.0	1978	82,050
5. Roswell/Alpharetta	3.5	92.3	2.3	1.9	53,509	68.6	1984	148,000
6. Norcross	19.3	71.8	3.8	5.1	33,367	38.6	1976	86,600
Los Angeles	8.1	49.9	15.2	9.2	36,711	22.6	1966	209,800
1. Palmdale	6.3	67.2	22.9	3.6	39,330	65.1	1985	137,600
2. Canoga Park	3.5	44.0	44.1	8.5	31,861	30.5	1970	200,700
3. Culver City	13.4	46.3	27.1	13.3	42,480	5.1	1962	312,100
4. Pico Rivera	0.6	14.2	82.1	3.0	34,388	9.9	1956	163,800
5. Alhambra	2.3	26.4	32.7	38.7	30,753	20.6	1958	231,400
6. Glendale	1.7	61.4	25.7	1.1	33,087	27.7	1959	300,300
7. Baldwin Hills	69.2	16.2	2.4	12.2	32,692	24.6	1964	149,600
Boston	5.2	87.0	2.4	2.9	40,666	13.5	1952	175,800
1. Cambridge	7.8	80.2	3.6	8.4	37,091	4.5	1939	407,400
2. Newton	1.6	91.0	3.0	4.4	50,430	4.8	1939	269,000
3. South Boston	0.9	96.4	1.0	1.7	25,440	4.9	1939	138,800
4. Lowell	1.2	88.1	5.5	5.2	32,408	15.0	1939	117,700
5. Brockton	14.2	78.7	5.3	1.8	29,204	6.7	1949	138,000

Source: STF3A tables of the 1990 Census. The data for the city proper is for the census defined SMSA for the city. The data for the areas within the city are for each city as defined by the census in the STF3A tables.

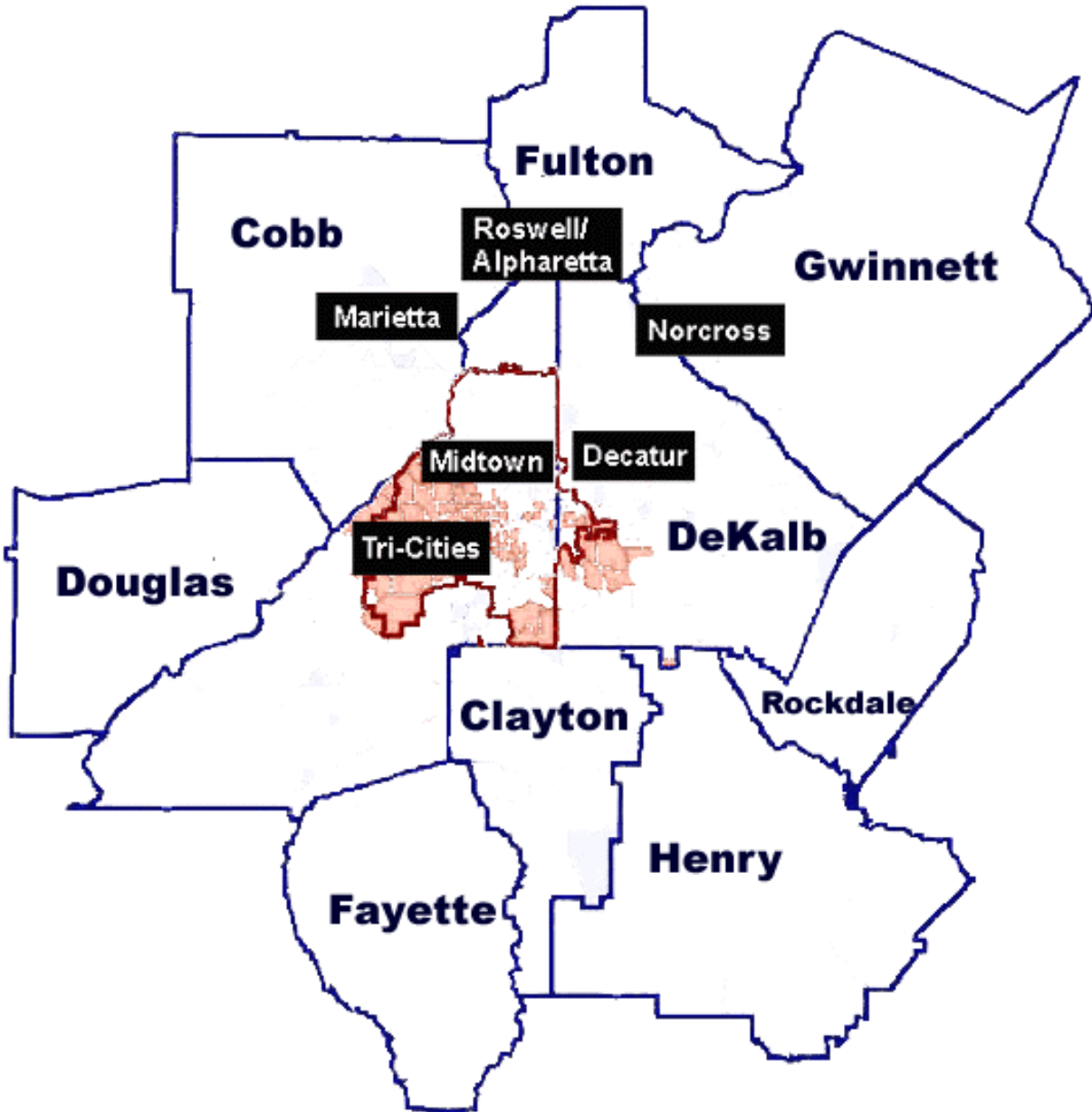
RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS MAP

Detroit



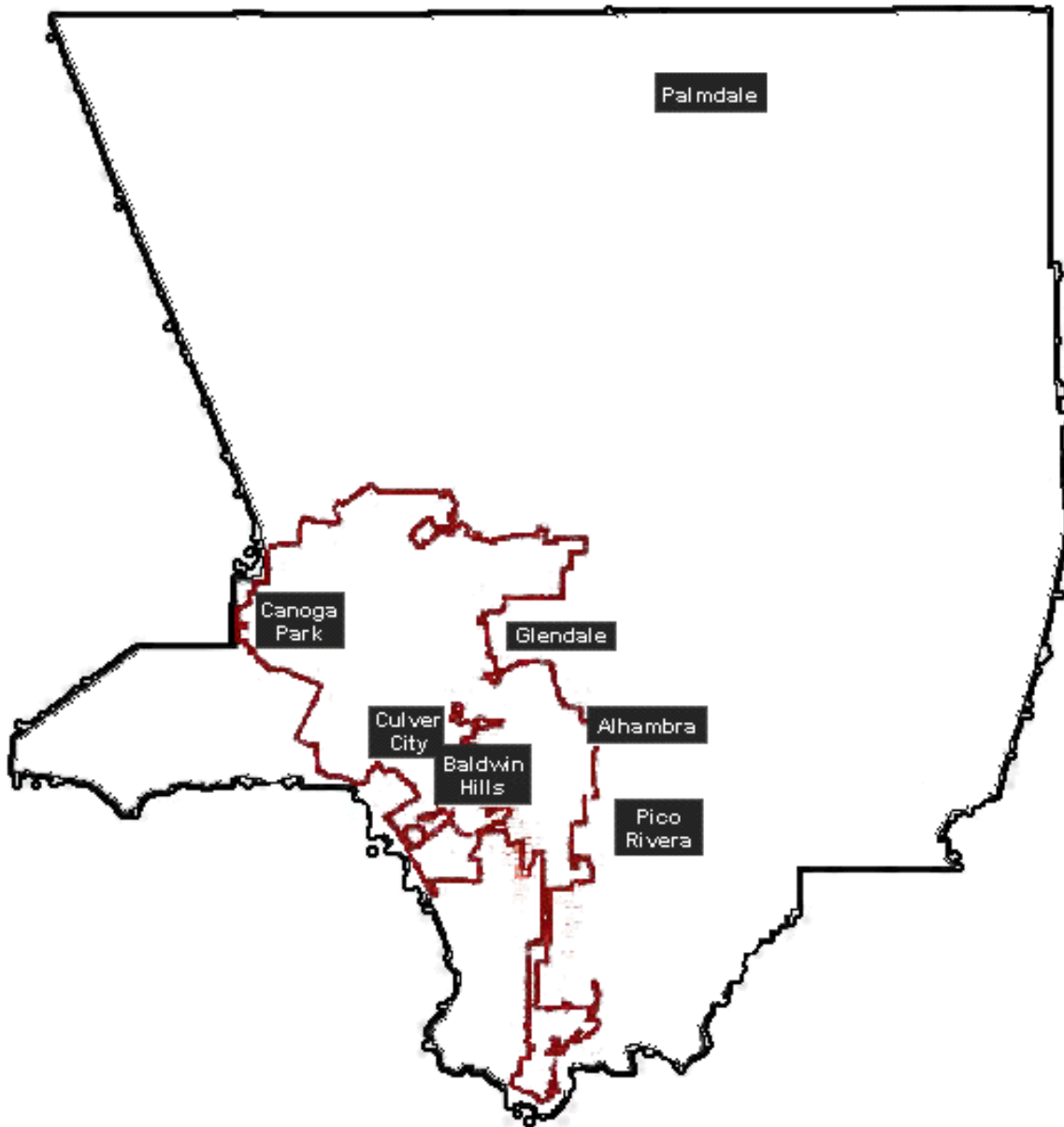
RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS MAP

Atlanta



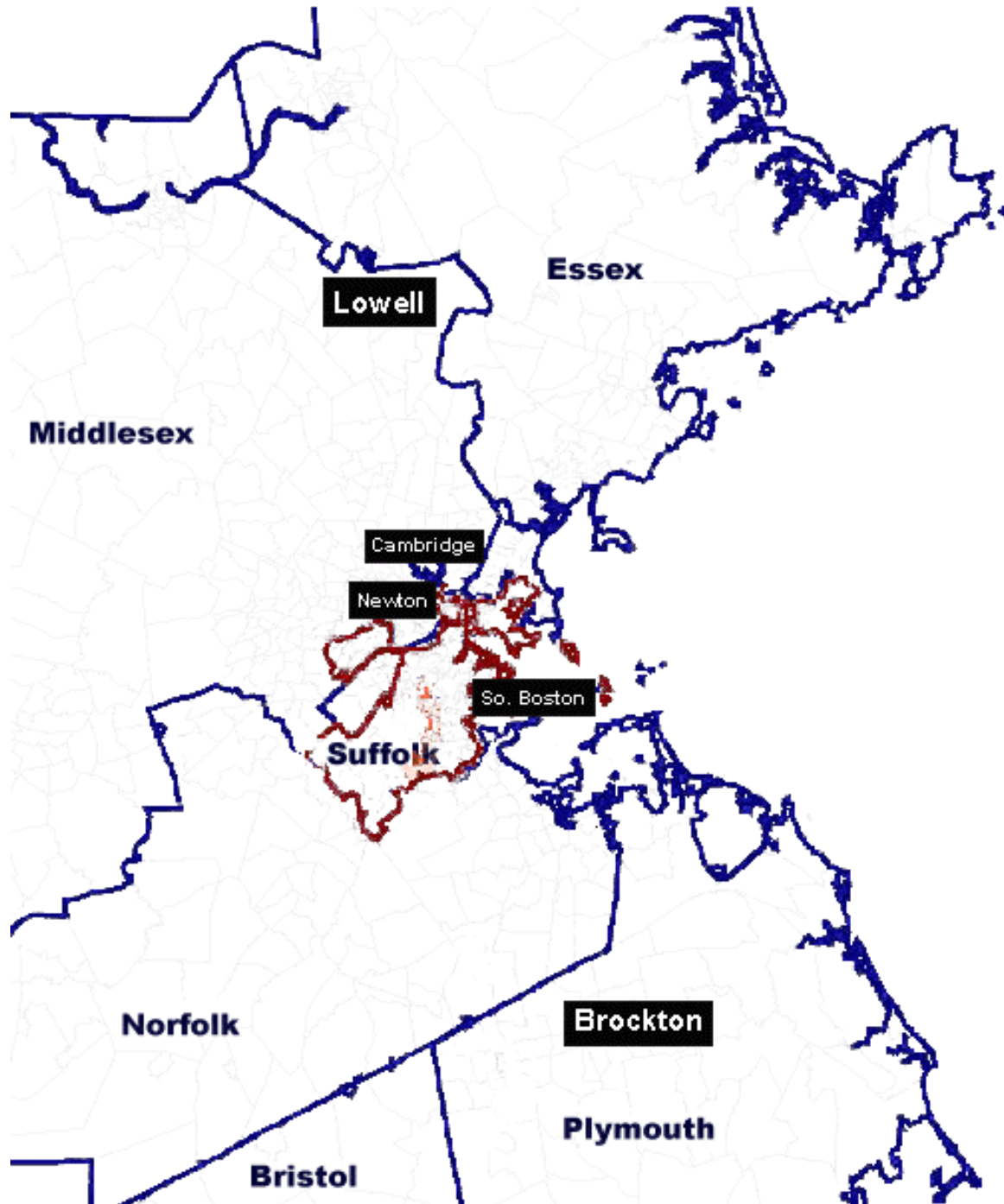
RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS MAP

Los Angeles



RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS MAP

Boston



Appendix C

Labor Market Search Areas: Variables F81-F82

Question Design and Administration

Respondents were asked a set of questions about searching for work within particular areas of the metropolis in which they reside. Their responses are coded in variables F81 and F82 in the household dataset. These questions were administered by showing the respondent a map of the metropolitan region indicating the search areas, and asking the question about each area in turn. To facilitate interpretation of the labor market search questions, similar maps to those shown the respondents are included in the Appendix. Please note that these are not exact duplicates of the maps used in the interviews.

The labor market search areas used for questions F81-F82 were chosen to represent major employment areas throughout the city. Within each city, areas were selected that had strong name recognition, and that varied in terms of their geographic location, industrial mix, opportunities for low skill workers, and employment rates among the major race/ethnic groups in the study. was a search area common to all cities included in the list. Each city included the central business district in their list of search areas, as well as at least one search area that was a relatively long distance from the central city. The labor market search areas are listed below, with a brief description of their main economic features.

Table C1
Labor Market Search Areas for Variables F81-F82
by City

	<u>Detroit</u>	<u>Atlanta</u>	<u>Boston</u>	<u>L.A.</u>
1	Downtown Detroit	Downtown Atlanta	Immediate Boston	W. San Fernando Valley
2	Troy	Decatur	North Shore	Westside
3	Southfield	Tri-cities	Merrimack Valley	Downtown Los Angeles
4	Warren	Midtown	Route 128	South Bay
5	Downriver Suburbs	Marietta/Smyrna	Metro West	Harbor/Long Beach
6	—	Roswell/Alpharetta	South Shore	Burbank/Glendale
7	—	Norcross	—	Covina/Industry

Description of Labor Market Search Areas

Detroit:

Downtown Detroit is characterized by mostly service industry jobs (44.8%), followed by manufacturing (15.4%) and retail trade (12.0%). Troy is a suburb in Oakland county and has experienced in the last decade a booming economy in terms of employment, retail trade, and new housing. 36.0% of the jobs in Troy are in the service industry and 21.3% of the jobs are in manufacturing. Southfield is a suburb southwest of Troy also in Oakland county. Jobs in

Southfield tend to be in the service industry (41.0%), finance, insurance and real estate (16.6%), and retail trade (16.6%). Warren is a suburb of Macomb county with most of its jobs in the manufacturing industry (38.8%). The Downriver suburbs are several townships in southern Wayne county. Jobs in the Downriver suburbs tend to be service (32.5%), retail (25.8%) and manufacturing (21.9%). (Source: Southeast Michigan Council of Governments <http://www.semcog.org>).

Atlanta:

Marietta/Smyrna, Roswell/Alpharetta, and Norcross are major employment centers located in the northern suburbs. Atlanta's northern suburbs are characterized by rapid employment growth, and their residents are predominantly white. Midtown is the *de facto* central business district of the City of Atlanta. Decatur and the Tri-cities areas are major employment centers in the southern suburbs. The southern suburbs experienced much slower employment growth compared to suburbs in the north. A disproportionate number of the region's Black population reside in the southern areas of Atlanta. (See Ihlanfeldt 1995).

Los Angeles:

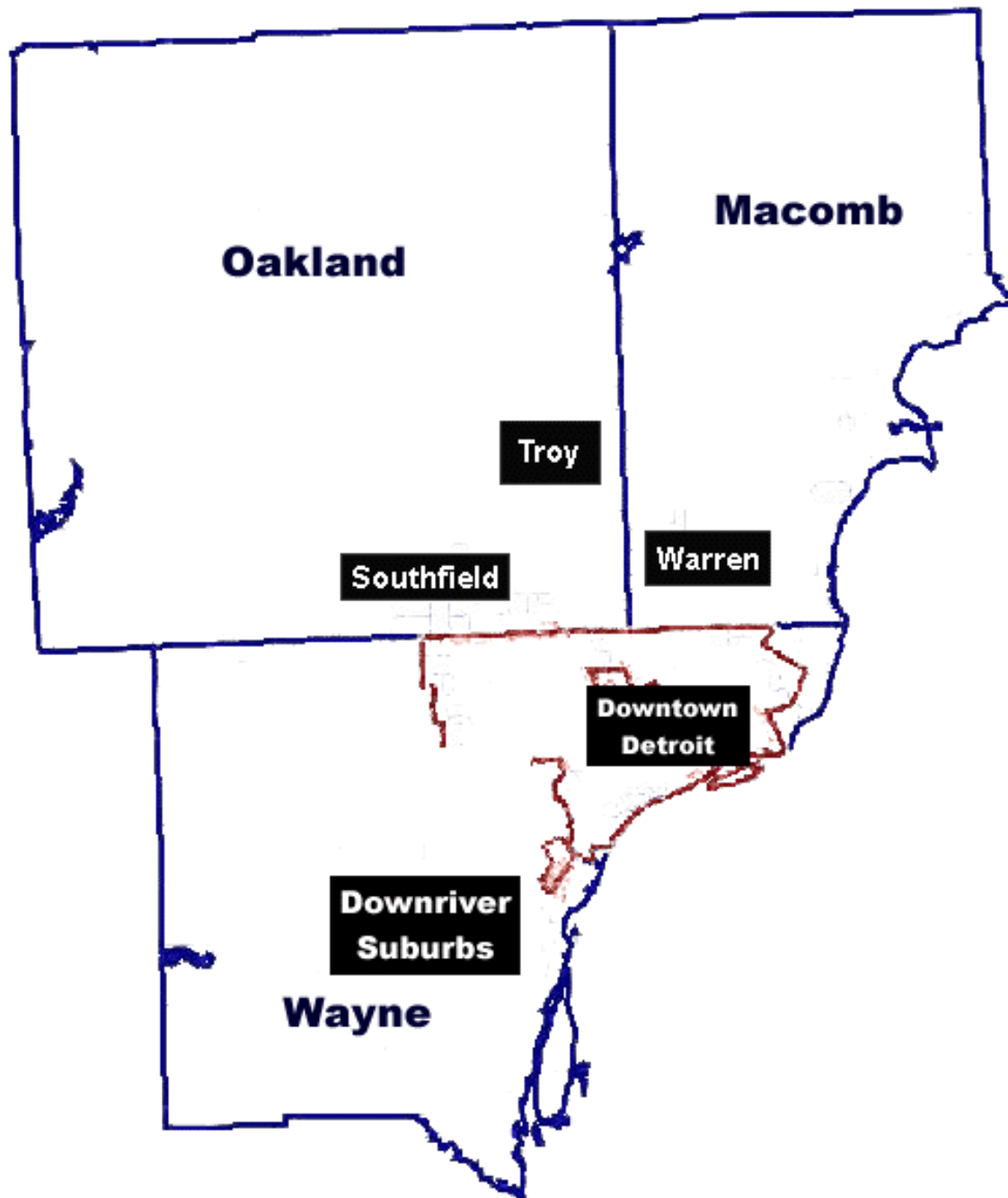
The six areas chosen for the labor market search questions in L.A. are geographically representative of the major commercial and industrial areas of Los Angeles County and have good name recognition. The areas are ethnically and economically diverse. West San Fernando Valley, South Bay, and Covina/Industry are high-tech growth nodes. Harbor/Long Beach is a port area with a traditional blue collar work force; Burbank/Glendale is a major employment area with jobs predominantly in the entertainment, transportation, and retail industries; and Downtown L.A. is an unlikely mix of high-tech assembly, sweatshops, corporate services, a thriving commercial district, and public sector jobs.

Boston:

Employment in immediate Boston consists of primarily service industry (41.1%) and government (18.1%) jobs. Primary employers in immediate Boston are Massachusetts General Hospital, New England Telephone, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance, Beth Israel Hospital, and Boston University. The North Shore area consists of several townships north of Boston in Essex county. Jobs in the North Shore area tend to be in the service industry (33.5%) and in retail trade (25.1%). Primary employers in North Shore are the school districts and townships, restaurants, Addison Gilbert Hospital, Gortons and Varian. Merrimac Valley is located approximately 40 miles north of Boston in Essex county. Employment in Merrimac Valley is diverse with 26.8% of the jobs in manufacturing, 18.1% in government, and 17.3% in retail trade and 14.8% in transportation and communication. Route 128 in Boston is known as the "high tech highway" with 38.2% of the jobs in the service industry. Primary employers in this area are Polaroid, Raytheon, Baybank, Brandeis University and Hewlett Packard. The Metro West area is located about 25 miles northwest of Boston. Jobs in this area are almost equally distributed between manufacturing (29.3%), services (25.7%) and retail trade (23.5%). The primary employers in Metro West are Digital Equipment Corporation, Stratus Computer, Data General Corporation, Emerson Hospital, and Massachusetts Electric Company. The South Shore area is located in Plymouth county south of Boston. Much of the area's commerce centers around retail trade (with 42.3% of the jobs in retail). Besides retail establishments, top employers in South Shores are L. Knife and Son, Inc., C&S Administrative Services, and Russelectric.

