

## Hispanics and the 2008 Election: A Swing Vote?

Paul Taylor and Richard Fry  
Pew Hispanic Center

The **Pew Hispanic Center** is a nonpartisan research organization that seeks to improve public understanding of the diverse Hispanic population in the United States and to chronicle Latinos' growing impact on the nation. It does not take positions on policy issues. The center is part of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" based in Washington, D.C., and it is funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts, a Philadelphia-based public charity. All of the Center's reports are available at [www.pewhispanic.org](http://www.pewhispanic.org). The staff of the Center is:

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## Executive Summary

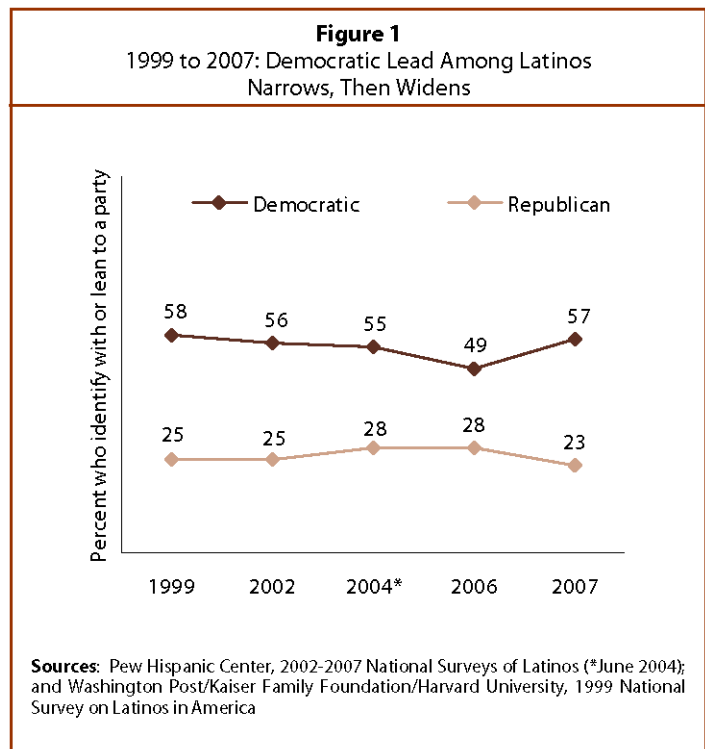
After spending the first part of this decade loosening their historic ties to the Democratic Party, Hispanic voters have reversed course in the past year, a new nationwide survey of Latinos by the Pew Hispanic Center has found.

Some 57% of Hispanic registered voters now call themselves Democrats or say they lean to the Democratic Party, while just 23% align with the Republican Party – meaning there is now a 34 percentage point gap in partisan affiliation among registered Latinos. In July, 2006, the same gap was just 21 percentage points – whereas back in 1999, it had been 33 percentage points.

This U-turn in Hispanic partisan allegiance trends comes at a time when the issue of illegal immigration has become an intense focus of national attention and debate – on the presidential campaign trail; in the corridors of federal, state and local governments; and on cable television and talk radio.

The new survey finds that a plurality of Hispanics view the Democratic Party rather than the Republican Party as the one that shows more concern for Latinos and does a better job on the issue of illegal immigration (although a substantial minority of Latinos see no difference between the parties on these matters). Also, many more Latinos (41%) say the policies of the Bush Administration have been harmful to Latinos than say they have been helpful (16%).

Hispanics are the nation's largest and fastest growing minority group; at 46 million strong, they make up about 15% of the U.S. population. Their electoral clout continues to be undercut, however, by the fact that many are ineligible to vote, either because they are not citizens or not yet 18 years old. In 2008, Latinos will comprise about 9% of the eligible electorate nationwide. If past turnout



trends persist, they will make up only about 6.5% of those who actually turn out to vote next November.

But despite these modest numbers, Hispanics loom as a potential "swing vote" in next year's presidential race. That's because they are strategically located on the 2008 Electoral College map. Hispanics constitute a sizable share of the electorate in four of the six states that President Bush carried by margins of five percentage points or fewer in 2004 –New Mexico (where Hispanics make up 37% of state's eligible electorate); Florida (14%); Nevada (12%) and Colorado (12%). All four are expected to be closely contested once again in 2008.

Bush drew an estimated 40% of the national Latino vote in 2004 -- a record for a Republican presidential candidate.<sup>1</sup> As the 2008 campaign begins, most of his would-be successors in the Republican Party have staked out hard-line positions on illegal immigration, triggering concerns among some Republican commentators (e.g, Gerson, 2007) about a potential anti-GOP backlash by Latinos at the polls next year. There is a long way to go until the 2008 election, but the Pew survey of Latinos finds a number of potentially worrisome early signs for the GOP on this front. In addition to the already-noted decline in GOP affiliation among Hispanics, the survey finds:

- By 44% to 8%, Hispanic registered voters say the Democrats rather than the Republicans are the party with more concern for Latinos. However, a large slice of Latino registered voters (41%) say there is no difference between the parties.
- By 41% to 14%, Hispanic registered voters say the Democrats rather than the Republicans are the party doing the better job of dealing with illegal immigration. Some 26% say neither, and 12% say they don't know.
- Immigration has become a more important issue to Latinos since the last election. Some 79% of Hispanic registered voters now say it is an "extremely" or "very" important issue in the upcoming presidential race; up from 63% who said the same thing in June, 2004. Immigration still ranks behind education, health care, the economy and crime, but it is the only issue that has risen so sharply in importance since 2004.
- Some 41% of Latino registered voters say the policies of the Bush Administration have been harmful to Hispanics, while just 16% say they

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<sup>1</sup> There is continuing uncertainty over whether President Bush received 40% of the Hispanic vote in 2004, as indicated by the 51 state exit polls conducted on Election Day, or 44%, as indicated by the nationwide National Election Pool exit poll. Suro, Fry and Passel (2005) spell out the reasons for the differing estimates.

have been helpful. Another third (33%) say they have had no particular effect.

The survey also asked about preferences in the Democratic and Republican nomination contests. It found:

- Hispanics heavily favor Hillary Clinton for the Democratic Party nomination. The New York Senator is supported by 59% of Latinos who are registered voters and align with the Democratic Party. Illinois Sen. Barack Obama draws 15%; New Mexico Gov. Bill Richardson draws 8% and former North Carolina Sen. John Edwards 4%.
- On the Republican side, former New York Mayor Rudy Giuliani is supported by 35% of Latino registered voters who align with the GOP, followed by former Sen. Fred Thompson of Tennessee with 13%; Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) with 10%; and former Massachusetts Gov. Mitt Romney with 4%.

The survey was conducted by telephone from Oct 3 through Nov 9, 2007 among a randomly selected, nationally representative sample of 2,003 Hispanics, of whom 843 are registered voters. The margin of error for the full sample is plus or minus 2.7 percentage points; for registered voters it is plus or minus 4.0 percentage points. For a full description of the survey methodology, see page 33.

## About this Report

Polling results on Hispanic political views are based on Hispanic registered citizens in the 2007 National Survey of Latinos. The survey was conducted among a nationally representative sample of 2,003 Hispanic adults from Oct 3 to Nov 9, 2007. The state-by-state electoral analysis uses demographic data and official vote counts to assess the importance of the Latino electorate.

## Recommended Citation

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## A Note on Terminology

The terms Hispanic and Latino are used interchangeably in this report.

## About the Authors

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## Acknowledgments

Numerous individuals have assisted in producing and commenting on this report. Felisa Gonzalez produced the graphics and formatted the topline. Gretchen Livingston and Cary Funk helped compile the political attitude analysis from the 2007 National Survey of Latinos. Scott Keeter and Andrew Kohut of the Pew Research Center provided insights on ongoing trends in partisan identification and allegiance, as well as on methodological issues. April Clark ably verified the consistency of the reported numbers and figures. The authors appreciate their contributions.

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# Survey of Latino Political Attitudes

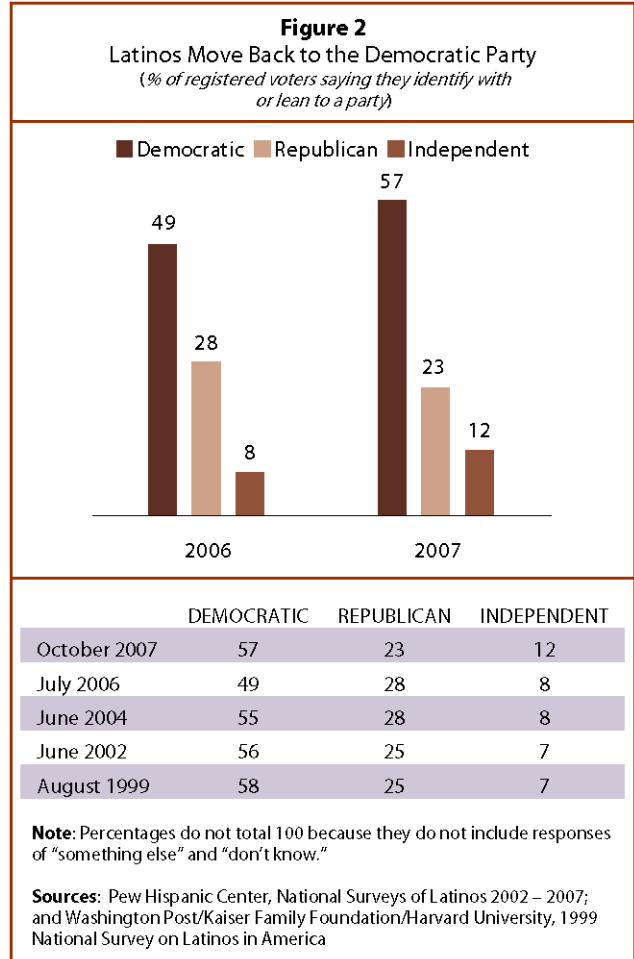
## Partisan Allegiance

Latinos in this country have historically identified more with the Democratic Party than the Republican Party. Since the turn of this century, the GOP has been cutting into that partisan advantage—until now.

Considering both those who identify with a given party and those who say they lean toward that party, Democrats in 1999 enjoyed a 33 percentage point edge over Republicans in partisan allegiance among Latino registered voters (58%D versus 25%R). That margin fell to just 21 percentage points (49%D versus 28%R) in July 2006. However, it has spiked back up to 34 percentage points (57%D versus 23%R) in the latest Pew Hispanic Center survey, taken in October and November.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> This 2007 survey is the first one the Center has conducted in which respondents were contacted on cell phones as well as on landline phones (for a further explanation about this change in methodology, see page 33). Comparing the 2006 and 2007 survey results just among landline phone respondents, the basic partisan trends cited in this report would be the same, but the size of the increase in the Democratic Party allegiance gap would be somewhat smaller. Among landline phone respondents only, the Democratic Party allegiance gap has widened to 29 percentage points now, from 21 percentage points in July 2006. Among landline-plus-cellphone respondents in 2007, it has widened to 34 percentage points now. As always, the full sample of respondents has been weighted to match demographic characteristics of the Latino population (drawn from U. S. Census Bureau reports) with regard to age, education, gender, region, native born/foreign born status, year of entry to the U.S., and Hispanic heritage.



Leaving out the so-called party leaners and considering just those who identify themselves as Republicans, Democrats and independents, the overall pattern of change since 1999 has been similar, but the recent spike toward the Democrats has not been as sharp. On basic party identification, some 44% of registered Latino voters now say they are Democrats, compared with 42% in 2006 and 48% in 1999. Some 19% now say they are Republicans, compared with 22% in 2006 and 19% in 1999. Some 25% now say they are independents, compared with 20% in 2006 and 23% in 1999. In short, most of the movement among Latinos toward the Democratic Party in the past year has been an increase in those who say they lean to the Democratic Party rather than an increase in those who explicitly identify themselves as Democrats.

The survey finds that the Democratic advantage over Republicans (among identifiers and leaners) is fairly consistent across most major demographic groups within the Latino community. For example, there little difference in partisan allegiance between Latino men and women, or between native-born and foreign-born Latinos.



There are some modest demographic variances, however. Young Latino registered voters are even more inclined than their elders to tilt away from the GOP; the Democratic partisan allegiance edge among 18- to 29-year-olds is 46 percentage points (64%D versus 18%R).

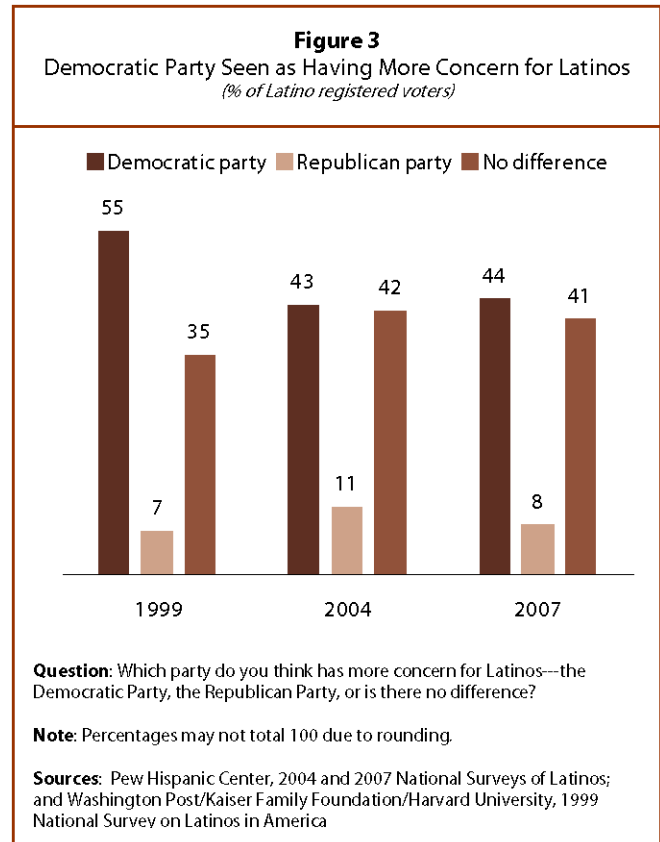
Conversely, Republicans do better with Latino registered voters whose household incomes are above \$50,000; among this group, the Democratic advantage is just 21 percentage points (56%D versus 35%R). Republicans also do better among registered Hispanic voters who say they are following the presidential race very closely than among those who say they aren't. The Democrat edge is just 27 percentage points among the former group and 37 percentage points among the latter.

