

The Journey to Latino Political Representation

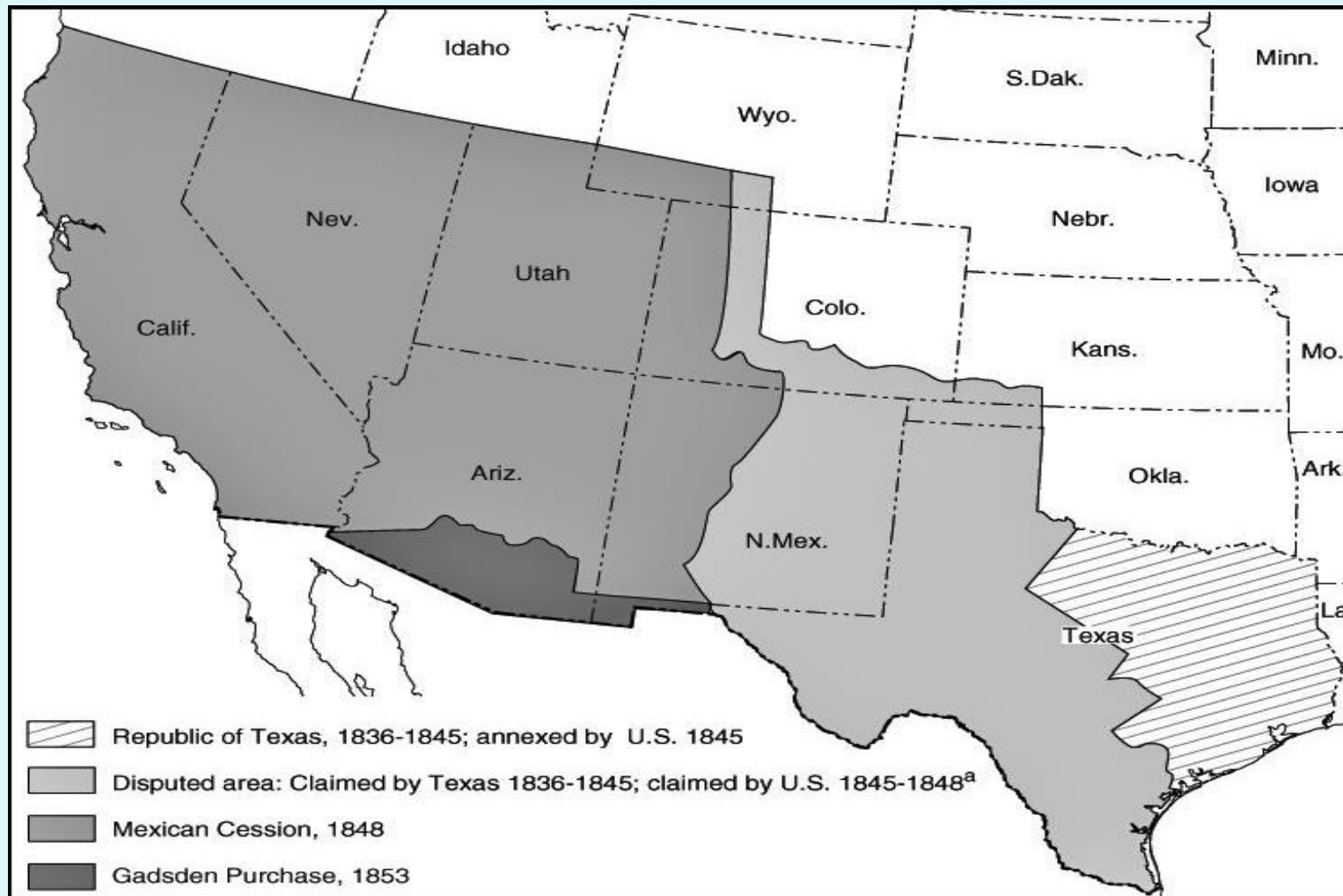
By John P. Schmal



Chicano Representation in California (1848–1963)



1848 - The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo



The Annexation of the Southwestern U.S. from Mexico

Source: Historical Map of the United States:
Expansion 1836-1853: EmersonKent.com

California Becomes a State

Year(s)	Event
1846–1848	The Mexican–American War
Jan. 1847	The Treaty of Cahuenga ends the war in California.
Feb. 1848	The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends the war on all fronts. Mexico hands over 525,000 square miles of territory to the United States (including California).
Oct. 1849	The Constitutional Convention of 1849 grants the “right of suffrage” and requires that all laws shall be published in both English and Spanish. Only six of the 48 delegates are Mexican–American Californians.
1849–50	The First Constitutional Legislature is held in San Jose.
Sept. 1850	California becomes the 31 st American state.
1851	The First Legislative Session is held. Of the 37 Assembly members and 17 Senators, only two are Mexican Americans.

Notable Chicano Legislators

Name	District Represented	Assembly or Senate
Andres Pico	Los Angeles	Signed Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; served in the Assembly (1851–53, 1858–60)
Pablo de la Guerra	San Luis Obispo & Santa Barbara	Senate (1849–1851), Acting Lieut. Gov. (1861–1862)
Pedro C. Carrillo	Santa Barbara	Assembly
Manuel A. Castro	San Luis Obispo & Monterey	Assembly (1856–57, 1863)
Esteban Castro	Monterey	Assembly (1857–58, 1863–65)
Ygnacio Sepulveda	Los Angeles	Assembly (1863–65)
Mariano G. Pacheco	San Luis Obispo	Assembly (1852–54)

Sources: PoliticalGraveyard.com; John P. Schmal, “The Journey to Latino Political Representation” (2007).

Romualdo Pacheco (1831–1899)

Year	Milestone
1831	Born in Santa Barbara with roots in Guanajuato.
1853–57	Serves as Superior Court Judge in San Luis Obispo.
1853–55	Serves in the State Assembly.
1857–70	Serves various terms in the California State Senate (1857, 1861–63, 1869–70).
1863–67	Serves as State Treasurer.
1868–70	Serves in the State Assembly.
1871–75	Lieutenant Governor of California.
1875	Serves as Governor
1877–83	Serves two terms in the U.S. House of Representatives.
1890–93	U.S. Minister to Central American nations.
1899	Died in Oakland, Alameda County, Calif., January 23, 1899 (age 67 years, 84 days).

Sources: PoliticalGraveyard.com; John P. Schmal, “The Journey to Latino Political Representation” (2007); Loren Nicholson, “Romualdo Pacheco’s California! The Mexican–American Who Won” (1990).

Reginaldo Francisco del Valle (1854–1938)

Year	Milestone
1854	Born in California.
1873	Graduated from Santa Clara College in San Jose.
1880	Elected to the California Assembly (from Los Angeles).
1881	Los Angeles State Normal School (the forerunner of UCLA) is established with funding from del Valle.
1882	Elected at the age of 28 to the California Senate (took office in 1883 and served two terms)
1886	Left the Senate after losing re-election.
1888, 1894	Chairman of the Democratic State Conventions.
1913	President Woodrow Wilson appoints del Valle as his personal representative to Mexico.
1927–29	Director of the Metropolitan Water District
1938	Died in East Los Angeles.

Sources: John P. Schmal, "The Journey to Latino Political Representation" (2007); David Hays-Bautista, Marco Firebaugh, Cynthia L. Chamberlin & Christina Gamboa, "Reginaldo Francisco del Valle, "UCLA's Forgotten Forefather," *The Southern California Quarterly* (Spring 2006).

California: The Erosion of the Latino Vote

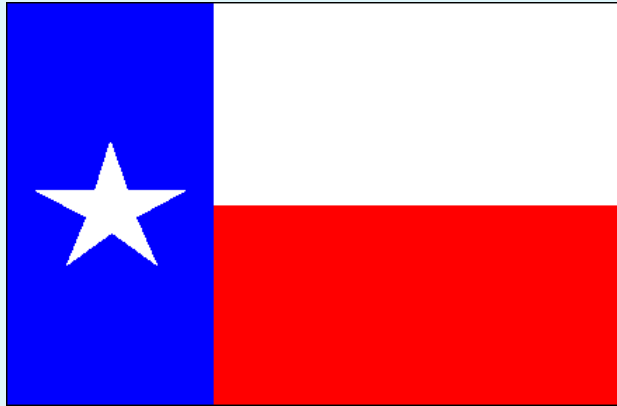
Year(s)	Event
1848–72	13 men serve as Mayor of Los Angeles. Three are Hispanic.
1872–2005	Cristobal Aguilar's term as Mayor of Los Angeles ends in 1872. No Chicano holds this office for the next 133 years until the election of Antonio Villaraigosa in 2005.
1874	The first Anglo is elected Mayor of Santa Barbara. Hispanics effectively lose representation in the city after this.
1879	The revised California Constitution rescinds the linguistic protective provisions of the 1849 Constitution. Laws are no longer published in two languages.
1879–83	Romualdo Pacheco serves in the 46 th & 47 th U.S. Congresses.
1881	The last Hispanic member of the L.A. City Council steps down. No Hispanic sits on the Council again till 1949 (Ed Roybal).
1883–1963	Pacheco's term ends in 1883. No Latinos serve California in the U.S. Congress until Edward Roybal takes office in 1963.

Source: John P. Schmal, "The Journey to Latino Political Representation" (2007).

California: The Erosion of the Latino Vote

Year(s)	Event
1886–1963	The Interregnum: In 77 years, only one Hispanic representative from California (Miguel Estudillo) went to either Sacramento or Washington, D.C.
1891	An English literacy requirement is proposed as a constitutional amendment.
1894	The people of California vote in favor of the English literacy requirement, which becomes law.
1904–1913	Miguel Estudillo serves Riverside as California State Senator (1904–1908) and as California State Assembly member (1908–1913).
1915–1960	Fracturing and reapportionment prevent Hispanics from getting elected to offices in East L.A., with the Latino community being split into multiple districts that are tied to other communities.

Sources: John P. Schmal, “The Journey to Latino Political Representation” (2007); Elmer Wallace Holmes, “History of Riverside California, with Biographical Sketches.”



