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The State of the
Black Economy
in Tennessee

Tennessee Valley Authority
Economic Development
Nashville, Tennessee

www.tva.com/econdev
e-mail: tvainfo@tva.com



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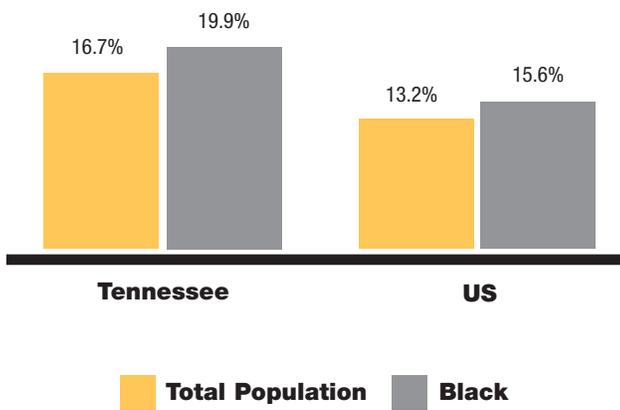
Tennessee’s African-American population grew rapidly over the past decade, outpacing gains by Tennessee’s overall population as well as the Black population of the nation.¹ Within this report, this growth will be discussed along with selected Black demographic characteristics and business ownership patterns.

Population Distribution

Between 1990 and 2000, Tennessee’s African-American population grew almost 20 percent, surpassing the growth of Tennessee’s overall population by over three percentage points. Its gains were also more rapid than those of the nation’s Black population over the period, as Figure 1 below shows.

Figure 1

Population Change by Race, 1990-2000

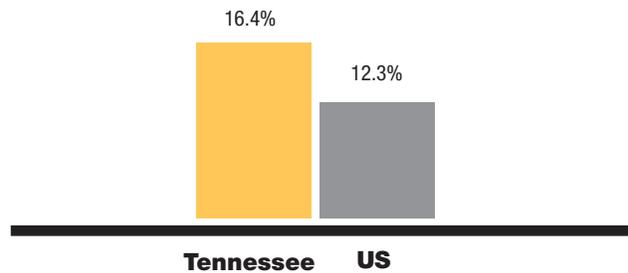


Source: U.S. Census Bureau; calculations by TVA

As a result of this growth, African-Americans now make up over 16 percent of Tennessee’s population, as Figure 2 shows.

Figure 2

Blacks as a Percent of Population, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau; calculations by TVA

The counties with the largest gains of Black residents over the past decade were Shelby, Davidson, Montgomery, Hamilton, Rutherford, Madison, Knox, Hardeman, Sumner, and Lauderdale, as Figure 3 on page 6 shows. Shelby County alone added almost 76,000 Black residents to its population over the decade. Together, the Black populations of these ten counties increased by over 142,000 people. This increase accounted for almost 92 percent of the state’s Black population gains, leaving the other 8 percent of its increase distributed among Tennessee’s remaining 85 counties.

In contrast to this growth, Black population levels actually fell over the decade in 21 percent of Tennessee’s Counties.² The largest decline occurred in Fayette County where the Black population decreased by almost 1,000 people between 1990 and 2000.

As a share of county residents, Blacks were best represented in the populations of Haywood, Shelby, Hardeman, Fayette, Lauderdale, Madison, Lake, Davidson, Hamilton, and Tipton Counties, as Table 1 on the following page indicates.

¹ “Black” and “African-American” are used interchangeably throughout this report, though “Black” is typically used in tables and figures for brevity’s sake.

² Population movement toward urban areas may explain a large portion of these declines.

Table 1

Tennessee Counties with the Highest Black Population Shares 2000

County	Percent of County Population
Haywood	51.0%
Shelby	48.6%
Hardeman	41.0%
Fayette	35.9%
Lauderdale	34.1%
Madison	32.5%
Lake	31.2%
Davidson	25.9%
Hamilton	20.1%
Tipton	19.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; calculations by TVA

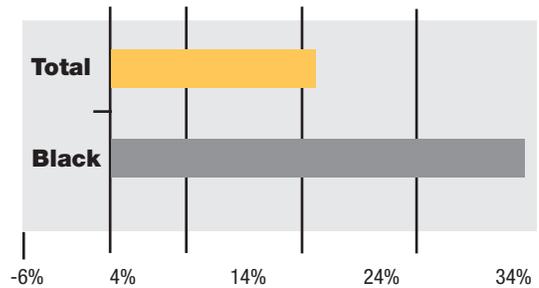
In percentage terms, the counties with the largest African-American gains of those who had at least 50 Black residents in 1990 were Wayne, Johnson, Sevier, Morgan, Stewart, Rutherford, Lake, Montgomery, Lewis, and Sumner.

Other Demographic Data

As the national data depicted in Figure 4 attests, Blacks made significant financial gains between 1993 and 2000 in both absolute and relative terms.³ Over the period, real median household income for the group increased 32.5 percent while income for the overall population increased by a much smaller 14.7 percent.