Looking at all Latinos, rather than only at those who are registered voters, the partisan patterns are broadly similar. The Democratic allegiance gap, after narrowing in the earlier part of this decade, has also widened once again among this larger universe of Hispanics. The main difference is that, among the full population of adult Latinos, a greater percentage describe themselves as independents (20%) than do Hispanics who are registered voters (just 12% of whom say they are independents and do not lean to either political party).

It also bears noting that in recent years Democrats have improved their standing with non-Latinos as well. According to surveys taken by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, Democrats now enjoy a 49% to 40% party affiliation edge over Republicans (leaners included) among non-Latinos; by contrast, in the period from 2001 through 2004, the parties were roughly at parity among non-Latinos.

### **Which Party Cares More About Latinos?**

The same pro-Democratic tilt found in Latino partisan allegiances is seen in Latino views about which party has more concern for Latinos. Some 44% of Latino registered voters say the Democrats have more concern, while just 8% say the GOP has more concern. But four-in-ten (41%) say there's no difference between the parties on this question.



The Democratic edge over the GOP on this question is a little bit bigger now than it was in 2004, but is not as large as it was in 1999 (when the Democratic advantage was 55% to 7%).

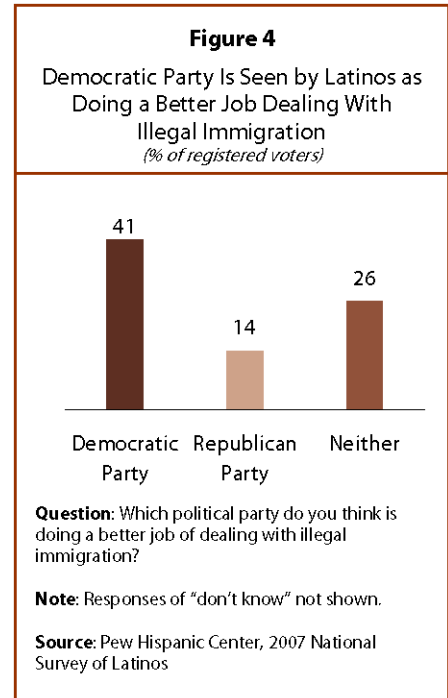
Among Latinos, there are very few differences on this question by age, gender, income, education, or language skills. There is, however, some difference by attentiveness to the presidential campaign. Latino registered voters who say they are following the presidential race closely are less likely than those who aren't following the race closely to say there's no difference between the parties on concern for Latinos. Some 31% of those who are following the race closely say this, compared with 48% of those who are not following it closely. But among both groups, the Democrats enjoy a lopsided edge over Republicans.

Even Latinos who align themselves with the GOP aren't inclined to see their party as being more concerned about Latinos. Fewer than one-in-four Latino registered voters (23%) who are Republican or lean to the GOP say the GOP is more concerned than the Democrats about Latinos. Some 12% say the Democrats are more concerned, while fully six-in-ten say there's no difference between the parties.

## Which Party Deals Better With Illegal Immigration?

On the issue of dealing with illegal immigration, here, too, the Democrats enjoy a big edge over the Republicans—though, as on other issues, a sizable minority of Latino registered voters don't see a difference between the parties.

Among registered Latino voters, 41% say Democrats are doing a better job dealing with illegal immigration and just 14% say the GOP is doing better. The remainder say neither party (26%), both (7%) or don't know (12%).



On this question, the Latino registered voters most inclined to say the Democrats are doing a better job include 18- to 29-year-olds; adults with just a high school diploma; and those whose incomes are below \$30,000 a year. Meantime, other demographic groups—such as those with higher incomes and more education—also favor the Democrats over the GOP on this issue, but the margins are not quite as lopsided.

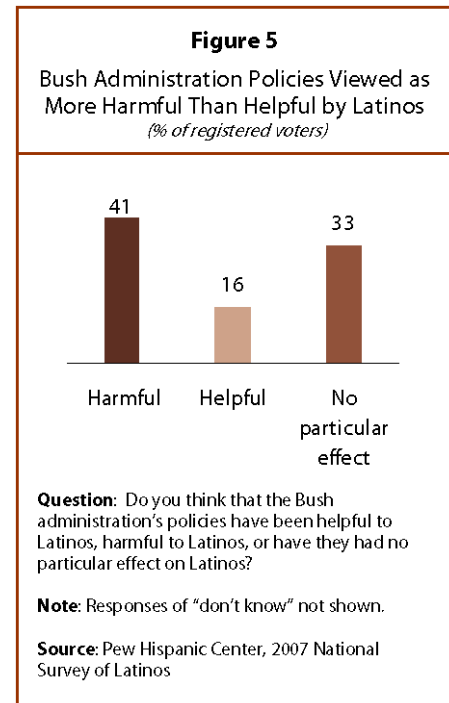
There isn't much variance on this question by immigrant status. Foreign-born registered voters favor Democrats over Republicans on the issue of illegal immigration by 39% to 11%, while native-born registered voters favor the Democrats over the Republicans by 42% to 16%.

Looking at the entire Latino adult population, rather than only at Latino registered voters, one finds a broadly similar response pattern. The one difference is that a majority of all Latinos respond to this question by saying both (9%), neither

(23%) or don't know (19%). Among those who do make a choice, the Democrats top the Republican by 36% to 13%.

### Bush Administration: Good for Latinos?

Some four-in-ten (41%) Latino registered voters say the policies of the Bush administration have been harmful to Latinos, while just 16% say they have been helpful. Another third say they have had no particular effect.



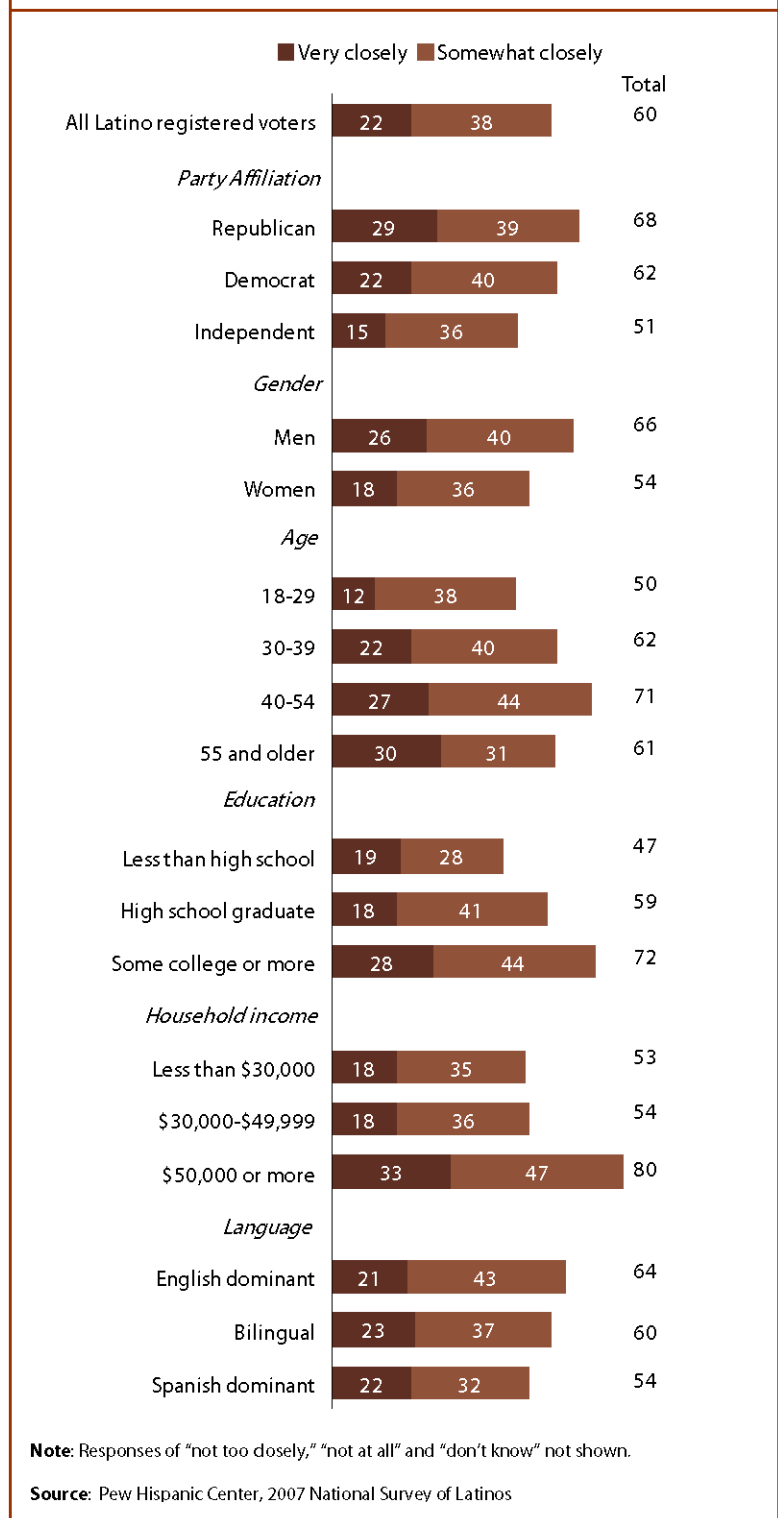
There are few differences on this question by age, income, gender, immigrant status or educational attainment. Nor is there much difference between Latinos who are registered voters and those who aren't.

Not surprisingly, Latinos who align with the GOP are more inclined than others to see the administration's policies as being helpful to the Latino community. However, just three-in-ten (31%) feel this way, while two-in-ten (19%) say the policies have been harmful and a plurality of 40% say they have had no particular effect.

### Who's Paying Attention to 2008?

With less than a year to go until the 2008 presidential election, 22% of registered Latino voters say they are paying very close attention to the campaign, 38% say they are paying some attention and 39% say they are paying little or no attention.

**Figure 6**  
 Attention to the 2008 Presidential Race  
 (% of Latino registered voters saying they are following it)



Among Latino registered voters, more Republicans (29%) than Democrats (22%) or independents (15%) say they are paying very close attention to 2008. Likewise, older Latino adults are paying more attention than younger adults; men are paying more attention than women; and those with more income and education are paying more attention than those with less income and education.

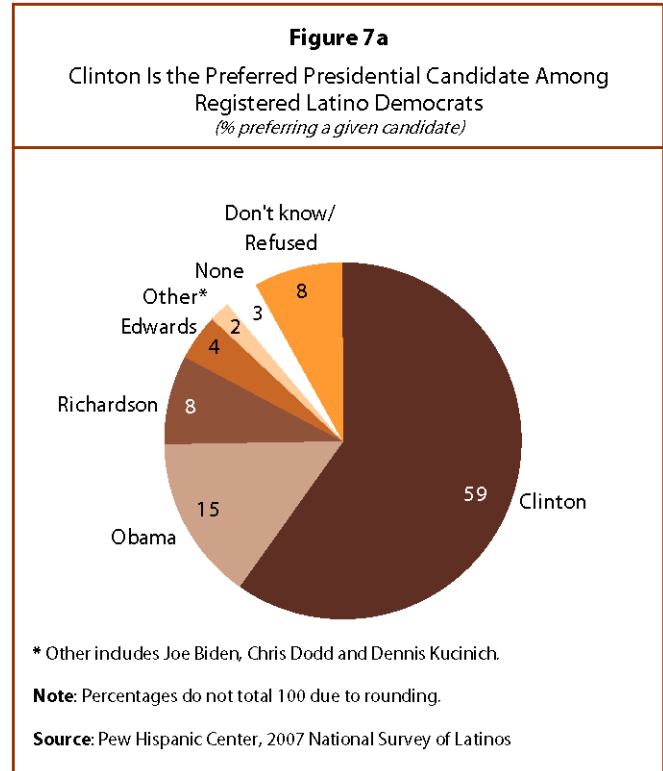
### **Awareness of a Latino in the Presidential Race**

Fewer than one-in-six Latino adults surveyed are aware that one of the 2008 presidential hopefuls is Latino, and only about one-in-eight (12%) are able to name that candidate—New Mexico Gov. Bill Richardson (D).

These figures rise a bit among registered voters—some 17% of whom are able to name Richardson as the Latino candidate in the race. And among those registered voters who say they are following the race “very closely,” a third (34%) are able to name Richardson.

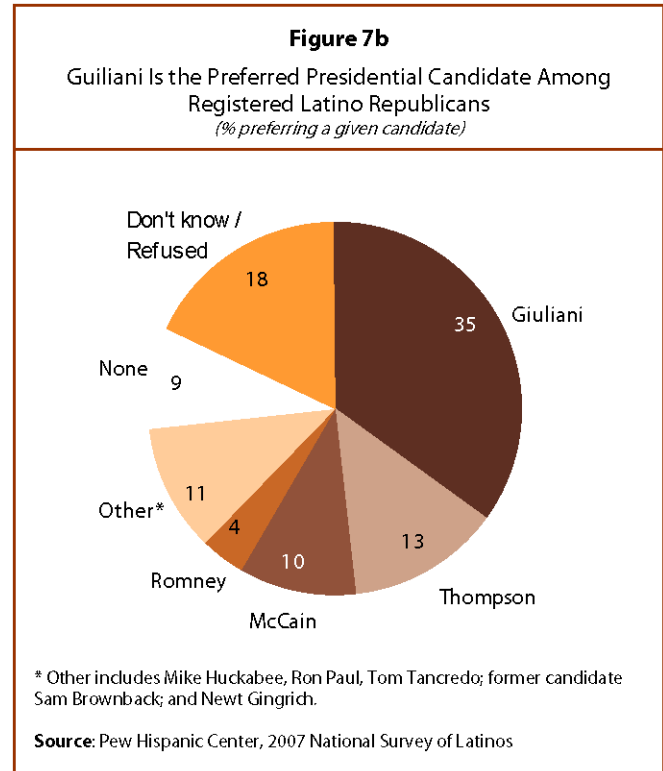
### **2008 Candidate Preferences**

Hillary Clinton enjoys a big advantage among Latinos in the Democratic presidential nomination contest. She is favored by 59% of Latinos who are registered voters and align with the Democratic Party. Illinois Sen. Barack Obama runs a distant second with 15% support; while Richardson draws 8% and former North Carolina Sen. John Edwards 4%. No other candidate in the Democratic field polls more than 1% in this survey.



