

Non-Profit Org  
Bulk Rate  
U.S. Postage  
**PAID**  
Los Angeles, CA  
Permit No. 2977

William C. Velásquez Institute  
2914 N. Main St., 1st Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90031

We would like to thank the following sponsors for their generous support and cooperation on the 2000 Texas Exit Poll and Turnout Study:



CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK



KAISER PERMANENTE



THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

**METHODOLOGY: WCVI 2000 EXIT POLL & TURNOUT STUDY**

The William C. Velásquez Institute conducted an exit poll to measure how Latinos voted during the November 2000 General elections. The survey was administered by trained interviewers in both English and Spanish. WCVI pollsters interviewed 957 Latino voters in 32 Texas precincts. The sample was designed to cover 90% of all Latino voters in the state. Precincts from 5% to 100% of registered Latino voters were included in the sample. The design is a stratified, two stage, probability-based sample. Precincts were included in the universe if they met minimum levels with respect to number and percentage of Latino voters. Precincts were then stratified by geography and percent Latino voter population. The voters poll touched on issues specially relevant to the Latino community which where either represented in the November election or are subject of on going local and national debate.

WCVI subsequently conducted its 2000 Election Turnout Study. Using the randomly-selected precincts identified for the exit poll conducted, actual counts of election day Latino voters were tabulated. Estimates of early voting by Latinos were used to develop a more accurate turnout figure. The results were weighted for a more exact estimate of total Latino turnout in Texas.

The margin of error for this study is  $\pm 3.2\%$ . Results may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Margin of error higher for subgroups.



**WCVI.ORG**

FORMERLY SOUTHWEST VOTER RESEARCH NOTES



**LATINO VOTE HITS 1 MILLION IN TEXAS**

A turnout study, or 2.2%. conducted by the William C. Velásquez Institute (WCVI), revealed that Latinos cast a record number of ballots in the 2000 Texas General Election. According to results garnered from the study, Tejanos cast over 1 million votes in the 2000 election. This vote represents an increase of 21,000 over the '96 elections

In the 2000 Texas General Election, Latinos represented 15.6% of the total votes cast in Texas, a decrease in share from '96's 17.5%. The rate of Latino turnout fell to 51.4% from 64.1% in 1996. It should be noted that total state turnout fell as well compared to

*(Continued on page 2)*

**Texas Total/Latino Voter Turnout:  
A Comparison of the 2000 and 1996  
General Elections**

	TVC	TVR	Turnout %		
2000	6,407,637	12,365,235	51.8%		
1996	5,611,644	10,540,678	53.2%		
00-96, +/-	795,993	1,824,557			
00-96 %, +/-	14.2%	17.3%			
	LVC	LVR	Turnout %	Share TVC	
2000	1,002,690	1,950,000	51.4%	15.6%	
1996	981,427	1,531,000	64.1%	17.5%	
00-96, +/-	21,263	419,000			
00-96 %, +/-	2.2%	27.4%			

TVC = Total Votes Cast  
TVR = Total Voter Registration  
LVC = Latino Votes Cast  
LVR = Latino Voter Registration

Source: TVC / TVR - 2000/96 Texas Secretary of State  
LVC - 2000/96 WCVI Turnout Study  
LVR - 2000, WCVI estimate of LVR as of General Election 2000  
1996, WCVI Spanish surname analysis of TVR

The William C. Velásquez Institute conducted an election day exit poll and turnout study on November 7, 2000 of Latino voters in Texas. This newsletter is a brief report of the findings of the exit poll. The source for all information referenced in this newsletter is the 2000 WCVI exit poll and turnout study, unless otherwise noted. Detailed methodology of the exit poll and turnout study can be found on Page 8 of the newsletter.

**Texas Latino Voters:  
Issues Influencing Presidential Choice  
(ranked in order)**

Which one issue mattered most in deciding how you voted for President?