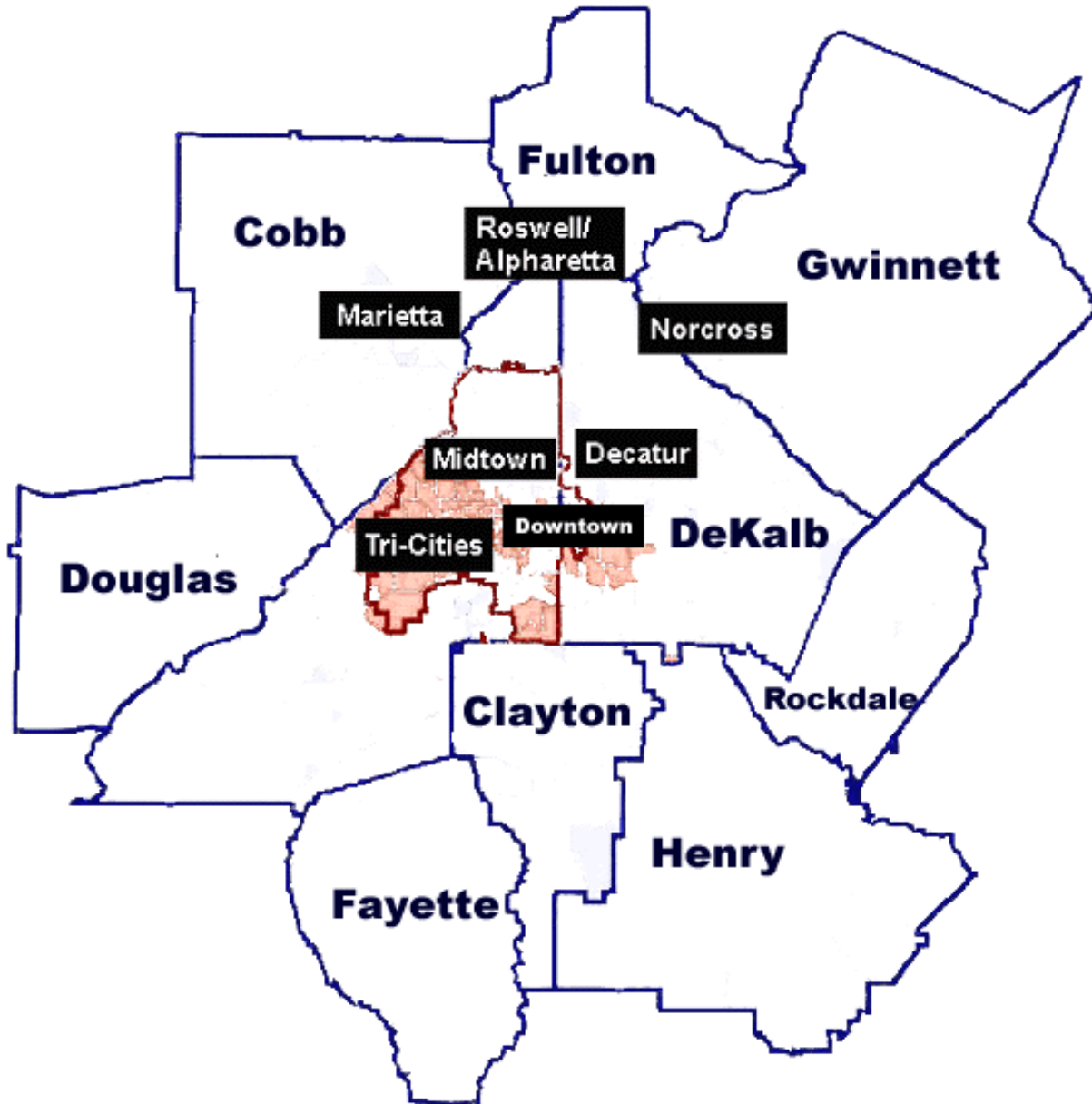
LABOR MARKET SEARCH AREAS MAP

Detroit



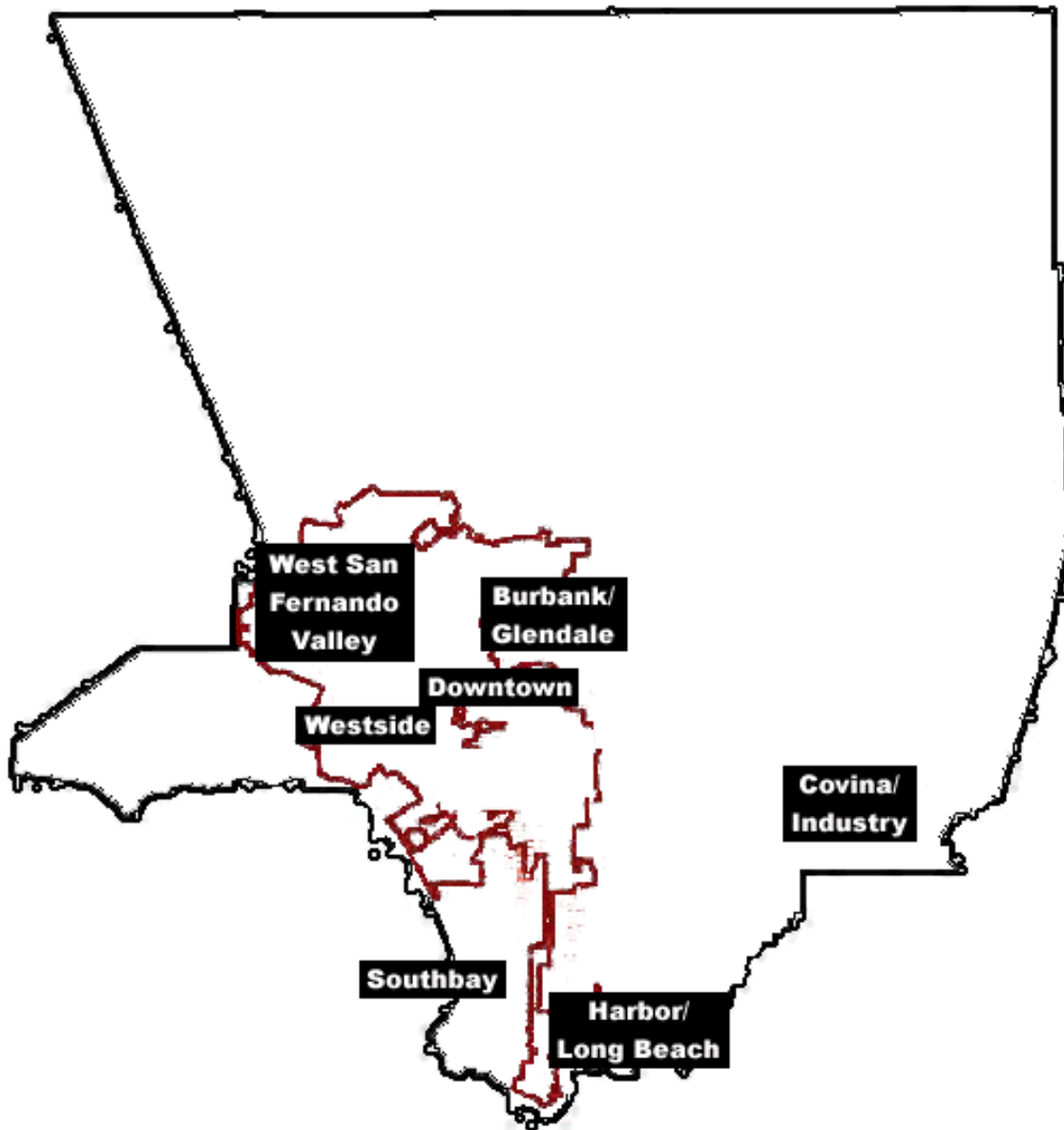
LABOR MARKET SEARCH AREAS MAP

Atlanta



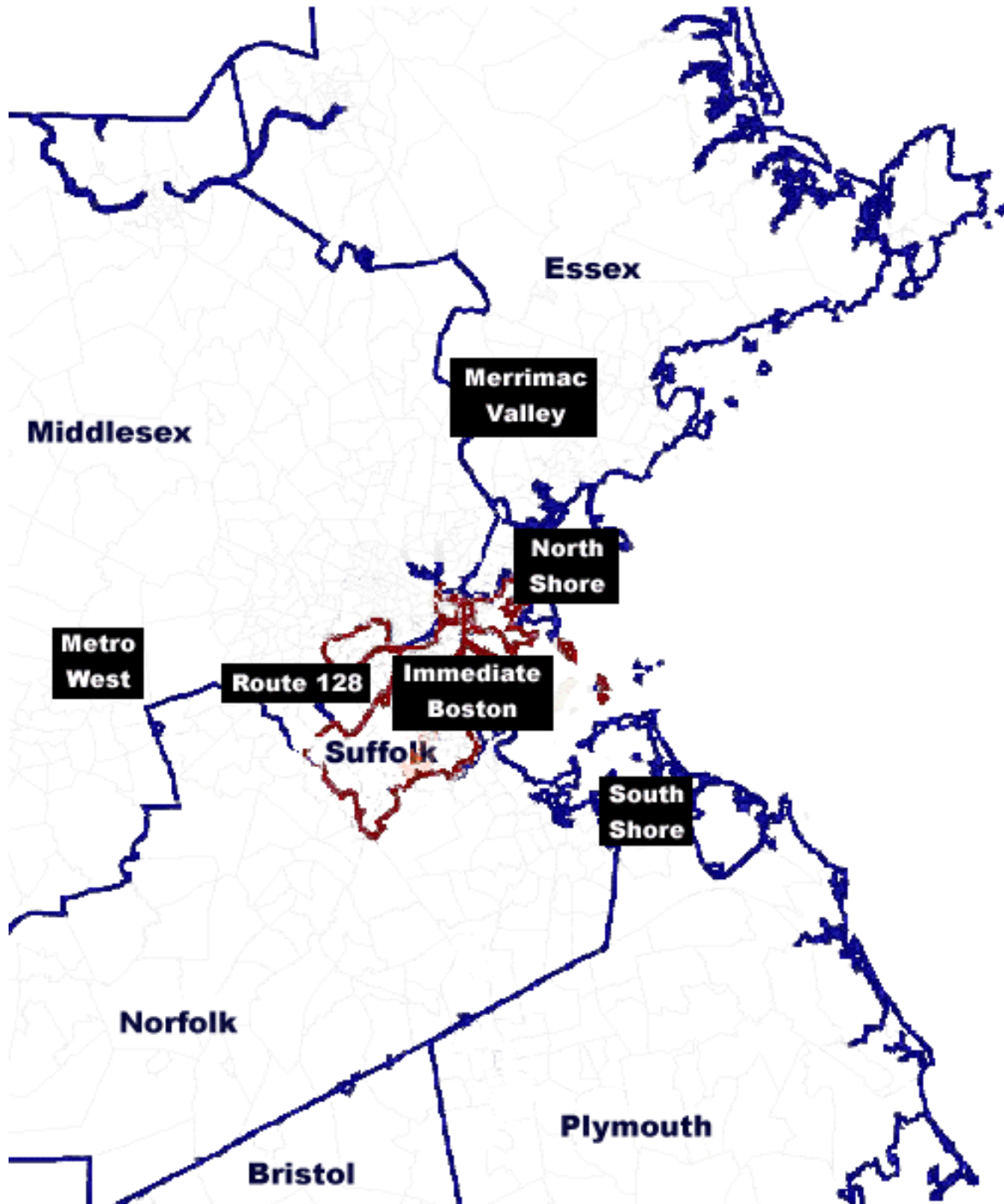
LABOR MARKET SEARCH AREAS MAP

Los Angeles



LABOR MARKET SEARCH AREAS MAP

Boston



Appendix D

Residential Segregation Questions G7-G43

Following the procedure developed by Farley and colleagues (1978; 1996), respondents were asked questions about their preferences regarding the race/ethnic mix of neighborhoods. Respondents were shown a series of show cards with different race/ethnic proportions, and were asked to imagine that they resided in that neighborhood, or had the opportunity to reside in that neighborhood. The cards depicted 3 rows of 5 houses each, with the middle house designating the respondent's residence. Examples of the show cards follow this description.

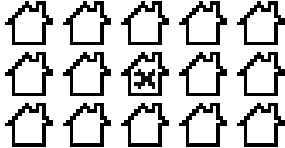
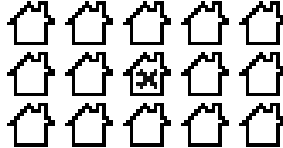
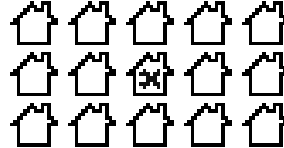
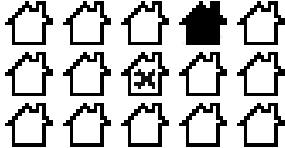
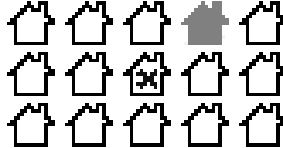
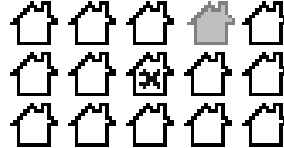
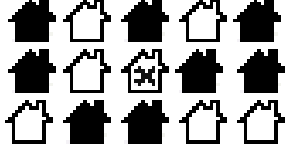
In Atlanta and Detroit, the race of potential neighbors was limited to Blacks and Whites. Blacks were given a set of five cards showing neighborhoods with racial compositions progressing from all-Black (15 Black houses) to all-White (14 White houses and the respondent's house). The cards that were shown Whites ranged from all-White (15 White houses) to majority-Black (8 Black houses). Whites and Black were asked different questions regarding their preferences.

The Boston and L.A. surveys endeavored to expand the residential segregation questions to include Hispanics, and Asians as potential neighbors. In order to accomplish this goal, a split ballot design was used in the survey, so that a fraction of the respondents received questions regarding one particular race/ethnic group that was different from their own group. For instance, one-third of the Black respondents in Boston and L.A. were shown cards with Whites and Blacks as neighbors, one-third were shown cards with Hispanics and Blacks as neighbors, and one-third were shown cards with Asians and Blacks as neighbors. In L.A., one-third of Asian respondents were shown cards with Whites and Asians as their neighbors, one-third were shown cards with Blacks and Asians as neighbors, and one-third were shown cards with Hispanics and Asians as neighbors.

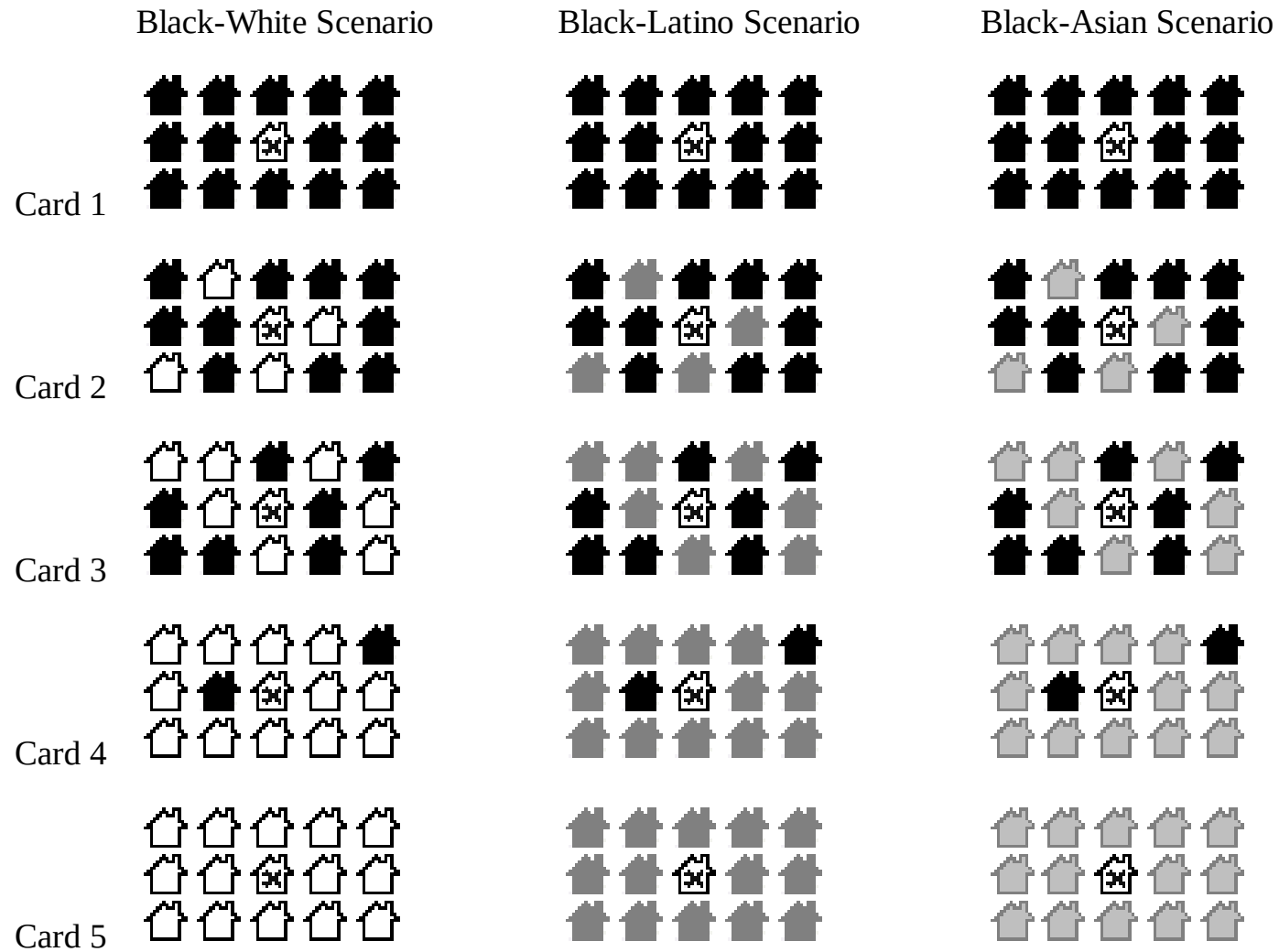
Black, Hispanic, and Asian respondents were shown cards with the same race/ethnic proportions (from Card 1, where all of the respondent's neighbors were the same race/ethnicity as the respondent, to Card 5, where none of the respondent's neighbors were the same race/ethnicity as the respondent). Parallel to the Atlanta and Detroit surveys, the cards that were shown Whites in L.A. and Boston ranged from all-White (15 White houses) to majority-Black/Hispanic/Asian (8 Black/Hispanic/Asian houses).

Investigators who analyze the residential segregation questions for Boston and L.A. should be aware of the ballot form that a respondent was given in the interview. A separate set of variables indicating the survey ballot form that the respondent received and his/her responses to the residential segregation show card questions have been created according to the race/ethnicity of the *respondent*: Black (G7-G13); Hispanic (G14-G20); Asian (G21-G27); White (G28-G39).

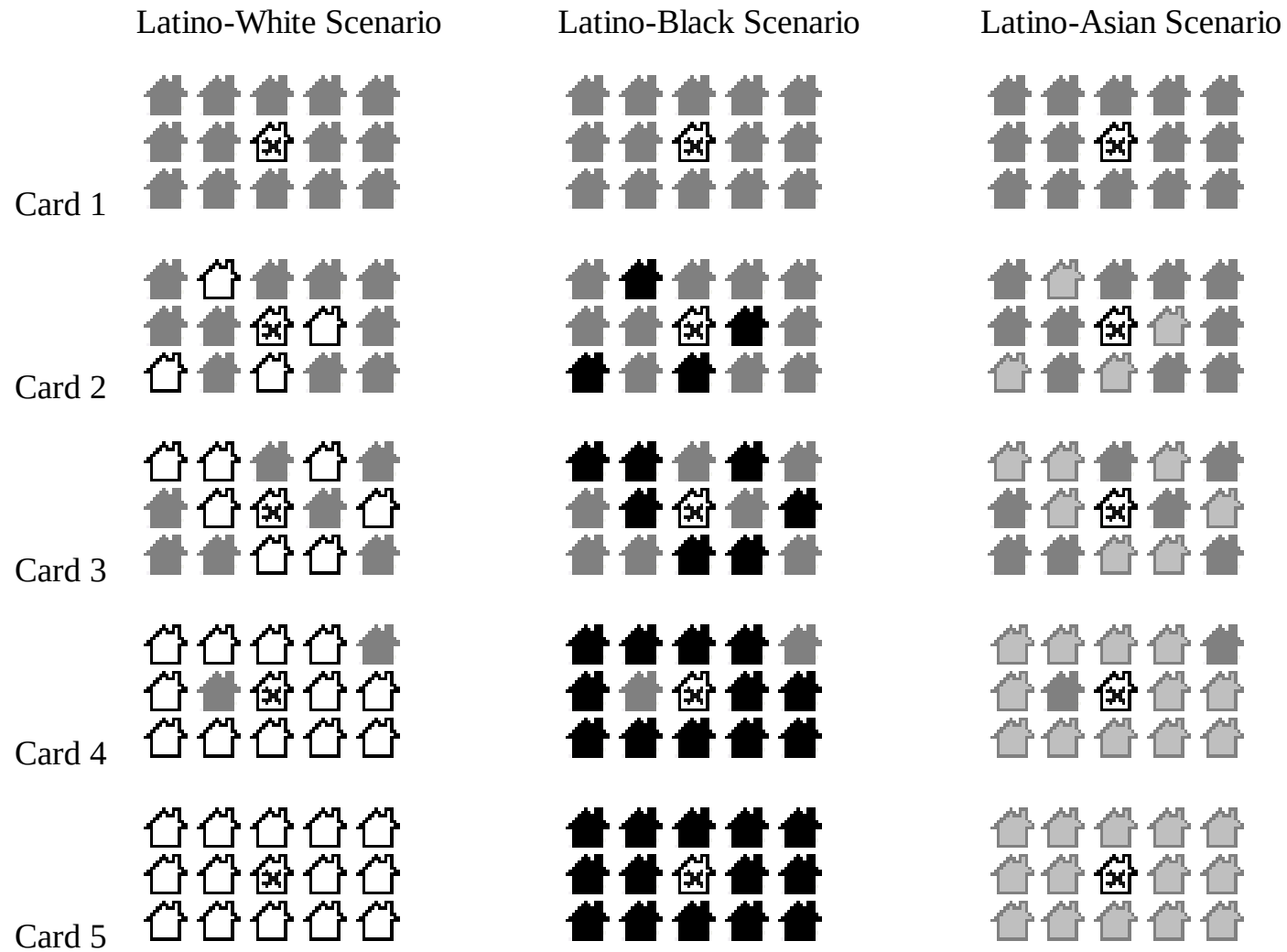
Neighborhood Show Cards Used for White Respondents

	White-Black Scenario	White-Latino Scenario	White-Asian Scenario
Card 1			
Card 2			
Card 3			
Card 4			
Card 5			

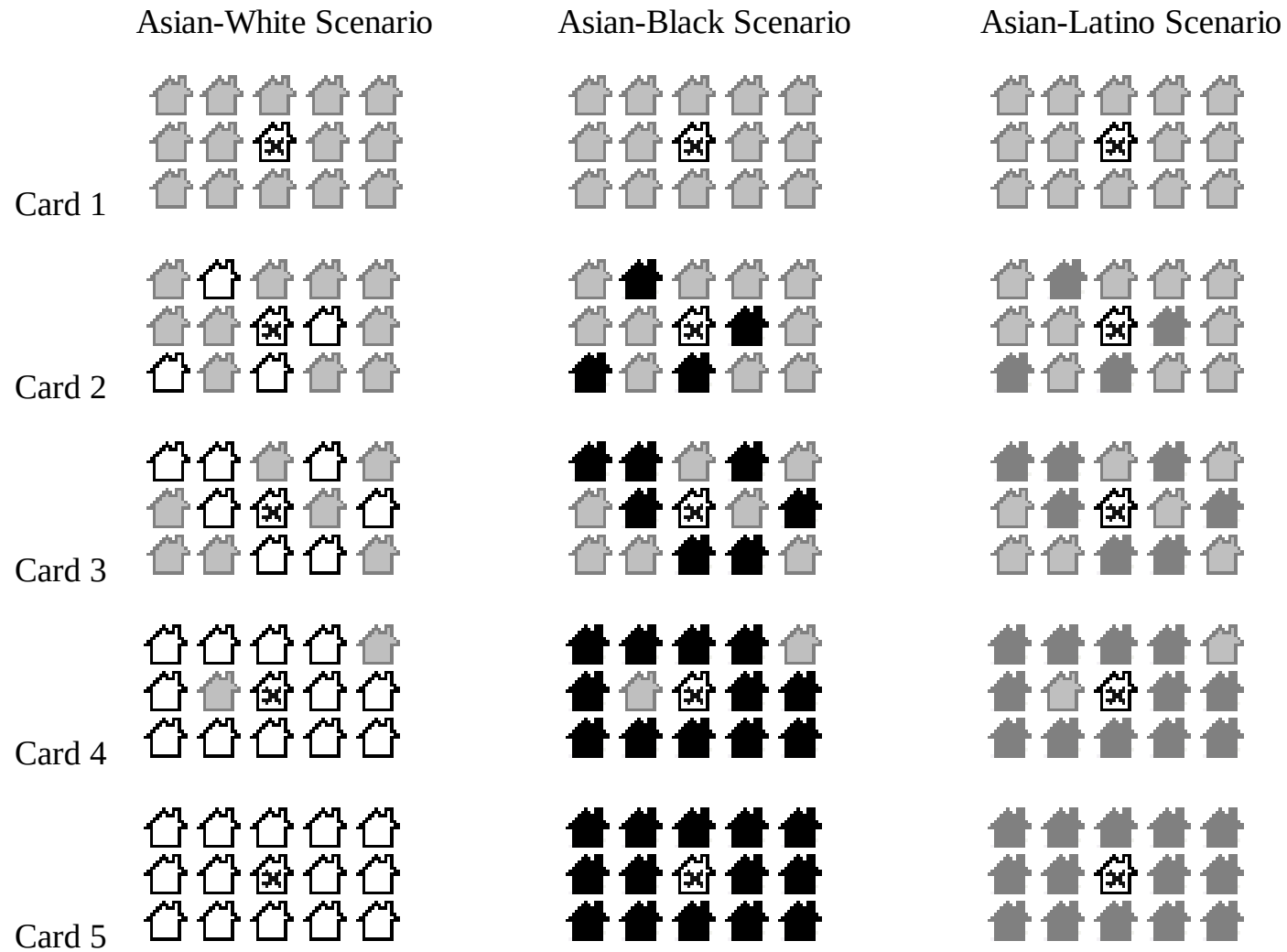
Neighborhood Show Cards Used for Black Respondents



Neighborhood Show Cards Used for Latino Respondents



Neighborhood Show Cards Used for Asian Respondents



Appendix E: The Hourly Wage Variable

The hourly wage variable was calculated using the fernmain, fernunit, and fhrswkmn variables. FHRWAGE is the hourly wage variable. Subsequently, values for hourly wages that seemed extreme were flagged. It is likely that data entry errors account for these “extreme” values. The variable WAGEFLAG identifies these cases. It is recommended that FHRWAGE be set to missing for cases with extreme values.