Clinton enjoys the support of a majority of virtually all demographic groups within the Latino community—old and young, lower income and higher income, native born and foreign born. As with the population as a whole, she is more popular with Latino women (66% of female self-identified Democratic Latino registered voters support her for president) than among Latino men (50% of male self-identified Latino registered voters support her candidacy).

On the Republican side, former New York Mayor Rudy Giuliani is supported by 35% of Latino registered voters who align with the GOP, followed by former Sen. Fred Thompson of Tennessee with 13%; Sen. John McCain of Arizona 10%; and former Massachusetts Gov. Mitt Romney 4%. About a quarter of Republicans either say that they don't know (18%) whom they support in the GOP field or that they support none of the candidates (9%).

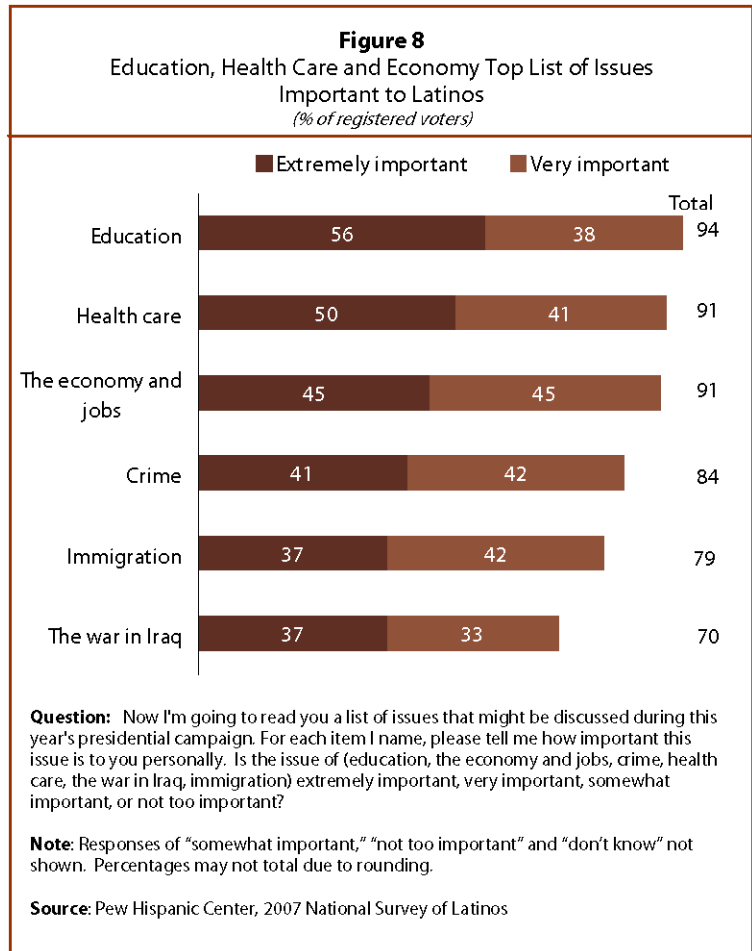


### Important 2008 Issues

Even though immigration has had a very high profile in the early stages of the 2008 presidential contest, it does not rise to the top when Latinos registered voters are asked to state which issues in the campaign are very important to them personally.

Given a list of six issues, the greatest number of Hispanic respondents (94%) consider education as either extremely important or very important. Next comes health care (91%); then the economy and jobs (91%); crime (84%); immigration (79%); and the war in Iraq (70%).





It bears noting that the wording of this question refers to “immigration”; it is possible that responses would have been different if the term “illegal immigration” had been used. It also bears noting that, among the issues tested in this survey, immigration is the only one that has risen significantly in importance since 2004. Back then, just 63% of Hispanic registered voters called immigration an extremely or very important issue, placing it last in importance among the 10 issues listed in the Center’s nationwide survey of Latinos taken in June of that year.

In the new survey, views about the importance of immigration are widely shared across all segments of the Hispanic community. For example, there is virtually no difference between Democratic and Republican respondents, or between native-born and foreign- born respondents, as they gauge the importance of this issue to them.

On the other five issues tested in this survey, there are modest differences between the native born and the foreign born—with more of the native born, in every case, judging the issue to be “extremely important” to them. Also, Latino

women are more inclined than Latino men to view all of these issues as extremely important. Other demographic traits—such as age and income and education—produce only minor variances and no consistent pattern in the responses to this question.

## Hispanic Population, Voting and Registration Trends

This section of the report presents a national and state level analysis designed to assess the possible importance of Hispanics in the 2008 presidential election. Toward that end, it provides the most recent available estimates of the size and composition of the Hispanic population eligible to vote. It also provides hypothetical projections of Hispanic registration and turnout in key states in 2008, based on the turnout rates observed in the last presidential election.

### Latino Voting Eligibility

As of September 2007, Census data indicate that an estimated 18.2 million Hispanics were eligible to vote. At the time of the 2004 presidential election, an estimated 16.1 million Hispanics were eligible to vote (Table 1). Although the Hispanic electorate has been growing faster (about 13% from November 2004 to September 2007) than the electorate of other major racial and ethnic groups, the share of Hispanics among those eligible to vote continues to lag behind their presence in the overall population. In September 2007, Hispanics were 15.3% of the overall population but only 8.9% of eligible voters. In comparison, blacks were about 12% of eligible voters in September 2007 and whites were 74%. Though Hispanics were the largest minority population, they were not the largest minority group among voting eligible persons.

YEAR	TOTAL	HISPANIC	HISPANIC SHARE OF TOTAL (IN %)
September 2007	203,231,000	18,165,000	8.9
2004	197,005,000	16,088,000	8.2
2000	188,173,000	13,940,000	7.4
1996	179,935,000	11,209,000	6.2

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the Current Population Survey (CPS)

Since the last presidential election, second-generation Latinos have been the generational segment of the Hispanic electorate experiencing the most growth. The number of second-generation Latinos eligible to vote increased by an estimated 785,000 since November 2004, or nearly 19% (Table 2). In September 2007, 27% of the Latino electorate were second-generation Latinos. This growth

pattern differs from that apparent earlier in the decade. Between November 2000 and November 2004, second-generation Hispanics had the smallest growth rate of the generations of the Hispanic electorate. Naturalized Hispanic citizens (or first-generation Hispanic citizens) had the highest growth rate between November 2000 and November 2004, but the growth of the second-generation Hispanic electorate has been more prominent since November 2004 than the growth among naturalized Hispanics. Changes in the generational composition of the Latino electorate may have implications for political behaviors, as Latino attitudes and views on issues vary along generational lines. For example, attitudes about the size of government and social issues (such as the legality of abortion and acceptability of divorce) differ by nativity (Pew Hispanic Center/Kaiser Family Foundation, 2002). Furthermore, as discussed below, the likelihood that Latinos register to vote and that they vote in elections depends upon generational status.

**Table 2**  
Hispanic Eligible Voters by Nativity, 2000 to 2007

	SEPTEMBER 2007	%	NOVEMBER 2006	NOVEMBER 2004	NOVEMBER 2000	INCREASE 2004 TO SEPTEMBER 2007
<b>Total</b>	18,165,000	100	17,315,000	16,088,000	13,940,000	2,077,000
Naturalized citizen	4,734,000	26	4,392,000	4,026,000	3,358,000	708,000
<b>Native born</b>	13,431,000	74	12,923,000	12,062,000	10,581,000	1,369,000
Second generation	4,949,000	27	4,704,000	4,163,000	3,722,000	785,000
Third generation or higher	8,482,000	47	8,219,000	7,898,000	6,860,000	583,000

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of the Current Population Survey (CPS)

Although the number of naturalized Hispanic adults has increased (by more than 700,000 since November 2004), there are still significant demographic differences between the full Hispanic adult population and the Hispanic population that is eligible to vote. In September 2007, 16.6 million, or 55%, of Hispanic adults were foreign born. But only 4.7 million of them, or 28%, are naturalized U.S. citizens. So of the Hispanic electorate—those who are native born and those who are naturalized citizens—just 26% were foreign born, even though more than half of Hispanic adults are foreign born.

Another factor besides citizenship that diminishes the electoral weight of Hispanics is their relative youthfulness. More than one-third of the estimated 45.5 million Latinos in September 2007 were under 18 years of age—and thus not eligible to vote (Table 3). Given the relatively large numbers of Hispanics who were either too young to be eligible to vote or were not citizens, just 40% of the total Hispanic population was eligible to vote in September 2007. Much higher shares of the other major racial and ethnic groups were eligible to vote. Although

Hispanics have been and continue to be among the country's fastest growing populations, as of September 2007, it continued to be the case that fewer than 10% of the nation's electorate were Hispanics.

**Table 3**  
Eligible Voters and Total Population for Major Racial/Ethnic Groups, September 2007

	HISPANIC		NON-HISPANIC WHITE		NON-HISPANIC BLACK		NON-HISPANIC ASIAN	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Total Population, regardless of age or citizenship status	45,515,000	100	195,957,000	100	36,092,000	100	13,165,000	100
<b>Not Eligible to Vote-Total</b>								
Youth under 18 years of age	15,436,000	34	42,323,000	22	10,911,000	30	2,972,000	23
Adults without U.S. citizenship	11,915,000	26	3,177,000	2	1,234,000	3	3,535,000	27
Eligible Voters-U.S. citizens age 18 and above	18,165,000	40	150,457,000	77	23,946,000	66	6,659,000	51

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of September 2007 Current Population Survey (CPS).

### Hispanic Voter Registration and Turnout

Census data indicate that 16.1 million Hispanics were eligible to vote in the November 2004 election and that 7.6 million Hispanics reported voting in that election (Suro, Fry and Passel, 2005), for a Hispanic turnout rate of 47% (compared with a turnout rate of 63.8% for the full population). Because the number of Hispanics eligible to vote has since risen to an estimated 18.2 million, the number of Latinos registering to vote and actually voting in the 2008 election can be expected to increase above the November 2004 levels. How many of the estimated 18.2 million Hispanics eligible to vote will actually register and turn out to vote? Registration and turnout depend on myriad factors, among them interest in the issues and candidates, mobilization and get-out-the-vote efforts, and Election Day weather. Many of these factors are election-specific and hence it is not possible to predict with any certainty the number of Latino registrants and voters in 2008. With that caveat in mind, however, one can project the potential size of Latino registrants and voters based upon past registration and voting patterns.

Table 4 projects the number of Hispanics registering to vote and voting in 2008 on the basis of Hispanic registration and voting rates in the last presidential election. By breaking down the estimated 18.2 million Latinos eligible to vote by age and generation, the projection accounts for the change in the age and generation composition of the Hispanic electorate that has occurred since November 2004.

Based on 2004 behavior, a projected 10.6 million Hispanics would register to vote, up from the 9.3 million registered to vote in November 2004. Hispanic

voters would increase to 8.6 million, compared with the estimated 7.6 million Hispanics who reported voting in 2004. The projected growth in Hispanic registrants and voters (about 14%) outstrips the growth in the Hispanic population eligible to vote (about 13%) because the composition of the Hispanic electorate has shifted toward age groups and generations that had higher registration and voting rates in 2004.

**Table 4**  
Projected Registration and Voting of September 2007 Latino Voting Eligible Population based on November 2004 Registration and Voting Patterns

	CITIZENS AGE 18 AND OLDER	PROJECTED REGISTERED VOTERS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTED VOTERS <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total</b>	18,165,000	10,574,000	8,647,000
<b>Naturalized Citizen</b>			
age 18 and older	4,734,000	2,844,000	2,467,000
age 18 to 24	220,000	85,000	58,000
age 25 to 34	792,000	429,000	361,000
age 35 to 44	1,196,000	650,000	575,000
age 45 to 54	1,077,000	718,000	629,000
age 55 to 64	642,000	419,000	385,000
age 65 to 74	465,000	329,000	277,000
age 75 and over	342,000	214,000	182,000
<b>Second generation</b>			
age 18 and older	4,949,000	2,769,000	2,231,000
age 18 to 24	1,399,000	589,000	438,000
age 25 to 34	1,456,000	787,000	599,000
age 35 to 44	815,000	502,000	422,000
age 45 to 54	494,000	345,000	311,000
age 55 to 64	298,000	184,000	146,000
age 65 to 74	251,000	176,000	153,000
age 75 and over	235,000	187,000	163,000
<b>Third generation or higher</b>			
age 18 and older	8,482,000	4,961,000	3,948,000
age 18 to 24	1,540,000	735,000	546,000
age 25 to 34	1,978,000	1,090,000	806,000
age 35 to 44	1,753,000	1,071,000	854,000
age 45 to 54	1,517,000	902,000	753,000
age 55 to 64	989,000	697,000	615,000
age 65 to 74	459,000	309,000	252,000
age 75 and over	247,000	157,000	122,000

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of September 2007 CPS and November 2004 CPS Voting Supplement

Note: <sup>1</sup>Projected registered voters derived by applying the age/generation registration rate from the November 2004 CPS to the September 2007 voting eligible population. <sup>2</sup>Projected voters derived by applying the age/generation voting rate from the November 2004 CPS to the September 2007 voting eligible population.

