

50 YEARS OF LAWMAKING

Democracy and Representation
in the Louisiana State Legislature
from 1976-2026

JULY 2026



TULANE UNIVERSITY
Newcomb Institute



ELLEVATE
LOUISIANA

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

As the United States approaches the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, there is renewed national reflection on the meaning of representative democracy, civic participation, and public leadership. The Declaration articulated foundational ideals of equality, liberty, and government by the people, while the nation's history since 1776 has reflected an ongoing effort to expand participation in democratic institutions across lines of race, gender, and class. Examining who serves in elected office is therefore an important part of understanding how democratic representation has evolved over time.

This report analyzes changes in the demographic composition of the Louisiana Legislature over the past 50 years. We created visual and numerical summaries of legislators' gender, race, and political party affiliation for both the Louisiana Senate and the Louisiana House of Representatives. The analysis was designed to identify long-term demographic and political trends, compare differences between the two chambers, and contextualize major shifts using relevant historical and institutional developments.

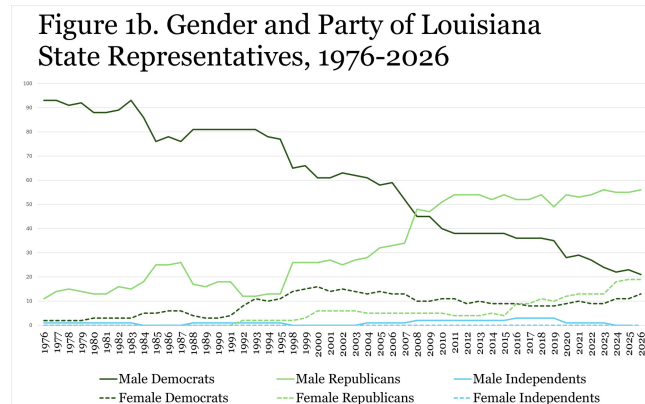
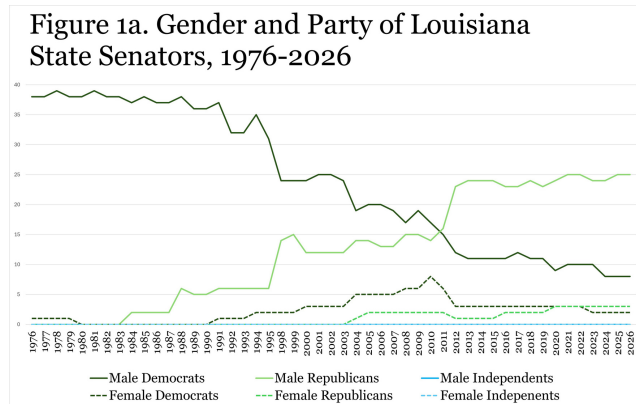
The purpose of this report is not to advocate for any political party or ideology, but rather to document how gender and race representation in Louisiana's elected leadership has changed over time. Understanding these trends can help inform broader discussions about political realignment, civic participation, leadership pathways, and the evolving makeup of the state's electorate. In the context of the nation's 250th anniversary, this analysis offers an opportunity to reflect on both continuity and change within democratic institutions and the ways in which public representation has expanded and shifted across generations.

METHODS

This analysis examined changes in representation in the Louisiana Legislature from 1976–2026 using publicly available legislative records, including the Louisiana voter portal and historical House and Senate directories. Additional sources were used to identify legislators' gender and race when missing. Historical records were cleaned and standardized to remove duplicate entries, verify party switches and shortened terms, and ensure consistent tracking of legislators over time. Legislators were categorized by chamber, political party, gender, and race, and the data were used to create tables and graphs showing long-term trends in representation across the Louisiana House and Senate. Detailed methods are provided in Appendix A. Raw number tables are seen in Appendix Tables. All data presented indicate data sources for data transparency.

FINDINGS

Gender by Political Party Data



Louisiana Secretary of State. *Elected Officials*. Datafile created 5/01/26. Louisiana Department of State. Accessed May 27, 2026. <https://voterportal.sos.la.gov/ElectedOfficials#>. *MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOUISIANA SENATE 1880 - 2024*. Datafile created 5/01/26. Louisiana State Senate. Accessed May 27, 2026. <https://senate.la.gov/Documents/Membership/1880membership.pdf>. Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus. *The Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus (LLBC) History timeline*. Datafile created 5/01/2026. Accessed May 27, 2026. <https://lablackcaucus.org/about/historic-timeline/>. CAWP CENTER FOR AMERICAN WOMEN AND POLITICS. *Women Elected Officials Database*. Datafile created 5/01/2026. Rutgers-New Brunswick Eagleton Institute of Politics. Accessed May 27, 2026. [https://cawp.rutgers.edu/data/women-elected-officialsdatabase?position\[\]=State%20Senator¤t=2&yearend filter=All&state\[\]=Louisiana&items_per_page=100&tab=ByPosition](https://cawp.rutgers.edu/data/women-elected-officialsdatabase?position[]=State%20Senator¤t=2&yearend filter=All&state[]=Louisiana&items_per_page=100&tab=ByPosition) Data from: David R. Poynter Legislative Research Library. *MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOUISIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1812 - 2028*. Datafile created 5/01/25. Louisiana House of Representatives. Accessed May 27, 2026. https://house.louisiana.gov/H_PDFdocs/HouseMembership_History_CURRENT.pdf

1. Legislators who served part of the year were counted for the entire year.
2. Race and gender were obtained from *The Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus (LLBC) History Timeline* and the *Women Elected Officials Database* for senators serving during the years 1976-1988.
3. Troy Hebert, representing District 22 in the Louisiana Senate, was documented on Ballotpedia to switch from being a Democrat to Independent in March 2010, before resigning in November 2010. His party switch was not documented on any source published by the Louisiana government and was therefore excluded from this graph.

Figure 1a shows a major gendered partisan realignment in the Louisiana State Senate from 1976–2026. Male Democrats overwhelmingly dominated the Senate in the late 1970s, with 35–36 senators (97%), but their numbers steadily declined to 8 (21%) by 2025–2026. In contrast, the number of Male Republicans increased sharply, particularly after the 2000s, becoming the dominant group by the 2010s with 25 senators (66%) by 2025–2026. Female representation increased gradually over time but remained substantially lower than men’s. Female Democrats rose from one representative (3%) 1970s to a peak of about 8 senators (19%) in the late 2000s, but they have since declined to 2–3 senators (5–8%) in the 2020s. Female Republicans remained consistently low but increased modestly beginning in the 1990s, stabilizing at about 3 (7–8%) senators in recent years. Overall, the graph reflects both the Republican shift in Louisiana politics and gradual, though limited, growth in female representation in the Senate. The consulted sources did not document any independent senators of any gender during this time frame.

