PROTECT OUR PROGRESS

STATE OF BLACK AMERICA® 2017

BLACK–WHITE EQUALITY INDEX™

A **NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE** PUBLICATION
www.stateofblackamerica.org | #ProtectOurProgress

UNDERSTANDING THE 2017 EQUALITY INDEX™

WHY DOES THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE PUBLISH AN EQUALITY INDEX™?

Economic empowerment is the central theme of the National Urban League's mission. The Equality Index gives us a way to document progress toward this mission for Black and Hispanic Americans relative to whites.

WHAT IS THE EQUALITY INDEX TRYING TO DO?

Imagine if we were to summarize how well African Americans and Hispanics are doing compared to whites in the areas of economics, health, education, social justice and civic engagement, and represent that by a pie.

The Equality Index measures the share of the pie that African Americans and Hispanics get.

Whites are used as the benchmark because the history of race in America has created advantages for whites that continue to persist in many of the outcomes being measured.

THE 2017 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA IS 72.3%. WHAT DOES THAT MEAN?

That means that rather than having a whole pie (100%), which would mean full equality with whites in 2017, African Americans are missing about 28% of the pie.

Similarly, a Hispanic Index of 78.4% indicates that more than 20% of the pie is missing for Hispanics. *(See Figure 1)*
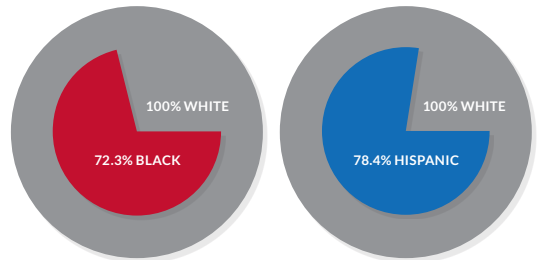
FIGURE 1
2017 Black–White Equality Index is 72.3%
2017 Hispanic–White Equality Index is 78.4%

HOW IS THE EQUALITY INDEX CALCULATED?

The categories that make up the Equality Index are economics, health, education, social justice and civic engagement. In each category, we use nationally representative statistics to calculate a sub-index that captures how well African Americans and Hispanics are doing relative to whites.

Each category is weighted, based on the importance that we give to each, and the weighted average of all five categories is calculated to get the total Equality Index. *(See Figure 2)*
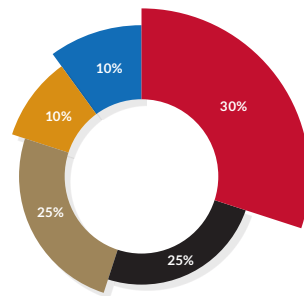
FIGURE 2
Different Categories that Make Up the Equality Index
■ Economics **30%** ■ Health **25%** ■ Education **25%**
■ Social Justice **10%** ■ Civic Engagement **10%**

IS IT POSSIBLE TO SEE HOW WELL AFRICAN AMERICANS AND HISPANICS ARE DOING IN EACH OF THE CATEGORIES?

Yes. We show this in the tables included with the Equality Index.

We estimate an index for each category that can be interpreted in the same way as the total Equality Index. So, an index of 56.5% for the economics category for African Americans in 2017 means that African Americans are missing close to half of the economics mini-pie. The table below summarizes the total 2017 Equality Index™ and the index in each category for African Americans and Hispanics.

FIGURE 3
2017 Equality Index™

CATEGORY	BLACK–WHITE	HISPANIC–WHITE
TOTAL EQUALITY INDEX	72.3%	78.4%
Economics	56.5%	62.1%
Health	80.0%	108.8%
Education	78.2%	75.3%
Social Justice	57.4%	69.7%
Civic Engagement	100.6%	67.3%

IS IT POSSIBLE TO SEE HOW WELL AFRICAN AMERICANS AND HISPANICS ARE DOING OVER TIME?

Yes. The National Urban League has published the Equality Index of Black America, and all the variables used to calculate it, annually since 2005. The Equality Index of Hispanic America goes back to 2010. Since changes in the measurement of the Equality Index may occur over time as new data become available or older data series are discontinued, consecutive years of the Equality Index are most comparable. It is best to focus on individual indicators (e.g. unemployment rates, income, etc.) when making longer-term comparisons.

IT DOESN'T LOOK LIKE THERE'S BEEN MUCH IMPROVEMENT IN THE EQUALITY INDEX—WHAT'S THE POINT?

Since the Equality Index is made up of a lot of different parts, improvements in one area are sometimes offset by losses in another area, leaving the overall index unchanged.

Change often happens slowly. The Equality Index offers solid evidence of just how slowly change happens, making it an important tool for driving policies needed in the ongoing fight against inequality.

NOT ALL AFRICAN AMERICANS ARE DOING POORLY AND NOT ALL WHITES ARE DOING WELL. WHY DOESN'T THE EQUALITY INDEX CAPTURE CLASS DIFFERENCES?

The national Equality Index was created to capture racial inequality. Most of the data points are reported as averages for African Americans, Latinos and whites. An average is the easiest way to summarize a large amount of information, but can mask class differences within each group. While the Equality Index does not detail class differences, it does highlight regional differences in racial inequality through our rankings of metro area unemployment and income inequality. The rankings of unemployment and income equality for roughly 70 metro areas with large African-American populations are included with the Equality Index of Black America.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

2017 EQUALITY INDEX™

IHS GLOBAL INSIGHT

□ Updated	■ Revised History	■ Removed Weight in 2017	■ New Series 2017	⬡ No New Data

2017 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA	SOURCE	YEAR	BLACK	WHITE	INDEX	DIFF. ('17–'16)
Total Equality Weighted Index					**72.3%**	**0.1**
ECONOMICS (30%)						
MEDIAN INCOME (0.25)						
Median Household Income (Real), Dollars	ACS	2015	36,544	61,394	60%	0.0
Median Male Earnings, Dollars	ACS	2015	38,243	55,166	69%	(1.2)
Median Female Earnings, Dollars	ACS	2015	34,426	42,026	82%	0.7
POVERTY (0.15)						
Population Living Below Poverty Line, %	ACS	2015	25.4	10.4	41%	0.9
Population Living Below 50% of Poverty Line, %	ACS	2015	11.9	4.7	39%	0.9
Population Living Below 125% of Poverty Line, %	ACS	2015	32.1	13.7	43%	(0.2)
Population Living Below Poverty Line (Under 18), %	CPS ASEC	2015	32.9	12.1	37%	3.7
Population Living Below Poverty Line (18–64), %	CPS ASEC	2015	21.3	8.9	42%	(2.6)
Population Living Below Poverty Line (65 and Older), %	CPS ASEC	2015	18.4	6.6	36%	(4.9)
EMPLOYMENT ISSUES (0.20)						
Unemployment Rate, %	BLS	2016	8.4	4.3	51%	3.3
Unemployment Rate: Male, %	BLS	2016	9.1	4.4	48%	2.7
Unemployment Rate: Female, %	BLS	2016	7.8	4.2	54%	3.3
Unemployment Rate Persons Ages 16–19, %	BLS	2016	26.7	14.1	53%	0.7
Percent Not in Workforce: Ages 16–19, %	BLS	2016	71.0	62.6	88%	(0.3)
Percent Not in Workforce: Ages 16 and Older, %	BLS	2016	38.4	37.1	97%	(0.2)
Labor Force Participation Rate, %	BLS	2016	61.6	62.9	98%	0.0
LFPR 16–19, %	BLS	2016	29.0	37.4	78%	0.3
LFPR 20–24, %	BLS	2016	67.7	72.4	94%	(0.3)
LFPR Over 25: Less Than High School Grad., %	BLS	2016	37.8	47.2	80%	(0.2)
LFPR Over 25: High School Grad., No College, %	BLS	2016	59.2	56.9	104%	0.3
LFPR Over 25: Some College, No Degree, %	BLS	2016	67.4	62.8	107%	(1.2)
LFPR Over 25: Associate degree, %	BLS	2016	73.4	69.9	105%	0.4
LFPR Over 25: Some College or Associate Degree, %	BLS	2016	69.4	65.6	106%	(0.7)
LFPR Over 25: College Grad., %	BLS	2016	77.7	73.6	106%	0.6
Employment to Pop. Ratio, %	BLS	2016	56.4	60.2	94%	0.7
HOUSING & WEALTH (0.34)						
Home Ownership Rate, %	Census	2015	42.3	71.9	59%	(0.4)
Mortgage Application Denial Rate (Total), %	HDMA	2015	27.4	9.8	36%	(0.1)
Mortgage Application Denial Rate (Male), %	HDMA	2015	25.6	11.3	44%	(0.2)
Mortgage Application Denial Rate (Female), %	HDMA	2015	29.1	11.2	39%	(0.0)
Mortgage Application Denial Rate (Joint), %	HDMA	2015	26.8	8.1	30%	0.2
Home Improvement Loans Denials (Total), %	HDMA	2015	59.8	30.0	50%	(2.2)
Home Improvement Loans Denials (Male), %	HDMA	2015	59.4	34.5	58%	(1.7)
Home Improvement Loans Denials (Female), %	HDMA	2015	63.8	37.7	59%	(1.4)
Home Improvement Loans Denials (Joint), %	HDMA	2015	48.1	21.8	45%	(2.4)

