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# BLACK ELECTED OFFICIALS

A Statistical Summary **2000**

David A. Bositis



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Statistical Summary  
2000**

By David A. Bositis

## OBTAINING FURTHER INFORMATION ON BLACK ELECTED OFFICIALS

*Black Elected Officials: A Statistical Summary, 2000* 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 Development and Communications at 202-789-3542.

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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## Introduction: A Look Back and A Look Forward ■

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The first edition of *Black Elected Officials: A National Roster* was published 32 years ago, when it was reported that there were 1,469 black elected officials (BEOs) in the United States. This newest edition of *Black Elected Officials* (which covers officials in office as of January 31, 2000) reports 9,040 BEOs, a more than six-fold increase. Growth over this period is especially impressive at the state level (see Appendix A). In five southern states—Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas—the total increase between 1970 and 2000 was over tenfold. In 2000, Mississippi and Alabama together had more black elected officials (1,628) than the entire nation had in 1970. In 1970, the 10 states with the highest number of BEOs collectively had 821, while in 2000 the top 10 states had 5,887.

During the past two years, the Joint Center has conducted numerous studies documenting how the black population and BEOs are exhibiting signs of generational change.<sup>1</sup> The publications from these studies provide detailed analyses of the differences in the experiences and attitudes of different generations of African Americans, and probe the implications these differences may have for black politics.

The 1970 edition of *Black Elected Officials* also helps document the significance of generational change for black politics—then and now. That edition was a collaborative publication of the Metropolitan Applied Research Center (MARC) and the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council. Since 1971, the National Roster of BEOs has been compiled and published by the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies. The introduction to the first edition was signed by Eleanor Farrar (long time senior vice president of the Joint Center until her retirement in 1996), who was then the Washington representative for MARC, and by Vernon Jordan, Jr., then the director of the Voter Education Project.

There were nine black members of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1970. The pioneers of that group were William Dawson (first elected in 1942), Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (1944), and Robert

Nix (1958), with Charles Diggs, Augustus Hawkins, John Conyers, Jr., William Clay, Louis Stokes, and Shirley Chisholm all entering office between 1962 and 1968. There was one black U.S. senator in 1970: Edward W. Brooke. John Conyers is the only member of that group who continues to serve in Congress today.

Many of the BEOs holding lower-level offices in 1970 went on to be elected to higher offices later. These include a number of future black U.S. House members who in 1970 were state assembly members (or representatives): Yvonne Brathwaite (Burke), Harold Washington, and Charles Rangel, as well as then state senators Mervyn Dymally and Barbara Jordan and city councilman Ron Dellums.

The only African American mayors of big cities in 1970 were Carl Stokes in Cleveland and Richard Hatcher in Gary. Again, however, many future big-city mayors were to be found in that roster serving in less powerful positions: then city councilman Tom Bradley (later mayor of Los Angeles), then assemblyman Willie Brown, Jr. (San Francisco), then state representative Harold Washington<sup>2</sup> (Chicago), then state representative Ernest Morial (New Orleans), and then state senator Coleman Young (Detroit). Future Virginia governor L. Douglas Wilder was a state senator in 1970. Among the other prominent BEOs in the 1970 roster were state senator (and future Colorado lieutenant governor) George Brown and Manhattan borough president Percy Sutton. Among their other accomplishments, George Brown had been a Tuskegee Airman, and Percy Sutton had been a staff officer with a Tuskegee unit. The NAACP's current board chairman, Julian Bond, was a state representative in 1970, and former Atlanta mayor Maynard Jackson was then vice-mayor.

With this year marking the thirtieth anniversary of the Joint Center's first BEO count, it is worth celebrating the significant gains in the number of black elected officials over that period. It is also important to recognize that the passage of time has meant qualitative as well as quantitative changes—and that generational change has made a significant impact on black politics in particular and American politics and society in general. If we are to understand the implications for the future, we must study and reflect on these changes.

The listings from the 1970 National Roster are very instructive as to the workings of generational change among elected black leadership. From the perspective of the younger city council members and state legislators of 1970, two of the members of Congress—Dawson and Powell—having by then already served about a quarter of a century in the U.S. House, represented the older generation of black elected leadership. Most of those younger black elected officials from 1970 who moved into increasingly influential positions in later years have since retired from office, moved on to other pursuits, or died—and been succeeded by younger generations. In 2001, State Representative Kwame Kilpatrick, who was born the year the first roster was published, was elected mayor of Detroit.

The dynamics of this generational transfer of leadership are often overlooked, or else their significance is obscured. In recent years, the Joint Center has reported yearly increases in the national total of BEOs of approximately 100 (ranging from 68 to 212). However, the totals belie the changes taking place among the population of BEOs—and the generational replacement of officeholders. Between 1999 and 2000, 765 newly elected BEOs were added to the list. In the preceding year

(1998-99), 851 were added, and in 1997-98, 666 were added. Thus, between 1997 and 2000, there were 2,282 newly elected BEOs.<sup>3</sup> Throughout this three-year period, the total number of BEOs was about 9,000, so the 2,282 represented a turnover of 25.4 percent.

These changes in the national population of black elected officials are important, because younger black elected officials (and younger African Americans generally) have different experiences and views than older BEOs. In 1999, the Joint Center conducted a national survey of black elected officials, and found many significant differences in the experiences of older and younger BEOs. The younger ones were more likely than their older colleagues to hold college or advanced degrees, and they were less likely to be veterans (men) or to have attended a segregated high school or a historically black college. They were also less likely to have been active in the civil rights movement or to be current members of a civil rights organization. Not surprisingly, younger BEOs were also much more likely to use the Internet, and like younger African Americans generally, they were more supportive of school vouchers.

