

**Blacks and the 2012 Elections:**

**A Preliminary Analysis**



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What follows is a brief review of some of the available evidence on what happened on November 6, 2012. In particular, this review will focus on the re-election of President Barack Obama, the behavior and significance of African American voters in the 2012 elections; and the changing numbers and profile of black candidates for federal office, as well as their performance at the polls.

HISTORY IN THE MAKING. On November 6, 2012, President Barack Obama became the first Democrat since Franklin Delano Roosevelt to win a majority of the popular vote in back-to-back elections. He also became the first northern Democrat since FDR to be re-elected President. And, he became the first African American in

U.S. history to be re-elected President of the United States. President Obama defeated Governor Mitt Romney 50.9 percent to 47.3 percent; the current vote total<sup>1</sup> is 65.36 million for the President and 60.71 million for Mr. Romney, a margin of victory totaling 4.65 million votes. The President decisively won the Electoral College. He carried 26 states plus the District of Columbia for 332 electoral votes to 24 states and 206 electoral votes for Mr. Romney.

There were several significant developments for black politics in November 2012, but it was not a replay of the historic election of 2008. President Obama sought re-election in an improving but still difficult economy, and was able to reassemble the coalition of minorities, young people, single women, and college-educated women that gave him victory in 2008. Much of the country was left out of the active presidential campaign, which focused on the swing states of Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania,

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<sup>1</sup> This is based on data being tabulated by David Wasserman of the Cook Political Report as of December 4, 2012.

Virginia and Wisconsin. In about half of these states, a great deal of effort was made to bring black voters, especially young black voters, to the polls.

Black turnout needs to be viewed in the overall context of 2012. First, David Wasserman's current but not final count of total turnout is 128.3 million versus 131.3 million in 2008, a decline of 2.3 percent. However, the total number of votes in the swing states increased slightly--about a quarter of a percentage point--while that number in the remaining states declined by 3.1 percent. Curtis Gans of the Center for the Study of the American Electorate (CSAE) and the Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC) provides a preliminary estimate of turnout nationwide declining from 62.3 percent in 2008 to 57.5 percent in 2012. However, he also estimates that turnout in the swing states was 62.7 percent (higher than 2008) while turnout elsewhere was only 54.8 percent. Black turnout overall was down slightly from the heights of 2008, but in the most important contest of the election--Ohio--the black share of the vote increased dramatically; the black vote was also strong in Florida, Michigan, Missouri, North

Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The total share of the national vote represented by black voters in 2012 was 13 percent according to the exit polls, the same as in the historic year of 2008. The black share of the vote in some of the swing states increased substantially. President Obama received 93 percent of the black vote, down slightly from the record-setting 95 percent he received in 2008. The number of black major party federal candidates on the ballot in 2008 was a record high, but the number of black members elected to the new Congress remains unchanged.

TURNOUT: NATIONAL. In 2012, according to the Edison exit polls, the principal exit polling organization, black voters cast 13 percent of all ballots cast [Table 1], or (based on the current count) approximately 16.68 million votes. In 2008, according to Edison, black voters cast 13 percent of all ballots, or approximately 17.1 million votes (out of 131.3 million); thus the decrease from 2008 to 2012 was about 420 thousand votes, or 2.46 percent. The Census Bureau's November 2010 Current Population

Survey reported that there were 26.6 million voting-age eligible African American Adults, and with 16.68 million black votes cast, 2012 black turnout would be approximately 62.7 percent--below the record turnout of 64.7 percent in 2008. It is unclear at this time whether black turnout will exceed white turnout as was the case in 2008, but it is certainly possible. Of the total black vote cast in 2012, black women represented 61.5 percent, while black men represented 38.5 percent of the total vote.

According to the exit polls, Hispanic voters increased their share of the total vote from eight percent (2008) to 10 percent (2012). The share of the total 2012 Presidential vote cast by non-Hispanic white voters declined since 2008 from 74 to 72 percent; the 72 percent represents the lowest share of the Presidential vote cast by non-Hispanic whites in history.

