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**Census 2000 Shows Large Black Return to the South,
Reinforcing the Region's "White-Black" Demographic Profile**

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**Census 2000 Shows Large Black Return to the South, Reinforcing the Region's
"White-Black" Demographic Profile¹**

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ABSTRACT

Coming full circle, the 2000 census shows that blacks ended the 20th Century by returning to the region that they spent most of the century leaving. As such, the South retains its historically distinct racial profile as a mostly white-black region, but in a booming new economy and in a much-improved racial climate.

This report, which utilizes census and Current Population Survey data, documents that:

- The South's black population increased by 3,575,211 in the 1990s—about twice the number of blacks that the South gained in the 1980s (1.7 million), and lies well above the gain for the 1970s (1.9 million).
- The 1990s is the first decade where each of the other major regions—the Northeast, Midwest and West—registered a net out-migration of blacks, and completing the Century's reversal.
- The Southeast is especially attractive for blacks. Florida and Georgia lead all states in black gains, and of metros with large black populations, Orlando and Atlanta show highest rates of growth.
- Black in-migrants to the South are most likely to reside in the suburbs or metro areas. Seven of the 10 fastest growing counties for blacks are in the suburbs of metropolitan Atlanta.
- Within the South, Texas and Florida attract most Hispanic gains. In the remaining 15 southern States, Blacks comprise 22.8% of the population, compared with 3.5% for Hispanics.
- The South leads the nation in the percent of blacks who selected “one race only” in the 2000 Census. Less than 2% of blacks identified with more than one race in 9 southern states.

Datasets Used: US Censuses, 1960 - 2000 US Census Current Population Survey data for years 1990 through 2000,

Note: *State and Metropolitan area statistics on decade size and change in the black population, 1960 - 2000, compiled by the author, are shown in the Appendix tables to this report,*

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Coming full circle, the new census shows that blacks ended the 20th century by returning to the region that they spent most of the century leaving. As such, the South retains its historically distinct racial profile as a mostly white-black region.

The 2000 Census numbers affirm that the South increased its attractiveness for Blacks in the booming economy of the 1990s. Dixie's black 1990s population surged by 3,575,211 people—more than the other three regions combined. This represents 58 percent of the nation's total black population gain. It also represents about twice the number of blacks that the South gained in the 1980s (1.7 million), and lies well above the gain for the 1970s (1.9 million)—the first decade when blacks began returning to the South.² Still, the 1990s are distinct because of the sheer magnitude of black southern gains, and because it is the first decade where each of the other major regions registered a net out-migration of blacks—completing the Century's reversal. (See Figure 1)

Southern States and Metro Areas Dominate

As recently as 1965-70, the South lost migrants to the Northeast, Midwest and West, where the greatest black-gaining states were New York, California, Illinois, Michigan, and New Jersey. In the 1990s, Florida and Georgia, with black gains of 674,000 and 632,000, head the list, reflecting the black population's preferences for the Southeast. Texas, New York, Maryland and North Carolina each gained over 300,000 blacks. New York's gains reflect primarily natural increase of its existing black population rather than significant black in-migration. Likewise, California has dropped out of the list of top black-gaining states (ranking nos. 1 and 2 in the 1970s and 1980s) as many blacks have left the Golden State and headed to the South (see Table 1).

Blacks now locate to many of the same metropolitan areas that attracted whites to the "New Sunbelt". Among the 32 metro areas that house more than 200,000 blacks, southern metros, led by Orlando and Atlanta, dominate the list of black high-growth areas (see Table 2). Other metros in the Southeast were also attractive to blacks (Miami, Tampa and Jacksonville in Florida; Charlotte, Raleigh Durham, and Greensboro in North Carolina; Norfolk and Richmond, in Virginia; and Washington, DC). These data indicate that blacks are contributing to the overall 1990s gains, which the census revealed in the Southeast, bringing greater political representation to Georgia, Florida and North Carolina. Like whites, blacks are attracted to the good economy, low-density living and warmer climate. In addition, they hold historic roots to the South, and recognize a much-improved climate in race relations.

² The 2000 Census race data are not strictly comparable with earlier censuses because it allows identification of more than one race. This paper defines blacks as non-Hispanic blacks who selected one or more races. Nationally, 4.1 percent of non-Hispanic blacks selected more than one race (2.4 % in the South). This analysis assumes that most of these would have selected black if the "single race" question of earlier censuses were asked in the 2000 Census.

The 1990s also brought strong black growth in the two Texas juggernauts, Dallas and Houston, among metros with large African-American populations. Among metros with moderate black populations (between 100,000 and 200,000), high growth rates are observed in “up-and-coming” African American magnets outside the South—like Minneapolis-St. Paul, Las Vegas, and Phoenix. These areas attract streams of blacks migrating out of Chicago (in the case of Minneapolis-St Paul), and away from California (in the case of Las Vegas and Phoenix). Smaller southern metros are prevalent on this list, as well (see Table 3).

Still, it is clear that greater Atlanta is the premier African American magnet in the country. It not only registers a high rate of black growth in the 1990s (61.9%), but also led the nation’s metropolitan areas in total black population gains at 459,000 (see Appendix Table C). It is the first southern metropolitan area to hold this distinction since current metropolitan areas were defined in the 1940s. Along with the significant 1990s black gains shown for southern States and metropolitan areas, Atlanta’s dominance symbolizes the South’s resurgence as the “region of choice” among African Americans.

Black Movement is Selective, Heads to Suburbs

Although both whites and blacks contributed substantially to the South’s regional growth in the 1990s, blacks residing outside of the South are 60% more likely than whites to move into the region. This applies as well to college graduates. Although the South is attracting blacks on all rungs of the social ladder, about 19 percent of black in-migrants to the South are college graduates, compared with 13 percent of all black southern residents. Among labor force participants, nearly three out of ten black in-migrants to the South are professionals and managers. The special attraction that the South holds for professional workers is the existence of a large black middle class population that exists in such metropolitan areas as Atlanta, Charlotte, and Dallas—thus providing opportunities for networking and upward mobility.

The attraction of middle-class, post-baby boomer blacks to the South tends to steer more blacks to southern suburbs. According to the 1998 Current Population Survey, approximately 88 percent of black southern in-migrants chose to live in metropolitan areas; and of these, 81 percent selected a suburban residence. Among all southern blacks, 76 percent live in metropolitan areas, and 43 percent reside in the suburbs. The fact that there is a suburban spreading out of blacks is evident from 2000 census results, which show that 7 of the 10 fastest growing counties for blacks in the US are located in the suburban portion of metropolitan Atlanta (see Table 4).

The racial integration of blacks in southern metropolitan areas is also evident in segregation studies of the 1980s and 1990s (Frey and Farley, 1993; Glaeser and Vigdor, 2001) which showed a decline in black-nonblack neighborhood segregation (using the index of dissimilarity) over the 20 year period for: Atlanta (-13 points); Orlando (-24 points), Jacksonville (-15 points), Norfolk (-13 points) and Houston (-16 points). The infusion of middle-class blacks into the South not only increased the size of the region’s black population, but also its potential for racial integration.