Health Care	14.8%	Prescription Drugs	4.6%
Economy/Jobs	12.5%	School Vouchers	4.2%
Public Education	11.5%	Gun Control	3.6%
Taxes	9.2%	The Environment	3.2%
Bilingual Education	7.6%	Teacher Testing	2.5%
Abortion	7.1%	ALL	0.7%
Other	6.3%	Other: Military Issues	0.3%
Crime/Drugs	6.0%	Other: Social Security	0.2%
Immigration Policy	5.2%	Other: Gay Issues	0.1%

**EDUCATION & HEALTH CARE  
ISSUES TOPS ON LATINO VOTER  
CONCERNS**

Latinos spoke out in the 2000 election, and education was one of the key factors in garnering the Latino vote. 25.8% of Latinos identified an education issue as key to determining their vote for president. These issues included Public Education, 11.5%, Bilingual Education, 7.6%, School Vouchers, 4.2%, and Teacher Testing, 2.5%. 12.2% of all Latino voters also identified a Health Care issue as a key to their vote.

This finding represents a marked difference from the 1996 Presidential election where Latinos identified Economy/Jobs, 19.1%, as the key issue. In comparison, education was only identified 14.5% of the time.

# LATINO VOTE MAKES MODEST GAINS IN 2000

(Continued from page 1)

1996.

Latinos experienced big gains in voter registration. Latino voter registration grew by 27.4% since the 1996 election. This increase translated into 419,000 new Latino registered voters.

With the many achievements of the Latino electorate over the past ten years, it

is still important to remember that much work remains undone. A special WCVI analysis of the 2000 Census Voting-

## WCVI Analysis of 2000 Voting-Age Population

	2000
Latino Voting-Age Population (VAP)	3,746,069
Latino Citizen Voting-Age Population (CVAP)	2,644,725
Latino Voter Registration	1,950,000
% Registered VAP	52.1%
% Registered CVAP	73.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, Projections of the Voting-Age Population for States: November 2000  
WCVI Estimates.

Age Population Statistics shows that approximately 694,725 eligible Latinos remain unregistered. (See chart above)

### EDITORIAL

#### A NEW PARADIGM FOR POLLING: ETHNICALLY DESIGNED STUDIES AND SAMPLES



In an election year of hanging chads and hand recounts, who can forget the thrilling election night when we all discovered the next President of the United States was Al Gore...no, sorry, it was George Bush...no, wrong again, it was Al Gore...and you know the rest. In their zeal to be the first network to call the closest election in American history first, Voter News Service (VNS) demonstrated to the country everything right and wrong with their polling system.

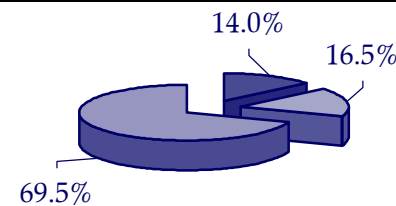
Yes, VNS was accurately calling the election based on their sampled study of precincts across the state of Florida, but no sampled study was ever designed to call an election with a margin of victory of a few thousand votes. A credible researcher would have seen this analysis on election night as the returns poured in and would have waited longer to make an accurate call or, as the case may be, not make a prediction at all.

This error raised serious questions about the nature in which Voter News Service conducts all its research. Let's examine their polling of the Latino vote. By VNS estimates and numbers, Latinos comprised 7% of the national Latino votes cast, yet when they figure this into the total estimate of votes cast nationally, you get roughly 7.35 million Latino votes cast. Even by the most liberal of Census estimates, Latinos only comprise a little under 8 million registered voters giving us a turnout rate of nearly 92%. While we have faith that Latino numbers are climbing, no segment of the electorate turned out at 92%.

VNS's fallacy originated in its initial design. Demographic subgroups, like Latinos and African-Americans, need to have a sample designed around their community. This way when you sample only 1,500-2,000 voters per state you're not trapped into using questionable weighting tools to make your sample more representative. WCVI was founded as a result of these mischaracterizations of the Latino electorate. Hopefully, with the debacle of the 2000 election and the VNS projections, we can all start to examine alternative paradigms to researching our communities.