Tejano Representation in Texas (1836–1961)



Texas Joins the Union

Year(s)	Event
March 1836	Fifty-six men sign the Texas Declaration of Independence; three of them are Hispanics (José Antonio Navarro, José Francisco Ruiz and Lorenzo de Zavala). Two months later, Texas becomes an independent Republic.
1836–1844	Tejanos dominate San Antonio City politics.
Feb. 1845	U.S. Congress passes a joint resolution for Texas annexation. In October, Texas voters approve annexation.
Dec. 1845	President Polk signs Texas Admission Act and Texas becomes the 28 th state of the United States.
1846–1849	Jose Antonio Navarro serves two terms in the Texas Senate. Navarro County was named in his honor (1846).
1846–1961	Only 19 Hispanic politicians won election in the State Legislature (three of them in the Senate).
1901	The Texas Legislature passes a poll tax (\$1.75). Texas voters ratify the poll tax by a 2-to-1-margin in 1902.

Sources: John P. Schmal, "The Journey to Latino Political Representation" (2007); Texas State Historical Association, "Texas Handbook."

Notable Tejano Legislators

Name	District	Texas Assembly or Senate
Jose Antonio Navarro	San Antonio	Senate (1846–48)
Angel Navarro	San Antonio	House (1857–58, 1861–63)
Bacilio Benavides	Laredo	House (1859–61)
Gregorio N. Garcia	El Paso	House (1866–70)
Santos Benavides	Laredo	House (1879–85); Confederate Colonel in Civil War (1863–5)
Thomas A. Rodriguez	San Antonio	House (1882–3, 93–95, 1901–3)
Jose T. Canales	Brownsville	House (1905–11, 1917–21)
Augustine Celaya	Brownsville	House (1933–49)
John C. Hoyo	San Antonio	House (1941–46)
Eligio de la Garza	Edinburg	House (1953–65); U.S. House of Representatives (1965–1997)
Henry B. Gonzalez	San Antonio	Senate (1957–61); U.S. House of Representatives (1962–1998)

Legislative Reference Library of Texas: <http://www.lrl.state.tx.us/legeLeaders/members/>; John P. Schmal, “The Journey to Latino Political Representation” (2007).

Jose Antonio Navarro



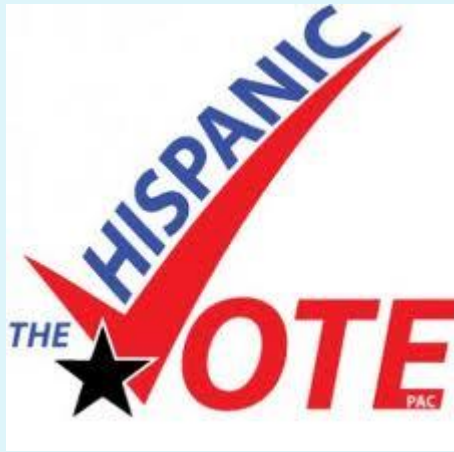
Sources: Handbook of Texas Online, %Jose Antonio Navarro+; Myteacherpages.com, %Statehood for Texas (1845-1851).+

“The only Texas-born delegate who helped write the Texas constitution at the Constitutional Convention of July 1845.

“Navarro served two terms in the Texas Senate.

“In 1846 Navarro County was named after him to honor his role in the struggle for independence.

“ Navarro supported secession from the United States in 1861, and his four sons served in the Confederate army. He died in 1871.



Latino Political Trail Blazers



Texas Trail Blazers



In 1957, **HENRY B. GONZÁLEZ** served on the San Antonio City Council (1953-56) and became the first Mexican-American in more than a century to be elected to the Texas State Senate (1956). In 1961, he was elected to serve the Texas 20th Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives. He was re-elected 17 times and served in the House until December 1998, becoming one of the longest tenured representatives in U.S. history. He died Nov 2000.

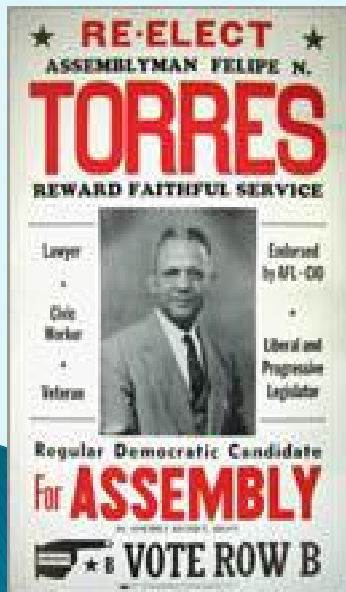


In 1981, **HENRY CISNEROS** became the second Hispanic mayor of a major U.S. city when he was elected Mayor of San Antonio, Texas the nation's 10th largest city. He served from 1981 to 1989. He also served as Secretary of HUD, during President Clinton's term of office.

Puerto Rican Trail Blazers in New York



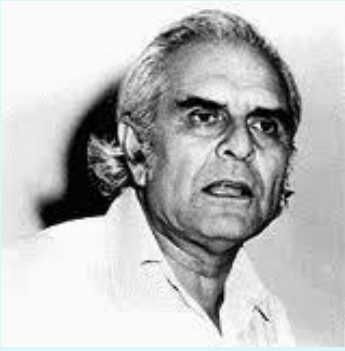
In 1937, **OSCAR GARCIA RIVERA**, a native of Mayaguez, PR, was elected as Assemblyperson for New York City's 17th Assembly District. He served only one term but continued to play a significant role in New York's Republican Party, as a member and officer in the New York Puerto Rican Republican Association.



From 1952 to 1961, **FRANK N. TORRES**, a native of Salinas, PR, was Assemblyman from the South Bronx. He was succeeded by his son Frank. From 1962 to 1967 he was a judge of the New York State Family Court. From 1967 until well past his 90th birthday, Mr. Torres practiced law in the South Bronx. He died at age 96 in 1994.

Sources: Eric Pace, "Felipe N. Torres, 96, Former Legislator And Retired Judge," New York Times, April 5, 1994; John P. Schmal, "Puerto Rican Pioneers in New York City: Forging an Urban Path," Latinola.com, Dec. 26, 2006.

Hispanic Trail Blazers



In 1960, **BERT CORONA** was one of the founders of the **Mexican American Political Association (MAPA)**, which was dedicated to electing Hispanics to office. He led MAPA's Northern Californian operations, serving as the organization's president from 1966 to 1971.



In 1967, **JULIAN NAVA** became the first Latino elected to the **Los Angeles Unified School District Board** with a vote of over two million . the largest vote ever received by a victorious Hispanic candidate in the U.S. up to then. At this time, no Mexican-American was in the California State Assembly or the Senate.



In 1982, Cuban-born **ILLEANA ROS-LEHTINEN** became the first Hispanic elected to the Florida legislature. In 1988, she became the first Cuban-American and first Latina woman to serve in the U.S. Congress. She continues to serve there and is Chairwoman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Hispanic Trail Blazers



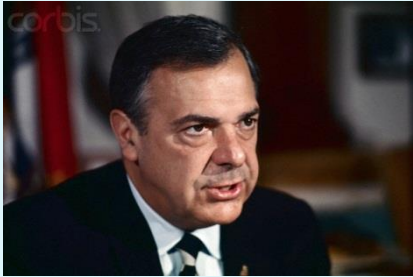
In 1982, **GLORIA MOLINA** was elected as State Assemblywoman for the 56th District. In 1987, she was elected to the L.A. City Council. In February 1991, she was elected to serve on the LA County Board of Supervisors. She was the first Latina to be elected to all three bodies.



In 1983, **FEDERICO PENA** became the first Hispanic Mayor of Denver, Colorado. In 1992, when President Clinton chose Peña to head the U.S. Department of Transportation, he became the first Hispanic to hold that position; and in 1997, he became the first Hispanic to serve as U.S. Secretary of Energy.

Source: John P. Schmal, *The Journey to Latino Political Representation* (2007)..

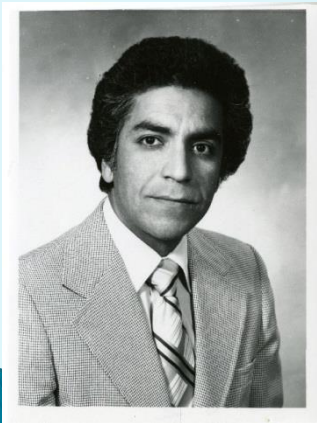
Hispanic Trail Blazers



In 1965, **ALFONSO J. CERVANTES** was elected as the Mayor of St. Louis, Missouri. He served in that capacity from 1965 to 1973.



In 1970, **HERMAN BADILLO** was elected to the U.S. House of Representativesq21st District of the South Bronx. A native of Puerto Rico, he served from 1973 to 1977. He also served as Borough President and Deputy Mayor of New York.



In 1977, **CONRADO M. VEGA** – a native of South Saint Paul . became the first known Hispanic to serve in the Minnesota Legislature. Of Mexican descent, Senator Vega served Senate District 52 (Dakota and Washington counties) from 1977 to 1982 and Senate District 39 from 1983 to 1986.

Sources: St. Paul Pioneer Press, June 13, 2004);
St. Louis Mayors, %Alfonso J. Cervantes.+

<http://exhibits.slpl.lib.mo.us/mayors/data/dt53760062.asp>

Hispanic Trail Blazers of the Midwest



In 1982, **JOSEPH BERRIOS** was elected as Illinois State Representative to Chicago's 9th District, the first Hispanic to serve in the Illinois General Assembly. He left office in 1988 and has been involved in Cook County government since then.



In 1984, 24-year-old law student **JESSE VILLALPANDO** took office as the Indiana Legislature's first Hispanic and youngest member. Representing Lake County, he was re-elected from 1984 to 1998.



In 1973, **PAUL FELICIANO, JR.**, a native of New York City, was first elected as a Democrat to the Kansas House of Representatives in 1973. He served in the House from 1973 to 1976 and then moved on to the State Senate, where he represented the 28th District (Wichita, Sedgwick County) from 1977 to 2003.

Source: John P. Schmal, *The Journey to Latino Political Representation* (2007).

