Notes for Diamond, AER 2016

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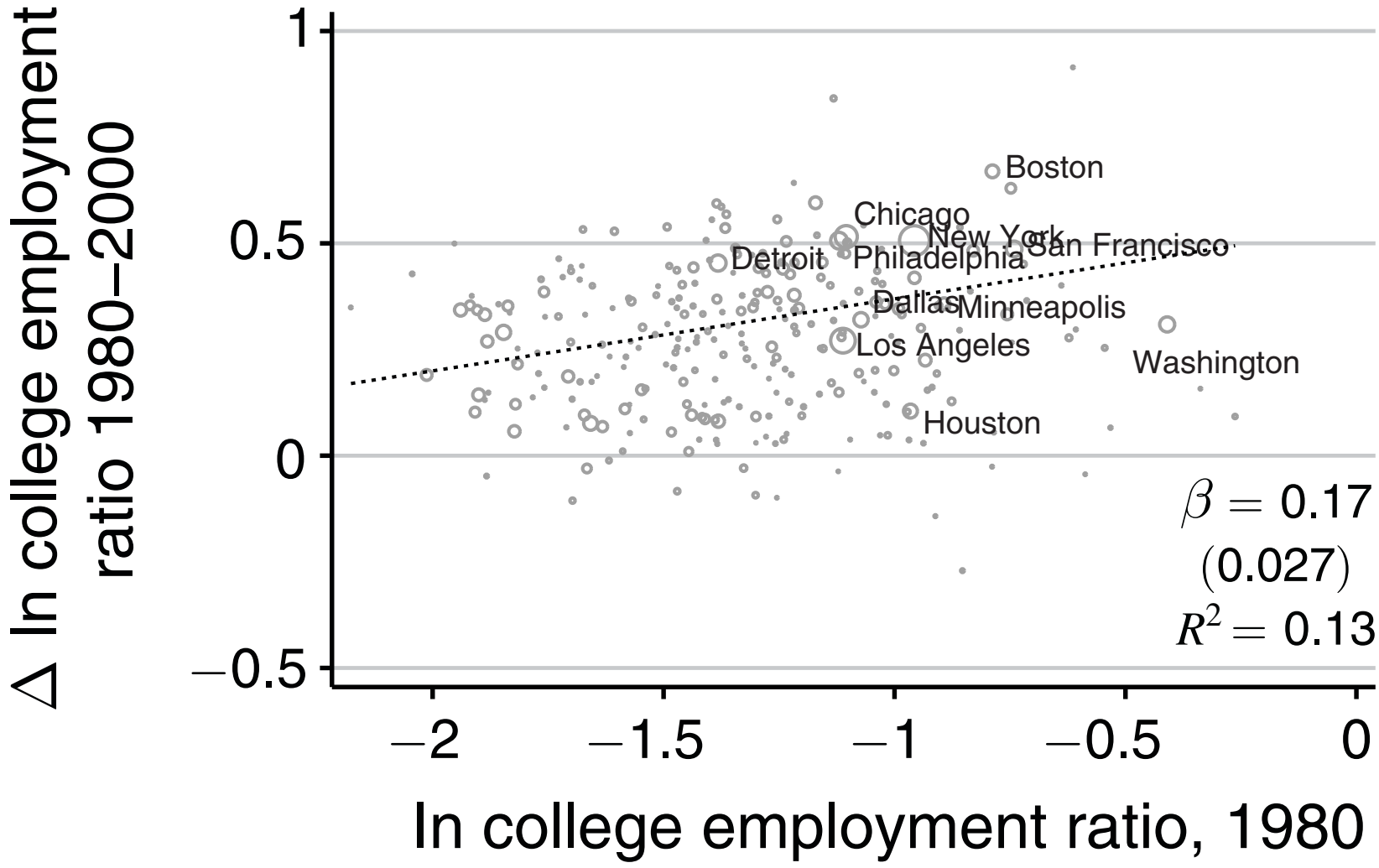
