



# Examining the Status of African Americans and Hispanics in Arkansas



Urban League of the State of Arkansas, Inc.



UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

Sam M. Walton College of Business  
Center for Business & Economic Research

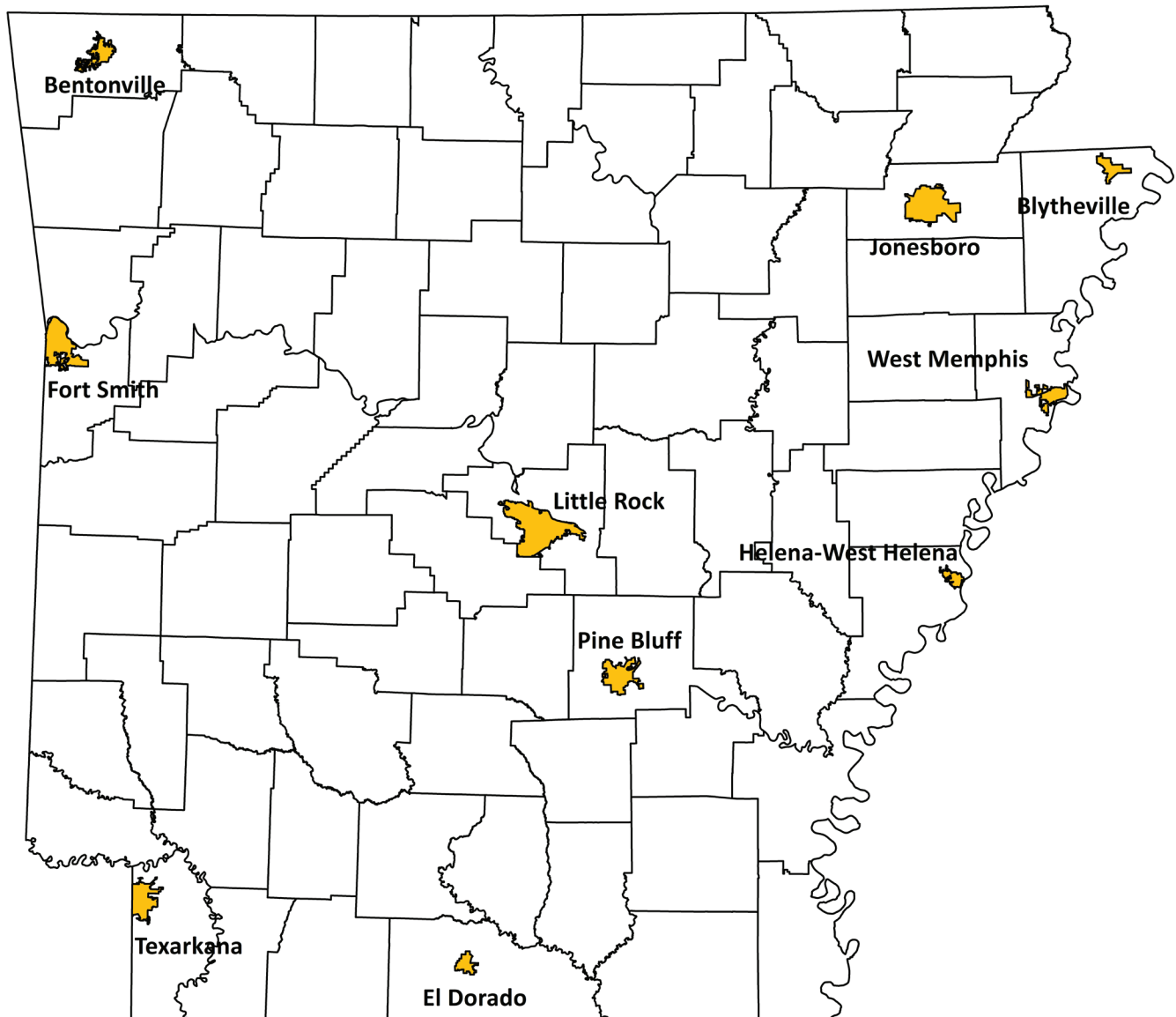
# Introduction

The Urban League of the State of Arkansas seeks to lead efforts in advancing and obtaining equal opportunities for all citizens with a particular focus in the areas of health, education, jobs, and housing. In keeping with this mission, the Urban League of Arkansas partnered with the Center for Business and Economic Research in the Sam M. Walton College of Business at the University of Arkansas to produce a report that provides data to identify key areas of need in the African American and Latino communities in Arkansas and develop programs and policies to address them.



# Report Overview

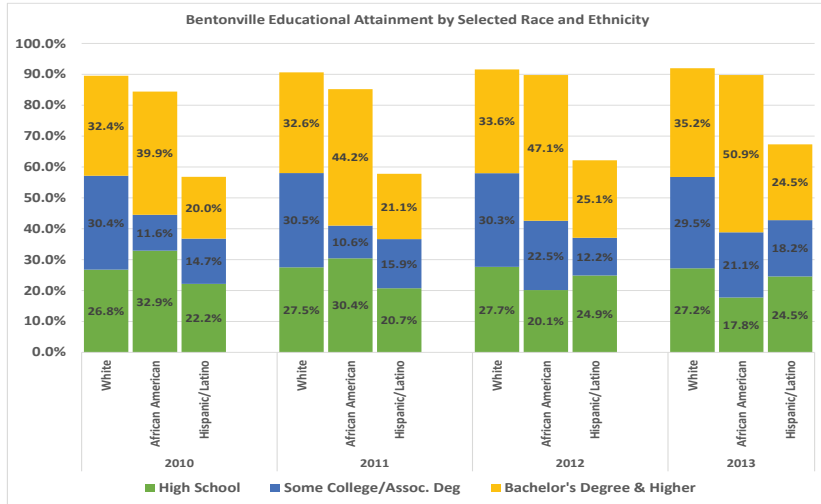
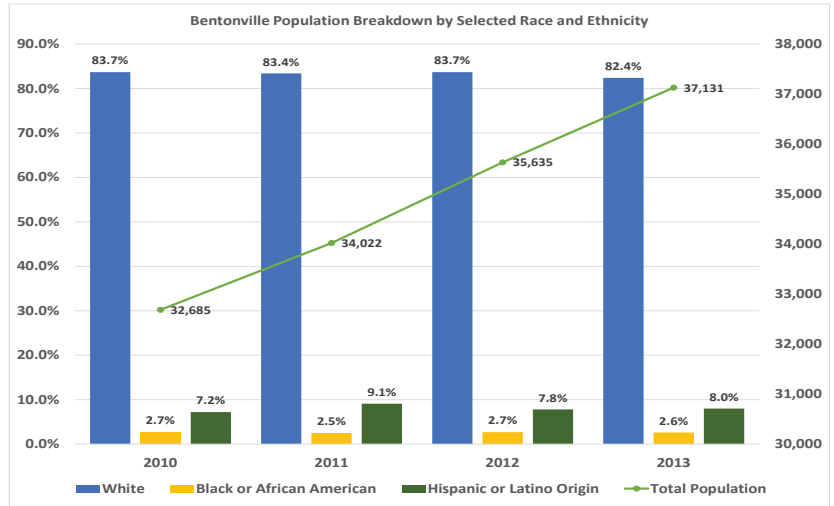
Researchers from the Center for Business and Economic Research identified six key indicators to provide a broad overview of the status of African Americans and Latinos in the state of Arkansas. The six indicators are population, educational attainment for the population over the age of 25, median income, poverty rates, rental costs, and health insurance rates. Data for each of these indicators was collected for whites, African Americans, and Latinos. All of the data collected for this report comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey five year estimates. The data for each of the six indicators was collected for ten municipalities of interest identified by the Urban League of Arkansas. These ten municipalities, highlighted in the map below, are: Bentonville, Blytheville, El Dorado, Fort Smith, Helena-West Helena, Jonesboro, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Texarkana, and West Memphis.



# Bentonville

## Population

From 2010 to 2013, the population of Bentonville grew by 13.6 percent from 32,685 to 37,131. As Bentonville's population grew significantly between 2010 and 2013, the proportion of African Americans in the city remained relatively unchanged, while the proportion of Hispanics or Latinos grew slightly from 7.2 percent to 8.0 percent. The population of the city was 82.4 percent white in 2013, down slightly from 83.7 percent in 2010.

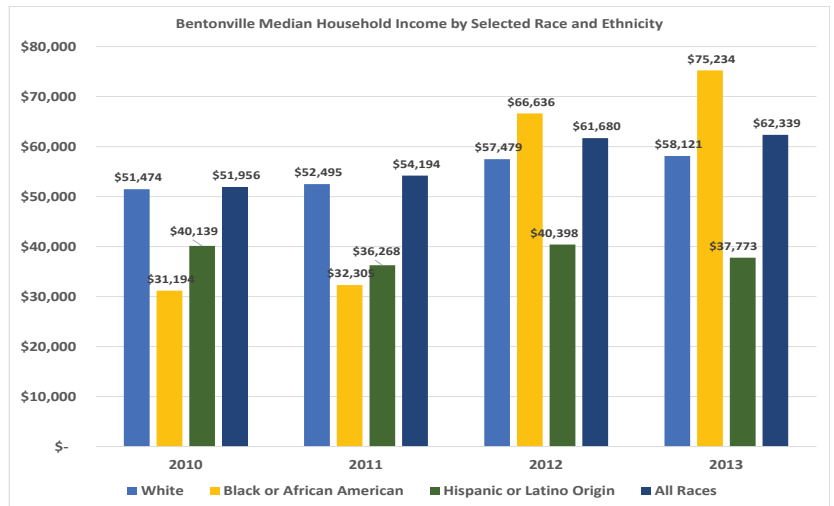


## Educational Attainment

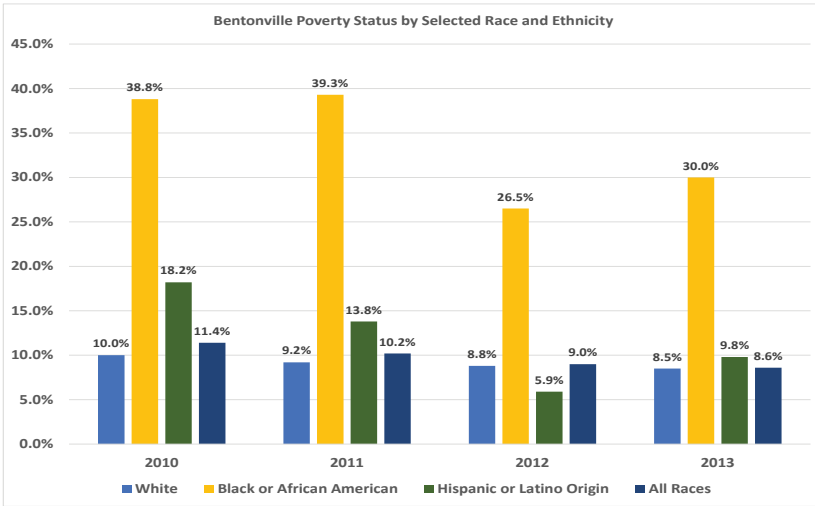
The proportion of those above the age of 25 who had completed high school grew from 88.8 percent to 92.1 percent between 2010 and 2013, while the proportion of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher also grew from 34.6 percent to 41.4 percent. Among African Americans, 89.8 percent had completed high school in 2013 (up from 84.4 percent in 2010) and 50.9 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2013 (up from 39.9 percent in 2010). In 2013, 67.3 percent of Hispanics or Latinos in Bentonville had at least a high school degree, while 24.5 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher.

## Median Income

Median income for African Americans grew by 141.2 percent from \$31,194 in 2010 to \$75,234 in 2013. This pace of growth was more significant than the average in Bentonville and among whites. However, during the same time period, Hispanics or Latinos saw their median income decline by 5.9 percent from \$40,139 to \$37,773. The median income for white households grew by 12.9 percent from \$51,474 to \$58,121 between 2010 and 2013.



# Bentonville

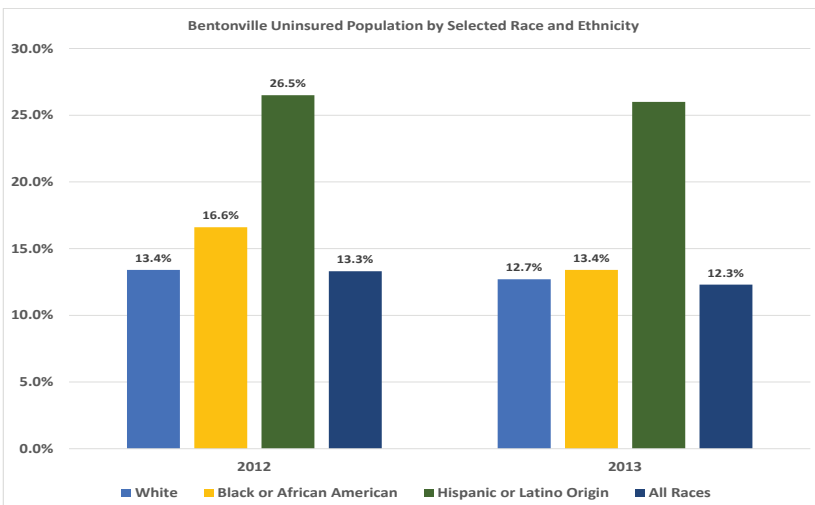
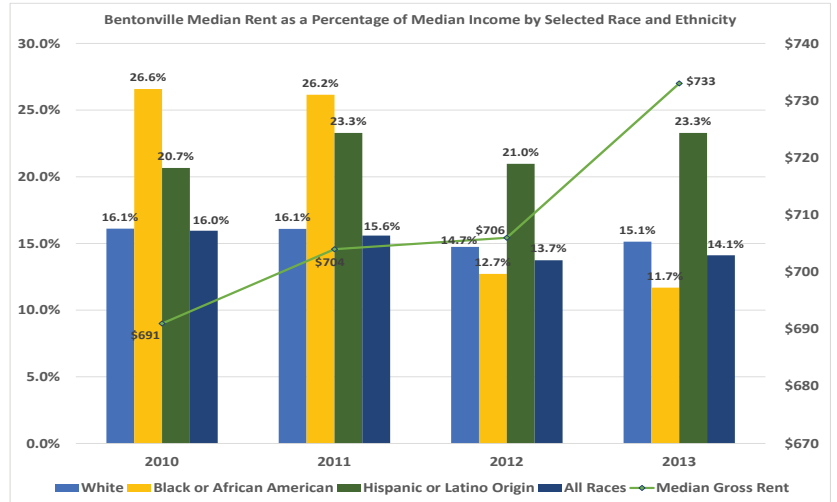


## Poverty Rates

The percentage of Bentonville residents below the poverty line declined between 2010 and 2013, from 11.4 percent to 8.6 percent. A much higher proportion of African Americans lived below the poverty line, although the percentage declined 8.8 percentage points from 2010 to 30.0 percent in 2013. In Bentonville, 9.8 percent of Hispanics or Latinos were below the poverty line in 2013, down from 18.2 percent in 2010. The percentage of whites in Bentonville below the poverty line remained relatively stable, going down from 10.0 percent in 2010 to 8.5 percent in 2013.

