

# RESEARCH REPORT

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*African American Issues and Trends: 1980 to 2000 and Beyond*

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Robert A. Rennie

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## Executive Summary

- The Black population in 1995 is estimated to be 32,163,187. Black population growth from 1980 to 1995 was 5,688,162.
- Broward County, Florida and San Bernadino County, California, each added over 100,000 Black persons since 1980. These two counties, with the addition of Clark County, Nevada, are also expected to be among the top ten counties in net Black population growth from 1995 to 2000.
- The three fastest growing counties for Blacks since 1980 have been in the Atlanta metropolitan area. These counties are Gwinnett, Clayton, and Cobb.
- The 1990 Census revealed that almost three-fifths (57%) of the Black population are located in central cities. The five cities with the largest Black population are New York, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles.
- According to the Census Bureau, over half of all Black children (18 and under) are in single parent homes. Black female householder families represent 85 percent of all Black single parent families. The percentage of Black female head of household families (43.7%) is 3½ times higher than White female householder families.
- The percent of Black population in poverty nationwide is almost 30 percent (28.2%).
- In 1991, the hidden unemployment rate (which includes discouraged and involuntary part-time workers) was 11.5 percent for Whites. In comparison, the Black hidden unemployment rate was 23 percent, or double the White rate.
- In 1988, Black women died of AIDS at a rate 9 times that of White women.
- Black men die from homicide at a rate 8 times that of White men. This rate is particularly pronounced among Black men age 15 to 29. Homicide is the leading cause of death among Black teenagers.
- Unmarried Black teenage girls accounted for 74 births per 1,000 Black girls. This rate is almost 4½ times higher than the rate for White teenage girls.
- The Census Bureau predicts that by the year 2050 there will be 92 million children in the United States. Of that number, 1 out of every 5 children will be Black.

## **Introduction**

This paper addresses some of the demographics and trends that have impacted the African-American community for the past two decades. It is hoped that this research will point to issues that may affect the African-American community for the next 20 years as we look into the 21st century.

For the purposes of this paper I will be using Black to refer to African-American people. The Census Bureau still uses the term Black as racial designation. In order to eliminate any possible confusion when examining the data, the “official” census classification will be used.

Data for this report comes from the 1980 and 1990 decennial U.S. Census. All projections and estimates for other years are products of CACI Marketing, Inc. The data, as presented, were compiled by the Research Division of the Home Mission Board, SBC. Secondary sources have been consulted and incorporated into the text of this report as a supplement to the tables and figures presented here.

I want to thank Paulette Villarreal for her assistance with data gathering for this report. Marilyn Kelly and Steve Whitten provided invaluable assistance in proofreading and helpful comments on content and style. Pam Mitchell assisted in the final assembly of this report.

## Population Trends

The Black population increase nationwide from 1980 to 1995 is estimated to be 5,668,162. From 1980 to 1995, nine counties in the West and South led the nation in both percent and numerical increase in Black population. These counties are: Cobb, Georgia; Fort Bend, Texas; San Bernadino, California; Riverside, California; Clark, Nevada; Montgomery, Maryland; Broward, Florida; Orange, California; and Maricopa, Arizona (compare table 15 and table 16). Each of these counties more than doubled their 1980 Black population during the past fifteen years. In this period each county added at least 50,000 Blacks to their population. Two counties, Broward, Florida and San Bernadino, California, each added over 100,000 Black persons in the past decade and a half. These two counties, with the addition of Clark County, Nevada, are also expected to be among the top ten counties in net Black population growth from 1995 to 2000 (see table 6).

When taken together, the 25 fastest growing counties for Black population since 1980 account for an increase of almost 1 million Black persons—or almost a sixth (17.6%) of the total Black population increase. The three fastest growing counties for Blacks since 1980 have been in the Atlanta metropolitan area. These counties are Gwinnett, Clayton, and Cobb (see table 16). In the past 15 years, Black population has shown a net increase of 5.6 million persons.

The next five years will see the addition of 1.9 million persons to the Black population (see table 1). Black population is expected to grow by 6 percent from 1995 to 2000. By the year 2000, the Black population is expected to be slightly over 34 million. The average annual net increase for the 20 year period 1980 to 2000 is an estimated 375,000 Blacks.

The states with the largest projected increase in Black population from 1995 to 2000 are primarily states that already have sizable Black populations. These are mostly southern states such as Georgia, Florida, and Texas (see table 1). Both California and New York have large Black populations and are expected to have an increase of at least 100,000 more Blacks by the year 2000. Illinois is among the top ten states in Black population. However, the projected net increase in Black population is expected to be fairly small at a little over 25,000. This small net increase puts the projected growth rate at 1.6 percent, well below the national average of 6 percent.

The concentration of Black population is primarily in metropolitan areas. The 1990 Census revealed that almost three-fifths (57%) of the Black population are located in central cities. The five cities with the largest Black population are New York, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles. In five cities, Black population was more than half the total population. These are Detroit, Washington, D.C., New Orleans, Baltimore and Memphis. Ninety-five percent of all Blacks living in the Northeast, Midwest and West live in metropolitan areas.<sup>1</sup>

In the South, however, only 72 percent live in metropolitan areas.<sup>2</sup> This is significant since more than half the Black population of the U.S. lives in the South. The top fifty counties with the highest concentrations of Black population are all in the South. Most of these counties are rural (see table 5).

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<sup>1</sup> *We the American...Blacks*, (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: September, 1993), p 4.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, pp 3-4.

Blacks, wherever they are concentrated, are also the most residentially segregated minority group regardless of income levels. Black upward mobility has not translated itself into neighborhood integration.<sup>3</sup>

Another phenomenon is the population decline in some cities. Cities such as Chicago and Detroit have experienced Black population losses. Washington, D.C. is expected to show a net loss of Black population of over 13,000 (see table 2). On the other hand, some cities like Los Angeles and Atlanta are increasing in Black population (see figure 10). This pattern shows no consistency and may be linked to changing local economic patterns. It should be noted that in some instances Blacks who leave the center cities are moving into low income areas of the suburbs. However, that is not always the case. There are other instances where growing Black suburbs are the result of Black upward mobility.<sup>4</sup> Both of these explanations are possible for the declines in Black population from the central cities. Yet, these trends are probably dependent on local conditions.<sup>5</sup>

### **Family Structure and Issues**

From 1980 to 1990 the number of Black families increased from 6 to 7 million. About half (48.8%) of these families are married couple families. This rate is far lower than that of White families where 83 percent are married couple families. The number of single parent families accounts for 51 percent of all Black families. According to the Census Bureau, over half of all Black children (18 and under) are in these single parent homes. Black female householder families represent 85 percent of all Black single parent families. The percentage of Black female head of household families (43.7%) is 3½ times higher than White female householder families (12.7%). The median income of these Black female headed households in 1989 was \$9,590. By comparison, Black two parent households had 1989 median incomes of \$31,757.<sup>6</sup>

Black family structure has been impacted by several trends. One of these trends is the lower labor force participation of Black males. Black males were less likely than their White counterparts to be in the labor force. The effects of crime and violence against Black males and their higher rates of incarceration are the basis for one model that attempts to explain Black male labor force withdrawal.<sup>7</sup> These variables also contribute to the decline in marriageable males which then gives rise to female head of household families. These are a small part of the complex systemic issues affecting Blacks that impact family structure.

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<sup>3</sup> William P. O'Hare, et. al., *African Americans in the 1990's*, (Washington, D. C. Population Reference Bureau: July, 1991) vol. 46, no. 1, p 9.

<sup>4</sup> William P. O'Hare, et. al., "Booming, Suburban, and Black," in *American Demographics*, vol. 14, no. 9, (September, 1992), pp 32-33.

<sup>5</sup> O'Hare, et. al., *African Americans in the 1990s*, p 9.

<sup>6</sup> Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, (Washington, D. C.: GPO, 1991), P-20, no. 45, table 6.

<sup>7</sup> William A. Darity, Jr. and Samuel L. Myers, Jr., "Racial Earnings Inequality into the 21st Century," in *The State of Black America 1992*, (New York: National Urban League, 1992), p 127. Additionally, Blacks make up over half the state and federal prison populations in the U.S. However, Blacks are only 12 percent of the total population (see: *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1994*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, p 546).

## **Black Educational Opportunity**

Education levels for Blacks increased during the 1980s. The 1990 Census reports that 11 percent of Blacks had earned a bachelors degree and nearly two-thirds (63%) had finished high school. While these rates are a significant improvement over 1980 when 8 percent of Blacks had a bachelors degree and a little over half (51%) had completed high school, they still lag behind the educational attainment rates for Whites.

The ten states with the highest percent of Blacks over the age of 25 with less than a 9th grade education are southern states (see table 8). In contrast the states with the highest percent of Blacks with some college are in New England and the West (see table 9).

## **Income and Economics**

Over three-fifths (62 percent) of all counties in the United States have Black poverty rates that are at least 5 points higher than corresponding White poverty rates (see figure 8). Poverty is often tied to low educational attainment. Eight of the ten counties with the highest rates of poverty are located in the Mississippi Delta region. Five of the ten counties with the highest percentage of Blacks with less than a 9th grade education are located in the same region (see table 9 and 13). The percent of Black population in poverty nationwide is almost 30 percent (28.2%). From the 1990 Census there are 20 states that exceed the nationwide poverty rate for Blacks. Twelve of those states are southern states (see table 12). Although there are extreme cases of poverty in southern central cities, much of the Black poverty in the South tends to be rural in nature.

Part of the issue related to Black poverty is the level of unemployment among Blacks. The official unemployment rate for Blacks in 1991 was 12.4 percent. The official rates don't always tell the real story. In 1991, the hidden unemployment rate (which includes discouraged and involuntary part-time workers) was 11.5 percent for Whites. In comparison the Black hidden unemployment rate was 23 percent, or double the White rate.<sup>8</sup>

Even though Georgia and Florida have Black poverty rates higher than the national average, these states may become a new target market for retailers. Georgia and Florida are expected to have the largest numerical increase in Black population during the next four years. Florida and Georgia are also among the top ten states with the largest Black populations. The percentage change in Black buying power in these two states from 1990 to 1996 has exceeded the national average change in Black buying power for the same period.<sup>9</sup> These three factors suggest that businesses may begin to court Black consumers as an unrealized market. For Blacks living in these two states the appeal by retailers for their spending dollars may begin to give Blacks real economic power and advantage. Thus, this area of the Southeast may become a Black economic boom region.

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<sup>8</sup> *The State of Black America, 1993*, National Urban League, p 251.

<sup>9</sup> *Georgia Business and Economic Conditions, Black Buying Power by Place of Residence: 1990-1996*, (The University of Georgia: July-August, 1995), vol. 55 no. 4, p 5.

