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The Latino Electorate in 2010: More Voters, More Non-Voters

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About the 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.

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About this Report

This report summarizes the participation of voters in the 2010 midterm election and follows reports from the Pew Hispanic Center on Latino public opinion about the election ([Lopez, 2010a](#)) and on the Latino vote ([Lopez, 2010b](#)). Its appendix contains tables and figures about the electorate in 2010, with a focus on Latinos.

The data for this report are derived from the November Voting and Registration Supplement of the 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. 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 and relies on survey respondent self-reports of voting and voter registration.

About the Author

Mark Hugo Lopez is the associate director of the Pew Hispanic Center. Prior to joining the Center, Lopez was research director of the Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement as well as a research assistant professor at the University of Maryland's School of Public Policy. His areas of expertise include Latino youth, crime, labor economics, civic engagement and voting behavior. He received his Ph.D. in economics from Princeton University.

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The 2010 Latino Electorate

More than 6.6 million Latinos voted in last year's election—a record for a midterm—according to an analysis of new Census Bureau data by the Pew Hispanic Center, a project of the Pew Research Center. Latinos also were a larger share of the electorate in 2010 than in any previous midterm election, representing 6.9% of all voters, up from 5.8% in 2006.¹

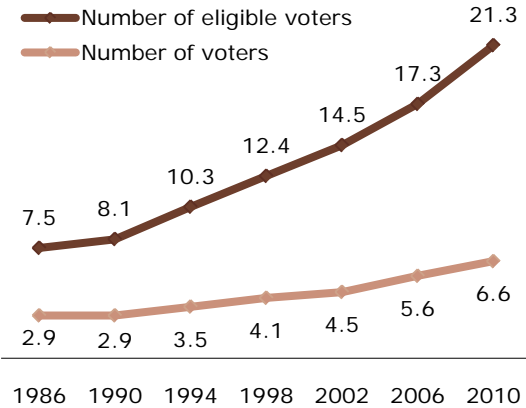
Rapid population growth has helped fuel Latinos' increasing electoral participation. According to the Census Bureau, 50.5 million Hispanics were counted by the 2010 Census, up from 35.3 million in 2000 ([Passel, Cohn and Lopez, 2011](#)). Over the same decade, the number of Latino eligible voters—adults who are U.S. citizens—also increased, from 13.2 million in 2000 to 21.3 million in 2010.

However, even though more Latinos than ever are participating in the nation's elections, their representation among the electorate remains below their representation in the general population. In 2010, 16.3% of the nation's population was Latino, but only 10.1% of eligible voters and fewer than 7% of voters were Latino.

This gap is driven by two demographic factors—youth and non-citizenship. More than one third of Latinos (34.9%) are younger than the voting age of 18, a share greater than that of any other group. And an additional 22.4%

Figure 1
Latino Participation in Midterm Elections, 1986-2010

(millions)

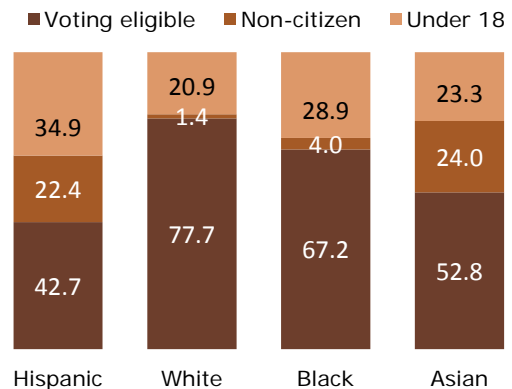


Source: Pew Research Center tabulations from the Current Population Survey, November Supplements

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Figure 2
Eligible Voters as a Share of Total Population for Major Racial and Ethnic Groups, 2010

(%)



Note: White, black and Asian populations include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Native Americans and mixed-race groups not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations from the 2010 Current Population Survey, November Supplement

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¹ The terms "Latino" and "Hispanic" are used interchangeably in this report.

are of voting age, but are not U.S. citizens. As a result, the share of the Latino population eligible to vote is smaller than it is among any other group. Just 42.7% of the nation's Latino population is eligible to vote, while more than three-in-four (77.7%) of whites², two-thirds of blacks (67.2%) and more than half of Asians (52.8%) are eligible to vote. Even so, the number of Latino eligible voters will continue to grow in the coming decades as a steady stream of U.S. born Latinos becomes eligible to vote by turning 18—more than 600,000 did so annually between 2006 and 2010.