“Extreme” values were identified as

A) a computed hourly wage of less than \$2 per hour, or

B) a computed hourly wage greater than \$50 per hour that was not consistent with the Respondent’s occupation

The hourly wage was calculated as follows:

** calculate hourly wages

** fernmain - 999990 and above are not usable

** fernunit - 0s 6s 7s and 97-99 are not usable

** fhrswkmn - 0s and 95-99 are not usable

** hourly

fhrwage=fernmain if fernunit is 1

** weekly

fhrwage=fernmain/fhrswkmn if fernunit is 2

** biweekly

fhrwage=fernmain/fhrswkmn/2 if fernunit is 3

** monthly

fhrwage=fernmain/fhrswkmn/4.35 if fernunit is 4

** annual

replace hrwage=fernmain/fhrswkmn/4.35/12 if fernunit is 5

** All other values of fernunit will result in missing values, which is good

** Now make hrwage into missing for invalid values of fernmain and fhrswkmn

fhrwage=missing if fernmain is 999990 or fhrswkmn is 97

Appendix F

Sample Design in the Four MCSUI Cities: Summary

Survey Organizations

The research team within each MCSUI site employed its own survey organization to design the sample and conduct the face-to-face household interviews. The Atlanta survey was administered by Mathematica Research Institute, Princeton, NJ; the Boston survey was administered by the Center for Survey Research at UMass, Boston; the Detroit survey was administered by the Detroit Area Study at the University of Michigan and the Survey Research Center; the L.A. survey was administered by the Institute for Social Research, UCLA. There is a separate sample report corresponding to each city describing the sample design in detail included in the Appendix.¹ The following section summarizes the main contents of the sample design reports.²

Sample Design

Sample households for all of the cities were drawn using a multi-stage stratified, clustered area-probability design. A common goal across the cities was to obtain a large sample of African American and low-income households. In Boston, a large Latino sample was also desired, and the Los Angeles study sought to obtain large samples of multiple target groups -- Whites, Blacks, Latinos and Asians who identified as Korean, Japanese, or Chinese descent. In order to most efficiently achieve these goals, the sample design included clusters of housing units taken disproportionately from areas with concentrated minority/ethnic populations and poverty/low income households (Detroit did not stratify by income). Each of the four metropolitan areas was unique in terms of the geographic boundaries defining the metropolitan area, the criteria designating the strata, and the target sample size (See Tables 1 and 2).

Table F1.
Geographic Boundaries for the Metropolitan Areas Comprising the MCSUI
Household Survey Samples

<i>Atlanta:</i>	Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, and Rockdale Counties (913,292 HUs) ³
<i>Boston:</i>	Boston-Lawrence-Salem MA-NH Consolidated Metropolitan Area, Massachusetts portion only (1,440,078 HUs)
<i>Detroit:</i>	Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne Counties (1,540,237 HUs)
<i>L.A.:</i>	Los Angeles County (2,989,552 HUs)

During the first stage of the sampling design, the entire metropolitan area for the site was divided into units that were geographically defined and physically bounded parcels of land, or segments. The segments were most often Census tracts, blocks or a group of contiguous blocks with a minimum number of occupied housing units. Census segments were grouped into strata according to geography (e.g., county), race/ethnic composition, and income brackets. The precise stratification procedures (that is, the stage at which stratification by a particular criteria was performed) varied across city.

As the cities were quite diverse in their race/ethnic composition and household income levels, the criteria defining the strata was unique to each city (Table 2). For instance, in Detroit, the predominantly Black strata was defined as segments with a population that was over 70% Black. In Boston, segments with a population over 50% Black were classified as the predominantly Black strata.

Table F2
Race/ethnic and Income Criteria for Sample Strata Variable (STRATUM)
by Metropolitan Area

Atlanta	Boston	Detroit	L.A.
> 50% Black, ≥ 40% poverty	> 50% Black	> 70% Black	>10% Japanese, < 20% poverty
> 50% Black, < 40% poverty	> 50% Latino	All other	> 10% Korean, < 20% poverty
> 50% White, ≥ 40% poverty	> 50% White, < 20% poverty		> 10% Korean, > 40% poverty
> 50% White, < 40% poverty	> 50% White, ≥ 20% poverty		>10% Chinese, < 20% poverty
	No racial/ethnic majority (mixed)		> 50% Black, < 20% poverty
			> 50% Black, 20%- 40% poverty
			> 50% Black, > 40% poverty

			> 50% Latino, < 20% poverty
			> 50% Latino, 20%- 40% poverty
			> 50% Latino, high poverty
			> 10% Asian, < 20% poverty
			> 10% Asian, 20%- 40% poverty
			Mixed, < 20% poverty
			Mixed, 20%- 40% poverty
			Mixed, > 40% poverty

In general, the Census segments were ordered by the stratifying variables, and segments were selected with probability proportional to estimated size (PPES) of the segments within strata.⁴ The measure of size (MOS) of the segments were based on the total housing units (occupied and unoccupied) reported in the 1990 census. To oversample target race/ethnic and low-income populations, a disproportionate stratified sampling design was used to draw the sample of households from the selected segments, with different sampling rates for the respective strata. At the final stage of the sampling procedure, adults 21 or older were randomly selected for interview from households within the selected areas, with equal probability of selection.

A variable indicating the race and income strata, ASTRATUM,@ is included in the MCSUI file and reported in Table 2. We note that the stratum and cluster variables should be used to adjust for design effects in statistical analyses (discussed below).

Interviewing

Detroit was the first city to conduct interviews, collecting data from April, 1992 through September, 1992. After preliminary analyses of the Detroit data, the survey instrument was modified and expanded. The Boston and Atlanta teams entered the field in the spring of 1993.

The Los Angeles team began interviews in fall 1993. The cities differed in the number of total interviews that were conducted and the length of time spent in the field. Dates of interviewing for each city are reported in Table 3. The month and year that a particular interview was conducted can be determined from variables LINTMON and LINTYR in the household survey.

Table F3
Dates of Data Collection, by Metropolitan Area

	Detroit	Boston	Atlanta	L.A.
Enter Field	April 1992	May 1993	June 1993	Sept. 1993
Exit Field	Sept. 1992	Nov. 1994	Nov. 1993	August 1994

The survey was conducted through face-to-face interviews that lasted between about 50 minutes (Detroit) and 95 minutes (Boston). All interviews in Detroit and Atlanta were conducted in English. In Boston, 1,399 interviews were conducted in English and 421 were conducted in Spanish. Los Angeles administered the survey in five languages: English, Spanish, Korean, Mandarin Chinese, and Cantonese. The language in which the interview was conducted is represented in the variable `ALINTLANG` in the MCSUI data file. For the non-English interviews, the field materials were translated using independent forward/backward translation.

Race-matching

The survey research organizations made vigorous efforts to match the race/ethnicity of the interviewer with the race/ethnicity of the respondent, and attained varying degrees of success across the cities. The race/ethnicity of the interviewer is recorded in the MCSUI data file as the variable `AINTVRACE`. A summary of successful race-matching is reported in Table 4.

Table F4
Race-matching:
Percent of Respondents Who Were Interviewed by Someone of the Same Race/ethnicity

	Detroit	Atlanta	Boston	L.A.
Whites	92.5%	80%	92%	53%
Blacks	89.6%	94%	49%	82%
Latinos	N/A	N/A	55%	74%
Asians	N/A	N/A	N/A	92%

Response Rates

Overall response rates were relatively high, although they varied by city and by race/ethnicity of the respondent. Table 5 reports the Unadjusted response rates by city. (Unadjusted rates are the ratio of interviews to eligible households.)

Table F5
Unadjusted Response Rates by Metropolitan Area

	Atlanta	Boston	Detroit	L.A.
Total	.75	.71	.78	.68

Creating the Four-city Data File

The MCSUI research teams prepared a clean dataset and codebook for their particular city. Data from the four metropolitan areas were then combined into the 4-city MCSUI household data file for public use. Only variables that were present in at least two of the cities were included in the concatenated file. In order to maintain consistent coding of variables across the four cities, some new variables in the concatenated file were created, and others were recoded (these changes are noted in the codebook). A master codebook was created for the 4-city file.

The final sample in the combined four-city data set contains 8916 completed household interviews (Table 6).

Table F6
Completed Interviews by Race/ethnicity of Respondent and Metropolitan Area

	Atlanta	Boston	Detroit	L.A.	Total
Total	1528	1820	1543	4025	8916
Whites ⁵	642	585	728	835	2790
Blacks	824	443	741	1103	3111
Latinos	30	703	30	1020	1783
Asians	23	34	12	1055	1124
Other ⁶	9	55	32	12	108

(Numbers computed from MCSUI data file, using respondent's self-report of race and ethnicity).

Weights

The sample is complex and requires weighting for proper analysis. Some information provided by respondents may be used to generate estimates of household characteristics -- such as household income, assets, and debt -- requiring a household weight.

The data file contains 2 weights:

WPSTHHDE is a post-stratified, nonresponse adjusted household weight. The adjustment conditions on the race/ethnicity of the respondent. It provides a ratio adjustment that takes account of the relative distribution of households by race/ethnicity of the *respondent* in the 1990 Census, while preserving the overall estimated number of household units.

WPSTPERE is a person weight adjusted to compensate for non-response so that weighted counts of persons by age-sex-race reflect the proportionate distribution of the adult population of the study area as established in the 1990 Census.

Both of the weights are expansion weights, that is, their application will produce estimates of the population total of households or adults, subject to corrections for non-response and deviations from the relative race/ethnicity distributions given in the 1990 Census. (Individual city data files contain additional weights, including a base weight that represents the household's probability of selection into the sample following directly from the area probability design and the estimates of the vacancy rate). Users should refer to the sample design reports for each city for detailed descriptions of computations of the weights.

Design Effects⁶

Although weights compensate for many of the problems not solved by our sampling procedures, they do not compensate for the fact that our area probability sample makes extensive use of clustering. At the price for less costly interviews, we lose precision in our survey estimates when we cluster. Since the calculation of significance tests in most statistical packages assumes simple random sampling, violating this assumption causes the standard formulae to underestimate standard errors.

When data are collected through an area probability sample, often the standard error must be adjusted for “design effects” to compensate for clustering. “Design effects” are estimated as the ratio of the variance of a statistic from the present design to that of the variance of the statistic under simple random sampling with replacement. They can be computed for particular variables as a guideline to appropriate estimation of standard errors. (See the sampling report for Detroit for an example of this procedure). The analyst can also opt for use of software, such as STATA (survreg), SUDAAN, or SPSS(WesVarPc) that directly estimates design-based standard errors in multivariate models.

ENDNOTES

¹ Throughout this report, the term “city” refers to the metropolitan area, as defined in the MCSUI survey.

² In order to retain accuracy, I have copied portions of the sample reports verbatim into this summary. I have borrowed especially heavily from the Boston sampling report prepared by Michael Massagli. The citations for the reports are: Bobo, Lawrence, Eve Fielder, David Grant, James Johnson, Jr., and Melvin Oliver. 1995. “The Los Angeles Survey of Urban Inequality Sample Report on the Household Survey.” Occasional Working paper Series. Los Angeles, CA: UCLA Center for the Study of Urban Poverty. Hall, John. 1994. “Sample Design and Weighting Procedures for the Atlanta Survey for the Urban Inequality Study.” MPR Reference #8111. Princeton, NJ: Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. Steeh, Charlotte. 1993. “Sampling Report for the 1992 Detroit Area Study.” Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan. Massagli, Michael. 1997. “Greater Boston Social Survey, Center for Survey research and Boston Urban Inequality Research Group: Methodological and Field Report.” Boston: University of Massachusetts Center for Survey Research.

³ Housing units, based on counts from the 1990 Census.

⁴ In Atlanta, a second stage of stratification was necessary after it was determined that the first stage design would not yield an adequate number of observations in low-income areas. Because PSUs and listing areas had already been selected, a supplemental selection was made by stratifying the sampling frame on the prevalence of poverty households in the PSUs.

⁵ Latinos are excluded from the counts for Whites and Blacks in this table.

⁶ The following description of design effects is taken from the Detroit sampling report, written by Charlotte Steeh.

SAMPLE DESIGN
AND WEIGHTING PROCEDURES
FOR THE ATLANTA SURVEY
FOR THE URBAN INEQUALITY STUDY

March 15, 1994

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SAMPLE DESIGN AND WEIGHTING PROCEDURES FOR THE ATLANTA SURVEY FOR THE URBAN INEQUALITY STUDY

The sample is a multistage, stratified area-probability design of the (nine-county) Atlanta metropolitan area. A major feature of the design is the oversampling of African-Americans. The final sample includes interviews with 651 white respondents and 832 African-American respondents, and 45 with respondents not in either of these groups.¹ Areas with high poverty rates were oversampled, with the goal of increasing the number of interviews with low-income persons.

Below, we first present a brief overview of the sample design. Four following sections discuss the approach to stratification: defining and selecting primary and secondary sampling units; household listing; and the selection of households and individual respondents. The final (sixth) section covers the computation of sample weights. (A technical appendix provides a detailed explanation of how sample weights were computed.)

Overview. The survey population includes adults residing in the nine-county metropolitan Atlanta area. The sample comprises 120 primary sampling units (PSUs) each of which includes one or more Census block groups. One interviewing area (IA) was selected per PSU. Interviews were conducted with randomly selected adults in households in the sampled interviewing areas with one in 120 PSUs. Prior to selecting the IAs, we defined 30 strata based on racial composition and county. Nineteen additional strata were formed later to allow selection of additional sample in low income areas.

The survey uses probability proportional to size (PPS) selection methods² to control probabilities of selection. Nonetheless, weighting (discussed below) is required for most estimates

because African-Americans, persons living in low-income. whites in racially mixed interviewing areas were oversampled.

Stratification. The overriding concerns in the choice of stratum boundaries were: (1) the need to efficiently oversample African-Americans who comprise about a third of the adult population in the area, but half the sample; (2) the need to oversample low-income individuals. A substantial proportion of African-Americans live in racially mixed areas, and a smaller, but important proportion in largely white areas. Low-income individuals live in almost all areas, but are much more prevalent in some areas than in others.

Stratification took place in two stages. The initial stratification was based on racial composition, geography and income. A review of the design pointed out that the design would not yield an adequate number of observations in low-income areas. Because PSUs and listing areas had already been selected, a supplemental selection was made. For the supplemental selection, the frame was stratified on the prevalence of poverty households in the PSUs.

The first level of initial stratification is the ethnic composition of the block group and block. We defined seven major strata, seen in Table 1.

The second level of stratification is geographic. There are nine counties in the survey areas but not all counties contain blocks in each major stratum, or contain a large enough proportion of the adult population that a substratum could be formed. Table 2 shows the 30 substrata defined by racial composition and county.

The final level of initial stratification was based on median household income.³ Where our preliminary calculations indicated that one of the 30 first level substrata would be allocated three or more PSUs, we stratified further, trying to define final substrata that were of approximately

equal size within first-level substrata. Table 3 shows the final strata used for selection of the initial sample of PSUs..

After the initial selection of 120 PSUs, a reviewer suggested that more sample be allocated to low income areas. The costs of purchasing maps and preparing listing materials had been incurred so, rather than reselect the entire sample, we constructed six strata based on poverty level, subsampled the PSUs already selected in higher income strata, and selected additional sample in lower income strata. The six strata are shown in Table 4.

Defining and Selecting Primary and Secondary Sampling Units. Defining the sampling units and deciding on selection procedures and the number of selections at each stage involved tradeoffs among sampling error, cost, and practicality. To minimize sampling error, we would choose a large number of PSUs that exhibit a low level of homogeneity.⁴ To minimize costs, we would select a small number of compact PSUs. Practicality would require that we define sampling units in an effort to maximize the availability of information necessary for stratification and sample selection.

We considered using census tracts as PSUs, but we found tracts to be too heterogeneous with respect to race. We found a similar problem among many block groups. Our solution was to define a PSU:

- among the most racially homogeneous block groups, as a block group or group of block groups with a minimum of 200 housing units (HUs)
- for other block groups, as a block or group of blocks (with similar racial composition) having a minimum of 100 HUs.

PSUs were formed by sorting BGs or blocks by stratum, county and tract. Where BGs or

blocks have fewer than the minimum number of HUs subsequent BGs or blocks are attached until the minimum is reached.

Within each sampled PSU we select one IA. IAs comprise a block or group of blocks with a minimum size. In racially homogeneous areas where fewer households were selected, the minimum size was 30 HUs. In mixed areas,⁵ where we selected more households, the minimum is 50 HUs. SSUs were formed by sorting blocks by size (high to low) and BG number within PSU. Where blocks have fewer than the specified minimum, subsequent blocks were attached until the minimum size was reached. After IAs were defined for a sampled PSU selection was made randomly within the PSU.

Procedures for Listing. Listers received listing pages and census maps that identify the listing area boundaries and block numbers. If a listing area contains more than one block, listers began with the lowest-number block in the segment, working clockwise around a block, listing addresses on their right. Each block was listed completely before work on the next block began.

Institutional populations, such as those in hospitals or dormitories, were excluded from the survey population. Boarding homes and motels were also excluded, except when 75 percent or more of the accommodations were occupied by permanent residents.

Selected segments of 100 or more housing units were not fully listed. Instead, the segment was subdivided into administratively convenient subsegments, and rough counts of housing units made in each subsegment. Complete listing was done in a randomly selected subsegment.

Household Selection. Sample addresses from the selected segments were chosen systematically from the listing sheets, after a random start, at MPR's central office.

During the interviewing phase of the project, field interviewers were responsible for

verifying block listings. Where interviewers found that a sampled address contained more than one housing unit, they attempted interviews at all units at the sampled address. Interviewers were also instructed to verify whether any other dwellings exist between the sampled housing unit and the next listed unit. If they locate such units, they will list and attempt an interview with them. There is one exception to this general rule: for those dwelling units that contain more than four additional units, the interviewer reported the additional units to his/her supervisor, and random selections were made

Listing within the Household and Selecting Respondents. When making the initial contact with a sampled household, the interviewer completed an enumeration of eligible adults in the household. The interviewer used a selection table provided to identify a single eligible respondent. Household enumerations for 10 percent of each interviewer's assignments were checked. If the wrong respondent was interviewed, that case was not accepted, and an attempt was made to interview the correct respondent.

Sample Weights. Sample weights are provided on the data files. This section describes, in nontechnical terms, why sample weights are needed, how they were calculated and how they can be used. The technical appendix describes the calculation of the weights in more detail.

Sample weights correct for disproportionality introduced by oversampling and by differential nonresponse. In the survey, African-Americans were oversampled; compared to whites. As a result, the proportion of African-Americans interviewed is greater than that in the eligible populations. Thus any unweighted sample estimate from the survey data will overrepresent African-Americans: if there are differences between African-Americans and whites, unweighted estimates combining their responses would be biased.⁶ Similarly, within both racial

groups, persons living in low income areas were oversampled, an unweighted sample estimate for African-Americans would overrepresent those who live in low income areas.

Sample weights correct for differences in probabilities of selection and nonresponse. The weights are the products of two or three components, or correction factors.

- The first component is the inverse of the probability of selection.
- The second component corrects for differential nonresponse and eligibility for the survey.
- The third component (sometimes called a poststratification adjustment) adjusts for differences between the distribution of the sample weighted by the product of the first two components, and population totals.

There are three weights on the file. The household weight (called HHWGT) is the product of the first two components (probability and nonresponse). The other two weights are person-level weights, both of which incorporate the poststratification adjustment. The two person weights differ in that one (called FINALWT5) is truncated--a minimum and a maximum set for each weight--while the other (FINALWT0) is not.

The computation of the probabilities of selection is discussed in the technical appendix. For households, the probability of selection reflects five stages of collection: (1) initial PSU selection; (2) supplemental PSU selection; (3) selection of the IA within each PSU; (4) selection of segments with IAs⁷; and (5) selection of housing units within IAs or selected segments. For individuals, the overall probability of selection also reflects the selection of one adult from all eligibles in each household. The weighting component is the inverse of the probability of selection because those with lower probabilities are underrepresented and should thus have higher weights.

The nonresponse adjustment is the inverse of the response rate, computed for four groups,

defined based on the racial composition and income level of the area of residence: predominantly African-American low-income areas; others predominantly African-American areas; remaining low-income areas; and remaining other areas. These areas were created by collapsing the six strata used for the selection of the supplemental sample of PSUs. The response rate adjustment accounts not only for differences in failure to complete an interview with an eligible respondent, but also for differences in eligibility for the survey. The former category consists mostly of refusals but also includes cases such as where an eligible respondent was identified who could not be found at home by the interviewer during the field period. The latter category (ineligible) includes vacant housing units, households with no one 21 years old or older, and some units that were incorrectly listed.

No further steps were taken with household-level weights since the individual is expected to be the unit of analysis. Preliminary weights for individuals (the product of the probability and response rate components) were examined to see if the variability of the weights might have an undue influence on sampling error and whether the weighted distribution of the sample, by race and sex, matched that of the presumed population distribution.⁸ We found that there were several cases with very large (relative) weights. These cases could greatly increase sampling error while not substantially reducing bias. While no formal analysis of variance-bias tradeoff was conducted, the potential impact of the large weights led us to truncate the weights at the 5th and 95th percentiles within each racial group.⁹

We also found that sample totals using either the truncated or untruncated weights tended to underrepresent African-Americans, especially African-American men. Therefore we decided to adjust the weights so that weighted sample totals reflect those of the population.¹⁰

We recommend that analysts normally use sample weights for creating point estimates and making simple comparisons (e.g. difference of means and contingency tables). The use of sample weights may not be required in regression analysis or other techniques where factors affecting the weights can be controlled for by the model.

When using sample weights, FINALW0 is presumably least biased. FINALWT5 will probably yield smaller sampling error, but may introduce a small degree of bias. We suggest that analysts using FINALWT5 estimate the potential for increase in bias and decrease in sampling error.¹¹

We caution users that the survey data were not collected from a simple random sample, and are subject to design effects--increases in sampling error--due to multistage selection (clustering) and weighting. These design effects may apply to complex statistics (such as regression coefficients) as well as to point estimates and simple comparisons. (Design effects were not estimated by MPR.)

TABLE 1
MAJOR STRATA

Stratum #	Stratum Definition	BGs ^a	Zero Blocks ^b	Other Small Blocks ^c	Total Blocks	Black Adults	White Adults
1	BG is 95%-199% Black	196	329	1,186	2,243	137,333	2,218
2	BG is 3%-94% Black and Block is 75%-100% Black OR Block has zero HUs and BG is 75%-94% Black	NA	6	1,452	2,198	154,893	15,838
3	BG is 3%-94% Black and Block is 51%-74% Black OR Block has zero HUs and BG is 51%-74% Black	NA	401	495	1,225	61,099	30,870
4	BG is 3%-94% Black and Block is 26%-50% Black OR Block has zero HUs and BG is 26%-50% Black	NA	761	648	1,966	53,293	85,881
5	BG is 3%-94% Black and Block is 11%-25% Black OR Block has zero HUs and BG is 11%-25% Black.	NA	1,041	797	2,565	37,074	179,399
6	BG is 3%-94% Black and Block is 0%-10% Black OR Block has zero HUs and BG is 3%-10% Black	NA	2,145	8,820	11,265	20,694	607,544
7	BG is 0%-2% Black	471	1,225	3,396	6,263	3,372	362,691
	TOTAL	NA	5,908	16,794	27,725	468,158	1,284,441

^a Block groups (BGs) will be used to form PSUs in strata 1 and 7. In other strata, BGs may be split, depending on racial composition of blocks within BGs.

^bBlocks having no housing units at the time of the 1990 Census.

^cLess than 30 housing units reported by 1990 Census.