## Health and Welfare

In 1988, Black women died of AIDS at a rate 9 times that of White women. For every 100 White women who died of AIDS in that year, 890 Black women succumbed to the disease. Black men died of the disease at a rate 3 times that of their White counterparts. These ratios are expected to worsen as we approach the next century, especially among Blacks residing in central cities.<sup>10</sup>

For Black men the real danger comes not from disease but from violence. Black men die from homicide at a rate 8 times that of White men. This rate is particularly pronounced among Black men age 15 to 29.<sup>11</sup> Homicide is also the leading cause of death among Black teenagers.<sup>12</sup>

Not only do AIDS and homicide impact the longevity of Black Americans, but of the leading causes of death in America, Blacks died at higher rates than Whites except for lung disease. It is no wonder that Black life expectancy is 6 to 8 years less than other Americans.<sup>13</sup>

The fertility rates of Black Americans is higher than that of any other group. The rates are highest in lower income areas and central cities. Births out of wedlock and teenage pregnancies will continue to be an issue beyond the year 2000. In 1988, 64 percent of all Black babies were born outside of marriage. Unmarried Black teenagers accounted for 74 births per 1,000 Black girls. This rate is almost 4½ times higher than the rate for White teenage girls. The rates of Black teenage pregnancy will have a heavy impact on the earning potential and family structure of young, urban Black families.<sup>14</sup>

The lowered life expectancy and the high rates of fertility have combined to lower the median age of Black Americans. In 1989, the median age for Blacks (27.7 years) was almost five years younger than the rest of the population. The median age in central cities is especially low for Blacks at 24.9 years. This lower age structure and high fertility rates could combine to create a Black population boom within the next 15 years.<sup>15</sup>

The Census Bureau predicts that by the year 2050 there will be 92 million children in the United States. Of that number, 1 out of every 5 children will be Black. The Black population is expected to be over 61 million by the year 2050. Thus the Black population will have almost doubled from 1995 to 2050.<sup>16</sup>

## Conclusion

Black population growth tends to be located in Southeast (Georgia and Florida) and the West (particularly California, Nevada, and Arizona). The industrial cities of the Midwest, most notably Detroit and Chicago, along with Washington, D.C. are starting to show the signs of Black population dispersal. Blacks in these areas are moving away from central cities and into the surrounding suburban area. The most likely cause for this shift in these places is Black upward mobility.

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<sup>10</sup> National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report 39*, (1990), no 7, supplement.

<sup>11</sup> O'Hare, p. 18.

<sup>12</sup> William J. Bennert, *The Index of Leading Cultural Indicators*, (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1994), p 27.

<sup>13</sup> *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, 39.

<sup>14</sup> O'Hare, p 17.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> The Bureau of the Census, *The Black Population in the United States: March 1994 and 1993*.

Black poverty will likely persist into the next millennium in the rural South and inner city America. The low educational rates of rural southern Blacks, combined with an aging Black population and limited economic opportunities in the rural South, will stifle most economic progress for this segment of the Black population. The decline of the presence of Black nuclear families in central cities, and high birth rates of young Black women in the central city will put more Black children at risk of being reared in poverty.

Blacks have been negatively impacted by social and cultural isolation, high rates of violent crimes, the growing spread of HIV, and the decline of the Black family. The social and economic consequences of these issues will persist into the next century. On a more positive note, shifts in population distribution patterns for Blacks and ever increasing rates of Black educational attainment are elements that point to an increasing rate of Black upward mobility.

The Black community is not monolithic. There is probably as much diversity within the Black community as there is in the White community. Therefore, diversity in approaches are needed as we seek to reach and minister among Black America.

**Table 1****Black Population Trends by State,  
1995 to 2000**

State	Black Population		1995 to 2000	
	Estimated 1995	Projected 2000	Population Change Net	Percent
<b>United States</b>	<b>32,163,187</b>	<b>34,097,804</b>	<b>1,934,617</b>	<b>6.0%</b>
Alabama	1,089,778	1,143,727	53,949	5.0
Alaska	30,453	35,662	5,209	17.1
Arizona	146,110	166,121	20,011	13.7
Arkansas	377,379	390,376	12,997	3.4
California	2,370,379	2,492,347	121,968	5.1
Colorado	176,886	206,247	29,361	16.6
Connecticut	276,467	291,257	14,790	5.3
Delaware	131,848	144,489	12,641	9.6
District Of Columbia	362,630	349,495	-13,135	-3.6
Florida	2,023,999	2,205,873	181,874	9.0
Georgia	2,009,434	2,207,698	198,264	9.9
Hawaii	31,878	36,999	5,121	16.1
Idaho	5,202	6,552	1,350	26.0
Illinois	1,694,288	1,720,721	26,433	1.6
Indiana	454,876	477,319	22,443	4.9
Iowa	55,078	61,306	6,228	11.3
Kansas	151,649	162,058	10,409	6.9
Kentucky	282,064	296,536	14,472	5.1
Louisiana	1,340,225	1,399,618	59,393	4.4
Maine	5,723	6,533	810	14.2
Maryland	1,276,959	1,378,439	101,480	7.9
Massachusetts	308,964	334,345	25,381	8.2
Michigan	1,289,965	1,326,968	37,003	2.9
Minnesota	109,445	125,068	15,623	14.3
Mississippi	973,132	1,021,944	48,812	5.0
Missouri	543,099	560,340	17,241	3.2
Montana	3,168	3,828	660	20.8
Nebraska	63,403	68,569	5,166	8.1
Nevada	128,506	155,783	27,277	21.2
New Hampshire	8,570	9,972	1,402	16.4

**Table 1 (continued)**

State	Black Population		1995 to 2000	
	Estimated 1995	Projected 2000	Population Change Net	Percent
New Jersey	1,067,504	1,116,090	48,586	4.6%
New Mexico	38,479	43,347	4,868	12.7
New York	2,898,393	2,999,101	100,708	3.5
North Carolina	1,682,900	1,827,439	144,539	8.6
North Dakota	3,865	4,286	421	10.9
Ohio	1,187,675	1,233,412	45,737	3.9
Oklahoma	250,804	264,956	14,152	5.6
Oregon	56,061	63,916	7,855	14.0
Pennsylvania	1,081,350	1,108,501	27,151	2.5
Rhode Island	39,266	42,416	3,150	8.0
South Carolina	1,151,481	1,231,361	79,880	6.9
South Dakota	4,213	4,989	776	18.4
Tennessee	852,478	905,693	53,215	6.2
Texas	2,292,905	2,469,625	176,720	7.7
Utah	16,100	18,864	2,764	17.2
Vermont	2,428	2,853	425	17.5
Virginia	1,315,975	1,429,623	113,648	8.6
Washington	188,882	215,917	27,035	14.3
West Virginia	57,504	59,957	2,453	4.3
Wisconsin	248,950	264,287	15,337	6.2
Wyoming	4,417	4,981	564	12.8

Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

**Table 2****States by Projected Net Increase in  
Black Population, 1995 to 2000**

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Rank	State	Net Increase Black Pop 1995 to 2000
	United States	1,934,617
1	Georgia	198,264
2	Florida	181,874
3	Texas	176,720
4	North Carolina	144,539
5	California	121,968
6	Virginia	113,648
7	Maryland	101,480
8	New York	100,708
9	South Carolina	79,880
10	Louisiana	59,393
11	Alabama	53,949
12	Tennessee	53,215
13	Mississippi	48,812
14	New Jersey	48,586
15	Ohio	45,737
16	Michigan	37,003
17	Colorado	29,361
18	Nevada	27,277
19	Pennsylvania	27,151
20	Washington	27,035
21	Illinois	26,433
22	Massachusetts	25,381
23	Indiana	22,443
24	Arizona	20,011
25	Missouri	17,241
26	Minnesota	15,623
27	Wisconsin	15,337
28	Connecticut	14,790
29	Kentucky	14,472
30	Oklahoma	14,152

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**Table 2 (continued)**

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Rank	State	Net Increase Black Pop 1995 to 2000
31	Arkansas	12,997
32	Delaware	12,641
33	Kansas	10,409
34	Oregon	7,855
35	Iowa	6,228
36	Alaska	5,209
37	Nebraska	5,166
38	Hawaii	5,121
39	New Mexico	4,868
40	Rhode Island	3,150
41	Utah	2,764
42	West Virginia	2,453
43	New Hampshire	1,402
44	Idaho	1,350
45	Maine	810
46	South Dakota	776
47	Montana	660
48	Wyoming	564
49	Vermont	425
50	North Dakota	421
51	District Of Columbia	-13,135

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Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

**Table 3**

**States by Projected Percent Increase in  
Black Population, 1995 to 2000**

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Rank	State	Percent Increase Black Pop 1995 to 2000
	<b>United States</b>	<b>6.0%</b>
1	Idaho	26.0
2	Nevada	21.2
3	Montana	20.8
4	South Dakota	18.4
5	Vermont	17.5
6	Utah	17.2
7	Alaska	17.1
8	Colorado	16.6
9	New Hampshire	16.4
10	Hawaii	16.1
11	Washington	14.3
12	Minnesota	14.3
13	Maine	14.2
14	Oregon	14.0
15	Arizona	13.7
16	Wyoming	12.8
17	New Mexico	12.7
18	Iowa	11.3
19	North Dakota	10.9
20	Georgia	9.9
21	Delaware	9.6
22	Florida	9.0
23	Virginia	8.6
24	North Carolina	8.6
25	Massachusetts	8.2
26	Nebraska	8.1
27	Rhode Island	8.0
28	Maryland	7.9
29	Texas	7.7
30	South Carolina	6.9

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**Table 3 (continued)**

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Rank	State	Percent Increase Black Pop 1995 to 2000
31	Kansas	6.9%
32	Tennessee	6.2
33	Wisconsin	6.2
34	Oklahoma	5.6
35	Connecticut	5.3
36	California	5.1
37	Kentucky	5.1
38	Mississippi	5.0
39	Alabama	5.0
40	Indiana	4.9
41	New Jersey	4.6
42	Louisiana	4.4
43	West Virginia	4.3
44	Ohio	3.9
45	New York	3.5
46	Arkansas	3.4
47	Missouri	3.2
48	Michigan	2.9
49	Pennsylvania	2.5
50	Illinois	1.6
51	District Of Columbia	-3.6

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Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

**Table 4**  
**Counties with the Largest**  
**Black Population, Estimated 1995**

Rank	County	State	Black Population
1	Cook	Illinois	1,276,348
2	Los Angeles	California	988,142
3	Kings	New York	859,383
4	Wayne	Michigan	811,674
5	Harris	Texas	596,160
6	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	588,811
7	Bronx	New York	435,538
8	Dade	Florida	431,681
9	Queens	New York	426,664
10	Prince George's	Maryland	403,063
11	Baltimore City	Maryland	401,903
12	Dallas	Texas	392,685
13	Shelby	Tennessee	370,278
14	District Of Columbia	District of Columbia	362,630
15	Fulton	Georgia	346,778
16	Cuyahoga	Ohio	345,431
17	New York	New York	334,871
18	Essex	New Jersey	302,415
19	Orleans	Louisiana	292,869
20	Dekalb	Georgia	258,929
21	Broward	Florida	239,459
22	Alameda	California	229,871
23	Jefferson	Alabama	227,083
24	Milwaukee	Wisconsin	187,533
25	Hamilton	Ohio	182,533
26	San Diego	California	177,612
27	Marion	Indiana	177,376
28	Duval	Florida	172,045
29	St. Louis City	Missouri	165,444
30	Franklin	Ohio	164,197

