Latino Population 1980-2060
At more than 55 million, Latinos are the nation’s second largest population group, more than one of every six residents (17.3%), and nearly one-quarter of the nation’s under 18 youth (24.3%).

Millennials are projected to be nearly half (44%) of Latinos eligible to vote in 2016, and a larger share of the Latino electorate than of other population groups.*

*Source: Pew Research Center, Hispanic Trends
Latino Population by Nativity and Citizenship Status

Note: Population figures do not include Latinos with documented status who are not legal permanent residents, such as Temporary Protected Status beneficiaries.
Current Landscape for Latino Participation

Presidential Elections

- U.S. Citizens, 18+
- Registered Voters
- Actual Voters


- 1988: 8,078,000
- 1992: 8,778,000
- 1996: 11,209,000
- 2000: 13,159,000
- 2004: 16,088,000
- 2008: 19,537,000
- 2012: 23,329,000

- 1988: 3,710,000
- 1992: 4,238,000
- 1996: 4,928,000
- 2000: 5,934,000
- 2004: 7,587,000
- 2008: 9,745,000
- 2012: 11,188,000

- 1988: 4,573,000
- 1992: 5,137,000
- 1996: 6,573,000
- 2000: 7,546,000
- 2004: 9,308,000
- 2008: 11,608,000
- 2012: 13,697,000
Voter Turnout of Eligible Electorate
Presidential Elections, 2004 – 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Latino</th>
<th>Non-Latino</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
<td>65.3%</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
<td>65.1%</td>
<td>57.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>48.0%</td>
<td>63.5%</td>
<td>55.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Native-Born and Naturalized Latino Voter Turnout

Presidential Elections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Native-Born</th>
<th>Naturalized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>43.6%</td>
<td>49.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>45.4%</td>
<td>52.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
<td>54.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
<td>53.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NALEO Educational Fund projects

27.3 million Latinos

will be eligible to vote in 2016
13.1 million Latinos will vote in Election 2016
THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT AND
THE SHELBY COUNTY DECISION
Congress first enacted the VRA in 1965 to protect African American and Puerto Rican voters from discriminatory voting and election practices imposed by states and local jurisdictions.
In 1975, Congress extended the VRA’s protections to “language minorities:” Latinos, Asians, and Native Americans

Congress recognized that Latino voters had suffered discrimination from such practices as:

• Literacy tests

• “White Only” primaries

• Latino vote dilution through annexations, gerrymandering, and at-large elections; and

• Economic reprisals
In June 2013, the U.S. Supreme Court issued *Shelby County v. Holder*:

- The Court invalidated “trigger” for preclearance, indicating it was too outdated.

- Preclearance mechanism still valid, but generally cannot be used without “trigger.”

- Court acknowledged discrimination still exists, leaving door open for a legislative “fix” to restore the VRA protections.
## States Which Enacted or Implemented Unfair Voting Policies After Election 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions on Voter Registration</td>
<td>AL, IN, KS, MT, NM, NC, VA, WI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictive Voter ID Laws</td>
<td>AL, IN, MS, NC, ND, TN, TX, VA, WI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced In-Person Voting Periods</td>
<td>IN, NE, NC, OH, TN, WI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrictions on Absentee Voting by Mail</td>
<td>AZ, AR, NJ, OH, TX, UT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Heightened Voting Qualifications</td>
<td>KY, NC, OH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Administrative Practices Likely to Affect Latino Voters in Election 2016

- Unsound registration list maintenance
- Lack of resources dedicated to processing new registration applications
- Polling place closures and consolidations
- Inadequate resource allocation to polling places in underrepresented communities
- Ineffective provision of language assistance
Election 2016 Primaries and the Need for Stronger Protections Against Discrimination

- **Maricopa Co., AZ:** Significant reduction in polling places, resulting in long lines and voter confusion; incorrect Spanish-language ballots mailed to voters.

- **Brooklyn, NY:** More than 125,000 voters purged from registration lists shortly before primary.

- **Kansas:** Erroneous information about voter registration published in Spanish-language voter guide.
Policy Recommendations

Congress must restore the Voting Rights Act to full strength:

- Voting Rights Advancement Act, HR 2867 and S 1659
- Voting Rights Amendment Act, HR 885
Policy Recommendations: States and Localities

States and localities must expand access to elections:

• Eliminate restrictive laws and practices.
• Enhance provision of language assistance.
• Offer same-day voter registration.
• Conduct electronic voter registration through government agencies.
• Expand available days, times, and methods for voting.
Voter Engagement and Protection

NALEO Educational Fund’s year-round toll-free bilingual hotline **1-888-VE-Y-VOTA** (1-888-839-8682) provides Latino voters with vital information on every aspect of the electoral process including:

- How to register to vote;
- State voter ID requirements; and
- Election Day polling place locations.
Thank you.

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www.naleo.org