

What you might miss in news coverage about Latino voters and faith

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Maria Teresa Kumar, president and CEO of Voto Latino, speaks during the Democratic National Convention, August 21, in Chicago. (AP Photo/J. Scott Applewhite)

There are more Latino voters in the US than [ever](#). As reporters and pundits seek to understand this important voting bloc, they're digging into the faith of Hispanic communities. But as this election cycle brings yet another flurry of trend pieces about Latino evangelicals, some narratives distort the big picture of Latino faith. Others are just myths.

Here's what you may not know about Latino voters and their faith:

The share of US Latino adults who are evangelical has been relatively steady in the last decade.

Many trend pieces about Latino voters claim that there has been a significant spike in the Latino evangelical population. However, that narrative doesn't bear out in the polling.

In 2022, Pew Research Center [found](#) that 15 percent of US Latino adults were evangelical, the same percentage that was evangelical in 2012. In the years in between, that statistic has dropped to 14 percent or been as high as 19 percent.

The Public Religion Research Institute found in 2013 that Hispanic Protestants, a category that also includes nonevangelicals such as mainline Christians, made up 3 percent of people in the US. In 2023, those numbers grew to 4 percent.

The small growth PRRI has tracked comes as the overall number of US Latinos is [growing](#), as is the share of the US population that they represent. In 2022, Latinos made up nearly 1 in 5 people in the United States, up from 16 percent in 2010.

This growth does not translate to a significantly expanding Latino evangelical population, yet this misunderstanding persists.

A segment on MSNBC's *Morning Joe* on September 5 [broadcast](#) that narrative, with journalist Paola Ramos saying, "You even have some scholars like Mark Mulder from Calvin University that predict that by 2030 over 50 percent of Latinos will identify as evangelical."

In an email to reporters, Mulder said that Ramos had misquoted a prediction he and others made in a [2017 book](#) that included all Latino Protestants, a larger category.

Asked whether he stood by that prediction in 2024, Mulder pointed out that the book had been written in 2015, almost a decade ago. "Right now, no, that does not seem plausible," he wrote.

A December 2023 poll by PRRI also found that Hispanic Protestants' net gain in membership is [relatively small](#). Only 1.4 percent of the US population has become Hispanic Protestant after growing up with a different childhood religion, but 0.9 percent of those raised Hispanic Protestants have left the faith.

In polling released in August, PRRI found that younger Latino adults in both the 18-29 and 30-49 age cohorts were more likely to be Protestant than older generations,

a trend that has held over the last decade.

But while evangelical Protestants have almost always outnumbered nonevangelical Protestants by more than 2-to-1 overall, that gap has been smaller in the 18-29 age cohort over the years, with relatively higher representation of nonevangelical Protestants. (PRRI pollsters caution that it can be difficult to draw certain conclusions when sample sizes are small.)

Eli Valentín, an ordained Pentecostal and founder of the think tank [Institute for Latino Politics and Policy](#), said that although Latino evangelical political engagement is currently peaking, this group's involvement in the religious right began during George W. Bush's presidency.

While many Latino evangelical traditions began after White evangelical proselytization, the groups had more distance between them in political engagement and worship traditions [until recently](#), said Valentín, a Democratic strategist. Still, Latino evangelical Protestants remain politically diverse.

In 2022, Pew [found](#) that half of Latino evangelicals identify as Republicans or lean that way, and 44 percent identify as Democrats or lean that way, making the group more conservative than Catholic or religiously unaffiliated Latinos.

A [poll](#) from The 19th and SurveyMonkey conducted August 26 to September 4 and released September 10 found that 63 percent of Hispanic Protestants would vote for Donald Trump if the election were held today, and 29 percent would vote for Kamala Harris.

More Hispanic Protestants than the national average (36 percent) said that inflation and the cost of living was the issue that mattered most to them, with 44 percent identifying that as a priority. And while only 6 percent identified abortion as their top issue, 57 percent of Hispanic Protestants said abortion should be illegal in most or all cases.

Religiously unaffiliated Latinos are seeing the largest growth of any faith category among Latinos.

In 2022, 30 percent of US Latino adults were religiously unaffiliated, up from 10 percent in 2010, [according](#) to Pew polling. But the trend pieces haven't followed. Almost half (49 percent) of US Latinos ages 18-29 are religiously unaffiliated, while older generations tend to affiliate with religion.

This group leans significantly Democratic, with 66 percent identifying with the party or leaning that way and 24 percent identifying with Republicans.

In the 19th's September 10 [poll](#), 59 percent of Hispanics who said their religion was "nothing in particular" indicated they would support Harris if the election were held today, and 28 percent said they would support Trump. Three percent indicated support for a third candidate, and 10 percent were undecided.

Atheist and agnostic Hispanics, who make up only about 5 percent of Hispanics polled, more heavily favored Harris, with 68 percent support. Less than a quarter (22 percent) said they would support Trump, and 4 percent said they would support a third candidate, with 5 percent remaining undecided.

Both groups have high support for abortion access, even as fewer than 1 in 10 in each group cited it as their top issue. Eighty-seven percent of Hispanics whose religion is "nothing in particular" think abortion should be legal in most or all cases, and 94 percent of Hispanic atheists or agnostics say the same.

Like other groups, a plurality of Hispanics whose religion is "nothing in particular" say inflation and the cost of living is the top issue (39 percent), and 32 percent of Hispanic atheists and agnostics agree.

Catholics are still the largest religious group among Latinos.

Even as Catholicism experiences a strong trend of disaffiliation, 43 percent of US Latino adults are Catholic, according to Pew data from 2022.

PRRI found in [2023](#) that 11.6 percent of the general US population are Hispanic Catholics. In the general US population, 3.7 percent are former Hispanic Catholics and 0.4 percent are Hispanic Catholic converts.

While White Catholics are more likely to be Republican, Latino Catholics are more likely to be Democratic. In 2020, Latino Catholics [backed](#) Joe Biden over Trump by a 35-point margin.

In a 2023 Pew [poll](#), 60 percent of Latino Catholics said that they were Democrats or leaned Democratic, while 35 percent said they were Republicans or leaned Republican.

In the 19th's September 10 poll, a third of Hispanic Catholics (33 percent) said they would vote for Trump if the election were held today, while about half (52 percent)

indicated they would support Harris. About 1 in 10 (11 percent) are undecided, and another 2 percent plan to vote for a third candidate.

Like other groups, 40 percent of Hispanic Catholics said inflation and the cost of living is the most important issue.

While only 1 in 20 (5 percent) cited abortion as their top issue, 70 percent of Hispanic Catholics said it should be legal in all or most cases, despite US Catholic bishops' [teaching](#) that the "threat of abortion" should be Catholic voters' "preeminent priority." About a quarter (28 percent) said it should be illegal in most or all cases.

A birds-eye view of the data shows that the Latino evangelical population is not significantly growing. Instead, religious disaffiliation is chipping away at the Catholic base. The impacts of these trends on this year's election remain to be seen.

"When it comes to Latino voters, the faith component, the religious component is still underexplored," Valentín said. —Religion News Service