**Table 4 (continued)**

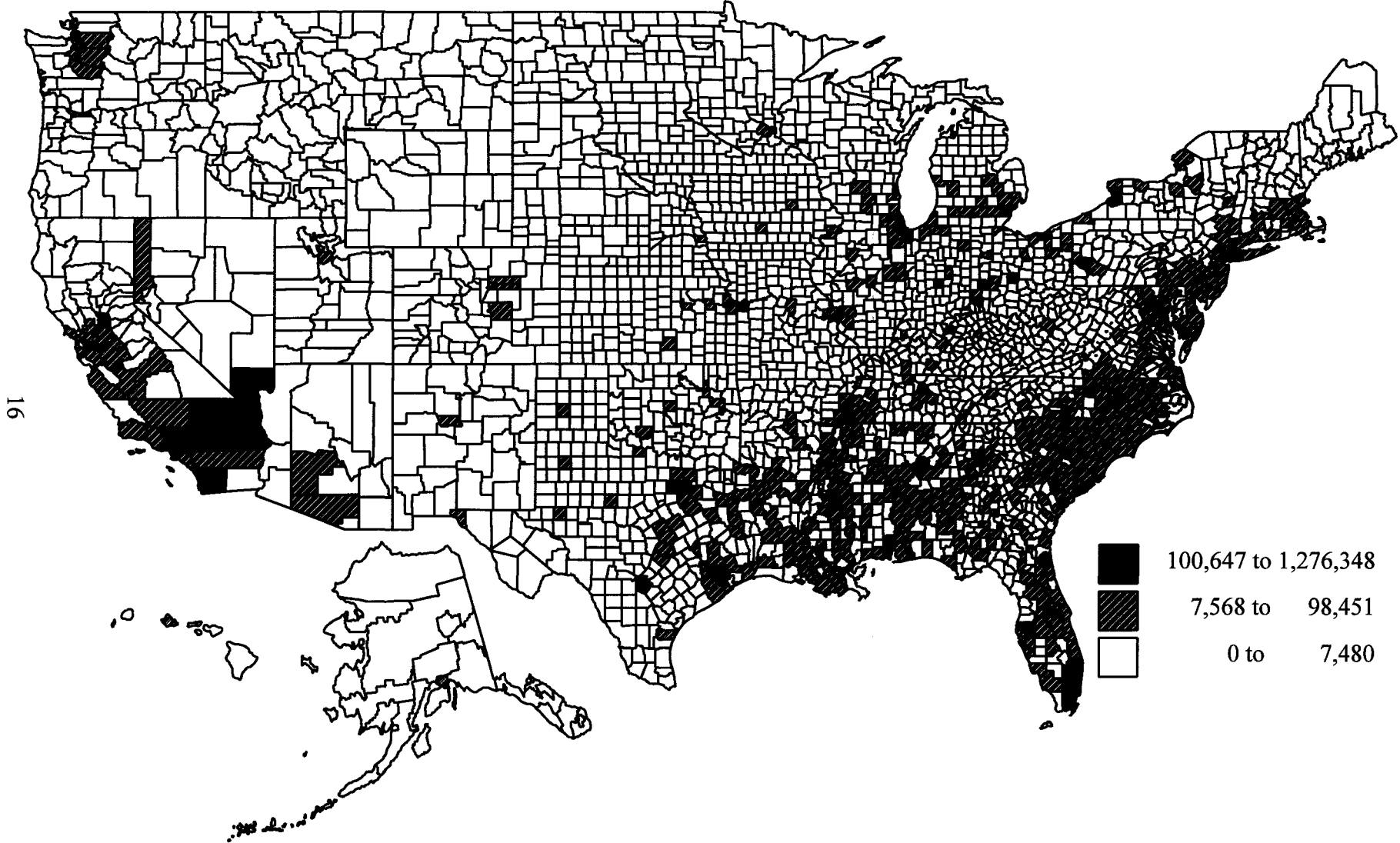
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Rank	County	State	Black Population
31	Mecklenburg	North Carolina	160,798
32	Tarrant	Texas	157,684
33	San Bernardino	California	147,933
34	Allegheny	Pennsylvania	147,043
35	St. Louis	Missouri	146,442
36	East Baton Rouge	Louisiana	138,945
37	Suffolk	Massachusetts	137,295
38	Jackson	Missouri	130,673
39	Richland	South Carolina	128,573
40	Palm Beach	Florida	126,808
41	Davidson	Tennessee	126,601
42	Hinds	Mississippi	125,403
43	Westchester	New York	124,793
44	Wake	North Carolina	123,240
45	Orange	Florida	122,395
46	Mobile	Alabama	122,021
47	Hillsborough	Florida	119,693
48	Nassau	New York	117,607
49	Clark	Nevada	117,371
50	Jefferson	Kentucky	116,967

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Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

**Black Population, 1995**



Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

Fig. 1-Black Population, 1995.

**Table 5****Counties with the Highest Concentrations  
of Black Population, Estimated 1995**

---

Rank	County	State	Percent Black
1	Jefferson	Mississippi	85.3%
2	Macon	Alabama	84.8
3	Claiborne	Mississippi	80.6
4	Greene	Alabama	80.1
5	Hancock	Georgia	79.9
6	Tunica	Mississippi	76.7
7	Lowndes	Alabama	75.3
8	Holmes	Mississippi	75.0
9	Bullock	Alabama	72.9
10	Petersburg City	Virginia	71.5
11	Sumter	Alabama	70.9
12	Wilcox	Alabama	69.7
13	Noxubee	Mississippi	68.0
14	Allendale	South Carolina	67.8
15	Wilkinson	Mississippi	67.3
16	Sunflower	Mississippi	67.0
17	Humphreys	Mississippi	66.7
18	Sharkey	Mississippi	66.0
19	Charles City	Virginia	65.7
20	Williamsburg	South Carolina	65.3
21	Coahoma	Mississippi	65.1
22	District Of Columbia	District of Columbia	64.6
23	Perry	Alabama	64.3
24	Talbot	Georgia	64.1
25	East Carroll	Louisiana	63.0
26	Lee	South Carolina	63.0
27	Bolivar	Mississippi	62.7
28	Clay	Georgia	62.6
29	Bertie	North Carolina	62.4
30	Stewart	Georgia	62.1

**Table 5 (continued)**

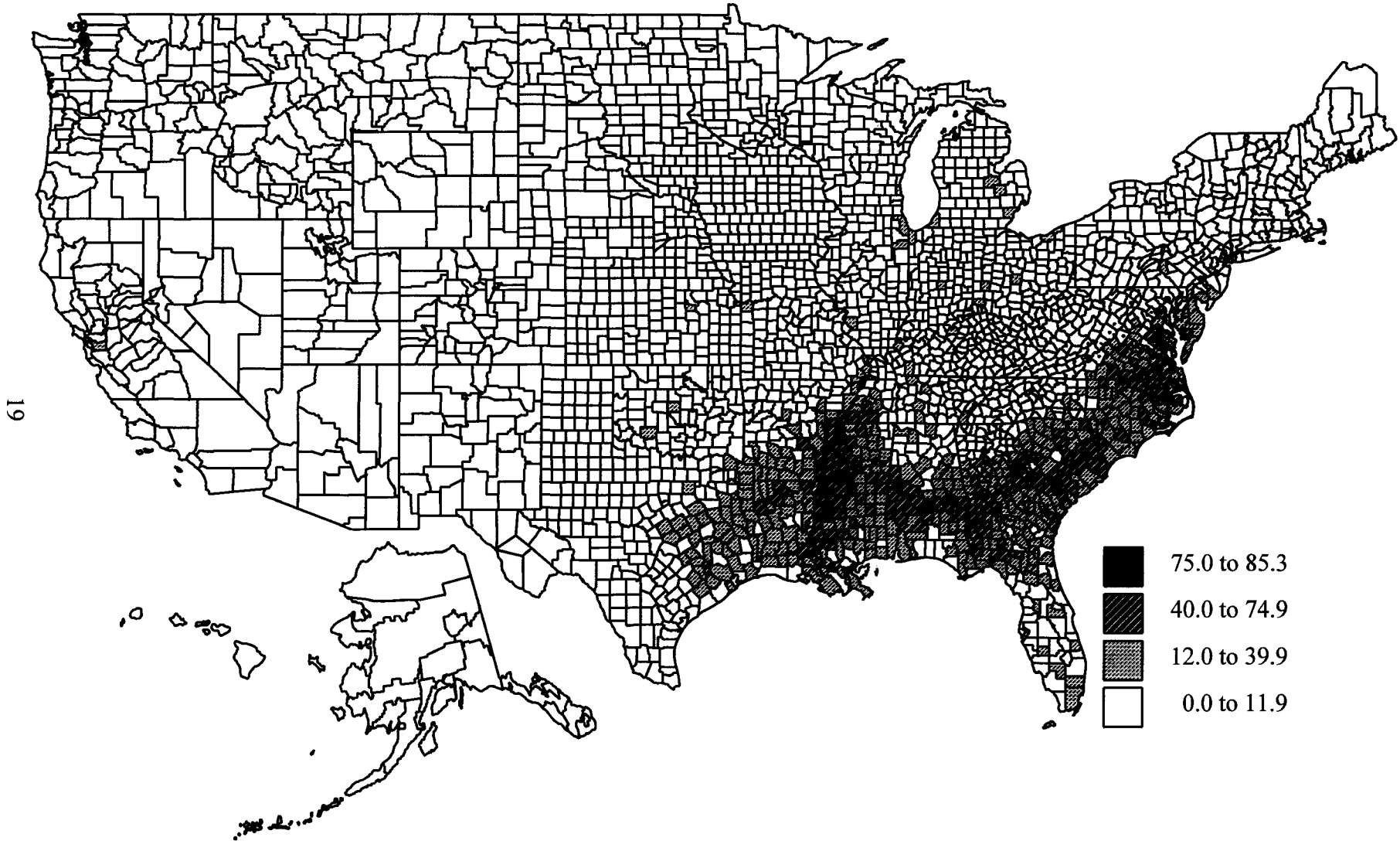
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Rank	County	State	Percent Black
31	Orleans	Louisiana	60.9%
32	Greensville	Virginia	60.9
33	Terrell	Georgia	60.9
34	Warren	Georgia	60.8
35	Leflore	Mississippi	60.8
36	Bamberg	South Carolina	60.6
37	Hale	Alabama	60.5
38	Mccormick	South Carolina	60.4
39	Jasper	South Carolina	60.0
40	Brunswick	Virginia	59.5
41	Orangeburg	South Carolina	59.4
42	Gadsden	Florida	59.4
43	Taliaferro	Georgia	59.2
44	Macon	Georgia	59.2
45	Fairfield	South Carolina	58.9
46	Clarendon	South Carolina	58.8
47	Northampton	North Carolina	58.8
48	Madison	Louisiana	58.7
49	Randolph	Georgia	58.6
50	Calhoun	Georgia	58.5

---

Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

### Black Population as a Percent of Total Population, 1995



Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

Fig. 2-Black Population as a Percent of Total Population, 1995.

