



Redistricting 2011: Shaping the Next Decade of Latino Political Progress

NALEO Educational Fund

March, 2011

2010 Census Outreach Efficacy

The *ya es hora* campaign partners conducted historic outreach in 2010 to encourage Latino participation in the Census. Preliminary indicators suggest historic Latino participation levels.

According to a poll commissioned by the NALEO Educational Fund of Latinos in California, Colorado, Florida, and Texas, more than 90% indicated that they returned their Census form.

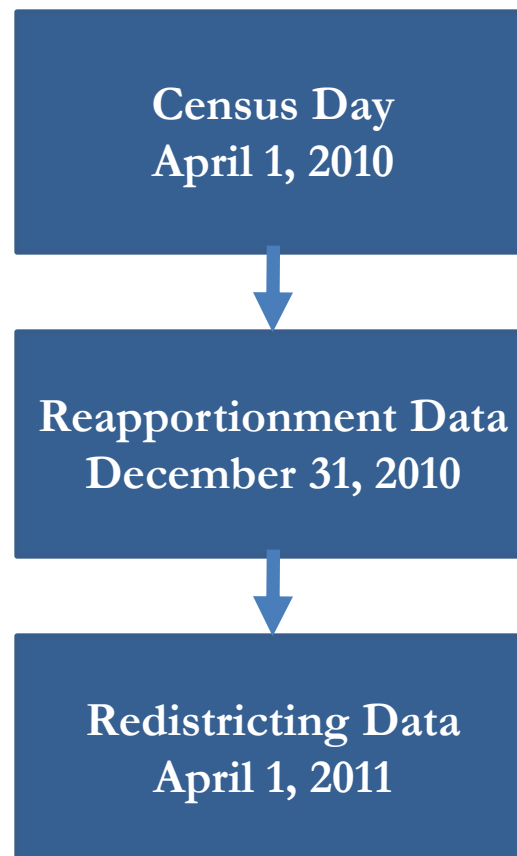
A poll conducted by the Pew Hispanic Center suggested that 91% of Latino immigrants had returned the form, or planned to do so.

Total final mail participation rates for the Census matched those in 2000, despite significantly less investment in outreach by state governments, the foreclosure crisis, and other factors.



From Census Day to Redistricting Data

- **The U.S. Constitution requires that Census data be used for reapportionment and redistricting**
- **Reapportionment is not redistricting**
 - Reapportionment: the process by which the number of U.S. Representatives are apportioned to each state based on decennial population data
 - Redistricting: the process of drawing new Congressional, state, and local districts
- **Reapportionment and redistricting decisions last for the next decade**



