

2024

GEORGIA LATINO VOTER REPORT



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INCREASE IN
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2024 LATINO VOTE REPORT

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Executive Summary

Based on the statewide voter data file and this report's analysis, Georgia's Latino electorate now has 498,298 registered voters. With 113,113 new voters since the 2020 report, the Latino electorate grew by 29.3%.¹ Almost 53% of Latino voters in Georgia turned out to vote in 2024, representing 4.1% of the total share of votes cast— both the turnout rate and share of total votes cast mirrors what occurred in 2020. Latino voters were identified using a combination of the surname-matched individuals and those not matched with surname and self-identified as “Hispanic/Latino” on their voter registration form.

Within the report, we study the ages, dates of voter registration, and gender breakdown in the Latino electorate of Georgia. As was the case in 2020, the majority of the Georgia Latino electorate is under the age of 40; however, Latino voters over 40 have a significantly higher turnout rate. Another continuing trend is that most of the Latino electorate in Georgia is female, and Latinas also outpaced their male counterparts in voter participation. In fact, while there are 53,254 more Latino men registered to vote in Georgia than in 2020, there was a slight dip in the percentage of Latino men who voted in 2024; Latinas, meanwhile, turned out at almost exactly the same rate as they did in 2020 (57.3%).²

All ten counties that accounted for the largest shares of Georgia's Latino registered voters in 2020 remain the same in 2024— though Whitfield County jumped ahead of Clayton County to claim the 7th-largest Latino electorate in the state. All ten counties saw their number of Latino registered voters grow significantly; still, seven counties saw slight dips in the percentage of Latinos who turned out compared to 2020. Hall, Cherokee, and Chatham counties were the three counties that saw their Latino turnout rates increase in 2024.

As a result of Georgia's fraught redistricting process, many Latino voters found themselves voting in vastly altered congressional districts. The 7th Congressional District— drawn out of Gwinnett County to now include the entirety or portions of six different counties— had the state's highest Latino voter participation rate, with 62.02%.

This report shows that while the number of Latinos registered to vote in Georgia continues to grow, removing existing barriers and increasing investment in turning Latinos out to vote remains necessary. Regardless, the Latino electorate in Georgia will continue to impact future elections profoundly; as such, political parties, candidates for office, and non-partisan groups must expand and focus on this increasingly important demographic in their messaging and outreach.

¹ Jerry Gonzalez and Erik Francisco Medina, "2020: The Georgia Latino Electorate Grows in Power," www.galeo.org, June 10, 2021, <<https://galeo.org/wp-content/uploads/GLV-2020-Report-1.pdf>>

² Ibid.

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, voter file records were cross-referenced for voters matching 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 “NA”.

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 the Purpose of 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, the collection of such information through voter registration forms is not a standardized practice nationwide. For purposes of comparability, the primary match criteria applied in our Latino voter analyzes is the person’s surname. Additionally, in Georgia, several limitations exist concerning the collection of 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. Prior to 1999, respondents that considered themselves to be of Hispanic/Latino origin were only able to 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 provide a response 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 are unable to enumerate in detail the numerous reasons why registrants would not provide a response (they might not feel it is relevant, fear of stating 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 responses, or that provide a Latino national origin write-in response, are classified as “Other.”

Using Self-Identification as Secondary Criteria for the Purpose of Tagging Latinos

For the reasons listed above, we feel that applying our surname-match methodology as the primary criteria for tagging potential Latino Voters is most effective. 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 identified as Hispanic/Latino. However, it is extremely important to also 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”— 67,364 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 registered 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 and 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, there are many human errors, which are introduced during the data entry phase of the voter file management process. Data entry personnel may have incorrectly entered a number of 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 an important 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.

Results

Figure 1. Registered Voters by Race

Georgia Registered Voters by Self-Identified Race Category		
Race/Ethnicity	Total	% Electorate Share
<i>Hispanic</i>	384,097	4.65%
<i>White not of Hispanic Origin</i>	4,173,068	50.54%
<i>Black not of Hispanic Origin</i>	2,501,881	30.30%
<i>Asian or Pacific Islander</i>	254,174	3.08%
<i>American Indian or Alaskan Native</i>	66,658	0.81%
<i>Other</i>	775,947	9.40%
<i>Unknown</i>	100,709	1.22%
<i>Total</i>	8,256,534	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>	206,535	64.39%
<i>White not of Hispanic Origin</i>	46,894	14.62%
<i>Black not of Hispanic Origin</i>	11,383	3.55%
<i>Asian or Pacific Islander</i>	4,241	1.32%
<i>American Indian or Alaskan Native</i>	4,846	1.51%
<i>Other</i>	39,873	12.43%
<i>Unknown</i>	6,964	2.17%
<i>Total</i>	320,736	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.

Figure 3.

Total Surname-Match and Self-Identified as Being Hispanic/Latino	
<i>Total Latino Voters</i>	498,298

Figure 4.

Age of the Georgia Latino Electorate			
Age	Registered	Voted	Turnout Percentage
18-24	112,730	51,385	45.58%
25-39	181,152	82,478	45.53%
40-60	141,433	88,469	62.55%
61+	62,932	40,491	64.34%

Figure 5.

Dates of Voter Registration			
Year Registered	Registered	Voted	Turnout Percentage
1949-1980	598	506	84.62%
1981-1990	1,821	1,596	87.64%
1991-2000	12,282	10,164	82.76%
2001-2010	47,831	33,434	69.90%
2011-2020	255,428	121,940	47.74%
2021-2024	180,334	95,184	52.78%

Figure 6.

Gender Breakdown of the Georgia Latino Electorate			
Sex	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Turnout Percentage
Male	226,560	106,952	47.21%
Female	270,207	154,946	57.34%
Unknown	1,452	863	59.44%
X	79	65	82.28%

Georgia Counties and Cities

NALEO Methodology for Identifying Latino Voters

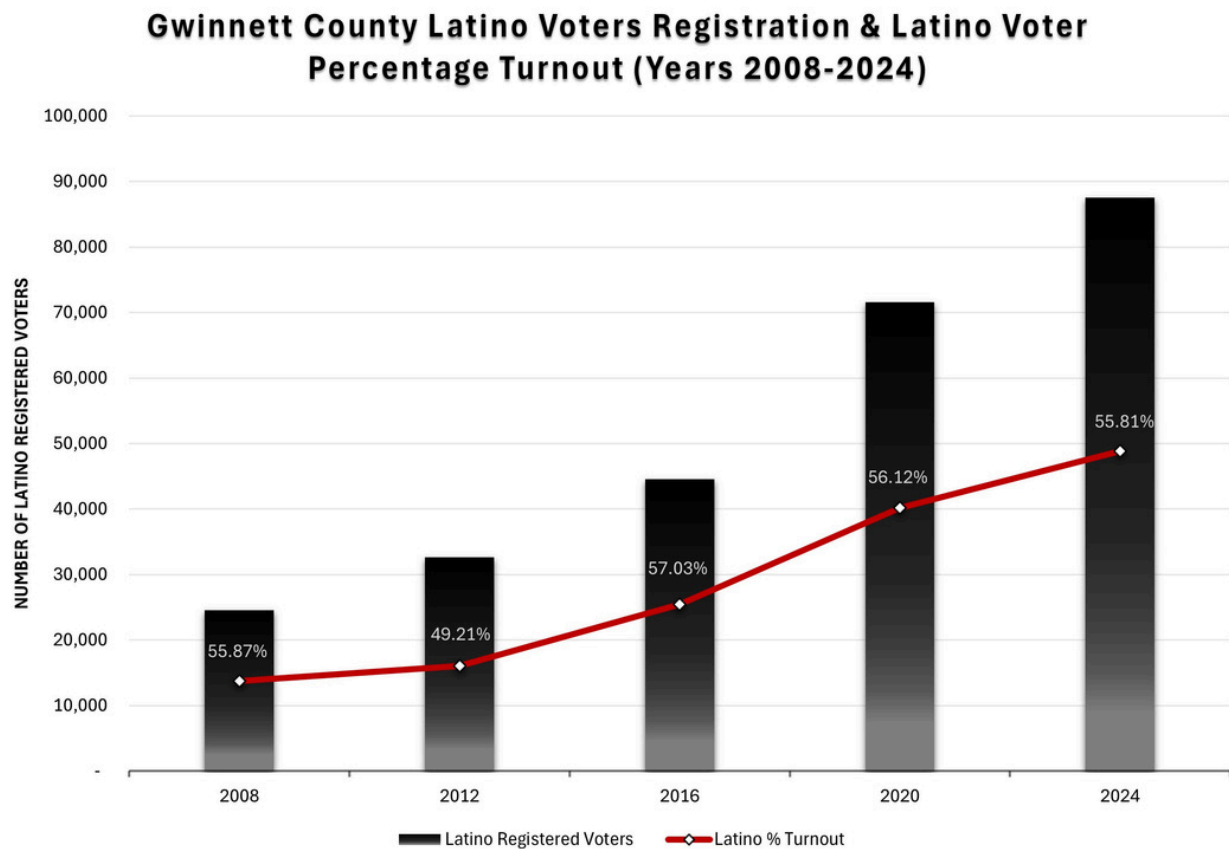
Top 10 Georgia Counties for Size of Latino Electorate			
County	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	% Turnout
Gwinnett	87,496	48,830	55.81%
Cobb	50,637	29,013	57.30%
Fulton	41,232	23,244	56.37%
DeKalb	27,562	15,221	55.22%
Hall	24,455	11,560	47.27%
Cherokee	16,054	9,893	61.62%
Whitfield	15,187	7,054	46.45%
Clayton	15,015	6,407	42.67%
Forsyth	12,113	7,863	64.91%
Chatham	11,943	5,460	45.72%

Gwinnett County

Gwinnett County continues to hold its position as the county, in both Metro Atlanta and Georgia, with the largest number of Latino registered voters. As of 2024, Gwinnett had 87,496 registered Latino voters; this represents a significant increase from 71,542 in 2020. Of these, 48,830 Latino voters in Gwinnett cast their ballots in the 2024 general election, yielding a turnout rate of 55.81%. While slightly lower than the 2020 turnout rate of 56.12%, this sustained participation demonstrates the pivotal role of Latino voters in shaping Gwinnett's electorate.

