

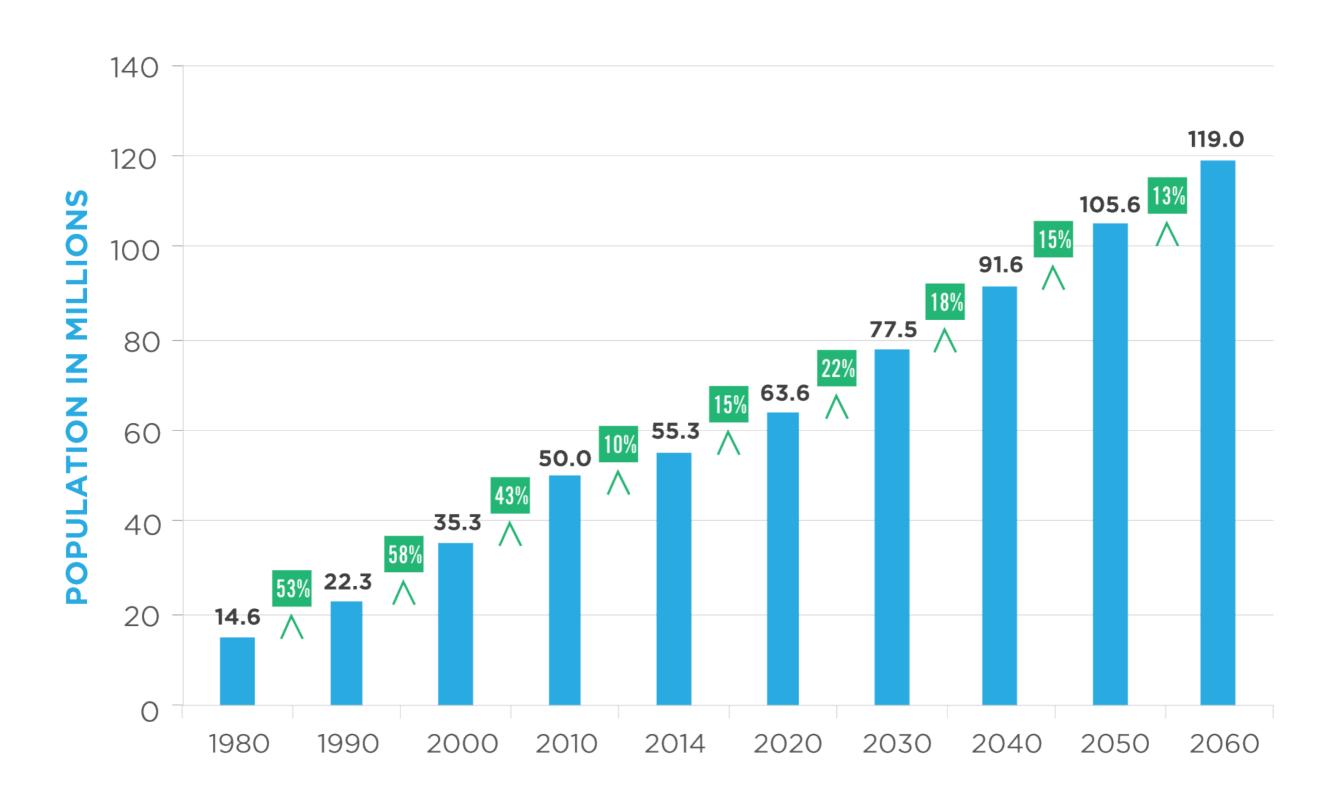
Latino Voters at Risk:

Assessing the Impact of Restrictive Voting Changes in Election 2016



May 11, 2016

Latino Population 1980-2060



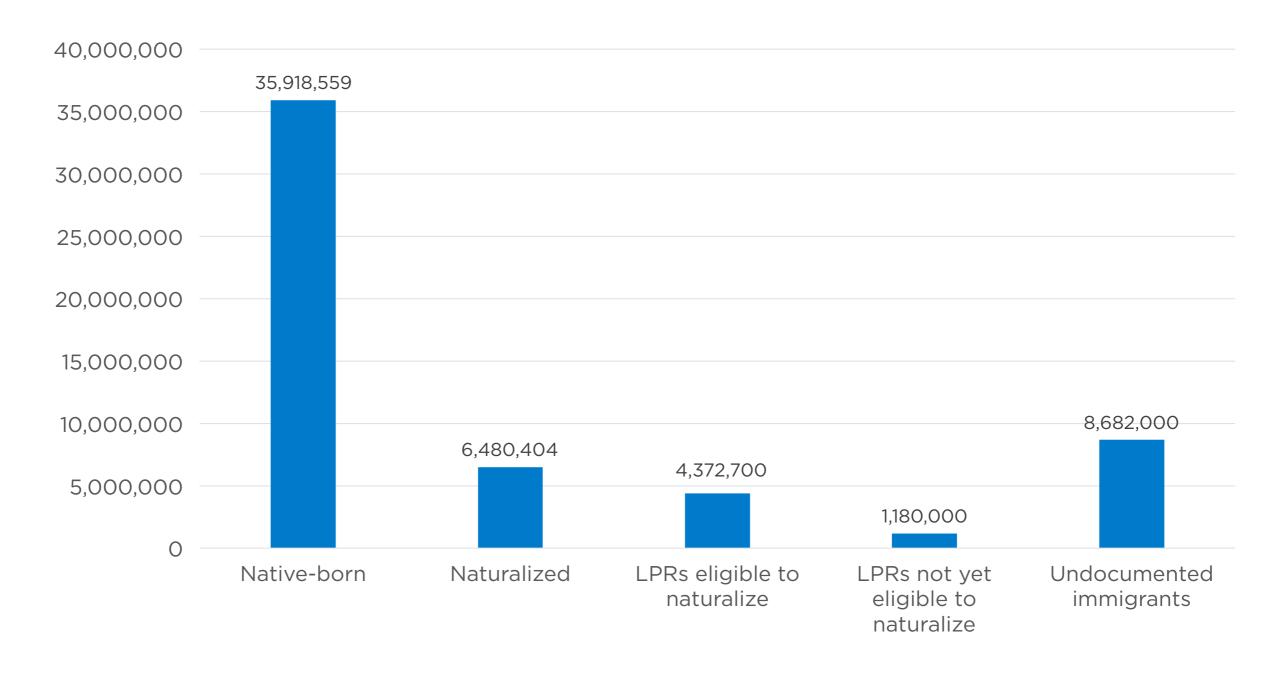


At more than 55 million, Latinos are the nation's second largest population group, more than one of every six residents (17.3%), and nearly one-quarter of the nation's under 18 youth (24.3%).

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.*

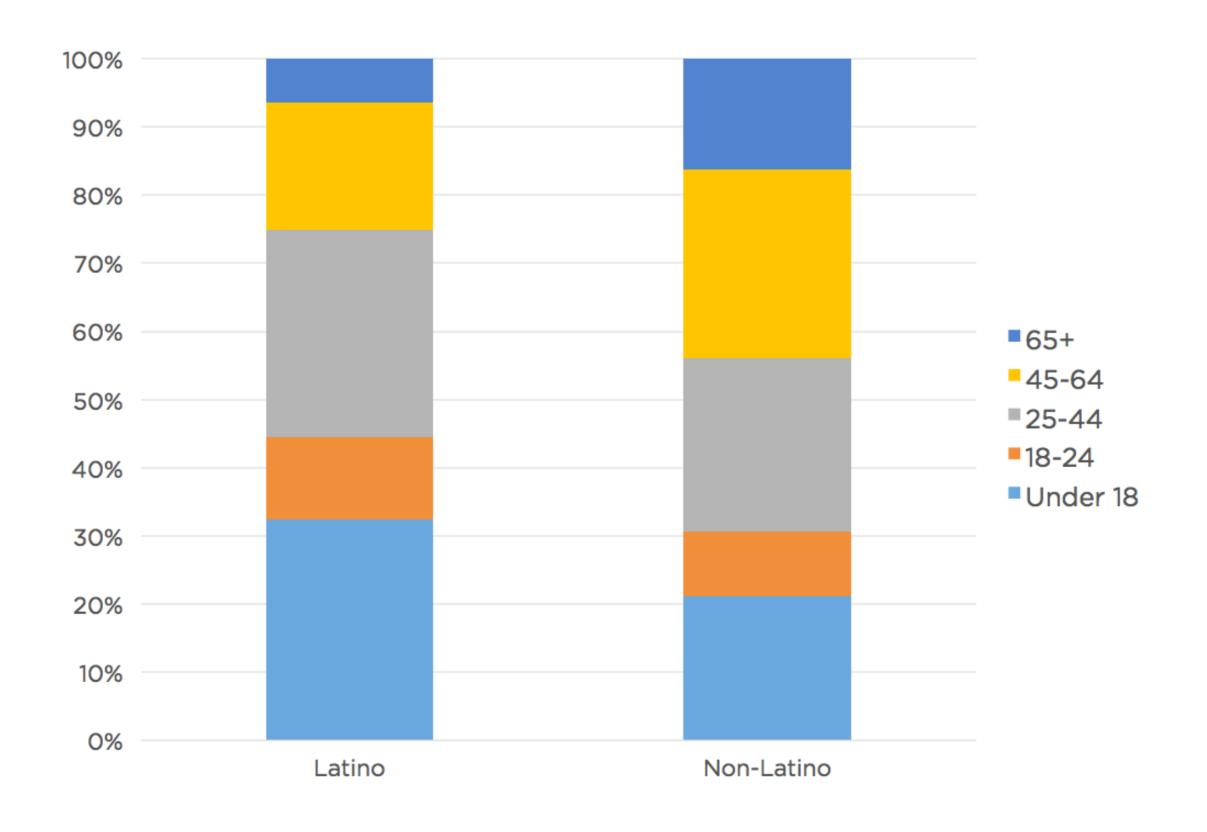
*Source: Pew Research Center, Hispanic Trends