Redistricting and the Latino Community

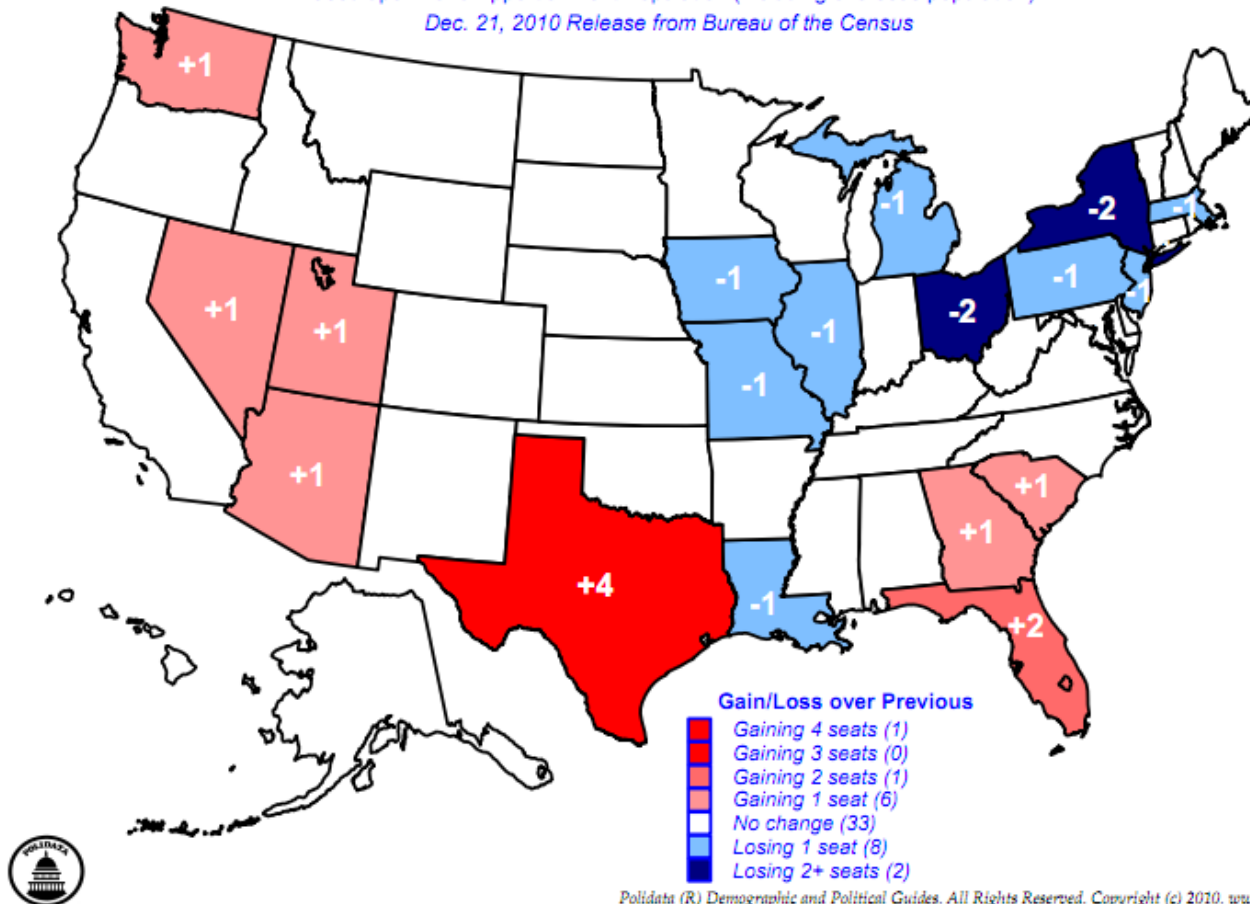
- Redistricting determines the political geography for future Latino electoral opportunities
- **2011 is the first redistricting Latinos are the second largest population group in the United States**
- States that gained seats from reapportionment owe it to Latino population increase
 - Texas (4); Florida (2); Arizona (1);
Nevada (1), Georgia (1)
- **Even in states which do not gain additional Congressional seats, redistricting provides the opportunity to strengthen the Latino voice in choosing the community's federal and state elected representatives**



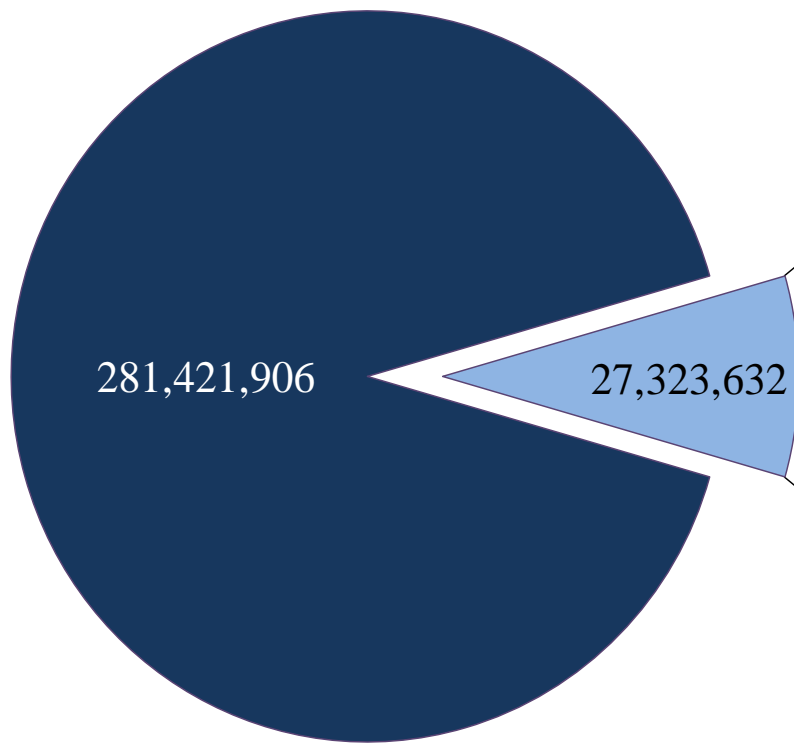
States Gaining/Losing Seats based upon 2010 Apportionment