Yet, even among eligible voters, Latino participation rates have lagged behind that of other groups in recent elections. In 2010, 31.2% of Latino eligible voters say they voted, while nearly half (48.6%) of white eligible voters and 44.0% of black eligible voters said the same. This gap in participation—17.4 percentage points between Latinos and whites—has persisted in recent midterm election years, though it is down from a record 19.3 percentage points in 2006. A similar gap in voter turnout rates between Latinos and whites exists in presidential election years as well ([Lopez and Taylor, 2009](#)).

Latino voter turnout rates lag other groups partly because of the large share of Latino eligible voters that are under 30. In 2010, 31.3% of Latino eligible voters were ages 18 to 29, while 19.2% of white, 25.6% of black and 20.7% of Asian eligible voters were under 30. Historically, young people have voted at lower rates than older eligible voters. And among young voters, Latinos have had some of the lowest voter participation rates—in 2010 just 17.6% of young Latino eligible voters voted ([Center for Information & Research on Civic Learning and Engagement, 2011](#)). In contrast, among Latino eligible voters ages 30 and older, the voter turnout rate was higher—37.4% in 2010. However, among older voters the gap in voter turnout rates between Latinos and whites—16.9 percentage points—is nearly as large as it is between all Latino eligible voters and all white eligible voters—17.4 percentage points.

Table 1
Change in Voter Turnout Rates
(% among eligible voters)

	2010	2006	Change (%points)
All	45.5	47.8	-2.3
White	48.6	51.6	-3.0
Black	44.0	41.3	+2.7
Hispanic	31.2	32.3	-1.1
Asian	31.0	32.1	-1.1

Note: White, black and Asian populations include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Native Americans and mixed-race groups not shown.

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

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² In this report white, black and Asian populations include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Native Americans and mixed-race groups not shown. Hispanics can be of any race.

The gap in voter participation between Latinos and others is also partly due to fast growth in the number of Latinos who do not vote but are eligible to do so. Between 2006 and 2010 the number of Latino voters increased by 18.8%, but the number of Latino non-voters increased more rapidly, by 25.0%.

Just as with other populations, differences in voter turnout rates exist among Latino eligible voters. In 2010, Latino college graduates had the highest voter turnout rate (50.3%) among Latino eligible voters, while young Latinos ages 18 to 29 had the lowest (17.6%).

Differences in participation rates also exist by country of origin. Nearly half (49.3%) of Cuban-origin Latinos voted in 2010 compared with 29.6% of Puerto Rican-origin Latinos and 28.7% of Mexican-origin Latinos. Similarly, a greater share of naturalized foreign-born Latinos than native-born Latinos voted—36.6% versus 29.2%.

Terminology

Voting Age Population: Persons ages 18 and older.