TURNOUT BY STATE. While the black share of the national vote remained at 13 percent, there were significant changes in individual states that were important [Table 2a]. Unfortunately in 2012, there were several states with large black populations

where no exit polling was done, including Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina and Texas. Of the states where the black vote is important and where exit polls were conducted, four states saw increased share over 2008, four states had the same share as 2008, and four states had a smaller share than 2008. Two of the states that had a smaller black share of the state vote, California and New York, nonetheless had a black vote share equal to the black citizen voting-age population. Three of the states that had a similar black share of the state vote as in 2008, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia, had a black vote share higher than the black citizen voting-age population. The total number of votes cast in North Carolina (4.5 percent) and Virginia (3.5 percent) increased, while the total vote in Pennsylvania declined by 4.5 percent. Finally, two of the four states where there was an increased black share of the statewide vote were battleground states, and the black share of the vote increased dramatically--by 36 percent in Ohio and 33 percent in Michigan. Both states experienced declines in total votes--in Ohio by 2.2 percent and Michigan by 5.4

percent indicating that the black vote remained strong while the white vote declined.

BLACK PARTISAN VOTING. The Democratic share of the black vote in 2012 declined from its all time high in 2008 (95 percent) to 93 percent of African Americans voting for the Democratic ticket; Governor Romney tied Senator Barry Goldwater's 1964 six percent, the second lowest percentage for a Republican nominee on record. In 2008, Senator John McCain received the smallest percentage of the black vote in history--only four percent.

There was little variation outside the margin of error among black subgroups in 2012 except for a return of the gender gap; while 96 percent of black women voted for President Obama, only 87 percent of black men supported him--a gender gap of nine percentage points.

In the states where African Americans are an important voting bloc and exit polls were conducted, President Obama generally received a similar high percentage of

the black vote in 2012 as in 2008. His black vote increased in four states, decreased in five and was the same in two states; most of the changes were small.

The states where black voters represented important contributions to President Obama's victory were Florida (24.7 percent), Michigan (28 percent), Ohio (28.7 percent), Pennsylvania (23.3 percent) and Virginia (36.6 percent); black voters were key to his wins in these states [Table 2b].

Nationally, the black contribution to President Obama's total popular vote in 2012 was 24.1 percent, which was slightly more than 2008 when it was 23.5 percent [Table 3]. Since black women were a larger share of the electorate (eight percent) than black men (five percent), their contribution to President Obama's total vote (15.4 percent of the national total for Obama) was higher than the contribution of black men (8.7 percent).

In addition to supporting President Obama, black voters were a critical component in several key U.S. Senate races. Black voters provided the margin of

victory to Senator-elect Joe Donnelly in Indiana (15.6 percent), Senator Claire McCaskill in Missouri (27.8 percent), Senator Sherrod Brown in Ohio (28.5 percent), Senator Bob Casey in Pennsylvania (22.3 percent) and Senator-elect Tim Kaine in Virginia (34.7 percent).

WHITE VOTERS FOR AND AGAINST OBAMA. Nationally, President Obama received only 39 percent of the white vote, a share that in the past would certainly doom a Democratic candidate to defeat. However, white voters were only 72 percent of the electorate, and President Obama--with strong minority support--was able to win by more than three percentage points. President Obama won a majority of the white vote in New England, the Pacific Northwest and Iowa, and received 48 percent in Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin. President Obama continued to do poorly in the Deep South, winning only 10 percent of whites in Mississippi and 15 percent in Alabama. His white support in Florida declined from 43 to 37 percent, but he was

able to eke out a victory with an increased minority vote. Finally, in Virginia, President Obama was able to hold on to his white support, losing only one point (from 39 to 38 percent) from his 2008 performance.

BLACK CANDIDATES FOR FEDERAL OFFICE. There were a record 71 black major party nominees for federal office in 2012--up eight from 2010 and 15 from 2008 [Tables 4-5b]. There were a record 59 black Democratic nominees, and 12 black Republican nominees; there were 24 black Republican nominees in 1994 and 2000. There were no black major party U.S. Senate nominees.

The number of black members in the 113<sup>th</sup> Congress will be the same as in the previous one save for a resignation. There were 59 Democratic nominees, and 43 or 72.9 percent won with an average vote of 73.1 percent [Table 4]; seven U.S. House incumbents were unopposed. Only one of the 12 black Republican nominees won—Tim Scott (R-SC). The other 11 GOP nominees averaged 27.5 percent of the vote in

the districts where they ran.