Figure 1b shows a comparable partisan and gender shift in the Louisiana House of Representatives from 1976–2026. Male Democrats overwhelmingly dominated the House in the late 1970s, with more than 90 representatives (83–86%), but steadily declined to just over 20 (20–22%) by 2025–2026. Male Republicans rose sharply over the same period, surpassing Male Democrats in 2008 and reaching the mid-50s (50–54%) by the 2020's. Female representation increased steadily over time, particularly among Democrats. Female Democrats grew from 2 representatives (2%) in the 1970s to around 10 representatives (9–12%) in the 2020s, while Female Republicans increased more starkly, reaching about 19 representatives (17–18%) by 2025–2026. The number of independents was very small, ranging from 0–3 representatives (0–3%) in any given year, and every independent identified as male. Compared with the Senate, the House demonstrates a similar, but slightly less dramatic partisan alignment and greater overall female representation, especially among female republicans.

Political Party by Race Data

Figure 2a. Party and Race of Louisiana State Senators, 1976–2026

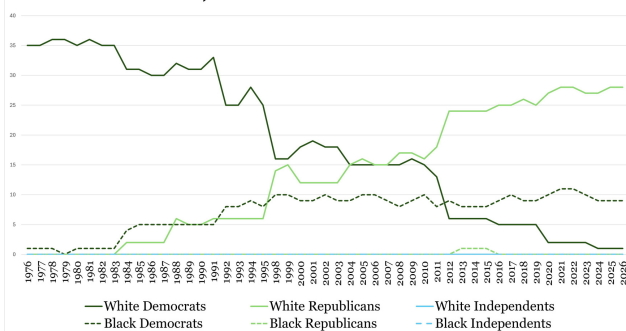
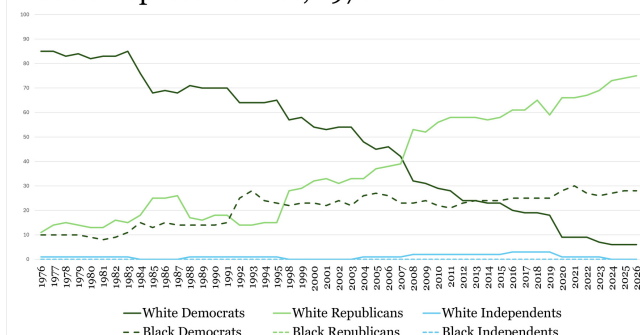


Figure 2b. Party and Race of Louisiana State Representatives, 1976–2026



Data from: Louisiana Secretary of State. *Elected Officials*. Datafile created 5/01/26. Louisiana Department of State. Accessed May 27, 2026. <https://voterportal.sos.la.gov/ElectedOfficials#>. *MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOUISIANA SENATE 1880 - 2024*. Datafile created 5/01/26. Louisiana State Senate. Accessed May 27, 2026. <https://senate.la.gov/Documents/Membership/1880membership.pdf>. Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus. *The Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus (LLBC) History timeline*. Datafile created 5/01/2026. Accessed May 27, 2026. <https://lablackcaucus.org/about/historic-timeline/>. CAWP CENTER FOR AMERICAN WOMEN AND POLITICS. *Women Elected Officials Database*. Datafile created 5/01/2026. Rutgers-New Brunswick Eagleton Institute of Politics. Accessed May 27, 2026. <https://cawp.rutgers.edu/data/women-elected-officials-database>. https://cawp.rutgers.edu/data/women-elected-officials-database?position=State%20Senator¤t=2&yearend=filter=All&state=Louisiana&items_per_page=100&tab=ByPosition Data from: David R. Poynter Legislative Research Library. *MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOUISIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1812 – 2028*. Datafile created 5/01/25. Louisiana House of Representatives. Accessed May 27, 2026. https://house.louisiana.gov/H_PDFdocs/HouseMembership_History_CURRENT.pdf

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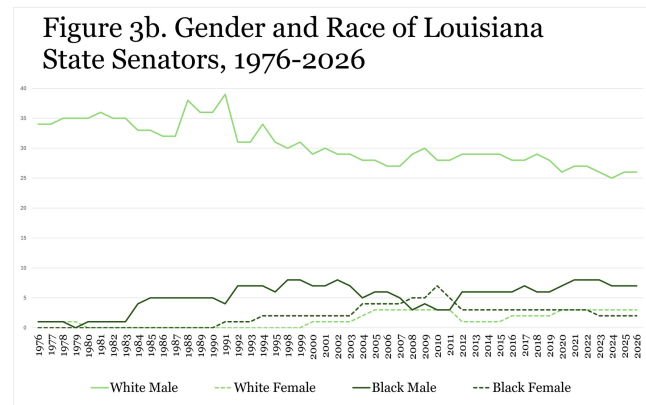
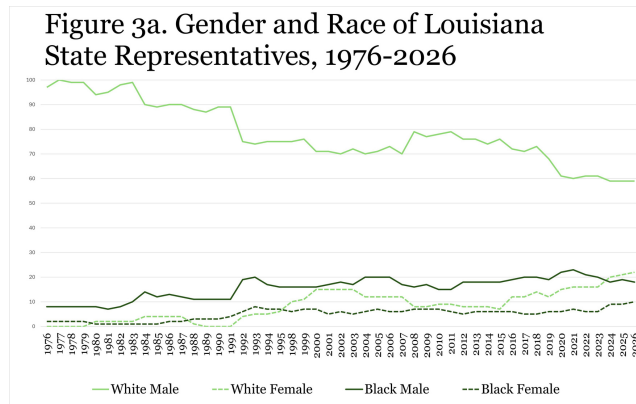
Figure 2a shows a major partisan shift in the Louisiana State Senate from 1976–2026. White Democrats dominated the Senate in the late 1970s, with about 35–36 senators (97–100%) but steadily declined to only 1 senator (3%) by 2025–2026. In contrast, White

Republicans rose from no representation (0%) in the 1970s to become the dominant group by the 2010s, reaching about 28 senators (74%) in 2025-2026. Black Democrats gradually increased from 1 senator (3%) in the late 1970s to a stable presence of roughly 8–11 senators since 2010 (21-27%), while Black Republican representation remained minimal, with a total of one senator, throughout the period of analysis. The consulted sources did not document any independent senators of any race during this time frame, though one is indicated in other sources, as a product of party change.