TABLE 2
FIRST LEVEL SUBSTRATA

		Counties (Names and FIP Codes)								
Substratum	Major Strata	Clayton 63	Cobb 67	DeKalb 89	Douglas 97	Fayette 113	Fulton 121	Gwinnett 135	Henry 151	Rockland 246
1	1	X	X	X						
2	1						X			
3	2	X								
4	2			X						
5	2						X			
6	2,3				X	X		X	X	X
7	2,3		X							
8	3			X						
9	3						X			
10	3,4	X								
11	4		X							
12	4			X						
13	4						X			
14	4				X	X		X	X	X
15	5	X								
16	5		X							
17	5			X						
18	5						X			
19	5							X		
20	5,6				X	X			X	X
21	6	X								
22	6		X							
23	6			X						
24	6						X			
25	6							X		
26	7	X	X							
27	7			X						
28	7						X			
29	7							X		
30	7				X	X			X	X

TABLE 3

FINAL SUBSTRATUM BOUNDARIES FOR INITIAL SAMPLE
(Median Annual Household Income in Dollars)

First Level Stratum	# of Income Substrata	1	2	3	4	5
1	0					
2	0					
3	6	6,000	12,000	15,000	20,000	25,000
4	4	22,800	30,000	40,000		
5	4	18,000	23,000	31,000		
6	0					
7	0					
8	2	32,000				
9	0					
10	0					
11	0					
12	0					
13	0					
14	0					
15	0					
16	0					
17	0					
18	0					
19	0					
20	2	40,000				
21	0					
22	3	40,000	55,000			
23	2	35,000				
24	2	35,000				
25	2	41,000				
26	0					
27	0					
28	2	63,000				
29	0					
30	0					

TABLE 4
SIX POVERTY STRATA FOR SUPPLEMENTAL SELECTION

Stratum	Definition	
	Percent African-American	Percent in Poverty
1	50-100	40-100
2	50-100	20-39
3	50-100	0-19
4	0-49	40-100
5	0-49	20-39
6	0-49	0-19

ENDNOTES

¹By the term “white” and “African-American” we mean to include all persons the Census would classify as white or black, without regard to ethnicity or country of birth.

²In PPS selection, selection at all stages except the last is proportional to some measure of size; at the last stage (or next-to-last when individuals are chosen within households), probability is inversely proportional to size. PPS can generate an equal probability of selection for households within strata.

³Income is available for block groups (BG) but not blocks. Where blocks from the same BG were assigned to different strata, the value of the original BG’s median income was assigned to each block.

⁴The number of PSUs selected has an impact on the design effect of clustering. For a given sample size and value of roh, a design that contains more PSUs has a smaller design effect. (However, the impact of changing the number of PSUs is greater for higher values of roh.). The definition of the PSU also has an impact, because smaller PSUs tend to exhibit greater homogeneity, or higher values of roh. Thus, we would expect roh would be higher for a block than for a census tract.

⁵The second-stage sampling rate was higher within mixed PSUs because most analysis is done within racial group. Thus, the important design effects of clustering will reflect the average cluster size for blacks, or for whites, but not for the aggregate.

⁶There are, of course, other sources of bias: nonresponse, respondent reporting, and interviewer error.

⁷As discussed above, segments were selected in some but not all IAs.

⁸We chose to use the 1990 Decennial Census data as the basis for adjustment. While the population has undoubtedly increased since 1990, changes between the 1980 and 1990 census and between 1985 estimates and the 1990 census indicated that the distribution for the survey area as a whole would not change much.

⁹The racial groups used for truncation are African-American, white, and other. By truncating the weights, we set any weight lower than that at the 5th, or greater than that at the 95th percentile equal to the weight at the 5th or 95th percentile, respectively.

¹⁰The distribution will not match exactly because race or sex was not recorded for a few cases. However, no cases were missing both race and sex.

¹¹A similar assessment (of bias-variance trade-offs) could lead one to use HHWGT, or even unweighted data.

APPENDIX A

COMPUTING WEIGHTS FOR THE ATLANTA SURVEY ON URBAN INEQUALITY

Three sample weights are provided for each case on the data files. This appendix describes why sample weights are needed, how they were calculated and how they can be used.

Sample weights correct for disproportionality introduced by oversampling, differential nonresponse and imperfections in the sample frame. Analysis using unweighted data can produce biased estimates.¹

In this survey, there were several levels of oversampling: African-Americans were oversampled, compared to whites within both racial groups, persons living in low income areas were oversampled; finally, persons living in racially mixed areas have different chances of selection than do those living in racially homogeneous areas.

The weights (w_i) prepared for this data set are the products of two or three components, or correction factors. ($w_i = w_{i1} * w_{i2} * w_{i3}$):

- The first component (w_{i1}) is the inverse of the probability selection.
- The second component (w_{i2}) corrects for differential nonresponse and eligibility for the survey.
- The third component (w_{i3} , sometimes called the poststratification adjustment) adjusts for differences between the distribution of the sample weighted by the product of the first two components, and population totals. ($w_{i3} = 1$ if poststratification is not used.)

Of the three weights on the file, one, a household weight (called HHWGT) is the product of the first two components (probability and nonresponse). The other two weights are person-level weights, both of which incorporate the poststratification adjustment. The two person weights differ in that one (called FINALWT5) is truncated – a minimum and a maximum set for each weight – while the other (FINALWT0) is not.

The calculation of the first weighting component (based on probabilities of selection) reflects the multistage sample design. Households were selected in five stages: (1) initial PSU selection; (2) supplemental PSU selection; (3) selection of the IA within each PSU; (4) selection of the segments with IAs²; and (5) selection of housing units within IAs or selected segments. For individuals, the overall probability of selection also reflects the selection of one adult from all eligibles in each household.

We calculated the probabilities of selection as follows. The overall probability of selection is the product of several terms, each representing one value of the five (for households) or six (for individuals) stages of selection. Several terms are used in calculating the probabilities of selection:

- a is the number of PSUs selected in the original stratum H .
- a' is the number of PSUs selected in economic stratum G .
- i is the number of households chose in an IA
- $PSUMOS$, $IAMOS$ and $SEGMOS$ refer to measures of size for PSUs, IAs, and segments.
- NIA is the number of units counted in an IA.
- subscripts ah and ag refer to the a -th PSU in stratum H or supplemental stratum G .
- the subscript ba refers to the b -th IA in PSU A .

There are five stages of selection

$$(1) \quad P_1 = \frac{a \text{ } PSUMOS_{ah}}{\sum_{a=1}^A \text{ } PSUMOS_{ah}}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{a' PSUMOS_{ag}}{\sum_{a=1}^A PSUMOS_{ag}} \quad \text{if in Group A}^3$$

$$P_2 = \frac{26}{34} \quad \text{if in Group B}^3$$

$$P_2 = \frac{46}{60} \quad \text{if in Group C}^3$$

$$P_3 = \frac{IAMOS_b}{PSUMOS_{ah}}$$

$$P_4 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if not segmented} \\ \frac{2 SEGMOS}{\sum SEGMOS} & \text{if segmented} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{c}{NIA} \quad \text{if not segmented}$$

$$P_5 = \frac{c * \left(\frac{\sum SEGMOS}{IAMOS} \right)}{2 SEGMOS} \quad \text{if segmented}$$

For households in poverty strata (strata 1 and 4 in Table 4 in the main body of the report), there were two chances for the PSU in which they were located to be selected. For these households, the probability of selection ($PHH = PHHPOV$) is:

$$(2) \quad \mathbf{PHH = PHHPOV = [P_1 + (1 - P_1)P_2] * P_3 * P_4 * P_5}$$

For other households, where PSUs were subsampled at the second stage:

$$(3) \quad \mathbf{PHH = PHHPOV = P_1 * P_2 * P_3 * P_4 * P_5}$$

For individuals the probability of selection contains an additional term (P_6):

$$(4) \quad P_6 = \frac{1}{n_{cba}}$$

where n_{cba} is the number of individuals in the (cth) household. So for individuals in poverty strata

$$(5) \quad \mathbf{PI = PIPOV = PHHPOV * P_6}$$

and for others

$$(6) \quad \mathbf{PI = PINPOV = PHHPOV * P_6}$$

The nonresponse adjustment is the inverse of the response rate, computed for four groups, defined based on the racial composition and income level of the area of residence: predominantly African-American low-income areas; others predominantly African-American areas; remaining low-income areas; and remaining other areas. These areas were created by collapsing the six strata (See Table 4 in the main report) used for the selection of the supplemental sample of PSUs. The response rate adjustment not only for differences in failure to complete and interview with an eligible respondent, but also for differences in eligibility for the survey.

Following the lead of CASRO (1982),⁴ we define a response rate (RR) to be the ratio of completed interviews (ne) to the estimated number of study-eligible potential respondents in the sample (ne'). Each sample point in the frame can be categorized as eligible for the survey (ne), not eligible (ne'), or eligibility unknown (ndk). An eligible housing unit was one that met definitions of a housing unit and contained a household with at least one member 21 years of age or older.

The response rate for any stratum (G') is

$$(7) \quad RR'_{g'} = \frac{nC_{g'}}{ne'_{g'}}$$

where

$$(8) \quad ne'_{g'} = ne_{g'} + \left(\frac{ne_{g'}}{ne_{g'} + nie_{g'}} \right) ndk_{g'}$$

No further steps were taken with household-level weights since the individual is expected to be the unit of analysis. Thus, for households

$$(9) \quad HHWGT = W_1 * W_2 = \left(\frac{1}{PHH} \right) \left(\frac{1}{RR_{g'}} \right)$$

Preliminary weights for individuals (the product of the probability and response rate components) were examined to see if the variability of the weights might have an undue influence on sampling error and whether the weighted distribution of the sample, by race and sex, matched that of the presumed population distribution.⁵ We found that there were several cases with very large (relative) weights. These cases could greatly increase sampling error while not substantially reducing bias. While no formal analysis of variance-bias tradeoff was conducted, the potential impact of the large weights led us to truncated the weights at the 5th and 95th percentiles within each racial group.⁶

We also found that sample totals using either the truncated or untruncated weights tended to underrepresent African-Americans, especially African-American men. Therefore, we decided to adjust the weighted sample totals to reflect the population.⁷ Table A.1 shows the comparison of the sample to the Census figures before ratio adjustment and the ratio adjustment figures (W_3).

TABLE A.1
RATIO ADJUSTMENTS FOR PERSON LEVEL WEIGHTS

	Census Counts	Percentages				
		Census 1989	With Person Weight		Ratio Adjustment	
			Untruncated	Truncated	Untruncated	Truncated
TOTPOP	1,694,780					
WHMALE	586,897	34.63%	34.29%	34.01%	1.0099	1.0182
WHFEM	628,607	37.09%	39.11%	39.97%	0.9484	0.9280
BKMALE	192,817	11.38%	8.30%	7.81%	1.3707	1.4567
BKFEM	238,766	14.09%	12.20%	11.99%	1.1548	1.1750
OTHMALE	25,304	1.49%	1.46%	1.42%	1.0226	1.0514
OTHFEM	22,389	1.32%	2.59%	2.67%	0.5101	0.4948
BLACK	431,583	25.47%	20.50%	19.80%	1.2422	1.2861
WHITE	1,215,504	71.72%	74.16%	74.78%	0.9671	0.9591
OTHER	47,693	2.81%	4.07%	4.12%	0.6914	0.6830
MALE	805,018	47.50%	44.57%	43.78%	1.0657	1.0850
FEMALE	889,762	52.50%	54.63%	55.40%	0.9610	0.9477

We recommend that analysts normally use sample weights for creating point estimates and making simple comparisons (e.g. difference of means and contingency tables). The use of sample weights may not be required in regression analysis or other techniques where factors affecting the weights can be controlled for by the model or the weight can be added to the model as an independent variable.

When using sample weights, FINALWT0 is presumably least biased. FINALWT5 will probably yield smaller sampling error, but may introduce a small degree of bias. We suggest that analysts using FINALWT5 estimate the potential for increase in bias and decrease in sampling

error. Formally, this involves an analysis of the sample Mean Square Error (MSE):

$$(10) \quad \mathbf{MSE = Variance + Bias^2}$$

The estimated variance must incorporate the design effects of weighting and clustering.⁸

Measuring bias is a matter of some judgement. In picking a “true” value, we would suggest the sample weighted by FINALWT0. One could also construct another weight using

$$(11) \quad \mathbf{WNEW = HHWGT (n_{dab})}$$

which would eliminate the effects of poststratification (if one considered poststratification biasing). In either case, for a given variable, the preferred estimate would usually be the one with the lowest MSE.

ENDNOTES

¹There are, of course, other sources of bias: nonresponse, respondent reporting, and interviewer error.

²As discussed above, segments were selected in some but not all IAs.

³Group A is the poverty stratum (supplemental strata 1 or 4); Group B is the other predominantly African-American stratum (supplemental strata 2 and 3); Group C is in other strata (supplemental strata 5 and 6). See Table 4 in the main body of the report for definition.

⁴Lester Frenhel, "On the Definition of Response Rates," Council of American Survey Research Organizations, 1982.

⁵We chose to use the 1990 Decennial Census data as the basis for adjustment. While the population has undoubtedly increased since 1990, changes between the 1980 and 1990 census and between 1985 estimates and the 1990 census indicated that the distribution for the survey area as a whole would not change much.

⁶The racial groups used for truncation are African-American, white, and other. By truncating the weights, we set any weight lower than that at the 5th, or greater than that at the 95th percentile equal to the weight at the 5th or 95th percentile, respectively.

⁷The distribution will not match exactly because race or sex was not recorded for a few cases. However, no cases were missing both race and sex.

⁸This can be done using SUDAAN software or other available statistical packages.

BOSTON SAMPLING REPORT

Michael Massagli

SUMMARY

Expenditure of the grant funds from the Ford Foundation and Russell Sage Foundation resulted in the design and completion of a large sample survey of the resident, adult population of the Greater Boston area. Respondents were queried about their racial attitudes, opinions about residential segregation, and labor market experience. The survey was designed through the efforts of the Research Coordinating Committee of the Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality (MCSUI). MCSUI has focused on improving our understanding of labor market dynamics and its relationship to racial attitudes and patterns of residential location. With funding from Ford and Russell Sage, parallel surveys have been conducted in Boston, Atlanta, Detroit, and Los Angeles.

The Boston survey resulted in 1820 face-to-face interviews with randomly selected respondents in randomly selected households in Boston and surrounding cities and towns in eastern Massachusetts (the Boston Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, Massachusetts portion). Larger samples of poor and minority households were included by disproportionately sampling from census blocks with > 50% non-white populations. This permits a more detailed comparison of the experience of these groups to whites.

Interviewing was conducted between May 1993 and November 1994. Interviewers were assigned sampled housing units to visit for the purpose of ascertaining eligibility and for conducting in-person interviews. At each assigned unit they determined the number of resident adults 21 or older. If there was more than one eligible adult, they used systematic selection procedures to yield a probability sample of respondents. Interviews were completed in English (n=1,399) and Spanish (n=421); all field materials were translated using independent forward/backward translation to assure validity of the translation. Respondents were paid a \$5.00 incentive for a completed interview. The incentive payment was increased to \$20.00 per interview on June 1, 1994 to expedite attainment of the survey goals.

Interviewing assignments were made to maximize the likelihood of agreement between race of interviewer and race of respondent. However, limited availability of qualified minority interviewers made race-matching extremely difficult and we met with only moderate success. Despite continuous and thorough recruitment, the pool of qualified minority interviewers was too small and turnover was too high. Interviewer-respondent race matching occurred at the following rates:

92% of non-hispanic white respondents were interviewed by a white interviewer, about half the remaining whites were interviewed by a black interviewer;

49% of non-hispanic black respondents were interviewed by a black interviewer and about 48% were interviewed by a white interviewer;

55% of hispanic respondents were interviewed by a hispanic interviewer and about 40% were interviewed by a white interviewer.

Sampled addresses and results were distributed as follows:

	Stratum					
Result	Black	Hispanic	White Low- Income	White High- Income	Mixed	Total
Interviews	518	833	185	234	50	1820
Refusals	142	112	69	108	27	458
Limits	27	33	7	6	1	74
Language other than English or Spanish	25	32	14	6	12	89
Other Non- Interviews	12	14	7	3	5	41
Screening Limits	42	30	8	11	5	96
Vacant	104	193	20	9	9	335
No Housing Unit	32	39	14	9	7	101
No Adults Age- Eligible	5	26	7	0	2	40
No Access-Assumed Residence	32	13	6	11	2	64
No Access-Assumed Vacant	4	2	0	0	0	6
Total	943	1327	337	397	120	3124
Vacancy Rate	.1189	.1516	.0631	.0239	.0811	.1113
Response Rate:						
Language Noninterview	.6491	.7807	.6250	.6174	.4902	.6894
Language Ineligible	.6701	.8048	.6560	.6273	.5556	.7134

These results were obtained in 24,286 total interviewer visits made over 3,447 trips covering 109,304 miles. Excluding training, the total interviewer effort consisted of 16,410 hours; about 8.9 hours per completed interview.

The original intent of the GBSS survey was to obtain samples of 600 white, black, and hispanic adults. Ultimately, the number of respondents in each category varied from this goal. This was primarily due to two factors. First, the expected number of black households, based on the 1990 Census, was significantly higher than the number actually found in the sampled census tracts. We also experienced more difficulty enlisting cooperation in the black stratum. The higher than expected number of Hispanic interviews, as well as the somewhat lower than expected number of white interviews, is also due to significant changes in residential patterns since the 1990 Census. Many more than expected Hispanic families were found in the sampled tracts, and consequently, the sample yielded fewer non-Hispanic interviews than expected. Nonetheless, the results are representative of the overall population, and the white, black and Hispanic populations of the Greater Boston Area.

Estimated response rates by race/ethnicity are:

non-hispanic white - .6566

non-hispanic black - .6592

Hispanic - .7439

These estimated rates assume that all non-interviews from each stratum (i.e., blocks grouped according to Census estimates of racial composition) follow the same race/ethnicity distribution as the interviews from that stratum.

The resulting sample is complex and requires weighting for proper analysis. Most survey items were designed to yield estimates of person characteristics. Some information provided by respondents may be used to generate estimates of household characteristics -- such as household income, assets, and debt -- requiring a household weight. We have computed basic person and household weights that have been adjusted to compensate for non-response so that weighted counts of persons by age-sex-race reflect the proportionate distribution of the adult population of the study area as established in the 1990 Census, and households follow the proportionate race distribution.

The interview data were coded, entered, and cleaned by CSR staff. This required approximately 1,775 hours of effort by the coding staff (plus 550 hours of supervision), plus approximately 300 hours for coding of occupational data.

GREATER BOSTON SOCIAL SURVEY
CENTER FOR SURVEY RESEARCH
AND
BOSTON URBAN INEQUALITY RESEARCH GROUP
METHODOLOGICAL AND FIELD REPORT

Purpose of the study

The Boston Urban Inequality Research Group (BUIRG) conducted a study of racial attitudes, residential segregation, and labor market dynamics in the Greater Boston area as part of a four-city effort, with teams in Atlanta, Detroit, and Los Angeles. The study was primarily funded by the Ford Foundation and the Russell Sage Foundation. Some additional support was also obtained from the Boston Foundation.

The BUIRG includes:

Barry Bluestone, Ramon Borges-Mendes, Francoise Carre, Estela Carrion, Mary Ellen Colten, James Jennings, Michael Massagli, Edwin Melendez, Miren Uriarte - all of the University of Massachusetts-Boston;

Phillip Moss, Chris Tilly - University of Massachusetts-Lowell;

Luis Falcon - Northeastern University;

Lynn Burbridge - Wellesley College.

The focus of the study is on improving understanding of the determinants and consequences of persistent poverty in urban areas faced with recession and demographic and economic change. This is a unique opportunity for the Greater Boston area, because by having comparable data from other cities it will be possible to show policy-makers the areas where unique, city-specific solutions may be required to reduce poverty among minority groups. The data will allow a focus on the Boston area that has not been possible in prior research on poverty and its consequences.

The study will rely in part on analyses of Census, historical, and other secondary data on the Greater Boston Area. The funds provided by the Ford and Sage Foundations, however, were allocated to support the design and execution of sample surveys to collect primary data from the residential population on racial attitudes, residential segregation, and labor market experiences.

Survey Design and Development of the Interview

Assumptions -

BUIRG proposed two related surveys. The first involves personal interviews with approximately 1800 respondents; 600 Whites, 600 Blacks, and 600 Hispanics. The respondents will be randomly selected adults aged 21 or older, residing in randomly selected households. The interview is expected to average about 82 minutes overall, with interviews with persons above age 34 averaging about 75 minutes and those with persons 34 years or younger averaging about 95 minutes. The project budget for this survey includes funds for questionnaire development and pretesting, sample design, address listing, respondent selection, interviewing, coding, data entry and verification, cleaning, and preparation of a machine-readable data file; with appropriate levels of professional, technical, supervisory, and clerical personnel. Provision has also been made for translating interview schedules and survey materials into Spanish and conducting interviews in Spanish when necessary.

The second survey involves telephone interviews with 750 adults aged 18-34 who reside in sampled households but are not selected as the household survey respondent. The interview will focus on the labor market experiences of these individuals and is expected to average about 30 minutes. The budget for this survey includes funds for questionnaire development and pretesting, interviewing, coding, data entry and verification, cleaning, and preparation of a machine-readable data file; with appropriate levels of professional, technical, supervisory, and clerical personnel. Again, provision has also been made for translating interview schedules into Spanish and conducting interviews in Spanish when necessary.

The proposed schedule for completion of survey activities assumed that, commencing March 1, 1992, CSR would work with the Multi-City Research Coordinating Committee on design and pretesting of the instrument; collect data by personal interview in Fall/Winter 1992 and by telephone in Winter 1992/Spring 1993; code and enter the data from both surveys; prepare a machine-readable datafile and accompanying codebook; and provide a report of the procedures and results of the data collection effort, i.e., complete sample disposition (including response rates and any necessary sample weights).

The budget estimates we provided assumed that the project would be conducted in FY 92-94. For budgeting purposes, we assumed a response rate of 60 percent in the household survey (3000 sampled households yielding 1800 completed interviews) and 75 percent in the telephone survey (1000 young adults yielding 750 completed interviews), although no response rate is guaranteed. Our prior experience with surveys of the proposed length and content suggests that these response rates are possible.

Experience -

Survey design has involved a prolonged interaction within the Boston group, between representatives of the Boston project and Multi-City Study team representatives from Detroit, Los Angeles, and Atlanta, and between the Multi-City team and a project advisory committee convened with the help of Dr. Alice O'Connor of the Social Science Research Council.

As planned, the 1992 Detroit Area Study was taken as the groups' starting point for the survey design in the other cities. The DAS was directed by Dr. Reynolds Farley and Dr. Charlotte Steeh at the University of Michigan. DAS content was partly determined by reference to an earlier study of residential segregation conducted by Farley in Detroit in 1976, and was partly determined by the desire to address core issues of interest in the studies which were starting up in Los Angeles, Boston, and Atlanta. Input from the Multi-City group was taken at meetings in New York City (1/17-18/92) and Ann Arbor (2/15-17/92) attended by Dr. Massagli. One component added to DAS as a result of the Multi-City study was a telephone interview conducted with a supplemental sample of young adults (18-34 years of age) identified from the DAS area probability sample of households. Based on a meeting held in Ann Arbor in late May 1992, Massagli collected input from Multi-City members and drafted a telephone interview schedule to be administered to the young adults. This was transmitted to Farley early in June 1992.

Simultaneously, during the spring of 1992, meetings were held by the Boston group to focus on priorities for the core questionnaire and to define supplemental topics of special interest to the Boston group. The Boston proposal for inclusion in the Multi-City study had highlighted the impact of recent Latino and Asian immigration, so our efforts focussed on ways to meaningfully expand the study of racial attitudes beyond White-Black comparisons and to capture essential characteristics of immigrants' migration and settlement experiences.

A large meeting, involving all PIs across the Multi-City project, was held in Los Angeles (7/23-25/92) to facilitate interaction among the Multi-City project teams in defining the project's analytic goals. The DAS experience with the household interview was reviewed, work groups on gender, immigration, social networks, and labor markets, were established to refine the list of potential topics for the revised core questionnaire, and considerable effort was devoted to revision of the DAS telephone interview.

Another large meeting was held in Ann Arbor (10/16-18/92) to finalize the analysis plan. Since the summer meeting, many questions had been circulated among the Multi-City group for possible inclusion in the core interview. Subsequent to the discussion of the analysis plan, a small questionnaire working group (Bobo from L.A., Green from Atlanta, Massagli from Boston) met to begin redrafting the core questionnaire. Massagli agreed to produce a draft instrument by November 1, 1992.