Blacks and Hispanics in the South

Much has been made about the fact that, nationally, the Hispanic population now rivals that of blacks. Despite the high *rates of growth* for the Hispanic population in the South, recent redistribution shifts tend to reinforce the South’s historic racial profile as a primarily white-black region. The lion’s share (71%) of the region’s Hispanic population gains accrued to the

immigrant magnet states of Texas and Florida. Yet leaving those two states aside, the rest of the South gained 2.4 million blacks during the 1990s, and only 1.4 million Hispanics. In 12 of these, remaining black gains exceeded Hispanics in absolute numbers—usually substantially. Georgia’s 1990s black gains of 632,000 dwarfed its Hispanic gains of 326,000. Together, black and white gains accounted for 71.3% of Georgia’s 1990s total growth; blacks and whites accounted for 68% of the growth in the 15 states that lie outside of Texas and Florida. Among these 15 states combined, Hispanics comprised only 3.5 percent of their total populations in comparison to 22.8% for blacks and 70.2% for whites. In most states the black population is substantially larger than the Hispanic population (see Map 1). Even including Texas and Florida, the South’s 2000 black population comprises 19.2% of its total, and whites 65.8%, whereas Hispanics account for only 11.6%. In short, the South continues to remain a largely white-black region.

Strong Black Identity

The identification of blacks with their race is much more distinct in the South than in other parts of the country. This was revealed in the 2000 census question, which permitted respondents to select more than one race. African American advocacy groups, especially in multi-ethnic states like California, exhorted African Americans to “check black only” on their census forms as a means to increase their representation in statistical profiles of their areas. It was felt that the designation of more than one race, among African Americans, might dilute the statistical profile of this group, and perhaps water down their political clout. Indeed, the 2000 Census results reveal that in many of these multi-ethnic states, as well as those with small black populations, the percentage of blacks selecting “black only” was far from unanimous. In California, only 92.1% of blacks chose this option, and in Oregon only 78.2% did.

Yet in the South, among its both fast- and slow-gaining states, an almost unanimous “black only” response was evident from census results. In 9 southern states, more than 98% of black respondents chose this option (see Table 5), larger than other largely black-white states in the Northeast or Midwest. There is something intrinsic about black identity in the South that transcends historical circumstances, as well as the infusion of new black migrants returning from other regions.

Back to the Future

The migration patterns of the 1990s reflect a return to the South of large numbers of blacks whose parents and grandparents had left the region in earlier decades. This movement is serving to re-create in the South a distinctive region, which now houses almost 55% of the nation’s blacks, up from a low of 53% in 1970—the census year that recorded the last of a 60-year black out-migration from the region. Despite recent immigrant minority gains, the South now houses less than one third of the nation’s Hispanic population, and less than one fifth of all Asians. Thus, the return to the South of blacks, along with the “New Sunbelt”- directed migration of whites, reinforces the region’s historic racial demographic profile, but in a booming new economy, and in a much improved climate of race relations.

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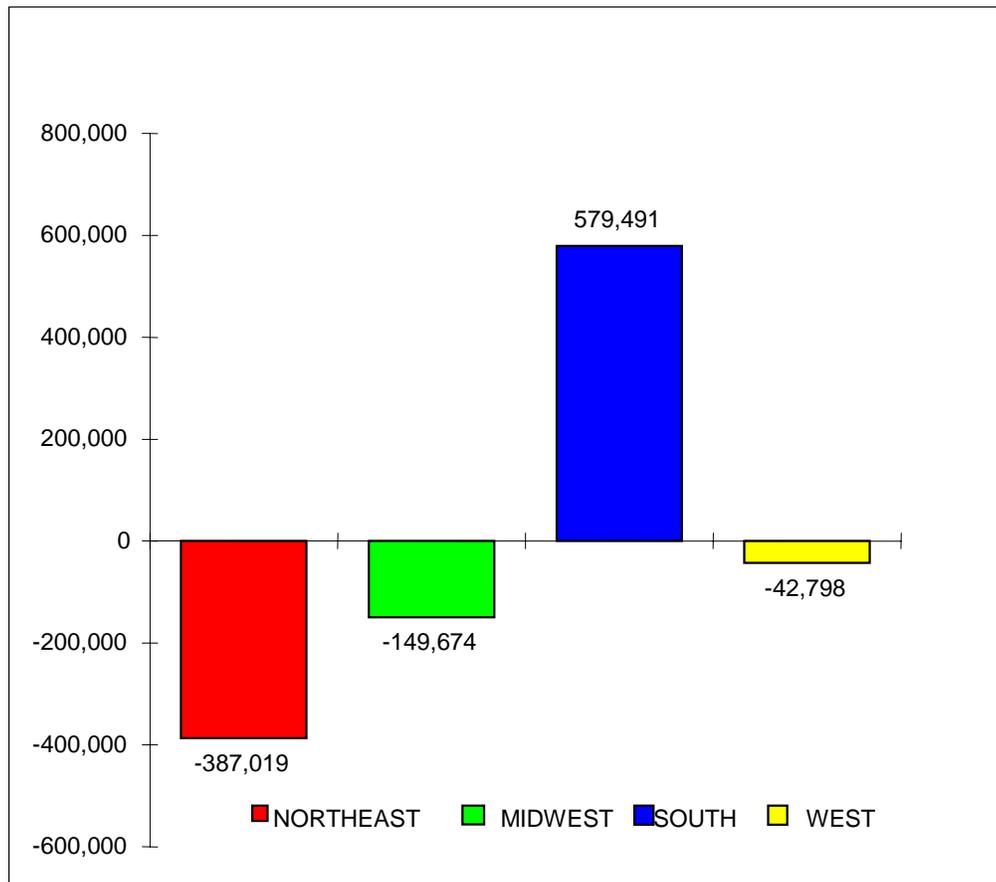
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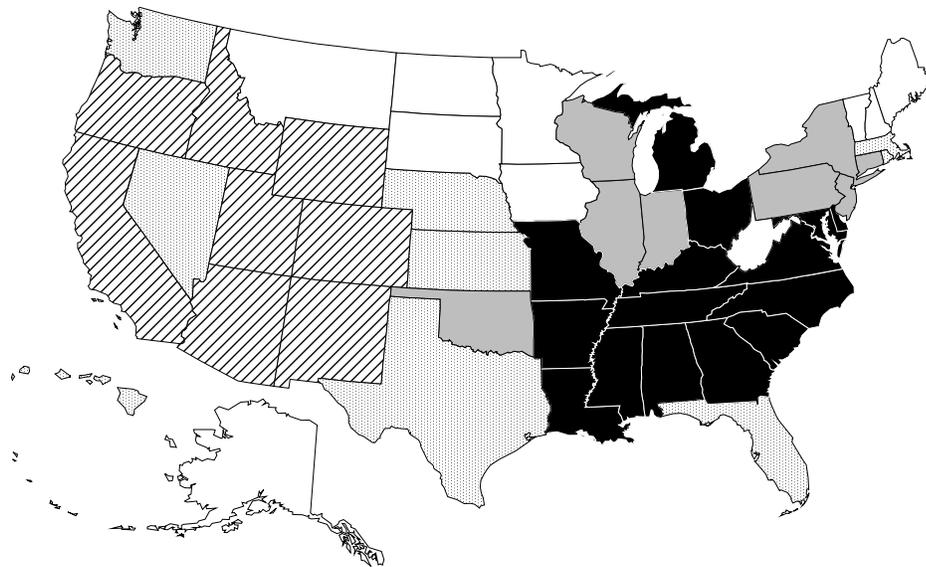
Figure 1. Black Net Migration for Regions, 1990 - 2000



Source: William H. Frey analysis of Current Population Survey data.