### The Importance of the Hispanic Vote at the State Level

Given the Electoral College system, U.S. presidential elections are won or lost at the state level, not the national level. However, given the nature of the data

available, it is more difficult to gauge the size of the Latino vote at the state level than at the national level.

The 18.2 million estimate of the size of the Latino voting eligible population nationwide is based on the Census Bureau's September 2007 Current Population Survey. The September 2007 CPS had about 152,000 respondents nationally, and the monthly CPS can not provide reliable estimates of the Latino electorate at the state level.<sup>3</sup> For many states, an insufficient number of respondents in a monthly CPS precludes the tabulation of detailed state statistics.

Table 5 presents 2006 estimates of the size of the Hispanic voting eligible population for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. These estimates are derived from the Census Bureau's 2006 American Community Survey. The ACS is designed to provide annual estimates of population characteristics at the state level and for geographic areas with at least 65,000 residents.

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<sup>3</sup> The Census Bureau does publish some aggregated voting measures at the state level using the CPS (U.S. Census Bureau, 2006). The state measures are not broken down by race/ethnicity nor in any detail.



**Table 5**  
Hispanic Population Eligible to Vote for States 2006  
American Community Survey

STATE	HISPANIC ELIGIBLE VOTERS	HISPANIC SHARE (in %)		
		of Total State Population	of State Eligible Voters	of State Projected Voters*
U.S.	17,891,634	14.8	8.7	6.4
Alabama	26,530	2.4	0.8	0.6
Alaska	18,554	5.6	4.0	2.9
Arizona	677,525	29.2	17.0	12.6
Arkansas	35,295	4.9	1.7	1.3
California	4,989,806	35.9	22.8	16.8
Colorado	405,115	19.7	12.3	9.1
Connecticut	201,643	11.2	8.2	6.0
Delaware	18,125	6.3	3.0	2.2
District of Columbia	15,936	8.2	3.8	2.8
Florida	1,685,059	20.1	13.6	10.0
Georgia	146,714	7.4	2.3	1.7
Hawaii	61,252	7.8	6.7	5.0
Idaho	52,495	9.5	5.1	3.8
Illinois	703,822	14.7	8.1	5.9
Indiana	108,279	4.7	2.4	1.7
Iowa	38,250	3.8	1.7	1.3
Kansas	87,654	8.6	4.4	3.3
Kentucky	27,938	2.0	0.9	0.7
Louisiana	60,950	2.9	1.9	1.4
Maine	6,317	1.0	0.6	0.5
Maryland	111,715	6.0	2.9	2.1
Massachusetts	241,962	7.9	5.3	3.9
Michigan	181,849	3.9	2.5	1.8
Minnesota	64,570	3.8	1.7	1.3
Mississippi	18,507	1.6	0.9	0.6
Missouri	70,709	2.8	1.6	1.2
Montana	12,257	2.2	1.7	1.3
Nebraska	40,169	7.4	3.2	2.3
Nevada	193,815	24.4	12.2	9.0
New Hampshire	14,935	2.3	1.5	1.1
New Jersey	578,645	15.6	9.9	7.3
New Mexico	491,654	44.0	37.1	27.3
New York	1,480,305	16.3	11.4	8.4
North Carolina	119,076	6.7	1.9	1.4
North Dakota	5,472	1.5	1.1	0.8
Ohio	129,118	2.3	1.5	1.1
Oklahoma	81,488	6.8	3.2	2.3
Oregon	109,525	10.2	4.2	3.1
Pennsylvania	267,679	4.2	2.9	2.1
Rhode Island	42,663	11.0	5.6	4.1
South Carolina	36,323	3.4	1.1	0.8
South Dakota	6,083	2.0	1.1	0.8
Tennessee	47,122	3.1	1.1	0.8
Texas	3,620,127	35.7	24.6	18.1
Utah	84,264	11.2	5.2	3.8
Vermont	4,018	1.1	0.8	0.6
Virginia	151,438	6.2	2.8	2.0
Washington	192,274	9.1	4.3	3.2
West Virginia	6,596	0.8	0.5	0.3
Wisconsin	100,170	4.6	2.4	1.8
Wyoming	19,847	6.9	5.1	3.8

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of 2006 American Community Survey (ACS) data in U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder.

Note: The projected Hispanic share of voters is derived by multiplying the Hispanic share of eligible voters (column 4) by the difference in turnout between Hispanics and non-Hispanics. Lacking reliable information on Hispanic voter turnout at the state level, the national average has been used in this calculation. In the November 2004 election, 47% of Hispanic eligible voters reported voting. Among all eligible voters, 63.8% reported voting. Thus the projected Hispanic share of voters is derived by multiplying the Hispanic share of eligible voters by 47/63.8.



The ACS indicates that an estimated 17.9 million Hispanics were eligible to vote nationwide in 2006.<sup>4</sup> In nine states the Hispanic share of the state's electorate is about 10% or greater. Hispanics' weight in the electorate is greatest in New Mexico, where an estimated 37.1% of the electorate was Hispanic in 2006.

Table 6 reports the Republican margin of victory in each state in the 2004 election—that is, the difference between all ballots cast for President Bush and Democratic challenger John Kerry (expressed as a percentage of the total ballots cast)—and compares it with the Hispanic share of eligible voters in that state and also with the projected Hispanic share of voters who will hypothetically turn out to vote in that state in 2008. It also shows the percentage of Hispanics who voted for Bush in 2004 (in states where there was a big enough Latino vote in 2004 to permit such estimates from national election day exit polling).

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<sup>4</sup> The 2006 ACS estimate of 17.9 million Hispanics eligible to vote is consistent with the November 2006 CPS estimate of 17.3 million Hispanics eligible to vote reported in Table 2. The ACS is based on 12 monthly surveys and the estimate is centered on the midpoint of the calendar year or the month of July. The difference between the two estimates largely reflects the difference in the coverage of the two surveys. The CPS covers the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The ACS covers the entire resident population.

**Table 6**  
Comparing Hispanic Share of Voters to Bush 2004 Victory Margin,  
by States and D.C.

	2006 HISPANIC SHARE OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS	PROJECTED HISPANIC SHARE OF VOTERS*	REPUBLICAN MARGIN OF VICTORY	HISPANICS FOR BUSH, ACCORDING TO 2004 STATE EXIT POLL (IN %)
<b>New Mexico</b>	37.1	27.3	1	44
Texas	24.6	18.1	23	49
California	22.8	16.8	-10	32
<b>Arizona</b>	17.0	12.6	10	43
<b>Florida</b>	13.6	10.0	5	56
<b>Colorado</b>	12.3	9.1	5	30
<b>Nevada</b>	12.2	9.0	3	39
New York	11.4	8.4	-18	24
New Jersey	9.9	7.3	-7	43
Connecticut	8.2	6.0	-10	
Illinois	8.1	5.9	-10	23
Hawaii	6.7	5.0	-9	
Rhode Island	5.6	4.1	-21	
Massachusetts	5.3	3.9	-25	
Utah	5.2	3.8	46	
Wyoming	5.1	3.8	40	
Idaho	5.1	3.8	38	
Kansas	4.4	3.3	25	
Washington	4.3	3.2	-7	
Oregon	4.2	3.1	-4	
Alaska	4.0	2.9	26	
District of Columbia	3.8	2.8	-80	
Nebraska	3.2	2.3	33	
Oklahoma	3.2	2.3	31	
Delaware	3.0	2.2	-8	
Pennsylvania	2.9	2.1	-3	
Maryland	2.9	2.1	-13	
Virginia	2.8	2.0	8	
Michigan	2.5	1.8	-3	
Wisconsin	2.4	1.8	0	
Indiana	2.4	1.7	21	
Georgia	2.3	1.7	17	
Louisiana	1.9	1.4	15	
North Carolina	1.9	1.4	12	
<b>Iowa</b>	1.7	1.3	1	
Minnesota	1.7	1.3	-3	
Arkansas	1.7	1.3	10	
Montana	1.7	1.3	21	
Missouri	1.6	1.2	7	
New Hampshire	1.5	1.1	-1	
Ohio	1.5	1.1	2	
South Carolina	1.1	0.8	17	
North Dakota	1.1	0.8	27	
Tennessee	1.1	0.8	14	
South Dakota	1.1	0.8	21	
Kentucky	0.9	0.7	20	
Mississippi	0.9	0.6	19	
Vermont	0.8	0.6	-20	
Alabama	0.8	0.6	26	
Maine	0.6	0.5	-9	
West Virginia	0.5	0.3	13	

Source: Pew Hispanic Center analysis of 2006 American Community Survey (ACS) data in Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives official vote tallies. Exit poll data from Edison/Mitofsky National Election Pool. States with fewer than 100 Latinos in the exit poll not reported. Note: The projected Hispanic share of voters is derived by multiplying the Hispanic share of eligible voters (column 2) by the difference in turnout between Hispanics and non-Hispanics. Lacking reliable information on Hispanic voter turnout at the state level, the national average has been used in this calculation. In the November 2004 election, 47% of Hispanic eligible voters reported voting. Among all eligible voters, 63.8% reported voting. Thus the projected Hispanic share of voters is derived by multiplying the Hispanic share of eligible voters by 47/63.8.

As Table 6 shows, there are only seven states where the estimated Hispanic share of the state electorate exceeds the 2004 Republican margin of victory: New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, Florida, Colorado, Nevada, and Iowa. However, Hispanic turnout rates nationwide have historically been lower than non-Hispanic turnout rates. For example, in the 2004 election it is estimated that nationally Hispanics accounted for 8.2% of eligible voters but only 6.0% of all votes cast (Suro, Fry and Passel, 2005). There are no reliable estimates of the 2004 Hispanic turnout rates in individual states, however. In the absence of such data, Table 6 assumes that voters in a given state turn out to vote at the same rates that voters turned out nationally in the 2004 election. That is, the projected Hispanic share of a state's voters in column 3 is derived by applying a uniform 47% voting rate for Hispanics and an overall voting rate of 63.8% for the full population of eligible voters.

In six states -- New Mexico, Florida, Colorado, Nevada, Arizona and Iowa -- the projected Hispanic share of voters who go to the polls, as shown in column 3, exceeds the 2004 Republican margin of victory. In 2004, President Bush received at least 30% of the Hispanic vote in each of these states, according to the 2004 state exit polls (as shown in column 5). Past Hispanic presidential preferences provide some guidance as to how much Hispanic voter party preferences could hypothetically change in 2008. The recent high-water mark of Latino support for a Republican candidate was 40% in 2004 when George Bush defeated John Kerry (Suro, Fry and Passel, 2005). The recent low point of Hispanic support for a Republican nominee was 21% in 1996 when Bill Clinton defeated Bob Dole and Ross Perot (Leal, Barreto, Lee, and de la Garza, 2005). And in the Congressional elections of 2006, GOP candidates received an estimated 30% of the Latino vote nationwide, according to exit polls.

On the other side of the partisan ledger, there are three states—California, New Jersey and Wisconsin—where the projected 2008 Hispanic share of the state vote exceeds the 2004 Democratic margin of victory.

### Note on the Appendixes

Appendix A consists of two tables presenting 2006 estimates of the size of the total population and the voting eligible population. Appendix Table 1 presents state level estimates. Appendix Table 2 presents estimates for the 435 congressional districts. Estimates are provided for Hispanics and all persons. Tabulations of the Hispanic share of the voting eligible population are shown. These estimates are obtained from the Census Bureau's 2006 American Community Survey. The ACS surveys about 3 million households per year and is designed to provide annual estimates for places whose population exceeds 65,000.

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## Appendix A: Hispanic Population Eligible to Vote