▢ Updated   ▢ Revised History   ▢ Removed Weight in 2017   ▢ New Series 2017   ▢ No New Data

2017 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA	SOURCE	YEAR	BLACK	WHITE	INDEX	DIFF. ('17−'16)
Percent of High-Priced Loans (More Than 3% Above Treasury)	HDMA	2015	6.8	2.9	43%	3.4
Median Home Value, 2000 Dollars	Census	2015	99,680	142,037	70%	4.9
Median Wealth, 2010 Dollars	Census SIPP	2011	6,314	110,500	6%	0.0
Equity in Home, Dollars	Census SIPP	2011	50,000	85,000	59%	0.0
Percent Investing in 401(K), %	Census	2011	31.7	46.4	68%	0.0
Percent Investing in IRA, %	Census	2011	11.2	35.4	32%	0.0
U.S. Firms By Race (% Compared to Employment Share)	Census SBO	2012	8.9	69.8	13%	4.3
DIGITAL DIVIDE (0.05)						
Households With Computer at Home, %	Census	2015	85.6	92.1	93%	1.1
Households With the Internet, %	Census	2015	70.1	84.4	83%	1.1
Adult Users With Broadband Access, %	Census	2015	69.7	83.9	83%	1.1
TRANSPORTATION (0.01)						
Car Ownership, %	Census	2015	80.5	93.3	86%	6.4
Means of Transportation to Work: Drive Alone, %	ACS	2015	72.3	79.8	91%	0.3
Means of Transportation to Work: Public Transportation, %	ACS	2015	11.0	3.2	29%	1.0
Economic Weighted Index					**56.5%**	**0.3**

HEALTH (25%)						
DEATH RATES & LIFE EXPECTANCY (0.45)						
Life Expectancy at Birth	CDC	2014	75.2	78.8	95%	0.2
Male	CDC	2014	72	76.5	94%	0.3
Female	CDC	2014	78.1	81.1	96%	0.1
Life Expectancy at 65 (Additional Expected Years)	CDC	2014	18.1	19.3	94%	0.5
Male at 65	CDC	2014	16.2	18	90%	0.1
Female at 65	CDC	2014	19.5	20.5	95%	0.0
Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): All Causes	CDC	2014	870.7	742.8	85%	0.9
Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Male	CDC	2014	1060.3	872.3	82%	1.3
Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Female	CDC	2014	731.2	633.8	87%	0.5
Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Heart Disease	CDC	2014	210.8	169.9	81%	0.9
Ischemic Heart Disease	CDC	2014	114.8	101.2	88%	0.9
Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Stroke (Cerebrovascular)	CDC	2014	50.9	35.4	70%	(0.0)
Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Cancer	CDC	2014	190.2	166.2	87%	1.1
Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung	CDC	2014	45.7	45.4	99%	2.7
Colon, Rectum, and Anus	CDC	2014	19.1	14.3	75%	2.0
Prostate (Male)	CDC	2014	38.1	18	47%	1.8
Breast (Female)	CDC	2014	28.8	20.6	72%	(0.0)
Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Chronic Lower Respiratory	CDC	2014	28.9	45.4	157%	1.5

⬜ Updated	🟫 Revised History	🟦 Removed Weight in 2017	🟧 New Series 2017	⬜ No New Data		

2017 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA	SOURCE	YEAR	BLACK	WHITE	INDEX	DIFF. ('17–'16)
Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Influenza and Pneumonia	CDC	2014	16.3	15.1	93%	(0.3)
Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	CDC	2014	7.3	10.6	145%	7.9
Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Diabetes	CDC	2014	38.2	18.6	49%	1.6
Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): HIV	CDC	2014	8.6	0.9	10%	0.7
Unintentional Injuries	CDC	2014	35	45.8	131%	0.5
Motor Vehicle-Related Injuries	CDC	2014	11.6	11.3	97%	(2.6)
Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Suicide	CDC	2014	5.7	16.4	288%	3.8
Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Suicide Males	CDC	2014	9.7	25.8	266%	5.2
Death Rates (Per 100,000): Suicide Males Ages 15–24	CDC	2015	13.1	23.4	179%	4.0
Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Suicide Females	CDC	2014	2.1	7.5	357%	2.1
Death Rates (Per 100,000): Suicide Females Ages 15–24	CDC	2015	3.7	6.1	165%	(35.1)
Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Homicide	CDC	2014	18.2	2.4	13%	(0.1)
Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Homicide Male	CDC	2014	32.3	3.3	10%	0.1
Death Rates (Per 100,000): Homicide Males Ages 15–24	CDC	2015	79.6	3.8	5%	(0.6)
Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Homicide Female	CDC	2014	4.8	1.6	33%	0.0
Death Rates (Per 100,000): Homicide Females Ages 15–24	CDC	2015	8	1.7	21%	0.4
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: >1 Male	CDC	2015	1215	541.1	45%	(3.4)
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 1–4 Male	CDC	2015	48.9	25.5	52%	(10.0)
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 5–14 Male	CDC	2015	22.4	14.5	65%	(4.5)
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 15–24 Male	CDC	2015	159.2	93.4	59%	(3.7)
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 25–34 Male	CDC	2015	243.1	168.1	69%	4.8
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 35–44 Male	CDC	2015	344.6	238.1	69%	1.5
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 45–54 Male	CDC	2015	703.6	510	72%	(0.0)
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 55–64 Male	CDC	2015	1656.8	1093.3	66%	2.1
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 65–74 Male	CDC	2015	3109.3	2184	70%	0.9
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 75–84 Male	CDC	2015	6345.5	5500.5	87%	0.8
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 85+ Male	CDC	2015	13344	15526	116%	5.4
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: >1 Female	CDC	2015	1027.3	445.7	43%	0.2
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 1–4 Female	CDC	2015	34	20.1	59%	1.5
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 5–14 Female	CDC	2015	15.9	11.2	70%	2.9
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 15–24 Female	CDC	2015	48.2	40.1	83%	(4.2)
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 25–34 Female	CDC	2015	98.7	78.8	80%	7.5
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 35–44 Female	CDC	2015	203.3	145.7	72%	1.9
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 45–54 Female	CDC	2015	466.5	327.7	70%	2.4
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 55–64 Female	CDC	2015	997.9	661	66%	1.6
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 65–74 Female	CDC	2015	1910.9	1472.8	77%	1.3
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 75–84 Female	CDC	2015	4414.5	4103.1	93%	1.4
Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 85+ Female	CDC	2015	11954.7	13682.6	114%	3.2

| | Updated | | Revised History | | Removed Weight in 2017 | | New Series 2017 | | No New Data |