**Table 6**  
**Counties with the Greatest Projected Net Growth**  
**in Black Population, 1995 to 2000**

Rank	County	State	Projected Net Change 1995 to 2000
1	Prince George's	Maryland	46,461
2	Harris	Texas	36,850
3	Broward	Florida	35,773
4	Dekalb	Georgia	32,339
5	Dade	Florida	31,200
6	Clark	Nevada	25,506
7	San Bernardino	California	22,161
8	Dallas	Texas	20,927
9	Fulton	Georgia	20,198
10	Wake	North Carolina	19,564
11	Mecklenburg	North Carolina	17,616
12	Montgomery	Maryland	17,039
13	Fort Bend	Texas	16,456
14	Riverside	California	16,413
15	Cobb	Georgia	15,729
16	Shelby	Tennessee	13,646
17	San Diego	California	13,563
18	Maricopa	Arizona	13,401
19	Clayton	Georgia	13,041
20	Orange	Florida	12,986
21	Baltimore	Maryland	12,793
22	Palm Beach	Florida	12,603
23	Oakland	Michigan	12,469
24	Queens	New York	12,410
25	Virginia Beach City	Virginia	12,352
26	Sacramento	California	12,263
27	New York	New York	11,460
28	Tarrant	Texas	11,260
29	Chesapeake City	Virginia	10,961
30	Fairfax	Virginia	10,598

**Table 6 (continued)**

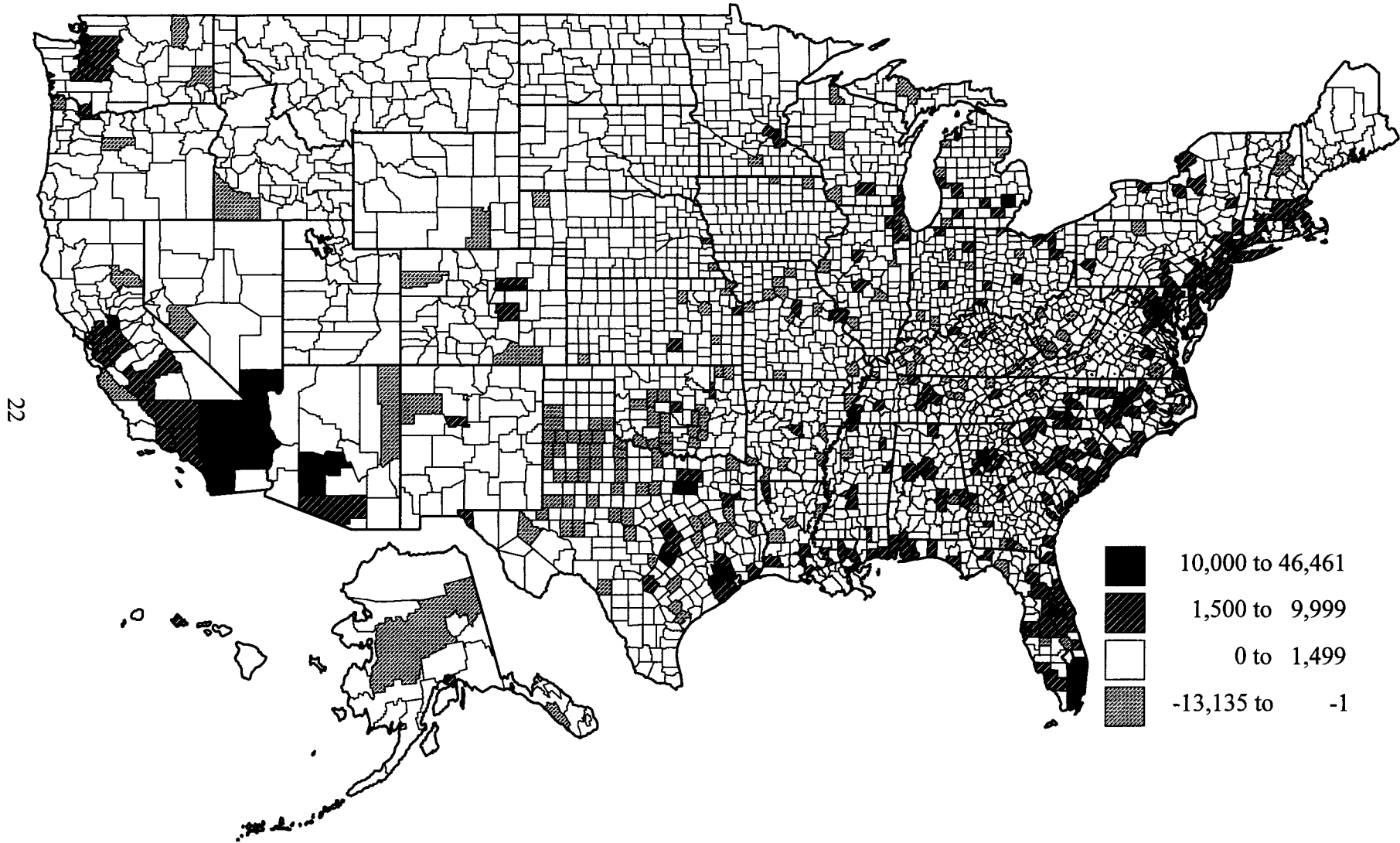
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Rank	County	State	Projected Net Change 1995 to 2000
31	Travis	Texas	10,518
32	Arapahoe	Colorado	10,250
33	Franklin	Ohio	9,836
34	St. Louis	Missouri	9,733
35	Bell	Texas	9,265
36	Bexar	Texas	9,134
37	Richland	South Carolina	8,700
38	Hennepin	Minnesota	8,606
39	Guilford	North Carolina	8,329
40	Middlesex	New Jersey	8,299
41	Marion	Indiana	8,099
42	King	Washington	7,900
43	East Baton Rouge	Louisiana	7,708
44	Cumberland	North Carolina	7,512
45	Oklahoma	Oklahoma	7,504
46	Orange	California	7,446
47	Pierce	Washington	7,445
48	Duval	Florida	7,442
49	Nassau	New York	7,324
50	El Paso	Colorado	7,317

---

Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

### Black Population Projected Net Change, 1995 to 2000



Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

Fig. 3- Black Population Projected Net Change, 1995 to 2000.

**Table 7****Fastest Growing Counties for Black Population,  
Projected 1995 to 2000**

---

Rank	County	State	Projected Percent Change 1995 to 2000
1	Flagler	Florida	44.7%
2	Camden	Georgia	39.9
3	Washington	Minnesota	38.1
4	Hamilton	Indiana	37.2
5	Fairfield	Ohio	34.6
6	Thurston	Washington	34.2
7	Montgomery	Illinois	34.1
8	Mckean	Pennsylvania	33.5
9	Paulding	Georgia	32.9
10	Clark	Washington	32.4
11	Anoka	Minnesota	32.2
12	Montcalm	Michigan	31.8
13	Douglas	Colorado	31.1
14	Brown	Illinois	30.8
15	Branch	Michigan	30.6
16	Placer	California	30.2
17	Del Norte	California	30.2
18	Minnehaha	South Dakota	30.2
19	Henry	Georgia	30.1
20	Putnam	New York	30.0
21	Schuylkill	Pennsylvania	29.9
22	Washington	Oregon	29.6
23	La Salle	Illinois	29.2
24	St. Francois	Missouri	29.2
25	Holmes	Florida	28.9
26	Fulton	Illinois	28.6
27	Waukesha	Wisconsin	28.5
28	Sutter	California	27.8
29	Hendricks	Indiana	27.7
30	Dakota	Minnesota	27.4

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**Table 7 (continued)**

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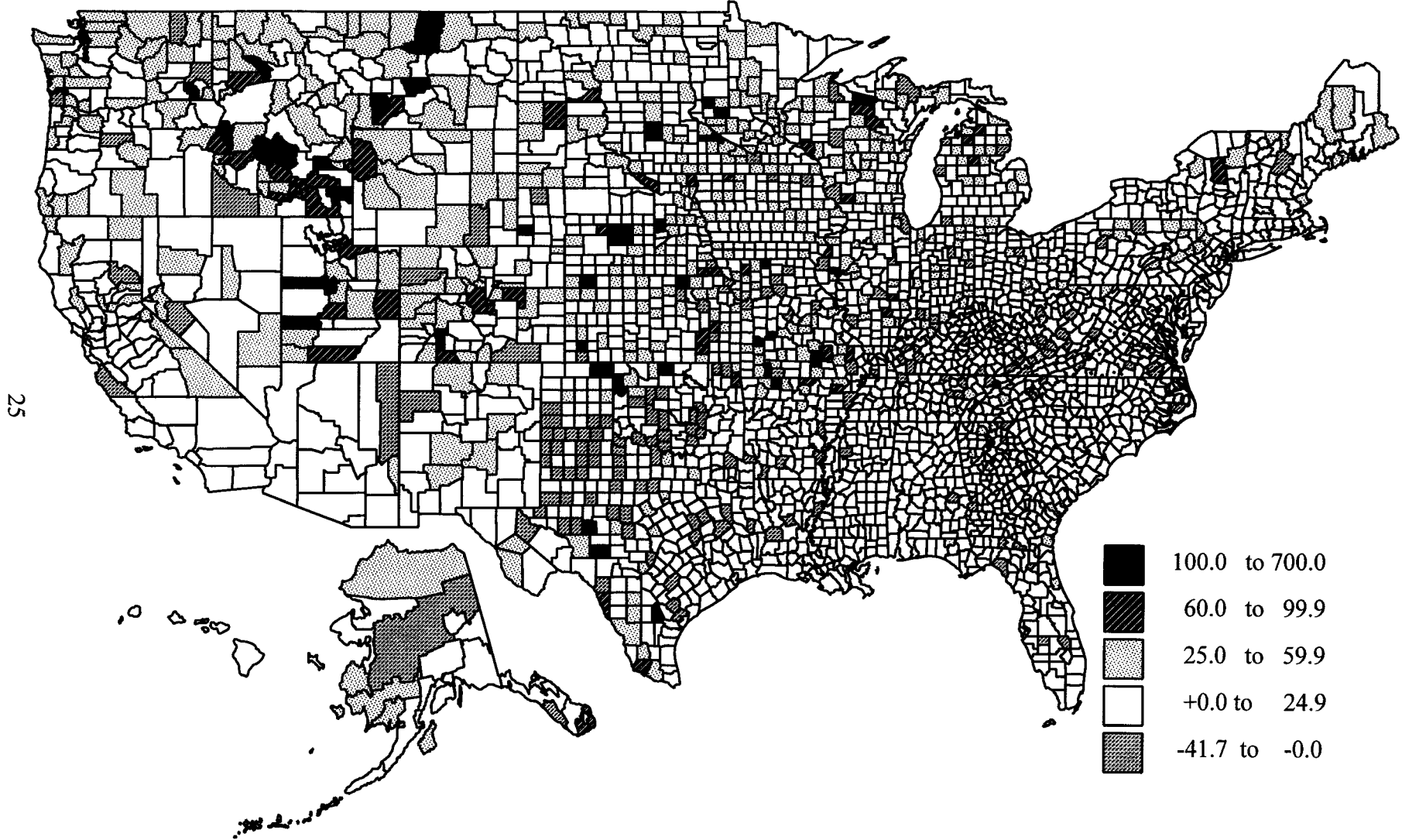
Rank	County	State	Projected Percent Change 1995 to 2000
31	Arapahoe	Colorado	27.4%
32	Whatcom	Washington	26.9
33	Monroe	Pennsylvania	26.8
34	Platte	Missouri	26.6
35	Larimer	Colorado	26.5
36	Benton	Washington	26.5
37	Essex	Massachusetts	26.1
38	Clinton	Illinois	26.1
39	Johnson	Kansas	26.0
40	St. Charles	Missouri	25.9
41	Cass	Missouri	25.9
42	Clackamas	Oregon	25.8
43	Harrisonburg City	Virginia	25.8
44	Lenawee	Michigan	25.8
45	Clay	Missouri	25.7
46	De Kalb	Missouri	25.5
47	Hidalgo	Texas	25.3
48	Stafford	Virginia	25.3
49	Essex	New York	25.3
50	Collin	Texas	25.3

---

Only counties with a 2000 projected Black population over 1,000 were included.

Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

**Black Population Projected Percent Change, 1995 to 2000**



Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

Fig. 4-Black Population Projected Percent Change, 1995 to 2000.

**Table 8****States by Percent Black Population 25+  
with less than 9th Grade Education, 1990**

---

Rank	State	Percent
	<b>United States</b>	<b>13.8%</b>
1	Mississippi	26.4
2	Arkansas	22.8
3	South Carolina	21.8
4	Louisiana	21.7
5	Alabama	19.7
6	Georgia	18.0
7	Florida	17.9
8	North Carolina	17.8
9	Virginia	17.4
10	Tennessee	16.6
11	Kentucky	14.9
12	West Virginia	13.5
13	Rhode Island	12.3
14	Missouri	12.1
15	Texas	12.0
16	New York	11.7
17	District Of Columbia	11.5
18	Delaware	11.1
19	Illinois	11.0
20	New Jersey	10.5
21	Connecticut	10.4
22	Michigan	10.4
23	Indiana	10.4
24	Massachusetts	10.3
25	Ohio	10.1
26	Pennsylvania	10.0
27	Wisconsin	9.9
28	Oklahoma	9.8
29	Iowa	9.8
30	Maryland	9.7

**Table 8 (continued)**

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Rank	State	Percent
31	Arizona	9.3%
32	Kansas	8.6
33	New Mexico	8.4
34	Nebraska	8.4
35	Montana	7.6
36	Nevada	7.5
37	Oregon	7.2
38	California	7.2
39	South Dakota	7.1
40	Utah	6.7
41	Minnesota	6.3
42	Idaho	5.9
43	Wyoming	5.9
44	Washington	5.7
45	New Hampshire	5.2
46	Colorado	4.6
47	Vermont	3.8
48	Alaska	3.6
49	Maine	2.7
50	North Dakota	1.3
51	Hawaii	1.3

---

Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

**Table 9****Counties with the Highest Percent Black Population  
25+ with Less than 9th Grade Education, 1990**

Rank	County	State	Percent
1	Evangeline	Louisiana	51.8%
2	Poinsett	Arkansas	47.2
3	Issaquena	Mississippi	43.5
4	Tallahatchie	Mississippi	43.3
5	Hardee	Florida	42.3
6	Nottoway	Virginia	41.8
7	Collier	Florida	41.4
8	Warren	Georgia	40.7
9	Westmoreland	Virginia	40.4
10	New Madrid	Missouri	40.4
11	Quitman	Mississippi	40.4
12	Jackson	Texas	40.3
13	Pemiscot	Missouri	40.1
14	Sussex	Virginia	39.7
15	Southampton	Virginia	39.7
16	Clay	Georgia	39.5
17	Bleckley	Georgia	39.4
18	Hart	Kentucky	39.3
19	Smith	Mississippi	39.1
20	Wilkinson	Mississippi	38.9
21	Carroll	Mississippi	38.8
22	Taliaferro	Georgia	38.6
23	West Carroll	Louisiana	38.6
24	Webster	Georgia	38.5
25	Webster	Mississippi	38.2
26	Sharkey	Mississippi	37.9
27	Jenkins	Georgia	37.7
28	Quitman	Georgia	37.6
29	Humphreys	Mississippi	37.5
30	Tunica	Mississippi	37.4

**Table 9 (continued)**

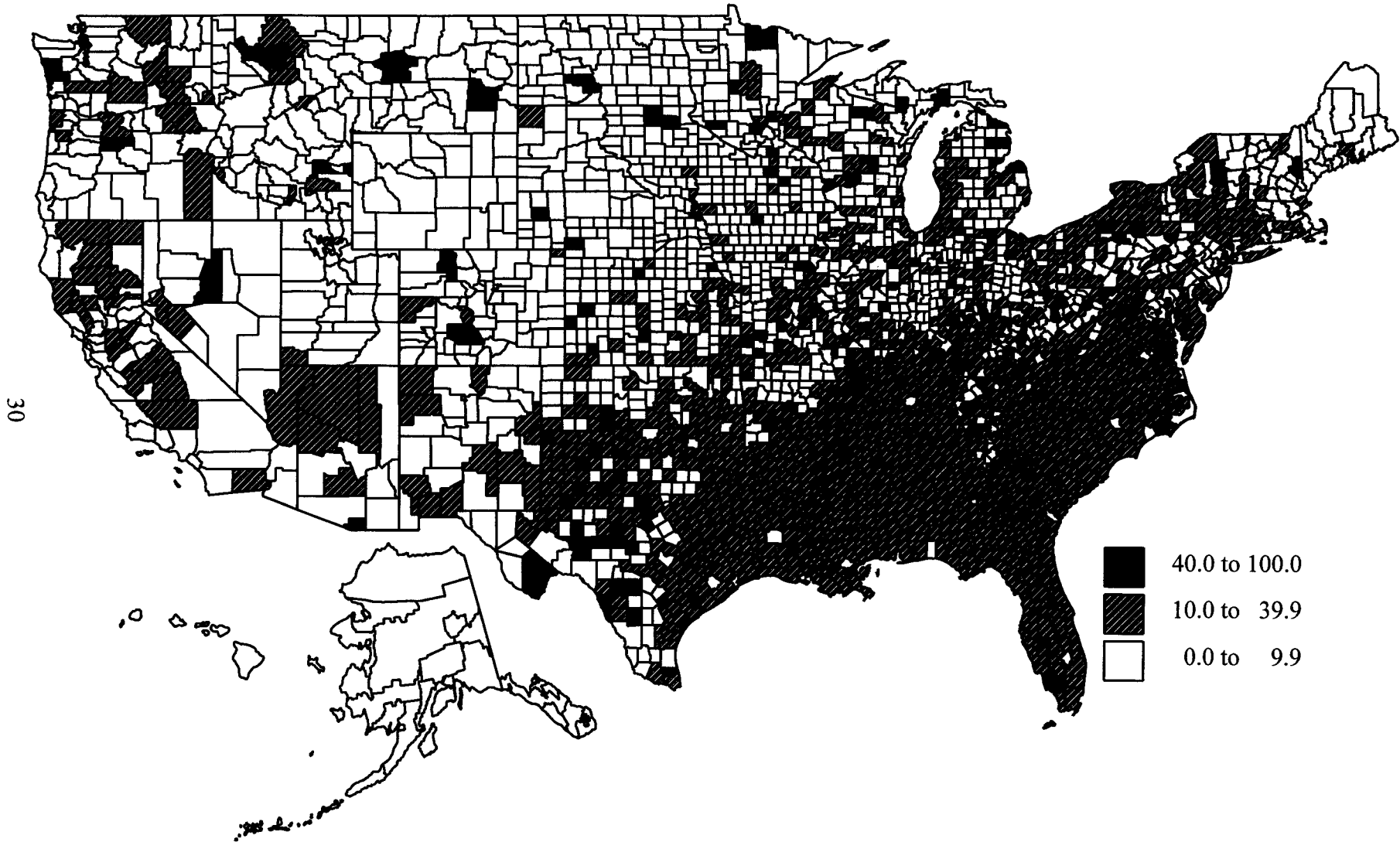
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Rank	County	State	Percent
31	Catahoula	Louisiana	37.3%
32	Schley	Georgia	37.3
33	Harris	Georgia	37.3
34	Patrick	Virginia	37.2
35	Wilcox	Georgia	37.2
36	Nelson	Virginia	37.0
37	Fayette	Tennessee	36.9
38	Greensville	Virginia	36.7
39	Benton	Mississippi	36.6
40	Jefferson	Georgia	36.5
41	Phillips	Arkansas	36.5
42	Fulton	Kentucky	36.5
43	Desoto	Mississippi	36.4
44	Stewart	Georgia	36.4
45	St. Landry	Louisiana	36.2
46	Wilcox	Alabama	36.2
47	Franklin City	Virginia	36.1
48	Amite	Mississippi	36.0
49	Emporia City	Virginia	35.9
50	Franklin	Louisiana	35.8

---

Only counties with a 1990 Black population over 1,000 were included.  
Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

Percent Black Population 25+ with less than 9th Grade Education, 1990



Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

Fig. 5-Percent Black Population 25+ with less than 9th Grade Education, 1990.

**Table 10**

**States by Percent Black Population 25+  
with Some College Education, 1990**

---

Rank	State	Percent
	<b>United States</b>	<b>16.7%</b>
1	Vermont	38.6
2	South Dakota	34.5
3	New Hampshire	32.6
4	Maine	28.0
5	Montana	26.2
6	Washington	24.4
7	Idaho	24.4
8	Utah	24.3
9	California	24.1
10	Colorado	24.0
11	Minnesota	23.8
12	Massachusetts	23.6
13	Hawaii	23.4
14	Alaska	23.3
15	Arizona	23.1
16	North Dakota	22.8
17	Oregon	21.2
18	Maryland	20.8
19	New Mexico	20.2
20	Wyoming	20.0
21	Iowa	18.7
22	New York	18.5
23	Rhode Island	18.5
24	New Jersey	18.4
25	District Of Columbia	18.4
26	Oklahoma	17.5
27	Connecticut	17.4
28	Kansas	17.3
29	Nebraska	17.3
30	Texas	17.2

**Table 10 (continued)**

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Rank	State	Percent
31	Illinois	17.1%
32	Michigan	16.0
33	Missouri	15.9
34	Virginia	15.3
35	Georgia	15.1
36	Florida	15.0
37	Delaware	14.9
38	Nevada	14.8
39	West Virginia	14.6
40	North Carolina	14.5
41	Alabama	14.5
42	Pennsylvania	14.5
43	Ohio	14.5
44	Indiana	14.4
45	Tennessee	14.1
46	Wisconsin	13.5
47	Mississippi	12.7
48	Kentucky	12.4
49	South Carolina	12.2
50	Louisiana	11.7
51	Arkansas	11.5

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Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

**Table 11****Counties with the Highest Percent Black Population  
25+ with Some College Education, 1990**

---

Rank	County	State	Percent
1	Story	Iowa	66.8%
2	Hampshire	Massachusetts	60.4
3	Johnson	Iowa	59.9
4	Benton	Washington	51.9
5	McDonough	Illinois	51.7
6	Wood	Ohio	50.9
7	Larimer	Colorado	49.8
8	Johnson	Kansas	47.2
9	Monroe	Indiana	47.0
10	Howard	Maryland	46.4
11	Boulder	Colorado	46.2
12	Waukesha	Wisconsin	45.6
13	Randall	Texas	44.4
14	Dakota	Minnesota	44.3
15	Athens	Ohio	44.1
16	Norfolk	Massachusetts	43.5
17	Montgomery	Maryland	43.3
18	Dupage	Illinois	41.4
19	Pennington	South Dakota	41.3
20	Lane	Oregon	40.3
21	Platte	Missouri	40.3
22	Snohomish	Washington	39.1
23	Kent	Rhode Island	39.0
24	Washington	Oregon	38.7
25	Cleveland	Oklahoma	37.7
26	Dekalb	Illinois	36.8
27	Placer	California	36.6
28	Denton	Texas	36.4
29	Thurston	Washington	35.7
30	Eaton	Michigan	35.6