Figure 4

Real Median Household Income (2000\$) by Race
Percent Increase 1993-2000, United States

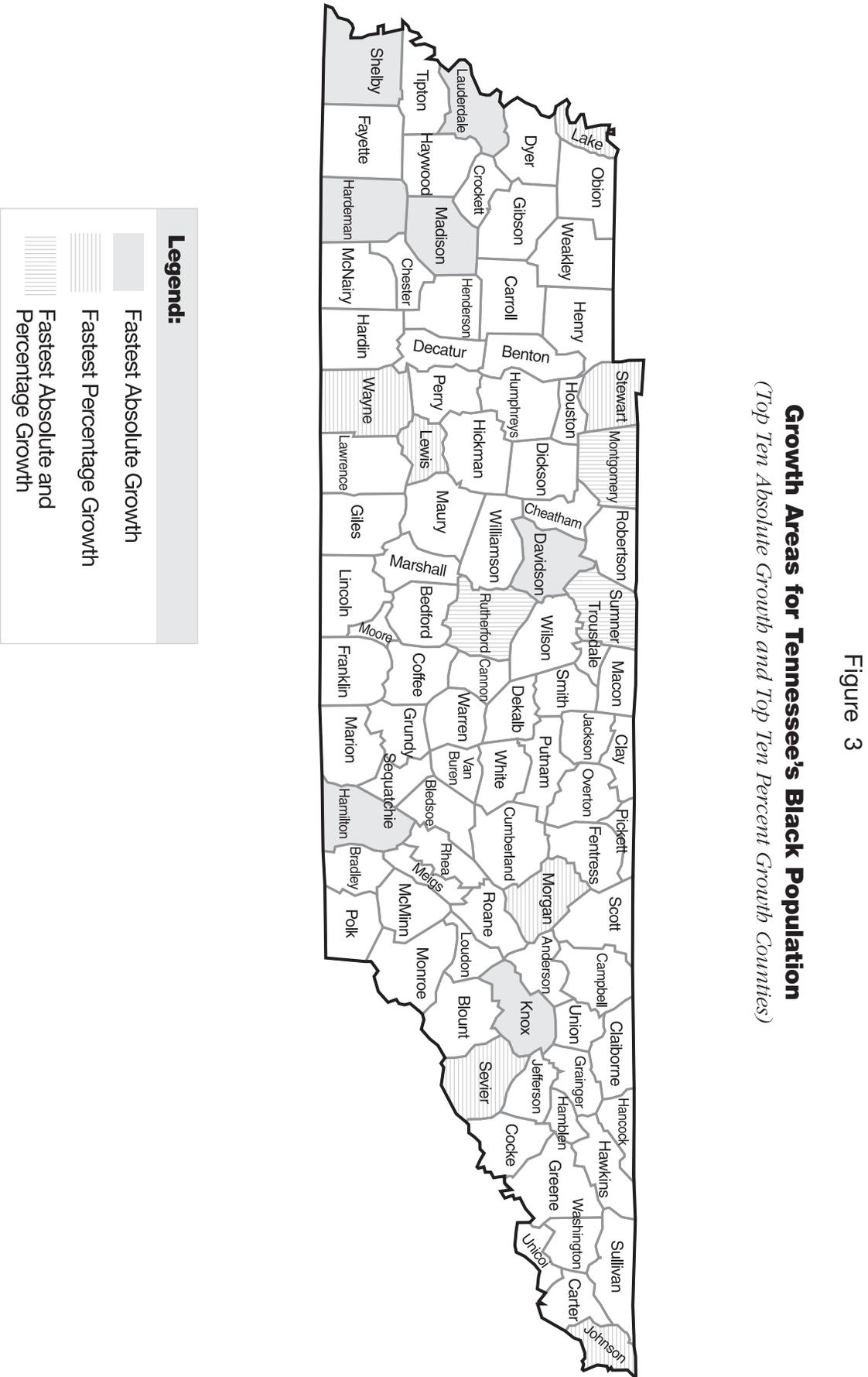


Source: U.S. Census Bureau; calculations by TVA

The percentage of income earned by Black households increased significantly relative to overall levels during that time: Black households in 2000 earned about 72 percent of what a typical national household would earn, versus 63 percent in 1993. The disparity that remains has some ties to differences in family structure.⁴ When the households represented by the data in Figure 4 were made up of families rather than individuals or unrelated persons, they were much less likely to be headed by a married couple, by a margin of 47 percent for Black households to 77 percent for all households. In contrast, they were much more likely to be headed by a female householder with no spouse present (45 percent versus 18 percent overall). The fact that income levels tend to be lower on average for females than males suggests that family structure is a major contributor to the lower than average income levels for Black households. Black individuals were also 64 percent less likely to have a bachelor's degree and 56 percent less likely to have an advanced degree than were individuals of the overall population. One other factor that is likely to have contributed to the income disparity between Blacks and the overall population relates to differences in the occupational distribution of Black employment.

³ Data for Tennessee is not yet available.

⁴ The underlying reasons for family structure differences between population groups are complex and lie outside the scope of this report.



As Table 2 shows, Blacks were less likely to be employed in managerial and professional specialty or precision production, craft, and repair occupations (typically higher-paying professions) and more likely to be employed in service occupations (typically lower-paying professions) than was a member of the general population.⁵

Table 2

Percent of Employed Civilians by Occupation

United States, 2000

	Black	All
Managerial and Professional Specialty	21.8	30.2
Technical, Sales, and Administrative	29.3	29.2
Service Occupations	21.5	13.5
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	7.8	11.0
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	18.5	13.5
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	1.1	2.5

Note: May not add to 100.0 due to rounding
 Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor, "Report on the American Workforce", 2001 and *Employment and Earnings*, January 2001

Coupled with gains in income, poverty rates for Blacks have diminished since 1993, both overall and for children 18 and younger and elderly people 65 years and over, as Table 3 above shows.