2017 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA	SOURCE	YEAR	BLACK	WHITE	INDEX	DIFF. ('17–'16)
PHYSICAL CONDITION (0.10)						
Overweight: 18+ Years, % of Population	CDC	2015	34.0	35.7	105%	0.8
Overweight: Men 20 Years and Over, % of Population	CDC	2011–2014	31.7	39.7	125%	3.2
Overweight: Women 20 Years and Over, % of Population	CDC	2011–2014	25.5	28.2	111%	(7.1)
Obese, % of Population		2015	37.0	27.8	75%	3.1
Obese: Men 20 Years and Over, % of Population	CDC	2011–2014	37.9	34.0	90%	(1.4)
Obese: Women 20 Years and Over, % of Population	CDC	2011–2014	56.5	35.3	62%	5.8
Diabetes: Physician Diagnosed in Ages 20+, % of Population	CDC	2011–2014	13.4	7.6	57%	8.9
Aids Cases Per 100,000 Males Ages 13+	CDC	2015	38.1	4.6	12%	(0.3)
Aids Cases Per 100,000 Females Ages 13+	CDC	2015	16.2	0.9	6%	0.9
SUBSTANCE ABUSE (0.10)						
Binge Alcohol (5 Drinks in 1 Day, 1X a Year) Ages 18+, % of Population	CDC	2013	14.3	27.5	192%	0.0
Use of Illicit Drugs in the Past Month Ages 12+, % of Population	CDC	2014	12.4	10.4	84%	(6.6)
Tobacco: Both Cigarette & Cigar Ages 12+, % of Population	CDC	2014	26.6	27.6	104%	1.5
MENTAL HEALTH (0.02)						
Students Who Consider Suicide: Male, %	CDC	2013	10.2	11.4	112%	0.0
Students Who Carry Out Intent and Require Medical Attention: Male, %	CDC	2013	2.2	1.1	50%	14.0
Students That Act on Suicidal Feeling: Male, %	CDC	2013	6.8	4.2	62%	(0.1)
Students Who Consider Suicide: Female, %	CDC	2013	18.6	21.1	113%	0.0
Students Who Carry Out Intent and Require Medical Attention: Female, %	CDC	2013	3.2	2.8	88%	(12.5)
Students That Act on Suicidal Feeling: Female, %	CDC	2013	10.7	8.5	79%	1.7
ACCESS TO CARE (0.075)						
Private Insurance Payment for Health Care: Under 65 Years Old, % of Distribution	Census CPS	2015	38.6	56.6	68%	(5.0)
People Without Health Insurance, % of Population	Census CPS	2015	11.1	6.7	60%	(4.2)
People 18 to 64 Without a Usual Source of Health Insurance, % of Adults	Census CPS	2015	15.2	9.3	61%	(3.1)
People 18 to 64 and in Poverty Without a Usual Source of Health Insurance, % of Adults	Census CPS	2015	20.2	19.6	97%	1.5
Population Under 65 Covered By Medicaid, % of Population	Census CPS	2015	32.2	15.7	49%	0.9
ELDERLY HEALTH CARE (0.03)						
Population Over 65 Covered By Medicaid, % of Population	Census CPS	2015	11.2	4.5	41%	5.4
Medicare Expenditures Per Beneficiary, Dollars	CDC	2012	19975	17064	85%	13.9
PREGNANCY ISSUES (0.04)						
Prenatal Care Begins in 1st Trimester	CDC	2011	80.9	85.7	94%	0.0
Prenatal Care Begins in 3rd Trimester	CDC	2010	6.0	2.3	38%	0.0
Percent of Births to Mothers 18 and Under	CDC	2014	1.7	0.7	40%	2.0
Percent of Live Births to Unmarried Mothers	CDC	2014	70.9	29.2	41%	0.2
Infant Mortality Rates Among Mothers With Education 9–12th Grade, No Diploma	CDC	2013	13.6	9.0	66%	0.0

Legend	
▨ Updated	▨ Revised History
▨ Removed Weight in 2017	▨ New Series 2017
☐ No New Data	

2017 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA	SOURCE	YEAR	BLACK	WHITE	INDEX	DIFF. ('17–'16)
Infant Mortality Rates Among Mothers With HS Diploma or GED	CDC	2013	11.4	6.6	58%	0.0
Infant Mortality Rates Among Mothers with 12 or More Years of Education	CDC	2013	10.5	4.9	46%	0.0
Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes During During Last 3 Months of Pregnancy, %	CDC	2014	5.1	9.8	192%	(126.7)
Low Birth Weight, % of Live Births	CDC	2014	13.2	7.0	53%	(0.5)
Very Low Birth Weight, % of Live Births	CDC	2014	2.9	1.1	38%	0.1
REPRODUCTION ISSUES (0.01)						
Abortions, Per 1,000 Live Births	CDC	2013	355	109	31%	(0.5)
Women Using Contraception, % of Population	CDC	2011–2013	57.9	65.3	89%	0.0
DELIVERY ISSUES (0.075)						
All Infant Deaths: Neonatal and Post, Per 1,000 Live Births	CDC	2013	11.1	5.1	46%	1.3
Neonatal Deaths, Per 1,000 Live Births	CDC	2013	7.5	3.3	44%	0.0
Postneonatal Deaths, Per 1,000 Live Births	CDC	2013	3.7	1.7	46%	0.0
Maternal Mortality, Per 100,000 Live Births[1]	CDC	2015	63.3	25.4	40%	6.1
CHILDREN'S HEALTH (0.10)						
Babies Breastfed, %	CDC	2013	66.3	84.3	79%	(1.4)
Children Without a Health Care Visit in Past 12 Months (up to 6 Years Old), %	CDC	2014	8.7	8.7	100%	16.0
Vaccinations of Children Below Poverty: Combined Vacc. Combined 7-vaccine series % of children 19-35 months[2]	CDC	2014	61.5	61.2	100%	2.1
Uninsured Children, %	CPS ASEC	2015	5.1	4.3	84%	(12.6)
Overweight Boys 6–11 Years Old, % of Population	CDC	2011–2014	21.2	13.0	61%	14.6
Overweight Girls 6–11 Years Old, % of Population	CDC	2011–2014	21.6	14.4	67%	9.9
AIDS Cases Per 100,000 All Children Under 13	CDC	2015	1.1	0.1	9%	7.6
Health Weighted Index					**80.0%**	**0.5**

