

WCVI

The Latino Vote in 2008: Trends and Characteristics

by

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Executive Summary

In 2008, the Latino electorate grew to an estimated 12,148,790 registered voters and cast an estimated 9,701,288 votes in the November Presidential election, according to the William C. Velasquez Institute (WCVI). This represents a 79.85% turnout figure for Latino registered voters. Latinos also represented 7.43% of all votes cast in the United States in November.

Absentee and Election Day flash polls conducted by WCVI also show that record breaking Latino turnout decisively favored Illinois Senator Barak Obama over Arizona Senator John McCain in the Presidential Election. WCVI Latino voter polls show Senator Obama was supported by a 68.6% to 28.7%. This finding was echoed by the CNN National exit poll which found a 67% to 31% spread between Obama and McCain.

According to WCVI's analysis of official election returns, three patterns of voting occurred in the Presidential elections:

1. Racially polarized voting predominated in seven of nine "purple" states that voted for Democrat Obama in 2008 after voting for Republican Bush in 2004. In these states, minority block voting for Obama overcame White block voting for McCain. Latino block voting was decisive in Obama's victory in New Mexico. Black block voting was decisive in Obama's victories in Ohio, Florida, Virginia, and North Carolina. Blacks and Latino block voting collectively was decisive in Obama's victories in Nevada and Indiana. In Colorado and Iowa, Barack Obama won all ethnic groups – including Whites.
2. Non-racially polarized voting predominated in the 19 "blue states" that voted for Obama in 2008 and Kerry in 2004. In 16 out of 19 of these "blue states" all major racial/ethnic groups voted for Senator Barack Obama. In three states –Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania Whites voted along racially polarized lines for Sen. John McCain. However the margin they gave McCain was more than counterbalanced by the margin minorities gave Obama;
3. Racially polarized voting predominated in all 22 "red" states that voted for McCain in 2008 and then-incumbent George Bush in 2004. White block voting for Republicans McCain and Bush overwhelmed minority block voting for Democrats Obama in 2008 and Kerry in 2004.

More broadly, aggregate data analysis shows that dramatic increases in minority voting that was more polarized for Obama in 2008 than Kerry in 2004. Conversely the data shows more modest increases in White voting that was less polarized for McCain in 2008 than it was for Bush in 2004.

When analyzed through partisan lenses, Democratic voting expanded significantly in 2008 compared to 2004, while Republican voting declined modestly.

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National Latino Voter Registration

WCVI estimates that Latino voter registration in the United States grew to an estimated 12.1 million voters (Table 1) for the November elections. This estimated total represents an increase of 2.8 million since 2006, or a 30.5% increase¹. This is in stark comparison to the period between November 2004 and November 2006, during which there was no growth in Latino voter registration. Overall Latino registration increased 30.5% since 2004. This represents the largest numerical increase in U.S. Latino voter registration history.

This boost in national Latino voter registration was driven by California and Texas, which contain an estimated 50% of the United States Latino vote. In California, Latino voter registration increased by 506,253 voters, for an increase of 18% since 2006. In Texas, Latino voter registration increased by 461,950 voters, for an increase of 19.7% since 2006. While California and Texas are home to half of the nation's Latino registered voters, they only made up 34% of the Latino registration growth since 2006.

Registration growth can be separated into voter registration attributed to Primary Election and voter registration attributed to the General Election. Between November 2006 and July 2008, an estimated 1.08 million Latinos registered to vote, resulting in a growth of 11.6%. WCVI estimates that since July 2008 another 1,767,464 Latinos registered to vote through the end of October, which translates into 17.0% growth rate since July!

Table 1: Estimated National, California, and Texas 2008 Latino Voter Registration, and Comparison with 2004 and 2006 Latino Voter Registration

State	2004 Latino Reg	2006 Latino Reg	2004 - 2006 Latino Reg Change	2004 - 2006 Latino Reg Change %	2008 Latino Reg	2006 - 2008 Latino Reg Change	2006 - 2008 Latino Reg Change %	Estimated Growth in U.S. LVR since 2006	Current 11/2008 U.S. LVR Estimate	Est Growth in U.S. LVR 2006 - 7/2008	Est. Growth in U.S. LVR Since 7/2008
California	2,778,551	2,763,975	-14,576	-0.50%	3,270,228	506,253	18.32%				
Texas	2,274,125	2,345,265	71,140	3.10%	2,807,215	461,950	19.70%				
CA + TX Total	5,052,676	5,109,240	56,564	1.10%	6,077,443	968,203	18.95%				
United States	9,308,000	9,304,000	-4,000	-0.004%				2,844,790	12,148,790	1,077,326	1,767,464

Notes: U.S. 2004 and 2006 Latino Registration from U.S. Census Bureau. California 2004 and 2006 Latino Registration from Political Data. Texas 2004 and 2006 Latino Registration from Texas Legislative Council. 2008 California and Texas Latino Registration compiled by applying Latino registration percentages (18.9% for California; 21.64% for Texas) as of end of September 2008 to official state total registration figures released for November 2008 General Election. July, 2008 U.S. Figures taken from WCVI analysis commissioned by Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, found on www.svrep.org.

¹ Growth Percentage = Estimated Latino Registration Growth / 2006 Latino Registration.

National Latino Voter Turnout

WCVI estimates that 9.7 million Latinos voted in the November 2008 General Election (Table 2). This means that the Latino vote was an estimated 7.43% of all votes cast. In California, 2.2 million Latinos cast votes, which represented an estimated 16.5% of the California electorate. Texas Latinos cast 1.6 million votes, which represented 20% of the Texas electorate. Together, the two states, which contain 50% of the U.S. Latino electorate, represented 39.5% of all Latino votes cast.²

Finally, using data from Tables 1 and 2, we are able to determine the Latino voter turnout percentage in the United States. WCVI estimates 9,701,288 votes cast out of a total 12,148,790 Latino registered voters cast votes, which represents a turnout rate of 79.9%. This figure is down from the 2004 Presidential election, which had an 81.2% Latino turnout percentage. Slight declines in Latino turnout percentages tend to accompany large expansions in the Latino voter registration, especially when the Latino super states of Texas and California are not contested (and therefore receive little turnout investment from national campaigns as in 1996).

