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Millennials Make Up Almost Half of Latino Eligible Voters in 2016

Youth, Naturalizations Drive Number of Hispanic Eligible Voters to Record 27.3 Million

BY *Jens Manuel Krogstad, Mark Hugo Lopez, Gustavo López, Jeffrey S. Passel and Eileen Patten*

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
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About This Report

This report projects the size and characteristics of the Latino electorate for the 2016 presidential election, with an emphasis on the role played by young U.S.-citizen Latinos and immigrant Latinos who gain U.S. citizenship in increasing the number of Latino eligible voters since 2012. It also summarizes the low participation rate of Latinos in the 2014 midterm election. The appendices contain maps of the Latino electorate by state and congressional district in 2014 and tables showing the characteristics of the electorate in recent midterm and presidential elections, with a focus on Latinos.

Most of the data for this report are derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS) November Voting and Registration Supplement, while 2016 projections use the 2015 November CPS. The CPS is a monthly survey of about 55,000 households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is representative of the non-institutionalized population of the U.S. It does not include data on the voting behavior of enlisted military personnel and those who are institutionalized. The November Voting and Registration Supplement is one of the richest sources of information available about the characteristics of voters. It is conducted after Election Day in even-numbered years and relies on survey respondent self-reports of voting and self-reports of voter registration.

Two estimates are used to project the voting-eligible population for the 2016 presidential election. The November 2015 CPS provides the data for characteristics of the voting-eligible population in November 2016. To assess how the electorate will have changed between 2012 and 2016, estimates are made of the various demographic components that make up the electorate (such as U.S. citizens reaching age 18, immigrants who become U.S. citizens and deaths). The basic data for these components are from the November CPS for 2008-2015, the American Community Survey (ACS) for 2008-2014 and the Puerto Rican Community Survey (PRCS) for 2008-2014. For more information, see [methodology](#).

Accompanying this report are [state profiles](#) of Latino eligible voters in 42 states and the District of Columbia. Also accompanying this report is an [interactive map and sortable table](#) showing key characteristics of Latino voters in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as an [interactive map and sortable table](#) showing the number of Latino eligible voters in 434 of 435 congressional districts.

A Note on Terminology

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

The terms “whites,” “blacks” and “Asians” are used to refer to single-race, non-Hispanic components of their populations.

“U.S. born” refers to persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories and those born in other countries to parents at least one of whom was a U.S. citizen.

“Foreign born” refers to persons born outside of the United States, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories to parents who were not U.S. citizens.

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Table of Contents

About This Report	1
A Note on Terminology	2
About Pew Research Center	2
Overview	4
Hispanic Electorate Is Growing, but 2016 Impact May Be Limited	7
1. Looking Forward to 2016: The Changing Latino Electorate	11
How Many Hispanic Eligible Voters in 2016?	11
Changes in the Hispanic Electorate Since 2000	13
Hispanic Eligible Voters and 2016 Tossup States	18
2. Looking Back to 2014: Latino Voter Turnout Rate Falls to Record Low	21
References	27
Methodology	30
Appendix A: Latino Eligible Voters in Presidential Election Years 2008, 2012 and 2016	33
Appendix B: Mapping the Hispanic Electorate	34
Appendix C: Hispanic Voters in the 2014 and 2010 Midterm Elections	36

Millennials Make Up Almost Half of Latino Eligible Voters in 2016

Youth, Naturalizations Drive Number of Hispanic Eligible Voters to Record 27.3 Million

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Overview

Hispanic millennials will account for nearly half (44%) of the record 27.3 million Hispanic eligible voters projected for 2016—a share greater than any other racial or ethnic group of voters, according to a new Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data.

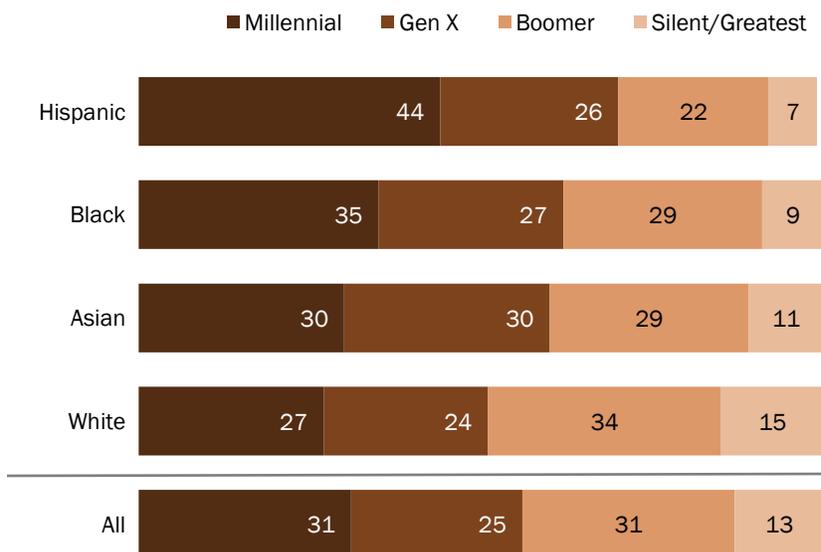
The large footprint of Latino millennial eligible voters reflects the oversized importance of youth in the U.S.-born Latino population and as a source of Latino eligible voter growth. The median age among the nation's 35 million U.S.-born

Latinos is only 19 ([Steppler and Brown, 2015](#)), and Latino youth will be the main driver of growth among Latino eligible voters over the next two decades. Between 2012 and 2016, about 3.2 million young U.S.-citizen Latinos will have advanced to adulthood and become eligible to vote, according to Pew Research Center projections. Nearly all of them are U.S. born—on an annual basis, some 803,000 U.S.-born Latinos reached adulthood in recent years.

FIGURE 1

Millennials Make Up a Larger Share Among Latino Eligible Voters than Other Groups in 2016

% projected among eligible voters



Note: Whites, blacks and Asians include only non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race. Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older. Millennials are adults born in 1981 or later. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: See methodology for details on 2016 projection.

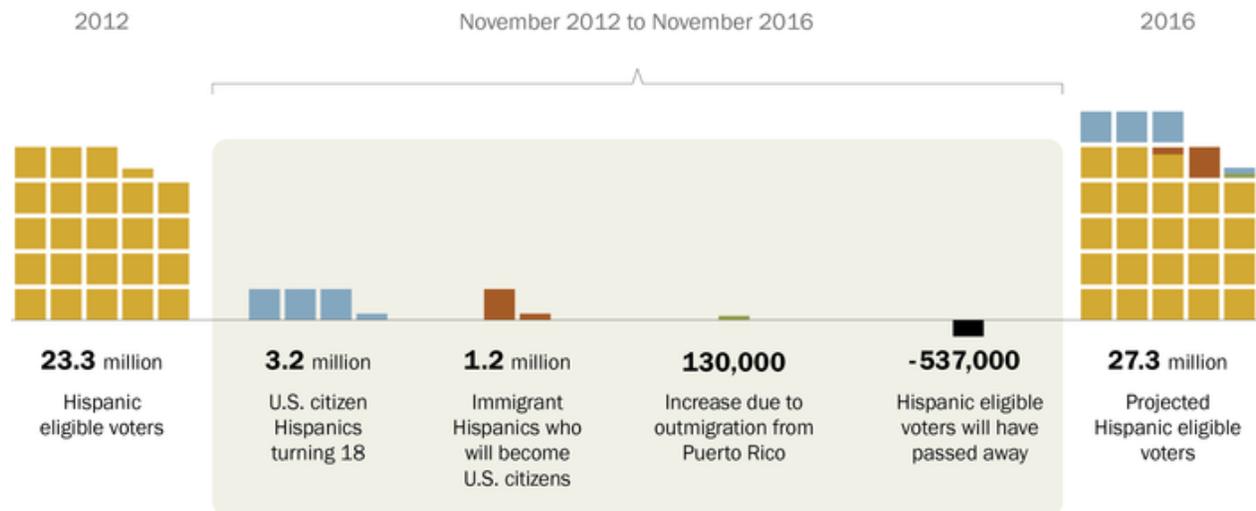
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This is by far the largest source of growth for the Hispanic electorate, but it is not the only one. The second-largest source is adult Hispanic immigrants who are in the U.S. legally and decide to become U.S. citizens (i.e., naturalize). Between 2012 and 2016 some 1.2 million will have done so, according to Pew Research Center projections. Another source is the outmigration from Puerto Rico. Since 2012, some 130,000 more Puerto Ricans have left the island than moved there. Florida has been the biggest recipient of these Puerto Rican adult migrants—all of whom are U.S. citizens and eligible to vote in U.S. elections ([Krogstad, 2015c](#)).

FIGURE 2

Youth, Naturalizations Main Sources of Hispanic Eligible Voter Growth since 2012

Each block represents 1 million eligible voters



Note: Those born in Puerto Rico are U.S. citizens at birth.

Source: For 2012, Pew Research Center tabulations from the November Current Population Survey. See methodology for details on 2016 projection.

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The coming of age of young U.S. citizens is also the principal source of growth for white and black eligible voter populations. In the case of whites, some 9.2 million U.S. citizens will turn 18 between 2012 and 2016. Among blacks, 2.3 million young people will have turned 18.

Among Asians, eligible voters coming of age is also important—between 2012 and 2016 some 607,000 will have turned 18. But unlike other groups, naturalizations among Asians are a larger

source of eligible voter growth. Some 930,000 Asian immigrants will have become U.S. citizens between 2012 and 2016. As a result, 61% of Asian eligible voters are foreign born.

Youth is a bigger defining characteristic of Hispanic eligible voters than for any other group. In 2016, a projected 11.9 million Hispanic millennials will be eligible to vote, fewer in number than the 42.2 million white millennials who are eligible to vote. But millennials make up a larger share of Hispanic eligible voters than they do among white eligible voters—44% versus 27%. Hispanic millennial eligible voters outnumber those among Asian (2.9 million) and black (9.9 million) eligible voters. Millennials also make up a higher share of Hispanic eligible voters than of Asian or black eligible voters—44% versus 30% and 35%, respectively.¹

Youth has defined the Hispanic electorate for some time. In 2000, 43% of Latino eligible voters were ages 18 to 35 years, similar to their share in 2004, 2008 and 2012, and about the same as their projected share in 2016. By contrast, the white, black and Asian electorates have all grown older, with the share of eligible voters ages 18 to 35 declining 3 percentage points, 4 percentage points and 7 percentage points, respectively, between 2000 and 2016.

