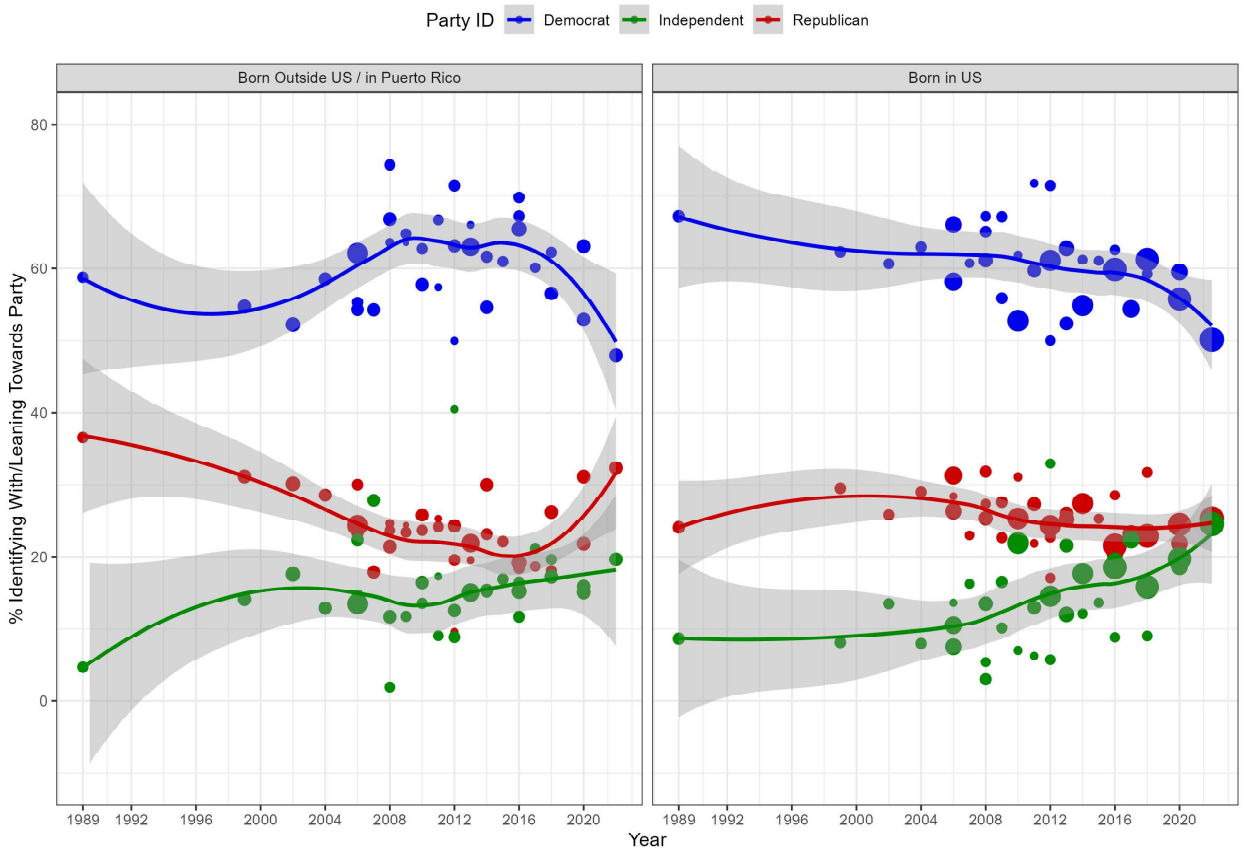
8 Appendix

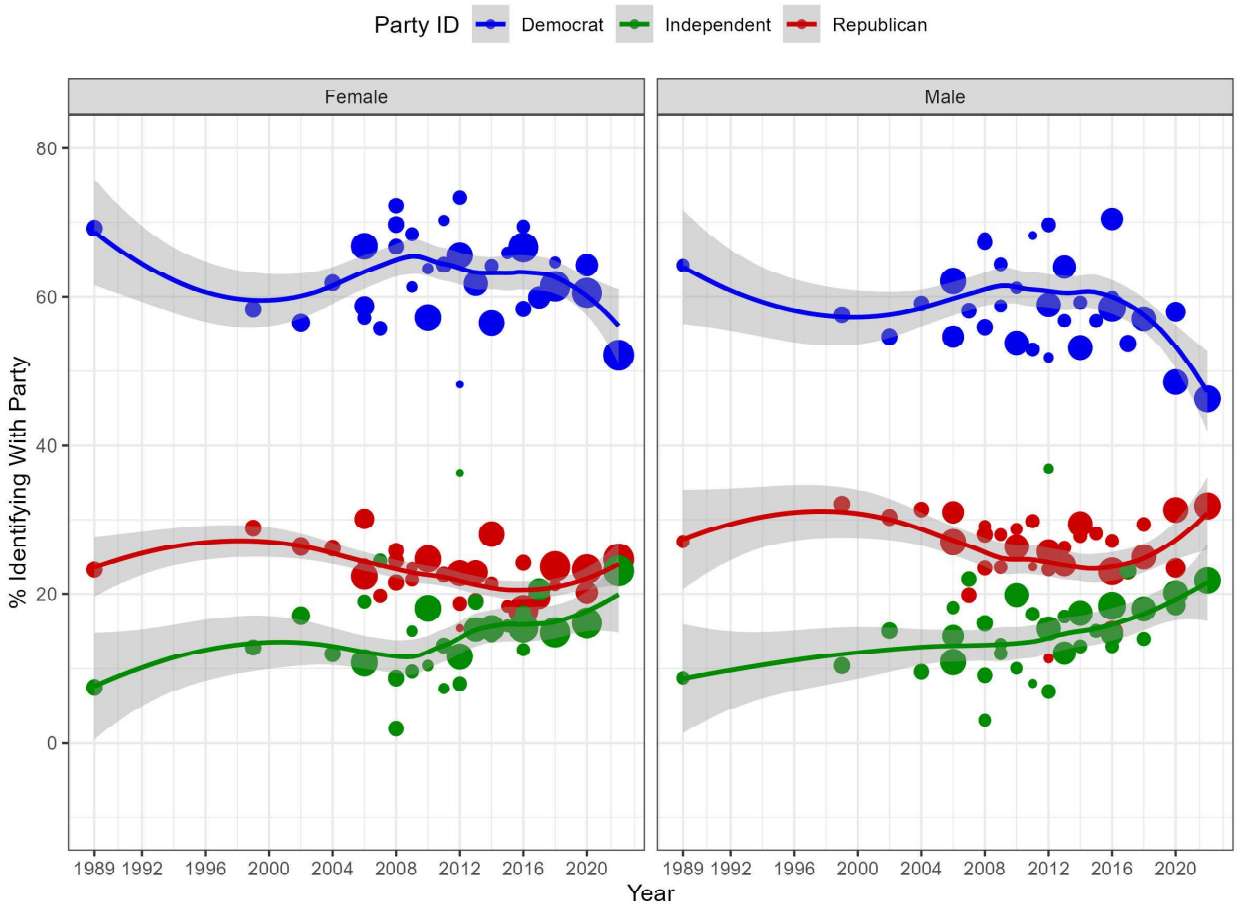
8.1 Additional Results

Figure A.1: Partisanship Among Latino Voters by Nativity, 1989-2022 (Including Points)