Blacks Outnumber Hispanics in the South

Relative sizes of Blacks and Hispanics in States



- Hispanics outnumber Blacks by at least 4 to 1
- Hispanics outnumber Blacks less than 4 to 1
- Neither Group comprises 5% of population
- Blacks outnumber Hispanics less than 4 to 1
- Blacks outnumber Hispanics by at least 4 to 1

Source: William H. Frey analysis of 2000 Census

Table 1. States with Largest Black Gains, 1960-70, 1970-80, 1980-90, 1990-2000

RANK	TOP FIVE STATES WITH BLACK GAINS							
	1960-70		1970-80		1980-90		1990-2000	
	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size
1.	NEW YORK	751,438	CALIFORNIA	383,634	FLORIDA	383,704	FLORIDA	674,119
2.	CALIFORNIA	516,282	TEXAS	293,393	CALIFORNIA	308,669	GEORGIA	632,262
3.	ILLINOIS	388,204	FLORIDA	275,748	GEORGIA	289,040	TEXAS	453,606
4.	MICHIGAN	273,485	GEORGIA	260,976	TEXAS	283,962	NEW YORK	393,736
5.	NEW JERSEY	255,417	MARYLAND	250,985	NEW YORK	269,999	MARYLAND	329,105

Source: William H. Frey analysis of decennial census data

Table 2: Black Metro Growth Centers, 1990-2000

*Metros with Black Populations exceeding 200,000 and
1990-2000 Growth exceeding 20%*

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Metro Area*</i>	<i>Growth Rate**</i>	<i>2000 Black Size***</i>
1 .	<i>Orlando</i>	62.2	232
2 .	<i>Atlanta</i>	61.9	1,202
3 .	<i>Miami-Fort Lauderdale</i>	43.4	798
4 .	<i>Tampa</i>	36.8	248
5 .	<i>Charlotte</i>	34.7	311
6 .	<i>Columbus, OH</i>	34.6	219
7	<i>Jacksonville, FL</i>	34.3	241
8	<i>Boston</i>	33.8	320
9	<i>Raleigh-Durham</i>	33.1	274
10	<i>Dallas-Fort Worth</i>	31.7	732
11	<i>Indianapolis</i>	27.3	231
12	<i>Greensboro NC</i>	26.1	255
13	<i>Milwaukee</i>	23.3	261
14	<i>Norfolk</i>	22.0	494
15	<i>Houston</i>	21.8	795
16	<i>Washington-Baltimore</i>	21.4	2,035
17	<i>Richmond</i>	21.1	304
18	<i>Memphis</i>	21.0	495
19 .	<i>Jackson, MS</i>	20.3	201

* Metropolitan Areas refer to CMSAs, MSAs, and (in New England) NECMAs, names are abbreviated

** 2000 black population minus 1990 black population as percent of 1990 black population

*** Population in 1000s: includes non-Hispanic Blacks that identified one or more races in the 2000 Census

Source: William H. Frey analysis of decennial census data

Table 3: Up-and-Coming Black Growth Centers, 1990 - 2000

*Metros with Black Populations between 100,000 - 200,000
with 1990-2000 Growth exceeding 20%*

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Metro Area*</i>	<i>Growth Rate**</i>	<i>2000 Black Size***</i>
1 .	Minneapolis-St. Paul	103.8	180
2 .	Las Vegas	91.9	133
3 .	Phoenix	71.2	127
4 .	West Palm Beach	58.5	164
5 .	Seattle	51.5	196
6 .	Sacramento	42.2	140
7	Denver	35.8	129
8	Austin	32.4	102
9	Nashville	29.3	196
10	Little Rock	27.5	130
11	Columbia, SC	26.5	173
12	Rochester, NY	26.1	116
13	Augusta GA	25.9	166
14	Hartford	25.3	113
15	San Antonio	24.9	107
16	Fayetteville, NC	24.8	108
17	Montgomery, AL	24.2	130
18	Baton Rouge	24.0	193
19	Oklahoma City	21.3	121
20	Louisville	20.8	147
21 .	Macon, GA	20.0	122

* Metropolitan Areas refer to CMSAs, MSAs, and (in New England) NECMAs, names are abbreviated

** 2000 black population minus 1990 black population as percent of 1990 black population

*** Population in 1000s: includes non-Hispanic Blacks that identified one or more races in the 2000 Census

Source: William H. Frey analysis of decennial census data

Table 4: Counties with Fastest Growing Black, Populations, 1990 - 2000
 (Counties with a minimum 3000 blacks in 1990)

Rank	County and State	Inside Metro Area	1990-2000 %Chg (1)	2000 Black Population	2000 Black% (2)
1 .	Gwinnett County	GA Atlanta, GA MSA	343.9	79,781	13.6
2 .	Fayette County	GA Atlanta, GA MSA	221.7	10,727	11.8
3 .	Douglas County	GA Atlanta, GA MSA	215.1	17,499	19.0
4 .	Rockdale County	GA Atlanta, GA MSA	198.8	12,940	18.5
5 .	Dakota County	MN Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	198.8	10,049	2.8
6 .	Henry County	GA Atlanta, GA MSA	195.3	17,841	14.9
7 .	Clayton County	GA Atlanta, GA MSA	185.6	122,957	52.0
8 .	Snohomish County	WA Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA CMSA	183.6	13,160	2.2
9 .	Stafford County	VA Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	178.1	11,796	12.8
10 .	Cobb County	GA Atlanta, GA MSA	166.5	116,346	19.1
11 .	Macomb County	MI Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI CMSA	131.2	23,843	3.0
12 .	Collin County	TX Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	130.4	24,713	5.0
13 .	Collier County	FL Naples, FL MSA	127.5	13,124	5.2
14 .	Prince William County	VA Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	122.8	54,986	19.6
15 .	Osceola County	FL Orlando, FL MSA	122.6	12,135	7.0
16 .	Salt Lake County	UT Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	116.3	11,256	1.3
17 .	Loudoun County	VA Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	105.7	12,603	7.4
18 .	Stanislaus County	CA Modesto, CA MSA	104.9	12,515	2.8
19 .	Williamson County	TX Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	103.3	13,291	5.3
20 .	Denton County	TX Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	99.1	26,513	6.1

(1) Black % Change = (2000 Black Population minus 1990 Black Population) X 100 / 1990 Black Population.

