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# BLACK ELECTED OFFICIALS

A STATISTICAL SUMMARY **2001**

David A. Bositis



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**A Statistical Summary  
2001**

By David A. Bositis

## OBTAINING FURTHER INFORMATION ON BLACK ELECTED OFFICIALS

*Black Elected Officials: A Statistical Summary, 2001* is a report based on annually updated information formerly provided in the Joint Center's signature series, *Black Elected Officials, A National Roster*, which was published in book version annually from 1970 to 1993. Due to changes in the information technology environment, the Joint Center now provides information on BEOs in different formats than in the past. The Joint Center publishes statistical studies of BEOs in more abbreviated formats and provides statistical information on its website ([www.jointcenter.org](http://www.jointcenter.org)). More detailed information on BEOs, including names, addresses, and offices, may be purchased from the Joint Center as customized list printouts. For ordering information, contact the Office of Communications and Marketing at 202-789-3504.

The Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies informs and illuminates the nation's major public policy debates through research, analysis, and information dissemination in order to: improve the socioeconomic status of black Americans and other minorities; expand their effective participation in the political and public policy arenas; and promote communications and relationships across racial and ethnic lines to strengthen the nation's pluralistic society.

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The Joint Center gratefully acknowledges its many general support donors for helping to make this publication possible.

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## Executive Summary

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With this latest edition of *Black Elected Officials*, we can report that there were 9,101 BEOs in office as of January 2001 — the most recent year-data available. This marks an increase of 61, or 0.7 percent over the 2000 roster count. The first edition of the Joint Center’s *National Roster of Black Elected Officials*, published in 1970, reported that there were 1,469 black elected officials (BEOs) in the United States.

**2001, the Year of the Woman.** This modest increase in the number of BEOs masks a significant trend that has been seen since the early 1970s, but which has accelerated since 1998 — the growth in the number of black women holding elected office. The number of black female officeholders increased by 101 or 3.2 percent since 2000, while male BEOs declined by 40 or 0.7 percent. Thus, all of the gains in the number of BEOs are attributable to gains in the number of black women holding office. This pattern has been seen in every BEO survey since 1998 — that is, a decline in the number of male BEOs from the previous year, and all of the gains in the total number of BEOs being credited to black women.

Since 1998, the number of black women officeholders has increased by 296 or 10.1 percent, while the number of black male officeholders has declined by 63 or 1.1 percent. Since 1970, the number of black women officeholders has increased 20-fold, and there are now 4.5 times more male BEOs than in 1970.

During the first five years that the Joint Center tracked the number of BEOs nationwide, there were 4.5 black men elected to office for every black woman so elected (1,664 new male BEOs to 370 new female BEOs). From 1975 to 1985, the growing number of BEOs included about two newly elected men for every new woman (1,724 new male BEOs to 829 new female BEOs). By the last half of the 1980s, the balance between new male and female BEOs had shifted significantly, with only 1.2 new

male BEOs for each new female BEO (723 men to 591 women). Starting in 1990, new BEOs were disproportionately women. Between 1990 and 1995, there were 1.9 new black women elected to office for every male BEO (687 women to 362 men), and between 1995 and 2001, the ratio was 5.9 new women for every new man (583 women to 99 men). In sum, the trends have dramatically changed from the early 1970s when about 82 percent of newly elected BEOs were men; in the post-1995 period, 85 percent of the growth in the number of black elected officials was from black women being elected to office.

Women now represent 35.4 percent of all black elected officials. In 2001, there were 15 women in the Congressional Black Caucus, and there were 194 black female state senators and representatives across the country. In 2002, there were 11 black women serving as mayor in cities with populations of more than 50,000; that year, 12 black women held statewide office, and in six states and the District of Columbia, women BEOs represented 50 percent or more of all BEOs in those jurisdictions. In the Joint Center's first BEO count in 1970, there was only a single black woman serving in congress, Shirley Chisholm, and no black woman served as a big city mayor.

Black women have experienced much greater success in elected office than other groups of women. According to the Center for American Women and Politics (CAWP) at Rutgers University, 14 percent of all U.S. House members are women. By contrast, 38.5 percent of the members of the Congressional Black Caucus are women. Likewise, as of January 2001, women made up 20.5 percent of all state senators but 35.2 percent of all black state senators, and 23 percent of all state representatives but 32.6 percent of all black state representatives.

# BLACK ELECTED OFFICIALS, 2001

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## INTRODUCTION

The last edition of *Black Elected Officials: A Statistical Summary* showed that as of January 2000, the number of black elected officials (BEOs) in the U.S. was 9,040. This edition, which records the most current complete data — for those in office as of January 2001 — shows that in the intervening year, the number of BEOs rose by 61 to reach 9,101 — a 0.7 percent increase over the previous year — (Table 1). In 1970, the first year in which the Joint Center collected this data, there were 1,469 BEOs. The newest total of 9,101 black elected officials in 2001 represents a historic high.

The largest categorical increase in BEOs was at the county level, where there was an increase of 22 positions, a 2.3 percent rise. There were also significant increases among black state level officials, 11 or 1.8 percent, primarily due to an increase of 13 black state representatives. Every category of BEOs increased from 2000 to 2001, with the exception of U.S. House members, which remained constant.

As in previous years, the change in the numbers of BEOs was a mix of newly elected black candidates replacing non-African Americans (and the reverse), and elective positions being created (either newly created positions or offices being switched from appointed to elective) or eliminated, i.e., offices being switched from elective to appointive. In addition, some offices have been vacated by BEOs and have remained vacant.

Between 2000 and 2001, increases in BEOs occurred in 24 states (plus the Virgin Islands), while 15 states and the District of Columbia experienced declines. In 11 states, the numbers were unchanged. The states of Georgia (29), Massachusetts (29), Alabama (25), and Florida (17) accounted for 100 new BEOs (Table 2). Thus, the remaining states contributed to a net decline of 39, with the District of Columbia (-28), Texas (-15), and California (-14) losing the most BEOs. The increases in Massachusetts came from newly created town committeeman positions, which almost doubled the number of BEOs from that state. The losses for the District of Columbia came both from a change from an elected to a partially appointed school board and from BEOs' vacating neighborhood advisory positions. In California, the number of BEOs had peaked at 296 in 1985, so their decline to 224 in 2001 represents a 24.3 percent loss over that period.

The ten states with the largest number of black elected officials in 2001 were Mississippi (892), Alabama (756), Louisiana (705), Illinois (624), Georgia (611), South Carolina (534), Arkansas (502), North Carolina (491), Texas (460), and Michigan (346). Between 2000 and 2001, the positions among the top ten states remained unchanged. Of the top ten states in 2001, only two reached a historically high number of BEOs — Alabama and Georgia.