The core instrument draft was circulated to all Multi-City investigators and advisors during late November and early December 1992. The Multi-City Research Coordinating Committee (RCC) met in New York City on December 18-19, 1992 to discuss further revisions. Based on this input, Massagli redrafted the instrument. This version was circulated among the Multi-City

investigators and SSRC solicited detailed critiques from the advisory committee.

The RCC met in Atlanta on February 12-13, 1993 to consider feedback from the MCSUI team and advisory committee. Decisions were then made to cut and revise questions from the instrument so that a version of the core could be tested in Boston. Massagli completed the revisions in late February 1993.

The first test in Boston was conducted from March 5-22, 1993. This test permitted an estimate of the actual interview length, field testing of the survey procedures, and helped identify questions that were problematic for respondents. These interviews were carried out in English by experienced CSR interviewers, all of whom had specialized training in pretest procedures. The interviewers were on the lookout for the flow of questions, for questions that were hard to read, that respondents had difficulty understanding, or where the response categories do not fit the respondent's situation well. In order to improve and systematize interviewer evaluations, each interviewer rated each question with respect to ease of reading as worded, respondent comprehension, and ease of performing the response task.

In addition, with respondent permission, interviews were tape-recorded and the interactions were coded. The purpose of this coding was to gauge the extent to which interviewers misread questions, were forced to repeat questions, had to probe in order to get adequate answers, or were asked to clarify or elaborate on questions. This coding provided objective, systematic information about problems with specific questions that were not always apparent to interviewers.

38 interviews averaging 97 minutes were completed. The results, ratings, and coded results were discussed at a meeting of the BUIRG on April 2, 1993 and Massagli drafted the memo of 4/2/93 to the questionnaire subcommittee of the MCSUI-RCC to transmit the results of the test and our recommendations.

The RCC met again in New York City on April 17, 1993 for the purpose of shortening the core questionnaire. Massagli completed revisions of the core and briefed interviewers for the second Boston pretest on April 29, 1993. 26 interviews were conducted by mid-May, averaging 81 minutes. This information was reported to the RCC and BUIRG. Final consultation was made with the Los-Angeles group regarding alternate forms of questions in Section G, on residential segregation. The Boston instrument was sent to the printer on May 20, 1993. The first group of Boston interviewers was trained during the week of May 17, and received study-specific training on the use of the interview schedule on May 25, 1993. Field interviewing began on May 27, 1993.

Translation of the interview schedule, respondent booklet, and other study materials was completed in early June. CSR contracted with a qualified translator for translation of the interview into Spanish. Two other translators, one whose second language was English, performed translations from the Spanish version to English. The back-translated English version was compared to the English version for differences. A meeting of all translation personnel with

Massagli and Dr. Uriarte was held June 4, 1993 to arrive at agreement about the final wording of the Spanish version. Copies of both instruments are included as attachments to this memorandum.

Upon consultation with the sponsors (Ford and Sage) in early 1994, the young adult telephone survey was subsequently dropped; all funds that had been allocated to telephone interviewing and coding of data from the supplemental sample of young adults were reallocated to cover cost overruns in the household survey. In addition, no-cost extensions were granted through 10/31/94 to allow completion of the household data collection.

Sample Design

We agreed with the study teams in Los Angeles and Detroit to draw an area probability sample of households in the Boston NECMA, with clusters of housing units drawn disproportionately from areas with concentrated minority/ethnic and poverty populations. Within selected areas, we selected a sample of 3,732 addresses, from which an adult aged 21 or older will be randomly selected for interview with the core household interview schedule.

The sample was designed in August 1992. It is a multi-stage area probability sample of housing units (HUs) in the area of eastern Massachusetts known as the Boston-Lawrence-Salem MA-NH Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). In 1990 there were 1,440,078 occupied HUs in the Massachusetts portion of the CMSA. The sample was drawn with probability proportional to estimated size (PPES) within strata defined by race and income characteristics of the resident population. Size was measured by the 1990 Census estimate of the total (occupied plus vacant) number of HUs per census block, or segment. Based on advice from the Advisory Committee to the Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality, the Boston survey employed a stratified sample design which was expected to yield 1,800 interviews with non-institutionalized members of the adult resident population aged 21 years or older. The stratified design would maximize the chances of obtaining 600 interviews each with Black respondents, Hispanic respondents, and White, non-Hispanic respondents. This was to permit detailed comparisons among Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics, and poor and non-poor respondents.

The observed race/ethnicity characteristics of households in sampled blocks varied from estimates derived from the 1990 Census. This deviation, in combination with differential response rates and difficulties in maintaining interviewer-respondent race matches, resulted in the sample yielding more interviews with Hispanic respondents and fewer interviews with black respondents than were expected under the original design.

Nonetheless, the results are representative of the overall population, and the white, black and Hispanic populations of the Greater Boston Area.

Estimated and observed percentage of households in each race/ethnic category by sample stratum.

Stratum	% White		% Black		% Hispanic*	
	est.	obs.	est.	obs.	est.	obs.
>50% White, < 20% Poverty	96.1	92.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	3.0
>50% White, >=20% Poverty	83.0	71.4	6.4	8.1	10.4	13.0
>50% Hispanic*	42.7	20.7	14.3	8.9	71.9	67.8
>50% Black	9.8	9.1	83.1	69.8	10.3	17.3
Mixed, no racial/ethnic majority	24.4	38.0	16.1	26.0	12.5	28.0

* Note that the Census rates allow Hispanics to be any race, while the observed rates assume exclusive classification.

The Boston CMSA is designated by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. It includes the Boston, Lawrence, and Salem Metropolitan Statistical areas. Additional central cities contained in the Massachusetts portion of the area include Brockton, Cambridge, Framingham, Gloucester, Haverhill, Lowell, Lynn, and Waltham. The central city of Nashua, NH is also included in the CMSA, but is not included within the scope of the study. Smaller cities and towns adjacent to the central cities are also included. At the county level, the area included in the study encompasses all or part of the following Massachusetts counties: Bristol, Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester.

Computer-drawn maps were obtained from the UMass Computing Services which utilized U.S. Census TIGER files. These maps were checked and features were elaborated by reference to local street atlases. This required 204 hours of editing for 711 maps. Segments were visited in November 1992 - January 1993 by trained listers who checked the maps, then made complete listings of all addresses of residences on selected blocks. The total effort by listers in the field was 2,421 hours, including 494 hours for verification. 35% of maps listed were verified. Travel amounted to 19,920 miles, including 4,885 miles for verification. Listing and verifier time was distributed across the following tasks: travel, 29%; identification of sampled block, 9%; cruising of identified block, 20%; block listing, 22%; administrative, 12%; other, 6%.

Sampling of addresses was done in the central office. Sampling from the lists required about 160 hours of clerical effort. Each sampled address (n= 3,096) and next following address was entered

into a sample control file (total = 6,192 entries). The creation of this file required about 130 hours of effort to enter and verify entry. The creation of this file was essential for production of interview assignments and control of field results.

The overall sample, consisting of five major stratum (Hispanic, Black, Lower-Income White, Higher-Income White, Mixed), was subdivided using equiprobability sampling methods into 5 approximately equal-sized groups or replicates. Each group, or random subsample, is therefore similar to the overall sample in its relative over-representation of minority and low-income groups.

Subsampling permits us to better control the survey operations. Costs are tracked and sampling assumptions are verified while the overall response rate can be controlled in relation to the sample size. For example, if it appears that the housing unit vacancy rate is substantially different from what we assumed or the racial composition of blocks is different, we can use such information to adjust the block-level sampling rates. Or if we find that survey costs are excessive (for example, because the interview runs longer than expected or the costs of matching race of interviewer and respondent are excessive) we can reduce the overall sample size by using less than the full 5 replicates and expend effort in the remaining replicates to ensure a high response rate and minimize non-response biases.

We planned to complete face-to-face interviews with about 1800 respondents. Based on Census population distributions in 1980 and 1990, we expected that the respondents from the surveys would be distributed as follows:

Household; n = 1,800	Whites; n = 600		Blacks; n = 600		Hispanic; n = 600	
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
21-24	32	34	26	50	32	34
25-34	64	69	88	133	129	139
35-64	145	157	98	137	96	104
65+	33	66	26	52	20	46

The actual yield of the household survey is shown below.

Household; n = 1,820	Non-hispanic Whites; n = 589		Non-hispanic Blacks; n = 465		Hispanic; n = 701		Asian; n = 38		Other; n = 27	
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
21-24	24	18	10	28	27	72	3	6	1	2
25-34	75	85	36	90	63	180	12	6	2	7
35-64	121	144	95	150	103	229	5	6	6	7
65+	50	72	18	38	7	20	0	0	1	1

Details on response rates and other results of the field effort are reported below.

Sample Controls

Computerized control systems have been developed to allow us to track progress on all sample cases during the study. All CSR staff having contact with subject information understand that it is to be treated as strictly confidential. The computerized files are located on special computers that are dedicated to sample management and the files are in formats that are not generally accessible.

Interviewer Recruitment and Training

CSR began its effort to recruit a large and diverse interviewing staff in January 1993, anticipating that the survey would be fielded in March 1993. To maximize race-matching between respondents and interviewers and to produce the desired total number of interviews in a 5-month field period, we estimated that we would need about 20 Black, 20 White, and 20 Latino interviewers.

Between January and April 1993 two recruiters followed a variety of personal and organizational leads. During the course of this effort we contacted several experienced professional interviewers who had worked for CSR or had been recommended by other organizations. None of these people expressed any interest in conducting interviews in the city, mainly because of safety concerns.

By the end of March 1993, it was clear that the field period would be delayed. We had contacted 143 people on either an individual-referral basis or through group presentations. 73 of these people actually completed an application for employment with CSR. 32 of these were invited to the first training session, which was not scheduled until the end of May because of delays in the design and testing of the instrument; 23 people accepted the invitation to the basic training. Among the 41 not invited to train, 8 people were not available to be trained in May, 12 had no car available for work, 5 did not have good verbal ability in English, 16 were not recommended for training for various other reasons (e.g. they expressed concerns about the nature of the work or

the study, they could not make a commitment to work a sufficient number of hours to make the training cost-effective).

8 additional trainees were identified through CSR's recruitment for other studies. Altogether, 31 people were invited to the initial basic training which was conducted weekdays and began the week of May 17, 1993. The composition of the group was 14 Blacks, 13 Whites, 4 Hispanics. Only a couple of people had any prior experience in conducting face-to-face structured interviews in a general population.

CSR shared its basic training materials with the Atlanta and Los Angeles research groups and reference was also made to materials available from the Detroit Area Study, in an effort to ensure that minimum standards have been met across the study sites.

Basic training at CSR consists of 4 days of paid training in basic interviewing skills covering such topics as making cold contact with sampled units, enlisting cooperation, reading and recording in the standardized interview, confidentiality and respondent's rights. Training relies on lecture, videos, written exercises, interactive instruction, role-playing, and reading assignments. Basic training ends with each trainee conducting two cold-practice interviews of 30 minutes each. These practice interviews must be taped. They are then reviewed and evaluated before the trainee is invited to study-specific training.

Study-specific training was conducted by Dr. Massagli and other members of the study team on May 25-26, 1993. The first day involved an overview of the study design and research purposes, followed by a question-by-question review of question objectives. Each interviewer was also provided with a manual of written question objectives. The second day involved a review of general field procedures relating to time-keeping and expenses, a final review of respondent identification procedures, distribution of assignments, and practice interviewing with the household interview schedule.

Only 22 of the 31 people invited to this initial training completed all the training; 12 were Black, 8 were White, 2 were Hispanic. By the end of July (about 8 weeks into the field period) only 8 of these people remained on the interviewing staff; 1 Black, 6 Whites, and 1 Hispanic.

A second group of 22 people from the original 146 were invited for an evening/weekend training session in June; 12 were Black, 4 were White, and 6 were Hispanic. From this group, only 11 eventually completed training (7 Blacks, 2 Whites, 2 Hispanics) and by the end of July only 7 remained on the interviewing staff (3 Blacks, 2 Whites, 2 Hispanics).

An advertisement was placed in the Boston Globe in mid-June. 70 of the individuals who called in response to the ad were invited to an orientation meeting about CSR, interviewing, and the study; 37 attended. On the basis of interviews with the field staff, 15 of these candidates were judged unsuitable, 7 persons without cars were invited to train as telephone interviewers, and 9 accepted invitations to train. 8 of these interviewers successfully completed training (4 Hispanics,

3 Whites, 1 asian).

At the end of July 1993, 43 interviewers had been given assignments at some time during the first two months of the field period, but only 23 remained as active staff (4 Blacks, 15 Whites, 7 Hispanics, and 1 asian). Another ad was placed in the Globe in late July. This yielded 75 inquiries and nearly all callers (70) were invited to an orientation meeting; 45 attended. 10 were invited to train as field interviewers and 14 were invited to train as telephone interviewers. Only 5 of the field trainees attended training beginning at the end of July (2 Blacks, 3 Whites), 2 deferred to a later training, 2 did not recontact us, and 1 suburbanite called to decline because she was having second thoughts about working in the city.

Another group was recruited in mid-August through advertisements in the Boston Globe and Boston Herald, which generated 65 calls. 57 callers were invited to recruitment and 21 were invited to a training session at the end of August, 10 for field interviewing. They were in the field by Labor Day. Another ad was placed after Labor Day and a small group of interviewers (8) was recruited for field training during the last week of September. They were briefed on the study on October 6.

Not including the last group entering the field, 59 interviewers had been given assignments -- 27 Whites, 21 Blacks, 10 Hispanics, 1 asian; and, 26 were still on staff -- 16 Whites, 4 Blacks, and 6 Hispanics. Of those given assignments, 6 never did any work (1 White, 5 Blacks).

In mid-October we placed advertisements in the Boston Globe, Bay State Banner, South End News, and Mass Media. We also pursued leads at Roxbury Community College. Subsequently 9 more field trainees were trained; 7 were Black. They began interviewing in the field on November 4, 1993.

Subsequent recruitment and training efforts were greatly curtailed during the winter months, as snowfall accumulations in Boston exceeded all records. Under these conditions, interviewer's mobility was limited, and access to parking near sampled housing units was virtually non-existent. By March 1994, 1,175 interviews were completed, meaning about 625 additional interviews were required to attain the project goals. By this time the interviewing staff had dwindled to eight: 6 whites, 1 black, and 1 Hispanic interviewer, and the original assistant field supervisors had resigned.

In March 1994, we attempted to improve and enlarge the pool of prospective interviewers by increasing the advertised hourly rate to \$10 and initiating a bonus plan. These changes had little effect on the composition of the pool. Our March recruitment yielded only 4 persons that were offered training. Of these, 2 completed training and accepted an assignment, but only 1 actually worked in the field. Additional cohorts numbering 15 and 5 were offered training in April and May, respectively. Eleven of these completed training and accepted assignments and all completed at least some field work. This meant that our active staff was about 15 people.

In April, we attempted to supplement the staff we had recruited and trained with experienced interviewers from the Atlanta project. One (black) husband and wife team that had worked for Mathematica contracted for work on the project. They worked for about 3 weeks and completed 27 interviews, at a cost of about \$300 per interview. We could not bear this expense and they were not offered additional work. We were still over 400 interviews short of our goal.

We ran another advertisement in the Boston Globe in May 1994. We posted a range of hourly rates from \$10 - \$20, depending on experience, with increases and bonuses depending on productivity. This yielded the largest pool of responses since September 1993.

94 of the persons calling in response to the Globe advertisement were invited to recruitment meetings, but only 44 attended. Of those attending the recruitment meetings, 20 were invited to training (12 white and 8 black). 12 trainees completed training and accepted assignments (6 white, 6 black), but one of these (black) interviewers failed to complete any field work.

This concluded our recruitment and training efforts. Overall, between Spring 1993 and Summer 1994 we had invited 600 people to recruitment meetings, utilizing a total of 24 sources (see below). About half of these, 302, attended a recruitment meeting; 179 of these were invited to training. 111 trainees completed training and accepted assignments, but 18 never attempted any field work.

Recruitment Resources - Greater Boston Social Survey

- 1 Boston Globe
- 2 Bay State Banner
- 3 South End News
- 4 Lawrence Eagle Tribune
- 5 Radio station WILD, 1090 AM, announcement every Thursday and Friday
- 6 Greater Lawrence Community Action Council - Spanish community
- 7 Northern Essex Community College
- 8 Access/Community Jobs
- 9 Roxbury Community College
- 10 Community action agencies - ABCD / EDIC / Latino Society / Snap
- 11 Harvard, MIT, Boston University, Tufts, Boston College, UMass at Lowell and Boston, Northeastern Graduate Programs, Psychology and Sociology Departments and Student Employment Offices
- 12 Teachers' associations in Boston, Lawrence, Lowell
- 13 High school language departments in Boston, Lawrence, and Lowell
- 14 Joiner Center, Trotter, and Gaston Institute at UMass
- 15 NAACP - Boston branch
- 16 Oficana Hispana in Roxbury
- 17 Boston Hispanic Center in Boston
- 18 Cardinal Cushing Institute
- 19 L'Allianza Hispana Boston

- 20 Urban League of Boston
- 21 Department of Social Services in Boston through telephone interviewer on CSR staff
- 22 Profession African-American Recruiter (Al Owens)
- 23 Radcliffe Career Center
- 24 Various national survey organizations

In all, 92 interviewers completed interviews. 20 or more interviews were completed by 31 interviewers (19 whites, 6 blacks, 6 hispanics), while 51 of the interviewers completed 19 or fewer interviews (18 whites, 26 blacks, 6 hispanics, 1 asian). A detailed breakdown of the number of interviews completed by race of interviewer is also shown below.

To meet the demands of the project, we trained many more interviewers than we originally intended and they proved much less productive than we assumed they could be.

This was unique in the Center's experience. There is no doubt that the extraordinary length of the interview was viewed as problematic by many interviewers and respondents, even though the final response rates were acceptable. There is some empirical evidence as well as anecdotal evidence that this issue was more salient for blacks than for either whites or hispanics. Empirically, we note that white and hispanic interviewers were about equally likely to complete 20 or more interviews, while this level of completions was much less likely for black interviewers. We held several field staff meetings during the course of the project to allow interviewers to meet one another and interact directly with the senior staff, and in these meetings black interviewers were much more likely than white or hispanic interviewers to express reticence about the length of the interview and about the task of converting reluctant respondents. Recruiting black interviewers was more challenging than expected, but helping them to be productive and maintain their commitment to the project was extraordinarily challenging.

Number of interviews completed by race of interviewer

Number of completed interviews	Number of interviewers	Race of Interviewer			
		Asian	White	Black	Hispanic
159	1				1
76-92	4		3		1
52-68	6		4	1	1
32-46	6		5		1
20-28	14		8	4	2
13-19	10		6	3	1
10-12	6		4	2	
5-9	16	1	5	6	4
4	7		2	4	1
3	4		3	1	
2	6		1	5	
1	12		4	7	1
	92	1	45	33	13

Field Results

Interviewers are initially given three clusters of sample addresses (6 addresses per cluster), with instructions to attempt to visit each and sample the appropriate respondent within two weeks of the assignment. A letter is sent to each address in advance, describing the purpose of the study and the interview. Interviewers review progress on their assignment each week with a central office supervisor and are given additional assignments if their work meets basic standards for quality and productivity. As interviews are completed, interviewers mail completed interview schedules in to the Center. Upon receipt they are reviewed and a 20% sample of each interviewer's assignment is verified through telephone contact with the respondent.

Household interview assignments have been made to maximize the chances of race/ethnic matching, but such matching cannot be absolutely guaranteed, particularly in light of the difficulty of recruiting and retaining Black interviewers.

Through the week ending November 6, 1993, a total of 6,924 interviewing hours have been expended to complete 892 interviews (152 in Spanish), for an average of 7.8 hours per interview.

The actual interviews have averaged 95 minutes. The remainder of the effort has been devoted to travel, editing, administration, and feedback, and in laying the groundwork for yet-to-be completed interviews.

Interviewing on the project was completed on November 19, 1994. A total of 16,410 interviewing hours (exclusive of training) were expended to complete 1,820 interviews (421 in Spanish), for an average of about 9 hours per interview. The interviews averaged 94 minutes. Respondents were paid a \$5.00 incentive for a completed interview. The incentive payment was increased to \$20.00 per interview on June 1, 1994 to expedite completion of the full survey. These results were obtained in 24,286 total interviewer visits made over 3,447 trips covering 109,304 miles.

Assignments were made to maximize the likelihood of agreement between race of interviewer and race of respondent. However, limited availability of qualified minority interviewers made race-matching extremely difficult and we met with only moderate success. Despite continuous and thorough recruitment, the pool of qualified minority interviewers was too small and turnover was too high. Interviewer-respondent race matching occurred at the following rates:

92% of non-hispanic white respondents were interviewed by a white interviewer, about half the remaining whites were interviewed by a black interviewer;

49% of non-hispanic black respondents were interviewed by a black interviewer and about 48% were interviewed by a white interviewer;

55% of hispanic respondents were interviewed by a hispanic interviewer and about 40% were interviewed by a white interviewer.

The rates for matching in minority interviews were better than we achieved earlier in the study, but the costs of achieving even this modest improvement were considerable.

Sampled addresses and results were distributed as follows:

	Stratum					
Result	Black	Hispanic	White Low- Income	White High- Income	Mixed	Total
Interviews	518	833	185	234	50	1820
Refusals	142	112	69	108	27	458
Limits	27	33	7	6	1	74
Language other than English or Spanish	25	32	14	6	12	89
Other Non- Interviews	12	14	7	3	5	41
Screening Limits	42	30	8	11	5	96
Vacant	104	193	20	9	9	335
No Housing Unit	32	39	14	9	7	101
No Adults Age- Eligible	5	26	7	0	2	40
No Access-Assumed Residence	32	13	6	11	2	64
No Access-Assumed Vacant	4	2	0	0	0	6
Total	943	1327	337	397	120	3124
Vacancy Rate	.1189	.1516	.0631	.0239	.0811	.1113
Response Rate:						
Language Noninterview	.6491	.7807	.6250	.6174	.4902	.6894
Language Ineligible	.6701	.8048	.6560	.6273	.5556	.7134

Safety issues have been a concern to recruits and staff throughout the project. CSRs basic training covers safety issues and interviewers are instructed to avoid threatening situations and to inform their supervisors about assignments in areas that may be unsafe. In all prior field activities of the Center, we have managed to avoid incidents where personal safety has been compromised. Unfortunately this is no longer true. Two interviewers were robbed on the weekend of September 10-11, 1993. This is the first time this has happened in the Center's history. Neither interviewer was physically harmed, but this drove home concerns about safety which had been simmering since the beginning of the study. A meeting of all active interviewers was held September 21 to discuss safety issues, progress on the study, and to obtain commitments for future production. At the same time, a couple of small groups of interviewers were recruited to visit blocks (en masse) known or perceived to present special challenges. This strategy was undertaken to reduce other interviewers doubts about their own assignments and to ensure coverage of hard-to-reach areas. It has been successful to date, but is also a source of increased costs. Over the course of the project, 24 interviewers participated in some kind of teamwork. Teams were generally not long-lived. The main purpose they served was to give people experience in dealing with situations that they perceived as threatening or difficult. Generally, after visiting such situations in teams, team members chose to do future work alone.

Quality Control

Interviewers were monitored by assistant field supervisors and were required to call-in results by telephone to the central office and discuss their assignments and progress with the lead supervisor each week. Coversheets were reviewed for all interviews. Interviews were taped on a sample basis, and a review of completed interviews in the central office occurred on a sample basis and standard evaluations and feedback were given. The first interview completed by each interviewer was reviewed and verified as soon as it was received. If there were any problems, all interviews in the first batch completed by the interviewer were reviewed and verified. Once a new interviewer was judged to be trustworthy and knowledgeable about the instrument, at least one interview per week was reviewed and 20% of the work completed each month was verified.

Interviewers reported in person with completed work at least once during the first two weeks of field work. They then reported weekly by phone to a supervisor at a scheduled time. In addition, a call in to a tape machine with production results and hours worked was required.

All coversheets for completed interviews were reviewed by an assistant field supervisor for completion of the following tasks: checking for found housing units, following respondent selection procedures, completing recontact information. The rate at which interviewers were getting a telephone number for the respondent and signatures for respondent pay were also monitored. Young adult follow-up information, sample address reporting, legible and useful comments and completion of call result records were also part of this review process.

A direct call to the interviewer or respondent was made to correct, change, or verify information.

An interview review followed this initial review. The goal was to review all interviews completed for every interviewer during the first 2 or 3 weeks of work. Then the level of continuing monitoring was set, based on retraining and feedback results. Interview review feedback was given during the call-in or it was mailed to the interviewer.

