



MONEY AND DIVERSITY IN STATE LEGISLATURES, 2003

By
SAMANTHA SANCHEZ
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The Asian Pacific American Institute for Congressional Studies

A special thanks goes to the candidates who agreed to share their campaign experiences: Patricia Ferguson of North Carolina, Pete Gallego of Texas, Mee Moua of Minnesota, and Carol Juneau of Montana. Numbers tell a small, but important piece of any campaign-finance story. However, they don't delve into the everyday experiences of the people who are attempting to play a role in the public-policy process.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The role of minorities in our electoral process becomes increasingly clear with each election cycle. In many states, campaigns are won or lost based on a candidate's ability to turn out minority voters, who often make up a significant portion of the population. California is paramount in this respect. In 1990, 57 percent of the state's population was listed as white in U.S. Census Bureau figures; the percentage had dropped to 46.7 percent by 2000. States such as New Mexico, Texas, Florida and New York also are seeing minority voters gain ground. And the power of the minority vote is now something around which presidential campaigns are planned.

However, this political power is not as evident at the state level, where minorities are largely under-represented in state legislatures. In only a handful of states do the demographics of the state legislature parallel the demographics of the state as a whole.

In this report, the Institute on Money in State Politics looks at the members of state legislatures that convened in 2003 and analyzes both the racial and ethnic makeup of the legislatures and the fund-raising experience of minorities who gained office. The Institute hopes the research may produce the empirical evidence needed to inform public debate around reauthorization of sections of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, scheduled to sunset in 2007. Empirical evidence is needed to show how disproportional representation in state legislatures' ethnic and racial diversity may be linked to candidate success or failure in raising campaign funds.

The Institute's analysis offers a unique look at the money raised by winning minority candidates and reaches some startling conclusions. Among them:

- While minorities make up 31 percent of the U.S. population, they made up only 11 percent of the members of state legislatures in 2003. In fact, all 50 state legislatures failed to match the diversity of their state's population.
- In 42 out of 50 states, minority legislators raised less, on average, than did their white counterparts.
- In 30 states, labor unions gave more, on average, to minority winners than to white winners — the only industry sector that gave more to minorities in the majority of states.
- Minority legislators were overwhelmingly Democrats (94 percent), unlike white legislators, 44 percent of whom were Democrats and 55 percent Republicans.
- About three-fourths of both minority and white legislators received support from their political parties.

Many factors no doubt contributed to the low rates of minority representation in state legislatures. But clearly, campaign funding is an element of the problem.

In general, minority legislators differ from the electoral profile of white state legislators. Minority legislators were more likely to be incumbents than were white legislators (78 percent compared to 70 percent). They were less likely to be challengers or run for open seats (22 percent compared to

30 percent) — the types of campaigns that typically are more expensive to mount. These figures raise questions about whether new minority legislators can enter the political system at the same rates as white legislators and whether those in the system are less likely to take on the more expensive political races.

Fully 37 percent of the minority legislators ran unopposed, compared to about 25 percent of the white legislators. Those with opposition clearly felt the pressure to raise funds, however, as 84 percent of them were the top fund-raiser in their race, compared to 73 percent for white legislators.

The table below shows the percentage of minority legislators compared to their percentages of the U.S. population, as well as the party and incumbency status of minority legislators as compared to white legislators.

| | WHITE | ALL MINORITIES | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| U.S. Population* | 69.1% | 30.9% | 12.3% | 12.5% | 3.7% | 0.9% |
| 2003 Legislators | 88.7% | 11.3% | 8.2% | 1.9% | 1% | 0.5% |
| Democrats | 44% | 94% | 97.4% | 85% | 85% | 86% |
| Republicans | 55% | 6% | 2.1% | 14.3% | 15% | 14% |
| Incumbents | 70.3% | 78% | 77% | 93.5% | 60% | 100% |
| Challengers | 8.2% | 5.9% | 7% | 2% | 5% | 0% |
| Open Seats | 21.5% | 16.1% | 16% | 4% | 35% | 0% |

*Figures from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census.

The national statistics show universal and systemic differences that cannot be dismissed as the result of local politics or individual personalities. Nor does the convenient explanation that minority candidates run for “safe” seats explain the gap between the amounts of money that white candidates and minority candidates raise.

Do they raise less money because they run for safe seats or do they run for safe seats because they expect to raise less money? In a system requiring money to gain access to political office, those with less financial backing and personal wealth will have a harder time, whatever their race or ethnicity. In some states, the focus by organized labor and political parties on backing minority candidates has helped redress the disparity. Nonetheless, the Institute’s figures cover 50 state political systems, each with its own history and culture that cannot be ignored with generalizations about national trends.

This report looks only at elected legislators, not all candidates. The Institute was able to obtain racial minority and ethnic self-identifications for all members elected to 2003 legislatures. The study includes not only those legislators elected in 2002, but also those who were elected in 1999, 2000 and 2001 to terms that allowed them to serve in 2003 legislative sessions.

A LOOK AT MINORITY LEGISLATORS

This section provides an overview of successful minority candidates — how many of each group were elected, the political parties to which they belonged, whether they had previously held office, and their general fund-raising experiences.

In addition, it provides narratives from minority candidates that detail their personal experiences in raising money and seeking office at the state level. Numbers tell a big part of the story when it comes to success in political campaigns. But they don't tell the whole story. The personal narratives offer perspective on how some candidates of color have approached fund-raising and the electoral process.

AFRICAN AMERICAN LEGISLATORS

There were 607 African American legislators elected in 42 different states, ranging from a high of 49 elected in Georgia to just one elected in each of six states. (*See Map A on P. 9.*) Of these legislators:

- 97.4 percent were Democrats, 2.1 percent were Republicans, one was a Libertarian, and one was a member of the Honesty and Integrity Party.
- 75 percent were elected to the House or Assembly, while 25 percent won Senate seats.
- 38 percent ran unopposed, compared with 23 percent for white legislators; 84 percent of those with opposition raised more money than their opponents, compared to 74 percent for white legislators. Fifteen percent raised less than their opponents (23 percent for white candidates), and two legislators (0.5 percent) won races in which neither candidate raised any funds, compared to 3 percent for white legislators.
- 77 percent were incumbents, 7 percent were challengers, and 16 percent ran for open seats.

In 36 of the 42 states, African American legislators raised less on average than did white legislators, including some states with substantial numbers of African American lawmakers. In North Carolina, for example, the 24 African American legislators raised just 19.5 percent, on average, of the amount white legislators raised — \$23,475, compared with \$120,403 for white legislators.

In six states, African American winners raised more, on average, than white legislators. However, one of these states — Alaska — elected just one African American, who raised \$150,000 to rank fifth in fund-raising among all Alaska legislators.

In California, six African American winners raised about two-thirds more, on average, than white winners — about \$1.28 million, compared with \$691,001 for white legislators.

In all, only 14 percent of African American legislators raised as much or more than the average amount raised by white legislators in each of their states.

TESTIMONIAL: CANDIDATE PATRICIA FERGUSON, NORTH CAROLINA

Early in the 2002 election cycle, my campaign team and I made a decision not to accept campaign contributions from special interest-groups because of our belief in campaign-finance reform. We decided to raise as much money as possible using a "grassroots constituency" model. Contributions were in amounts as small as \$1, yet I raised close to \$25,000.

My run for Senate in 2002 was interrupted by a redistricting effort that saw my district — the one in which I had campaigned for six months in seven counties — changed to a five-county district that divided my community. My original opponent was a black male who had built an alliance with power brokers who lived outside of the district, but had great influence within the district and access to a tremendous amount of resources, including finances. I was an African American female who had a track record of public service. Among other accomplishments, I was elected the first female and first African American female to the board of county commissioners in over 250 years of history; chosen County Commissioner of the Year in North Carolina; elected the first female president of the North Carolina Association of Black County Officials; appointed to state technology committees; and served on the national Agricultural and Rural Affairs Committee.

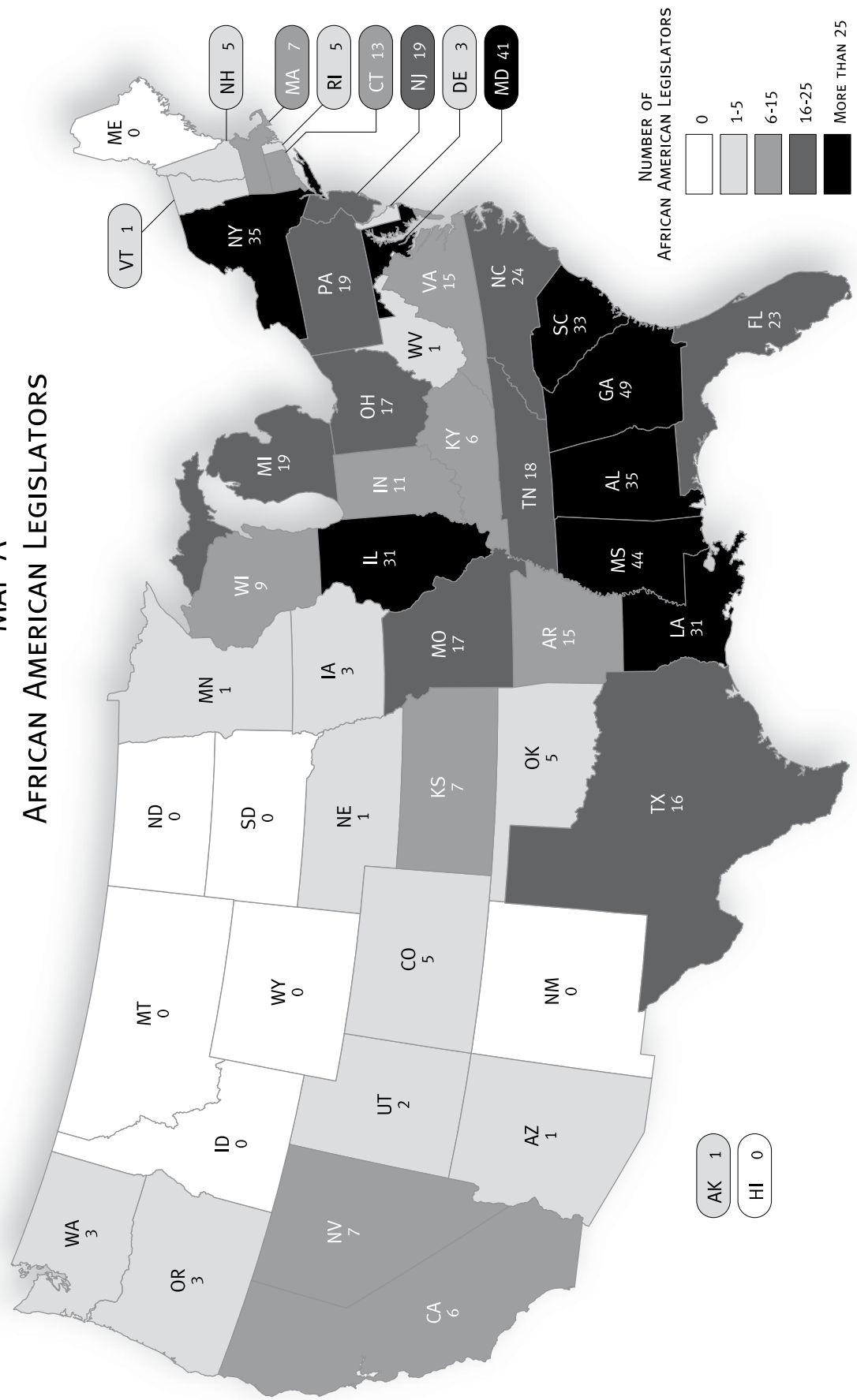
Once it became clear to my opponent that it would take more than a well-financed campaign to win, I was redistricted out of my district and a new district was created to ensure I would lose. A white male was then recruited to run against me; he had few credentials that qualified him to understand the needs of a district that was majority African American and economically distressed. The real objective was to do whatever it would take to maintain control of my region. I was not willing to be a puppet in the hands of a system designed to keep blacks resource-poor by continuing to strip them of their assets, which keeps them from gaining wealth. Their tactics also were designed to make sure the region would rely on "trusting" particular members of the community to advise them on how — and for whom — to vote. Blacks in my region were viewed as a "for-sure" voting block to be bargained and sold to the highest bidder by a handful of individuals who were being paid to deliver their own community. At the end of the election — literally running two campaigns in one campaign cycle and campaigning in 14 counties — I only lost by about 900 votes. Lots of brokering was done to ensure that I was defeated.

After consulting with my 2002 supporters, I decided to run again in 2004. A new redistricting plan was finally affirmed, and I could run again in the district for which I originally ran in 2002. Once more, a tremendous amount of money was spent to defeat me, and my 2002 supporters and other backers were pressured into supporting my opponent — the same black male I ran against in my 2002 run before the redistricting took place. Once again, I did not back down. My fund-raising strategy remained the same, although I knew this race would be a lot tougher than my first. My opponent now had access to my list of supporters from 2002.

I did not win the Senate race in 2004. But I won in so many other ways. I ran a race I was proud of. I did not run to inherit the power the position would hold. I ran for the people, so I could exercise the power inherent in the position and wield it to make a real difference in the lives of those I pledged to serve as the first African American woman to ever be elected to the state Senate from my district and from my region of the state. I believe that people have the right to choose their own leaders without a pre-selection process by wealthy power brokers who seek to control the election process. The reality of this happening lies, to a large degree, in campaign-finance reform.

Patricia Ferguson ran unsuccessfully for the North Carolina Senate in 2002 and 2004.

MAP A AFRICAN AMERICAN LEGISLATORS



LATINO LEGISLATORS

Across the country, 140 Latino legislators served in the 2003 legislative sessions, in 27 different states. (*See Map B on P. 12.*) Of these legislators:

- 85 percent were Democrats, and 14.3 percent were Republicans.
- 37 percent won seats in the Senate, while 63 percent won House or Assembly seats.
- 35 percent ran unopposed, and 90 percent of those with opposition raised more money than their opponents, while 8 percent raised less.
- 93.5 percent were incumbents, 2 percent were challengers, and 4 percent ran for open seats.

In 19 of the 27 states, Latino legislators raised less on average than white legislators, including several states with substantial Latino representation. In New York, for example, the 10 Latino legislators raised about 42 percent of the average amount white legislators raised — \$82,666, compared with \$197,168 for white legislators.

Latino legislators raised more money, on average, than white legislators in eight of the 27 states. But four of those states had only one Latino legislator who raised significant amounts of money and thus raised the “average.”

New Mexico's 23 Latino legislators had average campaign accounts that were nearly twice that of white legislators — \$58,956, compared with \$30,414 for white legislators. But that again reflects the impact of a few high-dollar candidates rather than a statewide pattern. The median raised by Latinos was 33 percent higher than the median for white legislators in that state.

Across the country, only 38 Latino legislators (28 percent) raised as much or more than the average raised by white legislators in each of their states, so the pattern is a pervasive one.

TESTIMONIAL: REP. PETE P. GALLEGO, TEXAS

Look at the list of members in the Texas House with the largest campaign accounts. You will find that successful fund-raisers usually fall in these broad categories: the Speaker of the House, powerful committee chairs, affluent members from affluent districts, and members with very competitive general elections. Latino candidates in Texas have a more difficult time fund-raising than their non-minority colleagues because most Latinos do not fall in these categories.