## Rental Costs

Renters occupied 44.4 percent of the housing in Bentonville in 2013, up from 42.0 percent in 2010. The overwhelming majority of these renters were white, (76.7 percent in 2013). The median rent in Bentonville was \$733 in 2013, up from \$691 in 2010. Among the renters, Hispanics or Latinos, who constituted 4.4 percent of the renters in Bentonville in 2013, paid 23.3 percent of their median income towards rent, while African American renters paid 11.7 percent of their median income towards rent.



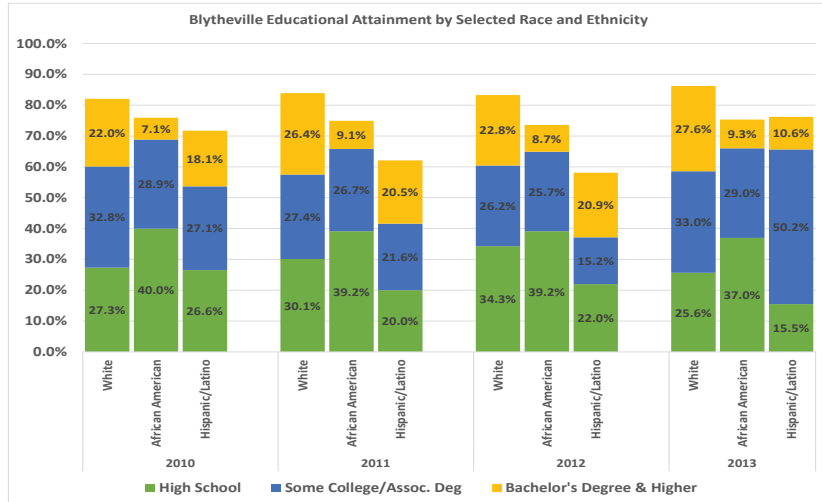
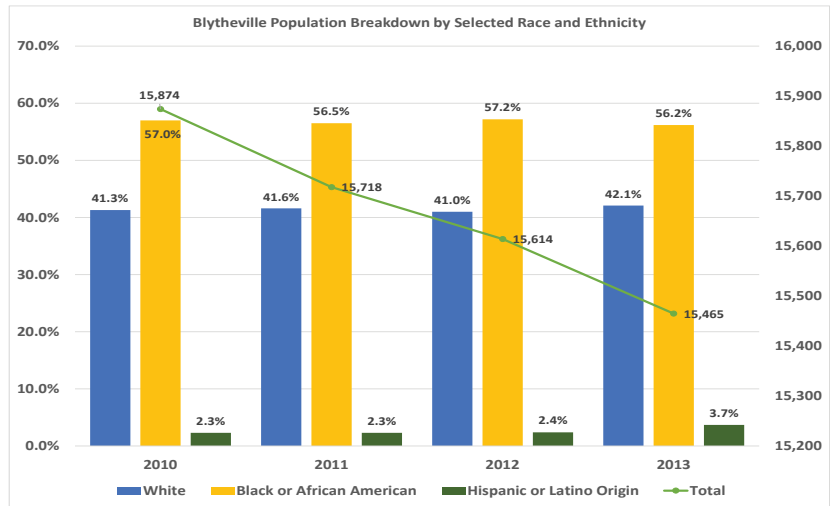
## Health Insurance

In Bentonville, 12.3 percent of residents did not have health insurance in 2013, down 1.0 percentage point from 2012. Hispanics or Latinos had the highest proportion of population without health insurance, with 26.0 percent of the population uninsured in 2013, down slightly from 26.5 percent in 2012. In 2013, 13.4 percent of African Americans and 12.7 percent of whites were uninsured, and both cohorts saw declines in their uninsured population since 2012.

# Blytheville

## Population

From 2010 to 2013, the population of Blytheville declined 2.6 percent from 15,874 to 15,465. Although African Americans made up more than half the population of Blytheville, between 2010 and 2013, the proportion of African Americans declined slightly from 57.0 percent to 56.2 percent. The proportion of whites in Blytheville increased 0.8 percentage points between 2010 and 2013, while the proportion of Hispanics or Latinos increased by 1.4 percentage points during the same time period.

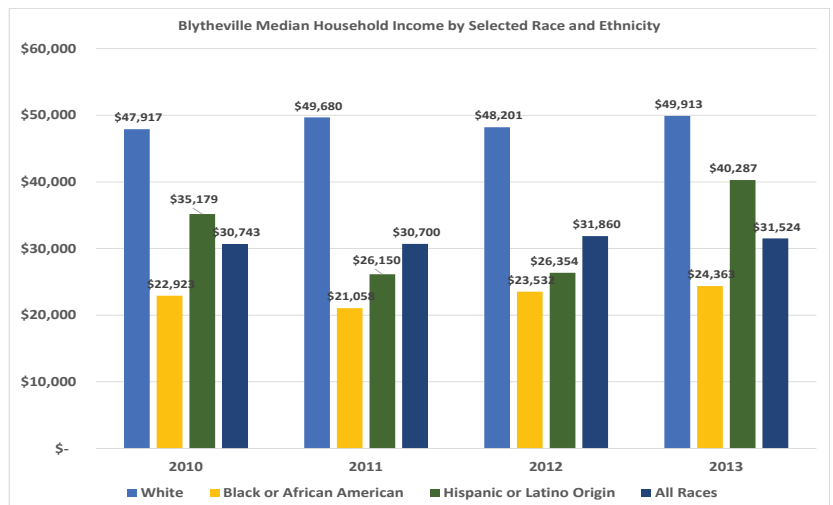


## Educational Attainment

The proportion of those above the age of 25 who had completed high school grew from 79.0 percent to 80.7 percent between 2010 and 2013, while the proportion of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher also grew from 14.6 percent to 18.1 percent. Among African Americans, 75.3 percent had completed high school in 2013 (down from 76.0 percent in 2010) and 9.3 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2013 (up from 7.1 percent in 2010). In 2013, 76.2 percent of Hispanics or Latinos in Blytheville had at least a high school degree, while 10.6 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher.

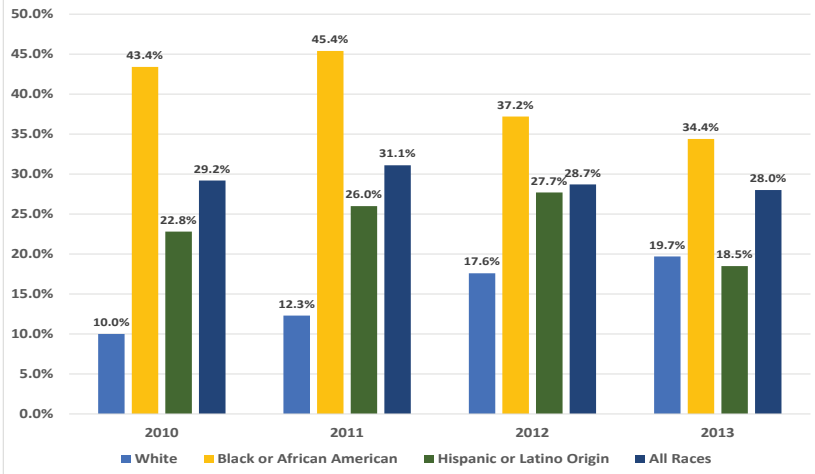
## Median Income

Median income for African Americans grew by 6.3 percent from \$22,923 in 2010 to \$24,363 in 2013. However, African American median income lagged behind the median income of whites in Blytheville, whose 2013 median income was \$47,917 (up 4.2 percent from \$47,917 in 2010). The median income for residents of all races in Blytheville was 2.5 percent higher in 2013, at \$31,524, when compared to the 2010 median income of \$30,743. Hispanics or Latinos in Blytheville had a median income of \$40,287 in 2013, up significantly from \$35,179 in 2010.



# Blytheville

Blytheville Poverty Status by Selected Race and Ethnicity



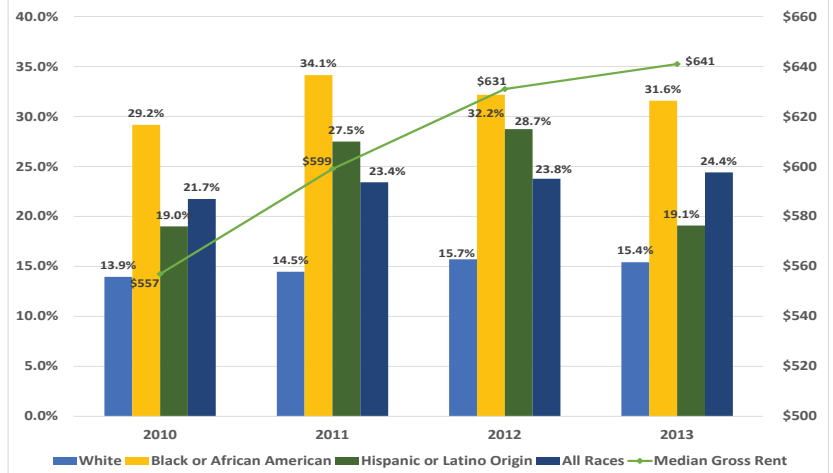
## Poverty Rates

The percentage of Blytheville residents below the poverty line declined slightly from 29.2 percent in 2010 to 28.0 percent in 2013. A much higher proportion of African Americans lived below the poverty line, although the percentage declined from 43.4 percent in 2010 to 34.4 percent in 2013. In Blytheville, 18.5 percent of Hispanics or Latinos were below the poverty line in 2013, down from 22.8 percent in 2010. The percentage of whites in Blytheville below the poverty line increased significantly, from 10.0 percent in 2010 to 19.7 percent in 2013.

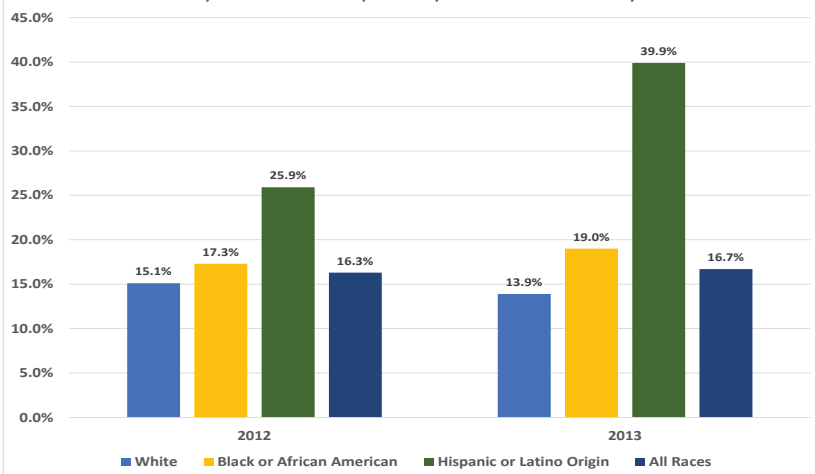
## Rental Costs

Renters occupied 46.8 percent of the housing in Blytheville in 2013, up from 45.3 percent in 2010. The overwhelming majority of these renters were African American, (67.2 percent in 2013). The median rent in Blytheville was \$641 in 2013, up from \$557 in 2010. Hispanics or Latinos, who constituted 4.8 percent of the renters in Blytheville in 2013, paid 19.1 percent of their median income towards rent, while African American renters paid a significantly higher 31.6 percent of their median income towards rent. Whites in Blytheville made up 30.3 percent of the rental households in 2013, and paid 15.4 percent of their median income towards rent.

Blytheville Median Rent as a Percentage of Median Income by Selected Race and Ethnicity



Blytheville Uninsured Population by Selected Race and Ethnicity



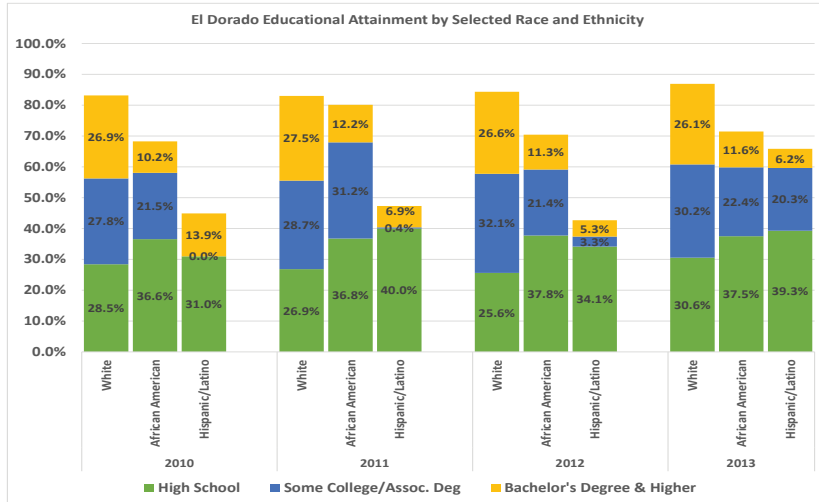
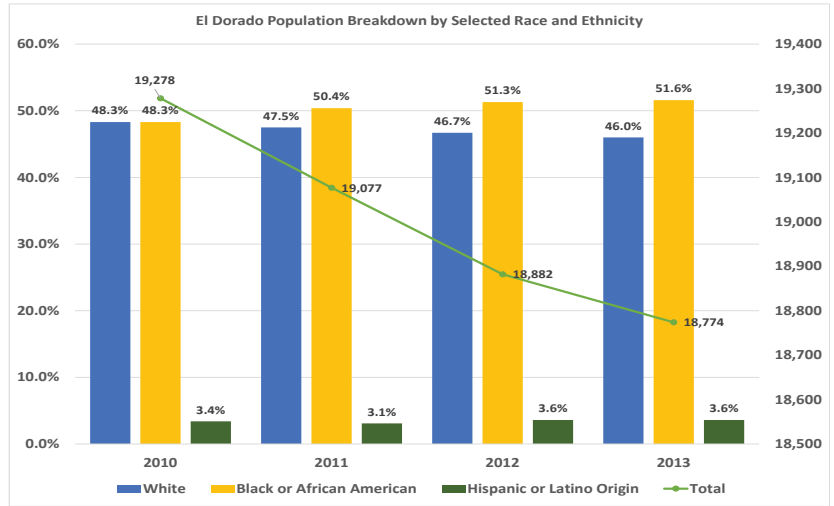
## Health Insurance

In Blytheville, 16.7 percent of residents did not have health insurance in 2013, up 0.4 percent from 2012. Hispanics or Latinos had the highest proportion of population without health insurance, with 39.9 percent of the population uninsured in 2013, up significantly from 25.9 percent in 2012. In 2013, 19.0 percent of African Americans lacked health insurance, which was an increase of 1.7 percent from 2012. Meanwhile, 13.9 percent of whites in Blytheville lacked health insurance in 2013, down from 15.1 percent in 2012.