Another stable element of the Hispanic electorate has been immigrants. As with youth, the share of immigrants among Hispanic eligible voters has remained steady since 2000 at about one-quarter, even as the *number* of Hispanic immigrant eligible voters is projected to double, from 3.3 million in 2000 to a projected 6.6 million in 2016. This is in contrast to the trend in the foreign-born share among all Hispanics, which has been in decline since 2000 ([Krogstad and Lopez, 2014a](#)), falling from 40% then to 35% in 2013 ([López and Patten, 2015](#)).

Terminology

Voting age population: Persons ages 18 and older

Voting-eligible population/Electorate: Persons ages 18 and older who are U.S. citizens

Registered voter population: Persons who say they are registered to vote

Voter population/Voter turnout: Persons who say they voted

Voter turnout rate: Share of the voting-eligible population who say they voted

¹ Millennials make up 16.2 million, or 29%, of the nation's Hispanic population. By comparison, millennials make up 22% of whites, while the share is 27% among blacks and 27% among Asians.

Hispanic Electorate Is Growing, but 2016 Impact May Be Limited

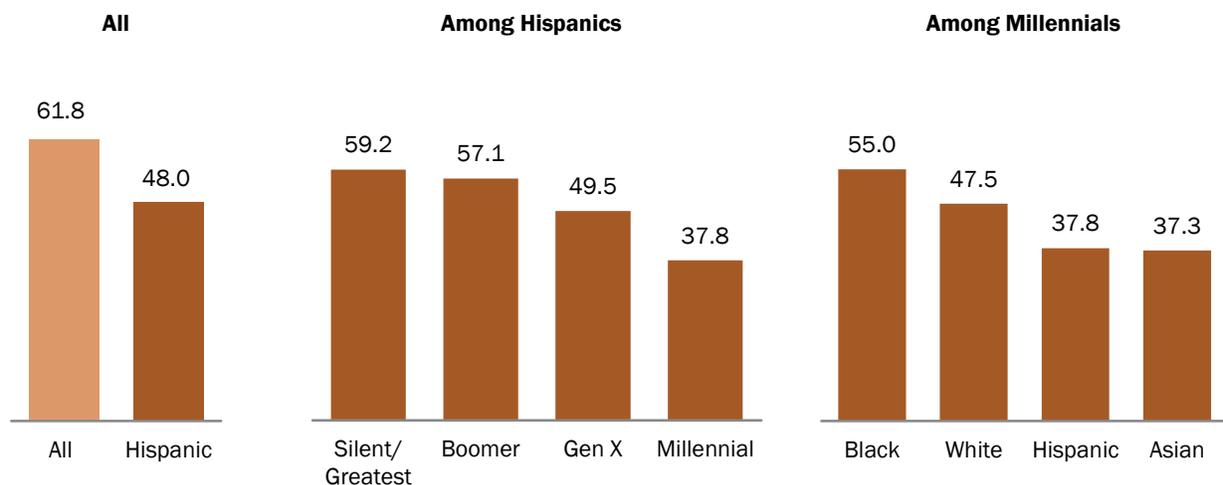
The Latino electorate, which has leaned toward the Democratic Party in presidential elections for decades ([Lopez and Taylor, 2012](#)), is one of the nation's most demographically dynamic groups, with a fast-growing population that is increasingly college-educated. Its potential influence in some of the nation's key 2016 battleground states has also grown as the Latino population has become more dispersed nationally and increased in number in some key states.

With this rapid growth, the Latino electorate is projected to make up a record 11.9% of all U.S. eligible voters in 2016 and will pull nearly even with blacks, who will make up 12.4%. As a result,

FIGURE 3

In 2012, Millennial Hispanics' Turnout Rate Trailed that of Most Other Groups

% who say they voted among eligible voters



Note: Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older. Whites, blacks and Asians include only non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race. Millennials are adults born in 1981 or later. In 2012, millennials were ages 18 to 31.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2012 Current Population Survey, November Supplement.

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the Latino vote may be poised to have a large impact on the 2016 presidential election. Yet, for many reasons, Latino voters are likely to once again be underrepresented among voters in 2016 compared with their share of eligible voters or their share of the national population.

First, voter turnout rates for Hispanics have been significantly below those of other groups. In 2012, fewer than half (48%) of Hispanic eligible voters cast a ballot ([Lopez and Gonzalez-Barrera,](#)

[2013](#)). By comparison, 64.1% of whites and 66.6% of blacks voted. (Asians, at 46.9%, had a turnout rate similar to that of Hispanics.) At the same time, due to the group's fast-growing population, the absolute number of Hispanic voters has reached record highs despite a decline in voter turnout between the 2008 and 2012 presidential elections. In 2012, a record 11.2 million Hispanics voted ([Lopez and Gonzalez-Barrera, 2013](#)), up from what was a record 9.7 million in 2008 ([Lopez and Taylor, 2009](#)). It is possible that a record number of Hispanics could vote in 2016, continuing a pattern of record turnout in presidential elections.

Second, the large share (44%) of millennials among Latino eligible voters, who are less likely to cast a ballot than older voters, could have an impact on voter turnout for all Latinos in 2016. In 2012, just 37.8% of Latino millennials voted, compared with 53.9% among non-millennial Latinos. The voter turnout rate among Latino millennials also trails that of other millennial groups. Some 47.5% of white millennials and 55% of black millennials voted in 2012. Among Asians, 37.3% of millennials voted.

In addition, Latino millennials register to vote at a lower rate than other millennial groups. Half (50%) of Latino millennial eligible voters said they were registered to vote in 2012, compared with 61% among white millennials and 64% among black millennials. Among Asian millennial eligible voters, 48% were registered to vote.

While the Latino voter turnout rate could be lower than expected because of the large share of eligible voters who are millennials, the growing number of U.S. citizen immigrant Latinos may help boost Latino voter turnout rates. In 2012, 53.6% of immigrant Latinos voted, a full 7.5 percentage points higher than the 46.1% voter turnout rate among U.S.-born Latinos that year ([Lopez and Gonzalez-Barrera, 2013](#)). Latino immigrants also voted at a higher rate than U.S.-born Latinos in 2008—54.2% versus 48.4%.

A third reason that Latinos may not vote in large numbers relative to their population in the 2016 elections is that few states with large Hispanic populations are likely to be key battlegrounds. In presidential elections, candidates often focus their outreach efforts in these states, raising the chances that a voter may be contacted and possibly turn out to vote. For example, the Latino-rich states of [California](#), [Texas](#) and [New York](#) are not likely to be presidential tossup states. Together, these three account for 52% of all Latino eligible voters in 2016.

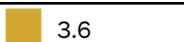
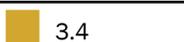
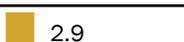
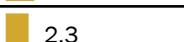
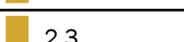
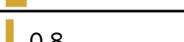
Yet, Florida, Nevada and Colorado are likely to once again be battleground states in the race for president. In each of the three, Hispanics make up more than 14% of eligible voters. But in just about every other state expected to have close presidential races, Hispanics make up less than 5% of all eligible voters.²

Finally, Latinos tend to “punch below their weight” in elections because more than half (52%) of the national Latino population is either too young to vote or does not hold U.S. citizenship. By

FIGURE 4

Hispanics Make Up Less Than Two-in-Ten of the Electorate in 13 States Likely to Have Key 2016 Races

% of eligible voters who are Hispanic

			States most likely to have close races for ...		
			President	Senate	Governor
Florida		18.1	X	X	
Nevada		17.2	X	X	
Colorado		14.5	X		
Illinois		10.5		X	
Virginia		4.6	X		
Pennsylvania		4.5	X		
Wisconsin		3.6	X	X	
North Carolina		3.4			X
Iowa		2.9	X		
Missouri		2.3			X
Ohio		2.3	X		
New Hampshire		2.1	X	X	X
West Virginia		0.8			X

Note: Based on states with likely tossup races as indicated by the Cook Political Report (using most recent predictions on the date of publication of this report). Latinos are of any race. Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 2014 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)

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² Hispanic eligible voter shares in the states are calculated using data from 2014 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS).

comparison, just 20% of the nation’s white population is not eligible to vote for the same reasons, as is 28% of the black population and 44% of the Asian population.

This report explores ways in which the Latino electorate is changing. It also provides a look back at the 2014 midterm election, analyzing record low Latino—and non-Latino—voter turnout rates then.

The data for this report are largely derived from the U.S. Census Bureau’s Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a monthly survey of about 55,000 households conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Estimating voter turnout rates with the Current Population Survey November Supplement can be challenging because it often differs from official voting statistics based on administrative voting records.

Accompanying this report are [state profiles](#) of Hispanic eligible voters in 42 states and the District of Columbia, each based on data from the 2014 American Community Survey. Also accompanying the report are interactive maps and tables showing key characteristics of Latino voters in all [50 states and the District of Columbia](#), as well as in each of the nation’s [435 congressional districts](#).

The Generations Defined

The Millennial Generation

Born: 1981 or later

Age of adults in 2016: 18 to 35

Generation X

Born: 1965 to 1980

Age in 2016: 36 to 51

The Baby Boom Generation

Born: 1946 to 1964

Age in 2016: 52 to 70

The Silent and Greatest generations

Born: 1945 or earlier

Age in 2016: 71 or older

Note: No chronological end point has been set for the millennial generation.

1. Looking Forward to 2016: The Changing Latino Electorate

The number of Hispanic eligible voters has grown at one of the fastest clips of any group over the past eight years and is projected to be 40% higher in 2016 than in 2008, according to a new Pew Research Center analysis of government data. U.S.-citizen Hispanics who turn 18 are the primary source of new eligible voters as some 803,000 young U.S.-citizen Hispanics enter adulthood each year and become eligible to vote. This chapter explores the demographics and geography of Hispanic eligible voters, among other topics.