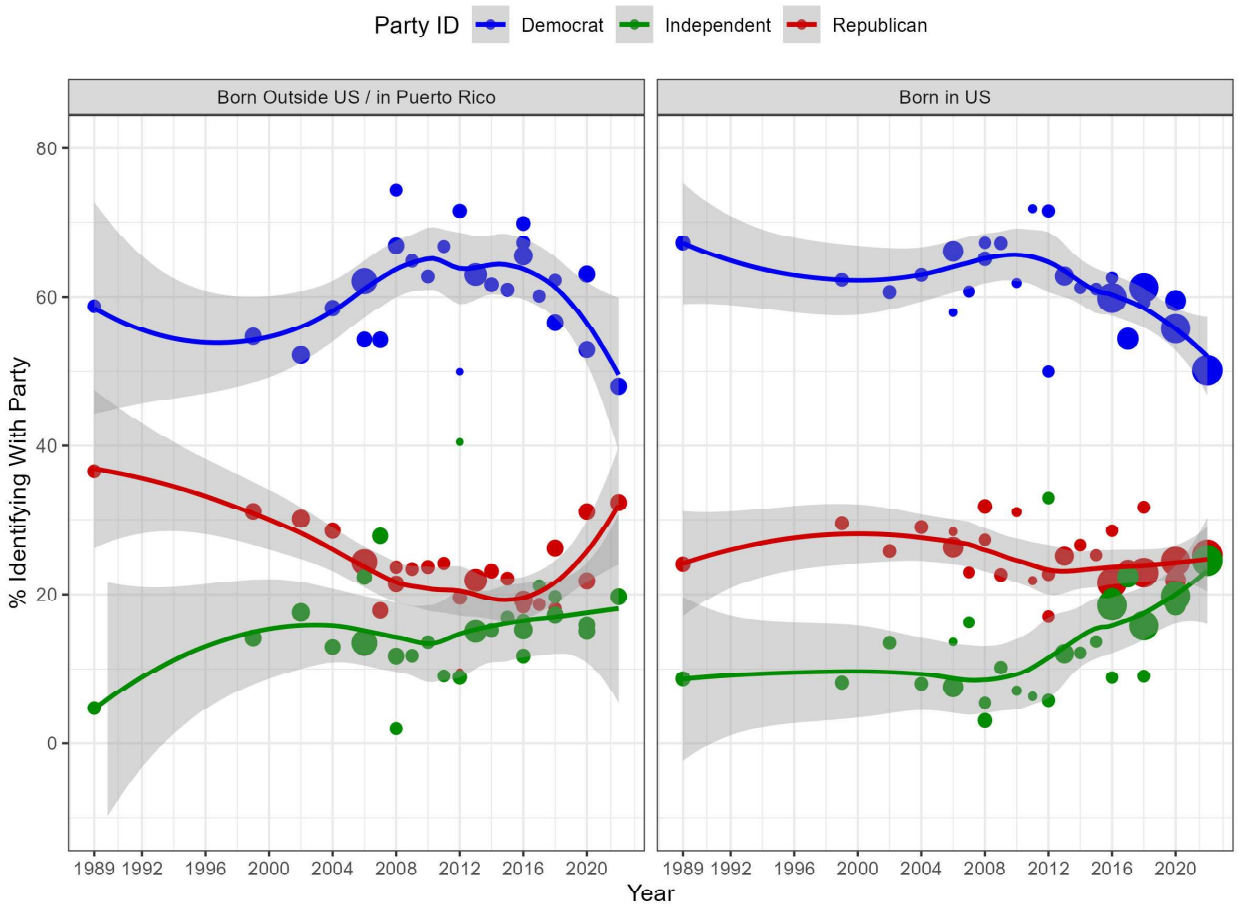
Note: This graph shows a weighted estimate from 35 public opinion surveys of the percentage (Y-Axis) of Latino adults identifying as either Democrat/lean Democrat (blue), Republican/lean Republican (red), or independent (green) over the 1989-2022 time period (X-Axis). "Don't know" and third-party responses are not included. Points (not shown for clarity) are based on the average partisanship estimate for each individual survey, which are calculated using post-stratification weights based on Census/ACS demographics. Lines show a loess best-fit estimate using inverse variance weights and a 95% confidence band. The left graph shows results for respondents born outside of the US or in Puerto Rico and the right graph shows results for those born in the US.

Figure A.2: Partisanship Among Latino Voters by Gender, 1989-2022 (Including Points)



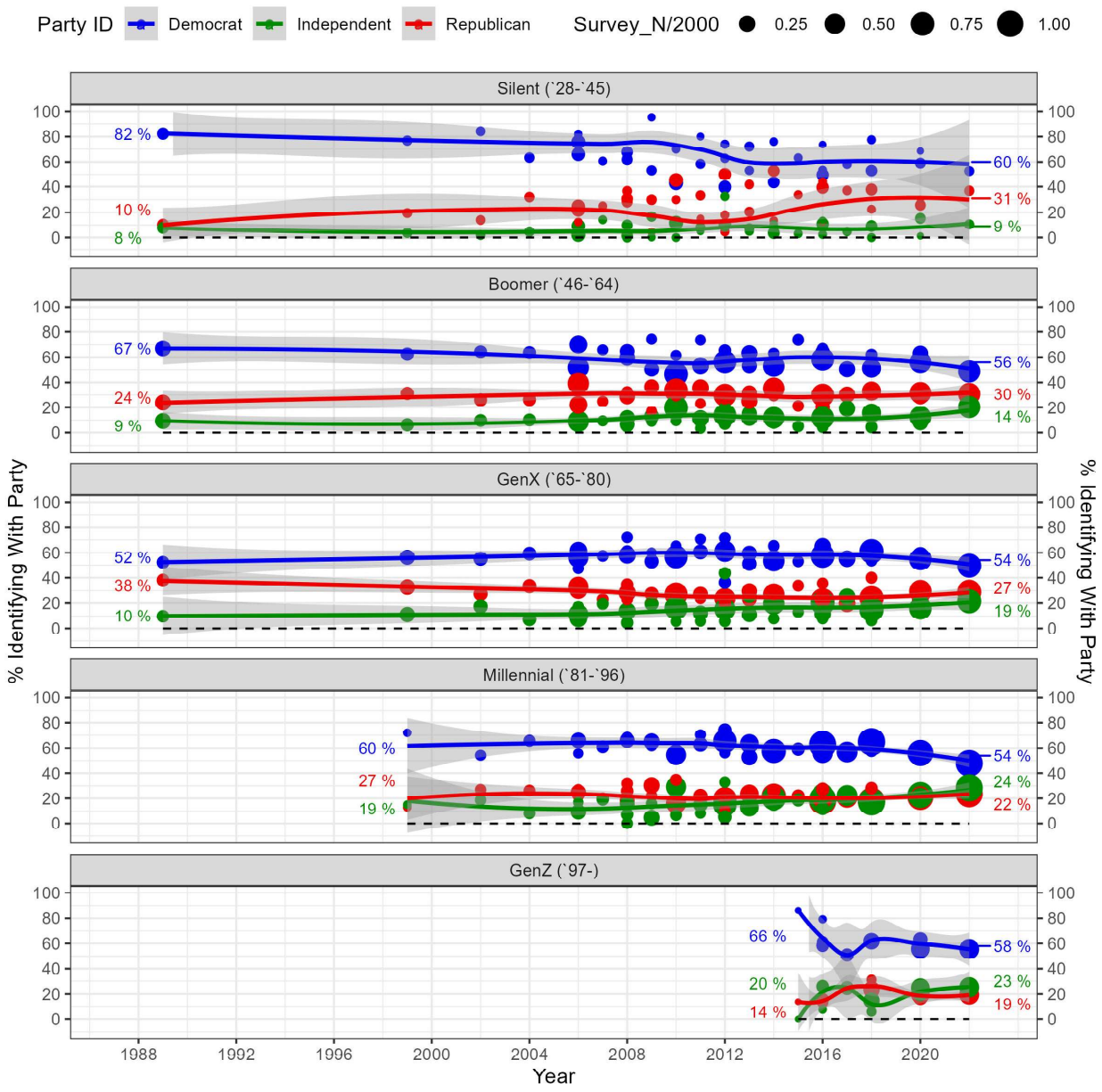
Note: This graph shows a weighted estimate from 35 public opinion surveys of the percentage (Y-Axis) of Latino adults identifying as either Democrat/lean Democrat (blue), Republican/lean Republican (red), or independent (green) over the 1989-2022 time period (X-Axis). "Don't know" and third-party responses are not included. Points (not shown for clarity) are based on the average partisanship estimate for each individual survey, which are calculated using post-stratification weights based on Census/ACS demographics. Lines show a loess best-fit estimate using inverse variance weights and a 95% confidence band. The left graph shows results for respondents who identified as female and the right graph for those who identified as male (respondents who replied other/trans/no response are excluded from this figure).