Based upon 2010 Apportionment Population (including overseas population)

Dec. 21, 2010 Release from Bureau of the Census



Population in 2000



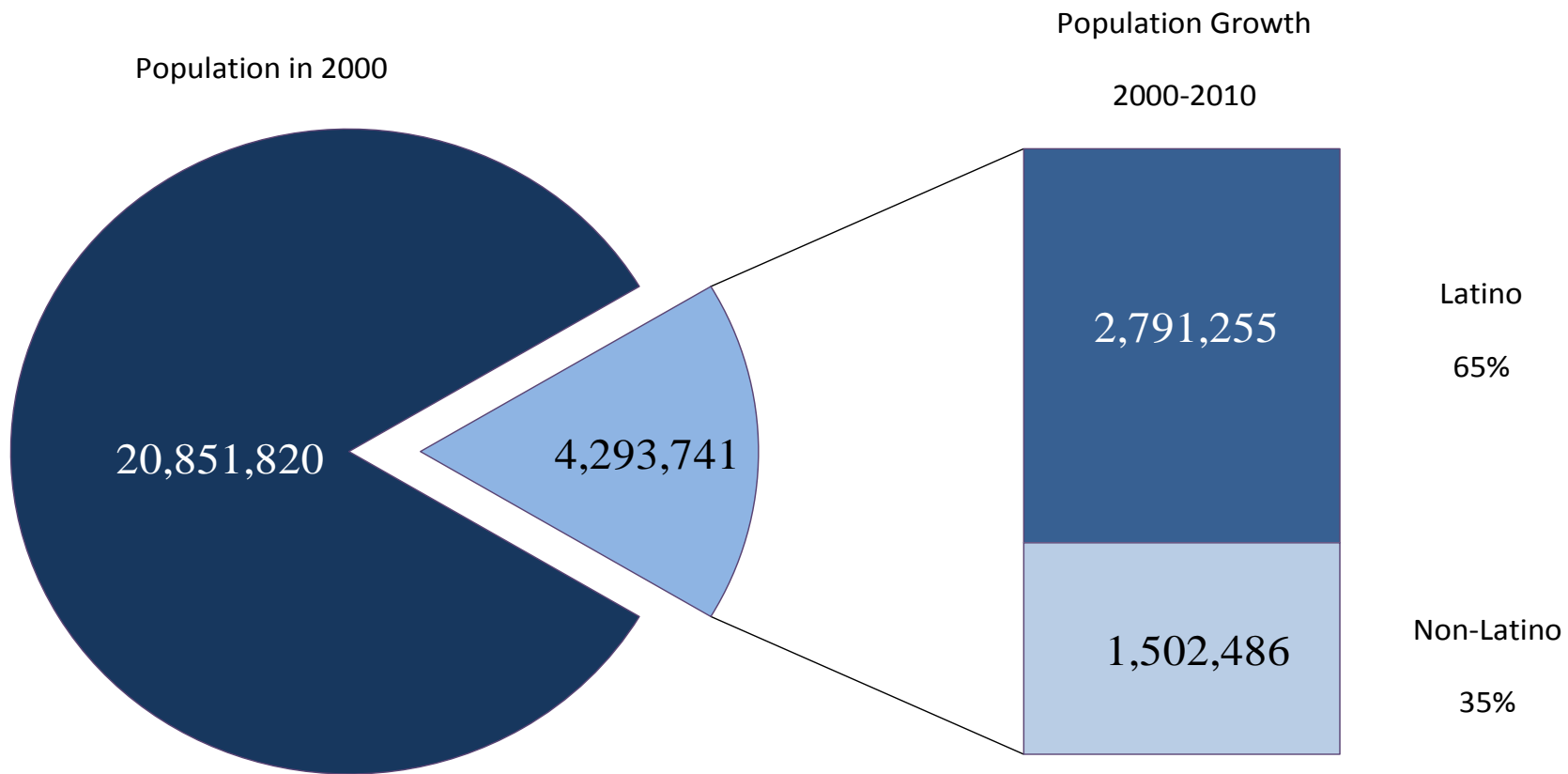
Population Growth
2000-2010

2000-2010

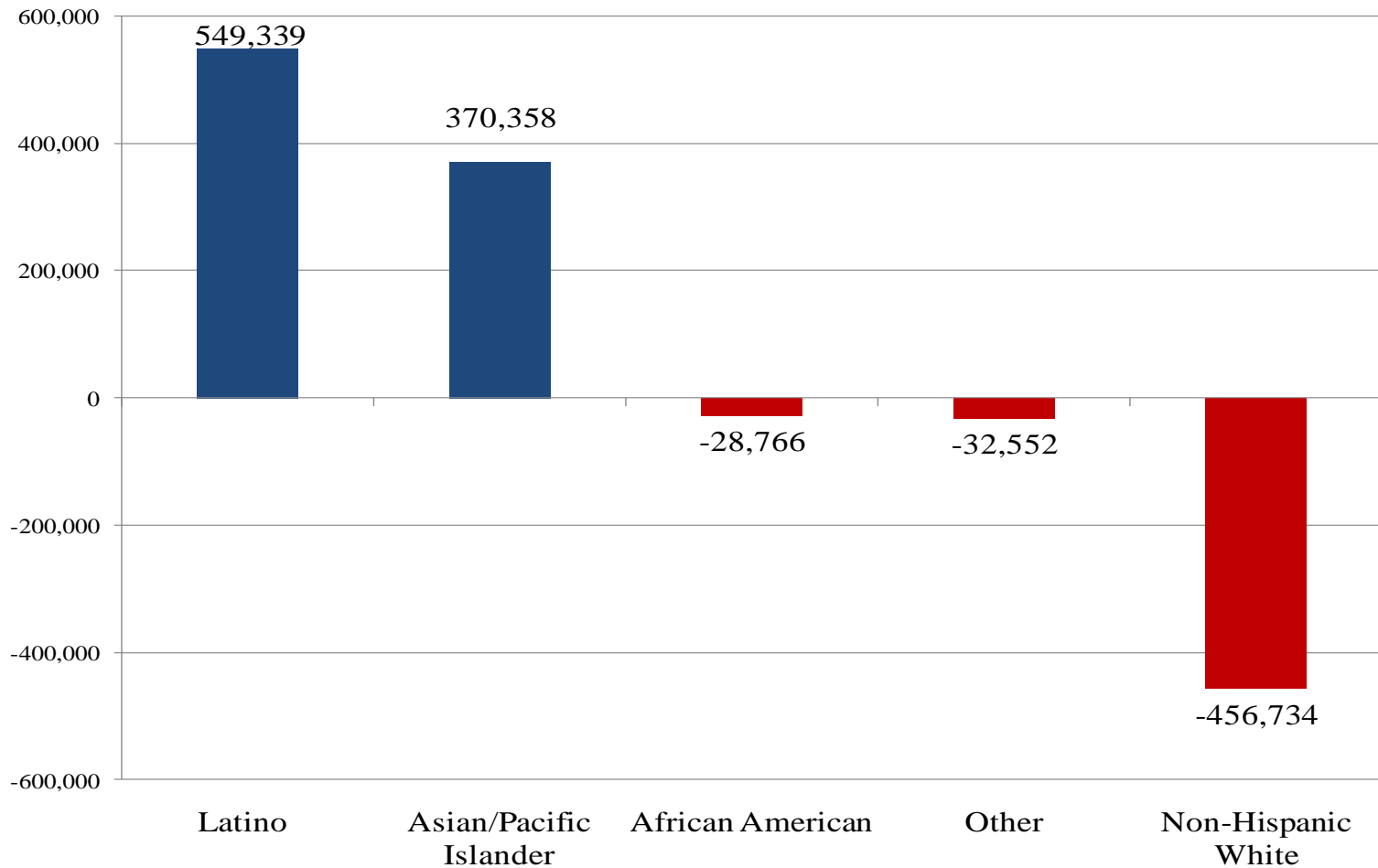


Latino
56%

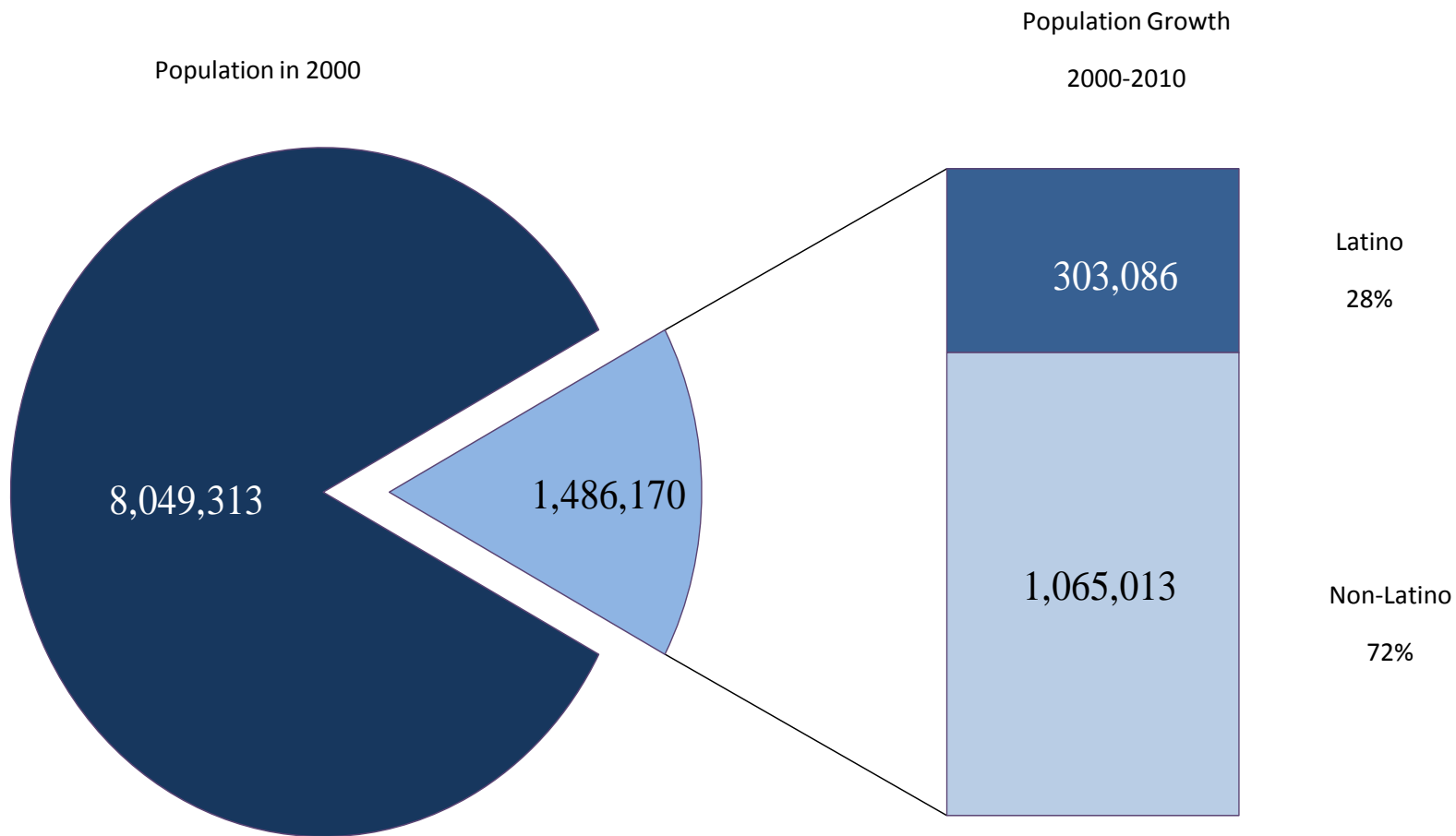