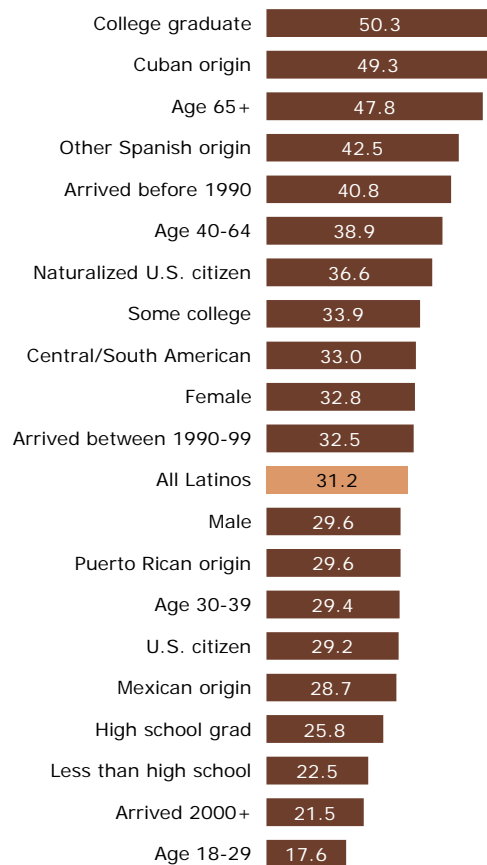
Voting Eligible Population: Persons ages 18 and older who are U.S. citizens.

Registered Voter Population: Persons who say they were registered to vote in the 2010 election.

Voter Population or Voter Turnout: Persons who say they voted in the November 2010 election.

Voter Turnout Rate: Share of the voting eligible population who say they voted.

Figure 10
Turnout Rates Among Latino Eligible Voters, 2010
(%)



Note: Whites include only non-Hispanic whites. Blacks include only non-Hispanic blacks. Asians include only non-Hispanic Asians. Native Americans and mixed-race groups not shown.

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

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Dissecting the 2010 Electorate

The electorate in last year's midterm election was the most racially and ethnically diverse midterm electorate ever. Of the nation's 96 million voters³ in 2010, non-whites made up a record 22.5%, up from 19.6% of all voters in 2006. This matches a pattern of growing diversity observed in presidential election years (Lopez and Taylor, 2009)

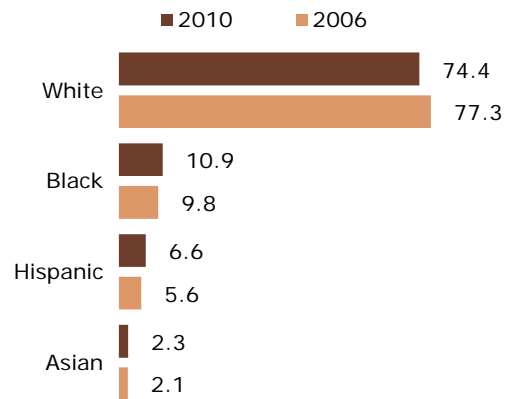
This growth in diversity among the nation's midterm electorate reflects population growth and increased participation among minority groups, but also reflects a decline in participation among whites. There were some 2.9 million fewer white voters in 2010 than in 2006. In contrast, there were 1.1 million more black voters in 2010 than in 2006, along with one million more Latino voters and 200,000 more Asian voters.

Voter Turnout Rates

When it comes to participation rates, a greater share of whites participated in the 2010 election than any other group, despite a decline in the number of white voters. Nearly half (48.6%) of all white eligible voters say they cast a vote in last year's election, while 44% of blacks, 31.2% of Hispanics and 31% of Asians voted.

Participation rates in midterm elections among all three of the nation's biggest minority groups have lagged those among whites. For blacks, this gap has narrowed—to 4.6 percentage points in 2010, down from a peak of 12 percentage points in 1994.⁴ However, the gap in

Figure 4
Reported Number of Votes Cast, 2010 and 2006
(millions)



Note: White, black and Asian populations include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Native Americans and mixed-race groups not shown.

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

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³ This estimate is from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey November Voting and Registration Supplement. However, since it is based on self-reports of voting and voter registration, CPS estimates of voter turnout often exceed the number of votes tallied in the 50 states. In recent years, the gap between the number of voters estimated by the Current Population Survey's November Supplement and the actual tally of votes in presidential elections has declined (Lopez and Taylor, 2009). This year, though, more voters were estimated by the CPS than the number of votes counted. According to Michael McDonald of George Mason University, 90.7 million Americans voted in the November 2010 midterm elections (http://elections.gmu.edu/Turnout_2010G.html), nearly 5 million fewer than estimated by the 2010 CPS November Supplement.