Joseph M. Montoya: 41 Years of Service



A native of Peña Blanca, New Mexico, **JOSEPH M. MONTOYA** (1915-1978) became the youngest representative to be elected to the New Mexico House of Representatives when he succeeded Antonio Manual Fernandez (1902-1956) at age 22 in 1936.

He served as State Senator (1940-1946, 1953-54), Lieut. Gov. of New Mexico (1947-1951, 1955-57), Representative to the U.S. House of Representatives (1957-1964), and U.S. Senator (1964-1977).

Source: John P. Schmal, *The Journey to Latino Political Representation* (2007).

Edward Roybal: Public Servant for 43 Years



In 1947, Edward Roybal ran for **Los Angeles City Council District 9** (which included Boyle Heights, Bunker Hill, Civic Center, Chinatown, Little Tokyo and the Central Avenue corridor). At the time, the district was 45% White, 34% Latino, 15% African American, and 6% "other" residents. **Roybal placed third in a field of five.**

In future elections, Roybal would be known for his ability to **build coalitions to get elected to office.**

Source: Katherine Underwood, "Pioneering Minority Representation: Edward Roybal and the Los Angeles City Council, 1949-1962), *Pacific Historical Review* 66:3 (August 1997).

Edward Roybal: Public Servant for 43 Years

Year	Challenge
1949	Was elected to the L.A. City Council in a runoff election.
1949–62	Was re-elected to the Council every election year thereafter.
1954	Lost an effort to become Lieutenant Governor of California
1958	Lost an election for the LA County Board of Supervisors.
1962	Ran for Congress, winning election in LA's 25 th District (Boyle Heights, Downtown, most of East L.A. and parts of Hollywood).
1963	Took office and became the first Latino Congressperson from California since the Romualdo Pacheco left office in 1883.
1976	Became a founding member of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO)
1976	Founded the Congressional Hispanic Caucus (CHC).
1976–91	President of NALEO.
1993	Retired from Congress.
2005	Died at the age of 89.

Sources: Katherine Underwood, "Pioneering Minority Representation: Edward Roybal and the Los Angeles City Council, 1949–1962), Pacific Historical Review 66:3 (August 1997); John P. Schmal, "The Journey to Latino Political Representation" (2007); Edward R. Roybal Legacy Gala: <http://www.naleo.org/aboutroybal.html>.

Latinos & the Political Process

- ▶ *The Mexican American Political Association (MAPA)* was established in 1960 and helped elect Edward Roybal to the House of Representatives in 1962.
- ▶ *National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO)* was established in 1976 as a national network of Latino office-holders. Edward Roybal was one of the founders. Today this organization contains more than 6,000 Latino elected and appointed Latino public officials from every part of the United States.
- ▶ *La Raza Unida* (Mexican Americans United) – established by Texan Jose Angel Gutierrez – helped Latinos to get elected as mayors or gain positions on school boards and city councils during the 1970s.



Copyright © 2013 by John P. Schmal.
All Rights Reserved.

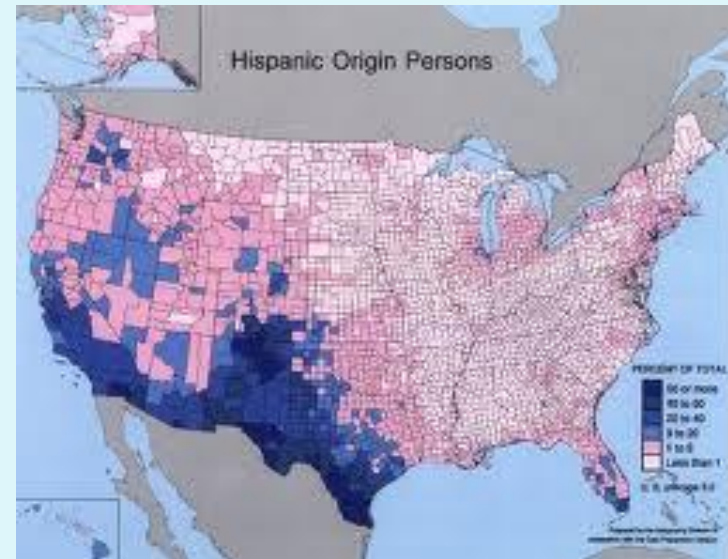
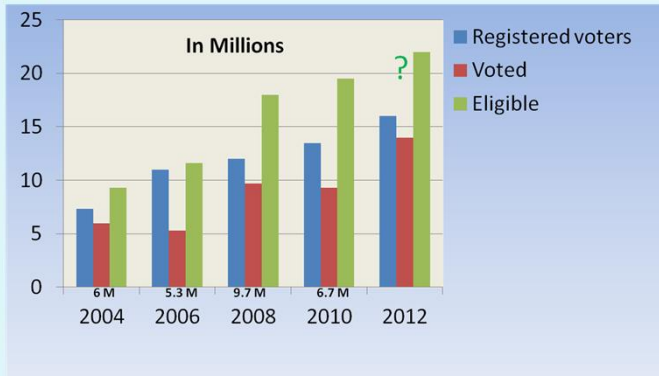
The Voting Rights Act of 1965

- Proposed by Congress on August 27, 1962
- Ratified by the states on January 23, 1964
- Signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson on Aug. 6, 1965. This act:
 - ▶ Outlawed poll taxes and literacy tests.
 - ▶ Section 2 prohibited states from redistricting procedures “which results in the denial or abridgement of” voting rights of citizens based on race, color or membership in a protected language minority group.
 - ▶ Section 5 required Texas and eight other states with a history of discrimination in voting practices to get federal permission to change their election-related procedures— the act also requires these states to provide bilingual ballots and ballot assistance.
 - ▶ The Voting Rights Act was renewed four times (including a 25-year extension in 2006 signed by President George W. Bush).

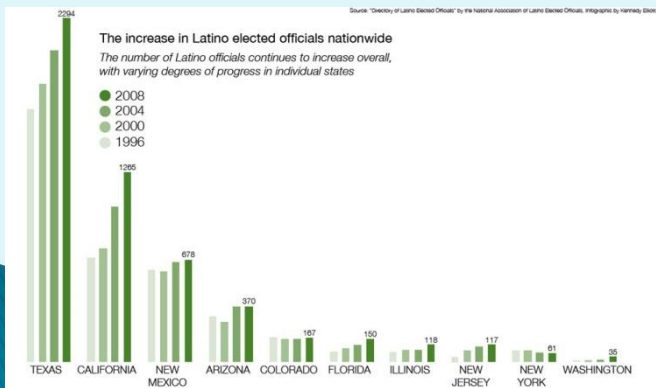
Hispanic Voters 2004-10

Percentage of national Vote: In 2008, Hispanics were a 12% share of the total national vote. In 2012, there will an estimated 22 million of Hispanic eligible voters.

- 2004 (6%)
- 2006 (7%)
- 2008 (12%)
- 2010 (9%)
- 2012 (?)



Latino Representation: Following the Numbers



Year	Latino Population	Non-Latino Population	Total Population
1980	14,608,673	211,937,132	226,545,805
1990	22,354,059	226,355,814	248,709,873
2000	35,305,818	246,116,088	281,421,906
2010	50,477,594	258,267,944	308,745,538
Percent Growth 1980-2010	245.5%	21.8%	36.3%

Copyright © 2013 by John P. Schmal.
All Rights Reserved.

U.S. Congress (1877–2012)

- ▶ Latino Members of Congress from the 45th Congress (1877–1879) to the 112th Congress (2011–2013).

Notable

Congresses:

65th: 1917-1919

70th: 1927-1929

85th: 1957-1959

90th: 1967-1969

100th: 1987-1988

105th: 1997-1998

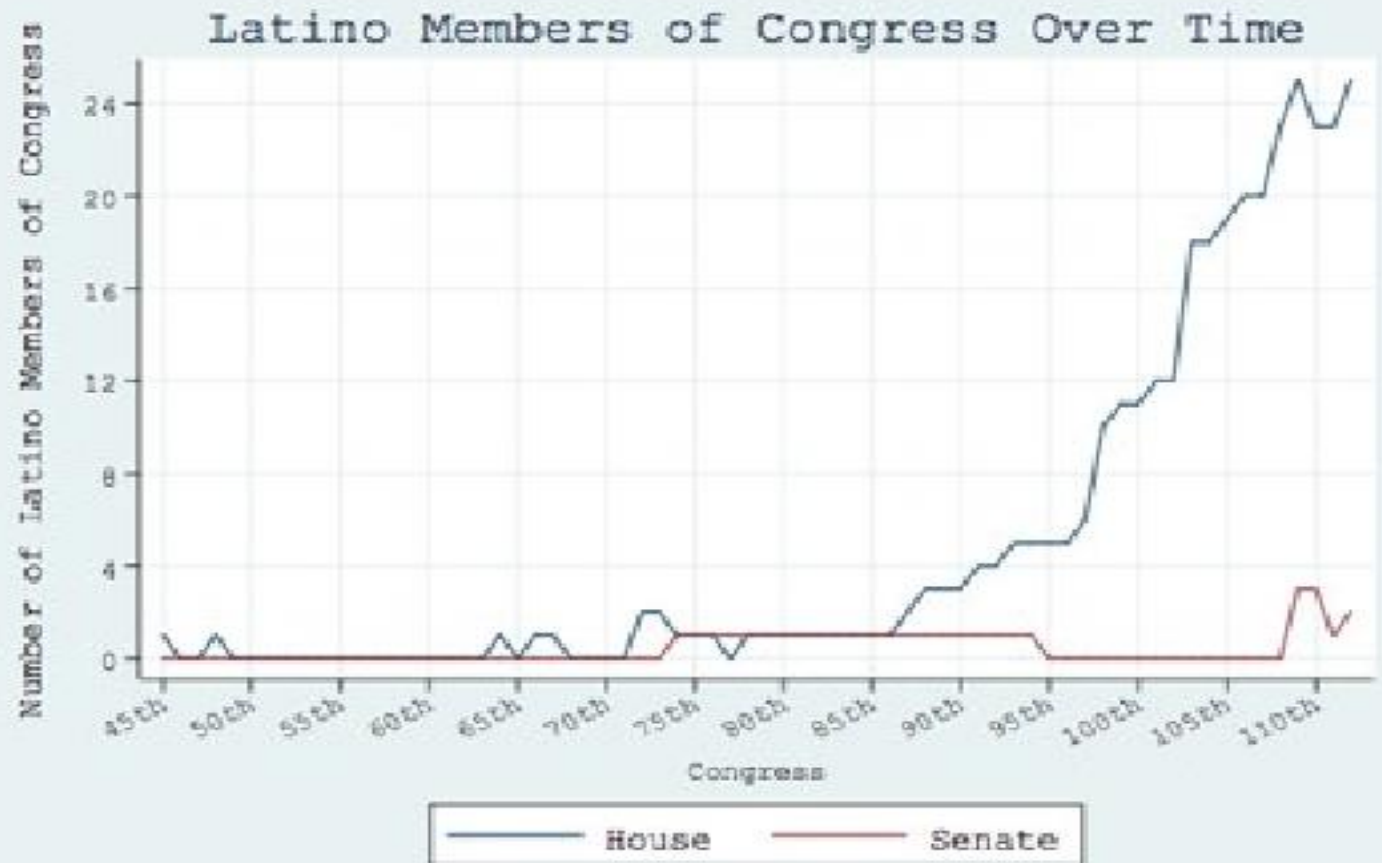
The High Points:

28 Latinos in the
109th Congress

(2005-2006) and

31 Latinos in the
113th Congress

(2013-2014).



Sources: Gabriel Sanchez, %Searching for a National Latino Leader,+Latinodecisions.com, Jan. 4, 2012; NALEO.

Hispanic State Legislators (1952–2012)

Year	Hispanic State Legislators (Senate and House/Assembly)							
	AZ	CA	TX	CO	FL	NY	NM	Total
1952	1	0	1	1	0	0	19	22
1962	3	0	6	1	0	0	24	35
1970	2	2	12	4	0	0	36	59
1984	12	7	24	8	7	7	39	120
1990	12	6	27	11	11	7	38	128
2000	13	27	35	10	15	12	44	198
2008	14	26	37	3	15	18	47	242
Pre 2012 Election	12	23	37	9	15	22	46	257
Post 2012	17	26	39	12	17	22	46	276*

Sources: NALEO State Election Tables; John P. Schmal, "The Journey to Latino Political Representation" (2007).

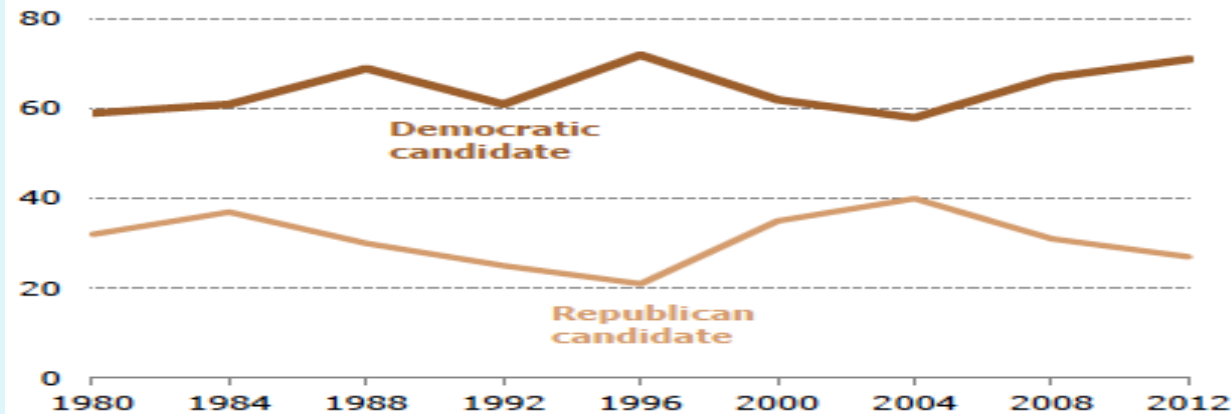
* The 276 Latino state legislators elected in November 2012 now serve in 36 state capitals (including Georgia, Indiana, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee, Utah, and Wyoming).

The Hispanic Vote for President (1980-2012)

Figure 1

The Hispanic Vote in Presidential Elections, 1980-2012

(% of Hispanics who voted for the ...)



(winner is bolded)

Year	<u>Democratic candidate</u>	<u>Republican candidate</u>	<u>Democratic advantage</u>
1980	Jimmy Carter, 56%	Ronald Reagan, 35%	+21
1984	Walter Mondale, 61%	Ronald Reagan, 37%	+24
1988	Michael Dukakis, 69%	George H.W. Bush, 30%	+39
1992	Bill Clinton, 61%	George H.W. Bush, 25%	+36
1996	Bill Clinton, 72%	Bob Dole, 21%	+51
2000	Al Gore, 62%	George W. Bush, 35%	+27
2004	John Kerry, 58%	George W. Bush, 40%	+18
2008	Barack Obama, 67%	John McCain, 31%	+36
2012	Barack Obama, 71%	Mitt Romney, 27%	+44

Notes: Independent and other third party candidates not shown. In 1992, the independent candidate Ross Perot received 14% of the Hispanic vote. "Democratic advantage" calculated after rounding.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of national exit poll data, 1980-2012

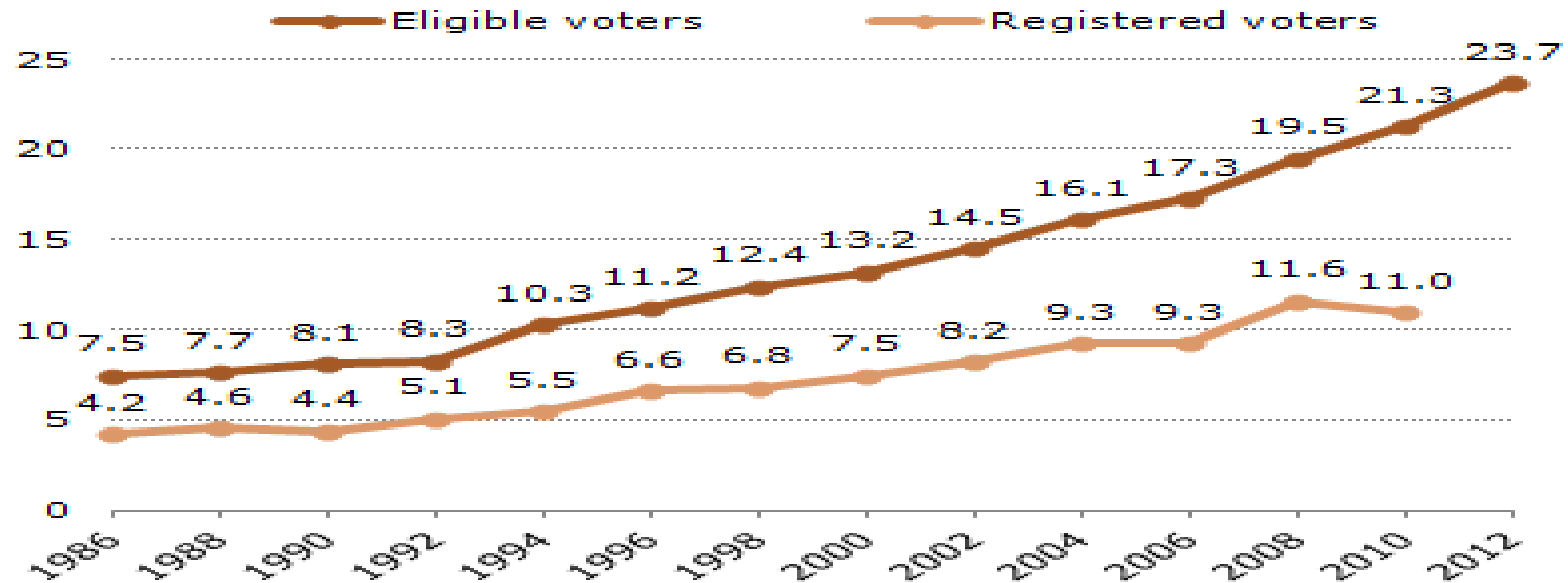
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Source: Mark Hugo Lopez and Paul Taylor, *Latino Voters in the 2012 Election*, Pew Research Hispanic Center, Nov. 7, 2012.

Latino Voter Turnout Rates (1986-2012)

Figure 3

Hispanic Eligible Voter and Registered Voter Trends, 1986-2012
(in millions)



Note: Eligible voters are persons ages 18 and older who are U.S. citizens.