# El Dorado

## Population

From 2010 to 2013, the population of El Dorado declined 2.6 percent from 19,278 to 18,774. African Americans made up just more than half the population of El Dorado, as the proportion of African Americans increased from 48.3 percent in 2010 to 51.6 percent in 2013. The proportion of whites in Blytheville declined during this time period from 48.3 percent to 46.0 percent. The proportion of Hispanics or Latinos remained relatively unchanged, increasing by just 0.2 percentage points between 2010 and 2013.

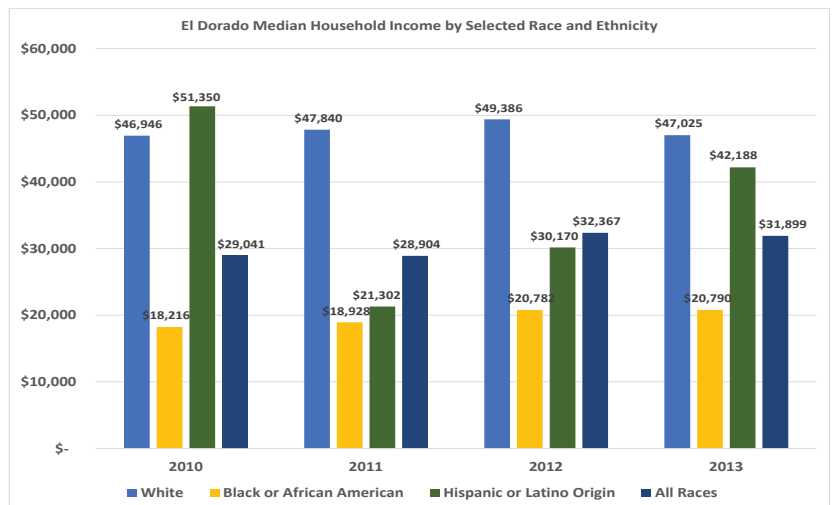


## Educational Attainment

The proportion of those above the age of 25 who had completed high school grew from 76.2 percent to 79.6 percent between 2010 and 2013, while the proportion of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher dropped slightly from 19.8 percent to 19.7 percent. Among African Americans, 71.5 percent had completed high school in 2013 (up from 68.3 percent in 2010) and 11.6 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2013 (up from 10.2 percent in 2010). In 2013, 65.9 percent of Hispanics or Latinos in El Dorado had at least a high school degree, while 6.2 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher.

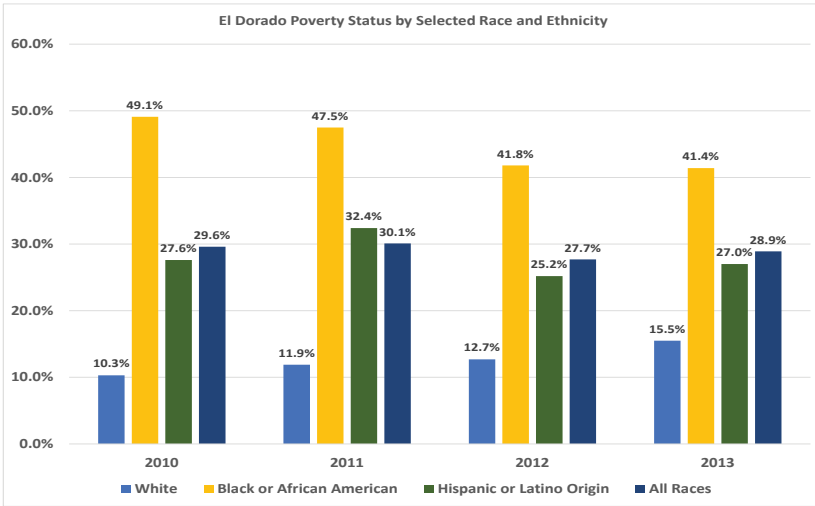
## Median Income

Median income for African Americans grew by 14.1 percent from \$18,216 in 2010 to \$20,790 in 2013. However, African American median income lagged behind the median income of whites in El Dorado, whose 2013 median income was \$47,025 (up 0.2 percent from \$46,946 in 2010). The median income for residents of all races in El Dorado was 9.8 percent higher in 2013, at \$31,599, when compared to the 2010 median income of \$29,041. Hispanics or Latinos in El Dorado had a median income of \$42,188 in 2013, down from \$51,350 in 2010.





# El Dorado

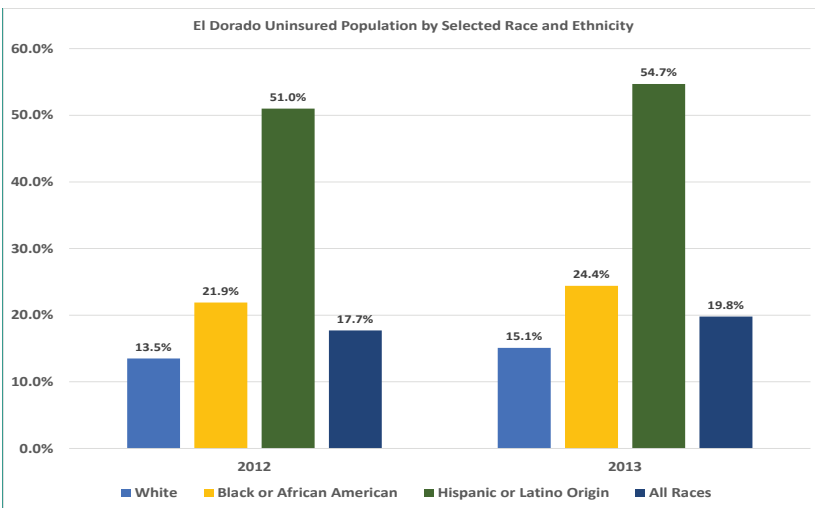


## Poverty Rates

The percentage of El Dorado residents below the poverty line declined slightly from 29.6 percent in 2010 to 28.9 percent in 2013. Over 40.0 percent of African Americans lived below the poverty line, although the percentage declined from 49.1 percent in 2010 to 41.4 percent in 2013. In 2013, 27.0 percent of Hispanics or Latinos were below the poverty line in El Dorado, down slightly from 27.6 percent in 2010. The percentage of whites in El Dorado below the poverty line increased significantly, from 10.3 percent in 2010 to 15.5 percent in 2013.

## Rental Costs

Renters occupied 48.8 percent of the housing in El Dorado in 2013, up from 42.3 percent in 2010. The overwhelming majority of these renters were African American, (63.6 percent in 2013). The median rent in El Dorado was \$601 in 2013, up from \$550 in 2010. Hispanics or Latinos, who constituted 2.8 percent of the renters in El Dorado in 2013, paid 17.1 percent of their median income towards rent, while African American renters paid a significantly higher 34.7 percent of their median income towards rent. Whites in El Dorado made up 34.6 percent of the rental households in 2013 and paid 15.3 percent of their median income towards rent.



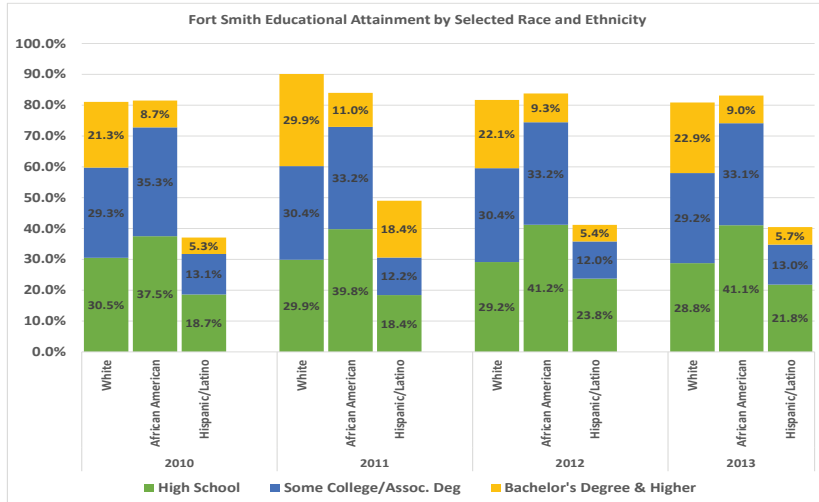
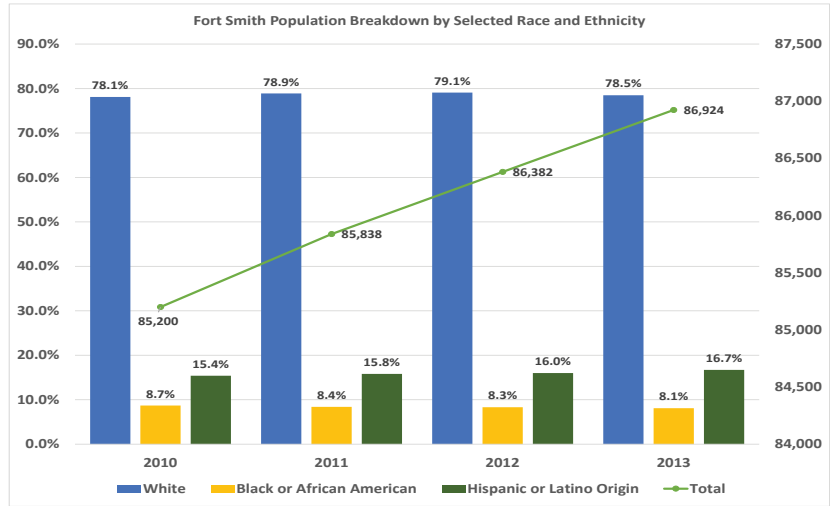
## Health Insurance

In El Dorado, 19.8 percent of residents did not have health insurance in 2013, up 2.1 percent from 2012. Hispanics or Latinos had the highest proportion of population without health insurance, with 54.7 percent of the population uninsured in 2013, up from 51.0 percent in 2012. In 2013, 24.4 percent of African Americans lacked health insurance, which was an increase of 2.5 percent from 2012. Meanwhile, 15.1 percent of whites in El Dorado lacked health insurance in 2013, up from 13.5 percent in 2012.

# Fort Smith

## Population

From 2010 to 2013, the population of Fort Smith grew 2.0 percent from 85,200 to 86,924. African Americans made up just 8.1 percent of the population of Fort Smith, down 0.6 percentage points from 8.7 percent in 2010. The proportion of whites in Fort Smith grew by 0.4 percentage points during this time period from 78.1 percent to 78.5 percent. The proportion of Hispanics or Latinos increased by 1.3 percentage points from 15.4 percent in 2010 to 16.7 percent in 2013.

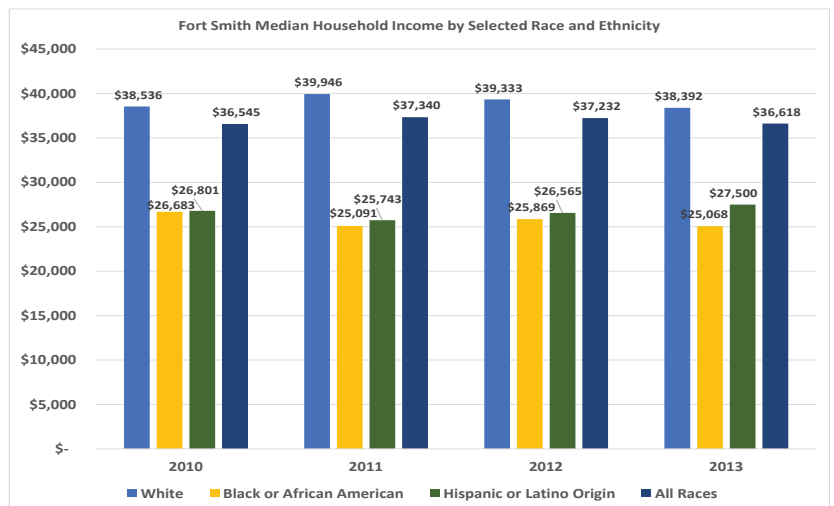


## Educational Attainment

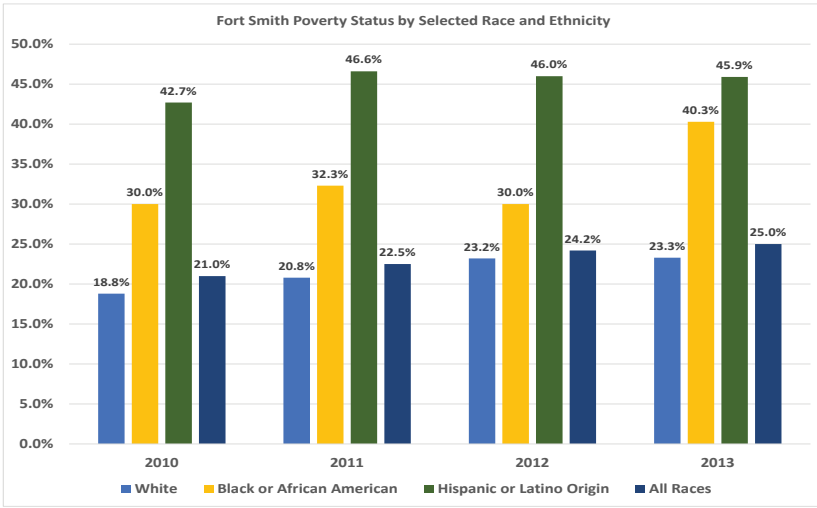
The proportion of those above the age of 25 who had completed high school grew from 79.0 percent to 79.7 percent between 2010 and 2013, while the proportion of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher grew from 19.3 percent to 20.3 percent. Among African Americans, 83.1 percent had completed high school in 2013 (up from 81.5 percent in 2010) and 9.0 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2013 (up from 8.7 percent in 2010). In 2013, just 40.5 percent of Hispanics or Latinos in Fort Smith had at least a high school degree, while 5.7 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher.

## Median Income

Median income for African Americans declined 6.1 percent from \$26,683 in 2010 to \$25,068 in 2013. African American median income lagged behind the median income of whites in Fort Smith, whose 2013 median income was \$38,392 (down 0.4 percent from \$38,536 in 2010). The median income for residents of all races in Fort Smith was 0.2 percent higher in 2013, at \$36,618, when compared to the 2010 median income of \$36,545. Hispanics or Latinos in Fort Smith had a median income of \$27,500 in 2013, up from \$26,801 in 2010.