## Black Elected Officials, 2000

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Since the last roster was published one year ago (*Black Elected Officials: A Statistical Summary, 1999*), the Joint Center's count of BEOs in the U.S. rose by 104, from 8,936 to 9,040—a 1.2 percent increase (see Table 1). (This covers the interval between January 1999 and January 2000, the date-in-office for which the current count is valid.) In 1970, the first year in which the Joint Center collected data on BEOs, there were 1,469 BEOs. The current total of 9,040 BEOs in office as of January 31, 2000, represents a historic high and the first time the number has exceeded 9,000.

The largest categorical increase in BEOs was in the judicial and law enforcement area, which saw an increase of 40 positions, a 4.0 percent rise. Significant increases also occurred among county level officials (32 or 3.5 percent) and among municipal officeholders (35 or 0.8 percent). In only one category did the number of BEOs decline—education (a decline of 5 or 0.3 percent). This contrasts sharply with the 1999 count, which found an increase in only one category (municipal) and either no change or declines in all others. The increases between 1999 and 2000 were distributed roughly equally among the three categories of county, municipal, and judicial and law enforcement.

Unlike the increases reported in the 1999 publication, the 1999-2000 increases reported here were not principally the result of public offices being legally changed from appointive to elective and the filling of vacant offices. The recent increases primarily represent BEOs replacing previous non-black officeholders, and secondarily the discovery of BEOs not identified previously, especially in New York State which has a very complicated judicial system.

Also in contrast with 1998-99, the recent increase in the number of BEOs reflects changes in a relatively small number of states. Mississippi accounted for almost half (47) of the nationwide growth, representing a 5.5 percent increase for that state (see Table 2). Other states with noteworthy

increases were Ohio (25 for an 8.8 percent increase), Pennsylvania (22 for 13.4 percent), and New York (15 for 4.9 percent). Altogether, increases occurred in 19 states (including the District of Columbia). There was no change in 18 states, and the numbers fell in 14 states.

The 10 states with the largest number of black elected officials in 2000 were: Mississippi (897), Alabama (731), Louisiana (701), Illinois (621), Georgia (582), South Carolina (540), Arkansas (502), North Carolina (498), Texas (475), and Michigan (340). Between 1999 and 2000, the ranking among these top ten states remained unchanged, except for positions seven and eight as Arkansas surpassed North Carolina. Of the top ten states in 2000, only one reached a historically high number of BEOs—Mississippi.

In examining the state counts, it is important to distinguish between the actual number of BEOs and the proportion BEOs make out of all elected officials in that state (Table 3). Among the top 10 states identified above, the proportion of elected officials who are black varies greatly—from 18.9 percent in Mississippi and 16.7 percent in Alabama (the top two states in both numbers and proportionally) to only 1.7 percent in Texas and 1.5 percent in Illinois.

Between 1999 and 2000, the states that experienced the largest percentage growth in the number of BEOs were Pennsylvania (13.4 percent), Ohio (8.8 percent), Mississippi (5.5 percent), and New York (4.9 percent). In both 1999 and 2000, seven states had no black elected officials: Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, North and South Dakota, and Wyoming.

## **REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION**

There continue to be significant regional differences in the number of black elected officials, and the changes from 1999 to 2000 were consistent with those regional patterns. According to the 2000 Census,<sup>4</sup> 54.8 percent of African Americans live in the South, 18.8 percent in the Midwest, 17.6 percent in the Northeast, and 8.9 in the West.

In 2000, the South<sup>5</sup> was the region with the largest number of BEOs (6,170); this number represents 68.5 percent of all BEOs nationwide, and it marks a small increase (from 6,137) from 1999. There were increases from 1999 in the Northeast and Midwest as well. In the Northeast states, the number rose from 821 to 869, and the proportion of BEOs nationwide from the Northeast increased from 9.2 percent to 9.7 percent. In the Midwest, the number increased from 1,618 to 1,636, so the proportion of BEOs elected from the Midwestern states remained the same at 18.2 percent.

Finally, the Western states witnessed a small increase, with BEOs rising from 320 in 1999 to 326 in 2000; as a proportion of all BEOs, they remained unchanged at 3.6 percent.

## **FEMALE BEOS**

Since 1970, a dramatic increase has occurred in the number of female BEOs (Table 4). Of the net increase of 104 BEOs added to the grand total between 1999 and 2000, all were women. In fact,



there were 122 additional female BEOs and 18 fewer male BEOs in 2000. This is the second year in a row when the number of male BEOs declined and the net national increase in BEOs was entirely accounted for by women. Looking back thirty years, the number of female BEOs has risen from 160 in 1970 (then 10.9 percent of all BEOs) to a record number of 3,119 in 2000 (34.5 percent).

While 34.5 percent of all BEOs are women, there continue to be significant gender differences across category of office. In four categories, the proportion of female BEOs roughly approximates the overall average of 34.5 percent: federal (35.9 percent), state level (31.4 percent), municipal (34.6 percent) and judicial/law enforcement (31.0 percent). However, the proportion of BEOs at the county level who are women is substantially lower than the average, only 22.0 percent (nevertheless, it is improving rapidly, increasing by 11.6 percent between 1999 and 2000). The category where women are closest in proportion to men is education, where they make up 43.2 percent of all BEOs. Altogether, between 1999 and 2000, the proportion of black women in each of these categories of office increased (save for federal office, where it was unchanged).