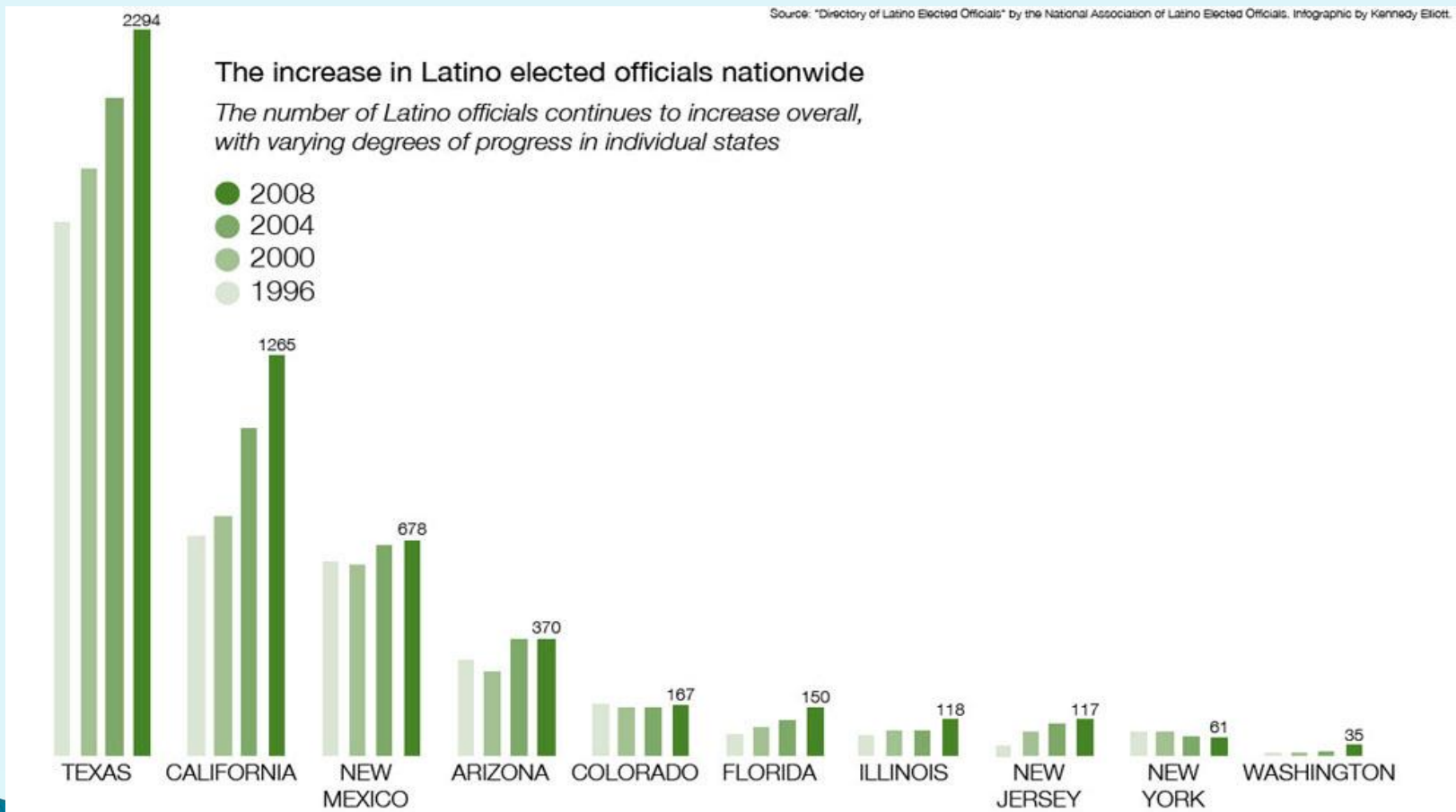
Source: For 1988 through 2010, Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the Current Population Survey November Supplements; for 2012, Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the August Current Population Survey

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Mark Hugo Lopez, Seth Motel and Eileen Patten, "A Record 24 Million Latinos Are Eligible to Vote, But Turnout Rate Has Lagged That of Whites, Blacks," Pew Research Hispanic Center, Oct. 1, 2012.

Latino Elected Officials Nationwide

Between 1988 and 2011, the number of Latino elected officials nationwide increased from 3,360 to 5,850.

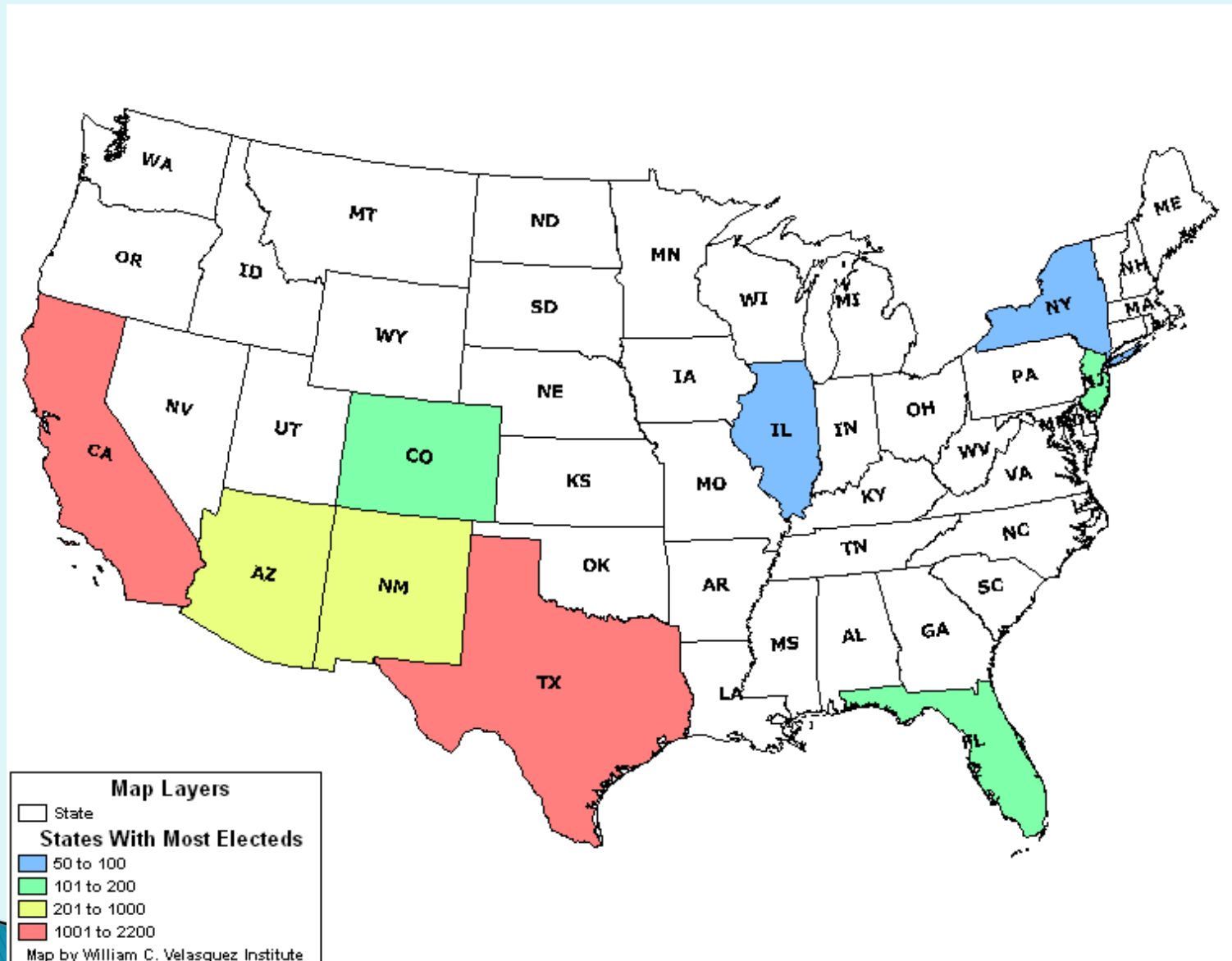


Latino Elected Officials by State (1996–2010)

The States with Significant Latino Representation					
State	1996	2007	2010	Change from 1996 to 2010	Latino Pop. (2011)
Texas	1,687	2,170	2,459	45.8%	38.1%
California	693	1,163	1,311	89.2%	38.1%
New Mexico	623	657	714	14.6%	46.7%
Arizona	298	354	362	21.5%	30.1%
Colorado	161	160	167	119.4%	20.9%
Florida	72	131	158	3.7%	22.9%
New Jersey	33	103	113	175.6%	18.1%
Illinois	41	97	113	242.4%	16.2%
New York	40	64	73	82.5%	18.0%
Other States	95	230	269	183.2%	---
U.S.	3,786	5,129	5,739	66.0%	16.7%

Data Source: 2007 National Directory of Latino Elected Officials, NALEO Educational Fund; U.S. Census Bureau, "State & County Quickfacts."

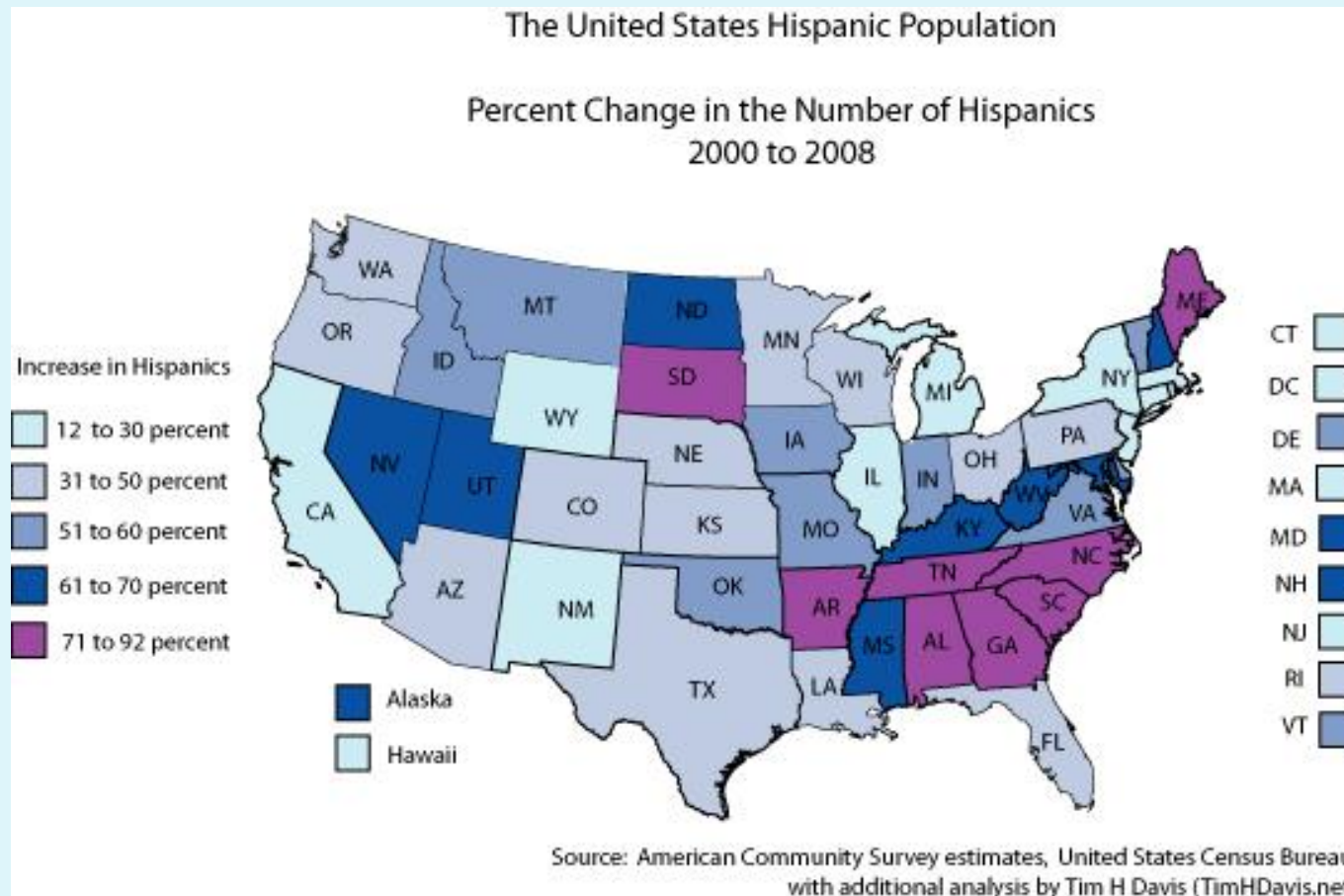
Latino Elected Officials by State (2007)



Data Source: 2007 National Directory of Latino Elected Officials, NALEO Educational Fund.