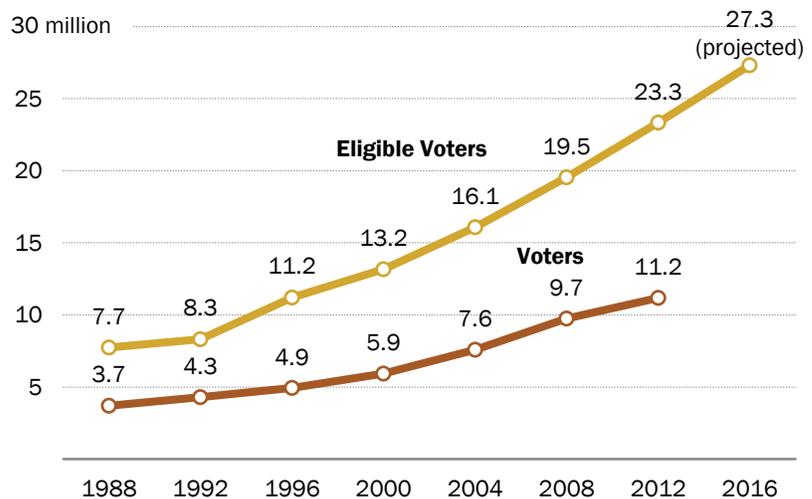
How Many Hispanic Eligible Voters in 2016?

The Hispanic electorate is projected to reach 27.3 million eligible voters in 2016, up from 19.5 million in 2008. Most of this growth has come from U.S.-citizen Hispanics entering adulthood. Between 2008 and 2016, a projected 6 million U.S.-citizen Hispanics will have turned 18, becoming eligible voters.

There have been other, smaller sources of growth. The first is immigrant Latinos who obtain U.S. citizenship. From 2008 to 2016, some 2.2 million foreign-born Latinos are projected to have naturalized, becoming U.S. citizens and thus eligible to vote, according to Pew Research Center projections.³ The second is a growing outmigration from Puerto Rico to the U.S. mainland. Between 2008 and 2016, a net increase of 227,000 Puerto Rican adults moved to the

FIGURE 5

Number of Latino Eligible Voters Is Increasing Faster Than the Number of Latino Voters in Presidential Election Years



Note: Latinos are of any race. Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older. Voters are persons who say they voted.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the Current Population Survey, November Supplements for 1988-2012. See methodology for details on 2016 projection.

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³ See methodology for details on 2016 projections.

U.S. mainland, becoming eligible to vote in U.S. presidential elections.⁴ Florida has been the single largest destination state for most Puerto Rican migrants in recent years ([Krogstad, 2015c](#)). As a result, Puerto Rican migrants in Florida could have a large impact on Florida's Latino vote ([Krogstad, Lopez and López, 2015](#)).

Growing Number of Latino Nonvoters

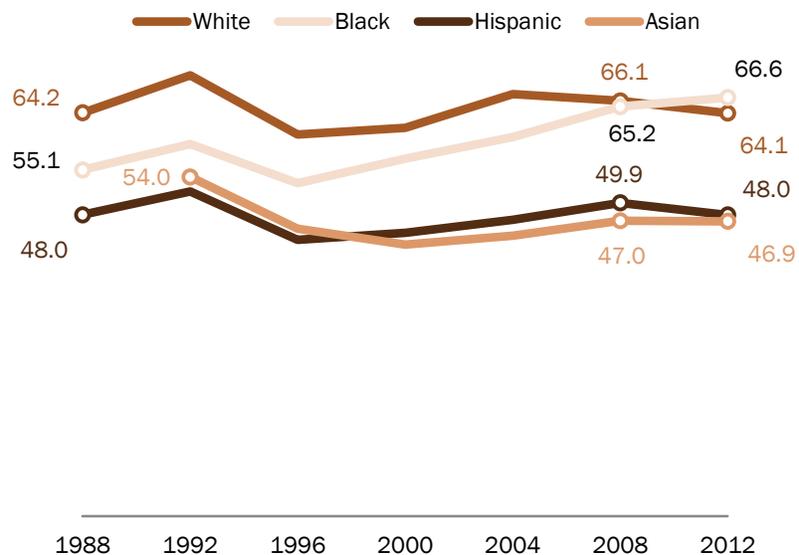
As the number of Latino eligible voters has reached new highs with each election, so has the number of Latino voters. In 2008, a then-record 9.7 million Latinos voted, rising to 11.2 million in 2012. But one other statistic has also consistently reached new highs—the number of Latinos who do *not* vote. In 2008, a then-record 9.8 million Latino eligible voters did not vote. That number rose to 12.1 million in 2012, despite record turnout of Latino voters.

As a result, the Hispanic voter turnout rate declined from 49.9% in 2008 to 48% in 2012, reflecting slower growth in the number of Hispanic voters compared with the number of Hispanic eligible voters. The Hispanic voter turnout rate has also long remained lower than that among blacks or whites.

FIGURE 6

Latino Voter Turnout Rates Have Long Trailed Those of Whites and Blacks in Presidential Elections

% of eligible voters who say they voted



Note: Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older. Whites, blacks and Asians include only non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race. Data for non-Hispanic Asians were not available in 1988.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the Current Population Survey, November Supplements for 1988-2012.

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⁴ Those born in Puerto Rico are U.S. citizens at birth.

Changes in the Hispanic Electorate Since 2000

Educational Attainment on the Rise

The Latino electorate has seen gains in both the share with some college education and those with at least a bachelor's degree. As a result, Latino eligible voters will have higher levels of education in 2016 than in any recent presidential election year. Hispanic eligible voters ages 18 and older will be twice as likely to have at least some college education (48%)—30% with some college and 18% with a bachelor's degree or more—as to have not completed high school (20%).

By comparison, in 2000 about equal shares of Latino eligible voters had completed at least some college and not finished high school: 36% had attended college—24% with some college experience and 11% with a bachelor's degree, while 32% did not finish high school.

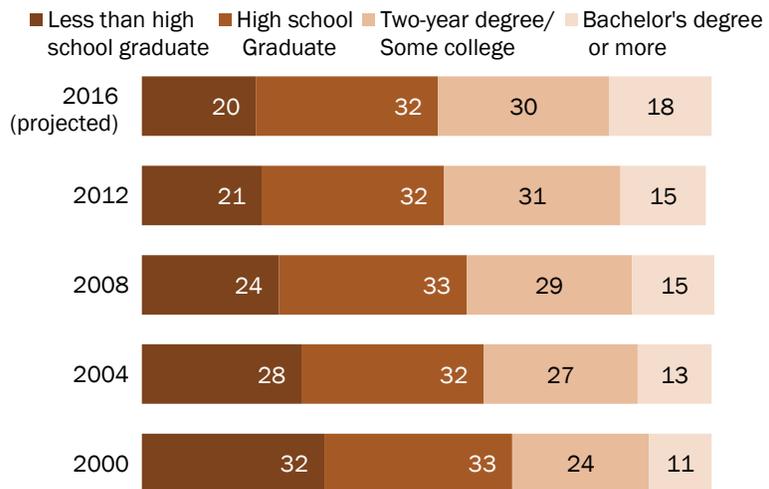
As the share of Hispanic eligible voters with at least some college experience has increased, the share with less than a high school education has declined sharply, from 32% in 2000 to a projected 20% in 2016. At the same time, the share of Hispanic eligible voters who are high school graduates has remained at about 32%. These changes reflect broader educational trends among all Hispanics as a greater number and share of young Hispanics attend college ([Krogstad, 2015a](#)).

White and Asian eligible voters have higher levels of educational attainment than

FIGURE 7

Education Levels of Hispanic Eligible Voters Are Rising Steadily

% of Hispanic eligible voters



Note: High school graduate includes persons who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate. Hispanics are of any race. Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the Current Population Survey, November Supplements for 2000-2012. See methodology for details on 2016 projection.

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Hispanics, while blacks have similar levels. In 2016, 63% of white eligible voters will have attended at least some college, compared with 73% of Asian eligible voters and 53% of black eligible voters.

The level of educational attainment among these groups has risen among eligible voters since 2000. The share of white eligible voters with a bachelor's degree has increased from 26% in 2000 to 34% in 2016. Among black eligible voters, this share has increased from 15% in 2000 to a projected 21% in 2016. The share among Asian eligible voters has risen from 40% in 2000 to 50% in 2016.

Meanwhile, the share of eligible voters with less than a high school education among these groups has been declining. Some 8% of white eligible voters and 13% of black eligible voters in 2016 will have less than a high school education. These shares have declined significantly since 2000, when 12% of white eligible voters and 21% of black eligible voters did not have a high school diploma. Among Asians, about one-in-ten eligible voters since 2000 have had less than a high school education.

Immigrant Generations and Hispanic Eligible Voters

The fastest-growing immigrant generation among Latino eligible voters are second-generation Latinos; that is, those born in the U.S. to at least one immigrant parent. In 2016, second-generation Latinos will make up about one-third (32%) of Latino eligible voters, up from 27% in 2008 and 26% in 2000.

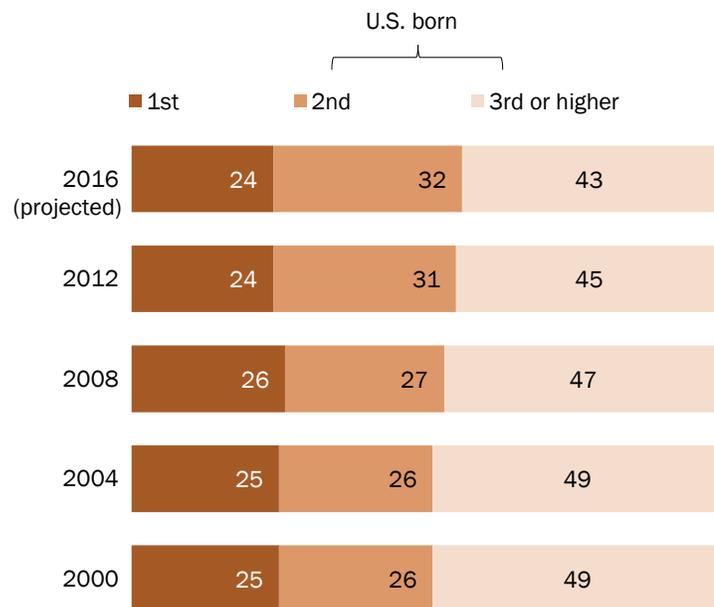
At the same time, the share of Latino eligible voters who are immigrants⁵ has remained flat since 2000, making up about one-in-four Latino eligible voters then and heading into 2016.⁶ But as the number of Latino eligible voters has grown, so too has the number who are immigrants. Between 2008 and 2016 (projected), about 2.2 million Latino immigrants will have become U.S. citizens and thus eligible to vote.