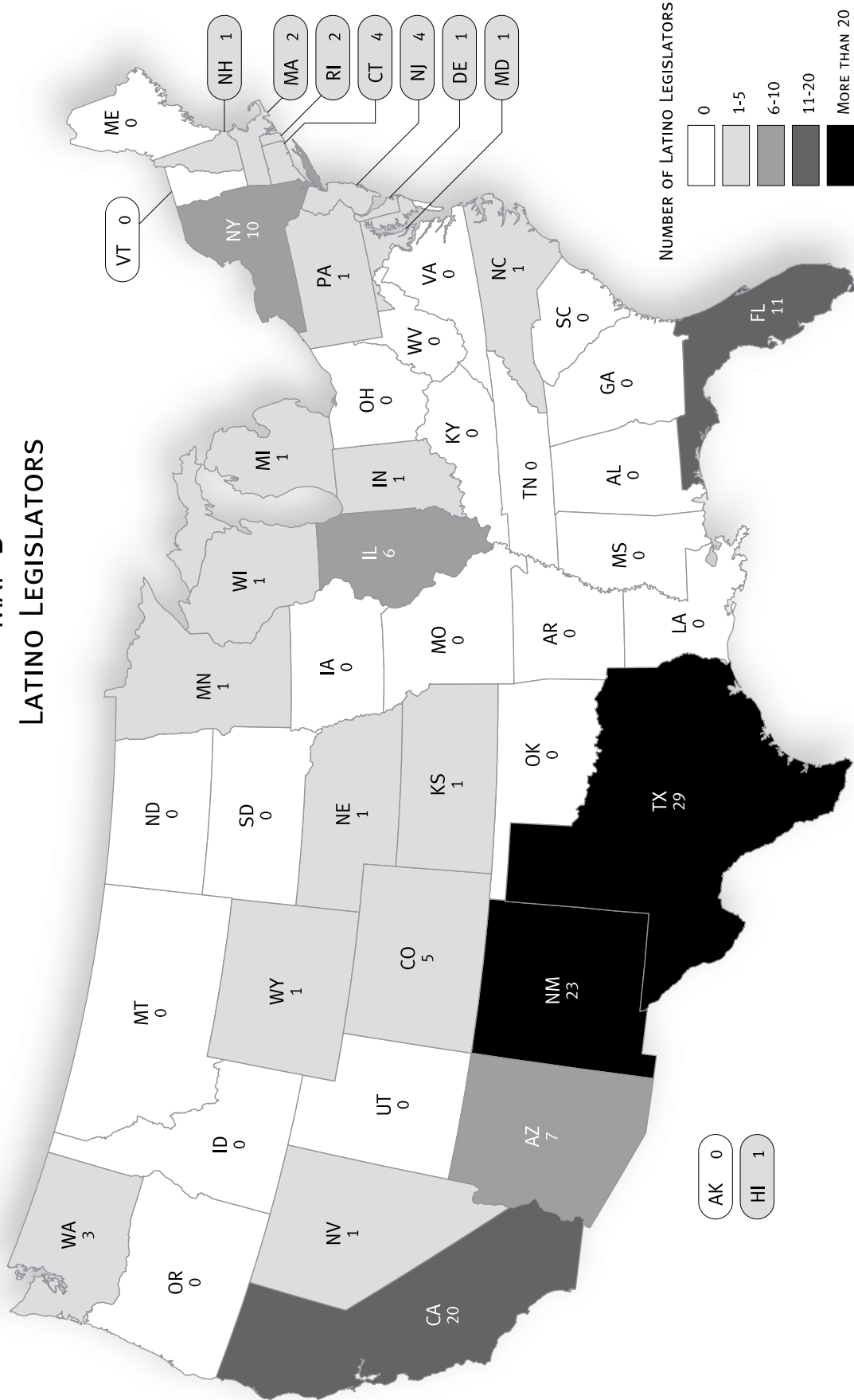
- 1) The largest campaign account usually belongs to the Speaker of the House. As the presiding officer of the House, the Speaker has an easy time raising campaign dollars. However, in Texas, no Latino has ever served as Speaker of the Texas House.
- 2) Members who hold the most prestigious and powerful committee chairmanships can also raise large sums of money. Again, most Latinos do not fall in this category. Though Latinos have made great strides, most chairmanships are still held by their non-minority counterparts, including the "Big Four" committees (Appropriations, Calendars, State Affairs, and Ways & Means). These positions give their occupants a better opportunity to increase their fund-raising.
- 3) Members from affluent districts with affluent constituents can tap into a larger pool of local resources than members who represent less affluent districts. If a member represents a district where median household income is \$150,000, he or she will have a much easier time raising campaign dollars than a member who represents a district where the median household income is \$25,000. Unfortunately for Latinos, most of the more affluent districts are white-suburban districts, and many of the less-affluent districts are minority districts.
- 4) Each election cycle there are typically 10 to 20 "competitive" races for Texas House seats. Members with close general election contests become the focus of high-priced campaigns — but most Latino members do not have difficult general elections. Their districts are usually safely Democratic, and the real race occurs in the primary. Unfortunately, a primary race in a safely Democratic district can be just as expensive as a general election contest in a district which is competitive for both parties. In this case, the debt for the successful Latino candidate can be substantial and usually requires several years to retire.

The Mexican American Legislative Caucus of the Texas House of Representatives is a nonpartisan group of Latino legislators. The Caucus is making a major effort to provide various services to its members — including a fairly detailed training on how to raise money successfully. Raising money is a difficult art; few people enjoy asking for money. However, as Latinos come of age, we will have to get better at the art of asking.

One more note of interest. The list of individuals who give significant money in Texas political races is notable for its lack of color. Latinos might have an easier time fund-raising if our fellow Latinos were some of the ones doing the giving. Perhaps potential donors in the Latino community have not yet been asked to participate in the political process by making a contribution. Hispanic-owned businesses are among the fastest-growing segments of the business community. As more and more Latino wealth is created in our state, Latinos will also learn to invest in their own community, their own candidates and their own future.

Rep. Gallego has served in the Texas Legislature since 1991. He is chairman of the Mexican American Legislative Caucus in the Texas House of Representatives and is a member of the National Association of Latino Elected Officials Board of Advisors.

MAP B LATINO LEGISLATORS



ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN LEGISLATORS

There were 72 Asian Pacific American legislators elected in 11 different states. (*See Map C on P. 15.*) Of these legislators:

- 71 percent were elected in one state, Hawaii, where 51 Asian Pacific Americans won their races. California followed with six winners.
- 85 percent were Democrats, and 15 percent were Republicans.
- 60 percent were elected to House or Assembly seats and 40 percent to Senate seats.
- 21 percent ran unopposed. Fund-raising data on all losing candidates was incomplete for Hawaii, so the comparative fund-raising status of candidates with opposition could not be calculated.
- 60 percent were incumbents, 5 percent were challengers, and 35 percent ran for open seats.

Asian Pacific American legislators raised less money than white legislators, on average, in seven of the 11 states.

Of the four states in which Asian Pacific American legislators showed a higher fund-raising average than white legislators, two states (Iowa and New Hampshire) had only one Asian Pacific American legislator and one (Minnesota) had three. However, the 51 Asian Pacific Americans elected in Hawaii raised 27 percent more money, on average, than white legislators — \$39,442, compared with \$31,069. In all, 47 percent of the Asian Pacific American legislators raised as much or more than the average raised by white legislators in their states, largely because of Hawaii.

Outside of Hawaii, Asian Pacific Americans generally raised less money than white legislators. The three Asian Pacific American legislators elected in Washington, for example, raised 83 percent of the average amount white legislators raised — \$81,623, compared with \$98,964 for white legislators.

TESTIMONIAL: SEN. MEE MOUA, MINNESOTA

When I decided to enter the special election race in 2002, I knew there was a high probability I would not win the election. I was one of seven candidates from my party competing for the party endorsement for an open seat. Several of my opponents were very well known in the community, including one who was the sitting state representative for one-half of the Senate district. More critically, I had some concerns about whether I could raise enough money to run the campaign.

I knew this election was a special election, and there were no opportunities to be screened, endorsed or supported by the traditional organizations that tended to contribute to and support political candidates. I also knew the traditional party activists were pretty tapped out in terms of political contributions. We had just experienced two very contentious mayoral and school board elections. Even more critically, time was of the essence, and trying to raise \$50,000 in a three-month special election campaign was almost unthinkable. However, we had to try, and the Political Contribution Refund Program — part of Minnesota's public financing system — saved us.

Under the refund program, people who contribute \$100 or more in a calendar year are eligible to receive up to a \$50 refund from the state, if they have given to a candidate who has agreed to abide by contribution and spending limits in return for receiving public financing. In 2002, the contribution limit was \$100 per person until an election period was defined, and up to \$500 per person once an election period was identified. There was, however, a \$10,000 cap on the total dollars that could be contributed from the maximum “large” donors, such as political action committees and lobbyists. As a first-time candidate, while I could raise an unlimited amount in smaller contributions, I could only spend a little over \$50,000 on the campaign.

The campaign expenditure limit became the fund-raising goal, while the political contribution refund became our vehicle for fund-raising. Believing there were very limited options for contributions, I was able to get some friends to sponsor a couple of more traditional fund-raisers, but the bulk of my contributions came from fund-raising within the Hmong-American community.

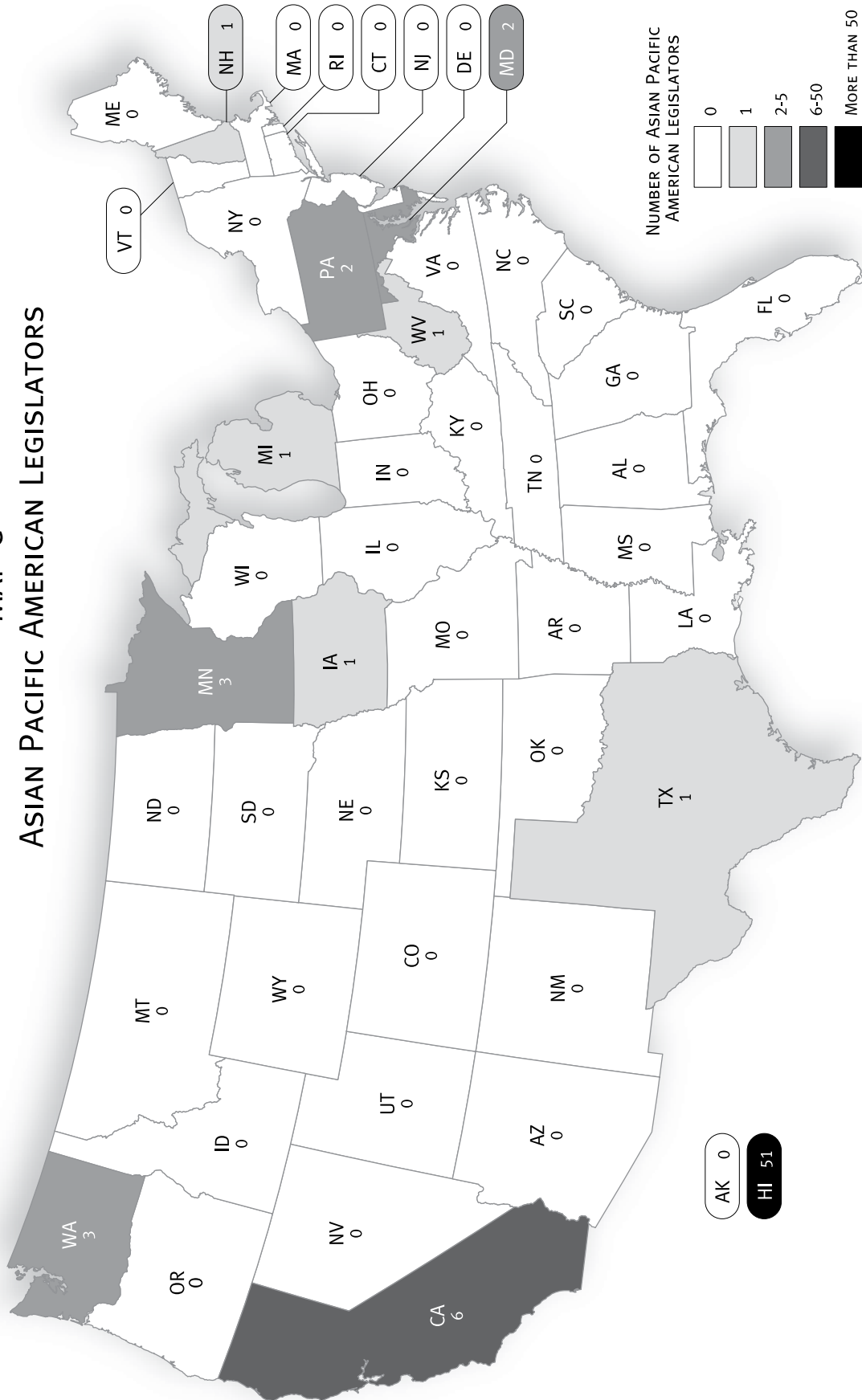
My husband and I sat down and created a list comprised of our siblings, their spouses and their extended families. Our goal was to identify 60 people each willing to go to 10 members of their extended families and raise \$1,000 at \$100 per couple. We deputized each of these 60 people as a member of my campaign committee by making them “fund-raising managers.” Many hosted fund-raisers in their homes; others were able to get their 10 or 20 people to just send in their contributions.

The task, of course, was made much easier by the prospect that many of these individuals, if they were eligible to vote in Minnesota, would get their money back. Once this news circulated within the community and once the first contributors received their refunds, others were willing to give. By using this program, I was able to tap into contributors who had never before given money to political candidates. Some of these people, once they knew that they could contribute every calendar year, promised to recycle their \$100 each new calendar year. The Political Contribution Refund Program not only helped me to reach my fund-raising goal, but also allowed me to lessen my reliance on special-interest contributions, exactly what the program was designed to do.

More important than raising money, I also found that many of the people who contributed to my campaign also rallied their same family members to vote for me. We not only identified a new source of campaign contributions, but our fund-raising efforts created a brand new block of devoted voters who had never before felt that they had a stake in the political process.

Sen. Moua has served in the Minnesota Senate since winning a 2002 special election for a vacant seat.

MAP C ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN LEGISLATORS



NATIVE AMERICAN LEGISLATORS

There were 36 Native American legislators elected in 11 different states. (*See Map D on P. 18.*) Of these candidates:

- 86 percent were Democrats, and 14 percent were Republicans.
- 75 percent were elected to House seats, while 25 percent gained Senate seats.
- 36 percent ran unopposed and of the 23 elected with opposition, 57 percent raised more money than their opponents.
- All 36 were incumbents already holding office, although one ran for a different seat and eight ran for open seats.

In 10 of the 11 states, Native American legislators raised less, on average, than white legislators, even in the states with the highest Native American representation. The 11 Native American legislators elected in Alaska raised about half of the average amount white legislators raised — \$33,588, compared with an average of \$66,349 for white legislators. The seven elected in Montana raised 31 percent of the average white legislators raised — \$2,298, compared with \$7,342 for white legislators.

Native American legislators raised more, on average, than white legislators only in Washington state — \$146,751, compared with \$98,964.

TESTIMONIAL: REP. CAROL JUNEAU, MONTANA

On Jan. 3, 2005, I was sworn in for my fourth and final two-year term in the Montana House of Representatives. My district contains the majority of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. I am an Indian, although not Blackfeet. But I have been a member of the community for over 30 years and married into a Blackfeet family, which I believe has been important in my political success.

It is interesting to compare the tribal government election process with the non-Indian election process. Based on my experience with my own tribe's election process, as well as my husband's efforts in winning a seat on the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council, I have observed differences in the campaign activities tribal people carry out as a candidate for a "non-Indian" political system, such as the county and state government, and positions in their tribal community.

Of course there are similarities in campaign strategies — knocking on doors, running advertisements, holding rallies, and attending community events. A significant difference is that Tribes have no political parties; the individual runs on his or her own merits and positions. Each tribe has its own election laws governing the process for electing its leadership, in terms of residency, age and other qualifications. For example, voter registration as is done by the non-Indian system is not required in the Blackfeet Tribe or in my tribe for tribal government elections.

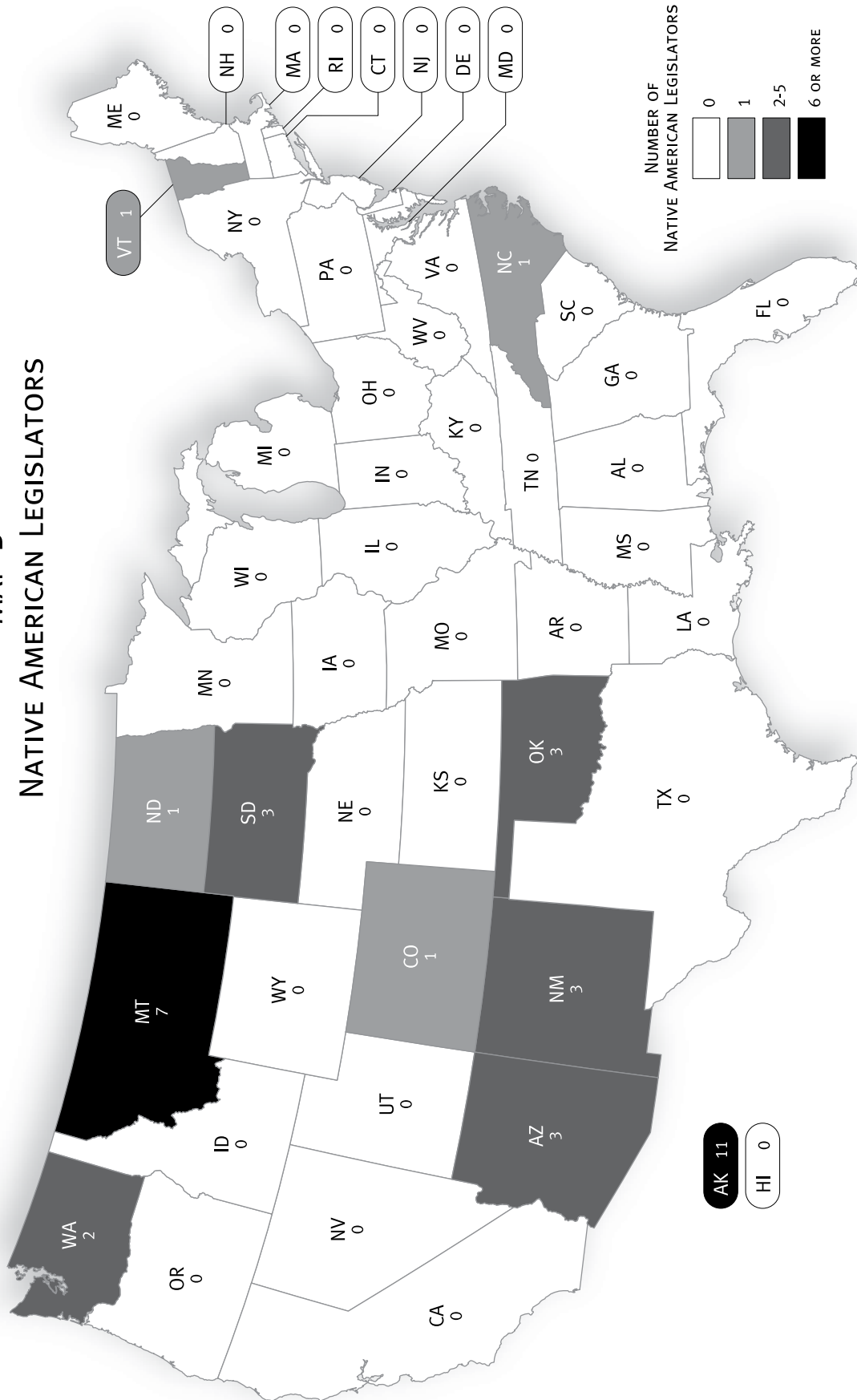
The fund-raising strategies of non-Indian politicians are not utilized by tribal government candidates. In fact, it might well be just the opposite. If a candidate for tribal government holds an election rally, he or she is expected to provide food for the participants and no "recommended contribution" envelopes or invitations are involved. Soliciting for funds for a tribal government campaign is not a regular practice. Tribal politics also have no guidelines for financial reporting of contributions and expenses or public documentation of political campaigns.