Figure A.3: Partisanship Among Latino Voters by Nativity, 1989-2022 (No Surveys Without National Origin)



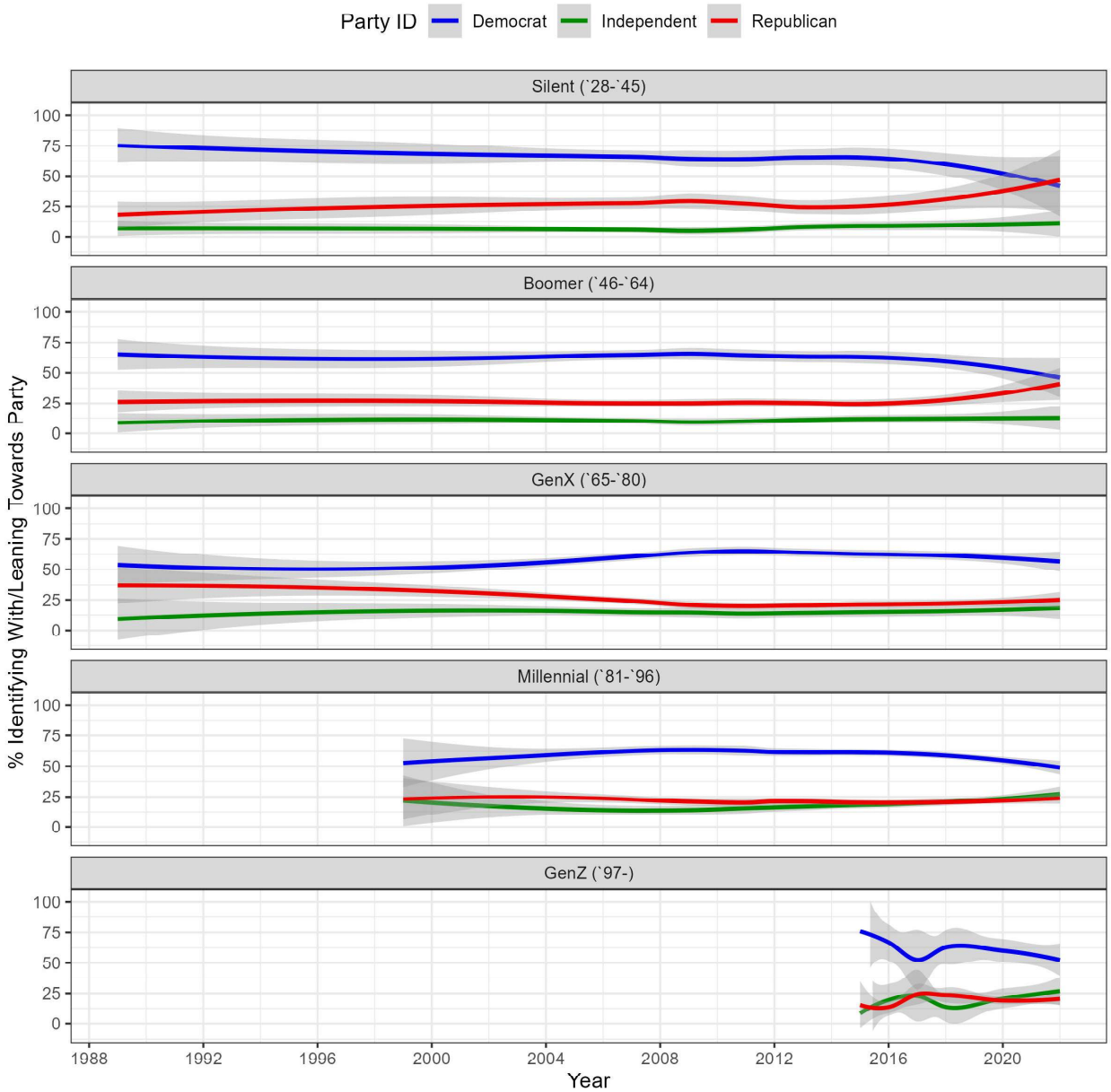
Note: This graph shows a weighted estimate from 26 public opinion surveys (note: this figure excludes surveys that do not have a national origin variable) of the percentage (Y-Axis) of Latino adults identifying as either Democrat/lean Democrat (blue), Republican/lean Republican (red), or independent (green) over the 1989-2022 time period (X-Axis). "Don't know" and third-party responses are not included. Points (not shown for clarity) are based on the average partisanship estimate for each individual survey, which are calculated using post-stratification weights based on Census/ACS demographics. Lines show a loess best-fit estimate using inverse variance weights and a 95% confidence band. The left graph shows results for respondents born outside of the US or in Puerto Rico and the right graph shows results for those born in the US.

Figure A.4: Partisanship Among Latino Voters by Generation, 1989-2022 (Including Points)



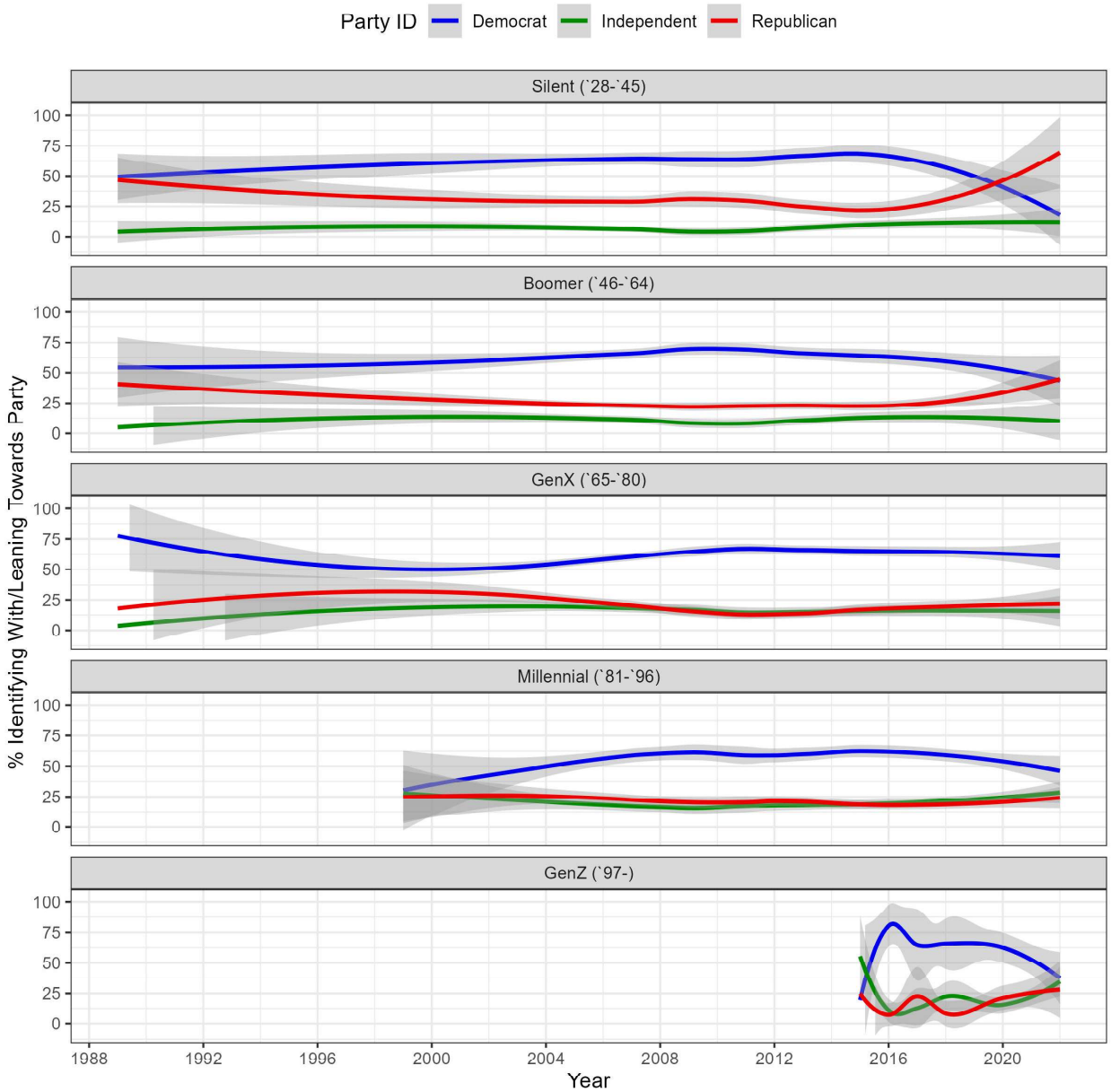
Note: This graph shows a weighted estimate from 35 public opinion surveys of the percentage (Y-Axis) of Latino adults identifying as either Democrat/lean Democrat (blue), Republican/lean Republican (red), or independent (green) over the 1989-2022 time period (X-Axis). "Don't know" and third-party responses are not included. Points are based on the average partisanship estimate for each individual survey, which are calculated using post-stratification weights based on Census/ACS demographics. Lines show a loess best-fit estimate using inverse variance weights and a 95% confidence band.