Figure 2b shows a slightly less dramatic partisan shift in the Louisiana House of Representatives than was seen in the Senate. White Democrats dominated the House in the late 1970s, with more than 80 representatives (76-79%), but steadily declined such that we now see about 6% of the House consisting of White Democrats. White Republicans increased sharply over the same period, surpassing White Democrats in 2008 and reaching 74-75 representatives (68%) by 2025–2026. Black Democrats also grew over time and maintained a relatively stable presence of about 20–30 (20-29%) of Representatives in the state since 2000; we found no Black Republicans or Black Independents throughout the period of study. The number of white independents within a given year ranged from 0-3 representatives (1-3%) and has been 0 as of 2024.

Detailed numbers are in Appendix Table 1.

Gender by Race Data



Data from: Louisiana Secretary of State. *Elected Officials*. Datafile created 5/01/26. Louisiana Department of State. Accessed May 27, 2026. <https://voterportal.sos.la.gov/ElectedOfficials#>. *MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOUISIANA SENATE 1880 - 2024*. Datafile created 5/01/26. Louisiana State Senate. Accessed May 27, 2026. <https://senate.la.gov/Documents/Membership/1880membership.pdf>. Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus. *The Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus (LLBC) History timeline*. Datafile created 5/01/2026. Accessed May 27, 2026. <https://lablackcaucus.org/about/historic-timeline/>. CAWP CENTER FOR AMERICAN WOMEN AND POLITICS. *Women Elected Officials Database*. Datafile created 5/01/2026. Rutgers-New Brunswick Eagleton Institute of Politics. Accessed May 27, 2026. [https://cawp.rutgers.edu/data/women-elected-officialsdatabase?position\[\]=State%20Senator¤t=2&yearend_filter=All&state\[\]=Louisiana&items_per_page=100&tab=ByPosition](https://cawp.rutgers.edu/data/women-elected-officialsdatabase?position[]=State%20Senator¤t=2&yearend_filter=All&state[]=Louisiana&items_per_page=100&tab=ByPosition) Data from: David R. Poynter Legislative Research Library. *MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOUISIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1812 – 2028*. Datafile created 5/01/25. Louisiana House of Representatives. Accessed May 27, 2026. https://house.louisiana.gov/H_PDFdocs/HouseMembership_History_CURRENT.pdf

1. Legislators who served part of the year were counted for the entire year.
2. Race and gender were obtained from The Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus (LLBC) History Timeline and the Women Elected Officials Database for senators serving during the years 1976-1988.

Figure 3a shows race and gender representation in the Louisiana State Senate from 1976–2026. White males consistently remained the largest group in the Senate, though their representation gradually declined from the 34–35 (94–96%) in the late 1970s to 26 (67%) by 2025–2026. Black male representation increased over time, rising from about 1 senator (3%) in the late 1970s to roughly 7 senators (18%) by 2025–2026. Female representation also increased gradually but remained comparatively low. Black female representation grew steadily beginning in the 1990s, peaking at about 7 senators (17%) in 2009, but has since decreased to 2–3 in the 2020s (5–8%), while White females maintained a comparable presence of about 1–3 senators (3–7%) since 2000. Overall, the graph shows gradual diversification of the Senate by race and gender, though White males continued to dominate representation and constitute the majority across the full period.

Figure 3b shows race and gender representation in the Louisiana House of Representatives from 1976–2026 and reflects greater diversity than was seen in the Senate. White males remained the largest group throughout the period, though their representation declined substantially from nearly 100 representatives (90–91%) in the late 1970s to 59 (54–55%) by 2025–2026. Black male representation increased steadily over time, reaching roughly 20 representatives (19%) in recent years, while Black females also saw notable gains, particularly after the 1990s, rising to 10 representatives (9%) by 2026. White female representation increased at higher levels compared to Black males and Black females, from 0 representatives (0%) in the late 1970s to over 20 (20%) by 2025–2026. Compared with the Senate, the House demonstrates broader racial and gender diversification over time, with larger increases in representation among all minority legislators, especially with regards to white females.

Detailed numbers are in Appendix Table 2.

Current Gender, Race, and Party Representation in the Louisiana Legislature

The current state legislature, as of June 1, 2026, includes majority representation of Republicans in both the Senate (74%; $n/N=28/38$) and the House (68%; $75/109$). Among Republicans, we see that women’s representation as elected officials is 8% (3 Republican women) in the Senate and 25% (19 Republican women) in the House. Among Democrats (26% of the Senate [$n/N=10/28$]; 32% of the House [$n/N=34/109$]), we see that women’s representation as elected officials is 20% (2 Democrat women) in the Senate and 38% (13 Democrat women) in the House. In terms of race, in both the Senate and the House, Republicans are 100% White, Democrats are majority Black, 90% in the Senate and 82% in the House. As can be seen in Figures 4a&b and 6a&b, Democrat representation and representation of Black elected officials highly correspond to cities (see Figures 4a&b and 6a&b), as is representation of women elected officials in the House though not the Senate (see Figures 5a&b).

Detailed numbers are in Appendix Tables 1 and 2.