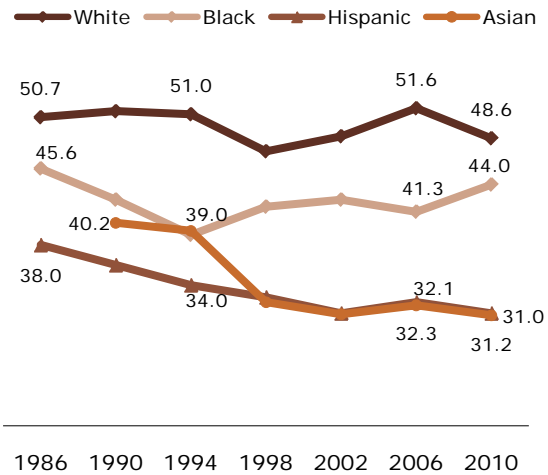
⁴ In presidential years, black voter participation rates have also been rising. In 2008, 65.2% of black eligible voters cast a vote, while 66.1% of white eligible voters did the same. This gap, of less than a percentage point, is the smallest gap observed between black and white participation rates in presidential elections (Lopez and Taylor, 2009).

participation rates between whites and Latinos (17.4 percentage points) and between whites and Asians (17.6 percentage points) has largely persisted in recent elections. And while the gap between whites and these two groups was smaller in 2010 than in 2006, much of that decline was due to falling participation rates among whites. Even so, participation rates among Latinos and Asians have also declined as the number of eligible voters has grown faster than the number of voters in each group.

Voter participation rates were higher among female eligible voters than among male eligible voters in 2010. Among women, 46.2% voted while among men, 44.8% voted. When examined by race and ethnicity, women had higher rates of participation than men in 2010 among black and Hispanic eligible voters, but not among Asians. This continues a pattern seen in recent elections of higher rates of electoral participation among women than among men. In the 2008 presidential election, 65.7% of women voted, while 61.5% of men did so ([Lopez and Taylor, 2009](#)).

Among young people ages 18 to 29, voter participation rates were highest among blacks. Some 27.5% of black, 24.9% of white, 17.7% of Asian, and 17.6% of Hispanic young people voted ([Center for Information & Research on Civic Learning and Engagement, 2011](#)).

Figure 5
Voter Turnout Rates in Midterm Elections
(% of eligible voters)



Note: White, black and Asian populations include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Native Americans and mixed-race groups not shown.

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

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Table 2
Voter Turnout Rate, by Race, Ethnicity and Gender
(% among eligible voters)

	WOMEN			MEN		
	2010	2006	Change (%points)	2010	2006	Change (%points)
All	46.2	48.6	-2.4	44.8	46.9	-2.1
White	48.9	52.1	-3.2	48.3	51.1	-2.8
Black	46.5	44.1	+2.4	40.9	37.7	+3.2
Hispanic	32.8	33.5	-0.7	29.6	31.0	-1.4
Asian	29.5	34.1	-4.6	32.6	29.9	+2.7

Note: White, black and Asian populations include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Native Americans and mixed-race groups not shown.

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

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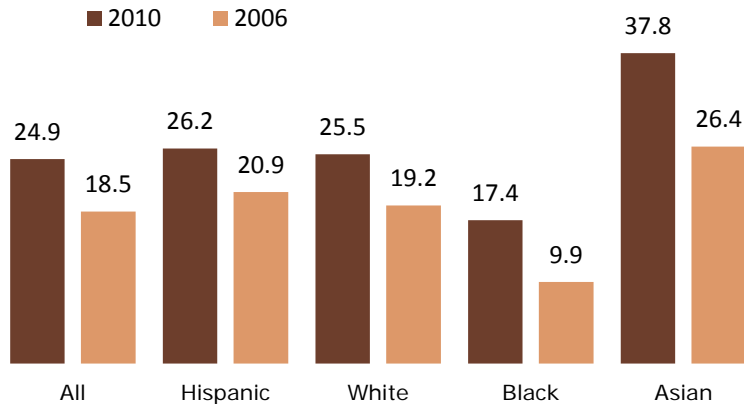
Early Voting and Non-Voting

In recent election cycles, states have made it easier for citizens to cast a vote. From early voting to Election Day registration, potential voters do not necessarily have to show up at their polling place on Election Day to cast a vote.