Verification of interviews was done primarily by telephone, but a small percentage were verified in person (less than 5%). In all, 460 interviews (25%) were verified. The verifier filled a standard form while talking directly with the respondent. The respondent was asked to confirm that the interview occurred in-person, their street address and town, the number of adults living in the household on the day of interview, length of interview, and receipt of respondent pay. The respondent was also asked to give an overall rating of the interviewer's job performance (excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor), provide feedback for fair or poor performance, and invited to provide general comments on the study.

About 130 interviews (7%) were taped and reviewed by supervisors. Tapes were usually made and evaluated at the beginning of an interviewer's assignment. Reviews focused on the interviewer's ability to read questions as written, probing on both open and closed questions, recording of verbatim responses, handling of interpersonal interactions, and the pace of the interview.

Direct review of completed interviews by field supervisors, prior to coding and processing, was conducted on 742 interviews (41%). Reviewers completed a standard form that focused the review on the interviewer's recording and legibility, recording of verbatim responses, handling of skip or branching instructions, and whether recorded probes were appropriate for meeting question objectives.

This review and verification required about 1,075 hours of supervisory effort.

Interview Coding and Data Entry

The Center performs data entry on IBM compatible micro-computers, using a flexible, production quality, commercial data entry system from DPX, Inc. This system is unusual in that it provides a complete, block structured data validation language. CSR has consulted with the MCSUI sites to develop specifications for coding and data entry. The resulting entry system has been developed to check for invalid codes and insure that skip patterns in the questionnaire are handled properly.

CSR maintains a staff of trained coders to perform data entry. We have found that accurate and intelligent entry of survey data, even with real-time checking, is more than just a "keypunching" job. Our coders are carefully trained in the techniques of coding open-ended responses, and in making the kinds of routine decisions that must of necessity be made in reproducible and reliable data entry procedures. Our coders are carefully supervised as well. Samples of their work are

always check coded and supervisors are available for answering questions and making coding decisions on non-routine matters. They are always briefed on the purpose of the study and the structure of a particular questionnaire.

For such studies, data are routinely 100 percent independently entered (verified), producing a virtually error-free data file. The final file is then edited to ensure completeness and format consistency.

Coders were briefed on the household interview code structure in September 1993 by Mr. Sullivan and Dr. Massagli. Coding and data cleaning will proceed on a flow basis as interviews are completed.

Coding, data entry, codebook construction, and preliminary data extraction and file preparation were completed in January 1995. This required approximately 1,775 hours of coder/data entry effort and 550 hours of direct supervision. Coding included 300 hours to code occupational data for respondents and selected siblings. An average of one occupation and industry code per completed interview was required; thus occupation coding and verification was performed at the rate of about 6 cases per hour. This information was independently assigned to 1990 Census 3-digit occupation and industry codes by experienced coders. Discrepancies were resolved in consultation with Dr. Massagli.

Weights

The resulting sample is complex and requires weighting for proper analysis. Some information provided by respondents may be used to generate estimates of household characteristics -- such as household income, assets, and debt -- requiring a household weight.

The datafile contains 4 weights:

BASEWGT is the basic weight for the household. It reflects the household's probability of selection. It follows directly from the area probability design and estimates of the vacancy rate.

NRADJWGT is the basic household weight adjusted for non-response, using an average stratum non-response rate. The stratum response rates are given in the field results section of this report. The adjustment assumes that nonrespondents are, on average, identical to respondents in their respective stratum. Recall that the stratum characteristics are based on the aggregate household composition of census blocks.

HHADJWGT is a post-stratified, nonresponse adjusted household weight. This further adjustment conditions on the race/ethnicity of the respondent. It provides a ratio adjustment that takes account of the relative distribution of households by race/ethnicity of the respondent in the 1990 Census, while preserving the overall estimated number of housing units. The sample

estimate of occupied housing units is 1,491,221 compared with 1,440,078 (ratio of Census to sample = 0.97).

The final weight included in the dataset is PADJWGT, a person weight adjusted to compensate for non-response so that weighted counts of persons by age-sex-race reflect the proportionate distribution of the adult population of the study area as established in the 1990 Census. (We note that in this final adjustment process we truncated several extremely large weights for non-white respondents from the high-income white stratum, because they produced significant distortions in estimated education of the black population.)

All the weights described above are expansion weights, that is, their application will produce estimates of the population total of households or adults, subject to corrections for non-response and deviations from the relative race/ethnicity distributions given in the 1990 Census. We have not included relative weights, that is weights that align estimates to the sample size. A variety of strategies may be employed to produce relative weights, depending on the purposes of analysis. In addition, we have not derived information on design effects, estimated as the ratio of the variance of a statistic from the present design to that of the variance of the statistic under simple random sampling with replacement. We expect to develop such estimates in the near future. Alternatively, the analyst can produce estimates appropriate to particular analyses making use of the basic design information included on the datafile.

SAMPLING REPORT FOR THE 1992 DETROIT AREA STUDY

Charlotte Steeh

Director

August, 1993

Faculty Investigator: Reynolds Farley

SAMPLING REPORT FOR THE 1992 DETROIT AREA STUDY

Charlotte Steeh

March, 1994

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This document describes the procedures followed in the design and selection of the sample for the 1992 Detroit Area Study (DAS). Since the 1992 DAS replicated many of the questions on racial residential segregation that were asked for the first time on the 1976 DAS, the sample for the 1992 study was designed to be compatible with that of the 1976 survey. Thus the 1992 sample was a multi-stage area probability sample of housing units (HUs) in Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland counties including the City of Detroit with household residents 21 years of age and older eligible to be respondents. One respondent in each household was selected randomly from among the eligible adults. The 1992 DAS also had the goal of obtaining as large a sample of African-American respondents in the Detroit metropolitan area as possible. To achieve this, the overall sample was divided into two strata: one stratum composed of areas that had a population at least 70% Black as reported in the 1990 U. S. Census and another stratum made up of all other areas. A different sampling fraction for each stratum insured that we would have approximately an equal number of Black and non-Black respondents. A precontact letter containing an incentive of a special University of Michigan ballpoint pen was sent to all selected households. In addition, toward the end of the study we offered an incentive of \$10.00 to reluctant respondents to persuade them to grant an interview. In 1992 we obtained 1,543 interviews with an overall response rate of 77.6 percent.

FIRST STAGE: SELECTING SEGMENTS

In 1990 there were 1,540,237 HUs in the tri-county area according to the U. S. Census. The sample was drawn with probability proportional to estimated size (PPES), and the measures of size (MOS) of the segments were based on data from the 1990 Census. In 1991 a new master sample was drawn by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center (SRC) of the Institute for Social Research (ISR). This master sample was designed to permit use by multiple sample survey projects including DAS.

During the first stage, the entire metropolitan area was divided into units that were geographically defined and physically bounded parcels of land called segments. For the DAS sample, a segment usually consists of a Census block or a group of contiguous blocks with a minimum of 96 occupied housing units. A housing unit (HU) is defined as a room or group of rooms occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Living quarters are considered separate when two conditions are met: 1) the occupants live and eat apart from any other group in the structure and 2) there is direct access from the outside or through a common

hall. Institutional settings (hospitals, nursing homes, college dormitories, prisons, fraternities, and sororities), noninstitutional group quarters occupied by nine or more persons unrelated to the person who owns or rents the living quarters or occupied by ten or more unrelated persons, and transient or seasonal quarters of five or more units (summer cottages, motel and hotel rooms, and apartment hotels with more than half of the units occupied by persons staying less than 30 days) are all excluded from the sample.

Census segments in the tri-county area were next grouped into eleven strata using the geographic identification code scheme of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. Relying upon the concept of urbanized areas within SMSAs, the scheme defined urban, part urban, and rural populations in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area (UA) included all Census blocks within a central city of at least 50,000 population or within surrounding areas having a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. Part urban described blocks that were partially within a UA, were in more than one UA, or were both, and rural designated blocks that were not in a UA at all. In addition, the cities of Pontiac and Detroit each comprised a separate stratum. Thus the eleven strata used for selecting the segments of the Detroit Master Sample were: Macomb County Urban (226,218 HUs), Macomb County Part Urban (39,460 HUs), Macomb County Rural (9,165 HUs), Oakland County Rural (47,298 HUs), Oakland County Part Urban (47,596 HUs), Pontiac (26,579 HUs), Oakland County Urban (311,211 HUs), Wayne County Urban (364,465 HUs), Detroit (410,034 HUs), Wayne County Part Urban (50,733 HUs), and Wayne County Rural (7,478 HUs).

The Census segments were ordered by the stratifying variables, and a total of 200 segments were systematically selected with probability proportional to the estimated sizes (PPES) of the segments. Half of the selected segments were then allocated randomly to sample A and the other half to sample B so that there were two independent samples of 100 segments each. The A sample became the primary sample for the 1992 Detroit Area Study. The existence of two samples and the large number of HUs in each segment (at least 96) will permit easy re-use of both Sample A and Sample B in future studies and will allow screening for relatively rare populations if necessary. DAS will use the A and B samples for at least three years each. The A sample was blocklisted by the DAS students in the Winter, 1992, with some assistance from the SRC Field Office. The B sample was partially blocklisted by SRC interviewers for the 1992 study and will be completed by DAS students in 1993 and 1994.

SECOND STAGE: SELECTING HOUSEHOLDS

In the second stage, housing units are selected from within each of the 100 segments. The sampling fractions for the 1992 DAS sample were based on the desired number of completed interviews. In 1992 the goal was 1,600 completed interviews, 800 interviews with nonblack respondents and 800 interviews with black respondents, to be allocated between DAS and SRC as follows:

600	DAS
<u>1000</u>	SRC
1600	TOTAL

In order to achieve 800 interviews with Black respondents we needed to oversample in those segments with large Black populations. This could be done most economically by using a

disproportionate stratified sampling design at the second stage. In a disproportionate stratified sampling design, different sampling rates are used for the strata. In 1992 two strata were created based on the proportion of the 1990 African-American population within each segment. Thus the high density Black stratum contained those segments that had a Black population of 70% or more according to the 1990 U.S. Census. There were 18 segments that met this criterion in Sample A. The remaining 82 segments formed the second stratum. In the high density Black stratum, Black households constituted 93% of the total number of households. Conversely in the low density Black stratum, Black households made up only 7% of the households. As a result of using this disproportionate stratified sampling design, we were able to treat the strata as two independently drawn samples.

Within each stratum, we first needed to inflate the number of HUs to compensate for unoccupied HUs and for probable nonresponse (refusals and noncontacts). The vacancy rates calculated from the 1990 Census were different for each stratum, but we estimated a similar response rate (70%) in both. Typically, we would also inflate the sample for eligibility. However, because a minimum age of 21 is the only eligibility requirement for the 1992 study, almost every occupied household could be assumed to contain a respondent (the 1988 DAS had an eligibility rate of 99.6% with a minimum age of 21). Thus the rates used to derive the number of households selected from each stratum are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1		
Occupancy and Response Rates by Stratum		
Rate	High Density	Low Density
Occupancy	91.2%	95.7%
Census Vacancy Rate	8.8%	4.3%
Response Rate	70.0%	70.0%

The number of HUs that needed to be drawn from each stratum to produce 800 interviews was computed in the following way.

$$\frac{\text{desired \# interviews}}{\text{(occupancy rate) (response rate)}} = \text{\# selected HUs}$$

The number needed for the high density Black stratum equaled:

$$\frac{800}{(.91) (.70)} = 1255.89$$

For the low density Black stratum the number was:

$$\frac{800}{(.96) (.70)} = 1190.47$$

Thus an expected total of 1256 households were needed from the high density stratum and 1190 from the low density stratum to produce 1,600 completed interviews for the 1992 DAS.

The number of HUs to be drawn from each segment was calculated by dividing the number of total households by the number of segments in a stratum to get the average cluster size. However, the number of segments in Sample A for the high density stratum was very small (18), and the resulting average cluster size would have been much too large (69.77). Thus we added segments from Sample B that had a 1990 Black population of 70% or more. In this way, we reduced the design effects that would have resulted from drawing 70 HUs from segments containing an average of only 96 HUs and at the same time preserved these segments for use by future DAS surveys. There were 20 segments in Sample B that met our criterion, and thus we were able to obtain 38 segments from which to collect interviews with African-Americans. The average cluster size to be selected from each segment in the high density Black stratum was 33.05 (1256/38). Determining the average cluster size for the low density Black stratum was not so simple and will be discussed below.

The overall sampling fraction

The overall sampling fraction, $f_{(92)}$, was calculated for each stratum by dividing the number of selected households by the total number of households in the stratum. For the high density Black stratum the overall sampling fraction is:

$$f_{(92)} = \frac{1256 \text{ households}}{277,243 \text{ total HUs in the high density Black stratum}} = .00453 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1}{221}$$

Every HU in this stratum thus has a probability of selection of .0045 or 1 out of 221 households.

In contrast, the overall sampling fraction for the low density Black stratum was calculated to keep the ratio between the sampling fractions for the two strata from being too large. Since the population of the metropolitan area is approximately 25% African-American, we would have had to draw 4 Black households for each non-Black household to get equal sample sizes for the two groups. According to the head of the Sampling Section at the Survey Research Center, a ratio this large would have ballooned the design effects stemming from the sample design, and he advised us to go no higher than a ratio of 2.5: 1. The sampling fraction that gave us this ratio was .0018. We determined the total number of households to be drawn from this stratum by multiplying the total number of households by .0018 (1,262,994 x .0018 = 2273). Since we really needed only 1190 households from the low density segments, we were able to give the extra households selected randomly to Howard Schuman to use in his companion study. The sampling fraction for the low density Black stratum is:

$$f_{(92)} = \frac{2273 \text{ households}}{1,262,994 \text{ total HUs in the low density Black stratum}} = .0018 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1}{556}$$

Thus every HU in this stratum has a probability of selection of .0018 or 1 out of every 556 households. The average cluster size per segment was now determined to be 27.72 (2273/82) since the total number of segments in this stratum is 82 rather than 38. We only needed 1190 households to obtain 800 interviews (or 15 households per segment), so, in fact, we drew more households from the low density Black stratum than we needed. The excess households (approximately 48 percent) were used by Howard Schuman for a mail survey that would be linked methodologically and substantively to the face-to-face DAS survey.

The selection probabilities for segments and households

In addition to the overall sampling fraction, we needed to calculate two other probabilities: (f_1) the probability with which a segment was selected from each of the strata and (f_2) the probability that a household was selected within each of the segments. As the sample is drawn with probability proportional to estimated size (PPES), the product of these two sampling fractions should equal the overall fraction:

$$f = f_1 \times f_2$$

The sampling fraction for a segment is calculated as follows:

$$f_1 = \frac{(a) (MOS\alpha)}{\Sigma MOS\alpha}$$

where α = number of segments selected for the stratum

$MOS\alpha$ = measure of size of one segment in stratum α

$\Sigma MOS\alpha$ = cumulative MOS of all α segments

For example, segment 117 in tract 5336 from the high density Black stratum had an estimated size of 128 HUs in 1990. The selection probability for this segment is:

$$f_{1(92)} = \frac{38 \times 128}{277,243} = .001754 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1}{57.01}$$

This is the probability with which segment 117 was selected from among all the segments in the high density Black areas.

The calculation of the sampling fraction (f_2) for households within segments was fairly straightforward because we were using the sample for the first time. Consider segment 117 again. The probability for the selection of a household from that segment was computed as:

$$f_{2(92)} = \frac{b}{MOS\alpha} = \frac{33.05}{128} = .25820 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1}{3.87}$$

where b = average number of HUs selected per segment

$MOS\alpha$ = measure of size of one segment

To confirm that the sample selection was still PPES, we multiplied f_1 by f_2 to be sure the product equaled the overall sampling fraction. This is algebraically self-evident:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} f_1 & \times & f_2 & = & f \\ (a) (MOS\alpha) & & b & & n \\ \hline & \times & \hline \Sigma MOS\alpha & & MOS\alpha & = & \hline & & \Sigma MOS\alpha \end{array}$$

For segment 117, this becomes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 38(128) & & 33.05 & & 1256 \\ \hline & \times & \hline 277,243 & & 128 & = & \hline & & 277,243 \end{array}$$

or:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} .01754 & \times & .25820 & = & .00453 \end{array}$$

or:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & & 1 & & 1 \\ \hline & \times & \hline 57.01 & & 3.87 & = & \hline & & 221 \end{array}$$

Regardless of the size of each segment, the overall sampling fraction stays the same for all HUs in one stratum, but f_1 and f_2 will vary from segment to segment. Therefore, housing units were selected using an equal probability of selection method (epsem).

Calculation of the segment and household probabilities for the low density Black stratum was carried out in exactly the same way as for the high density Black stratum. However, the number of segments was 82; the average cluster size was 27.72; and the total number of HU in the stratum was 1,262,994.

For example, segment 410 in tract 1447 had an estimated size of 423 HUs in 1990 and a selection probability of .02746. Segment 410 was selected from among all the segments in the low density Black areas of the tri-county at a ratio of 1:36.42. The probability of selecting a household from segment 410 is .06553 or 1:15.26.

We confirmed that the sample selection was still PPES by examining the product of f_1 and f_2 which, as expected, equals the overall sampling fraction.

$$\frac{1}{36.42} \times \frac{1}{15.26} = \frac{1}{556}$$

In the final step of the second stage, the sampling fraction (f_2) was converted to a sampling interval ($1/f_2$) and applied to the listed size of the segment as obtained from blocklisting. Since the listed size sometimes differed from the size estimated by the U.S. Census in 1990, the number of HUs chosen also sometimes varied from the average cluster size of 33.05 or 27.72. If, for example, segment 117 was found to have 200 HUs rather than the 128 estimated in 1990, then this segment would have yielded 51.64 HUs instead of the 33.05 HUs we expected. The direction of the difference will reflect the increase or decrease in the number of HUs in the tri-county area since 1990. Therefore, if a given segment had lost HUs between 1990 and 1992, we would have made fewer selections than we expected.

In order to guard against errors in the calculation of these probabilities (for example, an underspecification of the response rate), we randomly selected 20 percent of the segments in each stratum (16 from the low density and 8 from the high density stratum) to be released later in the study as circumstances dictated. Eventually six of the low density segments and 3 of the high density segments were released, but the residents of the remaining 15 segments were never approached for interviews. As a result, the DAS sample came from 105 segments instead of 120 and contained a total of 2,156 households after the households from the low density stratum were systematically reduced by 48 percent to provide a sample for the concurrent mail survey.

FINAL RESULTS OF INTERVIEWING

The breakdown of the 2156 households into sample and non-sample portions is shown in Table 2. The 1992 DAS sample consisted of 1,986 occupied housing units. This represents an average of 14 occupied housing units per segment in the low density stratum and 29 in the high density stratum. In drawing our sample from the high density segments, it appears that we underestimated the occupancy rate as Table 2 indicates. Instead of the 8.8% vacancy rate for the city of Detroit as a whole, our subsample of segments with a very large African-American population had a vacancy rate of 10.8%. The eligibility rate for both strata was negligible as we predicted.

Table 2: Sample and Non-sample Addresses, DAS 1992			
	Low Density	High Density	TOTAL
1. Sample addresses	1036 (95.7%)	950 (88.5%)	1986 (92.1%)
2. Non-sample addresses	47 (4.3%)	123 (11.5%)	170 (7.9%)
a. Addresses non HU or vacant dwelling	44 (4.1%)	116 (10.8%)	160 (7.4%)
b. No eligible respondent	3 (0.2%)	7 (0.7%)	10 (0.5%)
TOTAL	1083 (100.0%)	1073 (100.0%)	2156 (100.0%)

From the 1,986 occupied housing units, we obtained 1,543 usable interviews. The breakdown of these 1,986 households by interview status is given in Table 3. In Table 3 we see an interesting reversal in the types of nonresponse that occurred in the two strata. In the high density Black segments noninterviews were more likely to come from no one's being home, from illness, or from language barriers, but in the low density Black segments refusals were the main form of nonresponse. The lower refusal rate plus the smaller number of occupied households produced a substantially higher response rate in the high density stratum.

Table 3. Interview Status of Sample Addresses, DAS 1992			
	Low Density	High Density	TOTAL
1. Interviews	778 (75.1%)	765 (80.5%)	1543 (77.6%)
2. Noninterviews	258 (24.9%)	185 (19.5%)	443 (22.3%)
a. Refusals	161 (15.5%)	82 (8.6%)	243 (12.2%)
b. Not at home, interview broken off, illness	94 (9.4%)	103 (10.8%)	200 (10.1%)
TOTAL	1036 (100.0%)	950 (100.0%)	1986 (100.0%)

Table 3a shows the frequencies and percentages for the different types of refusals and noninterviews. The percentages in this table indicate that the predominant type of nonresponse in the low density segments was refusal by the respondent, followed at a distance by refusal before a household listing could be taken and the inability to find anyone at home. The major type of nonresponse in the high density segments, on the other hand, was the catch-all category, noninterview for reasons other than not finding anyone home, illness, or language barriers. Two categories of refusals (refusal before a household listing was obtained and refusal by the respondent) were a not very close second and third as reasons for nonresponse in the high density segments.

Table 3a: Types of Nonresponse, DAS 1992			
Type of Nonresponse	Low Density	High Density	Total
1. Refusals			
a. Refusals by R	106 (41.4%)	37 (20.0%)	143 (32.3%)
b. Refusal by someone other than R	15 (5.8%)	7 (3.8%)	22 (5.0%)
c. Refusal before R was selected	40 (15.5%)	38 (20.5%)	78 (17.6%)
2. Other Noninterviews			
a. No contact with household	40 (15.5%)	26 (14.1%)	66 (14.9%)
b. R ill or incapable of participating including language barriers	33 (12.8%)	13 (7.0%)	46 (10.4%)
c. Other - R moved away after household listing, interview broken off	24 (9.3%)	64 (34.6%)	88 (19.9%)
TOTAL	258 (100.0%)	185 (100.0%)	443 (100.0%)

The 1543 interviews we obtained did not quite meet our goal of 1600 interviews set at the beginning of the study. However, as we had planned, the split between the low and high strata was approximately equal with 778 interviews (50.4 percent) coming from the low density stratum and 765 or 49.6 percent coming from the high density stratum. Table 4 lists the numbers and percentages of these interviews obtained by DAS students and SRC interviewers.

Table 4. Interviews Obtained by DAS and SRC, DAS 1992			
Interviews by Organization	Low Density	High Density	Total
1. DAS students	377 (48.5%)	263 (34.4%)	640 (41.5%)
2. SRC interviewers	401 (51.5%)	502 (65.6%)	903 (58.5%)
TOTAL	778 (100.0%)	765 (100.0%)	1543 (100.0%)

Table 4 indicates the unequal allocation of the interviewers from the two organizations to the sample strata. Within the low density strata the proportions of interviews obtained by each organization were very similar. However, within the high density stratum SRC interviewers obtained almost twice as many interviews as DAS students. This reflects the hesitancy of the DAS staff and the Sociology Department (and the students themselves, I should add) to send graduate students into the inner-city. Safety concerns have become of paramount importance for DAS in the last several years, and the fact that students obtained even one-third of the interviews in the high density stratum indicates the fearlessness of this particular class of DAS students as well as the need for matching race of interviewer to race of respondent.

Since many of the questions on the 1992 DAS survey dealt with racial issues, we felt it was necessary to match interviewers and respondents by race. Since we obtained our African-American respondents from areas of the city that were primarily, but not completely, composed of African-Americans, we knew that Black interviewers working in these high density segments would from time to time come across a White respondent. The reverse was certainly true in the low density segments where White interviewers were occasionally likely to come across a Black household. Our rule for matching respondents with interviewers was thus not a hard and fast one. Either a White or Black interviewer was allowed to conduct an interview with a respondent of 'the other race if they could convince the respondent to do the interview on the spot. If, for any reason, an interviewer had to return to the household, then we tried to send someone of the same race. The actual percentages of respondents who were interviewed by interviewers of the two races are given in Table 5.