On November 6, there were 42 black representatives elected to the new Congress, no black U.S. senators, and two black delegates (DC and VI); however, the number of black members who will be sworn in at the start of the new Congress will decline by one since Rep. Jesse Jackson, Jr., resigned on November 21.

Three black incumbents lost in 2012—Hansen Clarke (D-MI) in the primary, and Laura Richardson (D-CA) and Allen West (R-FL) in the general election; Richardson lost to a fellow Democratic incumbent, Janice Hahn, under California's new election rules where the top two vote-getters in a single primary advance to the general election regardless of party.

There were also three new black members elected in 2012: Steven Horsford (D-NV) who is the first black U.S. House member from Nevada, Joyce Beatty (D-OH), and Marc Veasey (D-TX). With the election of Joyce Beatty, Ohio will for the first time have two black U.S. representatives. Texas, in the new Congress, will have four black

members—equaling Georgia and New York as the states with the most black U.S. representatives. In the new Congress, Rep. Marcia Fudge (D-OH) will become the Chairperson of the Congressional Black Caucus and will be joined by 14 other women, an historic high for the U.S. House. Information on all black major party nominees for federal office in 2012 is provided in Table 6.

December 15, 2012

TABLE 1. The Black and National Electorate By Demographic Group, 2004-2012

SHARE OF TOTAL ELECTORATE			GROUP	PRESIDENTIAL VOTE 2004		PRESIDENTIAL VOTE 2008		PRESIDENTIAL VOTE 2012	
2004	2008	2012		Kerry %	Bush %	Obama %	McCain %	Obama %	Romney %
79	74	72	Whites	41	58	43	55	39	59
11	13	13	Blacks	88	11	95	4	93	6
6	8	10	Hispanics	56	43	66	32	71	27
			African American Voters						
3	3	3	18-29	86	13	95	4	91	8
4	4	4	30-44	89	11	96	4	94	5
3	4	4	45-59	88	11	96	3	93	7
2	1	1	60+	90	9	94	6	93	6
5	5	5	Men	86	13	95	5	87	11
7	7	8	Women	90	10	96	3	96	3

SOURCES: (2004 Exit Polls) <http://www.cnn.com/ELECTION/2004/index.html>; (2008 Exit Polls) [www.cnn.com/ELECTION/2008/results/polls/#USP00p1](http://www.cnn.com/ELECTION/2008/results/polls/#USP00p1); (2012 Exit Polls) <http://www.cnn.com/election/2012/results/race/president#exit-polls>

Table 2a. The Black Vote by State, Presidential Elections, 2008X2012, Selected States

State	BVAP (%)	Black Share of State Vote			Total Voter Turnout		Black Partisan Vote, 2008		Black Partisan Vote, 2012	
		2004 (%)	2008 (%)	2012 (%)	2008 (%)	>2012 (%)	Obama (%)	McCain (%)	Obama (%)	Romney (%)
AL	25.4	25	29	28	61.6	-1.2	98	2	95	4
AR	15.1	15	12	na	52.1	-1.6	94	4	na	na
CA	8.0	6	10	8	n/a	<i>-4.2</i>	95	5	96	4
FL	14.2	12	13	13	62.5	1.0	96	4	95	4
GA	30.6	25	30	na	61.3	-0.6	98	2	na	na
IL	14.9	10	17	14	62.5	-5.1	96	3	96	4
LA	31.4	27	29	na	58.7	1.7	94	4	na	na
MD	28.6	24	25	28	61.1	2.9	94	6	97	3
MI	14.3	13	12	16	66.7	<i>-5.4</i>	97	3	95	5
MO	11.1	8	13	16	67.4	<i>-5.7</i>	93	7	93	7
NY	16.1	13	17	16	55.4	<i>-16.3</i>	100	0	94	6
NC	22.1	26	23	23	66.3	<i>4.5</i>	95	5	96	4
OH	11.0	10	11	15	61.1	<i>-2.2</i>	97	2	96	4
PA	9.1	13	13	13	61.7	<i>-4.5</i>	95	5	93	6
SC	27.5	30	25	na	58.2	2.3	96	4	na	na
TN	14.8	13	12	na	57.9	<i>-5.5</i>	94	6	na	na
TX	13.3	12	13	na	54.1	<i>-1.1</i>	98	2	na	na
VA	19.9	21	20	20	62.2	<i>3.5</i>	92	8	93	6

