



2008 PRIMARY ELECTION PROFILES

ARIZONA

ARIZONA PRIMARY: FEBRUARY 5

ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTES: 10

TOTAL POPULATION (2006): 6,166,318 LATINO POPULATION (2006): 1,803,377

In the last decade, Arizona has seen some of the most competitive Presidential races in the nation. In 1996, President Bill Clinton carried the state by a narrow 47% - 44% margin, and in 2000, George W. Bush won 51% of the vote compared to the 49% received by Vice-President Al Gore and other candidates. In 2004, President Bush's margin of victory was wider – he defeated U.S. Senator John Kerry by 55% - 44%. As one of the nation's fastest-growing states, whose voters have a reputation for fluid partisan allegiances, Arizona could again become one of the key "battlegrounds" in the November 2008 Presidential contest.

Arizona's Latino voters tend to affiliate with the Democratic Party, and the Democratic Presidential contenders have been seeking endorsements from Arizona's Latino leaders. Arizona is also the home of Republican Presidential candidate Senator John McCain. Senator McCain is familiar to Latino voters in Arizona, and is also known by many Latinos nationwide because of his leadership in co-sponsoring and promoting bi-partisan comprehensive immigration reform legislation. Should McCain obtain the Republican nomination, political observers will be watching to see how his relationship with Latino voters both nationally and within Arizona affects the outcome of the Presidential contest.

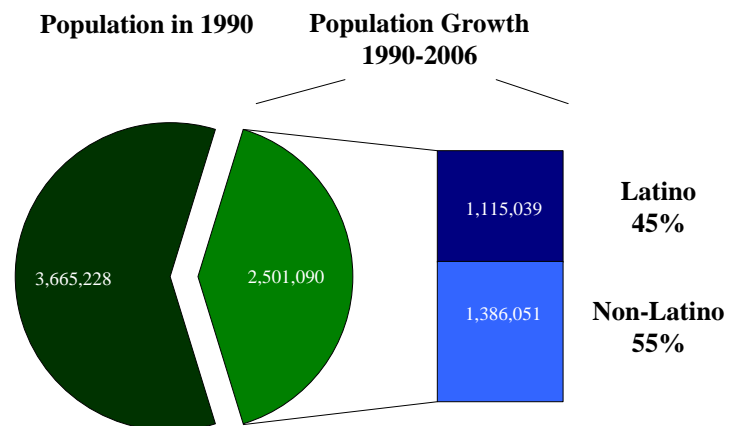
THE LATINO POPULATION IN ARIZONA

In 2006, Latinos accounted for nearly 3 out of 10 (29%) of Arizona residents. Between 1990 and 2006, the state's overall population increased by two-thirds (68%). Arizona's Latino population more than doubled during this period, growing from 688,338 to 1.8 million, an increase of 162%.

Arizona's Latino Population: 2006

	Population	% of Total Population
Latinos	1,803,377	29%
Latino Adults	1,128,064	25%
Latino Adult U.S. Citizens	677,525	17%

Arizona Population Growth: 1990-2006



THE LATINO ELECTORATE

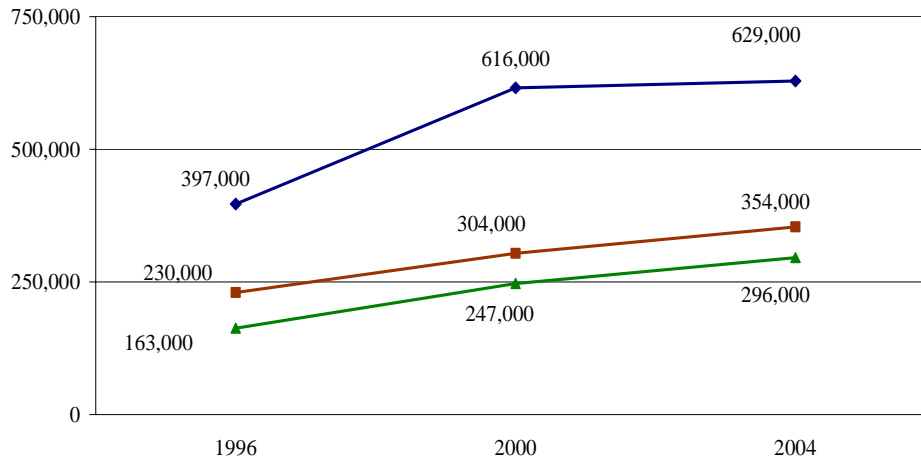
The number of Arizona Latino voters has steadily increased in the last three Presidential elections, growing from 163,000 in 1996 to nearly 300,000 in 2004. As of February 2006, 13% of all registered voters in Arizona were Latino (355,140).

Arizona's Electorate (2006)

Total Registered Voters	2,660,329
Latino Registered Voters	355,140
Latino Share of All Registered Voters	13%

Arizona Latino Registration and Voting in Past Presidential Elections

◆ Voting Age Citizens ■ Registered Voters ▲ Actual Voters



See "Sources" for information regarding the limitations of the foregoing data.

LATINO ELECTED OFFICIALS IN ARIZONA

In the last decade, the number of Latino elected officials in Arizona has grown steadily, with the total increasing from 299 in 1996, to 354 in 2007. During that period, the number of Latino state legislators more than doubled, growing from 8 to 17. Arizona's two Members of Congress comprise 25% of the state's delegation in the House of Representatives.

Latinos in Elected Office: Arizona 1996-2007

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2007
Members of Congress	1	1	1	1	2
Latino State Legislators	8	9	11	14	17
Local Elected Officials	290	263	256	304	335
State Total	299	273	268	320	354

For more information about the NALEO Educational Fund's 2008 Election publications, please contact Rosalind Gold at rgold@naleo.org or (213) 747-7606, ext. 120.

Sources

NALEO Educational Fund, 2007 *National Directory of Latino Elected Officials*.

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2007), General Information and Custom Tables.

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), *Voting and Registration in the Elections of November: 1996-2004*.

The CPS data used in these reports and the survey from which they are derived are subject to certain limitations. First, actual voter turnout and registration may be overestimated by the CPS, because individuals may tend to over-report electoral participation. Additionally, the CPS is a national survey, and estimates derived for smaller sub-groups within the national population may be based on relatively small sample sizes. Consequently, the margin of error associated with estimates of voting and registration for these sub-groups is greater than the margin associated with the national population or larger population sub-groups.

U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1990 and 2000.

Voter Contact Service, *National Political DataBase*.