**Appendix Table 1**  
Hispanic Population Eligible to Vote for States 2006 American Community Survey

State	POPULATION		HISPANIC POPULATION		HISPANIC SHARE (IN %)	
	Total	Eligible Voters	Total	Eligible Voters	of Total Population	of Eligible Voters
U.S.	299,398,485	206,287,902	44,252,278	17,891,634	14.8	8.7
Alabama	4,599,030	3,405,664	111,432	26,530	2.4	0.8
Alaska	670,053	468,231	37,498	18,554	5.6	4.0
Arizona	6,166,318	3,973,912	1,803,377	677,525	29.2	17.0
Arkansas	2,810,872	2,049,903	138,283	35,295	4.9	1.7
California	36,457,549	21,846,683	13,074,155	4,989,806	35.9	22.8
Colorado	4,753,377	3,292,556	934,410	405,115	19.7	12.3
Connecticut	3,504,809	2,474,017	391,935	201,643	11.2	8.2
Delaware	853,476	614,300	53,836	18,125	6.3	3.0
District of Columbia	581,530	421,073	47,775	15,936	8.2	3.8
Florida	18,089,889	12,410,455	3,642,989	1,685,059	20.1	13.6
Georgia	9,363,941	6,392,415	696,146	146,714	7.4	2.3
Hawaii	1,285,498	911,545	99,664	61,252	7.8	6.7
Idaho	1,466,465	1,025,456	138,871	52,495	9.5	5.1
Illinois	12,831,970	8,727,253	1,888,439	703,822	14.7	8.1
Indiana	6,313,520	4,586,016	299,398	108,279	4.7	2.4
Iowa	2,982,085	2,204,998	112,987	38,250	3.8	1.7
Kansas	2,764,075	1,973,000	236,351	87,654	8.6	4.4
Kentucky	4,206,074	3,144,079	83,015	27,938	2.0	0.9
Louisiana	4,287,768	3,138,636	123,281	60,950	2.9	1.9
Maine	1,321,574	1,022,395	12,622	6,317	1.0	0.6
Maryland	5,615,727	3,919,250	336,390	111,715	6.0	2.9
Massachusetts	6,437,193	4,552,251	510,482	241,962	7.9	5.3
Michigan	10,095,643	7,345,322	392,770	181,849	3.9	2.5
Minnesota	5,167,101	3,747,488	195,138	64,570	3.8	1.7
Mississippi	2,910,540	2,124,480	46,348	18,507	1.6	0.9
Missouri	5,842,713	4,330,108	160,898	70,709	2.8	1.6
Montana	944,632	718,701	20,513	12,257	2.2	1.7
Nebraska	1,768,331	1,264,050	130,230	40,169	7.4	3.2
Nevada	2,495,529	1,591,787	610,051	193,815	24.4	12.2
New Hampshire	1,314,895	980,955	29,721	14,935	2.3	1.5
New Jersey	8,724,560	5,818,417	1,364,699	578,645	15.6	9.9
New Mexico	1,954,599	1,324,852	860,687	491,654	44.0	37.1
New York	19,306,183	12,948,988	3,139,590	1,480,305	16.3	11.4
North Carolina	8,856,505	6,306,697	597,382	119,076	6.7	1.9
North Dakota	635,867	485,541	9,332	5,472	1.5	1.1
Ohio	11,478,006	8,515,916	265,762	129,118	2.3	1.5
Oklahoma	3,579,212	2,580,617	244,822	81,488	6.8	3.2
Oregon	3,700,758	2,638,284	379,034	109,525	10.2	4.2
Pennsylvania	12,440,621	9,349,308	527,142	267,679	4.2	2.9
Rhode Island	1,067,610	762,385	117,708	42,663	11.0	5.6
South Carolina	4,321,249	3,177,459	148,632	36,323	3.4	1.1
South Dakota	781,919	578,872	15,544	6,083	2.0	1.1
Tennessee	6,038,803	4,453,793	187,747	47,122	3.1	1.1
Texas	23,507,783	14,726,537	8,385,118	3,620,127	35.7	24.6
Utah	2,550,063	1,629,230	286,113	84,264	11.2	5.2
Vermont	623,908	479,474	6,644	4,018	1.1	0.8
Virginia	7,642,884	5,447,345	470,871	151,438	6.2	2.8
Washington	6,395,798	4,481,675	580,027	192,274	9.1	4.3
West Virginia	1,818,470	1,418,844	14,383	6,596	0.8	0.5
Wisconsin	5,556,506	4,119,793	256,304	100,170	4.6	2.4
Wyoming	515,004	386,896	35,732	19,847	6.9	5.1

Source: Pew Hispanic Center compilation from U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder



**Appendix Table 2**  
Hispanic Population Eligible to Vote for Congressional Districts 2006 American Community Survey

State	Congressional District	POPULATION		HISPANIC POPULATION		HISPANIC SHARE (IN %)	
		Total	Eligible Voters	Total	Eligible Voters	of Total Population	of Eligible Voters
U.S.		299,398,485	206,287,902	44,252,278	17,891,634	14.8	8.7
Alabama	1	666,932	489,395	10,457	4,099	1.6	0.8
Alabama	2	649,951	483,898	12,068	3,664	1.9	0.8
Alabama	3	657,814	491,495	9,689	3,902	1.5	0.8
Alabama	4	652,585	486,493	30,061	4,408	4.6	0.9
Alabama	5	670,041	497,984	18,725	3,667	2.8	0.7
Alabama	6	697,031	515,262	15,103	3,808	2.2	0.7
Alabama	7	604,676	441,137	15,329	2,982	2.5	0.7
Alaska		670,053	468,231	37,498	18,554	5.6	4.0
Arizona	1	730,163	517,421	136,461	67,131	18.7	13.0
Arizona	2	897,525	627,265	173,389	75,455	19.3	12.0
Arizona	3	699,585	461,828	141,224	45,257	20.2	9.8
Arizona	4	707,088	310,411	459,623	127,200	65.0	41.0
Arizona	5	671,465	477,699	113,278	40,525	16.9	8.5
Arizona	6	948,360	598,551	203,436	69,390	21.5	11.6
Arizona	7	787,055	449,197	431,442	176,113	54.8	39.2
Arizona	8	725,077	531,540	144,524	76,454	19.9	14.4
Arkansas	1	675,114	504,325	11,944	4,666	1.8	0.9
Arkansas	2	704,974	516,086	24,808	6,392	3.5	1.2
Arkansas	3	765,390	535,600	75,858	18,201	9.9	3.4
Arkansas	4	665,394	493,892	25,673	6,036	3.9	1.2
California	1	686,677	474,364	146,783	54,177	21.4	11.4
California	2	701,123	499,194	117,289	48,967	16.7	9.8
California	3	785,650	527,544	106,705	53,531	13.6	10.1
California	4	748,169	558,550	73,455	35,398	9.8	6.3
California	5	658,493	402,695	169,137	59,973	25.7	14.9
California	6	641,428	438,487	114,833	33,278	17.9	7.6
California	7	654,534	415,555	172,560	62,565	26.4	15.1
California	8	602,099	435,833	96,589	47,417	16.0	10.9
California	9	623,539	398,146	135,281	39,911	21.7	10.0
California	10	683,572	448,338	131,627	52,594	19.3	11.7
California	11	792,039	493,534	186,816	78,829	23.6	16.0
California	12	642,844	439,575	102,274	56,133	15.9	12.8
California	13	643,902	380,267	150,368	64,358	23.4	16.9
California	14	651,056	385,081	126,154	38,840	19.4	10.1
California	15	664,233	391,995	125,289	55,840	18.9	14.2
California	16	647,847	363,188	258,192	101,130	39.9	27.8
California	17	641,114	370,517	301,102	104,151	47.0	28.1
California	18	700,850	372,225	347,972	127,000	49.6	34.1
California	19	748,104	491,108	252,906	118,225	33.8	24.1
California	20	702,391	327,206	475,738	166,493	67.7	50.9
California	21	749,852	424,681	355,225	141,093	47.4	33.2
California	22	738,104	492,251	203,750	89,818	27.6	18.2
California	23	637,864	396,499	281,204	108,002	44.1	27.2
California	24	687,724	442,549	184,647	73,175	26.8	16.5
California	25	786,155	452,210	280,614	102,649	35.7	22.7
California	26	687,990	455,891	192,393	106,824	28.0	23.4
California	27	668,799	386,754	269,433	100,610	40.3	26.0
California	28	654,761	323,570	373,871	118,169	57.1	36.5
California	29	651,759	412,624	161,870	83,794	24.8	20.3
California	30	650,728	479,274	55,974	33,499	8.6	7.0
California	31	644,707	254,199	450,981	129,758	70.0	51.0
California	32	656,579	342,150	415,237	178,795	63.2	52.3
California	33	648,535	376,097	237,932	77,930	36.7	20.7
California	34	667,136	266,888	534,039	173,642	80.0	65.1
California	35	685,806	315,693	384,179	103,113	56.0	32.7
California	36	664,004	411,361	222,069	92,087	33.4	22.4
California	37	655,632	344,954	302,965	99,270	46.2	28.8
California	38	660,653	335,145	488,151	216,096	73.9	64.5
California	39	706,730	357,010	458,959	183,015	64.9	51.3

Source: Pew Hispanic Center compilation from U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder

**Appendix Table 2 (continued)**  
 Hispanic Population Eligible to Vote for Congressional Districts 2006 American Community Survey

State	Congressional District	POPULATION		HISPANIC POPULATION		HISPANIC SHARE (IN %)	
		Total	Eligible Voters	Total	Eligible Voters	of Total Population	of Eligible Voters
California	40	672,377	394,473	220,369	75,589	32.8	19.2
California	41	770,206	494,713	256,418	111,370	33.3	22.5
California	42	687,751	441,687	180,529	91,725	26.2	20.8
California	43	729,476	357,016	475,647	180,264	65.2	50.5
California	44	827,843	484,324	344,830	133,244	41.7	27.5
California	45	826,129	500,167	329,960	134,700	39.9	26.9
California	46	644,395	448,289	122,632	50,893	19.0	11.4
California	47	649,040	244,504	450,279	104,622	69.4	42.8
California	48	689,639	457,042	114,813	46,673	16.6	10.2
California	49	749,162	457,735	265,502	95,679	35.4	20.9
California	50	710,358	439,087	148,110	48,803	20.9	11.1
California	51	683,959	363,041	408,426	169,928	59.7	46.8
California	52	650,592	448,771	108,839	52,812	16.7	11.8
California	53	643,440	432,632	203,238	83,355	31.6	19.3
Colorado	1	624,028	405,966	207,104	80,431	33.2	19.8
Colorado	2	681,241	471,335	122,298	52,431	18.0	11.1
Colorado	3	676,395	497,852	151,799	83,924	22.4	16.9
Colorado	4	688,513	484,666	132,077	55,219	19.2	11.4
Colorado	5	679,861	486,296	86,665	42,851	12.7	8.8
Colorado	6	744,831	521,810	53,449	28,341	7.2	5.4
Colorado	7	658,508	424,631	181,018	61,918	27.5	14.6
Connecticut	1	696,667	494,637	88,580	48,762	12.7	9.9
Connecticut	2	706,619	529,031	38,548	21,508	5.5	4.1
Connecticut	3	709,165	507,969	70,772	35,643	10.0	7.0
Connecticut	4	694,419	448,015	104,337	45,762	15.0	10.2
Connecticut	5	697,939	494,365	89,698	49,968	12.9	10.1
Delaware		853,476	614,300	53,836	18,125	6.3	3.0
District of Columbia		581,530	421,073	47,775	15,936	8.2	3.8
Florida	1	681,180	511,607	25,374	13,234	3.7	2.6
Florida	2	686,565	523,884	24,721	12,809	3.6	2.4
Florida	3	679,832	450,697	72,798	30,407	10.7	6.7
Florida	4	705,650	509,820	42,290	20,737	6.0	4.1
Florida	5	852,578	658,474	74,678	38,761	8.8	5.9
Florida	6	751,577	570,321	49,915	29,165	6.6	5.1
Florida	7	777,881	584,352	75,965	44,354	9.8	7.6
Florida	8	746,635	517,421	166,327	91,047	22.3	17.6
Florida	9	772,245	560,892	85,005	40,343	11.0	7.2
Florida	10	621,223	466,915	37,748	16,856	6.1	3.6
Florida	11	661,212	442,282	167,047	81,412	25.3	18.4
Florida	12	771,683	531,335	144,429	59,134	18.7	11.1
Florida	13	736,109	558,183	75,821	27,262	10.3	4.9
Florida	14	813,476	589,425	125,124	41,401	15.4	7.0
Florida	15	764,771	559,577	123,329	67,764	16.1	12.1
Florida	16	763,215	545,450	110,335	38,334	14.5	7.0
Florida	17	676,629	360,908	173,752	77,529	25.7	21.5
Florida	18	638,719	358,006	415,869	193,983	65.1	54.2
Florida	19	727,647	504,917	134,966	56,491	18.5	11.2
Florida	20	672,781	435,953	173,656	82,440	25.8	18.9
Florida	21	665,532	339,457	491,305	227,544	73.8	67.0
Florida	22	692,476	495,391	102,673	44,510	14.8	9.0
Florida	23	692,406	376,014	119,164	46,876	17.2	12.5
Florida	24	740,876	549,559	99,701	56,646	13.5	10.3
Florida	25	796,991	409,615	530,997	246,020	66.6	60.1
Georgia	1	681,860	483,390	30,341	9,662	4.4	2.0
Georgia	2	646,921	463,172	25,560	8,320	4.0	1.8
Georgia	3	640,378	468,869	22,057	6,431	3.4	1.4
Georgia	4	683,079	439,029	72,498	13,130	10.6	3.0
Georgia	5	674,043	473,788	49,445	9,788	7.3	2.1
Georgia	6	770,953	496,569	54,585	15,300	7.1	3.1
Georgia	7	846,870	538,100	75,497	16,462	8.9	3.1
Georgia	8	787,033	562,163	29,559	9,387	3.8	1.7

Source: Pew Hispanic Center compilation from U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder



**Appendix Table 2 (continued)**  
Hispanic Population Eligible to Vote for Congressional Districts 2006 American Community Survey