(2) 2000 Black % = (2000 Black Population) X 100 / 2000 Total Population.

SOURCE: WILLIAM H. FREY ANALYSIS OF DECENNAL CENSUS DATA

Table 5: "Check Black Only"

*Percent who selected "black only" among those who identified themselves as blacks**

<i>State</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>States with highest "black only" responses</i>	
<i>Mississippi</i>	99.3
<i>Louisiana</i>	99.0
<i>Alabama</i>	99.0
<i>South Carolina</i>	98.8
<i>Georgia</i>	98.4
<i>DC</i>	98.3
<i>Arkansas</i>	98.2
<i>North Carolina</i>	98.1
<i>Tennessee</i>	98.0
<i>Selected Other States</i>	
<i>New York</i>	94.9
<i>California</i>	92.1
<i>Massachusetts</i>	87.8
<i>Minnesota</i>	85.4
<i>Oregon</i>	78.2
<i>Montana</i>	62.0

* pertains to non-Hispanic Blacks, who selected one or more races

Source: William H. Frey analysis of 2000 Census data

Appendix Table A: Change in Black Population for States, 1960-70, 1970-80, 1980-90, 1990-2000

STATE	Change in Black Populaton				State Rank in Black Gain			
	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90	1990-2000	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90	1990-2000
Alabama	-76,804	80,229	34,017	144,476	50	16	23	17
Alaska	4,701	4,642	8,415	3,934	35	38	35	44
Arizona	9,941	19,901	31,564	65,382	31	29	24	26
Arkansas	-36,342	17,370	2,947	51,410	48	32	40	28
California	516,282	383,634	308,669	277,921	2	1	2	7
Colorado	26,419	33,366	28,280	50,883	21	21	26	29
Connecticut	73,728	31,807	47,856	57,779	14	23	17	27
Delaware	17,588	16,563	16,172	42,960	24	33	29	32
Dist. of Columbia	125,975	-92,558	-49,941	-49,130	11	51	51	51
Florida	161,465	275,748	383,704	674,119	10	3	1	1
Georgia	64,553	260,976	289,040	632,262	15	4	3	2
Hawaii	2,630	9,099	9,244	4,200	36	35	32	42
Idaho	628	444	637	3,912	40	44	47	45
Illinois	388,204	236,111	11,918	233,010	3	6	31	9
Indiana	88,189	54,136	17,012	102,384	13	18	28	21
Iowa	7,242	8,438	6,459	23,146	33	36	37	35
Kansas	15,532	17,693	16,091	25,073	25	30	30	33
Kentucky	14,844	26,465	4,102	47,254	26	26	39	31
Louisiana	47,625	136,720	67,918	166,335	18	12	13	14
Maine	-518	233	1,904	4,066	46	47	43	43
Maryland	181,069	250,985	227,359	329,105	8	5	6	5
Massachusetts	63,975	37,798	60,849	87,964	16	20	14	22
Michigan	273,485	199,482	92,196	175,391	4	7	10	12
Minnesota	12,605	17,467	40,705	104,547	28	31	19	19
Mississippi	-99,973	60,598	35,523	123,736	51	17	20	18
Missouri	89,319	30,552	34,803	104,328	12	25	22	20
Montana	528	-388	635	1,842	42	49	48	48
Nebraska	10,649	7,910	8,890	17,473	29	37	33	36
Nevada	14,278	22,663	26,078	67,410	27	27	27	25
New Hampshire	602	1,343	2,901	4,413	41	42	41	41
New Jersey	255,417	137,262	77,291	162,765	5	10	12	15
New Mexico	2,492	3,562	4,525	8,257	37	39	38	39
New York	751,438	130,178	269,999	393,736	1	13	5	4
North Carolina	10,457	176,534	146,130	307,789	30	8	8	6
North Dakota	1,717	-69	1,026	1,651	39	48	45	49
Ohio	184,380	98,470	78,493	209,077	7	14	11	10
Oklahoma	18,808	31,124	28,446	48,265	23	24	25	30
Oregon	8,175	10,161	8,513	23,202	32	34	34	34
Pennsylvania	163,764	20,802	35,143	184,972	9	28	21	11
Rhode Island	7,006	1,372	7,573	16,478	34	41	36	37
South Carolina	-40,250	146,583	100,323	156,645	49	9	9	16
South Dakota	513	338	1,211	3,242	43	45	44	46
Tennessee	34,385	97,579	56,085	172,236	20	15	16	13
Texas	211,880	293,393	283,962	453,606	6	2	4	3
Utah	2,469	2,306	1,945	10,852	38	40	42	38
Vermont	242	315	792	2,355	45	46	46	47
Virginia	45,110	136,784	154,981	267,868	19	11	7	8
Washington	22,570	32,667	42,025	81,619	22	22	18	23
West Virginia	-22,036	-2,789	-8,567	6,275	47	50	50	40
Wisconsin	53,678	52,701	60,772	77,966	17	19	15	24
Wyoming	386	644	214	1,017	44	43	49	50

Source: William H. Frey analysis of decennial census data

Note: Black population is defined as non-Hispanic blacks in 1980, 1990, and 2000, and all blacks in 1960 and 1970. Since the 2000 census allowed respondents to select one or more races, this analysis includes all non-Hispanics who selected only black, as well as those for whom black was one of multiple races selected.

Appendix Table B: Black Population Size, and Percent Black for States, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000