## Latino Voter Union Membership

Do you or any member of your household belong to labor union or a teachers' organization?



Legend: ■ I belong ■ I do not, but someone in household does ■ No one in household

## LATINO HOUSEHOLDS CONTINUE TO DEMONSTRATE UNION MEMBERSHIP

Nearly a third (30.5%) of all Latino voters reported a member of their household or themselves as union members. That figure is a slight decline from the 1996 Election when that figure was 31.2%, yet holds fairly steady over presidential election cycles.

The distribution of Latino union members or Latino household union members was evenly split at 14.0% and 16.5 respectively.

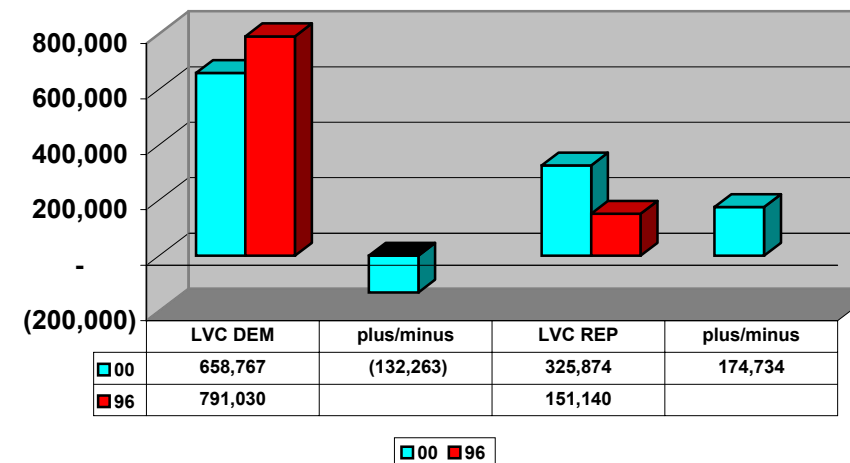
## REPUBLICANS MAKE GAINS

(Continued from page 3)

Not only was there cross-over from registered Democrats for Republican candidates, the Democratic base did not come out to vote in the 2000 election. In a highly competitive national election, voter turnout for the state fell to 51.8% from 53.2% in 1996. With the appearance of a decided election in Texas at the top of the ticket and non competitive lower ticket races, the Democratic base, which includes many Latinos, stayed home. Latino Republicans, sensing victory in their state, came out to support their candidate. Future Republican presidential and senatorial candidates will determine if these numbers represent a new trend in Texas Latino voting behavior.