Latino voters comprise 13.3% of Gwinnett County's electorate, an increase from 12.3% in 2020. This growth underscores the expanding influence of Latino voters in the county. Gwinnett County's overall voter registration reached 659,578, reflecting a diverse and growing electorate.

In the 2024 presidential election, Democratic candidate and current Vice President Kamala Harris won Gwinnett County with 242,507 votes, while Republican candidate and former President Donald Trump garnered 173,041 votes. This resulted in a margin of 69,466 votes in favor of Harris. While this represents a decrease from Joe Biden's margin of 75,414 votes in 2020, Gwinnett County retains its relatively newfound status as a stronghold for Democratic candidates.³



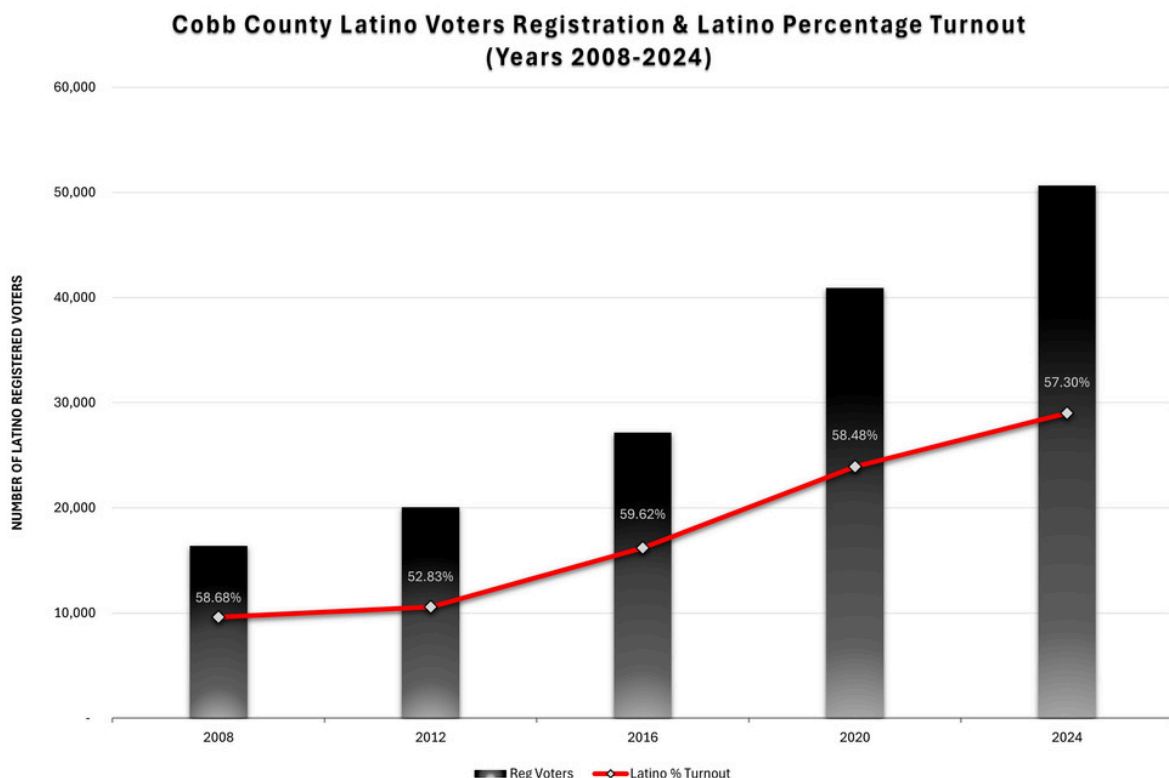
³ Curt Yeomans, "As Back-to-Back Blue Waves Hit Gwinnett County, It Has Been Black Women Leading the Shift," Gwinnett Daily Post, February 28, 2021,

Cobb County

Cobb County maintains its position as a critical hub for Latino voter participation in Georgia, ranking second in the state for the number of registered Latino voters. Cobb reported 50,637 registered Latino voters in 2024, reflecting substantial growth from 40,903 in 2020. 29,013 Latino voters in Cobb cast their ballots in 2024, achieving a turnout rate of 57.30%, a slight decline from the 2020 turnout of 58.48%.

Latino voters accounted for 8.5% of the 592,894 voters registered in Cobb County, an increase from 7.75% in 2020. This upward trend highlights the growing impact of Latino voters on the North Metro Atlanta county's political landscape.

In the 2024 presidential election, Democratic candidate and Vice President Kamala Harris secured 228,404 votes in Cobb County, while Republican candidate Donald Trump received 168,679 votes, resulting in a margin of 59,725 votes in favor of Harris. This marks an increase from Joe Biden's margin of 56,387 votes in 2020.



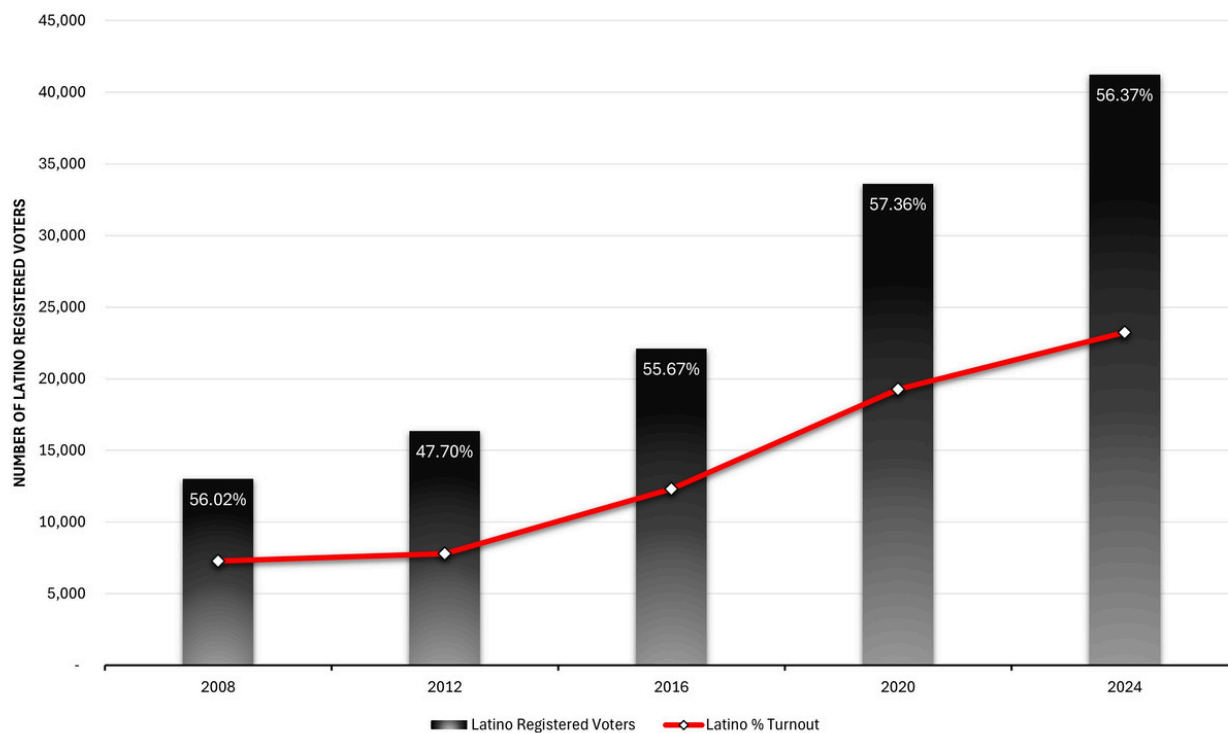
Fulton County

Fulton County remains a key county for Latino voter activity in Georgia, ranking third in the state for Latino electorate concentration. In 2024, there were 41,232 registered Latino voters in Fulton, a significant increase from 33,610 in 2020. Of these, 23,244 Latinos cast their ballots, resulting in a turnout rate of 56.37%, slightly lower than the 2020 turnout of 57.36%.

Latino voters accounted for 4.6% of Fulton County's electorate, up from 4.16% in 2020. Georgia's most populous county, Fulton County's total registered voters grew to 899,211.

In the 2024 presidential election, Democratic candidate Kamala Harris secured a commanding 384,752 votes in Fulton County, while Republican candidate Donald Trump received 144,655 votes. This resulted in a decisive margin of 240,097 votes for Harris. Although this margin represents a slight decline from Joe Biden's 243,904-vote margin in 2020, Fulton County continues to be a cornerstone of Democratic support in Georgia.