# Fort Smith

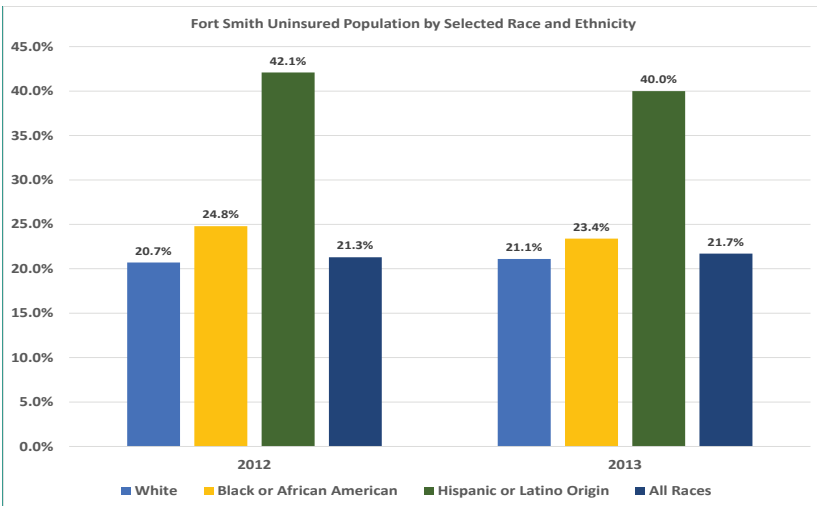
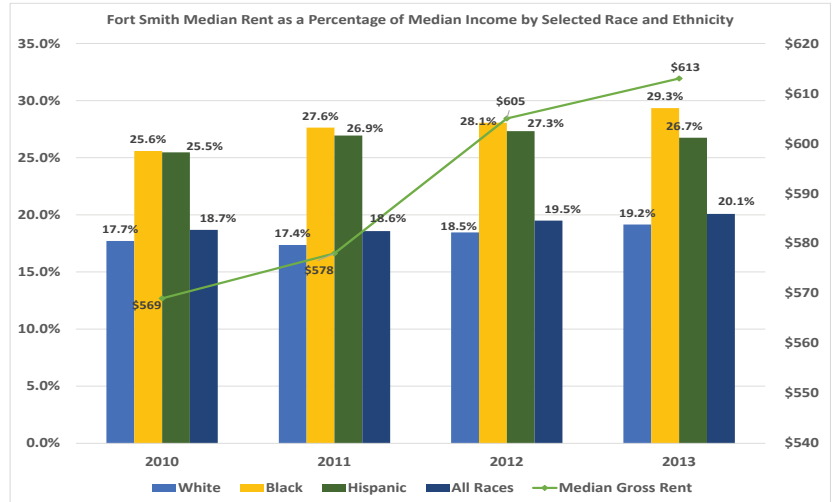


## Poverty Rates

The percentage of Fort Smith residents below the poverty line increased from 21.0 percent in 2010 to 25.0 percent in 2013. Over 40.0 percent of African Americans lived below the poverty line, as the percentage increased from 30.0 percent in 2010 to 40.3 percent in 2013. In Fort Smith, 45.9 percent of Hispanics or Latinos were below the poverty line in 2013, up from 42.7 percent in 2010. The percentage of whites in Fort Smith below the poverty line increased as well, from 18.8 percent in 2010 to 23.3 percent in 2013.

## Rental Costs

Renters occupied 45.9 percent of the housing in Fort Smith in 2013, up from 44.1 percent in 2010. The overwhelming majority of these renters were white, (77.2 percent in 2013). The median rent in Fort Smith was \$613 in 2013, up from \$569 in 2010. Among the renters, Hispanics or Latinos, who constituted 13.7 percent of the renters in Fort Smith in 2013, paid 26.7 percent of their median income towards rent, while African American renters paid 29.3 percent of their median income towards rent. Whites in Fort Smith paid 19.2 percent of their median income towards rent in 2013.



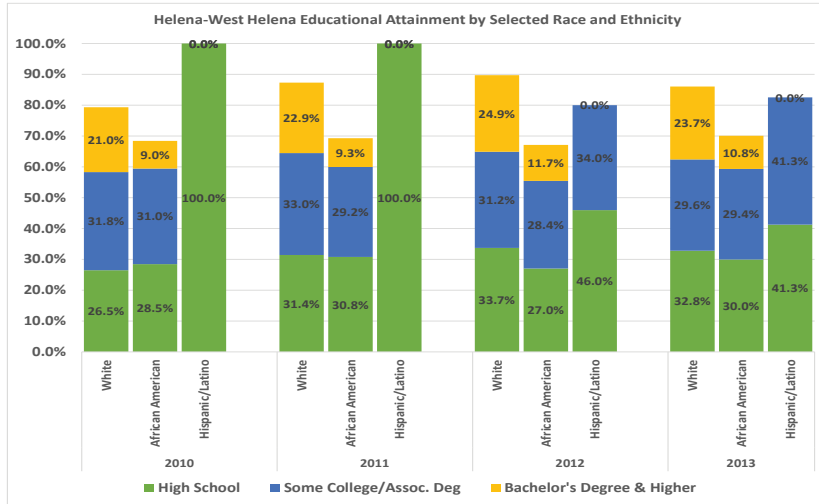
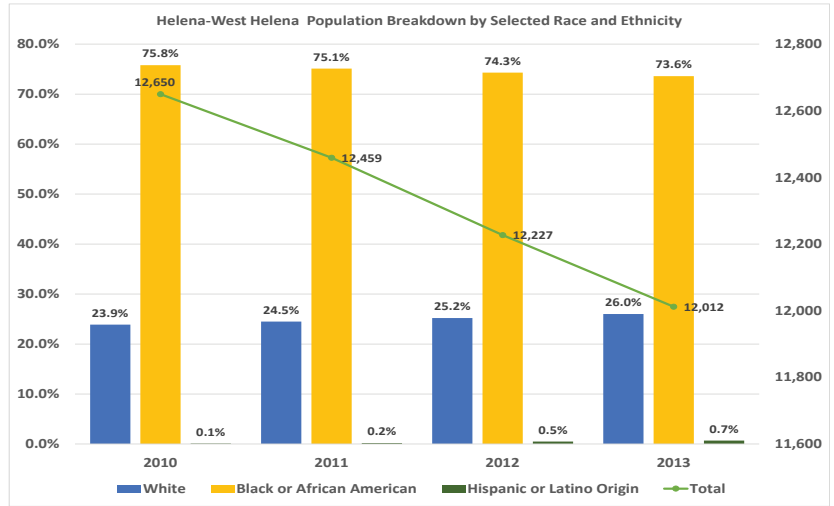
## Health Insurance

In Fort Smith, 21.7 percent of residents did not have health insurance in 2013, up 0.4 percentage points from 2012. Hispanics or Latinos had the highest proportion of population without health insurance, with 40.0 percent of the population uninsured in 2013, down from 42.1 percent in 2012. In 2013, 23.4 percent of African Americans lacked health insurance, which was a decrease of 1.4 percentage points from 2012. Meanwhile, 21.1 percent of whites in Fort Smith lacked health insurance in 2013, up from 20.7 percent in 2012.

# Helena-West Helena

## Population

From 2010 to 2013, the population of Helena-West Helena declined by 5.0 percent from 12,650 to 12,012. African Americans made up over 70.0 percent of the population of Helena-West Helena, however, their share of the population declined from 75.8 percent in 2010 to 73.6 percent in 2013. The proportion of whites in Helena-West Helena grew by 2.1 percentage points during this time period from 23.9 percent to 26.0 percent. The proportion of Hispanics or Latinos increased from 0.1 percent in 2010 to 0.7 percent in 2013.

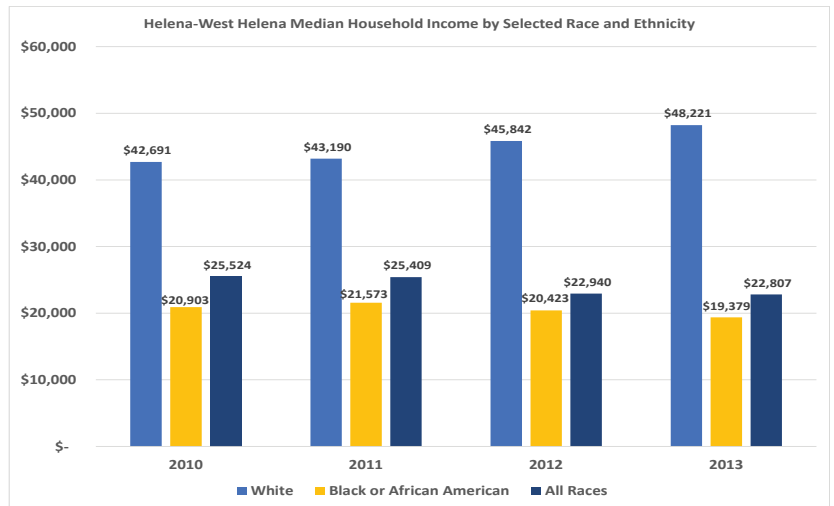


## Educational Attainment

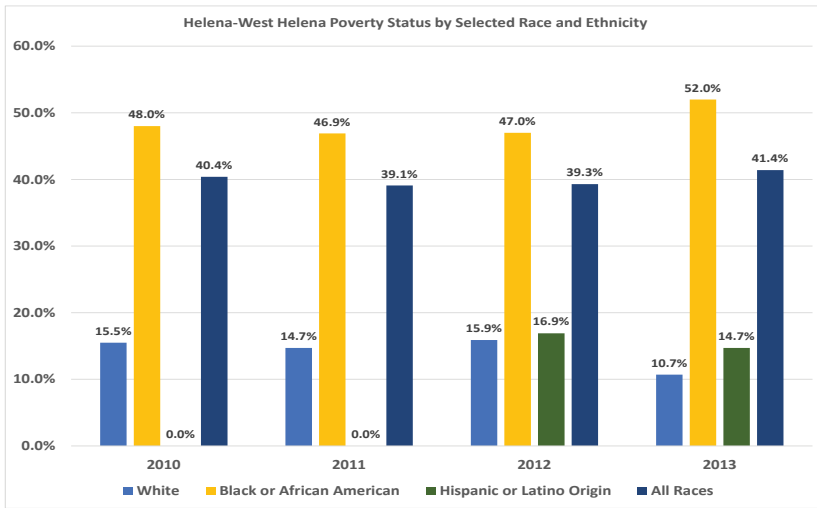
The proportion of those above the age of 25 who had completed high school grew from 72.0 percent to 75.1 percent between 2010 and 2013, while the proportion of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher grew from 12.9 percent to 14.9 percent. Among African Americans, 70.1 percent had completed high school in 2013 (up from 68.4 percent in 2010) and 10.8 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2013 (up from 9.0 percent in 2010). In 2013, 82.5 percent of Hispanics or Latinos in Helena-West Helena had at least a high school degree, while none had a bachelor's degree or higher.

## Median Income

Median income for African Americans declined 7.3 percent from \$20,903 in 2010 to \$19,379 in 2013. African American median income lagged significantly behind the median income of whites in Helena-West Helena, whose 2013 median income was \$48,221 (up 13.0 percent from \$42,691 in 2010). The median income for residents of all races in Helena-West Helena was 10.6 percent lower in 2013, at \$22,807, when compared to the 2010 median income of \$25,524. Due to the small sample size, no median income information was available for Hispanics or Latinos.



# Helena-West Helena

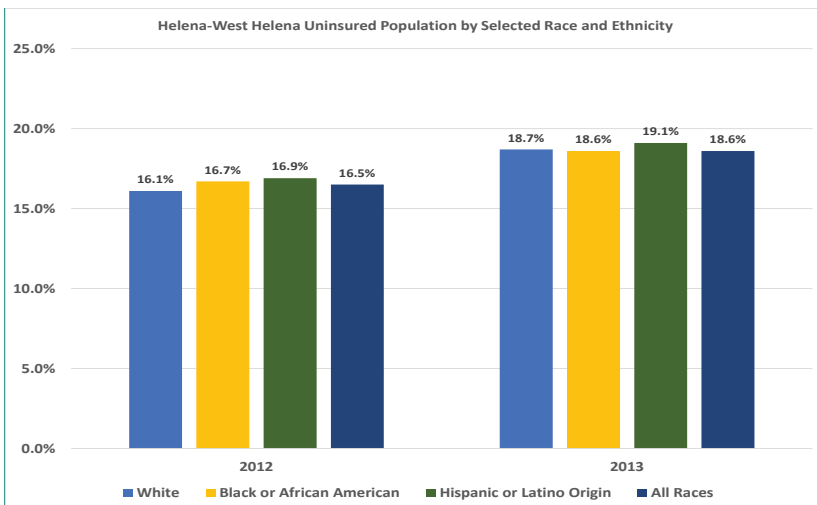
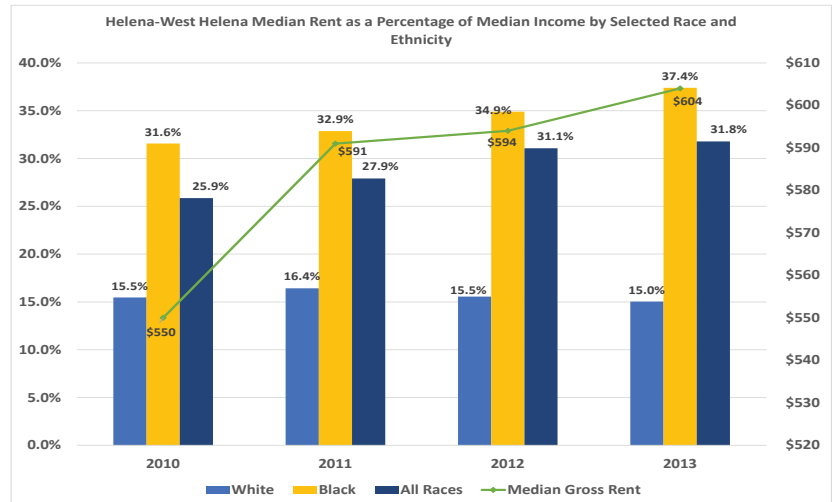


## Poverty Rates

The percentage of Helena-West Helena residents below the poverty line increased from 40.4 percent in 2010 to 41.4 percent in 2013. A significant portion of African Americans lived below the poverty line, as the percentage increased from 48.0 percent in 2010 to 52.0 percent in 2013. In 2013, 14.7 percent of Hispanics or Latinos were below the poverty line in Helena-West Helena. The percentage of whites in Helena-West Helena below the poverty line decreased, from 15.5 percent in 2010 to 10.7 percent in 2013.