## Latino Increase/Decrease in Partisan Votes Cast





**TEXAS LATINO VOTE IN THE 2000 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION  
"SINCE 96's" PROFILE**

	Before/During 1996	After 1996
<b>GENDER</b>		
Male	46.8%	39.7%
Female	53.2%	60.3%
<b>AGE</b>		
18-24	5.5%	38.7%
25-29	12.4%	16.4%
30-34	14.7%	10.9%
35-39	13.5%	6.6%
40-45	16.8%	5.1%
46-49	11.7%	6.6%
50-54	10.1%	5.5%
55-59	5.5%	3.9%
60-64	4.2%	2.3%
65+	5.5%	3.9%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>		
<\$10,000	8.3%	17.4%
\$10,001-20K	15.1%	21.9%
\$20,001-30K	20.1%	16.6%
\$30,001-40K	19.4%	17.8%
\$40,001-50K	13.8%	7.3%
\$50,001-60K	6.8%	5.7%
\$60,001-70K	6.6%	5.3%
\$70,001-100K	6.5%	4.9%
\$100K+	3.3%	3.2%
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
Some HS or less	12.9%	17.6%
HS Graduate	29.3%	33.2%
Some college or vocational	32.5%	33.2%
College Graduate	18.9%	10.0%
Post Graduate	6.5%	6.0%
<b>ANCESTRY</b>		
Mexican	89.6%	87.5%
Puerto Rican	2.4%	1.6%
Cuban	1.8%	0.4%
Central American	1.6%	2.0%
South American	1.6%	1.2%
Other Latino/Hispanic	2.9%	7.5%
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
US	84.4%	69.5%
Mexico	13.7%	28.1%
Other	2.0%	2.3%
<b>CITIZENSHIP</b>		
Before/During 1996	23.3%	11.7%
After 1996	1.8%	30.7%
Does Not Apply	74.9%	57.6%
<b>POLITICAL AFFILIATION</b>		
Democrat	69.2%	73.3%
Republican	20.1%	15.9%
Other	8.2%	6.0%
None of the above	2.6%	4.8%
<b>FIRST-TIME VOTER</b>		
Yes	5.4%	65.2%
No	94.6%	34.8%
<b>HOUSEHOLD UNION MEMBER</b>		
I belong	15.0%	10.6%
I do not, but someone in household does	17.3%	14.5%
No one in household	67.8%	74.9%

**EXIT POLL LENDS INSIGHT INTO GROWING SEGMENT OF LATINO VOTERS IN TEXAS: THE "SINCE 96's"**

Latino voter registration has experienced a sharp increase since 1996, and the 2000 election day exit poll of Latino voters lends some insight into a growing segment of the Latino electorate. A demographic profile of Latino voters on election day that reported registering since 1996 shows that 30.4% reported being Foreign-Born versus 69.5% native born. New naturalized citizens also represented a large segment of election day "Since 96's." 30.7% of "Since 96's" reported naturalizing after 1996.

"Since 96's" also reported being younger than those Latin voters in the Before/During 1996 category. Two-thirds reported being younger than 35 years old

compared to 32.6%.

This group also reported having less education. Over half, 50.8% of "Since 96's" reported having a high school education or less. 16.0% reported a college education or better, while 33.2% reported some college or vocational training.

Not surprisingly, 65.2% of election day "Since 96's" reported the 2000 election as their first participation in the electoral process. Election day "Since 96's" also self-identified as Democrats at a rate of 73.3%, compared to only 15.9% Republican.

**"Since 96's" Vote for Candidates**

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT			
	GORE	BUSH	OTHER
2000	65.1%	31.8%	3.1%
VOTE FOR SENATOR			
	KELLEY	BAILEY HUTCHISON	OTHER
2000	52.7%	46.3%	1.0%
VOTE IN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT			
	DEM	REP	OTHER
2000	76.2%	22.6%	1.3%

**GORE CARRIES LATINO VOTE IN TEXAS AS REPUBLICANS MAKE SIGNIFICANT GAINS IN 2000 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION**

An exit survey of 957 Latino voters conducted by the William C. Velásquez Institute (WCVI) throughout the state of Texas revealed that presidential preference was 65.7% for Al Gore/Joseph Lieberman and 32.5% for George W. Bush/Dick Cheney. This total is far short of the majority support for Bush predicted by many observers. Nevertheless, 32 share is the largest percentage of the Latino vote ever garnered by a non-Latino Republican

candidate in a presidential campaign, according to exit polls done by WCVI since 1986, and double the support Bob Dole received in the '96 campaign, 15.4%.

The increased support for George W. Bush did not translate into a substantial increase in support for congressional candidates. Latino voters indicated 77.5% preference for Democratic candidates to 22.5% for Republican. These numbers are a slight decrease from the

Kay Bailey Hutchison won the Latino vote in Texas by a slim margin over her Democratic candidate, Gene Kelley, 49.7% to 48.6%, (1.7% voted for independent candidates). The 49.7 share is the largest percentage of the Latino vote ever garnered by a non-Latino Republican candidate in a senatorial campaign, according to exit polls done by WCVI since 1986.