Fulton County Latino Voters Registration & Latino Percentage Turnout (Years 2008-2024)

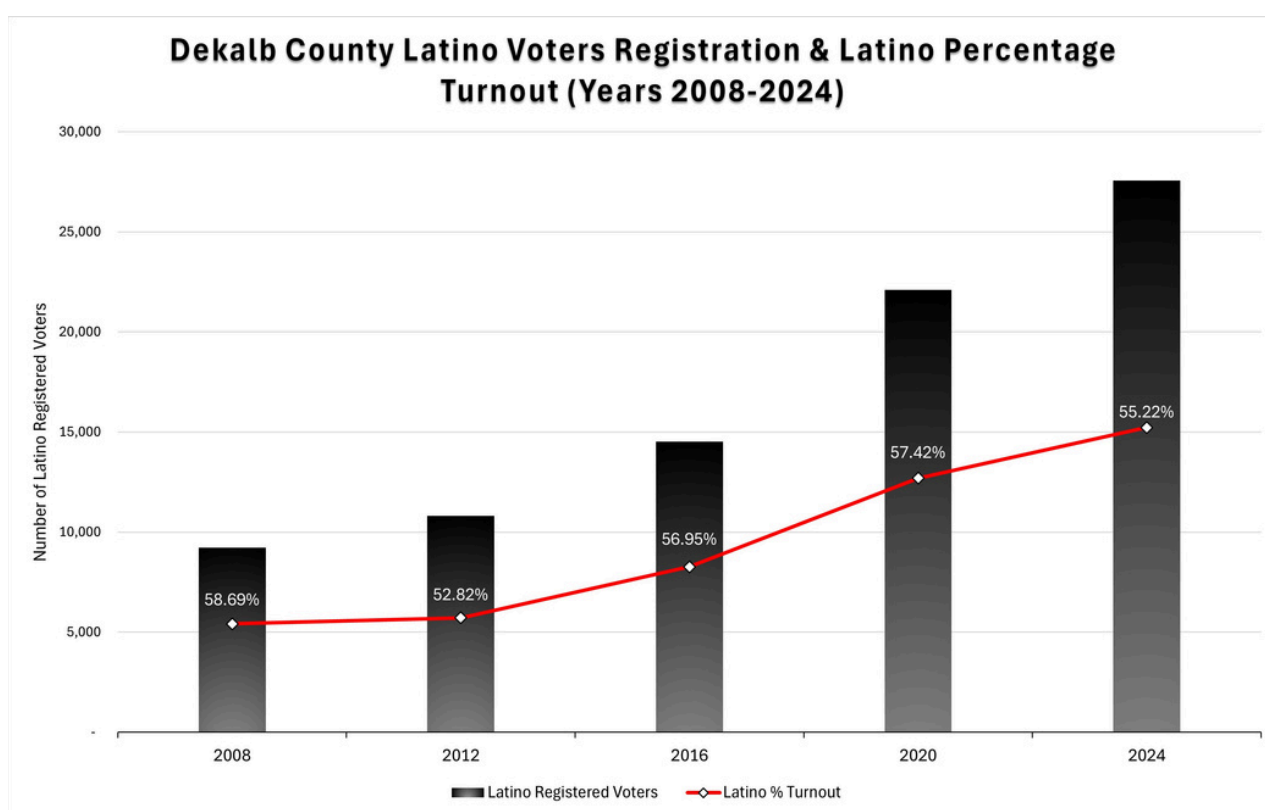


DeKalb County

DeKalb County continues to see steady growth in its population of Latino voters, with the number of registered Latino voters increasing to 27,562 in 2024, up from 22,106 in 2020. Of these, 15,221 Latinos cast their ballots, resulting in a turnout rate of 55.22%, slightly lower than the 2020 turnout rate of 57.42%.

Latino voters accounted for 4.6% of DeKalb County's electorate, up from 3.45% in 2020. This reflects a continued trend of increasing Latino representation in the county's electorate. DeKalb County's total registered voters also grew to 596,314.

In the 2024 presidential election, Democratic candidate Kamala Harris overwhelmingly won DeKalb County with 299,630 votes, while Republican candidate Donald Trump received 62,622 votes. This resulted in a decisive margin of 237,008 votes for Harris, reflecting DeKalb County's status as a historic Democratic stronghold in the state.



Hall County and the City of Gainesville

In 2024, Hall County saw significant growth in its Latino electorate, with the number of registered Latino voters rising to 24,455, up from 18,046 in 2020. Latino voter turnout reached 11,560 voters, representing a turnout rate of 47.27%, a slight improvement over the 45.94% turnout in 2020. Latino voters now comprise 15.98% of Hall County's 153,070 registered voters, marking continued growth in their share of the electorate. Despite increased registration, turnout remains an important area for focus and investment.

In the 2024 presidential election, Hall County remained solidly Republican, with Donald Trump receiving 72,991 votes, an increase from his 64,183 votes in 2020. Kamala Harris received 28,347 votes, a modest increase compared to Joe Biden's 25,033 votes in 2020. By and large, these results reflect the political dynamics of the broader Northeast Georgia region.

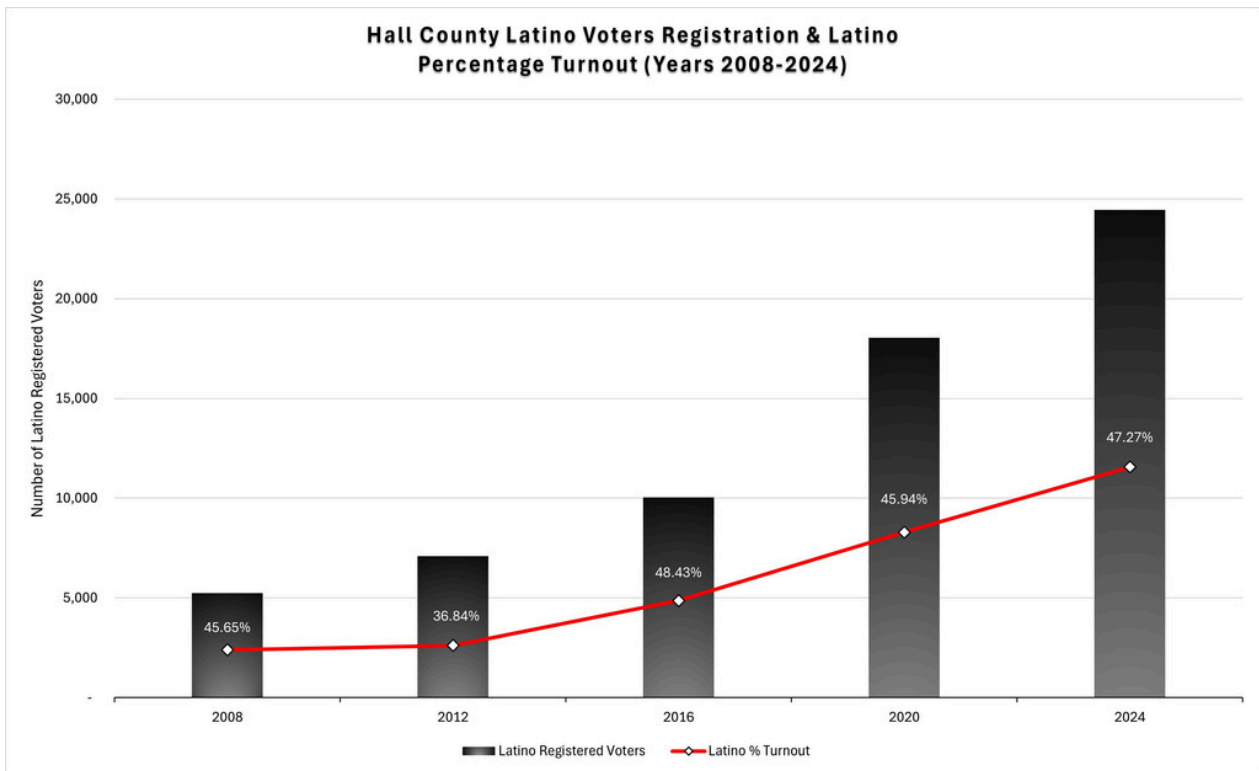
The City of Gainesville, the county seat of Hall, continues to be a focal point for Latino voter engagement. In 2024, the number of Latino registered voters in Gainesville increased to 5,455, up from 4,157 in 2020. Of these, 2,219 voters participated in the election, resulting in a turnout rate of 40.68%.

2024 marked a historic milestone for the city with the election of Abigail Guzman to the Gainesville City Council– the first Hispanic person to successfully claim a seat on the municipality's council.⁴ Guzman's victory represents a significant achievement for the Latino community, demonstrating their growing political influence and the importance of ongoing civic engagement. Her election comes amid GALEO's continued advocacy to eliminate the city's at-large voting process, which has historically diminished the ability of Latino and African American communities to elect candidates of their choice.

While voter turnout in Gainesville remains lower than the county average, the growth in voter registration and the election of Guzman are signs of progress and resilience.

⁴ Ben Anderson, "Abigail Guzman Wins Landslide Victory in Gainesville City Council Race," The Times, May 22, 2022, <<https://www.gainesvilletimes.com/news/elections-archived/abigail-guzman-wins-landslide-victory-gainesville-city-council-race/>>

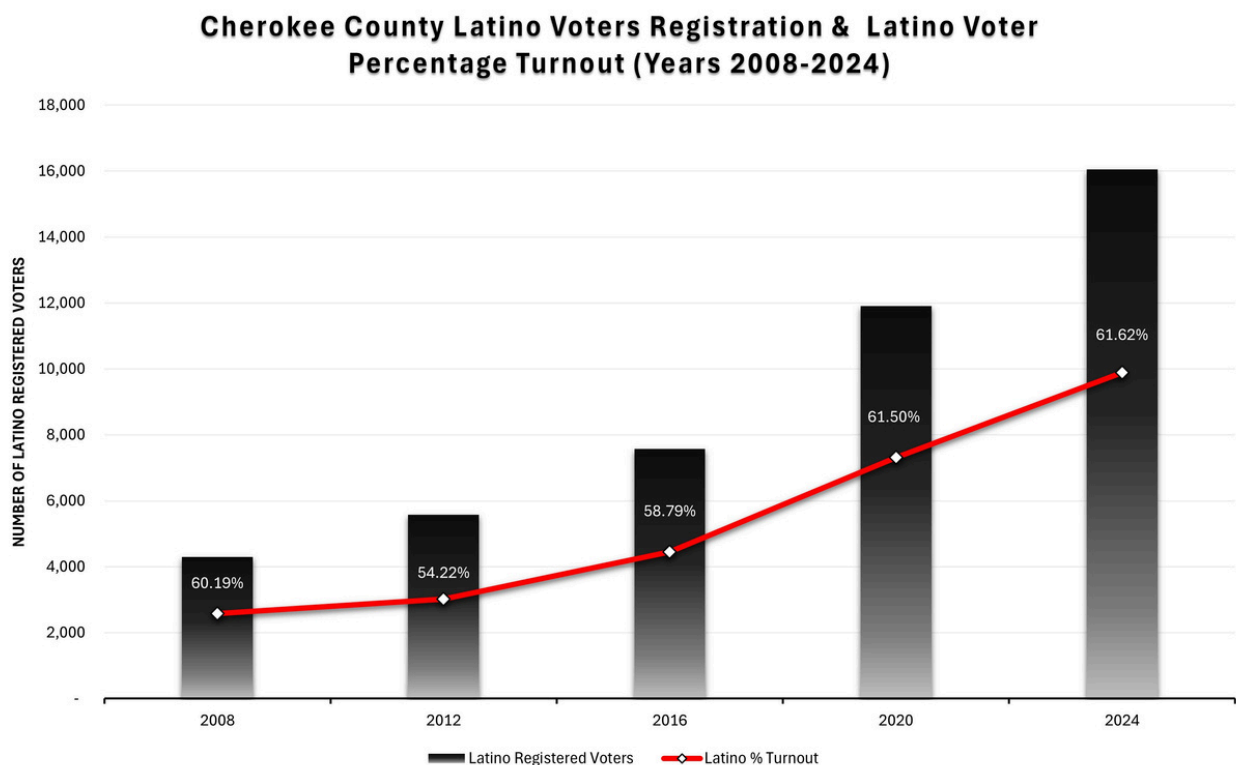
Hall County and the City of Gainesville



Cherokee County

In 2024, Cherokee County experienced notable growth in its Latino voter population, with the number of registered Latino voters increasing to 16,054, up from 11,900 in 2020. Latino voter turnout remained consistent, with 9,893 voters participating in the election, reflecting a turnout rate of 61.62%, slightly higher than the 61.50% recorded in 2020.