In examining the number of BEOs in various states, there is an important distinction to be made between the actual number of BEOs and the proportion of black elected officials among all statewide elected officials (Table 3). Among the top ten states identified above, the statewide proportion of BEOs varies greatly, from 18.8 percent in Mississippi and 17.2 percent in Alabama — the top two states in both actual numbers of BEOs as well as proportionally — to only 1.7 percent in Texas and 1.5 percent in Illinois.

Between 2000 and 2001, the states that experienced the largest percentage growth in the number of BEOs were Massachusetts (94 percent), Florida (7.5 percent), Georgia (5 percent), and Alabama (3.4 percent). In 2000, seven states had no black elected officials — Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, North and South Dakota, and Wyoming. In 2001, only four states had no BEOs — Hawaii, Montana, and North and South Dakota.

### **REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF BEO'S**

There continue to be significant regional differences, and the changes from 2000 to 2001 were consistent with those regional patterns. According to the 2000 Census<sup>1</sup>, 54.8 percent of the black population of the United States live in the South, 18.8 percent reside in the Midwest, 17.6 percent live in the Northeast, and 8.9 percent live in the West.

In 2001, the South<sup>2</sup> was the region with the largest number of BEOs (6,179); this number represents 68.2 percent of all BEOs nationwide, and shows little change (from 6170 to 6179) from 2000. In the Northeast and Midwest, the number of BEOs increased between 2000 and 2001; proportionally, the number from the Midwest was essentially unchanged, while the Northeast number rose modestly. In the Northeast, the number grew from 869 to 906 during this period, and the proportion of BEOs nationwide made up of those from the Northeast increased from 9.7 percent to 10 percent. In the Midwest, the number increased over this period from 1,636 to 1,661, and their proportion of the nationwide total rose from 18.2 to 18.3 percent. Finally, the Western states witnessed a decline in numbers, falling from 326 to 315, so that their proportion of the nationwide total fell from 3.6 to 3.5 percent. Since 1993, the number of BEOs from the western states has declined 11 percent.

### **FEMALE BEOS**

As noted above, since the 1970s, one of the most dramatic changes among BEOs has been the large increases in the number of female BEOs (Table 4). Of the net increase of 61 BEOs added to the grand total between 2000 and 2001, all were women. There were 101 additional female BEOs and 40 fewer male BEOs. This (2001) marked the third year in a row where there was a net decrease in the number of male BEOs and all of the national increase in the number of BEOs was accounted for by the growing number of female BEOs. In 1970, there were only 160 female BEOs in the U.S.; in 2001, there were 3,220. In 1970, women made up only 10.9 percent of all BEOs; in 2001, they represented 35.4 percent of the total — an all-time high.

In every category of office, between 2000 and 2001 the proportion of black women among BEOs increased. In 2001, 35.4 percent of all BEOs were women, yet there continue to be significant gender differences across category. In four categories of office, the female proportion of BEOs roughly approximates the overall average of 35.4 percent: federal (38.5 percent), state level (32.3 percent), municipal (35.4 percent) and judicial/law enforcement (32.3 percent). However, the proportion of black women holding county-level office is substantially lower (although improving) than the average; only 22.9 percent of county-level BEOs are women. Finally, there is the category where women are closest in proportion to men: education. In 2001, 44.0 percent of all BEOs in education were women.

There continue to be major statewide differences in the proportion of female black elected officials (Table 5). Among the top ten states in number of BEOs, the representation of female BEOs ranged from highs of 43.3 percent in Illinois, and 43.1 percent in Michigan, to a low of 23.7 percent in Louisiana. The number of female BEOs grew significantly in Georgia (9 percent), Alabama (6.3 percent), and Arkansas (5.0 percent). Of the 25 top states in numbers of BEOs (including the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands), Ohio had the highest percentage of female BEOs (52.1 percent). In last year's publication, the District of Columbia and Ohio were the only jurisdictions where the majority of BEOs were women; in 2001, Alaska, New Mexico, and Rhode Island joined the list; in Nebraska and Oregon, women and male BEOs were equally divided.

Between 2000 and 2001, seven of the top ten states experienced an increase in the number and proportion of female BEOs; South Carolina and Texas experienced modest declines for the second year in a row, and North Carolina's numbers were unchanged.

### **THE STATES**

There are two major categories of BEOs for the states—state legislators and statewide elected officials. Between 2000 and 2001, the number<sup>3</sup> of black state legislators rose from 571 to 584, an increase of 13 or 2.3 percent (Table 6). The number of black state senators remained at 142. The number of black state representatives rose from 429 to 442, a three percent increase.

The state with the most black members in its legislature is Georgia (47), followed by Mississippi (45), Maryland (38), Alabama (35), and South Carolina (31). These numbers were unchanged between 2000 and 2001 for all but Georgia, which gained four members and assumed the top rank on the list. Between 2000 and 2001, five states added more than one black member to their legislatures: Georgia (4), Michigan (3), Florida (2), New Hampshire (2), and New York (2). An additional 10 states added a single new black member. Six states declined in the number of black legislators, with Rhode Island, South Carolina, and West Virginia each losing two black members.

The number of black female state legislators increased between 2000 and 2001. Among these BEOs, the number of female state senators increased from 48 to 50, for a 4.2 percent gain, and the number of female representatives in the state houses increased from 136 to 144, for a solid 5.9 percent gain. In 2001, black women represented 32.6 percent of all black state representatives and 35.2 percent of all black state senators.

Of the states with a significant number of black state representatives, black women make up the highest proportions in Missouri (62.5 percent), Tennessee (50 percent), Illinois (50 percent), and Texas (42.9 percent). Georgia (54.5 percent), Ohio (50 percent), New York (42.9 percent), and South Carolina (42.9 percent) are the states with the largest proportion of black women among their black state senators.

# CHANGES IN BLACK ELECTED OFFICIALS BETWEEN 2001 AND 2002

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Starting with the publication of *Black Elected Officials: A Statistical Summary, 1993-1997*, which was published in 1998, the Joint Center has worked to expedite the data collection and verification process for its roster of black elected officials. That year, *Black Elected Officials* contained current year data (i.e., 1998) for two categories of offices, black members of the U.S. House of Representatives and black mayors of cities larger than 50,000. The Joint Center has continued to build its capacity in this area, and this year includes 2002 data for a third category of office: statewide elected officials. In the future, the Joint Center will endeavor to increase the number of categories of office for which current year data will be included in *Black Elected Officials*.

