



## NEWS RELEASE

**For Immediate Release**  
May 11, 2023

**Contact:** Marcus Silva, [msilva@naleo.org](mailto:msilva@naleo.org)  
(510) 456-5444

Luis Acosta, [lacosta@naleo.org](mailto:lacosta@naleo.org)  
(956) 460-3598

### **Nearly One of Every 10 Voters Was Latino in Election 2022**

*Slightly more than 80 percent of all Latino voters lived in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, or Texas*

**WASHINGTON, D.C.** – The National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) Educational Fund today released the following analysis of the Census Bureau’s data from the [2022 Current Population Survey Voting and Registration Supplement](#) for the 2022 midterm elections:

“Once again, Latinos turned out in record numbers and played a decisive role in the outcome of the elections, with more than 11.8 million Latinos casting ballots in the 2022 midterm elections. Nearly one of every 10 voters was Latino (9.7 percent), mirroring the Latino share of voters in 2018 (9.6 percent).

“While the number of Latino voters grew by one percent between 2018 and 2022, the size of the voting-eligible Latinos (citizen voting age population or ‘CVAP’) grew at a faster pace from 29.0 million to 31.2 million, an increase of eight percent. Thus, the share of Latino voting-age citizens who cast ballots in the midterm elections decreased slightly from 40.4 percent in 2018 to 37.9 percent in 2022. There was also a slight decline in the turnout of non-Hispanic voting-age citizens from 55.3 percent in 2018 to 54.4 percent in 2022. These trends, along with the future growth of the Latino-eligible electorate, make it clear that sustained investments in reaching and mobilizing Latino voters in every election will be critical for Latinos to become full participants in our nation’s democracy.”

#### **Demographic Highlights** (turnout refers to the share of CVAP who voted)

- In the 2022 midterm elections, the gap between the turnout of naturalized and native-born Latino voters was smaller than in 2018.
- In Election 2022, the turnout rate of naturalized Latinos was 39.5 percent, compared to that of native-born Latinos (37.3 percent), a 2.2 percentage point difference. In contrast, in the 2018 midterm elections, there was a 5.2 percentage point difference between the turnout of Latino naturalized citizens (44.2 percent) and the Latino native-born (39.0 percent).
- Between 2018 and 2022, the native-born share of all Latino voters grew slightly from 70.6 percent to 72.3 percent.
- The turnout of Latina voters (39.6 percent) exceeded that of Latino men (36.0 percent) in the 2022 midterm elections.

- Between 2022 and 2018, there was a notable decrease in the share of Latino voters comprised of 18-24-year-olds; these voters accounted for 10.4 percent of all Latino voters in 2022, compared to 13.1 percent in 2018.
- In contrast, between 2018 and 2022, there was an increase in the share of Latino voters who were middle age and older (age 45–75 years and older), from 50.3 percent to 53.5 percent. These older Latino voters helped fuel the Latino turnout in the 2022 midterm elections.

### **Priority Issues**

- According to the ninth and final week of the [2022 NALEO National Latino Voter Tracking Poll](#), likely Latino voters ranked inflation and the rising cost of living as their most important election issues at 47 percent, followed by women’s reproductive and abortion rights at 39 percent. Protecting immigrant rights was ranked as a top issue by only 19 percent.
- In contrast, in the final week of the [2018 NALEO National Latino Voter Tracking Poll](#), Latino voters ranked protecting immigrant rights at 28 percent, lowering the costs of health care at 26 percent, and improving wages and income at 25 percent as their top issues.

### **State-Specific Analysis** (turnout refers to the share of CVAP who voted)

- Slightly more than 80 percent of all Latino voters in the 2022 midterm elections lived in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, or Texas (about 9,469,000 out of the 11,807,000 Latino voters).
- While there were differences between the 2018 and 2022 Latino turnout rates in 10 states with relatively large Latino populations (Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, and Texas), the differences do not appear to be statistically significant.
- However, in New Jersey, there was a statistically significant decrease, which merits further examination, in Latino turnout between 2018 (51.2 percent) and 2022 (37.0 percent).

### **Method of Voting**

- Between 2018 and 2022, the share of Latinos who voted by mail increased substantially, from 27.3 to 37.9 percent.
- In contrast, over half of Latinos (53.6 percent) voted in person on Election Day in 2018, compared to 40.6 percent in 2022.
- The share of Latinos who voted in person before Election Day increased slightly, growing from 17.8 percent in 2018 to 20.2 percent in 2022.
- Several factors may have contributed to the increase of Latinos voting by mail or voting early, including the public health environment and the greater availability of vote-by-mail ballots and early vote locations in some states.

As we gear up for another election season, NALEO Educational Fund has invited [President Biden](#) and the leading Republican candidates for president to attend the [NALEO 40th Annual Conference](#) this summer in New York City to address Latino elected and appointed officials and speak to many of the issues that affect Latino communities across the country.

###

**About NALEO Educational Fund**

*NALEO Educational Fund is the nation's leading non-partisan, non-profit organization that facilitates the full participation of Latinos in the American political process, from citizenship to public service.*