Table 3

Percent Decline in Poverty by Race and Age Group

United States, 1993-2000

	Overall	Age <18	Age 65+
Black	11.0%	15.2%	5.7%
All	3.8%	6.5%	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; calculations by TVA

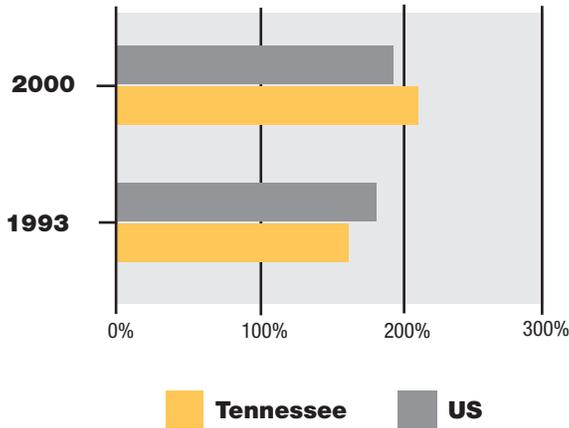
These declines have been much more dramatic than the decreases achieved by the general population.

The news on employment is somewhat mixed. In absolute terms, the employment situation of Tennessee's African-Americans improved slightly over the 1993-2000 period, with Black unemployment rates dropping from 9.7 percent to 8.2 percent. In relative terms, however, the 2000 rate was a greater percentage of the overall rate than was the case in 1993: in 1993, the Black unemployment rate was 170 percent higher than the overall rate, as Figure 5 on the following page shows. In 2000, it was 210 percent higher. This situation was mirrored, though to a much smaller extent, in the national rates that rose from 188 percent of the overall rate in 1993 to 190 percent in 2000.

⁵ Tennessee income and occupation data by race has not been released yet by the Census Bureau. State data on household structure has been released, however. According to it, Tennessee follows the national pattern, with married couple families representing a much smaller percentage of Black households than is true for the general population (44.6 percent versus 75.8 percent) and female-headed households with no husband present representing a much greater percentage of those households (47.0 percent of Black households versus 18.6 percent of all households).

Figure 5

Black Unemployment Rates
as a Percentage of Overall Rates



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; calculations by TVA

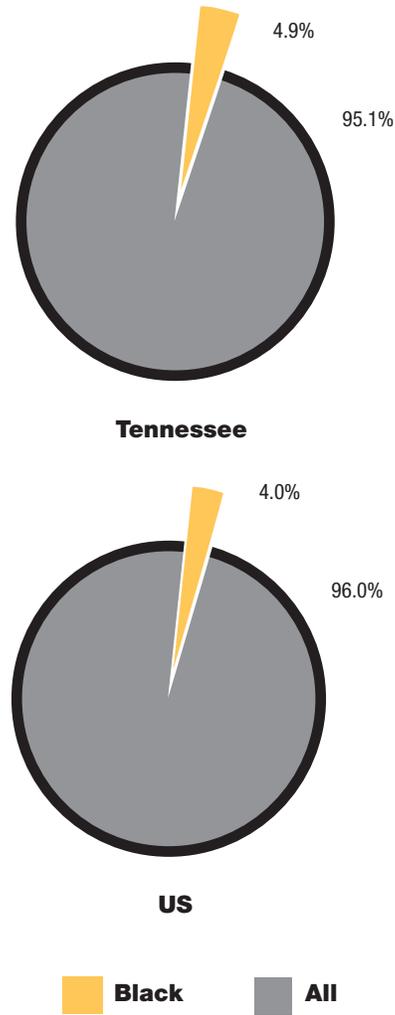
Despite higher-than-average unemployment rates, Blacks contributed significantly to the health of Tennessee’s economy, as Table 4 on the following page shows. In 2000 alone, Black residents are estimated to have spent over \$12 billion on Tennessee retail and service sector products.⁶

Black-Owned Firms

In 1997, almost five percent of Tennessee’s firms were owned by African-Americans, topping the national figure by almost a full percent. Of firms with paid employees, 2.8 percent of Tennessee’s and 1.8 percent of the nation’s firms were owned by Blacks.

Figure 6

Black Firm Ownership
Percent of Total, 1997



Source: U.S. Census Bureau; calculations by TVA

Employment data concurs with sales and receipts values in suggesting that African-American-owned firms tend to be much smaller than the state’s average business. As Table 5 on page 10 shows, Tennessee’s typical Black-owned firm tended to employ about 6 employees while the average state business employed around 22 people.

⁶ The Cash Contributions and Personal Insurance and Pensions Spending categories shown in Table 4 are not included in this total.

Table 4
Estimated Annual Consumer Expenditures by Spending Category
for Black Residents of Tennessee in 2000
(Thousands of Current Dollars)

Spending Category	Percent of Spending	Spending
Total Annual Expenditures	100.0%	\$13,604,368
Food at Home	9.6%	\$ 1,306,019
Food away from Home	5.0%	\$ 680,218
Alcoholic Beverages	0.7%	\$ 95,231
Housing*	35.2%	\$ 4,788,737
Shelter	20.2%	\$ 2,748,082
Utilities, Fuels, and Public Services	9.1%	\$ 1,237,997
Household Operations	1.7%	\$ 231,274
Housekeeping Supplies	1.1%	\$ 149,648
Household Furnishings and Equipment	3.2%	\$ 435,340
Apparel and Services	6.0%	\$ 816,262
Transportation*	18.5%	\$ 2,516,808
Vehicle Purchases (net outlay)	8.1%	\$ 1,101,954
Gasoline and Motor Oil	3.4%	\$ 462,548
Other Vehicle Expenses	6.1%	\$ 829,866
Public Transportation	1.0%	\$ 136,044
Health Care	3.9%	\$ 530,570
Entertainment	3.6%	\$ 489,757
Personal Care Products and Services	2.2%	\$ 299,296
Reading	0.3%	\$ 40,813
Education	1.4%	\$ 190,461
Tobacco Products and Smoking Supplies	0.9%	\$ 122,439
Miscellaneous	2.0%	\$ 272,087
Cash Contributions	2.5%	\$ 340,109
Personal Insurance and Pensions	8.2%	\$ 1,115,558

*Subcategory values do not add to category totals due to rounding error.