## **STATEWIDE ELECTED OFFICIALS, 2002**

Statewide elected offices generally fall into two categories: Justices on state courts of last resort and state administrative officials (Table 7). Between 2001 and 2002, the number of statewide BEOs increased to 40 from 33 — a 21.2 percent increase.

The number of justices grew from 21 to 23, a 9.5 percent increase. However, the proportion of statewide elected BEOs who were justices on courts of last resort (state supreme courts or state appeals courts) declined from 63.6 percent in 2001 to 57.5 percent in 2002 due to a larger increase in the statewide administrative category.

The number of BEOs in statewide administrative positions also increased, rising from 12 to 17, a 41.7 percent increase; among all statewide elected BEOs, their representation increased from 36.4 percent to 42.5 percent. In 2002, two of the 17 statewide administrative BEOs were from the Virgin Islands, the governor and lieutenant governor. The addition to the list of statewide BEOs for 2002 includes five new university board members (or trustees or regents) from Michigan, and two new appeals court judges from North Carolina. With six statewide elected BEOs, Georgia, Michigan, and North Carolina were tied as the states with the most statewide BEOs.

## **BLACK MAYORS, 2002**

Between 2000 and 2001, the total number of black mayors nationwide remained essentially unchanged, increasing from 451 to 454. Between 2001 and 2002, the number of black mayors of cities with at least 50,000 persons increased by two from 47 to 49 (Table 8). The five cities new to the list are moderate sized cities: Toledo and Dayton, OH; Fayetteville, NC; Macon, GA; and Southfield, MI. None are in the top ten largest cities with a black mayor. The three cities that no longer have black mayors were all large cities, including Dallas (third largest), Cleveland (11), and Minneapolis (13).

In three of the largest cities with black mayors, new occupants hold that position, including Kwame Kilpatrick in Detroit, C. Ray Nagin in New Orleans, and Shirley Franklin in Atlanta.

Among black big-city mayors, 57.1 percent have been elected in cities that do not have a black majority population. In addition, several large and wealthy counties have black county executives (the county

equivalent to mayor), including Manhattan's borough president, Virginia Fields; King County's (Seattle, Washington) Ron Sims, and Prince George's County's (Maryland) Jack B. Johnson.

### **CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS, 2002**

The number and composition of black federal officeholders was unchanged at 39 between 2001 and 2002 (Table 9). Reps. John Conyers (MI) and Charles Rangel (NY) are the only Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) members remaining who were serving at the time the CBC was started in 1971. In fact, only six, or 15.4 percent, of CBC members were elected before 1990. In addition to Reps. Conyers and Rangel, Reps. John Lewis (GA), Donald Payne (NJ), Edolphus Towns (NY), and Major Owens (NY) were elected to the U.S. House prior to 1990.

The period from 1990 to 2002 has represented a remarkable period of turnover in the membership of the CBC, with 33 members elected during that time. This trend continued in 2003, with Reps. Earl Hilliard, Carrie Meek, Cynthia McKinney, Eva Clayton, and J.C. Watts leaving the U.S. House; with Watts' departure in 2003, all black members of Congress are currently Democrats. Presently there are 15 women in the CBC, making up 38.5 percent of the membership; in 1990 there was only one woman in the Caucus.

## **CONCLUDING COMMENTS**

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This analysis provides both evidence of change in the number of BEOs from the previous year, and evidence of continuing trends that are re-shaping both black politics and politics generally. Much of the growth in BEOs during the 1990s can be attributed to the Voting Rights Act and congressional redistricting following the 1990 Census. All of the growth since the start of the new century has come from black women being elected to office. During the preceding decade (1991-2001), the number of female BEOs grew by 1,167 or 56.8 percent. These women represent 72 percent of the growth in BEOs during that period. Further, as noted in the 2000 edition of *Black Elected Officials*, a great deal of generational change is occurring among BEOs, with older officials retiring or otherwise losing their positions, and younger BEOs taking office. For the remainder of the current decade, generational replacement of BEOs will almost certainly continue, and perhaps accelerate, and recent trends strongly suggest that the number of black women in elected office will continue to rise.

## BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

*Black Elected Officials, A Statistical Summary: 2001* is a statistical report based on the material formerly provided in the Joint Center's signature volumes, *Black Elected Officials, A National Roster*, which were published in book version annually between 1970 and 1993. Due to changes in the information technology environment and the growing use of cyberspace, the Joint Center decided in 1997 to provide information on BEOs in different formats than in the past. The Joint Center now publishes statistical studies of BEOs in more abbreviated formats and provides statistical information on its website ([www.jointcenter.org](http://www.jointcenter.org)). The Joint Center also provides more detailed information (e.g., names, addresses, offices) on all (or any subset of) BEOs in a variety of formats, including labels, lists, and a variety of computerized formats.

This publication contains both trend information as well as data for the latest BEO roster year, i.e., 2001, as well as 2002 data for selected categories of office. The data files contain information on black elected officials sworn into office prior to February 1, 2001.

The Joint Center conducts its annual census of black elected officials by identifying newly elected blacks and verifying the information contained in its BEO database. The roster database is organized by state (including the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands). The database contains information on category and term of office, gender, party label (for partisan offices), title, and preferred mailing address.

The term “elected officials” refers mainly to those elected by popular vote to governmental office. Mayors elected by city councils are also included. Elective offices include all those authorized by the constitution, by state law, or by special state or municipal provision. In some instances, persons appointed to fill vacancies on elected bodies are included. Not included are those elected to the leadership of political parties at any level — national, state or local.

The Joint Center Roster research aims to identify every BEO in the United States, including the Virgin Islands. Data are collected through telephone interviews with the BEOs themselves, with governmental bodies on which they serve, with organizations or caucuses of BEOs, and with state and local boards of election. A national newspaper clipping service is employed as well.

The 2000 population counts included here are from the U.S. Census Bureau's website, [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov). The total and black voting-age populations detailed in the tables for the states are from the Census 2000 Redistricting Data Summary File; U.S. House districts counts represent Census 2000 counts for Congressional Districts of the 107th Congress; for cities the data is from the 2000 Census, Census of Population and Housing.

## NOTES

1. Jesse McKinnon, *The Black Population: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief (C2KBR/01-5), August 2001, p. 3.
2. Regions are defined here according to the official U.S. Census definitions of northeast, midwest, south, and west; the Virgin Islands are not included in this analysis.
3. There were also 13 senators from the Virgin Islands who are not included in these analyses..

The Joint Center wishes to thank Database Administrator Richard Hart and Roster Clerk Alfred Baltimore, Jr., whose work on the roster of black elected officials made this publication possible.