## Rental Costs

Renters occupied 55.7 percent of the housing in Helena-West Helena in 2013, up from 52.8 percent in 2010. The overwhelming majority of these renters were African American, (86.9 percent in 2013). The median rent in Helena-West Helena was \$604 in 2013, up from \$550 in 2010. African American renters paid 37.4 percent of their median income towards rent in 2013. Whites in Helena-West Helena made up 12.5 percent of the rental households in 2013, and paid 15.0 percent of their median income towards rent.

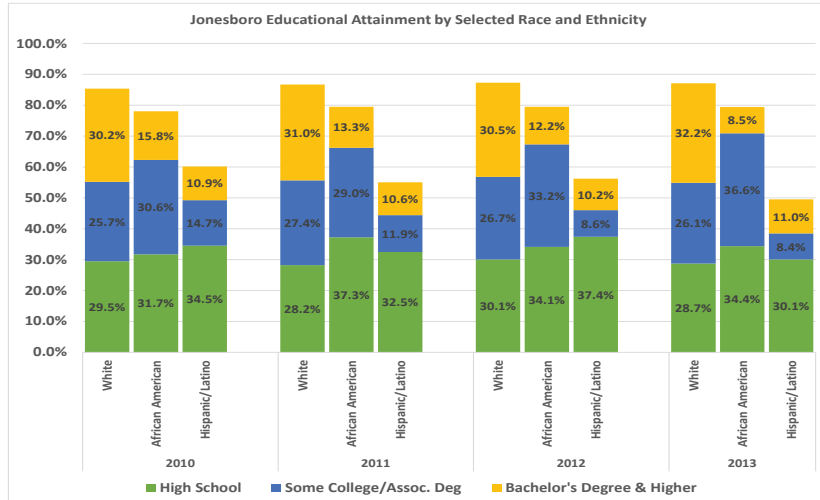
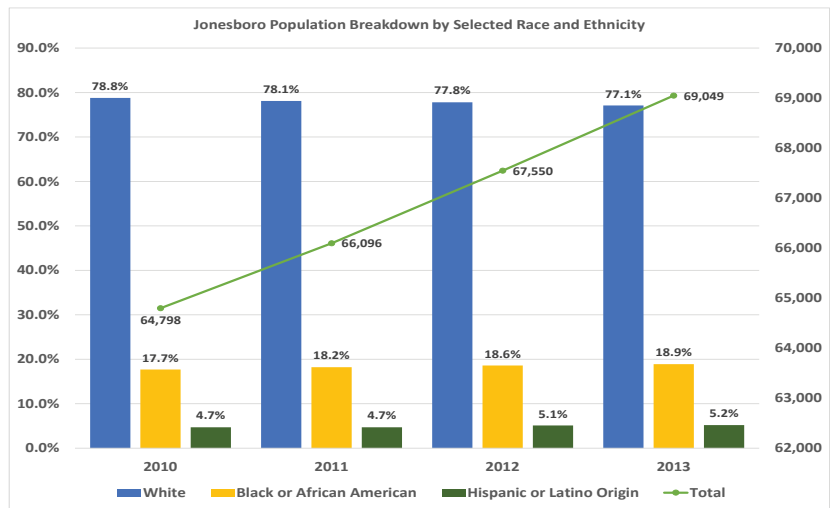


## Health Insurance

In Helena-West Helena, 18.6 percent of residents did not have health insurance in 2013, up 2.1 percentage points from 2012. Hispanics or Latinos had the highest proportion of population without health insurance, with 19.1 percent of the population uninsured in 2013, up from 16.9 percent in 2012. In 2013, 18.6 percent of African Americans lacked health insurance, which was an increase of 1.9 percentage points from 2012. Meanwhile, 18.7 percent of whites in Helena-West Helena lacked health insurance in 2013, up from 16.1 percent in 2012.

## Population

From 2010 to 2013, the population of Jonesboro grew by 6.6 percent from 64,798 to 69,049. African Americans made up just under 20.0 percent of the population of Jonesboro, however, their share of the population increased slightly from 17.7 percent in 2010 to 18.9 percent in 2013. The proportion of whites in Jonesboro declined by 1.7 percentage points during this time period from 78.8 percent to 77.1 percent. The proportion of Hispanics or Latinos increased from 4.7 percent in 2010 to 5.2 percent in 2013.

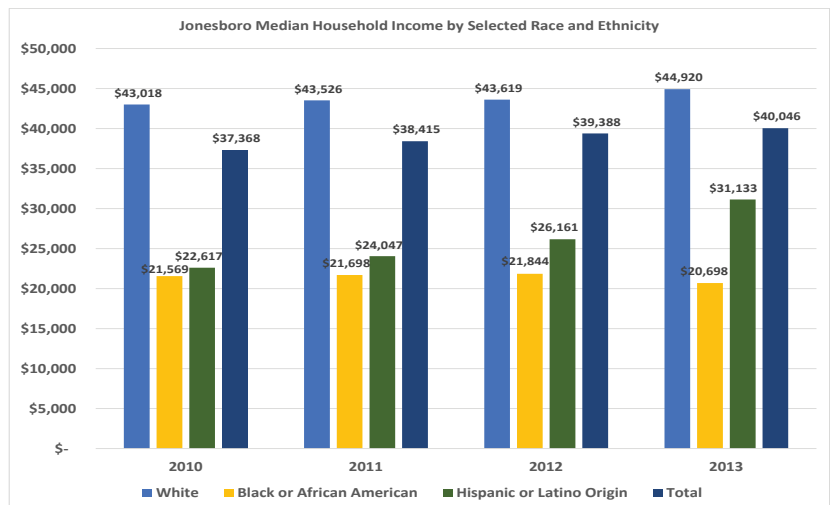


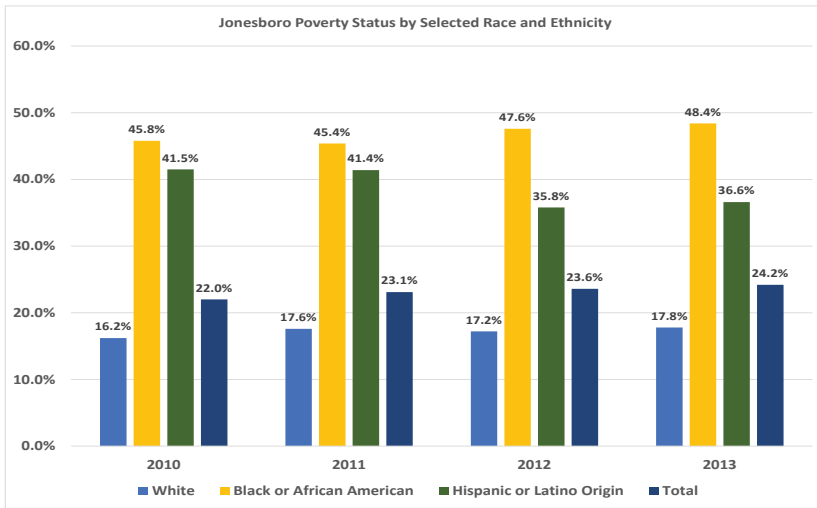
## Educational Attainment

The proportion of those above the age of 25 who had completed high school grew from 84.4 percent to 86.0 percent between 2010 and 2013, while the proportion of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher grew from 28.3 percent to 29.1 percent. Among African Americans, 79.4 percent had completed high school in 2013 (up from 78.0 percent in 2010) and 8.5 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2013 (down sharply from 15.8 percent in 2010). In 2013, 49.5 percent of Hispanics or Latinos in Jonesboro had at least a high school degree, while 11.0 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher.

## Median Income

Median income for African Americans declined 4.0 percent from \$21,569 in 2010 to \$20,698 in 2013. African American median income lagged significantly behind the median income of whites in Jonesboro, whose 2013 median income was \$44,920 (up 4.4 percent from \$43,018 in 2010). The median income for residents of all races in Jonesboro was 7.2 percent higher in 2013, at \$40,046, when compared to the 2010 median income of \$37,368. Hispanics or Latinos in Jonesboro had a median income of \$31,133 in 2013, up from \$22,617 in 2010.



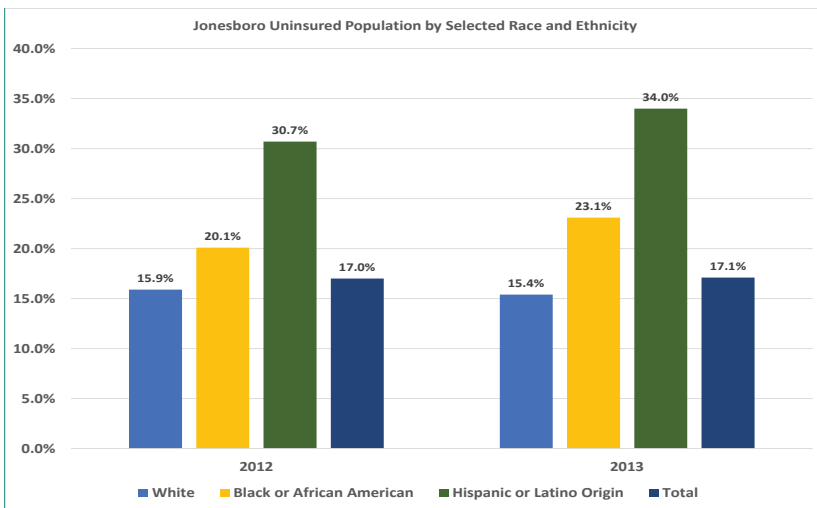
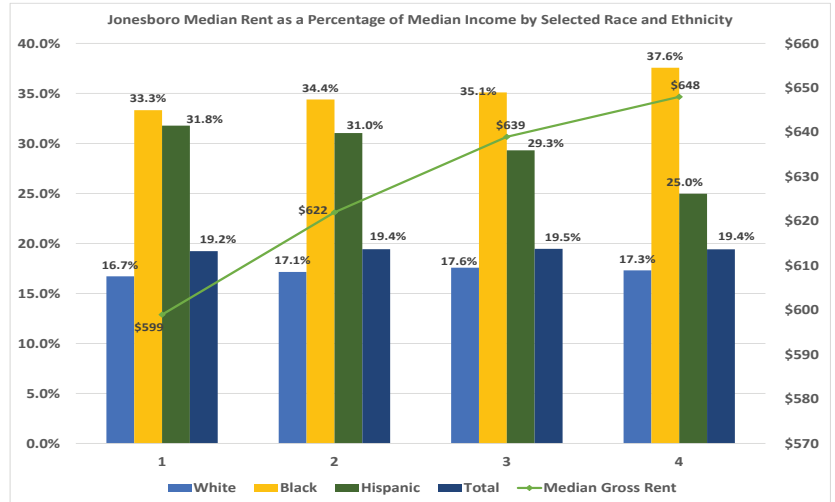


## Poverty Rates

The percentage of Jonesboro residents below the poverty line increased from 22.0 percent in 2010 to 24.2 percent in 2013. A significant portion of African Americans lived below the poverty line, as the percentage increased from 45.8 percent in 2010 to 48.4 percent in 2013. In 2013, 36.6 percent of Hispanics or Latinos were below the poverty line in Jonesboro, down from 41.5 percent in 2010. The percentage of whites in Jonesboro below the poverty line increased slightly from 16.2 percent in 2010 to 17.8 percent in 2013.

## Rental Costs

Renters occupied 47.4 percent of the housing in Jonesboro in 2013, up from 44.3 percent in 2010. A significant majority of these renters were white, (67.2 percent in 2013). The median rent in Jonesboro was \$648 in 2013, up from \$599 in 2010. Among the renters, Hispanics or Latinos, who constituted 5.4 percent of the renters in Jonesboro in 2013, paid 25.0 percent of their median income towards rent. African American renters, who made up 28.9 percent of renters in 2013, paid 37.6 percent of their median income towards rent. Whites in Jonesboro paid 17.3 percent of their median income towards rent in 2013.



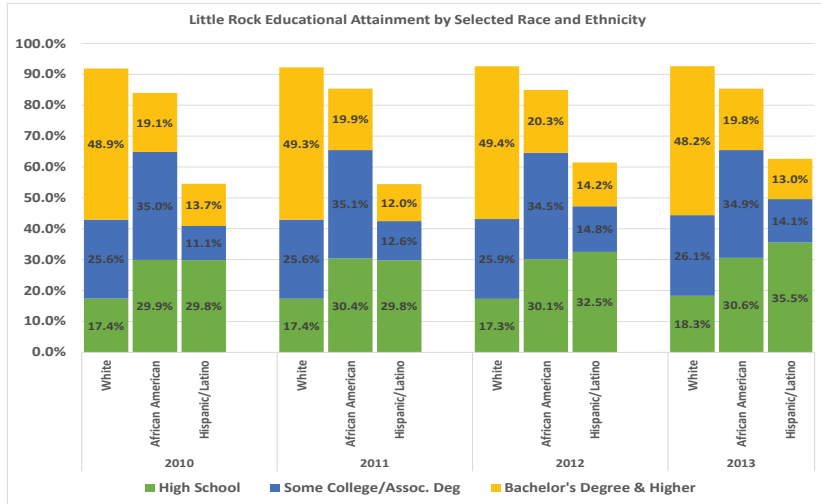
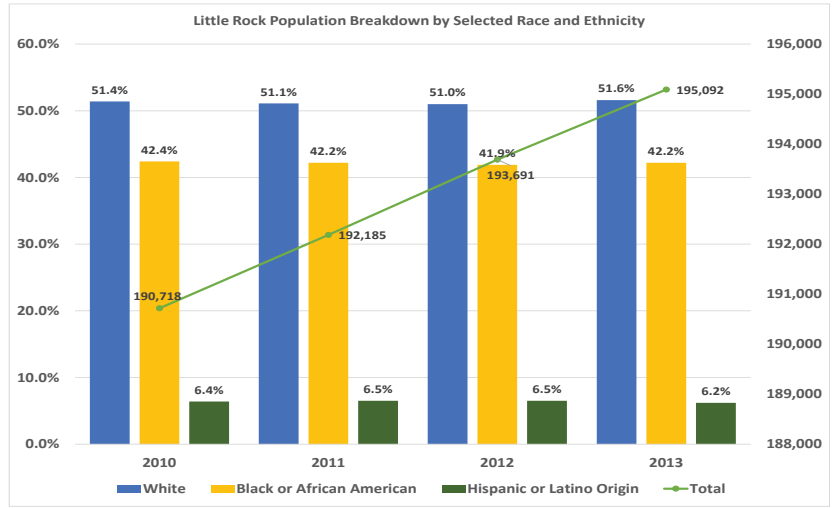
## Health Insurance

In Jonesboro, 17.1 percent of residents did not have health insurance in 2013, up 0.1 percentage point from 2012. Hispanics or Latinos had the highest proportion of population without health insurance, with 34.0 percent of the population uninsured in 2013, up from 30.7 percent in 2012. In 2013, 23.1 percent of African Americans lacked health insurance, which was an increase of 3.0 percentage points from 2012. Meanwhile, 15.4 percent of whites in Jonesboro lacked health insurance in 2013, down from 15.9 percent in 2012.