According to Pew Hispanic Center tabulations, one-in-four (24.9%) voters in 2010 took advantage of these opportunities, up from one-in-five (18.5%) who did so in 2006. Among all major racial and ethnic voter groups, early voting rates were up.

The November Supplement to the Current Population Survey asks those who were registered to vote but did not vote why they did not vote. Among all registered voters who did not vote, the single most common reason given was “too busy, conflicting work or school schedule.” More than one-in-four (25.5%) of all registered voters who did not vote said this. The second most common reason given was “not interested, felt my vote wouldn’t make a difference.” Some 15.6%

Figure 7
Early Voting by Race and Ethnicity
(% among voters)



Note: White, black and Asian populations include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Native Americans and mixed-race groups not shown.

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

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Table 3
Non Voting among Registered Voters, 2010

Question: “What was the main reason you did not vote?”
(% among registered voters who did not vote)

	All	Hispanic	White	Black	Asian
Too busy, conflicting work or school schedule	25.5	25.8	25.2	23.2	37.4
Not interested, felt my vote wouldn't make a difference	15.6	14.9	16.0	15.2	11.9
Illness or disability	10.8	8.7	10.8	13.4	7.6
Out of town or away from home	8.8	7.0	9.3	6.9	9.8
Didn't like candidates or campaign issues	8.2	7.2	9.1	4.7	5.2
Forgot to vote	7.5	13.3	6.7	8.2	5.1

Note: White, black and Asian populations include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Native Americans and mixed-race groups not shown.

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

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of registered voters who did not vote cited this as a reason.

When examined by race and ethnicity, for all major groups, the number one reason given for not voting was “too busy, conflicting work or school schedule.” This was highest among Asian registered voters who did not vote—some 37.4% cited this reason.

One other reason offered was “forgot to vote.” Overall, 7.5% of all registered voters who did not vote cited this as the reason they did not vote. But among Latinos, nearly twice as many cited this reason—13.3%—making this the third most common answer given among them.

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Appendix

Appendix Table 1
Voting Age and Voting Eligible Population, 2010 and 2006
(thousands)

	2010	2006	Change	Change (%)
All				
Voting age	229,690	220,603	+9,087	+4.1
Voting eligible	210,800	201,073	+9,727	+4.8
White				
Voting age	155,680	152,998	+2,683	+1.8
Voting eligible	152,929	149,761	+3,168	+2.1
Black				
Voting age	26,241	24,914	+1,327	+5.3
Voting eligible	24,782	23,643	+1,139	+4.8
Hispanic				
Voting age	32,457	28,945	+3,512	+12.1
Voting eligible	21,285	17,315	+3,970	+22.9
Asian				
Voting age	10,827	9,701	+1,127	+11.6
Voting eligible	7,441	6,491	+951	+14.6

Notes: 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. White, black and Asian populations include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Native Americans and mixed-race groups not shown.