EDUCATION (25%)						
QUALITY (0.45)						
TEACHER QUALITY (0.10)						
Middle Grades: Teacher Lacking at Least a College Minor in Subject Taught (High Vs. Low Minority Schools), %	ET	2000	49.0	40.0	85%	0.0
HS: Teacher Lacking An Undergraduate Major in Subject Taught (High Vs. Low Poverty Secondary Schools), %	ET	2007–2008	21.9	10.9	88%	0.0
Per Student Funding (High [30%] Vs. Low [0%] Poverty Districts), Dollars	SFF	2012	10703	10762	99%	0.0
Teachers With <3 Years Experience, %	NCES	2011–2012	9.5	8.7	91%	13.4
Distribution of Underprepared Teachers (High Vs. Low Minority Schools), % (California Only)	SRI	2008–2009	5.0	1.0	20%	0.0
COURSE QUALITY (0.15)						
College Completion, % of All Entrants	NCES	2007	40.8	62.9	65%	0.6
College Completion, % of Entrants with Strong HS Curriculum (Algebra II Plus Other Courses)	ET	1999	75.0	86.0	87%	0.0

	Updated		Revised History		Removed Weight in 2017		New Series 2017		No New Data

2017 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA	SOURCE	YEAR	BLACK	WHITE	INDEX	DIFF. ('17–'16)
HS Students: Enrolled in Chemistry, %	NCES	2009	65.3	71.5	91%	0.0
HS Students: Enrolled in Algebra II, %	NCES	2009	70.6	77.4	91%	0.0
HS Students: Enrolled in: Precalculus, %	NCES	2009	22.7	37.9	60%	0.0
HS Students: Enrolled in: Calculus, %	NCES	2009	6.1	17.5	35%	0.0
Students Taking: Physics, %	NCES	2009	26.9	37.6	72%	0.0
Students Taking: English Composition, %	CB	2009	31.0	43.0	72%	0.0
ATTAINMENT (0.30)						
Graduation Rates, 2-Year Institutions Where Students Started As Full Time, First Time Students, %	NCES	2011	20.2	29.1	69%	(18.0)
Graduation Rates, 4-Year Institutions Where Students Started As Full Time, First Time Students, %	NCES	2008	21.4	43.7	49%	(15.3)
NCAA Div. I College Freshmen Graduating Within 6 Years, %	NCAA	2008	56.0	71.0	79%	0.0
Degrees Earned: Associate, % of Population Aged 18–24 Yrs	NCES	2015	3.1	3.4	93%	11.2
Degrees Earned: Bachelor's, % of Population Aged 18–29 Yrs	NCES	2015	2.7	4.1	67%	4.9
Degrees Earned: Master's, % of Population Aged 18–34 Yrs	NCES	2015	0.9	1.0	86%	7.1
Educational Attainment: at Least High School (25 Yrs. and Over), % of Population	Census	2015	87.0	93.3	93%	1.2
Educational Attainment: at Least Bachelor's (25 Yrs. and Over), % of Population	Census	2015	22.5	36.2	62%	(0.5)
Degrees Conferred, % Distribution, By Field						
Agriculture/Forestry	NCES	2015	0.5	2.0	23%	(0.6)
Art/Architecture	NCES	2015	0.3	0.5	49%	2.6
Business/Management	NCES	2015	22.5	18.2	123%	(12.4)
Communications	NCES	2015	4.1	3.9	105%	5.9
Computer and Information Sciences	NCES	2015	0.2	0.2	121%	1.4
Education	NCES	2015	9.0	10.4	86%	4.3
Engineering	NCES	2015	2.5	5.4	47%	(2.0)
English/Literature	NCES	2015	1.4	2.3	62%	0.3
Foreign Languages	NCES	2015	0.3	0.8	41%	2.4
Health Sciences	NCES	2015	14.5	14.8	98%	(0.9)
Liberal Arts/Humanities	NCES	2015	2.3	1.7	137%	2.8
Mathematics/Statistics	NCES	2015	0.4	0.9	44%	(2.1)
Natural Sciences	NCES	2015	3.9	6.0	64%	(2.2)
Philosophy/Religion/Theology	NCES	2015	0.3	0.6	63%	(3.1)
Psychology	NCES	2015	6.4	5.2	123%	1.5
Social Sciences/History	NCES	2015	6.1	6.6	93%	4.0
Other Fields	NCES	2015	25.2	20.4	123%	6.8
SCORES (0.25)						
PRESCHOOL 10% OF TOTAL SCORES (0.025)						
Children's School Readiness Skills (Ages 3–5), % With 3 or 4 Skills* *Recognizes all letters, counts to 20 or higher, writes name, reads or pretends to read*	NCES	2005	44.1	46.8	94%	0.0

☐ Updated ☐ Revised History ☐ Removed Weight in 2017 ☐ New Series 2017 ☐ No New Data						

2017 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA	SOURCE	YEAR	BLACK	WHITE	INDEX	DIFF. ('17–'16)
ELEMENTARY 40% OF TOTAL SCORES (0.10)						
Average Scale Score in U.S. History, 8th Graders	NCES	2014	251	277	91%	0.0
Average Scale Score in U.S. History, 4th Graders	NCES	2010	198	224	88%	0.0
Average Scale Score in Math, 8th Graders	NCES	2015	260	292	89%	0.0
Average Scale Score in Math, 4th Graders	NCES	2015	224	248	90%	0.0
Average Scale Score in Reading, 8th Graders	NCES	2015	247	274	90%	0.0
Average Scale Score in Reading, 4th Graders	NCES	2015	206	232	89%	0.0
Average Scale Score in Science, 8th Graders	NCES	2011	129	163	79%	0.0
Average Scale Score in Science, 4th Graders	NCES	2009	127	163	78%	0.0
Writing Proficiency at or above Basic, 8th Graders, % of Students	NCES	2011	65	87	75%	0.0
Writing Proficiency at or above Basic, 4th Graders, % of Students	NCES	2002	77	90	86%	0.0
Science Proficiency at or Above Proficient, 4th Graders, % of Students	NCES	2009	11	47	22%	0.0
Reading Proficiency at or Above Proficient, 8th Graders, % of Students	NCES	2015	16	44	35%	(0.9)
Reading Proficiency at or Above Proficient, 4th Graders, % of Students	NCES	2015	18	46	39%	0.2
Math Proficiency at or Above Proficient, 8th Graders, % of Students	NCES	2015	13	43	29%	(0.9)
Math Proficiency at or Above Proficient, 4th Graders, % of Students	NCES	2015	19	51	37%	(0.6)
Writing Proficiency at or Above Proficient, 8th Graders, % of Students	NCES	2011	11	34	32%	0.0
Writing Proficiency at or Above Proficient, 4th Graders, % of Students	NCES	2013	17	45	38%	0.0
HIGH SCHOOL 50% OF TOTAL SCORES (0.125)						
Writing Proficiency at or Above Basic, 12th Graders, % of Students	NCES	2011	61	86	71%	0.0
Average Scale Score in Science, 12th Graders	NCES	2010	120	156	77%	0.0
Average Scale Score in U.S. History, 12th Graders	NCES	2010	268	296	91%	0.0
Average Scale Score in Reading, 12th Graders	NCES	2013	268	297	90%	0.0
High School GPAs for Those Taking the SAT	CB	2009	3.00	3.40	88%	0.0
SAT Reasoning Test: Mean Scores	CB	2016	1270	1572	81%	(0.2)
Mathematics, Joint	CB	2016	425	533	80%	(0.4)
Mathematics, Male	CB	2016	430	550	78%	(0.8.
Mathematics, Female	CB	2016	422	518	81%	0.0
Critical Reading, Joint	CB	2016	430	528	81%	(0.0)
Critical Reading, Male	CB	2016	425	530	80%	(0.3)
Critical Reading, Female	CB	2016	434	526	83%	0.0
Writing, Joint	CB	2016	415	511	81%	(0.3)
Writing, Male	CB	2016	404	504	80%	(0.5)
Writing, Female	CB	2016	424	517	82%	(0.3)
ACT: Average Composite Score	ACT	2016	17.0	22.2	77%	0.3