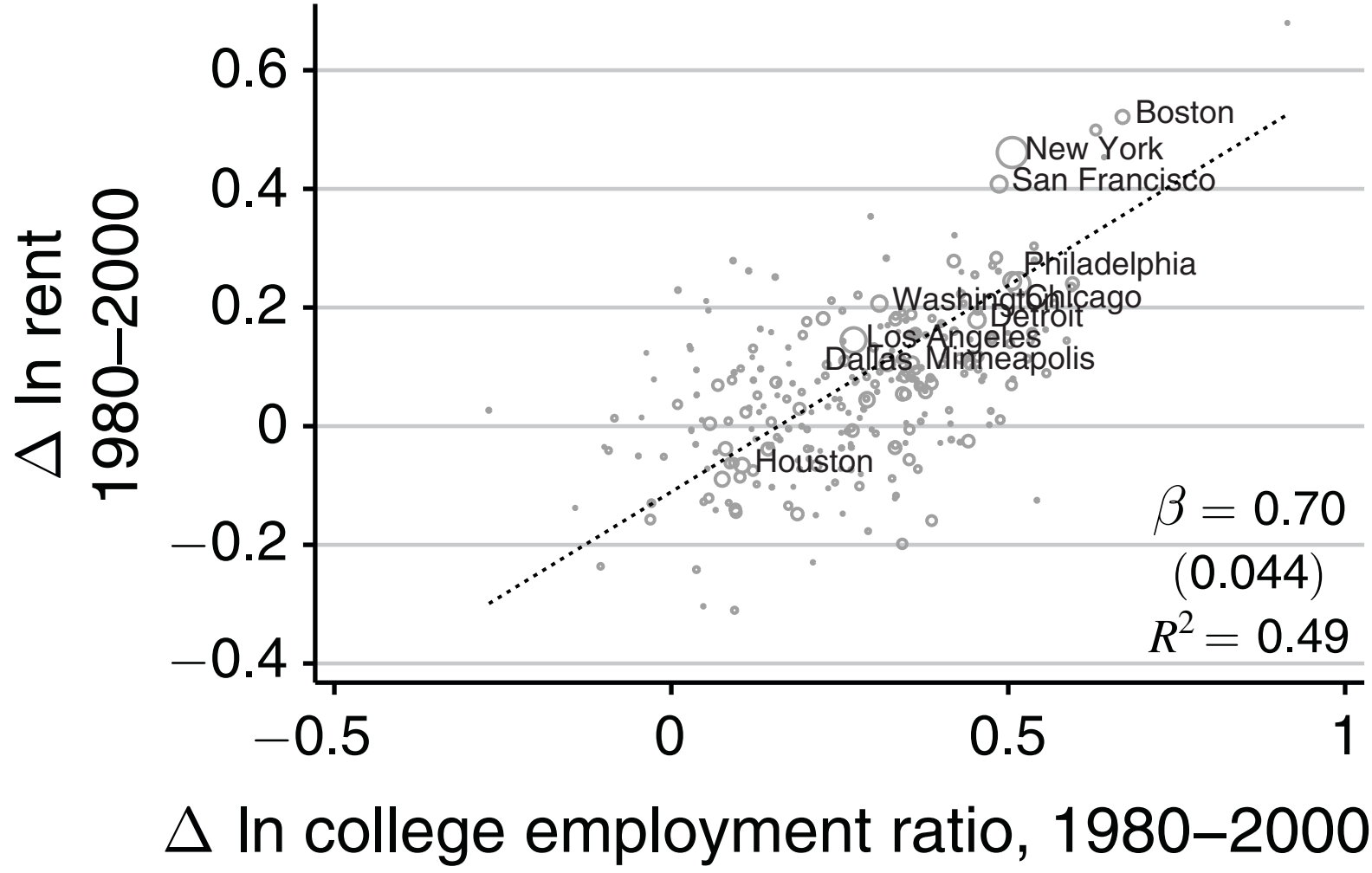
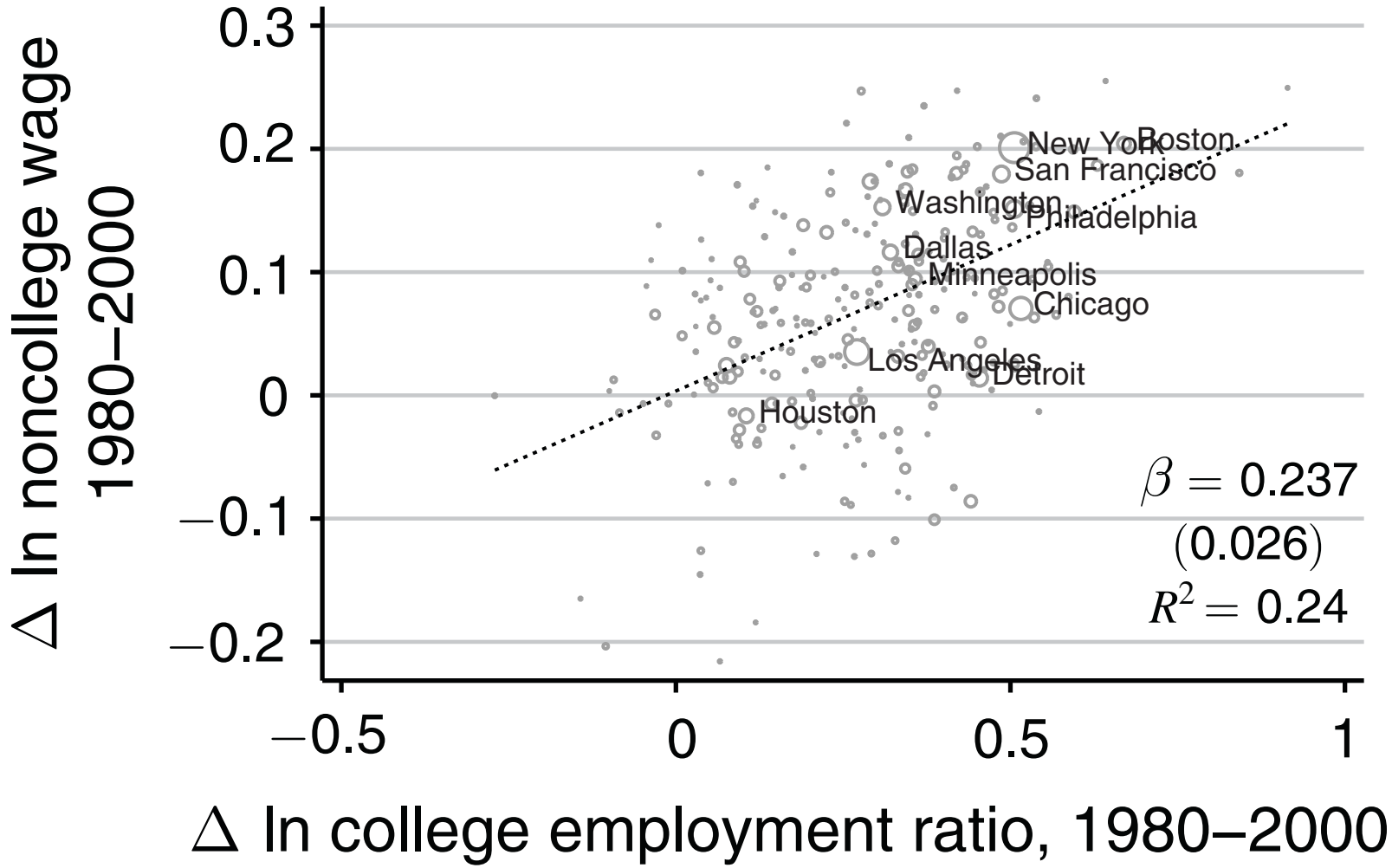
Panel A


