

2020: THE GEORGIA LATINO ELECTORATE GROWS IN POWER

JUNE 10, 2021



AUTHORED BY:

JERRY GONZALEZ

CEO

GALEO

**GALEO Latino Community Development Fund, Inc. &
GALEO Impact Fund, Inc.**

ERIK FRANCISCO MEDINA

Communications Manager

**GALEO Latino Community Development Fund, Inc. &
GALEO Impact Fund, Inc.**

REVISED AND EDITED BY:

LEOPOLDO "POLO" VARGAS

**PROGRAM COORDINATOR FOR OPERATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS
GALEO Latino Community Development Fund, Inc. &
GALEO Impact Fund, Inc.**

ANALYSIS CONDUCTED BY:

TREY HOOD, Ph.D.

Department of Political Science, University of Georgia

DORIAN CAAL

**DIRECTOR OF CIVIC ENGAGEMENT RESEARCH
NALEO Educational Fund**



2020: THE GEORGIA LATINO ELECTORATE GROWS IN POWER

Table of Contents

01	Executive Summary
03	Statewide Latino Electorate
13	Georgia Counties and Cities
21	Congressional Districts in Georgia and Latino Registered Voters
23	Georgia Legislative Districts
29	Georgia U.S. Senate Runoff
30	Conclusion
32	Appendixes



Executive Summary

In the 2020 election cycle, the Latino electorate in the state of Georgia continued to grow with significant influence exponentially¹. This report's analysis showcases that the Latino electorate became more politically and civically aware. Georgia's electoral outcomes reflect this change. Based upon the statewide voter data file and the analysis on this report from March 5th, 2021, the Latino electorate now has 385,185 registered voters, representing 4.1% of Georgia's total voters.

The Latino electorate grew by 140,995 new voters since the 2016 report², presenting a growth rate of 57.7%. The Latino electorate was identified using a combination of the surname-matched individuals and those who were not matched with surname and self-identified as "Hispanic/Latino" on their voter registration form. On a national level, the Latino vote grew by 6 million voters since the 2016 election cycle, reaching a record number of 18.7 million voters in 2020³. Reportedly, one in 10 voters was Latino in 2020. Additionally, younger Latinos ages 18 to 40, with about 2.4 million voters, were first-time and newly registered voters⁴. The Latina vote was vital in many battleground states like Florida, Texas, Arizona, and Georgia⁵.

Within the report, we study the ages, dates of voter registration, and gender breakdown in the Latino electorate of Georgia. The majority of the Georgia Latino electorate is under the age of 40 and has registered to vote as early as 2020. Also, most of the electorate is female, and Latinas outpaced their male counterparts in voter participation.

¹ Wilson, Reid. "Young, diverse voters fueled Biden victory over Trump." The Hill. May 10, 2021.

² Gonzalez, Jerry, "2016: The Latino Electorate in Georgia Continues to Grow and To Vote." GALEO. Published July 6, 2017. Available online: https://galeo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016_GLV_070617.pdf

³ Gamboa, Suzanne. "Over half of eligible Latinos voted in 2020 - a historic first." NBC News. May 12, 2021.

⁴ Acevedo, Nicole. "Young Latinos mobilized, voted and were pivotal in 2020. Organizers want to keep it going." NBC News. November 27, 2020.

⁵ Carranza, Chabeli and Barbara Rodriguez. "Preliminary data suggests Latina voter turnout surged in key battleground states." The 19th. November 3, 2020.

The top Metro Atlanta counties also account for a large share of the Latino electorate, and the top ten counties account for 62.3% of the entire Georgia Latino electorate and account for 64.7% of the Latino voter turnout in the 2020 election.

In the top five congressional districts, the Latino vote had a prominent force compared to previous years. Most of the Latino voter density resides in the Metro Atlanta Congressional districts. Latino voters in Congressional Districts #6 and #11 had the highest Latino voter participation rates in the state with 62.4% and 57.9%, respectively. The Georgia Legislative Districts also indicated growth in the total number of Latino registered voters, with the top five districts almost doubling the amount of voter registration and voters of 2016.

This report exhibits that the Latino vote and the engagement will only continue to evolve and increase. The influence of the Latino electorate in Georgia will continue to impact future elections, and all political parties, candidates, and non-partisan groups must expand and focus on the demographic in doing their outreach.



Statewide Latino Electorate

NALEO Methodology for Identifying Latino Voters

Latino voters were identified through the application of a “surname-match” process. Using a surname dictionary of 12,248 known Latino surnames, NALEO cross-referenced voter file records to match any of the 12,248 Latino surnames. Voters identified by our surname-match are then tagged as Latino in a field called “SurnameMatch” and coded as 1. Those not matched are coded with a 0.

The dictionary of Latino surnames used by NALEO Educational Fund contains a combination of surnames that have been known to capture up to 95% of the Latino population within a given list. In circumstances where auxiliary data on race and ethnicity is available (as is the case with Georgia’s statewide voter file), individuals who may not possess a common Latino surname but self-identified as “Hispanic/Latino” on their registration form are also included in the final likely Latino voter count.

Limitations of Self-Identification for Tagging Latinos

Self-identification is treated as secondary-match criteria in this methodology. Although allowing people to self-identify their racial or ethnic group is a conventional method used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, collecting such information through voter registration forms is not a standardized practice nationwide. For comparability purposes, the primary match criteria applied in our Latino voter analyzes is the person’s surname. Additionally, in Georgia, several limitations exist concerning collecting Hispanic/Latino ethnicity information in voter registration forms and its use for analysis purposes.

1. The Hispanic/Latino category in the question on race was not added to voter registration forms until 1999. Before 1999, respondents who considered themselves to be of Hispanic/Latino origin could only identify as White, Black, Asian, or Other. It is very likely that voter registration forms without the Hispanic/Latino surname were not recalled or discontinued from use immediately after 1999. This means that not all persons registering to vote (registrants) were provided the opportunity to identify as Hispanic/Latino.
2. Many registrants may not respond in the Race and Ethnicity box of the voter registration form. Such registrants are categorized as “Unknown” in the Race/Ethnicity field of the state’s voter file. We cannot enumerate in detail the numerous reasons why registrants would not respond (they might not feel it is relevant, fear of starting a racial or ethnic identification, or simply forgetting to provide a response). Therefore, non-response to the Race and Ethnicity box introduces a significant degree of uncertainty to a meaningful analysis of Latino voters. Applying the surname-match criteria permits us to reduce this effect. We know that persons with a Latino surname are highly likely to be of Hispanic/Latino origin.
3. Because Latinos may be of any race, registrants may check off more than one racial category on their registration form. For example, a registrant may state that he/she is “White” and “Hispanic/Latino” (or any other Race-Hispanic/Latino combination). Additionally, Latino respondents who identify strongly with their national origin group may provide it [National Origin] as a response in the “Other” category. According to the Elections Division of the Georgia Secretary of State Office, registrants that provide multiple racial/ethnic answers or offer a Latino national origin write-in response are classified as “Other.”

Using Self-Identification as Secondary Criteria for Tagging Latinos

We feel that applying our surname-match methodology as the primary criteria for tagging potential Latino Voters is most effective for the reasons listed above. Secondary criteria (self-identification) allow us to increase our efficiency in tagging registered voters. Self-identification expands our count by including registrants who may not possess one of the 12,248 Latino surnames but are identified as Hispanic/Latino.

However, it is imperative also to consider the challenges presented by self-identification as “White,” “Black,” and “Asian” by many registrants with common Latino surnames. A noticeable share of those registrants whom we identified as having a common Latino surname stated that they were “White,” “Black,” “Asian or Pacific Islander,” and in some cases “American Indian or Alaskan Native”— 56,792 total. There are several factors to consider when deciding whether to count these registrants as Latino.

1. Many of these registrants registered before the Hispanic/Latino category was added to the Race and Ethnicity box of Georgia’s voter registration form. Even those who wrote after the category was added may not have registered using the new form. There is no certainty that after 1999 all registrants were provided with the opportunity to register using a new form with the Hispanic/Latino category.

2. Latinos may be of any race. Therefore, many might associate racially as “White” or “Black” while still acknowledging that they are Mexican or Puerto Rican or any other Latino national origin identity.
3. Latinos may choose to identify with a racial category that they deem may be more acceptable in the broader community in which they live. For example, a Latino living in a heavily white community with a small and dispersed Latino population may choose to identify as “White.”
4. Finally, many human errors are introduced during the data entry phase of the voter file management process. Data entry personnel may have incorrectly entered several race-code entries into the race field for these registered voters. There is no reliable way to quantify the significance of this error, but it is a significant limitation to consider when analyzing voter file data.

Furthermore, research suggests that Latinos in Georgia are more likely to identify racially as “White.” In Georgia, 2000 Census figures demonstrate that 50% of adult citizens who said they were Hispanic/Latino also identified as racially “white.” This means that a majority of Latinos eligible to register to vote consider themselves “White.” This fact and the considerations mentioned previously on the issue of self-identification should be considered when determining what figures are most appropriate for your analysis of Latino voters.

Due to the limitations described previously with racial/ethnic self-identification on Georgia's voter registration form, using self-identification as a full count of the number of Latinos registered to vote is not recommended. We have applied the surname-match methodology described previously to identify individuals as persons with surnames that indicate they are very likely to be of Latino origin.

Below we provide a table of the overall self-identification results and the match results for the number of registered voters we identified as very likely Latino through surname-match, listed by self-identified racial categories.

Results

Figure 1. Registered Voters by Race

Georgia Registered Voters by Self-Identified Race Category		
Race/Ethnicity	Total	% Electorate Share
<i>Hispanic</i>	284,953	3.67%
<i>White not of Hispanic Origin</i>	4,088,553	52.65%
<i>Black not of Hispanic Origin</i>	2,325,069	29.94%
<i>Asian or Pacific Islander</i>	202,527	2.61%
<i>American Indian or Alaskan Native</i>	17,223	0.22%
<i>Other</i>	155,466	2.00%
<i>Unknown</i>	691,497	8.90%
<i>Total</i>	7,765,288	100.00%

Figure 2. Registered Voters Surname-Matched by Race

Georgia Latino Registered Voters Identified by Latino Surname Match, Listed by Self-Identified Race Category		
Race/Ethnicity	Total	% of Likely Latinos
<i>Hispanic</i>	159,774	61.45%
<i>White not of Hispanic Origin</i>	43,142	16.59%
<i>Black not of Hispanic Origin</i>	9,658	3.71%
<i>Asian or Pacific Islander</i>	3,374	1.30%
<i>American Indian or Alaskan Native</i>	618	0.24%
<i>Other</i>	10,145	3.90%
<i>Unknown</i>	33,295	12.81%
<i>Total</i>	260,006	100.00%

The following figure represents the total count results from the surname-match and self-identified analysis. The total count in this figure represents those voters tagged through the surname-match and those voters who were not tagged through the surname-match but self-identified themselves as being “Hispanic/Latino” on their registration form.