**Table 1: Black Elected Officials in the U.S. by Category of Office, 1970-2001: Number and Percent Change From Preceding Year**

Year	Total BEOs			Federal			State			Substate Regional			County			Municipal			Judicial and Law Enforcement			Education					
	Number	Percent Change		Number	Percent Change		Number	Percent Change		Number	Percent Change		Number	Percent Change		Number	Percent Change		Number	Percent Change		Number	Percent Change		Number	Percent Change	
1970	1,469	-		10	-		169	-		-	-		92	-		623	-		213	-		362	-		-	-	
1971	1,860	26.6		14	40.0		202	19.5		-	-		120	30.4		785	26.0		274	28.6		465	28.5		28.6	28.6	
1972	2,264	21.7		14	0.0		210	4.0		-	-		176	46.7		932	18.7		263	-4.0		669	43.9		-4.0	-4.0	
1973	2,621	15.8		16	14.3		240	14.3		-	-		211	19.9		1,053	13.0		334	27.0		767	14.6		27.0	27.0	
1974	2,991	14.1		17	6.3		239	-0.4		-	-		242	14.7		1,360	29.2		340	1.8		793	3.4		1.8	1.8	
1975	3,503	17.1		18	5.9		281	17.6		-	-		305	26.0		1,573	15.7		387	13.8		939	18.4		13.8	13.8	
1976	3,979	13.6		18	0.0		281	0.0		30	-		355	16.4		1,889	20.1		412	6.5		994	5.9		6.5	6.5	
1977	4,311	8.3		17	-5.6		299	6.4		33	10.0		381	7.3		2,083	10.3		447	8.5		1,051	5.7		8.5	8.5	
1978	4,503	4.5		17	0.0		299	0.0		26	-21.2		410	7.6		2,159	3.6		454	1.6		1,138	8.3		1.6	1.6	
1979	4,607	2.3		17	0.0		313	4.7		25	-3.8		398	-2.9		2,224	3.0		486	7.0		1,144	0.5		7.0	7.0	
1980	4,912	6.6		17	0.0		323	3.2		25	0.0		451	13.3		2,356	5.9		526	8.2		1,214	6.1		8.2	8.2	
1981	5,038	2.6		18	5.9		341	5.6		30	20.0		449	-0.4		2,384	1.2		549	4.4		1,267	4.4		4.4	4.4	
1982	5,160	2.4		18	0.0		336	-1.5		35	16.7		465	3.6		2,477	3.9		563	2.6		1,266	-0.1		2.6	2.6	
1983	5,606	8.6		21	16.7		379	12.8		29	-17.1		496	6.7		2,697	8.9		607	7.8		1,377	8.8		7.8	7.8	
1984	5,700	1.7		21	0.0		389	2.6		30	3.4		518	4.4		2,735	1.4		636	4.8		1,371	-0.4		4.8	4.8	
1985	6,056	6.2		20	-4.8		396	1.8		32	6.7		611	18.0		2,898	6.0		661	3.9		1,438	4.9		3.9	3.9	
1986	6,424	6.1		20	0.0		400	1.0		31	-3.1		681	11.5		3,112	7.4		676	2.3		1,504	4.6		2.3	2.3	
1987	6,681	4.0		23	15.0		417	4.3		23	-25.8		724	6.3		3,219	3.4		728	7.7		1,547	2.9		7.7	7.7	
1988	6,829	2.2		23	0.0		413	-1.0		22	-4.3		742	2.5		3,341	3.8		738	1.4		1,550	0.2		1.4	1.4	
1989	7,226	5.8		24	4.3		424	2.7		18	-18.2		793	6.9		3,595	7.6		760	3.0		1,612	4.0		3.0	3.0	
1990	7,370	2.0		24	0.0		423	-0.2		18	0.0		810	2.1		3,671	2.1		769	1.2		1,655	2.7		1.2	1.2	
1991	7,480	1.5		26	8.3		458	8.3		15	-16.7		810	0.0		3,683	0.3		847	10.1		1,638	-1.0		10.1	10.1	
1992*	7,552	1.0		26	0.0		484	5.7		15	0.0		857	5.8		3,697	0.4		847	0.0		1,623	-0.9		0.0	0.0	
1993*	8,015	6.1		39	0.5		533	10.1		13	-13.3		913	6.5		3,903	5.6		922	8.9		1,689	4.1		8.9	8.9	
1994*	8,162	1.8		39	0.0		539	1.1		10	-23.1		925	1.3		3,960	1.5		979	6.2		1,707	1.1		6.2	6.2	
1995*	8,419	3.1		41	5.1		576	6.9		7	-30.0		912	-1.4		4,042	2.1		986	0.7		1,853	8.6		0.7	0.7	
1996*	8,579	1.9		41	0.0		578	0.3		7	0.0		924	1.3		4,099	1.4		993	0.7		1,935	4.4		0.7	0.7	
1997*	8,656	0.9		40	-2.4		586	1.4		18	157.1		937	1.4		4,115	0.4		996	0.3		1,962	1.4		0.3	0.3	
1998*	8,868	2.4		40	0		587	0.2		17	-5.6		930	-0.7		4,277	3.9		998	0.2		2,017	2.8		0.2	0.2	
1999*	8,936	0.8		39	-2.5		595	1.4		18	5.9		921	-1.0		4,430	3.6		997	-0.1		1,935	-4.1		-0.1	-0.1	
2000*	9,040	1.2		39	0		598	0.5		17	-5.6		953	3.5		4,465	0.8		1,037	4.0		1,930	-0.3		4.0	4.0	
2001*	9,101	0.7		39	0		609	1.8		19	11.8		975	2.3		4,477	0.3		1,044	0.7		1,937	0.4		0.7	0.7	

\*Includes District of Columbia Statehood offices.