Latinos now make up 7.22% of Cherokee County's 222,417 registered voters, showcasing their steady growth as a portion of the overall electorate.



Whitfield County and the City of Dalton

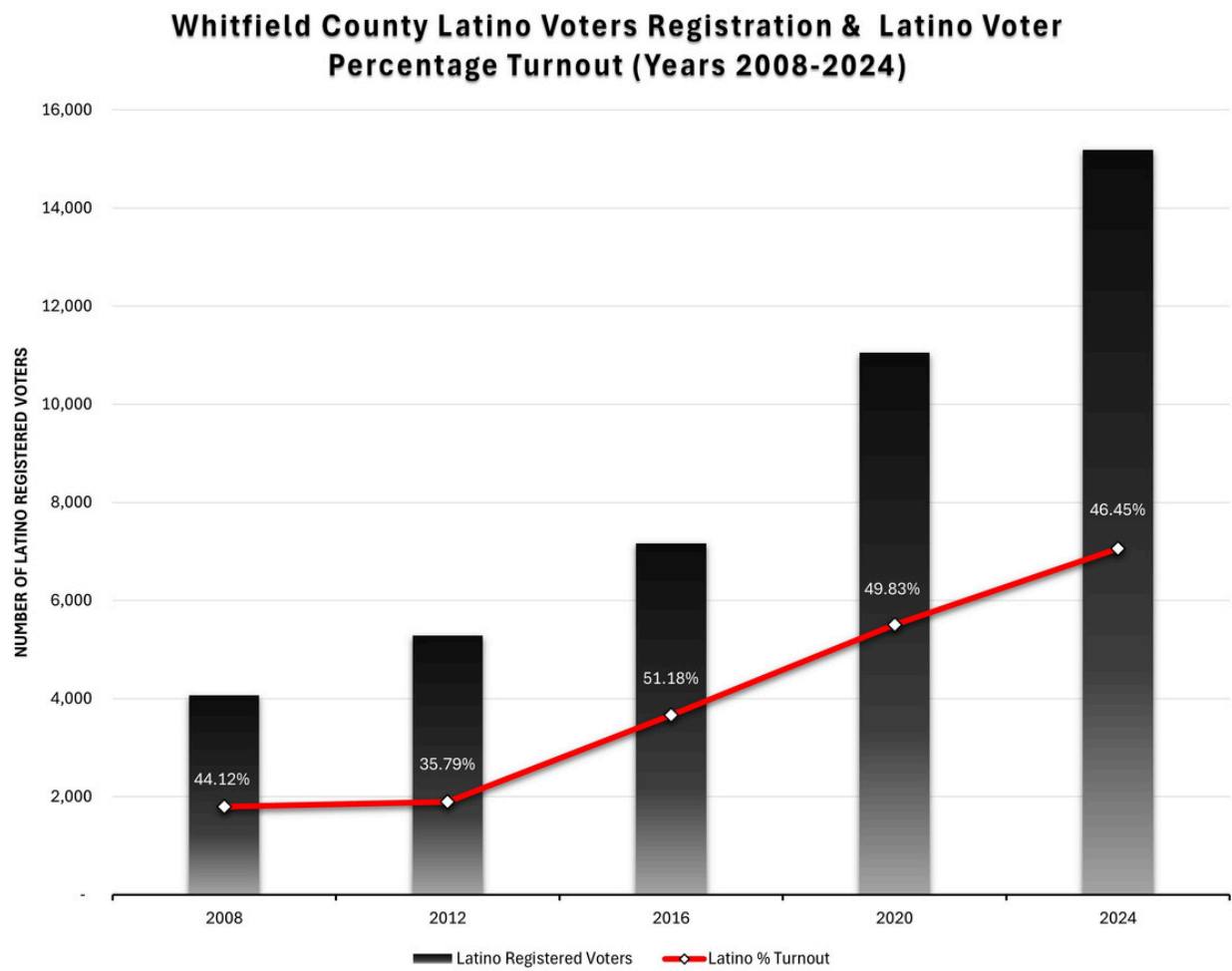
In 2024, Whitfield County's Latino electorate continued to grow and surpassed that of Clayton County, with the number of registered Latino voters increasing to 15,187, a marked rise from 11,049 in 2020. However, Latino voter turnout in Whitfield County decreased slightly, with 7,054 Latino voters participating, reflecting a turnout rate of 46.45%, down from the 49.83% recorded in 2020. Latinos now represent 23.34% of Whitfield County's 65,023 registered voters, highlighting their growing importance as a voting bloc in this rural county in Northwest Georgia. Despite this growth, overall turnout rates indicate the necessity of continued investments in civic engagement efforts.

In the 2024 presidential election, Whitfield County voters supported Donald Trump with 28,655 votes, an increase from his 25,636 votes in 2020. Kamala Harris received 10,953 votes, a slight increase from Joe Biden's 10,670 votes in 2020.

The City of Dalton, Whitfield County's population center, also saw growth in its Latino electorate, with 6,472 registered Latino voters in 2024, up from 2020. Latino voter turnout in Dalton mirrored countywide trends, with 3,009 voters participating, yielding a turnout rate of 46.49%, slightly above the county average but indicating room for improvement.

Dalton continues to use an at-large voting process that dilutes the impact of its Latino voters and raises concerns about compliance with the Voting Rights Act, Section 2. Despite these challenges, the expanding population of Latino registered voters in Dalton underscores the potential for increased civic participation and representation in the future.

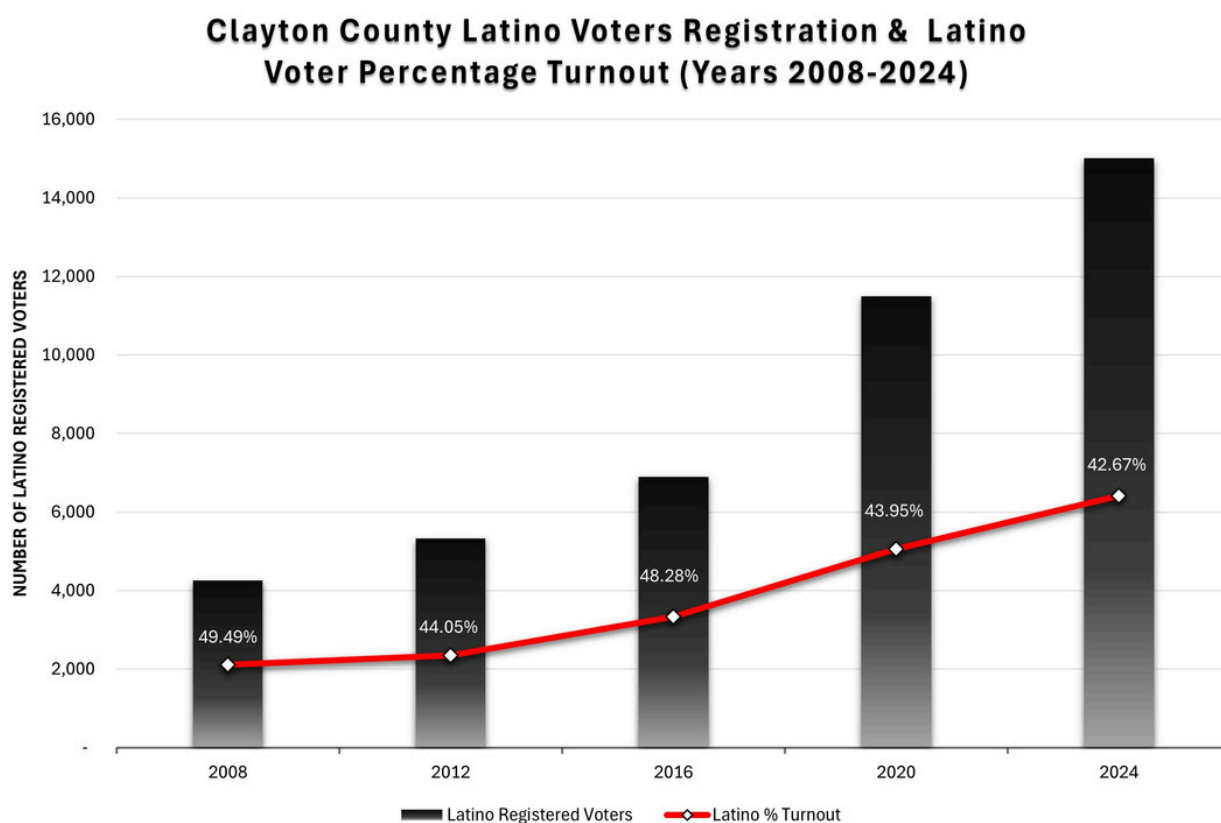
Whitfield County and the City of Dalton



Clayton County

In 2024, Clayton County saw a notable increase in its Latino electorate, with the number of registered Latino voters rising to 15,015, up from 11,498 in 2020. However, Latino voter turnout slightly decreased, with 6,407 voters participating, resulting in a turnout rate of 42.67%, down from 43.95% in 2020.