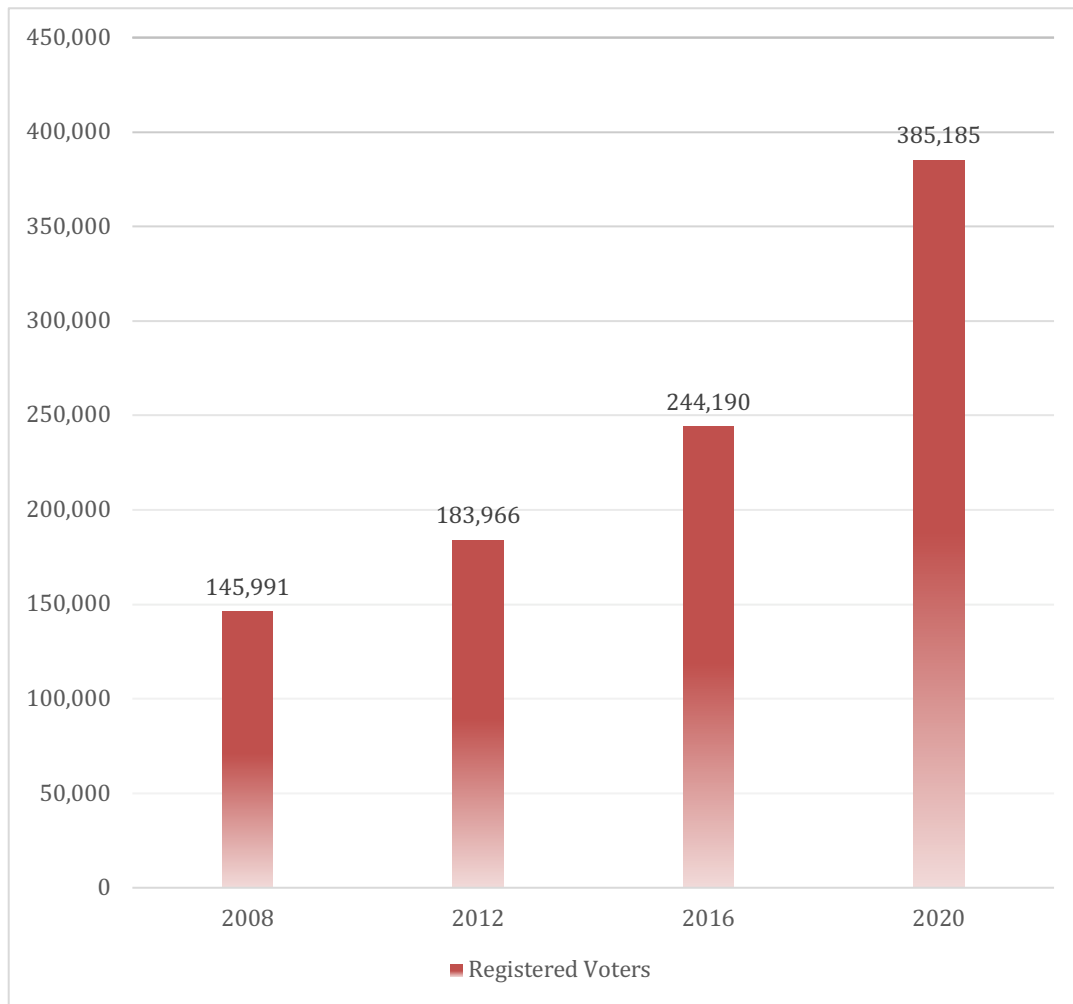
Based upon the statewide voter data file and the analysis of this report as of November 2020, there were **385,185 Latino voters**, representing *4.1%* of the total electorate in the state of Georgia. Additionally, when compared to the 2016 analysis, the Latino electorate in Georgia **grew by 140,995 new Latino registered voters** since the 2016 report⁶, representing a **growth rate of 57.7%**.

⁶ Gonzalez, Jerry, “2016: The Latino Electorate in Georgia Continues to Grow and To Vote.” GALEO. Published July 6, 2017. Available online: https://galeo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016_GLV_070617.pdf

Figure 3. Surname-Match

Total Surname-Match and Self-Identified as Being Hispanic/Latino	
Total Latino Voters	385,185

Figure 4: Comparison Between Previous Years of Latino Registered Voters



Georgia Latino Voter Participation

Figure 5: Georgia Latino Voter Participation

Georgia Latino Voter Participation				
Year	Registered	Voted	Turnout %	National Turnout %
2008	145,991	78,525	53.8%	49.9%
2012	183,966	86,666	47.1%	48%
2016	244,190	130,068	53.3%	47.6%
2020	385,185	205,298	53.3%	53.7%

The voter participation rate for the Latino electorate in Georgia was 53.3% in the November 2020 elections; however, the voter participation rate remained the same when compared to the 2016 report. Nevertheless, there was a growth of the Latino electorate of 57.7% for the 2020 election cycle. Since 2016, the Georgia Latino electorate saw an increase of 75,230 Latino voters. As a comparison from 2008 through 2020, the numbers of Latino voters grew by 239,194 in Georgia. Also, it is important to acknowledge that Latino voters made **4.1%** of the total turnout in Georgia.

Age of the Georgia Latino Electorate

Figure 6: Age Breakdown of the Georgia Latino Electorate

Age of the Georgia Latino Electorate			
Age	Voted	Registered	Turnout
18-24	36,584	82,194	44.5%
25-39	63,630	137,866	46.2%
40-60	74,121	117,772	62.9%
61+	30,956	47,275	65.5%

The age breakdown of the Latino electorate in Georgia reveals that the Latino electorate's most vital groups are young adults. The majority of the Latino electorate is under the age of 40, with only the smallest group being over 61. In addition, the largest segment of the Latino registered voters are between 25-to-39-years-old. However, voter participation rates have a tendency to be significantly higher for over 40 age groups. On the national level, most Americans, of all races and ethnic groups, under the age of 30 voted for the first time in history. 53% of 18-to-29-year-olds young voters cast ballots, surpassing the census surveys dating back to 1988.⁷

Dates of Voter Registration

Figure 7: Dates of Voter Registration

Dates of Voter Registration			
Year Registered	Voted	Registered	Turnout
1941-1960	25	28	89.3%
1961-1970	110	123	89.4%
1971-1980	542	609	89.0%
1981-1990	1,878	2,108	89.1%
1991-2000	11,347	13,693	82.9%
2001-2010	37,814	54,640	69.2%
2011-2020	152,870	310,610	49.2%

From 2011 to 2020, Georgia experienced the most remarkable surge of Latino voter registrations with 255,970 new Latino voters, making up 66.4% of the current Latino electorate. The

⁷ Clement, Scott and Daniel Santamariña. "What we know about the high, broad turnout in the 2020 election." The Washington Post. May, 13, 2021

highest voter participation was from voters who registered in 1961-to-1970 that only accounted for 0.05% of the Latino votes in the statewide elections. The growth of the most recent period of voter registration was 111.65% for those who voted and a growth of 140.90% for those who registered from 2016 to 2020.

Gender Breakdown

Figure 8: Gender Breakdown

Gender Breakdown			
Sex	Voted	Registered	Turnout
Male	83,817	173,306	48.4%
Female	120,894	210,807	57.3%
Unknown	587	1,072	54.8%

The gender breakdown shows that there are more Latinas registered than Latinos registered to vote, where female voters accounted for 54.7% of the total Latino electorate. Additionally, Latina voters exceeded the voter participation rates with 57.3% over the Latinos with a voter participation rate of 48.4%. Latinos formed 44.9% of the Latino electorate. The Latinas percentage who voted grew by 55.34% while the Latino percentage who voted grew by 61.39%. On the national level, the 2020 election saw a large increase of Hispanic voters of 54% compared to 48% in 2016.⁸

⁸ Fabina, Jacob. “Despite Pandemic Challenges, 2020 Election Had Largest Increase in Voting Between Presidential Elections on Record.” United States Census Bureau. April 29, 2021.

Georgia Counties and Cities

Top 10 Counties for the Latino Electorate

Figure 9: Top 10 Counties for the Latino Electorate

Top 10 Counties for the Latino Electorate			
County Name	Latino Registered	Latino Votes	Turnout
Gwinnett	71,542	40,148	56.12%
Cobb	40,903	23,919	58.48%
Fulton	33,610	19,279	57.36%
DeKalb	22,106	12,694	57.42%
Hall	18,046	8,291	45.94%
Cherokee	11,900	7,318	61.50%
Clayton	11,498	5,053	43.95%
Whitfield	11,049	5,506	49.83%
Forsyth	9,835	6,412	65.20%
Chatham	9,484	4,189	44.17%

According to the Census Bureau as of March 2020, the Combined Statistical Area for Metro Atlanta is composed of 39 counties, with 24 central counties and 15 outlying counties.⁹ Only the top ten counties in order of the total number of Latino Registered voters are included in Table 8. The data for the 159 counties in Georgia is available in Appendix A.

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau. CENSUS COMBINED STATISTICAL AREAS (CSAs), March 2020.

Gwinnett County

Gwinnett County remains the top county in Metro Atlanta with the most Latino registered voters with a count of 71,542. In the 2020 election, 56.12% of the Latino population turned out to vote, with a growth in turnout from 2016 to 2020 of 57.96%. When taken into consideration, Gwinnett County accounted for 18.57% of Georgia's Latino electorate. According to the election summary reported by Gwinnett County, the county had a total of 581,467 voters, and Latinos represented 12.3% of Gwinnett County's electorate.

Democratic candidate and former Vice President Joe Biden defeated Republican candidate President Donald J. Trump by over 75,414 votes in Gwinnett County. In 2016, Democratic candidate Hillary Clinton defeated her opponents by 19,164 votes.

Cobb County

Cobb County was in second place with the total number of Latino voters in Georgia, gathering 40,903 voters. 58.48% of those voters showed up to vote in the 2020 elections. Cobb County accounted for 10.6% of the statewide Latino electorate. According to the election summary reported by Cobb County, the county had a total of 527,611, and Latinos represented 7.75% of Cobb County's electorate.

Democratic candidate Joe Biden defeated Republican candidate Donald Trump by over 56,387 votes in Cobb County. In 2016, Democratic candidate Hillary Clinton defeated her opponents by 7,209 votes.

Fulton County

Fulton County had 33,610 Latino registered voters. Of those voters, 57.36% voted in the 2020 elections, making Fulton County the third-most populated county with Latino electorate concentration. Fulton County accounted for 8.7% of the statewide Latino electorate. According to the election summary reported by Fulton County, the county had a total of 806,451, and Latinos represented 4.16% of Fulton County's electorate.

Democratic candidate Joe Biden defeated Republican candidate Donald Trump by over 243,904 votes in Fulton County. In 2016, Democratic candidate Hillary Clinton defeated her opponents by 171,503 votes.

DeKalb County and Hall Counties

DeKalb and Hall Counties rounded out the top 5 counties in the metro Atlanta area with 22,106 and 18,046 Latino registered voters, respectively. DeKalb County had a 57.42% Latino voter participation rate, while 45.94% of Hall County Latino voters participated. According to the 2020 election summary, DeKalb County had a total of 546,711 registered voters, and Latinos were 3.45% of the electorate in DeKalb County. Hall County had 90,523 registered voters, and Latinos accounted for 11.06% of Hall County's electorate.

Forsyth County

Forsyth County had the highest turnout in the Metro Atlanta area counties with 65.20% with 9,835 Latino registered voters. 6,412 of those registered voters voted. According to the 2020 election summary, Forsyth County had a total of 129,305 registered voters, and Latinos were 7.6% of the electorate.

