



2008 PRIMARY ELECTION PROFILES

ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS PRIMARY: FEBRUARY 5

ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTES: 21

TOTAL POPULATION (2006): 12,831,970 LATINO POPULATION (2006): 1,888,439

Illinois is home to the largest Latino population center in the Midwest. Once concentrated in the neighborhoods of Chicago, the Latino community has grown throughout Chicagoland, the metropolitan and suburban area surrounding the city.

In the last two Presidential contests, Illinois has become a solidly Democratic state, with Vice President Al Gore and Senator John Kerry both winning 55% of the state's votes in their respective races. Through his service as an Illinois State Senator and U.S. Senator, Barack Obama is familiar to Illinois Latino voters. During his 2004 U.S. Senatorial race, Sen. Obama courted endorsements from Latino leaders, and according to Edison Media Research/Mitofsky International exit poll data from the November 2004 election, he received 82% of the Latino vote. Senator Hillary Clinton's campaign also has Illinois Latino connections – her Latina campaign manager, Patti Solis Doyle, is sister to Chicago Alderman Daniel Solis. Political observers are watching to see what impact the Democratic Presidential contenders' relationship with the Latino electorate in Illinois will have on the outcome of the Democratic primary.

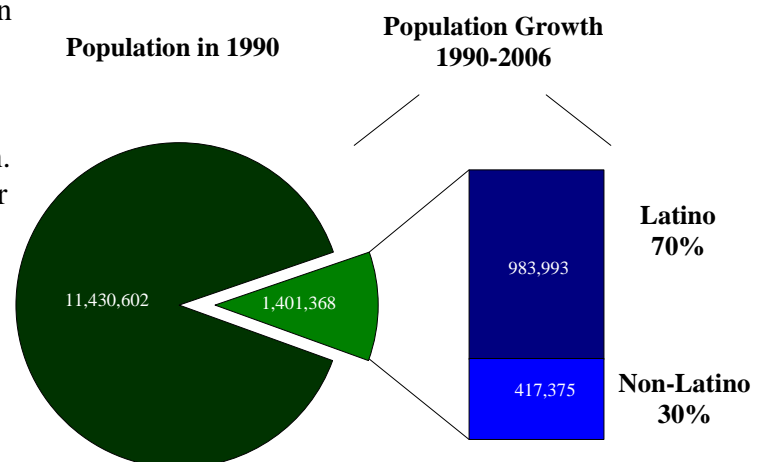
THE LATINO POPULATION IN ILLINOIS

In 2006, Latinos accounted for 15% of all residents in Illinois. While the state overall experienced modest population growth between 1990 and 2006 (12%), the Latino population more than doubled during this period, increasing from 904,446 to nearly 1.9 million. The increase in the Latino population comprised over two-thirds (70%) of the state's population growth since the beginning of the last decade.

Illinois' Latino Population: 2006

	Population	% of Total Population
Latinos	1,888,439	15%
Latino Adults	1,230,725	13%
Latino Adult U.S. Citizens	703,822	8%

Illinois Population Growth: 1990-2006



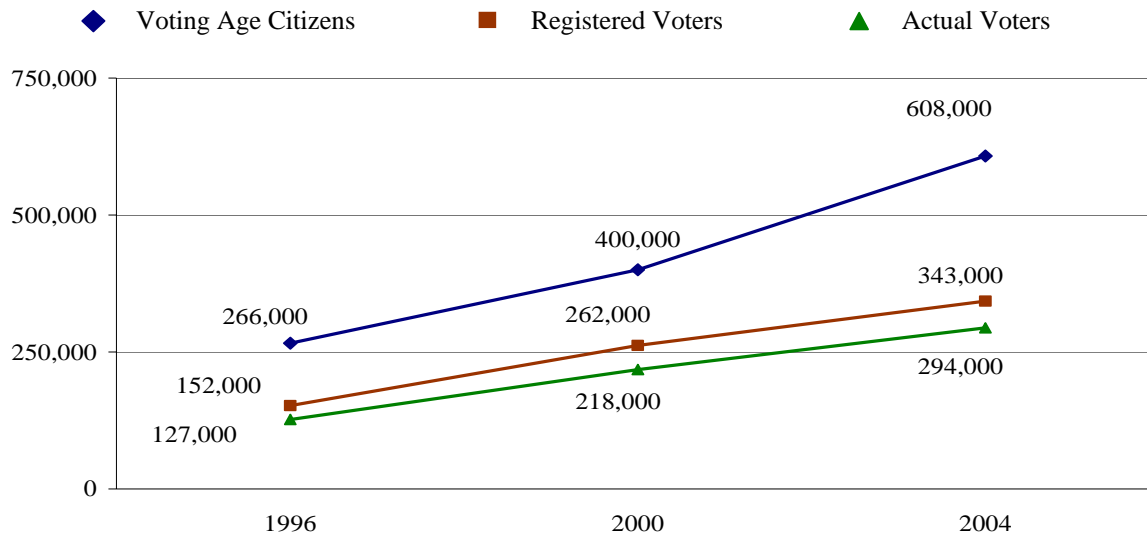
THE LATINO ELECTORATE

Latinos in Illinois are becoming an ever greater share of the voters in Presidential elections in the state. In 1996, Latinos comprised only 2.7% of those who actually voted. In 2006, Latinos comprised 5.2% of the total turnout. About a half million Latinos are currently registered to vote in Illinois.

Illinois' Electorate (2007)

Total Registered Voters	7,426,749
Latino Registered Voters	517,865
Latino Share of All Registered Voters	7%

Illinois Latino Registration and Voting in Past Presidential Elections



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

LATINO ELECTED OFFICIALS IN ILLINOIS

As of January 2007, 97 Latinos served in elected office in Illinois. In the last decade, Illinois has seen significant growth in the number of Latino elected officials, particularly at the state legislative and local level. Between 1996 and 2007, the number of Latino elected officials in Illinois more than doubled, with a 150% increase at the local level.

Latinos in Illinois Elected Office: 1996-2007*

	1996	2000	2002	2003	2007
Members Of Congress	1	1	1	1	1
Statewide Officials	0	0	0	0	0
State Legislators	6	6	6	11	11
Local Officials	34	37	52	66	85
Total	41	44	59	78	97

*For purposes of comparability, these figures do not include Chicago Local School Councilmembers.

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*.