STATE	Black Population Size (1000s)					Percent Black				
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	1960	1970	1980	1980	1990
Alabama	980	903	984	1,018	1,162	30.0	26.2	25.3	25.2	26.1
Alaska	4	9	13	22	26	3.2	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.1
Arizona	43	53	73	105	170	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.3
Arkansas	389	352	370	373	424	21.8	18.3	16.2	15.9	15.9
California	884	1,400	1,784	2,092	2,370	5.6	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0
Colorado	40	66	100	128	179	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.2
Connecticut	107	181	213	261	319	4.2	6.0	6.9	7.9	9.4
Delaware	61	78	95	111	154	13.6	14.3	16.0	16.7	19.6
Dist. of Columbia	412	538	445	395	346	53.9	71.1	69.7	65.1	60.5
Florida	880	1,042	1,317	1,701	2,375	17.8	15.3	13.5	13.1	14.9
Georgia	1,123	1,187	1,448	1,737	2,369	28.5	25.9	26.5	26.8	28.9
Hawaii	5	8	17	26	30	0.8	1.0	1.7	2.3	2.5
Idaho	2	2	3	3	7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6
Illinois	1,037	1,426	1,662	1,674	1,907	10.3	12.8	14.5	14.6	15.4
Indiana	269	357	412	429	531	5.8	6.9	7.5	7.7	8.7
Iowa	25	33	41	47	71	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.4
Kansas	91	107	125	141	166	4.2	4.8	5.3	5.7	6.2
Kentucky	216	231	257	261	309	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.6
Louisiana	1,039	1,087	1,224	1,291	1,458	31.9	29.8	29.1	30.6	32.6
Maine	3	3	3	5	9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7
Maryland	518	699	950	1,178	1,507	16.7	17.8	22.5	24.6	28.5
Massachusetts	112	176	214	274	362	2.2	3.1	3.7	4.6	5.7
Michigan	718	991	1,191	1,283	1,458	9.2	11.2	12.9	13.8	14.7
Minnesota	22	35	52	93	198	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.1	4.0
Mississippi	916	816	876	912	1,036	42.0	36.8	34.8	35.4	36.4
Missouri	391	480	511	546	650	9.0	10.3	10.4	10.7	11.6
Montana	1	2	2	2	4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
Nebraska	29	40	48	57	74	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.6	4.3
Nevada	13	28	50	77	144	4.7	5.7	6.3	6.4	7.2
New Hampshire	2	3	4	7	11	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9
New Jersey	515	770	908	985	1,148	8.5	10.7	12.3	12.7	13.6
New Mexico	17	20	23	28	36	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0
New York	1,418	2,169	2,299	2,569	2,963	8.4	11.9	13.1	14.3	15.6
North Carolina	1,116	1,126	1,303	1,449	1,757	24.5	22.2	22.2	21.9	21.8
North Dakota	1	2	2	3	5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8
Ohio	786	970	1,069	1,147	1,357	8.1	9.1	9.9	10.6	11.9
Oklahoma	153	172	203	231	280	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.4	8.1
Oregon	18	26	36	45	68	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.0
Pennsylvania	853	1,017	1,037	1,072	1,257	7.5	8.6	8.7	9.0	10.2
Rhode Island	18	25	27	34	51	2.1	2.7	2.8	3.4	4.8
South Carolina	829	789	936	1,036	1,193	34.8	30.5	30.0	29.7	29.7
South Dakota	1	2	2	3	6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9
Tennessee	587	621	719	775	947	16.5	15.8	15.7	15.9	16.6
Texas	1,187	1,399	1,692	1,976	2,430	12.4	12.5	11.9	11.6	11.7
Utah	4	7	9	11	22	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0
Vermont	1	1	1	2	4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
Virginia	816	861	998	1,153	1,421	20.6	18.5	18.7	18.6	20.1
Washington	49	71	104	146	228	1.7	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.9
West Virginia	89	67	65	56	62	4.8	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.4
Wisconsin	75	128	181	242	320	1.9	2.9	3.8	4.9	6.0
Wyoming	2	3	3	3	4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9

Source: William H. Frey analysis of decennial census data

Appendix Table C: Metro Areas with Largest Black Population Gains, 1960-70, 1970-80, 1980-90, 1990-2000

RANK	LARGEST BLACK POPULATION GAINS							
	1960-70		1970-80		1980-90		1990-2000	
	Metro Area	Gain	Metro Area	Gain	Metro Area	Gain	Metro Area	Gain
1.	New York	927,450	Los Angeles	208,455	New York	277,336	Atlanta	459,582
2.	Chicago	370,398	New York	205,929	Wash. DC -Balto.	224,501	New York	450,725
3.	Los Angeles	331,816	Chicago	204,347	Atlanta	212,507	Wash. DC -Balto.	358,727
4.	Wash DC- Balto	317,702	Wash. DC -Balto.	196,506	Miami	175,363	Miami	241,492
5.	Detroit	228,745	Detroit	152,943	Dallas-Ft. Worth	127,687	Chicago	181,101
6.	Philadelphia	192,751	Atlanta	151,476	Los Angeles	119,316	Dallas-Ft. Worth	176,293
7.	San Francisco	123,369	Houston	136,312	Houston	90,238	Philadelphia	162,932
8.	Houston	110,039	Miami	113,818	Norfolk	69,833	Houston	142,304
9.	Dallas-Ft. Worth	103,181	San Francisco	92,351	Detroit	60,925	Los Angeles	123,869
10.	Cleveland	88,989	Dallas-Ft. Worth	86,735	San Francisco	58,099	Detroit	120,320

Source: William H. Frey analysis of decennial census data

Note: Metropolitan Areas refer to CMSAs, MSAs, and (in New England) NECMAs as defined with 2000 Census; names are abbreviated

Appendix Table D: Metro Areas with Largest Black Populations, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000

RANK	LARGEST BLACK POPULATIONS					
	1960		1970		1980	
	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size
1.	New York	1,714,118	New York	2,641,568	New York	2,847,497
2.	Chicago	986,587	Chicago	1,356,985	Chicago	1,561,332
3.	Wash.DC-Balto.	937,735	Wash.DC-Balto.	1,255,437	Wash.DC-Balto.	1,451,943
4.	Philadelphia	764,186	Philadelphia	956,937	Los Angeles	1,038,306
5.	Detroit	612,624	Detroit	841,369	Philadelphia	1,006,627
6.	Los Angeles	498,035	Los Angeles	829,851	Detroit	994,312
7.	Cleveland	316,964	Houston	425,689	Houston	562,001
8.	Houston	315,650	Cleveland	405,953	Atlanta	530,171
9.	New Orleans	308,640	St. Louis	380,093	San Francisco	460,651
10.	Memphis	298,204	Atlanta	378,695	Dallas-Ft. Worth	427,811
	1990		2000			
	Metro Area	Size	Metro Area	Size		
1.	New York	3,124,833	New York	3,575,558		
2.	Wash.DC-Balto.	1,676,444	Wash.DC-Balto.	2,035,171		
3.	Chicago	1,543,968	Chicago	1,725,069		
4.	Los Angeles	1,157,622	Los Angeles	1,281,491		
5.	Philadelphia	1,063,040	Philadelphia	1,225,972		
6.	Detroit	1,055,237	Atlanta	1,202,260		
7.	Atlanta	742,678	Detroit	1,175,557		
8.	Houston	652,239	Miami	797,783		
9.	Miami	556,291	Houston	794,543		
10.	Dallas-Ft.Worth	555,498	Dallas-Ft.Worth	731,791		

Source: William H. Frey analysis of decennial census data

Appendix E: Black Population Change, 1990-2000: Black Population Size and Percent Black, 2000