Metro Atlanta Counties

Metro Atlanta area counties had several tendencies and events that we are highlighting below:

- The top ten counties (Gwinnett, Cobb, Fulton, DeKalb, Hall, Cherokee, Clayton, Whitfield, Forsyth, and Chatham) represented 62.3% of the total Latino registered voters in Georgia and accounted for 64.69% of the total statewide Latino votes in the 2020 election.
- The top six counties (Gwinnett, Cobb, Fulton Dekalb, Hall, and Cherokee) represented most of the total Latino electorate in Georgia with 51.43% and accounted for 54.38% of the total actual statewide Latino vote in the 2016 election.
- In Georgia, Democratic candidate Joe Biden won by 11,776. Latino turnout increased by 17,000 in 2020 compared to 2016, labeling the Latino vote as a critical aspect of his victory¹⁰.

Hall County and the City of Gainesville

Hall County ranked as the fifth county with the total number of Latino-registered voters accounting for a total of 18,046, and when compared to 2016, the Latino electorate grew by 8,007. Hall County had a Latino voter participation rate of 45.94% in the 2020 election, which was lower than 2016 (48.43%); however, the rate of registered Latino voters grew by 70.53% from 2016 to 2020.

According to the 2012 election summary issued by the Georgia Secretary of State, Hall County had a total of 85,079 registered voters, and Latinos were 8.34% of the electorate in Hall

¹⁰ Korte, Gregory. "Latino Vote Surge Helped Biden in Key States, New Data Suggest." Bloomberg. April 30, 2021

County. In 2016, Hall County had 90,806 voters, and Latinos were 11.06% of the overall electorate in Hall County and demonstrated growing importance. In 2020, Hall County had 90,523 registered voters, and Latinos accounted for 11.06% of Hall County’s electorate. While Hall County had fewer registered voters than in 2016, the Latino percentage remained the same, showcasing growth in the Latino population.

The city of Gainesville is located within Hall County. GALEO maintains efforts to eliminate at-large voting for its local elections because of concerns of violations of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. The city of Gainesville has an at-large voting process that diminishes the Latino and African American communities’ ability to elect candidates of choice. Numerous Latino candidates have run and lost in past local elections.

Figure 10: City of Gainesville

City of Gainesville			
Year	Registered	Vote	Turnout
2012	1,583	488	30.83%
2016	2,259	951	42.10%
2020	4,157	1,660	39.93%

The Latino electorate in Gainesville has grown in the last decade, almost doubling the amount of registered from 2016 to 2020. While the voter turnout might seem low in 2020, the number of voters went from 951 in 2016 to 1,660 in 2020.

Whitfield County and the City of Dalton

Whitfield County had the eighth-most significant concentration of Latino voters in the state, with 11,049 Latinos registered. As was the case in Hall County, the Latino voter turnout in Whitfield County produced 5,506 Latino voters and accounted for a 49.83% Latino voter participation rate.

The City of Dalton is Whitfield County's center of population. Like the city of Gainesville, the city of Dalton also has an at-large voting process and several city districts with a majority Latino community presence. GALEO also opposes the at-large voting process in Dalton because it dilutes Latino voter impact and denies Latino voters the ability to elect candidates of choice, raising once again potential violations of the Voting Rights Act, Section 2.

Figure 11: City of Dalton

City of Dalton			
Year	Registered	Vote	Turnout
2012	2,451	881	35.94%
2016	3,335	1,723	51.66%
2020	4,921	2,444	49.66%

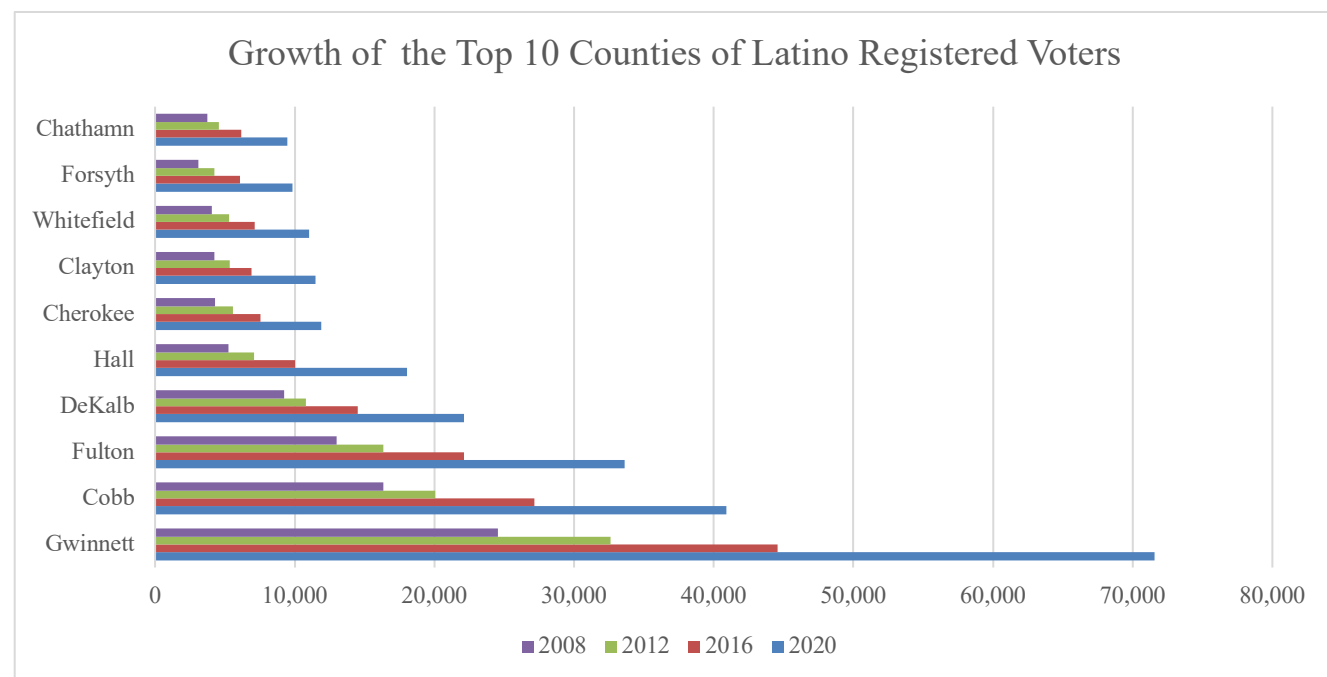
The City of Dalton has seen a growth of its Latino electorate in the past decade, just like the City of Gainesville, almost doubling of registered voters from 2012 to 2020. While the voter turnout might appear weak compared to 2016, the number of voters went from 1,723 in 2016 to 2,444 in 2020.

Trends in the Top 10 Counties of Latino Registered Voters

Figure 12: Trends in the Top 10 Counties of Latino Registered Voters

County Name	Latino Reg. Voters 2008	Latinos Voted 2008	% Voted 2008	Latino Reg. Voters 2012	Latinos Voted 2012	% Voted 2012	Latino Reg. Voters 2016	Latino Voted Nov 2016	Nov 2016 Turnout %	Latino Reg. Voters 2020	Latino Voted Nov 2020	Nov 2020 Latino Turnout %
Gwinnett	24,537	13,710	55.87%	32,623	16,053	49.21%	44,567	25,416	57.03%	71,542	40,148	56.12%
Cobb	16,365	9,603	58.68%	20,044	10,589	52.83%	27,150	16,186	59.62%	40,903	23,919	58.48%
Fulton	13,004	7,285	56.02%	16,352	7,800	47.70%	22,109	12,309	55.67%	33,610	19,279	57.36%
DeKalb	9,223	5,413	58.69%	10,814	5,712	52.82%	14,508	8,262	56.95%	22,106	12,694	57.42%
Hall	5,246	2,395	45.65%	7,095	2,614	36.84%	10,039	4,862	48.43%	18,046	8,291	45.94%
Cherokee	4,295	2,585	60.19%	5,570	3,020	54.22%	7,568	4,449	58.79%	11,900	7,318	61.50%
Clayton	4,255	2,106	49.49%	5,326	2,346	44.05%	6,900	3,331	48.28%	11,498	5,053	43.95%
Whitfield	4,066	1,794	44.12%	5,283	1,891	35.79%	7,157	3,663	51.18%	11,049	5,506	49.83%
Forsyth	3,112	2,028	65.17%	4,242	2,468	58.18%	6,080	3,908	64.28%	9,835	6,412	65.20%
Chatham	3,736	1,860	49.79%	4,576	1,975	43.16%	6,157	2,703	43.90%	9,484	4,189	44.17%

Figure 13: Growth of the Top 10 Counties of Latino Registered Voters



The counties were ranked by 2020 figures of a total number of Latino registered voters. All counties listed experienced double-digit growth, sometimes triple-digit, with some rates between 2008 and 2020. Hall County experienced the most significant growth rate of 70.93% of registered Latino voters between 2008-to-2020, accounting for 12,800 new Latino voters. Forsyth County experienced the second-largest growth rate of 68.36% of Latino registered voters and accounted for 6,723 new Latino voters. Next, Gwinnett County experienced growth of 47,005 new Latino voters from 2008-to-2020, a 65.70% growth rate. Cherokee County had the fourth largest growth rate of 43.2% and added 3,091 new Latino voters. Cherokee County experienced similar growth to Whitfield County with 6,983 new Latino voters and a growth rate of 63.91%.

Looking at voter participation rates, Cherokee County had the most significant jump in Latino voter participation between 2016-to-2020 with an increase of 2.71%. The second-highest jump in Latino voter participation rate came in Fulton County, with a rise of 1.69% between the 2016-to-2020 election years.

Congressional Districts in Georgia and Latino Registered Voters

Figure 14: Congressional Districts in Georgia and Latino Registered Voters

Congressional Districts in Georgia and Latino Registered Voters					
District	U.S. Representative	Party	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Latino Turnout %
1	Earl L. "Buddy" Carter	R	23,599	10,310	43.69%
2	Sanford D. Bishop Jr.	D	11,689	4,987	42.66%
3	Drew Ferguson	R	20,445	11,483	56.17%
4	Henry "Hank" Johnson	D	25,134	13,064	51.98%
5	Nikema Williams	D	23,842	12,582	52.77%
6	Lucy McBath	D	33,400	20,856	62.44%
7	Carolyn Bourdeaux	D	60,816	34,985	57.53%
8	Austin Scott	R	15,809	7,222	45.68%
9	Andrew Clyde	R	33,091	16,286	49.22%
10	Jody Hice	R	22,050	12,734	57.75%
11	Barry Loudermilk	R	37,200	21,544	57.91%
12	Rick Allen	R	17,809	8,231	46.22%
13	David Scott	D	31,978	16,558	51.78%
14	Marjorie Taylor Greene	R	28,156	14,443	51.30%

The analysis of the Congressional districts shows that the Latino electorate was the most numerous in the district held by U.S. Representative Carolyn Bourdeaux (D-7), whose district

covers most of Gwinnett County. The Latino electorate in U.S. District 7 accounted for 60,816 voters, and 34,985 turned out to vote in the 2020 election cycle.

The second most numerous Latino electorate in a Georgia Congressional district is represented by U.S. Representative Barry Loudermilk (R-11), with 37,200 Latino voters. The third-placed Congressional District is the 6th, led by U.S. Representative Lucy McBath (D-6). The highest voter participation in a district was Congresswoman Bourdeaux's district with 62.44%, followed by Congressman Loudermilk's district with 57.91%, and Congressman Jody Hice's district (R-10) with 57.75%.