Latino Population by Nativity and Citizenship Status



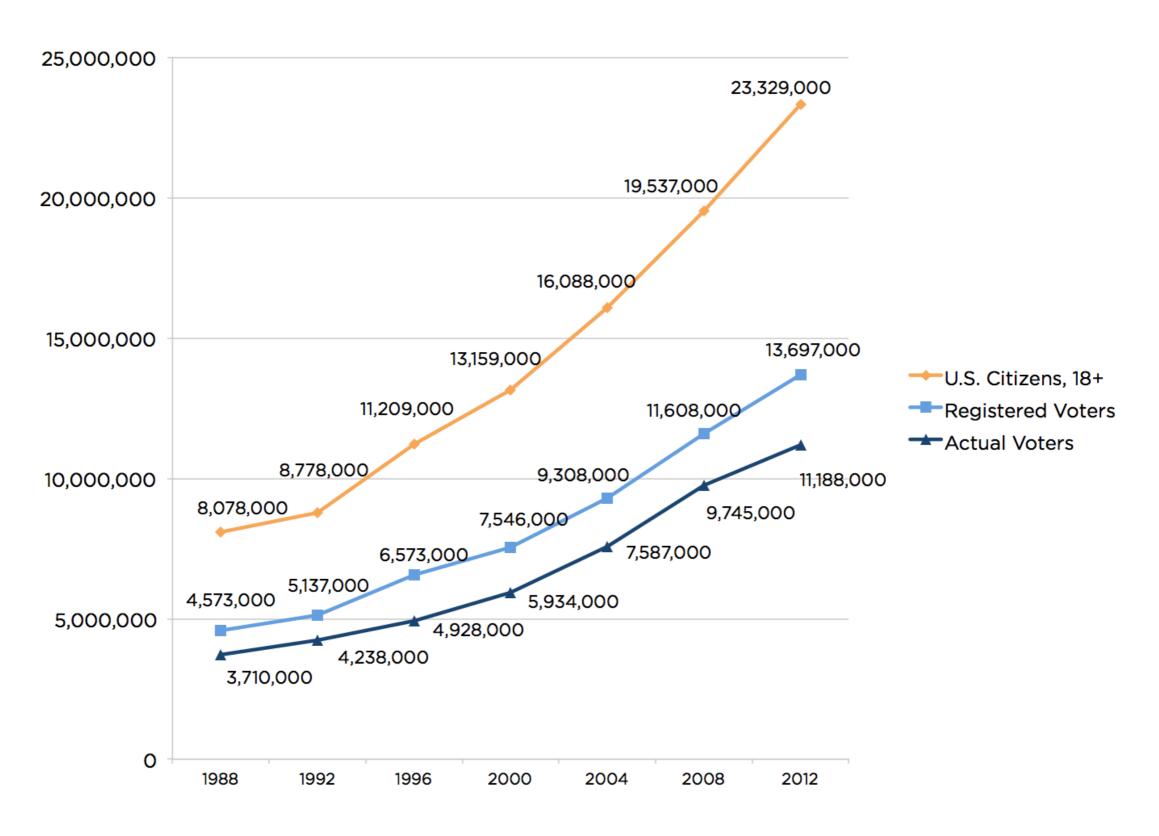
Note: Population figures do not include Latinos with documented status who are not legal permanent residents, such as Temporary Protected Status beneficiaries.