▨ Updated	▨ Revised History	▨ Removed Weight in 2017	▨ New Series 2017	▢ No New Data		

2017 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA	SOURCE	YEAR	BLACK	WHITE	INDEX	DIFF. ('17−'16)
ENROLLMENT (0.10)						
School Enrollment: Ages 3–34, % of Population	Census	2015	55.3	54.4	102%	(1.2)
Preprimary School Enrollment	Census	2015	65.3	66.3	98%	(0.5)
3 and 4 Years Old	Census	2015	52.7	56.0	94%	(5.7)
5 and 6 Years Old	Census	2015	93.7	94.1	100%	(1.6)
7 to 13 Years Old	Census	2015	97.0	97.8	99%	(1.6)
14 and 15 Years Old	Census	2015	98.7	98.3	100%	(0.8)
16 and 17 Years Old	Census	2015	94.4	94.4	100%	1.7
18 and 19 Years Old	Census	2015	64.5	70.1	92%	(2.1)
20 and 21 Years Old	Census	2015	43.7	55.5	79%	5.5
22 to 24 Years Old	Census	2015	27.5	28.9	95%	13.4
25 to 29 Years Old	Census	2015	13.1	13.1	99%	(13.7)
30 to 34 Years Old	Census	2015	8.2	6.5	125%	(19.4)
35 and Over	Census	2015	2.8	1.3	214%	(45.1)
College Enrollment (Graduate or Undergraduate): Ages 14 and Over, % of Population	Census	2015	8.6	6.6	131%	(5.1)
14 to 17 Years Old	Census	2015	1.0	1.2	81%	(91.7)
18 to 19 Years Old	Census	2015	41.3	51.8	80%	(0.8)
20 to 21 Years Old	Census	2015	42.0	54.0	78%	8.0
22 to 24 Years Old	Census	2015	27.2	27.8	98%	17.5
25 to 29 Years Old	Census	2015	12.7	12.9	98%	(9.6)
30 to 34 Years Old	Census	2015	8.0	6.4	124%	(16.7)
35 Years Old and Over	Census	2015	2.7	1.3	213%	(46.0)
College Enrollment Rate As a Percent of All 18- to 24-Year-Old High School Completers, %	NCES	2015	34.9	41.8	84%	(2.8)
Adult Education Participation, % of Adult Population	NCES	2004–2005	46.0	46.0	100%	0.0
STUDENT STATUS & RISK FACTORS (0.10)						
High School Dropouts: Status Dropouts, % (Not Completed HS and Not Enrolled, Regardless of When Dropped Out)	NCES	2015	6.5	4.6	71%	13.7
Children in Poverty, %	Census	2015	32.9	12.1	37%	5.2
Children in All Families Below Poverty Level, %	Census	2015	32.7	11.5	35%	3.0
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Female Householder, No Spouse Present), %	Census	2015	46.1	34.8	75%	7.7
Children With No Parent in The Labor Force, %	AECF	2015	45.0	23.0	51%	0.1
Children (Under 18) With a Disability, %	Census	2015	5.0	4.1	82%	0.1
Public School Students (K–12): Repeated Grade, %	NCES	2007	20.9	8.7	42%	0.0
Public school students *9th graders: suspended or expelled %[3]	NCES	2013	35.6	14.4	40%	-
Public School Students (K–12): Expelled, %	NCES	2009	0.5	0.1	30%	0.0
Center-Based Child Care of Preschool Children, %	NCES	2012	65.3	58.5	90%	0.0
Parental Care Only of Preschool Children, %	NCES	2012	15.3	18.5	83%	0.0
Teacher Stability: Remained in Public School, High Vs. Low Minority Schools, %	NCES	2011–2012	80.5	87.6	92%	(5.5)
Teacher Stability: Remained in Private School, High Vs. Low Minority Schools, %	NCES	2009	77.0	78.9	98%	0.0

Legend	
▢ Updated	▢ Revised History	▢ Removed Weight in 2017	▢ New Series 2017	▢ No New Data

2017 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA	SOURCE	YEAR	BLACK	WHITE	INDEX	DIFF. ('17-'16)
Zero Days missed in School Year, % of *8th graders[4]	NCES	2002	46.0	43.0	107%	-
3+ Days Late to School, % of 10th Graders	NCES	2002	36.4	44.4	122%	0.0
Never Cut Classes, % of 10th Graders	NCES	2002	68.9	70.3	98%	0.0
Home Literacy Activities (Age 3 to 5)						
Read to 3 or More Times a Week	NCES	2012	77.0	90.5	85%	(1.0)
Told a Story at Least Once a Month	NCES	2012	80.4	86.6	93%	21.3
Taught Words or Numbers Three or More Times a Week	NCES	2012	98.6	97.8	101%	8.6
Visited a Library at Least Once in Last Month	NCES	2012	40.9	43.7	94%	33.3
Education Weighted Index					**78.2%**	**0.7**

SOCIAL JUSTICE (10%)						
EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW (0.70)						
Stopped While Driving[5]	BJS	2011	125.4	95.9	76%	(18.5)
Speeding	BJS	2011	37.7	50.1	133%	18.9
Vehicle Defect	BJS	2011	19	12.7	67%	(17.2)
Roadside Check for Drinking Drivers	BJS	2011	14	9	64%	(53.7)
Record Check	BJS	2011	0.4	1.6	400%	335.0
Seatbelt Violation	BJS	2011	6.5	6.6	102%	(24.5)
Illegal Turn/Lane Change	BJS	2011	7	6.6	94%	6.3
Stop Sign/Light Violation	BJS	2011	5.5	6.1	111%	0.9
Other	BJS	2011	5.3	4.7	89%	(19.3)
Mean Incarceration Sentence (In Average Months)	BJS	2006	42	37	88%	0.00
Average Sentence for Incarceration (All Offenses): Male, Months	BJS	2006	42	37	88%	0.0
Average Sentence for Murder: Male, Months	BJS	2006	45	40	89%	0.0
Average Sentence for Sexual Assault	BJS	2006	266	265	100%	0.0
Average Sentence for Robbery	BJS	2006	125	115	92%	0.0
Average Sentence for Aggravated Assault	BJS	2006	101	89	88%	0.0
Average Sentence for Other Violent	BJS	2006	48	42	88%	0.0
Average Sentence for Burglary	BJS	2006	41	43	105%	0.0
Average Sentence for Larceny	BJS	2006	50	41	82%	0.0
Average Sentence for Fraud	BJS	2006	23	24	104%	0.0
Average Sentence for Drug Possession	BJS	2006	27	27	100%	0.0
Average Sentence for Drug Trafficking	BJS	2006	25	21	84%	0.0
Average Sentence for Weapon Offenses	BJS	2006	40	39	98%	0.0
Average Sentence for Other Offenses	BJS	2006	34	34	100%	0.0
Average Sentence for Incarceration (All Offenses): Female, Months	BJS	2006	25	26	104%	0.0
Average Sentence for Murder	BJS	2006	175	225	129%	0.0
Average Sentence for Sexual Assault	BJS	2006	32	72	225%	0.0
Average Sentence for Robbery	BJS	2006	54	61	113%	0.0

🟫 Updated	🟫 Revised History	🟦 Removed Weight in 2017	🟧 New Series 2017	⬜ No New Data		