Growth of the Hispanic Population (2000-2008)

After 2000, the Hispanic populations in many Southern states exploded.



Tim H. Davis, %Census Spotlight: Southern States Lead in Hispanic Population Growth+(May 2009).

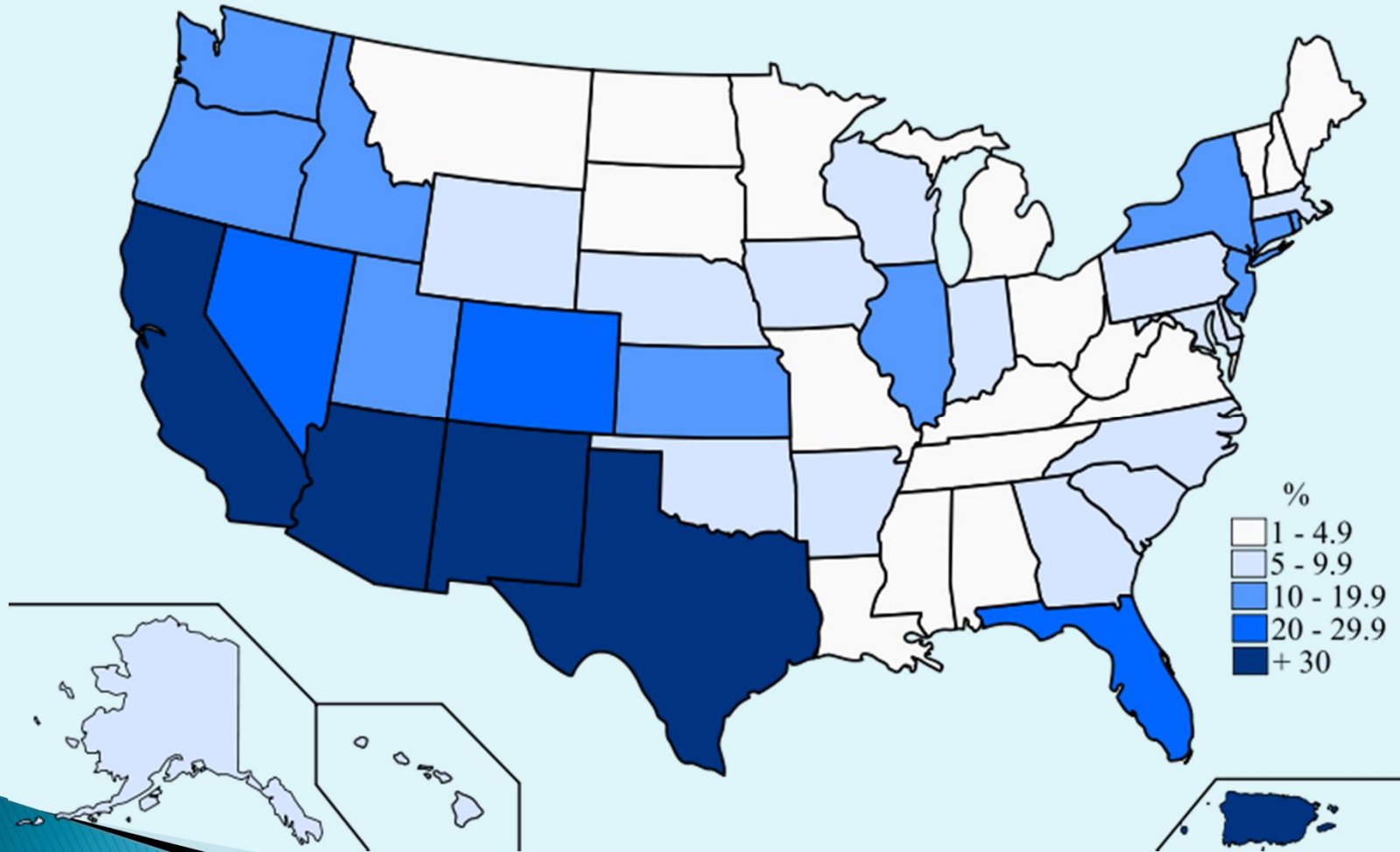


The 2010 Election



2010 U.S. Latino Population : By State

Latinos have become an integral part of the population of many states that are not the traditional Hispanic states (CA, TX, AZ, NM and CO).

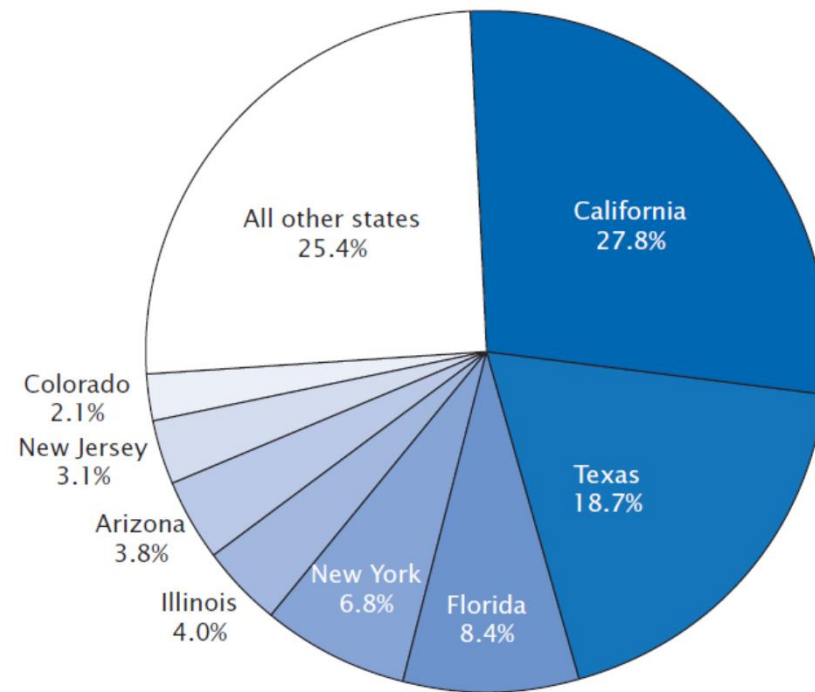


Distribution of the Hispanic Population (2010)

Figure 3.

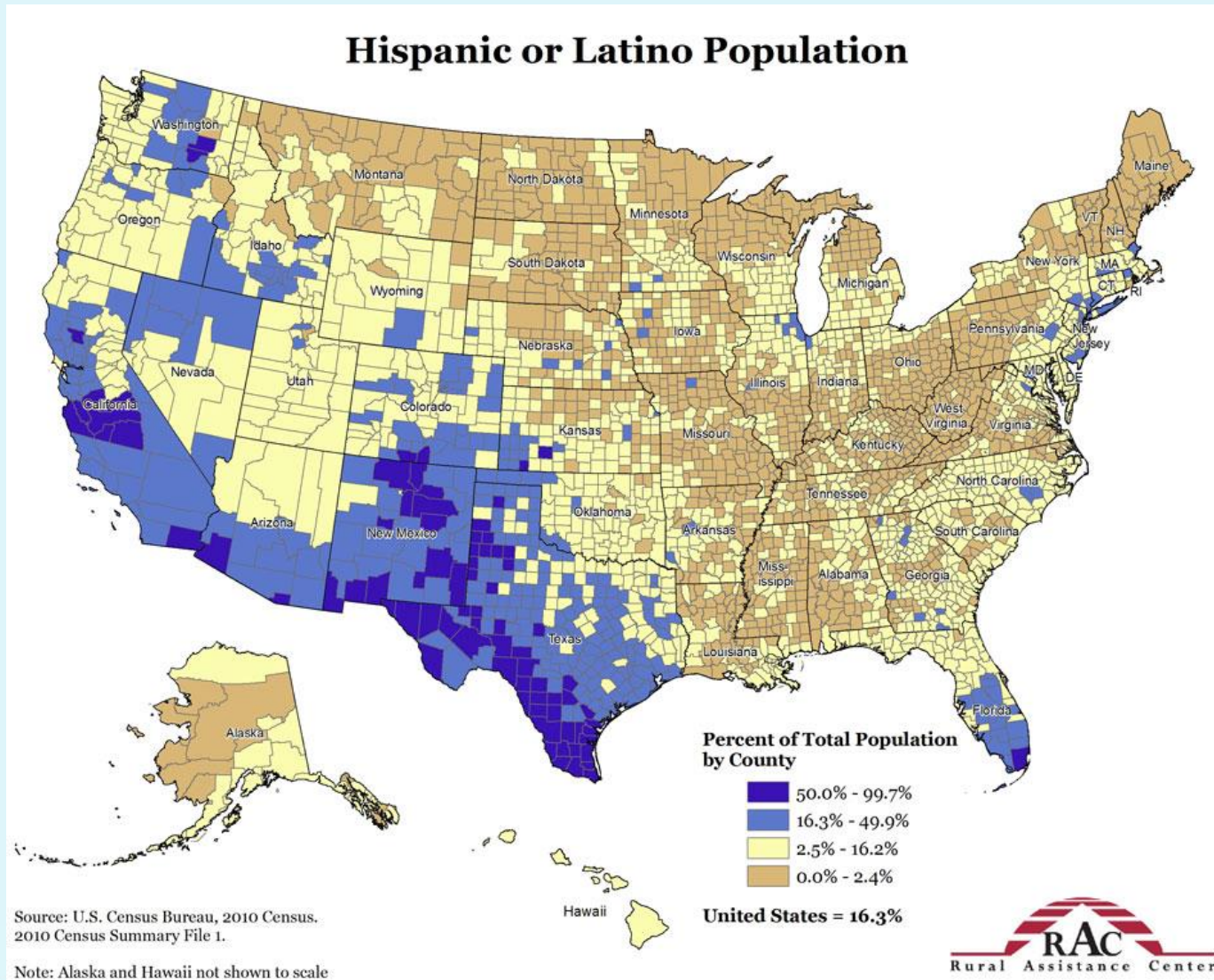
Percent Distribution of the Hispanic Population by State: 2010

(For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Summary File 1.