The top five Congressional Districts with Latino voter density are primarily in the greater Metro Atlanta area, accounting for 188,700 Latino registered voters or 48.98% of the total Latino electorate in the state.

Compared to the 2016 election and based upon the data in the previous report, we saw a significant increase in Latino voters' growth rates across the state¹¹. Even though the voter participation remained the same or saw a minimal decrease in said districts, all Congressional districts experienced double-digit growth of Latino voters amongst the Latino electorate and increased in all the districts.

The Congressional District with the highest growth rate of Latino voters was the 9th District with a 154.86% increase in Latino registered voters. The 9th Congressional District had 12,984 Latino voters in 2012, and then it increased to 18,070 in 2016, with the latest growth to 33,091 in 2020. Congressional District 5 also saw an increase of 121.39% of new Latino voters from 2012 through 2020, while the Congressional Districts 7, 13, and 11 saw a rise of 116.75%, 111.59%, and 109.09% growth, respectively, from 2012-to-2020.

¹¹ Gonzalez, Jerry, "2016: The Latino Electorate in Georgia Continues to Grow and To Vote." GALEO. Published July 6, 2017. Available online: https://galeo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016_GLV_070617.pdf

The highest growth rate of Latino voter turnout was for Congressional District 14, with an 11.85% increase in Latino voter participation in the 2020 election compared to the 2012 election. Similarly, Congressional District 9 had an increase of Latino voter participation by 8.48%. Rounding out the top five Congressional Districts that experienced the biggest increases of Latino voter turnout are Congressional Districts 6, 11, and 5, with a rise in participation between the 2012 through 2020 general elections of 8.36%, 7.10%, and 7.09%, respectively¹². It is important to note that while the change for voter participation turnout might not be substantial, the number of voters doubled in many congressional districts.

Georgia Legislative Districts

The analysis of the growing Latino electorate is also essential at the state legislative level. As the state continues to grow and diversify, the Latino electorate continues its growth in Georgia Legislative Districts. Legislators and candidates for office must pay attention to Latino voters' growing influence.

Figure 15: Top 10 Georgia State Senate Districts

<i>Top 10 Georgia State Senate Districts</i>					
District	U.S. Representative	Party	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Latino Turnout %
5	Sheikh Rahman	D	20,862	10,291	49.33%
49	Butch Miller	R	17,066	7,844	45.96%
45	Clint Dixon	R	15,132	9,526	62.95%

¹² Gonzalez, Jerry. "The Continued Growth of the Latino Electorate in Georgia: Latino electorate reaches 183,966 voters and Metro Atlanta Counties lead." GALEO.org. August 6, 2013.

54	Chuck Payne	R	13,563	6,737	49.67%
9	Nikki Merritt	D	13,463	8,201	60.92%
33	Michael “Doc” Rhett	D	13,240	6,960	52.57%
48	Michelle Au	D	10,783	6,418	59.52%
27	Greg Dolezal	R	9,681	6,335	65.44%
40	Sally Harrell	D	9,499	5,551	58.44%
37	Lindsey Tippins	R	9,387	6,015	64.08%

The ranking of the top 10 State Senate Districts is sorted according to the greatest number of Latino registered voters in each of the districts. Topping the largest Latino electorate in a Georgia Senate District is District 5, represented by State Senator Sheikh Rahman (D-5). District 5 had 20,862 Latino registered voters and had a total of 10,291 voters cast ballots in the 2020 election with a voter participation rate of 49.33%. This district is located in Gwinnett County.

Georgia State Senator Butch Miller (R-49) represents the second most-dense Senate District with Latino registered voters. In Senate District 49, there were 17,066 Latinos registered to vote, and they accounted for 7,844 votes in the 2020 election. The Latino voter participation rate in this district was 45.96%. District 49 is in Hall County and encompasses

the City of Gainesville.

Georgia State Senator Clint Dixon (R-45) represents the Senate District with the third-largest number of Latino registered voters, accounting for 15,132 people. Georgia State Senate District 45 is also in Gwinnett County. Latino voter participation in the 2020 election was 62.95%. In Georgia State Senate District 45, there was a growth of Latino registered voters from 2016 through 2020 of 55.31%.

Next, Georgia Senate District 54, represented by State Senator Chuck Payne (R-54), accounts for 8,816 Latino registered voters. District 54 accounted for 13,563 Latino votes in the 2020 election, another high Latino voter participation rate of 49.67%. This Senate District is part of Whitfield County and the City of Dalton.

Moving back to Gwinnett County, District 9 is represented by Georgia State Senator Nikki Merritt. The Senator represents 13,463 Latino registered voters. During the 2020 election, this district had a high Latino voter participation rate of 60.92%.

Leading the pack on Latino voter participation were Districts 21 and 27, represented by Georgia State Senators Brandon Beach (R) and Greg Dolezal (R). District 21 accounted for 8,612 Latino voters, and 5,670 (65.84%) turned out to vote in the 2020 election, a voter participation rate of 18.97% above the national Latino participation rate (47.6%). District 27 accounted for 9,681 Latino registered voters, and 6,335 turned out to vote in the 2020 election. This had a Latino voter participation rate of 65.44%.

Latino Georgia State Senator Anavitarte

Latino Georgia State Senator Jason Anavitarte (R-31) won a seat representing his district in Georgia. District 31 had 6,333 Latino registered voters in the 2020 general election and accounted for 3,623 votes with a 57.21% Latino voter participation rate. He assumed office on January 11, 2021.

Georgia House Legislative Districts and Latino Registered Voters

The top 10 Georgia House Legislative Districts ranked the total number of Latino registered voters in the respective districts.

Figure 16: Top 10 Georgia House of Representatives Districts

<i>Top 10 Georgia House of Representatives Districts</i>					
District	U.S. Representative	Party	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Latino Turnout %
4	Kasey Carpenter	R	7105	3483	49.0%
100	Dewey McClain	D	6810	3439	50.5%
30	Emory Dunahoo, Jr.	R	6700	3262	48.7%
29	Matt Dubnik	R	6152	2358	38.3%
101	Samuel Park	D	6131	3509	57.2%
99	Marvin Lim	D	5840	2581	44.2%

96	Pedro “Pete” Marin	D	5670	2814	49.6%
107	Shelly Hutchinson	D	5632	3240	57.5%
41	Michael Smith	D	5460	2760	50.5%
104	Chuck Efstration	R	5368	3346	62.3%

Topping the Georgia House Legislative list is House District 4, based in Dalton and represented by Georgia State Representative Kasey Carpenter (R-HD4). The district has 7,105 registered Latino voters. During the 2020 election, 3,483 Latino votes were cast for a 49% Latino voter participation rate. Secondly, District 100 in Gwinnett County lists 6,810 Latino registered voters, with a Latino voter participation rate of 50.5%. The House District was represented by Georgia State Representative Dewey McClain (D-100).

Next, District 30 moves in with 6,700 Latino registered voters and is now represented by Georgia State Representative Emory Dunahoo, Jr. (R-30). The Latino voter participation rate in this district was 48.7%, having almost twice the number of Latinos who voted in 2016. Fourth in the ranking is Georgia House District 29, which is represented by Georgia State Representative Matt Dubnik (R-29). There are 6,152 Latino registered voters in the district, which had a Latino voter participation rate of 38.3%. In fifth place, State House Legislative District 101, represented by Georgia State Representative Samuel Park (D-101) with 6,131 Latino registered voters. The Latino voter participation rate was a robust 57.2%.

The highest Latino voter participation rate in the top 25 rankings on the House of Representative Districts is District 97, represented by Georgia State Representative Bonnie Rich (R-97), located around the cities of Suwanee and Duluth. This district has a participation rate of 65.6%

Latino Georgia State Representative Marin

Latino Georgia State Representative Pedro “Pete” Marin (D-96) won reelection in his district, which is located in Gwinnett. District 96 had 5,670 Latino registered voters in the 2020 general election and accounted for 2,814 votes with a 49.6% Latino voter participation rate. An outspoken pro-immigrant rights legislator, Representative Marin, has run since 2002 for the Georgia State House of Representatives, District 96, and remains incumbent.

Latino Georgia State Representative López

Latina Georgia State Representative Zulma López (D-86) won a seat representing her district in Georgia. District 86 had 1,388 Latino registered voters in the 2020 general election and accounted for 844 votes with a 60.8% Latino voter participation rate. López assumed office on January 11, 2021.

Georgia U.S. Senate Runoff

The Georgia U.S. Senate Runoff was held between the top two candidates in each race. Democrat Jon Ossoff defeated incumbent Republican U.S. Senator David Perdue and Democrat Raphael Warnock defeated Republican U.S. Senator Kelly Loeffler in the runoff election.

Figure 17: January 2021 Georgia U.S. State Runoff

Georgia U.S. Senate Runoff		
	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Did Not Vote	3,059,975	223,030
Vote	4,320,128	162,155
Turnout within Group	58.5%	42.1%

The special elections brought 162,155 Latino voters to the poll, with a 43,143 difference from the statewide turnout number for the general 2020 elections. Latinos made 3.6% of the total turnout for the special elections. Latinos were a key demographic in the Georgia runoff results.¹³ In 2008, a Georgia U.S. Senate runoff took place where only 2,137,956 registered voters participated. A growth in voter participation can be noticed when compared to the 2021 Georgia U.S. Senate runoff doubling the number of voters since 2008.

¹³ Turkel, Danny. "Newly Registered Latinx Voters Key to Georgia Runoff Victory." AP News. January 11, 2021.

Conclusion

The Latino electorate continues to grow and engage in Georgia despite the hostile environment of many years of anti-immigrant policies, anti-Latino politics, and ongoing voter suppression policies in Georgia. There were 385,185 Latino registered voters in 2020, with a 57.7% growth rate since the 2016 election cycle. The Latino electorate of Georgia continues to grow with steadiness and influence, with more voters engaging in politics and election cycles. The Latino vote had a total of 205,298 participants of the 5,003,758 statewide turnout, making the Latino vote in Georgia 4.1% of the total turnout.

Latinas had the highest turnout percentage with 57.3%, and the highest turnout of the Latino age range was 40-to-60-year-olds. Democratic presidential candidate Joe Biden won Latino voters in Georgia by an approximated margin of 41 points. Biden received the support of 69% of Georgia's Latinos, Republican incumbent Donald Trump captured 28%, with the remaining 3% supporting third-party candidates¹⁴.

Latinos were a critical demographic for Democratic candidate Joe Biden to win Georgia's electoral votes with a margin near 44,000 in 2020¹⁵. In 2016, former President Trump's won in Georgia with a margin of 211,141 votes, with 76.5% voter turnout in the state¹⁶.

The electorate in Georgia is changing quickly, and the Latino community is an integral part of the electorate that should be targeted, respected, and courted by all political parties in the state. As the Latino community expands in numbers and impact, elected officials and candidates should pay attention to this critical demographic in Georgia.

¹⁴ "Georgia and the Latino Vote" Latino Decisions. November 3, 2020

¹⁵ Swasey, Benjamin and Connie Hanzhang Jin. "Narrow Wins In These Key States Powered Biden To The Presidency." NPR. December 2, 2020

¹⁶ Georgia Secretary of State. Election Results 2016.