With these cultural differences, candidates for state office who represent tribal communities find themselves in an unusual situation when campaigning on their reservations. I have written letters seeking campaign donations from the local community and was somewhat successful in receiving some donations.

I have been very fortunate in my four terms to have had opposition only once, during the 2002 primary election. As I had no opponents in my races, my major emphasis on raising funds and working elections has been in my role with the Montana Indian Democrats Council (MIDC). This group is organized to help elect Democratic Indian candidates for public office, as well as Democrats who will be supportive of American Indian issues and needs. MIDC completed a project to raise money and provide get-out-the-vote activities on all seven reservations in Montana in November 2004. MIDC has been an effective tool in creating awareness and increasing voter awareness on Montana's seven reservations.

Rep. Juneau is serving her fourth term in the Montana Legislature, after winning election for the first time in 1998. Term limits prevent her from seeking re-election to her current seat.

MAP D NATIVE AMERICAN LEGISLATORS



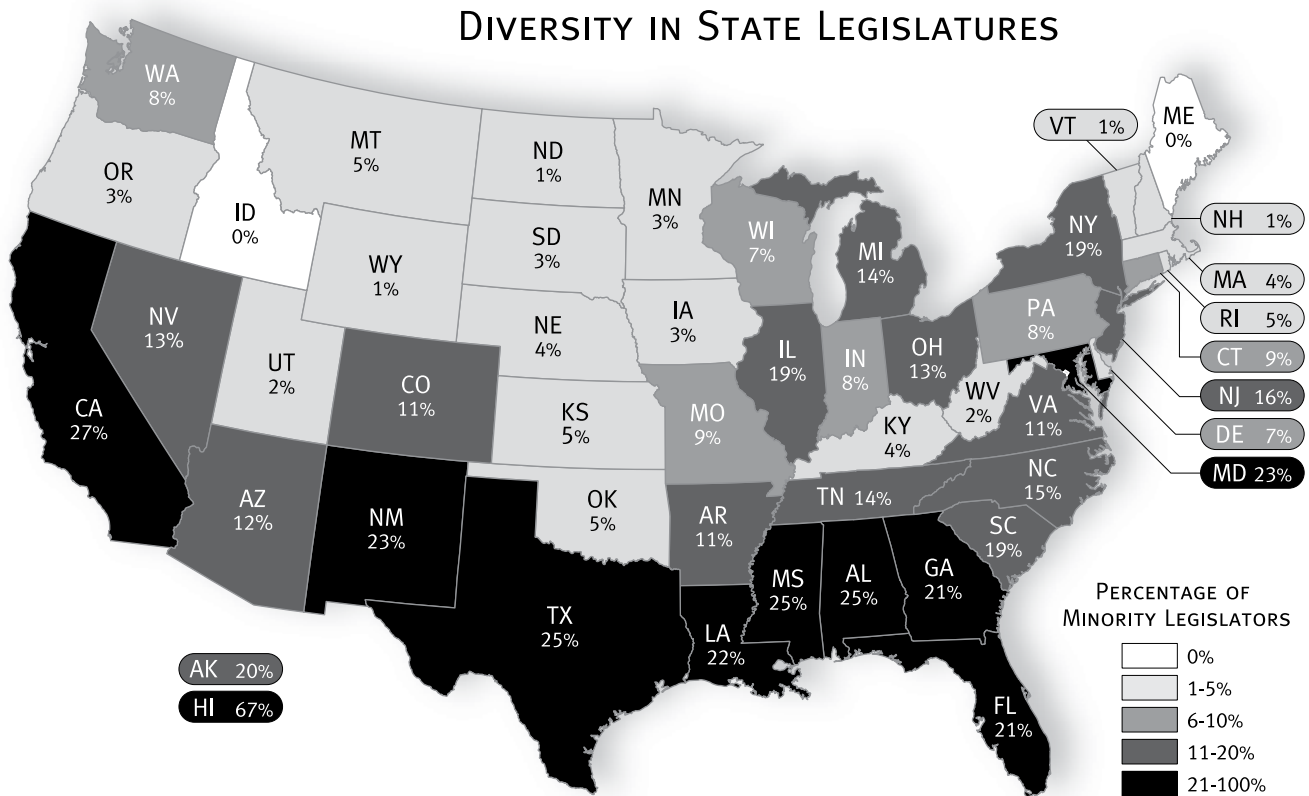
BY THE NUMBERS

NUMBER OF MINORITY LEGISLATORS: 836 SPREAD ACROSS 48 STATES

In the 2003 state legislatures, 836 of 7,382 elected legislators were members of a racial or ethnic minority, or 11.3 percent. (Note that the numbers in the previous sections add to 855 because 19 minority legislators count themselves in more than one category.)

PERCENTAGE OF STATE LEGISLATURES: 11.3 PERCENT

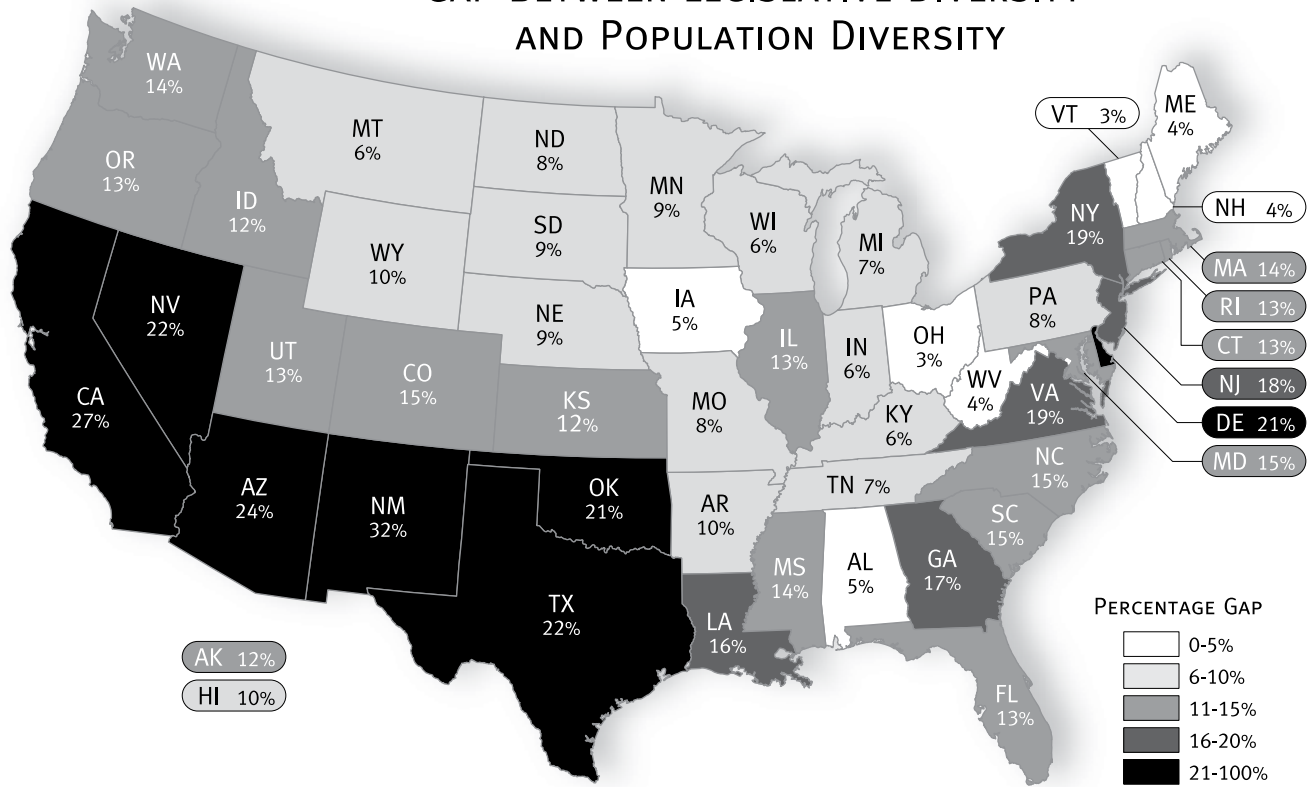
The percentage of state legislators who were minorities ranged from 67 percent in Hawaii to zero in Idaho and Maine. There were 10 states in which minorities made up 20 percent or more of the legislature.



COMPARED TO DIVERSITY IN THE POPULATION: A 19.6 PERCENT GAP

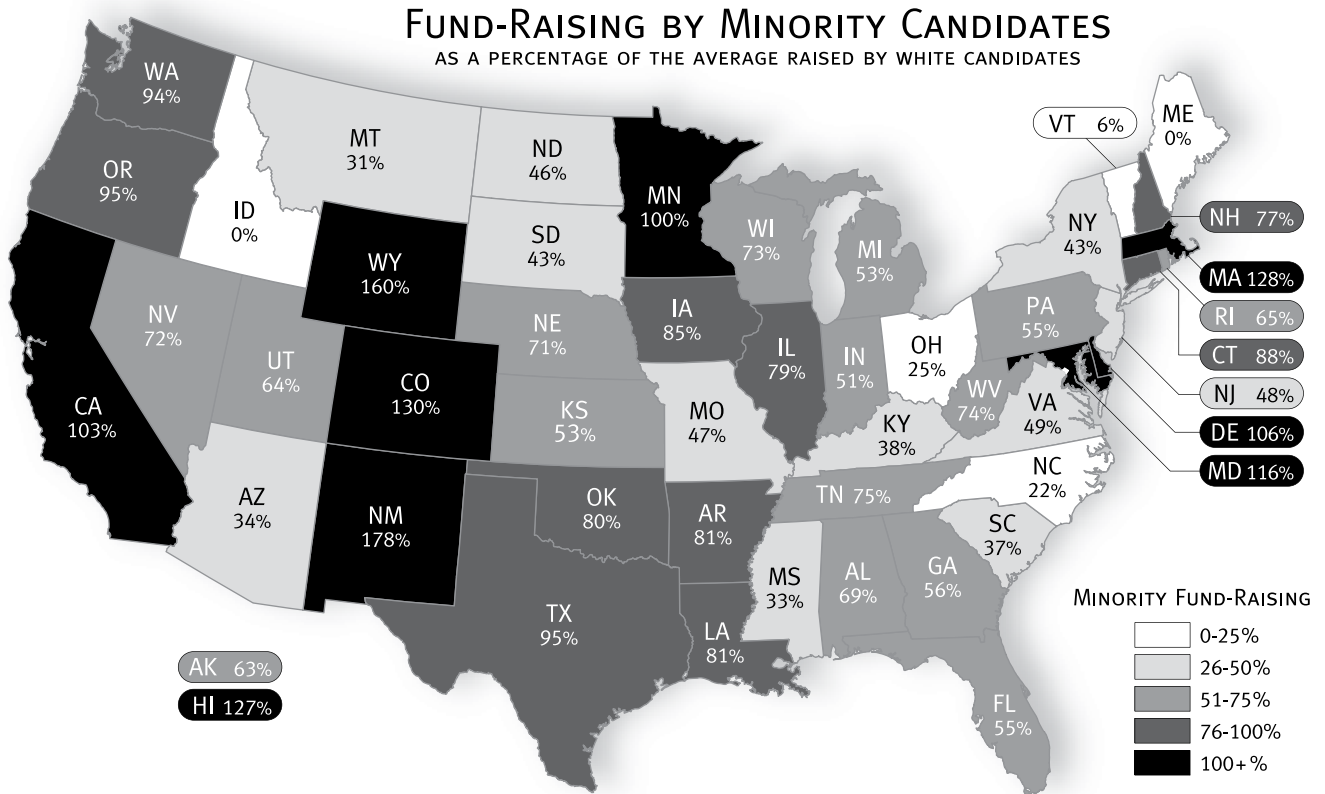
U.S. Census data show that 30.9 percent of the U.S. population is African American, Latino, Asian Pacific or Native American. Thus the minority population in this country is under-represented in state legislatures by almost two-thirds (11.3 percent compared to 30.9 percent). That under-representation occurs in every single state in the union. Even states with high minority representation fall short. In New Mexico, for example, minority representation in the Legislature is more than 23 percent, but minority representation in the population is 55 percent. In fact, New Mexico leads the states when it comes to the gap between population and representation. The Institute does not assume that minority voters can only be represented by members of their own racial or ethnic group, but the substantial and universal gap between the two figures does suggest a pattern of under-representation of minorities in their state governments.

GAP BETWEEN LEGISLATIVE DIVERSITY AND POPULATION DIVERSITY



FUND-RAISING: LOWER IN 42 STATES, HIGHER IN 8 STATES

Minority state legislators raised war chests ranging from \$4.8 million (one candidate in California) to \$0 (11 candidates in 11 different states). The national fundraising average for minority winners was \$102,347, or nearly 20 percent higher than the overall average of \$85,372 raised by white winners. But that single number is quite misleading, because a disproportionate number of minority candidates ran in high-cost states such as California, Texas and Illinois. Their funds distort the national average. California legislators, for example, raised an average of \$722,507, while North Dakota legislators raised just \$2,168 on average. In fact, the 2003 North Dakota Legislature (all the winners in 2002 and 2000, 99.3 percent white) reported a total of only \$305,758 in campaign funds, while every single one of the 32 minority legislators elected in California raised more than that amount. Thus, one minority legislator in California raised more money than the entire North Dakota Legislature, vividly illustrating why national averages are so misleading. The only meaningful comparison for minority legislators is to other candidates in their own state political systems, the model consistently used in this report. When measured in that manner, a persistent funding disadvantage is apparent.



Minority legislators, as a group, raised less than white legislators, on average, in 42 of the 50 states. Individually, 81.5 percent of all minority legislators raised less than the average raised by the white candidates in their state. Of the eight states in which they raised more, Wyoming had only one minority legislator, who raised a large amount of money and thus made the “average” look abnormally high. In Delaware, four minority legislators raised 5 percent more than the average raised by white legislators. However, in four states with substantial minority representation, the minority candidates did, in fact, average more than whites —New Mexico, Hawaii, California and Maryland. Nonetheless, a gap remained even in those states between the diversity of the population and the diversity of the legislature.

Three states are unusual in that all minority members were elected to one chamber of the legislature and fared well in comparison to that one chamber, but not to the entire legislature.

- New Hampshire has 400 legislators in its House, two-thirds of whom reported raising no funds, and 24 in its Senate, all of whom raised funds. The Senate average was \$40,294. The overall House average was \$656 per legislator because so many did not raise money. However, the average was \$2,083 for those House members who reported raising funds. The five minority members, all elected to the House, actually had good fund-raising experiences if compared to their House colleagues rather than the entire Legislature: one raised no money, and the other four raised an average of \$2,787.
- The four minority members of the Iowa Legislature were elected to the House raising 10 percent more than white House members, on average, but 15 percent less when compared to the whole Legislature.
- The two minority members of the West Virginia Legislature were elected to the House, raising 20 percent more than their House colleagues but 25 percent less than the entire Legislature.

These states have very small minority representation in their legislatures and have a minimal impact on the national picture. The state-by-state summaries, starting on P. 25, provide detailed breakdowns of each legislature with separate averages for each chamber.

Some of the 42 states in which the minority legislators raised less, by any measure, than white legislators have substantial minority delegations but remarkably lower funding. Minority legislators in North Carolina, for example, raised just 22 percent as much as white legislators. The percentage was 33 percent in Mississippi, 37 percent in South Carolina, and 43 percent in New York.

SOURCES OF FUNDS

The economic sectors that fuel campaigns vary from state to state, as the public policy issues before a legislature naturally vary. A legislative proposal to increase the tax on tobacco, change the standards for licensing hospitals or cut the education budget will attract a lot of attention and funding that year from the sectors affected, so national averages are too divergent to be useful.