Table 2: Estimated National, California, and Texas 2008 Latino Voter Votes Cast

State	2008 Total Votes Cast	2008 Latino Votes Cast Estimate	2008 Latino Percentage of Total Votes Cast
California	13,412,761	2,213,106	16.50%
Texas	8,077,795	1,615,559	20.00%
United States	130,508,123	9,701,288	7.43%

Notes: California and Texas Total Votes Cast from Unofficial Results listed on states' respective Secretary of State websites as of 12/2/08. United States Total Votes Cast sum of Votes Cast information listed on States' Official Election pages as of 12/2/08. California and Texas Latino Votes Cast derived from exit poll percentages applied to Total Votes Cast, adjusted for non-Election Day voter breakdowns. United States Latino Votes Cast derived from applying estimated turnout percentage to each State's Total Votes Cast, adjusted for non-Election Day voter breakdowns, and summing the total.

How Did Latinos Vote?

WCVI conducted its survey of Latino voters and found that Latinos supported Senator Obama over Senator McCain by about 40 points.³

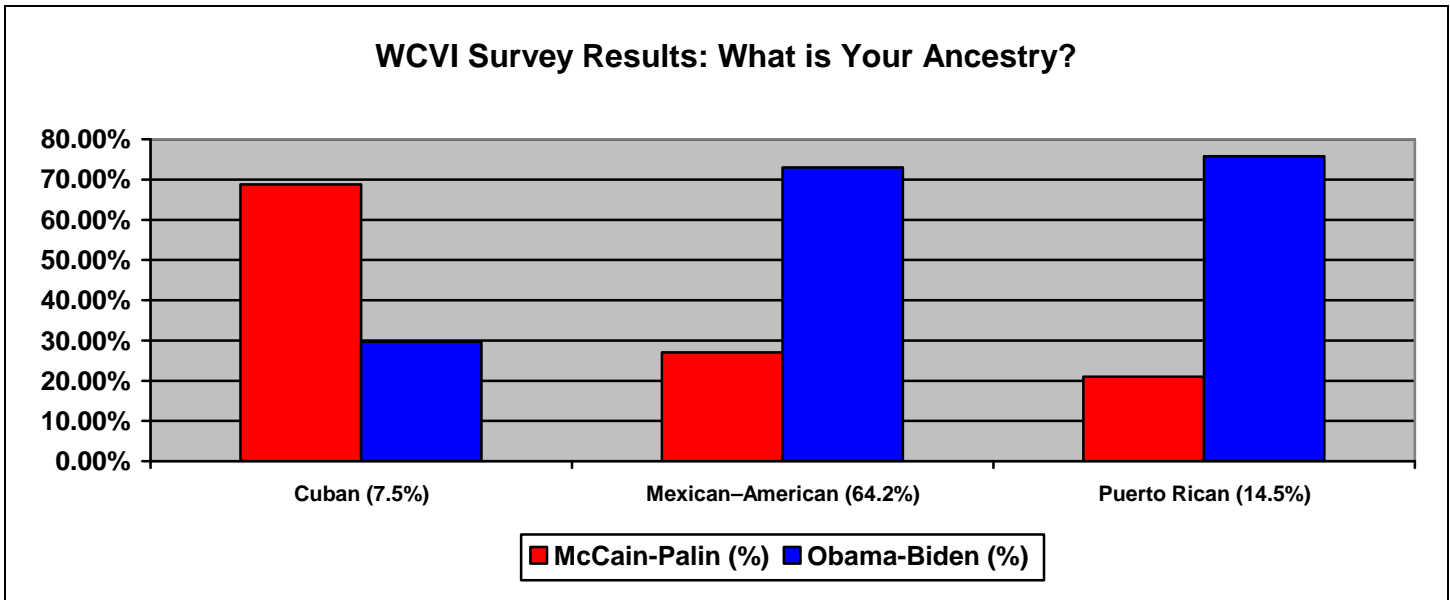
For whom did you vote for President and Vice President? Republicans John McCain and Sarah Palin? Democrats Barack Obama and Joe Biden? Or one of the other candidates? <i>Por quien voto para Presidente y Vice-Presidente? ¿Votaría por el republicano John McCain y Sarah Palin? ¿o el Demócrata Barack Obama y Joe Biden? ¿Alguno de los otros candidatos?</i>	
McCain – Palin	28.7%
Obama – Biden	68.6%

WCVI's survey was also able to breakdown some of the Obama/McCain vote responses into some significant cross-tabulations.

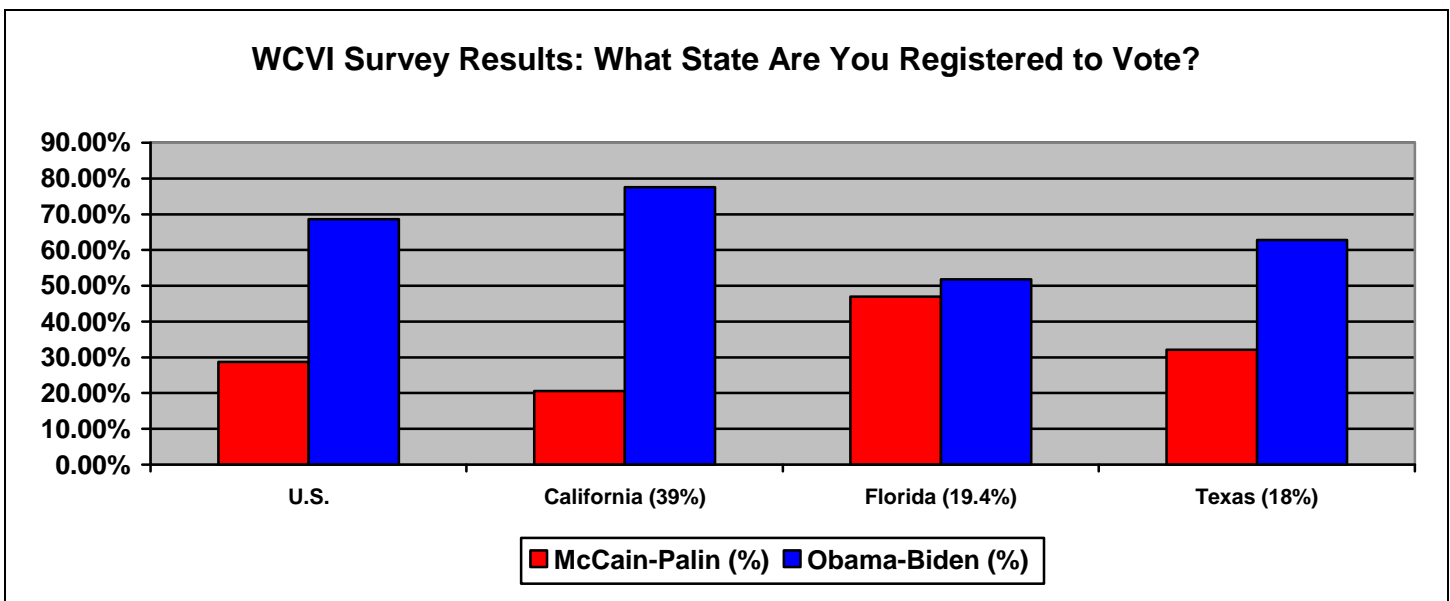
² Estimated 3.8 million Latino voters in CA and TX / Total US Latino Votes Cast.