APPENDIX A:

County Totals, Turn Out and Share of the 2020 Electorate

County Name	TOTAL Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Latino Turnout %	TOTAL VOTERS (April 2021)	% Latino Share of Electorate
Appling	406	180	44.3%	11,748	3.46%
Atkinson	506	213	42.1%	4,857	10.42%
Bacon	198	85	42.9%	6,868	2.88%
Baker	39	15	38.5%	2,279	1.71%
Baldwin	386	210	54.4%	27,228	1.42%
Banks	442	225	50.9%	13,209	3.35%
Barrow	4,483	2,334	52.1%	57,345	7.82%
Bartow	3,798	1,831	48.2%	76,588	4.96%
Ben Hill	294	117	39.8%	10,265	2.86%
Berrien	358	152	42.5%	11,671	3.07%
Bibb	2,170	988	45.5%	109,679	1.98%
Bleckley	117	58	49.6%	7,707	1.52%
Brantley	175	86	49.1%	11,578	1.51%
Brooks	314	138	43.9%	11,376	2.76%
Bryan	1,734	923	53.2%	31,847	5.44%
Bulloch	1,236	598	48.4%	46,378	2.67%
Burke	312	136	43.6%	16,836	1.85%
Butts	390	209	53.6%	17,634	2.21%
Calhoun	36	8	22.2%	3,208	1.12%
Camden	1,862	828	44.5%	36,624	5.08%
Candler	306	125	40.8%	6,508	4.70%

County Name	TOTAL Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Latino Turnout %	TOTAL VOTERS (April 2021)	% Latino Share of Electorate
Carroll	2,838	1,394	49.1%	85,856	3.31%
Catoosa	1,020	562	55.1%	47,196	2.16%
Charlton	77	42	54.5%	6,717	1.15%
Chatham	9,484	4,189	44.2%	209,974	4.52%
Chattahoochee	491	102	20.8%	4,196	11.70%
Chattooga	252	114	45.2%	14,629	1.72%
Cherokee	11,900	7,318	61.5%	195,215	6.10%
Clarke	4,359	2,384	54.7%	77,501	5.62%
Clay	8	7	87.5%	2,123	0.38%
Clayton	11,498	5,053	43.9%	199,570	5.76%
Clinch	52	24	46.2%	4,399	1.18%
Cobb	40,903	23,919	58.5%	544,511	7.51%
Coffee	1,367	516	37.7%	25,530	5.35%
Colquitt	1,809	603	33.3%	25,821	7.01%
Columbia	6,085	3,407	56.0%	110,973	5.48%
Cook	323	124	38.4%	10,975	2.94%
Coweta	4,773	2,837	59.4%	105,465	4.53%
Crawford	154	62	40.3%	8,682	1.77%
Crisp	165	76	46.1%	12,867	1.28%
Dade	193	77	39.9%	12,101	1.59%
Dawson	681	389	57.1%	22,008	3.09%

County Name	TOTAL Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Latino Turnout %	TOTAL VOTERS (April 2021)	% Latino Share of Electorate
Decatur	466	200	42.9%	17,169	2.71%
DeKalb	22,106	12,694	57.4%	553,135	4.00%
Dodge	144	63	43.8%	11,696	1.23%
Dooly	151	46	30.5%	6,090	2.48%
Dougherty	935	349	37.3%	62,948	1.49%
Douglas	5,815	3,082	53.0%	103,337	5.63%
Early	51	26	51.0%	7,495	0.68%
Echols	225	73	32.4%	2,185	10.30%
Effingham	1,680	886	52.7%	45,829	3.67%
Elbert	272	150	55.1%	12,676	2.15%
Emanuel	267	114	42.7%	14,171	1.88%
Evans	257	96	37.4%	6,334	4.06%
Fannin	323	175	54.2%	20,961	1.54%
Fayette	4,499	2,898	64.4%	93,768	4.80%
Floyd	2,641	1,304	49.4%	62,048	4.26%
Forsyth	9,835	6,412	65.2%	168,331	5.84%
Franklin	282	133	47.2%	15,550	1.81%
Fulton	33,610	19,279	57.4%	821,865	4.09%
Gilmer	909	435	47.9%	23,077	3.94%
Glascok	13	6	46.2%	2,062	0.63%
Glynn	2,259	1,053	46.6%	63,080	3.58%

County Name	TOTAL Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Latino Turnout %	TOTAL VOTERS (April 2021)	% Latino Share of Electorate
Gordon	2,753	1,281	46.5%	37,478	7.35%
Grady	480	193	40.2%	15,710	3.06%
Greene	301	165	54.8%	14,633	2.06%
Gwinnett	71,542	40,148	56.1%	595,520	12.01%
Habersham	1,745	713	40.9%	28,878	6.04%
Hall	18,046	8,291	45.9%	132,559	13.61%
Hancock	36	22	61.1%	5,978	0.60%
Haralson	263	129	49.0%	21,198	1.24%
Harris	862	550	63.8%	26,646	3.24%
Hart	281	146	52.0%	17,482	1.61%
Heard	104	55	52.9%	7,941	1.31%
Henry	8,607	4,676	54.3%	175,461	4.91%
Houston	4,598	2,431	52.9%	109,270	4.21%
Irwin	104	42	40.4%	6,175	1.68%
Jackson	2,814	1,605	57.0%	53,592	5.25%
Jasper	228	105	46.1%	10,773	2.12%
Jeff Davis	413	136	32.9%	8,696	4.75%
Jefferson	105	61	58.1%	11,494	0.91%
Jenkins	44	18	40.9%	5,206	0.85%
Johnson	32	10	31.3%	5,680	0.56%
Jones	234	145	62.0%	20,760	1.13%

County Name	TOTAL Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Latino Turnout %	TOTAL VOTERS (April 2021)	% Latino Share of Electorate
Lamar	198	96	48.5%	13,128	1.51%
Lanier	228	96	42.1%	5,742	3.97%
Laurens	533	244	45.8%	33,644	1.58%
Lee	536	285	53.2%	23,597	2.27%
Liberty	3,889	1,402	36.1%	37,872	10.27%
Lincoln	68	35	51.5%	6,277	1.08%
Long	877	331	37.7%	10,025	8.75%
Lowndes	3,152	1,259	39.9%	77,746	4.05%
Lumpkin	702	356	50.7%	22,987	3.05%
Macon	119	47	39.5%	7,217	1.65%
Madison	586	282	48.1%	21,238	2.76%
Marion	165	87	52.7%	5,077	3.25%
McDuffie	231	103	44.6%	15,455	1.49%
McIntosh	155	74	47.7%	9,471	1.64%
Meriwether	178	101	56.7%	15,755	1.13%
Miller	46	19	41.3%	3,994	1.15%
Mitchell	281	102	36.3%	13,788	2.04%
Monroe	342	201	58.8%	21,500	1.59%
Montgomery	172	69	40.1%	5,555	3.10%
Morgan	240	146	60.8%	15,183	1.58%
Murray	1,761	853	48.4%	23,157	7.60%

County Name	TOTAL Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Latino Turnout %	TOTAL VOTERS (April 2021)	% Latino Share of Electorate
Muscogee	6,642	3,153	47.5%	134,759	4.93%
Newton	2,758	1,357	49.2%	81,716	3.38%
Oconee	950	656	69.1%	30,604	3.10%
Oglethorpe	305	167	54.8%	10,981	2.78%
Paulding	6,380	3,756	58.9%	118,820	5.37%
Peach	794	377	47.5%	18,672	4.25%
Pickens	458	248	54.1%	23,963	1.91%
Pierce	242	106	43.8%	13,118	1.84%
Pike	170	105	61.8%	14,199	1.20%
Polk	1,062	507	47.7%	25,070	4.24%
Pulaski	99	49	49.5%	5,840	1.70%
Putnam	399	216	54.1%	16,445	2.43%
Quitman	21	11	52.4%	1,605	1.31%
Rabun	373	175	46.9%	13,364	2.79%
Randolph	35	15	42.9%	4,418	0.79%
Richmond	4,808	2,082	43.3%	139,154	3.46%
Rockdale	2,882	1,411	49.0%	64,402	4.48%
Schley	78	39	50.0%	2,957	2.64%
Screven	90	39	43.3%	9,870	0.91%
Seminole	81	39	48.1%	5,970	1.36%
Spalding	1,416	675	47.7%	47,389	2.99%

County Name	TOTAL Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Latino Turnout %	TOTAL VOTERS (April 2021)	% Latino Share of Electorate
Stephens	372	184	49.5%	18,574	2.00%
Stewart	21	12	57.1%	2,929	0.72%
Sumter	368	160	43.5%	18,371	2.00%
Talbot	50	28	56.0%	4,647	1.08%
Taliaferro	16	10	62.5%	1,258	1.27%
Tattnall	666	252	37.8%	12,414	5.36%
Taylor	62	31	50.0%	5,513	1.12%
Telfair	101	39	38.6%	6,178	1.63%
Terrell	50	23	46.0%	6,675	0.75%
Thomas	566	281	49.6%	30,926	1.83%
Tift	1,421	581	40.9%	25,216	5.64%
Toombs	822	292	35.5%	16,617	4.95%
Towns	180	98	54.4%	10,531	1.71%
Treutlen	51	26	51.0%	4,308	1.18%
Troup	862	452	52.4%	44,568	1.93%
Turner	123	64	52.0%	5,745	2.14%
Twiggs	84	38	45.2%	6,338	1.33%
Union	429	282	65.7%	19,940	2.15%
Upton	202	102	50.5%	18,605	1.09%
Walker	644	276	42.9%	44,435	1.45%
Walton	2,302	1,255	54.5%	72,045	3.20%

County Name	TOTAL Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Latino Turnout %	TOTAL VOTERS (April 2021)	% Latino Share of Electorate
Ware	421	192	45.6%	21,028	2.00%
Warren	22	15	68.2%	3,881	0.57%
Washington	92	55	59.8%	13,172	0.70%
Wayne	532	195	36.7%	18,679	2.85%
Webster	19	12	63.2%	1,743	1.09%
Wheeler	63	29	46.0%	3,224	1.95%
White	371	200	53.9%	21,227	1.75%
Whitfield	11,049	5,506	49.8%	56,191	19.66%
Wilcox	103	42	40.8%	4,579	2.25%
Wilkes	89	46	51.7%	6,959	1.28%
Wilkinson	44	18	40.9%	6,598	0.67%
Worth	160	77	48.1%	14,010	1.14%