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

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Appendix Table 2
Number Registered and Number of Voters, 2010 and 2006
(thousands)

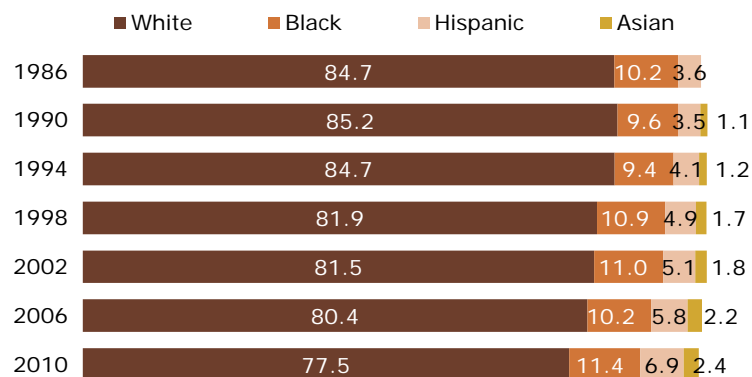
	2010	2006	Change	Change (%)
All				
Registered	137,263	135,847	1,417	+1.0
Voted	95,987	96,119	-132	-0.1
White				
Registered	104,316	106,620	-2,304	-2.2
Voted	74,372	77,280	-2,908	-3.8
Black				
Registered	15,662	14,483	1,179	+8.1
Voted	10,908	9,761	1,147	+11.7
Hispanic				
Registered	10,982	9,304	1,679	+18.0
Voted	6,646	5,595	1,051	+18.8
Asians				
Registered	3,691	3,167	524	+16.6
Voted	2,305	2,086	219	+10.5

Note: White, black and Asian populations include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Native Americans and mixed-race groups not shown.

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

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Appendix Figure 1
Demographic Composition of Voters, by Race and Ethnicity, 1986 to 2010
 (%)

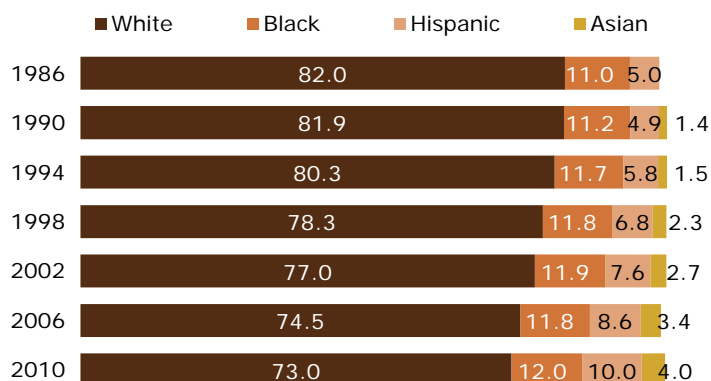


Note: White, black and Asian populations include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Native Americans and mixed-race groups not shown.

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

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Appendix Figure 2
Demographic Composition of Eligible Voters, by Race and Ethnicity, 1986 to 2010
 (%)



Note: White, black and Asian populations include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Native Americans and mixed-race groups not shown.

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

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Appendix Table 3
**Changes in the Composition of Latino Eligible Voters,
 2010 and 2006**

(thousands)

	2010	2006	Change	Change (%)
Voting Eligible				
All	21,285	17,315	+3,970	+22.9
Naturalized citizen	5,750	4,392	+1,358	+30.9
U.S. born	15,535	12,923	+2,613	+20.2
Ages 18 to 22	2,479	1,686	+793	+47.0

Note: White, black and Asian populations include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Native Americans and mixed-race groups not shown.

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

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Appendix Table 4
Demographic Composition of Latino Voters, 2010 and 2006

(thousands)

	2010	2006
Total Latino Voters	6,646	5,595
Gender		
Male	3,149	2,589
Female	3,498	3,006
Age		
18-29	1,172	949
30-39	1,313	1,092
40-64	3,039	2,657
65+	1,122	897
Marital Status		
Married	3,962	3,340
Widowed/Divorced/ Separated	1,123	1,058
Never Married	1,561	1,198
Citizenship Status		
U.S. citizen	4,541	4,087
Naturalized U.S. citizen	2,106	1,508
Educational Attainment		
Less than high school	1,114	1,065
High school grad	1,762	1,491
Some college	2,095	1,759
College or more	1,676	1,280
Hispanic Origin		
Mexican	3,650	3,147
Puerto Rican	901	738
Cuban	481	294
Central/South American	1,077	842
Other Spanish	537	575
Annual Family Income		
Less than 20k	1,210	705
20k to 49k	2,244	1,654
50k to 99k	2,128	1,728
100k or more	1,064	788
Employment Status		
In Labor Force	4,543	3,924
Employed	4,094	3,806
Unemployed	449	119
Not in labor force	2,103	1,671
Duration of Residence		
Before 1990	1,512	1,261
1990 to 1999	456	217
2000 or later	137	30

Note: Family income not adjusted for inflation.