Source: Total Annual Expenditures value derived from estimate of Tennessee Black buying power provided in [The Multicultural Economy 2002](#), Selig Center for Economic Growth, 2002. Percent of Spending values also from [The Multicultural Economy 2002](#). Spending estimates by Tennessee Valley Authority.

Table 5

Average Number of Employees, Average Annual Wage, and Average Sales and Receipts by Race of Firm Owner

Firms with Paid Employees, Tennessee, 1997

	Average Employment	Average Annual Wage (\$)	Average Sales (000 \$)
Black	6	19,007	467
All	22	25,210	3,541

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; calculations by TVA

Sales were comparably lower, with the average Black-owned firm reporting sales that were only 13.2 percent of those of the average Tennessee firm, as Table 6 shows.

Table 6

Average Number of Employees, Average Annual Wage, and Average Sales and Receipts by Race of Firm Owner as a Percent of All

For Tennessee Firms with Paid Employees, 1997

	Average Employment	Average Annual Wage (\$)	Average Sales
Black	28.7%	75.4%	13.2%
All	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; calculations by TVA

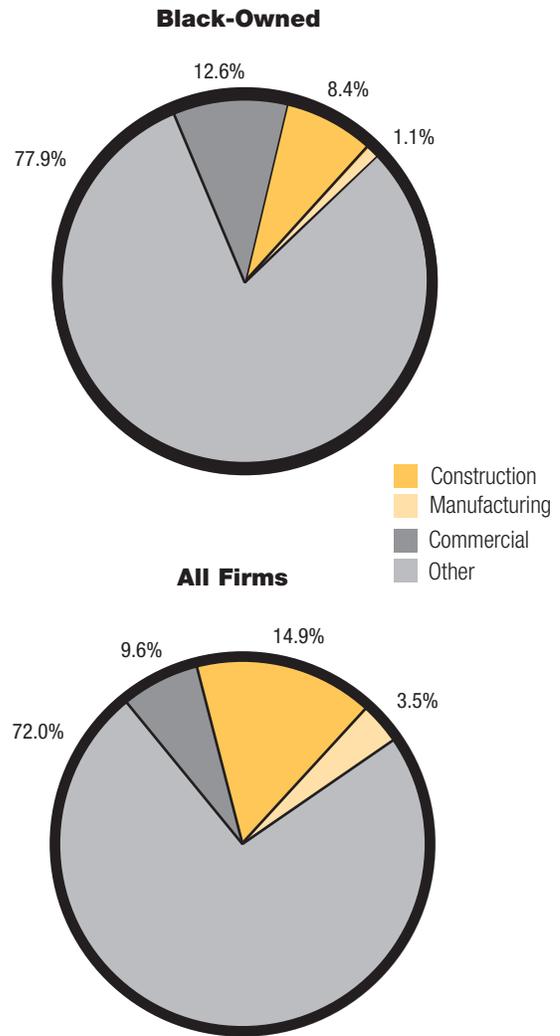
The average wage at Black-owned firms was about 25 percent lower than at the average firm.

In 1997, as Figure 7 shows, manufacturing firms made up a smaller percentage of Tennessee’s African-American-owned firms than of firms in general. Black-owned firms tended to be more concentrated in the commercial sector than were Tennessee’s firms overall.

Figure 7

Percent of Businesses by Industry by Ownership

Tennessee, 1997



Source: U.S. Census Bureau; calculations by TVA

The Black ownership share of Tennessee firms diverges greatly from the African-American share of the state's population, as Figure 8 shows. While Blacks made up 16.4 percent of the state's population in 2000, only 4.9 percent of Tennessee's firms were owned by Blacks only three years earlier.

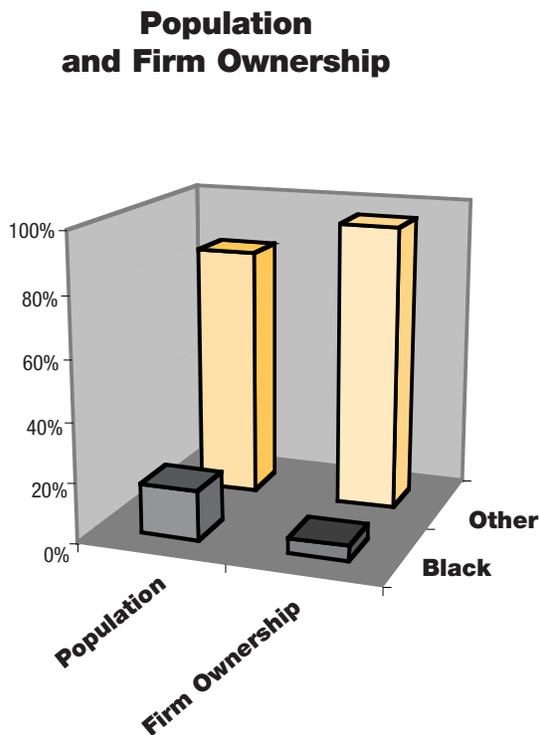
The share of Black-owned manufacturing firms differs even more markedly from the group's population share: 1.5 percent versus 16.4 percent.