This stable share of the foreign born among Latino eligible voters contrasts with that seen among the nation's Latino population overall. Since 2000 ([Krogstad and Lopez, 2014a](#)), the immigrant share among Latinos has declined from 40% then to 35% in 2013 as U.S. births have overtaken new immigrant arrivals as the main driver of Latino population growth ([López and Patten, 2015](#)).

FIGURE 8

Immigrants a Steady Share of Latino Eligible Voters

% of Latino eligible voters by immigrant generation



Note: First generation includes persons born outside of the U.S., Puerto Rico and other U.S. territories. Second generation refers to those born in the U.S., Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories to at least one foreign-born parent. Third generation or higher refers to people born in the U.S., Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories with U.S.-born parents. Latinos are of any race. Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the Current Population Survey, November Supplements for 2000-2012. See methodology for details on 2016 projection.

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⁵ Latino immigrant eligible voters are naturalized U.S. citizens.

⁶ The share among Asians is even higher. Some 61% of Asian eligible voters are immigrants.

The Hispanic Electorate Is Growing More Geographically Dispersed

The Hispanic eligible voter population is dispersing beyond California and Texas, the two biggest states by Hispanic population. California and Texas will have 12.2 million Hispanic eligible voters in 2016, or 45% of the nation's total, the lowest share on record since at least 1988.

The decline is due to Texas. Texan Hispanics will make up a projected 19% of U.S. Hispanic eligible voters in 2016, down from 23% in 2008 and 24% in 2000. By contrast, California's share has increased slightly during this time and is projected to be 27% in 2016.

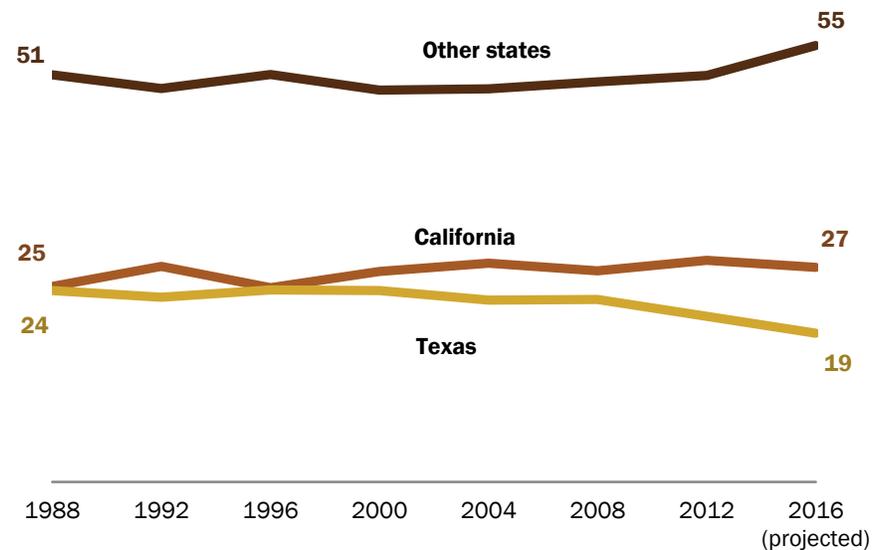
The shrinking share of Hispanic eligible voters in Texas has come even as the state's Hispanic population has grown by 49% since 2000. There were 6.8 million Hispanics in Texas in 2000, 3.2 million of whom were eligible voters. In 2015, there were 10.2 million Hispanics in Texas, with a projected 5 million Hispanic eligible voters expected for the 2016 election. Compared with Texas, California's Hispanic eligible voter population increased twice as fast as even though its Hispanic population grew more slowly.

The declining Texan share among Hispanic eligible voters may be due to the state's large and fast-growing Hispanic adult non-citizen immigrant population, a group that is ineligible to vote. Texas had 1.9 million non-citizen Hispanic adults in 2015, an increase of 51% since 2000. By

FIGURE 9

Falling Share of Hispanic Eligible Voters Is from Texas

% of Hispanic eligible voters who live in ...



Note: Hispanics are of any race. Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the Current Population Survey, November Supplements for 1988-2012. See methodology for details on 2016 projection.

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comparison, California's non-citizen Hispanic adult population increased as well during this time, but by just 2%. As a result, in 2015 non-citizens made up 28% of Hispanic adults in Texas, a share that has held relatively steady since 2000. In California, by contrast, the share of non-citizens among Hispanic adults declined from 46% in 2000 to 31% in 2015.

In both states, the number of Hispanic eligible voters has risen from similar bases, though California has outpaced Texas. From 2000 to 2016, California's Hispanic electorate will have increased from 3.5 million to a projected 7.2 million, up 106%. For Texas, the number of Hispanic eligible voters will have increased from 3.2 million to a projected 5 million, up 57%.

In addition to California and Texas, there are four states where Hispanics will make up at least 15% of eligible voters in 2016: Florida, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.

In three of these four states, the Hispanic population has grown rapidly. In Nevada, the number of Hispanic eligible voters has increased from 228,000 in 2008 to a projected 388,000 in 2016, the highest percentage increase—70%—among the six states where Hispanics make up at least 15% of eligible voters. Meanwhile, in Florida the number of Hispanic eligible voters has increased from 2 million in 2008 to a projected 2.8 million in 2016. Arizona has also experienced fast growth in its Hispanic electorate, with a projected 1.3 million Hispanic eligible voters in 2016, up from 796,000 in 2008. Of the six states where Hispanics make up at least 15% of the population, New Mexico is the only one where the number of Hispanic eligible voters is down, from 539,000 in 2008 to 513,000 in 2016.

Hispanic Eligible Voters and 2016 Tossup States

Latinos make up about 15% or more of the electorate in three states where the 2016 presidential election is expected to be competitive—Florida, Nevada and Colorado. But in many states where Senate, governor or presidential races could be close in 2016, Latinos make up less than 5% of eligible voters.

2016 Presidential Election: Likely Tossup States

Though the 2016 Republican and Democratic presidential nominees are yet to be selected, the [Cook Political Report](#) projects that nine states—Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin—that represent 115 out of a total 538 electoral votes could be tossups.

Latinos make up more than one-in-ten eligible voters in three of these key states—Florida (18.1%), Nevada (17.2%) and Colorado (14.5%). In each of these states, Latinos also represent a larger share of the electorate than the national Latino eligible voter share of 11.3%.

But in the six remaining tossup states, Latinos comprise 5% or less of the total eligible voter population. For example, in New Hampshire only 2.1% of eligible voters are Latino.

TABLE 1

Latinos Make Up 5% or Less of Eligible Voters in Most Likely Presidential Tossup States

*Based on states expected to have close 2016 presidential races**

	% Latino among eligible voters	% Latino among total population
Florida	18.1	24.1
Nevada	17.2	27.8
Colorado	14.5	21.2
Total U.S.	11.3	17.3
Virginia	4.6	8.8
Pennsylvania	4.5	6.5
Wisconsin	3.6	6.4
Iowa	2.9	5.5
Ohio	2.3	3.4
New Hampshire	2.1	3.1

* States are those with likely tossup presidential races as indicated by Cook Political Report (as of Aug. 12, 2015).

Note: Latinos are of any race. Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 2014 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)

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2016 Senate Elections: Likely Tossup States

There are five Senate races that the [Cook Political Report](#) has identified as likely to have close races—Florida, Illinois, Nevada, New Hampshire and Wisconsin. In four of these states, the incumbent is a Republican.

Latinos make up at least one-in-ten eligible voters in three of these five races. Some 18.1% of eligible voters in Florida are Latinos, as well as 17.2% in Nevada and 10.5% in Illinois.

In the remaining two states Latinos comprise less than 5% of eligible voters. Just 3.6% of the electorate in Wisconsin and 2.1% of the electorate in New Hampshire is Latino.

2016 Gubernatorial Elections: Likely Tossup States

When it comes to the 12 gubernatorial races that will take place in the fall, just four—Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina and West Virginia—have been [identified as tossups](#).

TABLE 2

Latinos Make Up One-in-Ten or More of the Electorate in Three Key Senate Races

*Based on states expected to have close 2016 Senate races**

	% Latino among eligible voters	% Latino among total population	Party of incumbent
Florida	18.1	24.1	Open (R)
Nevada	17.2	27.8	Open (D)
Total U.S.	11.3	17.3	NA
Illinois	10.5	16.7	R
Wisconsin	3.6	6.4	R
New Hampshire	2.1	3.1	R

* States are those with likely tossup Senate races as indicated by Cook Political Report (as of Nov. 23, 2015).

Note: Open seats are those in which the incumbent (party in parenthesis) is not running for re-election. Latinos are of any race. Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 2014 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)

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TABLE 3

Latinos Make Up Small Shares of the Electorate in Key Governor Races

*Based on states expected to have close 2016 gubernatorial races**

	% Latino among eligible voters	% Latino among total population	Party of incumbent
Total U.S.	11.3	17.3	NA
North Carolina	3.4	9.0	R
Missouri	2.3	3.8	Open (D)
New Hampshire	2.1	3.1	Open (D)
West Virginia	0.8	1.2	Open (D)

* States are those with likely tossup gubernatorial races as indicated by Cook Political Report (as of Dec. 10, 2015).

Note: Open seats are those in which the incumbent (party in parenthesis) is not running for re-election. Latinos are of any race. Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 2014 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS)

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Each of these states has low shares of Latinos among their electorate. In West Virginia, Latinos make up 1% of all eligible voters. Latinos comprise just 2% of eligible voters in Missouri and New Hampshire, and they make up 3% of the electorate in North Carolina.