However, on a state-by-state basis, the averages raised by white legislators when compared to the averages raised by minority legislators in the same state show most sectors gave more to whites than minorities. Again, these calculations only include contributions to winners, making it impossible to know if any sector supported losing minority candidates. The comparisons of average amounts raised per candidate show that:

- In 30 states, **labor** sources gave more money, on average, to minority winners than to white winners — the only sector that gave more to minorities in the majority of states.
- **Lawyers** gave more, on average, to minority winners in 19 states and less in 31 states.
- **Ideological** sources — such as environmental groups or gun lobbies — gave more to minority winners in 15 states and less in 35 states.
- **Health** industry donors gave more to minority winners in 14 states and less in 36 states.
- Minority winners themselves spent more of their **own money** on their campaigns in 12 states and less in 38 states.
- **Finance, insurance and real estate** interests gave more to minority winners in 11 states and less in 39 states.
- The **communications and electronics** sector and **party sources**, such as party committees and other candidates of the same party, gave more to minority winners in 10 states and less in 40 states.
- **General business** sources, such as manufacturers and business groups, gave more to minority winners in 8 states and less in 42 states.
- The **transportation and energy** sectors gave more to minority winners in 7 states and less in 43 states.
- **Construction** industry sources gave more to minority winners in 6 states and less in 44 states.
- **Agriculture** contributors gave more to minority winners in 5 states and less in 45 states.

The sources of funds raised by 2003 legislators are grouped into sectors and shown, for comparison, in detail on each of the state pages that follow.

STATE-BY-STATE SUMMARIES

The following section takes a state-by-state look at diversity in the country's state legislatures, with tables showing:

- How the number of minorities in the Legislature compares to the number of minorities in the population. The tables use population statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census.¹ The population percentages used in the state pages do not add to 100 percent as certain categories in the Census Bureau chart are not used here, such as those for individuals who indicated their ethnicity in more than one category.
- The average amounts of money raised by white and minority candidates.
- The types of candidates who won their races. In this section, an incumbent is a winner who has held that office or a similar office since the previous election. Legislators who switch from House to Senate or run for a seat in a new district as the result of redistricting are considered incumbents, because they enjoy the name recognition and fund-raising advantages that come with holding office. A challenger is a candidate facing an incumbent. Open races involve no incumbents. Unopposed means the candidate had no opposition in either the primary or general election.
- Which sources contributed to white and minority candidates. The business category includes all funds that could be identified as coming from an individual, company or an employee in one of the following business sectors: agriculture, construction, energy/natural resources, finance/insurance/real estate, health, and transportation. Non-business contributions come from government employees, clergy, museums or libraries, the military or retirees.

Party contributions are funds from national, state or local political party committees, as well as party officers, officeholders or candidates. Labor contributions come from labor unions or their employees. Candidate contributions are those funds spent by candidates on their own campaigns. Public funds are made available by law in several states to candidates who elect to accept public funding rather than seek private funds. The amounts provided are determined by state law and can be increased if a publicly funded candidate faces a privately funded candidate.

Unidentified contributions include both contributions under the reporting threshold, where candidates do not need to identify the source of the funds, and contributions for which a business sector was not indicated and could not be identified through research. The rates of identification vary from state to state, depending on the quality and extent of the data collected by the state. Many states do not require candidates to supply employer or occupation information about their contributors, making identification by Institute staff difficult, especially for individual contributors.

For more detailed breakdowns of the sources of funds for a particular candidate or for a whole state, see our Web site at www.followthemoney.org.

¹ Geographic Comparison Tables, Race and Hispanic or Latino: 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

ALABAMA

African Americans made up 25 percent of Alabama's 2003 Legislature, very close to the 26 percent that they make up of the general population. There were no Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans or Native Americans in the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 4,447,100 | 70.3% | 26% | 1.7% | 0.7% | 0.5% |
| Legislative Makeup | 140 | 105 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 105 | 78 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 35 | 27 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 75% | 25% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Difference | | 4.7% | -1.0% | -1.7% | -0.7% | -0.5% |

Fund-raising: African American legislators raised, on average, 80 percent as much as white legislators in the House and 65 percent as much in Senate races. Even those who ran unopposed raised only 70 percent as much, on average, as did unopposed white legislative winners.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$87,269 | \$91,954 | \$73,732 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$318,979 | \$347,243 | \$223,591 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$145,196 | \$157,600 | \$107,986 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: African American legislators were more likely to run unopposed than were white legislators (29 percent compared to 20 percent) but stood as challengers or incumbents at nearly the same rates as white legislators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 25 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 103 | 75 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 12 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 31 | 21 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Both business and party sources supplied just 60 percent as much to African Americans, on average, as they did to white legislators. However, labor unions gave 20 percent more, on average, to African Americans than they gave to white legislators. African Americans also supplied 15 percent more of their campaign funds from their own pockets.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$92,856 | \$103,097 | \$62,133 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$7,295 | \$7,629 | \$6,293 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$19,750 | \$18,784 | \$22,650 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$6,082 | \$6,725 | \$4,151 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$2,934 | \$2,827 | \$3,256 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$16,279 | \$18,538 | \$9,503 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

ALASKA

Twenty percent of the Alaska Legislature was African American, Latino, Asian Pacific American or Native American, while nearly 28 percent of the general population falls into one of those categories. In fact, there were no Latino or Asian Pacific American legislators despite those groups accounting for 8.6 percent of the population.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 626,932 | 67.6% | 3.5% | 4.1% | 4.5% | 15.6% |
| Legislative Makeup | 60 | 48 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| House | 40 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Senate | 20 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 80% | 1.7% | 0 | 0 | 18.3% |
| Difference | | 12.4% | -1.8% | -4.1% | -4.5% | 2.7% |

Fund-raising: The 11 Native American legislators in Alaska raised, on average, about half the average amount raised by white legislators, but the one African American senator raised 82 percent more than the average raised by Senate winners.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$51,464 | \$58,333 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$23,988 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$82,297 | \$82,381 | \$150,275 | \$0 | \$0 | \$59,187 |
| All Average \$ | \$61,742 | \$66,349 | \$150,275 | \$0 | \$0 | \$33,588 |

Type of Winner: Five of the 11 Native Americans ran unopposed, and they raised less than half the average amount raised by the five white legislators who ran unopposed. Ten of the 11 were incumbents, although six were running for new seats.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 9 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Incumbent/Open | 30 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Open | 21 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Unopposed | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |

Sources of Funds: Party sources and labor unions provided a great deal more support for the sole African American senator than they did for white legislators, on average, but Native American legislators received just a fraction of the typical support, especially the incumbents who had no opposition. The African American senator also raised more in contributions under the reporting threshold (\$52,871) than any other member of the Legislature, thus leading to a high level of unidentified funds.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$28,098 | \$31,965 | \$24,964 | \$0 | \$0 | \$11,511 |
| Non-Business | \$4,625 | \$4,655 | \$18,012 | \$0 | \$0 | \$3,280 |
| Labor | \$5,166 | \$5,516 | \$14,325 | \$0 | \$0 | \$2,807 |
| Party | \$4,019 | \$4,277 | \$24,310 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,050 |
| Candidate | \$3,761 | \$3,669 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$4,505 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$18,303 | \$18,994 | \$68,664 | \$0 | \$0 | \$10,712 |

ARIZONA

Although Latinos make up 25 percent of Arizona's population, they represented less than 8 percent of the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 5,130,632 | 63.8% | 3.1% | 25.3% | 1.9% | 5% |
| Legislative Makeup | 90 | 79 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 3 |
| House | 60 | 54 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Senate | 30 | 25 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 87.8% | 1.1% | 7.8% | 0.0% | 3.3% |
| Difference | | 24% | -2% | -17.5% | -1.9% | -1.7% |

Fund-raising: Latino legislators raised, on average, about 38 percent of the average amount raised by white legislators but nearly twice as much as the average raised by Native American legislators. Arizona has public funding for candidates opting into the system, but only one Latino and the one African American legislator chose to do so. They were the top-funded candidates among the non-white legislators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$31,996 | \$34,453 | \$18,320 | \$8,362 | \$0 | \$7,933 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$36,827 | \$41,118 | \$0 | \$17,899 | \$0 | \$5,286 |
| All Average \$ | \$33,606 | \$36,562 | \$18,320 | \$13,812 | \$0 | \$7,050 |

Type of Winner: Of the Latino, African American and Native American legislators, 82 percent were incumbents and 18 percent ran without opposition, compared to 51 percent and 10 percent, respectively, for white legislators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Incumbent | 9 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Challenger | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Incumbent/Open | 38 | 31 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| Open | 39 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 10 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Among white legislators, 38 percent opted for public funds, compared to 18 percent of the non-white legislators. Latino legislators raised only slightly more than half the average amount white legislators raised from business sources and even less from non-business sources. Only one supplied any personal funds to a campaign, while 60 percent of white legislators did so.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$14,291 | \$15,349 | \$740 | \$8,521 | \$0 | \$4,389 |
| Non-Business | \$2,392 | \$2,575 | \$220 | \$1,041 | \$0 | \$1,455 |
| Labor | \$585 | \$619 | \$0 | \$522 | \$0 | \$17 |
| Party | \$427 | \$474 | \$0 | \$50 | \$0 | \$222 |
| Candidate | \$2,661 | \$3,029 | \$0 | \$18 | \$0 | \$32 |
| Public Funds | \$11,275 | \$12,343 | \$17,360 | \$3,189 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$1,800 | \$1,973 | \$0 | \$470 | \$0 | \$937 |

ARKANSAS

African Americans, nearly 16 percent of the Arkansas population, were 11 percent of the Legislature. There were no Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans or Native Americans in the Legislature, although combined, they make up 4.8 percent of the population.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 2,673,400 | 78.6% | 15.7% | 3.2% | 0.9% | 0.7% |
| Legislative Makeup | 135 | 120 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 100 | 88 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 35 | 32 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 88.9% | 11.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 10.3% | -4.6% | -3.2% | -0.9% | -0.7% |

Fund-raising: The 12 African American House members raised, on average, slightly more than half the average amount raised by white House members, but the three African American senators raised 43 percent more than white senators, on average.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$17,591 | \$18,612 | \$10,103 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$45,063 | \$43,471 | \$62,042 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$24,713 | \$25,241 | \$20,491 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: As a result of redistricting, 131 of the 135 races were for open seats, although more than half were won by former officeholders. Fourteen of the 15 African American legislators ran for open seats, and 10 were won by incumbents. Half the white winners were uncontested, as were 60 percent of the races won by African Americans.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Challenger | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 85 | 75 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 48 | 44 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 68 | 59 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Business sources provided 26 percent more funding to white winners than to African Americans, on average, while labor unions' contributions to African Americans, though small, were nearly double their contributions to white legislators. Party sources gave African Americans less than one-third the average amount they gave to white legislators.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$14,904 | \$15,255 | \$12,092 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$1,194 | \$1,198 | \$1,160 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$365 | \$333 | \$620 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$936 | \$1,013 | \$317 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$1,674 | \$1,786 | \$780 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$5,640 | \$5,655 | \$5,522 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

CALIFORNIA

Latino citizens make up nearly one-third of California's population but were only 17 percent of the Legislature, while Asian Pacific Americans make up more than 11 percent of the population and were only 5 percent of the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 33,871,648 | 46.7% | 6.7% | 32.4% | 11.2% | 1% |
| Legislative Makeup | 120 | 88 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 0 |
| House | 80 | 58 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 0 |
| Senate | 40 | 30 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 73.3% | 5% | 16.7% | 5% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 26.6% | -1.7% | -15.7% | -6.2% | -1% |

Fund-raising: The average funds raised by African American, Latino and Asian Pacific American legislators elected to the Assembly substantially exceeded the average raised by white Assembly members — nearly triple in the case of African Americans. The Senate averages, however, were the reverse, with white senators raising more than 2.5 times as much as African American winners, on average.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$664,944 | \$579,941 | \$1,743,538 | \$660,655 | \$776,153 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$837,634 | \$905,720 | \$349,530 | \$704,338 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$722,507 | \$691,001 | \$1,278,869 | \$678,129 | \$776,153 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: Nearly 80 percent of African American, Latino and Asian Pacific American legislators were incumbents seeking re-election, while just over half the white legislators were incumbents. Only six of the 120 races lacked opposition, but four of them were for African American or Latino legislators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 71 | 46 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 0 |
| Open | 48 | 41 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: African American legislators raised, on average, twice as much from business sources and labor unions as all other legislators. Party sources favored white legislators with substantial support, about 15 percent more on average than did Asian Pacific American legislators, about 84 percent more than African American legislators, and 300 percent more than Latino legislators.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$337,466 | \$306,422 | \$698,478 | \$377,564 | \$295,233 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$42,748 | \$39,181 | \$81,984 | \$43,699 | \$51,078 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$98,986 | \$82,303 | \$237,034 | \$131,989 | \$94,271 | \$0 |
| Party | \$135,614 | \$160,494 | \$87,233 | \$39,792 | \$139,666 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$4,919 | \$4,246 | \$4,167 | -\$867 | \$34,826 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$102,774 | \$98,355 | \$169,973 | \$85,952 | \$161,079 | \$0 |

COLORADO

African American representation in the Colorado Legislature slightly exceeded the population share for that group. Three of the five African American legislators won open seats, none ran unopposed and their party support, on average, was four times as high as the party support for white legislators. Latino legislators, on the other hand, constituted only 5 percent of the Legislature, although Latinos are 17 percent of the population.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 4,301,261 | 74.5% | 3.8% | 17.1% | 2.3% | 1% |
| Legislative Makeup | 100 | 89 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| House | 65 | 57 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Senate | 35 | 32 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 89% | 5% | 5% | 0.0% | 1% |
| Difference | | 14.5% | 1.2% | -12.1% | -2.3% | 0.0% |

Fund-raising: African American, Latino and Native American legislators raised 21 percent to 42 percent less on average in their House races than did their white counterparts. But the average for the African American senators was nearly double that of the white senators, while the Latino senator raised more than three times the average that white senators raised.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$51,658 | \$53,809 | \$41,433 | \$30,965 | \$0 | \$42,490 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$114,111 | \$102,141 | \$196,766 | \$331,822 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$73,517 | \$71,187 | \$103,566 | \$91,136 | \$0 | \$42,490 |

Type of Winner: Overall, the African American, Latino and Native American winners were more likely to be incumbents than were the white legislators, 73 percent compared with 61 percent.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 47 | 40 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Incumbent/Open | 15 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 33 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 7 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Labor unions gave more than twice as much to Latino legislators, on average, than they did to other legislators. Party sources gave considerably more to Latino and African American legislators but very little to the Native American legislator.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$28,957 | \$29,575 | \$24,521 | \$24,748 | \$0 | \$17,200 |
| Non-Business | \$1,583 | \$1,619 | \$1,909 | \$877 | \$0 | \$200 |
| Labor | \$5,043 | \$4,842 | \$3,560 | \$10,420 | \$0 | \$3,450 |
| Party | \$17,166 | \$13,957 | \$57,133 | \$37,575 | \$0 | \$840 |
| Candidate | \$485 | \$519 | \$344 | \$321 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$20,283 | \$20,675 | \$16,099 | \$17,195 | \$0 | \$21,800 |

CONNECTICUT

Latino legislators made up just 2.1 percent of the Connecticut Legislature, although Latinos are 9.4 percent of the state's population. There were no Asian Pacific Americans or Native Americans in the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 3,405,565 | 77.5% | 9.1% | 9.4% | 2.4% | 0.3% |
| Legislative Makeup | 187 | 170 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 151 | 137 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 36 | 33 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 90.9% | 7% | 2.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 13.4% | -2.1% | -7.3% | -2.4% | -0.3% |

Fund-raising: Funding for the four Latino members of the House was, on average, 81 percent of the average amount raised by white House members, while African American Senate winners raised 83 percent of the average amount raised by white senators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$20,042 | \$20,123 | \$20,446 | \$16,290 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$69,623 | \$70,616 | \$58,702 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$29,587 | \$29,924 | \$29,275 | \$16,290 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winners: Eleven of the 13 African American legislators, or 85 percent, and all of the Latino legislators were incumbents, while 79 percent of white legislators were incumbents.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 146 | 131 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 26 | 24 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 40 | 36 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Latino legislators raised considerably less than white legislators from business and party sources, on average, but about the same amount from labor.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$11,958 | \$12,038 | \$13,140 | \$4,720 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$2,363 | \$2,413 | \$2,057 | \$1,249 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$2,232 | \$2,210 | \$2,481 | \$2,346 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$4,298 | \$4,342 | \$4,245 | \$2,613 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$278 | \$293 | \$83 | \$256 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$8,458 | \$8,628 | \$7,270 | \$5,106 | \$0 | \$0 |

DELAWARE

Nearly one out of five Delaware residents is African American, but African Americans were fewer than one out of 20 Delaware legislators. There was one Latino legislator, but no Asian Pacific American or Native American legislators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 783,600 | 72.5% | 19.2% | 4.8% | 2.1% | 0.3% |
| Legislative Makeup | 62 | 58 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 41 | 38 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 21 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 93.5% | 4.8% | 1.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 21% | -14.4% | -3.2% | -2.1% | -0.3% |