There are major statewide differences in the proportion of female black elected officials (Table 5). Among the ten states with the most BEOs, the representation of female BEOs ranged from a high of 43.2 percent in Michigan to a low of 23.5 percent in Louisiana. Louisiana's proportion, while the lowest among those states, represents a 5.8 percent increase from the 21.8 percent figure noted in 1999 (and a 27.9 percent increase over the past two years). The female number in Mississippi grew by a substantial 10.3 percent since 1999.

Out of the top 25 states in BEO totals, including the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia had the highest percentage of women (53.4 percent). In 1999, the District was the only jurisdiction where the majority of BEOs were women; in 2000, Ohio (with 50.5 percent) became the second such jurisdiction. Between 1999 and 2000, seven of the top ten states experienced an increase in both the number and the proportion of female BEOs; Illinois, South Carolina, and Texas were the three that experienced modest declines.

## THE STATES

There are two major categories of BEOs for the states—state legislators and statewide elected officials. Between 1999 and 2000, the number of black state legislators increased slightly, from 569 to 571 (Table 6)<sup>6</sup>. The number of black state senators remained the same, at 142, for the second year in a row, while the number of black state representatives increased from 427 to 429.

The state with the most black members in its legislature is Mississippi (45), followed by Georgia (43), Maryland (38), Alabama (35), and South Carolina (33); these numbers remained unchanged from 1999. Two states gained a single additional state representative since 1999: Missouri and Ohio. It is not unusual for there to be few changes at the end of a redistricting cycle, since new candidates often prefer to wait until new districts are drawn following the decennial Census.

The number of female black state legislators remained essentially unchanged from 1999. Among state senators, their number declined from 49 to 48 (by 2.0 percent), but among state house mem-

bers, it increased from 131 to 136, a 3.8 percent increase. In 2000, black women represented 31.7 percent of all black state representatives and 33.8 percent of all black state senators.

Of the states with a significant number of black state legislators, black women signify the largest proportions of state representatives in Tennessee (53.8 percent), Illinois (46.7 percent), Texas (42.9 percent), Georgia (40.6 percent), and Florida (40 percent). Georgia (54.5 percent), Ohio (50.0 percent), and Virginia (40.0 percent) have the largest proportions of black women among the black state senators.

Statewide elected offices generally fall into two categories, justices on state courts of last resort<sup>7</sup> and state administrative offices. Between 1999 and 2000, the number of statewide BEOs remained very small, although it increased by 12.9 percent from 31 to 35 (Table 7A). There were comparatively few changes in statewide BEOs since 1999.

About three-of-five blacks elected to statewide office were justices on courts of last resort (state supreme courts or state appeals courts) in 2000. The number of these justices increased from 20 (in 1999) to 22. Nevertheless, the proportion of all statewide BEOs who were justices on such courts dropped from 64.5 percent to 62.9 percent.

The number of BEOs in statewide administrative positions increased from 11 to 13 (or from 35.5 to 37.1 percent of statewide BEOs). In 2000, two of the 11 statewide administrative BEOs were from the Virgin Islands, namely the governor and lieutenant governor. The additions to the list of statewide BEOs for 2000 are John Henry England, Jr., Justice, Alabama Supreme Court; David L. Burgess, public service commissioner in Georgia; Ronnie L. White, judge, Missouri Supreme Court; and Michael L. Williams, chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission.

## Changes Between 2000 and 2001

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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 for its roster of black elected officials. In addition to its 1993-97 data, the above-cited edition of *Black Elected Officials* contained current-year data (i.e., for 1998) for two categories of office: black members of the U.S. House 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 current-year information 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 are reported.

## **STATEWIDE BEOs, 2001**

As mentioned earlier, statewide elected offices generally fall into two categories, justices on state courts of last resort and state administrative offices (Table 7B). Between 2000 and 2001, the number of statewide BEOs fell from 35 to 33—a 6.1 percent decline. There were four changes to the list of statewide BEOs since 2000.

The proportion of statewide BEOs who were justices on courts of last resort (state supreme courts or state appeals courts) increased from 62.9 percent in 2000 to 63.6 percent in 2001. The number of justices decreased from 22 to 21, a 4.5 percent decline.

The number of BEOs in statewide administrative positions also dropped, from 13 to 12, a 7.7 percent decline (or from 37.1 to 36.4 percent of statewide BEOs). In 2001, as in 2000, two of the 12 statewide administrative BEOs were from the Virgin Islands, namely the governor and lieutenant governor. The addition to the list of statewide BEOs for 2001 is Wallace Jefferson, who was elected to the Texas State Supreme Court. Missing from the 2001 list are Alabama State Supreme Court justices Ralph D. Cook and John Henry England, Jr., both defeated in re-election attempts. Also missing from the 2001 list is Jim Hill, who did not seek re-election as state treasurer of Oregon. Both Jim Hill and New York Comptroller H. Carl McCall have announced their intention to run for governor in their respective states.

## **BLACK MAYORS, 2001**

Between 2000 and 2001, the number of black mayors nationwide remained essentially unchanged, increasing from 450 to 451. However, the number of them presiding over large cities (those with at least 50,000 residents) increased significantly, from 42 to 47—an 11.9 percent growth (Table 8). Two of the additions represent cities new to the 50,000-or-larger list of cities.