Figure 4a. Louisiana State Senate District by Party, 2026

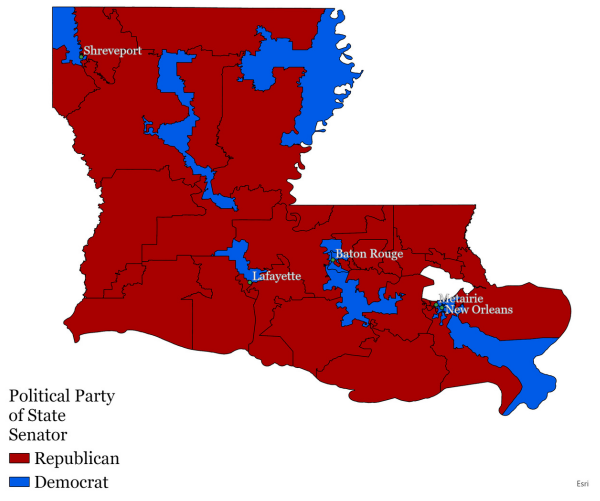


Figure 4b. Louisiana State House District by Party, 2026

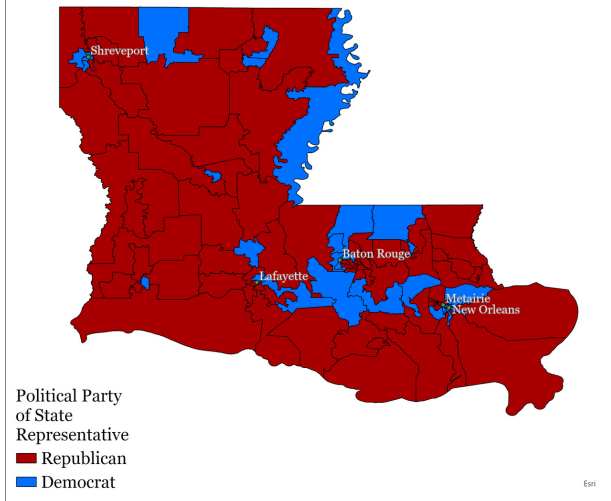


Figure 5a. Louisiana State Senate District by Gender, 2026

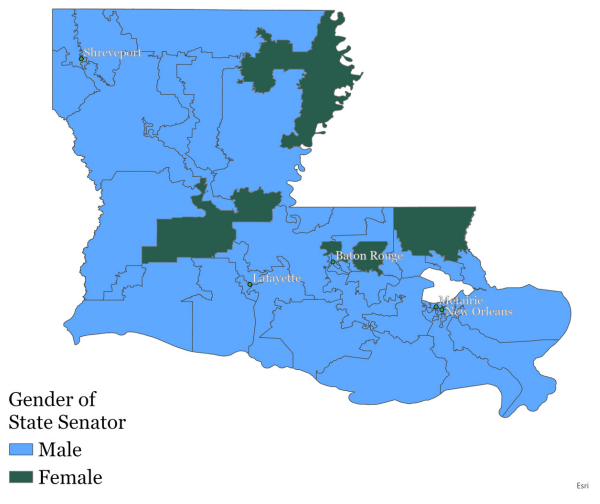


Figure 5b. Louisiana State House District by Gender, 2026

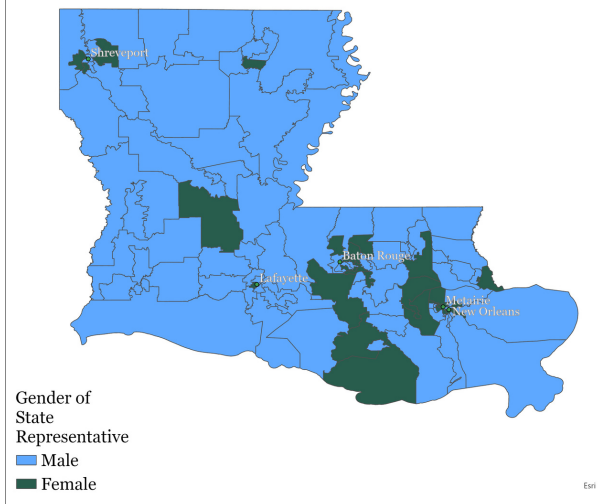


Figure 6a. Louisiana State Senate District by Race, 2026

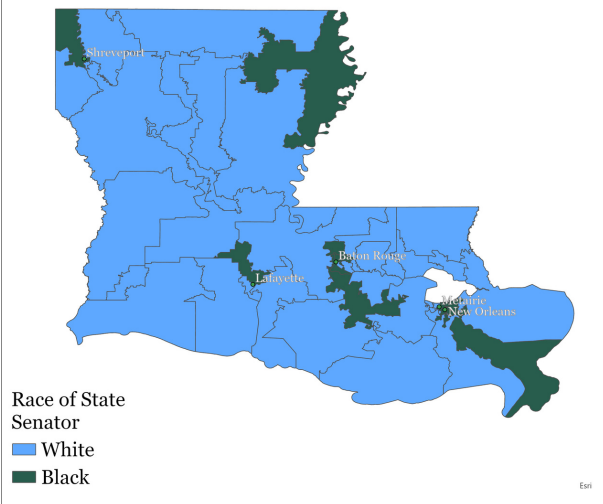
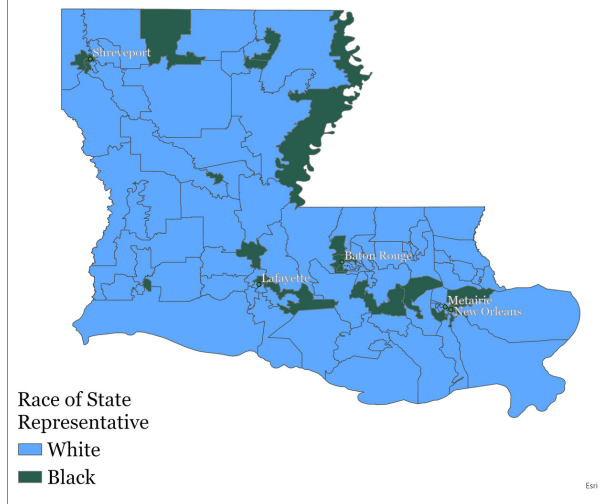
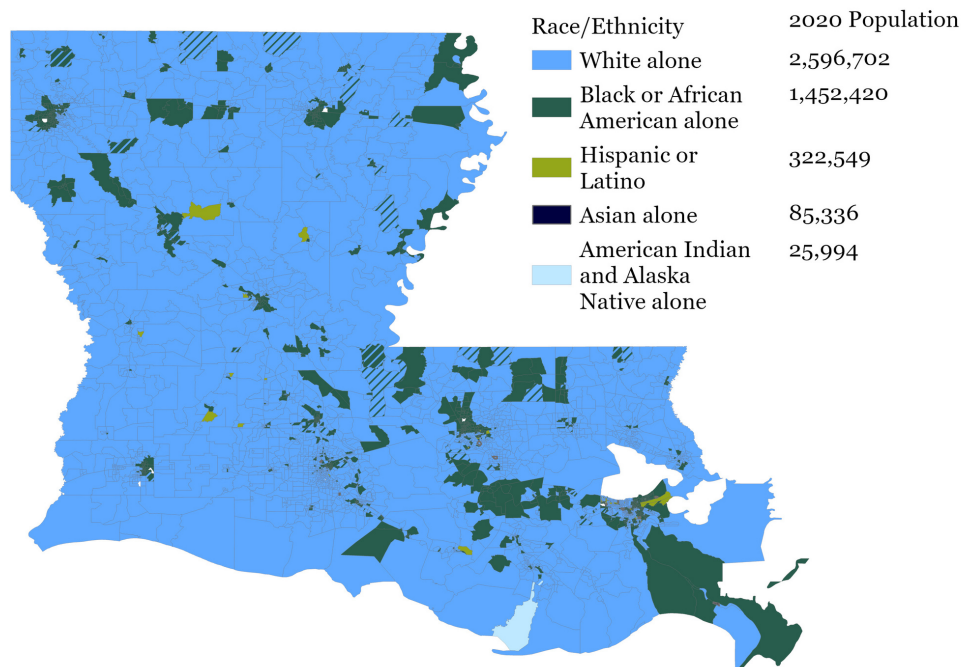