Figure A.5: Partisanship Among Latino Voters by Generation, 1989-2022 (Including Foreign-Born)



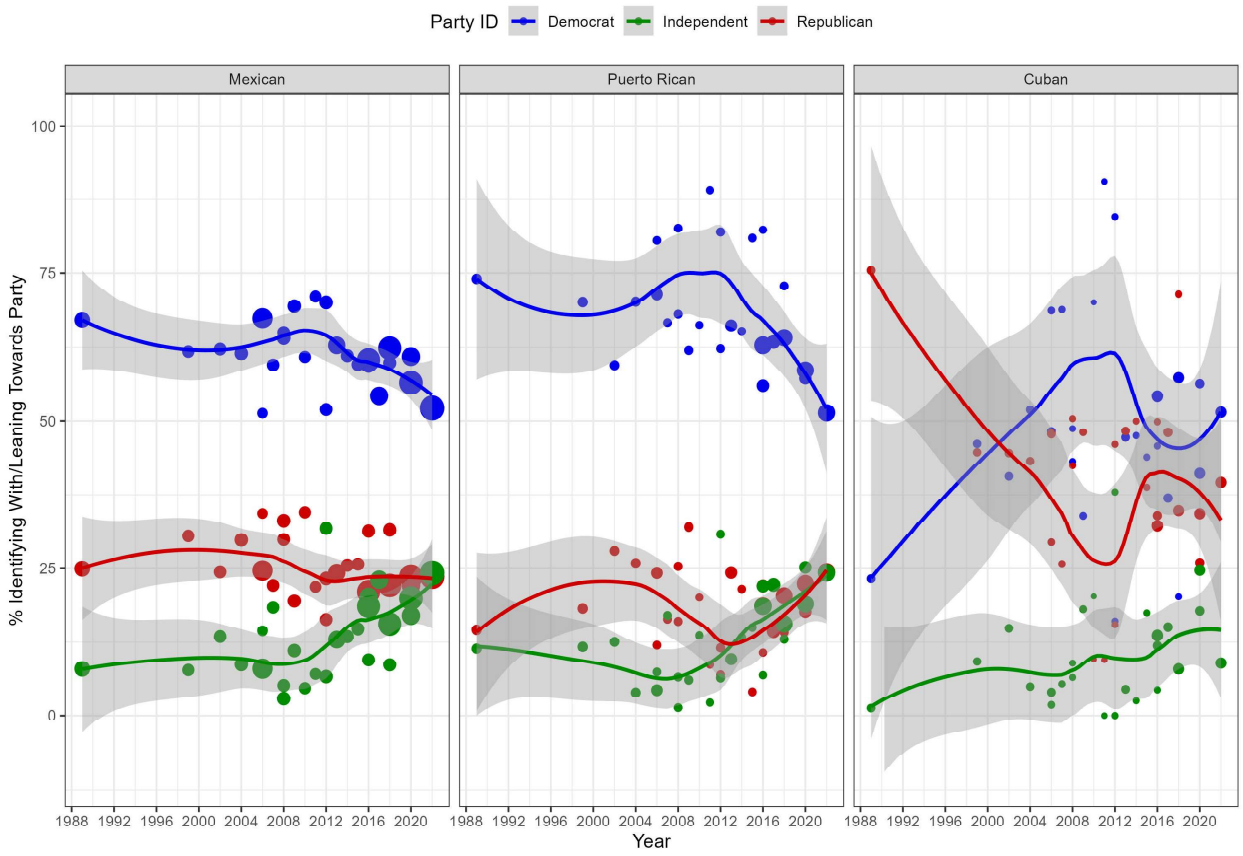
Note: This graph shows a weighted estimate from 35 public opinion surveys of the percentage (Y-Axis) of Latino adults (including both US-born and foreign-born) identifying as either Democrat/lean Democrat (blue), Republican/lean Republican (red), or independent (green) over the 1989-2022 time period (X-Axis). "Don't know" and third-party responses are not included. Points (not shown for clarity) are based on the average partisanship estimate for each individual survey, which are calculated using post-stratification weights based on Census/ACS demographics. Lines show a loess best-fit estimate using inverse variance weights and a 95% confidence band.

Figure A.6: Partisanship Among Latino Voters by Generation, 1989-2022 (Only Foreign-Born)



Note: This graph shows a weighted estimate from 35 public opinion surveys of the percentage (Y-Axis) of Latino adults (only born outside of US/in Puerto Rico) identifying as either Democrat/lean Democrat (blue), Republican/lean Republican (red), or independent (green) over the 1989-2022 time period (X-Axis). "Don't know" and third-party responses are not included. Points (not shown for clarity) are based on the average partisanship estimate for each individual survey, which are calculated using post-stratification weights based on Census/ACS demographics. Lines show a loess best-fit estimate using inverse variance weights and a 95% confidence band.

Figure A.7: Partisanship Among US-Born Latino Voters by National Origin, 1989-2022 (With Points)