**Table 2: Number of Black Elected Officials in the United States, by State and Office, January 2001**

	Total	Net Change since January 31, 2000	FEDERAL		STATE				SUBSTATE REGIONAL		COUNTY			
			Senators	Representatives	Governors	Administrators	Senators	Representatives	Members, Regional Bodies	Other Regional Officials	County Executives	Members, County Governing Bodies	Members, Other County Bodies	Other County Officials
<b>State</b>														
Alabama	756	25		1			8	27				80		19
Alaska	3	0					1							
Arizona	12	-2						1						
Arkansas	502	0					3	12						8
California	224	-14		4			2	4	3			5		1
Colorado	18	-1				1	1	2						
Connecticut	72	1				1	3	10						
Delaware	24	0					1	3				2		1
District of Columbia	176	-28		1										
Florida	243	17		3			5	17				24	2	3
Georgia	611	29		3		3	11	36			1	95		6
Hawaii	0	0												
Idaho	2	2												
Illinois	624	3		3		1	8	16				39		2
Indiana	86	3		1			5	7				9		
Iowa	13	0						1				3		
Kansas	17	-2					2	5						
Kentucky	60	-2					1	4				1		
Louisiana	705	4		1			9	22	1			131		
Maine	1	1												
Maryland	175	-1		2			9	29			1	8		
Massachusetts	60	29					1	5						
Michigan	346	6		2			5	18				25		2
Minnesota	20	2						2						
Mississippi	892	-5		1			10	35				105	65	21
Missouri	201	5		1			2	16				2		
Montana	0	0												
Nebraska	8	2					1					1	1	
Nevada	14	0					3	2				1		
New Hampshire	5	2						5						
New Jersey	249	2		1			4	11				12		1
New Mexico	4	0						1						
New York	325	5		4		1	7	22			1	19		
North Carolina	491	-7		2		1	7	18				57	3	1
North Dakota	0	0												
Ohio	313	4		1		1	4	14				1		
Oklahoma	105	1		1			2	3				1		
Oregon	6	-1					2	1				1		
Pennsylvania	185	-1		1			3	15				2		
Rhode Island	8	-2					1	6						
South Carolina	534	-6		1			7	24				74	2	7
South Dakota	0	0												
Tennessee	180	3		1			3	14				47		
Texas	460	-15		2		1	2	14				17		3
Utah	5	2						1				1		
Vermont	1	0						1						
Virgin Islands	40	1			1	1	13			15				
Virginia	246	-4		1			5	10				48		3
Washington	26	2					1	1			1	2		
West Virginia	19	-2					1	1						
Wisconsin	33	2					2	6				7		
Wyoming	1	1												
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,101*</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>78</b>

\*Total includes one statehood senator from the District of Columbia  
 Data compiled by Alfred Baltimore, Jr., Roster Clerk, and tabulated by Richard Hart, Database Administrator

Table 2 (cont'd.)

	MUNICIPAL					JUDICIAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT						EDUCATION			
	Mayors	Members, Municipal Governing Bodies	Members, Municipal Boards	Members, Neighborhood Advisory Commissions	Other Municipal Officials	Judges, State Courts of Last Resort	Judges, Statewide Courts	Judges, Other Courts	Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Constables	Other Judicial Officials	Police Chiefs, Sheriffs, and Marshals	Members, State Education Agencies	Members, University and College Boards	Members, Local School Boards	Other Education Officials
<b>State</b>															
Alabama	46	421	2		1		20	23	7	7	2		91	1	
Alaska	1	1													
Arizona		1					3	2				1	4		
Arkansas	32	231			27		9	56	2				122		
California	8	40	8		5	1	64		1	1		15	62		
Colorado	1	3				1	7						1		
Connecticut		35	9		3		3						8		
Delaware	2	11					1						3		
District of Columbia	1	6		164									3		
Florida	14	120				2	35		1	1			16		
Georgia	30	261	2			2	30		5	5		2	118		
Hawaii															
Idaho		2													
Illinois	23	173	51		30	1	53		1				223		
Indiana		33		8	2	1	10		1	1			8		
Iowa	1	4								1		1	2		
Kansas		4					3						3		
Kentucky	3	40					3	2					6		
Louisiana	33	219			4	1	45	48	4	24	2		161		
Maine													1		
Maryland	12	71			1		28		3	2			9		
Massachusetts		12	9	23					1	1			8		
Michigan	16	85	5		14	1	50	2	1	1		18	101		
Minnesota	2	2					7						5		
Mississippi	54	362				1	49	35	14	10			124	6	
Missouri	23	114			3	1	15					3	21		
Montana															
Nebraska		2										1	2		
Nevada		4					2					1	1		
New Hampshire															
New Jersey	16	110								1			93		
New Mexico							2						1		
New York	4	47	7		5		82		1				125		
North Carolina	30	258				1	19		2	3			85		
North Dakota															
Ohio	11	122	4	74	5		25		3				48		
Oklahoma	15	49			10		3						21		
Oregon							2								
Pennsylvania	5	66			1		41	20	1	1			27		
Rhode Island		1													
South Carolina	28	219	5				2		1	6		1	157		
South Dakota															
Tennessee	3	58				1	16	4	6				27		
Texas	34	247	1				9	34		1	2	6	87		
Utah		2					1								
Vermont															
Virgin Islands											9				
Virginia	5	72			2		1		9	5			85		
Washington		9				1	10						1		
West Virginia	1	12					3						1		
Wisconsin		8					5						5		
Wyoming		1													
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>3,538</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>7</b>

**Table 3: Black Elected Officials by State: 2001 Totals and Net Change Since 2000**

State	Blacks as Percent of 2000 Voting Age Population**	Elected Officials			
		ALL RACES	Number	BLACK Percent of Total	Net Change 2000-2001
Alabama	24.0	4,394	756	17.2	25
Alaska	3.3	1,932	3	0.2	0
Arizona	2.9	3,297	12	0.4	-2
Arkansas	13.9	8,414	502	6.0	0
California	6.4	18,979	224	1.2	-14
Colorado	3.6	8,613	18	0.2	-1
Connecticut	8.2	9,155	72	0.8	1
Delaware	17.6	1,174	24	2.0	0
District of Columbia	56.2	349	176	50.4	-28
Florida	12.7	5,613	243	4.3	17
Georgia	26.6	6,542	611	9.3	29
Hawaii	1.8	187	0	0.0	0
Idaho	0.4	4,779	2	0.0	2
Illinois	13.8	42,358	624	1.5	3
Indiana	7.7	11,636	86	0.7	3
Iowa	1.8	16,486	13	0.1	0
Kansas	5.3	18,901	17	0.1	-2
Kentucky	6.8	7,068	60	0.8	-2
Louisiana	29.7	5,060	705	13.9	4
Maine	0.4	6,560	1	0.0	1
Maryland	26.4	2,133	175	8.2	-1
Massachusetts	4.9	22,185	60	0.3	29
Michigan	13.1	18,722	346	1.8	6
Minnesota	3.0	18,880	20	0.1	2
Mississippi	33.1	4,761	892	18.7	-5
Missouri	10.2	17,292	201	1.2	5
Montana	0.3	5,109	0	0.0	0
Nebraska	3.5	13,904	8	0.1	2
Nevada	6.3	1,222	14	1.1	0
New Hampshire	0.7	7,351	5	0.1	2
New Jersey	12.6	9,057	249	2.7	2
New Mexico	1.8	2,206	4	0.2	0
New York	14.8	25,965	325	1.3	5
North Carolina	20.0	5,834	491	8.4	-7
North Dakota	0.5	15,485	0	0.0	0
Ohio	10.5	19,387	313	1.6	4
Oklahoma	6.9	8,997	105	1.2	1
Oregon	1.5	7,840	6	0.1	-1
Pennsylvania	9.0	30,499	185	0.6	-1
Rhode Island	3.9	1,142	8	0.7	-2
South Carolina	27.2	3,951	534	13.5	-6
South Dakota	0.6	9,687	0	0.0	0
Tennessee	14.8	6,961	180	2.6	3
Texas	11.0	27,660	460	1.7	-15
Utah	0.8	2,716	5	0.2	2
Vermont	0.4	8,537	1	0.0	0
Virgin Islands	NA	42	40	95.2	1
Virginia	18.4	3,117	246	7.9	-4
Washington	3.0	7,735	26	0.3	2
West Virginia	3.0	2,777	19	0.7	-2
Wisconsin	4.7	17,840	33	0.2	2
Wyoming	0.7	2,745	1	0.0	1
TOTAL	11.4	513,236†	9,101*	1.8	61