# Little Rock

## Population

From 2010 to 2013, the population of Little Rock grew by 2.3 percent from 190,718 to 195,092. African Americans made up just over 40.0 percent of the population of Little Rock, as their share of the population remained relatively unchanged at 42.2 percent in 2013. The proportion of whites in Little Rock also was relatively unchanged, at 51.6 percent in 2013, and the proportion of Hispanics or Latinos marginally declined from 6.4 percent in 2010 to 6.2 percent in 2013.

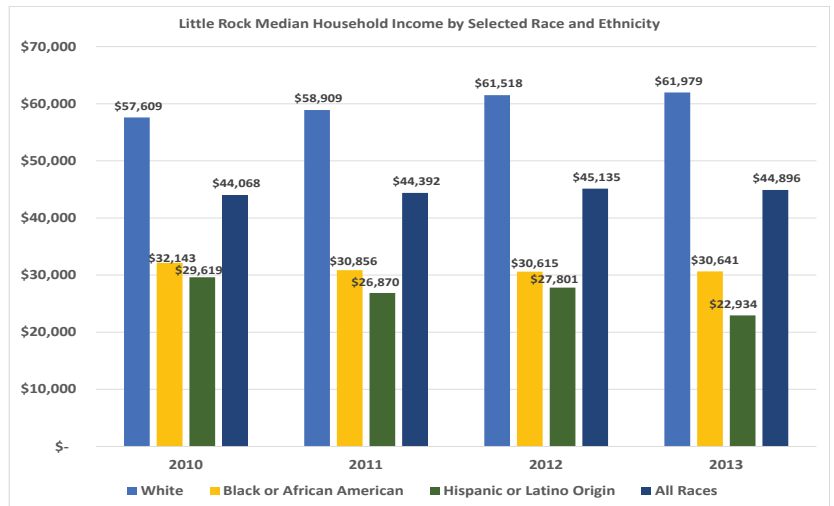


## Educational Attainment

The proportion of those above the age of 25 who had completed high school grew from 88.7 percent to 89.6 percent between 2010 and 2013, while the proportion of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher decreased from 38.1 percent to 37.7 percent. Among African Americans, 85.3 percent had completed high school in 2013 (up from 84.0 percent in 2010) and 19.8 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2013 (up from 19.1 percent in 2010). In 2013, 62.6 percent of Hispanics or Latinos in Little Rock had at least a high school degree, while 13.0 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher.

## Median Income

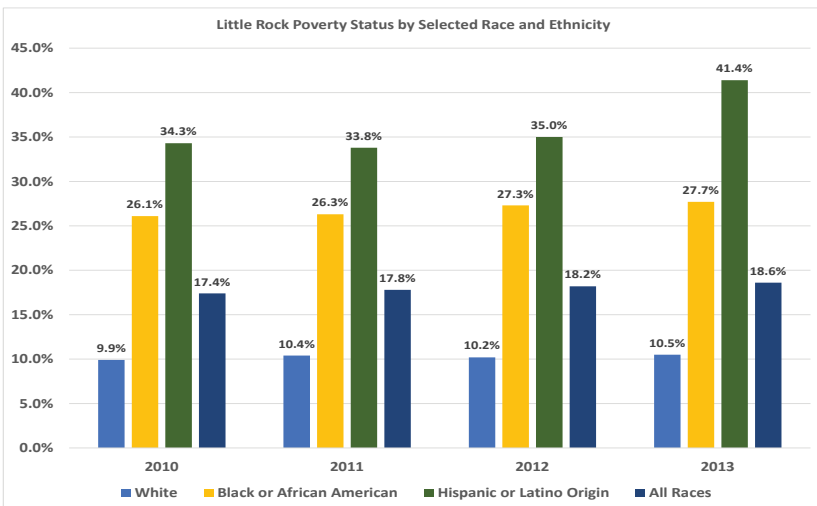
Median income for African Americans declined 4.7 percent from \$32,143 in 2010 to \$30,641 in 2013. African American median income lagged significantly behind the median income of whites in Little Rock, whose 2013 median income was \$61,979 (up 7.6 percent from \$57,609 in 2010). The median income for residents of all races in Little Rock was 1.9 percent higher in 2013, at \$44,896, when compared to the 2010 median income of \$44,068. Hispanics or Latinos in Little Rock had a median income of \$22,934 in 2013, down significantly from \$29,619 in 2010.





# Little Rock

Little Rock Poverty Status by Selected Race and Ethnicity



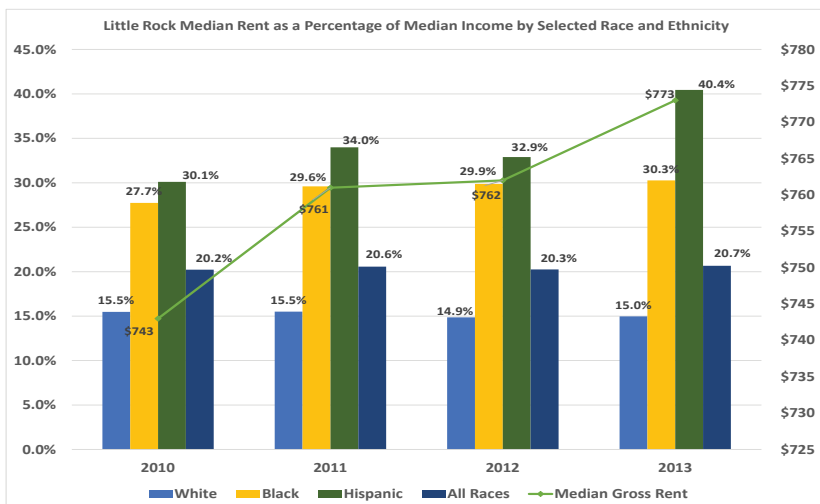
## Poverty Rates

The percentage of Little Rock residents below the poverty line increased from 17.4 percent in 2010 to 18.6 percent in 2013. The percentage of African Americans in Little Rock living below the poverty line increased from 26.1 percent in 2010 to 27.7 percent in 2013. A significant portion of Hispanics or Latinos lived below the poverty line, as the percentage increased from 34.3 percent in 2010 to 41.4 percent in 2013. The percentage of whites in Little Rock below the poverty line increased slightly from 9.9 percent in 2010 to 10.5 percent in 2013.

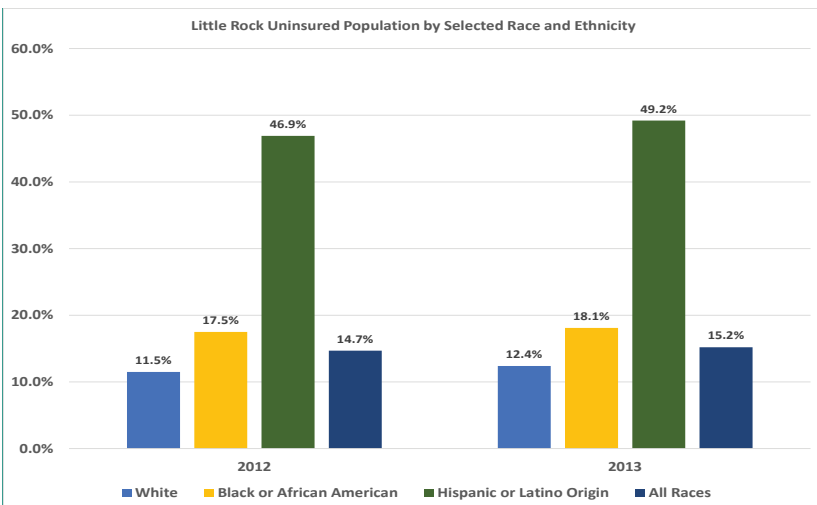
## Rental Costs

Renters occupied 43.4 percent of the housing in Little Rock in 2013, up from 42.9 percent in 2010. The majority of these renters were African American, (52.5 percent in 2013). The median rent in Little Rock was \$773 in 2013, up from \$743 in 2010. Among the renters, Hispanics or Latinos, who constituted 6.9 percent of the renters in Little Rock in 2013, paid 40.4 percent of their median income towards rent, while African American renters paid 30.3 percent of their median income towards rent. Whites in Little Rock made up 42.0 percent of the rental households in 2013, and paid 15.0 percent of their median income towards rent.

Little Rock Median Rent as a Percentage of Median Income by Selected Race and Ethnicity



Little Rock Uninsured Population by Selected Race and Ethnicity



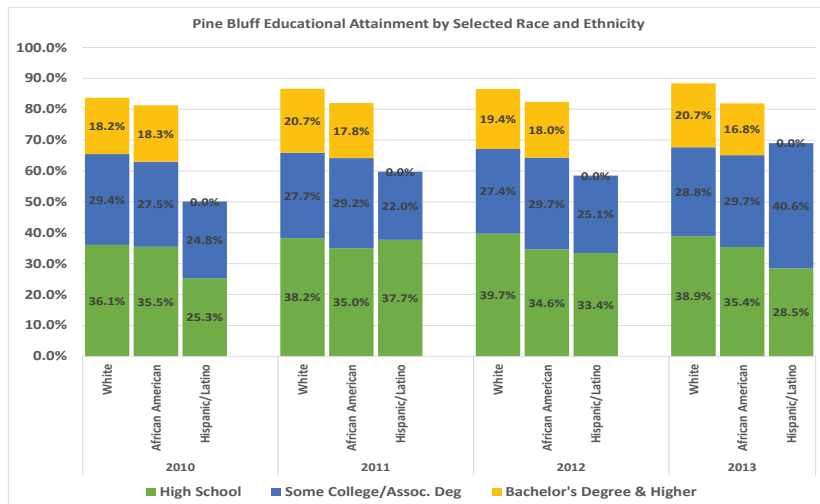
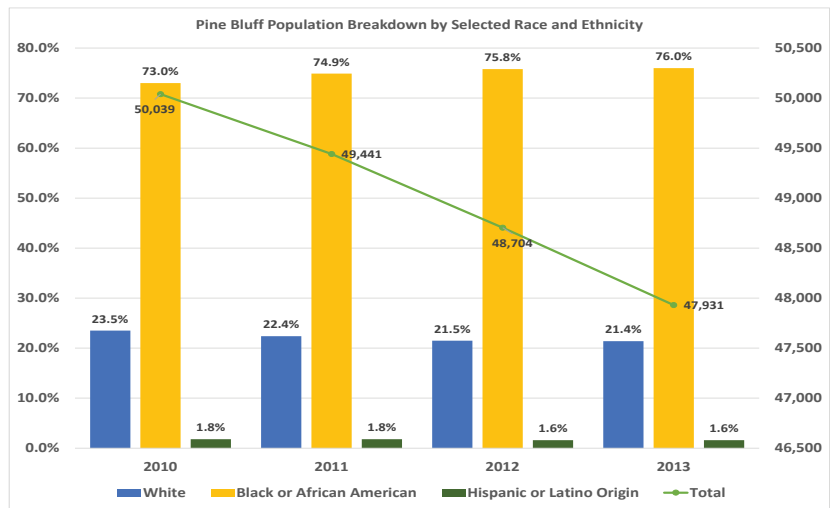
## Health Insurance

In Little Rock, 15.2 percent of residents did not have health insurance in 2013, up 0.5 percentage points from 2012. Hispanics or Latinos had the highest proportion of population without health insurance, with 49.6 percent of the population uninsured in 2013, up from 46.9 percent in 2012. In 2013, 18.1 percent of African Americans lacked health insurance, which was an increase of 0.6 percentage points from 2012. Meanwhile, 12.4 percent of whites in Little Rock lacked health insurance in 2013, up from 11.5 percent in 2012.

# Pine Bluff

## Population

From 2010 to 2013, the population of Pine Bluff declined 4.2 percent from 50,039 to 47,931. African Americans made up well over 70.0 percent of the population of Pine Bluff, as their share of the population grew from 73.0 percent in 2010 to 76.0 percent in 2013. The proportion of whites in Pine Bluff declined from 23.5 percent in 2010 to 21.4 percent in 2013, while the proportion of Hispanics or Latinos marginally declined from 1.8 percent in 2010 to 1.6 percent in 2013.

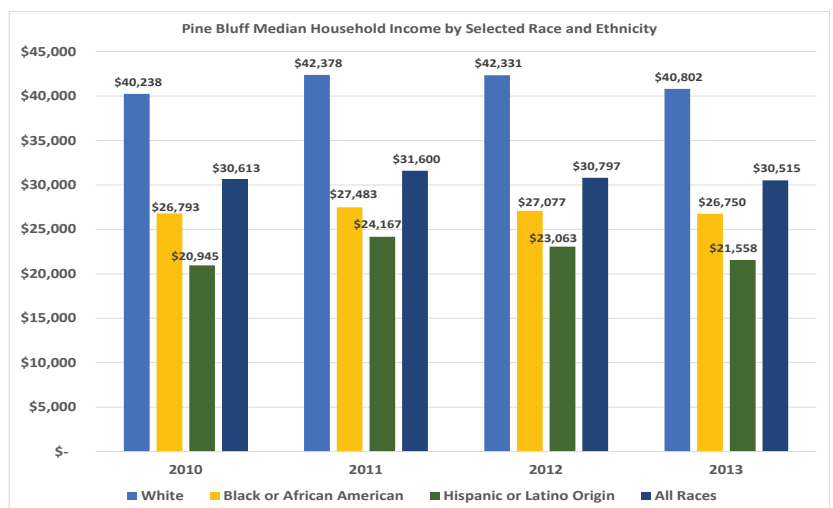


## Educational Attainment

The proportion of those above the age of 25 who had completed high school grew from 81.6 percent to 83.3 percent between 2010 and 2013, while the proportion of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher remained unchanged at 18.1 percent. Among African Americans, 81.9 percent had completed high school in 2013 (up from 81.3 percent in 2010) and 16.8 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2013 (down from 18.3 percent in 2010). In 2013, 69.0 percent of Hispanics or Latinos in Pine Bluff had at least a high school degree, while none had a bachelor's degree or higher.