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**Table 11 (continued)**

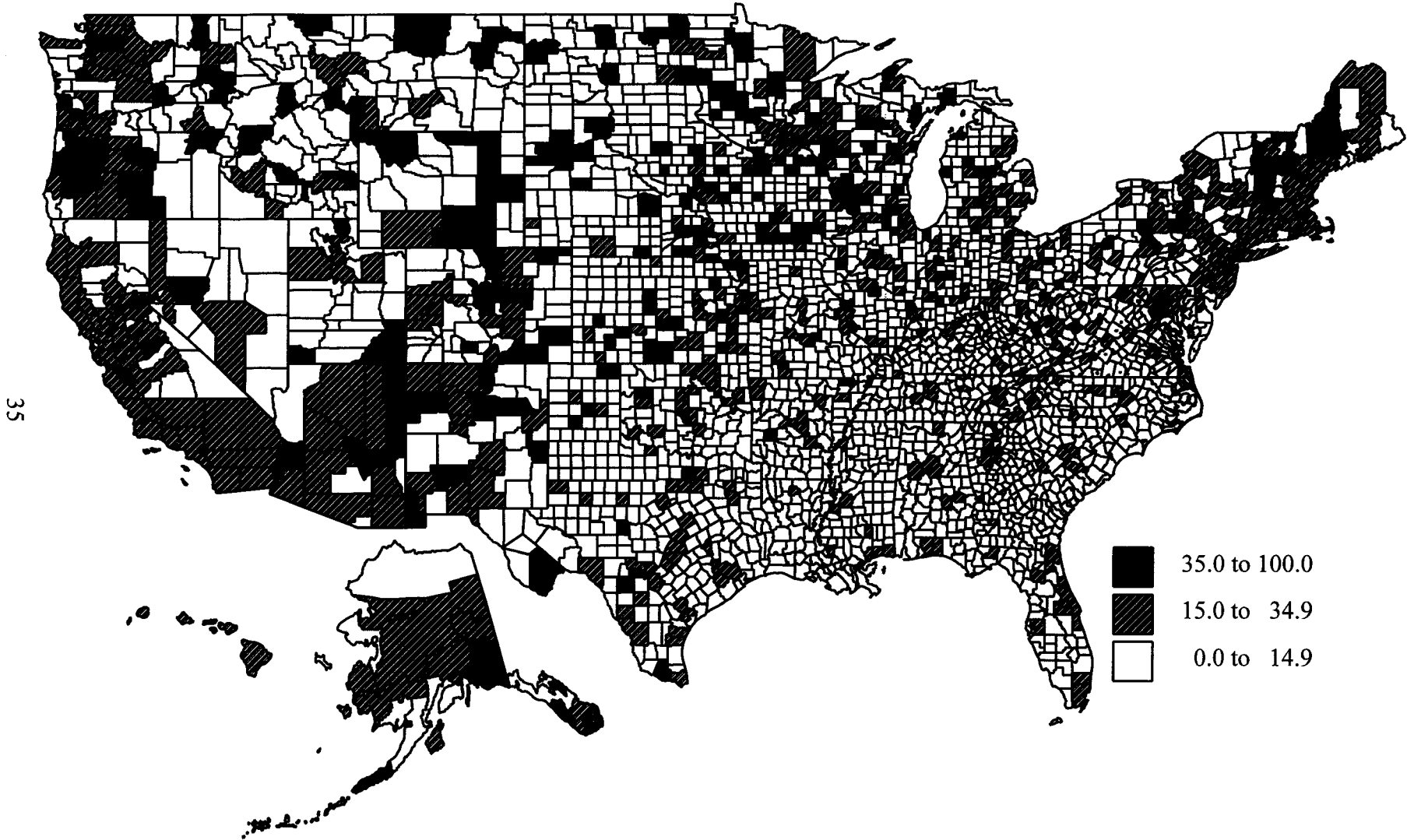
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Rank	County	State	Percent
31	Cobb	Georgia	35.4%
32	Jefferson	Colorado	35.2
33	Gwinnett	Georgia	35.1
34	Fairfax	Virginia	35.1
35	Somerset	New Jersey	34.9
36	Middlesex	Massachusetts	34.4
37	Hillsborough	New Hampshire	34.2
38	Indiana	Pennsylvania	34.2
39	Orange	California	33.9
40	Yolo	California	33.8
41	Santa Clara	California	33.8
42	Sutter	California	33.8
43	Sarpy	Nebraska	33.1
44	Tompkins	New York	33.1
45	Dona Ana	New Mexico	32.8
46	Arapahoe	Colorado	32.6
47	Collin	Texas	32.5
48	Fort Bend	Texas	32.3
49	Greene	Ohio	32.3
50	Oakland	Michigan	32.2

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Only counties with a 1990 Black population over 1,000 were included.  
Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

Percent Black Population 25+ with some College, 1990



Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

Fig. 6-Percent Black Population 25+ with some College, 1990.

**Table 12****States by Percent Black Population  
below Poverty, 1990**

---

Rank	State	Black Population Percent
	<b>United States</b>	<b>28.2%</b>
1	Mississippi	45.1
2	Louisiana	44.0
3	Arkansas	41.4
4	Wisconsin	39.0
5	Alabama	36.4
6	Minnesota	34.9
7	West Virginia	33.9
8	Iowa	33.7
9	Kentucky	33.1
10	Michigan	32.5
11	Oklahoma	32.2
12	Tennessee	31.1
13	Ohio	30.9
14	South Carolina	30.2
15	Florida	30.1
16	Illinois	30.0
17	Texas	29.7
18	Nebraska	29.6
19	Georgia	29.1
20	Missouri	28.5
21	Indiana	27.6
22	Pennsylvania	27.6
23	Oregon	27.5
24	Kansas	27.5
25	Utah	27.2
26	North Carolina	25.9
27	New Mexico	25.9
28	Arizona	25.8
29	Montana	24.0
30	New York	24.0

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**Table 12 (continued)**

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Rank	State	Black Population Percent
31	Rhode Island	23.7%
32	Idaho	22.6
33	Colorado	22.2
34	Nevada	21.9
35	Massachusetts	21.7
36	Virginia	21.1
37	Delaware	21.0
38	Washington	20.9
39	Vermont	20.9
40	Wyoming	20.7
41	California	19.8
42	District Of Columbia	19.4
43	Connecticut	18.8
44	New Jersey	18.4
45	Maine	17.2
46	South Dakota	16.8
47	Maryland	16.0
48	North Dakota	13.8
49	New Hampshire	11.3
50	Alaska	9.2
51	Hawaii	7.2

---

Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

**Table 13****Counties with the Highest Rates of  
Black Poverty, 1990**

Rank	County	State	Percent Rate
1	East Carroll	Louisiana	71.0%
2	Tunica	Mississippi	70.2
3	Pemiscot	Missouri	69.1
4	Issaquena	Mississippi	67.2
5	Holmes	Mississippi	65.1
6	Sharkey	Mississippi	65.0
7	Tensas	Louisiana	64.9
8	Acadia	Louisiana	64.4
9	Fulton	Kentucky	63.9
10	Lee	Arkansas	63.8
11	Franklin	Florida	62.4
12	Coahoma	Mississippi	62.0
13	Union	Kentucky	61.9
14	Lafayette	Arkansas	61.8
15	West Carroll	Louisiana	61.8
16	Madison	Louisiana	61.1
17	Phillips	Arkansas	60.7
18	San Jacinto	Texas	60.5
19	Humphreys	Mississippi	60.1
20	Wilcox	Alabama	60.0
21	Evangeline	Louisiana	60.0
22	Chicot	Arkansas	60.0
23	Yazoo	Mississippi	59.6
24	Red River	Louisiana	59.4
25	Avoyelles	Louisiana	59.2
26	Catahoula	Louisiana	59.2
27	St. Francis	Arkansas	59.0
28	Mccurtain	Oklahoma	58.9
29	Robertson	Texas	58.7
30	Franklin	Louisiana	58.4

**Table 13 (continued)**

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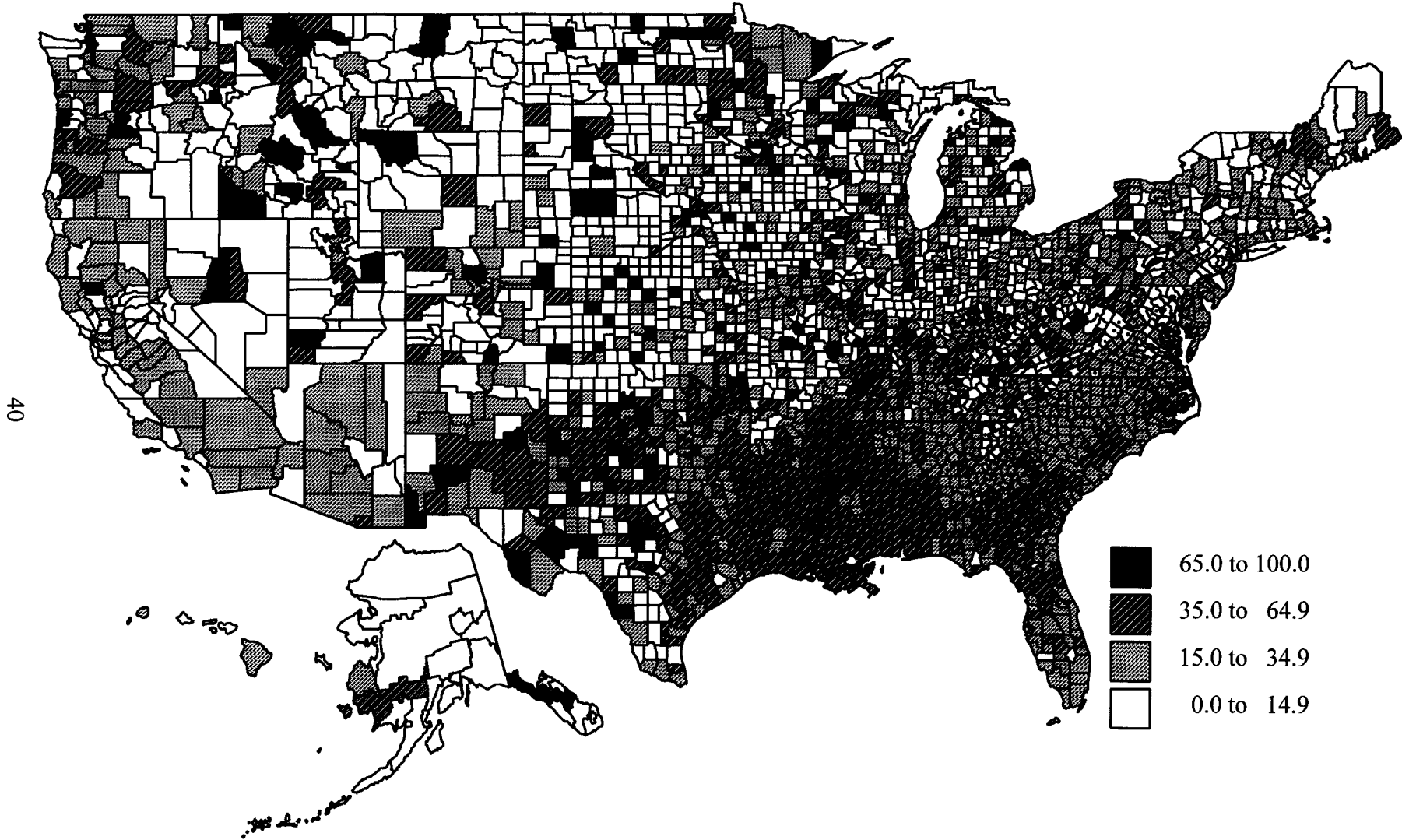
Rank	County	State	Percent Rate
31	Sabine	Louisiana	58.4
32	Walthall	Mississippi	58.1
33	Bolivar	Mississippi	58.1
34	Hardee	Florida	57.8
35	Tallahatchie	Mississippi	57.6
36	Monroe	Arkansas	57.6
37	New Madrid	Missouri	57.5
38	Richland	Louisiana	57.5
39	Turner	Georgia	57.3
40	St. Landry	Louisiana	57.1
41	Concordia	Louisiana	56.7
42	Tangipahoa	Louisiana	56.5
43	Perry	Alabama	56.3
44	Lafourche	Louisiana	56.3
45	Trinity	Texas	56.2
46	Desha	Arkansas	56.1
47	Franklin	Mississippi	56.1
48	Dunklin	Missouri	56.0
49	Wilkinson	Mississippi	55.6
50	Vermilion	Louisiana	55.6