³ *Methodology: The William C. Velasquez Institute (WCVI) emailed over 160,000 mostly Latino registered voters in randomly drawn precincts from the eleven States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Emails were sent the morning of 11/4/2008 and survey gathered information until 11/8/2008. Emails for registered voters were identified using the complete voter registration databases in all the named states. The email survey had both English and Spanish translations. The survey carries a margin of error of 4.0%, with a weighted N=856.*

By ancestry, Mexican and Puerto Rican voters significantly favored Senator Obama over Senator McCain at higher rates than the national average. Latinos of Mexican decent favored Senator Obama by a 46 point margin over Senator McCain, and were by far the largest national Latino voting block. Similarly, Puerto Rican voters favored Senator Obama by over 50 points. Conversely, Cuban voters, a long traditional bloc of conservative voters, favored Senator McCain. Cubans preferred Senator McCain by nearly 40 points.



Californian Latinos favored Senator Obama well above the national Latino average. Texan Latinos voted by roughly 2-1 for Senator Obama. Florida Latinos differed from other states. Florida, with its large Cuban population, only favored Senator Obama by a narrow 4.8% margin – though this is notable since typically Florida Latinos favor Republican candidates.



Finally, the issue that mattered most to Latino voters in this Presidential Election was by far the economy. Over 57% of Latino respondents cited the Economy as the primary influence over their vote for President. A distant second in issues cited was the Iraq War, at 8.9%, followed by Abortion and the War on Terrorism.

Which one issue mattered most in deciding how you voted for President? (Choose only one of the following issues) <i>¿Cual tema tiene mas importancia en decidir como vota por presidente? (Escoja solo uno de los temas)</i>	
Economy-Jobs / <i>La economía y trabajos</i>	57.1%
Iraq War Policy / <i>La política de la Guerra en Irak</i>	8.9%
Abortion / <i>Aborto</i>	6.9%
War on Terrorism / <i>Guerra contra el terrorismo</i>	6.2%
Budget and Taxes / <i>Presupuesto e Impuestos</i>	4.8%
Health Care Policy / <i>Política de salud</i>	4.7%
National Debt / <i>Deuda nacional</i>	3.2%
Gay Rights / <i>Derechos Gay</i>	2.1%
Immigration Policy / <i>Politica migratoria</i>	1.6%
Public Education / <i>Educacion publica</i>	1.4%
Gas Prices - Energy Policy / <i>Precios del gas - Política energética</i>	1.1%

For full WCVI Exit Poll Results and 2008 Election analysis, please visit <http://wcvj.org/data/election/latinovote2008.html>.

Who Turned Red States Blue?

In the 2008 General Election, nine states which voted for Republican President George W. Bush in 2004 supported Democratic U.S. Senator Barack Obama in 2008: Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, and Virginia.

Immediately following the November election various news stories and advocates made claims as to which groups provided the margin of victory in these swing states to the Democratic nominee. Many of these claims were based only on inferences, some incorrectly made, based on CNN Election Day exit polls.

In this section, WCVI examines which group or groups helped swing these states. Table 3a shows the results of the state elections and the margin of victory for Senator Obama. Using the election results and various exit polls information, WCVI derived vote totals and margins among the Latino vote in these battleground states.

Table 3a: Key Battleground State Analysis – Total Votes Cast for United States President						
State	Total Votes Cast	Total Obama	Obama %	Total McCain	McCain %	Total Obama - McCain Difference
Colorado	2,401,349	1,288,568	53.51%	1,073,584	44.86%	214,984
Florida	8,453,743	4,282,074	51.00%	4,045,624	48.20%	236,450
Indiana	2,805,374	1,374,039	48.98%	1,345,648	47.97%	28,391
Iowa	1,546,453	828,940	53.60%	682,379	44.13%	146,561
Nevada	970,019	533,736	55.15%	412,827	42.65%	120,909
New Mexico	833,365	472,422	56.69%	346,832	41.62%	125,590
North Carolina	4,354,571	2,142,651	49.71%	2,128,474	49.37%	14,177
Ohio	5,600,022	2,784,344	51.06%	2,582,174	47.35%	202,170
Virginia	3,753,059	1,959,532	52.60%	1,725,005	46.35%	234,527

Notes: State Total Votes Cast and Candidate Results and Percentages from Unofficial Results listed on states' respective Secretary of State websites as of 12/2/08.

Table 3b applies exit poll results from WCVI’s survey of Latino voters or the pooled media polls cited by CNN⁴ to determine the election results among Latino voters between Senator Obama and Senator McCain. These vote totals are also adjusted to compensate for Latino voters tendency to vote at the polls rather than absentee, by mail, or early vote.

As evidenced in Table 3b, Senator Obama won the Latino vote in each of these battleground states, and Latinos were significant sizes of the votes cast in Colorado, Florida, Nevada, and New Mexico. There was no Latino voter data available from any of the public studies or surveys for Iowa, North Carolina, and Ohio.

Comparing the Difference results in Tables 3a and 3b, there WCVI concludes that Latinos provided the margin of victory for Senator Obama in New Mexico, and indispensable portions of the margin of victory in the states of Indiana, and Nevada.