DAS Interviewers			
Respondents	Black	NonBlack	Total
1. Low Density			
NonBlack	12 (3.4%)	338 (96.6%)	350 (100.0%)
Black	3 (11.1%)	24 (88.9%)	27 (100.0%)
2. High Density			
NonBlack	23 (95.8%)	1 (4.2%)	24 (100.0%)
Black	229 (95.8%)	10 (4.2%)	239 (100.0%)
SRC Interviewers			
1. Low Density			
NonBlack	8 (2.1%)	373 (97.9%)	381 (100.0%)
Black	12 (60.0%)	8 (40.0%)	20 (100.0%)
2. High Density			
NonBlack	32 (84.2%)	6 (15.8%)	38 (100.0%)
Black	429 (92.5%)	35 (7.5%)	464 (100.0%)

For the interviews conducted by DAS students White interviewers did most of the interviews in the low density segments regardless of race and Black interviewers did most of the interviews in the high density segments, again regardless of race. SRC, however, was able to get a better match by race than DAS in the low density segments and for nonBlacks in the high density segments. These differences can be attributed to the way that the two organizations make assignments of sample households to interviewers. It is almost impossible for DAS to assign students a set of segments that they will continue to work on until all the households in those segments have been contacted or the study ends, the SRC procedure. Overall, we were able to match the race of the interviewer with the race of the respondent in 90% (1,389) of the

interviews. The percentage was 88.9% (569) for DAS and 90.8% (820) for SRC. Black respondents had a Black interviewer 89.6% of the time. The similar percentage for NonBlack respondents was 90.4% and for Whites alone 92.5%.

As we have mentioned, at the end of the study a further incentive of a \$10.00 payment for agreeing to be interviewed was authorized to improve the response rate. Since we do not know how many potential respondents were offered this incentive, it is not possible to determine if, in fact, it did help to increase the response rate. This should be determined in future surveys.

WEIGHTING THE DATA

Ordinarily, an area probability sample drawn with probabilities proportional to estimated size (PPES) is self-weighting. However, because our sample design was unusually complex, we needed to develop weights that would assign greater relative importance in analyses of these data to some elements of the sample than to others. First of all, since we used a disproportionate stratified sample design to achieve a large sample of Black residents of households in the metropolitan area, we needed to weight the data to compensate for the two different probabilities of selection. As we have already noted, Blacks make up about 25 percent of the population of the metropolitan area. In our unweighted sample, however, they make up almost 50 percent. By using the sample weight we return both Blacks and Whites to their proper percentages of the population. Any analysis that focuses solely on the respondents from either one of the two strata would not have to take the sample weight into account. Within a stratum the sample is self-weighting. However, if the investigator were to be interested in studying all African-Americans in the metropolitan area, it would be necessary to use the sample weight. The sample weights were derived by calculating the reciprocal of the sampling probability and then dividing each weight by the average of all the weights. The last step created a relative weight that preserves the sample size.

In addition to the sample weight, we also decided to adjust for the differing probabilities of selection at the household level, for differential nonresponse, and finally to ensure that our sample matched the general population on certain basic characteristics such as age, race, and gender obtainable from the 1990 U.S. Census for the metropolitan area. The respondent selection weight corrects for the unequal probabilities with which respondents are selected to represent households. These unequal probabilities result from the variation in household size. An individual living alone has, for example, a 100% chance of being selected while an adult who lives with three other adults has only a 25% chance of selection. Thus in analysis we want to reduce the influence of the single adult and increase the influence of the respondent who represents four people. The respondent selection weight equals the number of eligible adults in a household, which is then divided by the average number of eligible adults across all households in the sample to preserve the sample size.

The nonresponse weight is considerably more complex to calculate. By using this weight, we give more influence to those areas of the sample that have a low response rate and take some influence away from the areas with high response rates. The weight is thus based on a geographic adjustment. To derive the nonresponse weight, the entire sample, including all nonresponding households, must be ordered so that the segments are arranged according to the sequence in which they were originally selected. The sample for each stratum is then divided into

small subsets of approximately 20 contiguous households. A response rate is calculated for each of the groups of 20 households, and the nonresponse weight becomes the reciprocal of this response rate. Dividing by the average response rate across all groups again maintains the sample size.

Finally the post-stratification weight adjusts for any discrepancies on certain basic demographic characteristics between the sample and the Census that may still exist after all the other weights have been applied to the data. The proportions of the sample in specified population subsets, such as Black females, 18-24, are divided into the comparable proportions derived from the U.S. Census. In this way the sample distribution across these subsets can be made to conform to the known population distribution. The subsets used for the post-stratification weight were the following age groups broken down by both race and gender: 18 - 24, 25 - 34, 35 - 44, 45 - 54, 55 - 64, 65 and above.

These four weights have also been combined into two main combination weights. Depending on the analysis strategy, one might want to use only three of these weights. When the analysis is confined to only one stratum, the sample weight is not needed, and the overall weight would be the product of the household weight, the nonresponse weight and the post-stratification weight. For analyses that encompass both strata, the sample weight is critical, and the overall weight would be the product of all four weights.

Tables 6 and 7 present the means and standard deviations for six questions that use response scales of four or five points by successive combinations of these weights. As we might expect, the biggest differences between the unweighted and weighted data occur for the total sample (.34 for D8: Women and .40 for D8a: Blacks). This jump occurs as a result of adjusting for the sample weight. Interestingly, for NonBlacks there are two shifts, one after adjusting for the sample weight (.04 for both D8 and D8a) and another after adjusting for the respondent weight (.05 for both questions). Overall, however, it appears that the weights would not change any substantive conclusions about the differences in attitudes among groups. The results in Table 7 show even smaller effects than do the data in Table 6. Among the total population of adults, only F49a (Discrimination) shows a difference larger than .1 after adjusting for the sample weight. Most other differences in the table are much smaller than .1.

TABLE 6
Means and Standard Deviations for Questions D8-D8a, “Preferences in Job Hiring and Promotions,” by Race and Four Different Weights DAS 1992^a

	Blacks			NonBlacks			Total		
Preference for...	X	SD	N	X	SD	N	X	SD	N
Women									
No Weight	2.33	1.09	739	3.38	1.11	782	2.87	1.22	1521
Weight 1	2.35	1.07	312	3.42	1.10	1208	3.20	1.18	1520
Weight 2	2.33	1.08	304	3.47	1.09	1286	3.25	1.18	1591
Weight 3	2.33	1.08	302	3.47	1.09	1249	3.25	1.17	1550
Weight 4	2.32	1.10	333	3.46	1.09	1219	3.21	1.19	1552
Blacks									
No Weight	2.23	1.10	738	3.48	1.07	783	2.87	1.25	1521
Weight 1	2.28	1.08	312	3.52	1.06	1210	3.27	1.17	1521
Weight 2	2.25	1.09	304	3.57	1.04	1287	3.32	1.17	1591
Weight 3	2.26	1.09	301	3.57	1.04	1250	3.32	1.17	1551
Weight 4	2.24	1.10	333	3.56	1.05	1220	3.27	1.19	1553

a

Weight 1 = sample weight only

Weight 2 = sample weight x respondent weight

Weight 3 = sample weight x respondent weight x nonresponse weight

Weight 4 = sample weight x respondent weight x nonresponse weight x post-stratification weight

Response categories: 1 = strongly favor

2 = favor

3 = neither favor or oppose

4 = oppose

5 = strongly oppose

TABLE 7
Means and Standard Deviations for Items F49a-d, “Explanations for Inequality,” by Race and Four Different Weights, DAS 1992 ^a

Inequality due to...	Blacks			NonBlacks			Total		
	X	SD	N	X	SD	N	X	SD	N
Discrimination									
No Weight	1.79	.81	738	2.46	.88	771	2.13	.92	1509
Weight 1	1.82	.79	310	2.48	.88	1194	2.34	.91	1504
Weight 2	1.79	.77	302	2.50	.88	1277	2.36	.90	1579
Weight 3	1.79	.78	300	2.51	.88	1239	2.37	.90	1540
Weight 4	1.79	.78	333	2.49	.88	1209	2.34	.90	1541
Inability to Learn									
No Weight	3.38	.89	739	3.34	.85	773	3.36	.87	1512
Weight 1	3.47	.84	313	3.34	.84	1199	3.37	.84	1510
Weight 2	3.48	.84	306	3.35	.84	1278	3.37	.84	1584
Weight 3	3.48	.85	304	3.35	.84	1240	3.37	.84	1544
Weight 4	3.48	.84	336	3.34	.85	1210	3.37	.85	1546
No Chance for Education									
No Weight	2.22	1.01	739	2.52	1.04	777	2.37	1.04	1516
Weight 1	2.18	.99	313	2.53	1.04	1201	2.46	1.04	1514
Weight 2	2.16	1.01	306	2.54	1.03	1285	2.47	1.04	1591
Weight 3	2.15	1.01	304	2.54	1.03	1247	2.46	1.04	1551
Weight 4	2.17	1.01	336	2.51	1.03	1217	2.44	1.03	1553
Lack of Motivation									
No Weight	2.70	1.04	740	2.42	.99	773	2.55	1.02	1513
Weight 1	2.76	1.03	312	2.42	.98	1200	2.50	1.00	1512
Weight 2	2.78	1.05	304	2.44	.99	1282	2.50	1.01	1587
Weight 3	2.78	1.05	302	2.44	1.00	1244	2.51	1.02	1547
Weight 4	2.77	1.06	335	2.45	1.00	1214	2.52	1.02	1548

Design Effects

Although weights compensate for many of the problems not solved by our sampling procedures, they do not compensate for the fact that our area probability sample makes extensive use of clustering. As the price for less costly interviews, we lose precision in our survey estimates when we cluster. Since the calculation of significance tests in most statistical packages assumes simple random sampling, violating this assumption causes the standard formulae to underestimate standard errors. This, in turn, produces statistical significance more readily. The first step in analyzing data collected through an area probability sample is to calculate design effects that specify how much the standard error should be inflated to compensate for clustering. The attached report, "Design Effects in the 1992 Detroit Area Study," supplies design effects for a number of substantive items and explains how design effects are derived. Since the effect of clustering is to sample individuals who are more alike than would be expected on a random basis due to the fact that they live in the same neighborhoods and probably have similar characteristics such as incomes and levels of education, it makes sense that design effects would vary in size depending upon the relationship of survey items to the attributes on which respondents may be alike. The values of the design effects calculated for the 1992 sample as a whole range from a high of 2.609 for the percentage of respondents who owned their own homes, a statistic likely to vary more between areas than within areas, to a low of 1.146 for the percentage of respondents who are male. Analyses within the high density stratum, where the amount of clustering was more than twice as large as the amount in the low density stratum, the design effects would undoubtedly be much more substantial.

The Los Angeles Survey of Urban Inequality

Sample Report on the Household Survey

Draft

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The Los Angeles Study of Urban Inequality: Sample Report on the Household Survey

The Los Angeles Study of Urban Inequality (LASUI) is a research project exploring inequality in Los Angeles County, California. Primary data collection utilized a household survey constructed around three broad themes that are widely recognized as central to contemporary urban inequality: the labor market, residential segregation, and racial attitudes and stereotyping. The LASUI is part of the Multi-City Study of Urban Inequality (MCSUI) which included the fielding of similar questionnaires in Detroit, MI, Atlanta, GA, and Boston, MA. In addition to the household survey, the MCSUI project interviewed employers via telephone (linked to respondents of the household survey) about their perceptions and experiences with the local work force, and conducted in-depth interviews with a subset of employers in each of the four metropolitan areas.

The household survey of the LASUI produced 4,023 interviews with adults 21 years of age and older living in households between September 9, 1993 and August 15, 1994 period, who identified as either white, black, Hispanic, or Asian of Korean, Japanese, or Chinese descent. This report provides information on the three phases of data collection:

I. Pre-Field

- Sample Design
- Selection of Housing and Labor Market Areas
- Questionnaire Translation

II. In the Field

- Interviewer Training and Recruitment
- Verification and Quality Control
- Data Reduction

III. Post-Field

- Response Rate, Race Matching, and Length and Language of Interview
- Analysis Weights
- Representativeness

I. PRE-FIELD

SAMPLE DESIGN*

In order to understand urban inequality in a metropolitan area as diverse as Los Angeles, the principal investigators of the project sought to collect data from a wide range of individuals with different racial/ethnic characteristics, economic circumstances, and living in a broad array of neighborhoods. The sample of single housing units for this study was drawn to yield approximately 4,000 interviews with equal proportions of the four racial/ethnic groups residing in Los Angeles County (1,000 each of non-Hispanic whites, African Americans, Latinos, and Asians of Japanese, Korean, or Chinese descent). The Census Bureau defines a housing unit as "a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other person in the building and which has direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall" (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing, 1990, B-14).

In addition to sampling households based on race/ethnicity, three levels of neighborhood poverty were used as a selection criteria. The three levels of neighborhood poverty used were i) less than 20% of the residents within a tract below the poverty line, ii) 20-30% below the poverty line, and iii) more than 40% below the poverty line.

A multi-stratified sampling frame with variable sampling fractions was required to obtain the sample mix described above. It was estimated that about 10,000 household contacts would be necessary to complete the target 4,000 interviews, allowing for 30% refusals and not-at-homes, 6% for non-target ethnicities, and about 33% to accommodate the screening necessary to oversample rare categories of households. Sampling proceeded in three stages: i) selection of Census tracts, ii) selection of blocks within tracts, and iii) selection of households within selected blocks. The first two stages utilized probability proportional to size selection and the third stage employed equal probability sampling.

Stage 1: Selection of Tracts

The 1990 Census divides Los Angeles County into 1,632 Census tracts. The ten tracts that accommodate ships-in-harbor were eliminated from consideration in this study. In addition, there are eleven institution dominated tracts which, for sampling purposes, were linked to nearby "host" tracts and assigned the attributes of the host. The remaining 1,627 tracts were stratified by race-ethnicity and by poverty status.

Seven race/ethnicity strata were created; three strata for tracts where the Japanese, Korean, and Chinese population exceeded 10%, three more strata for tracts where the black, non-Hispanic white, and Latino population exceeded 50%, and a final stratum for mixed population tracts. Stratification by poverty status was then nested within each of these seven strata. Due to the scarcity of Asians and non-Hispanic whites living in high poverty tracts, the high and medium poverty classification were collapsed for these groups. In order to produce the desired sample, it was necessary to vary first-stage sampling rates from stratum to stratum, thereby accommodating oversampling of i) African American and Asian households, and ii) households in neighborhoods with high poverty status. The different sampling weights were designated in order to minimize the number of excess households (i.e., those with characteristics in abundant supply) to be discarded or "screened out." From the resulting frame, 98 Census tracts for use in the LASUI sample were selected.

Stage 2: Selection of Blocks

Blocks in each tract were listed in order by population density of the respective target ethnicity (e.g., blocks in the Japanese strata were listed in order by percent Japanese population). Blocks in the mixed strata were ordered by percent African American population, since this was the race/ethnicity most at risk for undercoverage. Blocks were then selected by applying systematic random sampling to the cumulative block measures of size. Across all strata, 567 block selections were made.

Stage 3: Selection of Households

The UCLA Survey Research Center (SRC) employed block listers to identify and list all housing units in the selected blocks. Single housing units were then selected by applying systematic random sampling to the lists of housing units prepared in the field for each selected block.

SELECTION OF JOB AND HOUSING SEARCH AREAS

Originally, six areas within Los Angeles County were selected to ask Respondents about their labor market search behavior and knowledge (F51-52). These six areas were:

1. West San Fernando Valley
2. Downtown Los Angeles
3. South Bay
4. Harbor/Long Beach
5. Burbank/Glendale
6. Covina/Industry

7. Westside (added following pre-test)

These areas are geographically representative of the major commercial and industrial areas of Los Angeles County and have good name recognition. These six areas are ethnically and economically diverse: three of the areas (West San Fernando Valley, South Bay, and Covina/Industry) are high-tech growth nodes; Harbor/Long Beach is a port area with a traditional blue collar work force; Burbank/Glendale is a major employment area with jobs predominantly in the entertainment, transportation, and retail industries; and Downtown L.A. is a bizarre mix of high-tech assembly, sweatshops, corporate services, a thriving commercial district, and public sector jobs. In sum, we expected that these areas contain much of the job growth in the County during the past decade, offer employment in a wide range of occupations and industries, and employ a diverse work force.

Analysis of responses from the pretest and from the debriefing of interviewers confirmed the name recognition of these areas and that some Respondents had searched in each of these areas. However, one area that a number of Respondents mentioned that did not originally appear on our list was the Westside. The Westside of Los Angeles is a large employer of retail sales, corporate, and entertainment workers. Due to the frequency of Respondent's mentioning the Westside as an area in which they had searched for work, we added it to the six original areas in the final version of the LASUI household questionnaire (F51-52).

Questions B2-B5 in the household survey asked Respondents about the desirability and affordability of housing in seven residential areas of Los Angeles County. These seven areas are Alhambra, Baldwin Hills, Canoga Park, Culver City, Glendale, Palmdale, and Pico Rivera. Like the labor market search areas, the housing areas were selected to appeal to a racially and ethnically diverse pool of Respondents living throughout Los Angeles County. For each housing search area, Table 1 reports the total population, median housing value, percent of housing units that are owner occupied, and the racial/ethnic composition based on the 1990 Census.

In addition to their moderate housing prices, name recognition, historical reputation regarding integration, and dispersion throughout the Los Angeles metropolitan area, these seven communities vary in their racial/ethnic composition. Canoga Park, Palmdale, Glendale, and Culver City are predominantly white communities (69%, 67%, 65 %, and 58% respectively). Pico Rivera is predominantly Latino (83%), Baldwin Hills is a predominantly African American (59%) middle class community, and Alhambra is a mixed city of Asians (38%), Latinos (36%), and whites (25%). Glendale and Culver City have reputations as being hostile to blacks, yet have significant and growing Latino populations. Palmdale is in a newly developing area of the county, offering new and relatively cheap housing in an "out of the city" atmosphere. Canoga Park is a white community in the west San Fernando Valley which has been a conservative stronghold. In the past, the Culver City Police Department has had a reputation of treating African Americans with

hostility. And although still predominantly white, Culver City is adjacent to the heavily Latino and African American community of South Central Los Angeles and is becoming increasingly diverse.

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

The LASUI English version of the questionnaire was translated into five languages; Spanish, Mandarin, Cantonese, and Korean. Appropriate word processing software was used to prepare final, camera-ready copy for each language version of the questionnaire.

For each translation a professional translator with questionnaire translating experience was employed as a consultant to perform the translation from English. Translating questionnaires requires a particular expertise in that literal translations often do not convey the meaning of the question. It is important that the translator understands the purpose and intent of each question. Additionally, the translator must have a broad knowledge of the diversity of language idioms used within the sampled community so that the translation is sufficiently generic to be understood by all individuals regardless of regional variations in language.

The Korean translation was performed by the coordinator of the Asian Pacific and Other Languages Office of the Los Angeles Unified School District. She also teaches Korean language and culture at Loyola Marymount University and is heavily involved in Korean American relations in Los Angeles County.

SRC has been working with Spanish version questionnaires for over twenty years. For the past ten years we have worked with a Spanish language specialist who teaches Spanish and Quechua at Whittier College, Santa Monica Community College and at UCLA. He has worked on numerous surveys for different investigators at several Universities.

The Chinese versions (Mandarin and Cantonese) were translated by a California State Certified Translator who has worked extensively as a translator for the Superior Court system in Los Angeles as well as for the U. S. State Department escorting non-English speaking Chinese visiting officials and dignitaries around the United States.

Each foreign language version of the instrument was back-translated into English to ensure that the integrity of the questionnaire had been maintained. The back translations were conducted by translators that had not worked on the original translation into the other languages. Translators used for back translation consisted of individuals previously used by either the SRC or by the Ethnic Centers at UCLA such as the National Research Center for Asian American Mental Health, the Asian American Studies Center, and the Chicano Studies Center. Discrepancies between the back-translation and the original translation into the non-English version were resolved by discussion between the two translators, with SRC monitoring the final decision. Draft versions of the questionnaire were also reviewed by experienced bilingual interviewers. It is often the case that an experienced interviewer will recognize a problem in translation because the language used is too formal or too "educated" for the average respondent. Comments and suggestions elicited from the interviewers were then reviewed with the translators and resolved.

II. IN THE FIELD

INTERVIEWER RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

Although SRC maintains a cadre of professional interviewers, considerably more individuals were needed to complete a survey of this size and complexity. As a result, numerous resources were called upon to help fill this need. In-house field personnel talked with job counselors and placed job advertisements at Community Colleges, Colleges and Universities within the Los Angeles County area. Job developers at community human service agencies were also included in

this search. Field staff visited or communicated with community based churches to find individuals who were qualified and interested in interviewing. Many applicants learned of the openings through word-of-mouth. Finally, ads were run in the major local newspapers, both English and foreign language.

During the nearly 12 month period LASUI was in the field, approximately 340 individuals responded to the Survey Research Center's (SRC) solicitations for interviewers, of which a total of 238 individuals were trained as field interviewers. The disparity between recruitment and training is a result of individuals being screened out upon initial contacts with in-house field personnel. First stage screening eliminated candidates who: were without insured automobiles, a requirement for mileage reimbursement at UCLA; did not have adequate English skills for training or conducting an interview in English; did not have at least 20 hours available per week to devote to the study, and who did not return the original application and paper work mailed to them upon initial contact.

Recruiting from churches and through newspaper ads were by far the most successful approaches. Churches were an invaluable asset in recruiting African Americans; nearly one-half of our African American interviewers who became successful interviewers came from this source. Asian language newspapers produced Chinese and Korean speaking individuals, and the primary English speaking newspaper in Los Angeles brought in white, African American and Spanish speaking interviewers. Local colleges and universities brought in few responses. Recruitment from community human service agencies was also disappointing. The pattern of recruitment results experienced with this study is essentially the same as SRC has experienced in previous recruitment efforts.

In-house field personnel were under the supervision of SRC's Field Director. Field personnel consisted of four full-time supervisors, one of whom was bilingual Spanish speaking, two part-time supervisors who spoke Mandarin, Cantonese, and Korean, and three part-time clerks. Over the course of the study a total of eight training sessions were conducted. Bilingual interviewers were generally trained in sessions that dealt exclusively with their particular non-English version of the questionnaire, for example separate briefings were conducted for Mandarin and Cantonese speaking interviewers, for Korean language interviewers and for Spanish speaking interviewers.

Prior to training, each candidate was sent a packet that included SRC's basic field training manual for interviewers, a study specific training manual and questionnaire specifications and a copy of the questionnaire. Instructions to each individual included a brief overview of the study and the responsibilities of being an interviewer, as well as an instruction to study the manuals in preparation for attending the training and briefing sessions.

Each interviewer received two days of group training plus an additional day and one-half of one-on-one instruction. The first day of group training consisted of teaching interviewing specific skills such as: approaching a potential respondent, explaining the study and sponsorship, establishing rapport, converting reluctant respondents, setting appointments, asking questions and recording responses, proper probing techniques, deportment in the field, field safety techniques, and other basic skills. The group was introduced to the screening instrument and instructed how to complete call record sheets, household rosters and how to use the respondent selection criteria printed on the address label. In-house field personnel with pre-scripted screening information conducted mock interviews with the trainees to expose them to a variety of conditions that might be encountered in the field. At the end of the first day trainees were given homework to prepare that night and return on the following day of training. The homework presented various scenarios

of respondent questions, hesitation, and refusal, and asked the trainee to write a brief explanation of what he or she would say or do in that instance. Additionally, trainees were given several different vignettes describing household members and were asked to fill out a household roster for each vignette and select the proper respondent.

The second day of training consisted of presenting a general overview of the various types of questions on the instrument, instructions on how to ask and record the different types of questions such as open-ends, grids, branching, use of hand cards, etc. Included in this overview was an introduction to each thematic section of the questionnaire and a brief survey of the types of questions asked and the purpose of these questions. The group was then broken up into smaller units of 4 to 6 individuals to conduct mock interviews with a member of the field staff as a unit leader working as a respondent with a pre-scripted interview. In these smaller units interviewing skills were reinforced and problems with asking or recording troublesome questions were resolved. At the end of the second day of training, each participant was sent home to conduct an interview with a friend or relative and told that they would be called within a few days for further review. After group training, each unit leader reviewed their unit participants homework, made note of any problems spots and telephoned the individual to come in for review with their practice interview. The trainee came into the field office where the homework was reviewed and corrected if necessary, and the practice interview was reviewed. Problems discovered in this review were pointed out and corrected. At this point the field supervisor would also ask the trainee to interview him or her using various segments of the questionnaire. Again, problems and mistakes were caught and worked out. If the supervisor felt the trainee was competent at this point he or she was sent out with a small assignment and told to conduct no more than two interviews before returning for review. Generally trainees were given a week to accomplish this. If the trainee did not pass muster at this point additional one-on-one training was invested in the individual until they were either field ready or dismissed. There were those individuals that were essentially eliminated after two days of group training because of an evident inability to perform the work. Specifically those who had poor reading and writing skills and those who seemed incapable of following the mandated instructions for interviewing were dismissed.