There have been several important changes in the list of large cities with black mayors. Three of those on the list in 2000 have dropped off the 2001 list—one comparatively large city (St. Louis), one medium-size city (Rockville, IL), and one comparatively small city (Victorville, CA). Eight cities are new to the list: Jersey City, NJ; Richmond, VA; Hampton, VA; Oceanside, CA; Carson, CA; Camden, NJ; Hempstead Village, NY; and Eden Prairie, MN.

In six of these cities the black mayors are newly elected to posts previously occupied by non-African Americans, and 57.4 percent of these cities do not have a black majority population. Two of these cities—Eden Prairie and Hempstead Village—have long-serving black mayors who were not previously listed because their cities were too small; their populations were first recorded as exceeding 50,000 in the 2000 Census.

In addition to mayors, the 2001 list records black county executives (the county equivalent to mayor) of large (and wealthy) counties, including Virginia Fields, president of Manhattan Borough in New York City; Ron Sims, executive in King County (Seattle), WA; and Wayne Curry, executive in Prince George's County, Maryland.

## CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS, 2001

The number of black members of Congress remained unchanged between 2000 and 2001, at 39 (Table 9). There are, however, two name changes to this list. Gone are Rep. William L. Clay (D-MO), who served 32 years in the U.S. House before retiring, and Rep. Julian C. Dixon (D-CA), who died during his 12th term in office. The two new CBC members are Rep. William “Lacy” Clay, Jr. (D-MO) and Rep. Diane E. Watson (D-CA). Reps. John Conyers (MI) and Charles Rangel (NY) are the only CBC members remaining who were serving at the time the CBC was formed in 1971.

The 1990s has represented a remarkable period of turnover in the membership of the CBC. Of the 39 African Americans presently serving in the U.S. House of Representatives, 33 (84.6 percent) have been elected since 1990. As of 2001, there were 15 women in the CBC (38.5 percent of the total); whereas in 1990 there was only one woman in the CBC. One of the 15 women, Rep. Eva Clayton (D-NC), has announced her intention to retire at the end of her current term. There is still only one black Republican in the U.S. House, Rep. J.C. Watts<sup>9</sup> (OK). Rep. Watts is the Republican Conference Chairman, the fourth ranking position in the Republican House leadership.

## 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 reshaping black politics and politics generally. Much of the growth in BEOs during the 1990s can be attributed to the Voting Rights Act and redistricting following the 1990 Census. The 1993 BEO total represented the largest one-year percentage increase during the past 10 years (1990-2000), and reflected gains from the 1992 election, the first election after the 1990 Census redistricting. The new round of post-2000 redistricting plans that have been passed thus far point more to a continuation of the status quo than to the prospect of large gains on the scale evident in the early 1990s. It is likely that any substantial gains in the number of BEOs in the coming decade will have to occur in white-majority or multiracial constituencies.

One trend evident from the discussion above is that significant generational change is taking place among black elected officials. Among CBC members, over 80 percent have been elected since 1990. The six senior CBC members who retired (or died) over the past five years (Reps. Clay, Stokes, Dellums, Collins, Ford, and Dixon) had accumulated over 150 years of seniority. As noted above, among all BEOs there is continuing change, even as the total number of BEOs continues to rise, with newer, younger elected officials always entering the ranks.

A trend related to generational change is the consistently—and at times dramatically—growing number of women among black elected officials. Their numbers are at an all-time high. For the last two years in a row, black women have accounted for all the growth in the number of BEOs;

during this period their number has increased by 195 while the number of black men in elected office has declined by 23.

A third trend, less dramatic but consistent throughout the 1990s, is the increasing number of BEOs from non-black-majority constituencies. This can be seen most clearly among black big-city mayors, whose ranks grew smartly between 1999 and 2000; almost three-in-five such black mayors have been elected in cities without black majorities. Similarly, 12 of the 39 black U.S. House members represent districts where the voting-age population is 50 percent or less African American. It can also be seen among black statewide elected officials, whose numbers are growing, albeit much more slowly. Given that Hispanics have become the nation's largest minority group, and that the potential for growth associated with the Voting Rights Act and redistricting is diminishing, the greatest growth potential for increases in the number of BEOs will likely be in districts without black voting majorities.

The Joint Center wishes to thank Database Administrator Richard Hart, Roster Clerk Alfred Baltimore, Jr., Roster Clerk Assistant Portia Cole, and Office of Research Intern Eric Menhart, whose work on the roster of black elected officials made this publication possible.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

*Black Elected Officials: A Statistical Summary, 2000* is a statistical report based on the material formerly published in the Joint Center's signature series, *Black Elected Officials: A National Roster*, which appeared in print annually between 1970 and 1993. Due to changes in the information technology environment and the growth of cyberspace, the Joint Center decided to provide information on BEOs in different formats than in the past. It 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 provides more detailed information, e.g., names, addresses, offices, etc., 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 roster year, 2000, as well as 2001 data for selected categories of office. The data files contain information on black elected officials sworn into office prior to February 1, 2000.

The Joint Center conducts its annual census of black elected officials by identifying newly elected African Americans 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's 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.