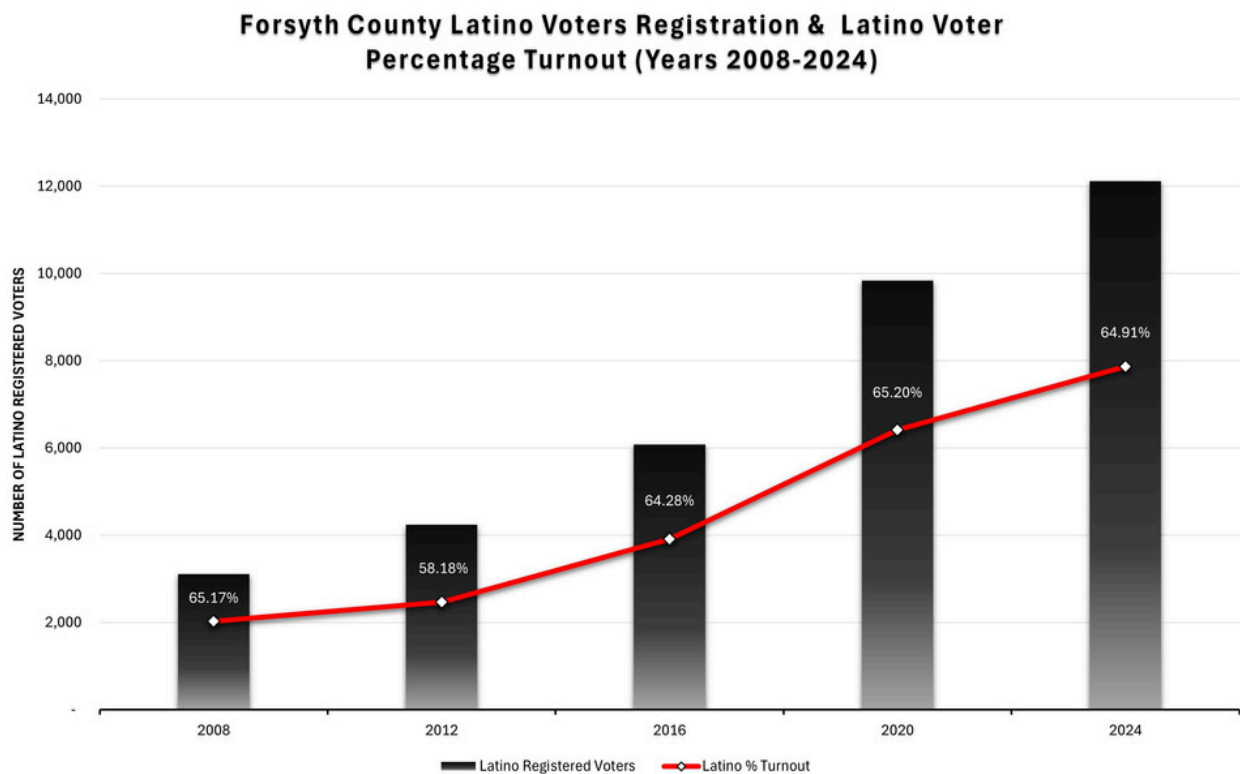
The growing Latino voter registration highlights a continued expansion of civic engagement in Clayton County. Yet, the turnout rates suggest the need for a sustained focus on outreach and mobilization to translate this growth into higher participation at the polls. Clayton County remains an area with significant potential for increased Latino voter impact in future elections as this population continues to grow and engage in the democratic process.



Forsyth County

Forsyth County continues to demonstrate notable growth in its Latino electorate. In 2024, the number of registered Latino voters rose to 12,113, up from 9,835 in 2020. Latino voter turnout remained high at 64.91%, with 7,863 voters participating, a slight decrease from the 65.20% turnout in 2020.

Latinos now account for 6.57% of Forsyth County's 184,456 registered voters, reflecting a modest decrease in their share of the overall electorate in the county. Despite this, Latino voters in Forsyth County have shown increasingly strong and consistent participation, maintaining one of the highest turnout rates among Latino voters statewide.



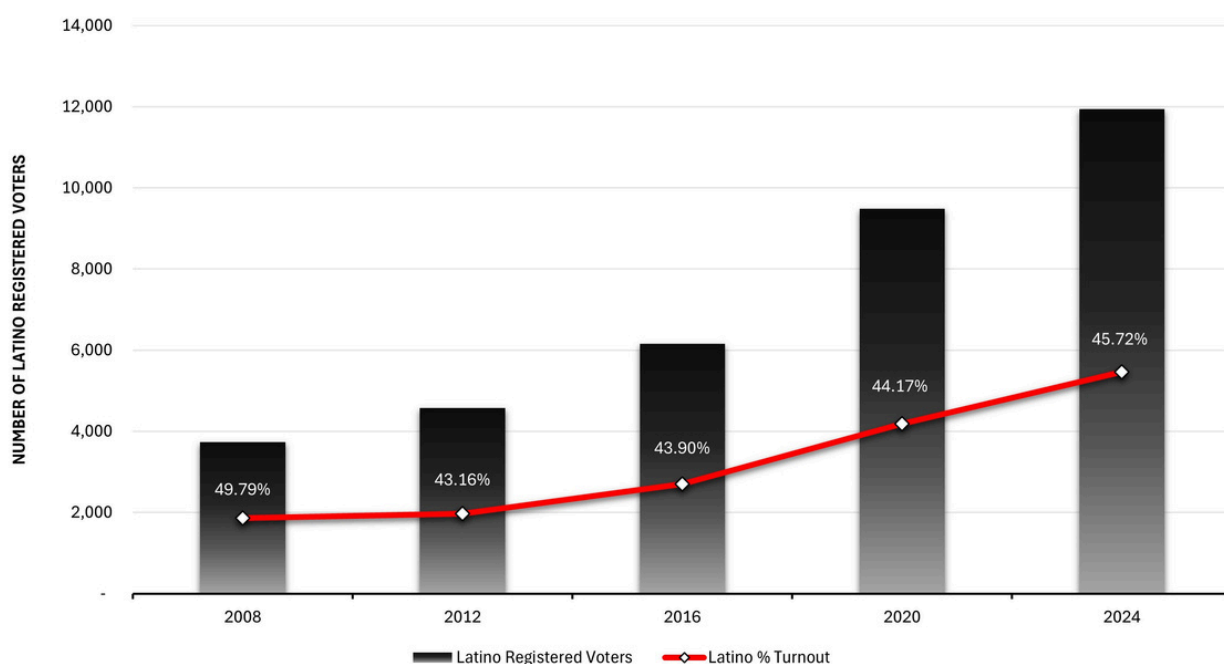
Chatham County

Chatham County continues to experience growth in its voting Latino population. In 2024, the number of registered Latino voters increased to 11,943, up from 9,484 in 2020. Latino voter turnout also improved slightly, with 5,460 voters participating, reflecting a turnout rate of 45.72%, compared to 44.17% in 2020.

This steady increase in both registration and participation underscores the growing presence of Latino voters in South Georgia.

The 2024 election cycle reflects continued growth in Latino voter registration across Georgia's counties, building on trends from previous years. Nearly all counties analyzed experienced significant increases in the number of registered Latino voters, further solidifying the importance of this demographic in shaping electoral outcomes.

Chatham County Latino Voters Registration & Latino Voter Percentage Turnout (Years 2008-2024)



Hall County once again leads in growth, with a 35.6% increase in registered Latino voters from 2020, adding 6,409 new voters since the last presidential election. Cherokee County followed closely, with a 34.9% growth rate, reflecting an increase of 4,154 Latino voters. Forsyth County continued its upward trajectory with a growth rate of 27.2%, adding 3,278 registered Latino voters. Meanwhile, Gwinnett County maintained its role as the state's leader in sheer volume, adding 15,954 new Latino voters since 2020, a growth rate of 22.3%.

In terms of voter participation, Forsyth County achieved the highest turnout rate among Latino voters in 2024 at 64.91%, maintaining its strong tradition of engagement. Cherokee County followed closely, with a turnout rate of 61.62%, showcasing consistent participation among its growing Latino electorate. Despite challenges in turnout in counties like Clayton and Hall, the absolute number of Latino voters continues to rise, reflecting the ongoing importance of civic engagement in these communities.

City-level data for Gainesville and Dalton further highlight the growing potential of localized Latino communities. While voter turnout in these cities remains below their respective counties' averages, the steady increase in registered voters signifies opportunities for targeted outreach. Gainesville's milestone of electing Abigail Guzman to its city council exemplifies the incremental progress in representation and political influence.

The 2024 election cycle illustrates the enduring momentum of Latino voter growth across Georgia's counties. As registration numbers soar and participation trends evolve, the influence of Latino voters continues to expand, offering a pivotal opportunity for political engagement and representation in future elections.

U.S. Congressional Districts in Georgia

Congressional Districts in Georgia and Latino Registered Voters					
District	U.S. Representative (119th Congress: 1/3/2025 - 1/3/2027)	Party Affiliation	Registered Latino Voters	Voted	% Turnout
1	Buddy Carter	R	30,997	14,011	45.20%
2	Sanford Bishop	D	18,540	7,761	41.86%
3	Brian Jack	R	26,567	14,992	56.43%
4	Hank Johnson	D	41,840	21,300	50.91%
5	Nikema Williams	D	31,712	16,380	51.65%
6	Lucy McBath	D	39,510	20,414	51.67%
7	Rich McCormick	R	39,508	24,501	62.02%
8	Austin Scott	R	22,102	9,799	44.34%
9	Andrew Clyde	R	58,426	31,743	54.33%
10	Mike Collins	R	32,003	17,699	55.30%
11	Barry Loudermilk	R	44,407	25,651	57.76%
12	Rick Allen	R	20,819	9,887	47.49%
13	David Scott	D	49,105	25,876	52.70%
14	Marjorie Taylor Greene	R	42,756	22,812	53.35%

As a result of Georgia's controversial and prolonged redistricting process that took place in the aftermath of the 2020 U.S. Census, Georgia's U.S. Congressional Districts are significantly different from those analyzed in the 2020 Georgia Latino Voter Report. Some of the most significant changes occurred in Gwinnett County, Georgia's most diverse and second-most populous county. Previously, Gwinnett was almost entirely in the 7th District; after redistricting, Gwinnett was split into 9th, 10th, 13th, and 4th Congressional Districts. GALEO, alongside a coalition of civil rights groups, challenged the changed maps in court as it was our position that the alterations of Georgia's Congressional Districts diluted the power of Latino and other minority voters to the point of gerrymandering; however, federal courts ultimately upheld the changes made in the redistricting process.⁵

The 9th Congressional District, represented by Congressman Andrew Clyde (R), contains the highest number of Latino voters of any congressional district in Georgia, with 58,426 registered Latino voters— 54.33% of whom cast their ballots in the 2024 election. This district, which continues to encompass much of Hall County and Northeast Georgia, now includes portions of North Gwinnett.