Δ ln college employment ratio 1980–2000
1
0.5
0
−0.5
−2
−1.5
−1
−0.5
0
ln college employment ratio, 1980
Boston
Chicago
New York
San Francisco
Detroit
Philadelphia
Dallas
Minneapolis
Los Angeles
Washington
Houston
$\beta = 0.17$
(0.027)
$R^2 = 0.13$

Panel B


0.6
0.4
0.2
0
−0.2
−0.4
−0.5
0
0.5
1
Δ ln rent 1980–2000
Δ ln college employment ratio, 1980–2000
Boston
New York
San Francisco
Philadelphia
Washington
Chicago
Detroit
Los Angeles
Dallas
Minneapolis
Houston
$\beta = 0.70$
(0.044)
$R^2 = 0.49$

Panel C


0.3
0.2
0.1
0
−0.1
−0.2
−0.5
0
0.5
1
Δ ln noncollege wage 1980–2000
Δ ln college employment ratio, 1980–2000
New York
Boston
San Francisco
Washington
Philadelphia
Dallas
Minneapolis
Chicago
Los Angeles
Detroit
Houston
$\beta = 0.237$
(0.026)
$R^2 = 0.24$

Panel D

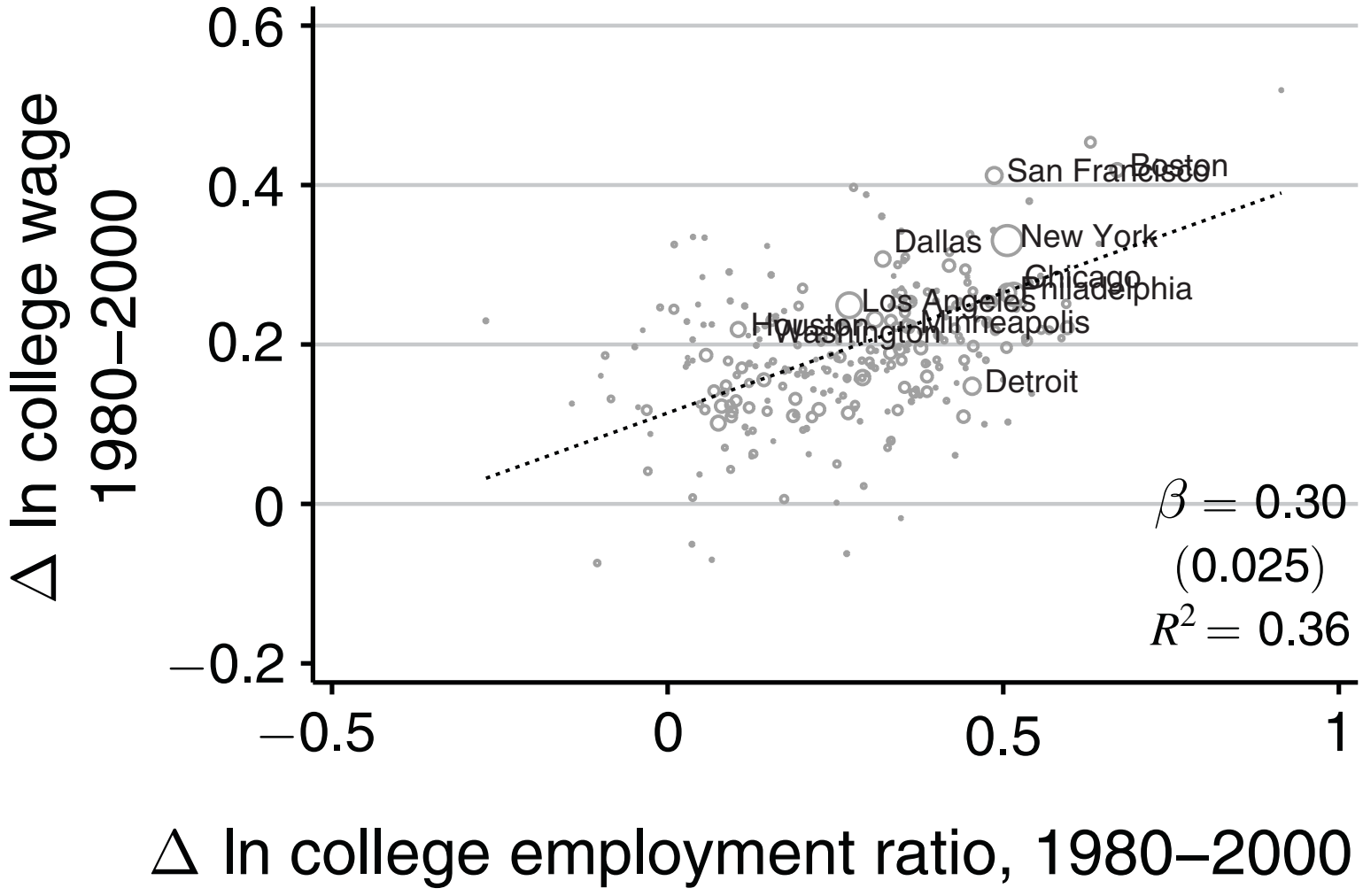

0.6
0.4
0.2
0
−0.2
−0.5
0
0.5
1
San Francisco
Boston
Dallas
New York
Chicago
Philadelphia
Los Angeles
Houston
Minneapolis
Washington
Detroit
$\beta = 0.30$
(0.025)
$R^2 = 0.36$
Δ ln college wage 1980–2000
Δ ln college employment ratio, 1980–2000

TABLE 2—OBSERVED CHANGES IN WAGES AND LOCAL REAL WAGES, 1980–2000

Year	College/high school grad wage gap (1)	College/high school grad rent gap (2)	Local real wage gap (3)
1980	0.383	0.048	0.353
	[0.0014]	[0.0004]	[0.0014]
1990	0.544	0.145	0.454
	[0.0010]	[0.0007]	[0.0009]
2000	0.573	0.119	0.499
	[0.0009]	[0.0004]	[0.0009]
Change, 1980–2000	0.190	0.072	0.146

Notes: Wage gap measures the log wage difference between college and high school graduates. Rent gap measures the log rent difference between college and high school graduates. Note that rent is measured as the city-level rent index and does not reflect differences in housing size choices. Local real wage gap measures the wages net of local rents gap.