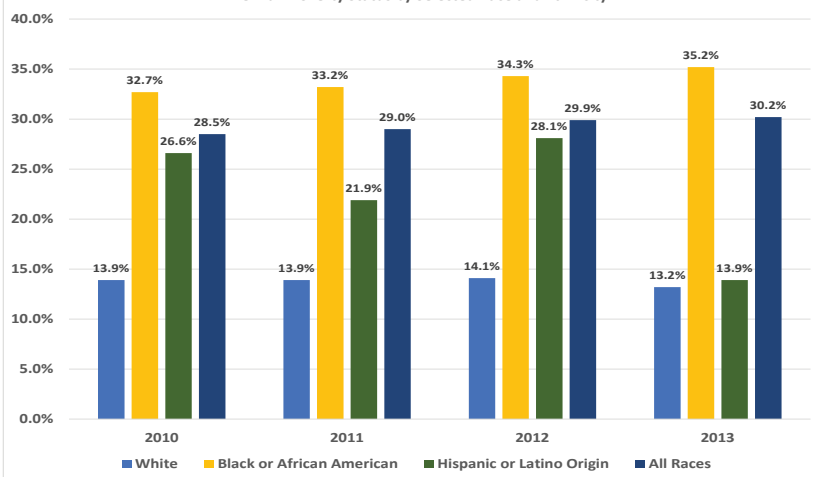
## Median Income

Median income for African Americans declined 0.2 percent from \$26,793 in 2010 to \$26,750 in 2013. African American median income lagged significantly behind the median income of whites in Pine Bluff, whose 2013 median income was \$40,802 (up 1.4 percent from \$40,238 in 2010). The median income for residents of all races in Pine Bluff was 0.3 percent lower in 2013, at \$30,515, when compared to the 2010 median income of \$30,613. Hispanics or Latinos in Pine Bluff had a median income of \$21,558 in 2013, up 2.9 percent from \$20,945 in 2010.



# Pine Bluff

Pine Bluff Poverty Status by Selected Race and Ethnicity



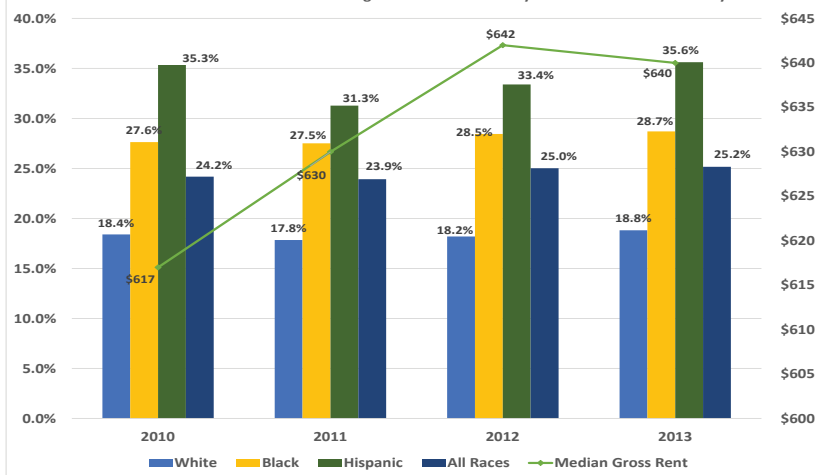
## Poverty Rates

The percentage of Pine Bluff residents below the poverty line increased from 28.5 percent in 2010 to 30.2 percent in 2013. The percentage of African Americans in Pine Bluff living below the poverty line increased from 32.7 percent in 2010 to 35.2 percent in 2013, while the percentage of Hispanics or Latinos living below the poverty line decreased from 26.6 percent in 2010 to 13.9 percent in 2013. The percentage of whites in Pine Bluff below the poverty line decreased slightly from 13.9 percent in 2010 to 13.2 percent in 2013.

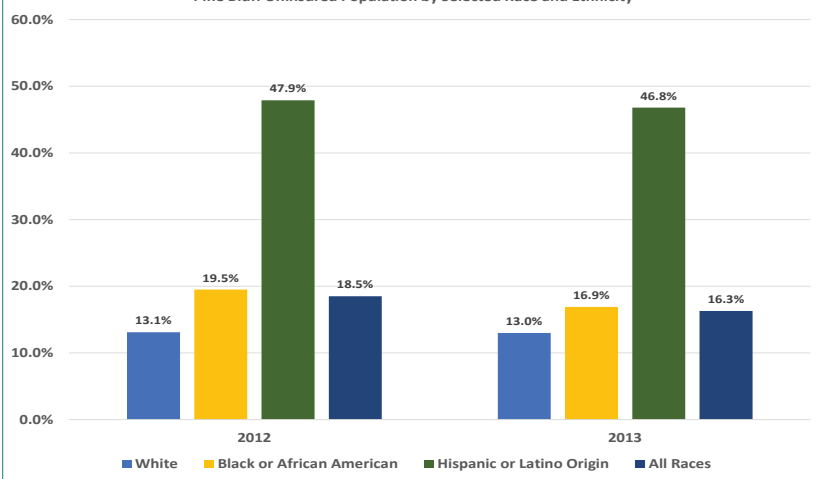
## Rental Costs

Renters occupied 45.1 percent of the housing in Pine Bluff in 2013, up from 44.1 percent in 2010. The vast majority of these renters were African American, (83.8 percent in 2013). The median rent in Pine Bluff was \$640 in 2013, up from \$617 in 2010. Among the renters, Hispanics or Latinos, who constituted 2.0 percent of the renters in Pine Bluff in 2013, paid 35.6 percent of their median income towards rent, while African American renters paid 28.7 percent of their median income towards rent. Whites in Pine Bluff made up 13.9 percent of the rental households in 2013, and paid 18.8 percent of their median income towards rent.

Pine Bluff Median Rent as a Percentage of Median Income by Selected Race and Ethnicity



Pine Bluff Uninsured Population by Selected Race and Ethnicity



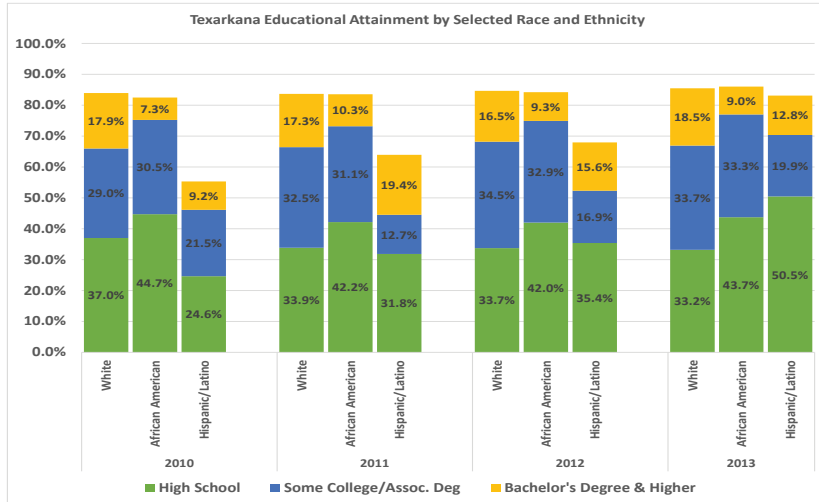
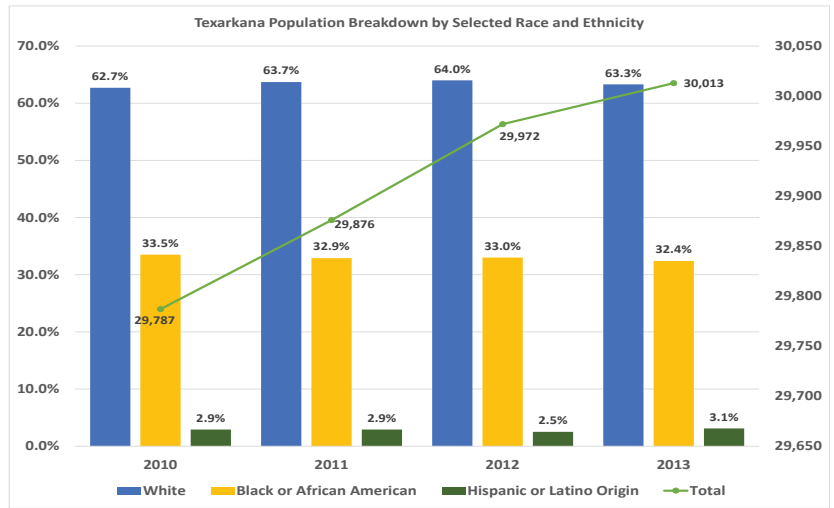
## Health Insurance

In Pine Bluff, 16.3 percent of residents did not have health insurance in 2013, down 2.2 percentage points from 2012. Hispanics or Latinos had the highest proportion of population without health insurance, with 46.8 percent of the population uninsured in 2013, down from 47.9 percent in 2012. In 2013, 16.9 percent of African Americans lacked health insurance, which was a decrease of 2.6 percentage points from 2012. Meanwhile, 13.0 percent of whites in Pine Bluff lacked health insurance in 2013, down slightly from 13.1 percent in 2012.

# Texarkana

## Population

From 2010 to 2013, the population of Texarkana grew 0.8 percent from 29,787 to 30,013. African Americans made up over 30.0 percent of the population of Texarkana, even as their share of the population declined from 33.5 percent in 2010 to 32.4 percent in 2013. The proportion of whites in Texarkana grew from 62.7 percent in 2010 to 63.3 percent in 2013, while the proportion of Hispanics or Latinos marginally grew from 2.9 percent in 2010 to 3.1 percent in 2013.

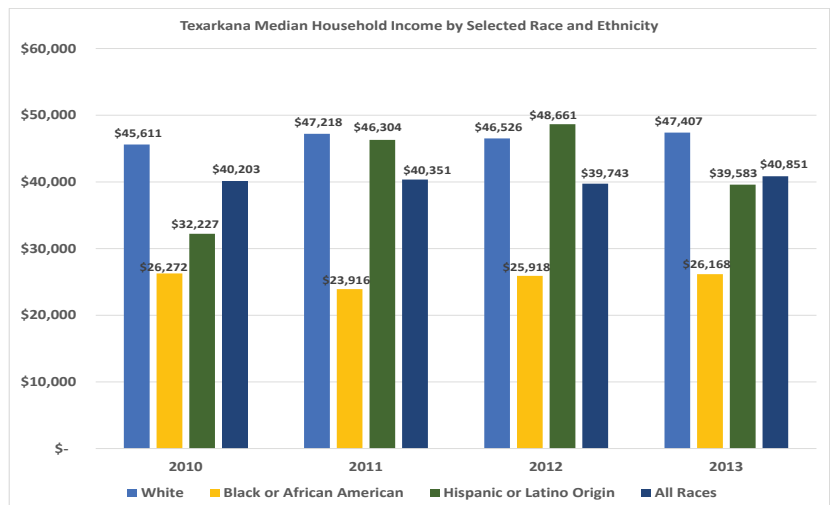


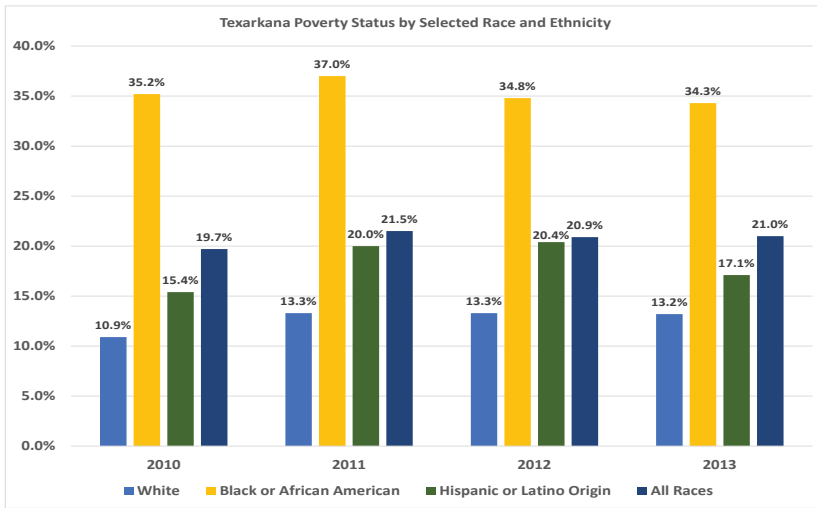
## Educational Attainment

The proportion of those above the age of 25 who had completed high school grew from 83.4 percent to 85.5 percent between 2010 and 2013, while the proportion of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher grew by 1.0 percentage point to 15.5 percent. Among African Americans, 86.0 percent had completed high school in 2013 (up from 82.5 percent in 2010) and 9.0 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2013 (up from 7.3 percent in 2010). In 2013, 83.1 percent of Hispanics or Latinos in Texarkana had at least a high school degree, while 12.8 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher.

## Median Income

Median income for African Americans declined 0.4 percent from \$26,272 in 2010 to \$26,168 in 2013. African American median income lagged significantly behind the median income of whites in Texarkana, whose 2013 median income was \$47,407 (up 3.9 percent from \$45,611 in 2010). The median income for residents of all races in Texarkana was 1.6 percent higher in 2013, at \$40,851, when compared to the 2010 median income of \$40,203. Hispanics or Latinos in Texarkana had a median income of \$39,583 in 2013, up 22.8 percent from \$32,227 in 2010.