## ENDNOTES

1. See my three earlier reports, *Changing of the Guard: Generational Differences Among Black Elected Officials*; *Diverging Generations: The Transformation of African American Policy Views*; and *The Political Perspectives of Young African Americans*, all published in 2001 by the Joint Center.
2. Harold Washington served in the Illinois State House of Representatives, Illinois Senate, U.S. House of Representatives, and as mayor of Chicago.
3. These include individuals being elected to office for the first time as well as individuals being elected to an office different from one they held previously.
4. See Jesse McKinnon, *The Black Population: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief (C2KBR/01-5), August 2001, p. 3.
5. 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.
6. There were also 14 senators from the Virgin Islands who are not included in these analyses.
7. Statewide elected office includes BEOs from three separate office categories: federal, state, and judicial/law enforcement since there are certain positions that overlap categories. U.S. senator is a federal office, but also elected statewide. State supreme court justice is a judicial position, but in many states also a statewide elected office. State administrative positions are categorized as state level offices, as are state legislators.
8. The listing of black big-city mayors for 2000 omitted three cities that should have been included: Beaumont, Texas; Kalamazoo, Michigan; and Sarasota, Florida. The black mayors of these cities were listed in the Joint Center Roster database but the cities were not flagged as having populations of 50,000 or more. Thus, the 2000 total should have numbered 42 rather than 39.
9. While Republican Rep. J.C. Watts (OK) is a black House member, by choice he is not a member of the Congressional Black Caucus.





**Table 1: Black Elected Officials in the U.S. by Category of Office, 1970-2000: 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		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	28.6		274	28.6		465	28.6	
1972	2,264	21.7		14	0.0		210	4.0		-	-		176	46.7		932	18.7		263	-4.0		669	-4.0		263	-4.0		669	-4.0	
1973	2,621	15.8		16	14.3		240	14.3		-	-		211	19.9		1,053	13.0		334	27.0		767	27.0		334	27.0		767	27.0	
1974	2,991	14.1		17	6.3		239	-0.4		-	-		242	14.7		1,360	29.2		340	1.8		793	1.8		340	1.8		793	1.8	
1975	3,503	17.1		18	5.9		281	17.6		-	-		305	26.0		1,573	15.7		387	13.8		939	13.8		387	13.8		939	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	6.5		412	6.5		994	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	8.5		447	8.5		1,051	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	1.6		454	1.6		1,138	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	7.0		486	7.0		1,144	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	8.2		526	8.2		1,214	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		549	4.4		1,267	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	2.6		563	2.6		1,266	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	7.8		607	7.8		1,377	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	4.8		636	4.8		1,371	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	3.9		661	3.9		1,438	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	2.3		676	2.3		1,504	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	7.7		728	7.7		1,547	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	1.4		738	1.4		1,550	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	3.0		760	3.0		1,612	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	1.2		769	1.2		1,655	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	10.1		847	10.1		1,638	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	0.0		847	0.0		1,623	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	8.9		922	8.9		1,689	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	6.2		979	6.2		1,707	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	0.7		986	0.7		1,853	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	0.7		993	0.7		1,935	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	0.3		996	0.3		1,962	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	0.2		998	0.2		2,017	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	-0.1		997	-0.1		1,935	-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	4.0		1,037	4.0		1,930	4.0	

\*Includes District of Columbia Statehood offices.

**Table 2: Number of Black Elected Officials in the United States, by State and Office, January 2000**

	Total	Net Change since January 31, 1999	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	731	6		1			8	27				82		18
Alaska	3	0												
Arizona	14	1						2						
Arkansas	502	-2					3	12						5
California	238	1		4			2	4	1			4		1
Colorado	19	-2				1	1	2				1		
Connecticut	71	3				1	3	11						
Delaware	24	0					1	3				2		
District of Columbia	204	5		1										
Florida	226	10		3			5	15				23	2	
Georgia	582	-2		3		3	11	32				91		5
Hawaii	0	0												
Idaho	0	0												
Illinois	621	-6		3		1	8	15				39	1	2
Indiana	83	-1		1			6	7				8		
Iowa	13	-1						1				4		
Kansas	19	0					2	5				1		
Kentucky	62	0					1	3				2		
Louisiana	701	-13		1			9	22	1			130		
Maine	0	0												
Maryland	176	-9		2			9	29			1	8		
Massachusetts	31	0					1	5						
Michigan	340	2		2			5	15				24		2
Minnesota	18	2						1						
Mississippi	897	47		1			10	35				106	67	21
Missouri	196	-5		1			4	13				2		
Montana	0	0												
Nebraska	6	2					1					1		
Nevada	14	1					3	2				1		
New Hampshire	3	0						3						
New Jersey	247	8		1			4	11				14		1
New Mexico	4	0						1						
New York	320	15		4		1	6	21			1	18		
North Carolina	498	-8		2		1	7	17				58	3	1
North Dakota	0	0												
Ohio	309	25		1		1	4	13				1		
Oklahoma	104	-1		1			2	3				1		
Oregon	7	0				1	1	2				1		
Pennsylvania	186	22		1			3	15				1		
Rhode Island	10	0					1	8						
South Carolina	540	-2		1			7	26				66	2	6
South Dakota	0	0												
Tennessee	177	5		1			3	13				47		
Texas	475	-4		2		1	2	14				17		1
Utah	3	2												
Vermont	1	0						1						
Virgin Islands	39	-1		1	1	1	14		15					
Virginia	250	-1		1			5	10				48		3
Washington	24	3					1	1			1	2		
West Virginia	21	2					1	3						
Wisconsin	31	0					2	6				6		
Wyoming	0	0												
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,040*</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>66</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	40	403	2			2	20	19	7	7	2			92	1
Alaska	1	1												1	
Arizona		1					3	2					1	5	
Arkansas	31	235			27		8	55	2	2				122	
California	8	42	8		5	1	73		1	1			16	67	
Colorado	1	3				1	7							1	
Connecticut		33	9		3		3							8	
Delaware	2	12					1							3	
District of Columbia	1	6		185										10	
Florida	14	116				2	31							15	
Georgia	30	259	2		1	2	30	1	4	3			2	102	
Hawaii															
Idaho															
Illinois	23	174	50		30	1	55							219	
Indiana		32		8	2	1	8		1	1				8	
Iowa	1	3								1			1	2	
Kansas		4					4							3	
Kentucky	3	42					3	2						6	
Louisiana	31	222			4	1	45	48	4	23	2			158	
Maine															
Maryland	10	73			1		28		3	1				11	
Massachusetts		12	8						1	1				3	
Michigan	17	86	6		15	1	51	2	1		5	11		97	
Minnesota	2	2				1	7							5	
Mississippi	52	358				1	52	35	14	10				129	6
Missouri	21	111			4	1	15		1				3	20	
Montana															
Nebraska		2												2	
Nevada		4					2						1	1	
New Hampshire															
New Jersey	15	107								1				93	
New Mexico							2							1	
New York	5	48	7		4		79		1					125	
North Carolina	30	258				1	21		2	3				92	
North Dakota															
Ohio	12	118	4	75	5		24		3					48	
Oklahoma	15	51			10		3							18	
Oregon							2								
Pennsylvania	5	67			1		44	20	1	1				27	
Rhode Island		1													
South Carolina	29	227	4				2		1	5			1	163	
South Dakota															
Tennessee	3	58				1	15	4	6					26	
Texas	41	253	1				8	33		2	2	6		92	
Utah		2					1								
Vermont															
Virgin Islands											7				
Virginia	7	77			2		1		9	5				82	
Washington		9				1	8							1	
West Virginia	1	12					3	1							
Wisconsin		7					5							5	
Wyoming															
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>3,531</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>7</b>