Non-Latino 44%



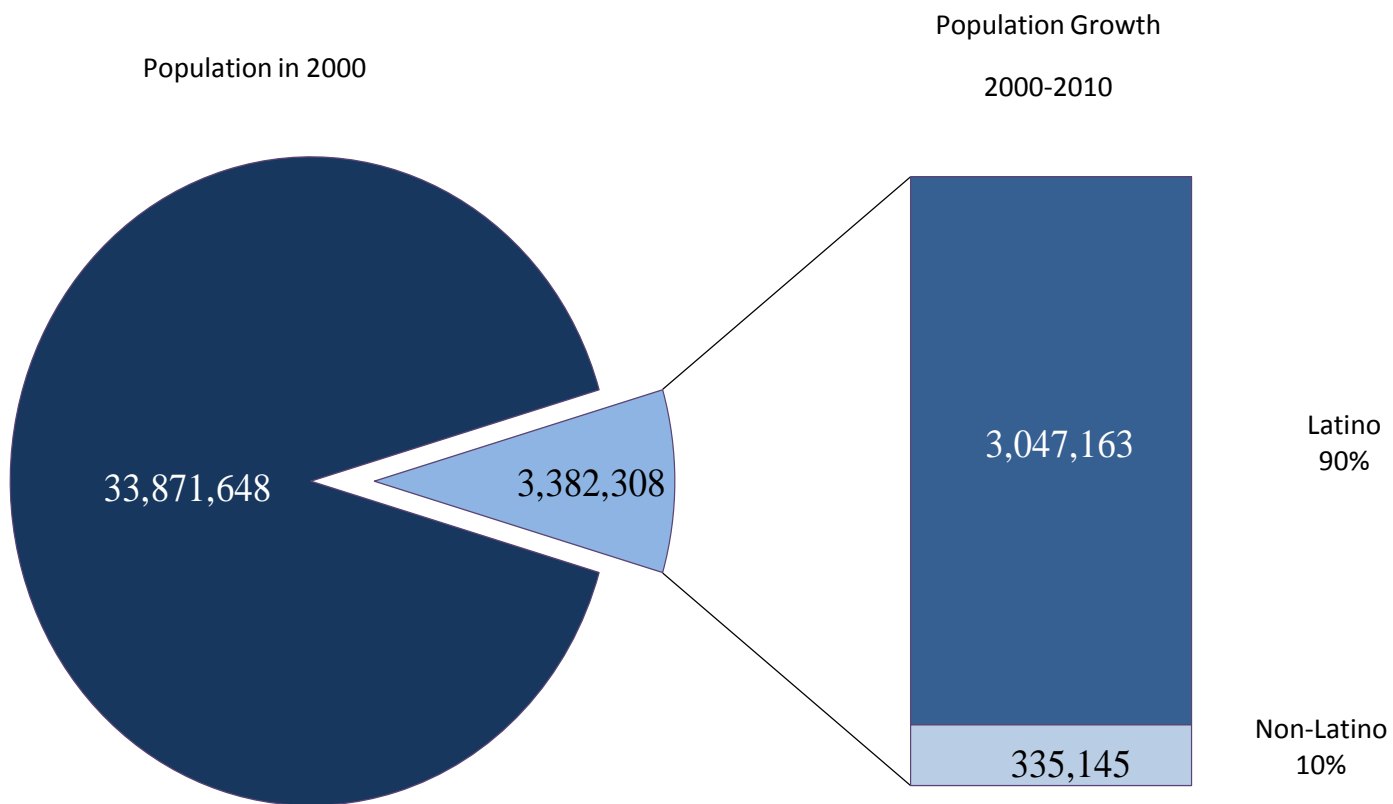
New York Population Growth 2000 - 2010



North Carolina Population Growth 2000 to 2010