Latino and Non-Latino Population by Age

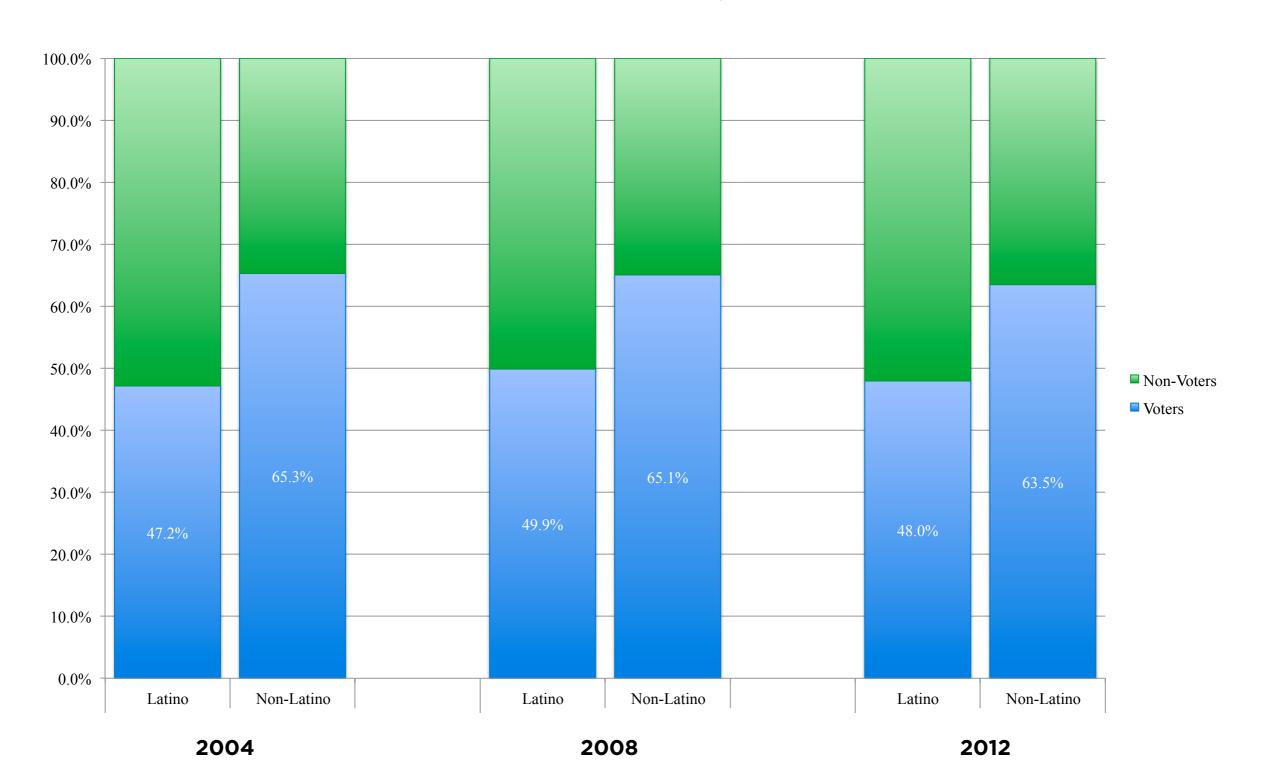


Current Landscape for Latino Participation

Presidential Elections

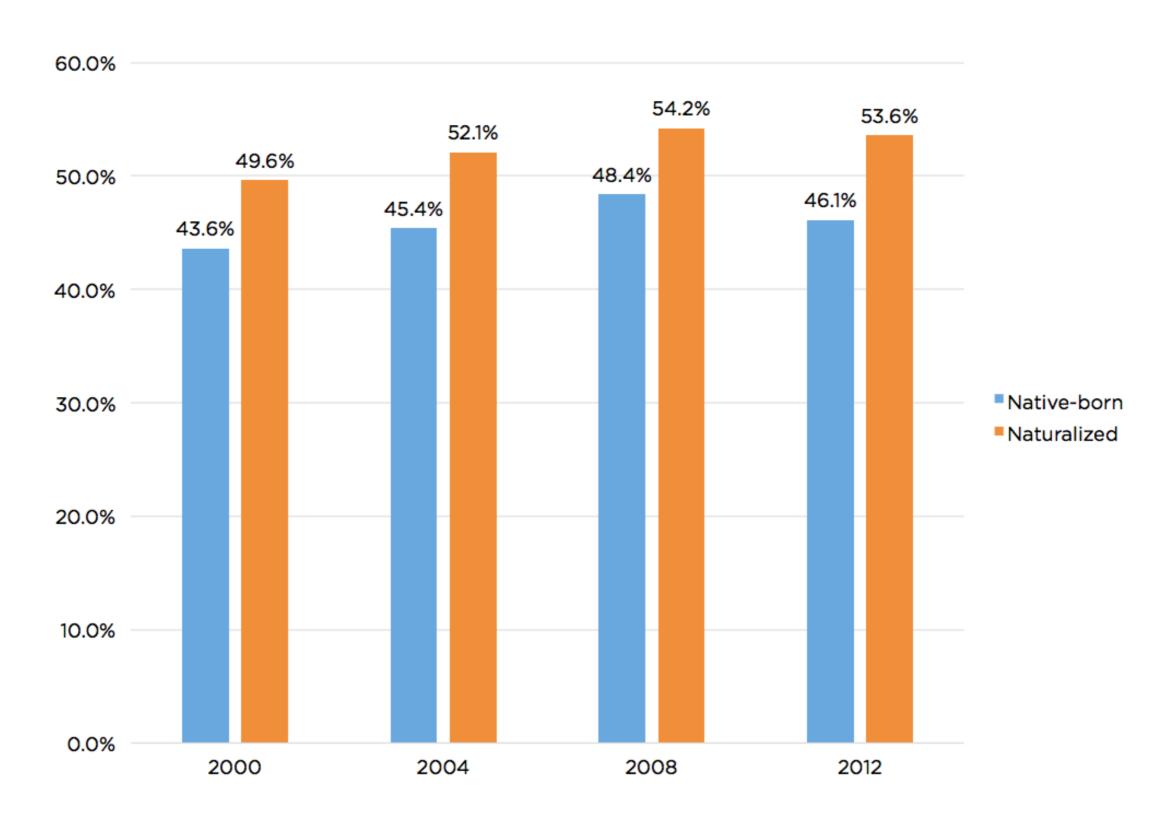


Voter Turnout of Eligible Electorate Presidential Elections, 2004 - 2012



Native-Born and Naturalized Latino Voter Turnout

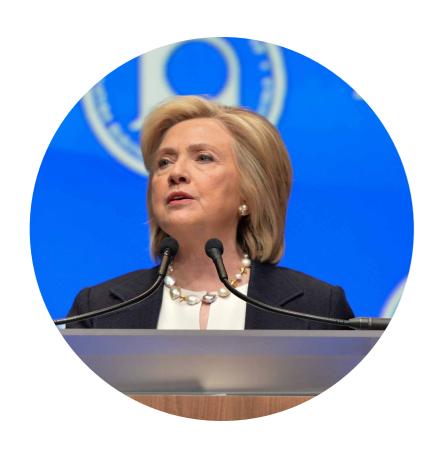
Presidential Elections