Metro Areas	1990-2000 Change		Black Population 2000	Black % of Metro Pop
	Numeric	Percent		
CMSAs/NECMAS				
Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT NECMA	80,794	33.8	320,153	5.3
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI CMSA	181,101	11.7	1,725,069	18.8
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA	35,350	17.4	238,818	12.1
Cleveland-Akron, OH CMSA	63,877	14.5	505,902	17.2
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	176,293	31.7	731,791	14.0
Denver-Boulder-Greeley, CO CMSA	33,941	35.8	128,625	5.0
Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint, MI CMSA	120,320	11.4	1,175,557	21.5
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	142,304	21.8	794,543	17.0
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA CMSA	123,869	10.7	1,281,491	7.8
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	241,492	43.4	797,783	20.6
Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA	49,485	23.3	261,425	15.5
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA	450,725	14.4	3,575,558	16.9
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	162,932	15.3	1,225,972	19.8
Portland-Salem, OR-WA CMSA	21,989	51.1	64,982	2.9
Sacramento-Yolo, CA CMSA	41,599	42.2	140,110	7.8
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	28,374	5.5	547,124	7.8
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA CMSA	66,721	51.5	196,293	5.5
Washington-Baltimore, DC-MD-VA-WV CMSA	358,727	21.4	2,035,171	26.8
MSAs/NECMAs				
Abilene, TX MSA	1,523	20.8	8,859	7.0
Albany, GA MSA	10,429	20.3	61,757	51.1
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	18,024	47.3	56,092	6.4
Albuquerque, NM MSA	5,390	41.0	18,544	2.6
Alexandria, LA MSA	2,053	5.6	38,720	30.6
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA MSA	8,338	74.5	19,526	3.1
Altoona, PA MSA	748	70.8	1,804	1.4
Amarillo, TX MSA	3,704	38.8	13,246	6.1
Anchorage, AK MSA	3,488	24.7	17,614	6.8
Anniston, AL MSA	-433	-2.0	21,043	18.7
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	2,449	269.4	3,358	0.9
Asheville, NC MSA	1,829	12.7	16,243	7.2
Athens, GA MSA	5,854	22.5	31,858	20.8
Atlanta, GA MSA	459,582	61.9	1,202,260	29.2
Auburn-Opelika, AL MSA	5,892	28.9	26,251	22.8
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC MSA	34,073	25.9	165,512	34.7
Austin-San Marcos, TX MSA	24,866	32.4	101,518	8.1
Bakersfield, CA MSA	11,755	40.7	40,606	6.1
Bangor, ME NECMA	460	88.1	982	0.7
Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA NECMA	2,365	86.7	5,092	2.3
Baton Rouge, LA MSA	37,503	24.0	193,449	32.1
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	12,001	14.3	95,973	24.9
Bellingham, WA MSA	1,093	175.4	1,716	1.0
Benton Harbor, MI MSA	2,152	8.7	26,840	16.5
Billings, MT MSA	412	88.6	877	0.7
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS MSA	13,008	22.3	71,361	19.6
Binghamton, NY MSA	3,437	77.6	7,867	3.1
Birmingham, AL MSA	37,301	15.5	278,254	30.2
Bismarck, ND MSA	262	335.9	340	0.4
Bloomington, IN MSA	1,351	48.4	4,140	3.4
Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	4,606	84.0	10,091	6.7
Boise City, ID MSA	2,113	194.0	3,202	0.7
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX MSA	455	80.2	1,022	0.3
Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	3,104	23.1	16,513	10.8
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY MSA	20,283	16.9	140,496	12.0

Burlington, VT NECMA	1,123	131.2	1,979	1.0
Canton-Massillon, OH MSA	4,965	19.8	29,994	7.4
Casper, WY MSA	200	45.7	638	1.0
Cedar Rapids, IA MSA	2,836	86.3	6,124	3.2
Champaign-Urbana, IL MSA	4,821	29.4	21,236	11.8
Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA	18,107	11.9	170,564	31.1
Charleston, WV MSA	1,519	11.0	15,382	6.1
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	80,082	34.7	310,821	20.7
Charlottesville, VA MSA	4,323	23.0	23,147	14.5
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA	9,411	16.2	67,439	14.5
Cheyenne, WY MSA	287	13.6	2,400	2.9
Chico-Paradise, CA MSA	1,373	61.3	3,611	1.8
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA	10,132	29.6	44,416	21.5
Colorado Springs, CO MSA	9,984	36.2	37,583	7.3
Columbia, MO MSA	4,209	50.7	12,515	9.2
Columbia, SC MSA	36,301	26.5	173,380	32.3
Columbus, GA-AL MSA	16,368	17.2	111,637	40.7
Columbus, OH MSA	56,159	34.6	218,565	14.2
Corpus Christi, TX MSA	2,514	19.6	15,323	4.0
Corvallis, OR MSA	311	53.6	891	1.1
Cumberland, MD-WV MSA	2,766	123.3	5,009	4.9
Danville, VA MSA	1,913	5.6	36,125	32.8
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA	4,695	25.0	23,491	6.5
Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA	15,378	12.2	141,038	14.8
Daytona Beach, FL MSA	11,104	31.5	46,359	9.4
Decatur, AL MSA	2,559	17.3	17,391	11.9
Decatur, IL MSA	2,884	20.5	16,979	14.8
Des Moines, IA MSA	5,653	38.3	20,422	4.5
Dothan, AL MSA	4,468	16.1	32,135	23.3
Dover, DE MSA	6,771	33.3	27,087	21.4
Dubuque, IA MSA	613	174.6	964	1.1
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI MSA	1,411	112.7	2,663	1.1
Eau Claire, WI MSA	606	232.2	867	0.6
El Paso, TX MSA	-440	-2.1	20,085	3.0
Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	3,381	48.0	10,427	5.7
Elmira, NY MSA	943	19.2	5,856	6.4
Enid, OK MSA	142	7.1	2,144	3.7
Erie, PA MSA	4,414	31.5	18,422	6.6
Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	1,847	90.5	3,887	1.2
Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY MSA	3,146	19.6	19,191	6.5
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	1,294	295.4	1,732	1.0
Fayetteville, NC MSA	21,377	24.8	107,593	35.5
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR MSA	2,864	161.4	4,638	1.5
Flagstaff, AZ-UT MSA	118	8.8	1,462	1.2
Florence, AL MSA	1,825	11.3	18,047	12.6
Florence, SC MSA	5,414	12.3	49,550	39.4
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	1,136	108.9	2,179	0.9
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	8,297	38.6	29,812	6.8
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL MSA	7,326	24.3	37,413	11.7
Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	2,277	33.7	9,037	4.4
Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	3,609	28.1	16,444	9.6
Fort Wayne, IN MSA	9,909	32.8	40,114	8.0
Fresno, CA MSA	14,992	44.6	48,597	5.3
Gadsden, AL MSA	1,594	11.6	15,376	14.9
Gainesville, FL MSA	8,865	26.0	42,981	19.7
Glens Falls, NY MSA	299	14.9	2,310	1.9
Goldsboro, NC MSA	4,132	12.3	37,815	33.4
Grand Forks, ND-MN MSA	-219	-14.9	1,247	1.3
Grand Junction, CO MSA	319	86.7	687	0.6
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI MSA	20,961	33.1	84,193	7.7
Great Falls, MT MSA	133	13.1	1,151	1.4
Green Bay, WI MSA	2,376	239.5	3,368	1.5

Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC MSA	52,754	26.1	255,112	20.4
Greenville, NC MSA	9,547	26.7	45,360	33.9
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC MSA	26,017	18.0	170,249	17.7
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	13,047	33.9	51,579	8.2
Hartford, CT NECMA	22,863	25.3	113,126	9.8
Hattiesburg, MS MSA	4,953	20.2	29,528	26.4
Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir, NC MSA	3,041	14.3	24,375	7.1
Honolulu, HI MSA	2,417	9.8	27,134	3.1
Houma, LA MSA	3,745	14.1	30,352	15.6
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	1,196	17.9	7,874	2.5
Huntsville, AL MSA	17,988	32.7	72,920	21.3
Indianapolis, IN MSA	49,532	27.3	230,843	14.4
Iowa City, IA MSA	1,744	89.9	3,685	3.3
Jackson, MI MSA	1,761	14.9	13,583	8.6
Jackson, MS MSA	34,025	20.3	201,470	45.7
Jackson, TN MSA	6,133	24.1	31,584	29.4
Jacksonville, FL MSA	61,566	34.3	241,161	21.9
Jacksonville, NC MSA	-393	-1.3	28,744	19.1
Jamestown, NY MSA	1,044	45.5	3,341	2.4
Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	1,229	18.6	7,822	5.1
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	2,199	24.7	11,098	2.3
Johnstown, PA MSA	2,263	59.8	6,046	2.6
Jonesboro, AR MSA	2,773	73.7	6,537	8.0
Joplin, MO MSA	1,048	79.4	2,368	1.5
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI MSA	7,250	18.8	45,819	10.1
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	36,042	18.1	235,277	13.2
Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	18,638	38.6	66,908	21.4
Knoxville, TN MSA	5,948	16.7	41,582	6.1
Kokomo, IN MSA	1,728	39.5	6,103	6.0
La Crosse, WI-MN MSA	947	220.7	1,376	1.1
Lafayette, LA MSA	15,827	16.9	109,245	28.3
Lafayette, IN MSA	1,570	58.8	4,239	2.3
Lake Charles, LA MSA	6,207	16.2	44,472	24.2
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	13,485	25.2	66,985	13.8
Lancaster, PA MSA	4,685	51.2	13,832	2.9
Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	8,741	28.4	39,542	8.8
Laredo, TX MSA	263	386.8	331	0.2
Las Cruces, NM MSA	679	34.5	2,647	1.5
Las Vegas, NV-AZ MSA	63,821	91.9	133,244	8.5
Lawrence, KS MSA	1,724	52.7	4,998	5.0
Lawton, OK MSA	3,425	17.5	22,972	20.0
Lewiston-Auburn, ME NECMA	503	108.6	966	0.9
Lexington, KY MSA	7,803	19.6	47,668	9.9
Lima, OH MSA	1,923	15.6	14,224	9.2
Lincoln, NE MSA	3,852	84.0	8,435	3.4
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	27,932	27.5	129,554	22.2
Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	1,412	3.6	41,065	19.7
Louisville, KY-IN MSA	25,372	20.8	147,162	14.3
Lubbock, TX MSA	2,139	12.8	18,785	7.7
Lynchburg, VA MSA	4,446	12.8	39,305	18.3
Macon, GA MSA	20,289	20.0	121,703	37.7
Madison, WI MSA	9,409	91.3	19,712	4.6
Mansfield, OH MSA	3,069	30.2	13,235	7.5
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	1,567	302.5	2,085	0.4
Medford-Ashland, OR MSA	817	256.1	1,136	0.6
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	10,461	33.9	41,285	8.7
Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	85,787	21.0	494,641	43.6
Merced, CA MSA	562	7.1	8,451	4.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	91,673	103.8	180,006	6.1
Missoula MT MSA	283	164.5	455	0.5
Mobile, AL MSA	18,653	14.3	148,754	27.5
Modesto, CA MSA	6,406	104.9	12,515	2.8

Monroe, LA MSA	5,574	12.7	49,570	33.7
Montgomery, AL MSA	25,407	24.2	130,258	39.1
Muncie, IN MSA	1,331	18.7	8,444	7.1
Myrtle Beach, SC MSA	5,796	23.1	30,848	15.7
Naples, FL MSA	7,354	127.5	13,124	5.2
Nashville, TN MSA	44,397	29.3	196,127	15.9
New London-Norwich, CT NECMA	3,749	32.4	15,336	5.9
New Orleans, LA MSA	60,781	13.7	503,720	37.7
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC MSA	89,017	22.0	493,863	31.5
Ocala, FL MSA	5,750	23.4	30,292	11.7
Odessa-Midland, TX MSA	410	3.1	13,817	5.8
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	21,338	21.3	121,420	11.2
Omaha, NE-IA MSA	12,220	24.0	63,134	8.8
Orlando, FL MSA	89,031	62.2	232,243	14.1
Owensboro, KY MSA	795	22.0	4,401	4.8
Panama City, FL MSA	2,582	19.0	16,194	10.9
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA	343	22.0	1,902	1.3
Pensacola, FL MSA	13,760	24.8	69,324	16.8
Peoria-Pekin, IL MSA	7,446	29.8	32,436	9.3
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ MSA	52,915	71.2	127,227	3.9
Pine Bluff, AR MSA	5,124	13.9	41,895	49.7
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	21,728	12.2	200,229	8.5
Pittsfield, MA NECMA	795	32.4	3,249	2.4
Pocatello, ID MSA	164	39.5	579	0.8
Portland, ME NECMA	1,985	133.1	3,476	1.3
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI NECMA	16,051	51.8	47,062	4.9
Provo-Orem, UT MSA	1,295	360.7	1,654	0.4
Pueblo, CO MSA	676	33.3	2,705	1.9
Punta Gorda, FL MSA	2,595	67.3	6,452	4.6
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA	68,011	33.1	273,724	23.0
Rapid City, SD MSA	-118	-9.4	1,131	1.3
Reading, PA MSA	4,847	52.6	14,061	3.8
Redding, CA MSA	646	61.8	1,691	1.0
Reno, NV MSA	2,762	51.0	8,176	2.4
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	669	29.0	2,974	1.6
Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	52,898	21.1	303,953	30.5
Roanoke, VA MSA	4,359	15.9	31,811	13.5
Rochester, MN MSA	3,193	416.3	3,960	3.2
Rochester, NY MSA	24,036	26.1	116,235	10.6
Rockford, IL MSA	8,279	35.6	31,519	8.5
Rocky Mount, NC MSA	6,179	11.1	61,811	43.2
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	4,655	12.2	42,862	10.6
St. Cloud, MN MSA	1,306	278.5	1,775	1.1
St. Joseph, MO MSA	1,621	61.3	4,266	4.2
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	63,913	15.1	486,602	18.7
Salinas, CA MSA	-5,320	-24.7	16,186	4.0
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	7,916	80.8	17,717	1.3
San Angelo, TX MSA	462	11.7	4,417	4.2
San Antonio, TX MSA	21,284	24.9	106,747	6.7
San Diego, CA MSA	24,520	16.4	174,418	6.2
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA MSA	1,189	27.5	5,514	2.2
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	608	6.5	9,987	2.5
Santa Fe, NM MSA	441	74.4	1,034	0.7
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL MSA	8,360	30.0	36,186	6.1
Savannah, GA MSA	14,805	16.8	102,874	35.1
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA MSA	4,087	71.3	9,817	1.6
Sharon, PA MSA	940	16.0	6,798	5.7
Sheboygan, WI MSA	982	238.3	1,394	1.2
Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	334	5.1	6,845	6.2
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA MSA	17,742	13.7	147,387	37.6
Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	870	45.5	2,780	2.2
Sioux Falls, SD MSA	2,296	302.1	3,056	1.8