\*Total includes one statehood senator from the District of Columbia.  
 \*\*From the 2000 US Census figures which include all persons 18 years and over who identified themselves as Black or African American (as their only race).  
 †Total number of federal, state, and local elected officials (1992 Census of Governments). Most current US Census figures available.

**Table 4: Black Elected Officials, by Year and Gender, 1970-2001**

Year	Total	Male	Female	
			Number	Percent of Total
1970	1,469	1,309	160	10.9
1971	1,860	1,635	225	12.1
1972	2,264	2,111	153	6.8
1973	2,621	2,276	345	13.2
1974	2,991	2,575	416	13.9
1975	3,503	2,973	530	15.1
1976	3,979	3,295	684	17.2
1977	4,311	3,529	782	18.1
1978	4,503	3,660	843	18.7
1979	4,607	3,725	882	19.1
1980	4,912	3,936	976	19.9
1981	5,038	4,017	1,021	20.3
1982	5,160	4,079	1,081	20.9
1983	5,606	4,383	1,223	21.8
1984	5,700	4,441	1,259	22.1
1985	6,056	4,697	1,359	22.4
1986	6,424	4,942	1,482	23.1
1987	6,681	5,117	1,564	23.4
1988	6,829	5,204	1,625	23.8
1989	7,226	5,412	1,814	25.1
1990	7,370	5,420	1,950	26.5
1991	7,480	5,427	2,053	27.4
1992	7,552	5,431	2,121	28.1
1993	8,015	5,683	2,332	29.1
1994	8,162	5,694	2,468	30.2
1995	8,419	5,782	2,637	31.3
1996	8,579	5,830	2,749	32.0
1997	8,656	5,847	2,809	32.5
1998	8,868	5,944	2,924	33.0
1999	8,936	5,939	2,997	33.5
2000	9,040	5,921	3,119	34.5
2001	9,101	5,881	3,220	35.4

**Table 5: Black Elected Officials by State and Gender, 2001**

State	Total	Female	
		Number	Percent of Total
Alabama	756	219	29.0
Alaska	3	2	66.7
Arizona	12	6	50.0
Arkansas	502	188	37.5
California	224	88	39.3
Colorado	18	6	33.3
Connecticut	72	32	44.4
Delaware	24	8	33.3
District of Columbia	176	91	51.7
Florida	243	89	36.6
Georgia	611	193	31.6
Hawaii	0	0	0.0
Idaho	2	1	50.0
Illinois	624	270	43.3
Indiana	86	33	38.4
Iowa	13	3	23.1
Kansas	17	6	35.3
Kentucky	60	23	38.3
Louisiana	705	167	23.7
Maine	1	0	0.0
Maryland	175	69	39.4
Massachusetts	60	29	48.3
Michigan	346	149	43.1
Minnesota	20	9	45.0
Mississippi	892	272	30.5
Missouri	201	76	37.8
Montana	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	8	4	50.0
Nevada	14	5	35.7
New Hampshire	5	2	40.0
New Jersey	249	103	41.4
New Mexico	4	3	75.0
New York	325	155	47.7
North Carolina	491	144	29.3
North Dakota	0	0	0.0
Ohio	313	163	52.1
Oklahoma	105	42	40.0
Oregon	6	3	50.0
Pennsylvania	185	75	40.5
Rhode Island	8	5	62.5
South Carolina	534	171	32.0
South Dakota	0	0	0.0
Tennessee	180	48	26.7
Texas	460	140	30.4
Utah	5	0	0.0
Vermont	1	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	40	13	32.5
Virginia	246	93	37.8
Washington	26	6	23.1
West Virginia	19	7	36.8
Wisconsin	33	9	27.3
Wyoming	1	0	0.0
Total	9,101	3,220	35.4