State	Congressional District	POPULATION		HISPANIC POPULATION		HISPANIC SHARE (IN %)	
		Total	Eligible Voters	Total	Eligible Voters	of Total Population	of Eligible Voters
Georgia	9	735,337	538,673	23,334	6,129	3.2	1.1
Georgia	10	794,734	524,802	103,222	16,745	13.0	3.2
Georgia	11	679,933	454,400	73,521	11,283	10.8	2.5
Georgia	12	663,100	484,472	23,419	7,968	3.5	1.6
Georgia	13	759,700	464,988	113,108	16,109	14.9	3.5
Hawaii	1	623,230	439,514	32,880	21,087	5.3	4.8
Hawaii	2	662,268	472,031	66,784	40,165	10.1	8.5
Idaho	1	779,833	553,171	66,092	28,471	8.5	5.1
Idaho	2	686,632	472,285	72,779	24,024	10.6	5.1
Illinois	1	643,626	446,485	54,398	20,784	8.5	4.7
Illinois	2	640,930	427,552	73,451	30,760	11.5	7.2
Illinois	3	649,720	408,358	190,946	73,487	29.4	18.0
Illinois	4	603,695	276,061	441,520	152,166	73.1	55.1
Illinois	5	664,430	423,867	196,396	85,209	29.6	20.1
Illinois	6	661,838	431,445	116,681	42,132	17.6	9.8
Illinois	7	626,631	442,367	50,439	25,379	8.0	5.7
Illinois	8	738,061	477,142	114,279	35,026	15.5	7.3
Illinois	9	638,091	425,766	78,694	33,137	12.3	7.8
Illinois	10	651,007	412,698	96,973	26,475	14.9	6.4
Illinois	11	745,974	533,603	78,824	31,075	10.6	5.8
Illinois	12	651,359	493,174	15,376	8,446	2.4	1.7
Illinois	13	781,037	514,932	70,865	30,884	9.1	6.0
Illinois	14	795,610	505,416	176,881	51,946	22.2	10.3
Illinois	15	662,504	500,823	19,279	9,823	2.9	2.0
Illinois	16	722,010	508,262	62,511	18,738	8.7	3.7
Illinois	17	631,658	485,832	28,688	15,025	4.5	3.1
Illinois	18	655,833	502,264	14,094	8,531	2.1	1.7
Illinois	19	667,956	511,206	8,144	4,799	1.2	0.9
Indiana	1	702,226	507,940	80,682	43,471	11.5	8.6
Indiana	2	678,653	488,177	45,793	12,867	6.7	2.6
Indiana	3	714,551	499,298	43,619	13,131	6.1	2.6
Indiana	4	755,830	545,568	28,669	9,427	3.8	1.7
Indiana	5	777,631	556,936	19,949	7,100	2.6	1.3
Indiana	6	668,947	505,630	12,149	4,571	1.8	0.9
Indiana	7	641,305	443,763	47,862	10,480	7.5	2.4
Indiana	8	672,590	511,252	7,131	2,478	1.1	0.5
Indiana	9	701,787	527,452	13,544	4,754	1.9	0.9
Iowa	1	588,403	438,714	14,250	6,578	2.4	1.5
Iowa	2	600,154	446,714	21,465	7,992	3.6	1.8
Iowa	3	623,821	449,376	28,505	8,620	4.6	1.9
Iowa	4	591,185	443,252	19,489	7,000	3.3	1.6
Iowa	5	578,522	426,942	29,278	8,060	5.1	1.9
Kansas	1	647,996	463,118	82,808	28,505	12.8	6.2
Kansas	2	691,312	517,116	29,561	14,790	4.3	2.9
Kansas	3	737,283	508,198	66,490	21,718	9.0	4.3
Kansas	4	687,484	484,568	57,492	22,641	8.4	4.7
Kentucky	1	673,899	510,099	12,179	3,844	1.8	0.8
Kentucky	2	728,259	541,721	16,620	6,843	2.3	1.3
Kentucky	3	681,111	500,114	16,934	5,045	2.5	1.0
Kentucky	4	716,879	533,442	10,538	4,113	1.5	0.8
Kentucky	5	684,339	522,112	0	0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	6	721,587	536,591	22,686	6,669	3.1	1.2
Louisiana	1	652,970	487,146	34,233	18,376	5.2	3.8
Louisiana	2	392,934	280,178	21,761	11,087	5.5	4.0
Louisiana	3	612,620	443,086	15,518	8,384	2.5	1.9
Louisiana	4	647,830	473,023	15,922	7,101	2.5	1.5
Louisiana	5	637,011	471,253	10,050	5,067	1.6	1.1
Louisiana	6	689,923	507,014	15,795	6,422	2.3	1.3
Louisiana	7	654,480	476,936	10,002	4,513	1.5	0.9
Maine	1	668,529	513,504	7,065	3,267	1.1	0.6
Maine	2	653,045	508,891	5,557	3,050	0.9	0.6

Source: Pew Hispanic Center compilation from U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder

**Appendix Table 2 (continued)**  
 Hispanic Population Eligible to Vote for Congressional Districts 2006 American Community Survey

State	Congressional District	POPULATION		HISPANIC POPULATION		HISPANIC SHARE (IN %)	
		Total	Eligible Voters	Total	Eligible Voters	of Total Population	of Eligible Voters
Maryland	1	712,911	534,611	14,509	5,731	2.0	1.1
Maryland	2	690,810	502,695	20,431	10,681	3.0	2.1
Maryland	3	691,090	500,915	30,354	11,642	4.4	2.3
Maryland	4	685,190	426,954	77,622	18,918	11.3	4.4
Maryland	5	749,580	524,716	42,173	16,600	5.6	3.2
Maryland	6	722,865	533,908	21,619	9,401	3.0	1.8
Maryland	7	666,605	476,064	14,716	6,344	2.2	1.3
Maryland	8	696,676	419,387	114,966	32,398	16.5	7.7
Massachusetts	1	644,739	488,238	44,364	26,157	6.9	5.4
Massachusetts	2	652,262	476,241	71,716	42,012	11.0	8.8
Massachusetts	3	654,597	451,537	52,334	25,855	8.0	5.7
Massachusetts	4	662,005	471,909	28,533	15,135	4.3	3.2
Massachusetts	5	644,889	432,685	87,639	39,001	13.6	9.0
Massachusetts	6	651,354	466,450	35,182	14,280	5.4	3.1
Massachusetts	7	647,671	438,195	44,875	16,988	6.9	3.9
Massachusetts	8	594,647	393,414	104,836	38,813	17.6	9.9
Massachusetts	9	640,993	449,766	32,897	19,112	5.1	4.2
Massachusetts	10	644,036	483,816	8,106	4,609	1.3	1.0
Michigan	1	662,178	522,811	6,904	5,213	1.0	1.0
Michigan	2	697,012	511,958	42,310	18,725	6.1	3.7
Michigan	3	694,661	483,090	54,464	19,182	7.8	4.0
Michigan	4	691,366	529,754	20,633	12,322	3.0	2.3
Michigan	5	654,879	482,979	22,042	13,505	3.4	2.8
Michigan	6	674,389	494,725	30,792	10,981	4.6	2.2
Michigan	7	684,820	509,650	24,014	12,672	3.5	2.5
Michigan	8	696,087	509,525	25,634	12,404	3.7	2.4
Michigan	9	672,935	474,282	24,570	9,587	3.7	2.0
Michigan	10	725,901	530,551	18,215	8,938	2.5	1.7
Michigan	11	712,422	504,169	20,147	11,448	2.8	2.3
Michigan	12	633,379	473,267	10,194	5,738	1.6	1.2
Michigan	13	607,195	402,162	59,067	22,284	9.7	5.5
Michigan	14	602,221	417,949	10,980	5,748	1.8	1.4
Michigan	15	686,198	498,450	22,804	13,102	3.3	2.6
Minnesota	1	631,285	470,771	24,263	8,627	3.8	1.8
Minnesota	2	709,697	498,938	21,038	6,408	3.0	1.3
Minnesota	3	637,106	443,210	19,871	6,117	3.1	1.4
Minnesota	4	598,319	418,154	39,569	13,803	6.6	3.3
Minnesota	5	593,434	418,557	50,980	12,387	8.6	3.0
Minnesota	6	730,995	526,227	14,061	6,781	1.9	1.3
Minnesota	7	619,053	468,677	18,997	6,862	3.1	1.5
Minnesota	8	647,212	502,954	6,359	3,585	1.0	0.7
Mississippi	1	762,914	558,632	14,104	3,319	1.8	0.6
Mississippi	2	687,386	491,577	7,690	3,255	1.1	0.7
Mississippi	3	745,531	552,386	8,962	4,407	1.2	0.8
Mississippi	4	714,709	521,885	15,592	7,526	2.2	1.4
Missouri	1	586,595	426,897	10,066	4,721	1.7	1.1
Missouri	2	694,216	508,414	15,555	7,563	2.2	1.5
Missouri	3	646,856	474,718	13,119	6,228	2.0	1.3
Missouri	4	657,809	491,157	14,732	6,309	2.2	1.3
Missouri	5	622,642	447,693	47,587	18,640	7.6	4.2
Missouri	6	664,783	493,426	19,381	9,402	2.9	1.9
Missouri	7	676,969	509,551	24,610	10,601	3.6	2.1
Missouri	8	634,998	480,756	6,762	2,639	1.1	0.5
Missouri	9	657,845	497,496	9,086	4,606	1.4	0.9
Montana		944,632	718,701	20,513	12,257	2.2	1.7
Nebraska	1	598,164	436,064	33,274	9,484	5.6	2.2
Nebraska	2	609,320	417,135	52,993	16,017	8.7	3.8
Nebraska	3	560,847	410,851	43,963	14,668	7.8	3.6
Nevada	1	797,562	440,193	278,590	70,256	34.9	16.0
Nevada	2	794,501	543,230	148,667	49,388	18.7	9.1
Nevada	3	903,466	608,364	182,794	74,171	20.2	12.2

Source: Pew Hispanic Center compilation from U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder



**Appendix Table 2 (continued)**  
Hispanic Population Eligible to Vote for Congressional Districts 2006 American Community Survey

State	Congressional District	POPULATION		HISPANIC POPULATION		HISPANIC SHARE (IN %)	
		Total	Eligible Voters	Total	Eligible Voters	of Total Population	of Eligible Voters
New Hampshire	1	662,097	491,074	14,451	6,878	2.2	1.4
New Hampshire	2	652,798	489,881	15,270	8,057	2.3	1.6
New Jersey	1	665,756	481,444	65,102	31,388	9.8	6.5
New Jersey	2	683,207	490,900	82,764	36,898	12.1	7.5
New Jersey	3	698,873	515,288	39,535	18,390	5.7	3.6
New Jersey	4	693,578	480,223	67,212	22,716	9.7	4.7
New Jersey	5	670,283	472,394	41,578	23,250	6.2	4.9
New Jersey	6	659,998	436,847	97,876	33,977	14.8	7.8
New Jersey	7	681,380	461,246	67,614	27,582	9.9	6.0
New Jersey	8	656,603	403,665	196,009	80,678	29.9	20.0
New Jersey	9	654,945	416,331	158,025	75,210	24.1	18.1
New Jersey	10	642,024	378,915	120,589	48,314	18.8	12.8
New Jersey	11	685,030	468,144	62,353	26,696	9.1	5.7
New Jersey	12	687,992	474,441	41,620	21,403	6.0	4.5
New Jersey	13	644,891	338,579	324,422	132,143	50.3	39.0
New Mexico	1	669,340	455,922	302,687	171,010	45.2	37.5
New Mexico	2	632,111	413,621	313,524	167,111	49.6	40.4
New Mexico	3	653,148	455,309	244,476	153,533	37.4	33.7
New York	1	682,472	477,831	67,151	26,413	9.8	5.5
New York	2	675,077	451,917	113,690	47,199	16.8	10.4
New York	3	660,490	477,669	52,788	26,661	8.0	5.6
New York	4	641,512	431,672	109,827	46,046	17.1	10.7
New York	5	654,035	369,032	162,556	54,955	24.9	14.9
New York	6	671,957	384,412	116,339	53,490	17.3	13.9
New York	7	664,805	398,756	280,556	145,926	42.2	36.6
New York	8	692,822	468,849	74,571	41,523	10.8	8.9
New York	9	674,844	428,843	99,761	51,695	14.8	12.1
New York	10	684,607	408,841	110,123	61,230	16.1	15.0
New York	11	656,345	373,422	78,498	37,948	12.0	10.2
New York	12	677,789	371,122	320,483	153,771	47.3	41.4
New York	13	688,651	462,418	94,591	46,192	13.7	10.0
New York	14	642,674	457,331	96,469	50,644	15.0	11.1
New York	15	671,585	400,465	312,180	147,275	46.5	36.8
New York	16	669,910	304,997	440,443	184,843	65.7	60.6
New York	17	668,624	410,782	151,429	76,270	22.6	18.6
New York	18	671,922	426,531	123,936	47,015	18.4	11.0
New York	19	706,420	491,799	75,737	34,580	10.7	7.0
New York	20	673,470	520,018	16,892	10,904	2.5	2.1
New York	21	664,724	502,599	26,398	16,012	4.0	3.2
New York	22	676,625	495,821	69,871	31,265	10.3	6.3
New York	23	657,220	505,422	14,834	10,418	2.3	2.1
New York	24	652,981	501,651	18,884	12,335	2.9	2.5
New York	25	664,395	489,674	17,845	9,795	2.7	2.0
New York	26	670,455	509,033	15,063	8,991	2.2	1.8
New York	27	625,552	479,742	32,258	19,939	5.2	4.2
New York	28	610,440	453,637	35,937	21,277	5.9	4.7
New York	29	653,780	494,702	10,480	5,693	1.6	1.2
North Carolina	1	604,535	447,144	21,650	4,758	3.6	1.1
North Carolina	2	695,073	479,148	72,553	13,977	10.4	2.9
North Carolina	3	674,334	486,938	35,940	11,687	5.3	2.4
North Carolina	4	735,413	496,237	52,732	11,839	7.2	2.4
North Carolina	5	656,007	486,856	39,585	7,103	6.0	1.5
North Carolina	6	678,471	494,034	38,820	7,055	5.7	1.4
North Carolina	7	692,546	504,899	37,775	7,305	5.5	1.4
North Carolina	8	657,782	450,901	54,167	11,690	8.2	2.6
North Carolina	9	768,200	536,288	46,586	9,874	6.1	1.8
North Carolina	10	663,586	489,479	32,000	7,860	4.8	1.6
North Carolina	11	665,133	507,096	27,556	5,035	4.1	1.0
North Carolina	12	672,120	446,150	75,858	11,462	11.3	2.6
North Carolina	13	693,305	481,527	62,160	9,431	9.0	2.0
North Dakota		635,867	485,541	9,332	5,472	1.5	1.1

Source: Pew Hispanic Center compilation from U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder

**Appendix Table 2 (continued)**  
Hispanic Population Eligible to Vote for Congressional Districts 2006 American Community Survey