Hispanic or Latino Population (2010)



Latino Voter Impact – 2010

Latino voters delivered victory to U.S. Senators Harry Reid (Nevada) and Michael Bennet (Colorado).



Several **GOP Latino milestones:**

- ” Marco Rubio elected to U.S. Senate (Florida)
- ” First Latino Governor of NV (Brian Sandoval)
- ” First elected Latina Governor of any state (New Mexico) ó Susanna Martinez
- ” Latino GOP Members of Congress increased from 3 to 7, including the first Latino U.S. Representatives from Idaho (Raúl Rafael Labrador) and Washington (Jaime Lynn Herrera).





The 2012 Election



The 2012 Election



The 113th Congress (2013)

The 113th U.S. Congress (Jan. 3, 2013 – Jan. 3, 2015)

Members of the U.S. Congress in February 2013	538
Members in the U.S. Senate	100
Members of the U.S. House of Representatives	438*
Hispanic Members of Congress	38** (7.1%)
Hispanic Members of Congress (NALEO count)	31*** (5.8%)
African-American Members of Congress	43
Female Members of Congress	100
Asian-American or Pacific Islander Members of Congress	13

Sources: Jennifer E. Manning, “Membership of the 113th Congress: A Profile” (Congressional Research Service: February 28, 2013); Fox News, “New Congress Convenes with Record Number of Latino Members,” January 3, 2013.

* Three House seats are vacant. They were not counted here. The 50 states have 435 seats.

** Of the 38 Hispanic or Latino Members of Congress, 34 are in the House (including one delegate and the Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner) and four in the Senate.

*** NALEO’s count does not include delegates from the Northern Mariana Islands and Puerto Rico (who have limited voting privileges) nor does it include three members who are of Portuguese descent. NALEO’s count has 28 Latinos in the House and three in the Senate.

The 113th Congress (2013)

Nine Latinos are serving for the first time, including former Bernalillo County Commissioner Michelle Lujan Grisham (D), who became the first Latina from the state of New Mexico to serve as a U.S. Representative.

The U.S. Senate now includes three Latinos. Former Texas Solicitor General Ted Cruz (R) joined re-elected Senator Robert Menendez (D-N.J.) and Marco Rubio (R-Fla.) and became the first Latino to represent Texas in the U.S. Senate.

Florida's new Congressman Joe Garcia became the first Democratic Cuban-American elected to Congress from the state.

The Hispanic Vote for President (2008–2012)

% of Latino Voters for President Obama	71%
% of Latino Voters for Mitt Romney	27%
% of the Electorate that was Hispanic (2012)	10%
% of the Electorate that was Hispanic (2008)	9%
% of the Electorate that was Hispanic (2004)	8%
% of Florida Hispanic Vote Won by Obama (2012)	60%
% of Florida Hispanic Voters who were not Cuban (2012)	57%
% of Hispanics in the Florida Electorate (2012)	17%
% of Florida Hispanic Vote Won by Obama (2008)	57%
% of Hispanics in the Florida Electorate (2008)	14%

Source: Mark Hugo Lopez and Paul Taylor, "Latino Voters in the 2012 Election," Pew Research Hispanic Center, Nov. 7, 2012.

The Latino Vote (2012)

State	Latino: % of State Electorate (2012)	Latino Eligible Voters (2012)	% Voting GOP Among Latinos (2012)	2000-10 Growth in Latino Eligible Voters
New Mexico	40.5%	516,000	22%	21%
California	27.9%	5,816,000	24%	67%
Texas	27.1%	4,376,000	23%	38%
Arizona	20.4%	1,061,000	16%	72%
Florida	17.5%	2,100,000	31%	66%
Nevada	15.0%	245,000	18%	117%
New York	13.3%	1,603,000	21%	49%
Colorado	12.7%	455,000	21%	30%
New Jersey	10.3%	628,000	23%	82%
Connecticut	7.9%	197,000	24%	64%
Idaho	7.1%	749,000	27%	74%
Hawaii	7.0%	77,000	24%	221%

Source: Latino Portion of the U.S. Electorate: <http://www.latinovotemap.org/map/#>

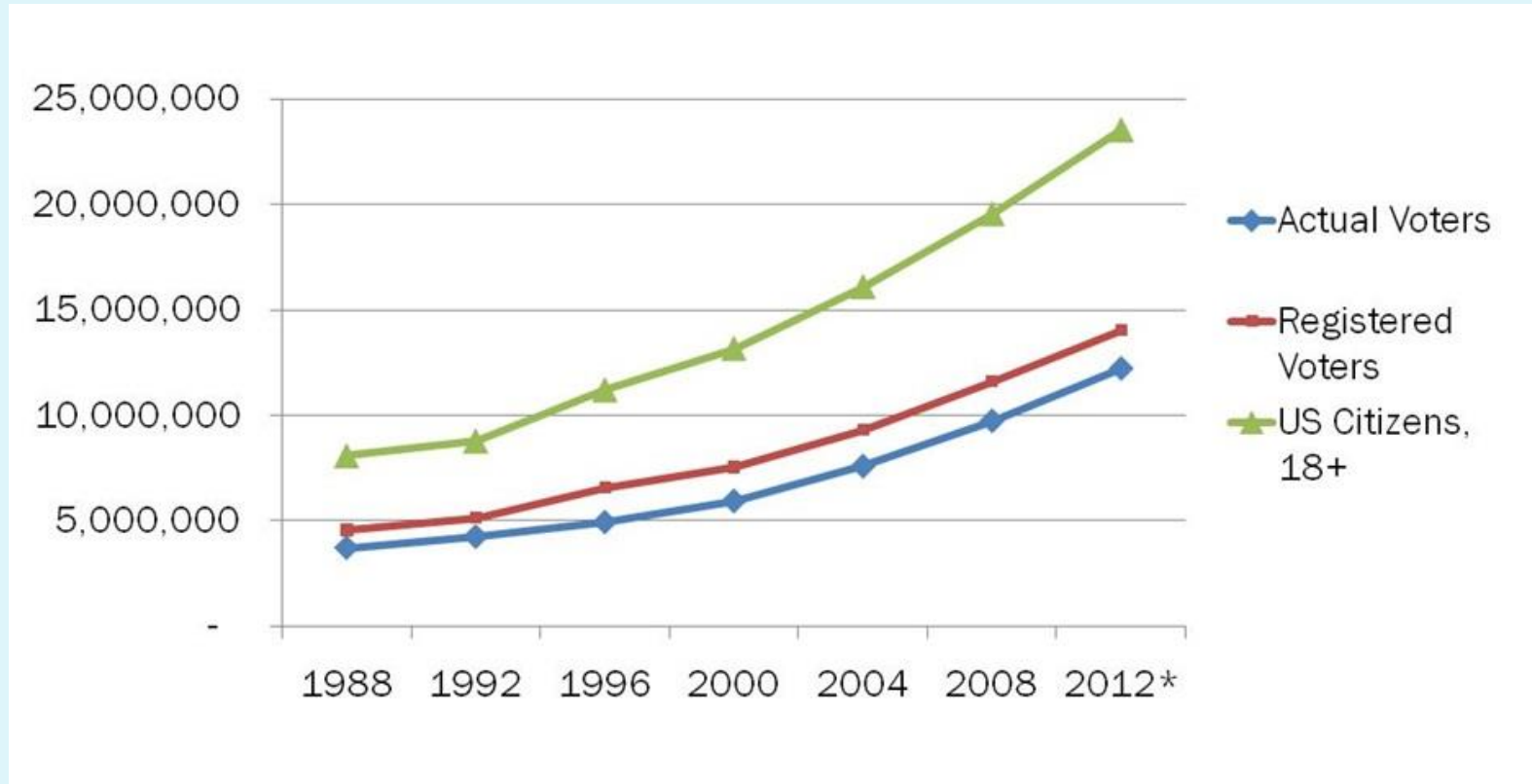


The Untapped Potential of the Latino Electorate



Latino Voter Registration & Turnout (1988-2012)

Latino Registration, and Turnout in General Elections



Source: NALEO Educational Fund, "The Latino Vote and Our Educational Future," The Office of Diversity Initiatives Webinar Series, Sept. 27, 2012; Current Population Survey Data.

The Untapped Potential of Latinos

Total Number of Latinos Eligible to Vote in 2012	23.7 million
Number of Latinos Who Voted in 2012	12.2 million
Latinos As a Percentage of the Electorate (2012)	10%
Total Number of Latinos Eligible to Vote in 2008	19.5 million
Number of Latinos who were registered to vote but did not cast a ballot in the Presidential Election (2012)	2.5 Million
Number of Latinos Eligible to Register to Vote (18 years old or older and US citizens) – but not registered to vote (2012)	8.6 million
Estimated Number of Eligible Latino Voters in Texas Who are not registered to vote (2012)	2.1 million
Estimated Number of Eligible Latino Voters in California Who are not registered to vote (2012)	2 million

Sources: Gabriel R. Sanchez, "The Untapped Potential of the Latino Electorate," LatinoDecisions.com, January 15, 2013; Mark Hugo Lopez, Seth Motel and Eileen Patten, "A Record 24 Million Latinos Are Eligible to Vote, But Turnout Rate Has Lagged That of Whites, Blacks," Pew Research Hispanic Center, Oct. 1, 2012.