Once the interviewer had completed two interviews he or she was brought back into the office and the work was reviewed with the individual. Problems and errors were identified and corrected. If the individual was considered field ready, a full assignment was given to him or her. If there were problems, the individual received more one-on-one training, unless the supervisor felt that the situation was hopeless in which case the individual was dismissed. If the interviewer was designated as a bilingual interviewer he or she was assigned to a field supervisor with a common language. The individual was then tested in the appropriate language to ensure bilingual interviewing ability.

VERIFICATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

A standardized verification form was developed for use in interviewer verification. Verification was conducted by members of the in-house field staff. Telephone verification was the primary method of interview verification. However, nearly 15 percent of the verification interviews were conducted face-to-face. In addition to verifying that the respondent gave an interview to the interviewer, the approximate length of time the interviewer was with the respondent, if hand cards and maps were used during the interview, and the respondents overall impression of the interviewer were also obtained. Additionally, a new household roster was taken to determine that respondent selection was accurate. A subset of questions from each topic area

of the instrument that were considered appropriate for verification were re-asked. Typically, only questions eliciting factual questions can be used for verification. Respondents were also asked if they had received a gift incentive of ten dollars at the conclusion of the interview.

The first four completed interviews conducted by each interviewer were verified. If all four interviews verified completely, one out of every ten completions was verified on his or her work thereafter. In practice considerably more than one in ten interviews were verified due to quality control procedures instituted. In general practice, SRC returns to the interviewer questionnaires with missed questions, incomplete or inconsistent responses and other problems of interview quality to go back to the respondent and correct. Because of the need to turn over a large volume of work as fast as possible, it was not uncommon for field supervisors and clerks to contact respondents directly to clean up problems with the interview. In these cases the interviewer would be given a photo copy of the error and the corrections for future reference. Calling respondents to clarify an interview did not count toward verification and therefore considerably more interviews were verified than one out of ten.

As a result of the verification process sixteen interviewers were dismissed at various times for either fabricating an interview, changing the household roster to control respondent selection, intentionally interviewing at the wrong address, or for asking only selected questions on the questionnaire. All prior work performed, if any, by that interviewer was validated and any interview not completely verified was thrown out and the case re-assigned to another interviewer. Each completed interview received a full field edit. Specifically, a full field edit required the supervisor to go over each page of the completed questionnaire to ensure that all appropriate questions had been asked, all branching patterns had been followed, open-ended questions had been probed properly and completely, that the writing was legible, and that all the necessary information was included. As part of the field edit, all open-ended items from the non-English versions of the questionnaire were translated into English on the instrument at this time. Each field supervisor edited all the interviews completed by the interviewers assigned to them. If problems with an interview arose as a result of the editing process, the problem was reviewed with the interviewer and, if necessary, the respondent was recontacted for clarification. If the case had also been identified for verification it was verified at this time. When a case was considered "clean," that is it was complete, had been verified if appropriate, and was logged into the sample status file, it was sent to data reduction.

DATA REDUCTION

Prior to data entry each questionnaire received a coding edit. In this review all missing data were coded as well as the standard open-ended questions. Here, "standard" open-ended refers to those questions that ask about the geographic location of residence and employment, occupation and industry for respondents who were employed, as well as factual information asking for dollar or time increments, relationship of individuals to respondent, and the like. To assure comparability of data with the other MCSUI sites, the LASUI codebook was developed using the basic structure of the Detroit and Atlanta codebooks. Standardized non-response (refused/no answer, don't know, missing) values were used throughout the instrument. Items such as city, state and country were coded using the January, 1987 *Federal Information Processing Standards* codes. Occupation and Industry were coded using the 1999 *Census of Population Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations* codes. Relationship to respondent codes were taken from the Atlanta codebook, as was job skills training, undergraduate major, other religions, and other languages used in the household. All questions dealing with time allotments were coded down to the lowest

common denominator; hours and minutes to minutes, years and months to months, years, months and weeks to days and so on. Items such as age, dollar amounts, years, numbers of times were coded factually. Code frames for more substantive open-ended questions have not yet been developed. These verbatim responses referenced by case identification number and variable number reside in a word processing file for future coding.

The volume of coding, entry and cleaning required for this study (over 4,000 - 121 page questionnaires and nearly 11,000-6 page screening forms), necessitated hiring additional personnel for the Data Reduction/Data Processing department. Because of the different language versions, English, Spanish, Chinese and Korean, bilingual coders and data entry personnel were required. For purposes of efficiency, coding and data entry were performed by the same personnel. When possible, work functions, coding and data entry, were staggered on an every other day basis as a means of alleviating task monotony. In addition to language ability data reduction clerks were hired based upon their prior experience with data entry and ability with numbers.

Each coder received a one day training on the coding procedures for this study. Included in this training was a review of basic coding conventions, how to handle missing data, a review of the questionnaire for branching patterns, and a review of the lists and other resources being used to code the open-ended questions. Coders were instructed to bring to the supervisors attention any items that were confusing, or that did not fit the code scheme or application being used. Occasionally such problems required sending a questionnaire back to the field supervisors for clarification or the creation of a new coding category to accommodate the problem. One hundred percent of each coders first two days work was checked by the Data Reduction/Data Processing supervisor and his assistant. Errors in coding were brought to the attention of the appropriate coder and the process was reviewed with him or her. Issues related to interpretation of a question were discussed among the coder and the Data Reduction supervisor and his assistant. Full verification of a coder continued until their work was considered accurate and reliable. Once through this process, the Data Reduction assistant routinely checked ten percent of each coders work. As a means of maintaining coder reliability, the coders would crosscode each others work and differences would be discussed between coders and supervisors. This was not performed on a percentage basis, but rather was conducted one morning a week.

Questionnaire data were entered from personal computers using the Computer-Assisted Survey Execution System (CASES) developed by the Computer-assisted Survey Methods Program, University of California at Berkeley, on a UNIX based system. Screener data were entered via Alpha Four (Alpha Four Software Corporation, Burlington, MA) a database management program. CASES was chosen because of the number of variables in the data set, the extensive amount of branching required, and because of the overall size of the data set. One standard entry program was created for data entry. Alpha Four, a user-friendly, flexible data base management system is routinely used by the Field Department at SRC for sample management, logging and tracking. Keeping screener entry within the same format across departments allowed for cross checking of records. In most cases the same individuals performing the coding were used as data entry personnel. In addition to the day of training mentioned earlier, a days training was given specifically for entering the data. The data entry program was reviewed with entry personnel. Each data entry person was given several test cases to enter into a dummy file. This enabled the data entry person to gain hands-on experience with the data entry process while providing the supervisors an opportunity to check on the accuracy of their entry.

Supervisory personnel worked closely with data entry clerks at the commencement of data entry as a means of stopping entry errors early in the process and as a final de-bugging of the

programming. The first weeks work of each entry person was 100 percent verified. Thereafter case identification numbers were 100 percent verified throughout the study, with a ten percent verification check on each data entry clerks work thereafter. Verification was performed by re-entering every nth questionnaire of an individuals work rather than ten percent of the instrument across all questionnaires. Problems encountered with entry were brought to the clerks attention. The Data Reduction assistant would routinely spot check an individuals problem areas in entry on a random basis in addition to any work identified for verification.

The final step in the data reduction process was the cleaning of the data. Although errors and inconsistencies are picked up and resolved throughout the survey process, there are always some errors that don't get caught. CASES programming eliminates a considerable number of these problems in that it prevents the entry of "wild codes" or codes not allowed within the framework of a question and because it automatically branches to the appropriate place on the instrument based upon the value of the last entry. As a final cleaning check frequency distributions and simple cross-tabulations were run to check for errors missed in the process. Whenever errors were encountered in the data base the original questionnaire was referred to before a resolution was decided upon. As data analysis continues occasional problems in data cleanliness may continue to arise and such problems will be handled in this same manner.

III. POST FIELD

RESPONSE RATE, RACE MATCHING, and LENGTH and LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW

LASUI interviewers completed 4,025 interviews out of 5,885 eligible households for a response rate of 68 percent. Table 2 reports "raw" and "adjusted" response rates for each stratum, as well as the total sample. The raw response rate is simply the number of interviews completed (4,025) divided by the number of eligible households (5,885). The adjusted response rate assumes that some respondents in certain non-response categories (i.e., nobody home, no access, and screen refusal) would have been ineligible. The adjusted response rate is 73 percent. Both rates are reported because adjusted response rates, controversial in some circles, presume that non-respondents would have responded the same as respondents, on average.

Response rates, both raw and adjusted, are also reported for each sampling strata in the bottom two rows of Table 2. Within strata raw response rates vary from a low of 55 percent for Japanese low-poverty blocks to a high of 87 percent in the mixed high-poverty blocks. In general, response rates are higher in the high-poverty areas and lower in the low-poverty areas.

The UCLA Survey Research Center attempted to match the race/ethnicity of the respondent and the interviewer in as many cases as possible. "Race matching" is particularly important to elicit open and honest responses to questions about racial and ethnic stereotypes such as those appearing in Section D of the household questionnaire. Overall, race matching occurred in 78 percent of the completed interviews (3,143 of 4,025). The rate of race matching varied by racial/ethnic group with 92 percent of Asians, 82 percent of African Americans, 74 percent of Latinos, and 53 percent of whites being interviewed by an interviewer of the same racial/ethnic group.

WEIGHTS FOR ANALYSIS

The multi-stage sampling frame employed by the LASUI necessitates the application of analysis weights to the LASUI data in order to approximate the racial/ethnic mix of the eligible population (non-Hispanic whites, blacks, Latinos, and Japanese, Korean, or Chinese Asians age

21 years of age and older) of Los Angeles County. Analyses which seek to generalize to households or individuals in Los Angeles County should use one of the four weights included in the LASUI household data set depending on the focus of the analysis. The four analysis weights are described briefly below.

Recall from the discussion above on sampling that the LASUI sample is a sample of households. The variable HHWGT is simply the inverse of the probability that a household was selected from the eligible households in Los Angeles County. Weighting the data by this variable corrects for the strata-specific sampling weights employed in each of the three stages of sample selection. The resulting weighted sample is distributed approximately as the population of eligible households in Los Angeles County.

The variable PERSWGT multiplies the variable HHWGT by the number of eligible persons per household. Weighting the data by PERSWGT corrects for the strata-specific weights and for differences in household size. The result is distributed approximately as the eligible population (adults 21 years of age and older who identify as white, black, Hispanic, or Asian of Japanese, Korean or Chinese descent) of Los Angeles County. The final two weights, ADJWT1 and ADJWT2, are modifications of the PERSWGT variable to account for differences in within strata response rates. ADJWT1 adjusts the person weight based on the *raw* response rate of the strata. ADJWT2 adjusts the person weight based on the *adjusted* within strata response rate.

REPRESENTATIVENESS

In order to assess the representativeness of the LASUI household survey data to the target population in Los Angeles County, a number of tables were generated on selected variables from the LASUI household survey and compared to the 1990 U.S. Census data. This preliminary exercise is not intended to rigorously test the generalizability of the LASUI household survey, but rather to check that the percentage distribution of LASUI data on several important demographic indicators are roughly consistent with figures from the 1990 Census. Subsequent analysis of variance, taking into account design effects, will provide a better measure of generalizability.

Table 3 reports percentage distributions of race/ethnicity, age, sex, nativity, educational attainment, and major occupational category for LASUI respondents and Los Angeles County (county data based on the 1990 Census Bureau's Public Use Microdata sample). Two figures are reported for both LASUI respondents and Los Angeles County; columns one and two report unweighted and weighted (using ADJWT2) LASUI data, respectively. Columns three and four report percentages for the target population (non-Hispanic white, African American, Hispanic, and Asians of Japanese, Korean, or Chinese descent, 21 years of age and older) and the total population (age 21 years and older).

Ideally, columns two (weighted LASUI) and three (L.A. County eligibles) should be very similar; in most cases they are. The largest discrepancies occur in the LASUI-Census comparisons of nativity, educational attainment, and race/ethnicity. LASUI respondents are about seven percent more likely to be foreign-born than the L.A. eligible population and somewhat less likely to be among the least educated. Relative to the 1990 Census figures, the LASUI appears to underrepresent non-Hispanic whites and overrepresent Latinos by about 5 percent. The differences in nativity and race/ethnicity are consistent with demographic trends in Southern California and may be due in part to the time lag of the LASUI relative to the 1990 Census. The underrepresentation of persons with less than a high school education, on the other hand, is not consistent with current demographic trends and is more likely to be the result of response, design, and sample effects.

Table 4 reports the percentage distribution and overall sample size for the same set of variables (age, educational attainment, major occupational category, nativity, and sex) in four panels, one for each racial/ethnic group. Unweighted and weighted LASUI data are shown in columns one and two, and L.A. County target population estimates from the 1990 PUMS is shown in column three.

As expected, reducing the effective sample size by analyzing each group separately increases the variance. Nonetheless, the comparable percentages (columns two and three) in Table 3 are generally consistent.

TABLE 1: Characteristics of Housing Market Areas (Desirability/Knowledge) in the LASUI

CITY	Total Population	Median Housing Value	Percent Owner Occupied	Percent White	Percent Black	Percent Latino	Percent Asian- Pacific Isl
Alhambra	82,106	227,900	41	25	2	36	38
Baldwin Hills	15,254	224,600	59	21	59	12	8
Canoga Park	105,601	257,600	74	69	2	19	9
Culver City	38,793	329,400	56	58	10	19	12
Glendale	180,038	341,700	36	65	1	20	14
Palmdale	68,917	150,150	70	67	6	22	4
Pico Rivera	59,177	163,800	70	13	0.4	83	3
LA County	8,863,164	223,800	48	41	11	37	10

Source: 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing File STF3A

NOTE: The median housing value, based on table H61A, is reported for owner occupied housing units in each of the seven areas listed above. Baldwin Hills and Canoga Park are not incorporated areas, but neighborhoods within the City of Los Angeles. The median housing value reported above for these areas is the weighted average of the median housing value for each census tract in that neighborhood (weighted by the number of owner occupied housing units in the tract).

TABLE 2: Final Disposition of Los Angeles Survey of Urban Inequality Sample

	JLo	KLo	KM	ChLo	ChM	BLo	BM	BHi	HLo	HM	HHi	Wlo	WM	Mlo	MM	MHi	Total
c NHW Comp	46	29	7	141	1	27	7	9	23	9	15	346	52	69	65	14	860
c Hisp Comp	28	1	48	60	17	34	43	9	72	223	252	58	7	101	35	7	995
c Black Comp	2	1	54	3	2	285	300	180	0	6	47	27	12	29	83	86	1117
c Asian Comp	153	131	152	422	114	2	0	2	4	4	4	22	5	4	23	11	1053
nr final ref R	157	57	39	220	21	77	72	22	25	26	21	137	17	43	35	8	977
nr final ref P	7	5	2	33	3	5	9	0	1	7	4	5	0	3	3	1	88
nr R not home	6	4	2	16	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	40
m not home	1	7	11	27	1	12	7	5	1	0	2	19	2	1	1	0	91
m no access	9	4	20	30	4	6	2	5	1	1	10	27	11	3	18	0	151
m screen ref	8	11	8	66	12	44	24	13	34	32	23	97	24	76	31	9	513
ne R incapable	10	5	5	19	6	7	18	4	5	6	7	26	7	5	6	4	140
ne lang barr	1	3	5	6	2	0	0	0	5	3	0	13	18	1	25	0	82
ne vacant	39	82	107	104	21	34	42	43	13	33	77	99	23	65	60	10	852
ne not HU	42	3	6	8	12	0	6	1	0	4	15	5	7	1	6	11	127
ne n-elg all<21	0	0	1	9	1	1	1	4	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	25
ne n-elg>20	639	404	507	1507	135	9	68	108	15	19	10	60	32	41	223	50	3827
Total	1148	741	974	2671	352	544	599	405	200	374	492	952	219	442	614	211	10938
Raw Response Rate	0.55	0.66	0.76	0.61	0.77	0.71	0.75	0.82	0.61	0.79	0.84	0.61	0.58	0.62	0.70	0.87	0.68
Adjusted Response Rate	0.56	0.70	0.82	0.67	0.81	0.71	0.77	0.85	0.64	0.80	0.86	0.63	0.66	0.67	0.77	0.89	0.73

c=complete, nr=non-response, ne=not eligible, m=mixed nr and ne

Raw Response Rate=c/(c+nr+m)

Adjusted Response Rate=c/(c+nr+m(1-ne/(c+nr+ne)))

The “adjusted response rate” assumes that some respondents in certain non-response categories (i.e., nobody home, no access, and screen refusal) would have been ineligible; appropriate adjustments are made based on stratum data.

Table 3 Percentage Distribution of LASUI and 1990 Census Data of Selected Demographic Characteristics

RACE/ETHNICITY

Group	LASUI Unweighted	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligibles	L.A. Count
White	21.4	43.2	49.4	47.0
Black	27.8	11.0	10.9	10.3
Asian	26.2	7.7	6.5	6.2
Latino	24.5	38.1	33.2	31.5
Other	--	--	--	5.0
TOTAL	4,025	3,131	5,787,991	6,090,712

AGE

Age Group	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligibles	L.A. Count
21-30	24.6	27.7	28.3	28.2
31-40	27.6	26.5	25.1	25.3
41-50	19.9	20.1	16.7	16.9
51-60	10.9	12.2	11.5	11.5
61-70	9.1	8.1	9.8	9.7
71-80	6.0	4.5	5.9	5.8
81 and over	1.8	0.9	2.7	2.6
TOTAL	4,020	3,131	5,787,991	6,090,712

SEX

Sex	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligibles	L.A. Count
Men	43.9	46.1	49.1	49.0
Women	56.1	53.9	50.9	51.0
TOTAL	4,025	3,131	5,787,991	6,090,712

NATIVITY

Nativity	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligibles	L.A. Count
Native-Born	53.2	57.4	64.3	62.0
Foreign-Born	46.8	42.6	35.7	38.0
TOTAL	4,017	3,126	5,787,991	6,090,712

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational Attainment	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligibles	L.A. Count
Less than H.S.	25.6	23.7	30.7	30.2
H.S. Grad/GED	26.1	24.5	21.3	21.0
H.S. + some col	11.1	12.4	20.5	20.4
Assoc Degree	15.0	15.5	7.2	7.3
B.A.	16.5	17.0	13.2	13.9
PhD/M.A./Prof	5.6	6.9	7.1	7.1
TOTAL	4,022	3,133	5,787,991	6,090,712

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

Occupation	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligibles	L.A. Count
Mgr, Prof, Spec	25.8	29.9	27.4	27.4
Tech, Sales, Spt	31.5	28.9	31.3	31.7
Service	17.7	15.2	12.4	12.3
Farm, For, Fish	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.2
Craft, Repair	9.0	10.0	11.4	11.3
Oper-Fab-Lab	15.2	15.1	16.2	15.9
Military	0	0	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	2,990	2,569	4,563,593	4,806,492

TABLE 4 Panel A**NON-HISPANIC WHITES**

AGE	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligible
21-30	18%	19%	21.4%
31-40	24.4	25.4	22.6
41-50	22	23.1	17.5
51-60	13	13.4	13
61-70	11.5	11.1	12.8
71-80	9	7.2	8.6
81 and over	2.1	0.9	4.1
TOTAL	863	1,352	2,861,173

EDUCATION	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligible
Less than H.S.	7	4.9	14.2
H.S. Grad/GED	24.6	23.5	22.9
H.S. + some col	34.4	35.5	33.2
B.A.	23.9	25.6	19.1
PhD/M.A./Prof	10.2	10.5	10.6
TOTAL	863	1,352	2,861,173

OCCUPATION	LASUI Raw	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligible
Mgr, Prof, Spec	43.1	46.1	39
Tech, Sales, Spt	33.1	32.6	35.6
Service	9.7	7.9	7.7
Farm, For, Fish	1.0	0.9	0.6
Craft, Repair	7.9	7.6	9.8
Oper-Fab-Lab	5.2	4.9	7.4
TOTAL	673	1,114	2,252,866

NATIVITY	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligibles
Native-Born	85.6	84	86.1
Foreign-Born	14.4	16	13.9

SEX	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligibles
Men	46.3	45.1	48.8
Women	53.7	54.9	51.2

TABLE 4 Panel B**AFRICAN-AMERICANS**

AGE	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligible
21-30	23.2	28.5	27.6
31-40	27.5	26.7	25.9
41-50	18.6	18.4	17.4
51-60	12.3	11.8	12.6
61-70	10.5	7.8	9.3
71-80	6.0	5.7	5.2
81 and over	1.9	1.2	1.9
TOTAL	1119	346	630015

EDUCATION	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligible
Less than H.S.	19.0	11.7	25.1
H.S. Grad/GED	33.0	32.6	24.9
H.S. + some col	37.1	40.0	35.9
B.A.	8.7	9.1	9.5
PhD/M.A./Prof	2.2	6.4	4.5
TOTAL	1119	346	630015

OCCUPATION	LASUI Raw	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligible
Mgr, Prof, Spec	21.8	24.1	22.7
Tech, Sales, Spt	36.5	40.5	36.5
Service	25.2	22.5	17.3
Farm, For, Fish	0.6	0.5	0.8
Craft, Repair	6.1	4.8	8.4
Oper-Fab-Lab	9.6	7.6	14.1
TOTAL	783	273	479538

NATIVITY	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligibles
Native-Born	96.2	92.4	95.1
Foreign-Born	3.8	7.6	4.9

SEX	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligibles
Men	34.8	43.0	45.4
Women	65.2	57.0	54.6

TABLE 4 Panel C**LATINOS**

AGE	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligible
21-30	40.8	38.3	39.5
31-40	30.1	28.6	28.1
41-50	14.8	16.1	14.9
51-60	8.6	11.1	8.6
61-70	3.6	4.1	5.5
71-80	1.2	0.9	2.5
81 and over	0.8	0.7	1.0
TOTAL	988	1195	1921170

EDUCATION	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligible
Less than H.S.	57.8	50.1	59.5
H.S. Grad/GED	22.3	23.9	18.0
H.S. + some col	13.3	17.6	16.9
B.A.	5.3	6.7	3.7
PhD/M.A./Prof	1.3	1.8	1.8
TOTAL	988	1195	1921170

OCCUPATION	LASUI Raw	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligible
Mgr, Prof, Spec	9.8	11.9	10.7
Tech, Sales, Spt	19.7	20.9	22.3
Service	22.0	21.1	18.2
Farm, For, Fish	1.4	1.1	2.4
Craft, Repair	14.3	14.9	15.5
Oper-Fab-Lab	32.9	30.1	30.9
TOTAL	814	1013	1542816

NATIVITY	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligibles
Native-Born	19.7	26.3	29.6
Foreign-Born	80.3	73.7	70.4

SEX	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligibles
Men	47.9	47.8	51.0
Women	52.1	52.2	49.0

TABLE 4 Panel D**ASIANS**

AGE	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligible
21-30	16.3	21.9	24.4
31-40	27.8	22.2	27.2
41-50	24.4	26.1	18.7
51-60	10.0	11.4	13.0
61-70	10.8	11.1	10.3
71-80	8.2	6.0	4.8
81 and over	2.5	1.2	1.6
TOTAL	1055	240	375633

EDUCATION	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligible
Less than H.S.	17.6	15.1	19.1
H.S. Grad/GED	23.8	20.8	19.5
H.S. + some col	19.8	19.8	26.1
B.A.	29.4	32.0	23.9
PhD/M.A./Prof	9.3	12.2	11.4
TOTAL	1055	240	375633

OCCUPATION	LASUI Raw	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligible
Mgr, Prof, Spec	31.8	40.0	34.4
Tech, Sales, Spt	38.1	33.0	38.0
Service	12.1	15.6	9.8
Farm, For, Fish	0.4	0.3	1.4
Craft, Repair	7.2	5.7	7.5
Oper-Fab-Lab	10.4	5.4	9.3
TOTAL	720	170	288373

NATIVITY	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligibles
Native-Born	12.3	11.5	24.3
Foreign-Born	87.7	88.5	75.7

SEX	LASUI RAW	LASUI Weighted	L.A. County Eligibles
Men	48.0	46.7	47.3
Women	52.0	53.3	52.7