**Table 6: Black State Representatives and Senators, By State and Gender, 2001**

State	Blacks as a Percentage of 2000 Voting-Age Population*	State Representatives				State Senators			
		TOTAL, ALL RACES	Number	Black Percent of Total	Female Percent of Black Total	TOTAL, ALL RACES	Number	Black Percent of Total	Female Percent of Black Total
Alabama	24.0	105	27	25.7	18.5	35	8	22.9	25.0
Alaska	3.3	40	0	0.0	-	20	1	5.0	100.0
Arizona	2.9	60	1	1.7	100.0	30	0	0.0	-
Arkansas	13.9	100	12	12.0	25.0	35	3	8.6	0.0
California	6.4	80	4	5.0	0.0	40	2	5.0	0.0
Colorado	3.6	65	2	3.1	50.0	35	1	2.9	0.0
Connecticut	8.2	151	10	6.6	20.0	36	3	8.3	33.3
Delaware	17.6	41	3	7.3	33.3	21	1	4.8	100.0
Florida	12.7	120	17	14.2	29.4	40	5	12.5	40.0
Georgia	26.6	180	36	20	38.9	56	11	19.6	54.5
Hawaii	1.8	51	0	0.0	-	25	0	0.0	-
Idaho	0.4	70	0	0.0	-	35	0	0.0	-
Illinois	13.8	118	16	13.6	50.0	59	8	13.6	25.0
Indiana	7.7	100	7	7.0	28.6	50	5	10.0	40.0
Iowa	1.8	100	1	1.0	0.0	50	0	0.0	-
Kansas	5.3	125	5	4.0	60.0	40	2	5.0	0.0
Kentucky	6.8	100	4	4.0	0.0	38	1	2.6	0.0
Louisiana	29.7	105	22	21.0	27.3	39	9	23.1	22.2
Maine	0.4	151	0	0.0	-	35	0	0.0	-
Maryland	26.4	141	29	20.6	37.9	47	9	19.1	33.3
Massachusetts	4.9	160	5	3.1	60.0	40	1	2.5	100.0
Michigan	13.1	110	18	16.4	33.3	38	5	13.2	40.0
Minnesota	3.0	134	2	1.5	50.0	67	0	0.0	-
Mississippi	33.1	122	35	28.7	22.9	52	10	19.2	20.0
Missouri	10.2	163	16	9.8	62.5	34	2	5.9	50.0
Montana	0.3	100	0	0.0	-	50	0	0.0	-
Nebraska	3.5	NA	0	0.0	-	49	1	2.0	0.0
Nevada	6.3	42	2	4.8	0.0	21	3	14.3	33.3
New Hampshire	0.7	400	5	1.3	40	24	0	0.0	-
New Jersey	12.6	80	11	13.8	18.2	40	4	10.0	25.0
New Mexico	1.8	70	1	1.4	100.0	42	0	0.0	-
New York	14.8	150	22	14.7	31.8	61	7	11.5	42.9
North Carolina	20.0	120	18	15.0	16.7	50	7	14.0	14.3
North Dakota	0.5	98	0	0.0	-	49	0	0.0	-
Ohio	10.5	99	14	14.1	50.0	33	4	12.1	50.0
Oklahoma	6.9	101	3	3.0	0.0	48	2	4.2	100.0
Oregon	1.5	60	1	1.7	100.0	30	2	6.7	100.0
Pennsylvania	9.0	203	15	7.4	20.0	50	3	6.0	33.3
Rhode Island	3.9	100	6	6.0	66.7	50	1	2.0	0.0
South Carolina	27.2	124	24	19.4	20.8	46	7	15.2	42.9
South Dakota	0.6	70	0	0.0	-	35	0	0.0	-
Tennessee	14.8	99	14	14.1	50	33	3	9.1	33.3
Texas	11.0	150	14	9.3	42.9	31	2	6.5	0.0
Utah	0.8	75	1	1.3	0.0	29	0	0.0	-
Vermont	0.4	150	1	0.7	0.0	30	0	0.0	-
Virginia	18.4	100	10	10.0	30.0	40	5	12.5	40.0
Washington	3.0	98	1	1.0	0.0	49	1	2.0	100.0
West Virginia	3.0	100	1	1.0	100.0	34	1	2.9	100.0
Wisconsin	4.7	99	6	6.1	33.3	33	2	6.1	50.0
Wyoming	0.7	60	0	0.0	-	30	0	0.0	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>5,440</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>35.2</b>

\*From the 2000 US Census figures which include all persons 18 years and over who identified themselves as Black or African-American (as their only race).

**Table 7: Black Officials Holding Elected Statewide Offices, 2002**

State	Official	Title	Expiration of Term
California	Janice R. Brown	Associate Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/10
Colorado	Joe Rogers*	Lieutenant Governor	12/31/02
Colorado	Raymond Dean Jones*	Judge, State Court of Appeals	4/30/03
Connecticut	Denise L. Nappier	State Treasurer	12/31/06
Florida	Peggy A. Quince	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/06
Florida	Leander J. Shaw, Jr. *	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/02
Georgia	Thurbert E. Baker	Attorney General	12/31/06
Georgia	David L. Burgess	Public Service Commissioner	12/31/06
Georgia	Michael Thurmond	Labor Commissioner	12/31/06
Georgia	Robert Benham	Chief Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/08
Georgia	Leah Ward Sears	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/04
Georgia	M. Yvette Miller	Judge, State Court of Appeals	12/31/06
Illinois	Jesse C. White, Jr.	Secretary of State	12/31/06
Illinois	Charles E. Freeman	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/10
Indiana	Robert D. Rucker, Jr.	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/12
Louisiana	Bernette Joshua Johnson	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/10
Michigan	Robert P. Young, Jr.	Associate Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/10
Michigan	Leon H. Atchison† *	Member, Bd of Governors - Wayne State University	12/31/02
Michigan	Joel Ferguson†	Member, Bd of Trustees - Michigan State University	12/31/04
Michigan	S. Martin Taylor†	Member, Bd of Regents - University of Michigan	12/31/04
Michigan	Jacqueline Washington†	Member, Bd of Governors - Wayne State University	12/31/08
Michigan	Katherine White†	Member, Bd of Regents - University of Michigan	12/31/06
Minnesota	Alan Page	Associate Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/04
Missouri	Ronnie L. White	Judge, State Supreme Court	12/31/08
New York	H. Carl McCall*	State Comptroller	12/31/02
North Carolina	Ralph Campbell, Jr.	State Auditor	12/31/04
North Carolina	G. K. Butterfield, Jr. *	Associate Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/02
North Carolina	Loretta C. Biggs*	Judge, Court of Appeals	12/31/02
North Carolina	Wanda Bryant	Judge, Court of Appeals	12/31/04
North Carolina	Patricia Timmons-Goodson	Judge, Court of Appeals	12/31/06
North Carolina	James A. Wynn	Judge, Court of Appeals	12/31/04
Ohio	J. Kenneth Blackwell	Secretary of State	12/31/06
Pennsylvania	Justin M. Johnson	Judge, Superior Court	12/31/05
Pennsylvania	Doris A. Smith	Judge, Commonwealth Court	12/31/07
Tennessee	Adolpho A. Birch, Jr.	Chief Justice, State Supreme Court	8/31/06
Texas	Michael L. Williams	Chair, Railroad Commission	12/31/08
Texas	Wallace Jefferson	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/06
Virgin Islands	Charles W. Turnbull	Governor	12/31/06
Virgin Islands	Gerard Luz James*	Lieutenant Governor	12/31/02
Washington	Charles Z. Smith*	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/02

\*Out of office after expiration of term.

†Members of governing boards of major state universities in Michigan are elected statewide.