The increase of the Latino vote for the Republican party can be attributed to two factors.

First, Republicans received more crossover support from Latino Democrats. In Texas, 27.1% of all Bush supporters self-identified as Democrats as opposed to only 3.7% of Gore supporter who identified as a Republican.

Second, Texas Democrats fell apart.

**Texas Latino Vote of Candidates**

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT			
	GORE	BUSH	OTHER
2000	65.7%	32.5%	1.7%
VOTE FOR SENATOR			
	KELLEY	BAILEY HUTCHISON	OTHER
2000	48.6%	49.7%	1.7%
VOTE IN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT			
	DEM	REP	OTHER
2000	75.6%	23.5%	0.9%

84.3% and 13.6% support received by Democrats and Republican congressional candidates respectively in '96.

However,

(Continued on page 7)

**WCVI.ORG**

**Chief Editor:** Antonio González  
**Design:** Robert Aguinaga  
**Contributors:** Antonio Gonzalez, Robert Aguinaga, Jennifer Trejo

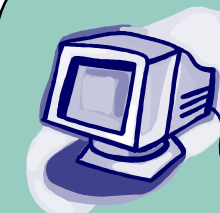
WCVI.ORG (formerly Southwest Voter Research Notes) is published by the William C. Velásquez Institute, a national tax-exempt, non-profit, non-partisan organization founded in 1984 to conduct research which will be used to improve the level of political participation in Latino communities. For more information please contact us at:



**National Office**  
 403 E. Commerce, Suite 260  
 San Antonio, TX 78205  
 Phone: (210) 222-8014  
 Fax: (210) 222-9011  
 Toll Free: (877) 535-8508  
 E-mail: wcvitx@wcvl.org

**California Office**  
 2914 N. Main St., 1st Floor  
 Los Angeles, CA 90031  
 Phone: (323) 222-2217  
 Fax: (323) 222-2011  
 Toll Free: (877) 657-1668  
 E-mail: wcvica@wcvl.org

Internet: <http://www.wcvl.org>



**SOUTHWEST VOTER RESEARCH NOTES CHANGES NAME TO WCVI.ORG**

As we usher in the new millenium of technology, the Institute has changed the name of its core publication from Southwest Voter Research Notes to WCVI.ORG. This move comes at a time when the Institute is streamlining all its programming efforts through the new revamped website: [www.wcvl.org](http://www.wcvl.org). All publications, data, and services of the Institute will soon be available online. Some of these resources include online redistricting, data searches of WCVI political databases, and the ability to lobby for/against federal legislation.

Please join us at: <http://www.wcvl.org/>. New updates and features will be coming every week!