2017 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA	SOURCE	YEAR	BLACK	WHITE	INDEX	DIFF. ('17–'16)
Average Sentence for Aggravated Assault	BJS	2006	29	30	103%	0.0
Average Sentence for Other Violent	BJS	2006	17	55	324%	0.0
Average Sentence for Burglary	BJS	2006	34	29	85%	0.0
Average Sentence for Larceny	BJS	2006	19	17	89%	0.0
Average Sentence for Fraud	BJS	2006	23	22	96%	0.0
Average Sentence for Drug Possession	BJS	2006	15	17	113%	0.0
Average Sentence for Drug Trafficking	BJS	2006	27	26	96%	0.0
Average Sentence for Weapon Offenses	BJS	2006	24	24	100%	0.0
Average Sentence for Other Offenses	BJS	2006	20	22	110%	0.0
Convicted Felons Sentenced to Probation, All Offenses, %	BJS	2006	25	29	86%	0.0
Probation Sentence for Murder, %	BJS	2006	3.0	4.0	75%	0.0
Probation Sentence for Sexual Assault, %	BJS	2006	16	16	100%	0.0
Probation Sentence for Robbery, %	BJS	2006	12	15	80%	0.0
Probation Sentence for Burglary, %	BJS	2006	20	25	80%	0.0
Probation Sentence for Fraud, %	BJS	2006	35	35	100%	0.0
Probation Sentence for Drug Offenses, %	BJS	2006	25	34	74%	0.0
Probation Sentence for Weapon Offenses, %	BJS	2006	25	23	109%	0.0
Incarceration Rate: Prisoners Per 100,000	BJS	2015	1379.1	253.1	18%	(0.6)
Incarceration Rate: Prisoners Per 100,000 People: Male	BJS	2015	2774.4	460.4	17%	(0.4)
Incarceration Rate: Prisoners Per 100,000 People: Female	BJS	2015	109.3	52.5	48%	0.1
Prisoners as a % of Arrests	FBI BJS	2015	23.8	8.7	36%	(2.5)
VICTIMIZATION & MENTAL ANGUISH (0.30)						
Homicide rate per 100,000[6]	CDC	2015	21.3	2.7	13%	(3.5)
Homicide Rate Per 100,000: Firearm	FBI	2014	32.0	3.3	10%	(2.7)
Homicide Rate Per 100,000: Stabbings	FBI	2014	4.7	1.6	34%	1.0
Homicide Rate Per 100,000: Personal Weapons	FBI	2014	14.9	1.9	13%	(30.4)
Homicide Rate Per 100,000: Male	CDC	2014	1.8	0.5	30%	19.5
Homicide Rate Per 100,000: Female	CDC	2014	0.7	0.2	36%	1.4
Murder Victims, Rate Per 100,000	FBI	2015	18.6	3.0	16%	(2.0)
Hate Crimes Victims, Rate Per 100,000	FBI	2015	5.8	0.4	7%	(0.1)
Victims of Violent Crimes, Rate Per 1,000 Persons Age 12 or older	BJS	2015	22.6	17.4	77%	(10.0)
Delinquency Cases, Year of Disposition, Rate Per 100,000	NCJJ	2013	3675.0	1697.3	46%	0.0
Prisoners Under Sentence of Death, Rate Per 100,000	BJS	2013	4.3	1.0	24%	0.0
High School Students Carrying Weapons on School Property	CDC	2015	3.4	3.7	109%	(37.2)
High School Students Carrying Weapons Anywhere	CDC	2015	12.4	18.1	146%	(20.0)
Firearm-related Death Rates per 100,000: Males, All Ages	CDC	2015	35.7	16.3	46%	(9.3)
Ages 1–14	CDC	2015	2.3	1.0	43%	(19.7)
Ages 15–24	CDC	2015	45.4	8.6	19%	(3.4)
Ages 25–44	CDC	2015	72.7	20.7	28%	(5.3)
Ages 25–34	CDC	2015	90.9	10.9	12%	(14.9)
Ages 35–44	CDC	2015	50.9	9.9	19%	(28.6)

☐ Updated	☐ Revised History	☐ Removed Weight in 2017	☐ New Series 2017	☐ No New Data		

2017 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA	SOURCE	YEAR	BLACK	WHITE	INDEX	DIFF. ('17–'16)
Ages 45–64	CDC	2015	19.3	23.7	123%	(15.7)
Age 65 and Older	CDC	2015	10.3	20.3	197%	(77.2)
Firearm-Related Death Rates Per 100,000: Females, All Ages	CDC	2015	3.9	3.5	90%	(16.5)
Ages 1–14	CDC	2015	1.0	0.4	40%	-
Ages 15–24	CDC	2015	7.2	1.8	25%	(16.9)
Ages 25–44	CDC	2015	6.6	5.0	76%	(11.0)
Ages 25–34	CDC	2015	8.1	4.6	57%	(190.8)
Ages 35–44	CDC	2015	4.9	5.4	110%	-
Ages 45–64	CDC	2015	2.4	5.4	225%	-
Age 65 and Older	CDC	2015	1.2	3.0	250%	42.9
Social Justice Weighted Index					**57.4%**	**(3.5)**

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT (10%)						
DEMOCRATIC PROCESS (0.4)						
Registered Voters, % of Citizen Population	Census	2014	63.4	68.1	93%	0.0
Actually Voted, % of Citizen Population	Census	2014	39.7	45.8	87%	0.0
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION (0.3)						
Percent of Population Volunteering for Military Reserves, %	Census	2010	0.8	1.0	80%	0.0
Volunteerism, %	BLS	2015	19.3	26.4	73%	(0.7)
Civic and Political	BLS	2015	3.4	5.0	68%	0.7
Educational or Youth Service	BLS	2015	25.6	24.8	103%	19.2
Environmental or Animal Care	BLS	2015	1.0	3.1	32%	8.1
Hospital or Other Health	BLS	2015	5.9	6.7	88%	5.4
Public Safety	BLS	2015	0.6	1.2	50%	25.0
Religious	BLS	2015	41.2	32.6	126%	(9.4)
Social or Community Service	BLS	2015	12.7	14.7	86%	(18.5)
Unpaid Volunteering of Young Adults[7]	NCES	2004–2006	40.1	44.3	91%	(36.5)
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING (0.2)						
Members of Unions, % of Employed	BLS	2016	13.0	10.5	124%	(2.1)
Represented By Unions, % of Employed	BLS	2016	14.5	11.7	124%	1.4
GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYMENT (0.1)						
Federal Executive Branch Employment, % of Adult Population[8]	OPM	2015	1.3	0.8	154%	8.9
State and Local Government Employment, % of Adult Population[9]	EEOC	2013	3.6	2.0	179%	20.5
Civic Engagement Weighted Index					**100.6%**	**0.0**

SOURCE	ACRONYM
American Community Survey	ACS
American College Testing	ACT
The Annie E. Casey Foundation	AECF
U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics	BJS
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	BLS
College Board	CB
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC
U.S. Census Bureau	Census
Survey of Business Owners and Self-Employed Persons (SBO)	Census SBO
Survey of Income and Program Participation - U.S. Census Bureau	Census SIPP
Current Population Survey - Annual Social and Economic Supplement	CPS ASEC
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	EEOC
The Education Trust	ET
Uniform Crime Reporting Program	FBI UCR
National Archive of Criminal Justice Data	NACJD
National Center for Education Statistics	NCES
National Center for Juvenile Justice	NCJJ
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	OJJDP
U.S. Office of Personnel Management	OPM
School Funding Fairness	SFF
State of Working America	SWA
U.S. Decennial Census	USDC
U.S. Department of Defense	USDD
U.S. Department of Justice	USDJ

[1] Updated 2017: Indicator now specifies the cause of that as pregnancy, childbirth, peurperium.