**Table 8: Black Mayors of Cities With 50,000-plus Population, 2002**

City	Population*		Mayor	
	Total	Percent Black**	Name	Expiration of Term
Houston, TX	1,953,631	25.3	Lee Brown	12 / 03
Philadelphia, PA	1,517,550	43.2	John F. Street	12 / 03
Detroit, MI	951,270	81.6	Kwame Kilpatrick	12 / 05
San Francisco, CA	776,733	7.8	Willie Brown	12 / 03
Columbus, OH	711,470	24.5	Michael B. Coleman	12 / 03
Memphis, TN	650,100	61.4	Willie Herenton	10 / 03
Washington, DC	572,059	60.0	Anthony Williams	12 / 06
Denver, CO	554,636	11.1	Wellington Webb	06 / 03
New Orleans, LA	484,674	67.3	C. Ray Nagin	05 / 06
Atlanta, GA	416,474	61.4	Shirley Franklin	12 / 05
Arlington, TX	332,969	13.7	Elzie Odom	05 / 03
Toledo, OH	313,619	23.5	Jack Ford	12 / 05
Newark, NJ	273,546	53.5	Sharpe James	06 / 06
Birmingham, AL	242,820	73.5	Bernard Kincard	12 / 03
Jersey City, NJ	240,055	28.3	Glenn D. Cunningham	06 / 05
Rochester, NY	219,773	38.5	William A. Johnson	12 / 05
Chesapeake, VA	199,184	28.5	William E. Ward	06 / 04
Des Moines, IA	198,682	8.1	Preston A. Daniels	12 / 03
Richmond, VA	197,790	57.2	Rudolph C. McCollum, Jr.	12 / 04
Jackson, MS	184,256	70.6	Harvey Johnson	06 / 05
Dayton, OH	166,179	43.1	Rhine L. McLin	12 / 05
Oceanside, CA	161,029	6.3	Terry Johnson	12 / 04
Paterson, NJ	149,222	32.9	Martin D. Barnes†	06 / 02
Hampton, VA	146,437	44.7	Mamie E. Locke	06 / 04
Savannah, GA	131,510	57.1	Floyd Adams	12 / 03
Flint, MI	124,943	53.3	Woodrow Stanley	12 / 03
Fayetteville, NC	121,015	42.4	Marshall Pitts, Jr.	12 / 03
Beaumont, TX	113,866	45.8	David W. Moore†	05 / 02
Inglewood, CA	112,580	47.1	Roosevelt Dorn	12 / 06
Portsmouth, VA	100,565	50.6	James Holley III	06 / 04
Macon, GA	97,255	62.5	C. Jack Ellis	12 / 03
Compton, CA	93,493	40.3	Eric Perrodin	06 / 05
Carson, CA	89,730	25.4	Daryl Sweeney	03 / 05
Trenton, NJ	85,403	52.1	Douglas H. Palmer	06 / 06
Camden, NJ	79,904	53.3	Gwendolyn Faison	06 / 05
Southfield, MI	78,296	54.2	Brenda Lawrence	12 / 05
Kalamazoo, MI	77,145	20.6	Robert Jones	12 / 03
Evanston Township, IL	74,239	22.5	Patricia A. Vance	04 / 05
Evanston, IL	74,239	22.5	Lorraine Morton	04 / 05
Wilmington, DE	72,664	56.4	James M. Baker	12 / 04
East Orange, NJ	69,824	89.5	Robert Bowser	12 / 05
Mt. Vernon, NY	68,381	59.6	Ernest Davis	12 / 03
Pontiac, MI	66,337	47.9	Willie Payne	12 / 05
Saginaw, MI	61,799	43.3	Wilmer Jones-Ham	12 / 03
Irvington, NJ	60,695	81.7	Wayne Smith	06 / 06
Hempstead Village, NY	56,554	25.7	James A. Garner	04 / 05
Eden Prairie, MN	54,901	2.3	Jean Harris†	12 / 02
Monroe, LA	53,107	61.1	James Mayo	06 / 04
Sarasota, FL	52,715	16.0	Carolyn Mason	04 / 03

\*Population figures from the 2000 US Census.  
 \*\*From the 2000 US Census figures which include all persons who identified themselves as Black or African American (as their only race).

† Out of office following term expiration date.  
 Data compiled by Alfred Baltimore, Jr., Roster Clerk.

**Table 9: Districts Represented by Black Members of Congress, 2002**

State	District	Principal City	Black Percent of Voting-Age Population*	Member of Congress	Member's Party	First Year in Office
Alabama	7	Montgomery	67	Earl F. Hilliard	D	93
California	9	Oakland	24	Barbara Lee	D	98
California	32	Los Angeles	33	Diane E. Watson	D	2001
California	35	Los Angeles	27	Maxine Waters	D	91
California	37	Compton	36	Juanita Millender-McDonald	D	96
District of Columbia	At-Large	Washington, D.C.	56	Eleanor Holmes Norton	D	91
Florida	3	Jacksonville	45	Corrine Brown	D	93
Florida	17	Miami	50	Carrie Meek	D	93
Florida	23	Ft. Lauderdale	55	Alcee Hastings	D	93
Georgia	2	Columbus	37	Sanford D. Bishop, Jr.	D	93
Georgia	4	Decatur	51	Cynthia McKinney	D	93
Georgia	5	Atlanta	51	John Lewis	D	87
Illinois	1	Chicago	72	Bobby Rush	D	93
Illinois	2	Chicago	69	Jesse L. Jackson, Jr.	D	95
Illinois	7	Chicago	59	Danny Davis	D	97
Indiana	10	Indianapolis	31	Julia Carson	D	97
Louisiana	2	New Orleans	62	William J. Jefferson	D	91
Maryland	4	Silver Spring	74	Albert Wynn	D	93
Maryland	7	Baltimore	61	Elijah Cummings	D	96
Michigan	14	Detroit	77	John Conyers, Jr.	D	65
Michigan	15	Detroit	67	Carolyn C. Kilpatrick	D	97
Mississippi	2	Greenville	61	Bennie G. Thompson	D	93
Missouri	1	St. Louis	55	William "Lacy" Clay, Jr.	D	2001
New Jersey	10	Newark	57	Donald Payne	D	89
New York	6	Jamaica / Queens	50	Gregory W. Meeks	D	98
New York	10	Brooklyn	33	Edolphus Towns	D	83
New York	11	Brooklyn	60	Major Owens	D	83
New York	15	Manhattan	65	Charles B. Rangel	D	71
North Carolina	1	Fayetteville	47	Eva Clayton	D	92
North Carolina	12	Charlotte	42	Melvin L. Watt	D	93
Ohio	11	Cleveland	60	Stephanie Tubbs Jones	D	99
Oklahoma	4	Oklahoma City	7	J.C. Watts, Jr.	R	95
Pennsylvania	2	Philadelphia	59	Chaka Fattah	D	95
South Carolina	6	Florence	58	James E. Clyburn	D	93
Tennessee	9	Memphis	61	Harold E. Ford, Jr.	D	97
Texas	18	Houston	38	Sheila Jackson Lee	D	95
Texas	30	Dallas	39	Eddie Bernice Johnson	D	93
Virgin Islands	At-Large	St. Thomas	NA	Donna M. Christian-Christensen	D	97
Virginia	3	Richmond	53	Robert C. Scott	D	93

\*Based on US Census Bureau figures (2000) available before 2000 Census redistricting.





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