Fund-raising: African American winners raised, on average, slightly more than white legislators and considerably more than the Latino legislator who ran unopposed.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$30,922 | \$31,001 | \$33,805 | \$22,135 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$49,460 | \$48,596 | \$66,755 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$37,201 | \$37,068 | \$44,788 | \$22,135 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winners: More than half the legislators faced no opposition in their last election and 87 percent were incumbents, including the African American and Latino winners.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 54 | 50 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 33 | 30 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: The African American legislators raised more from business, labor and party sources than did white legislators, on average.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$13,216 | \$13,185 | \$14,267 | \$11,905 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$730 | \$760 | \$342 | \$120 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$2,144 | \$2,042 | \$4,650 | \$570 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$1,786 | \$1,678 | \$4,338 | \$400 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$213 | \$228 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$19,112 | \$19,176 | \$21,192 | \$9,140 | \$0 | \$0 |

FLORIDA

Nearly 17 percent of Florida's population is Latino, but only 7 percent of the Legislature was Latino. African Americans had close to their share of the Legislature, but Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans were not represented at all.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 15,982,378 | 65.4% | 14.6% | 16.8% | 1.8% | 0.3% |
| Legislative Makeup | 160 | 126 | 23 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 120 | 96 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 40 | 30 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 78.8% | 14.4% | 6.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 13.4% | -0.2% | -9.9% | -1.8% | -0.3% |

Fund-raising: Both African American and Latino legislators raised considerably less than their white counterparts, on average. While 55 percent of them ran without opposition, the African Americans who faced opposition raised less than half the average raised by white legislators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$131,621 | \$145,297 | \$59,414 | \$111,927 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$217,231 | \$245,909 | \$118,677 | \$160,407 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$153,024 | \$169,252 | \$77,451 | \$125,149 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: African American and Latino legislators were more likely to be incumbents, 78 percent compared to 64 percent for white legislators, and 60 percent of the white legislators had opposition in their races.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 83 | 63 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 25 | 18 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 48 | 41 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 69 | 51 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Business sources supplied less than half as much, on average, to African American legislators than they did to white legislators, and 25 percent less to Latino winners than white winners. Labor unions gave 80 percent more to African Americans and 34 percent more to Latinos, on average, than they did to white legislators. Party sources were much more generous to white legislators, and the white candidates themselves contributed more to their own campaigns.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$99,475 | \$109,868 | \$50,122 | \$83,615 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$1,426 | \$1,471 | \$1,212 | \$1,358 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$3,437 | \$3,017 | \$5,440 | \$4,050 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$14,836 | \$17,609 | \$1,814 | \$10,298 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$5,255 | \$6,240 | \$1,061 | \$2,829 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$28,624 | \$31,090 | \$17,802 | \$22,999 | \$0 | \$0 |

GEORGIA

One-fifth of the Georgia Legislature was African American, but there were no other minority members of the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 8,186,453 | 62.6% | 28.7% | 5.3% | 2.2% | 0.3% |
| Legislative Makeup | 236 | 187 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 180 | 141 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 56 | 46 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 79.2% | 20.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 16.6% | -7.9% | -5.3% | -2.2% | -0.3% |

Fund-raising: The African American legislators raised just 56 percent of the average amount raised by white legislators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$50,510 | \$54,165 | \$37,293 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$128,283 | \$142,684 | \$62,038 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$68,964 | \$75,940 | \$42,343 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: Fifty-three percent of the African American legislators ran unopposed, compared to 39 percent of the white legislators. But about 72 percent of both groups were incumbents.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 54 | 43 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Challenger | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 115 | 90 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 57 | 44 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 99 | 73 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: African American legislators raised 55 percent as much as white legislators did from business sources, on average. While labor unions contributions were generally low, African American winners received more, on average, than white legislators did. White legislators also contributed more of their personal funds to their own campaigns.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$38,863 | \$42,873 | \$23,558 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$2,833 | \$3,169 | \$1,549 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$1,147 | \$1,081 | \$1,402 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$2,612 | \$2,820 | \$1,821 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$7,850 | \$9,407 | \$1,906 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$15,659 | \$16,590 | \$12,107 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

HAWAII

Asian Pacific Americans comprise the majority of the Hawaiian population and two-thirds of the Legislature, with majorities in both houses.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN* | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 1,211,537 | 22.9% | 1.8% | 7.2% | 51% | 0.3% |
| Legislative Makeup | 76 | 25 | 0 | 1 | 51 | 0 |
| House | 51 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 |
| Senate | 25 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 32.9% | 0.0% | 1.3% | 67.1% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 10% | -1.8% | -5.9% | 16.1% | -0.3% |

Fund-raising: The Asian Pacific American legislators raised, on average, 27 percent more money than white legislators did. The sole Latino senator, however, raised just one-third the average amount that white senators raised.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN* | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$25,869 | \$25,067 | \$0 | \$0 | \$26,307 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$58,757 | \$46,503 | \$0 | \$14,598 | \$63,522 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$36,688 | \$31,069 | \$0 | \$14,598 | \$39,442 | \$0 |

Type of Winners: A higher percentage of Asian Pacific American legislators were incumbents and ran without opposition while a smaller percentage ran for open seats than white legislators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN* | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|---------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 22 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 16 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Open | 34 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Business sources gave 17 percent more, on average, to Asian Pacific American legislators than to white legislators, but the Latino legislator received only one-third as much as did white legislators.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN* | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$10,599 | \$9,523 | \$0 | \$3,155 | \$11,127 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$1,042 | \$2,383 | \$0 | \$0 | \$385 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$2,661 | \$1,915 | \$0 | \$625 | \$3,027 | \$0 |
| Party | \$223 | \$239 | \$0 | \$0 | \$215 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$3,249 | \$3,409 | \$0 | \$0 | \$3,171 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$95 | \$117 | \$0 | \$0 | \$84 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$18,818 | \$13,483 | \$0 | \$10,817 | \$21,433 | \$0 |

*One legislator identified herself as both Latino and Asian Pacific American and is included in both categories.

IDAHO

Although African Americans, Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans account for 10.7 percent of the Idaho population, there were no members of these groups in either house of the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 1,293,953 | 88% | 0.4% | 7.9% | 1% | 1.4% |
| Legislative Makeup | 105 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 70 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 35 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 100% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 12% | -0.4% | -7.9% | -1% | -1.4% |

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$13,878 | \$13,878 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$21,644 | \$21,644 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$16,467 | \$16,467 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Challenger | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 43 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 38 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$7,042 | \$7,042 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$286 | \$286 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$781 | \$781 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$1,177 | \$1,177 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$1,604 | \$1,604 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$5,576 | \$5,576 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

ILLINOIS

African Americans are 15 percent of the Illinois population and were 17.5 percent of the 2003 Legislature. However, Latino, Asian Pacific American and Native American populations were underrepresented or not represented at all.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 12,419,293 | 67.8% | 15.1% | 12.3% | 3.4% | 0.2% |
| Legislative Makeup | 177 | 143 | 31 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 118 | 95 | 21 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 59 | 48 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 80.8% | 17.5% | 3.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 13% | 2.4% | -8.9% | -3.4% | -0.2% |

Fund-raising: The African American and Latino House members raised about half, or even less, than white House members did, on average, but African American senators raised considerably more than the average amount raised by white senators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$231,868 | \$261,512 | \$108,575 | \$133,557 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$391,637 | \$366,832 | \$521,904 | \$245,849 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$285,125 | \$296,864 | \$241,907 | \$170,987 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winners: Seventy-one percent of the African American legislators and all of the Latino legislators were incumbents, compared with 75 percent of the white legislators. African American legislators ran for open seats (in some cases as incumbents from other offices) 38 percent of the time, compared to 55 percent for white legislators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------------|-----|---------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 82 | 61 | 18 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Challenger | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 49 | 45 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 42 | 34 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 50 | 43 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Business sources gave African American legislators 19 percent less support than they gave white legislators, on average, but gave Latino legislators less than half the support given to white legislators. Party sources also favored white legislators with more than twice the amount, on average, that they gave to African American and Latino legislators. Labor unions gave more to African American than to white legislators but less to Latino winners.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$128,654 | \$134,272 | \$108,261 | \$60,381 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$6,771 | \$6,903 | \$6,243 | \$7,405 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$33,918 | \$32,763 | \$41,155 | \$29,275 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$41,792 | \$46,641 | \$21,471 | \$17,994 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$4,038 | \$4,792 | \$890 | \$330 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$69,951 | \$71,493 | \$63,887 | \$55,602 | \$0 | \$0 |

*Three legislators identified themselves as both African American and Latino and are included in both categories.

INDIANA

Overall, African Americans, Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans make up 13.2 percent of the Indiana population and 8 percent of the Legislature. African Americans were best represented, with seven House members and four senators. There was one Latino House member.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 6,080,485 | 85.8% | 8.4% | 3.5% | 1% | 0.3% |
| Legislative Makeup | 150 | 138 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 100 | 92 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 50 | 46 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 92.0% | 7.3% | 0.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 6.2% | -1.1% | -2.8% | -1% | -0.3% |

Fund-raising: African American legislators raised, on average, less than half the amount raised by white legislators and 32 percent less than the Latino legislator.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$66,794 | \$69,251 | \$36,986 | \$49,401 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$66,260 | \$69,572 | \$28,177 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$66,616 | \$69,358 | \$33,783 | \$49,401 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: Incumbency was very strong in the Indiana Legislature, as 84 percent of white legislators and 92 percent of African American and Latino legislators were incumbents. Thirty percent of white legislators and 17 percent of the African American and Latino legislators were unopposed in their elections.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 123 | 112 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 17 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 43 | 41 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Contributions from business sources were, on average, 50 percent larger to white candidates than to African Americans and nearly three times larger than contributions to the Latino legislator.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$31,982 | \$32,951 | \$21,676 | \$11,613 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$468 | \$449 | \$745 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$11,731 | \$12,276 | \$4,852 | \$12,191 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$10,257 | \$10,982 | \$1,480 | \$6,650 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$1,427 | \$1,438 | \$63 | \$15,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$10,751 | \$11,261 | \$4,966 | \$3,945 | \$0 | \$0 |

IOWA

Only 7 percent of the Iowa population is not white, and only 2.7 percent of the Legislature — four members — was not white. Note, however, the strong support from party sources, suggesting an effort to diversify the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 2,926,324 | 92.6% | 2.1% | 2.8% | 1.3% | 0.3% |
| Legislative Makeup | 150 | 146 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| House | 100 | 96 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Senate | 50 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 97.3% | 2% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 4.7% | -0.1% | -2.8% | -0.6% | -0.3% |

Fund-raising: African American House members averaged less than three-quarters the funds that white House members raised, on average, but the Asian Pacific American legislator raised more than twice the amount white House members raised.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$41,467 | \$41,309 | \$29,910 | \$0 | \$91,322 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$75,572 | \$75,572 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$52,835 | \$53,043 | \$29,910 | \$0 | \$91,322 | \$0 |

Type of Winners: Two of the three African American legislators and the one Asian Pacific American legislator won open races, usually the most expensive races in the Legislature, while the third African American was an incumbent who ran unopposed.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 83 | 82 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 53 | 50 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 40 | 39 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Business sources did not provide the level of support for the African American or Asian Pacific American legislators that they did, on average, for white legislators. Party sources, however, did support those in competitive races.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$19,460 | \$19,880 | \$3,693 | \$0 | \$5,350 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$2,517 | \$2,538 | \$308 | \$0 | \$6,125 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$3,796 | \$3,788 | \$4,208 | \$0 | \$3,700 | \$0 |
| Party | \$9,674 | \$9,412 | \$14,236 | \$0 | \$34,266 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$1,046 | \$1,045 | \$41 | \$0 | \$4,200 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$16,342 | \$16,379 | \$7,423 | \$0 | \$37,682 | \$0 |

KANSAS

The seven African American and one Latino legislator comprised 4.8 percent of the 2003 Kansas Legislature, while African Americans, Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans are 15.3 percent of the population.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 2,688,418 | 83.1% | 5.7% | 7% | 1.7% | 0.9% |
| Legislative Makeup | 165 | 157 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 125 | 120 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 40 | 37 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 95.2% | 4.2% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 12.1% | -1.5% | -6.4% | -1.7% | -0.9% |

Fund-raising: African American House members raised less than half the average amount that white House members raised, and the two African American senators raised, on average, one-quarter of the amount that white senators raised. The Latino senator raised 80 percent as much as the average raised by white senators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$21,310 | \$21,789 | \$9,824 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$60,108 | \$62,734 | \$16,435 | \$50,297 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$30,716 | \$31,438 | \$11,713 | \$50,297 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winners: African American and Latino legislators were more likely to be incumbents than white legislators (88 percent compared to 74 percent) and more likely to have been unopposed in the election (50 percent compared to 32 percent).

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 120 | 114 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 31 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 54 | 50 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Business sources gave slightly more than half as much to African American legislators as they did to white legislators, on average, but gave more than twice as much to the Latino legislator. Labor unions also focused their funds on the Latino senator in comparison to white and African American legislators. Party sources gave all but \$200 of their more than \$430,000 to white legislators.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$17,019 | \$17,233 | \$9,236 | \$37,950 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$633 | \$664 | \$36 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$934 | \$899 | \$879 | \$6,850 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$2,613 | \$2,745 | \$0 | \$200 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$845 | \$882 | \$143 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$8,672 | \$9,016 | \$1,420 | \$5,297 | \$0 | \$0 |

KENTUCKY

African Americans are 7.3 percent of the population but 4.3 percent of the Legislature. Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans are 2.4 percent of the population but were not represented in the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 4,041,769 | 89.3% | 7.3% | 1.5% | 0.7% | 0.2% |
| Legislative Makeup | 138 | 132 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 100 | 95 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 38 | 37 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 95.7% | 4.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 6.4% | -3% | -1.5% | -0.7% | -0.2% |

Fund-raising: The five African American members of the House raised, on average, 21 percent more than the average raised by white House members. The sole African American senator raised slightly more than 10 percent of the Senate average, but was an incumbent running unopposed and had little need to raise funds.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$18,460 | \$18,268 | \$22,099 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$150,785 | \$154,414 | \$16,523 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$54,897 | \$56,430 | \$21,169 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winners: Five of the six African Americans were incumbents, 83 percent compared to 88 percent of the white legislators. Half were unopposed, as were nearly half the white legislators, so the election advantages were about even in the two groups.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 117 | 112 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 10 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 64 | 61 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Business sources gave nearly five times as much support to white legislators as to African Americans, on average, and party support for white winners was 3.5 times higher than that for African American legislators. Labor unions, however, gave 54 percent more support to African Americans. White legislators used more of their own personal funds.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$24,300 | \$25,165 | \$5,280 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$3,347 | \$3,407 | \$2,025 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$2,327 | \$2,274 | \$3,499 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$11,186 | \$11,549 | \$3,215 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$3,111 | \$3,246 | \$133 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$10,625 | \$10,789 | \$7,016 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

LOUISIANA

Nearly one-third of the Louisiana population but only one-fifth of the Legislature is African American. Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans, who make up 4.2 percent of the population, were not represented in the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 4,468,976 | 62.5% | 32.5% | 2.4% | 1.2% | 0.6% |
| Legislative Makeup | 144 | 113 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 105 | 83 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 39 | 30 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 78.5% | 21.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 16% | -11% | -2.4% | -1.2% | -0.6% |

Fund-raising: Overall, the 31 African American legislators raised 80 percent of the average funds raised by white legislators, with House members raising 69 percent of the average and Senate members raising 89 percent of the average amount white legislators raised.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$88,009 | \$94,131 | \$64,913 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$204,942 | \$210,103 | \$187,738 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$119,678 | \$124,920 | \$100,572 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: Seventy-nine percent of white legislators and 77 percent of African American legislators were incumbents, while 44 percent of the white legislators and 55 percent of the African Americans were unopposed in their elections.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 113 | 89 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 24 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 67 | 50 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: African American legislators received 75 percent of the support from the business community, on average, that white legislators did. Party sources also favored white legislators, giving them 29 percent more, on average, than African American legislators. Labor unions gave 60 percent more to African American legislators, and African American legislators themselves gave nearly twice as much of their personal funds to their campaigns.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$74,202 | \$78,466 | \$58,656 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$1,037 | \$1,015 | \$1,117 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$2,516 | \$2,227 | \$3,572 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$4,202 | \$4,416 | \$3,424 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$7,855 | \$6,646 | \$12,262 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$29,866 | \$32,150 | \$21,540 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

MAINE

The population of Maine is 2.5 percent African American, Latino, Asian Pacific American and Native American but there were no representatives of these groups in the 2003 state Legislature

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 1,274,923 | 96.5% | 0.5% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.6% |
| Legislative Makeup | 186 | 186 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 151 | 151 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 35 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 100% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 3.5% | -0.5% | -0.7% | -0.7% | -0.6% |

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$5,454 | \$5,454 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$23,162 | \$23,162 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$8,786 | \$8,786 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 27 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 105 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 53 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$1,413 | \$1,413 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$327 | \$327 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$92 | \$92 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$173 | \$173 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$235 | \$235 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$5,563 | \$5,563 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$984 | \$984 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

MARYLAND

While 36.5 percent of the Maryland population is African American, Latino, Asian Pacific or Native American, members of these groups made up 23.4 percent of the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 5,296,486 | 62.1% | 27.9% | 4.3% | 4.0% | 0.3% |
| Legislative Makeup | 188 | 144 | 41 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| House | 141 | 107 | 32 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Senate | 47 | 37 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 76.6% | 21.8% | 0.5% | 1.1% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 14.5% | -6.1% | -3.8% | -2.9% | -0.3% |