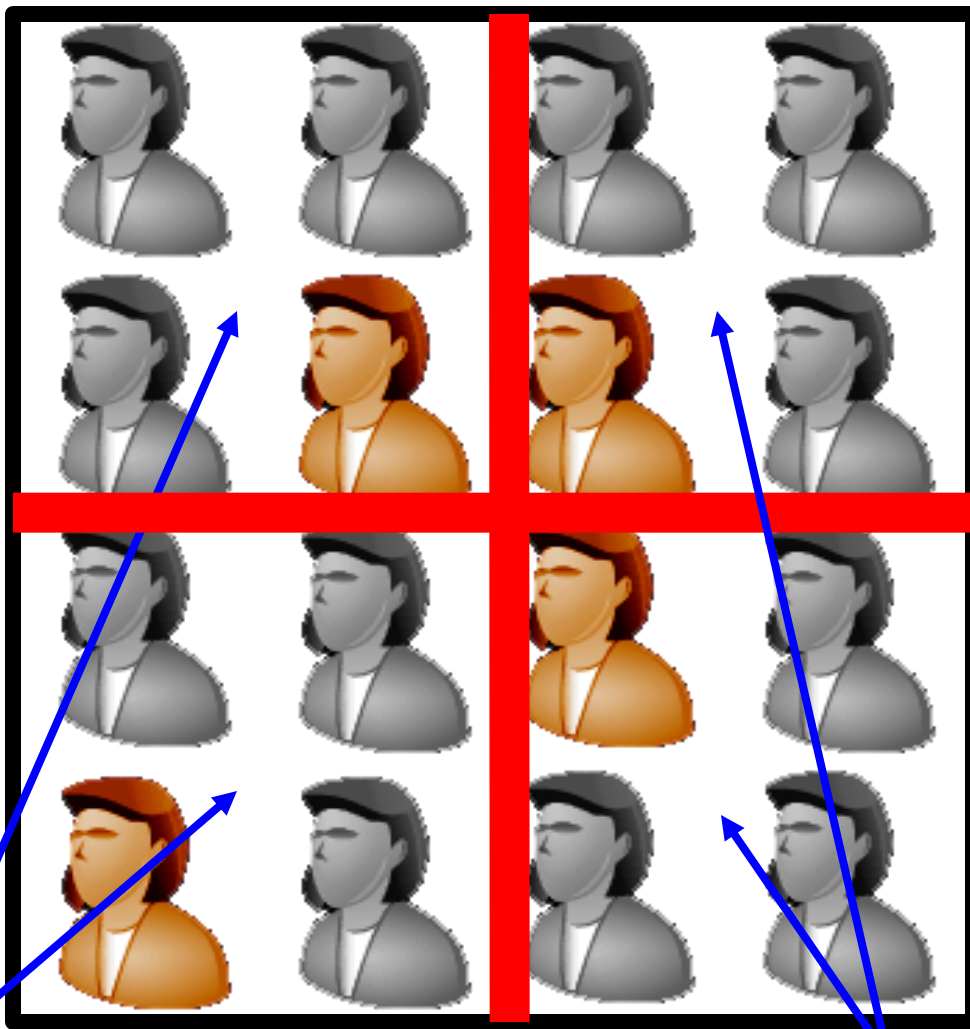
California Population Growth 2000 - 2010



How lines are drawn matters

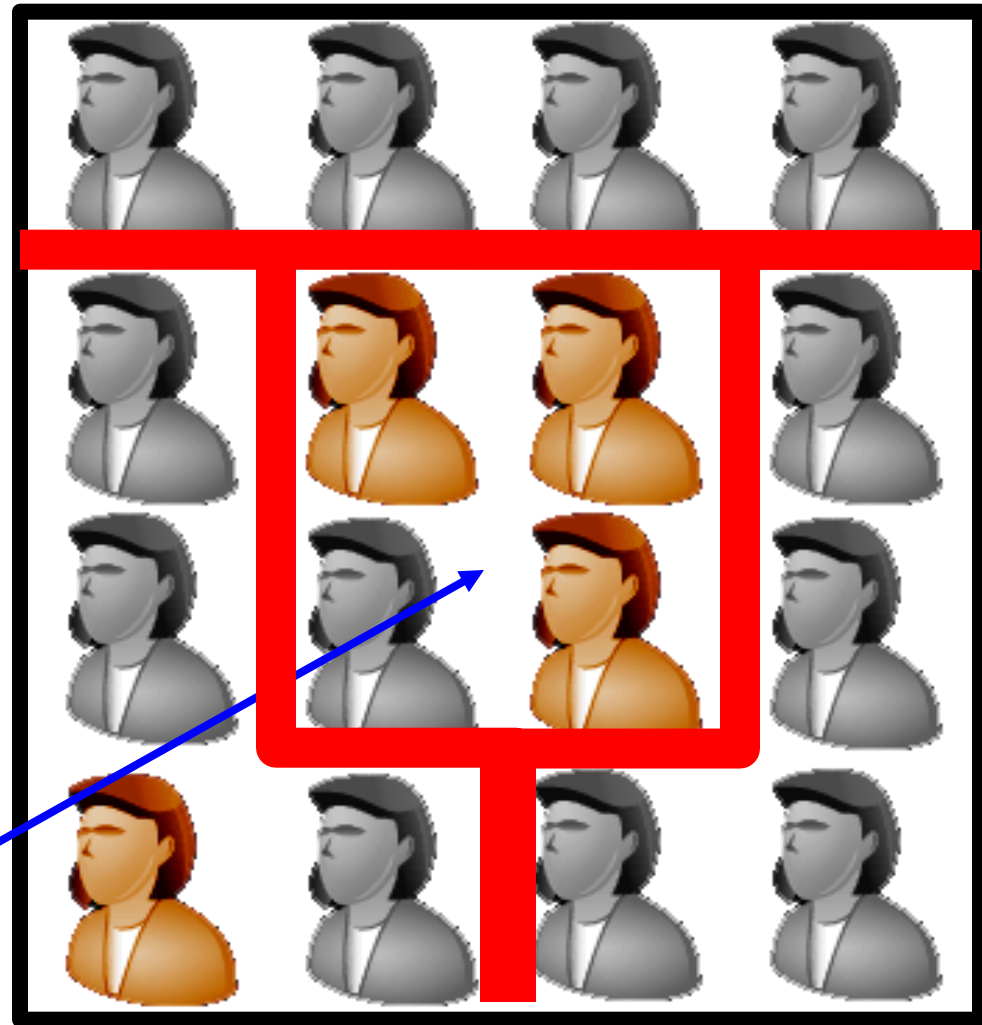
- District lines can divide communities
- Redistricting affects whether different population groups have a say in the outcome of elections