The 13th District, represented by Congressman David Scott (D) since 2003, has the second-largest Latino electorate with 49,105 Latino voters. The 13th includes the entirety of Rockdale County as well as portions of Gwinnett, Clayton, Newton, and Henry counties.

With 44,407 registered Latino voters, the 11th District has the third-largest Latino voter population in the state. Represented by Congressman Barry Loudermilk (R), the 11th includes all of the following counties: Pickens, Gordon, and Bartow; this district also contains portions of Cherokee and Cobb counties. 57.76% of Latino registered voters in the 11th turned out to vote in the 2024 general election.

⁵ Fredreka Schouten, "Redistricting Battles Have Mostly Ended. Here's How They Could Determine the Balance of Power in the US House | CNN Politics," CNN, May 16, 2024, <<https://www.cnn.com/politics/redistricting-states-congressional-maps-house/index.html>>

The 14th and 4th Congressional Districts have the fourth and fifth-largest Latino electorates, respectively; the former has 42,756 Latino voters, while the latter has 41,840. The 14th, represented by Congresswoman Marjorie Taylor Greene (R), stretches from Northwest Georgia and reaches into Paulding and Cobb counties. The 4th, meanwhile, is represented by Congressman Hank Johnson (D) and covers significant portions of DeKalb and Gwinnett counties.

Congressional District 7, soon to be represented by Congressman Rich McCormick (R), had the highest Latino voter turnout rate at 62.02%. The 7th, currently represented by Congresswoman Lucy McBath (D), was drawn out of Gwinnett County to include the entirety of Forsyth, Dawson, and Lumpkin Counties. The 7th also comprises portions of Hall, Fulton, and Cherokee counties.

Represented by the Dean of Georgia's Congressional Delegation, Congressman Sanford Bishop (D), Congressional District 2 has the smallest Latino electorate in Georgia (18,540) and had the lowest turnout of Latino voters (41.86%) during the 2024 election.

Georgia Legislative Districts

State Senate

Top 10 Georgia State Senate Districts for Size of Latino Electorate					
District	State Senator (2025-2026 Legislative Term)	Party Affiliation	Registered Latino Voters	Voted	% Turnout
5	Sheikh Rahman	D	24,233	11,686	48.22%
49	Drew Echols	R	21,373	10,196	47.71%
54	Chuck Payne	R	21,232	9,814	46.22%
9	Nikki Merritt	D	17,829	10,092	56.60%
7	Nabilah Islam Parkes	D	15,869	9,427	59.41%
45	Clint Dixon	R	15,844	9,628	60.77%
33	Michael Rhett	D	15,805	7,995	50.59%
32	Kay Kirkpatrick	R	12,322	7,491	60.79%
37	Ed Setzler	R	11,810	7,546	63.90%
40	Sally Harrell	D	11,478	6,170	53.76%

The ranking of the top 10 State Senate Districts is sorted according to the largest number of Latino registered voters in each district. Again, District 5, represented by State Senator Sheikh Rahman (D), tops the list of Georgia Senate Districts. District 5 has 24,233 Latino registered voters; 11,686 Latinos cast ballots in the 2024 election, with a voter participation rate of 48.22%. This district is located in Gwinnett County.

Georgia State Senator Drew Echols (R) represents the second most-dense Senate District with Latino registered voters. In Senate District 49, there are 21,373 Latinos registered to vote, and they accounted for 10,196 votes in the 2024 election. The Latino voter participation rate in this district was 47.71%. District 49 is in Hall County and encompasses the City of Gainesville.

Georgia State Senator Chuck Payne (R) represents the Senate District with the third largest number of Latino registered voters, accounting for 21,232 people. Georgia State Senate District 54 is part of Whitfield County and the City of Dalton. Latino voter participation in the 2024 election was 46.22%.

Next, Georgia Senate District 9, represented by State Senator Nikki Merritt (D), accounts for 17,829 Latino registered voters. District 9 accounted for 10,092 Latino votes in the 2024 election, with a Latino voter participation rate of 56.60%. This Senate District is part of Gwinnett.

Another district in Gwinnett County, District 7, is represented by Georgia State Senator Nabilah Islam Parkes (D). The Senator represents 15,869 Latino registered voters. During the 2024 election, this district had a Latino voter participation rate of 59.41%.

Leading the pack on Latino voter participation, District 37– represented by Georgia State Senator Ed Setzler (R) – accounted for 11,810 Latino voters, and 7,546 (63.90%) turned out to vote in the 2024 election.

State House

Top 10 Georgia State House Districts for Size of Latino Electorate					
District	State House Representative (2025-2026 Legislative Term)	Party Affiliation	Registered Latino Voters	Voted	% Turnout
4	Kasey Carpenter	R	11,249	5,178	46.03%
29	Matt Dubnik	R	9,105	3,748	41.16%
109	Dewey McClain	D	7,749	3,813	49.21%
106	Shelly Hutchinson	D	7,357	3,984	54.15%
98	Marvin Lim	D	7,192	3,184	44.27%
107	Sam Park	D	7,098	4,113	57.95%
41	Michael Smith	D	7,053	3,471	49.21%
31	Emory Dunahoo, Jr.	R	6,932	3,570	51.50%
96	Arlene Beckles	D	6,877	3,403	49.48%
30	Derrick McCollum	R	6,539	3,619	55.34%

Once again, House District 4, based in Dalton, tops the Georgia House Legislative list and is represented by Georgia State Representative Kasey Carpenter (R). The district has 11,249 registered Latino voters. During the 2024 election, 5,178 Latino votes were cast for a 46.03% Latino voter participation rate.

Second, District 29 in Hall County lists 9,105 Latino registered voters, with a Latino voter participation rate of 41.16%. Georgia State Representative Matt Dubnik (R) represents the House District.

Next, District 109 moves in with 7,749 Latino registered voters and is represented by Georgia State Representative Dewey McClain (D). The Latino voter participation rate in this district was 49.21%.

Fourth in the ranking is Georgia House District 106, represented by Georgia State Representative Shelly Hutchinson (D). There are 7,357 Latino registered voters in the district, which had a Latino voter participation rate of 54.15%.

State House District 107, represented by Georgia State Representative and Minority Whip Samuel Park (D), has the fifth-largest Latino electorate with 7,098 Latino registered voters. The Latino voter participation rate was a robust 58%-- the highest of any of the top 10 districts.

Latino Representation under the “Gold Dome”

Hispanic/Latino Legislators in Georgia State Senate (2025-2026 Legislative Term)						
District	State Senator	Party Affiliation	Assumed /Assumes Office	Registered Latino Voters	Voted	% Turnout
6	Jason Esteves	D	2023	7,389	4,363	59.05%
31	Jason Anavitarte	R	2021	9,430	5,483	58.14%
38	Rashaun Kemp	D	2025	5,789	3,024	52.24%

Hispanic/Latino Legislators in Georgia State House (2025-2026 Legislative Term)						
District	State Representative	Party Affiliation	Assumed/ Assumes Office	Registered Latino Voters	Voted	% Turnout
42	Gabriel Sanchez	D	2025	4,423	2,192	49.56%
59	Phil Olaleye	D	2023	1,712	880	51.40%
90	Saira Draper	D	2023	1,958	1,278	65.27%
111	Reynaldo Martinez	R	2023	4,001	2,392	59.79%
117	Mary Ann Santos	D	2025	2,905	1,445	49.74%
180	Stephen Sainz	R	2019	2,547	1,238	48.61%

Pedro “Pete” Marin: Longest-serving Latino Legislator in Georgia History Retires

After 22 years in office, Representative Pedro Marin decided not to run for re-election in the 2024 election cycle. A member of the Democratic Party, Marin was the Dean of the Gwinnett Legislative Delegation by the time of his departure and had previously served as Chair of the Gwinnett House Delegation. While in office, Pedro Marin served on the House Economic Development & Tourism, Banks & Banking, Science & Technology, and Industry & Labor Committees. In 2003, Marin, former Rep. David Casas, and former Sen. Sam Zamarripa became the first Latinos elected to Georgia’s legislature; Pedro Marin and Sam Zamarripa also assisted in the inception of GALEO by serving as our first board members that same year.

Conclusion

The Latino electorate in Georgia continues to grow significantly despite a continued hostile environment that has seen an uptick in anti-immigrant legislation, the perpetuation of anti-Latino narratives, and ongoing voter suppression policies. There were 498,298 Latino registered voters in 2024, with a 29.3% growth rate since the 2020 election cycle. A total of 262,826 Georgia Latinos voted in 2024, making the Latino vote 4.1% of the total 5,297,264 votes cast in Georgia.

Latinas again had the highest turnout percentage with 57.3%, and the highest turnout of any Latino age demographic was 61 and over. While President-elect Donald Trump won the state of Georgia, Vice President Kamala Harris won Latino voters in Georgia by nearly 30 points. Harris received the support of 64% of Georgia's Latinos, Trump captured 35%, with the remaining 1% supporting third-party candidates.⁶

Indeed, Latinos remain a critical demographic for any candidate running statewide in Georgia; this is especially true in a state where no presidential candidate has won 51% or more of the vote since 2012.

As the Georgia electorate continues to grow and evolve, the Latino community has shown itself to be an integral part of the electorate that cannot be taken for granted and must be consistently engaged, respected, and courted by all political parties in the state.