APPENDIX B:
Top 10 County Trends-
Totals for 2003, 2008,
2012,
2016, and 2020

County#	County Name	Latino Reg. Voters 2003	Latino Reg. Voters 2008	Latinos Voted 2008	% Voted 2008	Latino Reg. Voters 2012	Latinos Voted 2012	% Voted 2012	Latino Reg. Voters 2016	Latinos Voted 2016	Nov 2016 Turnout %	Latino Reg. Voters 2020	Latinos Voted 2020	Nov 2020 Turnout %	% Growth Latino Reg. Voters 2008-2020	% Growth of Latino Votes Cast 2012-2016	% Growth of Latino Votes Cast 2016-2020	% change in voter participation rates from 2016 to 2020	% change in Latino Voter Participation rate from 2016 to 2020
67	Gwinnett	803	24,537	13,710	55.87%	32,623	16,053	49.21%	44,567	25,416	57.03%	71,542	40,148	56.12%	65.70%	36.84%	57.96%	7.82%	-0.91%
33	Cobb	1,063	16,365	9,603	58.68%	20,044	10,589	52.83%	27,150	16,186	59.62%	40,903	23,919	58.48%	59.99%	34.58%	47.78%	6.79%	-1.14%
60	Fulton	327	13,004	7,285	56.02%	16,352	7,800	47.70%	22,109	12,309	55.67%	33,610	19,279	57.36%	61.31%	36.63%	56.63%	7.97%	1.69%
44	DeKalb	1,318	9,223	5,413	58.69%	10,814	5,712	52.82%	14,508	8,262	56.95%	22,106	12,694	57.42%	58.28%	30.86%	53.64%	4.13%	0.48%
69	Hall	468	5,246	2,395	45.65%	7,095	2,614	36.84%	10,039	4,862	48.43%	18,046	8,291	45.94%	70.93%	46.24%	70.53%	11.59%	-2.49%
28	Cherokee	245	4,295	2,585	60.19%	5,570	3,020	54.22%	7,568	4,449	58.79%	11,900	7,318	61.50%	63.91%	32.12%	64.49%	4.57%	2.71%
31	Clayton	242	4,255	2,106	49.49%	5,326	2,346	44.05%	6,900	3,331	48.28%	11,498	5,053	43.95%	62.99%	29.57%	51.70%	4.23%	-4.33%
155	Whitfield	699	4,066	1,794	44.12%	5,283	1,891	35.79%	7,157	3,663	51.18%	11,049	5,506	49.83%	63.20%	48.38%	50.31%	15.39%	-1.35%
58	Forsyth	179	3,112	2,028	65.17%	4,242	2,468	58.18%	6,080	3,908	64.28%	9,835	6,412	65.20%	68.36%	36.85%	64.07%	6.10%	0.92%
25	Chatham	91	3,736	1,860	49.79%	4,576	1,975	43.16%	6,157	2,703	43.90%	9,484	4,189	44.17%	60.61%	26.93%	54.98%	0.74%	0.27%
		5,435	87,839			111,925			152,235			239,973							

NOTE: 2003 numbers do not reflect a surname match analysis and were not used for the comparisons only provided for context

APPENDIX C:

Georgia Congressional District Totals and Turnout for 2012, 2016, and 2020

District	U.S. Representative	Party	2012 Latino Registered	2012 Latino Voted	2012 Latino Turnout %	2016 Latino Registered	2016 Latino Voted	2016 Latino Turnout %	2020 Latino Registered	2020 Latino Voted	2020 Latino Turnout %	Growth 2012-2020 Latino Registered	Growth in Latino Turnout % 2016-2020	Growth in Latino Turnout % 2012-2020	Growth 2012-2016 Latino Registered	Growth in Latino Turnout % 2012-2016
1	Earl L. "Buddy" Carter	R	11,630	4,663	40.09%	15,177	6,410	42.23%	23,599	10,310	43.69%	102.91%	1.45%	3.59%	30.50%	2.14%
2	Sanford D. Bishop Jr.	D	7,139	2,649	37.11%	8,538	3,435	40.23%	11,689	4,987	42.66%	63.73%	2.43%	5.56%	19.60%	3.13%
3	Drew Ferguson	R	11,017	5,672	51.48%	13,782	7,420	53.84%	20,445	11,483	56.17%	85.58%	2.33%	4.68%	25.10%	2.35%
4	Henry "Hank" Johnson	D	12,058	5,865	48.64%	15,639	8,409	53.77%	25,134	13,064	51.98%	108.44%	-1.79%	3.34%	29.70%	5.13%
5	Nikema Williams	D	10,769	4,920	45.69%	15,033	7,841	52.16%	23,842	12,582	52.77%	121.39%	0.61%	7.09%	39.60%	6.47%
6	Lucy McBath	D	17,456	9,440	54.08%	22,986	13,930	60.60%	33,400	20,856	62.44%	91.34%	1.84%	8.36%	31.68%	6.52%
7	Carolyn Bourdeaux	D	28,058	14,156	50.45%	38,542	22,326	57.93%	60,816	34,985	57.53%	116.75%	-0.40%	7.07%	37.37%	7.47%
8	Austin Scott	R	7,873	3,416	43.39%	9,964	4,582	45.99%	15,809	7,222	45.68%	100.80%	-0.30%	2.29%	26.56%	2.60%
9	Andrew Clyde	R	12,984	5,289	40.73%	18,070	9,172	50.76%	33,091	16,286	49.22%	154.86%	-1.54%	8.48%	39.17%	10.02%
10	Jody Hice	R	9,451	4,870	51.53%	13,122	7,383	56.26%	22,050	12,734	57.75%	133.31%	1.49%	6.22%	38.84%	4.74%
11	Barry Loudermilk	R	17,791	9,040	50.81%	24,135	13,894	57.57%	37,200	21,544	57.91%	109.09%	0.35%	7.10%	35.66%	6.76%
12	Rick Allen	R	9,123	3,951	43.31%	11,404	5,329	46.73%	17,809	8,231	46.22%	95.21%	-0.51%	2.91%	25.00%	3.42%
13	David Scott	D	15,115	7,374	48.79%	19,914	10,991	55.19%	31,978	16,558	51.78%	111.56%	-3.41%	2.99%	31.75%	6.41%
14	Marjorie Taylor Greene	R	13,586	5,359	39.45%	17,755	8,938	50.34%	28,156	14,443	51.30%	107.24%	0.95%	11.85%	30.69%	10.90%

APPENDIX D:

2020 and 2016 Georgia State Senate District Totals and Turnout

District	Party	Last Name	First Name	2016 Latino Registered	2016 Latinos Voted	2016 Latino Turnout %	2020 Latino Registered	2020 Latinos Voted	2020 Latino Turnout %	Growth of Latino Reg 2016-2020	Change of Latino Turnout % (2016-2020)
1	R	Watson	Ben	5,226	2,300	44.01%	7,908	3,651	46.17%	51.32%	2.16%
2	D	Jackson	Lestor	3,896	1,552	39.84%	5,998	2,415	40.26%	53.95%	0.43%
3	R	McNeill	Sheila	2,995	1,299	43.37%	4,504	2,069	45.94%	50.38%	2.56%
4	R	Hickman	Billy	2,321	1,146	49.38%	3,935	1,888	47.98%	69.54%	-1.40%
5	D	Rahman	Sheikh	12,904	6,771	52.47%	20,862	10,291	49.33%	61.67%	-3.14%
6	D	Jordan	Jennifer	5,978	3,313	55.42%	9,364	5,035	53.77%	56.64%	-1.65%
7	R	Harper	Tyler	2,154	941	43.69%	3,553	1,451	40.84%	64.95%	-2.85%
8	R	Goodman	Russ	2,538	1,078	42.47%	4,382	1,757	40.10%	72.66%	-2.38%
9	D	Merritt	Nikki	8,170	5,027	61.53%	13,463	8,201	60.92%	64.79%	-0.61%
10	D	Jones	Emanuel	3,168	1,705	53.82%	4,581	2,445	53.37%	44.60%	-0.45%
11	R	Burke	Dean	2,236	870	38.91%	3,582	1,379	38.50%	60.20%	-0.41%
12	D	Sims	Freddie	1,085	438	40.37%	1,521	599	39.38%	40.18%	-0.99%
13	R	Summers	Carden	1,877	825	43.95%	2,872	1,271	44.25%	53.01%	0.30%
14	R	Thompson	Bruce	5,790	3,165	54.66%	9,281	5,105	55.00%	60.29%	0.34%
15	D	Harbison	Ed	3,332	1,112	33.37%	4,034	1,547	38.35%	21.07%	4.98%
16	R	Harbin	Marty	3,283	1,928	58.73%	4,801	2,919	60.80%	46.24%	2.07%
17	R	Strickland	Brian	4,039	2,175	53.85%	6,704	3,554	53.01%	65.98%	-0.84%
18	R	Kennedy	John	2,118	1,068	50.42%	3,133	1,635	52.19%	47.92%	1.76%
19	R	Tillery	Blake	3,135	1,152	36.75%	5,063	1,907	37.67%	61.50%	0.92%
20	R	Walker, III	Larry	2,854	1,507	52.80%	4,241	2,258	53.24%	48.60%	0.44%
21	R	Beach	Brandon	5,615	3,477	61.92%	8,612	5,670	65.84%	53.37%	3.91%
22	D	Jones II	Harold	2,769	1,191	43.01%	4,039	1,724	42.68%	45.86%	-0.33%
23	R	Burns	Max	2,080	999	48.03%	3,097	1,519	49.05%	48.89%	1.02%
24	R	Anderson	Lee	3,479	1,872	53.81%	5,675	3,208	56.53%	63.12%	2.72%
25	R	Jones	Burt	1,600	869	54.31%	2,560	1,388	54.22%	60.00%	-0.09%
26	D	Lucas	David	1,016	431	42.42%	1,699	675	39.73%	67.22%	-2.69%
27	R	Dolezal	Greg	5,992	3,861	64.44%	9,681	6,335	65.44%	61.57%	1.00%
28	R	Brass	Matt	3,742	2,084	55.69%	5,481	3,232	58.97%	46.47%	3.28%
29	R	Robertson	Randy	3,866	1,957	50.62%	5,160	2,890	56.01%	33.47%	5.39%
30	R	Dugan	Mike	3,263	1,675	51.33%	5,460	2,854	52.27%	67.33%	0.94%
31	R	Anavitarte	Jason	3,597	1,996	55.49%	6,333	3,623	57.21%	76.06%	1.72%

District	Party	Last Name	First Name	2016 Latino Registered	2016 Latinos Voted	2016 Latino Turnout %	2020 Latino Registered	2020 Latinos Voted	2020 Latino Turnout %	Growth of Latino Reg 2016-2020	Change of Latino Turnout % (2016-2020)
32	R	Kirkpatrick	Kay	5,669	3,774	66.57%	7,689	5,397	70.19%	35.63%	3.62%
33	D	Rhett	Michael 'Doc'	8,063	4,518	56.03%	13,240	6,960	52.57%	64.21%	-3.47%
34	D	Seay	Valencia	4,529	2,189	48.33%	7,523	3,291	43.75%	66.11%	-4.59%
35	D	James	Donzella	3,940	2,112	53.60%	6,386	3,262	51.08%	62.08%	-2.52%
36	D	Orrock	Nan	3,969	2,085	52.53%	5,939	3,190	53.71%	49.63%	1.18%
37	R	Tippins	Lindsey	6,507	4,000	61.47%	9,387	6,015	64.08%	44.26%	2.61%
38	D	Tate	Horacena	4,046	2,287	56.52%	6,564	3,536	53.87%	62.23%	-2.66%
39	D	Halpern	Sonya	3,576	1,758	49.16%	5,587	2,865	51.28%	56.24%	2.12%
40	D	Harrell	Sally	6,435	3,721	57.82%	9,499	5,551	58.44%	47.61%	0.61%
41	D	Jackson	Kim	5,754	3,182	55.30%	9,370	5,044	53.83%	62.84%	-1.47%
42	D	Parent	Elena	4,530	2,678	59.12%	6,904	4,109	59.52%	52.41%	0.40%
43	D	Anderson	Tonya	3,098	1,481	47.81%	4,740	2,271	47.91%	53.00%	0.11%
44	D	Davenport	Gail	3,946	2,090	52.97%	6,509	3,271	50.25%	64.95%	-2.71%
45	R	Dixon	Clint	9,743	5,982	61.40%	15,132	9,526	62.95%	55.31%	1.55%
46	R	Cowser	Bill	3,336	1,791	53.69%	5,221	3,028	58.00%	56.50%	4.31%
47	R	Ginn	Frank	4,562	2,539	55.66%	8,817	4,699	53.29%	93.27%	-2.36%
48	D	Au	Michelle	7,223	4,141	57.33%	10,783	6,418	59.52%	49.29%	2.19%
49	R	Miller	Butch	9,368	4,559	48.67%	17,066	7,844	45.96%	82.17%	-2.70%
50	R	Hatchett	Bo	3,149	1,488	47.25%	5,628	2,645	47.00%	78.72%	-0.26%
51	R	Gooch	Steve	2,201	1,162	52.79%	3,868	2,071	53.54%	75.74%	0.75%
52	R	Hufstetler	Chuck	3,890	1,810	46.53%	6,085	2,948	48.45%	56.43%	1.92%
53	R	Mullis	Jeff	1,413	623	44.09%	2,094	1,022	48.81%	48.20%	4.72%
54	R	Payne	Chuck	8,816	4,445	50.42%	13,563	6,737	49.67%	53.85%	-0.75%
55	D	Butler	Gloria	4,358	2,416	55.44%	7,361	3,987	54.16%	68.91%	-1.27%
56	R	Albers	John	5,822	3,445	59.17%	8,484	5,103	60.15%	45.72%	0.98%