The situation in the nation is similar, with Blacks making up 12.3 percent of the country's population, yet representing only 4.0 percent of its firm ownership.

Figure 8

**Population and Firm Ownership
Percent Black and Other**

*2000 Population and 1997 Ownership,
Tennessee*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau; calculations by TVA

Summary

Tennessee's Black population grew rapidly over the past decade. It is expected to make up an increasingly larger share of the state's residents over time. Though data is not yet available for Tennessee, national data indicates that Blacks made strong financial gains between 1993 and 2000, with incomes rising significantly and poverty rates falling. Even so, poverty rates are still significantly higher for Blacks than for the population overall. Disparities also exist in terms of firm ownership within the state where the African-American firm ownership share is significantly lower than the group's population share.

**Appendix Table 1
Population by Race**

United States, Tennessee, and Tennessee Counties, 2000

Area	Population	One Race Black or African-American	Black as a Percent of Total
United States	281,421,906	34,658,190	12.3%
Tennessee	5,689,283	932,809	16.4%
Anderson County	71,330	2,766	3.9%
Bedford County	37,586	3,189	8.5%
Benton County	16,537	348	2.1%
Bledsoe County	12,367	458	3.7%
Blount County	105,823	3,077	2.9%
Bradley County	87,965	3,511	4.0%
Campbell County	39,854	120	0.3%
Cannon County	12,826	187	1.5%
Carroll County	29,475	3,050	10.3%
Carter County	56,742	566	1.0%
Cheatham County	35,912	532	1.5%
Chester County	15,540	1,558	10.0%
Claiborne County	29,862	224	0.8%
Clay County	7,976	115	1.4%
Cocke County	33,565	669	2.0%
Coffee County	48,014	1,724	3.6%
Crockett County	14,532	2,088	14.4%
Cumberland County	46,802	59	0.1%
Davidson County	569,891	147,696	25.9%
Decatur County	11,731	407	3.5%
DeKalb County	17,423	250	1.4%
Dickson County	43,156	1,978	4.6%
Dyer County	37,279	4,795	12.9%
Fayette County	2,880	10,355	35.9%
Fentress County	1,665	18	0.1%
Franklin County	39,270	2,157	5.5%
Gibson County	48,152	9,497	19.7%
Giles County	29,447	3,476	11.8%
Grainger County	20,659	67	0.3%
Greene County	62,909	1,329	2.1%
Grundy County	14,332	20	0.1%
Hamblen County	58,128	2,396	4.1%
Hamilton County	307,896	62,005	20.1%

Appendix Table 1 (continued)
Population by Race

United States, Tennessee, and Tennessee Counties, 2000

Area	Population	One Race Black or African-American	Black as a Percent of Total
United States	281,421,906	34,658,190	12.3%
Tennessee	5,689,283	932,809	16.4%
Hancock County	6,786	33	0.5%
Hardeman County	28,105	11,516	41.0%
Hardin County	25,578	944	3.7%
Hawkins County	53,563	830	1.5%
Haywood County	19,797	10,106	51.0%
Henderson County	25,522	2,042	8.0%
Henry County	31,115	2,787	9.0%
Hickman County	22,295	1,009	4.5%
Houston County	8,088	268	3.3%
Humphreys County	17,929	527	2.9%
Jackson County	10,984	16	0.1%
Jefferson County	44,294	1,027	2.3%
Johnson County	17,499	424	2.4%
Knox County	382,032	32,987	8.6%
Lake County	7,954	2,481	31.2%
Lauderdale County	27,101	9,236	34.1%
Lawrence County	39,926	587	1.5%
Lewis County	11,367	165	1.5%
Lincoln County	31,340	2,304	7.4%
Loudon County	39,086	447	1.1%
McMinn County	49,015	2,195	4.5%
McNairy County	24,653	1,537	6.2%
Macon County	20,386	44	0.2%
Madison County	91,837	29,810	32.5%
Marion County	27,776	1,149	4.1%
Marshall County	26,767	2,081	7.8%
Mauzy County	69,498	9,904	14.3%
Meigs County	11,086	138	1.2%
Monroe County	38,961	884	2.3%
Montgomery County	134,768	25,848	19.2%
Moore County	5,740	156	2.7%
Morgan County	19,757	440	2.2%
Obion County	32,450	3,196	9.8%

Appendix Table 1 (continued)
Population by Race

United States, Tennessee, and Tennessee Counties, 2000

Area	Population	One Race Black or African-American	Black as a Percent of Total
United States	281,421,906	34,658,190	12.3%
Tennessee	5,689,283	932,809	16.4%
Overton County	20,118	56	0.3%
Perry County	7,631	130	1.7%
Pickett County	4,945	5	0.1%
Polk County	16,050	22	0.1%
Putnam County	62,315	1,064	1.7%
Rhea County	28,400	580	2.0%
Roane County	51,910	1,409	2.7%
Robertson County	54,433	4,691	8.6%
Rutherford County	182,023	17,312	9.5%
Scott County	21,127	19	0.1%
Sequatchie County	11,370	22	0.2%
Sevier County	71,170	396	0.6%
Shelby County	897,472	435,824	48.6%
Smith County	17,712	448	2.5%
Stewart County	12,370	159	1.3%
Sullivan County	153,048	2,888	1.9%
Sumner County	130,449	7,540	5.8%
Tipton County	51,271	10,202	19.9%
Trousdale County	7,259	824	11.4%
Unicoi County	17,667	12	0.1%
Union County	17,808	18	0.1%
Van Buren County	5,508	7	0.1%
Warren County	38,276	1,211	3.2%
Washington County	107,198	4,091	3.8%
Wayne County	16,842	1,145	6.8%
Weakley County	34,895	2,424	6.9%
White County	23,102	378	1.6%
Williamson County	126,638	6,564	5.2%
Wilson County	88,809	5,563	6.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of the United States