**Table 3: Black Elected Officials by State — 2000 Totals and Net Change Since 1999**

State	Elected Officials				
	Blacks as Percent of 2000 Voting Age Population**	ALL RACES	Number	BLACK Percent of Total	Net Change 1999-2000
Alabama	24.0	4,385	731	16.7	6
Alaska	3.3	1,929	3	0.2	0
Arizona	2.9	3,289	14	0.4	1
Arkansas	13.9	8,408	502	6.0	-2
California	6.4	18,925	238	1.3	1
Colorado	3.6	8,605	19	0.2	-2
Connecticut	8.2	9,147	71	0.8	3
Delaware	17.6	1,171	24	2.0	0
District of Columbia	56.2	348	204	58.6	5
Florida	12.7	5,588	226	4.0	10
Georgia	26.6	6,529	582	8.9	-2
Hawaii	1.8	183	0	0.0	0
Idaho	0.4	4,775	0	0.0	0
Illinois	13.8	42,336	621	1.5	-6
Indiana	7.7	11,624	83	0.7	-1
Iowa	1.8	16,479	13	0.1	-1
Kansas	5.3	18,895	19	0.1	0
Kentucky	6.8	7,060	62	0.9	0
Louisiana	29.7	5,051	701	13.9	-13
Maine	0.4	6,556	0	0.0	0
Maryland	26.4	2,123	176	8.3	-9
Massachusetts	4.9	22,173	31	0.1	0
Michigan	13.1	18,704	340	1.8	2
Minnesota	3.0	18,870	18	0.1	2
Mississippi	33.1	4,754	897	18.9	47
Missouri	10.2	17,281	196	1.1	-5
Montana	0.3	5,106	0	0.0	0
Nebraska	3.5	13,899	6	0.0	2
Nevada	6.3	1,218	14	1.1	1
New Hampshire	0.7	7,347	3	0.0	0
New Jersey	12.6	9,042	247	2.7	8
New Mexico	1.8	2,201	4	0.2	0
New York	14.8	25,932	320	1.2	15
North Carolina	20.0	5,820	498	8.5	-8
North Dakota	0.5	15,482	0	0.0	0
Ohio	10.5	19,366	309	1.6	25
Oklahoma	6.9	8,989	104	1.2	-1
Oregon	1.5	7,833	7	0.1	0
Pennsylvania	9.0	30,476	186	0.6	22
Rhode Island	3.9	1,138	10	0.9	0
South Carolina	27.2	3,943	540	13.7	-2
South Dakota	0.6	9,684	0	0.0	0
Tennessee	14.8	6,950	177	2.5	5
Texas	11.0	27,628	475	1.7	-4
Utah	0.8	2,711	3	0.1	2
Vermont	0.4	8,534	1	0.0	0
Virgin Islands	NA	41	39	95.1	-1
Virginia	18.4	3,104	250	8.1	-1
Washington	3.0	7,724	24	0.3	3
West Virginia	3.0	2,772	21	0.8	2
Wisconsin	4.7	17,829	31	0.2	0
Wyoming	0.7	2,742	0	0.0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>512,699</b>	<b>9,040*</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>104*</b>

\* Total includes one statehood senator from the District of Columbia.  
 \*\* From the 2000 U.S. Census figures which include all persons age 18 and over who identified themselves as Black or African American (as their only race).