2. Looking Back to 2014: Latino Voter Turnout Rate Falls to Record Low

Nearly 6.8 million Hispanics voted in the 2014 congressional election, a record total. But the voter turnout rate among Hispanics fell to 27%, the lowest rate ever recorded for Hispanics in a midterm election.

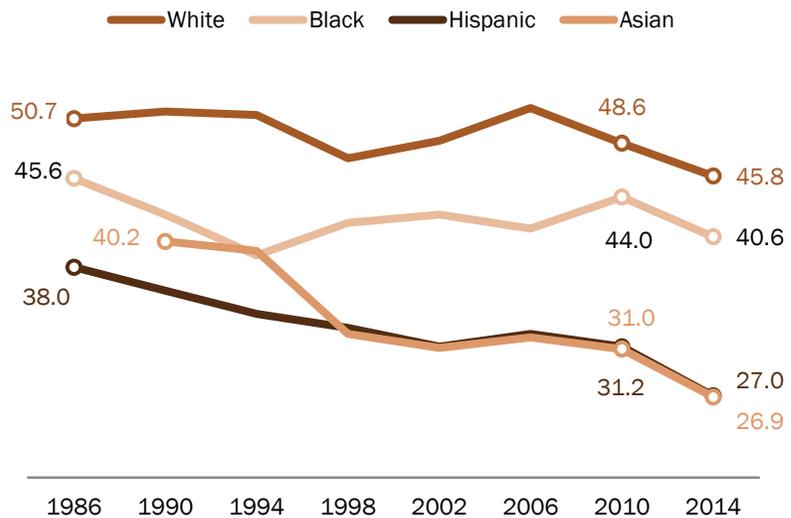
Voter turnout in 2014 was down among all Americans compared with 2010. According to estimates based on Census Bureau data, 92.3 million Americans voted in 2014, down from 96 million in 2010. As a result, the national voter turnout rate fell from 45.5% in 2010 to 41.9% in 2014 ([File, 2015](#)).

Voter turnout rates also fell for all large racial and ethnic groups. For whites, turnout decreased from 48.6% in 2010 to 45.8% in 2014, a decline of 2.9 percentage points. Asians also had a decline in turnout (4.1 percentage points), from 31% in 2010 to 26.9%. The turnout rate among black voters dropped from 44% in 2010 to 40.6% in 2014, a decline of 3.4 percentage points. This stands in contrast to the 2012 presidential election, when the turnout rate of black voters topped that of whites for the first time ([Taylor and Lopez, 2013](#)). Nonetheless, both white and black voters had higher turnout rates than Hispanic or Asian voters in 2014, continuing a long-term gap in voter participation rates.

FIGURE 10

Voter Turnout Rates for Whites, Latinos and Asians in 2014 Reach Record Lows for a Midterm Election

% of eligible voters who say they voted



Note: Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older. Whites, blacks and Asians include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Hispanics are of any race. Data for non-Hispanic Asians were not available in 1986.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulation of the Current Population Survey, November Supplements.

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Even though the number of Latino voters in 2014 set a record, the rate of the increase was substantially smaller than between previous midterm election cycles. From 2010 to 2014, the number of Latino voters increased from 6.6 million to 6.8 million, a growth rate of 1.9%. By contrast, the number of Latino voters grew by 18.8%, or 1 million voters, between 2006 and 2010.

While a record number of Hispanics voted in 2014, another new high was reached. In 2014, the 18 million Hispanic eligible voters who did not cast a ballot—i.e., nonvoters—outnumbered those who did by nearly three-to-one.

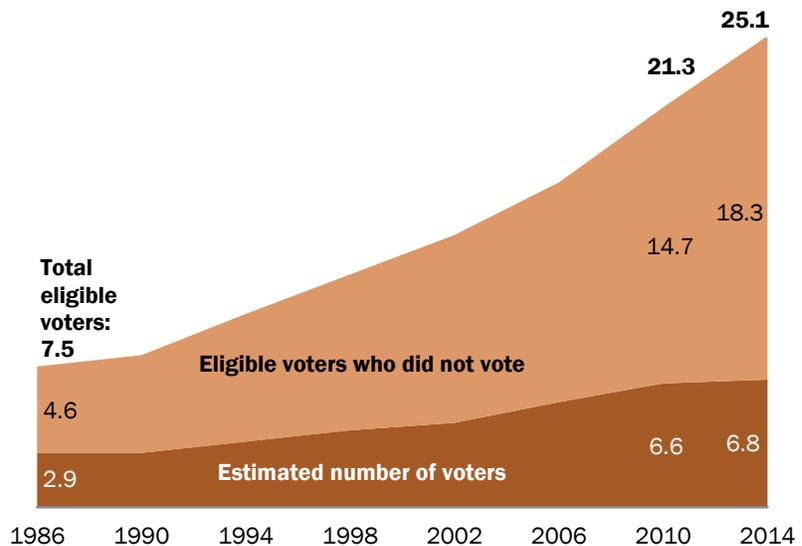
The Hispanic electorate’s participation in midterm elections continues to be below what might be expected given the rapid growth of the group’s overall population and number of eligible voters. In 2014, the number of eligible Hispanic voters reached 25 million, up from 21 million in 2010. Much of this growth is due to the coming of age of 3.8 million U.S.-citizen Hispanics between 2010 and 2014. But it is this very group of young people, millennial Hispanic eligible voters, that has the lowest voter turnout rates among major Hispanic demographic subgroups—15.2% in 2014, down from 17.6% in 2010.

Millennial Hispanics are not alone. Voter turnout rates declined among nearly every major Latino demographic subgroup. In 2014, the highest voter turnout rate among Latinos was among those in the Silent and Greatest generations (46.7%), followed by college graduates (42.1%) and those in the Baby Boomer generation (40.1%). But compared with 2010, voter turnout rates were

FIGURE 11

Number of Hispanic Nonvoters Tops 18 Million in 2014

In millions



Note: The estimated number of votes cast is based on individual voting self-reports. “Eligible voters who did not vote” include those who say they did not vote, did not know if they voted or did not give an answer. Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations from the Current Population Survey, November Supplements

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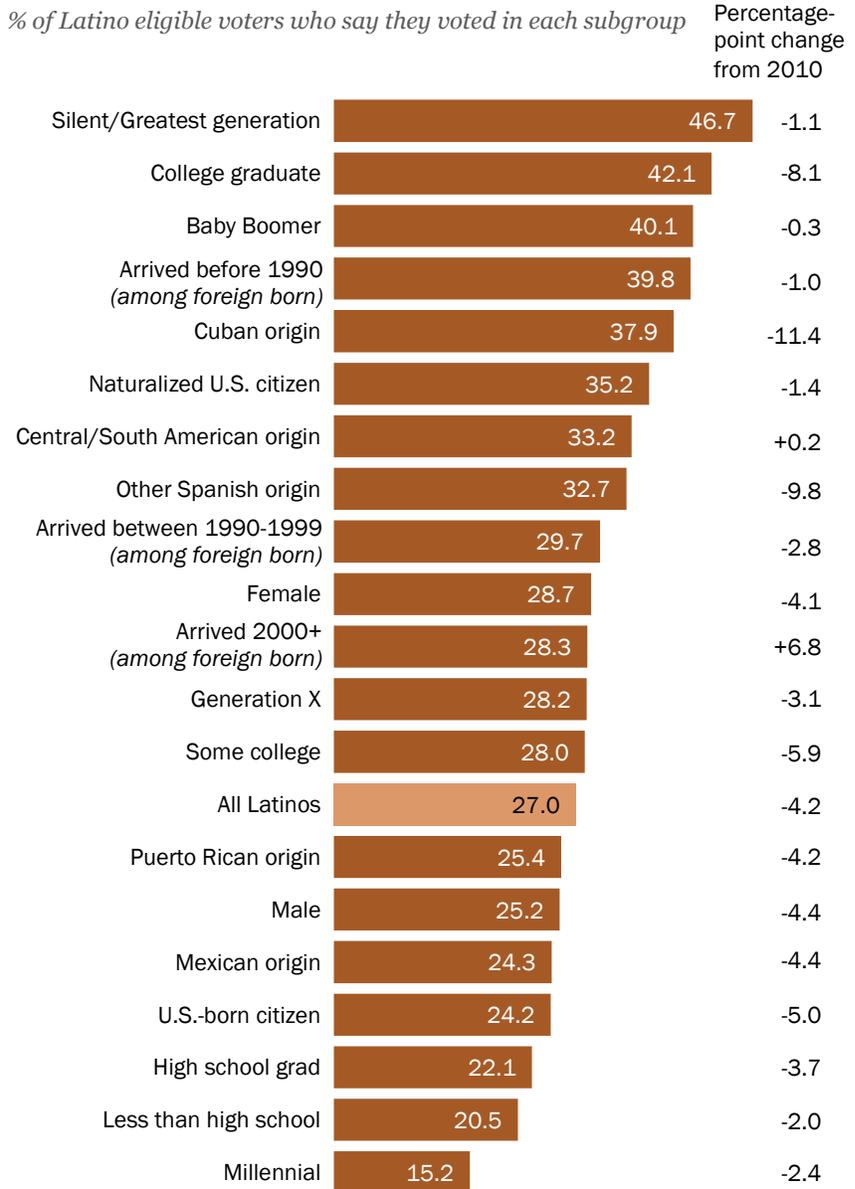
statistically unchanged for Silent generation and Baby Boomer generation Latinos and down 8.1 percentage points for Latino college graduates.

At the other end of the spectrum, among Hispanic eligible voters, the lowest turnout rates were among Millennials (15.2%), those with less than a high school education (20.5%) and high school graduates (22.1%). High school graduates and Millennials saw statistically significant declines relative to 2010, dropping 3.7 and 2.4 percentage points, respectively.

While Hispanic voter growth in 2014 was up just slightly relative to 2010, the number of registered Hispanic voters grew at a faster pace. In 2014, the number of Hispanic registered voters reached 12.9 million—a record for a midterm,⁷ up 1.9 million, or 17.1%, between 2010 and 2014. Among registered Latino voters, the voter turnout rate was sharply lower

FIGURE 12

Turnout Rates Decline Among Most Major Latino Demographic Subgroups Between 2010 and 2014



Source: Pew Research Center tabulations from the 2010 and 2014 Current Population Survey, November Supplement. Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older.