Appendix Table 2
Tennessee Counties with the Largest Black Populations
 2000

Rank	Ranked by Number of People	Ranked by Percent of Population	
1	Shelby	Haywood	51.0%
2	Davidson	Shelby	48.6%
3	Hamilton	Hardeman	41.0%
4	Knox	Fayette	35.9%
5	Madison	Lauderdale	34.1%
6	Montgomery	Madison	32.5%
7	Rutherford	Lake	31.2%
8	Hardeman	Davidson	25.9%
9	Fayette	Hamilton	20.1%
10	Tipton	Tipton	19.9%

Appendix Table 3
Real Median Household Income (2000 \$)
United States

	All Races	Black
1976	34,050	21,209
1977	34,242	21,249
1978	36,440	22,765
1979	36,399	22,406
1980	35,239	21,418
1981	34,696	20,571
1982	34,667	20,569
1983	34,682	20,582
1984	35,568	21,376
1985	36,246	22,742
1986	37,546	22,742
1987	38,007	22,856
1988	38,309	23,087
1989	38,979	24,385
1990	38,446	23,979
1991	37,314	23,294
1992	36,965	22,630
1993	36,746	22,975
1994	37,136	24,202
1995	38,262	25,144
1996	38,798	25,669
1997	39,594	26,803
1998	41,032	26,751
1999	42,187	28,848
2000	42,148	30,439
Percent of All Races Income:		
1976	100.0%	62.3%
1977	100.0%	62.1%
1978	100.0%	62.5%
1979	100.0%	61.6%
1980	100.0%	60.8%
1981	100.0%	59.3%
1982	100.0%	59.3%
1983	100.0%	59.3%
1984	100.0%	60.1%
1985	100.0%	62.7%
1986	100.0%	60.6%
1987	100.0%	60.1%
1988	100.0%	60.3%
1989	100.0%	62.6%
1990	100.0%	62.4%
1991	100.0%	62.4%
1992	100.0%	61.2%
1993	100.0%	62.5%
1994	100.0%	65.2%
1995	100.0%	65.7%
1996	100.0%	66.2%
1997	100.0%	67.7%
1998	100.0%	65.2%
1999	100.0%	68.4%
2000	100.0%	72.2%

Source: "Money Income in the United States: 2000", September 2001, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Appendix Table 4
Percent of Employed Civilians by Occupation
United States, 2000

	All	Black
Managerial and Professional Specialty	30.2	21.8
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support	29.2	29.3
Service Occupations	13.5	21.5
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	11.0	7.8
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborer	13.5	18.5
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	2.5	1.1

Note: May not add to 100.0 due to rounding

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor, "Report on the American Workforce", 2001 and Employment and Earnings, January 2001

Appendix Table 5
Percent of Population 25 Years and Over by Educational Attainment
United States., March 1999

	Total	Black
Total	100.0	100.0
Less than 9th Grade	7.1	7.8
9th to 12th Grade (no diploma)	9.5	15.2
High School Graduate	33.3	35.7
Some College or Associate Degree	24.8	25.9
Bachelor's Degree	17.0	10.9
Advanced Degree	8.2	4.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999, Racial Statistics Branch, Population Division

Appendix Table 6
Percent of Family Households by Householder Type
Tennessee and United States, 2000

	Total	Black
Tennessee		
Total Families	100.0	100.0
Married Couple	75.8	44.6
Female Householder, no spouse present	18.6	47.0
Male Householder, no spouse present	5.6	8.4
United States		
Total Families	100.0	100.0
Married Couple	75.9	46.1
Female Householder, no spouse present	18.0	45.4
Male Householder, no spouse present	6.1	8.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, United States Census 2000

Appendix Table 7
Average Family Size and Average Household Size (Persons)*
Tennessee and United States, 2000

	Total	Black	Black as a Percent of Total
Tennessee			
Average Family Size	3.0	3.3	109.7%
Average Household Size	2.5	2.7	108.9%
United States			
Average Family Size	3.1	3.3	106.1%
Average Household Size	2.6	2.7	105.8%

*The Census Bureau defines a family as a group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption and a household as all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. Members of a household need not be related.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, United States Census 2000

Appendix Table 8
Percent of Population Living Alone
Tennessee and United States, 2000

	Total	Black
Tennessee		
Percent of Total Population Living Alone	25.8	26.8
Percent of Persons 65 Years and Older Living Alone	28.7	29.5
United States		
Percent of Total Population Living Alone	25.8	27.0
Percent of Persons 65 Years and Older Living Alone	27.8	29.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, United States Census 2000

Appendix Table 9
Percent of Population by Sex
Tennessee and United States, 2000

	Total	Black
Tennessee		
Female	51.3	53.0
Male	48.7	47.0
United States		
Female	50.9	52.5
Male	49.1	47.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, United States Census 2000

Appendix Table 10
Median Age and Percent of Population by Age Group
Tennessee and United States, 2000