Fund-raising: Fund-raising averages for all House members were quite comparable. In the Senate, African Americans raised 12 percent more than white senators, but the one Latino senator raised more than five times as much and was the top fund-raiser in the Maryland Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$60,788 | \$60,948 | \$60,714 | \$0 | \$53,394 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$132,980 | \$119,556 | \$133,915 | \$621,235 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$78,836 | \$76,007 | \$76,782 | \$621,235 | \$53,394 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: Both African American and white legislators had the advantage of incumbency 59 percent of the time. African American legislators were challengers who defeated incumbents 37 percent of the time, compared to 28 percent for white legislators. The sole Latino winner and one of two Asian Pacific American winners were also challengers, the hardest way to win in electoral politics.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 57 | 40 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 109 | 84 | 24 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 21 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 9 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: White and African American winners received about the same support, on average, from the business community and from their own personal funds. Party sources and labor unions favored African Americans by 14 and 46 percent, respectively. The Latino senator raised four times as much from the business community as did the other candidates, on average, and the figure may be higher, but the lack of identifying employer/occupation information in the Maryland reporting requirements leaves a large percentage of contributions unidentifiable.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$22,256 | \$21,851 | \$22,608 | \$89,015 | \$10,800 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$882 | \$782 | \$1,026 | \$7,907 | \$1,614 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$4,144 | \$3,798 | \$5,553 | \$300 | \$2,088 | \$0 |
| Party | \$12,351 | \$12,083 | \$13,734 | \$13,456 | \$2,748 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$1,198 | \$1,239 | \$1,091 | \$2,043 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$38,005 | \$36,254 | \$32,770 | \$508,512 | \$36,144 | \$0 |

MASSACHUSETTS

African Americans, Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans make up 16.2 percent of the Massachusetts population and 4.5 percent of the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 6,349,097 | 81.9% | 5.4% | 6.8% | 3.8% | 0.2% |
| Legislative Makeup | 200 | 192 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 160 | 154 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 40 | 38 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 96% | 3.5% | 1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 14.1% | -1.9% | -5.8% | -3.8% | -0.2% |

Fund-raising: The average amounts raised by both the African American and Latino House members were below the average raised by white House members, 53 percent and 9 percent, respectively. In the Senate, however, the pattern was very different, as winners for both groups raised nearly two to two-and-a-half times the average raised by white senators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$49,914 | \$50,782 | \$23,963 | \$46,075 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$145,748 | \$139,350 | \$267,309 | \$348,553 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$69,081 | \$68,311 | \$93,490 | \$197,314 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winners: Incumbency is dominant in the Massachusetts Legislature, with 90 percent of the Legislature made up of re-elected incumbents — 89 percent of the white legislators and 100 percent of the African American and Latino legislators. Nearly half of the white legislators and 63 percent of the minority legislators were unopposed.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 174 | 167 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 100 | 95 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: African Americans raised 82 percent more from business sources and 19 percent more from party sources than did white legislators, but labor unions gave slightly more to white legislators. One of the two Latinos in the Legislature raised just 30 percent of the average amount that white legislators raised from the business community, while the other raised nearly seven times the average, as well as three times as much from labor unions and party sources.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$20,237 | \$19,740 | \$35,917 | \$71,520 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$4,817 | \$4,753 | \$6,860 | \$18,424 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$4,889 | \$4,916 | \$4,539 | \$9,998 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$1,336 | \$1,328 | \$1,585 | \$2,512 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$741 | \$763 | \$221 | \$102 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$290 | \$302 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$36,771 | \$36,506 | \$44,367 | \$94,760 | \$0 | \$0 |

*One legislator identified himself as both African American and Latino and is included in both categories.

MICHIGAN

Nearly 20 percent of Michigan's population is African American, Latino, Asian Pacific American or Native American while 14.2 percent of the Legislature was made up of those groups.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 9,938,444 | 78.6% | 14.2% | 3.3% | 1.8% | 0.6% |
| Legislative Makeup | 148 | 127 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| House | 110 | 95 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Senate | 38 | 32 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 85.8% | 12.8% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 7.2% | -1.4% | -2.6% | -1.1% | -0.6% |

Fund-raising: African American legislators raised, on average, slightly more than half the amount raised by white legislators. The Latino senator raised 42 percent of the average raised by white senators, and the Asian Pacific American elected to the House raised 80 percent of the average raised by white House members.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$67,701 | \$73,771 | \$27,124 | \$0 | \$59,127 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$216,113 | \$230,674 | \$146,996 | \$95,774 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$105,807 | \$113,305 | \$58,669 | \$95,774 | \$59,127 | \$0 |

Type of Winners: African American legislators were somewhat more likely to be incumbents than were white legislators — 68 percent compared to 58 percent. The one Latino was also an incumbent, while the one Asian Pacific American won an open seat.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 47 | 42 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 41 | 32 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 58 | 51 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: All sources — business, non-business, labor unions and political parties — contributed more on average to white winners than to African American winners. Even the candidates themselves gave far more in personal funds to their campaigns. However, the sole Latino senator received greater-than-average support from business sources, and labor unions gave more to the Asian Pacific American legislator than the average given to white winners

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$42,298 | \$44,862 | \$26,070 | \$48,528 | \$18,758 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$6,277 | \$6,728 | \$3,534 | \$4,076 | \$3,305 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$5,408 | \$5,714 | \$3,414 | \$2,450 | \$7,470 | \$0 |
| Party | \$18,774 | \$20,329 | \$9,823 | \$7,232 | \$2,885 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$11,459 | \$12,967 | \$1,629 | \$4,000 | \$14,273 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$21,589 | \$22,705 | \$14,198 | \$29,486 | \$12,436 | \$0 |

MINNESOTA

The 2003 Minnesota Legislature had three Asian Pacific Americans, one African American and one Latino, who combined made up just 2.5 percent of the Legislature, compared to 10.4 percent of the population.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 4,919,479 | 88.2% | 3.5% | 2.9% | 2.9% | 1.1% |
| Legislative Makeup | 201 | 196 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| House | 134 | 131 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Senate | 67 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 97.5% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 1.5% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 9.3% | -3% | -2.4% | -1.4% | -1.1% |

Fund-raising: Asian Pacific American legislators raised more, on average, than white legislators did, particularly the two Senate winners, who raised an average of 22 percent more. The African American and Latino legislators raised 36 and 68 percent less money, respectively, than the average amount raised by white legislators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$29,240 | \$29,449 | \$21,955 | \$11,276 | \$27,059 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$47,370 | \$47,055 | \$0 | \$0 | \$57,611 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$35,283 | \$35,288 | \$21,955 | \$11,276 | \$47,427 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: More than two-thirds of white legislators were incumbents seeking re-election, while three of the five minority legislators (60 percent) were also incumbents. Only 10 races lacked opposition, and those were all won by white legislators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 63 | 60 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Challenger | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 73 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Open | 60 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Asian Pacific American legislators received more support, on average, than white legislators did from the business community and substantially more from labor unions and party sources, as well.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$3,058 | \$3,050 | \$2,900 | \$950 | \$4,360 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$683 | \$667 | \$0 | \$1,000 | \$1,800 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$978 | \$959 | \$750 | \$200 | \$2,508 | \$0 |
| Party | \$1,671 | \$1,667 | \$0 | \$0 | \$3,033 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$1,033 | \$1,035 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,545 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$6,255 | \$6,216 | \$5,871 | \$5,826 | \$9,117 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$19,623 | \$19,659 | \$12,434 | \$3,300 | \$25,063 | \$0 |

MISSISSIPPI

One-quarter of the Mississippi Legislature was African American, as compared to 36 percent of the population. Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans are just 2.5 percent of the population and were not represented in the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 2,844,658 | 60.7% | 36.3% | 1.4% | 0.7% | 0.4% |
| Legislative Makeup | 174 | 130 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 122 | 88 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 52 | 42 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 74.7% | 25.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 14% | -11% | -1.4% | -0.7% | -0.4% |

Fund-raising: African American legislators raised, on average, 33 percent of the average amount that white legislators raised. However, 68 percent ran unopposed, compared with 34 percent of white legislators. But even among those with opposition, African American legislators raised 47 percent of the average raised by white legislators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$13,150 | \$15,847 | \$6,172 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$26,310 | \$30,548 | \$8,510 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$17,083 | \$20,596 | \$6,703 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: African American legislators were more likely to be incumbents (73 percent, compared to 61 percent) and less likely to run for open seats or challenge an incumbent — the two types of races that are typically most expensive.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 34 | 28 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 111 | 79 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 29 | 23 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 74 | 44 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Business sources, on average, gave African American legislators about 30 percent of the average amount they gave white legislators, and non-business sources gave even less. Party sources and the candidates themselves also contributed just a fraction to their campaigns, compared to the amounts white legislators raised from these sources.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$7,980 | \$9,691 | \$2,926 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$1,463 | \$1,792 | \$493 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$101 | \$114 | \$61 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$326 | \$414 | \$68 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$969 | \$1,267 | \$93 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$6,252 | \$7,332 | \$3,061 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

MISSOURI

Nearly 15 percent of Missouri's population is African American, Latino, Asian Pacific American or Native American, but only 8.6 percent of the Legislature was represented by minority members.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 5,595,211 | 83.8% | 11.2% | 2.1% | 1.2% | 0.4% |
| Legislative Makeup | 197 | 180 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 163 | 149 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 34 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 91.4% | 8.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 7.6% | -2.6% | -2.1% | -1.2% | -0.4% |

Fund-raising: African American legislators, on average, raised 47 percent of the average amount that white legislators raised, but nearly half ran unopposed, while only 12 percent of white legislators did.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$41,859 | \$43,672 | \$22,569 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$179,498 | \$189,272 | \$78,498 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$65,614 | \$68,747 | \$32,439 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: Slightly more than half of all legislators, both white and African American, won in open races; otherwise, African American winners were more likely to be incumbents (53 percent to 44 percent).

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 84 | 76 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 102 | 94 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 29 | 21 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: African American legislators raised, on average, half or less than half of the average raised by white legislators from all but party sources. Political party sources gave four times as much to white legislators. African American legislators supplied less than one-fifth the amount of personal funds to their campaigns that white legislators did.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$27,253 | \$28,570 | \$13,306 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$3,388 | \$3,537 | \$1,802 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$2,688 | \$2,817 | \$1,312 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$8,506 | \$9,096 | \$2,258 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$2,500 | \$2,688 | \$509 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$21,280 | \$22,038 | \$13,252 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

MONTANA

Seven Native Americans were the only minority members of the Montana Legislature, although African Americans, Latinos and Asian Pacific Americans make up 2.9 percent of the population.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 902,195 | 89.5% | 0.3% | 2% | 0.6% | 6.2% |
| Legislative Makeup | 150 | 143 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| House | 100 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Senate | 50 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 95.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 4.7% |
| Difference | | 5.8% | -0.3% | -2% | -0.6% | -1.5% |

Fund-raising: Native American House members raised less than half the amount raised, on average, by white legislators. The sole Native American senator raised slightly more than one-tenth the average amount raised by white senators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$5,594 | \$5,792 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$2,502 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$10,130 | \$10,315 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,075 |
| All Average \$ | \$7,106 | \$7,342 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$2,298 |

Type of Winner: Fifty-six percent of winners were incumbents, the same percentage for both white and Native American legislators, and less than 20 percent ran unopposed. White legislators were slightly more likely to run for open seats than Native Americans (37 percent compared to 29 percent.)

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 11 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Incumbent | 84 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Open | 55 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Unopposed | 28 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Sources of Funds: Native American legislators raised, on average, less than one-fifth the average amount raised by white legislators from business sources and 42 percent of the average from non-business sources. Labor unions, however, gave slightly more to Native Americans, while party sources gave 20 percent less.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$2,739 | \$2,849 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$492 |
| Non-Business | \$1,037 | \$1,065 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$451 |
| Labor | \$284 | \$283 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$318 |
| Party | \$494 | \$498 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$401 |
| Candidate | \$1,063 | \$1,106 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$189 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$1,490 | \$1,541 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$448 |

NEBRASKA

African Americans, Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans represent 11.7 percent of the Nebraska population, but they are only 4 percent of the Legislature: one African American and one Latino legislator.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 1,711,263 | 87.3% | 4% | 5.5% | 1.3% | 0.9% |
| Legislative Makeup | 49 | 47 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 49 | 47 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 95.9% | 2% | 2% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 8.6% | -2% | -3.5% | -1.3% | -0.9% |

Fund-raising: The African American senator was an incumbent running unopposed who raised no funds, while the Latino senator was also an incumbent who raised 43 percent more than the average amount white legislators raised.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Senate Average \$ | \$39,676 | \$40,145 | \$0 | \$57,343 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$39,676 | \$40,145 | \$0 | \$57,343 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: Although the Nebraska Legislature is the smallest in the country, with just 49 members, more than 40 percent of the races overall were uncontested and one of the two minority races was uncontested. Three-quarters of the legislators were incumbents, including both the minority legislators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 37 | 35 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 20 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: The Latino senator raised 60 percent more from business sources than white legislators did, on average, but labor unions provided less than one-tenth as much. Party sources gave four times as much to the Latino senator as they did to white senators.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$17,274 | \$17,417 | \$0 | \$27,853 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$349 | \$353 | \$0 | \$500 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$2,911 | \$3,029 | \$0 | \$250 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$252 | \$242 | \$0 | \$990 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$1,634 | \$1,704 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$17,255 | \$17,399 | \$0 | \$27,750 | \$0 | \$0 |

NEVADA

Nearly 20 percent of Nevada's population is Latino, but there was just one Latino in the 2003 Legislature. However, African Americans, 6.8 percent of the population, were 11 percent of the Legislature. Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans, 6.2 percent of the population, were not represented in the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 1,998,257 | 65.2% | 6.8% | 19.7% | 4.9% | 1.3% |
| Legislative Makeup | 63 | 55 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 42 | 38 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 21 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 87.3% | 11.1% | 1.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 22.1% | 4.3% | -18.1% | -4.9% | -1.3% |

Fund-raising: African American legislators raised, on average, 28 percent less than white legislators. The Latino senator raised less than half the average raised by white senators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$102,425 | \$106,455 | \$64,142 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$203,381 | \$218,464 | \$151,544 | \$102,465 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$136,077 | \$141,076 | \$101,600 | \$102,465 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winners: Nearly three-quarters of the members of the Nevada Legislature were incumbents, and the percentage was the same for white and African American legislators. Only four legislative races were unopposed (6 percent), and those legislators were all white.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 41 | 35 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Challenger | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 11 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: African American legislators raised about one-third less from business sources than white legislators did, on average, but received more from labor unions (9 percent) and party sources (39 percent) than did white legislators. The Latino senator received more than half again as much support from labor unions but less than one-tenth the party support.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$95,008 | \$99,676 | \$59,777 | \$84,900 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$1,391 | \$1,452 | \$1,013 | \$700 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$9,020 | \$8,869 | \$9,688 | \$12,668 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$11,826 | \$11,495 | \$15,970 | \$1,027 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$1,967 | \$2,095 | \$1,293 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$16,865 | \$17,490 | \$13,909 | \$3,170 | \$0 | \$0 |

NEW HAMPSHIRE

African Americans, Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans are 3.9 percent of the population and were 1.2 percent of the 2003 Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN* | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 1,235,786 | 95.1% | 0.7% | 1.7% | 1.3% | 0.2% |
| Legislative Makeup | 424 | 419 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| House | 400 | 395 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Senate | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 98.8% | 1.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 3.7% | 0.5% | -1.5% | -1.1% | -0.2% |

Fund-raising: In the New Hampshire House, the largest in the country with 400 members, 69 percent of those elected raised no funds while the 31 percent who did averaged just \$2,084. Four out of five of the minority legislators, all House members, raised funds averaging \$2,787.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN* | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$656 | \$636 | \$2,230 | \$550 | \$7,185 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$40,294 | \$40,294 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$2,900 | \$2,908 | \$2,230 | \$550 | \$7,185 | \$0 |

Types of Winners: All five of the minority legislators were incumbents seeking re-election, compared to 60 percent of white legislators. Less than 4 percent of the legislators were unopposed, all of them white.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN* | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 107 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 255 | 250 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 59 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Support from the business community for white legislators was considerably higher than for minority legislators who, on average, supplied more of their own campaign funds than white legislators.

| VERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN* | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------------------------|-------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$586 | \$590 | \$223 | \$300 | \$100 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$281 | \$282 | \$200 | \$1,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$40 | \$40 | \$15 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$281 | \$284 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$192 | \$185 | \$782 | \$0 | \$3,800 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$990 | \$993 | \$725 | \$0 | \$2,285 | \$0 |

*One legislator identified himself as both African American and Latino and another identified himself as both African American and Asian Pacific American; they are included in both categories they selected.