Table 3b: Key Battleground State Analysis – Estimated Latino Votes Cast for United States President								
State	Latino Votes Cast % (WCVI / CNN)	Latino Obama %	Latino McCain %	Estimated Latino Votes Cast	Absentee/Early Vote Adjusted Latino of Total Votes Cast %	Estimated Latino Obama	Estimated Latino McCain	Estimated Latino Obama - McCain Difference
Colorado	13%	61%	38%	232,188	9.67%	141,635	88,232	53,403
Florida	14%	52%	48%	975,888	11.54%	507,462	468,426	39,036
Indiana	4%	77%	23%	99,082	3.53%	76,293	22,789	53,504
Iowa	3%	n/a	n/a	40,512	2.62%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nevada	15%	76%	22%	117,568	12.12%	89,352	25,865	63,487
New Mexico	41%	69%	30%	270,029	32.40%	186,320	81,009	105,311
North Carolina	3%	n/a	n/a	104,372	2.40%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ohio	4%	n/a	n/a	197,332	3.52%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Virginia	5%	65%	34%	187,653	5.00%	121,974	63,802	58,172

Notes: Latino Total, Obama, and McCain Votes Cast percentages refer to information taken from WCVI’s National Exit Poll figures for FL and the CNN/Edison Media Research (EMR) Pooled Media Exit Poll gathered from www.cnn.com for all other states. Estimated Total, Obama, and McCain Latino Votes Cast come from applying WCVI/CNN-EMR Latino percentages of vote to Total Votes Cast, Obama Votes Cast, and McCain Votes Cast found in Table 3a, adjusted for Latino high propensity to vote on Election Day compared to absentee, early vote, or vote by mail. CNN/EMR did not list Latino candidate percentages for Iowa, North Carolina, and Ohio due to statistical significance.

While Latinos provided decisive support to Senator Obama’s election in the three states, Black voters provided large, often decisive, margins of support in even more battleground states.

⁴ From CNN: “**Edison Media Research:** To assist CNN in collecting and evaluating this information, CNN, the other television networks and The Associated Press have employed Edison Media Research (EMR). In previous elections, this firm has assisted CNN in projecting winners in state and national races. EMR will conduct exit polls, which ask voters their opinion on a variety of relevant issues, determine how they voted, and ask a number of demographic questions to allow analysis of voting patterns by group.” <http://www.cnn.com/2008/POLITICS/10/13/projection.explainer/>

Table 3c applies the same theories as Table 3b to the estimate the Black vote in these nine states. It shows that Senator Obama enjoyed near universal support of the African-American community, with all states showing 90% and higher vote totals. In states like Florida, Nevada, North Carolina, Indiana, Ohio, and Virginia, where there were significant amounts of Black voters, this translated into decisive numbers of voters for the Democratic nominee.

State	Black Votes Cast % (CNN)	Black Obama %	Black McCain %	Estimated Black Votes Cast	Estimated Black Obama	Estimated Black McCain	Estimated Black Obama - McCain Difference
Colorado	4%	n/a	n/a	96,054	n/a	n/a	n/a
Florida	13%	96%	4%	1,098,987	1,055,027	43,959	1,011,068
Indiana	7%	90%	10%	196,376	176,739	19,638	157,101
Iowa	3%	93%	6%	46,394	43,146	2,784	40,362
Nevada	10%	94%	5%	97,002	91,182	4,850	86,332
New Mexico	1%	n/a	n/a	8,334	n/a	n/a	n/a
North Carolina	23%	95%	5%	1,001,551	951,474	50,078	901,396
Ohio	11%	97%	2%	616,002	597,522	12,320	585,202
Virginia	20%	92%	8%	750,612	690,563	60,049	630,514

Notes: Black Total, Obama, and McCain Votes Cast percentages refer to information taken from the CNN/Edison Media Research (EMR) Pooled Media Exit Poll gathered from www.cnn.com. Estimated Total, Obama, and McCain Votes Cast come from applying CNN-EMR Black percentages of vote to Total Votes Cast, Obama Votes Cast, and McCain Votes Cast found in Table 3a. CNN/EMR did not list Black candidate percentages for Colorado or New Mexico due to statistical significance.

Given what Latino and Black voters did for Senator Obama in these nine states which voted Democrat in 2008 and had voted Republican in 2004, can either group claim to have been the difference?

Before that can be answered, one must determine how the non-minority white population behaved in this election. Table 3d analyzes the white vote in these states.

In 7 out of the 9 swing states, the white community supported Senator McCain over Senator Obama. In those seven states, the white vote provided the McCain-vote margin that Senator Obama needed to overcome with Latino and/or Black voters.

State	White %	White Obama %	White McCain %	Estimated White Votes Cast	Estimated White Obama	Estimated White McCain	Estimated White Obama - McCain Difference
Colorado	81%	50%	48%	1,945,093	972,546	933,644	38,902
Florida	71%	42%	56%	6,002,158	2,520,906	3,361,208	-840,302
Indiana	88%	45%	54%	2,468,729	1,110,928	1,333,114	-222,186
Iowa	91%	51%	47%	1,407,272	717,709	661,418	56,291
Nevada	69%	45%	53%	669,313	301,191	354,736	-53,545
New Mexico	50%	42%	56%	416,683	175,007	233,342	-58,336
North Carolina	72%	35%	64%	3,135,291	1,097,352	2,006,586	-909,234
Ohio	83%	46%	52%	4,648,018	2,138,088	2,416,969	-278,881
Virginia	70%	39%	60%	2,627,141	1,024,585	1,576,285	-551,700

Notes: White Total, Obama, and McCain Votes Cast percentages refer to information taken from the CNN/Edison Media Research (EMR) Pooled Media Exit Poll gathered from www.cnn.com. Estimated Total, Obama, and McCain Votes Cast come from applying CNN-EMR Black percentages of vote to Total Votes Cast, Obama Votes Cast, and McCain Votes Cast found in Table 3a.

After analyzing Latino, Black, and White voter patterns for this election, let us more closely examine which groups helped swing these states Democratic.