Barriers to Latino Voter Participation (2012)

23 states have legal barriers that disproportionately impact voter registration and participation by Latino citizens. Confusion about voting laws and anxiety about a hostile environment for Latino voters may deter some people from voting (or registering to vote).

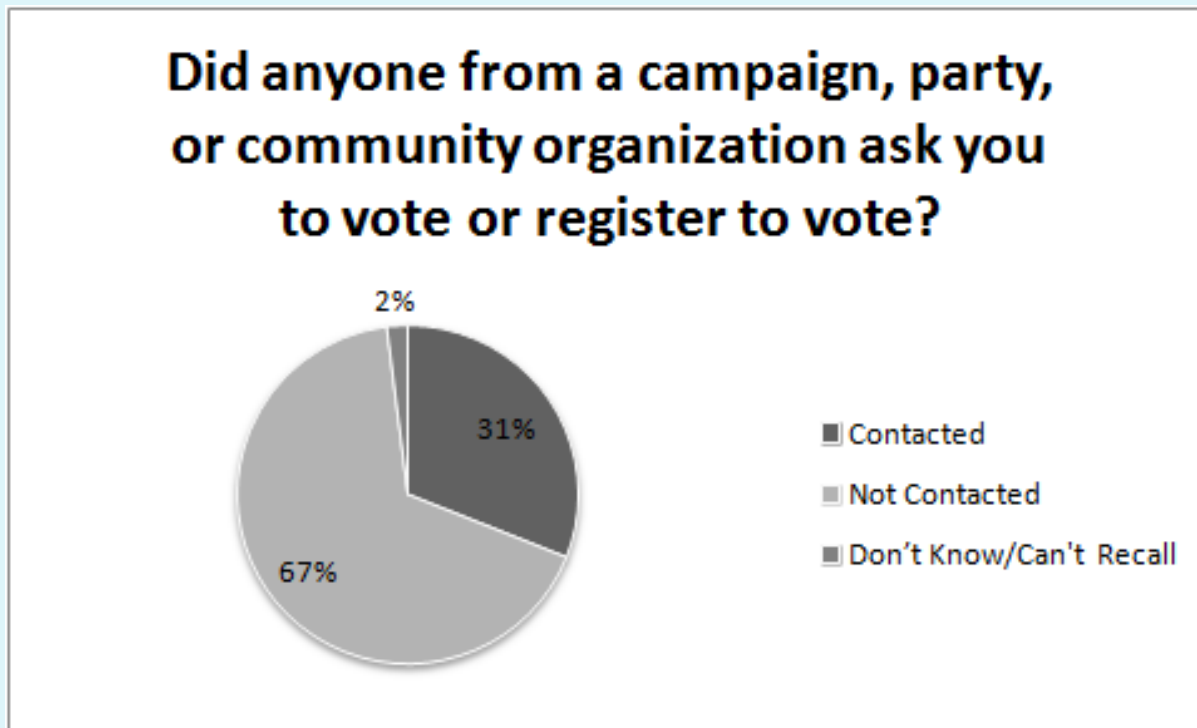


Voting Policies – When and Where

Measures	States in effect for 2012	States possibly in effect after 2012
Moderately-restrictive voter ID laws	AK, AZ, CO, MO, OH, UT, VA	
Strict voter ID laws	GA, IN, KS, TN	AL, MN, MS, MO, PA, SC, TX, WI
Proof of citizenship at registration	AZ, GA, MS, TN	AL, KS, MI, MS
Reduced early voting periods	FL, GA, OH, WV, WI	
New restrictions on third party registration organizations	FL, IL, TX, WI	
Purges of suspected non-citizen registrants	CO, FL, NC	GA, IA, KS, MI, VA
Source: NALEO, Election 2012 Briefing+ (October 23, 2012).		

The Untapped Potential of Latinos

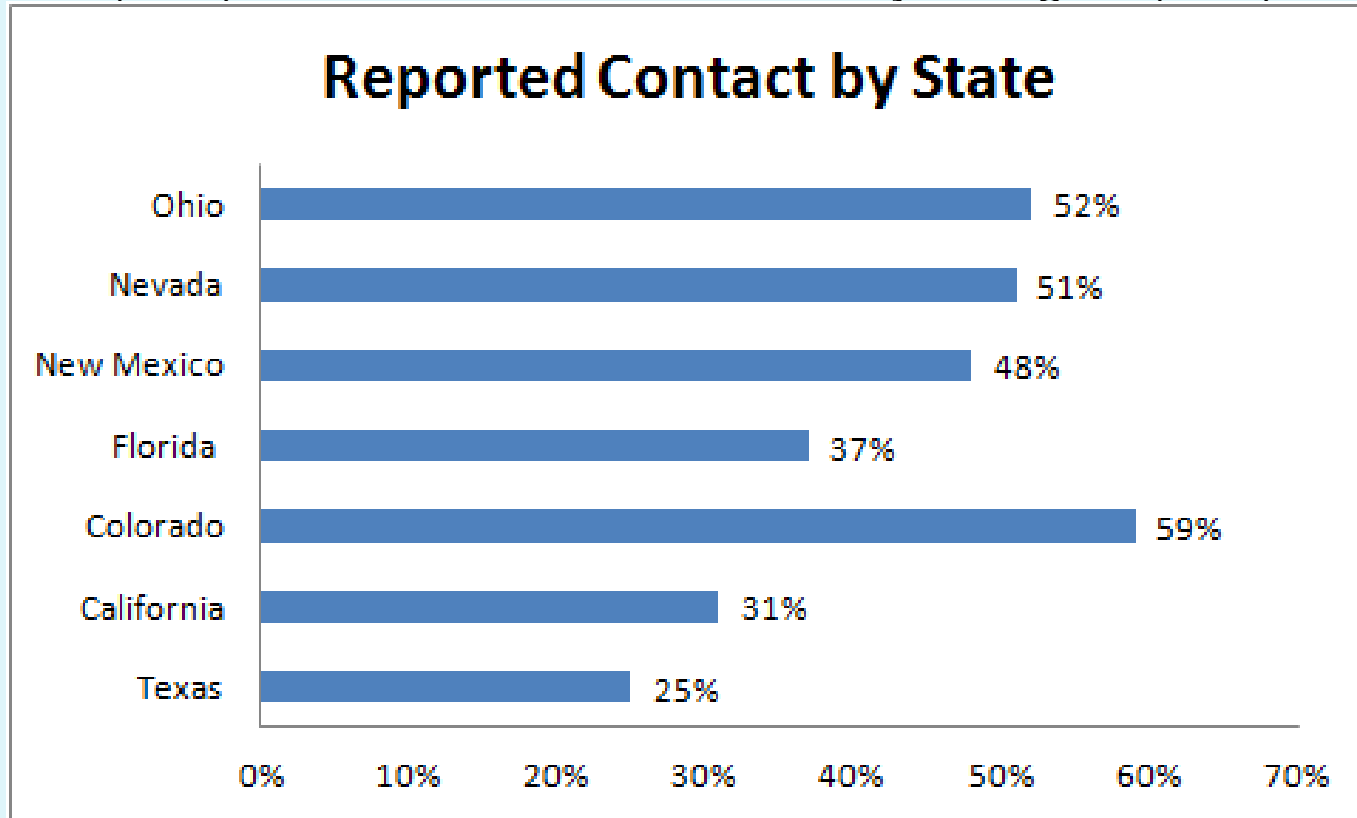
An [Election Eve Poll](#) by LatinoDecisions.com revealed that only 31% of Latino voters were contacted by a campaign, political party, or community organization to either register to vote or cast a ballot during the 2012 campaign



Sources: impreMedia/Latino Decisions Election Eve Poll, November 2012; Gabriel R. Sanchez, "The Untapped Potential of the Latino Electorate," LatinoDecisions.com, January 15, 2013.

The Untapped Potential of Latinos

Differential mobilization can have major implications on national Latino voter turnout rates. Spanish dominant Latino voters were even less likely to be contacted (23%) than those who took the survey in English (37%).



Sources: impreMedia/Latino Decisions Election Eve Poll, November 2012;
Gabriel R. Sanchez, "The Untapped Potential of the Latino Electorate,"
LatinoDecisions.com, January 15, 2013.

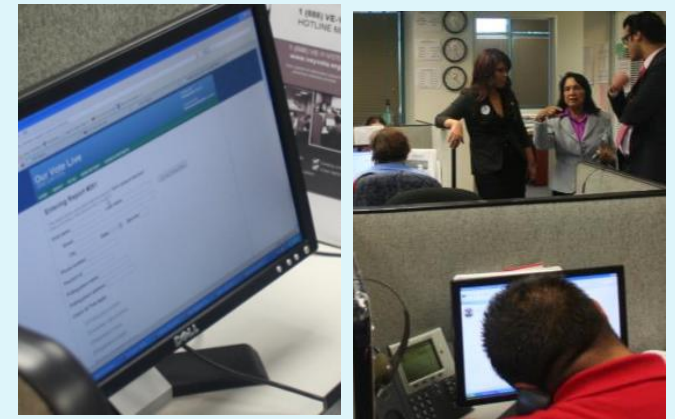
Voter Rights Protection and Voter Mobilization



The **Election Protection Coalition (EPC)** is the nation's largest non-partisan VP effort.

888-VE-Y-VOTA (888-839-8682) is the nation's only year-round, bilingual hotline that provides information, documents issues, and provides recourse.

Latino civic engagement organizations use a multi-layered approach which includes voter education; registration; mobilization (GOTV); voter protection; research and polling; and media outreach.



Source: NALEO, "Election 2012 Briefing" (October 23, 2012).