State	Congressional District	POPULATION		HISPANIC POPULATION		HISPANIC SHARE (IN %)	
		Total	Eligible Voters	Total	Eligible Voters	of Total Population	of Eligible Voters
Ohio	1	607,676	443,589	11,201	3,898	1.8	0.9
Ohio	2	672,493	491,626	6,068	3,207	0.9	0.7
Ohio	3	640,498	476,754	11,243	5,349	1.8	1.1
Ohio	4	632,354	474,761		0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	5	636,993	477,683	27,926	15,032	4.4	3.1
Ohio	6	630,691	494,739	5,257	3,388	0.8	0.7
Ohio	7	656,162	493,553	10,551	5,018	1.6	1.0
Ohio	8	651,916	482,475	10,761	4,270	1.7	0.9
Ohio	9	624,654	465,773	27,900	16,361	4.5	3.5
Ohio	10	605,915	447,830	36,626	19,671	6.0	4.4
Ohio	11	565,890	406,523	12,113	6,556	2.1	1.6
Ohio	12	696,548	491,997	14,044	4,954	2.0	1.0
Ohio	13	647,827	479,980	23,601	13,207	3.6	2.8
Ohio	14	653,423	485,798	11,821	5,016	1.8	1.0
Ohio	15	652,582	461,168	25,163	6,700	3.9	1.5
Ohio	16	651,351	490,854	6,609	3,559	1.0	0.7
Ohio	17	609,894	469,940	11,843	6,542	1.9	1.4
Ohio	18	641,139	480,873		0	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma	1	720,591	506,103	56,255	16,525	7.8	3.3
Oklahoma	2	712,531	531,778	21,971	8,320	3.1	1.6
Oklahoma	3	699,607	516,885	43,918	15,559	6.3	3.0
Oklahoma	4	719,073	525,592	40,422	19,171	5.6	3.6
Oklahoma	5	727,410	500,259	82,256	21,913	11.3	4.4
Oregon	1	769,808	522,075	93,993	24,146	12.2	4.6
Oregon	2	747,548	548,704	75,328	22,397	10.1	4.1
Oregon	3	717,243	496,626	74,331	20,859	10.4	4.2
Oregon	4	716,358	547,421	38,464	17,263	5.4	3.2
Oregon	5	749,801	523,458	96,918	24,860	12.9	4.7
Pennsylvania	1	638,440	420,297	110,272	59,805	17.3	14.2
Pennsylvania	2	558,248	409,391	20,449	10,987	3.7	2.7
Pennsylvania	3	647,048	493,936	9,649	5,172	1.5	1.0
Pennsylvania	4	647,512	498,627		0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	5	636,283	501,048	6,350	4,674	1.0	0.9
Pennsylvania	6	698,397	512,647	39,727	15,047	5.7	2.9
Pennsylvania	7	670,030	489,629	11,549	6,203	1.7	1.3
Pennsylvania	8	669,698	491,887	20,827	9,873	3.1	2.0
Pennsylvania	9	660,817	512,987	8,739	3,212	1.3	0.6
Pennsylvania	10	649,330	505,691	13,224	7,452	2.0	1.5
Pennsylvania	11	678,247	524,316	34,377	18,801	5.1	3.6
Pennsylvania	12	630,732	502,714		0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	13	673,537	480,519	31,798	15,676	4.7	3.3
Pennsylvania	14	584,384	452,126	8,907	5,021	1.5	1.1
Pennsylvania	15	702,359	520,450	73,948	37,882	10.5	7.3
Pennsylvania	16	684,119	488,095	69,423	31,705	10.1	6.5
Pennsylvania	17	662,053	504,040	27,264	13,286	4.1	2.6
Pennsylvania	18	649,736	504,944	5,699	3,644	0.9	0.7
Pennsylvania	19	699,651	535,964	25,162	12,394	3.6	2.3
Rhode Island	1	534,128	383,978	54,068	20,583	10.1	5.4
Rhode Island	2	533,482	378,407	63,640	22,080	11.9	5.8
South Carolina	1	763,712	565,278	26,628	7,521	3.5	1.3
South Carolina	2	752,019	546,401	35,710	10,037	4.7	1.8
South Carolina	3	694,968	521,310	21,190	4,021	3.0	0.8
South Carolina	4	721,877	521,431	38,181	8,059	5.3	1.5
South Carolina	5	711,714	521,274	17,492	3,384	2.5	0.6
South Carolina	6	676,959	501,765	9,431	3,301	1.4	0.7
South Dakota		781,919	578,872	15,544	6,083	2.0	1.1
Tennessee	1	663,745	511,287	14,226	1,993	2.1	0.4
Tennessee	2	691,763	526,105	12,405	4,346	1.8	0.8
Tennessee	3	655,477	498,660	14,338	5,493	2.2	1.1
Tennessee	4	666,443	506,095	12,250	2,490	1.8	0.5
Tennessee	5	653,585	457,557	43,484	9,362	6.7	2.0

Source: Pew Hispanic Center compilation from U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder



**Appendix Table 2 (continued)**  
Hispanic Population Eligible to Vote for Congressional Districts 2006 American Community Survey

State	Congressional District	POPULATION		HISPANIC POPULATION		HISPANIC SHARE (IN %)	
		Total	Eligible Voters	Total	Eligible Voters	of Total Population	of Eligible Voters
Tennessee	6	728,517	529,378	32,360	5,702	4.4	1.1
Tennessee	7	730,252	526,943	18,274	7,657	2.5	1.5
Tennessee	8	641,358	474,259	11,902	4,026	1.9	0.8
Tennessee	9	607,663	423,509	28,508	6,053	4.7	1.4
Texas	1	692,352	484,321	83,774	22,056	12.1	4.6
Texas	2	747,541	497,818	127,099	45,577	17.0	9.2
Texas	3	813,428	474,742	169,009	47,151	20.8	9.9
Texas	4	780,736	548,190	88,569	31,359	11.3	5.7
Texas	5	714,216	489,309	128,101	44,378	17.9	9.1
Texas	6	752,355	486,870	160,211	58,874	21.3	12.1
Texas	7	763,161	488,484	171,338	62,731	22.5	12.8
Texas	8	764,463	543,822	91,615	35,468	12.0	6.5
Texas	9	697,784	344,821	285,293	69,150	40.9	20.1
Texas	10	849,012	518,521	214,868	74,283	25.3	14.3
Texas	11	677,683	473,789	226,383	119,242	33.4	25.2
Texas	12	750,559	489,397	197,680	76,143	26.3	15.6
Texas	13	654,212	463,117	132,537	64,755	20.3	14.0
Texas	14	732,497	493,115	196,554	98,705	26.8	20.0
Texas	15	722,479	425,065	519,098	261,301	71.8	61.5
Texas	16	698,733	380,896	566,729	283,251	81.1	74.4
Texas	17	708,405	501,284	127,899	56,597	18.1	11.3
Texas	18	686,965	386,799	293,049	103,157	42.7	26.7
Texas	19	657,319	458,509	208,229	114,553	31.7	25.0
Texas	20	684,044	438,071	478,346	276,741	69.9	63.2
Texas	21	785,645	557,235	177,487	100,694	22.6	18.1
Texas	22	808,096	523,557	195,016	92,966	24.1	17.8
Texas	23	777,034	479,934	439,751	228,873	56.6	47.7
Texas	24	766,447	456,922	196,227	68,651	25.6	15.0
Texas	25	746,233	378,925	545,442	221,902	73.1	58.6
Texas	26	814,119	521,699	157,385	50,520	19.3	9.7
Texas	27	708,251	418,148	504,283	264,037	71.2	63.1
Texas	28	753,251	469,269	488,030	264,007	64.8	56.3
Texas	29	689,768	303,842	502,658	167,447	72.9	55.1
Texas	30	683,482	370,852	283,696	72,764	41.5	19.6
Texas	31	774,224	513,769	148,312	71,414	19.2	13.9
Texas	32	653,289	345,445	280,450	71,380	42.9	20.7
Utah	1	827,128	527,676	107,339	31,892	13.0	6.0
Utah	2	848,581	568,722	66,400	22,814	7.8	4.0
Utah	3	874,354	532,832	112,374	29,558	12.9	5.5
Vermont		623,908	479,474	6,644	4,018	1.1	0.8
Virginia	1	740,228	539,056	39,392	16,249	5.3	3.0
Virginia	2	648,805	462,358	35,291	17,462	5.4	3.8
Virginia	3	638,296	463,301	19,102	8,978	3.0	1.9
Virginia	4	724,417	528,122	21,718	7,105	3.0	1.3
Virginia	5	664,243	511,594	13,319	4,912	2.0	1.0
Virginia	6	675,743	515,532	18,032	6,133	2.7	1.2
Virginia	7	724,005	528,490	23,441	7,141	3.2	1.4
Virginia	8	657,672	427,936	106,458	28,736	16.2	6.7
Virginia	9	635,771	505,831	7,942	3,913	1.2	0.8
Virginia	10	786,460	499,410	84,203	22,072	10.7	4.4
Virginia	11	747,244	465,715	101,973	28,737	13.6	6.2
Washington	1	710,787	493,493	43,190	15,305	6.1	3.1
Washington	2	726,699	522,698	50,911	18,815	7.0	3.6
Washington	3	747,336	534,730	43,354	14,443	5.8	2.7
Washington	4	720,159	443,155	214,072	58,191	29.7	13.1
Washington	5	691,800	513,605	33,469	15,081	4.8	2.9
Washington	6	687,868	510,061	42,852	16,073	6.2	3.2
Washington	7	643,402	480,531	45,734	18,053	7.1	3.8
Washington	8	771,939	504,376	42,342	14,072	5.5	2.8
Washington	9	695,808	479,026	64,103	22,241	9.2	4.6
West Virginia	1	598,236	470,128	4,753	1,782	0.8	0.4

Source: Pew Hispanic Center compilation from U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder

**Appendix Table 2 (continued)**  
Hispanic Population Eligible to Vote for Congressional Districts 2006 American Community Survey

State	Congressional District	POPULATION		HISPANIC POPULATION		HISPANIC SHARE (IN %)	
		Total	Eligible Voters	Total	Eligible Voters	of Total Population	of Eligible Voters
West Virginia	2	630,006	485,719	7,110	3,222	1.1	0.7
West Virginia	3	590,228	462,997		0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	1	714,348	519,864	55,769	23,088	7.8	4.4
Wisconsin	2	715,067	533,265	31,608	11,552	4.4	2.2
Wisconsin	3	708,088	538,854	8,914	3,582	1.3	0.7
Wisconsin	4	638,284	427,823	90,941	33,716	14.2	7.9
Wisconsin	5	703,772	522,285	20,381	10,575	2.9	2.0
Wisconsin	6	690,565	528,014	20,621	8,491	3.0	1.6
Wisconsin	7	686,342	525,607	7,495	3,158	1.1	0.6
Wisconsin	8	700,040	524,081	20,575	6,008	2.9	1.1
Wyoming		515,004	386,896	35,732	19,847	6.9	5.1

Source: Pew Hispanic Center compilation from U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder

## Appendix B: Selected Toplines from 2007 National Survey of Latinos

### Methodology

Results for study are based on telephone interviews conducted by ICR/International Communications Research, an independent research company, among a nationally representative sample of 2,003 Latino respondents age 18 and older, from Oct. 3-Nov. 9, 2007. Of those respondents, 687 were Native born (including Puerto Rico) and 1,312 were Foreign born (excluding Puerto Rico). For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 2.7 percentage points for total respondents. For Native born respondents it is plus or minus 4.5 percentage points, and for Foreign born respondents it is plus or minus 3.3 percentage points.

For this survey, ICR maintained a staff of Spanish-speaking interviewers who, when contacting a household, were able to offer respondents the option of completing the survey in Spanish or in English. A total of 655 respondents were surveyed in English and 1,315 respondents were interviewed in Spanish (and another 33 equally in both languages). Any adult male or female of Latino origin or descent was eligible to complete the survey.

Because a growing number of Hispanic households in the U.S. are reachable only by cell phone, the study included interviews from both landline ( $n=1,101$ ) and cell phone ( $n=902$ ) sample frames. According to government statistics from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) during the last six months of 2006, 15.3% of Hispanic adults lived in households reachable only by cell phone, a number that was nearly four percentage points higher than it had been in the previous six months. Adults who are cell-only are very different demographically from those reachable on a landline. In particular, they tend to be younger, less likely to be married or have children, or to own a home.

Both sample frames were stratified via a disproportionate stratified design. All telephone exchanges in the contiguous 48 states were divided into groups, or strata, based on their concentration of Latino households. For the landline frame, the sample was also run against InfoUSA and other listed databases, and then scrubbed against known Latino surnames. Any "hits" were subdivided into a 'surname' stratum, with all other sample being put into other 'RDD' strata. Overall, then the study employed 8 strata:

Strata ( <i>General Incidence of Reaching a Hispanic Household</i> )	Landline	Cell Phone
Surname	X	
Very High	X	
High	X	X
Medium	X	X
Low	X	X

It is important to note that the existence of a surname stratum does not mean this was a surname sample design. The sample is random digit dial (RDD), with the randomly-selected telephone numbers divided by whether they were found to be associated with or without a Latino surname. This was done simply to increase the number of strata and thereby increase the ability to meet ethnic targets and ease administration by allowing for more effective assignment of interviewers and labor hours.

A four-stage weighting design was used to ensure an accurate representation of the national Hispanic population. First, an adjustment was made for all persons found to possess both a landline and a cell phone, as they were twice as likely to be sampled than were respondents who possessed only one phone type. The sample was then corrected for the disproportionality of the stratification scheme described earlier. Third, the sample was corrected to reflect the percentage that is cell-only (17%), landline-only (34%), or reachable by either a landline or a cell phone (49%). A Pew Research Center extrapolation of NHIS data was used to estimate the current percentages.

Finally, the data were put through a post-stratification sample balancing routine. The post-stratification weighting utilized national 2007 estimates from the Census' Current Population Survey, March Supplement, on gender, education, age, region, foreign/native born status, year of entry into the U.S., and Hispanic heritage.