**Table 4: Black Elected Officials, by Year and Gender, 1970–2000**

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

**Table 5: Black Elected Officials by State and Gender, 2000**

State	Total	Female	
		Number	Percent of Total
Alabama	731	206	28.2
Alaska	3	2	66.7
Arizona	14	7	50.0
Arkansas	502	179	35.7
California	238	94	39.5
Colorado	19	6	31.6
Connecticut	71	32	45.1
Delaware	24	6	25.0
District of Columbia	204	109	53.4
Florida	226	76	33.6
Georgia	582	177	30.4
Hawaii	0	0	0.0
Idaho	0	0	0.0
Illinois	621	264	42.5
Indiana	83	28	33.7
Iowa	13	3	23.1
Kansas	19	6	31.6
Kentucky	62	20	32.3
Louisiana	701	165	23.5
Maine	0	0	0.0
Maryland	176	70	39.8
Massachusetts	31	14	45.2
Michigan	340	147	43.2
Minnesota	18	7	38.9
Mississippi	897	267	29.8
Missouri	196	68	34.7
Montana	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	6	4	66.7
Nevada	14	4	28.6
New Hampshire	3	1	33.3
New Jersey	247	103	41.7
New Mexico	4	3	75.0
New York	320	144	45.0
North Carolina	498	144	28.9
North Dakota	0	0	0.0
Ohio	309	156	50.5
Oklahoma	104	40	38.5
Oregon	7	3	42.9
Pennsylvania	186	76	40.9
Rhode Island	10	7	70.0
South Carolina	540	175	32.4
South Dakota	0	0	0.0
Tennessee	177	45	25.4
Texas	475	141	29.7
Utah	3	0	0.0
Vermont	1	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	39	12	30.8
Virginia	250	86	34.4
Washington	24	6	25.0
West Virginia	21	8	38.1
Wisconsin	31	8	25.8
Wyoming	0	0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,040</b>	<b>3,119</b>	<b>34.5</b>

**Table 6: Black State Representatives and Senators, By State and Gender, 2000**

State	State Representatives					State Senators			
	Blacks as a Percentage of 2000 Voting-Age Population	TOTAL, ALL RACES	Black			TOTAL, ALL RACES	Black		
			Number	Percent of Total	Female Percent of Black Total		Number	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	0	0.0	-
Arizona	2.9	60	2	3.3	100.0	30	0	0.0	-
Arkansas	13.9	100	12	12.0	16.7	35	3	8.6	33.3
California	6.4	80	4	5.0	0.0	40	2	5.0	50.0
Colorado	3.6	65	2	3.1	0.0	35	1	2.9	100.0
Connecticut	8.2	151	11	7.3	27.3	36	3	8.3	33.3
Delaware	17.6	41	3	7.3	0.0	21	1	4.8	100.0
Florida	12.7	120	15	12.5	40.0	40	5	12.5	40.0
Georgia	26.6	180	32	17.8	40.6	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	15	12.7	46.7	59	8	13.6	25.0
Indiana	7.7	100	7	7.0	28.6	50	6	12.0	33.3
Iowa	1.8	100	1	1.0	0.0	50	0	0.0	-
Kansas	5.3	125	5	4.0	40.0	40	2	5.0	0.0
Kentucky	6.8	100	3	3.0	0.0	38	1	2.6	0.0
Louisiana	29.7	105	22	21.0	36.4	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	15	13.6	33.3	38	5	13.2	20.0
Minnesota	3.0	134	1	0.7	0.0	67	0	0.0	-
Mississippi	33.1	122	35	28.7	22.9	52	10	19.2	20.0
Missouri	10.2	163	13	8.0	46.2	34	4	11.8	25.0
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	3	0.8	33.3	24	0	0.0	-
New Jersey	12.6	80	11	13.8	18.2	40	4	10.0	50.0
New Mexico	1.8	70	1	1.4	100.0	42	0	0.0	-
New York	14.8	150	21	14.0	28.6	61	6	9.8	33.3
North Carolina	20.0	120	17	14.2	17.6	50	7	14.0	14.3
North Dakota	0.5	98	0	0.0	-	49	0	0.0	-
Ohio	10.5	99	13	13.1	30.8	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	2	3.3	100.0	30	1	3.3	100.0
Pennsylvania	9.0	203	15	7.4	20.0	50	3	6.0	33.3
Rhode Island	3.9	100	8	8.0	75.0	50	1	2.0	0.0
South Carolina	27.2	124	26	21.0	23.1	46	7	15.2	28.6
South Dakota	0.6	70	0	0.0	-	35	0	0.0	-
Tennessee	14.8	99	13	13.1	53.8	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	0	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	3	3.0	33.3	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>429</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>33.8</b>

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

**Table 7A: Black Officials Holding Elected Statewide Offices, 2000**

State	Official	Title	Expiration of Term
Alabama	Ralph D. Cook	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/00
Alabama	John Henry England, Jr.	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/00
California	Janice Rogers-Brown	Associate Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/10
Colorado	Joe Rogers	Lieutenant Governor	12/31/02
Colorado	Gregory Kellam Scott	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/06
Colorado	Raymond Dean Jones	Judge, State Court of Appeals	12/31/02
Connecticut	Denise L. Nappier	State Treasurer	12/31/02
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	12/31/02
Georgia	David L. Burgess	Public Service Commissioner	12/31/06
Georgia	Michael Thurmond	Labor Commissioner	12/31/02
Georgia	Robert Benham	Chief Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/02
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	12/31/02
Illinois	Charles E. Freeman	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/10
Indiana	Robert D. Rucker, Jr.	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/02
Louisiana	Bernette Joshua Johnson	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/10
Michigan	Robert P. Young, Jr.	Associate Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/02
Minnesota	Alan Page	Associate Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/04
Mississippi	Fred L. Banks, Jr.	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/05
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	Henry E. Frye	Associate Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/00
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	12/31/02
Oregon	Jim Hill	State Treasurer	12/31/00
Tennessee	Adolpho A. Birch, Jr.	Chief Justice, State Supreme Court	8/31/06
Texas	Michael L. Williams	Chair, Railroad Commission	12/31/02
Virgin Islands	Charles W. Turnbull	Governor	12/31/02
Virgin Islands	Gerard Luz James	Lieutenant Governor	12/31/02
Washington	Charles Z. Smith	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/02