[2] Updated 2017: Indicator specifies a new combination of vaccinations. Changed from Vacc. Series 4:3:1:3:1:4 to 7-vaccine series.

[3] Updated 2017: Indicator now specifies 9th graders and is a combination of suspensions and expulsions.

[4] Updated 2017: Indicator now specifies 8th instead of 10th graders.

[5] Updated 2017: Data refers to persons stopped by police during the past 12 months for whom the most recent contact was a driver in a traffic spot. The original percentages were deflated by the proportion of the driving population by race.

[6] Updated 2017: New data obtained from a new source: changed source from BJS to CDC.

[7] Updated 2017: Young Adults refers to high school sophomores.

[8] Updated 2017: Source does not specify "Nonpostal" work, changed indicator to includeall federal employment.

[9] Updated 2017: Indicator specifies % of adult population.

BLACK−WHITE

METRO AREA UNEMPLOYMENT EQUALITY

RANKING OF METRO AREAS FROM MOST TO LEAST EQUAL	2017 RANK	BLACK RATE	WHITE RATE	BLACK−WHITE INDEX	2016 RANK	BLACK	WHITE	INDEX
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	1	6.4	4.5	70.3%	6	8.3	4.9	59.0%
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	2	12.8	8.8	68.8%	5	15.9	9.7	61.0%
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	3	11.6	7.9	68.1%	10	15.6	8.3	53.2%
Jacksonville, FL	4	9.4	6.4	68.1%	13	13.4	7	52.2%
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	5	8.4	5.5	65.5%	15	11.8	6.1	51.7%
Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	6	9	5.7	63.3%	1	9.9	6.8	68.7%
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	7	12.4	7.4	59.7%	4	13.1	8	61.1%
Austin-Round Rock, TX	8	6.4	3.6	56.3%	34	9	4.1	45.6%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	9	7.5	4.2	56.0%	20	10	4.9	49.0%
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	10	4.9	2.7	55.1%	48	10.2	4	39.2%
Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade, CA	11	13	7	53.8%	19	16.3	8	49.1%
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	12	8.6	4.6	53.5%	29	9.3	4.3	46.2%
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	13	9.8	5.2	53.1%	22	12.6	6.1	48.4%
Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin, SC	14	10.2	5.4	52.9%	12	11.4	6	52.6%
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	15	11	5.8	52.7%	-	-	-	NA
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	16	11.2	5.9	52.7%	26	14.4	6.8	47.2%
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	17	11.4	6	52.6%	8	13.1	7.7	58.8%
Greensboro-High Point, NC	18	8.8	4.6	52.3%	3	9.5	5.9	62.1%
Kansas City, MO-KS	19	7.3	3.8	52.1%	49	11.5	4.5	39.1%
New Haven-Milford, CT	20	10.4	5.4	51.9%	30	15.2	7	46.1%
Winston-Salem, NC	21	12.3	6.3	51.2%	56	18.9	6.8	36.0%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	22	11.2	5.5	49.1%	16	12	6.2	51.7%
New Orleans-Metairie, LA	23	10.4	5.1	49.0%	54	12.6	4.8	38.1%
Oklahoma City, OK	24	8.4	4.1	48.8%	7	8.3	4.9	59.0%
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	25	12.6	6	47.6%	35	13.7	6.1	44.5%
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	26	10.1	4.8	47.5%	36	12.4	5.5	44.4%
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	27	8	3.7	46.3%	9	9.5	5.2	54.7%
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	28	7.8	3.6	46.2%	47	10.9	4.3	39.4%
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	29	8.3	3.8	45.8%	52	12	4.6	38.3%
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	30	11.2	5.1	45.5%	18	12.6	6.2	49.2%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	31	11	5	45.5%	17	10	5.1	51.0%
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	32	10.6	4.8	45.3%	24	12	5.7	47.5%
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	33	9.5	4.3	45.3%	55	12.4	4.5	36.3%
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	34	11.5	5.2	45.2%	33	14.7	6.7	45.6%
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	35	12.9	5.8	45.0%	38	13.7	6	43.8%

RANKING OF METRO AREAS FROM MOST TO LEAST EQUAL	2017 RANK	BLACK RATE	WHITE RATE	BLACK–WHITE INDEX	2016 RANK	BLACK	WHITE	INDEX
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	36	8.9	4	44.9%	40	11.8	5.1	43.2%
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	37	12	5.3	44.2%	46	14.9	5.9	39.6%
Columbia, SC	38	11.1	4.9	44.1%	31	11.3	5.2	46.0%
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	39	10.1	4.4	43.6%	32	11.4	5.2	45.6%
Dayton, OH	40	13.1	5.7	43.5%	61	17.1	6	35.1%
Columbus, OH	41	10.7	4.6	43.0%	51	11.4	4.4	38.6%
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	42	13.5	5.8	43.0%	23	13.9	6.7	48.2%
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	43	9.2	3.9	42.4%	28	8.4	3.9	46.4%
Tulsa, OK	44	10.6	4.4	41.5%	39	9.9	4.3	43.4%
Richmond, VA	45	9.4	3.9	41.5%	42	11.5	4.8	41.7%
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	46	8.7	3.6	41.4%	14	10.6	5.5	51.9%
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI *	47	10.2	4.2	41.2%	45	13	5.2	40.0%
Raleigh, NC	48	9.6	3.9	40.6%	44	10.7	4.3	40.2%
Baton Rouge, LA	49	10.9	4.4	40.4%	11	8.5	4.5	52.9%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	50	12.9	5.2	40.3%	25	13.5	6.4	47.4%
Akron, OH	51	12.8	5.1	39.8%	58	16.2	5.8	35.8%
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN	52	11.9	4.7	39.5%	37	12.2	5.4	44.3%
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	53	11.4	4.5	39.5%	21	11.3	5.5	48.7%
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	54	11.7	4.5	38.5%	63	15.9	5.4	34.0%
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	55	11.3	4.3	38.1%	57	14.2	5.1	35.9%
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	56	9.2	3.5	38.0%	68	12.8	3.7	28.9%
Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY	57	11.2	4.2	37.5%	27	11.2	5.2	46.4%
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	58	12	4.4	36.7%	43	13.4	5.5	41.0%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY *	59	13.2	4.6	34.8%	41	11.8	5	42.4%
Pittsburgh, PA	60	14.4	5	34.7%	62	15.6	5.4	34.6%
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	61	13.6	4.5	33.1%	53	15.2	5.8	38.2%
Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN	62	13.7	4.5	32.8%	60	16	5.7	35.6%
St. Louis, MO-IL	63	13.5	4.4	32.6%	50	14.5	5.6	38.6%
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	64	17	5.4	31.8%	59	17.9	6.4	35.8%
Jackson, MS	65	11.3	3.5	31.0%	64	11.2	3.7	33.0%
Chattanooga, TN-GA	66	14.5	4.4	30.3%	2	10	6.7	67.0%
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	67	16.2	4.7	29.0%	65	18.6	5.8	31.2%
Cleveland-Elyria, OH	68	17.6	4.7	26.7%	69	20	5.4	27.0%
Rochester, NY	69	17.3	4.5	26.0%	67	17.7	5.3	29.9%
Toledo, OH	70	20.7	4.9	23.7%	66	18	5.5	30.6%
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	71	13.8	2.7	19.6%	70	17.3	4.3	24.9%