	Total	Black
Tennessee		
Median Age	35.9	29.5
Percent of Population under 18 Years	24.6	31.8
Percent of Population 65 Years and Older	12.4	8.0
United States		
Median Age	35.3	30.2
Percent of Population under 18 Years	25.7	31.4
Percent of Population 65 Years and Older	12.4	8.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, United States Census 2000

Appendix Table 11
Selected Vital Events
Tennessee Residents, 2000

	All Races	Black
Births		
General Fertility Rate (15-44)	63.6	72.7
Adolescent Birth Rate (10-17)	13.1	23.4
Percent Adequate Care	73.1	59.1
Adolescent Births (10-17) to Unwed Females	85.7	98.9
Percent Low Birth Weight	11.9	15.3
Deaths		
Total Crude Rate	9.7	9.2
Infant Deaths: Total Rate	9.0	18.1
Infant Deaths: Neonatal Rate	5.9	12.0

*Rates for live births and total deaths are per 1,000 population. The general fertility rate is births per 1,000 females aged 15-44 years. The adolescent birth rate is births per 1,000 females aged 10-17 years. Percentages for adequate care are derived from criteria defined in the Kisser Index, which classifies prenatal care on the basis of the number of prenatal visits, gestational age, and the trimester prenatal care began. The infant death rates are the number of events per 1,000 live births.

Source: "Tennessee Vital Statistics Summary, Resident Data, 1999", June 2001, Tennessee Department of Health

Appendix Table 12
Percent of Persons Below Poverty Level
United States

	Total Population		Persons under 18 Years		Persons 65 Years and Older	
	All Races	Black	All Races	Black	All Races	Black
1976	11.8	31.1	16.0	40.6	15.0	34.8
1977	11.6	31.3	16.2	41.8	14.1	36.3
1978	11.4	30.6	15.9	41.5	14.0	33.9
1979	11.7	31.0	16.4	41.2	15.2	36.2
1980	13.0	32.5	18.3	42.3	15.7	38.1
1981	14.0	34.2	20.0	45.2	15.3	39.0
1982	15.0	35.6	21.9	47.6	14.6	38.2
1983	15.2	35.7	22.3	46.7	13.8	36.0
1984	14.4	33.8	21.5	46.6	12.4	31.7
1985	14.0	31.3	20.7	43.6	12.6	31.5
1986	13.6	31.1	20.5	43.1	12.4	31.0
1987	13.4	32.4	20.3	45.1	12.5	32.4
1988	13.0	31.3	19.5	43.5	12.0	32.2
1989	12.8	30.7	19.6	43.7	11.4	30.7
1990	13.5	31.9	20.6	44.8	12.2	33.8
1991	14.2	32.7	21.8	45.9	12.4	33.8
1992	14.8	33.4	22.3	46.6	12.9	33.5
1993	15.1	33.1	22.7	46.1	12.2	28.0
1994	14.5	30.6	21.8	43.8	11.7	27.4
1995	13.8	29.3	20.8	41.9	10.5	25.4
1996	13.7	28.4	20.5	39.9	10.8	25.3
1997	13.3	26.5	19.9	37.2	10.5	26.0
1998	12.7	26.1	18.9	36.7	10.5	26.4
1999	11.8	23.6	16.9	33.1	9.7	22.7
2000	11.3	22.1	16.2	30.9	10.2	22.3
Percent of All Races Value:						
1976	100.0%	263.6%	135.6%	344.1%	127.1%	294.9%
1977	100.0%	269.8%	139.7%	360.3%	121.6%	312.9%
1978	100.0%	268.4%	139.5%	364.0%	122.8%	297.4%
1979	100.0%	265.0%	140.2%	352.1%	129.9%	309.4%
1980	100.0%	250.0%	140.8%	325.4%	120.8%	293.1%
1981	100.0%	244.3%	142.9%	322.9%	109.3%	278.6%
1982	100.0%	237.3%	146.0%	317.3%	97.3%	254.7%
1983	100.0%	234.9%	146.7%	307.2%	90.8%	236.8%
1984	100.0%	234.7%	149.3%	323.6%	86.1%	220.1%
1985	100.0%	223.6%	147.9%	311.4%	90.0%	225.0%
1986	100.0%	228.7%	150.7%	316.9%	91.2%	227.9%
1987	100.0%	241.8%	151.5%	336.6%	93.3%	241.8%
1988	100.0%	240.8%	150.0%	334.6%	92.3%	247.7%
1989	100.0%	239.8%	153.1%	341.4%	89.1%	239.8%
1990	100.0%	236.3%	152.6%	331.9%	90.4%	250.4%
1991	100.0%	230.3%	153.5%	323.2%	87.3%	238.0%
1992	100.0%	225.7%	150.7%	314.9%	87.2%	226.4%
1993	100.0%	219.2%	150.3%	305.3%	80.8%	185.4%
1994	100.0%	211.0%	150.3%	302.1%	80.7%	189.0%
1995	100.0%	212.3%	150.7%	303.6%	76.1%	184.1%
1996	100.0%	207.3%	149.6%	291.2%	78.8%	184.7%
1997	100.0%	199.2%	149.6%	279.7%	78.9%	195.5%
1998	100.0%	205.5%	148.8%	289.0%	82.7%	207.9%
1999	100.0%	200.0%	143.2%	280.5%	82.2%	192.4%
2000	100.0%	195.6%	143.4%	273.5%	90.3%	197.3%

Source: "Poverty in the United States: 2000", September 2001, U.S. Census Bureau

Appendix Table 13
Unemployment Rates (Percent) by Race
Tennessee and United States