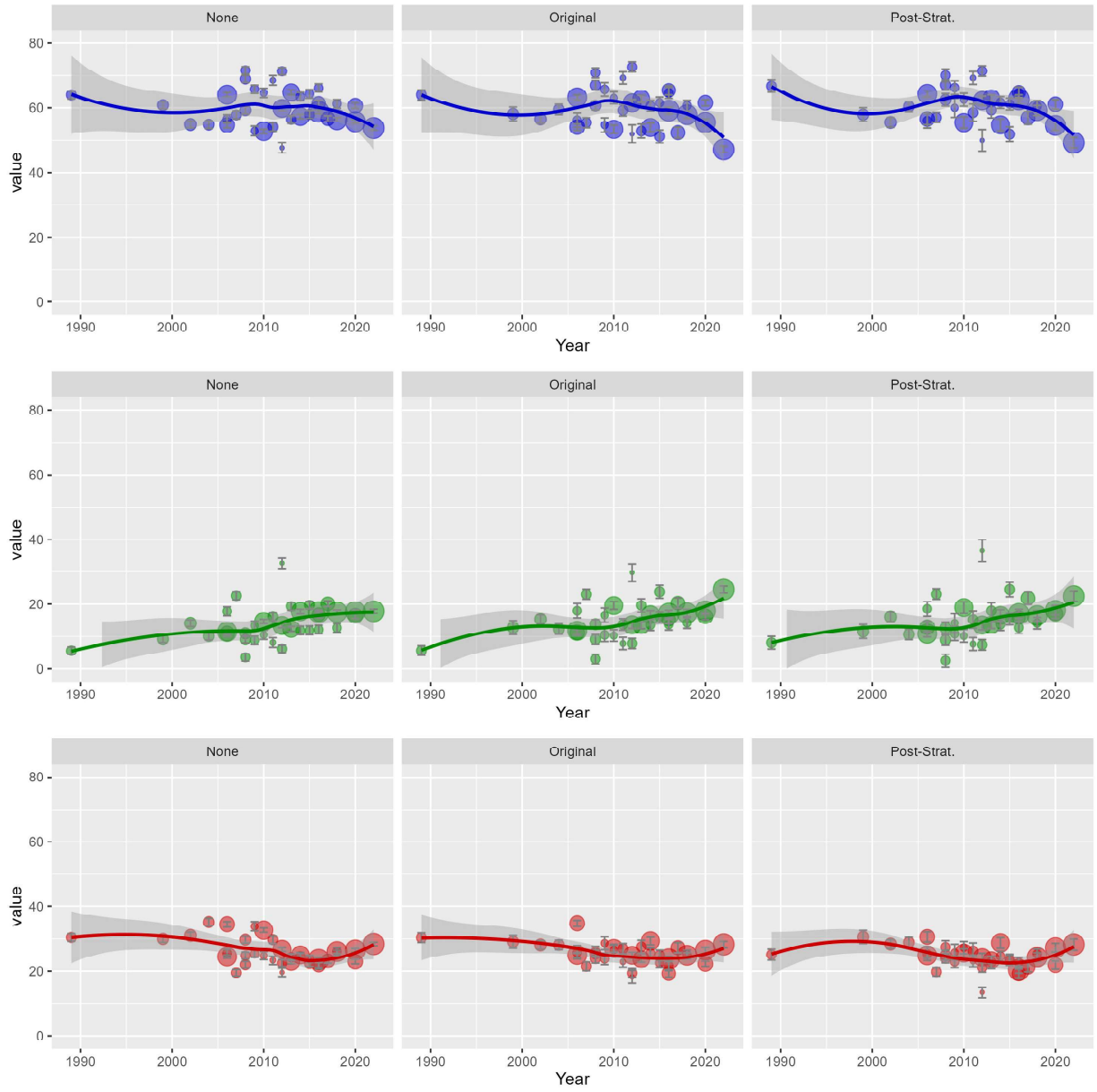
Note: This graph shows a weighted estimate from 35 public opinion surveys of the percentage (Y-Axis) of Latino adults identifying as either Democrat/lean Democrat (blue), Republican/lean Republican (red), or independent (green) over the 1989-2022 time period (X-Axis). "Don't know" and third-party responses are not included. This graph also only includes US-born respondents. Points (not shown for clarity) are based on the average partisanship estimate for each individual survey, which are calculated using post-stratification weights based on Census/ACS demographics. Lines show a loess best-fit estimate using inverse variance weights and a 95% confidence band. The left graph shows results for Mexican-origin respondents, the middle for Puerto Rican-origin respondents, and the right for Cuban-origin respondents.

8.2 Post-Stratification Weights

We estimate our post-stratification weights following recommendations by extant literature on the topic, which have applied these methods to estimate public opinion using large-scale but potentially biased survey data (Ghitza and Gelman 2013; Leemann and Wasserfallen 2017). These studies have argued that a potentially biased sample can be corrected by calculating weights based on the distribution of subgroups based on more reliable data, such as the Census or ACS. For example, it is possible that survey samples of Latino Republicans consist too much of Cuban Americans, or of US-born Latinos, which could lead to under-estimates of Republican partisanship among non-Cubans and foreign-born Latinos (Jones-Correa, Al-Faham, and Cortez 2018). These corrections are crucial for our analyses of Latino partisanship because past research has identified that data on Latino political opinions remains limited, especially in past years (L. R. Fraga et al. 2006; Jones-Correa, Al-Faham, and Cortez 2018; Pérez and Cobian 2024).

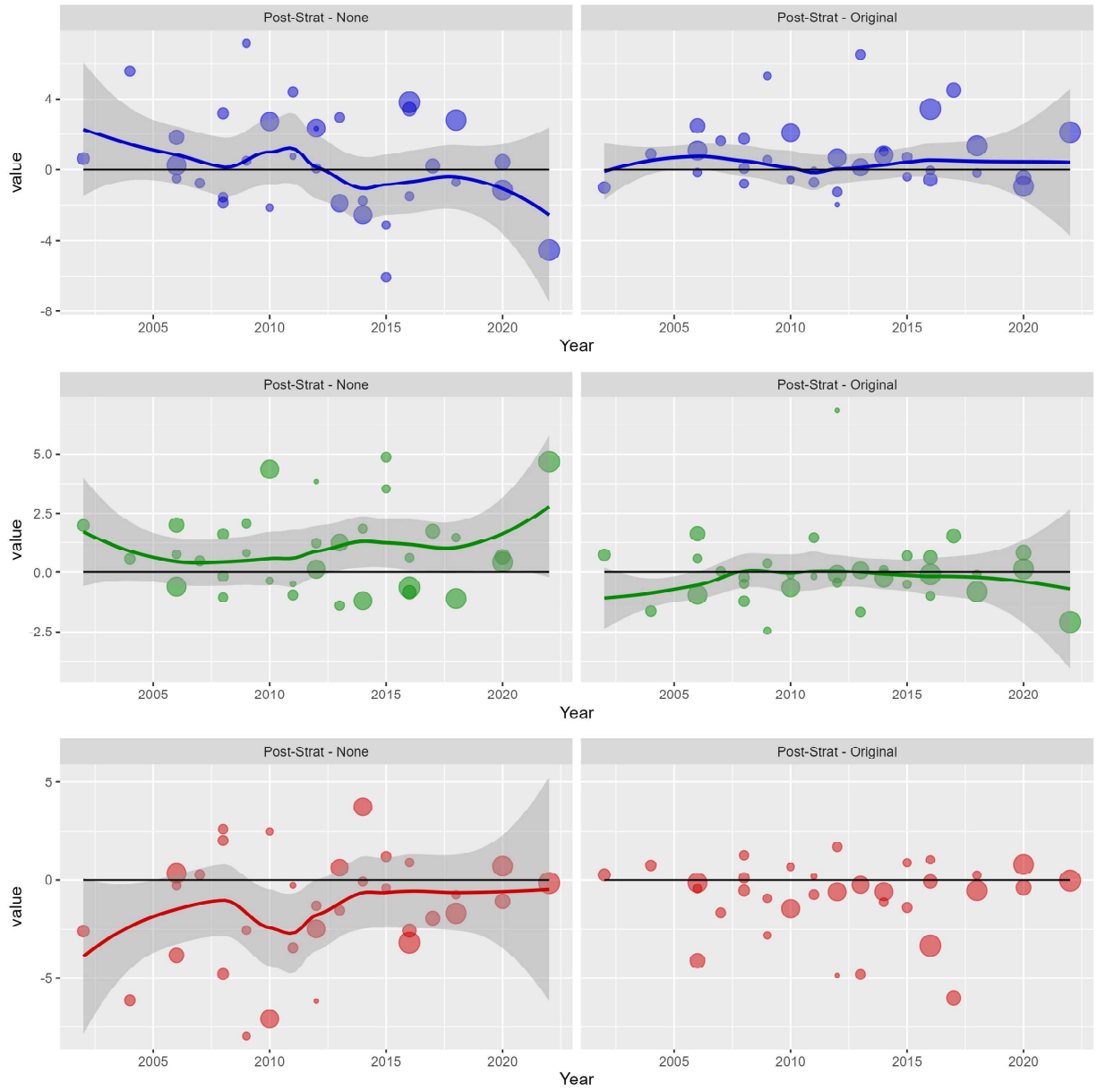
To provide a visual representation of the effects of our post-stratification weights on our estimates, we produce additional appendix figures that compare estimates between different weighting schemes (see Section 8.2). We first re-estimate every figure separately using 1) no weights, 2) the originally provided survey weights from each dataset, and 3) our post-stratified weights. Then, the comparison for each figure shows differences between the partisanship estimates using our post-stratification weights and an unweighted survey estimate, and between the post-stratification weights and the weights provided in the original survey data. This comparison helps illustrate what corrections are occurring based on our post-stratification weights—for example, if applying the post-stratification weights results in higher estimates for Democratic partisanship during one time period but not for another.