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⁷ The estimated number of Hispanic registered voters is based on self-reports from the November Voter Supplement of the 2014 Current Population Survey.

in 2014 compared with 2010—52.7% versus 60.5%.

Why Latino Registered Voters Did Not Vote in 2014

The Census Bureau’s survey of voters asks those who registered to vote but did not cast a ballot why they did not vote. Among all registered voters who did not vote in 2014, the most common reason given was “too busy, conflicting work or school schedule.” This reason was cited by 26.9% of respondents. The second-most common reason given, at 15.6%, was “not interested, felt my vote wouldn’t make a difference.”

“Too busy, conflicting work or school schedule” was the top reason given for not voting among all racial and ethnic

groups, with 35.2% of Asians, 29.8% of Hispanics, 27.2% of blacks and 26.1% of whites citing it. The second-most common reason given across all groups was “not interested, felt my vote wouldn’t make a difference,” with 16.4% of white nonvoting registered voters, 14.9% of those who are Hispanic, 13.4% Asian and 12.8% black giving that reason.

One other reason offered for not voting was “forgot to vote.” Overall, 7.9% of all registered voters who did not vote cited this as the reason. But among Latinos, 12.1% cited this reason, making it the third-most common answer among the group.

TABLE 4

Reasons that Registered Voters Didn’t Vote in 2014

% among registered voters who did not vote

	All	Hispanic	White	Black	Asian
Too busy, conflicting work or school schedule	26.9	29.8	26.1	27.2	35.2
Not interested, felt my vote wouldn’t make a difference	15.6	14.9	16.4	12.8	13.4
Illness or disability	10.3	8.4	11.0	10.8	5.2
Out of town or away from home	9.1	5.8	9.9	7.3	11.2
Forgot to vote	7.9	12.1	6.7	8.9	9.8
Didn’t like candidates or campaign issues	7.2	6.8	7.9	4.7	3.3

Note: The question asked for the main reason the respondent did not vote; top six responses are shown. Whites, blacks and Asians include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations from the 2014 Current Population Survey, November Supplement

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Despite Lower Turnout Rates, U.S. Electorate Continues to Diversify

At 55 million, Latinos made up 17.4% of the nation's population in 2014 ([Krogstad and Lopez, 2015](#)), 11.4% of eligible voters and just 7.3% of voters. Yet, despite weak growth in the number of Latino voters between 2010 and 2014, their share of all U.S. voters was up from 6.9% in 2010. This reflects a broader trend of growing diversity among the nation's voters ([File, 2015](#)) that has been underway since the 1980s ([Lopez and Taylor, 2009](#)).

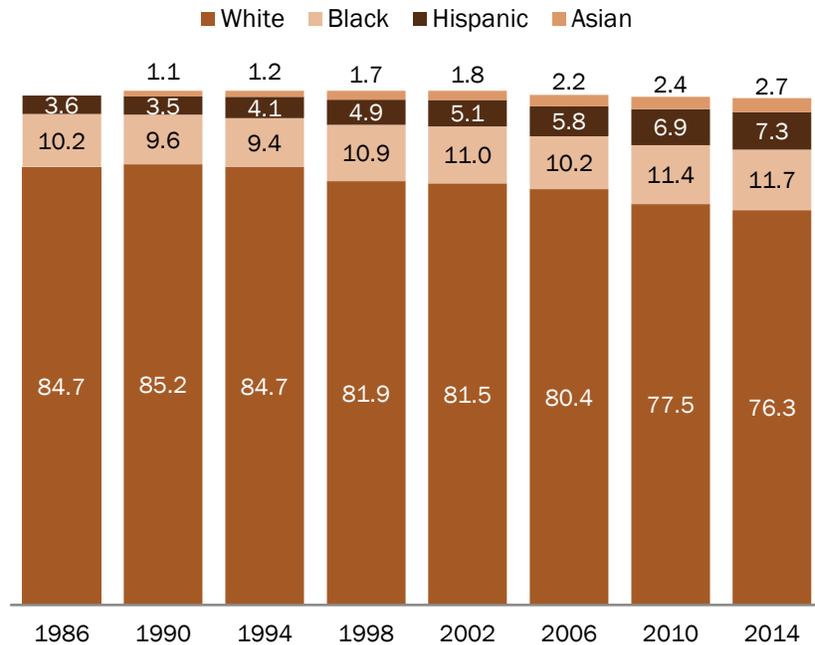
The share of U.S. eligible voters who are white has declined steadily since 1986, when 82% of the electorate was white. By 2014, 69.9% of eligible voters were white. Hispanics have driven about half (53%) of this change. In 1986, 5% of eligible voters were Hispanics, compared with 11.4% in 2014. At the same time, the share of blacks among U.S. eligible voters increased from 11% to 12.1% during this time. Among Asians, the share increased from 1.4% in 1990 to 4.2% in 2014.

In 2014, Latinos supported Democratic candidates over Republican candidates in congressional races 62% to 36% ([Krogstad and Lopez, 2014b](#)).

FIGURE 13

2014 Voters Most Diverse Ever in a Midterm Election

% among eligible voters



Note: Whites, blacks and Asians include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Hispanics are of any race. Native Americans and mixed-race groups not shown. Data for non-Hispanic Asians were not available in 1986.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations from the Current Population Survey, November Supplements data

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Challenges in Estimating Voter Turnout Rates with the Current Population Survey

The Census Bureau's biannual Current Population Survey November Voting and Registration Supplement is the best survey of voting behavior available because of its large sample size and its high response rates. It is also one of the few data sources that provides a comprehensive demographic and statistical portrait of U.S. voters (official voting records often do not contain voters' full demographic details).

But estimates based on the CPS November Supplement often differ from official voting statistics based on administrative voting records ([Lopez and Taylor, 2009](#)). This difference may come from the way the CPS estimates voter turnout—through self-reports (which may overstate participation) and a method that treats non-responses from survey respondents as an indication that the survey respondent did not vote (which may or may not be true).

To address over-reporting and non-response in the CPS, Hur and Achen ([2013](#)) propose an alternative weight (one that reflects actual state vote counts) to that provided by the Census Bureau. As a result, voter turnout rates reported by the Census Bureau (and shown in this report) are often higher than estimates based on this alternative weighting approach.

For example, tabulations using this adjustment and reported by Michael McDonald of the University of Florida (<http://www.electproject.org/home/voter-turnout/demographics>) produce a Hispanic national voter turnout rate of 21.1% for 2014, nearly 6 percentage points below the Census Bureau's official estimate of 27%. For non-Hispanic whites, the adjusted voter turnout rate is 40.8% in 2014, 5 percentage points lower than that reported by the Census Bureau. Similar differences are seen among non-Hispanic blacks (36.4% versus 40.6%).

No matter the method used, voter turnout rates in 2014 were among the lowest measured using the November Voting and Registration Supplement. Under both measures, voter turnout in 2014 for Hispanics dropped to a record low.

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Methodology

Population Estimates

This report uses two different, but similar, estimates of the voting-eligible population (or the electorate) for November 2016. Both define the voting-eligible population as U.S. citizens aged 18 years and older in November 2016. The survey-based estimates are used to describe characteristics of the voting-eligible population (e.g., educational attainment); the demographic estimates are used to decompose the change in Hispanic electorate since November 2012 (into U.S. citizens reaching voting age, newly eligible naturalized U.S. citizens, and so on).

The November 2015 Current Population Survey (CPS) provides the data for characteristics of the voting-eligible population in November 2016. This group is defined simply as U.S. citizens who will be aged 18 years and older in November 2016—that is, U.S. citizens aged 17 years and older in the November 2015 CPS. Although the November 2015 group differs somewhat from the expected population of U.S. citizens in November 2016, the broad characteristics are likely to be quite similar. Thus, appendix table A1 is based on estimates from the November 2015 Current Population Survey. The total projected Hispanic eligible voters differs slightly from the 27.3 million that was estimated using the methodology outlined below.

To assess how the electorate will have changed between 2012 and 2016, we constructed an estimate of the November 2016 U.S. citizen population aged 18 years and older beginning with the November 2012 population and demographic components; specifically:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{U.S. citizens aged 18 years and older, November 2016} = \\
 &\quad \text{U.S. citizens aged 18 years and older, November 2012 (I) +} \\
 &\quad \text{U.S. citizens reaching age 18, November 2012-2016 (II) +} \\
 &\quad \text{Immigrants becoming U.S. citizens, i.e., naturalizing, November 2012-2016 (III) +} \\
 &\quad \text{Net movement from Puerto Rico of U.S. citizens, November 2012-2016 (IV) -} \\
 &\quad \text{U.S. citizens aged 18 years and older dying, November 2012-2016 (V)}
 \end{aligned}$$

The basic data for these components are from the November CPS for 2008-2015, the American Community Survey (ACS) for 2008-2014 and the Puerto Rican Community Survey (PRCS) for 2008-2014. We did tabulations of CPS data online using the Census Bureau's DataFerrett tabulation program (<http://dataferrett.census.gov/>) or microdata downloaded from the Census

Bureau's FTP website (<http://thedataweb.rm.census.gov/ftp/cps ftp.html>). For the ACS and PRCS, we did tabulations online from the 1% samples of the Integration Public-Use Microdata Series (IPUMS, www.ipums.org). All computations were done for the Hispanic origin population and for non-Hispanic race groups (single race and multiple race). The initial population of citizens ages 18 and older in November 2012 (I) is a tabulation from the November 2012 CPS.

The estimate of U.S. citizens reaching age 18 between November 2012 and November 2016 (II) is the average across four November CPS, 2012-2015. Use of the average smooths out reporting and coverage differences across the four surveys. The age groups are: ages 14-17 in November 2012, 15-18 in 2013, 16-19 in 2014 and 17-20 in 2015.