SOURCES: Information on the black voting-age population is from the November 2010 U.S. Census Current Population Survey (The percentages given are citizen voting-age population). The actual share numbers from 2004-2012 and vote percentages from 2008-2012 are from the national consortium exit polls. Total turnout numbers for 2008 are from the Center for the Study of the American Electorate. >2012 data are from David Wasserman of the Cook Political Report; 2008-2012 changes marked in bold reflect official state certified results, while those in *italics* are not final and official results. na data not available

Table 2b. The Black Contribution to President Obama's Vote by State, Presidential Elections, 2008X2012, Selected States

State	State Vote 2008		Black Partisan Vote, 2008		Black Share of Obama's Vote 2008 (%)	State Vote 2012		Black Partisan Vote, 2012		Black Share of Obama's Vote 2008 (%)		
	2008 (%)	2012 (%)	Obama (%)	McCain (%)	Obama (%)	McCain (%)	Obama (%)	McCain (%)	Obama (%)	Romney (%)		
AL	29	28	39	61	98	2	70.4	38.4	60.7	95	4	69.3
CA	10	8	61	37	95	5	15.6	59.3	38.3	96	4	13.0
FL	13	13	51	48	96	4	24.5	50.0	49.1	95	4	24.7
GA	30	na	47	52	98	2	62.6	45.4	53.4	na	na	na
IL	17	14	62	37	96	3	26.3	57.3	41.4	96	4	23.4
LA	29	na	40	59	94	4	68.2	40.6	57.8	na	na	na
MD	25	28	62	37	94	6	37.9	61.7	36.6	97	3	44.0
MI	12	16	57	41	97	3	20.4	54.3	44.8	95	5	28.0
MO	13	16	49	50	93	7	24.7	44.3	53.9	93	7	33.6
NY	17	16	63	36	100	0	27.0	62.6	36.0	94	6	24.5
NC	23	23	50	49	95	5	43.7	48.4	50.6	96	4	45.6
OH	11	15	52	47	97	2	20.5	50.1	48.2	96	4	28.7
PA	13	13	55	44	95	5	22.5	52.0	46.8	93	6	23.3
SC	25	na	45	54	96	4	53.3	44.0	54.6	na	na	na
TN	12	na	42	57	94	6	26.9	39.0	59.5	na	na	na
TX	13	na	44	55	98	2	29.0	41.4	57.2	na	na	na
VA	20	20	53	47	92	8	34.7	50.8	47.8	93	6	36.6

SOURCES: See Table 2A

TABLE 3. The Black Share of the Democratic Vote By Gender, 2000-2012

	2000 Black Vote			2004 Black Vote			2008 Black Vote			2012 Black Vote		
	% of Total	% for Gore	% of Gore's Total Vote	% of Total	% for Kerry	% of Kerry's Total Vote	% of Total	% for Obama	% of Obama's Total Vote	% of Total	% for Obama	% of Obama's Total Vote
Black Men	4	85	7.1	5	86	9.0	5.5	95	9.9	5	87	8.7
Black Women	6	94	11.8	7	90	13.1	7.5	96	13.6	8	96	15.4
Total	10	90	18.9	12	88	22.1	13	95	23.5	13	93	24.1

SOURCES: Voter News Service (N.Y. Times, 11/12/00);(2004 Exit Polls) <http://www.cnn.com/ELECTION/2004/index.html>; (2008 Exit Polls) [www.cnn.com/ELECTION/2008/results/polls/#USP00p1](http://www.cnn.com/ELECTION/2008/results/polls/#USP00p1); (2012 Exit Polls)<http://www.cnn.com/election/2012/results/race/president#exit-polls>

Table 4. Statistical Profile of Black Major Party Nominees for Federal Office, 2012