Figure A.8: Partisanship Trends Among Latino Voters, 1989-2022 (Survey Weights)



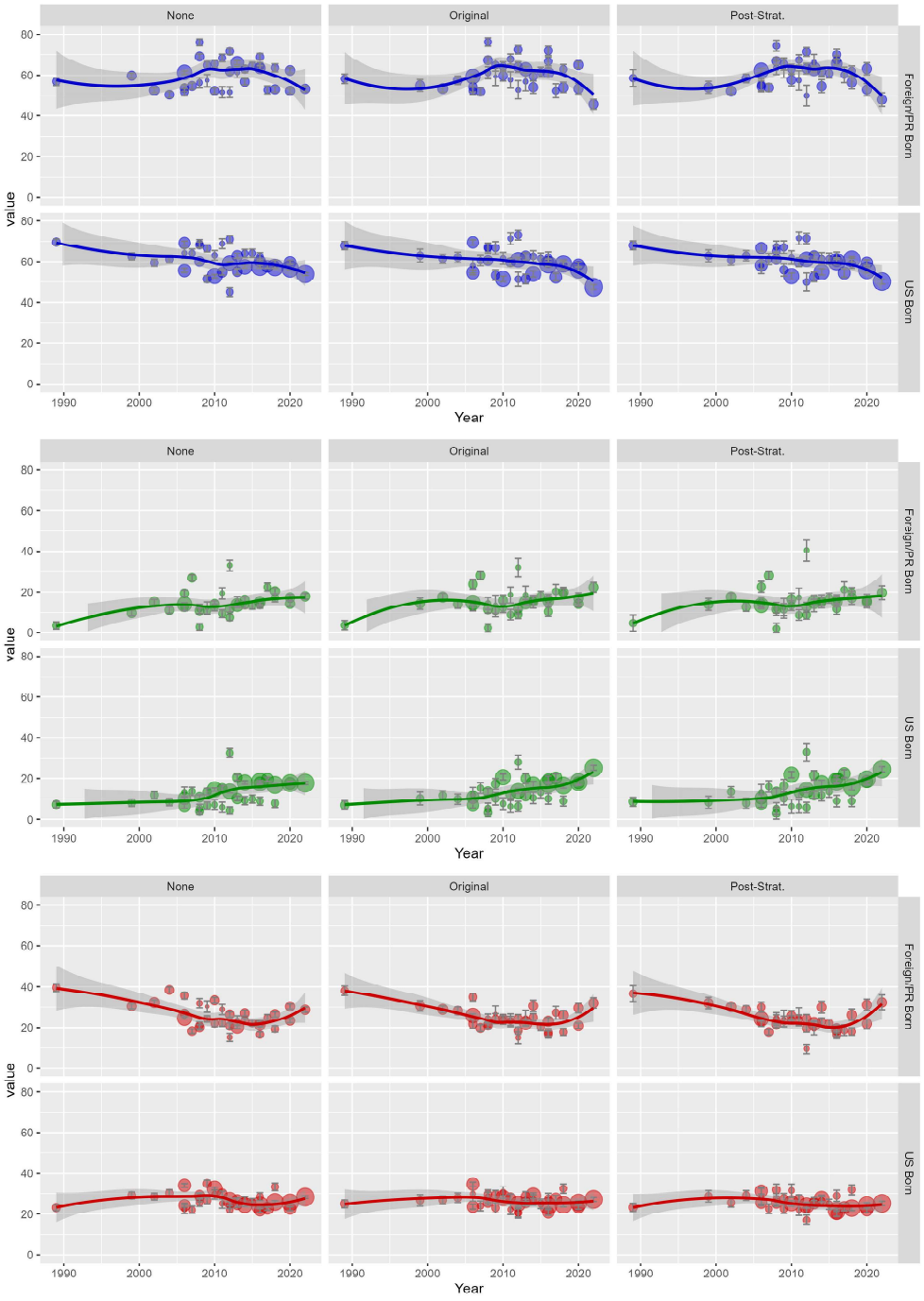
Note: This graph shows a weighted estimate from 35 public opinion surveys of the percentage (Y-Axis) of Latino adults identifying as either Democrat/lean Democrat (blue), Republican/lean Republican (red), or independent (green) over the 1989-2022 time period (X-Axis). "Don't know" and third-party responses are not included. Points show the average partisanship estimate for each individual survey. The left graph shows estimates with no weights, the middle graph for the original survey weights, and the left is calculated using post-stratification weights based on Census/ACS demographics. Point size is proportional to survey N. When an estimate is possible, lines show a loess best-fit estimate using inverse variance weights and a 95% confidence band.

Figure A.9: Partisanship Trends Among Latino Voters, 1989-2022 (Survey Weights Comparisons)



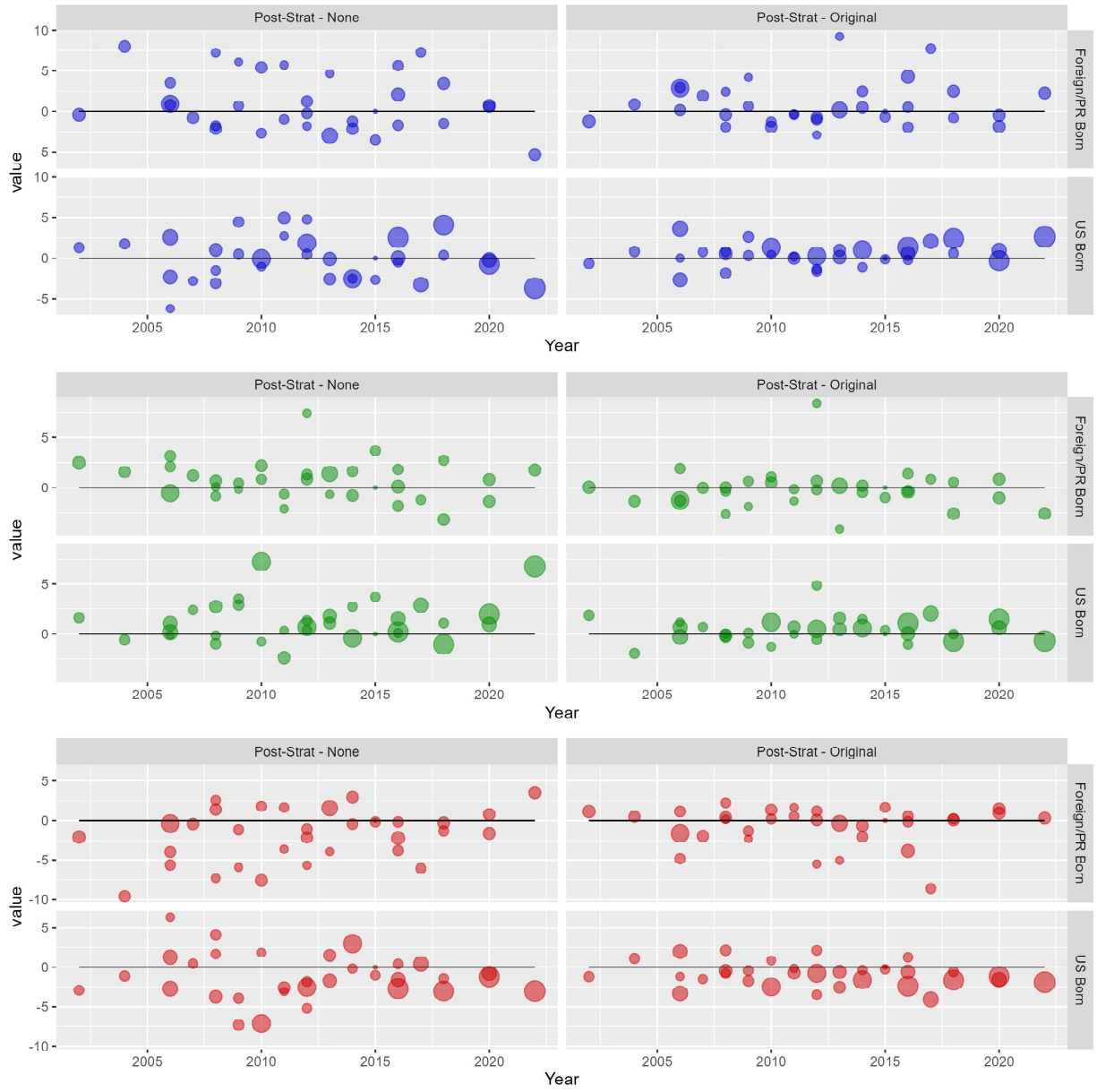
Note: This graph shows a comparison of the weighted estimates from 35 public opinion surveys of the percentage (Y-Axis) of Latino adults identifying as either Democrat/lean Democrat (blue), Republican/lean Republican (red), or independent (green) over the 1989-2022 time period (X-Axis). "Don't know" and third-party responses are not included. Points show the difference in the average partisanship estimate for each individual survey/weighting scheme. Point size is proportional to survey N. When an estimate is possible, lines show a loess best-fit estimate using inverse variance weights and a 95% confidence band.