**Table 7B: Black Officials Holding Elected Statewide Offices, 2001**

State	Official	Title	Expiration of Term
California	Janice Rogers-Brown	Associate Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/10
Colorado	Joe Rogers	Lieutenant Governor	12/31/02
Colorado	Gregory Kellam Scott	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/06
Colorado	Raymond Dean Jones	Judge, State Court of Appeals	12/31/02
Connecticut	Denise L. Nappier	State Treasurer	12/31/02
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	12/31/02
Georgia	David L. Burgess	Public Service Commissioner	12/31/06
Georgia	Michael Thurmond	Labor Commissioner	12/31/02
Georgia	Robert Benham	Chief Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/02
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	12/31/02
Illinois	Charles E. Freeman	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/10
Indiana	Robert D. Rucker, Jr.	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/02
Louisiana	Bernette Joshua Johnson	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/10
Michigan	Robert P. Young, Jr.	Associate Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/02
Minnesota	Alan Page	Associate Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/04
Mississippi	Fred L. Banks, Jr.	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/05
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	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	12/31/02
Tennessee	Adolpho A. Birch, Jr.	Chief Justice, State Supreme Court	8/31/06
Texas	Michael L. Williams	Chair, Railroad Commission	12/31/02
Texas	Wallace Jefferson	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/02
Virgin Islands	Charles W. Turnbull	Governor	12/31/02
Virgin Islands	Gerard Luz James	Lieutenant Governor	12/31/02
Washington	Charles Z. Smith	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/02

**Table 8: Black Mayors of Cities With 50,000-plus Population, 2001**

City	Population*		Mayor	
	Total	Percent Black**	Name	Expiration of Term
Houston, TX	1,953,631	25.3	Lee Brown	12 / 01
Philadelphia, PA	1,517,550	43.2	John F. Street	12 / 03
Dallas, TX	1,188,580	25.9	Ron Kirk	06 / 03
Detroit, MI	951,270	81.6	Dennis Archer	12 / 01
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 / 02
Denver, CO	554,636	11.1	Wellington Webb	06 / 03
New Orleans, LA	484,674	67.3	Marc Morial	05 / 02
Cleveland, OH	478,403	51.0	Michael R. White	12 / 01
Atlanta, GA	416,474	61.4	Bill Campbell	12 / 01
Minneapolis, MN	382,618	18.0	Sharon S. Belton	12 / 01
Arlington, TX	332,969	13.7	Elzie Odom	05 / 03
Newark, NJ	273,546	53.5	Sharpe James	06 / 02
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 / 01
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.	07 / 02
Jackson, MS	184,256	70.6	Harvey Johnson	06 / 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
Beaumont, TX	113,866	45.8	David W. Moore	05 / 02
Inglewood, CA	112,580	47.1	Roosevelt Dorn	12 / 02
Portsmouth, VA	100,565	50.6	James Holley III	06 / 04
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 / 02
Camden, NJ	79,904	53.3	Gwendolyn Faison	06 / 05
Kalamazoo, MI	77,145	20.6	Robert Jones	12 / 01
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 / 01
Mt. Vernon, NY	68,381	59.6	Ernest Davis	12 / 03
Pontiac, MI	66,337	47.9	Walter Moore	12 / 01
Saginaw, MI	61,799	43.3	Gary Loster	12 / 01
Irvington, NJ	60,695	81.7	Sara B. Bost	06 / 02
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 / 02

Data compiled by Alfred Baltimore, Jr., Roster Clerk.

\*Population figures from the 2000 U.S. Census.

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

**Table 9: Districts Represented by Black Members of Congress, 2001**

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	'01
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	'01
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 2000 U.S. Census Bureau figures available before 2000 Census redistricting.

**APPENDIX: Black Elected Officials in the U.S. by State, 1970 and 2000**

<b>State</b>	<b>1970 Total</b>	<b>2000 Total</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>1970 Total</b>	<b>2000 Total</b>
Alabama	86	731	Nebraska	2	6
Alaska	1	3	Nevada	3	14
Arizona	7	14	New Hampshire	0	3
Arkansas	55	502	New Jersey	73	247
California	105	238	New Mexico	3	4
Colorado	7	19	New York	74	320
Connecticut	31	71	North Carolina	62	498
Delaware	9	24	North Dakota	0	0
District of Columbia	8	204	Ohio	89	309
Florida	36	226	Oklahoma	36	104
Georgia	40	582	Oregon	0	7
Hawaii	1	0	Pennsylvania	49	186
Idaho	0	0	Rhode Island	2	10
Illinois	74	621	South Carolina	38	540
Indiana	30	83	South Dakota	0	0
Iowa	5	13	Tennessee	38	177
Kansas	6	19	Texas	29	475
Kentucky	41	62	Utah	0	3
Louisiana	64	701	Vermont	0	1
Maine	0	0	Virgin Islands	NA*	39
Maryland	43	176	Virginia	36	250
Massachusetts	8	31	Washington	4	24
Michigan	110	340	West Virginia	1	21
Minnesota	8	18	Wisconsin	7	31
Mississippi	81	897	Wyoming	1	0
Missouri	65	196			
Montana	0	0	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>9,040</b>

\*Not available—data not gathered for Virgin Islands in 1970.





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