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

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Appendix Table 5
Latino Voter Turnout Rate, by Demographic Groups, 2010 and 2006

(% among eligible voters)

	2010	2006
Total Latino	31.2	32.3
Gender		
Male	29.6	31.0
Female	32.8	33.5
Age		
18-29	17.6	18.6
30-39	29.4	30.2
40-64	38.9	39.7
65+	47.8	46.9
Marital Status		
Married	38.4	37.2
Widowed/Divorced/ Separated	31.4	33.8
Never Married	21.1	23.0
Citizenship Status		
U.S. citizen	29.2	31.6
Naturalized U.S. citizen	36.6	34.3
Educational Attainment		
Less than high school	22.5	24.1
High school grad	25.8	26.6
Some college	33.9	36.8
College graduate	50.3	51.3
Hispanic Origin		
Mexican	28.7	30.9
Puerto Rican	29.6	29.7
Cuban	49.3	35.1
Central/South American	33.0	33.4
Other Spanish	42.5	45.0
Annual Family Income		
Less than 20k	25.7	24.1
20k to 49k	28.1	30.1
50k to 99k	34.1	41.8
100k or more	45.3	52.2
Employment Status		
In Labor Force	31.3	32.4
Employed	31.9	32.8
Unemployed	26.7	22.8
Not in labor force	31.0	32.1
Duration of Residence		
Before 1990	40.8	37.4
1990 to 1999	32.5	24.8
2000 or later	21.5	20.6

Note: Family income not adjusted for inflation.

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

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Appendix Table 6
Demographic Composition of Voters, by Race and Ethnicity, 2010
(thousands)

	All	Hispanic	White	Black	Asian
Total	95,987	6,646	74,372	10,908	2,305
Gender					
Male	45,392	3,149	35,781	4,489	1,149
Female	50,595	3,498	38,590	6,419	1,156
Age					
18-29	10,830	1,172	7,297	1,749	273
30-39	12,779	1,313	9,005	1,768	386
40-64	49,443	3,039	38,769	5,595	1,214
65+	22,935	1,122	19,300	1,797	432
Marital Status					
Married	61,233	3,962	50,244	4,441	1,642
Widowed/Divorced/ Separated	18,101	1,123	13,518	2,865	229
Never Married	16,653	1,561	10,609	3,602	434
Citizenship Status					
U.S. citizen	89,740	4,541	72,495	10,231	807
Naturalized U.S. citizen	6,247	2,106	1,877	678	1,498
Educational Attainment					
Less than high school	5,665	1,114	3,079	1,223	101
High school grad	25,015	1,762	19,285	3,253	309
Some college	29,015	2,095	21,927	3,865	490
College or more	36,292	1,676	30,081	2,567	1,405
Annual Family Income					
Less than 20k	11,795	1,210	7,497	2,654	162
20k to 49k	28,416	2,244	21,061	4,071	517
50k to 99k	33,083	2,128	26,597	3,027	757
100k or more	22,693	1,064	19,216	1,156	869
Employment Status					
In Labor Force	63,037	4,543	48,359	7,307	1,600
Employed	58,776	4,094	45,657	6,426	1,487
Unemployed	4,261	449	2,702	881	113
Not in labor force	32,950	2,103	26,013	3,601	705

Note: White, black and Asian populations include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Native Americans and mixed-race groups not shown. Family income not adjusted for inflation.