NALEO Educational Fund projects

27.3 million Latinos

will be eligible to vote in 2016













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





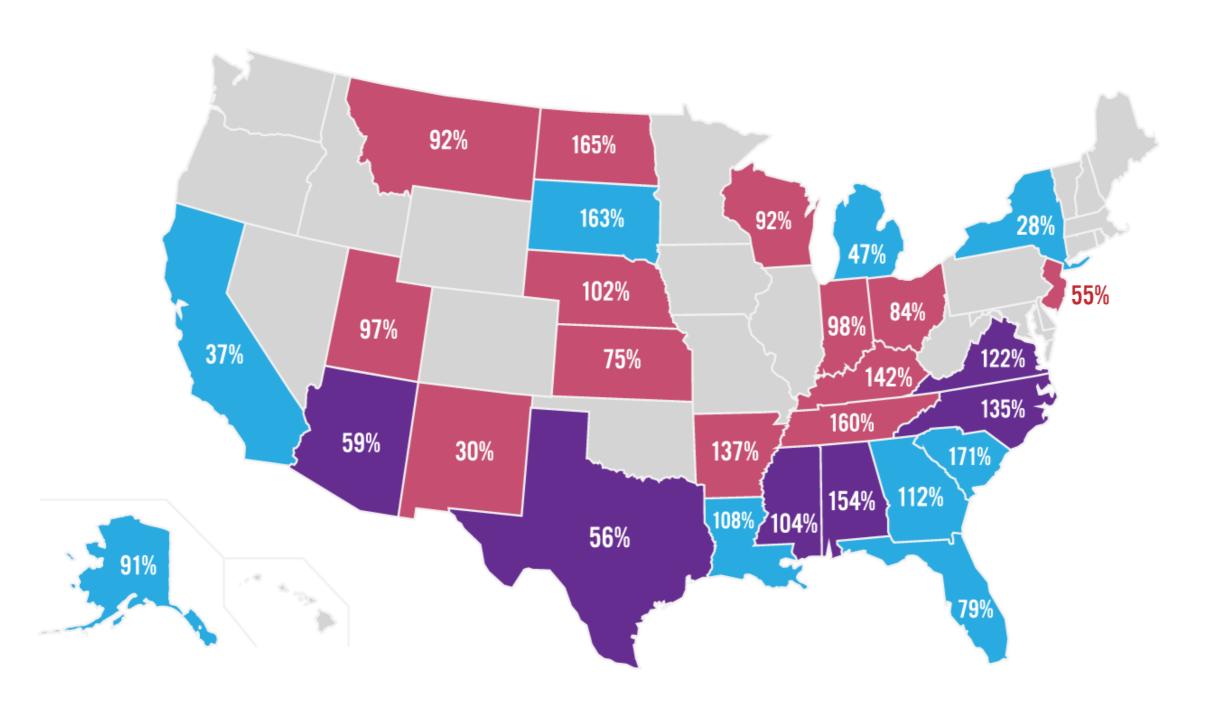
In June 2013, the U.S. Supreme Court issued Shelby County v. Holder:

- 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.

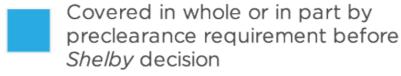
States Which Enacted or Implemented Unfair Voting Policies After Election 2012

Restrictions on Voter Registration	AL, IN, KS, MT, NM, NC, VA, WI
Restrictive Voter ID Laws	AL, IN, MS, NC, ND, TN, TX, VA, WI
Reduced In-Person Voting Periods	IN, NE, NC, OH, TN, WI
Restrictions on Absentee Voting by Mail	AZ, AR, NJ, OH, TX, UT
Other Heightened Voting Qualifications	KY, NC, OH