	Democrats		Republicans		Total	
	Won	Lost	Won	Lost	Won	Lost
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Total	43 100	16 100	1 100	11 100	44 100	27 100
Incumbents	38 88	1 6	1 100	1 9	39 89	2 7
Challengers/Open Seats	5 12	15 94	0 0	10 91	5 11	25 36
Women	15 35	7 44	0 0	2 17	15 34	9 33
Men	28 65	9 56	1 100	8 83	29 66	18 67
White Opposition	30 70	16 100	1 100	5 45	31 70	21 78
Black Opposition	6 14	0 0	0 0	6 55	6 14	6 22
Unopposed <sup>H</sup>	7 16	- -	0 0	0 0	7 16	0 0
House Candidates	43 100	16 100	1 100	11 100	44 100	27 100
Average Vote	73.1	35.8	62.0	27.5	72.8	32.4

H Unopposed or no major party opposition in general election. Average vote is for candidates with opposition. Rep. Rangel had token opposition because the Republicans nominated a strong Democrat as their nominee; for this statistical analysis he is being considered unopposed for re-election.

Table 5a. Statistical Profile of Black Major Party Nominees for Federal Office, 1990-2012

	DEMOCRATS												REPUBLICANS											
	90	92	94	96	98	00	02	04	06	08	10	12	90	92	94	96	98	00	02	04	06	08	10	12
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Total	30	40	42	42	39	46	45	47	48	47	48	59	11	15	24	16	18	24	10	15	9	9	15	12
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Incumbents	21	22	35	35	38	37	34	38	39	41	36	39	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	70	55	83	83	97	80	76	81	81	87	75	66	0	7	4	13	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	17
Challenger	9	18	7	7	1	9	11	9	9	6	12	20	11	14	23	14	17	23	10	15	9	9	15	10
Open Seat	30	45	17	17	3	20	24	19	19	13	25	34	100	93	96	87	95	96	100	100	100	100	100	83
Women	6	10	11	14	15	15	13	16	17	16	17	23	2	4	7	7	7	8	3	5	4	2	2	2
	20	25	26	33	39	33	29	34	35	34	35	39	18	27	29	44	39	33	30	33	44	22	13	17
Men	24	30	31	28	24	31	32	31	31	31	31	37	9	11	17	9	11	16	7	10	5	7	13	10
	80	75	74	67	62	67	71	66	65	66	65	61	82	73	71	56	61	67	70	67	56	78	87	83
Maj.-Min.	24	37	37	34	31	29	30	31	37	30	30	na	7	13	14	11	11	12	4	5	3	4	7	na
District	80	92	88	81	80	67	67	66	77	64	63	na	64	87	58	69	61	46	40	33	33	44	47	na
Maj.-White	6	3	5	8	8	17	15	16	11	17	18	na	4	2	10	5	7	12	6	10	6	5	8	na
District	20	8	12	19	21	33	33	34	23	36	37	na	36	13	42	31	39	54	60	67	67	56	53	na
White	18	17	22	27	17	22	30	22	23	25	38	46	5	3	11	5	6	8	5	6	3	2	4	6
Opposition	60	42	52	64	44	48	64	47	48	53	79	78	46	20	46	31	33	33	50	40	33	22	27	50
Black	8	16	13	11	14	16	5	9	8	7	9	6	6	12	13	11	12	16	5	9	6	7	10	6
Opposition	27	40	31	26	36	35	11	19	17	15	19	10	54	80	54	69	67	67	50	60	67	78	66	50
No Major	4	7	7	4	8	8	10	16	17	15	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Party	13	18	17	10	21	17	22	34	35	32	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Opposition																								
House	29	39	40	41	38	45	44	45	46	45	45	59	11	14	24	16	17	23	10	13	8	9	15	12
Candidates	97	97	95	97	97	98	98	96	96	96	94	100	100	100	100	100	95	96	100	87	89	100	100	100
Senate	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
Candidates	3	3	5	3	3	2	2	4	4	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	13	11	0	0	0

Table 5b. Statistical Profile of Black Major Party Nominees for Federal Office, 1990-2012