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

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Appendix Table 7
Demographic Composition of Eligible Voters, by Race and Ethnicity, 2010

(thousands)

	All	Hispanic	White	Black	Asian
Total	210,800	21,285	152,929	24,782	7,441
Gender					
Male	101,279	10,634	74,071	10,985	3,524
Female	109,521	10,651	78,858	13,798	3,917
Age					
18-29	45,220	6,651	29,357	6,355	1,544
30-39	33,832	4,468	22,744	4,432	1,343
40-64	94,003	7,818	70,258	10,812	3,412
65+	37,745	2,347	30,569	3,183	1,142
Marital Status					
Married	113,422	10,313	88,148	8,485	4,580
Widowed/Divorced/ Separated	41,175	3,576	29,930	5,865	881
Never Married	56,203	7,395	34,851	10,432	1,980
Citizenship Status					
U.S. citizen	193,897	15,535	148,465	23,151	2,584
Naturalized U.S. citizen	16,903	5,750	4,464	1,631	4,857
Educational Attainment					
Less than high school	22,586	4,948	12,601	3,782	731
High school grad	65,951	6,829	47,455	8,713	1,507
Some college	62,655	6,172	45,524	7,791	1,720
College or more	59,608	3,335	47,349	4,496	3,484
Annual Family Income					
Less than 20k	36,687	4,718	22,656	7,482	826
20k to 49k	67,955	7,985	47,471	9,143	2,027
50k to 99k	66,461	6,232	50,610	5,967	2,297
100k or more	39,697	2,350	32,192	2,190	2,290
Employment Status					
In Labor Force	138,161	14,503	99,950	15,852	4,985
Employed	126,477	12,821	92,771	13,678	4,639
Unemployed	11,684	1,682	7,179	2,173	346
Not in labor force	72,639	6,782	52,979	8,931	2,456

Note: White, black and Asian populations include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Native Americans and mixed-race groups not shown. Family income not adjusted for inflation.

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

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Appendix Table 8
Voting Turnout Rates, by Race and Ethnicity, 2010
 (% among eligible voters)

	All	Hispanic	White	Black	Asian
Total	45.5	31.2	48.6	44.0	31.0
Gender					
Male	44.8	29.6	48.3	40.9	32.6
Female	46.2	32.8	48.9	46.5	29.5
Age					
18-29	23.9	17.6	24.9	27.5	17.7
30-39	37.8	29.4	39.6	39.9	28.8
40-64	52.6	38.9	55.2	51.7	35.6
65+	60.8	47.8	63.1	56.4	37.8
Marital Status					
Married	54.0	38.4	57.0	52.3	35.9
Widowed/Divorced/ Separated	44.0	31.4	45.2	48.8	26.0
Never Married	29.6	21.1	30.4	34.5	21.9
Citizenship Status					
U.S. citizen	46.3	29.2	48.8	44.2	31.2
Naturalized U.S. citizen	37.0	36.6	42.0	41.5	30.8
Educational Attainment					
Less than high school	25.1	22.5	24.4	32.3	13.8
High school grad	37.9	25.8	40.6	37.3	20.5
Some college	46.3	33.9	48.2	49.6	28.5
College or more	60.9	50.3	63.5	57.1	40.3
Annual Family Income					
Less than 20k	32.2	25.7	33.1	35.5	19.6
20k to 49k	41.8	28.1	44.4	44.5	25.5
50k to 99k	49.8	34.1	52.6	50.7	32.9
100k or more	57.2	45.3	59.7	52.8	37.9
Employment Status					
In Labor Force	45.6	31.3	48.4	46.1	32.1
Employed	46.5	31.9	49.2	47.0	32.1
Unemployed	36.5	26.7	37.6	40.5	32.5
Not in labor force	45.4	31.0	49.1	40.3	28.7

Note: White, black and Asian populations include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Native Americans and mixed-race groups not shown. Family income not adjusted for inflation.

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

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