Black is Black or African American alone

Source: Census ACS 2015 1 year estimates (2017 Metro Index) and ACS 2014 1 year estimates (2016 Metro Index); Black is Black or African American alone, not Hispanic (unless otherwise noted)

NA: Not Available

BLACK–WHITE

METRO AREA INCOME EQUALITY

RANKING OF METRO AREAS FROM MOST TO LEAST EQUAL	2017 RANK	BLACK INCOME, DOLLARS**	WHITE INCOME, DOLLARS**	BLACK–WHITE INDEX	2016 RANK	BLACK	WHITE	INDEX
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	1	44,989	62,249	72.3%	1	46,491	60,738	76.5%
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	2	49,163	68,665	71.6%	6	44,376	67,429	65.8%
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	3	52,616	76,347	68.9%	3	51,516	75,455	68.3%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	4	35,256	51,989	67.8%	4	34,136	50,345	67.8%
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	5	32,798	48,590	67.5%	2	33,265	47,262	70.4%
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	6	40,299	60,183	67.0%	8	36,108	55,870	64.6%
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	7	40,496	61,551	65.8%	5	40,102	60,302	66.5%
Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	8	41,111	64,147	64.1%	7	40,359	61,695	65.4%
Greensboro-High Point, NC	9	33,423	52,591	63.6%	10	32,098	50,828	63.1%
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	10	45,799	72,392	63.3%	15	43,003	69,565	61.8%
Austin-Round Rock, TX	11	49,397	78,294	63.1%	9	46,463	72,667	63.9%
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	12	36,662	58,754	62.4%	13	35,709	57,576	62.0%
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	13	28,642	46,012	62.2%	-	-	-	NA
Winston-Salem, NC	14	31,708	51,059	62.1%	14	30,648	49,563	61.8%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	15	39,354	63,731	61.8%	17	36,882	60,855	60.6%
Chattanooga, TN-GA	16	31,529	51,066	61.7%	24	29,253	50,245	58.2%
Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin, SC	17	32,092	52,414	61.2%	20	29,915	49,998	59.8%
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	18	68,054	112,177	60.7%	18	66,227	109,586	60.4%
Columbia, SC	19	37,000	61,209	60.4%	12	36,262	58,417	62.1%
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	20	41,582	69,728	59.6%	26	40,276	69,368	58.1%
Jacksonville, FL	21	35,807	60,206	59.5%	28	33,933	58,656	57.9%
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	22	50,523	85,169	59.3%	30	47,595	83,296	57.1%
Raleigh, NC	23	44,756	75,710	59.1%	31	42,048	74,487	56.5%
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	24	36,825	63,212	58.3%	25	34,140	58,667	58.2%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	25	46,370	79,700	58.2%	27	43,903	75,668	58.0%
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	26	38,746	67,045	57.8%	22	37,935	64,744	58.6%
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	27	36,431	63,251	57.6%	19	37,602	62,557	60.1%
Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade, CA	28	40,485	70,465	57.5%	11	41,827	66,254	63.1%
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	29	34,384	60,334	57.0%	29	32,613	56,923	57.3%
Jackson, MS	30	35,133	61,819	56.8%	51	33,056	64,855	51.0%
Columbus, OH	31	36,005	64,118	56.2%	33	34,309	62,180	55.2%
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	32	46,370	82,765	56.0%	21	45,729	77,779	58.8%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	33	42,363	75,724	55.9%	32	40,906	73,680	55.5%
Richmond, VA	34	40,477	72,513	55.8%	23	41,859	71,890	58.2%
Kansas City, MO-KS	35	36,954	66,344	55.7%	50	32,432	63,586	51.0%

RANKING OF METRO AREAS FROM MOST TO LEAST EQUAL	2017 RANK	BLACK INCOME, DOLLARS**	WHITE INCOME, DOLLARS**	BLACK–WHITE INDEX	2016 RANK	BLACK	WHITE	INDEX
Oklahoma City, OK	36	32,286	58,253	55.4%	41	31,384	59,259	53.0%
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	37	30,890	55,926	55.2%	16	33,283	54,837	60.7%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	38	44,892	81,289	55.2%	47	40,930	79,064	51.8%
Dayton, OH	39	29,726	54,480	54.6%	44	26,815	51,309	52.3%
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	40	37,575	69,032	54.4%	59	32,053	66,038	48.5%
Tulsa, OK	41	30,516	56,093	54.4%	49	28,404	55,171	51.5%
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN	42	31,088	57,432	54.1%	42	29,112	55,472	52.5%
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	43	47,173	87,186	54.1%	40	45,545	85,918	53.0%
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	44	42,222	78,368	53.9%	43	39,317	74,968	52.4%
St. Louis, MO-IL	45	33,790	62,802	53.8%	52	31,788	62,694	50.7%
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	46	32,715	61,096	53.5%	45	30,403	58,251	52.2%
Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN	47	32,458	60,913	53.3%	35	31,871	59,017	54.0%
New Haven-Milford, CT	48	38,107	71,863	53.0%	39	37,541	70,174	53.5%
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	49	34,562	66,225	52.2%	55	31,559	64,371	49.0%
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	50	32,210	61,835	52.1%	53	30,982	61,275	50.6%
Baton Rouge, LA	51	35,442	68,787	51.5%	36	35,548	65,841	54.0%
Rochester, NY	52	30,721	60,321	50.9%	63	25,047	56,539	44.3%
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	53	44,154	87,302	50.6%	38	44,459	82,998	53.6%
New Orleans-Metairie, LA	54	31,102	61,655	50.4%	58	30,123	61,800	48.7%
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	55	39,123	78,388	49.9%	57	36,538	74,701	48.9%
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	56	33,130	66,537	49.8%	34	34,250	62,912	54.4%
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	57	41,929	85,272	49.2%	37	43,412	80,443	54.0%
Cleveland-Elyria, OH	58	29,238	59,889	48.8%	67	25,468	58,461	43.6%
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI *	59	28,840	59,136	48.8%	66	25,524	58,263	43.8%
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	60	29,989	62,217	48.2%	68	25,153	61,059	41.2%
Akron, OH	61	26,908	56,751	47.4%	48	28,162	54,437	51.7%
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	62	48,436	102,183	47.4%	60	49,988	103,059	48.5%
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	63	30,937	66,381	46.6%	54	31,419	63,019	49.9%
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY *	64	30,955	66,745	46.4%	61	31,777	65,962	48.2%
Pittsburgh, PA	65	26,292	57,204	46.0%	56	27,249	55,619	49.0%
Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY	66	26,936	58,998	45.7%	46	28,976	55,822	51.9%
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	67	34,937	76,869	45.5%	62	35,209	74,845	47.0%
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	68	28,947	65,862	44.0%	69	25,600	62,674	40.8%
Toledo, OH	69	23,693	54,181	43.7%	64	22,412	50,850	44.1%
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	70	45,678	105,128	43.4%	65	44,070	100,287	43.9%
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	71	31,672	76,581	41.4%	70	28,170	74,541	37.8%

* Black is Black or African American alone

** Median Household Income, 2015 Dollars

Source: Census ACS 2015 1 year estimates (2017 Metro Index) and ACS 2014 1 year estimates (2016 Metro Index); Black is Black or African American alone, not Hispanic (unless otherwise noted)

NA: Not available

➡ WHAT SHOULD I DO NEXT?

Support the work of the National Urban League as we continue to advance policies and programs to empower African-American and other urban communities.

National
Urban League