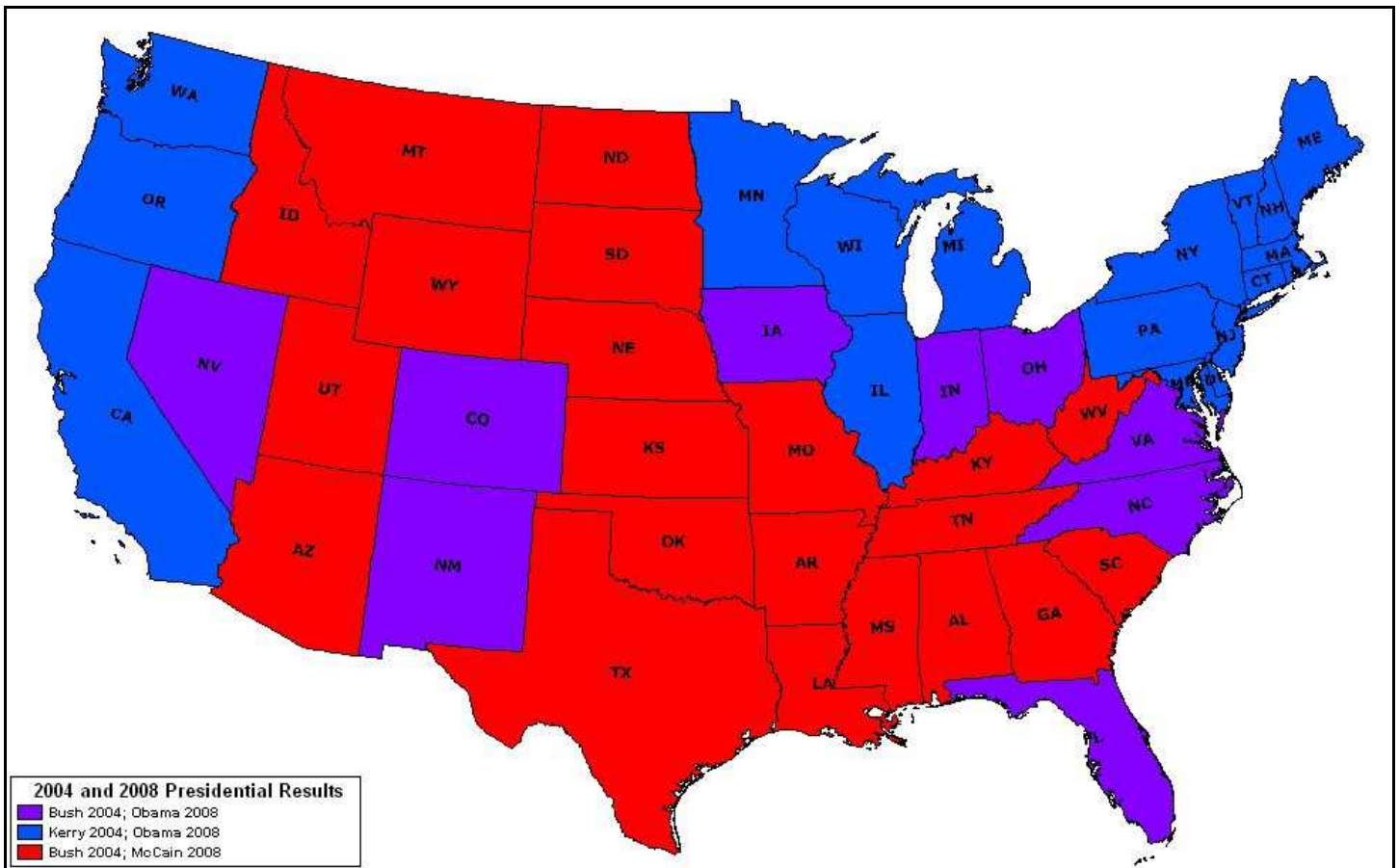
First, Table 3e shows that the states of Colorado and Iowa were states where all groups supported Senator Barack Obama. White voters supported the Democrat in the state, as did, presumably, the Latino and Black voters. In Nevada, both the Latino and Black communities provided sizable vote differences to more than neutralize White voter support for Senator McCain. In the states of Florida, Ohio, and Virginia, the black vote was enough to counterbalance the White voter disparity for Senator Obama. In Indiana, the black vote provided almost enough votes for Senator Obama to overcome White support of Senator McCain, and the Latino vote provided enough support to push Senator Obama over the top. The data shows much the same in North Carolina, though the absence of Latino data only allows us to infer that the Latino-Black alliance was sufficient to give the state to Obama. Finally, in the state of New Mexico, the Latino vote delivered most of the margin of victory for Senator Obama, overcoming White voter support of Senator McCain.

Table 3e: Key Battleground State Analysis – Estimated Difference Comparison of Total, Latino, Black, and Non-Latino/Non-Black Voters Between Senator Obama and Senator McCain				
State	Total Obama - McCain Difference	Estimated Latino Obama - McCain Difference	Estimated Black Obama - McCain Difference	Estimated White Obama - McCain Difference
Colorado	214,984	53,403	n/a	38,902
Florida	236,450	39,036	1,011,068	-840,302
Indiana	28,391	53,504	157,101	-222,186
Iowa	146,561	n/a	40,362	56,291
Nevada	120,909	63,487	86,332	-53,545
New Mexico	125,590	105,311	n/a	-58,336
North Carolina	14,177	n/a	901,396	-909,234
Ohio	202,170	n/a	585,202	-278,881
Virginia	234,527	58,172	630,514	-551,700

Notes: Total Difference taken from Table 3a. Latino Difference taken from Table 3b. Black Difference taken from Table 3c.