	TOTAL											
	90	92	94	96	98	00	02	04	06	08	10	12
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	41	55	66	58	57	70	55	62	57	56	63	71
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Incumbents	21	23	36	37	39	38	34	38	39	41	36	41
	51	42	54	64	68	54	62	61	68	73	57	58
Challenger/Open Seat	20	32	30	21	18	32	21	24	18	15	27	30
	49	58	46	36	32	46	38	39	32	27	43	42
Women	8	14	18	21	22	23	16	21	21	18	19	25
	20	26	27	36	39	33	29	34	37	32	30	35
Men	33	41	48	37	35	47	39	41	36	38	44	46
	80	74	73	64	61	67	71	66	63	68	70	65
Majority-Minority District	30	50	51	45	42	41	34	36	40	34	37	na
	73	91	77	78	74	60	62	58	70	61	59	na
Majority-White District	11	5	15	13	15	29	21	26	17	22	26	na
	27	9	23	22	26	40	38	42	30	39	41	na
White Opposition	23	20	33	32	23	30	35	28	26	27	42	52
	56	36	50	55	40	43	64	45	46	48	67	73
Black Opposition	14	28	26	22	26	32	10	18	14	14	19	12
	34	51	39	38	46	46	18	29	26	25	30	17
No Major Party Opposition	4	7	7	4	8	8	10	16	17	15	2	7
	10	13	11	7	14	11	18	26	28	27	3	10
House Candidates	40	53	64	57	55	68	54	58	54	54	60	71
	98	96	97	98	97	97	98	94	95	96	95	100
Senate Candidates	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	4	3	2	3	0
	2	4	3	2	3	3	2	6	5	4	5	0

Table 6. Black Major Party Nominees for Federal Office, November 2012

*U.S. House of Representatives*

District	Democrat	Dem Vote (%)	Rep Vote (%)	Republican
AL 3	John Andrew Harris	36	64	<u>!Mike Rogers</u> ∇
AL 5	Charles L. Holley	35	65	<u>!Mo Brooks</u> ∇
AL 7	<u>!Terri Sewell</u> ∇	76	24	<u>Don Chamberlain</u>
AZ 9	<u>Kyrsten Sinema</u> ∇	48	45	Vernon Parker
CA 6	<u>!Doris Matsui</u> ∇	74	26	Joseph McCray Sr.
CA 11	<u>!George Miller</u> ∇	69	31	Virginia Fuller
CA 13	<u>!Barbara Lee</u> ∇	-	-	Unopposed
CA 37	<u>!Karen Bass</u> ∇	86	14	<u>Morgan Osborne</u>
	<u>!Maxine Waters</u> ∇	70	-	
CA 43	<u>Bob Flores</u>	30	-	NO REPUBLICAN
	<u>!Laura Richardson</u>	40	-	
CA 44	<u>!Janice Hahn</u> ∇	60	-	NO REPUBLICAN
D.C.	<u>!Eleanor Holmes Norton</u> ∇	-	-	Unopposed
FL 2	Al Lawson	47	53	<u>!Steve Southerland</u> ∇
FL 3	J.R. Gaillot Jr	32	65	<u>Ted Yoho</u> ∇
FL 5	<u>!Corrine Brown</u> ∇	71	26	<u>LeAnne Kolb</u>
FL 10	Val Demings	48	52	<u>!Daniel Webster</u> ∇
FL 18	<u>Patrick Murphy</u> ∇	50.3	47.7	<u>!Allen West</u>
FL 20	<u>!Alcee Hastings</u> ∇	-	-	Unopposed
FL 24	<u>!Frederica Wilson</u> ∇	-	-	Unopposed