NEW JERSEY

Although African Americans, Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans make up 33 percent of the New Jersey population, they constituted less than 16 percent of the 2003 Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN* | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 8,414,350 | 66% | 13.6% | 13.3% | 5.7% | 0.2% |
| Legislative Makeup | 120 | 101 | 19 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 80 | 66 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 40 | 35 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 84.2% | 15.8% | 3.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 18.2% | 2.2% | -10% | -5.7% | -0.2% |

Fund-raising: African American legislators raised less than half the average amount raised by white legislators, while the four Latino legislators raised 17 percent less than white Assembly members.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$112,808 | \$121,364 | \$72,473 | \$101,234 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$263,419 | \$283,971 | \$119,561 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$163,013 | \$177,712 | \$84,865 | \$101,234 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: African American legislators were incumbents at about the same rate as white legislators (68 percent compared to 73 percent) but were more likely to have run without opposition (32 percent compared to 23 percent).

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------|-----|---------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 19 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 87 | 74 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 14 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 29 | 23 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: African American and Latino legislators received less than half the average funds raised from business sources by white legislators and slightly more than half from labor unions. Political parties provided the largest source of funds, and there again, white legislators received more than twice as much, on average, as African American and Latino legislators.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$49,257 | \$53,919 | \$24,473 | \$26,048 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$3,252 | \$3,487 | \$1,998 | \$1,462 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$17,090 | \$18,346 | \$10,413 | \$12,844 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$67,874 | \$74,056 | \$35,008 | \$40,644 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$3,956 | \$4,661 | \$211 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$21,584 | \$23,243 | \$12,761 | \$20,236 | \$0 | \$0 |

*Four legislators identified themselves as both African American and Latino and are included in both categories.

NEW MEXICO

Latinos and Native Americans make up more than half the population of New Mexico, yet were just 23 percent of the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 1,819,046 | 44.7% | 1.9% | 42.1% | 1.2% | 9.5% |
| Legislative Makeup | 112 | 86 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 3 |
| House | 70 | 63 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| Senate | 42 | 23 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 2 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 76.8% | 0% | 20.5% | 0% | 2.7% |
| Difference | | 32.1% | -1.9% | -21.6% | -1.2% | -6.8% |

Fund-raising: Latino legislators raised 30 percent less money in House races and 72 percent more money in Senate races than white legislators did. Native American legislators raised less than half the average of white legislators in both the House and Senate.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$25,005 | \$25,910 | \$0 | \$18,224 | \$0 | \$8,650 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$54,010 | \$42,749 | \$0 | \$73,332 | \$0 | \$19,282 |
| All Average \$ | \$35,882 | \$30,414 | \$0 | \$58,956 | \$0 | \$15,738 |

Type of Winner: The Latino and Native American legislators were more likely than white legislators to be incumbents (88 percent compared to 76 percent) but less likely to run unopposed (31 percent compared to 40 percent).

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 86 | 63 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 3 |
| Incumbent/Open | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 19 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 42 | 34 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 |

Sources of Funds: Business sources gave, on average, nearly twice as much to Latino legislators, while non-business sources gave nearly four times as much to Latinos. Party sources supplied 50 percent more money, and the candidates themselves supplied double the average amount white legislators provided to their own campaigns. Native Americans raised less than one-fourth from business sources and received almost no party support, although two of the three candidates ran unopposed.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$18,088 | \$15,662 | \$0 | \$29,106 | \$0 | \$3,157 |
| Non-Business | \$1,856 | \$1,160 | \$0 | \$4,418 | \$0 | \$2,167 |
| Labor | \$1,086 | \$649 | \$0 | \$2,810 | \$0 | \$383 |
| Party | \$6,694 | \$6,238 | \$0 | \$9,231 | \$0 | \$300 |
| Candidate | \$2,108 | \$1,736 | \$0 | \$3,165 | \$0 | \$4,678 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$6,051 | \$4,969 | \$0 | \$10,227 | \$0 | \$5,053 |

NEW YORK

African Americans, Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans make up 38 percent of the population of New York but only 21 percent of the Legislature.

| | | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 18,976,457 | 62.0% | 15.9% | 15.9% | 5.5% | 0.4% |
| Legislative Makeup | 212 | 172 | 35 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 150 | 121 | 26 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 62 | 51 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 81.1% | 16.5% | 4.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 19.1% | 0.6% | -11.2% | -5.5% | -0.4% |

Fund-raising: African American legislators raised, on average, 42 percent as much as white legislators averaged, while Latino legislators raised 49 percent as much.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$121,122 | \$131,052 | \$75,501 | \$103,032 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$308,631 | \$354,030 | \$103,366 | \$74,642 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$175,960 | \$197,168 | \$82,666 | \$97,354 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winners: Incumbency is the rule in the New York Legislature, with 91 percent of the African American and Latino legislators and 84 percent of the white legislators re-elected. Few ran unopposed, however, with just 15 percent of the African Americans and Latinos and 12 percent of the white legislators in races without opposition.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 167 | 132 | 31 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 13 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 31 | 27 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 27 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Business sources gave less than half as much, on average, to the African American and Latino legislators as they gave to white legislators, as did non-business sources and labor unions. Party contributions to African American and Latino legislators were just 17 percent of the average given to white legislators.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$46,848 | \$52,121 | \$22,890 | \$26,139 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$1,574 | \$1,754 | \$798 | \$805 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$20,390 | \$22,509 | \$11,757 | \$9,815 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$23,423 | \$27,779 | \$4,642 | \$4,606 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$6,481 | \$6,928 | \$5,037 | \$13,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$77,243 | \$86,076 | \$37,542 | \$42,989 | \$0 | \$0 |

*Five legislators identified themselves as both African American and Latino and are included in both categories.

NORTH CAROLINA

African Americans, Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans make up 29 percent of the population and 15 percent of the legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 8,049,313 | 70.2% | 21.6% | 4.7% | 1.4% | 1.2% |
| Legislative Makeup | 170 | 144 | 24 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| House | 120 | 100 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Senate | 50 | 44 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 84.7% | 14.1% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 0.6% |
| Difference | | 14.5% | -7.5% | -4.1% | -1.4% | -0.6% |

Fund-raising: African American legislators raised, on average, less than one-fifth the amount of money white legislators raised. The one Latino House member raised 12 percent more, but the one Native American raised about 36 percent of the average raised by white House members.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$66,966 | \$75,315 | \$21,817 | \$84,580 | \$0 | \$27,075 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$199,543 | \$222,874 | \$28,452 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$105,959 | \$120,403 | \$23,475 | \$84,580 | \$0 | \$27,075 |

Type of Winner: African American legislators were slightly more likely to be incumbents (71 percent compared to 69 percent) and more likely to have run unopposed (29 percent compared to 11 percent).

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 112 | 95 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Open | 49 | 42 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 23 | 16 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: African American legislators raised one-fifth the average amount from businesses as white legislators did, while political party sources gave seven times as much to white legislators as to African Americans. In fact, the average amount raised by white legislators from party sources exceeds the total raised by African American legislators from all sources.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$46,973 | \$53,225 | \$10,523 | \$55,405 | \$0 | \$13,100 |
| Non-Business | \$6,639 | \$7,345 | \$2,536 | \$9,200 | \$0 | \$900 |
| Labor | \$577 | \$634 | \$286 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$22,448 | \$25,907 | \$3,500 | \$150 | \$0 | \$1,300 |
| Candidate | \$12,367 | \$14,529 | \$426 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$16,955 | \$18,763 | \$6,204 | \$19,825 | \$0 | \$11,775 |

NORTH DAKOTA

Two-thirds of the non-white population in North Dakota is made up of Native Americans, nearly 5 percent, and the only non-white member of the Legislature was Native American.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 642,200 | 91.7% | 0.6% | 1.2% | 0.6% | 4.9% |
| Legislative Makeup | 141 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| House | 94 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 47 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 99.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.7% |
| Difference | | 7.6% | -0.6% | -1.2% | -0.6% | -4.2% |

Fund-raising: Fundraising is generally low in North Dakota, and the one Native American legislator raised less than one-third the average amount raised by white senators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$1,505 | \$1,505 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$3,496 | \$3,551 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,000 |
| All Average \$ | \$2,168 | \$2,177 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,000 |

Type of Winners: The Native American senator was an incumbent who ran unopposed for office.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 89 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Incumbent/Open | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 19 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Sources of Funds: The Native American candidate raised less than one-fourth the average amount from business sources that white legislators did.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$835 | \$840 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$200 |
| Non-Business | \$48 | \$49 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$356 | \$356 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$300 |
| Party | \$703 | \$704 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$500 |
| Candidate | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$227 | \$228 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

OHIO

African Americans are 11.5 percent of the Ohio population and 12.9 percent of the 2003 Legislature. Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans were not represented in the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 11,353,140 | 84% | 11.5% | 1.9% | 1.2% | 0.2% |
| Legislative Makeup | 132 | 115 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 99 | 86 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 33 | 29 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 87.1% | 12.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 3.1% | 1.4% | -1.9% | -1.2% | -0.2% |

Fund-raising: African American House members raised, on average, less than one-quarter of the average amount that white House members raised, and African American senators raised less than one-third the average amount white senators raised.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$132,396 | \$147,326 | \$33,630 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$362,965 | \$397,081 | \$115,621 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$190,038 | \$210,308 | \$52,922 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winners: African American legislators were somewhat more likely to be incumbents (76 compared to 64 percent), while 16 percent of white legislators and 12 percent of African American legislators were unopposed for election.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 24 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 63 | 55 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 44 | 40 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 19 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: African American legislators raised one-fourth as much money, on average, from business sources and less than one-sixth as much from party sources as white legislators did. Labor unions gave African American legislators an average of 23 percent more than they gave to white legislators.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$70,352 | \$77,980 | \$18,748 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$7,041 | \$7,825 | \$1,738 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$8,858 | \$8,606 | \$10,564 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$75,206 | \$84,505 | \$12,307 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$32 | \$70 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$28,548 | \$31,321 | \$9,790 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

OKLAHOMA

African Americans, Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans are more than 22 percent of the Oklahoma population, but just 5.4 percent of the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 3,450,654 | 74.1% | 7.6% | 5.2% | 1.5% | 7.9% |
| Legislative Makeup | 149 | 141 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| House | 101 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Senate | 48 | 46 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 94.6% | 3.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.0% |
| Difference | | 20.5% | -4.2% | -5.2% | -1.5% | -5.9% |

Fund-raising: African American legislators raised, on average, 15 percent less than white legislators, while the Native American House members raised 14 percent more than the average raised by white House members.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$36,110 | \$36,004 | \$34,609 | \$0 | \$0 | \$40,967 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$98,834 | \$100,118 | \$69,318 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$56,317 | \$56,921 | \$48,493 | \$0 | \$0 | \$40,967 |

Type of Winner: More than one-third (36 percent) of the Oklahoma legislators were incumbents who ran unopposed. Similarly, three of the eight African American and Native American legislators (38 percent) were unopposed incumbents.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 8 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 117 | 110 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Incumbent/Open | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 21 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 53 | 50 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

Sources of Funds: Business sources contributed 10 percent to 13 percent more to white legislators, on average, than to African American and Native American legislators, and party contributions were less than half the average given to white legislators. Labor unions gave half again as much money to African Americans as to white legislators.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$33,786 | \$33,992 | \$30,486 | \$0 | \$0 | \$29,660 |
| Non-Business | \$5,863 | \$5,954 | \$4,233 | \$0 | \$0 | \$4,348 |
| Labor | \$1,806 | \$1,788 | \$2,756 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,100 |
| Party | \$3,196 | \$3,317 | \$1,640 | \$0 | \$0 | \$133 |
| Candidate | \$2,060 | \$2,175 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$133 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$9,973 | \$10,088 | \$9,377 | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,592 |

OREGON

Native Americans, Latinos and Asian Pacific Americans comprise 12.5 percent of the Oregon population but were not represented in the 2003 Legislature. There were three African Americans in the Legislature, making up 3.3 percent, or double their share of the population.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 3,421,399 | 83.5% | 1.6% | 8% | 3.2% | 1.3% |
| Legislative Makeup | 90 | 87 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 30 | 27 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 96.7% | 3.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 13.2% | 1.7% | -8% | -3.2% | -1.3% |

Fund-raising: The three African American senators raised 64 percent of the amount raised by white senators, on average.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$117,869 | \$117,869 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$218,469 | \$226,730 | \$144,118 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$151,402 | \$151,653 | \$144,118 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: Two of the three African Americans were incumbents, and one ran without opposition.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 8 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 54 | 53 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 27 | 26 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 11 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Business sources contributed 14 percent more, on average, to the African American legislators than to white legislators, but non-business sources and labor gave more generously to white legislators. Party sources gave African American legislators just 62 percent of the average amount they gave to white legislators.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$78,173 | \$77,813 | \$88,601 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$11,191 | \$11,315 | \$7,588 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$14,313 | \$14,602 | \$5,907 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$30,712 | \$31,108 | \$19,252 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$1,375 | \$1,422 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$15,638 | \$15,392 | \$22,770 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

PENNSYLVANIA

African Americans, Native Americans, Asian Pacific Americans and Latinos comprise 15 percent of the population and 8.3 percent of the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 12,281,054 | 84.1% | 10% | 3.2% | 1.8% | 0.1% |
| Legislative Makeup | 253 | 232 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| House | 203 | 185 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Senate | 50 | 47 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 91.7% | 7.5% | 0.4% | 0.8% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 7.6% | -2.5% | -2.8% | -1% | -0.1% |

Fund-raising: African American legislators raised, on average, one-third less in Assembly races and less than half as much in Senate races than did white legislators. The Asian Pacific American legislators raised 87 percent as much, even though both were incumbents unopposed in their re-election races.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$101,849 | \$104,699 | \$70,208 | \$41,790 | \$91,368 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$318,522 | \$324,496 | \$138,546 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$143,645 | \$149,226 | \$80,998 | \$41,790 | \$91,368 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: The great majority of Pennsylvania legislators (88 percent) were incumbents, and that share is about the same for white and African American legislators. All three Latino and Asian Pacific American legislators were also incumbents. Many ran without opposition — 42 percent of African Americans and 28 percent of white legislators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 9 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 221 | 202 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 22 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 76 | 66 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: On average, business sources gave African American legislators 40 percent of the amount they gave white legislators, while giving Asian Pacific American legislators 71 percent of the average they gave to white legislators. Party sources gave more than double the amount to white legislators that they gave to African Americans.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$54,854 | \$57,543 | \$23,467 | \$7,040 | \$41,063 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$5,249 | \$5,568 | \$1,523 | \$0 | \$3,363 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$9,314 | \$9,204 | \$11,124 | \$9,200 | \$5,025 | \$0 |
| Party | \$29,964 | \$31,482 | \$14,080 | \$9,750 | \$3,275 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$945 | \$1,088 | \$0 | \$0 | \$150 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$44,752 | \$45,878 | \$31,536 | \$15,800 | \$38,492 | \$0 |

*One legislator identified himself as both African American and Latino and is included in both categories.

RHODE ISLAND

While African Americans, Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans make up 16.1 percent of the Rhode Island population, they were only 5.3 percent of the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 1,048,319 | 81.9% | 4.5% | 8.7% | 2.4% | 0.5% |
| Legislative Makeup | 113 | 107 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 75 | 69 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 38 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 94.7% | 4.4% | 1.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 12.8% | -0.1% | -6.9% | -2.4% | -0.5% |

Fund-raising: African American legislators raised 90 percent as much money, on average, as did the white legislators in the House. Latino legislators raised about 11 percent as much as white legislators, but one was an incumbent running unopposed who raised almost no funds.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$9,487 | \$9,653 | \$8,656 | \$1,239 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$15,470 | \$15,470 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$11,499 | \$11,719 | \$8,656 | \$1,239 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winners: Rhode Island legislators were 78 percent incumbents, a pattern which was true of all groups, with 66 percent of the African American and Latino legislators running without opposition and 48 percent of the white legislators unopposed.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 81 | 77 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 24 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 55 | 51 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: African American legislators raised 15 percent more from business sources, on average, than did white legislators. Labor unions gave African American legislators nearly double the amount they gave white legislators, but white legislators gave more than three times as much in personal funds to their campaigns as did African Americans.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$2,812 | \$2,819 | \$3,230 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$992 | \$1,001 | \$1,000 | \$125 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$1,833 | \$1,799 | \$3,580 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$237 | \$241 | \$110 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$3,435 | \$3,511 | \$1,050 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$2,613 | \$2,643 | \$2,056 | \$1,114 | \$0 | \$0 |

*One legislator identified herself as both African American and Latino and is included in both categories.