TABLE 3—MSA COLLEGE RATIO CHANGES ON AMENITY CHANGES, 1980–2000

Panel A. Retail amenities

	Apparel stores per 1,000 residents	Eating and drinking places per 1,000 residents	Movie theaters per 1,000 residents
Δ College emp. ratio	0.477***	0.182***	0.230
	[0.0928]	[0.0539]	[0.166]

Panel B. Transportation amenities

	Bus routes per capita	Public transit index	Avg. daily traffic: interstates	Avg. daily traffic: major roads
Δ College emp. ratio	1.045***	0.0161	−0.169*	−0.0513
	[0.376]	[0.338]	[0.0979]	[0.0704]

	Property crimes per 1,000 residents	Violent crimes per 1,000 residents	Gov. spending on parks per capita	EPA air quality index
	Panel C. Crime amenities		*Panel D. Environment amenities*	
Δ College emp. ratio	−0.231*	0.115	0.263	−0.539***
	[0.122]	[0.155]	[0.172]	[0.171]

	Gov. K–12 spending per student	Student–teacher ratio	Patents per capita	Employment rate
	Panel E. School amenities		*Panel F. Job amenities*	
Δ College emp. ratio	0.129**	0.00423	0.104	0.0105
	[0.0639]	[0.0631]	[0.234]	[0.00787]

Notes: Standard errors in brackets. Changes measured between 1980 and 2000. All variables are measured in logs. College employment ratio is defined as the ratio of number of full-time employed college workers to the number of full-time employed lower skill workers living in the city. Retail and local service establishments per capita data come from County Business Patters 1980, 2000. Crime data is from the FBI. Air Quality Index is from the EPA. Higher values of the air quality index indicate more pollution.

***Significant at the 1 percent level.

**Significant at the 5 percent level.

*Significant at the 10 percent level.