	Tennessee		United States	
	All	Black	All	Black
1981	9.1	17.2	7.6	15.6
1982	11.8	24.1	9.7	18.9
1983	11.5	23.1	9.6	19.5
1984	8.6	21.0	7.5	15.9
1985	8.0	15.4	7.2	15.1
1986	8.0	14.2	7.0	14.5
1987	6.6	14.2	6.2	13.0
1988	5.8	10.9	5.5	11.7
1989	5.1	8.4	5.3	11.4
1990	5.3	9.7	5.6	11.4
1991	6.7	13.0	6.8	12.5
1992	6.4	11.7	7.5	14.2
1993	5.7	9.7	6.9	13.0
1994	4.8	8.6	6.1	11.5
1995	5.2	7.1	5.6	10.4
1996	5.2	8.9	5.4	10.5
1997	5.4	8.5	4.9	10.0
1998	4.2	6.8	4.5	8.9
1999	4.0	7.0	4.2	8.0
2000	3.9	8.2	4.0	7.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Appendix Table 14
Percent of Population 16 Years and Over by Labor Force and Employment Status
United States, March 1999

	Total	Black
Total	100.0	100.0
In Civilian Labor Force	66.7	64.5
Employed	95.4	91.2
Unemployed	4.6	8.8
Not in Civilian Labor Force	33.3	35.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999, Racial Statistics Branch, Population Division

Appendix Table 15
Business Ownership
Tennessee and the United States
All Firms, 1997

	Number of Firms		Sales and Receipts			
	Number	Percent of All	Total (000)	Percent of All	Average per Firm (000)	Percent of All
Tennessee						
All	415,934	100.0%	\$362,587,045	100.0%	\$872	100.0%
Black-Owned	20,196	4.9%	\$1,644,529	0.5%	\$81	9.3%
United States						
All	20,821,935	100.0%	\$18,553,243,047	100.0%	\$891	100.0%
Black-Owned	823,499	4.0%	\$71,214,662	0.4%	\$86	9.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Economic Census, Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises

Appendix Table 16
Black-Owned Firms
Percent of Firms by Industry
Tennessee and United States, 1997

	All Firms		Firms with Paid Employees	
	Number of Firms	Sales and Receipts	Number of Firms	Sales and Receipts
Tennessee				
Black				
All Industries	4.9	0.5	2.8	0.4
Construction	2.7	1.0	3.5	1.0
Manufacturing	1.5	0.1	0.5	*
Commercial	5.2	0.5	2.8	0.4
United States				
Black				
All Industries	4.0	0.4	1.8	0.3
Construction	2.4	0.8	1.9	0.8
Manufacturing	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.1
Commercial	4.1	0.4	1.7	0.3

*Data not disclosed

Appendix Table 17
Business Traits by Ownership
Firms with Paid Employees
Tennessee and the United States, 1997

	All	Black-Owned	Black-Owned as a Percent of All
Tennessee			
Number of Firms	98,063	2,730	2.8%
Number of Employees	2,199,361	17,583	0.8%
Average per Firm	22	6	28.7%
Annual Payroll (000)	\$55,445,181	\$334,204	0.6%
Average per Employee	\$25,210	\$19,007	75.4%
Sales and Receipts (000)	\$347,224,486	\$1,276,080	0.4%
Average per Firm	3,541	467	13.2%
United States			
Number of Firms	5,295,152	93,235	1.8%
Number of Employees	103,359,815	718,341	0.7%
Average per Firm	20	8	39.5%
Annual Payroll (000)	\$2,936,492,940	\$14,322,312	0.5%
Average per Employee	\$28,410	\$19,938	70.2%
Sales and Receipts (000)	\$17,907,940,321	\$56,377,860	0.3%
Average per Firm	\$3,382	\$605	17.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Economic Census, Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises

Appendix Table 18
Business Ownership by Industry
Tennessee and the United States, 1997

	Tennessee		United States	
	All Races	Black	All Races	Black
Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fishing, and Mining	9,766	394	622,973	12,695
Construction	62,005	1,704	2,333,424	56,508
Manufacturing	14,569	219	688,782	10,447
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	19,927	1,223	919,570	71,586
Wholesale Trade	15,227	222	797,856	8,120
Retail Trade	62,920	2,482	2,889,041	87,568
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	37,894	1,023	2,237,675	37,934
Service Industries	163,934	10,789	8,891,024	437,646
Industries Not Classified	30,773	2,140	1,480,003	101,128
TOTAL	415,934	20,196	20,821,935	823,499

Note: Includes proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations filing IRS Form 1120S (Subchapter S corporations)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Economic Census, Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises

Appendix Table 19
Percent of Businesses by Industry by Ownership
All Firms, Tennessee and the United States, 1997

	Tennessee		United States	
	All Races	Black	All Races	Black
Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fishing, and Mining	2.3%	2.0%	3.0%	1.5%
Construction	14.9%	8.4%	11.2%	6.9%
Manufacturing	3.5%	1.1%	3.3%	1.3%
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	4.8%	6.1%	4.4%	8.7%
Wholesale Trade	3.7%	1.1%	3.8%	1.0%
Retail Trade	15.1%	12.3%	13.9%	10.6%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	9.1%	5.1%	10.7%	4.6%
Service Industries	39.4%	53.4%	42.7%	53.1%
Industries Not Classified	7.4%	10.6%	7.1%	12.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Includes proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations filing IRS Form 1120S (Subchapter S corporations)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Economic Census, Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises

