



Black Elected Officials

A Statistical Summary

1999

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Donna M. Christian-Green Robert C. Scott John Conyers, Jr. Maxine Waters Carolyn C. Kilpatrick
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Fattah Charles B. Rangel William J. Jefferson Allison Y. Jackson, Jr. Danny Davis Julia Carson
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By David A. Bositis

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OBTAINING FURTHER INFORMATION ON BLACK ELECTED OFFICIALS

Black Elected Officials: A Statistical Summary, 1999 is a report based on annually updated information formerly provided in the Joint Center's signature series, *Black Elected Officials, A National Roster*, which was published in book version annually from 1970 to 1993. Due to changes in the information technology environment, the Joint Center now provides information on BEOs in different formats than in the past. The Joint Center publishes statistical studies of BEOs in more abbreviated formats and provides statistical information on its website (www.jointcenter.org). More detailed information on BEOs, including names, addresses, and offices, may be purchased from the Joint Center as customized list printouts. For ordering information, contact the Office of Communications and Marketing at 202-789-3504.

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

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

INTRODUCTION.

Between January 1998 and January 1999, the number of black elected officials (BEOs) in the U.S. increased by 68, from 8,868 to 8,936—a 0.8 percent increase (Table 1). In 1970, the first year in which the Joint Center collected data on BEOs, there were 1,469 BEOs. The 1999 total of 8,936 black elected officials represents a historic high.

The largest categorical increase in BEOs between 1998 and 1999 was in municipal office, where the total increased by 153 positions, a 3.6 percent rise. In all other major categories of office, except state, there were declines, although these changes were largely insignificant. If one overlooks the increase in municipal offices, all other categories represented a decline of 85 BEOs.

The changes are primarily the result of public offices being legally changed from elective to appointed and the filling of vacant offices. Therefore, the increase of 68 BEOs signifies no real change between 1998 and 1999. Since the last edition of this publication, 72 school board positions were lost in Virginia due to school boards' changing from elected to appointed systems. A further 11 positions were lost when Detroit's school board switched to an appointed system as well. The nationwide decline of 82 BEOs in the education category reflects these two changes.

In Dayton, Ohio, 71 new municipal BEOs were elected following the creation of a new priority board there. An additional new 54 municipal BEOs were elected in Washington, DC, because new people decided to run for positions that previously had gone unfilled (i.e., no one ran for the position). The substantial increase in the number of municipal BEOs is largely attributable to these two changes.

The small increase in the total number of BEOs between 1998 and 1999 was also reflected at the regional and state levels, where there were few differences (unlike in 1998) (Table 3). In addition to the District of Columbia and Ohio, two states with noteworthy increases were Louisiana, with 48 new BEOs (a 7.2 percent increase) and Arkansas, with 22 (a 4.6 percent increase). All of the remaining states contributed to a net decline of two BEOs since the previous year. There were 20 states (including the District of Columbia) plus the Virgin Islands that witnessed increases in their BEO total, 15 states where there was no change, and 16 states that experienced declines.

The ten states with the largest number of black elected officials in 1999 were: Mississippi (850), Alabama (725), Louisiana (714), Illinois (627), Georgia (584), South Carolina (542), North Carolina (506), Arkansas (504), Texas (479), and Michigan (338). This top-ten ranking is identical to the ranking in 1998. Of the top ten states in 1999, five reached historically high numbers of BEOs (Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas).

In examining the various states, there is an important distinction to be made between the actual number of BEOs and the proportion they constitute among all statewide elected officials (Table 3). Among the top ten states identified above, the statewide proportion of BEOs varies greatly, from 17.9 percent in Mississippi and 16.5 percent in Alabama, the top two states in actual numbers of BEOs, to only 1.7 percent in Texas and 1.5 percent in Illinois.

Between 1998 and 1999, the states that experienced the largest percentage growth in the number of BEOs were the District of Columbia (34.5 percent), Ohio (22.5 percent), Louisiana (7.2 percent), and Arkansas (4.6 percent). In 1999, Idaho and Maine were added to the previous list of five states with no black elected officials—Hawaii, Mon-

tana, North and South Dakota, and Wyoming; thus, in 1999 there were seven states with no BEOs.

FEMALE BEOs.

Since 1970, one of the most dramatic changes has been the large increase in the number of female BEOs (Table 4). Of the net increase of 68 BEOs added to the grand total between 1998 and 1999, all were women. In fact, there were 73 additional women BEOs and five fewer male BEOs. In 1970, there were only 160 female BEOs in the U.S.; in 1999, there were 2,997. In 1970, women made up only 10.9 percent of all BEOs; in 1999, they represented 33.5 percent—an all-time high.

There are some significant gender differences across office, and the proportions changed little between 1998 and 1999. In four categories, the proportion of female BEOs roughly approximates the overall average of 33.5 percent: federal (35.9 percent), state (31.1 percent), municipal (33.8 percent), and judicial/law enforcement (30.2 percent). However, the proportion of black women holding county office (19.8 percent) is substantially lower than the average. Finally, in one category women are closest in proportion to men: education. In 1999, 41.8 percent of all BEOs in education were women.

There are major statewide differences in the proportion of female black elected officials (Table 5). Among the top ten states in number of BEOs, the representation of female BEOs ranged from a high of 43.7 percent in Illinois to a low of 21.8 percent in Louisiana (the figure for Louisiana represents a 12.4 percent increase from the 19.4 percent figure of the preceding year). Of the 25 top states in numbers of BEOs (including the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands), the District of Columbia had the highest percentage of female BEOs (53.3 percent)—and in fact is the only place (among the top 25) where female BEOs outnumbered their male counterparts. Four of the top ten states experienced an increase in the number of female BEOs; Arkansas' female numbers were unchanged.

BLACK MAYORS.

The number of black mayors nationwide has increased from 445 to 450, a 1.1 percent rise. The number of black mayors of cities with at least 50,000 persons declined by one¹, hence the small increase in black mayors has occurred in small cities with populations below 50,000 (Table 6).

The most significant change between 1998 and 1999 with respect to black big city mayors was the election of John F. Street as mayor of Philadelphia. Since 1998, Kansas City and Pasadena dropped off the list of big cities (populations greater than 50,000) with black mayors. Of the big cities with black mayors in 1999, most (59.0 percent) do not have black majority populations. In addition to black big city mayors, there are two black county executives (the county equivalent to mayor) of large (and wealthy) counties—Wayne Curry in Prince George's County, Maryland, and Rod Sims in King (Seattle) County, Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS (CBC).

The number and names of black members elected to Congress remained unchanged at 39 (Table 7). All except Rep. J.C. Watts (R-OK) are members of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC). This is the last year of service for Rep. William L. Clay, Sr. (D-MO), who is completing his 16th term in the U.S. House of Representatives². Following Clay's retirement, Reps. John Conyers (MI) and Charles Rangel (NY) will be the only CBC members remaining who were serving at the time the CBC was started in 1971.

The 1990s has represented a remarkable period of turnover in the membership of the CBC. Of the 39 African Americans serving in the U.S. House of Representatives, 31 have been elected since 1990. Presently, there are 14 women in the CBC, or about 36 percent of the total; in 1990 there was only one woman in the CBC. There is still

only one black Republican in the U.S. House, Rep. J.C. Watts, who is the Republican conference chair in the House, the number four position in that body's Republican leadership.

AFRICAN AMERICANS IN CONGRESS AT THE START OF THE NEW MILLENNIUM.

It is fitting to look at black members in the U.S. Congress from the viewpoint of the new millennium (and, it might be added, from the 30th anniversary of the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies) (see Appendix). A total of 105 African Americans have served in the U.S. Congress—four in the U.S. Senate and 101 in the U.S. House of Representatives. Most of the black members who have served were elected in the modern era,³ with 22 serving during the pre-modern era and 83 serving during the modern era, including 38 who have served since 1990.

Of the 105 African Americans who have served in Congress, 44 have represented districts from the states of the old confederacy (half serving during Reconstruction) and 61 representing districts outside of the South. Of the total, 85 have been men and 20 have been women. Of the 20 women who have served, 14 (or 70 percent) are presently in office.

Remarkable changes have taken place during the modern era both among the black members of Congress in general and within the CBC in particular. Before the CBC was formed, Representatives Bill Dawson (who chaired Government Operations, then called Expenditures in Executive Departments) and Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (who chaired Education and Labor) were the first black members to rise to significant institutional leadership in the U.S. House. They were followed by Gus Hawkins, who at different times was chair of both the House Administration and the House Education and Labor committees. A total of 12 black House members have served as chairs of standing committees⁴. Most of the original members of the CBC have left Congress, and only Representatives Conyers and Rangel remain. Among the original CBC members who served multiple terms (and have left office) and who rose to significant positions of influence in the House were Representatives Charles Diggs, Robert Nix, Gus Hawkins, Louis Stokes, Shirley Chisholm, Ron Dellums, and Parren Mitchell.

The high-water mark of influence for the CBC came in the 103rd Congress. The membership of the CBC had almost doubled after 1992, and CBC members chaired three full committees (Armed Services, Government Operations, and Post Office and Civil Service) and 17 subcommittees. Following the Republican takeover of the House in 1995, CBC influence decreased sharply, since most CBC members were in the minority.

THE STATES.

There are two major categories of BEOs for the states—statewide elected officials and state legislators. The statewide elected officials generally fall into two categories: justices on state courts of last resort⁵ and state administrative officials. Between 1998 and 1999, the number of these statewide BEOs grew from 26 to 31—a 19.2 percent increase (Table 8)⁶. There were some noteworthy changes in statewide BEOs since 1998.

Almost two out of three blacks elected to statewide office are appeals court justices. The number of these justices increased from 18 to 20. However, the proportion of statewide elected BEOs who were justices on state courts of last resort (state supreme courts or state appeals courts) decreased from 69.2 percent in 1998 to 64.5 percent in 1999.

The number of BEOs in statewide administrative positions increased from seven to 11 (or from 30.8 to 35.5 percent of statewide BEOs). In 1999, two of them were from the Virgin Islands, namely the territory's governor and lieutenant governor. The most noteworthy addition to the list of statewide BEOs is Thurbert Baker, state attorney general of Georgia. No southern state has ever before elected an African-American attorney general. Two African Americans were newly elected secretary of state: Jesse White in Illinois and Ken Blackwell in Ohio. Blackwell had

previously been Ohio's treasurer. Also, since last year's publication, Carol Moseley-Braun is no longer a U.S. senator from Illinois.

Another change is in the partisanship of statewide BEOs (excluding the justices). In 1998, two-thirds of BEOs in statewide administrative office were Democrats. In 1999, three-quarters of them were Democrats. In other words, the percentage of statewide BEOs who were Republican decreased from 33 percent to 25 percent.

The number of black state legislators increased from 567 to 569⁷ (the percentage is unchanged) (Table 9). The number of black state senators remained the same, at 142, while the number of black state representatives grew from 425 to 427.

The state with the most black members in its legislature is Mississippi (45), followed by Georgia (43), Maryland (38), Alabama (35), and South Carolina (33). The states whose legislatures experienced the largest proportional change in black membership were Michigan (three new members representing a 17.6 percent increase), Arkansas (2, a 15.4 percent increase), Arizona (a decline of two, or 50 percent) and Ohio (a decline of two, or 12.5 percent).

The number of black women in state legislatures remained essentially unchanged. In state senates their number rose from 46 to 49, a 6.5 percent gain. However, in the state houses their number declined from 133 to 131, a 1.5 percent drop. In 1999, black women represented 30.7 percent of all black state representatives and 34.5 percent of all black state senators.

Of the states with a significant number of black state representatives, women make up the largest proportion in the following states: Tennessee (53.8 percent), Illinois (46.7 percent), Texas (42.9 percent), Florida (40 percent) and Georgia (37.5 percent). The states having the largest proportions of women among their black state senators are Georgia (54.5 percent), Ohio (50 percent), and Virginia (40 percent).

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF BEOs.

There continue to be significant regional differences in the number of black elected officials, and the changes from 1998 to 1999 reinforced these regional patterns⁸. The South was the region with the largest number of BEOs in 1999 (6,137); this number represents 69.0 percent of all BEOs nationwide.

In the Northeast and Midwest, although the number of BEOs grew proportionally, the percentage of BEOs from these regions changed little. In the northeastern states, they increased from 817 to 821, but as a proportion of the nationwide total, the Northeast declined from 9.3 percent to 9.2 percent. In the Midwest, the number of BEOs increased from 1,570 to 1,618 and the proportion of the national total also increased, from 17.8 percent to 18.2 percent.

Finally, the western states witnessed an actual decline in the number of BEOs, falling from 324 to 320. Because of the increases in BEOs in the other regions, the proportion of BEOs from the western states declined from 3.7 percent to 3.6 percent.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS.

This analysis provides little evidence of change in the number of BEOs from the previous year (1998). The next major period to watch for trends in the number of black elected officials will be the post-redistricting period, between 2001 and 2002. Much of the growth in BEOs during the 1990s can be attributed to the Voting Rights Act and the redistricting that followed the 1990 Census.

The new round of redistricting following the 2000 Census will take place in an environment that is very different from the previous one. First, the U.S. Supreme Court's 1993 *Shaw v. Reno* decision and its progeny have made the legal climate for creating majority-minority districts (from which most BEOs are elected) more difficult. Second, the partisan composition of southern state legislatures—and most African Americans in the U.S. live in the

South—and the partisanship of southern governors are much more Republican today than in the early 1990s. This does not necessarily mean these Republicans will be hostile to the creation of majority-minority districts; however, at minimum, it will represent a very different political climate. Finally, especially after the Supreme Court’s *Miller* decision, the U.S. Justice Department’s willingness to involve itself in state decisions in order to enforce the Voting Rights Act remains in question.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

This publication contains trend information as well as data for the latest roster year, 1999. The data files contain information on black elected officials sworn into office prior to February 1, 1999.

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

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

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

The total and black voting-age population detailed in the tables for the states is from the U.S. Census publication, *Projections of the Voting-Age Population for States: November 1998* (P25-1132); for congressional districts it is from the *1990 U.S. Census, Population and Housing Profile, Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress*, CPH-L-117; for cities the data is from the 1990 Census.

NOTES

1. The list of black big city mayors included here represents the current roster of black big city mayors (September 2000).
2. With the 2000 election results just arriving as this publication went to press, the CBC's membership will remain unchanged in the 107th Congress, with the exception of William Clay, whose seat has just been won by his son, William L. Clay, Jr.
3. The end of Reconstruction was demarcated by the disappearance of black members elected from the South—with the departure of George W. White (R-NC) in 1901. The beginning of the modern era was marked by the election of Oscar DePriest (R-IL) in 1928. After DePriest's three terms, black members of Congress were predominantly Democrats; prior to that time, they were exclusively Republicans.
4. CBC member William Gray served as majority whip in the House, and John Lewis is one of four chief minority whips as of November 2000. For a list of CBC chairmanships, see David A. Bositis, *The Congressional Black Caucus in the 103rd Congress*, (Washington: Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies) p. 80.
5. Statewide elected office includes BEOs from three separate office categories: federal, state, and judicial/law enforcement, since there are certain positions that overlap categories. U.S. senator is a federal office, but also elected statewide. State supreme court justice is a judicial position, but in many states also a statewide elected office. State administrative positions are categorized as state level offices, as are state legislators.
6. There are three judges of state courts of last resort who were listed solely as judges in the previous edition of this summary (1998), but who were also statewide elected officials; hence the increase from 26 to 31 includes three BEOs who also belonged in this category in 1998. The number of statewide BEOs from 1999 would be 32 except for the untimely death of Colorado Secretary of State Vikki Buckley.
7. There were also 14 senators from the Virgin Islands who are not included in these analyses.
8. Regions are defined here according to the official U.S. Census definitions of Northeast, Midwest, South, and West.

The Joint Center wishes to thank Information Resources Manager BaSheba Valentine-Reinhardt, Roster Clerk Alfred Baltimore, Jr., Database Administrator Richard Hart, and Roster Clerk Assistants Tamika Taylor and Lasheema Watson, whose work on the roster of black elected officials made this publication possible.

Table 1: Black Elected Officials in the U.S. by Category of Office, 1970–1999: Number and Percent Change From Preceding Year

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

*Includes District of Columbia Statehood offices.

Table 2: Number of Black Elected Officials in the United States, by State and Office, January 1999

	Total	Net Change	FEDERAL		STATE				SUBSTATE REGIONAL		COUNTY			
			Senators	Representatives	Governors	Administrators	Senators	Representatives	Members, Regional	Other Regional Officials	County Executives	Members, County	Members, Other	Other County Officials
State														
Alabama	725	-8		1			8	27				83		18
Alaska	3	2												
Arizona	13	-3						2						
Arkansas	504	22					3	12						5
California	237	-3		4			2	4	2			4		1
Colorado	21	2				2	1	2				1		
Connecticut	68	0				1	3	11						
Delaware	24	0					1	3				2		
District of Columbia	199	51		1										
Florida	216	4		3			5	15				21	1	
Georgia	584	-13		3		2	11	32				88		5
Hawaii	0	0												
Idaho	0	-1												
Illinois	627	1		3		1	8	15				39	1	2
Indiana	84	2		1			6	7				10		
Iowa	14	2						1				4		
Kansas	19	-1					2	5				1		
Kentucky	62	0					1	3				2		
Louisiana	714	48		1			9	22	1			138		
Maine	0	-1												
Maryland	185	2		2			9	29			1	8		
Massachusetts	31	0					1	5						
Michigan	338	-10		2			5	15				25		2
Minnesota	16	-1						1						
Mississippi	850	1		1			10	35				94	63	10
Missouri	201	-8		1			4	12				2		
Montana	0	0												
Nebraska	4	1					1					1		
Nevada	13	0					3	2				1		
New Hampshire	3	1						3						
New Jersey	239	7		1			4	11				12		1
New Mexico	4	-1						1						
New York	305	-6		4		1	6	21				17		
North Carolina	506	-7		2		1	7	17				58	3	1
North Dakota	0	0												
Ohio	284	64		1		1	4	12				1		
Oklahoma	105	1		1			2	3				1		
Oregon	7	0				1	1	2				1		
Pennsylvania	164	3		1			3	15				1		
Rhode Island	10	0					1	8						
South Carolina	542	-12		1			7	26				64	2	6
South Dakota	0	0												
Tennessee	172	5		1			3	13				47		
Texas	479	5		2			2	14				14		1
Utah	1	0												
Vermont	1	0						1						
Virgin Islands	40	2		1	1	1	14		15					
Virginia	251	-82		1			5	10				47		3
Washington	21	0					1	1			1	1		
West Virginia	19	1					1	3						
Wisconsin	31	-2					2	6				6		
Wyoming	0	0												
TOTAL	8936*	68	0	39	1	11	156	427	3	15	2	794	70	55

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

Table 2 (cont'd)

	MUNICIPAL					JUDICIAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT						EDUCATION			
	Mayors	Members, Municipal	Members, Municipal	Members, Neighborhood	Other Municipal Officials	Judges, State Courts	Judges, Statewide Courts	Judges, Other Courts	Magistrates, Justices of	Other Judicial Officials	Police Chiefs, Sheriffs,	Members, State	Members, University	Members, Local School	Other Education Officials
State															
Alabama	38	401				1		19	19	7	7	2			94
Alaska	1	1													1
Arizona		1						2	2				1		5
Arkansas	31	234			27		8	8	55	2			2		125
California	7	39	8		5	1		74		1	1		18		66
Colorado	1	3				1	1	8							1
Connecticut		31	9		3			3							7
Delaware	2	12						1							3
District of Columbia	1	6		185											5
Florida	16	108				2		31							14
Georgia	29	268	2	1	1	2	1	30	1	4	2		3		99
Hawaii															
Idaho															
Illinois	21	168	53		30	1		55							230
Indiana		31		7	2	1		9		1	1				8
Iowa	1	3									1		1		3
Kansas		4						4							3
Kentucky	3	42						3	2						6
Louisiana	31	224			4	1		47	48	4	23	2			159
Maine															
Maryland	11	80			1			30		3					11
Massachusetts		12	8							1	1				3
Michigan	18	78	6		15	1		49	3	1		5	10		103
Minnesota	2	2				1		5							5
Mississippi	51	356		1		1		18	61	10	7				126
Missouri	23	120			4			11		1			4		19
Montana															
Nebraska															2
Nevada		3						2					1		1
New Hampshire															
New Jersey	14	106									1				89
New Mexico								2							1
New York	5	40	7		4			74		1					125
North Carolina	32	265				1	2	20		2	3				92
North Dakota															
Ohio	11	107	4	71	5			24		1					42
Oklahoma	16	53			10			3							16
Oregon								2							
Pennsylvania	5	50			1			45	13	1	1				28
Rhode Island		1													
South Carolina	31	226	4					2		1	5		1		166
South Dakota															
Tennessee	3	55				1		15	4	5					25
Texas	39	264	1					9	32		1	2	8		90
Utah								1							
Vermont															
Virgin Islands												8			
Virginia	7	77			3			1		10	5				82
Washington		7				1		8							1
West Virginia		12						2	1						
Wisconsin		8						4							5
Wyoming															
TOTAL	450	3498	102	265	115	16	4	621	241	56	59	19	49	1861	6

Table 3: Black Elected Officials by State: 1999 Totals and Net Change Since 1998

State	Blacks as Percent of 1998 Voting Age Population	Elected Officials			
		All Races	Number	Black Percent of Total	Net Change 1998-1999
Alabama	23.9	4,385	725	16.5	-8
Alaska	3.7	1,929	3	0.2	2
Arizona	3.4	3,289	13	0.4	-3
Arkansas	14.3	8,408	504	6.0	22
California	7.1	18,925	237	1.3	-3
Colorado	4.1	8,605	21	0.2	2
Connecticut	8.4	9,147	68	0.7	0
Delaware	18.0	1,171	24	2.0	0
District of Columbia	57.5	348	199	57.2	51
Florida	13.4	5,588	216	3.9	4
Georgia	26.5	6,529	584	8.9	-13
Hawaii	3.1	183	0	0.0	0
Idaho	0.6	4,775	0	0.0	-1
Illinois	13.9	42,336	627	1.5	1
Indiana	7.6	11,624	84	0.7	2
Iowa	1.8	16,479	14	0.1	2
Kansas	5.5	18,895	19	0.1	-1
Kentucky	6.8	7,060	62	0.9	0
Louisiana	29.6	5,051	714	14.1	48
Maine	0.5	6,556	0	0.0	-1
Maryland	26.6	2,123	185	8.7	2
Massachusetts	5.5	22,173	31	0.1	0
Michigan	13.2	18,704	338	1.8	-10
Minnesota	2.5	18,870	16	0.1	-1
Mississippi	33.3	4,754	850	17.9	1
Missouri	10.1	17,281	201	1.2	-8
Montana	0.3	5,106	0	0.0	0
Nebraska	3.7	13,899	4	0.0	1
Nevada	7.0	1,218	13	1.1	0
New Hampshire	0.8	7,347	3	0.0	1
New Jersey	13.6	9,042	239	2.6	7
New Mexico	2.6	2,201	4	0.2	-1
New York	16.8	25,932	305	1.2	-6
North Carolina	20.5	5,820	506	8.7	-7
North Dakota	0.6	15,482	0	0.0	0
Ohio	10.5	19,366	284	1.5	64
Oklahoma	7.0	8,989	105	1.2	1
Oregon	1.7	7,833	7	0.1	0
Pennsylvania	8.8	30,476	164	0.5	3
Rhode Island	4.4	1,138	10	0.9	0
South Carolina	27.8	3,943	542	13.7	-12
South Dakota	0.7	9,684	0	0.0	0
Tennessee	15.0	6,950	172	2.5	5
Texas	11.8	27,628	479	1.7	5
Utah	0.9	2,711	1	0.0	0
Vermont	0.7	8,534	1	0.0	0
Virgin Islands	61.4	41	40	97.6	2
Virginia	19.0	3,104	251	8.1	-82
Washington	3.4	7,724	21	0.3	0
West Virginia	3.1	2,772	19	0.7	1
Wisconsin	4.8	17,829	31	0.2	-2
Wyoming	0.8	2,742	0	0.0	0
TOTAL*	11.8	512,699	8,936*	1.7	68