**TEXAS LATINO VOTE IN THE 2000 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION  
PROFILE BY CANDIDATE**

	TOTAL n/a	Gore 65.7%	Bush 32.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>			
<b>GENDER</b>			
Male	44.7%	41.7%	52.0%
Female	55.3%	58.3%	48.0%
<b>AGE</b>			
18-24	15.1%	12.6%	18.2%
25-29	13.5%	12.1%	16.6%
30-34	13.4%	15.0%	10.5%
35-39	11.8%	11.3%	13.2%
40-45	12.9%	13.1%	13.5%
46-49	10.0%	10.6%	8.4%
50-54	8.8%	10.0%	6.8%
55-59	5.4%	6.0%	4.4%
60-64	3.6%	3.2%	4.4%
65+	5.4%	6.1%	4.1%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>			
<\$10,000	12.0%	13.5%	8.9%
\$10,001-20K	17.1%	18.5%	13.7%
\$20,001-30K	19.4%	21.6%	14.8%
\$30,001-40K	18.6%	18.7%	18.6%
\$40,001-50K	11.5%	10.4%	13.7%
\$50,001-60K	6.4%	5.7%	8.2%
\$60,001-70K	6.0%	4.5%	9.3%
\$70,001-100K	5.9%	4.3%	9.3%
\$100K+	3.1%	2.9%	3.4%
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
Some HS or less	15.2%	17.6%	10.7%
HS Graduate	30.7%	32.0%	28.2%
Some college or vocational	32.0%	29.5%	36.8%
College Graduate	16.1%	15.4%	17.2%
Post Graduate	6.0%	5.4%	7.2%
<b>ANCESTRY</b>			
Mexican	88.7%	90.7%	84.6%
Puerto Rican	2.1%	1.7%	2.7%
Cuban	1.5%	1.2%	2.3%
Central American	1.6%	1.2%	2.7%
South American	1.5%	1.0%	2.7%
Other Latino/Hispanic	4.6%	4.3%	5.0%
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>			
US	79.4%	79.3%	78.9%
Mexico	18.2%	18.7%	17.8%
Other	2.4%	2.0%	3.4%
<b>CITIZENSHIP</b>			
Before/During 1996	20.3%	20.5%	19.7%
After 1996	10.7%	10.7%	11.5%
Does Not Apply	69.0%	68.8%	68.8%
<b>POLITICAL AFFILIATION</b>			
Democrat	70.2%	92.1%	27.1%
Republican	18.8%	3.7%	51.0%
Other	7.4%	2.6%	14.4%
None of the above	3.6%	1.5%	7.5%
<b>REGISTERED</b>			
Before/During 1996	70.6%	70.9%	71.1%
After 1996	29.4%	29.1%	28.9%
<b>FIRST-TIME VOTER</b>			
Yes	23.0%	20.9%	25.9%
No	77.0%	79.1%	74.1%
<b>HOUSEHOLD UNION MEMBER</b>			
I belong	14.0%	14.7%	12.8%
I do not, but someone in household does	16.5%	18.5%	12.8%
No one in household	69.5%	66.7%	74.5%

**LATINO ELECTORATE BOLSTERED BY FOREIGN BORN IN 2000**

According to a WCVI exit poll, 20.6% of all Latinos who voted in the 2000 election reported being Foreign-Born, the highest percentage ever reported for a WCVI exit poll in Texas. This large percentage of Foreign-Born Latinos partially accounts for the 29.4% of Latinos that reported registering after 1996.

A demographic profile of Latino voters on election day shows a relatively young group. 42.0% of all Latino voters reported being under the age of 35. Surprisingly, the largest voting group, with regards to age was the 18-24 demographic at 15.1% while only 5.4% reported being over 65.

Mexican/Mexican-Americans made up 88.7% of all election day voters making up the bulk of the Texas Latino electorate.

67.1% of the all election day Latino voters reported a household income of \$40,000 or less. 12.0% reported a household income less than \$10,000. 15.0% reported an income over \$60,000, while 3.1% reported a household income over \$100,000. The largest household income class of election day Latino voters came from those reporting a household income of \$20,001-30K. This group made up almost 20% of Texas Latino voters.



The exit poll also indicates there was a slight gender gap in election day Latino voters, 44.7% reported being male and 55.3% reported being female.

62.7% of election day Latino voters in 2000 also reported having completed a high school education or some type of college/vocational training. This number compares to the 15.2% who reported having some high school education or less and the 22.1% who reported a college education or higher.

Latinos also continue to show strong support for the Democratic party. 70.2% of all Latino voters self-identified as Democrats as opposed to the 18.8% that identified as Republican. 7.4% reported a third party affiliation, while 3.6% reported no affiliation with a political party.

First time Latino voters also appeared to be a newer group as 23.0% reported that the 2000 General election was their first election. While widely perceived as a decided presidential race in Texas, the media hype of a competitive national race might be one of the reasons many of these individuals voted in their first election.

**FOREIGN-BORN MAKE UP LARGE PERCENTAGES OF FIRST-TIME VOTERS & NEW REGISTERS**

With 20.6% of all election day Latino voters in Texas polled reporting being Foreign-Born (see table pg. 4), immigrants make up a large percentage of the new registers since 1996. According to a WCVI exit poll, 44.8% of Foreign-Born Latino voters registered after 1996. This figure is compared to only 25.5% of native born Latino voters reporting registering during the same time period. In addition to being new registers, many (39.8%) also report naturalizing after 1996.