South Bend, IN MSA	8,248	34.4	32,201	12.1
Spokane, WA MSA	3,936	79.2	8,908	2.1
Springfield, IL MSA	5,018	35.1	19,324	9.6
Springfield, MO MSA	2,989	75.9	6,926	2.1
Springfield, MA NECMA	5,839	16.9	40,372	6.6
State College, PA MSA	1,069	39.2	3,795	2.8
Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	63	1.1	5,647	4.3
Stockton-Lodi, CA MSA	14,893	60.1	39,684	7.0
Sumter, SC MSA	4,976	11.3	49,115	46.9
Syracuse, NY MSA	10,015	24.4	50,995	7.0
Tallahassee, FL MSA	26,253	37.6	96,064	33.8
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	66,786	36.8	248,058	10.4
Terre Haute, IN MSA	1,216	20.5	7,136	4.8
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA	4,177	15.9	30,476	23.5
Toledo, OH MSA	13,214	19.1	82,304	13.3
Topeka, KS MSA	3,490	26.7	16,548	9.7
Tucson, AZ MSA	8,421	43.3	27,876	3.3
Tulsa, OK MSA	17,820	30.9	75,471	9.4
Tuscaloosa, AL MSA	9,297	23.7	48,569	29.5
Tyler, TX MSA	2,393	7.6	33,682	19.3
Utica-Rome, NY MSA	1,609	12.6	14,429	4.8
Victoria, TX MSA	690	14.9	5,328	6.3
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA	1,640	38.1	5,945	1.6
Waco, TX MSA	3,806	13.1	32,842	15.4
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA	2,408	28.4	10,895	8.5
Wausau, WI MSA	435	500.0	522	0.4
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL MSA	60,465	58.5	163,774	14.5
Wheeling, WV-OH MSA	1,721	54.2	4,897	3.2
Wichita, KS MSA	9,375	25.8	45,776	8.4
Wichita Falls, TX MSA	2,990	27.2	13,987	10.0
Williamsport, PA MSA	2,864	103.1	5,643	4.7
Wilmington, NC MSA	5,083	15.3	38,238	16.4
Yakima, WA MSA	669	37.5	2,454	1.1
York, PA MSA	4,599	43.6	15,157	4.0
Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA	7,466	13.4	63,221	10.6
Yuba City, CA MSA	621	18.7	3,949	2.8
Yuma, AZ MSA	744	26.8	3,520	2.2

Appendix Table F: Hispanic and Black Populations, 2000; Percent of Blacks Selecting "Black Only" on 2000 Census*

STATE	2000 Populations		% of Total Population		Percent of Blacks Who Selected "Black Only"
	Hispanics	Blacks	Hispanics	Blacks	
Alabama	75,830	1,162,189	1.7	26.1	99.0
Alaska	25,852	25,733	4.1	4.1	81.9
Arizona	1,295,617	170,191	25.3	3.3	88.1
Arkansas	86,866	424,172	3.2	15.9	98.2
California	10,966,556	2,370,367	32.4	7.0	92.1
Colorado	735,601	178,940	17.1	4.2	88.5
Connecticut	320,323	318,619	9.4	9.4	92.8
Delaware	37,277	153,971	4.8	19.6	96.4
Dist. of Columbia	44,953	346,083	7.9	60.5	98.3
Florida	2,682,715	2,375,222	16.8	14.9	95.3
Georgia	435,227	2,369,427	5.3	28.9	98.4
Hawaii	87,699	30,116	7.2	2.5	69.2
Idaho	101,690	7,123	7.9	0.6	68.6
Illinois	1,530,262	1,906,713	12.3	15.4	97.3
Indiana	214,536	530,996	3.5	8.7	95.2
Iowa	82,473	70,639	2.8	2.4	86.0
Kansas	188,252	165,834	7.0	6.2	91.3
Kentucky	59,939	308,614	1.5	7.6	95.1
Louisiana	107,738	1,457,805	2.4	32.6	99.0
Maine	9,360	9,003	0.7	0.7	71.5
Maryland	227,916	1,506,928	4.3	28.5	97.2
Massachusetts	428,729	362,428	6.8	5.7	87.8
Michigan	323,877	1,458,135	3.3	14.7	96.2
Minnesota	143,382	197,587	2.9	4.0	85.4
Mississippi	39,569	1,035,627	1.4	36.4	99.3
Missouri	118,592	649,855	2.1	11.6	96.3
Montana	18,081	4,084	2.0	0.5	62.0
Nebraska	94,425	74,184	5.5	4.3	91.0
Nevada	393,970	143,913	19.7	7.2	91.4
New Hampshire	20,489	11,162	1.7	0.9	74.8
New Jersey	1,117,191	1,147,610	13.3	13.6	95.5
New Mexico	765,386	35,899	42.1	2.0	85.4
New York	2,867,583	2,962,862	15.1	15.6	94.9
North Carolina	378,963	1,756,931	4.7	21.8	98.1
North Dakota	7,786	5,102	1.2	0.8	73.7
Ohio	217,123	1,356,517	1.9	11.9	95.1
Oklahoma	179,304	279,727	5.2	8.1	92.2
Oregon	275,314	68,184	8.0	2.0	78.2
Pennsylvania	394,088	1,257,431	3.2	10.2	95.6
Rhode Island	90,820	50,761	8.7	4.8	82.6
South Carolina	95,076	1,192,592	2.4	29.7	98.8
South Dakota	10,903	6,418	1.4	0.9	71.1
Tennessee	123,838	947,161	2.2	16.6	98.0
Texas	6,669,666	2,429,966	32.0	11.7	97.3
Utah	201,559	21,720	9.0	1.0	74.3
Vermont	5,504	4,223	0.9	0.7	69.2
Virginia	329,540	1,421,001	4.7	20.1	96.9
Washington	441,509	227,619	7.5	3.9	81.1
West Virginia	12,279	62,261	0.7	3.4	91.3
Wisconsin	192,921	319,663	3.6	6.0	93.9
Wyoming	31,669	4,443	6.4	0.9	78.9

Source: William H. Frey analysis of 2000 Census data

*Pertains to non-Hispanic Blacks who selected one or more races in 2000 Census