* Total includes one statehood senator from the District of Columbia.

Table 4: Black Elected Officials, by Year and Gender, 1970–1999

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

Table 5: Black Elected Officials by State and Gender, 1999

State	Total	Female	
		Number	Percent of Total
Alabama	725	202	27.9
Alaska	3	2	66.7
Arizona	13	6	46.2
Arkansas	504	174	34.5
California	237	94	39.7
Colorado	21	6	28.6
Connecticut	68	29	42.6
Delaware	24	6	25.0
District of Columbia	199	106	53.3
Florida	216	75	34.7
Georgia	584	176	30.1
Hawaii	0	0	0.0
Idaho	0	0	0.0
Illinois	627	274	43.7
Indiana	84	29	34.5
Iowa	14	2	14.3
Kansas	19	6	31.6
Kentucky	62	20	32.3
Louisiana	714	156	21.8
Maine	0	0	0.0
Maryland	185	70	37.8
Massachusetts	31	13	41.9
Michigan	338	139	41.1
Minnesota	16	6	37.5
Mississippi	850	242	28.5
Missouri	201	70	34.8
Montana	0	0	0.0
Nebraska	4	3	75.0
Nevada	13	3	23.1
New Hampshire	3	1	33.3
New Jersey	239	93	38.9
New Mexico	4	3	75.0
New York	305	130	42.6
North Carolina	506	141	27.9
North Dakota	0	0	0.0
Ohio	284	135	47.5
Oklahoma	105	42	40.0
Oregon	7	3	42.9
Pennsylvania	164	64	39.0
Rhode Island	10	7	70.0
South Carolina	542	181	33.4
South Dakota	0	0	0.0
Tennessee	172	41	23.8
Texas	479	146	30.5
Utah	1	0	0.0
Vermont	1	0	0.0
Virgin Islands	40	12	30.0
Virginia	251	71	28.3
Washington	21	4	19.0
West Virginia	19	6	31.6
Wisconsin	31	8	25.8
Wyoming	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	8,936	2,997	33.5

Table 6: Black Mayors of Cities With 50,000-plus Population, 2000

City	Population*		Mayor	Expiration of Term
	Total	Percent Black		
Houston, TX	1,630,553	28.1	Lee Brown	12 / 01
Philadelphia, PA	1,585,577	39.9	John F. Street	12 / 03
Detroit, MI	1,027,974	75.7	Dennis Archer	12 / 01
Dallas, TX	1,006,877	29.5	Ron Kirk	06 / 03
San Francisco, CA	723,959	10.9	Willie Brown	12 / 03
Columbus, OH	632,910	22.6	Michael B. Coleman	12 / 03
Memphis, TN	610,337	54.8	Willie Herenton	10 / 03
Washington, DC	606,900	65.8	Anthony Williams	12 / 02
Cleveland, OH	505,616	46.6	Michael R. White	12 / 01
New Orleans, LA	496,938	61.9	Marc Morial	12 / 02
Denver, CO	467,610	12.8	Wellington Webb	06 / 03
St. Louis, MO	396,685	47.5	Clarence Harman	06 / 01
Atlanta, GA	394,017	67.1	Bill Campbell	12 / 01
Minneapolis, MN	368,383	13.0	Sharon S. Belton	12 / 01
Newark, NJ	275,221	58.5	Sharpe James	06 / 02
Birmingham, AL	265,968	63.3	Bernard Kincard	12 / 03
Arlington, TX	261,717	8.4	Elzie Odom	05 / 01
Rochester, NY	231,636	31.5	William A. Johnson	12 / 01
Jackson, MS	196,637	55.7	Harvey Johnson	06 / 01
Des Moines, IA	193,187	7.1	Preston A. Daniels	12 / 01
Portsmouth, VA	160,728	47.3	James Holley	06 / 00
Chesapeake, VA	151,982	27.4	William E. Ward	06 / 00
Paterson, NJ	140,891	36.0	Martin D. Barnes	12 / 00
Flint, MI	140,761	47.9	Woodrow Stanley	12 / 03
Rockford, IL	139,426	15.0	Charles E. Box	04 / 01
Savannah, GA	137,560	51.3	Floyd Adams	12 / 03
Inglewood, CA	109,602	51.9	Roosevelt Dorn	12 / 02
Compton, CA	90,454	54.8	Omar Bradley	06 / 01
Trenton, NJ	88,675	49.3	Douglas H. Palmer	06 / 02
East Orange, NJ	73,552	89.9	Robert Bowser	12 / 01
Evanston Township, IL	73,233	22.9	Betty Payne	04 / 00
Evanston, IL	73,233	22.9	Lorraine Morton	04 / 00
Wilmington, DE	71,529	52.4	James H. Sills, Jr.	12 / 00
Pontiac, MI	71,166	42.2	Walter Moore	12 / 01
Saginaw, MI	69,512	40.3	Gary Loster	12 / 01
Mt. Vernon, NY	67,153	55.3	Ernest Davis	12 / 03
Irvington, NJ	59,774	69.9	Sara B. Bost	06 / 02
Monroe, LA	54,909	55.6	Abe Pierce	12 / 00
Victorville, CA	50,103	9.6	James Busby, Jr.	12 / 00

* Population figures from the 1990 Census.