APPENDIX E:

2020 and 2016 Georgia House District Totals and Turnout

HD	Party	Last Name	First Name	2016 Latino Reg	2016 Latino Voted	2016 Turnout %	2020 Latino Reg	2020 Latino Voted	2020 Turnout %	Growth of Latino Reg 2016-2020	Change of Latino Turnout % (2016-2020)
1	R	Cameron	Mike	388	150	38.66%	567	227	40.0%	46.13%	1.38%
2	R	Tarvin	Steve	603	310	51.41%	957	508	53.1%	58.71%	1.67%
3	R	Hill	Dewayne	595	286	48.07%	881	474	53.8%	48.07%	5.74%
4	R	Carpenter	Kasey	4,604	2,349	51.02%	7105	3483	49.0%	54.32%	-2.00%
5	R	Barton	Matt	1,749	820	46.88%	2758	1258	45.6%	57.69%	-1.27%
6	R	Ridley	Jason	2,760	1,391	50.40%	4128	2096	50.8%	49.57%	0.38%
7	R	Ralston	David	720	362	50.28%	1271	642	50.5%	76.53%	0.23%
8	R	Gunter	Stan	596	328	55.03%	1048	592	56.5%	75.84%	1.45%
9	R	Wade	Will	792	417	52.65%	1518	821	54.1%	91.67%	1.43%
10	R	Anderson	Victor	923	412	44.64%	1679	709	42.2%	81.91%	-2.41%
11	R	Jasperse	Rick	947	461	48.68%	1482	757	51.1%	56.49%	2.40%
12	R	Lumsden	Eddie	625	287	45.92%	951	455	47.8%	52.16%	1.92%
13	R	Dempsey	Katie	1,171	509	43.47%	1785	865	48.5%	52.43%	4.99%
14	R	Scoggins	Mitchell	855	461	53.92%	1440	785	54.5%	68.42%	0.60%
15	R	Gambill	Matthew	1,284	601	46.81%	2321	1047	45.1%	80.76%	-1.70%
16	R	Kelley	Trey	847	373	44.04%	1288	623	48.4%	52.07%	4.33%
17	R	Momtahan	Martin	1,226	705	57.50%	2371	1416	59.7%	93.39%	2.22%
18	R	Smith	Tyler Paul	637	307	48.19%	1108	505	45.6%	73.94%	-2.62%
19	R	Gullett	Joseph	1,590	935	58.81%	2716	1607	59.2%	70.82%	0.36%
20	R	Byrd	Charlice	1,999	1,197	59.88%	3108	1938	62.4%	55.48%	2.48%
21	R	Thomas	Brad	1,942	1,110	57.16%	3094	1968	63.6%	59.32%	6.45%
22	R	Cantrell	Wes	1,690	1,110	65.68%	2882	1913	66.4%	70.53%	0.70%
23	R	Ballinger	Mandi	1,917	1,029	53.68%	3137	1707	54.4%	63.64%	0.74%
24	R	Gilligan	Sheri	1,956	1,210	61.86%	3298	2125	64.4%	68.61%	2.57%
25	R	Jones	Todd	1,717	1,166	67.91%	2306	1646	71.4%	34.30%	3.47%
26	R	McDonald	Lauren	1,724	1,088	63.11%	2963	1838	62.0%	71.87%	-1.08%
27	R	Hawkins	Lee	1,988	978	49.20%	3589	1683	46.9%	80.53%	-2.30%
28	R	Erwin	Chris	618	286	46.28%	1149	561	48.8%	85.92%	2.55%
29	R	Dubnik	Matt	3,353	1,415	42.20%	6152	2358	38.3%	83.48%	-3.87%
30	R	Dunahoo, Jr.	Emory	3,768	1,937	51.41%	6700	3262	48.7%	77.81%	-2.72%
31	R	Benton	Tommy	1,281	721	56.28%	2593	1488	57.4%	102.42%	1.10%
32	R	Powell	Alan	369	195	52.85%	658	321	48.8%	78.32%	-4.06%
33	R	Leverett	Rob	493	262	53.14%	882	458	51.9%	78.90%	-1.22%

HD	Party	Last Name	First Name	2016 Latino Reg	2016 Latino Voted	2016 Turnout %	2020 Latino Reg	2020 Latino Voted	2020 Turnout %	Growth of Latino Reg 2016-2020	Change of Latino Turnout % (2016-2020)
34	R	Reeves	Bert	2,041	1,187	58.16%	2832	1720	60.7%	38.76%	2.58%
35	R	Setzler	Ed	2,407	1,508	62.65%	3424	2163	63.2%	42.25%	0.52%
36	R	Ehrhart	Ginny	1,548	1,022	66.02%	2333	1641	70.3%	50.71%	4.32%
37	D	Williams	Mary Frances	2,173	1,294	59.55%	3353	1916	57.1%	54.30%	-2.41%
38	D	Wilkerson	David	2,345	1,387	59.15%	3874	2221	57.3%	65.20%	-1.82%
39	D	Thomas	Erica	1,986	1,095	55.14%	3469	1730	49.9%	74.67%	-5.27%
40	D	Allen	Erick	1,789	1,133	63.33%	2512	1568	62.4%	40.41%	-0.91%
41	D	Smith	Michael	3,268	1,807	55.29%	5460	2760	50.5%	67.07%	-4.74%
42	D	Anulewicz	Teri	2,514	1,169	46.50%	4048	1699	42.0%	61.02%	-4.53%
43	R	Cooper	Sharon	1,804	1,123	62.25%	2333	1491	63.9%	29.32%	1.66%
44	R	Parsons	Don	2,230	1,409	63.18%	3161	2023	64.0%	41.75%	0.81%
45	R	Dollar	Matt	1,559	1,036	66.45%	1982	1466	74.0%	27.13%	7.51%
46	R	Carson	John	2,187	1,452	66.39%	3017	2103	69.7%	37.95%	3.31%
47	R	Jones	Jan	1,666	1,038	62.30%	2283	1510	66.1%	37.03%	3.84%
48	D	Robichaux	Mary	1,885	1,091	57.88%	3012	1683	55.9%	59.79%	-2.00%
49	R	Martin	Chuck	1,764	1,112	63.04%	2521	1713	67.9%	42.91%	4.91%
50	D	Kausche	Angelika	1,398	856	61.23%	1991	1359	68.3%	42.42%	7.03%
51	D	McLaurin	Josh	1,698	934	55.01%	2499	1430	57.2%	47.17%	2.22%
52	D	Roberts	Shea	1,512	851	56.28%	2409	1417	58.8%	59.33%	2.54%
53	D	Jones	Sheila	957	551	57.58%	1495	895	59.9%	56.22%	2.29%
54	D	Holland	Betsy	1,692	958	56.62%	2555	1517	59.4%	51.00%	2.75%
55	D	Metze	Marie	836	434	51.91%	1263	696	55.1%	51.08%	3.19%
56	D	Mainor	Mesha	1,068	468	43.82%	1661	793	47.7%	55.52%	3.92%
57	D	Evans	Stacey	1,464	708	48.36%	2307	1240	53.7%	57.58%	5.39%
58	D	Cannon	Park	1,385	782	56.46%	1925	1110	57.7%	38.99%	1.20%
59	D	Dreyer	David	1,288	705	54.74%	2037	1135	55.7%	58.15%	0.98%
60	D	Schofield	Kim	1,098	509	46.36%	1931	800	41.4%	75.87%	-4.93%
61	D	Bruce	Roger	1,023	536	52.39%	1692	825	48.8%	65.40%	-3.64%
62	D	Boddie	William	973	529	54.37%	1630	853	52.3%	67.52%	-2.04%
63	D	Bazemore	Debra	1,104	673	60.96%	1655	911	55.0%	49.91%	-5.91%
64	D	Jackson	Derrick	1,061	626	59.00%	1667	907	54.4%	57.12%	-4.59%
65	D	Thomas	Mandisha	1,113	592	53.19%	1771	898	50.7%	59.12%	-2.48%

HD	Party	Last Name	First Name	2016 Latino Reg	2016 Latino Voted	2016 Turnout %	2020 Latino Reg	2020 Latino Voted	2020 Turnout %	Growth of Latino Reg 2016-2020	Change of Latino Turnout % (2016-2020)
66	D	Alexander	Kimberly	1,487	807	54.27%	2372	1267	53.4%	59.52%	-0.86%
67	R	Gravley	Micah	1,285	718	55.88%	2227	1229	55.2%	73.31%	-0.69%
68	R	Collins	J	1,008	494	49.01%	1607	862	53.6%	59.42%	4.63%
69	R	Nix	Randy	494	246	49.80%	750	363	48.4%	51.82%	-1.40%
70	R	Smith	Lynn	1,418	718	50.63%	2097	1147	54.7%	47.88%	4.06%
71	R	Singleton	Philip	1,646	982	59.66%	2277	1446	63.5%	38.34%	3.84%
72	R	Bonner	Josh	1,588	1,003	63.16%	2162	1499	69.3%	36.15%	6.17%
73	R	Mathiak	Karen	1,063	591	55.60%	1672	914	54.7%	57.29%	-0.93%
74	D	Neal	Yasmin	1,407	656	46.62%	2303	994	43.2%	63.68%	-3.46%
75	D	Glanton	Mike	1,350	681	50.44%	2253	986	43.8%	66.89%	-6.68%
76	D	Scott	Sandra	1,159	559	48.23%	1954	955	48.9%	68.59%	0.64%
77	D	Burnough	Rhonda	1,356	599	44.17%	2311	900	38.9%	70.43%	-5.23%
78	D	Douglas	Demetrius	1,759	930	52.87%	2600	1297	49.9%	47.81%	-2.99%
79	D	Wilensky	Mike	1,908	1,115	58.44%	2520	1513	60.0%	32.08%	1.60%
80	D	Wilson	Matthew	1,608	974	60.57%	2470	1483	60.0%	53.61%	-0.53%
81	D	Holcomb	Scott	2,234	1,258	56.31%	3725	2085	56.0%	66.74%	-0.34%
82	D	Oliver	Mary Margaret	1,787	980	54.84%	2726	1415	51.9%	52.55%	-2.93%
83	D	Evans	Becky	797	491	61.61%	1225	782	63.8%	53.70%	2.23%
84	D	Shannon	Renitta	859	483	56.23%	1172	738	63.0%	36.44%	6.74%
85	D	Drenner	Karla	837	455	54.36%	1379	791	57.4%	64.76%	3.00%
86	D	Lopez	Zulma	899	544	60.51%	1388	844	60.8%	54.39%	0.30%
87	D	Davis	Viola	999	574	57.46%	1587	899	56.6%	58.86%	-0.81%
88	D	Mitchell	Billy	1,236	624	50.49%	1916	968	50.5%	55.02%	0.04%
89	D	Nguyen	Bee	953	626	65.69%	1547	1059	68.5%	62.33%	2.77%
90	D	Moore	Angela	697	366	52.51%	1106	585	52.9%	58.68%	0.38%
91	D	Taylor	Rhonda	918	462	50.33%	1337	669	50.0%	45.64%	-0.29%
92	D	Carter	Doreen	1,105	479	43.35%	1699	698	41.1%	53.76%	-2.27%
93	D	Kendrick	Dar'shun	1,391	749	53.85%	2333	1265	54.2%	67.72%	0.38%
94	D	Bennett	Karen	1,235	681	55.14%	2023	1101	54.4%	63.81%	-0.72%
95	D	Moore	Beth	2,026	1,134	55.97%	3072	1716	55.9%	51.63%	-0.11%
96	D	Marin	Pedro "Pete"	3,549	1,841	51.87%	5670	2814	49.6%	59.76%	-2.24%