Figure 6b. Louisiana State House District by Race, 2026



Figures 4a.-6b.: Data from the Louisiana Secretary of State & U.S. Census: <https://voterportal.sos.la.gov/ElectedOfficials#> & <https://www.census.gov/geographies/mapping-files/time-series/geo/tiger-line-file.html>

Figure 7. Most Common Race/Ethnicity by Block Group, 2020, Louisiana



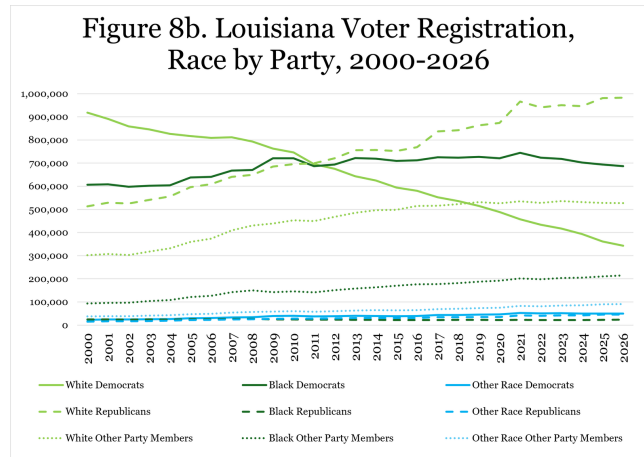
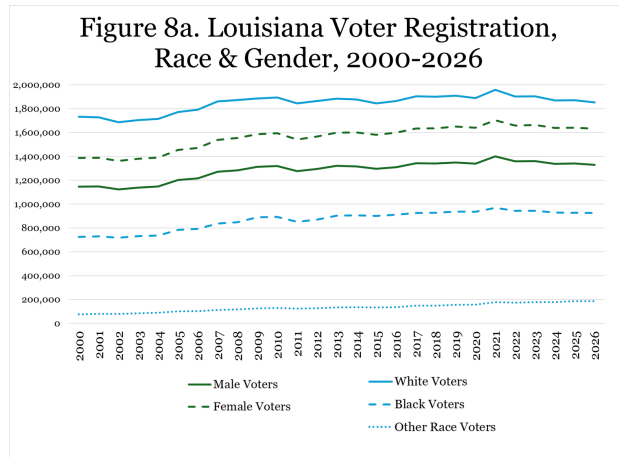
Note: Hatches indicate the second most common race/ethnicity if its population is within 5 percentage points of the most common race/ethnicity

Figure 7. Data from the U.S. Census:

<https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALCD1182020.P9?q=race> & <https://www.census.gov/cgibin/geo/shapefiles/index.php>

1. Block groups with no data are designated as white
2. All race groups, excluding Hispanic or Latino, consist of individuals who identify as "Not Hispanic or Latino"

Registered Voters in Louisiana, by Gender, Party, and Race/ Ethnicity



Data from: Louisiana Secretary of State. *Registration Statistics Statewide*. Datafile created 5/01/26. Louisiana Department of State. Accessed May 24, 2026. <https://www.sos.la.gov/ElectionsAndVoting/Pages/RegistrationStatisticsStatewide.aspx>. See Appendix Tables for raw numbers.

1. Data on gender by party is unavailable.

We assessed registered voters by gender, race, and party from 2000-2026, the period for which data were publicly available. As seen in Figure 8a, number of registered voters by gender and race has not changed over this timeframe, reflecting stability in registered voters, with higher participation for women relative to men. While party by gender data over time were not available, party by race data were. As seen in Figure 8b, these data indicate a notable shift in party registration over time from Democrat to Republican among White registered voters, corresponding to previously seen shifts in representation of White elected officials.

As of May 1, 2026, Louisiana had 2,964,882 registered voters (see Table 1). Of these, 55% were female and 45% were male, reflecting slightly higher female voter representation relative to the state population, which is 51% female according to U.S. Census estimates. Among registered voters, 63% were White, 31% were Black, and 6% identified as another race category, closely corresponding to U.S. Census estimates for Louisiana of 62% White, 33% Black, and 5% Other Race. Louisiana's population is also approximately 8% Hispanic/Latino, though ethnicity data were not available in the voter registration records analyzed.

Party affiliation differed substantially by race. Among White registered voters, a majority (53%) were registered Republicans, while 18% were registered Democrats. In contrast, among Black registered voters, a large majority (74%) were registered Democrats and only 3% were registered Republicans. A substantial proportion of both White and Black voters reported no party affiliation (28% and 23%, respectively). Among voters categorized as

Other Race, registration was more evenly divided between Republicans (25%) and Democrats (27%), though nearly half (47%) reported no party affiliation. Gender-by-party registration data were not publicly available.

Table 1. Louisiana Registered Voters, Total and by Party and Race, May 2026

	Total	White	Black	Other
Total Registered Voters	-	63%	31%	6%
Registered Republicans	36%	53%	3%	25%
Registered Democrats	36%	18%	74%	27%
Other Parties	<1%	1%	<1%	2%
No party	27%	28%	23%	47%

Detailed numbers are in Appendix Table 3.

1. All percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

Over the past 50 years, the Louisiana Legislature has undergone substantial political and demographic change. The most significant shift has been partisan realignment among White legislators, with White Democrats declining sharply and White Republicans becoming the dominant political group in both the Louisiana Senate and House. Representation of Black and female legislators has increased over time, particularly in the House, though these groups remain represented at lower levels than their share of the state population would suggest (6). Louisiana is 62% White (6), while 76% of Senators and 74% of Representatives are White. Gender disparity is even more pronounced. Half of Louisianans are male, but 87% of Louisiana Senators and 71% of Louisiana Representatives are male. Geographic distribution of minority legislators are in Figures 5a&b and 6a&b.

These disparities are also present when comparing voter registration data to the composition of the Louisiana State Legislature. As of May 2026, a majority of registered voters were female (55%) and nearly a third of all registered voters were black (31%). Louisiana also had nearly equal, but slightly higher, numbers of registered Democrats (1.07 million) compared to Republicans (1.06 million), and 28% of voters (~839,000) were registered with no party affiliation. Although White voters were predominantly Republicans (53%), with only 18% registered as Democrats, and Black voters were overwhelmingly Democrats (74%), 92% of White representatives and 96% of White senators were Republicans, and 100% of Black legislators were Democrats. These patterns suggest that the relationship between race and party is amplified within the Louisiana State Legislature, and that many voting blocks are underrepresented (Appendix Tables 1, 2, 3). The relationship between gender and party affiliation is less clear, as these data were not available in the public data sources.