Latinos make up only
 $\frac{1}{4}$ in all four districts



Redistricting can keep communities together

- Redistricting will determine whether Latinos have a fair opportunity to choose their representatives during the electoral process



Latinos make up
 $\frac{3}{4}$ in one district

The redistricting process at the state level

Redistricting Data

- Available by April 2011

• **The redistricting entity and process varies from state to state**

State Redistricting Entity

- Draws maps based on new data, state criteria, public input and federal law

Public Hearings

- The public provides testimony and comment on maps before they are adopted

New District Maps

- States may have specific criteria for districts
- Maps must be in compliance with the Voting Rights Act
- Failure to do so can result in a lawsuit



Federal law protects Latino communities

- The Voting Rights Act requires that district maps provide Latino voters and other underrepresented communities with a fair opportunity to elect the candidates of their choice
- Voting Rights Act protections include the creation of districts where Latinos are the majority of the population in certain circumstances, and where Latino communities and neighborhoods are kept together to provide Latinos with fair electoral opportunities





Two Key Provisions of the Voting Rights Act

Section 2

- Protects minority voters from practices and procedures that deprive them of their fair right to vote
- Applies nationwide
 - All states, towns and counties must comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act
- Officials must ensure that lines drawn do not dilute minority voting strength

Section 5

- Protects minority voters from practices and procedures that deprive them of their fair right to vote
- Applies only to “covered jurisdictions”
 - States, towns and counties with history of discrimination against minority voters
- Officials must have maps cleared by the Department of Justice before they are implemented

Communities of interest play an important role in redistricting

- Communities of interest can be defined as neighborhoods or geographic areas where people have shared interests, views or characteristics
 - There is no straight forward definition for a community of interest
- **What is important to consider is whether groups can choose the elected leadership of their choice given how the lines are drawn**
- Line drawers must generally consider communities of interest





NALEO Educational Fund's Redistricting 2011 Initiative

	Redistricting Institute	Redistricting Committees	Redistricting Advocacy
<u>Goal</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Latino leaders for 2011 redistricting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a group of leaders to provide a Latino voice in key states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate fair and transparent processes in key states
<u>Program</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intense professional development training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and ongoing technical assistance on providing public testimony 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy education and advocacy
<u>Target Audience</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latino state elected officials and community members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latino civic and community leaders in 14 regions nationally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State legislators and Redistricting Commissions
<u>Timeline</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • February 8-9, 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • February-July 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing



The Latino community must participate fully and effectively in the 2011 redistricting, as elected leaders, drawing lines, and as engaged community members, providing public input

- MALDEF, the Asian American Justice Center, and the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund have published a community guide to redistricting:
<http://www.maldef.org/assets/pdf/Redistricting.pdf>
- Both MALDEF and LatinoJustice/PRLDEF are mobilizing Latino community members and submitting maps in various states.
- To obtain information about who is working on redistricting issues with the Latino community in your state, or for further information, please contact:

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