HD	Party	Last Name	First Name	2016 Latino Reg	2016 Latino Voted	2016 Turnout %	2020 Latino Reg	2020 Latino Voted	2020 Turnout %	Growth of Latino Reg 2016-2020	Change of Latino Turnout % (2016-2020)
97	R	Rich	Bonnie	2,314	1,430	61.80%	3418	2241	65.6%	47.71%	3.77%
98	R	Clark	David	2,898	1,773	61.18%	4723	2887	61.1%	62.97%	-0.05%
99	D	Lim	Marvin	3,556	1,800	50.62%	5840	2581	44.2%	64.23%	-6.42%
100	D	McClain	Dewey	4,376	2,216	50.64%	6810	3439	50.5%	55.62%	-0.14%
101	D	Park	Samuel	3,990	2,298	57.59%	6131	3509	57.2%	53.66%	-0.36%
102	D	Kennard	Gregg	3,202	1,955	61.06%	4742	2943	62.1%	48.09%	1.01%
103	R	Barr	Timothy	2,787	1,669	59.89%	4601	2855	62.1%	65.09%	2.17%
104	R	Efstration	Chuck	3,315	2,011	60.66%	5368	3346	62.3%	61.93%	1.67%
105	D	McLeod	Donna	2,643	1,591	60.20%	4519	2593	57.4%	70.98%	-2.82%
106	D	Mitchell	Rebecca	2,167	1,233	56.90%	3622	2079	57.4%	67.14%	0.50%
107	D	Hutchinson	Shelly	3,397	1,987	58.49%	5632	3240	57.5%	65.79%	-0.96%
108	D	Clark	Jasmine	2,480	1,505	60.69%	4137	2293	55.4%	66.81%	-5.26%
109	D	Lewis-Ward	Regina	1,266	709	56.00%	2038	1171	57.5%	60.98%	1.46%
110	R	Crowe	Clint	1,108	548	49.46%	1837	888	48.3%	65.79%	-1.12%
111	D	Holly	El-Mahdi	1,823	1,044	57.27%	2715	1530	56.4%	48.93%	-0.91%
112	R	Belton	Dave	615	356	57.89%	1074	587	54.7%	74.63%	-3.23%
113	D	Henderson	Sharon	983	488	49.64%	1542	759	49.2%	56.87%	-0.42%
114	R	Kirby	Tom	1,497	808	53.97%	2949	1678	56.9%	96.99%	2.93%
115	R	Williamson	Bruce	657	315	47.95%	1108	583	52.6%	68.65%	4.67%
116	R	England	Terry	1,625	894	55.02%	3218	1624	50.5%	98.03%	-4.55%
117	R	Gaines	Houston	1,288	713	55.36%	1931	1110	57.5%	49.92%	2.13%
118	D	Frye	Spencer	1,450	777	53.59%	2364	1222	51.7%	63.03%	-1.89%
119	R	Wiedower	Marcus	1,033	622	60.21%	1499	962	64.2%	45.11%	3.96%
120	R	Rhodes	Trey	526	267	50.76%	990	541	54.6%	88.21%	3.89%
121	R	Fleming	Barry	1,523	767	50.36%	2685	1352	50.4%	76.30%	-0.01%
122	R	Lott	Jodi	1,644	925	56.27%	2481	1515	61.1%	50.91%	4.80%
123	R	Newton	Mark	1,155	591	51.17%	1623	886	54.6%	40.52%	3.42%
124	D	Howard	Wayne	779	323	41.46%	1117	462	41.4%	43.39%	-0.10%
125	D	Nelson	Sheila	803	374	46.58%	1121	474	42.3%	39.60%	-4.29%
126	D	Frazier	Gloria	775	344	44.39%	1157	548	47.4%	49.29%	2.98%
127	D	Prince	Brian	827	333	40.27%	1260	506	40.2%	52.36%	-0.11%
128	D	Jackson	Mack	153	79	51.63%	234	126	53.8%	52.94%	2.21%
129	R	Holmes	Susan	484	252	52.07%	753	396	52.6%	55.58%	0.52%

HD	Party	Last Name	First Name	2016 Latino Reg	2016 Latino Voted	2016 Turnout %	2020 Latino Reg	2020 Latino Voted	2020 Turnout %	Growth of Latino Reg 2016-2020	Change of Latino Turnout % (2016-2020)
130	R	Knight	David	730	355	48.63%	1303	631	48.4%	78.49%	-0.20%
131	R	Camp	Beth	315	145	46.03%	456	251	55.0%	44.76%	9.01%
132	R	Jenkins	David	563	258	45.83%	866	437	50.5%	53.82%	4.64%
133	R	Smith	Vance	811	462	56.97%	1101	716	65.0%	35.76%	8.07%
134	R	Smith	Richard	1,842	922	50.05%	2338	1263	54.0%	26.93%	3.97%
135	D	Smyre	Calvin	1,112	340	30.58%	1317	488	37.1%	18.44%	6.48%
136	D	Hugley	Carolyn	1,569	571	36.39%	1898	798	42.0%	20.97%	5.65%
137	D	Buckner	Debbie	951	493	51.84%	1253	686	54.7%	31.76%	2.91%
138	R	Cheokas	Mike	796	229	28.77%	1059	376	35.5%	33.04%	6.74%
139	D	Bentley	Patty	483	201	41.61%	753	312	41.4%	55.90%	-0.18%
140	R	Dickey	Robert	689	336	48.77%	1028	494	48.1%	49.20%	-0.71%
141	R	Washburn	Dale	614	337	54.89%	994	557	56.0%	61.89%	1.15%
142	D	Paris	Miriam	333	158	47.45%	598	223	37.3%	79.58%	-10.16%
143	D	Beverly	James	342	157	45.91%	640	276	43.1%	87.13%	-2.78%
144	R	Mathis	Danny	442	235	53.17%	681	394	57.9%	54.07%	4.69%
145	R	Williams	Rick	364	207	56.87%	489	262	53.6%	34.34%	-3.29%
146	R	Blackmon	Shaw	1,301	730	56.11%	1808	1047	57.9%	38.97%	1.80%
147	R	Clark	Heath	1,342	555	41.36%	1775	800	45.1%	32.27%	3.71%
148	R	Williams, Jr.	Noel	396	214	54.04%	678	349	51.5%	71.21%	-2.57%
149	R	Pruitt	Robert	308	138	44.81%	475	180	37.9%	54.22%	-6.91%
150	R	Hatchett	Matt	328	173	52.74%	561	251	44.7%	71.04%	-8.00%
151	R	Greene	Gerald	216	105	48.61%	291	135	46.4%	34.72%	-2.22%
152	R	Yearta	Bill	535	251	46.92%	738	374	50.7%	37.94%	3.76%
153	D	Hopson	CaMia	463	171	36.93%	629	226	35.9%	35.85%	-1.00%
154	D	Dukes	Winfred	302	119	39.40%	420	175	41.7%	39.07%	2.26%
155	R	Pirkle	Clay	624	294	47.12%	993	433	43.6%	59.13%	-3.51%
156	R	Greg	Morris*	864	302	34.95%	1370	534	39.0%	58.56%	4.02%
157	R	Werkheiser	Bill	831	315	37.91%	1290	478	37.1%	55.23%	-0.85%
158	R	Parrish	Butch	489	225	46.01%	838	366	43.7%	71.37%	-2.34%
159	R	Burns	Jon	505	263	52.08%	854	418	48.9%	69.11%	-3.13%
160	R	Tankersley	Jan	683	354	51.83%	1011	495	49.0%	48.02%	-2.87%
161	R	Hitchens	Bill	1,501	743	49.50%	3153	1512	48.0%	110.06%	-1.55%
162	D	Gilliard	Carl	1,486	511	34.39%	2200	746	33.9%	48.05%	-0.48%

HD	Party	Last Name	First Name	2016 Latino Reg	2016 Latino Voted	2016 Turnout %	2020 Latino Reg	2020 Latino Voted	2020 Turnout %	Growth of Latino Reg 2016-2020	Change of Latino Turnout % (2016- 2020)
163	D	Mallow	Derek	888	359	40.43%	1231	504	40.9%	38.63%	0.51%
164	R	Stephens	Ron	2,141	819	38.25%	3475	1424	41.0%	62.31%	2.73%
165	D	Stephens	Mickey	843	376	44.60%	1171	541	46.2%	38.91%	1.60%
166	R	Petrea	Jesse	1,120	663	59.20%	1508	960	63.7%	34.64%	4.46%
167	R	DeLoach	Buddy	1,174	485	41.31%	1938	820	42.3%	65.08%	1.00%
168	D	Williams	Al	2,340	875	37.39%	3279	1327	40.5%	40.13%	3.08%
169	R	Lariccia	Dominic	1,011	421	41.64%	1663	623	37.5%	64.49%	-4.18%
170	R	Houston	Penny	778	311	39.97%	1346	540	40.1%	73.01%	0.14%
171	R	Campbell	Joe	532	209	39.29%	861	348	40.4%	61.84%	1.13%
172	R	Watson	Sam	1,156	429	37.11%	2039	695	34.1%	76.38%	-3.03%
173	R	Taylor	Darlene	608	250	41.12%	880	381	43.3%	44.74%	2.18%
174	R	Corbett	John	748	327	43.72%	1178	485	41.2%	57.49%	-2.55%
175	R	LaHood	John	741	354	47.77%	1214	588	48.4%	63.83%	0.66%
176	R	Burchett	James	896	390	43.53%	1616	684	42.3%	80.36%	-1.20%
177	D	Sharper	Dexter	762	303	39.76%	1324	448	33.8%	73.75%	-5.93%
178	R	Meeks	Steven	420	193	45.95%	667	291	43.6%	58.81%	-2.32%
179	R	Hogan	Don	828	379	45.77%	1352	638	47.2%	63.29%	1.42%
180	R	Sainz	Steven	1,185	488	41.18%	1712	766	44.7%	44.47%	3.56%

Note: G. Morris valid thru 4/13/21.