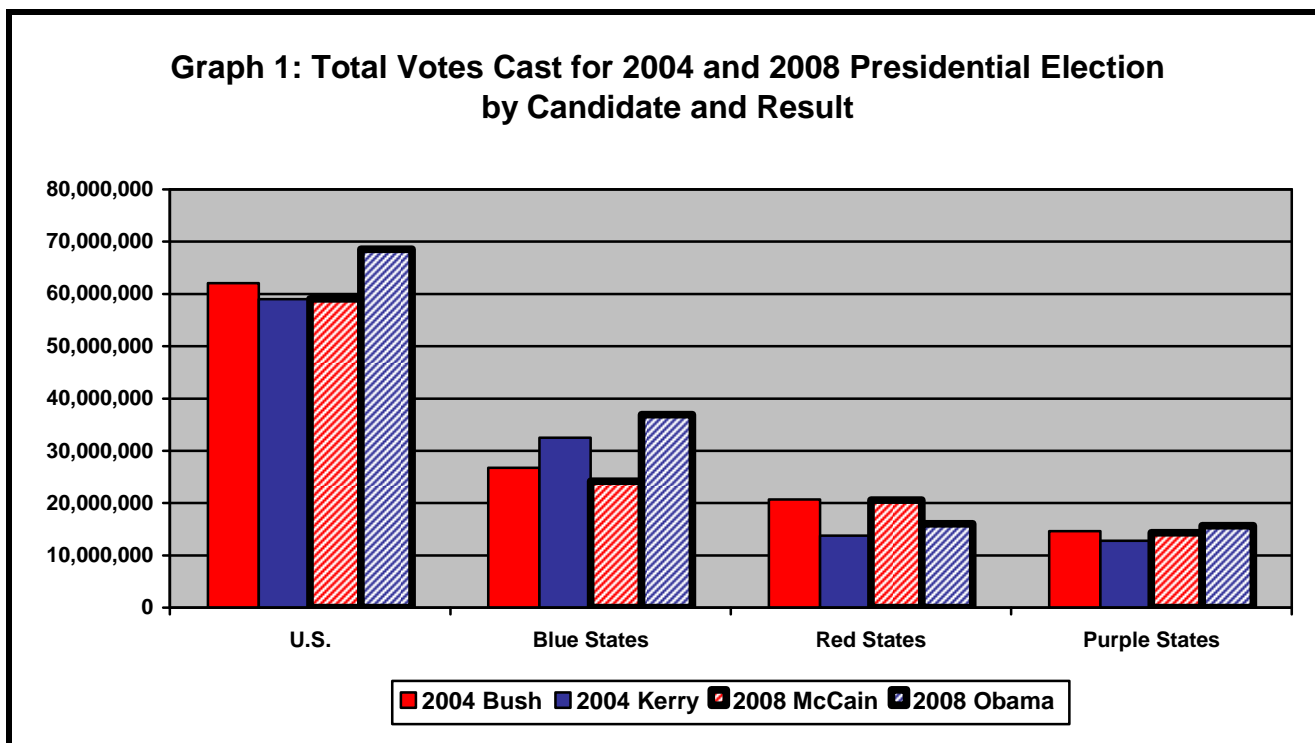
Comparing Aggregate Voter Trends in 2008 to Trends in 2004

Comparing the Presidential Election Results between 2004 and 2008, 22 States voted for the Republican candidate in both 2004 and 2008, 19 States and the District of Columbia voted for the Democratic candidate in both 2004 and 2008, and 9 States changed their 2004 result in 2008, voting for President Bush in 2004 and Senator Obama in 2008 (see map below). For descriptive purposes, we will refer to these State Categories as Red States, Blue States, and Purple States, respectively.



Thus far, we have established in the Purple States that Black and/or Latino voters helped Senator Obama overcome White voters' preferences for Senator McCain to enable his victories in those states. However, we do not have exit poll data for every states' minority voting patterns. For this section, we will analyze White and non-White voters to try to determine how voters changed from the 2004 election, and if there was any increased polarization of minority and white voters.

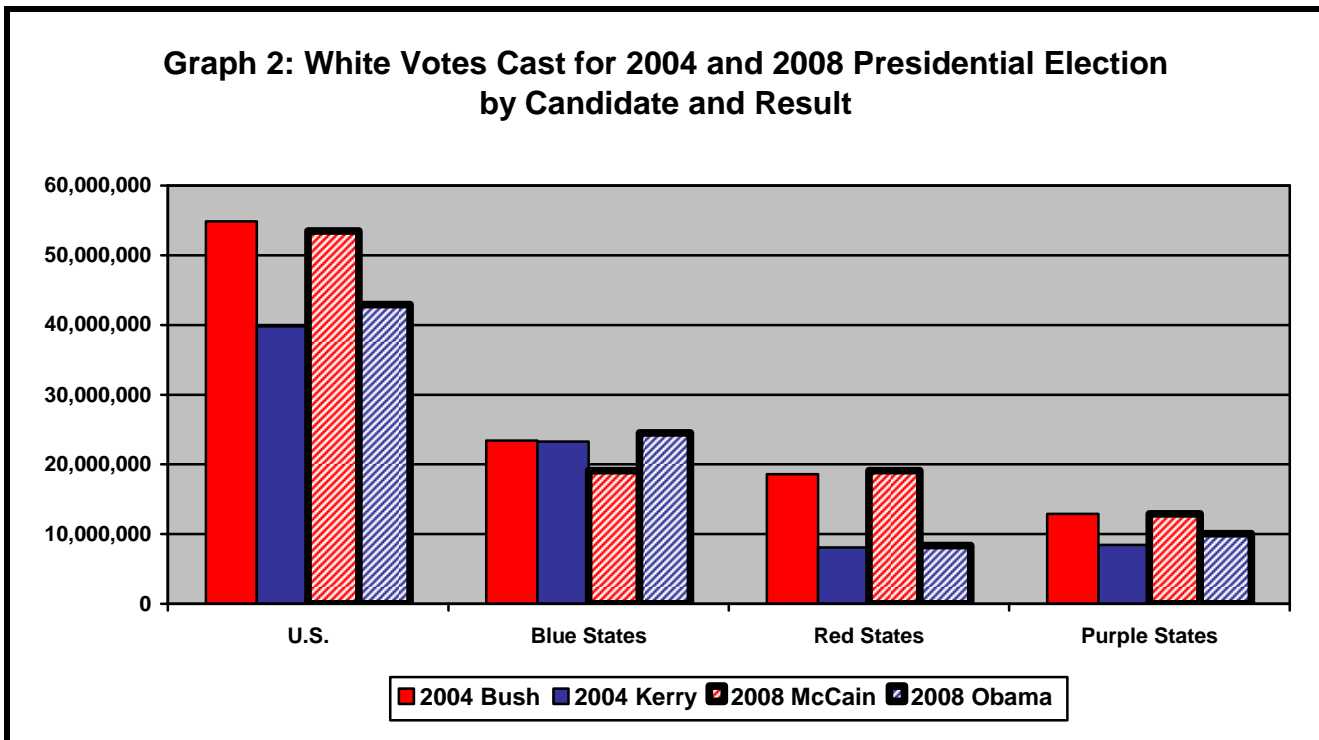
Graph 1 (Appendix Table 4a) contains a comparison of the 2004 and 2008 votes cast for the Democratic and Republican candidates for President, grouped by Purple, Blue, and Red States. The first major observation is that there were 8 million more votes cast in 2008 than 2004. The next major observation is that Senator Obama did significantly better than Senator Kerry in not only the Purple and Blue states, but the Red States as well (although not well enough to close such a considerable margin). Finally, it is interesting to note that in the Red and Purple states, approximately the same number of voters supported President Bush and Senator McCain, implying that the margins of victory for Senator Obama in purple states was solely due to increased Democratic turnout (not voters switching from Republican to Democrat).