The continued predominance of Republican White males in the Legislature likely reflects multiple overlapping historical and institutional factors, including incumbency advantages, longstanding political and fundraising networks, regional political realignment, and patterns of candidate recruitment and retention. We consider some of these shifts in light of a timeline of federal and state legislative and judicial activities that may have affected party affiliation as well as gender and race representation of elected officials; we consider relevant activities from 1965 (date of the Voting Rights Act) to today. (See Figure 9.) The starkest change over time seen in data presented in this report is that of the shift among White Louisianans from Democrats to Republicans, both in terms of elected officials and registered voters. Around 2007 and 2008, White elected officials and registered voters became majority Republican rather than majority Democrat. This timing corresponds with the implementation of term limits in Louisiana in 2007, resulting in many incumbents, largely Democrats, being unable to run for re-election. Republicans were able to use that opportunity to make effective gains in the state legislature, and that growth in representation of Republicans as elected officials has only increased over time. We also see improvements in diversity of representation by race among our elected officials in the state legislature. As seen in Figure 9, amendments to the 1965 Voting Rights Act were made in

the 1980s to support implementation to ensure Black representation and these, combined with the updated Census data from 1990 providing accurate updates on the numbers of Black residents in the country and state, resulted in redistricting, potentially explaining greater representation of Black legislators in Louisiana starting in the 1980s. The 2026 Supreme Court decision affecting redistricting in Louisiana will likely affect this representation. It should be noted that all Black elected officials in the state are Democrat, and the vast majority of White male elected officials are Republican. Racial divides by party require greater consideration for our state.

A primary goal of this work was to understand representation of women in the state legislature. The 1990s saw an increase in representation of women as Louisiana state legislators, corresponding with national trends of growth in women elected officials in Congress. The increase in women elected officials in Louisiana and the U.S. followed 1991 hearings regarding the appointment of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court and the testimony of Anita Hill on experiences of sexual harassment to all-male Senate Judiciary Committee (8). A decade later, the number of women in the U.S. Congress had more than doubled. Nonetheless, women remain far less likely than men to be elected legislators nationally and in Louisiana. Research suggests that women are less likely than men to view themselves as qualified to run for office or to be encouraged to pursue elected positions, even when similarly accomplished (9, 10). Voter perceptions and gender stereotypes may influence electoral outcomes and candidate viability. Attitudes toward women's political leadership may represent an important barrier to representation in Louisiana. Recent research found that one-third of men and one-sixth of women in the state believe that men make better political leaders than women. Such views are significantly more common in Louisiana than in the United States as a whole (11). Both women's faith in themselves to be leaders and society's beliefs about women's capacity to lead may contribute to the slower pace of change in gender representation within elected office (12), and despite women constituting a slight majority of both Louisiana's population and registered voters. Additionally, the average salary of state legislators is 16,800, excluding per diem allowances. This pay is lower for Louisiana when compared to nearby states, such as Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Alabama, and might have an impact on who is willing and able to serve in the legislature (13). This is an area warranting greater attention in our state and nationally, as data document that value of women elected officials regardless of political party in bringing attention to key issues affecting women and children, including maternal health care, childcare, and family health and welfare needs (10, 14).

Figure 9. Timeline of federal and state legislative and judicial activities: 1965 to 2026



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While the current report offers important data insights, there are limitations to what we can know from available data. As noted previously, these data do not provide insight into Hispanic/Latino representation in the Legislature or among registered voters, as these data are not currently available and may not be collected. Hispanics/Latinos constitute 8% of Louisiana residents and represent a growing population in the state (5). At the same time, Hispanic/Latino political participation and leadership are increasingly visible, as reflected in the recent election of the current mayor of New Orleans. Similarly, while these data labeled some state representatives as independent, it suggests that there were no independent state senators who served between 1976–2026. This contrasts with Ballotpedia, which states that state senator Troy Hebert switched to the independent party in 2010, before resigning that same year to serve as Louisiana’s alcohol and tobacco control commissioner (15). Overall, ensuring a full understanding of representation in Louisiana requires adequate demographic data on both legislators and voters.

As the United States approaches the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, these findings offer an opportunity to reflect on how representative democracy has evolved across generations. Louisiana’s Legislature today reflects broader political, demographic, and social changes that have reshaped the state since the 1970s. The findings also underscore that representation is not static; it changes over time alongside shifts in population, voter participation, political coalitions, and pathways to public leadership. Understanding these long-term trends can help inform future discussions about civic participation, leadership development, political engagement, and the continuing evolution of representative democracy in Louisiana. We hope these findings encourage all Louisianans, regardless of political party, gender, or race to participate in civic life as voters and as potential candidates for public office. A representative democracy depends on broad participation and public trust, principles that remain central to the ideals articulated in the Declaration of Independence 250 years ago.

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APPENDIX 1. DETAILED METHODS

Data Sources

Data from 1988–2026 were collected from the Louisiana voter portal. Data from 1976–1988 and information on shortened term limits and party switches were collected from the MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOUISIANA SENATE 1880–2024 and the MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOUISIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1812–2026 directories. The Rutgers Center for Women in Politics and The Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus (LLBC) History timeline were utilized to confirm the total number of women and the number of black legislators from 1976–2006, as well as to fill in missing data when necessary.

Data Cleaning

Data in the directories were listed by parish, rather than district, and name formatting was inconsistent. As a result, legislators who represented multiple parishes were listed multiple times over the same time range. To address this issue, names were standardized using fuzzy matching and manual review. Duplicate entries were removed when they referred to the same legislator serving during the same year.

The Louisiana voter portal did not consistently identify shortened terms, mid-year replacements, or party switches. These cases were cross-referenced against the legislative directories and manually updated if necessary. Legislators who served only part of the year were counted for the entire year, as the available data lacked the necessary information to assign weights based on months served.

Demographic Classification

Each legislator was categorized by chamber, years served, political party, gender and race. Every legislator was defined as either white or black; sources did not specify whether a legislator was Hispanic/Latino, though we know of at least one Hispanic legislator not identified as such in this system. Race and gender identification were listed on the Louisiana Voter Portal and utilized for legislators who served between 1988–2026. For data between 1976–1988, state representatives who were female and/or black were identified via symbols on the MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOUISIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1812–2026 directory. The MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOUISIANA SENATE 1880–2024 directory lacked information on race or gender, so the Rutgers Center for Women in Politics Louisiana database and the Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus (LLBC) History Timeline were used to identify female and/or black state senators who served prior to 1988. Every state legislator who served between 1976–1988 and was not identified as female and/or black on any source was assumed to be a white male.