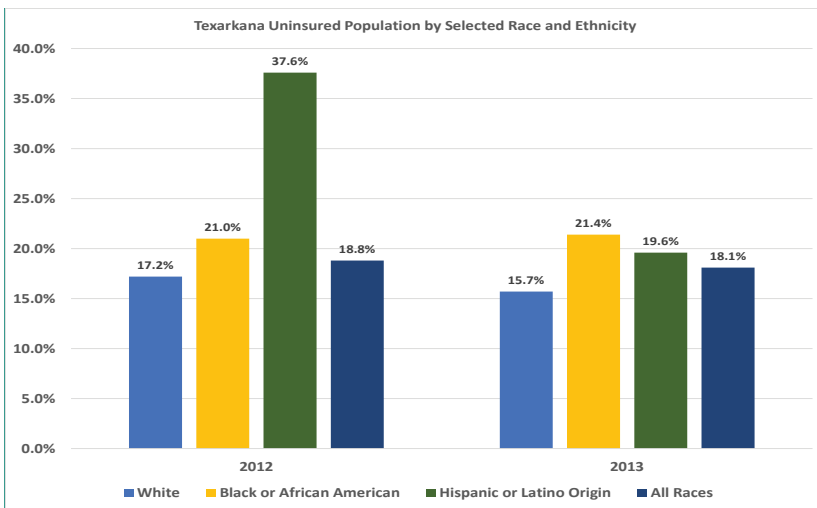
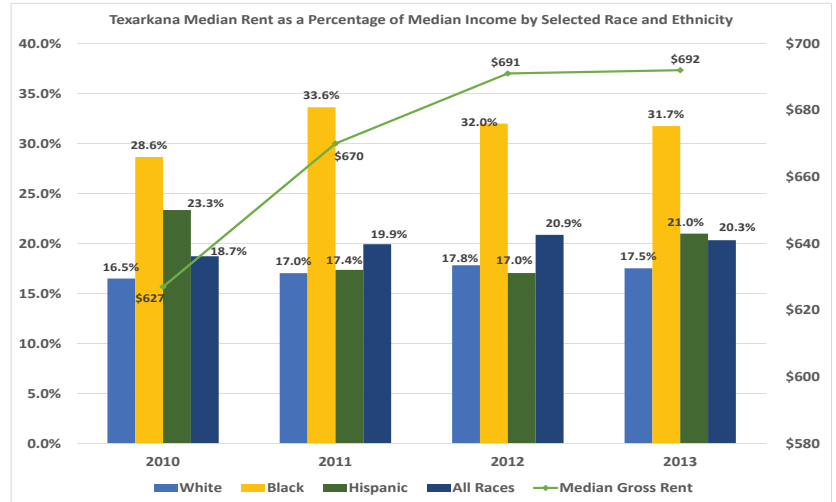


## Poverty Rates

The percentage of Texarkana residents below the poverty line increased from 19.7 percent in 2010 to 21.0 percent in 2013. The percentage of African Americans in Texarkana living below the poverty line decreased from 35.2 percent in 2010 to 34.3 percent in 2013, while the percentage of Hispanics or Latinos living below the poverty line increased from 15.4 percent in 2010 to 17.1 percent in 2013. The percentage of whites in Texarkana below the poverty line also increased from 10.9 percent in 2010 to 13.2 percent in 2013.

## Rental Costs

Renters occupied 39.3 percent of the housing in Texarkana in 2013, down from 40.7 percent in 2010. A plurality of these renters were African American, (49.9 percent in 2013). The median rent in Texarkana was \$692 in 2013, up from \$627 in 2010. Among the renters, Hispanics or Latinos, who constituted 3.7 percent of the renters in Texarkana in 2013, paid 21.0 percent of their median income towards rent, while African American renters paid 31.7 percent of their median income towards rent. Whites in Texarkana made up 44.4 percent of the rental households in 2013, and paid 17.5 percent of their median income towards rent.



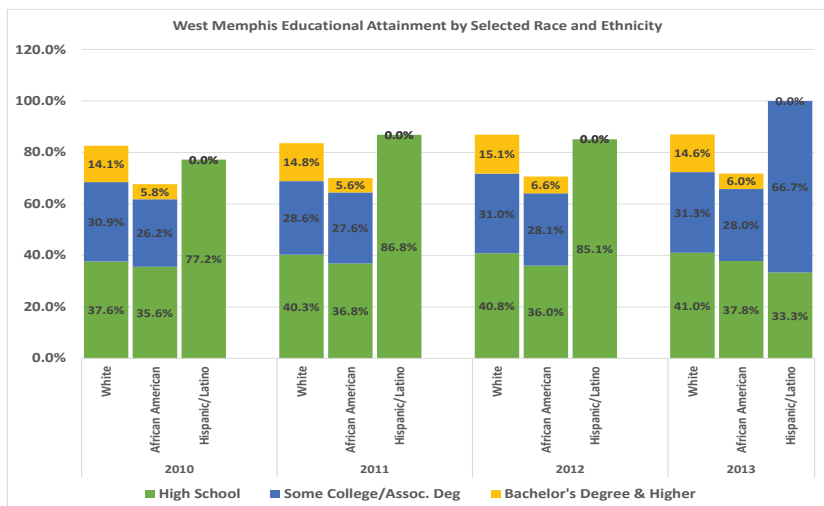
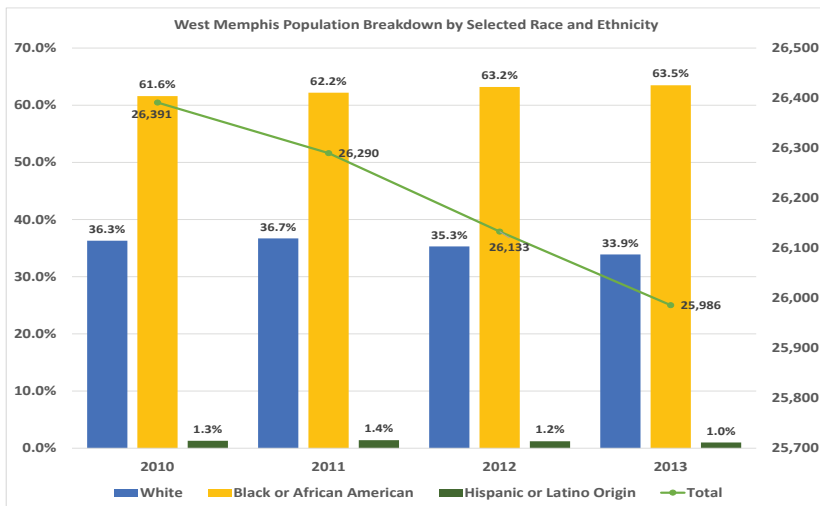
## Health Insurance

In Texarkana, 18.1 percent of residents did not have health insurance in 2013, down 0.7 percentage points from 2012. 19.6 percent of the Hispanics or Latinos in Texarkana were uninsured in 2013, down from 37.6 percent in 2012. In 2013, 21.4 percent of African Americans lacked health insurance, which was an increase of 0.4 percentage points from 2012. Meanwhile, 15.7 percent of whites in Texarkana lacked health insurance in 2013, down from 17.2 percent in 2012.

# West Memphis

## Population

From 2010 to 2013, the population of West Memphis declined 1.5 percent from 26,391 to 25,986. African Americans made up over 60.0 percent of the population of West Memphis, as their share of the population grew from 61.6 percent in 2010 to 63.5 percent in 2013. The proportion of whites in West Memphis declined from 36.3 percent in 2010 to 33.9 percent in 2013, while the proportion of Hispanics or Latinos marginally declined from 1.3 percent in 2010 to 1.0 percent in 2013.

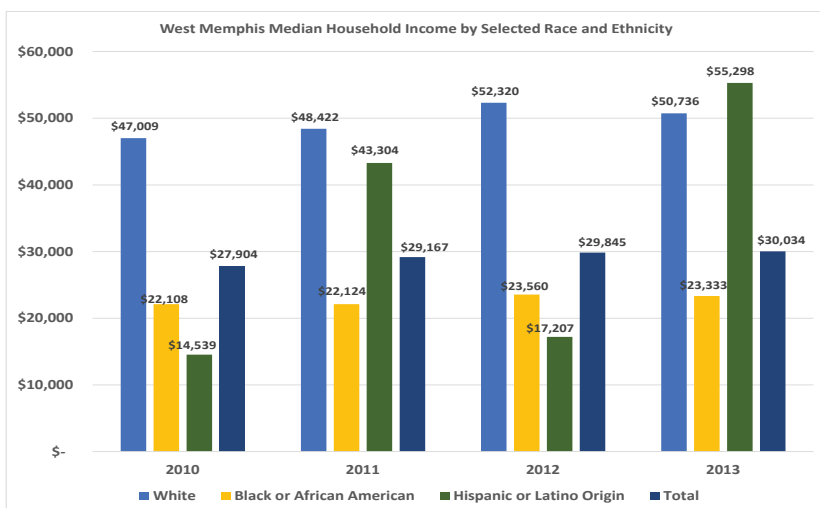


## Educational Attainment

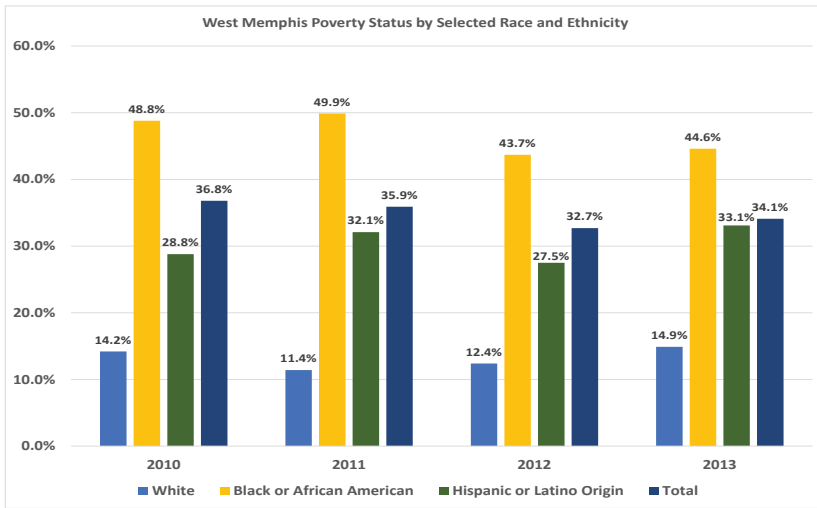
The proportion of those above the age of 25 who had completed high school grew from 74.0 percent to 77.7 percent between 2010 and 2013, while the proportion of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher grew by 0.2 percentage points to 9.7 percent. Among African Americans, 71.8 percent had completed high school in 2013 (up from 67.6 percent in 2010) and 6.0 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2013 (up from 5.8 percent in 2010). In 2013, 71.8 percent of Hispanics or Latinos in West Memphis had at least a high school degree, while none had a bachelor's degree or higher.

## Median Income

Median income for African Americans grew 5.5 percent from \$22,108 in 2010 to \$23,333 in 2013. However, African American median income lagged significantly behind the median income of whites in West Memphis, whose 2013 median income was \$50,736 (up 7.9 percent from \$47,009 in 2010). The median income for residents of all races in West Memphis was 7.6 percent higher in 2013, at \$30,034, when compared to the 2010 median income of \$27,904. Hispanics or Latinos in West Memphis had a median income of \$55,298 in 2013, up from \$14,539 in 2010.



# West Memphis

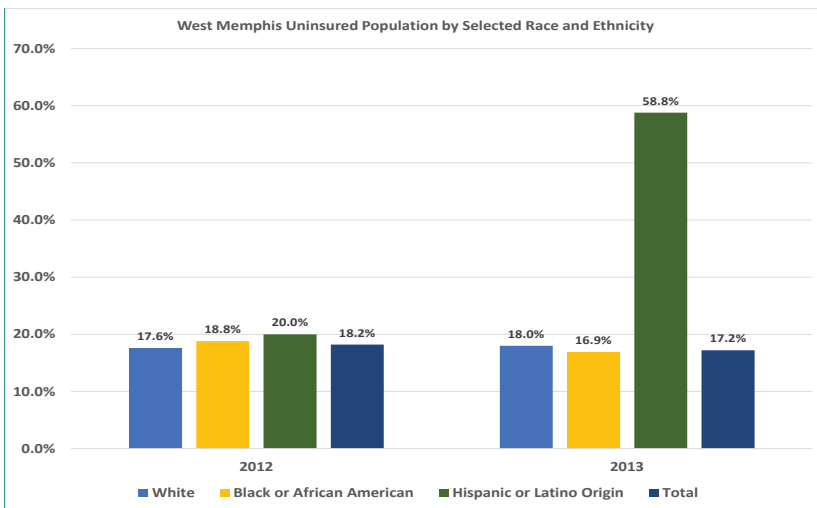
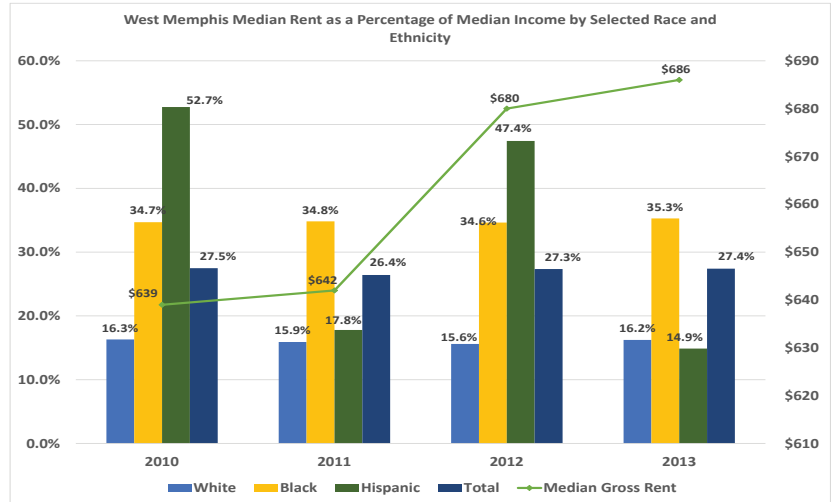


## Poverty Rates

The percentage of West Memphis residents below the poverty line decreased from 36.8 percent in 2010 to 34.1 percent in 2013. A significant portion of African Americans lived below the poverty line, even as the percentage decreased from 48.8 percent in 2010 to 44.6 percent in 2013. In West Memphis, 33.1 percent of Hispanics or Latinos were below the poverty line in 2013, up from 28.8 percent in 2010. The percentage of whites in West Memphis below the poverty line increased slightly from 14.2 percent in 2010 to 14.9 percent in 2013.

## Rental Costs

Renters occupied 53.2 percent of the housing in West Memphis in 2013, up from 51.2 percent in 2010. The vast majority of these renters were African American, (73.8 percent in 2013). The median rent in West Memphis was \$686 in 2013, up from \$639 in 2010. Among the renters, Hispanics or Latinos, who constituted 0.5 percent of the renters in West Memphis in 2013, paid 14.9 percent of their median income towards rent, while African American renters paid 35.3 percent of their median income towards rent. Whites in West Memphis made up 24.9 percent of the rental households in 2013, and paid 16.2 percent of their median income towards rent.



## Health Insurance

In West Memphis, 17.2 percent of residents did not have health insurance in 2013, down 1.0 percentage point from 2012. Hispanics or Latinos had the highest proportion of population without health insurance, with 58.8 percent of the population uninsured in 2013, up from 20.0 percent in 2012. In 2013, 16.9 percent of African Americans lacked health insurance, which was a decrease of 1.9 percent from 2012. Meanwhile, 18.0 percent of whites in West Memphis lacked health insurance in 2013, up slightly from 17.6 percent in 2012.



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The Urban League of the State of Arkansas is structured to lead efforts in advancing and obtaining equal opportunities for all citizens with a concerted focus on the areas of Health, Education, Jobs and Housing.



Urban League of the State of Arkansas, Inc.

As an affiliate of the National Urban League, Arkansas will sustain the mission of the Urban League movement by conducting its business consistent with the requirements, policies, and standards of the National Urban League.



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National Urban League

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Changing Lives.

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