Figure A.10: Partisanship Trends Among Latino Voters by Nativity, 1989-2022 (Survey Weights)



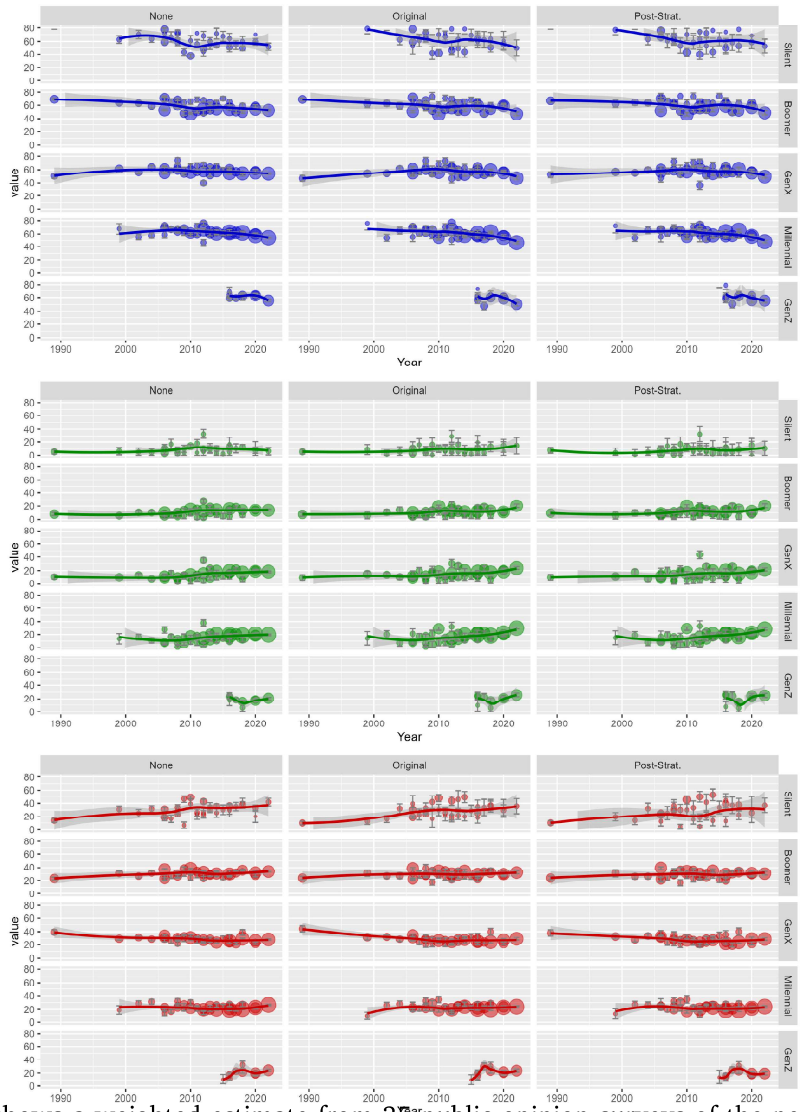
Note: This graph shows a weighted estimate from 35 public opinion surveys of the percentage (Y-Axis) of Latino adults identifying as either Democrat/lean Democrat (blue), Republican/lean Republican (red), or independent (green) over the 1989-2022 time period (X-Axis). "Don't know" and third-party responses are not included. Points show the average partisanship estimate for each individual survey. The left graph shows estimates with no weights, the middle graph for the original survey weights, and the left is calculated using post-stratification weights based on Census/ACS demographics. Point size is proportional to survey N. When an estimate is possible, lines show a loess best-fit estimate using inverse variance weights and a 95% confidence band.

Figure A.11: Partisanship Trends Among Latino Voters by Nativity, 1989-2022 (Survey Weights Comparison)



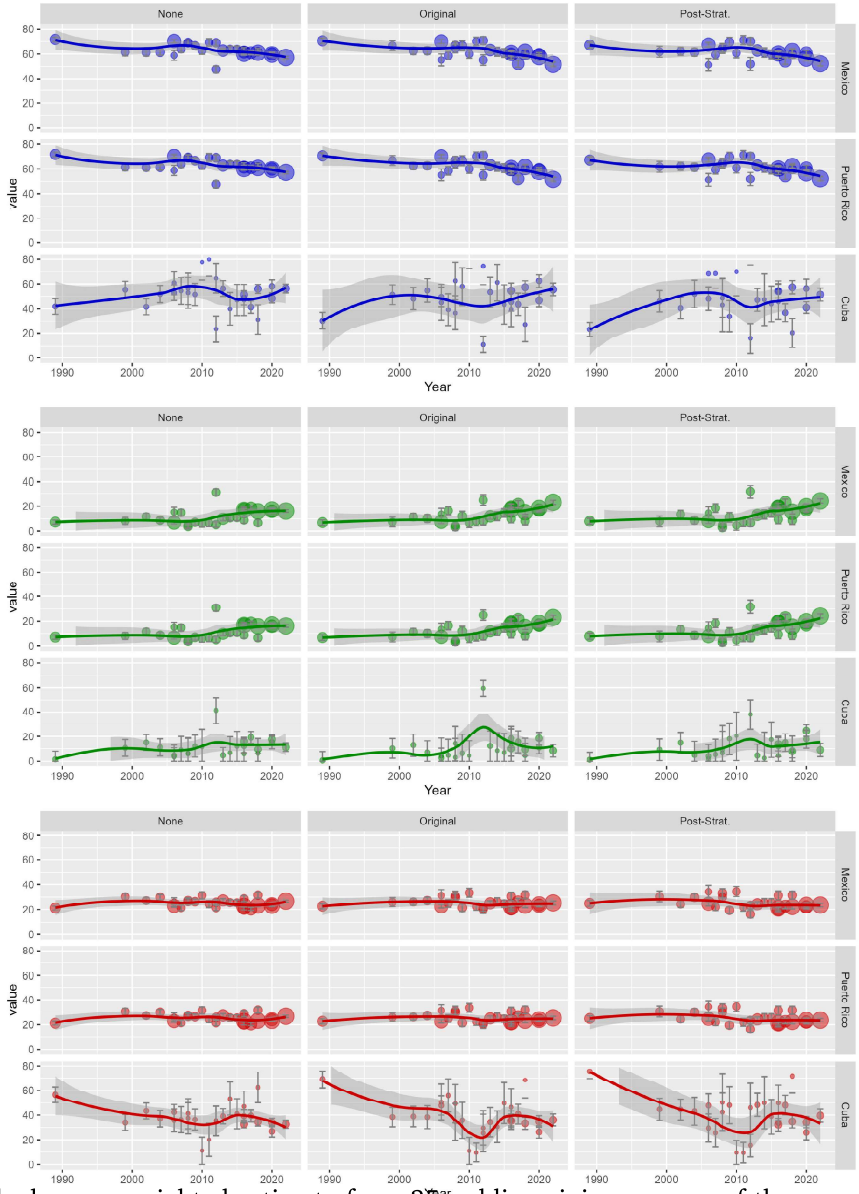
Note: This graph shows a comparison of the weighted estimates from 35 public opinion surveys of the percentage (Y-Axis) of Latino adults identifying as either Democrat/lean Democrat (blue), Republican/lean Republican (red), or independent (green) over the 1989-2022 time period (X-Axis). "Don't know" and third-party responses are not included. Points show the difference in the average partisanship estimate for each individual survey/weighting scheme. Point size is proportional to survey N. When an estimate is possible, lines show a loess best-fit estimate using inverse variance weights and a 95% confidence band.