The initial data for estimating the number of immigrants who become U.S. citizens between November 2012 and November 2016 (III) draw on ACS information on year of naturalization for immigrants who have naturalized. From the 2008-2014 ACS, the number of immigrants who are naturalized in each calendar year was estimated for immigrants who would be 18 and older in 2016 as the average across the available ACS years. Data for partial years (e.g., naturalizations in 2014 from the 2014 ACS) were adjusted to full years using the average correction factor the preceding five years or the total number of years available. Projections for 2015-2016 use average annual naturalizations for 2012-2014. The component of change in the above equation is the sum of estimates for calendar years 2013-2016.

Net movement from Puerto Rico is based on the "residence one year ago" question on the ACS and PRCS. From the 2008-2014 ACS, we tabulated U.S. citizens who lived in Puerto Rico (and Guam and other U.S. territories) by age for race and Hispanic groups. Similarly, from the 2008-2014 PRCS, we tabulated U.S. citizens who lived in the U.S. one year before the survey. Net movement for each survey year is the difference between the ACS data and PRCS data; for the component estimate, we calculated net movement of U.S. citizens for the group who would be 18 or over in 2016. For each calendar year, the estimate of net movement is the average of adjacent survey years; e.g., the estimate for calendar 2013 is the average of the 2013 and 2014 surveys. Net movement for 2015-2016 is estimated as the average of 2011-2014.

Deaths of U.S. citizens ages 18 and over for 2012-2016 (V) are estimated with the U.S. life tables by sex and were used by the Pew Research Center in recent population projections ([Pew Research Center, 2015](#)).

The estimation process was also carried out for the change between November 2008 and November 2012 using CPS data for November 2008-2011. No projections were necessary as the CPS, ACS and PRCS are available for all years covered by the estimate.

Educational Attainment Projections

Projections for educational attainment in 2016 are based on levels of educational attainment among U.S. citizens ages 17 and older in 2015. In addition, since many 17- and 18-year-olds in 2015 have not yet finished high school, but will have done so by November 2016, shares of “less than high school,” “high school graduate” and “two-year degree/some college” are adjusted by applying the education attainment levels for U.S. citizen 18-year-olds in 2015 to the population of U.S. citizen 17-year-olds in 2015.

The rate of 18-year-old Hispanic citizens who have completed less than high school (52.9%) was multiplied by the total number of 17-year-old Hispanic citizens (837,000) to produce an estimated 443,000 17-year-olds in 2016 that will have less than a high school diploma. This was similarly done for high school graduates and those with a two-year degree or some college.

The adjusted 17-year-old educational levels were then added to the original 2015 18 and older analysis to produce an estimate of educational attainment levels for U.S. citizens ages 18 and older for 2016. This method was similarly applied to whites, blacks and Asians.

TABLE 5

Education Levels of Hispanic Eligible Voters 2015 and 2016 Projection

In thousands, among Hispanics

	Less than high school graduate	High school graduate	Two-year degree/some college	Bachelor's degree or more
2015	4,993	8,291	8,053	4,749
%	19%	32%	31%	18%
2016 (projected)	5,436	8,552	8,186	4,749
%	20%	32%	30%	18%

Note: Data for 2015 includes those 18 years and older. Projected data for 2016 includes those 17 years and older in 2015.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the November 2015 Current Population Survey.

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Appendix A: Latino Eligible Voters in Presidential Election Years 2008, 2012 and 2016

TABLE A1

Eligible Voters Among Latino Groups in 2008, 2012 and 2016

In thousands

	2008	2012	2016 (Projected)
Total Eligible Voters	19,537	23,329	26,923
Generations			
Millennial	4,907	8,583	11,866
Gen X	6,659	6,922	7,121
Boomer	5,499	5,595	5,996
Silent/Greatest	2,473	2,229	1,939
Age			
18-29	5,873	7,634	8,628
30-39	4,146	4,496	5,272
40-64	7,372	8,632	9,726
65 and older	2,146	2,566	3,297
Citizenship Status			
U.S. born	14,461	17,623	20,328
2nd generation	5,284	7,143	8,629
3rd generation or higher	9,177	10,480	11,699
Foreign born – Naturalized Citizen	5,077	5,706	6,595
Gender			
Male	9,620	11,369	12,933
Female	9,917	11,960	13,989
Educational Attainment			
Less than high school graduate	4,748	5,012	5,436
High school graduate	6,363	7,534	8,552
Two-year degree/Some college	5,570	7,173	8,186
Bachelor's degree or more	2,856	3,610	4,749

Note: "High school graduate" includes those who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate. Data for 2016 are estimated from 2015 November supplement.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations from the Current Population Survey, November Supplement 2008, 2012, and 2015. See methodology for details on 2016 projection of educational attainment.

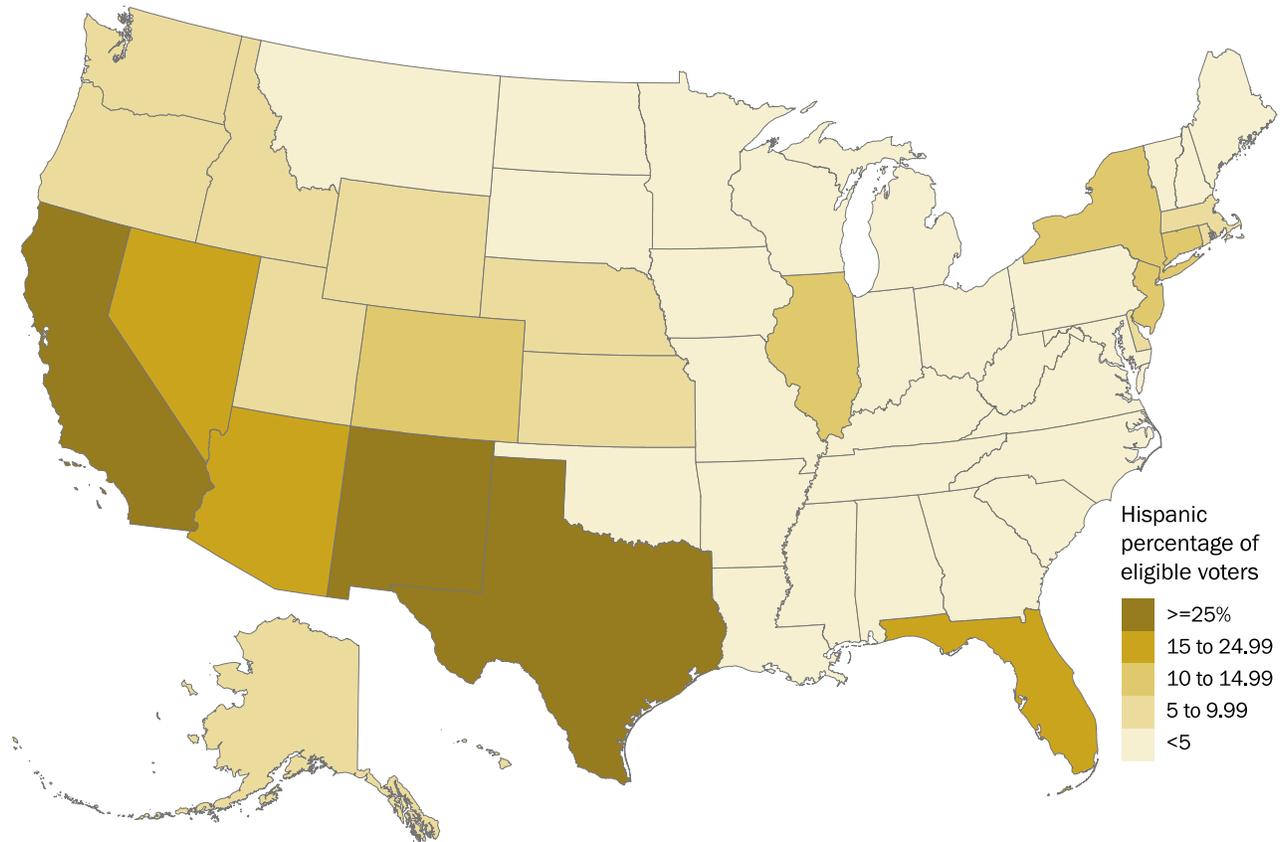
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Appendix B: Mapping the Hispanic Electorate

MAP B1

The Hispanic Electorate by State

% Hispanic among eligible voters



Note: Eligible voters are defined as U.S. citizens, ages 18 and older.

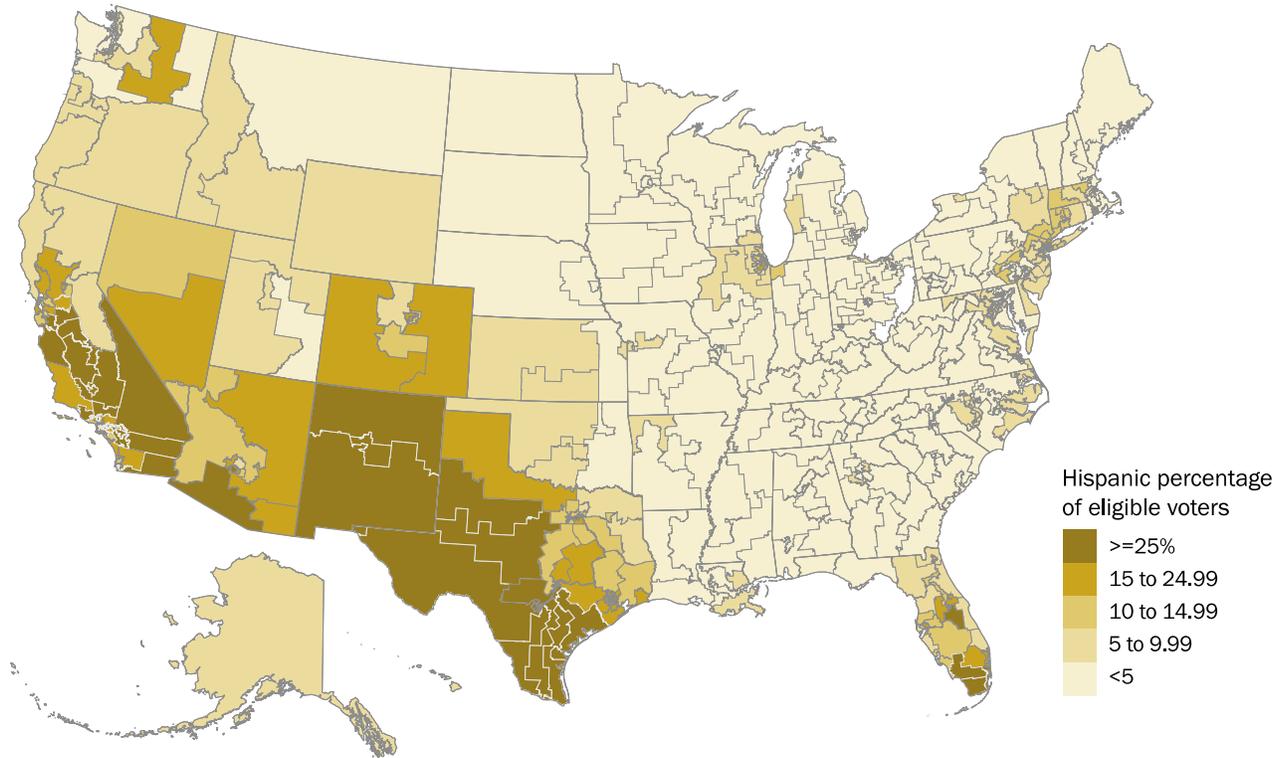
Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 2014 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS); Alaska, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont and West Virginia estimates are from American FactFinder (2014 ACS one-year estimates, table B05003 and B05003I)