Data Visualization

We created tables on the number of Senators and Representatives in the Louisiana State legislature by race, party, and gender. (See Appendix Tables.) Using these numbers, we created three graphs for each chamber: Gender and Party, Gender and Race, and Party and Race. We also created charts showing the distribution of White Male Republicans, White Male Democrats, White Male Independents, White Female Republicans, White Female Democrats, White Female Independents, Black Male Republicans, Black Male Democrats, Black Male Independents, Black Female Republicans, Black Female Democrats and Black Female Independents for each chamber by year.

APPENDIX 2. TABLES

Appendix Table 1. Raw numbers and Percentages of Louisiana Senators from 1976 to 2026 by Gender, Race, and Party

Year	Black Female D	Black Female I	Black Female R	Black Male D	Black Male I	Black Male R	White Female D	White Female I	White Female R	White Male D	White Male I	White Male R	Total
1976	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	34 (94%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	36
1977	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	34 (94%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	36
1978	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	35 (95%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	37
1979	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	35 (97%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	36
1980	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	35 (97%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	36
1981	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	36 (97%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	37
1982	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	35 (97%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	36
1983	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	35 (97%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	36
1984	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (11%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	31 (84%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	37
1985	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (13%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	31 (82%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	38
1986	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (14%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	30 (81%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	37
1987	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (14%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	30 (81%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	37
1988	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (12%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	32 (74%)	0 (0%)	6 (14%)	43
1989	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (12%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	31 (76%)	0 (0%)	5 (12%)	41
1990	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (12%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	31 (76%)	0 (0%)	5 (12%)	41
1991	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	33 (75%)	0 (0%)	6 (14%)	44
1992	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	25 (64%)	0 (0%)	6 (15%)	39
1993	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	25 (64%)	0 (0%)	6 (15%)	39
1994	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (16%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	28 (65%)	0 (0%)	6 (14%)	43
1995	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	25 (64%)	0 (0%)	6 (15%)	39
1996	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	17 (43%)	0 (0%)	14 (35%)	40
1997	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (41%)	0 (0%)	14 (36%)	39
1998	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (40%)	0 (0%)	14 (35%)	40
1999	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (39%)	0 (0%)	15 (37%)	41
2000	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	17 (44%)	0 (0%)	12 (31%)	39
2001	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	18 (45%)	0 (0%)	12 (30%)	40
2002	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	17 (43%)	0 (0%)	12 (30%)	40
2003	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	17 (44%)	0 (0%)	12 (31%)	39
2004	4 (10%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (13%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	14 (36%)	0 (0%)	14 (36%)	39
2005	4 (10%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	14 (34%)	0 (0%)	14 (34%)	41
2006	4 (10%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	14 (35%)	0 (0%)	13 (33%)	40
2007	4 (10%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (13%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	14 (36%)	0 (0%)	13 (33%)	39
2008	5 (13%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	14 (35%)	0 (0%)	15 (38%)	40
2009	5 (12%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (10%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	15 (36%)	0 (0%)	15 (36%)	42
2010	7 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	14 (34%)	0 (0%)	14 (34%)	41
2011	5 (13%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	12 (31%)	0 (0%)	16 (41%)	39
2012	3 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	6 (15%)	0 (0%)	23 (59%)	39
2013	3 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (13%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	6 (15%)	0 (0%)	23 (59%)	39

Appendix Table 1. Continued

Year	Black Female D	Black Female I	Black Female R	Black Male D	Black Male I	Black Male R	White Female D	White Female I	White Female R	White Male D	White Male I	White Male R	Total
2014	3 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (13%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	6 (15%)	0 (0%)	23 (59%)	39
2015	3 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (13%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	6 (15%)	0 (0%)	23 (59%)	39
2016	3 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	5 (13%)	0 (0%)	23 (59%)	39
2017	3 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	5 (13%)	0 (0%)	23 (58%)	40
2018	3 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	5 (13%)	0 (0%)	24 (60%)	40
2019	3 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	5 (13%)	0 (0%)	23 (59%)	39
2020	3 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (8%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	24 (62%)	39
2021	3 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (7%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	25 (61%)	41
2022	3 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (7%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	25 (61%)	41
2023	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (21%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (8%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	24 (62%)	39
2024	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (19%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (8%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	24 (65%)	37
2025	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (8%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	25 (66%)	38
2026	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (8%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	25 (66%)	38

Data from: Louisiana Secretary of State. *Elected Officials*. Datafile created 5/01/26. Louisiana Department of State. Accessed May 27, 2026. <https://voterportal.sos.la.gov/ElectedOfficials#>. *MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOUISIANA SENATE 1880 - 2024*. Datafile created 5/01/26. Louisiana State Senate. Accessed May 27, 2026. <https://senate.la.gov/Documents/Membership/1880membership.pdf>. Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus. *The Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus (LLBC) History timeline*. Datafile created 5/01/2026. Accessed May 27, 2026. <https://lablackcaucus.org/about/historic-timeline/>. CAWP CENTER FOR AMERICAN WOMEN AND POLITICS. *Women Elected Officials Database*. Datafile created 5/01/2026. Rutgers-New Brunswick Eagleton Institute of Politics. Accessed May 27, 2026. [https://cawp.rutgers.edu/data/women-elected-officials-database?position\[\]=State%20Senator¤t=2&yearend filter=All&state\[\]=Louisiana&items_per_page=100&tab=ByPosition](https://cawp.rutgers.edu/data/women-elected-officials-database?position[]=State%20Senator¤t=2&yearend filter=All&state[]=Louisiana&items_per_page=100&tab=ByPosition)

1. Senators who served part of the year were counted for the entire year.
2. Race and gender were obtained from *The Louisiana Legislative Black Caucus (LLBC) History Timeline* and the *Women Elected Officials Database* for the years 1976-1988.
3. R= Republican, D= Democrat, I= Independent
4. All percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

Appendix Table 2. Raw numbers and Percentages of Louisiana Representatives from 1976 to 2026 by Gender, Race, and Party