Table 7: Districts Represented by Black Members of Congress, 2000

State	District	Principal City	Black Percent of Voting-Age Population	Member of Con- gress	Member's Party	First Year in Office
Alabama	7	Montgomery	68	Earl F. Hilliard	D	93
California	9	Oakland	32	Barbara Lee	D	98
California	32	Los Angeles	40	Julian C. Dixon	D	79
California	35	Los Angeles	43	Maxine Waters	D	91
California	37	Compton	34	Juanita Millender-McDonald	D	96
District of Columbia	At-Large	Washington, DC	62	Eleanor Holmes Norton	D	91
Florida	3	Jacksonville	42	Corrine Brown	D	93
Florida	17	Miami	58	Carrie Meek	D	93
Florida	23	Ft. Lauderdale	52	Alcee Hastings	D	93
Georgia	2	Columbus	35	Sanford D. Bishop, Jr.	D	93
Georgia	4	Decatur	33	Cynthia McKinney	D	93
Georgia	5	Atlanta	57	John Lewis	D	87
Illinois	1	Chicago	70	Bobby Rush	D	93
Illinois	2	Chicago	68	Jesse L. Jackson, Jr.	D	95
Illinois	7	Chicago	66	Danny K. Davis	D	97
Indiana	10	Indianapolis	30	Julia Carson	D	97
Louisiana	2	New Orleans	61	William J. Jefferson	D	91
Maryland	4	Silver Spring	58	Albert Wynn	D	93
Maryland	7	Baltimore	71	Elijah Cummings	D	96
Michigan	14	Detroit	69	John Conyers, Jr.	D	65
Michigan	15	Detroit	70	Carolyn C. Kilpatrick	D	97
Mississippi	2	Greenville	63	Bennie G. Thompson	D	93
Missouri	1	St. Louis	52	William L. Clay, Sr.	D	69
New Jersey	10	Newark	60	Donald Payne	D	89
New York	6	Jamaica/Queens	56	Gregory W. Meeks	D	98
New York	10	Brooklyn	61	Edolphus Towns	D	83
New York	11	Brooklyn	74	Major Owens	D	83
New York	15	Manhattan	47	Charles B. Rangel	D	71
North Carolina	1	Fayetteville	57	Eva Clayton	D	92
North Carolina	12	Charlotte	57	Melvin L. Watt	D	93
Ohio	11	Cleveland	59	Stephanie Tubbs Jones	D	99
Oklahoma	4	Oklahoma City	7	J.C. Watts, Jr.	R	95
Pennsylvania	2	Philadelphia	62	Chaka Fattah	D	95
South Carolina	6	Florence	62	James E. Clyburn	D	93
Tennessee	9	Memphis	59	Harold E. Ford, Jr.	D	97
Texas	18	Houston	45	Sheila Jackson Lee	D	95
Texas	30	Dallas	45	Eddie Bernice Johnson	D	93
Virgin Islands	At-Large	St. Thomas	77	Donna M. Christian-Christensen	D	97
Virginia	3	Richmond	50	Robert C. Scott	D	93

Table 8: Black Officials Holding Elected Statewide Offices, 1999

State	Official	Title	Expiration of Term
Alabama	Ralph D. Cook	Associate Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/00
California	Janice Roger-Brown	Associate Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/10
Colorado	Joe Rogers	Lieutenant Governor	12/31/02
Colorado	Gregory Kellam Scott	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/06
Colorado	Raymond Dean Jones	Judge, State Court of Appeals	12/31/02
Connecticut	Denise L. Nappier	State Treasurer	12/31/02
Florida	Peggy A. Quince	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/00
Florida	Leander J. Shaw, Jr.	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/02
Georgia	Thurbert E. Baker	Attorney General	12/31/02
Georgia	Michael Thurmond	Labor Commissioner	12/31/02
Georgia	Robert Benham	Chief Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/99
Georgia	Leah Sears	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/00
Georgia	Evette Miller	Judge, State Court of Appeals	12/31/00
Illinois	Jesse C. White, Jr.	Secretary of State	12/31/02
Illinois	Charles E. Freeman	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/00
Indiana	Myra C. Selby	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/99
Louisiana	Bernette Joshua Johnson	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/00
Michigan	Robert P. Young, Jr.	Associate Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/02
Minnesota	Alan Page	Associate Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/04
Mississippi	Fred L. Banks, Jr.	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/05
North Carolina	Ralph Campbell, Jr.	State Auditor	12/31/00
North Carolina	Henry E. Frye	Associate Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/00
North Carolina	Patricia Timmons-Goodson	Judge, State Court of Appeals	12/31/06
North Carolina	James A. Wynn	Judge, State Court of Appeals	12/31/00
New York	H. Carl McCall	State Comptroller	12/31/02
Ohio	J. Kenneth Blackwell	Secretary of State	12/31/02
Oregon	Jim Hill	State Treasurer	12/31/00
Tennessee	Adolpho A. Birch, Jr.	Chief Justice, State Supreme Court	8/31/06
Virgin Islands	Charles W. Turnbull	Governor	12/31/02
Virgin Islands	Gerard Luz James	Lieutenant Governor	12/31/02
Washington	Charles Z. Smith	Justice, State Supreme Court	12/31/02

Table 9: Black State Representatives and Senators, by State and Gender, 1999

State	State Representatives					State Senators			
	Blacks as a Percent- age of 1998 Voting-Age Popula- tion	Total, All Races	Black			Black			
			Number	Percent of Total	Female Percent of Black Total	Total, All Races	Number	Percent of Total	Female Percent of Black Total
Alabama	23.9	105	27	25.7	18.5	35	8	22.9	25.0
Alaska	3.7	40	0	0.0	-	20	0	0.0	-
Arizona	3.4	60	2	3.3	100.0	30	0	0.0	-
Arkansas	14.3	100	12	12.0	16.7	35	3	8.6	33.3
California	7.1	80	4	5.0	0.0	40	2	5.0	50.0
Colorado	4.1	65	2	3.1	0.0	35	1	2.9	100.0
Connecticut	8.4	151	11	7.3	27.3	36	3	8.3	33.3
Delaware	18.0	41	3	7.3	0.0	21	1	4.8	100.0
Florida	13.4	120	15	12.5	40.0	40	5	12.5	40.0
Georgia	26.5	180	32	17.8	37.5	56	11	19.6	54.5
Hawaii	3.1	51	0	0.0	-	25	0	0.0	-
Idaho	0.6	70	0	0.0	-	35	0	0.0	-
Illinois	13.9	118	15	12.7	46.7	59	8	13.6	25.0
Indiana	7.6	100	7	7.0	28.6	50	6	12.0	33.3
Iowa	1.8	100	1	1.0	0.0	50	0	0.0	-
Kansas	5.5	125	5	4.0	40.0	40	2	5.0	0.0
Kentucky	6.8	100	3	3.0	0.0	38	1	2.6	0.0
Louisiana	29.6	105	22	21.0	31.8	39	9	23.1	22.2
Maine	0.5	151	0	0.0	-	35	0	0.0	-
Maryland	26.6	141	29	20.6	37.9	47	9	19.1	33.3
Massachusetts	5.5	160	5	3.1	60.0	40	1	2.5	100.0
Michigan	13.2	110	15	13.6	33.3	38	5	13.2	20.0
Minnesota	2.5	134	1	0.7	0.0	67	0	0.0	-
Mississippi	33.3	122	35	28.7	22.9	52	10	19.2	20.0
Missouri	10.1	163	12	7.4	33.3	34	4	11.8	25.0
Montana	0.3	100	0	0.0	-	50	0	0.0	-
Nebraska	3.7	NA	0	0.0	-	49	1	2.0	0.0
Nevada	7.0	42	2	4.8	0.0	21	3	14.3	33.3
New Hampshire	0.8	400	3	0.8	33.3	24	0	0.0	-
New Jersey	13.6	80	11	13.8	18.2	40	4	10.0	50.0
New Mexico	2.6	70	1	1.4	100.0	42	0	0.0	-
New York	16.8	150	21	14.0	28.6	61	6	9.8	33.3
North Carolina	20.5	120	17	14.2	17.6	50	7	14.0	14.3
North Dakota	0.6	98	0	0.0	-	49	0	0.0	-
Ohio	10.5	99	12	12.1	25.0	33	4	12.1	50.0
Oklahoma	7.0	101	3	3.0	0.0	48	2	4.2	100.0
Oregon	1.7	60	2	3.3	100.0	30	1	3.3	100.0
Pennsylvania	8.8	203	15	7.4	20.0	50	3	6.0	33.3
Rhode Island	4.4	100	8	8.0	75.0	50	1	2.0	0.0
South Carolina	27.8	124	26	21.0	23.1	46	7	15.2	28.6
South Dakota	0.7	70	0	0.0	-	35	0	0.0	-
Tennessee	15.0	99	13	13.1	53.8	33	3	9.1	33.3
Texas	11.8	150	14	9.3	42.9	31	2	6.5	0.0
Utah	0.9	75	0	0.0	-	29	0	0.0	-
Vermont	0.7	150	1	0.7	0.0	30	0	0.0	-
Virginia	19.0	100	10	10.0	30.0	40	5	12.5	40.0
Washington	3.4	98	1	1.0	0.0	49	1	2.0	100.0
West Virginia	3.1	100	3	3.0	33.3	34	1	2.9	100.0
Wisconsin	4.8	99	6	6.1	33.3	33	2	6.1	50.0
Wyoming	0.8	60	0	0.0	-	30	0	0.0	-
TOTAL	11.8	5,440	427	7.8	30.7	1,984	142	7.2	34.5