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MAP B2

The Hispanic Electorate by Congressional District

% Hispanic among eligible voters



Note: Eligible voters are defined as U.S. citizens, ages 18 and older. Data are not available for Ohio's 6th District because there are too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: American FactFinder (2014 ACS one-year estimates, tables B05003 and B05003I)

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Appendix C: Hispanic Voters in the 2014 and 2010 Midterm Elections

TABLE C1

Voting Age and Voting-Eligible Population, 2014 and 2010

In thousands (unless otherwise noted)

	2014	2010	Change	Change (%)
All				
Voting age	239,874	229,690	10,184	4.4
Voting eligible	219,941	210,800	9,141	4.3
White				
Voting age	156,438	155,680	758	0.5
Voting eligible	153,750	152,929	821	0.5
Black				
Voting age	27,945	26,241	1,704	6.5
Voting eligible	26,559	24,782	1,777	7.2
Hispanic				
Voting age	36,802	32,457	4,345	13.4
Voting eligible	25,092	21,285	3,807	17.9
Asian				
Voting age	13,262	10,827	2,435	22.5
Voting eligible	9,296	7,441	1,855	24.9

Note: Voting age population refers to U.S. residents at least 18 years of age. Voting-eligible population refers to U.S. citizens at least 18 years of age. Whites, blacks and Asians include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations from the Current Population Survey, November Supplements

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TABLE C2

Number Registered and Number of Voters, 2014 and 2010*In thousands (unless otherwise noted)*

	2014	2010	Change	Change (%)
All				
Registered	142,166	137,263	4,902	3.6
Voted	92,251	95,987	-3,736	-3.9
White				
Registered	104,664	104,316	348	0.3
Voted	70,351	74,372	-4,021	-5.4
Black				
Registered	17,014	15,662	1,352	8.6
Voted	10,789	10,908	-119	-1.1
Hispanic				
Registered	12,862	10,982	1,879	17.1
Voted	6,775	6,646	129	1.9
Asian				
Registered	4,524	3,691	833	22.6
Voted	2,503	2,305	198	8.6

Note: Whites, blacks and Asians include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Hispanics are of any race. "Registered" and "Voted" are based on individual self-reports.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations from the Current Population Survey, November Supplements

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TABLE C3

Latino Voter Turnout Rates, by Demographic Groups, 2014 and 2010*% of Latino eligible voters who say they voted in each subgroup*

	2014	2010
Total Latinos	27.0	31.2
Gender		
Male	25.2	29.6
Female	28.7	32.8
Age		
18 to 29	13.8	17.6
30 to 39	23.6	29.4
40 to 64	35.0	38.9
65 and older	45.5	47.8
Marital Status		
Married	34.1	38.4
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	29.6	31.4
Never Married	17.2	21.1
Citizenship Status		
U.S.-born citizen	24.2	29.2
Naturalized U.S. citizen	35.2	36.6
Educational Attainment		
Less than high school graduate	20.5	22.5
High school graduate	22.1	25.8
Two-year degree/Some college	28.0	33.9
Bachelor's degree or more	42.1	50.3
Hispanic Origin		
Mexican	24.3	28.7
Puerto Rican	25.4	29.6
Cuban	37.9	49.3
Central/South American	33.2	33.0
Other Spanish	32.7	42.5
Annual Family Income		
Less than \$20,000	21.1	25.7
\$20,000-\$49,999	23.7	28.1
\$50,000-\$99,999	29.1	34.1
\$100,000 or more	38.9	45.3
Employment Status		
In labor force	26.3	31.0
Employed	27.0	31.9
Unemployed	17.1	24.9
Not in labor force	28.5	31.6
Years in the U.S. (among foreign born)		
Arrived before 1990	39.8	40.8
Arrived 1990 to 1999	29.7	32.5
Arrived 2000 or later	28.3	21.5

Note: Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older. "High school graduate" includes those who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate. Family income not adjusted for inflation.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations from the Current Population Survey, November Supplements

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TABLE C4

Voting Turnout Rates, by Race and Ethnicity, 2014*% of eligible voters who say they voted in each subgroup, by race and ethnicity*

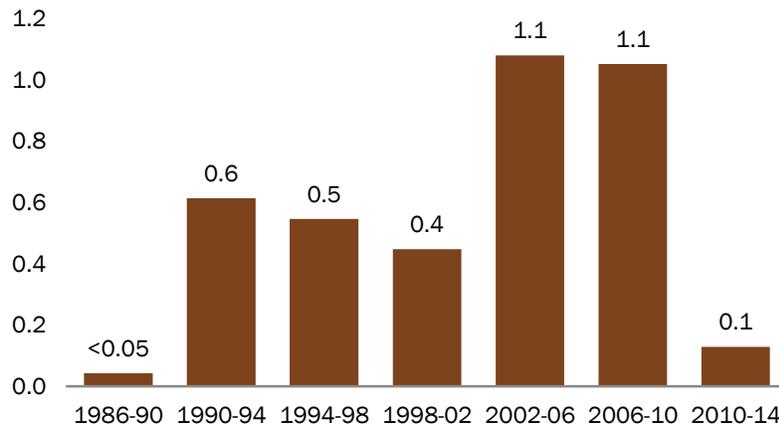
	All	Hispanic	White	Black	Asian
Total	41.9	27.0	45.8	40.6	26.9
Gender					
Male	40.8	25.2	45.2	36.4	26.0
Female	43.0	28.7	46.3	44.1	27.7
Age					
18 to 29	19.9	13.8	21.3	24.0	12.2
30 to 39	34.0	23.6	36.9	34.5	20.4
40 to 64	47.6	35.0	50.5	47.3	31.1
65 and older	59.4	45.5	61.8	56.8	39.2
Marital Status					
Married	50.5	34.1	54.1	49.7	30.9
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	41.7	29.6	43.1	46.7	28.6
Never Married	25.9	17.2	27.4	30.8	17.1
Citizenship Status					
U.S.-born citizen	42.7	24.2	46.1	40.7	22.4
Naturalized U.S. citizen	34.1	35.2	35.0	40.1	29.6
Educational Attainment					
Less than high school graduate	22.2	20.5	20.8	29.5	21.7
High school graduate	33.9	22.1	36.9	34.0	20.8
Two-year degree/Some college	41.7	28.0	44.9	42.2	23.2
Bachelor's degree or more	56.3	42.1	59.6	56.8	32.1
Annual Family Income					
Less than \$20,000	28.5	21.1	29.2	33.1	20.2
\$20,000-\$49,999	37.7	23.7	40.9	39.5	26.4
\$50,000-\$99,999	45.9	29.1	49.4	47.0	27.7
\$100,000 or more	51.3	38.9	54.8	49.2	28.5
Employment Status					
In labor force	41.2	26.3	44.9	41.1	26.6
Employed	41.8	27.0	45.4	42.3	26.6
Unemployed	29.9	17.1	34.1	30.5	28.2
Not in labor force	43.3	28.5	47.2	39.9	27.5

Note: Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older. Whites, blacks and Asians include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Hispanics are of any race. "High school graduate" includes those who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations from the Current Population Survey, November Supplement

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FIGURE C1

Change in Number of Votes Cast by Hispanics, 1986-2014*In millions*

Note: The estimated number of votes cast is based on individual voting self-reports.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations from the Current Population Survey, November Supplements

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TABLE C5

Demographic Composition of Voters and Nonvoters, 2014

%

	Hispanic Voters	Hispanic Nonvoters
Gender		
Male	45.0	49.5
Female	55.0	50.5
Age		
18 to 29	16.8	38.6
30 to 39	17.3	20.7
40 to 64	47.1	32.3
65 and older	18.8	8.4
Marital Status		
Married	57.8	41.3
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	18.3	16.1
Never Married	23.9	42.5
Citizenship Status		
U.S.-born citizen	66.8	77.4
Naturalized U.S. citizen	33.2	22.6
Educational Attainment		
Less than high school graduate	15.4	22.1
High school graduate	26.5	34.5
Two-year degree/Some college	31.4	29.9
Bachelor's degree or more	26.7	13.6
Hispanic Origin		
Mexican	53.5	61.7
Puerto Rican	13.2	14.3
Cuban	6.6	4.0
Central/South American	18.8	14.0
Other Spanish	7.9	6.0
Annual Family Income		
Less than \$20,000	14.6	20.2
\$20,000-\$49,999	32.7	38.9
\$50,000-\$99,999	31.9	28.8
\$100,000 or more	20.8	12.1
Employment Status		
In labor force	66.6	68.9
Employed	63.6	63.7
Unemployed	2.9	5.3
Not in labor force	33.4	31.1

Note: "Voted" is based on individual self-reports. "Nonvoters" include those who say they did not vote, did not know if they voted or did not give an answer. "High school graduate" includes those who have attained a high school diploma or its equivalent, such as a General Education Development (GED) certificate.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations from the Current Population Survey, November Supplement

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