This group is slightly older than Native-Born Latino voters with only 30.7% reporting being younger than 35. 10.6% report being 65 years or older compared to 4.1% of Native-Born Latino voters.

Unfortunately, foreign born Latinos also report a higher drop out rate than native born Latino voters, 28.0% to 11.9%. 60.8% reported having a high school edu-

cation or less. This demographic may lend evidence to the overwhelmingly large number of Latino voters that place an education issue as paramount to their vote.

This group also appears to be a more economically deprived group with 41.2% reporting an income under \$20,001. This figure compares to 25.9% of Native-Born Latino voters reporting an income in that same range.

Being new registers, this group also took the 2000 election as their first opportunity to exercise their civic rights. Nearly 34% of all foreign born Latino voters reported that this was their first time at the ballot box. This is compared to only 20% of native born voters.

With the foreign born bolstering the Latino electorate in 2000, there are optimistic prospects for upcoming election cycles.

**Foreign-Born Vote for Candidates**

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT			
	GORE	BUSH	OTHER
2000	66.1%	33.3%	0.5%
VOTE FOR SENATOR			
	KELLEY	BAILEY/HUTCHISON	OTHER
2000	53.3%	46.1%	0.7%
VOTE IN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT			
	DEM	REP	OTHER
2000	68.5%	31.0%	0.5%

**TEXAS LATINO VOTE IN THE 2000 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION  
NATIVE/FOREIGN BORN PROFILE**

	Native-Born	Foreign-Born
<b>GENDER</b>		
Male	42.5%	53.2%
Female	57.5%	46.8%
<b>AGE</b>		
18-24	17.7%	4.8%
25-29	14.3%	10.6%
30-34	12.9%	15.3%
35-39	12.1%	11.1%
40-45	13.4%	11.1%
46-49	10.3%	9.0%
50-54	7.3%	14.3%
55-59	5.1%	6.9%
60-64	2.9%	6.3%
65+	4.1%	10.6%
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME</b>		
<\$10,000	10.8%	17.0%
\$10,001-20K	15.1%	24.2%
\$20,001-30K	19.6%	18.7%
\$30,001-40K	18.7%	18.7%
\$40,001-50K	12.6%	7.1%
\$50,001-60K	6.6%	5.5%
\$60,001-70K	6.5%	3.8%
\$70,001-100K	6.5%	3.8%
\$100K+	3.6%	1.1%
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
Some HS or less	11.9%	28.0%
HS Graduate	30.0%	32.8%
Some college or vocational	35.1%	20.4%
College Graduate	17.4%	11.3%
Post Graduate	5.6%	7.5%
<b>ANCESTRY</b>		
Mexican	90.0%	83.7%
Puerto Rican	2.1%	2.1%
Cuban	1.4%	2.1%
Central American	1.4%	2.6%
South American	1.1%	3.2%
Other Latino/Hispanic	4.1%	6.3%
<b>CITIZENSHIP</b>		
Before/During 1996	n/a	54.8%
After 1996	n/a	39.8%
Does Not Apply	n/a	5.4%
<b>POLITICAL AFFILIATION</b>		
Democrat	69.9%	71.0%
Republican	17.7%	23.5%
Other	8.1%	4.9%
None of the above	4.3%	0.5%
<b>REGISTERED</b>		
Before/During 1996	74.5%	55.2%
After 1996	25.5%	44.8%
<b>FIRST-TIME VOTER</b>		
Yes	20.0%	33.9%
No	80.0%	66.1%
<b>HOUSEHOLD UNION MEMBER</b>		
I belong	14.5%	12.0%
I do not, but someone in household does	15.3%	21.1%
No one in household	70.2%	66.9%