Appendix: African-Americans in the U.S. Congress, 1870-2000

United States House of Representatives

Member	Party-State	Years	Member	Party-State	Years
<i>U.S. Senate</i>			Katie B. Hall	D-Ind.	1982-84
Hiram R. Revels	R-Miss.	1870-71	Major R. Owens	D-N.Y.	1983-
Blanche K. Bruce	R-Miss.	1875-81	Edolphus Towns	D-N.Y.	1983-
Edward W. Brooke	R-Mass.	1967-79	Alan Wheat	D-Mo.	1983-94
Carol Moseley-Braun	D-Ill.	1993-98	Charles A. Hayes	D-Ill.	1983-92
Barack Obama	D-Ill.	2005-10	Alton R. Waldon, Jr.	D-N.Y.	1986-87
<i>U.S. House of Representatives</i>			Mike Espy	D-Miss.	1987-93
Joseph H. Rainey	R-S.C.	1870-79	Floyd H. Flake	D-N.Y.	1987-97
Jefferson F. Long	R-Ga.	1870-71	John Lewis	D-Ga.	1987-
Robert B. Elliot	R-S.C.	1871-74	Kweisi Mfume	D-Md.	1987-96
Robert C. De Large	R-S.C.	1871-73	Donald M. Payne	D-N.J.	1989-
Benjamin S. Turner	R-Ala.	1871-73	Craig A. Washington	D-Tex.	1989-94
Josiah T. Walls	R-Fla.	1871-73	Barbara R. Collins	D-Mich.	1991-96
Richard H. Cain	R-S.C.	1873-75; 1877-79	Gary A. Franks	R-Conn.	1991-96
John R. Lynch	R-Miss.	1873-77; 1882-83	William J. Jefferson	D-La.	1991-
James T. Rapier	R-Ala.	1873-75	Eleanor H. Norton	D-D.C.	1991-
Alonzo J. Ransier	R-S.C.	1873-75	Maxine Waters	D-Calif.	1991-
Jeremiah Haralson	R-Ala.	1875-77	Lucien E. Blackwell	D-Penn.	1991-94
John A. Hyman	R-N.C.	1875-77	Eva M. Clayton	D-N.C.	1993-
Charles E. Nash	R-La.	1875-77	Sanford D. Bishop, Jr.	D-Ga.	1993-
Robert Smalls	R-S.C.	1875-79	James E. Clyburn	D-S.C.	1993-
James E. O'Hara	R-N.C.	1883-87	Cleo Fields	D-La.	1993-96
Henry P. Cheatham	R-N.C.	1889-93	Alcee L. Hastings	D-Fla.	1993-
John M. Langston	R-Va.	1890-91	Earl F. Hilliard	D-Ala.	1993-
Thomas E. Miller	R-S.C.	1890-91	Eddie B. Johnson	D-Tex.	1993-
George W. Murray	R-S.C.	1893-95; 1896-97	Corrine Brown	D-Fla.	1993-
George W. White	R-N.C.	1897-1901	Cynthia A. McKinney	D-Ga.	1993-
Oscar DePriest	R-Ill.	1929-35	Carrie Meek	D-Fla.	1993-
Arthur W. Mitchell	D-Ill.	1935-43	Mel Reynolds	D-Ill.	1993-95
William L. Dawson	D-Ill.	1943-70	Bobby L. Rush	D-Ill.	1993-
Adam C. Powell, Jr.	D-N.Y.	1945-67; 1969-71	Robert C. Scott	D-Va.	1993-
Charles C. Diggs, Jr.	D-Mich.	1955-80	Walter R. Tucker, III	D-Calif.	1993-96
Robert N.C. Nix	D-Pa.	1958-78	Melvin Watt	D-N.C.	1993-
Augustus F. Hawkins	D-Calif.	1963-90	Albert R. Wynn	D-Md.	1993-
John Conyers, Jr.	D-Mich.	1965-00	Bennie G. Thompson	D-Miss.	1993-
William L. Clay	D-Mo.	1969-98	Chaka Fattah	D-Penn.	1995-
Louis Stokes	D-Ohio	1969-	Victor Frazer	I-V.I.	1995-96
Shirley A. Chisholm	D-N.Y.	1969-82	Sheila Jackson Lee	D-Tex.	1995-
George W. Collins	D-Ill.	1970-72	Julius C. Watts	R-Okla.	1995-
Ronald V. Dellums	D-Calif.	1971-97	Jesse Jackson, Jr.	D-Ill.	1995-
Ralph H. Metcalfe	D-Ill.	1971-78	Juanita Millender-McDonald	D-Calif.	1996-
Paren H. Mitchell	D-Md.	1971-86	Julia Carson	D-Ind.	1997-
Charles B. Rangel	D-N.Y.	1971-	Donna Christian-Christensen	D-V.I.	1997-
Walter E. Fauntroy	D-D.C.	1971-90	Carolyn Kilpatrick	D-Mich.	1997-
Yvonne B. Burke	D-Calif.	1973-79	Elijah Cummings	D-Md.	1997-
Cardiss Collins	D-Ill.	1973-96	Danny K. Davis	D-Ill.	1997-
Barbara C. Jordan	D-Tex.	1973-78	Harold Ford, Jr.	D-Tenn.	1997-
Andrew J. Young	D-Ga.	1973-77	Barbara Lee	D-Calif.	1998-
Harold E. Ford	D-Tenn.	1975-	Gregory Meeks	D-N.Y.	1998-
Bennett M. Steward	D-Ill.	1979-80	Stephanie Tubbs Jones	D-Ohio	1999-
Julian C. Dixon	D-Calif.	1979-			
William H. Gray	D-Pa.	1979-91			
Mickey Leland	D-Tex.	1979-89			
Melvin Evans	R-Va.	1979-80			
George W. Crockett, Jr.	D-Mich.	1980-90			
Mervyn M. Dymally	D-Calif.	1981-92			
Gus Savage	D-Ill.	1981-92			
Harold Washington	D-Ill.	1981-83			



William J. Jefferson Albert Wynn Melvin L. Watt Eva Clayton
Davis Julia Carson James E. Clyburn Harold E. Ford Jr.
Donna M. Christian-Green Robert L. Carter
John Conyers, Jr. Maxine Waters Carolyn G. Burroughs
Juanita Millender-McDonald Corinne Browne
John Lewis Edolphus Towns Bobby R. Scott
Fattah Charles B. Rangel William J. Jefferson
Jesse L. Jackson, Jr. Danny Davis Julia Carson
Jesse Jackson-Edie Bernice Johnson Donna M. Christian-Green
Barbara Lee Julian C. Dixon John Conyers, Jr. Maxine Waters
G. Thompson William L. Clay, Sr. Juanita Millender-McDonald
D. Bishop, Jr. Cynthia McKinney John Lewis Edolphus Towns
Donald Payne Elijah Cummings Chaka Fattah Charles B. Rangel
Eva Clayton Stephanie Tubbs Jones Jesse L. Jackson, Jr.
Harold E. Ford, Jr. J.C. Watts, Jr. Sheila Jackson-Lee Eddie Bernice
John Conyers, Jr. Earl F. Hilliard Barbara Lee Julian C. Dixon
Kilpatrick Eleanor Holmes-Norton Bennie G. Thompson

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