Figure A.12: Partisanship Trends Among Latino Voters by Age/Generation, 1989-2022 (Survey Weights)



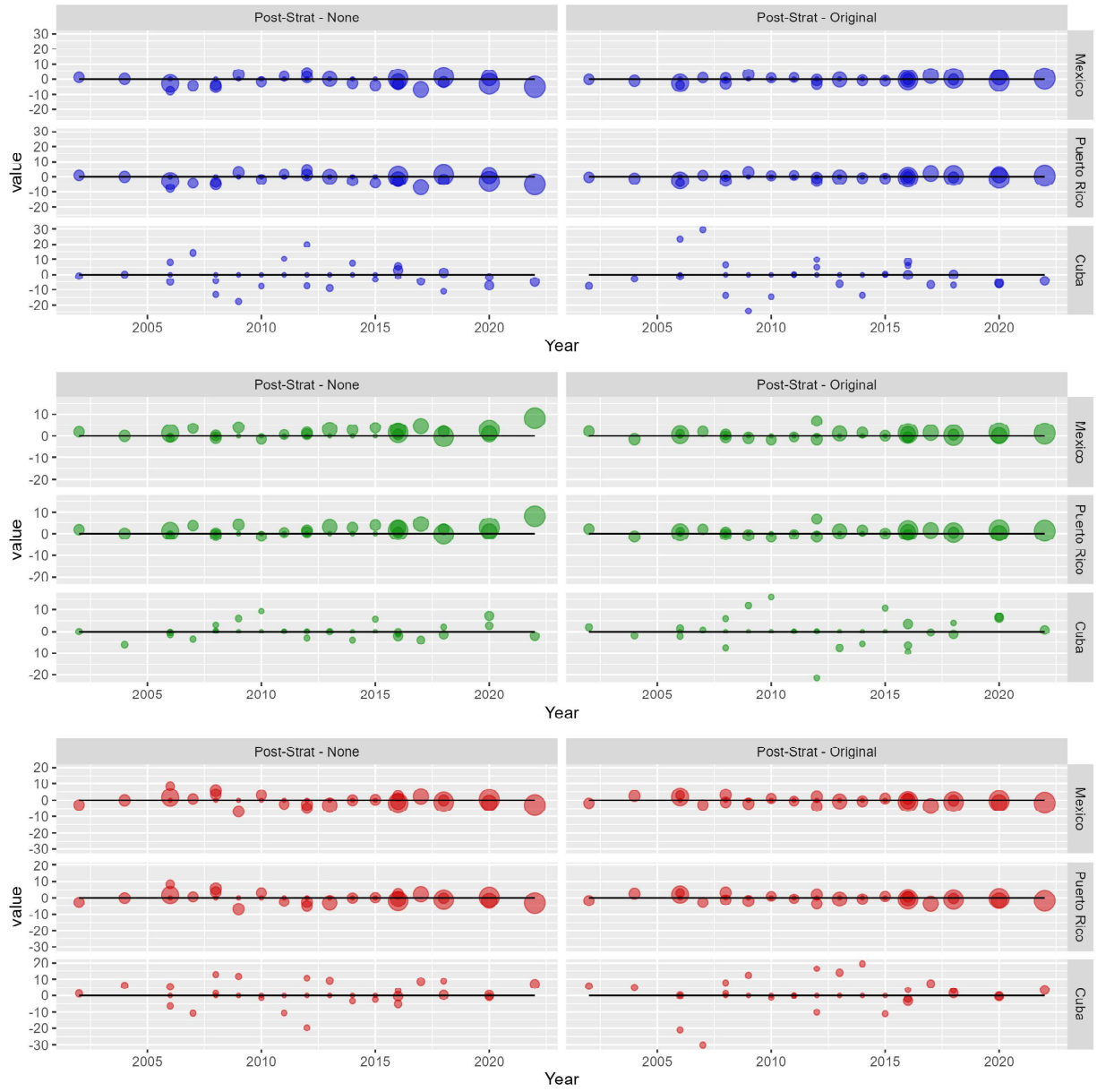
Note: This graph shows a weighted estimate from 35 public opinion surveys of the percentage (Y-Axis) of Latino adults identifying as either Democrat/lean Democrat (blue), Republican/lean Republican (red), or independent (green) over the 1989-2022 time period (X-Axis). "Don't know" and third-party responses are not included. Points show the average partisanship estimate for each individual survey. The left graph shows estimates with no weights, the middle graph for the original survey weights, and the left is calculated using post-stratification weights based on Census/ACS demographics. Point size is proportional to survey N. When an estimate is possible, lines show a loess best-fit estimate using inverse variance weights and a 95% confidence band.

Figure A.13: Partisanship Trends Among Latino Voters by National Origin, 1989-2022 (Survey Weights)



Note: This graph shows a weighted estimate from 33 public opinion surveys of the percentage (Y-Axis) of Latino adults identifying as either Democrat/lean Democrat (blue), Republican/lean Republican (red), or independent (green) over the 1989-2022 time period (X-Axis). "Don't know" and third-party responses are not included. Points show the average partisanship estimate for each individual survey. The left graph shows estimates with no weights, the middle graph for the original survey weights, and the left is calculated using post-stratification weights based on Census/ACS demographics. Point size is proportional to survey N. When an estimate is possible, lines show a loess best-fit estimate using inverse variance weights and a 95% confidence band.

Figure A.14: Partisanship Trends Among Latino Voters by National Origin, 1989-2022 (Survey Weights Comparison)



Note: This graph shows a comparison of the weighted estimates from 35 public opinion surveys of the percentage (Y-Axis) of Latino adults identifying as either Democrat/lean Democrat (blue), Republican/lean Republican (red), or independent (green) over the 1989-2022 time period (X-Axis). "Don't know" and third-party responses are not included. Points show the difference in the average partisanship estimate for each individual survey/weighting scheme. Point size is proportional to survey N. When an estimate is possible, lines show a loess best-fit estimate using inverse variance weights and a 95% confidence band.