## A Country Divided: Minorities Missing in Many Legislatures

## Lawmakers say lack of representation creates 'self-fulfilling' cycle where minority voices are not heard

By DAVID A. LIEB, Associated Press

s Virginia's only Latino state law-Alfonso Lopez made it his first order of business to push for a law granting in-state college tuition to immigrants living in the U.S. illegally since child-

The bill died in committee.

So Lopez tried again the next year. And the vear after that.

Now, in his fifth year in office, Lopez is gearing up for one more attempt in 2017.

"If we had a more diverse (legislature) and more Latinos in the House of Delegates,' he says, "I don't think it would be as difficult."

America's government is a lot whiter than American itself, and not just in Virginia.

While minorities have made some political gains in recent decades, they remain significantunderrepresented in Congress and nearly every state legislature though they comprise a growing share of the U.S. population, according to an analysis of demographic data by The Associated Press. The



Tony Vargas, candidate for the Nebraska legislature, accompanied by his fiancee Lauren Micek, center, campaigns in a shop in Omaha, Neb., Sunday, June 12, 2016. While campaigning in the heavily Latino neighborhoods of south Omaha, Vargas, whose parents came from Peru, has talked with numerous people afraid to participate in democracy. Though Hispanics now make up 10 percent of Nebraska's population, there is not a single Latino lawmaker in its Legislature.

though they are now the nation's largest ethnic minority.

A lack of political representation can carry real-life consequences, and not only on hot-button immigration issues. State spending for public schools, housing and social programs all can have big implications for minority communities. So can decisions on issues such as criminal justice reform, election laws or the printing of public documents in other languages besides English.

large for Hispanics, even ed don't look, think, talk or act like the people they represent, it can deepen divisions that naturally exist in the U.S.

> Campaigning doorto-door in the heavily Latino neighborhoods of south Omaha, Nebraska, first-time legislative candidate Tony Vargas has talked with numerous people afraid to participate in democracy. Some felt shunned or confused when they once attempted to vote. Others have misconceptions about the legal requirements to do so. Some simply believe their vote doesn't

"You can hear the fear in peo-

voices,

Vargas,

now

Latino

and you can

hear that they

feel like less of

a member of

society, less of

an American,"

whose parents

came to the U.S.

Though His-

make up 10 per-

cent of Nebras-

ka's population,

there is not a

lawmaker in its

The Associ-

ated Press ana-

lyzed data from

Legislature.

from Peru.

panics

single

the U.S. Census Bureau,

Congress and the Nation-

al Conference of State

Legislatures to deter-

ple's

says

Among major minority

-Blacks are the least underrepresented but still face sizable gaps in some places. In Mississippi and Louisiana, about one-third of the population is black. Yet each state has a single black member of Congress and a disproportionately small number in their state legislatures.

-More than half the states still have no lawmakers with Asian or Pacific Islander heritage, and just four states have any in Congress.

-Hispanics comprise more than 17 percent of the U.S. population, yet they are fewer than 7 percent in Congress and fewer than 4 percent of state legislators. The gaps in representation

well as Asian Americans) dipped to just 27 percent in 2014, compared with 41 percent for blacks and 46 percent for whites, according to the Pew Research Center. Low voter involvement can make it harder to recruit minority candidates, and less likely for minority communities to be targeted by campaigns.

"It becomes sort of self-fulfilling — they're not likely voters, so you don't talk to them, and because you don't talk to them, they don't become likely voters," says political consultant Roger Salazar, whose clients include California's legislative Latino caucus.

The power of incumbency also can work against minority representation.

Another factor is the

You can hear the fear in people's voices, and you can hear that they feel like less of a member of society, less of an American

mine the extent to which the nation's thousands of lawmakers match the demographics of its hundreds of millions of residents.

The result: Non-Hispanic whites make up a little over 60 percent of the U.S. population, but still hold more than 80 percent of all congressional and state legislative exist even in California, New Mexico and Texas, with the largest Latino populations.

There are many reasons for the disparities.

U.S. Hispanic population generally is younger and less likely to be eligible voters. And those who can vote often don't. Voter turnout among Hispanics (as

way legislative districts have been drawn. Racial gerrymandering occur either when minority communities are divided among multiple districts to dilute their voting strength or when they are packed heavily into a single district to diminish the likelihood of minorities winning multiple seats.



Gene O. Cooper was born July 28. 1937 in Tulsa, Oklahoma to Marie and Ollie Cooper. He passed away June 14,2016.

Service will be held at: St Andrew Catholic Church 806 NE Alberta Ave. Portland, Oregon 97211 June 28th, 2016 at 11am