**13. Which party do you think has more concern for (HISPANICS/LATINOS)--the Democratic Party, the Republican Party, or is there no difference?**

	Democratic Party	Republican Party	No difference	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	34	8	43	14	1
Native Born	38	9	45	8	1
Foreign Born	32	8	41	18	1
Citizens	39	8	43	9	1
Non-Citizens	27	8	42	22	1
Registered	44	8	41	6	1
Not Registered	27	9	47	15	1
Total 07/2006*	46	8	36	9	1
Registered	46	8	36	9	1
Total 06/2004***	35	9	47	9	1
Registered	43	11	42	4	*
Total 06/2002****	35	9	46	10	1
Registered	45	10	40	5	NA
Total 08/1999*****	44	10	38	8	NA
Registered	55	7	35	4	*

\*PHC Immigration Latino Survey 2006

\*\*PHC/KFF Latino Survey on Politics

\*\*\*KFF/Pew Latino Survey 2002

\*\*\*\*\*WP/KFF/Harvard Latino Survey 1999

**14. Do you think that the Bush administration's policies have been helpful to (Hispanics/Latinos), harmful to (Hispanics/Latinos), or have they had no particular effect on (Hispanics/Latinos)?**

	Helpful	Harmful	No particular effect	Both	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	13	41	34	2	8	1
Native Born	17	36	35	3	8	*
Foreign Born	11	44	34	2	8	2
Citizens	16	40	34	2	8	1
Non-Citizens	9	44	36	2	8	1
Registered	16	41	33	2	7	1
Not Registered	15	36	35	4	10	1



**15. Which political party do you think is doing a better job of dealing with illegal immigration?**

	Republican Party	Democratic Party	Both equally	Neither	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	13	36	9	23	19	1
Native Born	15	39	8	22	15	1
Foreign Born	12	33	9	23	22	1
Citizens	14	38	9	24	14	1
Non-Citizens	12	32	9	19	27	1
Registered	14	41	7	26	12	*
Not Registered	15	32	12	21	19	1

(Asked of total Latinos who are a citizen of the United States):

**16. Some people are registered to vote and others are not. Are you currently registered to vote at your present address?**

	Yes	No	Not a citizen	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	71	26	*	1	3
Native Born	70	26	--	1	4
Foreign Born	73	25	1	*	1
Citizens	71	26	*	1	3
Non-Citizens	--	--	--	--	--
Registered	100	--	--	--	--
Not Registered	--	88	--	3	9
Total 07/2006*	77	21	*	*	1
Registered	100	--	--	--	--
Total 06/2004**	75	24	--	2	--
Registered	100	--	--	--	--
Total 03/2004***	74	25	*	1	*
Registered	100	--	--	--	--
Total 06/2002****	75	24	--	1	NA
Registered	100	--	--	--	--
Total 08/1999*****	45	16	38	*	NA
Registered	100	--	--	--	--

\*PHC Immigration Latino Survey 2006

\*\*PHC/KFF Latino Survey on Politics

\*\*\*PHC Hispanic Media Study

\*\*\*\*KFF/Pew Latino Survey 2002

\*\*\*\*\*WP/KFF/Harvard Latino Survey 1999

**17. In politics today, do you consider yourself a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or something else?**

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Something else	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	12	31	36	9	10	2
Native Born	15	39	29	11	5	2
Foreign Born	10	26	41	7	14	3
Citizens	15	38	29	9	6	2
Non-Citizens	5	19	48	8	17	3
Registered	19	44	25	6	4	2
Not Registered	8	24	38	17	12	2
Total 07/2006*	14	30	25	9	14	7
Registered	22	42	20	8	4	3
Total 06/2004**	14	35	26	12	12	2
Registered	20	45	21	8	5	2
Total 03/2004***	15	32	31	11	8	3
Registered	18	44	25	8	4	1
Total 06/2002****	16	35	28	10	11	NA
Registered	20	49	19	7	5	NA
Total 08/1999*****	16	37	33	10	5	NA
Registered	19	48	23	7	3	1

**18. (Asked of total Latinos who do not consider themselves a Republican or Democrat): Do you consider yourself closer to the Republican party or the Democratic party?**

	Republican	Democrat	Neither	Other	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	12	27	47	2	10	2
Native Born	15	31	42	3	6	3
Foreign Born	10	24	50	1	13	2
Citizens	13	31	43	2	8	3
Non-Citizens	10	23	52	1	13	1
Registered	12	35	41	2	6	4
Not Registered	15	26	44	3	11	1
Total 07/2006*	19	33	35	1	11	*
Registered	27	35	29	--	8	*
Total 06/2004**	23	35	27	6	8	1
Registered	27	36	26	4	4	3
Total 03/2004***	31	36	20	--	11	1
Registered	31	33	21	--	12	2
Total 06/2002****	24	34	36	*	6	NA
Registered	25	42	24	*	9	NA
Total 08/1999*****	25	42	24	*	9	NA
Registered	28	43	25	--	4	--

\*PHC Immigration Latino Survey 2006

\*\*PHC/KFF Latino Survey on Politics

\*\*\*PHC Hispanic Media Study

\*\*\*\*KFF/Pew Latino Survey 2002

\*\*\*\*\*WP/KFF/Harvard Latino Survey 1999

Q17/18 Leaned Party Combination Table

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Something else	Don't know	Refused
Total 11/2007	18	46	20	5	9	2
Native born	22	53	14	5	4	1
Foreign born	16	41	24	5	12	2
Citizens	22	53	14	5	5	2
Non-Citizens	13	36	29	6	14	2
Registered	23	57	12	3	3	1
Not Registered	18	42	20	8	11	2
Total 07/2006*	19	39	12	9	14	7
Total 06/2004**	22	48	10	6	12	2
Total 03/2004***	28	47	9	5	8	3
Total 06/2002****	22	44	12	10	11	2
Total 08/1999*****	24	50	11	10	5	1

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Something else	Don't know	Refused
Total 07/2006*	19	39	12	9	14	7
Citizens	17	42	12	8	12	11
Non-Citizens	11	29	16	8	26	10
Registered	28	49	8	8	4	3
Not Registered	11	28	16	14	20	11

\*PHC Immigration Latino Survey 2006

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Something else	Don't know	Refused
Total 06/2004**	22	48	10	6	12	2
Citizens	24	54	9	5	6	2
Non-Citizens	20	39	13	8	18	3
Registered	28	55	8	3	5	2
Not Registered	14	51	11	11	10	4

\*\*PHC/KFF Latino Survey on Politics

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Something else	Don't know	Refused
Total 03/2004***	28	47	9	5	8	3
Citizens	28	53	8	5	4	2
Non-Citizens	30	39	11	4	13	3
Registered	29	55	8	4	3	1
Not Registered	25	49	9	8	3	6

\*\*\*PHC Hispanic Media Study

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Something else	Don't know	Refused
Total 06/2002****	22	44	12	10	11	2
Citizens	27	55	8	3	7	1
Non-Citizens	21	32	17	10	18	2
Registered	25	56	7	7	5	1
Not Registered	17	40	14	17	10	3

\*\*\*\*KFF/Pew Latino Survey 2002

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Something else	Don't know	Refused
Total 08/1999*****	24	50	11	10	5	1
Citizens	22	59	10	5	5	1
Non-Citizens	27	41	15	11	6	1
Registered	25	58	7	7	2	1
Not Registered	13	51	12	12	7	5

\*\*\*\*\*WP/KFF/Harvard Latino Survey 1999

**19. How closely are you following the presidential race?**

	CLOSELY			NOT CLOSELY			Don't know	Refused
	NET	Very closely	Somewhat closely	NET	Not too closely	Not at all		
Total 11/2007	47	15	32	51	26	25	2	*
Native Born	57	19	38	42	24	18	1	*
Foreign Born	40	12	28	57	27	30	3	*
Citizens	55	19	37	44	24	19	1	*
Non-Citizens	33	8	24	64	29	35	3	--
Registered	60	22	38	39	25	14	1	*
Not Registered	45	11	33	54	23	31	1	*
Total 06/2004** <sup>a</sup>	62	23	39	36	20	16	1	*
Registered <sup>a</sup>	72	31	41	27	18	9	*	*

<sup>a</sup> Question wording in 2004 was "How closely are you following the 2004 presidential race."

**20. As far as you know, are any of the presidential candidates (Hispanics/Latinos)? If so, who?**

	Total	Native Born	Foreign Born	Citizens	Non-Citizens	Registered	Not Registered
Yes (NET)	15	16	14	17	12	19	10
Bill Richardson/New Mexico	12	14	11	14	9	17	9
Janet Napolitano/Arizona	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rick Perry/Texas	*	--	1	*	1	*	--
Barack Obama	*	*	--	*	--	*	*
Antonio Villaraigosa/Los Angeles	*	--	*	*	*	*	--
Bob Menendez	*	--	*	*	--	*	*
Unspecified	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
No Hispanic/Latino Candidates	52	56	49	54	48	55	51
Don't know	33	28	36	29	39	25	38
Refused	*	*	*	1	*	*	1

**21. (Asked of total Latinos who identified with the Democratic Party): I'm going to read you the names of some possible DEMOCRATIC presidential candidates. Who would you most like to see nominated as the Democratic Party's candidate for president in 2008?**

	Total	Native Born	Foreign Born	Citizen	Non-Citizen	Registered	Not Registered
Hillary Clinton	58	54	61	57	60	59	53
Barack Obama	13	18	8	16	6	15	18
John Edwards	5	7	3	6	2	4	10
Joe Biden	1	1	*	1	1	1	1
Chris Dodd	1	*	1	*	1	*	1
Dennis Kucinich	1	1	*	1	*	1	1
Bill Richardson	9	7	10	7	12	8	5
Other	*	*	*	*	--	*	1
None of them	3	3	2	3	2	3	1
Don't know/Haven't thought about it	10	7	13	8	16	8	10
Refused	*	--	*	*	--	*	--

22. (Asked of total Latinos who identified with the Republican Party): I'm going to read you the names of some possible REPUBLICAN presidential candidates. Who would you most like to see nominated as the Republican Party's candidate for president in 2008?

	Total	Native Born	Foreign Born	Citizen	Non-Citizen	Registered	Not Registered
Rudy Giuliani	29	31	27	31	25	35	19
John McCain	12	11	13	12	13	10	16
Newt Gingrich	3	1	5	3	4	2	6
Mitt Romney	3	3	3	3	3	4	2
Sam Brownback	*	*	*	*	--	*	--
Tom Tancredo	4	6	3	4	2	4	3
Mike Huckabee	3	1	5	1	8	2	--
Ron Paul	3	2	4	2	6	2	2
Fred Thompson	10	20	2	14	--	13	19
Other	2	--	2	2	2	1	2
None of them	11	7	14	9	14	9	10
Don't know/Haven't thought about it	19	18	20	18	21	17	21
Refused	1	--	2	1	1	1	--

23. Now I'm going to read you a list of issues that might be discussed during this year's presidential campaign. For each item I name, please tell me how important this issue is to you personally. Is the issue of (INSERT ITEM) extremely important, very important, somewhat important, or not too important?

a. Education

	EXTREMELY/VERY IMPORTANT			Somewhat important	Not too important	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Extremely important	Very important				
Total 11/2007	95	52	43	3	1	*	*
Native Born	93	58	35	4	3	*	*
Foreign Born	96	47	49	3	1	*	*
Citizens	94	55	39	4	2	*	*
Non-Citizens	97	46	50	3	*	*	--
Registered	94	56	38	3	2	*	*
Not Registered	92	51	42	5	2	1	--
Total 06/2004**	94	45	49	5	1	*	*
Registered	93	54	39	7	1	*	*

**b. The economy and jobs**

	EXTREMELY/VERY IMPORTANT			Somewhat important	Not too important	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Extremely important	Very important				
Total 11/2007	91	43	48	7	2	1	*
Native Born	89	49	41	8	2	1	--
Foreign Born	92	38	53	5	2	1	*
Citizens	90	45	45	7	2	1	*
Non-Citizens	93	40	53	6	1	1	*
Registered	91	45	45	7	2	*	*
Not Registered	87	43	44	9	2	2	--
Total 06/2004**	94	43	51	5	1	*	*
Registered	94	51	43	5	1	*	*

**c. Crime**

	EXTREMELY/VERY IMPORTANT			Somewhat important	Not too important	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Extremely important	Very important				
Total 11/2007	84	39	46	9	5	1	*
Native Born	83	44	39	12	4	*	*
Foreign Born	85	35	50	7	6	2	*
Citizens	83	42	42	11	5	*	*
Non-Citizens	86	34	52	6	5	3	*
Registered	84	41	42	11	5	*	*
Not Registered	82	42	40	11	7	1	*
Total 06/2004**	84	36	48	10	5	1	*
Registered	82	40	42	14	4	*	*

**d. Health care**

	EXTREMELY/VERY IMPORTANT			Somewhat important	Not too important	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Extremely important	Very important				
Total 11/2007	92	45	47	6	2	*	*
Native Born	88	50	37	10	2	*	*
Foreign Born	94	41	53	4	1	*	*
Citizens	89	48	42	8	2	*	*
Non-Citizens	96	41	54	3	1	*	--
Registered	91	50	41	7	2	*	*
Not Registered	85	42	43	13	2	1	*
Total 06/2004***	90	40	50	8	2	*	*
Registered <sup>a</sup>	88	51	37	10	2	*	*

<sup>a</sup> In 2004 item was "Health Care and Medicare"

**e. The war in Iraq**

	EXTREMELY/VERY IMPORTANT			Somewhat important	Not too important	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Extremely important	Very important				
Total 11/2007	62	30	31	12	22	4	1
Native Born	76	43	33	11	10	2	*
Foreign Born	51	21	30	13	30	5	1
Citizens	70	37	33	12	15	3	*
Non-Citizens	48	19	29	13	32	5	1
Registered	70	37	33	12	15	3	*
Not Registered	68	36	32	11	17	4	*
Total 06/2004**	69	32	37	13	17	3	*
Registered	77	40	37	12	9	2	*

**f. Immigration**

	EXTREMELY/VERY IMPORTANT			Somewhat important	Not too important	Don't know	Refused
	NET	Extremely important	Very important				
Total 11/2007	84	38	46	11	4	1	*
Native Born	76	36	40	16	7	1	*
Foreign Born	89	39	50	7	3	1	*
Citizens	79	37	42	14	6	1	*
Non-Citizens	92	39	53	5	2	1	--
Registered	79	37	42	15	5	1	1
Not Registered	80	37	43	11	7	1	--
Total 06/2004**	73	28	45	19	6	2	*
Registered	63	27	36	26	8	2	1