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Only counties with a 1990 Black population over 1,000 were included.

Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

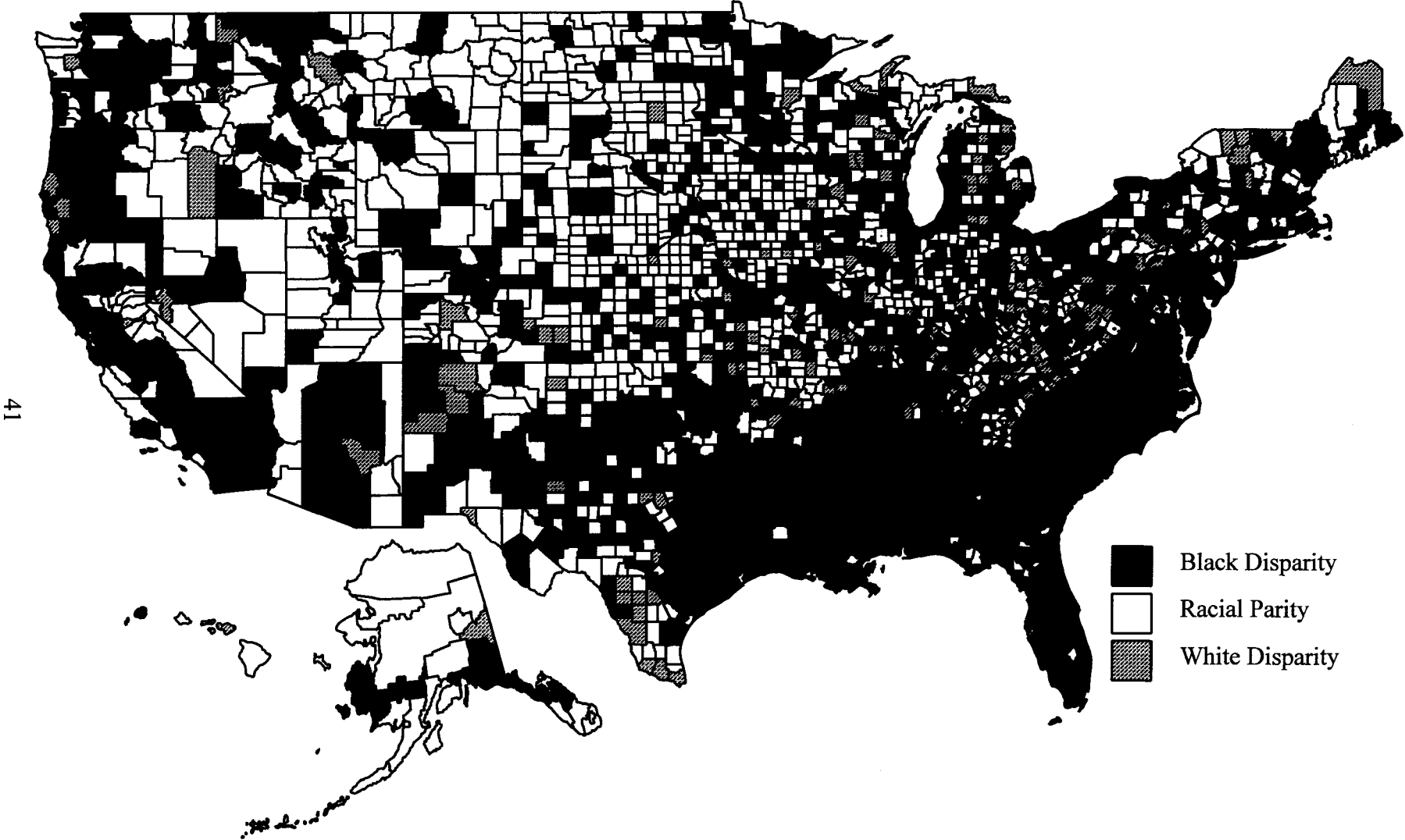
Percent Black Population below Poverty, 1990



Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

Fig. 7-Percent Black Population below Poverty, 1990.

Racial Economic Disparity, 1990



Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

Fig. 8-Racial Economic Disparity, 1990.

**Table 14****Counties with the Highest Black Median Household Income, 1990**

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Rank	County	State	Median HH Income
1	Hunterdon	New Jersey	\$65,182
2	Sussex	New Jersey	52,823
3	Somerset	New Jersey	50,305
4	Livingston	Illinois	46,310
5	Tuolumne	California	45,300
6	Howard	Maryland	43,990
7	Nassau	New York	43,632
8	Waukesha	Wisconsin	43,486
9	Tolland	Connecticut	42,403
10	Morris	New Jersey	42,249
11	Norfolk	Massachusetts	42,148
12	Fayette	Georgia	42,057
13	Washington	Minnesota	41,546
14	Amador	California	41,243
15	Dupage	Illinois	40,775
16	Napa	California	40,753
17	Prince William	Virginia	40,549
18	Placer	California	40,334
19	Fairfax	Virginia	40,256
20	Prince George'S	Maryland	39,824
21	Bergen	New Jersey	39,217
22	Suffolk	New York	39,066
23	Litchfield	Connecticut	38,794
24	Ventura	California	38,719
25	Montgomery	Maryland	38,519
26	Eaton	Michigan	38,410
27	Burlington	New Jersey	38,401
28	Orange	California	38,039
29	Middlesex	New Jersey	37,923
30	Dakota	Minnesota	37,851

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**Table 14 (continued)**

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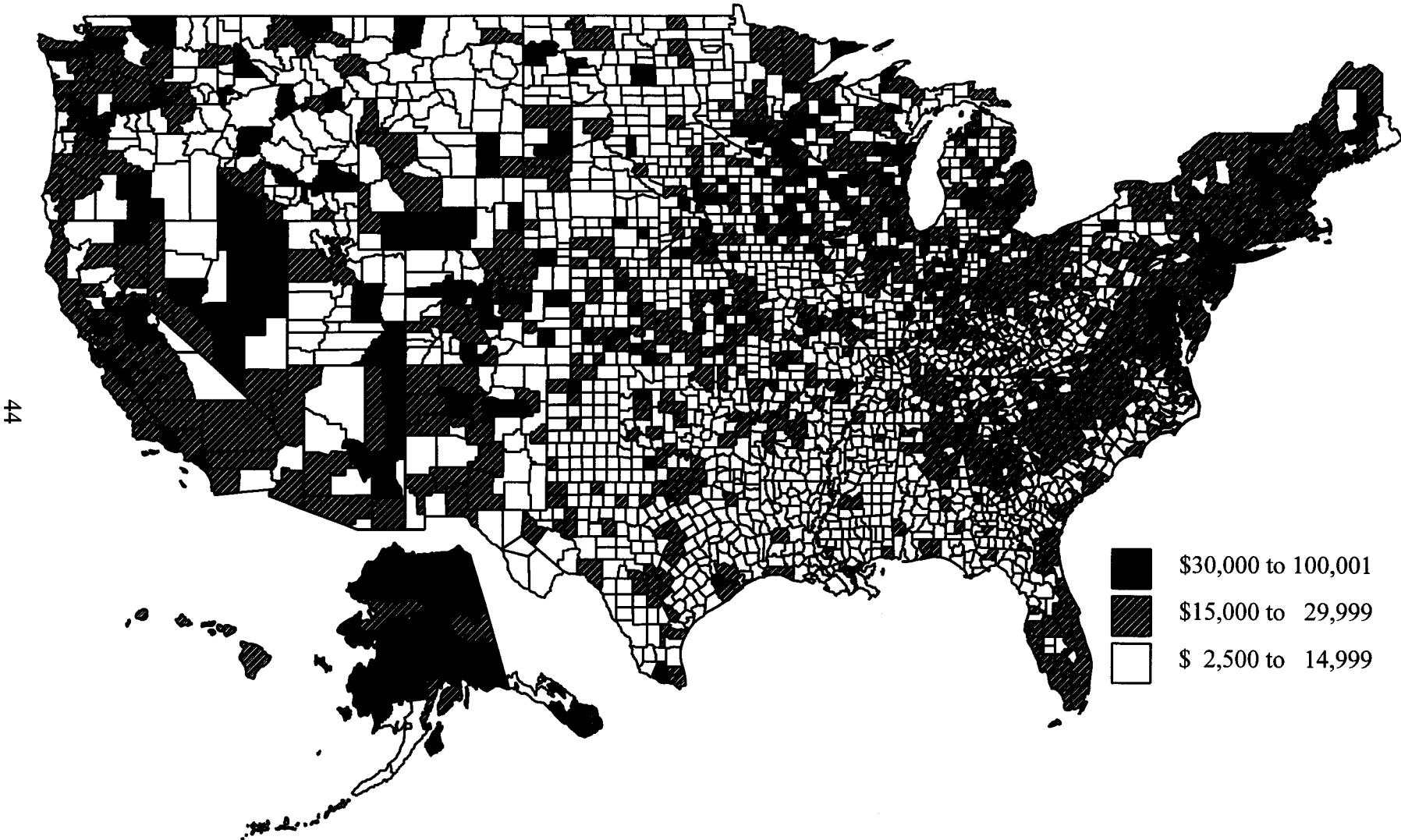
Rank	County	State	Median HH Income
31	Rockland	New York	\$37,642
32	Oakland	Michigan	37,489
33	Santa Clara	California	37,341
34	Clackamas	Oregon	37,048
35	Loudoun	Virginia	36,112
36	Monroe	Pennsylvania	36,050
37	Calvert	Maryland	36,023
38	Stafford	Virginia	35,865
39	Fort Bend	Texas	35,849
40	Chesterfield	Virginia	35,845
41	Union	New Jersey	35,841
42	Sutter	California	35,564
43	Manassas City	Virginia	35,511
44	St. Charles	Missouri	35,478
45	Snohomish	Washington	35,210
46	Benton	Washington	35,082
47	Brown	Wisconsin	35,000
48	Baltimore	Maryland	34,878
49	Warren	Ohio	34,873
50	Fairfield	Ohio	34,575

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Only counties with a 1990 Black population over 1,000 were included.

Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

**Black Median Household Income, 1990**



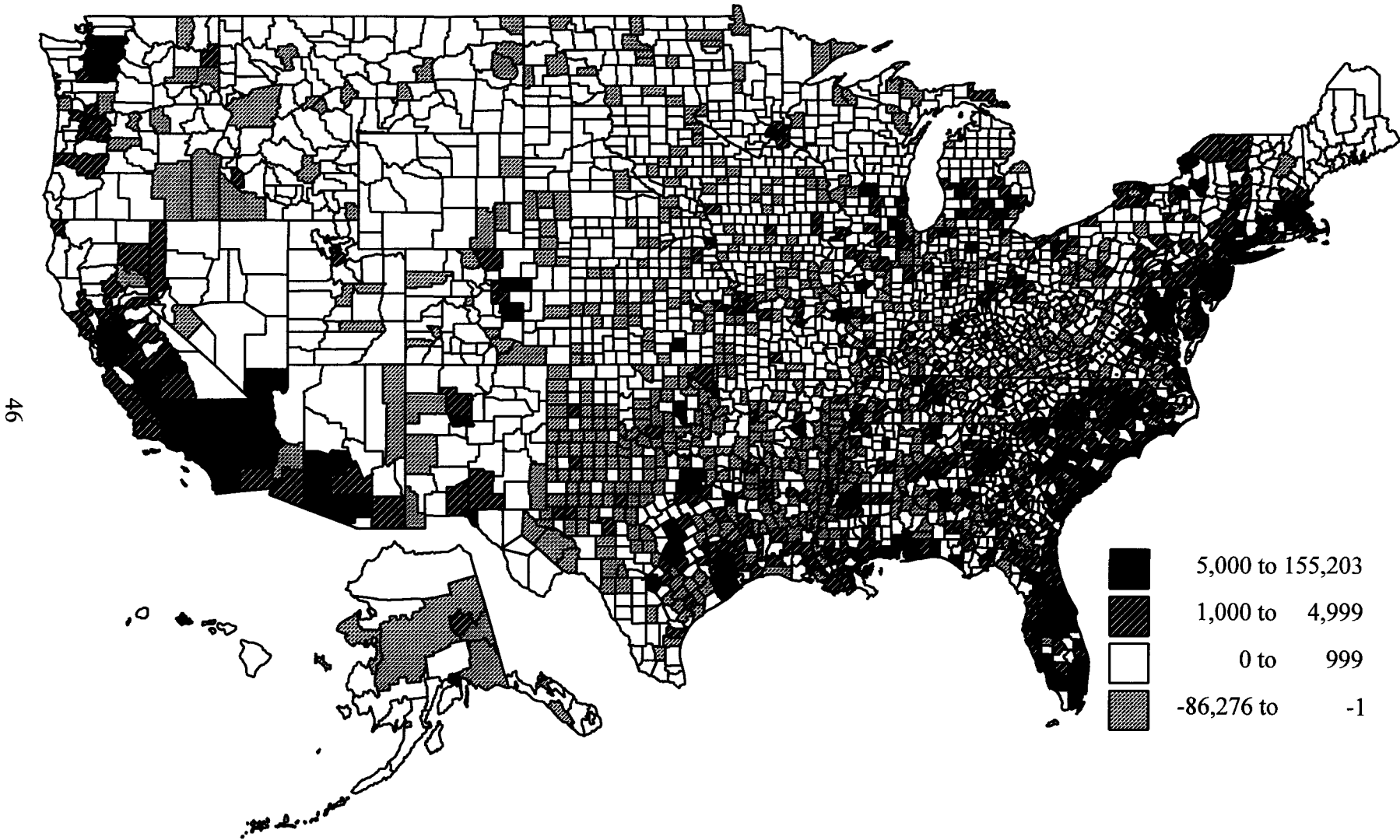
Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB  
Fig. 9-Black Median Household Income, 1990.

**Table 15****Counties with Largest Net Increase in Black Population,  
1980 to 1995**

Rank	County	State	Increase 1980 to 1995	
			Net	Percent
1	Prince George's	Maryland	155,203	62.6%
2	Dade	Florida	151,248	53.9
3	Kings	New York	136,571	18.9
4	Dekalb	Georgia	127,949	97.7
5	Broward	Florida	125,851	110.8
6	Harris	Texas	122,465	25.9
7	Dallas	Texas	105,144	36.6
8	San Bernardino	California	100,120	209.4
9	San Diego	California	73,160	70.0
10	Queens	New York	72,535	20.5
11	Clark	Nevada	71,103	153.7
12	Bronx	New York	63,612	17.1
13	Montgomery	Maryland	62,498	123.1
14	Riverside	California	61,790	200.2
15	Wake	North Carolina	57,667	87.9
16	Tarrant	Texas	56,501	55.8
17	Cobb	Georgia	54,614	418.3
18	Mecklenburg	North Carolina	53,792	50.3
19	Sacramento	California	53,412	90.6
20	Orange	Florida	52,838	76.0

Only counties with a Black population net increase of 50,000 were included.  
Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

**Black Population Estimated Net Change, 1980 to 1995**



Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

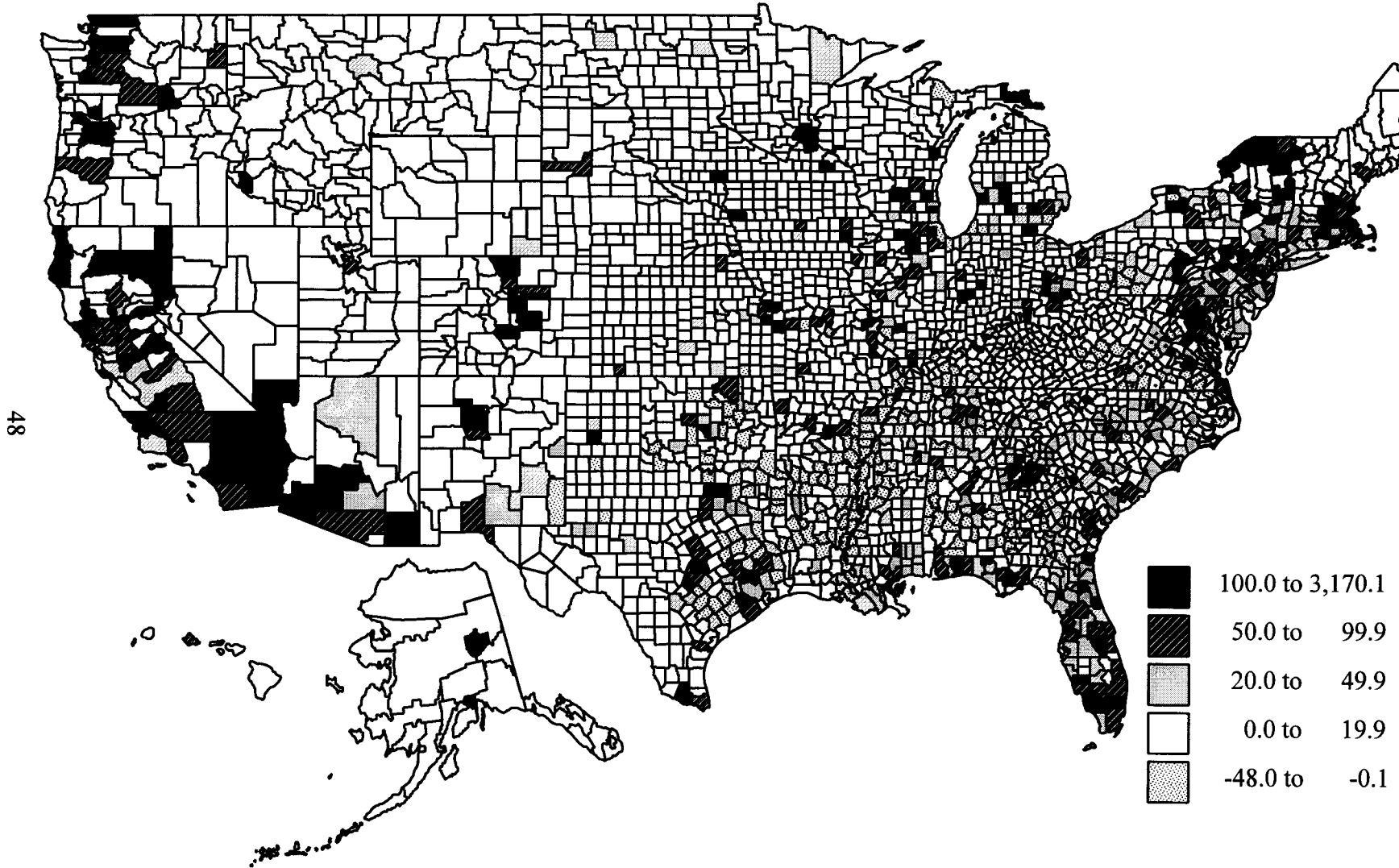
Fig. 10-Black Population Estimated Net Change, 1980 to 1995.

**Table 16****Counties with Largest Percent Increase in Black Population,  
1980 to 1995**

Rank	County	State	Increase 1980 to 1995	
			Net	Percent
1	Gwinnett	Georgia	28,483	695.7%
2	Clayton	Georgia	45,174	430.5
3	Cobb	Georgia	54,614	418.3
4	Arapahoe	Mississippi	28,994	343.5
5	Denton	Texas	15,603	252.8
6	Fort Bend	Texas	49,903	244.4
7	Collin	Texas	14,045	224.4
8	San Bernardino	California	100,120	209.4
9	Essex	Massachusetts	13,769	206.3
10	Riverside	California	61,790	200.2
11	Prince William	Virginia	23,823	199.9
12	Dupage	Illinois	14,856	190.2
13	Virginia Beach City	Virginia	47,045	178.9
14	Chesterfield	Virginia	23,461	168.7
15	Clark	Nevada	71,103	153.7
16	Plymouth	Massachusetts	12,338	151.5
17	Howard	Maryland	18,299	131.7
18	Fairfax	Virginia	43,463	124.2
19	Montgomery	Maryland	62,498	123.1
20	El Paso	Colorado	22,709	119.2
21	Anchorage	Alaska	11,024	119.1
22	Broward	Florida	125,851	110.8
23	Hennepin	Minnesota	34,759	105.4
24	Orange	California	26,411	104.4
25	Maricopa	Arizona	49,708	103.3

Only counties with a Black population net increase of 10,000 were included.  
Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

### Black Population Estimated Percent Change, 1980 to 1995



Source: CACI Marketing Systems; compiled by Research Division, HMB

Fig. 11-Black Population Estimated Percent Change, 1980 to 1995