⁶ UnidosUS, "2024 Poll of the Latino Electorate," UnidosUS, December 2, 2024 <<https://unidosus.org/hispanicvote/polling-issues/>>

APPENDIX A:

County Totals and Turn Out of the 2024 Electorate

County	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
APPLING	551	224	40.65%
ATKINSON	650	266	40.92%
BACON	237	112	47.26%
BAKER	42	18	42.86%
BALDWIN	496	254	51.21%
BANKS	656	332	50.61%
BARROW	6,903	3,731	54.05%
BARTOW	5,563	2,790	50.15%
BEN HILL	412	166	40.29%
BERRIEN	483	204	42.24%
BIBB	2,864	1,302	45.46%
BLECKLEY	149	81	54.36%
BRANTLEY	252	128	50.79%
BROOKS	400	181	45.25%
BRYAN	2,478	1,367	55.17%
BULLOCH	1,626	803	49.38%
BURKE	396	163	41.16%
BUTTS	541	288	53.23%
CALHOUN	27	12	44.44%
CAMDEN	2,386	1,143	47.90%
CANDLER	398	163	40.95%

County	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
CARROLL	4,187	2,090	49.92%
CATOOSA	1,389	747	53.78%
CHARLTON	115	61	53.04%
CHATHAM	11,943	5,460	45.72%
CHATTAHOOCHEE	734	132	17.98%
CHATTOOGA	383	185	48.30%
CHEROKEE	16,054	9,893	61.62%
CLARKE	5,683	3,019	53.12%
CLAY	17	10	58.82%
CLAYTON	15,015	6,407	42.67%
CLINCH	76	33	43.42%
COBB	50,637	29,013	57.30%
COFFEE	1,789	641	35.83%
COLQUITT	2,502	826	33.01%
COLUMBIA	7,508	4,146	55.22%
COOK	442	176	39.82%
COWETA	6,503	3,938	60.56%
CRAWFORD	205	92	44.88%
CRISP	230	105	45.65%
DADE	265	98	36.98%
DAWSON	1,172	701	59.81%

County	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
DECATUR	658	284	43.16%
DEKALB	27,562	15,221	55.22%
DODGE	227	109	48.02%
DOOLY	196	69	35.20%
DOUGHERTY	1,180	449	38.05%
DOUGLAS	7,640	3,868	50.63%
EARLY	59	25	42.37%
ECHOLS	286	81	28.32%
EFFINGHAM	2,606	1,398	53.65%
ELBERT	415	218	52.53%
EMANUEL	316	132	41.77%
EVANS	391	126	32.23%
FANNIN	464	270	58.19%
FAYETTE	5,778	3,645	63.08%
FLOYD	3,662	1,717	46.89%
FORSYTH	12,113	7,863	64.91%
FRANKLIN	457	229	50.11%
FULTON	41,232	23,244	56.37%
GILMER	1,288	673	52.25%
GLASCOCK	17	10	58.82%
GLYNN	3,011	1,355	45.00%

County	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
GORDON	3,805	1,733	45.55%
GRADY	676	237	35.06%
GREENE	484	278	57.44%
GWINNETT	87,496	48,830	55.81%
HABERSHAM	2,574	1,129	43.86%
HALL	24,455	11,560	47.27%
HANCOCK	43	25	58.14%
HARALSON	425	234	55.06%
HARRIS	1,148	716	62.37%
HART	469	251	53.52%
HEARD	166	81	48.80%
HENRY	10,713	5,762	53.79%
HOUSTON	5,874	3,166	53.90%
IRWIN	137	54	39.42%
JACKSON	4,706	2,792	59.33%
JASPER	318	157	49.37%
JEFF DAVIS	586	185	31.57%
JEFFERSON	165	82	49.70%
JENKINS	95	42	44.21%
JOHNSON	58	19	32.76%
JONES	342	190	55.56%

County	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
LAMAR	335	161	48.06%
LANIER	318	131	41.19%
LAURENS	724	340	46.96%
LEE	659	340	51.59%
LIBERTY	4,874	1,775	36.42%
LINCOLN	84	50	59.52%
LONG	1,289	518	40.19%
LOWNDES	4,061	1,668	41.07%
LUMPKIN	955	518	54.24%
MACON	176	62	35.23%
MADISON	906	441	48.68%
MARION	239	127	53.14%
MCDUFFIE	304	134	44.08%
MCINTOSH	172	83	48.26%
MERIWETHER	292	175	59.93%
MILLER	55	17	30.91%
MITCHELL	374	137	36.63%
MONROE	467	281	60.17%
MONTGOMERY	205	77	37.56%
MORGAN	363	208	57.30%
MURRAY	2,474	1,146	46.32%

County	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
MUSCOGEE	8,198	3,613	44.07%
NEWTON	3,862	1,909	49.43%
OCONEE	1,179	811	68.79%
OGLETHORPE	463	252	54.43%
PAULDING	8,750	5,254	60.05%
PEACH	1,061	502	47.31%
PICKENS	762	449	58.92%
PIERCE	350	162	46.29%
PIKE	273	168	61.54%
POLK	1,485	677	45.59%
PULASKI	131	74	56.49%
PUTNAM	531	301	56.69%
QUITMAN	23	12	52.17%
RABUN	548	255	46.53%
RANDOLPH	58	26	44.83%
RICHMOND	5,576	2,322	41.64%
ROCKDALE	3,781	1,743	46.10%
SCHLEY	97	63	64.95%
SCREVEN	121	52	42.98%
SEMINOLE	114	47	41.23%
SPALDING	1,956	949	48.52%

County	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
STEPHENS	517	251	48.55%
STEWART	27	17	62.96%
SUMTER	499	217	43.49%
TALBOT	67	36	53.73%
TALIAFERRO	29	14	48.28%
TATTNALL	874	331	37.87%
TAYLOR	89	46	51.69%
TELFAIR	141	57	40.43%
TERRELL	82	37	45.12%
THOMAS	787	364	46.25%
TIFT	1,873	748	39.94%
TOOMBS	996	385	38.65%
TOWNS	239	144	60.25%
TREUTLEN	64	33	51.56%
TROUP	1,197	609	50.88%
TURNER	152	58	38.16%
TWIGGS	99	55	55.56%
UNION	582	386	66.32%
UPSON	301	162	53.82%
WALKER	911	453	49.73%
WALTON	3,644	2,073	56.89%

County	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
WARE	569	252	44.29%
WARREN	34	10	29.41%
WASHINGTON	133	70	52.63%
WAYNE	708	286	40.40%
WEBSTER	28	19	67.86%
WHEELER	83	39	46.99%
WHITE	542	333	61.44%
WHITFIELD	15,187	7,054	46.45%
WILCOX	123	63	51.22%
WILKES	134	56	41.79%
WILKINSON	65	25	38.46%
WORTH	225	103	45.78%

APPENDIX B:

Top 10 County Trends- Totals for 2008, 2012, 2016, 2020, and 2024

County	2008 Latino Reg Voters	2008 Latinos Voted	2008 Latino Pct. Turnout	2012 Latino Reg Voters	2012 Latinos Voted	2012 Latino Pct. Turnout	2016 Latino Reg Voters	2016 Latinos Voted	2016 Latino Pct. Turnout
GWINNETT	24,537	13,710	55.87%	32,623	16,053	49.21%	44,567	25,416	57.03%
COBB	16,365	9,603	58.68%	20,044	10,589	52.83%	27,150	16,186	59.62%
FULTON	13,004	7,285	56.02%	16,352	7,800	47.70%	22,109	12,309	55.67%
DEKALB	9,223	5,413	58.69%	10,814	5,712	52.82%	14,508	8,262	56.95%
HALL	5,246	2,395	45.65%	7,095	2,614	36.84%	10,039	4,862	48.43%
CHEROKEE	4,295	2,585	60.19%	5,570	3,020	54.22%	7,568	4,449	58.79%
WHITFIELD	4,066	1,794	44.12%	5,283	1,891	35.79%	7,157	3,663	51.18%
CLAYTON	4,255	2,106	49.49%	5,326	2,346	44.05%	6,900	3,331	48.28%
FORSYTH	3,112	2,028	65.17%	4,242	2,468	58.18%	6,080	3,908	64.28%
CHATHAM	3,736	1,860	49.79%	4,576	1,975	43.16%	6,157	2,703	43.90%
HENRY	3,503	2,051	58.55%	4,487	2,240	49.92%	5,557	3,023	54.40%

2020 Latino Reg Voters	2020 Latinos Voted	2020 Latino Pct. Turnout	2024 Latino Reg Voters	2024 Latinos Voted	2024 Latino Pct. Turnout
71,542	40,148	56.12%	87,496	48,830	55.81%
40,903	23,919	58.48%	50,637	29,013	57.30%
33,610	19,279	57.36%	41,232	23,244	56.37%
22,106	12,694	57.42%	27,562	15,221	55.22%
18,046	8,291	45.94%	24,455	11,560	47.27%
11,900	7,318	61.50%	16,054	9,893	61.62%
11,049	5,506	49.83%	15,187	7,054	46.45%
11,498	5,053	43.95%	15,015	6,407	42.67%
9,835	6,412	65.20%	12,113	7,863	64.91%
9,484	4,189	44.17%	11,943	5,460	45.72%
8,607	4,676	54.33%	10,713	5,762	53.79%

TOTAL 312,407 170,307
% of State 62.69% 64.80%

Top 10 Georgia Counties for Size of Latino Electorate in 2024			
County	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	% Turnout
Gwinnett	87,496	48,830	55.81%
Cobb	50,637	29,013	57.30%
Fulton	41,232	23,244	56.37%
DeKalb	62,932	40,491	55.22%
Hall	24,455	11,560	47.27%
Cherokee	16,054	9,893	61.62%
Whitfield	15,187	7,054	46.45%
Clayton	15,015	6,407	42.67%
Forsyth	12,113	7,863	64.91%
Chatham	11,943	5,460	45.72%

APPENDIX C:

Georgia Congressional District Totals and Turnout for 2024

County District	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
1	30,997	14,011	45.20%
2	18,540	7,761	41.86%
3	26,567	14,992	56.43%
4	41,840	21,300	50.91%
5	31,712	16,380	51.65%
6	39,510	20,414	51.67%
7	39,508	24,501	62.02%
8	22,102	9,799	44.34%
9	58,426	31,743	54.33%
10	32,003	17,699	55.30%
11	44,407	25,651	57.76%
12	20,819	9,887	47.49%
13	49,105	25,876	52.70%
14	42,756	22,812	53.35%

APPENDIX D:

2024 Georgia State Senate District Totals and Turnout

State Senate District	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
1	10,404	4,767	45.82%
2	7,489	3,153	42.10%
3	6,112	2,850	46.63%
4	6,423	3,172	49.39%
5	24,233	11,686	48.22%
6	7,389	4,363	59.05%
7	15,869	9,427	59.41%
8	6,134	2,513	40.97%
9	17,829	10,092	56.60%
10	5,718	3,194	55.86%
11	5,579	2,115	37.91%
12	2,471	996	40.31%
13	5,115	2,125	41.54%
14	10,510	5,885	55.99%
15	6,157	2,256	36.64%
16	6,854	4,057	59.19%
17	8,908	4,526	50.81%
18	4,823	2,499	51.81%
19	6,515	2,508	38.50%
20	4,187	2,348	56.08%
21	9,447	5,967	63.16%
22	5,170	2,116	40.93%
23	5,367	2,639	49.17%
24	6,073	3,457	56.92%
25	4,356	2,334	53.58%
26	3,462	1,451	41.91%
27	10,384	6,600	63.56%

State Senate District	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
28	11,329	5,723	50.52%
29	6,080	3,323	54.65%
30	7,635	3,945	51.67%
31	9,430	5,483	58.14%
32	12,322	7,491	60.79%
33	15,805	7,995	50.59%
34	9,609	4,088	42.54%
35	8,589	4,539	52.85%
36	7,889	4,179	52.97%
37	11,810	7,546	63.90%
38	5,789	3,024	52.24%
39	6,497	3,292	50.67%
40	11,478	6,170	53.76%
41	6,509	3,330	51.16%
42	6,806	3,709	54.50%
43	8,588	4,253	49.52%
44	7,456	4,071	54.60%
45	15,844	9,628	60.77%
46	9,187	5,504	59.91%
47	10,829	5,954	54.98%
48	8,380	5,711	68.15%
49	21,373	10,196	47.71%
50	9,092	4,247	46.71%
51	5,517	3,184	57.71%
52	7,971	3,925	49.24%
53	3,692	1,849	50.08%
54	21,232	9,814	46.22%
55	8,600	4,689	54.52%
56	9,976	6,868	68.85%

APPENDIX E:

2024 Georgia House District Totals and Turnout

State House District	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
1	881	390	44.27%
2	2,945	1,453	49.34%
3	1,276	678	53.13%
4	11,249	5,178	46.03%
5	3,841	1,752	45.61%
6	3,948	1,839	46.58%
7	1,812	986	54.42%
8	1,244	785	63.10%
9	2,004	1,184	59.08%
10	2,924	1,286	43.98%
11	1,962	1,254	63.91%
12	1,634	779	47.67%
13	2,302	1,064	46.22%
14	2,512	1,355	53.94%
15	3,312	1,604	48.43%
16	2,228	1,179	52.92%
17	3,341	2,076	62.14%
18	1,208	651	53.89%
19	3,162	1,953	61.76%
20	3,609	2,253	62.43%
21	3,289	2,215	67.35%
22	4,403	2,665	60.53%
23	3,540	1,950	55.08%
24	3,164	2,045	64.63%
25	1,955	1,411	72.17%
26	3,045	1,940	63.71%
27	3,709	1,786	48.15%
28	3,801	2,229	58.64%
29	9,105	3,748	41.16%

State House District	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
30	6,539	3,619	55.34%
31	6,932	3,570	51.50%
32	1,916	954	49.79%
33	1,142	572	50.09%
34	3,365	2,329	69.21%
35	4,096	2,346	57.28%
36	3,464	2,248	64.90%
37	3,932	2,067	52.57%
38	4,490	2,380	53.01%
39	4,550	2,235	49.12%
40	2,925	1,600	54.70%
41	7,053	3,471	49.21%
42	4,423	2,192	49.56%
43	3,714	1,852	49.87%
44	4,066	2,607	64.12%
45	2,133	1,618	75.86%
46	3,235	2,297	71.00%
47	2,642	1,754	66.39%
48	3,355	2,072	61.76%
49	2,655	1,796	67.65%
50	2,508	1,687	67.26%
51	3,390	1,829	53.95%
52	2,582	1,620	62.74%
53	2,432	1,490	61.27%
54	3,172	1,690	53.28%
55	1,730	890	51.45%
56	2,114	983	46.50%
57	2,991	1,724	57.64%
58	2,014	1,002	49.75%

State House District	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
59	1,712	880	51.40%
60	1,820	1,052	57.80%
61	1,948	1,188	60.99%
62	2,199	1,151	52.34%
63	2,191	1,100	50.21%
64	2,991	1,599	53.46%
65	1,280	731	57.11%
66	3,461	1,624	46.92%
67	2,159	1,146	53.08%
68	2,113	1,198	56.70%
69	2,229	1,239	55.59%
70	2,494	1,320	52.93%
71	2,517	1,309	52.01%
72	1,569	741	47.23%
73	3,374	2,209	65.47%
74	2,756	1,365	49.53%
75	2,921	1,236	42.31%
76	3,190	1,413	44.29%
77	2,768	1,119	40.43%
78	3,020	1,552	51.39%
79	3,162	1,211	38.30%
80	3,889	2,121	54.54%
81	2,481	1,442	58.12%
82	2,124	1,235	58.15%
83	3,373	1,710	50.70%
84	1,707	991	58.06%
85	1,838	1,018	55.39%
86	1,737	1,002	57.69%
87	2,321	1,287	55.45%

State House District	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
88	2,364	1,232	52.12%
89	1,830	1,103	60.27%
90	1,958	1,278	65.27%
91	1,441	682	47.33%
92	1,982	931	46.97%
93	3,310	1,592	48.10%
94	2,753	1,555	56.48%
95	3,242	1,680	51.82%
96	6,877	3,403	49.48%
97	4,267	2,379	55.75%
98	7,192	3,184	44.27%
99	3,270	2,167	66.27%
100	3,603	2,344	65.06%
101	3,603	1,937	53.76%
102	6,002	3,278	54.62%
103	5,320	3,211	60.36%
104	5,213	3,190	61.19%
105	6,127	3,753	61.25%
106	7,357	3,984	54.15%
107	7,098	4,113	57.95%
108	5,098	2,966	58.18%
109	7,749	3,813	49.21%
110	4,642	2,756	59.37%
111	4,001	2,392	59.79%
112	2,310	1,301	56.32%
113	2,099	1,019	48.55%
114	1,418	762	53.74%
115	1,461	805	55.10%
116	1,811	949	52.40%

State House District	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
117	2,905	1,445	49.74%
118	1,696	889	52.42%
119	4,540	2,515	55.40%
120	2,451	1,365	55.69%
121	1,848	1,169	63.26%
122	2,893	1,432	49.50%
123	1,385	705	50.90%
124	1,793	1,017	56.72%
125	3,171	1,678	52.92%
126	1,265	575	45.45%
127	2,076	1,125	54.19%
128	486	233	47.94%
129	1,356	533	39.31%
130	1,421	587	41.31%
131	2,839	1,608	56.64%
132	1,624	646	39.78%
133	646	314	48.61%
134	949	452	47.63%
135	1,253	628	50.12%
136	1,554	949	61.07%
137	1,643	852	51.86%
138	1,513	911	60.21%
139	2,790	1,469	52.65%
140	1,923	607	31.57%
141	2,285	941	41.18%
142	1,018	510	50.10%
143	1,603	671	41.86%
144	1,131	614	54.29%
145	1,013	461	45.51%

State House District	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
146	2,227	1,348	60.53%
147	2,430	1,246	51.28%
148	1,029	564	54.81%
149	672	315	46.88%
150	1,257	543	43.20%
151	1,554	553	35.59%
152	1,071	504	47.06%
153	783	296	37.80%
154	511	208	40.70%
155	782	359	45.91%
156	1,680	643	38.27%
157	2,184	770	35.26%
158	1,149	516	44.91%
159	1,414	721	50.99%
160	1,315	663	50.42%
161	3,605	1,737	48.18%
162	3,083	1,249	40.51%
163	1,902	800	42.06%
164	3,726	1,839	49.36%
165	1,538	709	46.10%
166	1,820	1,174	64.51%
167	3,049	1,213	39.78%
168	4,479	1,720	38.40%
169	1,764	667	37.81%
170	2,374	947	39.89%
171	1,221	496	40.62%
172	2,823	945	33.48%
173	1,200	494	41.17%
174	1,184	517	43.67%

State House District	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
175	2,005	975	48.63%
176	2,123	835	39.33%
177	1,906	654	34.31%
178	1,246	559	44.86%
179	1,859	778	41.85%
180	2,547	1,238	48.61%

APPENDIX F:

Statewide, City, and Demographic Turnout for 2024

TOTAL Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
498,298	262,826	52.74%

Hispanic Turnout	262,826
Total Turnout	5,297,264
Percent	4.1%

City of Dalton

Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
6472	3009	46.49%

City of Gainesville

Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
5455	2219	40.68%

Age	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
18-24	112,730	51,385	45.58%
25-39	181,152	82,478	45.53%
40-60	141,433	88,469	62.55%
61+	62,932	40,491	64.34%

Sex	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
Male	226,560	106,952	47.21%
Female	270,207	154,946	57.34%
Unknown	1,452	863	59.44%
X	79	65	82.28%

Reg. Year	Latino Registered	Latino Voted	Pct. Turnout
1949-1980	598	506	84.62%
1981-1990	1,821	1,596	87.64%
1991-2000	12,282	10,164	82.76%
2001-2010	47,831	33,434	69.90%
2011-2020	255,428	121,940	47.74%
2021-2024	180,334	95,184	52.78%