Table 6. Black Major Party Nominees for Federal Office, November 2012

*U.S. House of Representatives*

District	Democrat	Dem Vote (%)	Rep Vote (%)	Republican
GA 2	!Sanford Bishop	64	36	<u>John House</u>
GA 4	!Hank Johnson	74	26	<u>J. Chris Vaughn</u>
GA 5	!John Lewis	84	16	<u>Howard Stopeck</u>
GA 13	!David Scott	72	28	<u>Shahid Malik</u>
IL 1	!Bobby Rush	74	26	<u>Don Peloquin</u>
IL 2	!Jesse Jackson, Jr.	63	23	<u>Brian Woodworth</u>
IL 7	!Danny K. Davis	85	11	<u>Rita Zak</u>
IN 7	!Andre Carson	63	37	<u>Carlos May</u>
LA 2	!Cedrick Richmond	55	14	<u>Dwayne Bailey</u>
	<u>Gary Landrieu</u>	25	4	<u>Josue LaRose</u>
MD 4	!Donna Edwards	77	21	<u>Faith Loudon</u>
MD 7	!Elijah Cummings	76	21	<u>Frank Mirabile Jr.</u>
MI 14	!John Conyers	83	14	<u>Harry Sawicki</u>
MN 5	!Keith Ellison (DFL)	75	25	Chris Fields
MS 2	!Bennie Thompson	67	31	Bill Marcy
MO 1	!William Clay, Jr.	79	18	<u>Robyn Hamlin</u>
MO 5	!Emanuel Cleaver	60	37	<u>Jacob Turk</u>
NE 2	John Ewing	48	52	!Lee Terry
NJ 10	Donald Payne Jr.	87	11	<u>Brian Keleman</u>
NY 5	!Gregory Meeks	90	9	Allan Jennings

Table 6. Black Major Party Nominees for Federal Office, November 2012

*U.S. House of Representatives*

District	Democrat	Dem Vote (%)	Rep Vote (%)	Republican
NY 8	Hakeem Jeffries✓	90	9	<u>Alan Belone</u>
NY 9	!Yvette Clarke✓	87	12	David Cavanagh
	!Charles Rangel✓	91	-	
NY 13	Craig Schley <sup>1</sup>	6	-	
NV 4	Steven Horsford✓	50	42	<u>Danny Tarkanian</u>
NC 1	!George K. Butterfield, Jr.✓	75	23	<u>Pete DiLauro</u>
NC 12	!Mel Watt✓	80	20	<u>Jack Brosch</u>
OH 3	Joyce Beatty✓	68	27	<u>Chris Long</u>
OH 11	!Marcia Fudge✓	-	-	Unopposed
OH 12	Jim Reese	36	64	!Pat Tibeiri✓
PA 2	!Chaka Fattah✓	89	9	Robert Allen Mansfield
PA 5	Charles Dumas	37	63	!Glenn Thompson✓
SC 1	<u>Bobbie Rose</u>	35	62	!Tim Scott✓
SC 3	Brian "Ryan B" Doyle	33	67	!Jeff Duncan✓
SC 6	!James Clyburn✓	-	-	Unopposed
SC 7	Gloria Bromell Tinubu	45	55	<u>Tom Rice</u> ✓
TX 1	Shirley McKellar	26	72	!Louie Gohmert✓
TX 6	Kenneth Sanders	39	58	!Joe Barton✓
TX 9	!Al Green✓	78	20	<u>Steve Mueller</u>
TX 10	Tawana Cadien	36	61	!Michael McCaul✓

Table 6. Black Major Party Nominees for Federal Office, November 2012

*U.S. House of Representatives*

District	Democrat	Dem Vote (%)	Rep Vote (%)	Republican
TX 18	<u>!Sheila J. Lee</u> ∨	75	23	<u>Sean Siebert</u>
TX 22	Kesha Rogers	32	64	<u>!Pete Olson</u> ∨
TX 30	<u>!Eddie B. Johnson</u> ∨	79	19	Travis Washington Jr.
TX 33	Marc Veasey∨	72	26	<u>Chuck Bradley</u>
UT 4	<u>!Jim Matheson</u> ∨	49	48	Mia Love
VA 3	<u>!Robert Scott</u> ∨	81	19	<u>Dean Longo</u>
VA 4	Ella Ward	43	57	<u>!Randy Forbes</u> ∨
V.I.	<u>!Donna Cristensen</u> ∨	60	11	<u>Holland Redfield</u>
WI-4	<u>!Gwen Moore</u> ∨	72	25	<u>Dan Sebring</u>

KEY: Non-African American candidates' names are underlined !Incumbent Unopposed = no major party opposition ∨ Winner 1. Craig Schley is a committed black Democrat who received the Republican endorsement in NY-13. New members names are shaded.