Latino Population Growth 2000 - 2014



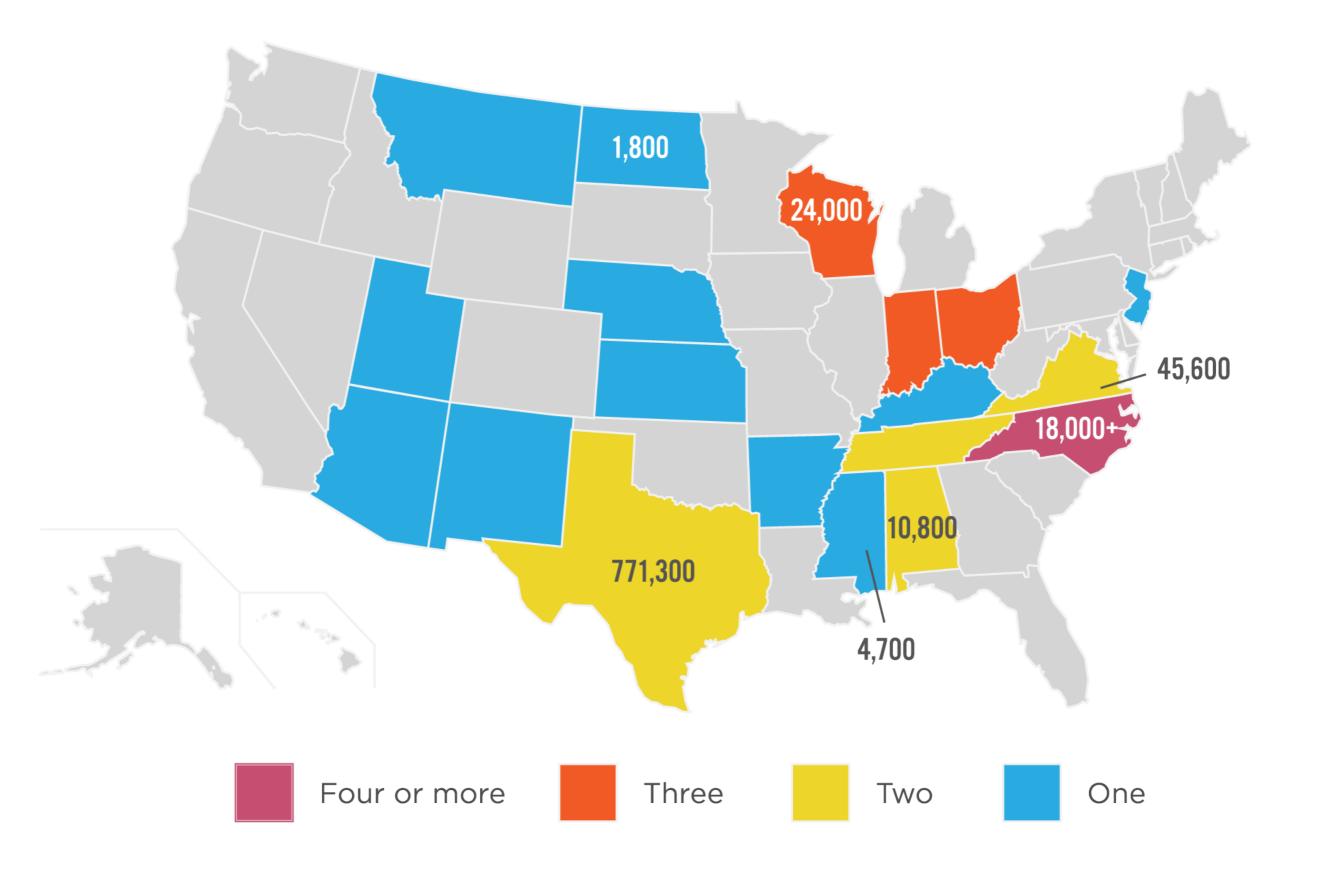






Implemented restrictive voting changes since 2012 and covered in whole or in part by preclearance requirement before *Shelby* decision

By the Numbers: Restrictive Voting Changes





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.

PUBLIC LAW 89-110

Eighty-ninth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the fourth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five

An Act

 T_0 enforce the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be incomed on or perceptise to voting, or standard, Spsc. 2. No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision to deny or abridge the right of any citizen of political subdivision to deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color.

Spc. 3. (a) Whenever the Attorney General institutes a proceeding sundard statute to enforce the guarantees of the fifteenth amendance and statute to enforce the guarantees of the fifteenth amendance in any statute to enforce the guarantees of the serve for such Service Commission in accordance with section 6 to serve for such Service Commission in accordance with section 6 to serve for such service Commission in accordance with section 6 to serve for such determine is appropriate to enforce the guarantees of the fifteenth amendment (1) separt of any interlocutory order if the court determine is appropriate to enforce the guarantees of the fifteenth amendment of such examiners is necessary to enforce that violations of the fifteenth amendment justifying equitable relief that violations of the fifteenth amendment justifying equitable relief that violations of the fifteenth amendment justifying equitable relief to recent one authorize the appointment of examiners if any incidents of need not authorize the appointment of examiners if any incidents of need not authorize the appointment of examiners if any incidents of need not authorize the appointment of examiners if any incidents of the representation of the fifteenth amendment in any statute to enforce the guarantees of the fifteenth amendment in the right of any citizen of the furth.

(b) If in a proceeding instituted by the continuing effect of such state or political subdivision the c



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.

Arturo Vargas

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www.naleo.org