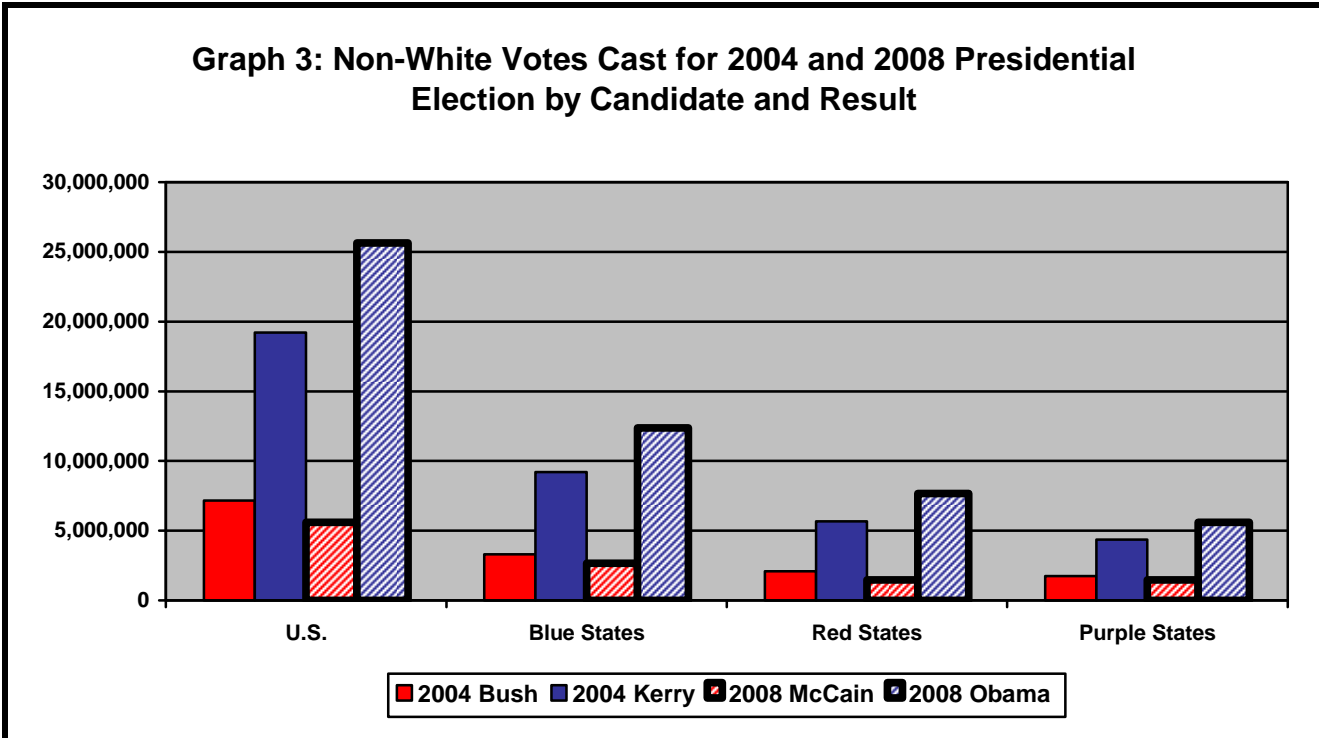
Graph 2 (Appendix Table 4b) examines how the White vote behaved in the last two Presidential elections. A first observation, the total White vote had a modest increase of 3 million voters in 2008 compared to 2004. Second, the White vote supported President Bush in 2004 more than they did Senator McCain in 2008, 57.83% to 55.22%. Third, White support for Republicans in Purple states was virtually the same in raw numbers in 2008 and 2004 –about 12.9 million in each election. This means that Obama’s increased White vote in Purple states came from increased turnout not swing voting.

In Blue States, White voters went from a 50-50 split in 2004 to a 3 million vote margin for Senator Obama in 2008 –though the overall turnout was virtually the same in the two elections. This means that in Blue states significant numbers of White voters that supported Bush in 2004 voted for Obama in 2008.

Finally, it is worth noting that in Red States, White voters’ performance was consistent in 2004 and 2008 with virtually the same percentages of support for Republican and Democratic candidates and margins of victory - 69%-30%



The non-White or minority vote overwhelmingly supported the Democratic candidates for President in 2004 and 2008, but the vote significantly increased in total votes cast, percentages, and margins of victory for Senator Obama compared to Senator Kerry. Second, Graph 3 (Appendix Table 4c) shows that the minority vote increased by an estimated 5 million voters nationally. Taken together, WCVI views this as evidence of increased minority voter polarization due to excitement over a minority candidate at the top of the Presidential ticket. Senator Obama earned 78.72% of the non-White vote compared to Senator Kerry's 70.13% in 2004. The significant increases in total minority votes cast and expanded percentage voting Democratic versus Republican translated to a significantly increased national margin of victory for Obama in 2008 (plus 20 million minority voters) compared to Kerry in 2004 (plus 12 million minority voters).



Blue States showed the biggest percentage and total difference increases. In 16 of 19 Blue States, Senator Obama won the White vote. Table 5 shows the state Total, White, and Non-White margin of victory results for all Blue States. Senator Obama won the White vote in each state except Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In those Blue states, the non-White vote helped maintain the state for the Democratic nominee in 2008. Similarly, increased minority support in competitive Purple States was decisive in helping deliver state victories to Senator Obama.