SOUTH CAROLINA

African Americans, Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans are one-third of the South Carolina population but only 19.4 percent of the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 4,012,012 | 66.1% | 29.5% | 2.4% | 0.9% | 0.3% |
| Legislative Makeup | 170 | 137 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 124 | 99 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 46 | 38 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 80.6% | 19.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 14.5% | -10.1% | -2.4% | -0.9% | -0.3% |

Fund-raising: African American legislators, on average, raised less than half the amount white legislators averaged in House races and one-third as much in Senate races.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$32,579 | \$36,679 | \$16,339 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$107,577 | \$121,512 | \$41,381 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$52,872 | \$60,210 | \$22,410 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: Incumbency predominates in the South Carolina Legislature: 82 percent of white legislators and 94 percent of African American legislators were incumbents. In addition, 46 percent of white legislators and 55 percent of African American legislators ran unopposed for election.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 143 | 112 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 22 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 81 | 63 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Business sources, on average, gave African American legislators 41 percent of the average amount they gave white legislators; party sources gave 46 percent of the average they gave white legislators. African American legislators also contributed less than one-third the amount of personal funds that white legislators did.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$25,756 | \$29,073 | \$11,985 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$612 | \$693 | \$276 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$227 | \$188 | \$391 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$3,492 | \$3,903 | \$1,788 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$6,241 | \$7,269 | \$1,977 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$16,543 | \$19,084 | \$5,994 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

SOUTH DAKOTA

Native Americans make up 8.3 percent of the South Dakota population and 2.9 percent of the Legislature, the only minority members of the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 754,844 | 88% | 0.6% | 1.4% | 0.6% | 8.3% |
| Legislative Makeup | 105 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| House | 70 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Senate | 35 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 97.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.9% |
| Difference | | 9.1% | -0.6% | -1.4% | -0.6% | -5.4% |

Fund-raising: Native American legislators raised 41 percent of the average amount raised by white legislators elected to the House.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$9,381 | \$9,625 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$3,943 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$8,201 | \$8,201 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$8,988 | \$9,136 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$3,943 |

Type of Winner: All three Native Americans legislators were incumbents, as were 62 percent of the white legislators, and all faced opposition, as did 84 percent of the white legislators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 66 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Open | 19 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 16 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: The business sector contributed, on average, less than one-fourth as much to Native American legislators as it did to white legislators, but non-business sources and political parties gave them more.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$3,758 | \$3,843 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$883 |
| Non-Business | \$220 | \$210 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$583 |
| Labor | \$165 | \$167 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$117 |
| Party | \$1,216 | \$1,210 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,417 |
| Candidate | \$890 | \$904 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$409 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$2,738 | \$2,803 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$535 |

TENNESSEE

African Americans are 16.4 percent of the Tennessee population and 13.6 percent of the Legislature, while Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans are 3.5 percent of the population and were not represented in the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 5,689,283 | 79.2% | 16.4% | 2.2% | 1% | 0.3% |
| Legislative Makeup | 132 | 114 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 99 | 84 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 33 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 86.4% | 13.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 7.2% | -2.8% | -2.2% | -1.0% | -0.3% |

Fund-raising: African Americans in the House raised slightly more (8 percent) than white House members, on average, but in the Senate they raised nearly 25 percent less.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$32,090 | \$31,714 | \$34,197 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$158,329 | \$161,789 | \$123,733 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$63,650 | \$65,944 | \$49,120 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: African American legislators were more likely to be incumbents than were white legislators (94 percent to 73 percent) and more likely to run unopposed (72 percent to 28 percent).

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 100 | 83 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 21 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 45 | 32 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source of Funds: African Americans raised slightly more, on average, from the business community but received little more than one-third the amount of party support that the white legislators received. White legislators also contributed more to their own campaigns.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$29,122 | \$28,959 | \$30,149 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$1,079 | \$1,118 | \$828 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$5,355 | \$5,385 | \$5,169 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$8,931 | \$9,816 | \$3,322 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$1,790 | \$2,073 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$17,373 | \$18,593 | \$9,651 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

TEXAS

The Texas population is 46.9 percent African American, Latino, Asian Pacific and Native American, but only 25 percent of the 181 members of the Texas Legislature were African American, Latino or Asian Pacific American. There were no Native American legislators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 20,851,820 | 52.4% | 11.5% | 32% | 2.8% | 0.6% |
| Legislative Makeup | 181 | 135 | 16 | 29 | 1 | 0 |
| House | 150 | 113 | 14 | 22 | 1 | 0 |
| Senate | 31 | 22 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 74.6% | 8.8% | 16% | 0.6% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 22.2% | -2.7% | -16% | -2.2% | -0.6% |

Fund-raising: White candidates raised, on average, 46 percent more money than African American candidates, 5 percent less than Latino candidates, and 59 percent less than the Asian Pacific American candidate.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$176,492 | \$183,947 | \$136,911 | \$143,029 | \$624,456 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$610,582 | \$612,758 | \$430,336 | \$655,242 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$250,839 | \$253,827 | \$173,589 | \$266,666 | \$624,456 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: All but two of the minority legislators (96 percent) were incumbents, while only 70 percent of the white legislators were incumbents. One Latino legislator won an open seat, and the Asian Pacific American candidate was a challenger who defeated an incumbent.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 12 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 139 | 95 | 16 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 30 | 29 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 52 | 27 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Business and non-business sectors gave as much to Latino legislators as to white legislators but gave consistently more to the Asian Pacific American legislator. African American legislators received 37 percent less from business sources, on average, than white legislators. Party sources gave the Asian Pacific American legislator almost five times the average given to white legislators, but the African American legislators received only one-fifth as much and Latino legislators only one-third as much as white legislators. White candidates also were able to personally fund their own campaigns more heavily than African American and Asian Pacific Americans, but the Latino candidates led the field with an average of \$27,460 each, triple the amount white winners gave their own campaigns.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$147,141 | \$151,078 | \$95,794 | \$151,952 | \$297,630 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$6,185 | \$6,063 | \$5,623 | \$7,027 | \$7,150 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$5,716 | \$4,414 | \$7,300 | \$11,016 | \$2,500 | \$0 |
| Party | \$12,339 | \$14,755 | \$2,912 | \$4,298 | \$70,201 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$10,943 | \$8,906 | -\$970 | \$27,460 | -\$2,400 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$68,515 | \$68,610 | \$62,930 | \$64,914 | \$249,375 | \$0 |

UTAH

Latinos, African Americans, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans make up 13.5 percent of the Utah population, but the two African American legislators made up just 1.9 percent of the 2003 Legislature and no others were represented.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 2,233,169 | 85.3% | 0.8% | 9% | 2.4% | 1.3% |
| Legislative Makeup | 104 | 102 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 75 | 74 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 29 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 98.1% | 1.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 12.8% | 1.1% | -9% | -2.4% | -1.3% |

Fund-raising: The African American House member raised 43 percent of the average amount raised by white House members, and the African American senator raised 61 percent of the average amount that white senators raised.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$19,398 | \$19,546 | \$8,455 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$37,485 | \$38,000 | \$23,050 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$24,441 | \$24,611 | \$15,753 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: One of the two African Americans was an incumbent, and both faced opposition in their elections, while 71 percent of the white legislators were incumbents and 26 percent ran unopposed.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 66 | 64 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Challenger | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 25 | 22 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 27 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Business sources gave the African American legislators just one-quarter of the average amount given to white legislators, while labor unions gave them less than half and political party sources gave them 78 percent of the average given to white legislators. The African American legislators' personal contributions to their campaigns were four times the average given by white legislators.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$12,464 | \$12,642 | \$3,355 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$486 | \$491 | \$200 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$1,712 | \$1,729 | \$850 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$2,888 | \$2,901 | \$2,250 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$1,231 | \$1,165 | \$4,608 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$5,787 | \$5,810 | \$4,590 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

VERMONT

Vermont's population is 2.7 percent African American, Native American, Latino and Asian Pacific American. The one African American legislator and one Native American legislator made up 1.1 percent of the 2003 Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 608,827 | 96.2% | 0.5% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.4% |
| Legislative Makeup | 180 | 178 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| House | 150 | 149 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 30 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 98.9% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.6% |
| Difference | | 2.7% | 0.1% | -0.9% | -0.9% | 0.2% |

Fund-raising: The African American candidate raised about one-quarter the amount raised, on average, by white House members. The Native American senator was an incumbent running unopposed and raised no money.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$1,874 | \$1,884 | \$452 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$14,014 | \$14,497 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$3,898 | \$3,939 | \$452 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: Both the African American lawmaker and the Native American legislator were incumbents, compared to 73 percent of white legislators. One ran unopposed, as did 21 percent of the white legislators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 131 | 129 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Incumbent/Open | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 18 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 38 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Sources of Funds: All of the African American legislator's funds were reported as small contributions, with contributors' names unspecified, so it is not possible to compare sources of funds.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$375 | \$379 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$107 | \$108 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$26 | \$26 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$496 | \$501 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$307 | \$310 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$2,587 | \$2,614 | \$452 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

VIRGINIA

African Americans, Latinos, Native Americans and Asian Pacific Americans make up more than 28 percent of the Virginia population but only 10 percent of the Legislature. Only African Americans were represented in the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 7,078,515 | 70.2% | 19.6% | 4.7% | 3.8% | 0.3% |
| Legislative Makeup | 140 | 125 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 100 | 90 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 40 | 35 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 89.3% | 10.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 19.1% | -8.9% | -4.7% | -3.8% | -0.3% |

Fund-raising: African American legislators raised, on average, about half the average raised by white legislators overall; African American senators raised about one-third the average amount that white senators raised.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$95,007 | \$98,890 | \$60,065 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$172,077 | \$187,934 | \$61,079 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$117,027 | \$123,822 | \$60,403 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: African American legislators enjoyed the benefits of incumbency at about the same rate as white legislators (80 percent compared to 78 percent) but were more likely to run unopposed (53 percent compared to 40 percent).

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 107 | 95 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Challenger | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 23 | 22 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 58 | 50 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source of Funds: Business sources gave African American candidates 60 percent less, on average, than they gave to white legislators, while party sources gave 30 percent less to African Americans than they gave to white legislators.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$57,694 | \$61,700 | \$24,319 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$5,633 | \$6,083 | \$1,881 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$3,380 | \$3,363 | \$3,520 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$20,508 | \$21,201 | \$14,730 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$3,222 | \$3,408 | \$1,678 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$23,715 | \$25,310 | \$10,424 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |

WASHINGTON

The African American, Native American, Latino and Asian Pacific American population of Washington is 18.2 percent, while their representation in the Legislature was 7.4 percent.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 5,894,121 | 78.9% | 3.2% | 7.5% | 5.9% | 1.6% |
| Legislative Makeup | 147 | 136 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| House | 98 | 90 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Senate | 49 | 46 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 92.5% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1.4% |
| Difference | | 13.6% | -1.2% | -5.5% | -3.9% | -0.2% |

Fund-raising: No one pattern is evident in fundraising. African American legislators raised, on average, 42 percent more in the House than did white legislators, but only 25 percent of the average in the Senate for an incumbent running unopposed. Latino legislators raised less than did white legislators in either house, while Asian Pacific Americans raised less than half the average of white legislators in the House (where one ran unopposed) but 40 percent more in the Senate. The Native American legislators raised 61 percent more than the average amount raised by white House members.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$91,144 | \$91,136 | \$129,862 | \$45,962 | \$42,385 | \$146,751 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$113,246 | \$114,279 | \$31,839 | \$100,292 | \$160,098 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$98,511 | \$98,964 | \$97,188 | \$64,072 | \$81,623 | \$146,751 |

Type of Winner: Incumbency dominates the Washington Legislature, with 81 percent of the white legislators and 82 percent of the non-white legislators having that advantage. Twenty-seven percent of white legislators ran unopposed for election, while 36 percent of the minority legislators were unopposed.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 112 | 103 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Incumbent/Open | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 23 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Unopposed | 41 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Business sources gave white legislators, on average, more than any other group by a margin of 16 percent to 75 percent. Labor unions gave African American legislators 57 percent more than they gave white legislators. Party sources gave African American legislators double the average that white legislators received and gave more than three times as much to Native American legislators.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$45,885 | \$46,701 | \$26,728 | \$40,277 | \$37,545 | \$40,080 |
| Non-Business | \$6,010 | \$5,965 | \$6,377 | \$3,173 | \$9,162 | \$8,063 |
| Labor | \$8,295 | \$8,215 | \$12,908 | \$7,342 | \$8,433 | \$8,013 |
| Party | \$15,815 | \$15,578 | \$30,588 | \$874 | \$1,573 | \$53,551 |
| Candidate | \$1,002 | \$1,010 | \$302 | \$2,753 | \$0 | \$360 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$21,505 | \$21,495 | \$20,284 | \$9,654 | \$24,910 | \$36,686 |

WEST VIRGINIA

The African American, Latino, Asian Pacific American and Native American people of West Virginia make up just 4.6 percent of the population and 1.4 percent of the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 1,808,344 | 94.6% | 3.2% | 0.7% | 0.5% | 0.2% |
| Legislative Makeup | 134 | 132 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| House | 100 | 98 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Senate | 34 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 98.5% | 0.7% | 0.0% | 0.7% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 3.9% | -2.5% | -0.7% | 0.2% | -0.2% |

Fund-raising: Both the African American and the Asian Pacific American legislators raised, on average, 20 percent more than the average raised by white House members.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$22,070 | \$21,981 | \$26,329 | \$0 | \$26,565 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$74,889 | \$74,889 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$35,472 | \$35,609 | \$26,329 | \$0 | \$26,565 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: Seventy-six percent of white legislators and one of the two non-white legislators were incumbents, while 13 percent of the white legislators faced no opposition and both the non-white legislators faced opposition.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 26 | 25 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 85 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Challenger | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: The African American legislator raised 25 percent less money from business sources than the average raised by white legislators but received 2.5 times the funds from labor unions that white legislators did. The Asian Pacific American legislator raised one-quarter more money from business sources and received no support from labor unions. Party sources gave far more to white legislators – two to nine times the amounts they gave to non-white legislators.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$19,002 | \$19,005 | \$14,134 | \$0 | \$23,475 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$1,141 | \$1,149 | \$1,150 | \$0 | \$30 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$3,020 | \$3,009 | \$7,500 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$901 | \$911 | \$100 | \$0 | \$450 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$5,908 | \$5,998 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$5,499 | \$5,537 | \$3,445 | \$0 | \$2,610 | \$0 |

WISCONSIN

African Americans, Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans are 11.9 percent of the Wisconsin population, while they were 6.8 percent of the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 5,363,675 | 87.3% | 5.7% | 3.6% | 1.7% | 0.9% |
| Legislative Makeup | 132 | 123 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 99 | 92 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 33 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 93.2% | 6.8% | 0.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 5.9% | 1.1% | -2.8% | -1.7% | -0.9% |

Fund-raising: African American legislators raised, on average, three-quarters of the average raised by white legislators, while the Latino legislator raised nearly one-quarter more than the average amount raised by white House members, despite running unopposed.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$29,827 | \$30,157 | \$25,483 | \$37,205 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$134,236 | \$136,518 | \$98,868 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$55,929 | \$56,964 | \$41,791 | \$37,205 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: Eighty-three percent of white legislators and all of the non-white legislators were incumbents, while 28 percent of the white and 78 percent of the non-white legislators were unopposed.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|----------------------|-----|---------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 104 | 95 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Challenger | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 41 | 34 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Business sources gave white legislators 27 percent more, on average, than they gave to African American legislators and 58 percent more than they gave the Latino legislator. Party sources also gave three times as much to white legislators as to African Americans and more than 10 times more than the amount given to the Latino winner. Labor unions, however, gave three times as much to the African Americans and twice as much to the Latino legislator as they did to white legislators.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN* | LATINO* | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$27,005 | \$27,399 | \$21,619 | \$17,310 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$4,747 | \$4,927 | \$2,287 | \$3,375 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$559 | \$479 | \$1,647 | \$1,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$1,334 | \$1,400 | \$429 | \$125 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$1,035 | \$1,022 | \$1,217 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$524 | \$562 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$19,576 | \$20,128 | \$12,026 | \$15,395 | \$0 | \$0 |

*One legislator identified himself as both African American and Latino and is included in both categories.

WYOMING

African Americans, Latinos, Asian Pacific Americans and Native Americans make up 10.2 percent of the Wyoming population but just 1.1 percent of the Legislature.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Population | 493,782 | 88.9% | 0.8% | 6.4% | 0.7% | 2.3% |
| Legislative Makeup | 90 | 89 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| House | 60 | 59 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Senate | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Legislature | | 98.9% | 0.0% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Difference | | 10% | -0.8% | -5.3% | -0.7% | -2.3% |

Fund-raising: The Latino House member raised nearly 60 percent more money than the average amount raised by white legislators.

| | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| House Average \$ | \$5,577 | \$5,523 | \$0 | \$8,758 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Senate Average \$ | \$5,336 | \$5,336 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| All Average \$ | \$5,497 | \$5,460 | \$0 | \$8,758 | \$0 | \$0 |

Type of Winner: The Latino legislator was an incumbent, as were 72 percent of the white legislators, but he did face opposition, while 40 percent of white legislators did not.

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|----------------|-----|---------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Challenger | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent | 63 | 62 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Incumbent/Open | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Open | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unopposed | 36 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Sources of Funds: Business sources on average gave white legislators 32 percent more money than the Latino legislator, but labor unions more than made up the difference. They gave 4.7 times the support given, on average, to white legislators. The candidate also contributed 3.5 times as much in personal funds to his own campaign as the average contributed by white legislators.

| AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION BY SECTOR | ALL | WHITE NOT LATINO | AFRICAN AMERICAN | LATINO | ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN | NATIVE AMERICAN |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Business | \$2,103 | \$2,109 | \$0 | \$1,600 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Non-Business | \$106 | \$105 | \$0 | \$158 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Labor | \$621 | \$596 | \$0 | \$2,800 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Party | \$318 | \$319 | \$0 | \$250 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Candidate | \$818 | \$796 | \$0 | \$2,750 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Public Funds | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unidentified | \$1,531 | \$1,535 | \$0 | \$1,200 | \$0 | \$0 |