Year	Black Female D	Black Female I	Black Female R	Black Male D	Black Male I	Black Male R	White Female D	White Female I	White Female R	White Male D	White Male I	White Male R	Total
1976	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	85 (79%)	1 (1%)	11 (10%)	107
1977	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	85 (77%)	1 (1%)	14 (13%)	110
1978	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	83 (76%)	1 (1%)	15 (14%)	109
1979	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	84 (77%)	1 (1%)	14 (13%)	109
1980	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	80 (76%)	1 (1%)	13 (12%)	105
1981	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	81 (77%)	1 (1%)	13 (12%)	105
1982	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	81 (74%)	1 (1%)	16 (15%)	109
1983	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	83 (74%)	1 (1%)	15 (13%)	112
1984	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	14 (13%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	72 (66%)	0 (0%)	18 (17%)	109
1985	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	12 (11%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	64 (60%)	0 (0%)	25 (24%)	106
1986	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	13 (12%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	65 (60%)	0 (0%)	25 (23%)	109
1987	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	12 (11%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	64 (59%)	0 (0%)	26 (24%)	108
1988	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	11 (11%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	70 (68%)	1 (1%)	17 (17%)	103
1989	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	11 (11%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	70 (69%)	1 (1%)	16 (16%)	101
1990	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	11 (11%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	70 (68%)	1 (1%)	18 (17%)	103
1991	4 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	11 (11%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	70 (67%)	1 (1%)	18 (17%)	104
1992	6 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	19 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	62 (60%)	1 (1%)	12 (12%)	104
1993	8 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	20 (19%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	61 (57%)	1 (1%)	12 (11%)	107
1994	7 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	17 (16%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	61 (59%)	1 (1%)	13 (13%)	104
1995	7 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (4%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	61 (59%)	1 (1%)	13 (13%)	104
1996	6 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (5%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	53 (49%)	0 (0%)	26 (24%)	108
1997	6 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (6%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	49 (45%)	0 (0%)	28 (26%)	108
1998	6 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (7%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	49 (46%)	0 (0%)	26 (24%)	107
1999	7 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (7%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	50 (45%)	0 (0%)	26 (24%)	110
2000	7 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (8%)	0 (0%)	6 (6%)	45 (41%)	0 (0%)	26 (24%)	109
2001	5 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	17 (16%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (8%)	0 (0%)	6 (6%)	44 (41%)	0 (0%)	27 (25%)	108
2002	6 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	18 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (8%)	0 (0%)	6 (6%)	45 (41%)	0 (0%)	25 (23%)	109
2003	5 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	17 (16%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (8%)	0 (0%)	6 (6%)	45 (41%)	0 (0%)	27 (25%)	109
2004	6 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	20 (19%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (6%)	0 (0%)	5 (5%)	41 (38%)	1 (1%)	28 (26%)	108
2005	7 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	20 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (6%)	0 (0%)	5 (5%)	38 (35%)	1 (1%)	32 (29%)	110
2006	6 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	20 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (6%)	0 (0%)	5 (5%)	39 (35%)	1 (1%)	33 (30%)	111
2007	6 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	17 (16%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (7%)	0 (0%)	5 (5%)	35 (33%)	1 (1%)	34 (32%)	105
2008	7 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	5 (5%)	29 (26%)	2 (2%)	48 (44%)	110
2009	7 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	17 (16%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	5 (5%)	28 (26%)	2 (2%)	47 (43%)	109
2010	7 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	15 (14%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (4%)	0 (0%)	5 (5%)	25 (23%)	2 (2%)	51 (47%)	109
2011	6 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	15 (14%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (5%)	0 (0%)	4 (4%)	23 (21%)	2 (2%)	54 (50%)	109
2012	5 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	18 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (4%)	0 (0%)	4 (4%)	20 (19%)	2 (2%)	54 (50%)	107
2013	6 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	18 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (4%)	0 (0%)	4 (4%)	20 (19%)	2 (2%)	54 (50%)	108

Appendix Table 2. Continued

Year	Black Female D	Black Female I	Black Female R	Black Male D	Black Male I	Black Male R	White Female D	White Female I	White Female R	White Male D	White Male I	White Male R	Total
2014	6 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	18 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	5 (5%)	20 (19%)	2 (2%)	52 (49%)	106
2015	6 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	18 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	4 (4%)	20 (19%)	2 (2%)	54 (50%)	107
2016	6 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	19 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	9 (8%)	17 (16%)	3 (3%)	52 (48%)	109
2017	5 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	20 (19%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	9 (8%)	16 (15%)	3 (3%)	52 (48%)	108
2018	5 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	20 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	11 (10%)	16 (14%)	3 (3%)	54 (48%)	112
2019	6 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	19 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	10 (10%)	16 (15%)	3 (3%)	49 (47%)	105
2020	6 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	22 (21%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	12 (12%)	6 (6%)	1 (1%)	54 (52%)	104
2021	7 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	23 (22%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	13 (12%)	6 (6%)	1 (1%)	53 (50%)	106
2022	6 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	21 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	13 (13%)	6 (6%)	1 (1%)	54 (52%)	104
2023	6 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	20 (19%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	13 (13%)	4 (4%)	1 (1%)	56 (54%)	103
2024	9 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	18 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	18 (17%)	4 (4%)	0 (0%)	55 (52%)	106
2025	9 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	19 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	19 (18%)	4 (4%)	0 (0%)	55 (51%)	108
2026	10 (9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	18 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	19 (17%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	56 (51%)	109

Data from: Louisiana Secretary of State. *Elected Officials*. Datafile created 5/01/26. Louisiana Department of State. Accessed May 27, 2026. <https://voterportal.sos.la.gov/ElectedOfficials#>. Data from: David R. Poynter Legislative Research Library. *MEMBERSHIP IN THE LOUISIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1812 – 2028*. Datafile created 5/01/25. Louisiana House of Representatives. Accessed May 27, 2026. https://house.louisiana.gov/H_PDFdocs/HouseMembership_History_CURRENT.pdf

1. Representatives who served part of the year were counted for the entire year.
2. R= Republican, D= Democrat, I= Independent
3. All percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

Appendix Table 3. Louisiana Registered Voters, Total and by Gender, Race, and Party in Raw Numbers, May 2026

	Total	Female	Male	White	Black	Other
Total Registered Voters	2,964,882	1,636,465	1,331,117	1,851,800	925,657	187,425
Registered Republicans	1,055,976	-	-	986,347	23,579	46,050
Registered Democrats	1,070,271	-	-	334,977	685,583	49,711
Other Parties	25,231	-	-	17,877	4,396	2,958
No Party	813,404	-	-	512,599	212,099	88,706

Data from: Louisiana Secretary of State. *Registration Statistics Statewide*. Datafile created 5/01/26. Louisiana Department of State. Accessed May 24, 2026. <https://www.sos.la.gov/ElectionsAndVoting/Pages/RegistrationStatisticsStatewide.aspx>.

1. Data on gender by party is unavailable.

Report Citation

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