Table 5: 2008 Presidential Election Result Comparison – Blue State Comparison of Margin of Victory for Senator Obama for Total Voters, White Voters, and Non-White Voters			
	Total Obama - McCain Difference	White Obama - McCain	Non-White Obama - McCain Difference
California	3,161,195	507,002	2,654,193
Connecticut	372,121	64,294	307,827
Delaware	103,073	25,404	77,669
District of Columbia	228,433	69,120	159,313
Hawaii	205,305	79,964	125,341
Illinois	1,388,146	120,955	1,267,191
Maine	126,650	128,642	-1,992
Maryland	669,301	-33,558	702,859
Massachusetts	788,159	370,956	417,203
Michigan	823,940	165,282	658,658
Minnesota	297,945	183,973	113,972
New Hampshire	68,292	66,515	1,777
New Jersey	602,215	-28,238	630,453
New York	1,787,026	299,057	1,487,969
Oregon	298,864	295,544	3,320
Pennsylvania	600,834	-144,135	744,969
Rhode Island	131,180	74,082	57,098
Vermont	120,288	114,878	5,410
Washington	521,632	402,992	118,640
Wisconsin	414,818	238,972	175,846

Notes: 2008 Total Election Margin of Victory from Unofficial Results listed on states' respective Secretary of State websites as of 12/2/08. White Vote results derived by applying state CNN/EMR poll results to Unofficial Results. Non-White Vote results derived by subtracting White vote results from Total Vote Results. Original CNN/EMR poll margin of errors still apply.

Appendix – Tables

Table 4a: 2004 and 2008 Presidential Election Result Comparison – Total Votes Cast Grouped by Election Result Classification						
	2004 Total Votes Cast	2004 Kerry Votes Cast	2004 Kerry Votes Cast %	2004 Bush Votes Cast	2004 Bush Votes Cast %	2004 Kerry - Bush Difference
Purple States	27,628,223	12,786,075	46.28%	14,630,685	52.96%	-1,844,610
Blue States	59,906,560	32,479,701	54.22%	26,720,884	44.60%	5,758,817
Red States	34,760,562	13,762,668	39.59%	20,689,041	59.52%	-6,926,373
U.S. Total	122,295,345	59,028,444	48.27%	62,040,610	50.73%	-3,012,166
	2008 Total Votes Cast	2008 Obama Votes Cast	2008 Obama Votes Cast %	2008 McCain Votes Cast	2008 McCain Votes Cast %	2008 Obama - McCain Difference
Purple States	30,717,955	15,666,306	51.00%	14,342,547	46.69%	1,323,759
Blue States	62,319,726	36,881,913	59.18%	24,172,496	38.79%	12,709,417
Red States	37,470,442	16,011,890	42.73%	20,545,634	54.83%	-4,533,744
U.S. Total	130,508,123	68,560,109	52.53%	59,060,677	45.25%	9,499,432

Notes: 2004 Election Results taken from “Federal Elections Commission Electoral and Popular Vote Summary” <http://www.fec.gov/pubrec/fe2004/tables.pdf>. 2008 Election Results Sum of Categorized State Total Votes Cast and Candidate Results from Unofficial Results listed on states’ respective Secretary of State websites as of 12/2/08.

Table 4b: 2004 and 2008 Presidential Election Result Comparison – Estimated White Votes Cast Grouped by Election Result Classification						
	2004 Total White Votes Cast	2004 Kerry White Votes Cast	2004 Kerry White Votes Cast %	2004 Bush White Votes Cast	2004 Bush White Votes Cast %	2004 White Kerry – Bush Difference
Purple States	21,444,241	8,435,357	39.34%	12,883,776	60.08%	-4,448,419
Blue States	46,476,933	23,282,260	50.09%	23,406,395	50.36%	-124,135
Red States	26,971,436	8,094,122	30.01%	18,589,726	68.92%	-10,495,604
U.S. Total	94,892,610	39,811,739	41.95%	54,879,897	57.83%	-15,068,158
	2008 Total White Votes Cast	2008 Obama White Votes Cast	2008 Obama White Votes Cast %	2008 McCain White Votes Cast	2008 McCain White Votes Cast %	2008 White Obama - McCain Difference
Purple States	23,319,698	10,058,312	43.13%	12,877,303	55.22%	-2,818,991
Blue States	46,784,525	24,514,234	52.40%	21,512,533	45.98%	3,001,701
Red States	27,838,499	8,350,801	30.00%	19,077,254	68.53%	-10,726,453
U.S. Total	97,942,721	42,923,348	43.82%	53,467,091	54.59%	-10,543,743

Notes: Total White Votes Cast derived by multiplying the 2004 and 2008 CNN/EMR State Exit Poll shares to the respective State Total Votes Cast and then summed by State Category. Candidate cross-tabulation percentages were applied to the Total White Votes Cast for subtotals, and then summed by State Category. See Table 4a Notes for Original Election Result Data Sources. Original CNN/EMR poll margin of errors still apply.

Table 4c: 2004 and 2008 Presidential Election Result Comparison – Estimated Non-White Votes Cast Grouped by Election Result Classification

	2004 Total Non-White Votes Cast	2004 Kerry Non-White Votes Cast	2004 Kerry Non-White Votes Cast %	2004 Bush Non-White Votes Cast	2004 Bush Non-White Votes Cast %	2004 Non-White Kerry - Bush Difference
Purple States	6,183,982	4,350,718	70.35%	1,746,909	28.25%	2,603,809
Blue States	13,429,627	9,197,441	68.49%	3,314,489	24.68%	5,882,952
Red States	7,789,126	5,668,546	72.78%	2,099,315	26.95%	3,569,231
U.S. Total	27,402,736	19,216,705	70.13%	7,160,713	26.13%	12,055,992
	2008 Total Non-White Votes Cast	2008 Obama Non-White Votes Cast	2008 Obama Non-White Votes Cast %	2008 McCain Non-White Votes Cast	2008 McCain Non-White Votes Cast %	2008 Non-White Obama - McCain Difference
Purple States	7,398,257	5,607,994	75.80%	1,465,244	19.81%	4,142,750
Blue States	15,535,201	12,367,679	79.61%	2,659,963	17.12%	9,707,716
Red States	9,631,943	7,661,089	79.54%	1,468,380	15.24%	6,192,709
U.S. Total	32,565,402	25,636,761	78.72%	5,593,586	17.18%	20,043,175

Notes: Total Non-White Votes Cast derived by subtracting the 2004 and 2008 Total White Votes Cast derived in Table 4b and then summed by State Category. Non-White Candidate results derived by subtracting candidate White Vote totals from the respective State Candidate Totals, and then summed by State Category. See Table 4a Notes for Original Election Result Data Sources. Original CNN/EMR poll margin of errors still apply.